



EUROBAROMETER 72

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Autumn 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 EB72 in the United Kingdom

Poll taken: 30/10 – 17/11/ 2009

Sample size: 1322 UK citizens

The fieldwork took place whilst politicians' expenses were still being investigated amid an ongoing economic recession, from which the UK appears to be emerging later than comparable continental economies.

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

What does the EU mean to you?

Freedom to study, travel and work throughout the European Union overtakes the negative features of bureaucracy or a waste of money which were previously the main characteristics cited by UK respondents in Eurobarometer polls.

This is now the most commonly cited benefit across the 27 EU Member States including the UK, where the figures have risen from 25% in the spring of 2009 to 30%.

While no significant variations or patterns emerged on analysis by gender or age, education was, once again, a major factor in determining attitude. Just 19% of those educated to age 15 or less saw this freedom as the key feature of the EU compared with 52% of those who have been educated to age 20 or beyond.

UK citizens don't understand how the EU works

Despite the positive view of the EU held by nearly a third of the UK poll, as noted above, 60% of UK citizens said they did not understand how it worked. In fact, across the whole EU, nearly half (48%) of those polled gave this negative response.

Making up the UK average are more than half (52%) of males and 67% of women.

As noted in previous reports, education plays a crucial part in this basic lack of knowledge, with 69% of those educated to 15 or less being uninformed on this issue in contrast with 44% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Three-quarters (75%) of house persons, 68% of manual workers and 67% of the retired said they did not understand how the EU works. This compares with relatively low figures of 42% amongst the self-employed and 45% amongst managers.

There is an implied link in this lack of understanding of the way the EU works amongst these demographic groups and the fact that, in other parts of this report, they will be seen to be less likely to have a positive view about the EU as well as benefits of membership may have brought to the UK.

An area of focus of activity in the UK could reasonably be seen to be an educational process on the workings of the EU.

Unemployment remains the subject that most concerns UK citizens

Public concern about unemployment doubled in the UK from 7% in the spring of 2008 to 16% in the autumn, before leaping to 41% in the spring of this year. Although it has now fallen slightly, to 38%, this is still the issue that gives UK citizens the most concern.

Economic situation is the second most important issue

In EB70, at the end of 2008, 34% of UK citizens and 37% of EU27 citizens viewed the economic situation as their most important issue. In the next eight months, the UK figure fell to 31% while, the EU average increased to 42%. In this latest poll, the UK figure continued its fall - to 28% - while the EU figure shows a slight decrease to 40%.

Immigration is the third most important issue

In the past six months, the number of UK citizens concerned about immigration has increased slightly from 25% to 29% - nearly one in three of those polled. This is, however, three times the EU27 average where, over the same period, the figures have remained unchanged at 9%.

UK citizens' trust in the EU, though limited, is still higher than trust for all major UK political bodies

23% of UK citizens say they trust the European Union and, although this is still less than half the EU27 average of 48%, it means that, amongst UK citizens, the EU is more trusted than UK political parties (9%), the UK government (19%) and the UK parliament (19%).

Nevertheless, the UK figure is still the lowest in the Union and only half that of the next most wary countries, France (42%) and Germany (44%).

Compared to trust levels in national institutions, there is a high 'don't know' response when UK citizens are asked whether they trust the European Union with a figure of 15%. This figure is made up of twice as many women (20%) than men (10%).

EU role in the financial crisis

53% of the UK poll believes that supervision by the European Union whenever public money is used by a financial institution would be an effective measure in combating the current economic and financial crisis

Education was a major driver in this view with nearly two-thirds (64%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond believing this measure would be effective compared with just 40% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Membership of the EU is not seen as a good thing by UK citizens

Across the EU27, more than half (53%) believe membership to be positive while in the UK, the figure is just 30% - a slight increase from the previous 28%. An equal proportion (30%) of UK citizens believes membership is a bad thing - this figure shows a fall from the 32% in EB71.

There is a noticeable difference by gender in response to this question. While 35% of men see membership as a good thing, only 26% of women do so.

UK respondents do not believe that membership has brought benefits to the country

Just 36% of UK respondents held a positive view on EU membership – a slight increase from the 34% noted six months previously, but still substantially less than the 57% average across the 27 Member States.

Making up this statistic are noticeably more men (41%) than women (32%), while this view is also held by 53% of those aged between 15 and 24 compared with just 29% of those aged 55 or more.

57% of the most educated of the poll believed that benefits had arisen compared with just 21% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less.

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 Spring 2009	EB72 Autumn 2009
Trust in the EU	UK	19	35	27	25	31	26	36	25	29	25	22	23
	EU	41	50	44	45	48	45	57	48	50	47	47	48
Trust in the European Commission	UK	26	39	31	26	28	25	29	22	24	27	22	21
	EU	47	52	46	46	47	48	52	50	47	47	44	46
Trust in the European Parliament	UK	30	39	35	27	31	25	33	25	27	27	22	25
	EU	54	57	52	51	52	52	56	55	52	51	48	50
Trust in national government	UK	19	32	31	33	30	24	34	30	24	29	21	19
	EU	30	34	34	31	35	30	41	34	32	34	32	29
Trust in national parliament	UK	25	35	36	37	36	29	41	34	27	30	17	19
	EU	35	38	35	35	38	33	43	35	34	34	32	30
Support for the euro	UK	36	31	28	28	28	29	29	24	26	28	27	28
	EU	60	63	59	60	59	60	63	61	60	61	61	60
Support for enlargement	UK	31	50	48	43	44	36	41	36	36	40	32	35
	EU	42	53	50	49	45	46	49	46	47	44	43	46
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	38 EMP
	EU	16	13	14	24	24	21	24	24	20	37	49	51
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	36 CRIM
	EU	26	16	23	14	14	15	15	15	11	17	42	19
Membership a good thing	UK	29	38	36	34	42	34	39	34	30	32	28	30
	EU	48	56	54	50	55	53	57	58	52	53	53	53
Membership has brought benefits	UK	30	39	40	37	42	39	43	37	36	39	34	36
	EU	47	53	55	52	54	54	59	58	54	56	56	57
Number of Member States		15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27

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

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 most satisfied and there was a further increase from 87% in the EB 70 survey and 89% in EB71 to 91% in this latest poll. In the EU27, as a whole, the figure rose marginally from 77% to 78% in the last six months.

As in previous reports, citizens in several countries were generally not happy with the lives they were living and figures as low as 47% were seen in Romania, 42% in Hungary and 38% in Bulgaria. A major feelgood factor was observed in Greece where the figure rose from 44% to 58%.

While there were just minimal variations by gender and age in the UK, better educated people were happier (99% of students and 93% of those educated to age 20 or beyond compared with 89% of those who had left school aged 15 or less).

Only 75% of the unemployed said they were satisfied with life, while figures of 94% and 98% are noted amongst white-collar workers and the self-employed respectively.

The great majority (75%) of EU27 citizens considered that their **national economy** (QA2a1) was in bad shape.

The UK figure, at 72%, was similar but, generally, figures across the EU show a slight improvement on EB71. A noticeable exception was seen in Denmark where the figure rose from 30% to 40%. This negative view was held by only 21% of Luxemburgers.

While just 50% of 15-24 year olds saw the UK economy as being in a bad state, this figure rises to 81% among those aged 40 to 54 and 78% amongst those age 55 or more.

When asked about their views on the **European economy as a whole** (QA2.a.2), EU27 citizens were noticeably less pessimistic than they were regarding their national economies with 62% holding this negative view. Even fewer (53%) UK citizens considered the European economy as a whole was in bad shape.

While 9% across the 27 Member States produced a 'don't know' response, the UK figure is twice as high at 19%.

26% of the youngest age-group compared with a maximum of 19% of all other age-bands gave a 'don't know' response to this question. There was, however, little variation by education with figures of 20% amongst the least educated, 21% amongst those educated to age 16 to 19 and a fall to 16% amongst those educated to age 20 or older.

Large variations are observed by occupation. 33% of house persons, 28% of the unemployed and 22% of the retired gave a 'don't know' response compared with just 13% of the self-employed and 9% of managers.

When looking at their **personal job situation** (QA2.a.4), there was a noticeable increase in those taking the positive view in the UK (54% to 61%) and a smaller increase across the EU as a whole (52% to 54%), reversing the trend seen in EB71.

While high degrees of satisfaction were noted in Denmark (76%) with Swedes just behind at 75%, only 34% of Romanians and 25% of Hungarians held this positive view.

A noticeable exception to the overall improvement was seen in Ireland where positive sentiment fell from 46% to 41%.

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 61% who see their job situation as 'good' are just 50% of 15 to 24 year olds and a similar 52% of people aged 55 or more. These figures are at strong variance with the 73% noted amongst people aged 25 to 39 and 71% of those aged 40 to 54.

Education was a major factor. 51% of the least educated held this positive view – a figure substantially lower than the 72% of the poll who had been educated to age 20 or beyond.

Reflecting the concern amongst younger people, only 45% of students believed their personal job situation was good compared with 91% of manual workers, 89% of managers and 85% of other white-collar workers.

71% of the self-employed felt their personal job situation was good, whilst, not surprisingly, amongst the unemployed, this falls to just 18%.

Employment in the country

A seeming anomaly regularly arises in EB reports when citizens are asked how they see the general employment situation in their country (QA2a.6) and this edition is no different from previous ones. While 61% of UK and 54% of EU27 citizens saw their own personal job situation as being 'good', this figure falls to just 14% in the UK and 13% in the EU27 when respondents were asked about the overall job climate in their country.

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

At the other end of the scale, high figures were observed in Luxembourg (51%) and the Netherlands (52%). In Denmark, which in EB71 had recorded 51%, the figure fell sharply to 40%

There was a noticeable variation by level of education. Just 8% of those who had left school aged 15 or younger saw the UK's employment situation as good compared with 14% of those educated to age 16 to 19 and 20% of those educated to age 20 and beyond.

While just 9% of the retired and 12% of house persons believe the situation was good, this rises to 23% amongst managers.

Issue 2: what issues do you consider are important to the UK? (Q.A.5a)

Unemployment

There has been a slight reversal in public concern about unemployment which doubled in the UK from 7% in the spring of 2008 to 16% in the autumn of that year, before leaping to 41% in the spring of this year. The figure has now fallen slightly to 38%

The EU27 average continues its increase from 16% in autumn 2008 to 49% in spring 2009 and now to 51%. In this latest EB, figures approaching two-thirds of the poll are seen in Sweden (63%), Slovakia (64%), Latvia (65%) and Estonia (68%).

Concern about unemployment decreases with age and it is seen as one of the two most important issues by 50% of 15 to 24 year olds compared with just 30% of those aged 55 or more.

Unemployment is also seen as an important issue in larger households. While just 35% of people living on their own see this as important, the figure rises to 44% in households with four or more people present.

Economic situation

In EB70, at the end of 2008, 34% of UK citizens and 37% of EU27 citizens viewed the economic situation as their most important issue.

In the next eight months, the UK figure fell to 31% while, the EU average increased to 42%. In this latest poll, the UK figure continued its fall - to 28% - while the EU figure shows a slight decrease to 40%. Higher figures are seen in Greece (60%).

There was a noticeable variation between the 25% of women and 32% of men making up this average.

While there were only marginal variations by age, just 20% of the least educated compared with 40% 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 (40%), the self-employed (41%) and other white-collar workers (36%) compared with 25% of house persons, 23% of the retired, and just 17% of the unemployed.

Crime

In the previous EB, crime was an important issue to 26% of UK citizens compared with 16% across the European Union. Both these figures have now risen noticeably – the UK figure to 36% and the overall EU27 figure less noticeably to 19%.

Crime is of major concern to Greeks (31%), Cypriots (36%) and Danes (39%).

While no clear patterns emerge on an analysis by gender or age, there were noticeable variations based on level of education.

Crime was a significant issue to 49% of the least educated compared with just a quarter (26%) of those educated to age 20 or more and 32% of those still studying.

Immigration

In the past six months, the number of UK citizens concerned about immigration has increased slightly from 25% to 29% - nearly one in three of those polled.

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

Malta has shown a decrease from the massive figure of 49% to 34% but it is still the most important issue for that country's citizens.

As people became older, they were more concerned about immigration. Accordingly, while just one in five (21%) of 15 to 24 year olds saw this as one of the two most important issues facing the UK, the figure falls to just one in three (32%) of people aged 40 or more.

There were similar variations by level of education with just 18% of those still studying and 22% of those educated to age 20 or more being concerned about this issue compared with 34% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

36% of manual workers and 33% of the retired were concerned about immigration compared with just 23% of the self-employed and 21% of house persons.

Rising prices/inflation

The UK figure has fallen further from 21% in EB70 to 10% in EB71, and is now just 8%. The EU27 average also fell from 21% to 19% in the last six months.

High figures in the EU average include Malta (41%) and Romania (39%). In comparison, it is interesting to note that inflation is only cited by 7% of the Dutch poll, 4% of Danes and a minimal 2% of Swedes.

No clear patterns were observed on the analysis of gender or age and, although there was a variation between 5% of those educated to age 20 or beyond compared with 11% of those who had left school aged 15 or less, the number of people being surveyed has reduced to such a level that statistical validity is perhaps in doubt on this question and those that follow.

Healthcare system

Only 10% of the UK and 14% of the EU27 poll cited the healthcare system as one of the two most important issues currently facing countries.

By comparison, results of 35% are noted in Finland and 34% in Poland.

Pensions

A minimal 6% of the UK poll and 9% of the EU27 poll cited pensions as one of their two major concerns.

The highest figure across the Union was observed in Poland at 15%, where the figure has grown from 11% in 6 months.

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

The press (Q.A10.1)

Since the last time this question was asked, in the spring of 2008, in EB 69, confidence in the press has deteriorated slightly across the EU and the UK.

While the EU trust figure has fallen from 44% to 42%, the UK figure remains the lowest in the Union showing a further fall from the already low 19% to 18%.

This figure compares with 65% in Luxembourg, 58% in the Czech Republic and 57% in the Netherlands.

No clear patterns emerge on analysis of gender, age or education. There was, however, a variation based on place of residence, with 20% of people living in large towns trusting the press compared with 14% of those in rural villages.

A similar variation was seen by occupation with 24% of students and 23% of other white-collar workers trusting the medium compared with only 14% of the self-employed and 9% of house persons.

Television (Q.A10.3)

Over the past 18 months, since EB69, trust in television has fallen slightly from 53% to 49% across the EU and by a similar margin from 51% to 49% in the UK.

While there were no marked variations by gender, age or education, 52% of people living in villages compared with 45% of those in large towns trusted this medium.

Similar figures emerged according to household composition, with 45% of people living alone compared with 52% of units containing four people or more trusting the small screen.

Just 34% of house persons trusted television compared with 48% of the self-employed, 51% of other white collar workers and 53% of the retired.

Radio (Q.A10.2)

Radio is the most trusted of the three main media, with 58% of EU citizens holding this view.

The figure rises to 72% in the Netherlands and 79% in Finland. Even in the UK, the figure is 55%.

Older people tended to trust radio more than the young. Accordingly, 60% of people aged 55 or more compared with 48% of those aged 15 to 24 trusted radio.

A similar variation is seen by education with 62% of the most educated compared with 54% of the least educated trusting radio.

Radio was also more widely trusted in villages (61%) than in large towns (49%) and by other white-collar workers (63%), the self-employed (62%) and managers (59%) compared with just 43% of house persons and 37% of the unemployed.

Justice and the legal system (Q.A10.6)

In this latest EB, 43% of EU respondents trusted their national legal system compared with 51% who did not. This shows a noticeable increase over just six months when the figures were 48/47 respectively.

In the UK, 48% of the poll trusted the legal system – down five percentage points from EB71 and seven from EB70.

High levels of trust were noted again in Denmark (80%) and Finland (74%), while just 17% of Bulgarians trusted their system. In Lithuania, those trusting the system has tumbled from 24% to just 15%.

No clear patterns were observed by gender or age but large differences are noted by level of education. Just 39% of those educated to age 15 or less trusted UK justice and legal system compared with two-thirds (65%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Other figures were: 33% of the unemployed, 44% of manual workers, 52% of students, 54% of the self-employed and 58% of managers.

Political parties

Just a year ago, in the autumn of 2008, 20% of EU27 citizens and 18% of those in the UK trusted political parties. Following the UK politicians' expenses scandal, the UK figure fell sharply to just 12%, while the EU27 figure dropped just one percentage point to 19%. In the last six months, the figures have fallen still further. The EU average is now 16% and the UK just 9% - less than one in ten of those polled.

While relatively high figures were seen in Luxembourg (41%) and Denmark (50%), both these countries' figures show falls of nearly 20% over six months.

Younger people have a higher than average level of trust in political parties. While the UK average is 9%, 15% of 15 to 24 year olds and 21% of those still studying have faith in the parties.

Particularly low figures are noted amongst managers (only 5%).

The government

UK citizens' trust in their government fell from 29% to 21% in the eight months between EB70 and EB71, and has now fallen further to 19%. However, this is still more than twice the figure for political parties.

In the same period, the trust factor in the EU27 fell from 34% to 32% and now to 29%.

Low figures are noted in Latvia (9%) and Hungary (14%), while, at the other end of the scale, in Denmark, the figure rises to 57% and to 68% in Luxembourg. These last two figures, however, still show falls over six months of four and nine percentage points respectively.

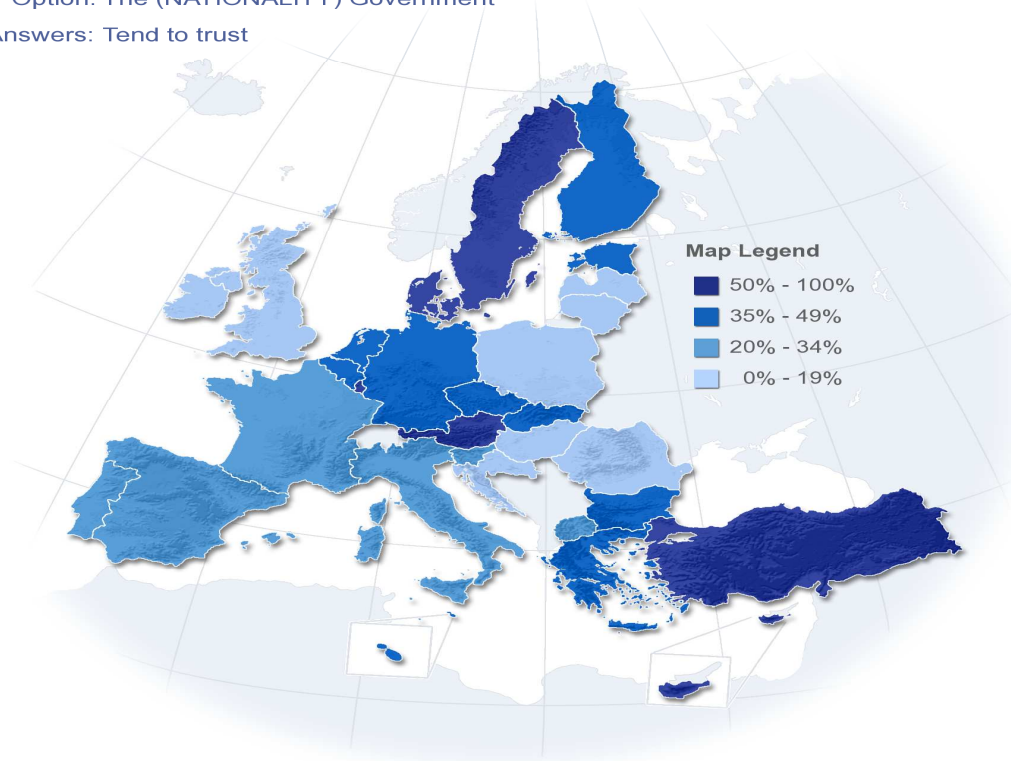
Higher than average levels of trust were noted amongst the youngest age-group (27%), those educated to age 20 or above (26%) and 31% of those still studying.

 LU	68%
 DK	57%
 SE	55%
 AT	54%
 CY	53%
 NL	49%
 FI	48%
 EE	47%
 BG	44%
 EL	44%
 DE	40%
 CZ	37%
 MT	36%
 BE	36%
 SK	36%
 PT	32%
 ES	29%
 SI	29%
 EU27	29%
 IT	26%
 FR	22%
 UK	19%
 RO	17%
 PL	16%
 IE	15%
 LT	15%
 HU	14%
 LV	9%
 TR	51%
 MK	31%
 HR	12%

Question: QA10.8. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The (NATIONALITY) Government

Answers: Tend to trust



The national parliament

In the last EB, in spring 2009, the EU27 figure had fallen from 34% to 32%, while the UK figures had nearly halved from 30% to 17%. In the past six months, the EU average has fallen slightly to 30% while the UK figure has grown from 17% to 19%.

High figures were noted in the Netherlands (56%), Sweden (64%), Luxemburg (67%) and Denmark (75%), while the figures fall to 7% in Lithuania and 6% for Latvia.

There was a major change of attitude in Greece where the figures over six months have risen from 33% to 47%.

Relatively high figures were noted amongst those still studying (29%) and those educated to age 20 or beyond (30%).

Only 12% of the unemployed and 14% of house persons trusted this institution.

European Union

Compared to trust levels in national institutions, there is a high 'don't know' response when people are asked whether they trust the European Union, with a figure of 12% in the EU27. The UK 'don't know' figure has fallen, from 19% to 15%.

This figure is made up of twice as many women (20%) than men (10%). High 'don't know' figures of 24% are noted amongst 15 to 24 year olds, although, surprisingly, the 'don't know' reading seems unaffected by level of education, with 13% being noted amongst those who finished school aged 15 or less – a figure two percentage points less than the 15% amongst those educated to age 20 or above.

23% of UK citizens say they trust the European Union and, although this is still less than half the EU27 average of 48%, it means that, amongst UK citizens, the EU is more trusted 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 countries, France (42%) and Germany (44%).

Particularly high levels of trust in the EU are observed in Slovakia (71%), Estonia and Bulgaria (69%), and Romania (67%).













Making up this average, there are noticeable socio-demographic variations. Trust is expressed by just 19% of women compared with 28% of men and 40% of the youngest age-group who gave an opinion compared with 18% of those aged 55 or more.

Education, however, is the all-important factor. 35% of those educated to age 20 or above trust the EU – a figure nearly three times as large as the 13% noted amongst those who had left school aged 15 or less.

There was a major difference between the 18% noted in rural villages and the 27% noted in large towns.

While just 9% of house persons and 16% of the unemployed and the retired trust the European Union, this rises to 26% amongst white-collar workers, 31% amongst managers and 34% amongst the self-employed.

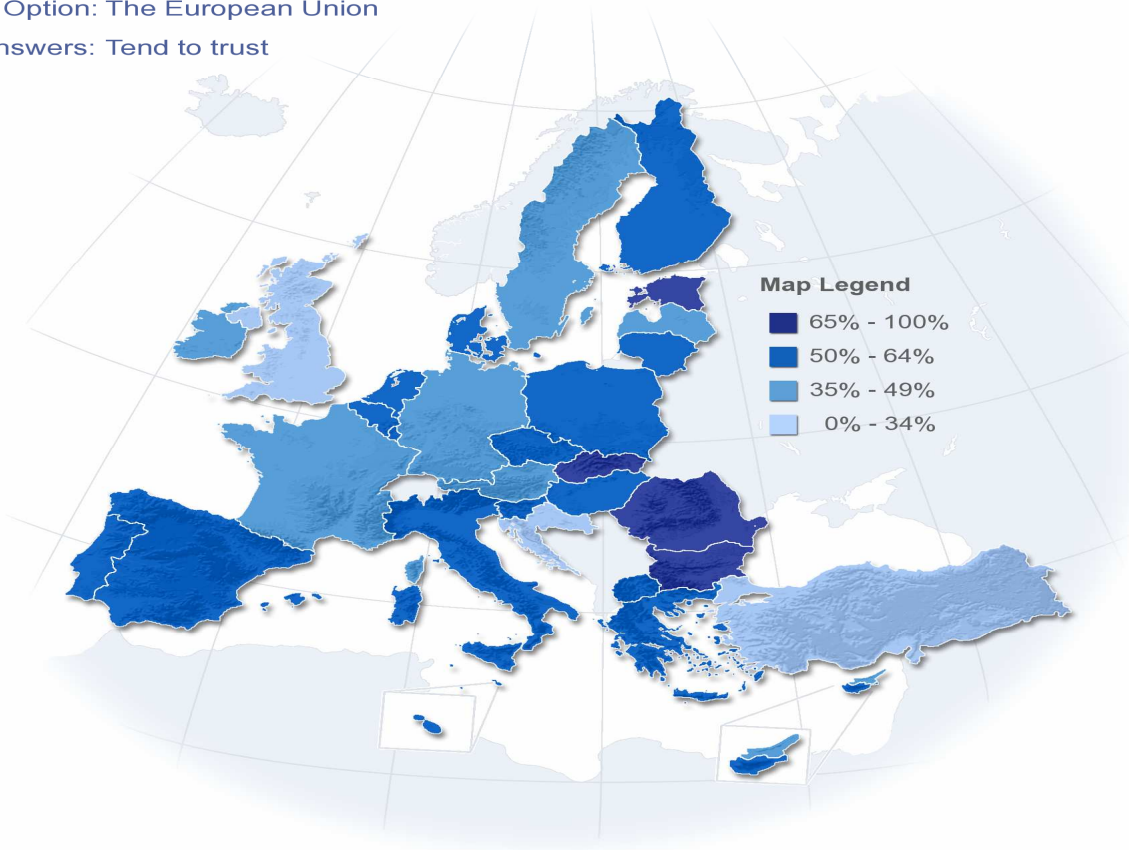
When the educational and age factors are combined, it is not surprising to find that most (55%) students trust the European Union.

 SK	71%
 EE	69%
 BG	69%
 RO	67%
 LU	62%
 PT	62%
 EL	60%
 NL	60%
 DK	60%
 CY	59%
 CZ	59%
 BE	57%
 ES	56%
 FI	55%
 MT	54%
 LT	54%
 HU	53%
 IT	52%
 PL	52%
 SI	50%
 EU27	48%
 IE	47%
 AT	47%
 SE	45%
 DE	44%
 LV	44%
 FR	42%
 UK	23%
* CY (tcc) 43%	
 MK	62%
 HR	34%
 TR	33%

Question: QA10.10. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The European Union

Answers: Tend to trust



Issue 4: Awareness of European Union institutions

European Parliament (QA13.1)

Over the past six months, the number of citizens who said they had heard of the European Parliament remained unchanged at 89% for the EU27 and 82% in the UK.

High figures of 97% were seen in Denmark, Ireland, Finland and Sweden.

There is a ten percentage point difference between the 77% of women in the UK and the 87% of men who had heard of the European Parliament.

Low awareness was noted amongst the youngest age-group (15 to 24) where the figure reaches just 54% - a fall from 63% just six months previously.

Variations by level of education show that awareness of the European Parliament reached 94% amongst the most educated segment compared with just 82% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

There is a ten percentage point variation between 89% of those living in villages and 79% in large towns.

There was also a similar difference between the 84% level seen amongst people living on their own and 74% living in households of four or more people.

Relatively low figures were also observed amongst house persons (71%) and the unemployed (63%) compared with figures of 97% amongst managers.

European Commission (QA13.2)

There has been a marginal increase in the number of EU27 citizens who had heard of the European Commission (78% to 79%) over the last six months. The figure in the UK also rose slightly from 69% to 70%. The UK figure remains the lowest in the Union.

Figures of 97% were seen in Finland and 92% in Luxembourg.

In the UK, only 64% of women compared with 76% of men had heard of the European Commission. This variation by gender is a consistent part of the EU data and has been observed regularly over the past years.

Just 67% of the least educated had heard of the European Commission compared with 87% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Only 37% of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24 had heard of it compared with 80% of those aged 40 to 54 and a similar 78% of those aged 55 plus.

Combining the education and age data just 45% of those still studying had heard of this body. There was also a noticeable variation from 78% of people living in villages compared with just 67% in large towns.

Just 50% of the unemployed and 55% of house persons had heard of the European Commission compared with 91% of other white-collar workers and 92% of managers.

Council of the European Union (Q.A13.3)

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of UK citizens who claim they are aware of the Council from 40% to 45% over the past six months compared with a smaller increase from 64% to 66% across the EU27 as a whole.

Even though the poll was conducted during the Swedish EU Presidency, a relatively low figure of 55% awareness of this institution was recorded in that country.

Overall, this body has the lowest level of public awareness.

There was a significant difference between the 39% of women and 51% men making up the 45% average across the EU.

Age was also a determinant with just 39% of the youngest age-group compared with 49% of the oldest being aware of this institution.

An even greater disparity was noted by education with just 39% of UK respondents educated to age 15 or less compared with 60% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

63% of other white-collar workers and 54% of managers knew the Council of the European Union existed, compared with just 27% of house persons and 28% of the unemployed.

European Central Bank (QA13.4)

Only 55% of UK citizens said they had heard of the ECB, while, across the EU27, the figure is 76%, with the highest average being recorded in Luxembourg (89%).

Just three Member States of the old EU 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 88% and 82% respectively of those countries' citizens had heard of it.

Making up the 55% were more men than women with figures of 63% and 47% respectively.

Age and education were, once again, major factors in awareness of the existence of the ECB. Just 40% of 15 to 24 year olds and 51% of the least educated compared with 62% of people aged 40 or more and 70% of the most educated had heard of this institution.

A similar divergence was noted by occupation with 29% of house persons and the unemployed claiming knowledge of this body compared with 76% of managers.

Issue 5: how much do you understand the workings of the EU?

Understanding how the EU works (Q.A19a.1)

60% of UK citizens said they did not understand how the EU worked and figures of 58% were observed in France and Malta. In fact, across the whole EU, nearly half (48%) of those polled gave this negative response.

Making up the UK average are more than half (52%) of males and 67% of women. Add to this an overall 'don't know' response of 3% and the scale of the problem becomes even more apparent.

As noted in previous reports, education plays a crucial part in this basic lack of knowledge with 69% of those educated to 15 or less being uninformed on this issue in contrast with 44% of those educated to age 20, or beyond.

Three-quarters (75%) of house persons, 68% of manual workers and 67% of the retired said they did not understand how the EU works. This compares with relatively low figures of 42% amongst the self-employed and 45% of managers.

There is an implied link in this lack of understanding of the way the EU works amongst these groups and the fact that, in other parts of this report, they will be seen to be less likely to have a positive view about the EU as well as benefits of membership may have brought to the UK.

Issue 6: trust in EU institutions

European Parliament (QA14.1)

Across the European Union, half (50%) said they trusted the European Parliament, slightly up from the 48% six months ago.

Particularly high levels were noted in Slovakia (71%), Luxembourg (66%), Romania, Bulgaria and Estonia (65%), Denmark (64%), Portugal (63%), Belgium (62%).

In the UK, trust has risen to 25% from the extremely low 22% noted in EB71, and the 'don't know' factor has fallen slightly from 20% to 19%.

Once again, women (23%) are noticeably less able to commit to a decision on this question which may imply lack of knowledge, as noted above.

Looking at the 25% in the UK who trust the European Parliament, there is a noticeable variation between males (29%) and females (21%).

Similar variations are seen by age and education where 29% of 15-24 year olds and 36% of the most educated tend to trust the European Parliament. This compares with just 22% of UK citizens aged 55 and above and 17% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or before.

Although these numbers are still small, they show an increase over the figures of the previous Eurobarometer six months ago.

This broad picture is reinforced by occupation, with trust being shown by 30% of managers and 41% of students compared with just 18% of manual workers and 13% of house persons.

European Commission (Q.A14.2)

EU citizens appear to have less awareness of the work of the European Commission than they do of the Parliament.

Higher than average trust figures were noted in Slovakia (64%), Estonia (62%) and Portugal and the Netherlands (both 61%).

Nearly a half (46%) of EU citizens trust the European Commission compared with only 21% of UK respondents.

In the UK, this 'don't know' figure is made up of more women (30%) than men (22%). This figure shows, however, a noticeable improvement in the female data which, just six months previously, returned a figure of 37%.

While there were no significant variations by age, education was, yet again, an important factor, with more than a third (34%) of those educated to age 20 or more trusting the Commission compared with a figure less than half this size (16%) for those educated to primary and secondary level.

Occupation was another determinant. While only 11% of house persons and 14% of manual workers trusted the Commission, this rises to 30% of managers and other white-collar workers and 32% of the self-employed.

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.

Council of the European Union (Q.A14.3)

Across the EU27, trust in the Council fell marginally from 42% to 41%.

The fall in the UK was more pronounced from 21% just six months previously to 17%.

This compares with figures as high as 59% in Estonia, 58% in Portugal and 63% in Slovakia.

A noticeable fall was noticed in Slovenia from 60% to 45%.

Making up the 17% UK average of citizens trusting the Council of the EU were 20% of men but only 13% of women.

There was a favourable view given by younger, as well as better educated, citizens. 25% of the youngest age-group and of those educated to age 20 or beyond trusted this institution compared with just 16% of those aged 55 or more and 13% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

However, all the above data should be viewed in the context of the 35% UK 'don't know' figure which was made up of 38% of women and 32% of men.

Analysis by occupation produced trust levels of 25% amongst the self-employed and 22% amongst other white-collar workers compared with just 9% of house persons and 10% of manual workers.

European Central Bank (QA14.4)

While 23% of EU citizens didn't know whether they trusted the ECB, this figure rises to 31% among the UK poll. This is, however, a noticeable fall from the 36% noted in EB71.

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

Trust in the ECB has remained at 44% across the 27 Member States in the last six months, while the UK figure shows a two percentage point increase to 23%.

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 23%, has one of the lowest figures in the survey, a high figure of 59% is noted in Sweden and the 64% in Denmark places it third amongst all 27 Member States following 71% in Finland and 65% in Slovakia.

Looking at the socio-demographic breakdown of this 31% 'don't know' figure in the UK, there is, once again, a high proportion of women (35%) compared with men (26%). However, this gap is noticeably less than the variation of 43% and 28% in the last EB when the average 'don't know' response was 36% - an improvement in both the general 'don't know' reply rate and the gender gap.

Just 15% of the least educated trusted the ECB compared with a figure of 37% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

The ECB was trusted by just 16% of the unemployed and 17% of manual workers and house persons compared with more than a third of managers (35%) and the self-employed (37%).

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

In a series of questions (Q.F3) last posed in the autumn of 2008 (EB70), EU citizens were asked whether decision-making on a number of important issues should be made jointly within the EU or at national level.

The results have been presented in a ranking based upon the UK's wish for joint action on a particular issue.

Terrorism

Reflecting the international aspect of **terrorism**, nearly two-thirds (63%) of the UK poll believed that more decisions in this area should be made jointly at European level. This figure shows a slight fall from the 67% the last time this question was asked a year ago.

The EU27 figure, at 80%, is marginally up from 79%.

Figures as high as 91% were observed in Bulgaria, Denmark, Luxembourg and Malta.

66% of men compared with 60% of women supported joint action. There was less than average support from those over age 55 (56%) and people who had the least level of education (53%).

When the data are analysed by respondents' occupation, there was a wide disparity between the 76% support from managers and the 73% from students compared with just 54% of house persons and the retired.

Protecting the environment

70% of EU citizens were in favour of joint decision-making in this area with figures of 84% noted in Cyprus and Germany and 78% in Sweden and the Netherlands. The EU figure showed an increase from 67%.

The UK figure was 56%, showing a fall from 57% a year ago.

62% of UK males held this view compared with just 51% of women.

Just 42% of the least educated compared with 72% of the most educated believed action should be taken jointly.

74% of managers favoured pan-EU27 action compared with just 43% of house persons.

Defence and foreign affairs

Over the past year, there has been a slight increase in EU citizens who support joint decision-making (64% to 67%) and this is also seen in the UK (43% to 44%).

Particularly high figures were noted in Malta (83%) and in Slovakia and Luxembourg (both at 82%). Amongst the larger Member States, the French figure, at 76%, was particularly high.

56% of 15 to 24 year olds believed in joint decision-making compared with just 37% of those aged 55 or more.

While 33% of the least educated held this view, the figure rises to nearly half (48%) among the most educated.

67% of students and 56% of managers supported this view compared with just 35% of the retired.

Immigration

Over the past year, the percentage of EU citizens believing decision-making should be made jointly rose from 60% to 63% and particularly high figures of 87% were seen in Malta.

Over the same period, the UK figure fell from 43% to 40%.

Making up this UK statistic were 49% of the most educated and only 27% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

There was also a wide variation by age with 49% of 15 to 24 year olds believing in joint action compared with 31% of the oldest age-group.

Joint action was also advocated by 57% of students, 47% of the self-employed, 46% of managers and 45% of other white-collar workers compared with only 28% of the retired.

Fight against crime

There has been a slight decrease from the 34% of UK citizens who, a year previously, believed that more decision-making should take place at European level in the fight against crime to a figure of 31% in this latest survey.

Over the same time-scale, the EU average grew from 59% to 60%.

No clear patterns were observed when the data are analysed by gender or age, but joint action received relatively strong support (37%) from the most educated, as well as 41% from other white-collar workers.

Fighting unemployment

44% of EU citizens believed that **fighting unemployment** should have decision-making jointly within the EU – up from 40% a year ago.

Over the same period, the UK figure remained unchanged at 27%.

In other countries, however, substantial majorities supported joint decision-making and figures of 61% were seen in Slovakia, 64% in Portugal and 65% in Cyprus.

Noticeably more men (30%) than women (23%) believed decisions should be made jointly within the EU. While no significant variations were noted by age, 33% of the most educated compared with just 22% of those who had left school aged 15 or less supported this joint action.

This view was also held by 37% of managers compared with just 14% of house persons.

Education

Making up the EU27 average of 37% who favoured joint decision-making in this area were high figures from Cyprus (57%), Spain (50%) and Greece (49%).

Joint decision-making in this area received only 19% support in the UK.

While 26% of those educated to age 20 or more favoured this route, the figure falls to 12% amongst the least educated.

24% of other white-collar workers, 22% of the self-employed and 21% of managers favoured joint action compared with just 12% of the retired.

Taxation

Across the EU, there has been a slight increase over the past year in those favouring joint action from 29% to 31%.

Relatively high figures were observed in Portugal (50%), Italy (44%) and Greece (43%).

The UK figure has fallen from 18% to 17%.

No significant socio-demographic variations were noted.

Pensions

Since EB70, there has been a slight increase amongst EU27 citizens who support joint decision-making in the area of pensions from 26% to 27%.

Particularly support levels were seen in Cyprus (51%), Portugal (50%), Latvia (46%), Greece (43%) and Italy (40%).

Over the same period, UK support for joint action has fallen from 19% to 16%.

No significant socio-demographic variations were noted.

Issue 8: respondents' views on broad EU issues

60% of EU27 citizens are in favour of **European Monetary Union, with the euro as the single currency** (Q.A15.1), and particularly high figures are seen in the Netherlands (81%) and Ireland (86%). However, falls are observed in some Member States including Luxembourg (86% to 80%) and Belgium (83% to 78%).

The UK figure is, however, only 28%, a minimal increase from 27% since EB71.

Making up the UK's 28% average were 30% of men compared with 25% of women.

While no clear pattern was observed by age, marked variations were seen by level of education. While only one in five (21%) of those educated to 15 or less supported the concept of one single currency, twice as many (42%) of UK respondents educated to 20 or above found the idea appealing.

There were substantial variations by occupation with 46% of managers giving their approval compared with just 19% of house persons and 23% of manual workers.

Over the past six months, there has been a small but important shift in EU citizens' opinions concerning the **further enlargement** of the EU. A majority (46%) now support further enlargement compared with 43% who are against it.

Amongst those countries which are strongly in favour of enlargement are Slovakia and Poland (both 70%).

Countries in which just a minority of the poll was in favour of further enlargement of the EU included Luxembourg (39%), the UK, where the figure has increased from 32% to 35%, France (34%), Germany (31%), and Austria, (28%).

Most countries show increases, though the Romanian data go against the trend with a fall from 67% to 58%.

Men (37%) were more in favour of further enlargement than women where the figure was just 32%.

The prospect was noticeably more attractive to younger people, with 52% of 15 to 24 year olds and 41% of 25 to 39 year olds giving their support compared with just 23% of those aged 55 or more.

Nearly half (48%) of those educated to age 20 or more approved of enlargement – a figure nearly twice as large as the 26% noted amongst the least educated.

25% of people living in villages wanted to see further enlargement of the EU – substantially less than the 39% seen amongst people living in large towns.

Enlargement received higher than average support from managers (46%), the unemployed (39%) and the self-employed and other white-collar workers (38%) compared with just 21% of the retired.

A particularly high figure was noted amongst students (52%).

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

Image of the EU (Q.A.11)

Amongst the 27 countries of the Union, there has been a further increase in the proportion of citizens saying that the European Union conjures up a **generally positive image** with the figure rising from 43% in autumn 2008 to 45% in summer 2009 and now to 48%.

In the UK, although just a quarter (26%) held this view, there is up from 22% just six months ago. Low figures were also noted in Latvia (28%), Austria (34%) and Finland (35%).

Particularly high figures were seen in Romania (63%), Bulgaria (63%) and Luxembourg (66%).

The EU had a better image among men (31%) than women (21%).

30% of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24 have a positive image of the EU compared with just 23% of those aged 55 or more.

While just 18% of those educated to age 15 or less held this positive view on the EU, the figure rises to 44% of those educated to age 20 or above.

While 24% of the poll living in villages or small towns had a generally positive view on the EU, this figure rises to 30% of people living in large towns.

While just 11% of house persons had a positive image of this institution, the figure rises to 35% of the self-employed, 39% of managers and 40% of students.

What does the EU mean to you personally? (Q.A12).

Freedom to study, travel and work throughout the European Union overtakes the negative features of bureaucracy or a waste of money which were previously the main characteristics cited by UK respondents in Eurobarometer polls.

This aspect of the European Union is now the most commonly cited both across the 27 EU Member States including the UK.

Figures as high as 70% in Estonia, 62% in Cyprus and 61% in Slovakia contribute to an overall EU27 average figure of 46%, up from 42% in EB71.

The number of UK citizens citing this as a core characteristic has risen to its previous level of 30% from 25% in the spring of 2009.

While no significant variations or patterns emerged on analysis by gender or age, education was, once again, a major factor in attitude. Just 19% of those educated to age 15 or less saw this freedom as the key feature of the EU compared with 52% of those who have been educated to age 20 or beyond.

This feature was cited by 48% of managers and 42% of other white-collar workers compared with just 12% of house persons, 21% of the unemployed and 23% of the retired.

While 28% of the UK poll responded that the EU was a **waste of money**, the figure shows a small decrease on the 29% recorded in the previous EB.

The EU27 average, at 21% (up marginally from 20%), consisted of figures as high as 43% in Austria compared with only 9% in Poland and Ireland, 8% in Romania, 7% in Spain and 6% in Bulgaria.

Making up the UK average of 28% were noticeable variations by age and education.

38% of people aged 55 or more and those educated to age 15 or less saw the EU as a waste of money. This view, however, is held by only 19% of those educated to age 20 or more and a mere 14% of those aged 15 to 24.

There was a noticeable variation based upon where UK citizens lived, with 37% of people in villages compared with 24% of people from small or large towns seeing a waste of money as being a major characteristic of the EU.

This feeling is noted amongst 40% of the retired and 31% of the self-employed compared with 22% of managers.

A quarter (26%) of the UK poll sees **bureaucracy** as a feature of the European Union compared with an EU27 average of 20%. This view is strongly held in Denmark (40%), Finland (43%) and Austria (44%) compared with just 7% of Italians and 5% of Bulgarians.

This view was held by just 4% of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24, a segment of the poll which, however, had a very high (22%) 'don't know' showing. However, this figure is minimal compared with the 34% noted amongst aged 55 or more.

More men (30%) than women (21%) associated the EU with bureaucracy.

People educated to age 20 or above (35%) see bureaucracy as a feature of the EU compared with just 25% of the least educated.

This view was held by 33% of inhabitants of villages compared with 22% of people living in large towns.

The bureaucratic aspects of the EU were noticeably more important to the self-employed (37%), the retired (33%) and managers (32%) than they were to house persons and the unemployed where the figures reach just 12%.

21% of UK respondents saw **loss of cultural identity** as an effect of the European Union. This feature was noted by 23% of Austrians and 25% of Cypriots. Greek citizens' views changed sharply over six months and the previous 21% has now dropped to 14%.

The EU27 average is, however, just 11% with low figures being seen in Latvia (5%) and Estonia and Hungary, where the figure is just 4%.

This issue was of importance to 27% of people aged 55 or more compared with just 8% of the youngest age-group.

While there were only relatively small variations by level of education, the issue was noticeably more important to people living in villages (27%) than to those living in large towns where, perhaps influenced by the more multi-ethnic composition of their population, the figure reaches only 16%.

There is also a large variation by household composition with this concern being expressed by 23% of people living on their own compared with 15% of people living in households with four or more members.

This issue concerned just 8% of house persons and 11% of the unemployed, compared with more than a quarter (27%) of the retired.

Making up the EU average of 14% are 38% of Danes and 41% of Austrians who associate the European Union with **insufficient border controls**. The UK figure is 19%.

Small levels of concern were noted in Poland and Lithuania (3%), Spain (4%), Bulgaria (5%) and Latvia (7%).

Only 7% of UK citizens aged between 15 and 24 cited this characteristic of the EU, as did 12% of the unemployed compared with 24% of managers.

The sixth most commonly cited association with the European Union in the UK (18%) was that it gave **Member States a stronger say in the world**. This figure shows an increase from 13% six months previously. This feature ranks in fourth place across the EU27 with an average of 25%.

High figures are seen in Sweden (39%), Greece (35%), Malta (33%), Slovakia (32%) and Denmark (31%).

Just 12% of UK citizens who had left school aged 15 or less saw this as a result of the UK's membership of the European Union compared with 28% of those who had been educated to age 20 or more.

Across the EU27, one in three of citizens polled (37%) said that the **euro** was what the European Union meant to them. In fact, this was the second most cited characteristic across the 27 and is a view held by nearly two-thirds of the population of Austria (65%), Slovakia (61%), Belgium (59%), and Finland (56%). The euro, however, is relevant in this context to just 10% of Latvians.

In the UK, the figure, although only 16%, shows a marked increase on the 12% noted six months ago.

20% of UK citizens educated to age 20 or more cited the euro – an opinion shared with only 13% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

31% of Danes, 34% of French and 37% of Cypriots saw **cultural diversity** as a feature of the European Union.

Across the EU27, the average figure is 22% - a similar figure to the 18% noted in the UK.

While no clear patterns emerged by differences in age, 21% of men, as opposed to 15% of women, cited cultural diversity. However, the figure fell to 8% of UK citizens who had left school at the earliest opportunity compared with 35% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

This feature of EU membership was also important to 35% of managers, 25% of the self-employed and 24% of other white-collar workers compared with just 12% of the retired and 6% of house persons.

51% of Swedes, 47% of Germans and 45% of Luxemburgers said that **peace** was a feature of the European Union. However, when figures such as 19% from Ireland, 16% from Italy, 12% from Spain and 10% in the UK are added, the EU average falls to 28% though this still makes it the third most common association with the European Union.

No major socio-demographic variations are apparent apart from the 23% noted amongst respondents aged 55 or more and the 26% of managers. Only 8% of the unemployed chose this benefit of membership of the EU.

36% of Cypriots, 39% of Romanians and 40% of Bulgarians said that, for them, the EU represented **democracy**.

The EU27 average of 26% is also made up of particularly low figures from Finland (15%), 13% from the UK and 12% from Latvia but it is still, overall, the fourth most cited characteristic.

Democracy was particularly relevant to those educated to age 20 and above where 24% of this segment saw this as a plus point of EU membership.

A similar high figure of 25% was seen amongst managers and these figures can be compared with just 6% of house persons, 11% of those educated to age 15 or less and 8% of those whose education ended between the ages of 16 and 19.

Issue 10: the economic and financial crisis

In this series of questions, respondents are asked whether they believe that certain measures aimed at combating the crisis would be effective.

Respondents were asked whether they thought that **surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups would be effective** (Q.C6.2).

68% of EU27 citizens said it would and the UK figure, at 55%, although noticeably lower than the EU average, showed an increase of three percentage points over the past six months.

Compared with an EU27 average of 13%, the UK 'don't know' figure, at 18%, was relatively high. Within this figure, there were twice as many women (24%) as men (12%).

While there were no noticeable variations by age, just 50% of the unemployed and the retired thought this measure would be effective compared with 66% of the self-employed.

As is seen throughout this report, education was a major determinant of views on the EU. 48% of the least educated compared with two-thirds (67%) of the most educated believed this action would be effective.

Similar figures were noted when the question related to the **possible effectiveness of stronger coordination of economic and financial policies between all EU member states** (Q.C6.3).

Across the Union, 73% of the poll believed this measure would be effective and, in the UK, the figure was 59%.

Once again, there was a high proportion of 'don't know' responses among the UK poll with 24% of women and 13% of men making up the 19% average – noticeably larger than the 12% across the EU as a whole.

Again, no noticeable variations were observed by age but the measure was believed to be effective by 72% of the most educated compared with just 52% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

72% of managers and the self-employed believed this coordination would be effective compared with just 53% of the retired.

53% of the UK and 69% of the EU27 poll believe that **supervision by the European Union whenever public money is used by a financial institution would be an effective measure in combating the current economic and financial crisis** (Q.C6.4).

Once again, women produced a higher 'don't know' response of 23% compared with a male figure of 13%.

Only 47% of UK citizens aged 55 or more thought this measure would be effective compared with figures of 55% to 57% amongst all other age-groups.

| Yet again, education was a major driver with nearly two-thirds (64%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond believing this measure would be effective compared with just 40% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

| Only 41% of the unemployed held this view compared with 64% of the self-employed and 68% of managers.

Issue 11: is membership of the EU a good thing?

About a quarter (28%) of EU27 citizens said that **membership of the EU was neither good nor bad** (Q.A7a) – a figure unchanged since the last EB and similar to the 34% recorded in the UK.

However, the major difference is seen when respondents are asked if membership was a good thing.

Across the EU27, more than half (53%) believe it to be positive.

In the UK, the figure is just 30% - a slight increase from the previous 28%. An equal proportion (30%) of UK citizens believes membership is a bad thing – down from the 32% in EB71.

There is a noticeable difference by gender in response to this question. While 35% of men see membership as a good thing, only 26% of women do so.

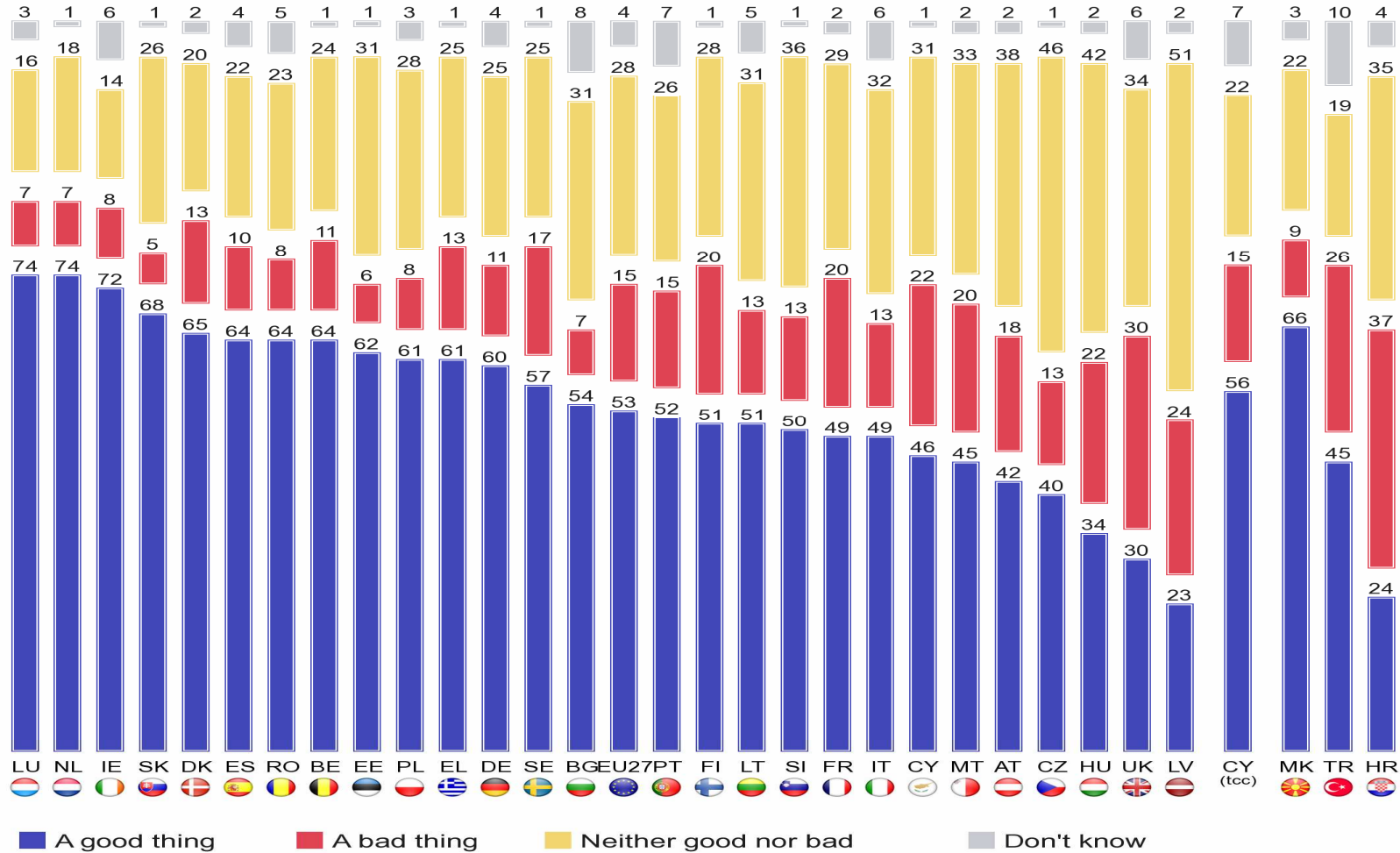
As UK citizens get older, so their belief that membership is a good thing diminishes. Accordingly, 39% of 15 to 24 year olds see membership as a good thing with just 8% seeing it as bad. However, only 24% of those aged 55 or more see it as a good thing, with 43% taking the opposite view.

Views also become more polarised with age. 43% of the youngest age-group sees the EU as neither good nor bad compared with only 28% of those aged 55 or more.

However, the biggest factor to influence opinion is education. More than half (55%) of those educated to age 20 or above see membership as being a good thing compared with only 15% of those who had been educated only to age 15 or less.

A high proportion (51%) of managers held this positive view compared with just 22% of the retired and 21% of house persons.

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



Issue 12: Has the UK benefited from its EU membership?

57% of the EU27 poll believed their country had **benefited from being a member of the European Union** (Q.A8a and figures as high as 81% were seen in Ireland, 80% in Slovakia, 79% in Estonia and 75% in Denmark.

36% of UK respondents held this positive view – a slight increase from the 34% noted six months previously.

Making up this statistic are noticeably more men (41%) than women (32%).

This view is also held by more than half (53%) of those aged between 15 and 24 compared with just 29% amongst those aged 55 or more.

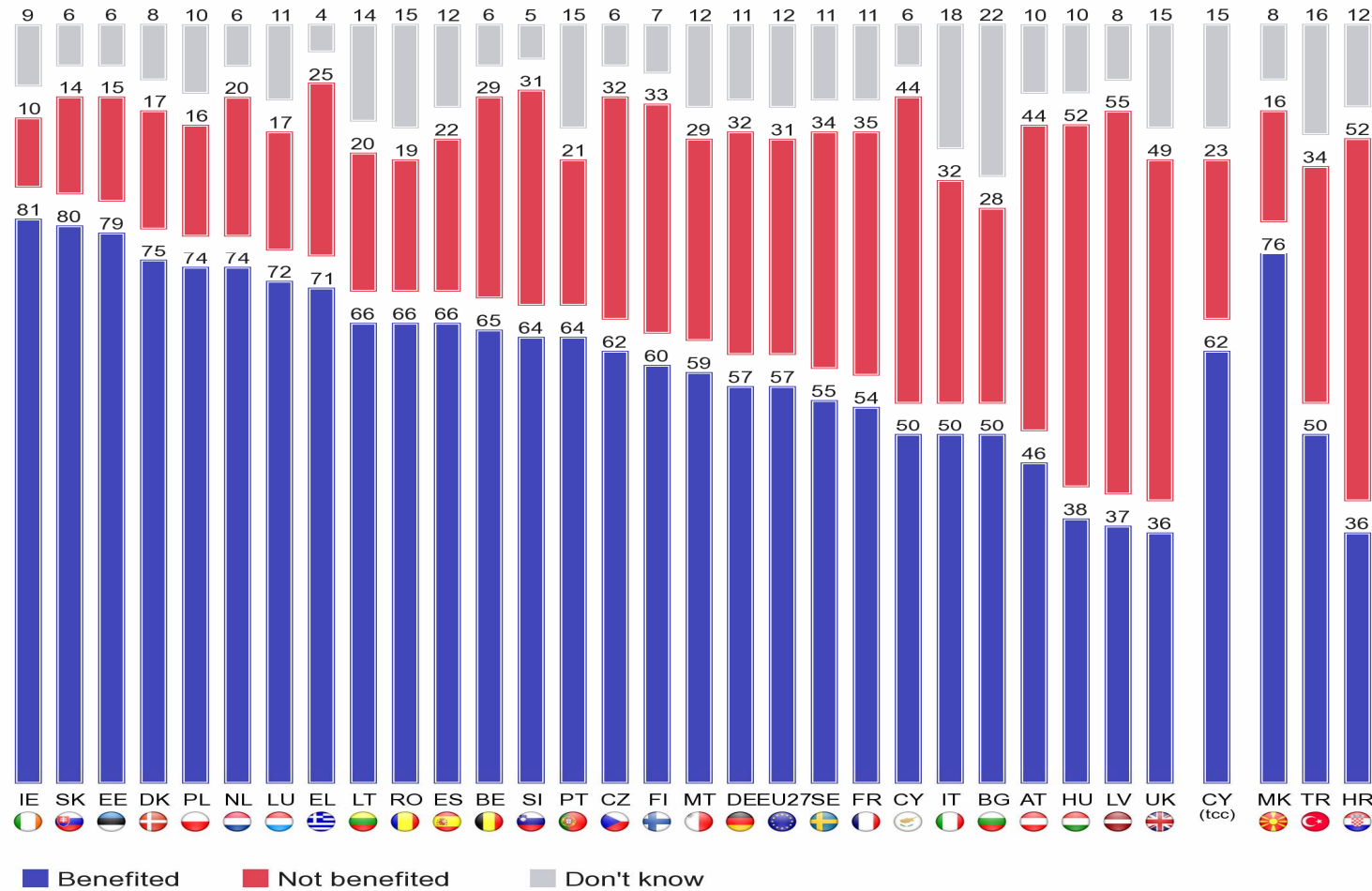
57% of the most educated of the poll believed that benefits had arisen compared with just 21% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less.

People living in large towns (41%) were also noticeably more convinced than the 32% living in villages.

This positive view is also held by two-thirds (66%) of students and 60% of managers compared with just 25% of the retired, 26% of manual workers and 28% of the unemployed.

Making up the 15% of the UK poll who did not know whether membership of the EU had benefited the country were high figures of 25% amongst 15 to 24 year olds and 26% among house persons.

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



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 72 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 23rd of October and the 18th of November 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The EUROBAROMETER 72.4 is the "STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 72" and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 72 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.006	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.008	29/10/2009	09/11/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.056	30/10/2009	13/11/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.006	24/10/2009	17/11/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.514	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	23/10/2009	16/11/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.011	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.020	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.005	28/10/2009	16/11/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.036	30/10/2009	14/11/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	26/10/2009	15/11/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	30/10/2009	16/11/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.023	27/10/2009	11/11/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	27/10/2009	15/11/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.023	29/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	28/10/2009	14/11/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.004	29/10/2009	18/11/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.030	27/10/2009	13/11/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.025	29/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.021	30/10/2009	11/11/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.015	24/10/2009	15/11/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.040	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.018	29/10/2009	18/11/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.032	26/10/2009	15/11/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.322	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL EU27			26.731	23/10/2009	18/11/2009	406.557.138
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Kadem	500	02/11/2009	14/11/2009	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	27/10/2009	12/11/2009	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.002	27/10/2009	15/11/2009	52.728.513
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.005	27/10/2009	02/11/2009	1.678.404
TOTAL			30.238	23/10/2009	18/11/2009	464.856.681

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using

marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

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

Annex II – Questionnaire

A | your survey number | NT

(101-105)

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EB72.3 A

B | country code | NT

(106-107)

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EB72.3 B

C | our survey number | NT

(108-110)

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EB72.3 C

D | Interview number | NT

(111-116)

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EB72.3 D

E | Split ballot | NT

(117)

A	1	NT
B	2	NT

EB72.1 E



ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY RT

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA RT

ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY RT

ASK ITEM 31 ONLY IN FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA RT

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) RT

	(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

EB72.3 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW RT

CORE TREND QUESTIONS NT

QA1 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) RT

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

EB71.3 QA1

DO NOT ASK QA2a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA2b TT

QA2a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? NT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

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

(192)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(193)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(194)	3	The situation of the economy in the world	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(195)	4	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(196)	5	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(197)	6	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(198)	7	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT

EB71.3 QA2a

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

RT

QA3a	For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries? (M)
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MT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

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

(206)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(207)	2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(208)	3	The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(209)	4	Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(210)	5	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(211)	6	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	NT

EB70.1 QA7a TREND MODIFIED

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

QA4a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT) Better Worse Same DK

(218)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4	NT
(219)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	NT
(220)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	NT

(221)	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	NT
(222)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	NT
(223)	6	The economic situation in the European Union	1	2	3	4	NT
(224)	7	The economic situation in the world	1	2	3	4	NT
(225)	8	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	MT

EB71.3 QA3a (ITEM 1-7) + EB70.1 QA6a (ITEM 8) TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA5a AND QA6a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA5b

QA5a	What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?	NT
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(234-250)	
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
The environment (M)	13,	MT
Energy	14,	MT

Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,	MT
DK	17,	NT

EB71.3 QA4a TREND MODIFIED

QA6a	And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?	NT
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS) RT

	(251-267)	
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
The environment (M)	13,	MT
Energy	14,	MT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,	MT
DK	17,	NT

EB71.3 QA5a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA7a AND QA8a ONLY IN EU27 – FYROM, TR AND HR GO TO QA7b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA7c

TT

QA7a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

NT

(READ OUT)

RT

	(302)	
A good thing	1	NT
A bad thing	2	NT
Neither good nor bad	3	NT
DK	4	NT

EB71.3 QA6a

QA8a 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

	(303)	
Benefited	1	NT
Not benefited	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB71.3 QA7a

DO NOT ASK QA9a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA9b

TT

QA9a 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)

RT

	(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
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(308)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	NT
(309)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4	NT
(310)	3	The USA	1	2	3	4	MT

EB71.3 QA8a (ITEMS 1-2) + EB71.1 QA8a (ITEM 3)

ASK ALL

QA10 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.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK	NT
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(314)	1	The press	1	2	3	NT
(315)	2	Radio	1	2	3	NT
(316)	3	Television	1	2	3	NT
(317)	4	The Internet	1	2	3	NT
(318)	5	The army	1	2	3	NT
(319)	6	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3	MT
(320)	7	Political parties	1	2	3	NT
(321)	8	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	MT

(322)	9	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3	MT
(323)	10	The European Union	1	2	3	NT
(324)	11	The United Nations	1	2	3	NT
(325)	12	Regional or local public authorities	1	2	3	MT
(326)	13	NATO	1	2	3	MT

EB71.3 QA9 (items 6-11) + EB69.2 QA12 (items 1-5) + EB70.1 QA12 (item 12-13)

QA11	In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?	NT
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(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		(327)	
Very positive		1	NT
Fairly positive		2	NT
Neutral		3	NT
Fairly negative		4	NT
Very negative		5	NT
DK		6	NT

EB71.3 QA10

QA12	What does the European Union mean to you personally?	NT
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP)

		(328-343)	
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	14,	MT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,	NT
DK	16,	NT

EB71.3 QA11

QA13 Have you heard of...? NT

(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
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NT

(344)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3	NT
(345)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3	NT
(346)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3	NT
(347)	4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3	NT

EB71.3 QA13 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA16 (item 3)

QA14 For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. NT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE) RT

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

(348)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3	NT
(349)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3	NT
(350)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3	NT
(351)	4	The European Central Bank	1	2	3	NT

EB71.3 QA14 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA18 (item 3)

QA15	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
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK	NT
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(352)	1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3	NT
(353)	2	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3	NT
(354)	3	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3	NT

EB71.3 QA15

QA16	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?					NT
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The Internal market	(355-372)	1,	NT
Cultural policy		2,	NT
Foreign policy (M)		3,	MT

Defence policy (M)	4,	MT
Immigration issues	5,	NT
Education policy (M)	6,	MT
Environment issues	7,	NT
Energy issues	8,	NT
Solidarity with poorer regions	9,	NT
Scientific research	10,	NT
Social and health issues	11,	NT
The fight against crime	12,	NT
The fight against climate change	13,	NT
Economic affairs	14,	NT
Transport and energy infrastructure	15,	NT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,	NT
DK	18,	NT

EB71.3 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QA17	For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.	NT
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE) RT

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	True.	False.	DK	NT
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(373)	1	The EU currently consists of twenty-five Member States (M)	1	2	3	MT
(374)	2	The Irish voted "yes" to the second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty held on October 2nd, 2009 (N)	1	2	3	TT
(375)	3	The euro area currently consists of twelve Member States	1	2	3	NT

(376)	4	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Switzerland is a member of the EU	1	2	3	MT
	5	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Iceland is a member of the EU (N)	1	2	3	
(377)						TT

EB70.1 QA24 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA18a TO QA19a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA19b

QA18a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QA18b And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT)	(378) QA18a In (OUR COUNTRY)	(379) QA18b In the European Union	RT
Very satisfied	1	1	NT
Fairly satisfied	2	2	NT
Not very satisfied	3	3	NT
Not at all satisfied	4	4	NT
DK	5	5	NT

EB68.1 QA11a & b

ASK ITEM 2 ONLY IN EU27

QA19a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	NT
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(380)	1	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3	NT
(381)	2	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3	NT

EB71.3 QA12a TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA20 Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the building of Europe?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	NT
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(383)	1	The EU has grown too rapidly	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(384)	2	What brings the citizens of the different countries together is more important than what separates them	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(385)	3	At the current time, the EU is short of ideas and projects	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(386)	4	The EU is indispensable in meeting global challenges (climate change, terrorism, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	NT

EB70.1 QD16

TREND PRESIDENCY QUESTIONS

TT

ASK QA21 TO QA25 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1a

TT

QA21 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 Sweden. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about Sweden's presidency? (M)

MT

	(387)	
Yes	1	NT
No	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB71.3 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL IN THE EU27

TT

QA23 From January the 1st 2010 it will be the turn of Spain. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about Spain's presidency? (M)

MT

	(389)	
Yes	1	NT
No	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB71.3 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL IN EU27 RT

QA25 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union? NT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY) RT

	(391)	
Very optimistic	1	NT
Fairly optimistic	2	NT
Fairly pessimistic	3	NT
Very pessimistic	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB71.3 QF1

2) THE EU, THE WORLD, THE GLOBALISATION MT

ASK ALL RT

QB1a 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? NT

QB1b And secondly? NT

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN) RT

	(412)	(413)
(READ OUT - ROTATE BOTTOM TO TOP/ TOP TO BOTTOM)	QB1a	QB1b
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
Its economic power	1	1

Its political influence	2	2	NT
Its military strength	3	3	NT
Its cultural influence	4	4	NT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5	MT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6	NT
DK	7	7	NT

EB71.3 QB1a, b

QB2a	And in your opinion, which of the following best characterizes the European Union? Firstly?	NT
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QB2b	And secondly?	NT
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(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN) RT

(READ OUT - ROTATE BOTTOM TO TOP/TOP TO BOTTOM) (M)	(414)	(415)	TT NT NT NT NT MT NT NT
	QB2a	QB2b	
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY	
Its economic power	1	1	NT
Its political influence	2	2	NT
Its military strength	3	3	NT
Its cultural influence	4	4	NT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5	MT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6	NT
DK	7	7	NT

EB71.3 QB2a, b

QB3	For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (M)	MT
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

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

(416)	1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(417)	2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(418)	3	Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(419)	4	The EU and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(420)	5	Globalisation protects us from price increases	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(421)	6	Globalisation helps peace in the world	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(422)	7	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(424)	9	Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(425)	10	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	MT

(427)	12	Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(428)	13	Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(429)	14	The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy (N)	1	2	3	4	5	TT
(430)	15	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) The EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5	TT
(431)	16	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation (N)	1	2	3	4	5	TT

EB71.3 QB3 (item 1-3) EB69.2 QA47a&b (item 4-13)

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

QB4a	Which one of the following two statements is closest to your opinion regarding globalisation?	MT
------	---	----

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets		(432)	
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)		1	NT
		2	NT

DK

3

NT

EB71.3 QB4a

ASK ALL

RT

QB5 Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

NT

(SHOW CARD)

RT

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

NT

(434)	1	American	1	2	3	4	NT
(435)	2	Japanese	1	2	3	4	NT
(436)	3	Chinese	1	2	3	4	NT
(437)	4	Indian	1	2	3	4	NT
(438)	5	Russian	1	2	3	4	NT
(439)	6	Brazilian	1	2	3	4	NT

EB71.3 QB7

QB6 From the following items, which two should our society emphasise in order to face major global challenges?

NT

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

RT

Protecting the environment

(440-448)

1,

NT



Social equality and solidarity	2,	NT
Free trade\ market economy	3,	MT
Cultural diversity and openness to others	4,	NT
Progress and innovation	5,	NT
Traditions	6,	NT
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	MT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,	NT
DK	9,	NT

EB71.3 QC3

3) THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS TT

QC1 Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come. Which of the two statements is closer to your opinion? MT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY) RT

(469)

The impact of the crisis on jobs has already reached its peak	1	NT
The worst is still to come	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB71.2 QB3

QC2 Which of the following statements best reflects your household situation? NT

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

(470)



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

EB71.3 QJ6

QC3	In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?	MT
-----	--	----

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

	(471)	
The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	NT
The European Union	2	NT
The United States	3	NT
The G20	4	MT
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	5	NT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7	NT
DK	8	NT

EB71.3 QB8

ASK QC4b ONLY TO EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA - OTHERS GO TO QC5 TT

QC4b	Tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: (OUR COUNTRY) would have been better protected in the face of the current financial and economic crisis if we had adopted the European single currency, the euro.		
------	--	--	--

NT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(473)	
Totally agree	1	NT
Tend to agree	2	NT
Tend to disagree	3	NT
Totally disagree	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB71.1 QD6b

ASK QC5 TO QC8 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC9

TT

QC5	Could you tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the following statement: Overall the Euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis.		
-----	--	--	--

NT

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(474)	
Totally agree	1	NT
Tend to agree	2	NT
Tend to disagree	3	NT
Totally disagree	4	NT
DK	5	NT

EB71.1 QD8

QC6 Certain measures aimed at combating the current economic and financial crisis are currently being discussed within the European institutions. For each of these measures, could you tell me whether you think it would be effective or ineffective in combating the crisis? (M)

MT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

(READ OUT)	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
------------	----------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----

NT

(475)	1	A more important role for the EU at an international level in regulating financial services	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(476)	2	The surveillance and supervision by the EU of the activities of the most important international financial groups	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(477)	3	A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies between all the EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(478)	4	A supervision by the EU whenever public money is used to rescue a financial institution	1	2	3	4	5	MT

EB71.1 QD9

QC7	Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy?	NT
-----	--	----

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) RT

	(479-489)	
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Increase the number of working hours (N)	1,	TT
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Increase the legal number of working hours (M)	2,	MT
Improve education and professional training	3,	NT
Invest in research and innovation	4,	NT
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Facilitate companies' access to credit (N)	5,	TT
Facilitate the creation of companies	6,	NT
Use energy more efficiently	7,	NT
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	8,	NT
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Invest in the development of environmentally friendly products of services (N)	9,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,	NT
DK	11,	NT

EB66.1 QA46 TREND MODIFIED

QC8	Which two of the following measures should the European Union prioritise in order to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis?	MT
-----	---	----

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

	(490-501)	
Investment in education\ training\ research	1,	MT
Investment in infrastructures	2,	NT
Investment in energy and the environment	3,	MT
Support for large companies\ industry	4,	MT
Support to SMEs\ small business	5,	MT
Guaranty the provision of healthcare	6,	MT

Support for pensioners	7,	MT
Support for the unemployed	8,	NT
Support for the poorest	9,	MT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,	MT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11,	NT
DK	12,	NT

EB71.3 QB10

ASK QC9 IN EU27+FM, HR, TR - CY(tcc) GO TO QD TT

QC9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. TT

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

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

(502)	1	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) the financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms	1	2	3	4	5	TT
(503)	2	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) the financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms	1	2	3	4	5	TT
(504)	3	Reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation	1	2	3	4	5	TT

(505)	4	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) (OUR COUNTRY) needs more reforms to face the future	1	2	3	4	5	TT
	5	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Reforms that have been done so far in (OUR COUNTRY) are sufficient to face the future	1	2	3	4	5	TT
(506)								TT

NEW

ASK QC10 IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QD

QC10 From the following list of measures, which one should be given priority when it comes to reforming the financial system in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(507)		
Transparency of benefits, costs and risks on financial markets	1		TT
Accountability of financial managers, including bonuses	2		TT
Government guarantee for deposits made by individuals	3		TT
Stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	4		TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5		RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6		RT
DK	7		RT

NEW

4) VALUES

ASK ALL

RT

QD1 Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative.

NT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	DK
---------------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------	----

NT

(528)	1	Company	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(529)	2	Welfare State	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(530)	3	Competitiveness	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(531)	4	Free trade	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(532)	5	Protectionism	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(533)	6	Globalisation	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(534)	7	Liberalisation	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(535)	8	Trade union	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(536)	9	Reforms	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(537)	10	Public administration	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(538)	11	Flexibility	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(539)	12	Competition (N)	1	2	3	4	5	TT
(540)	13	Security (N)	1	2	3	4	5	TT
(541)	14	Solidarity (N)	1	2	3	4	5	TT

EB67.2 QA28 (1-11) TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QD2a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QD2b

TT

QD2a To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (M)

NT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

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

NT

(542)	1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5	NT
(543)	2	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(544)	3	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth	1	2	3	4	5	MT
(545)	4	Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5	NT

EB71.3 QC1a

ASK ALL

RT

QD3	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?
-----	---

NT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

RT

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

(550)	1	Less emphasis on money and material possessions	1	2	3	4	NT
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(551)	2	More emphasis on the development of technology	1	2	3	4	NT
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EB71.3 QC2

QD4	Thinking about your purchasing power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?	NT
-----	---	----

Improved	(552)	1	NT
Stayed about the same		2	NT
Got worse		3	NT
DK		4	NT

EB71.1 QA12

QD5	Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?	NT
-----	---	----

Easier	(553)	1	NT
More difficult		2	NT
Neither easier nor more difficult		3	NT

DK	4	NT
----	---	----

EB71.1 QA14

DO NOT ASK QD6a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QD6b	TT
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QD6a	Please tell me whether you tend to agree or to disagree with the following statement: The children who live in (OUR COUNTRY) would have a better life if they emigrated to another country.	NT
------	---	----

	(554)	
Tend to agree	1	NT
Tend to disagree	2	NT
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3	NT
DK	4	NT

EB70.1 QA23 TREND

ASK ALL	RT
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QD7	In the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally? (M)	MT
-----	--	----

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

	(556-569)	
The Rule of Law	1,	NT
Respect for human life	2,	NT
Human rights	3,	NT
Individual freedom	4,	NT
Democracy	5,	NT

Peace	6,	NT
Equality	7,	NT
Solidarity, support for others	8,	NT
Tolerance	9,	NT
Religion	10,	NT
Self-fulfilment	11,	NT
Respect for other cultures	12,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	MT
DK	14,	NT

EB69.2 QD2 TREND MODIFIED

QD8 Which three of the following values best represent the European Union? MT

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

	(570-583)	
The Rule of Law	1,	NT
Respect for human life	2,	NT
Human rights	3,	NT
Individual freedom	4,	NT
Democracy	5,	NT
Peace	6,	NT
Equality	7,	NT
Solidarity, support for others	8,	NT
Tolerance	9,	NT
Religion	10,	NT
Self-fulfilment	11,	NT
Respect for other cultures	12,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	MT
DK	14,	NT

EB69.2 QD3

5) SUBSIDIARITY TT

ASK QE ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS TT

QE1 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? MT

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY) RT

	(604)	
The European level	1	NT
The national level	2	NT
The regional or local level	3	NT
DK	4	NT

EB71.3 QG1

QE2 In your opinion, are regional or local public authorities sufficiently or not sufficiently taken into account when deciding policies in the European Union? MT

(READ OUT) RT

	(605)	
Sufficiently	1	NT
Not sufficiently	2	NT
DK	3	NT

EB71.3 QG2

6) SPANISH PRESIDENCY TT

ASK QF ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS TT

QF1	With which of the following statements do you agree?	NT
-----	--	----

(READ OUT - ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	RT
---	----

	(626-635)	
Innovative products or services are most of the time gadgets	1,	NT
Innovative products or services are a matter of fashion	2,	NT
Innovative products or services often simplify everyday life	3,	NT
A company that sells an innovative product or service improves the image of all its products or services	4,	NT
A company which does not innovate is a company that will not survive	5,	NT
Purchasing an innovative product or service is risky for the consumer	6,	NT
The advantages of innovative products or services are often exaggerated	7,	NT
Innovation is essential for improving economic growth	8,	NT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,	MT
DK	10,	NT

EB63.4 QE6

QF2	For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.	NT
-----	--	----

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	RT
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(READ OUT)	Ahead	Behind	At the same level	DK

(636)	1	Scientific research	1	2	3	4	NT
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(637)	2	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4	NT
(638)	3	Innovation technology	1	2	3	4	NT
(639)	4	The healthcare system	1	2	3	4	NT
(640)	5	Education	1	2	3	4	NT
(641)	6	Fighting social disparities	1	2	3	4	NT
(642)	7	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4	NT
(643)	8	Fighting discrimination	1	2	3	4	NT
(644)	9	Entrepreneurship (N)	1	2	3	4	TT

EB66.1 QA39 TREND MODIFIED

QF3	For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?	NT
-----	---	----

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

(645)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3	NT
(646)	2	Taxation	1	2	3	NT
(647)	3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	NT
(648)	4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	NT
(649)	5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3	NT
(650)	6	Immigration	1	2	3	NT
(651)	7	The educational system	1	2	3	NT
(652)	8	Pensions	1	2	3	NT
(653)	9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	NT

EB70.1 QA25

QF4 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union? NT

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE) RT

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

(654)	1	Health	1	2	3	NT
(655)	2	Social welfare	1	2	3	NT
(656)	3	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3	NT
(657)	4	Consumer protection	1	2	3	NT
(658)	5	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3	NT
(659)	6	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3	NT
(660)	7	Energy	1	2	3	NT
(661)	8	Competition	1	2	3	NT
(662)	9	Transports	1	2	3	NT
(663)	10	Economy	1	2	3	NT
(664)	11	Fighting inflation	1	2	3	NT

EB70.1 QA26

7) NEW EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S PRIORITIES TT

ASK QG ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS TT

QG1 Among the following, what do you think should be the top priorities of the European Union for the years to come? TT

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

	(685-692)	
Economic recovery	1,	TT
Fighting climate change	2,	RT
Boosting growth in a sustainable way	3,	TT
Advancing on rights of citizens	4,	TT
Helping to create stability in the World	5,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	RT
DK	8,	RT

NEW

QG2 In order to ensure economic recovery, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union? TT

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) TT

	(693-700)	
Develop further economic policy coordination at the European level	1,	TT
Improve quality of education	2,	TT
Put in place a stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	3,	TT
Limit excessive public deficits in the future	4,	TT
Facilitate companies' access to credit	5,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	RT
DK	8,	RT

NEW

QG3	In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?	TT
-----	---	----

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) TT

	(701-709)	
Reduce CO2 (carbon-dioxide) emissions from transport and electricity		
Develop clean cars	1,	TT
Develop environmentally-friendly industries, services and technologies	2,	TT
Take into account the fight against climate change in all European Union policies such as in industry, agriculture or transport	3,	TT
Secure energy supply	4,	TT
Develop the use of nuclear energy	5,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	RT
DK	8,	RT
	9,	RT

NEW

QG4	In order to boost growth in a sustainable way, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?	TT
-----	--	----

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) TT

	(710-724)	
Stimulate research and innovation in the European industry		
Modernise the service sector	1,	TT
Rationalise public services	2,	TT
Support agriculture	3,	TT
Support environmentally-friendly production of goods and services	4,	TT
Encourage people to create their own enterprises	5,	TT
	6,	TT

Control migratory flux to respond to European economy needs	7,	TT
Facilitate the integration of legal migrants	8,	TT
Reinforce the rights of consumers	9,	TT
Improve access to high-speed Internet	10,	TT
Invest in the new information and communication technologies (ICT)	11,	TT
Reward new ideas and creation	12,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	14,	RT
DK	15,	RT

NEW

QG5	In order to advance on rights of citizens, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the European Union?	TT
-----	--	----

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) TT

	(725-732)	
Reinforce the protection of European Union's borders	1,	TT
Develop the European Union's capacity to prevent and to react to natural disasters	2,	TT
Facilitate the mobility of young people within the European Union	3,	TT
Respond to the challenges created by the ageing of the population	4,	TT
Enhance dialogue between the European Union citizens and the European Union institutions	5,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	RT
DK	8,	RT

NEW

QG6	In order to help create stability in the World, which of the following aspects should be prioritised by the European Union?	TT
-----	---	----

(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) TT

	(733-741)	
Promote and protect human rights	1,	TT
Participate in conflict resolution, peace-keeping and peace building	2,	TT
Work against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)	3,	TT
Develop European Union's relations with Eastern countries like Russia, Ukraine, etc.	4,	TT
Develop European Union's relations with Mediterranean countries	5,	TT
Promote the development of poor countries	6,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,	RT
DK	9,	RT

NEW

8) DG RELEX QUESTIONS TT

ASK QH ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS TT

QH1	In your opinion, on which of the following global threats and challenges should the European Union focus its attention in its relations with the rest of the world?	TT
-----	---	----

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

	(762-777)	
Poverty	1,	RT
Climate change	2,	RT

Disarmament	3,	TT
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)		
Peace-keeping	4,	TT
Humanitarian aid	5,	TT
Human rights and democracy	6,	TT
Terrorism	7,	TT
Education	8,	RT
Global Health (access to health, fight against pandemics, aids and other diseases)	9,	RT
	10,	TT
Environment	11,	RT
Trade and economic development	12,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	RT
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	14,	TT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,	RT
DK	16,	RT

NEW

QH2a	In your opinion, for which of the following global threats and challenges should the United Nations have an increased role?	TT
------	---	----

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

	(778-793)	
Poverty	1,	RT
Climate change	2,	RT
Disarmament	3,	TT
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)		
Peace-keeping	4,	TT
Humanitarian aid	5,	TT
Human rights and democracy	6,	TT
	7,	TT

Terrorism	8,	RT
Education	9,	RT
Global Health (access to health, fight against pandemics, aids and other diseases)		
Environment	10,	TT
Trade and economic development	11,	RT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,	TT
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	RT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	14,	TT
DK	15,	RT
	16,	RT

NEW

QH2b	And on which of the following global threats and challenges an increased cooperation between the European Union and the United Nations may bring the maximum benefits?	TT
------	--	----

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

	(794-809)	
Poverty	1,	RT
Climate change	2,	RT
Disarmament	3,	TT
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, etc.)		
Peace-keeping	4,	TT
Humanitarian aid	5,	TT
Human rights and democracy	6,	TT
Terrorism	7,	TT
Education	8,	RT
Global Health (access to health, fight against pandemics, aids and other diseases)	9,	RT
	10,	TT
Environment	11,	RT

Trade and economic development	12,	TT
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	RT
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	14,	TT
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,	RT
DK	16,	RT

NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS NT

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

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

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

(830-831)

NT

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) 11 NT

DK 12 NT

EB71.3 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6 RT

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

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

		(832-833)	
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 union	6	NT
	Living with the children of a previous union	7	NT
	Living with the children of this union and of a previous union	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

EB72.3 D7

D8 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') RT

(834-835)

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EB72.3 D8

NO QUESTION D9

RT

D10 Gender.

NT

Male
Female

(836)

1

NT

2

NT

EB72.3 D10

D11 How old are you?

NT

(837-838)

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EB72.3 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

RT

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

RT

D15a What is your current occupation?

NT

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

NT

	(839-840) D15a	(841-842) D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	1

NT

NT

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			
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			
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
EB72.3 D15a&b			
NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24			RT

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

(READ OUT) RT

Rural area or village	(843)		
Small or middle sized town		1	NT
Large town		2	NT
DK		3	NT
		4	NT

EB72.3 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39 RT

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN) RT

(844-845)

EB72.3 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN) RT

(846-847)

EB72.3 D40b

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

RT

(848-849)

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EB72.3 D40c

NO QUESTIONS D41 AND D42

RT

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

NT

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

NT

	(850)	(851)	
	D43a	D43b	
	Fixed	Mobile	
Yes	1	1	NT
No	2	2	NT

EB72.3 D43a D43b

NO QUESTIONS D44 TO D59

TT

D60 During the last twelve months, would you say you had difficulties to pay your bills at the end of the month...?

NT

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

RT

	(852)	
Most of the time	1	NT
From time to time	2	NT
Almost never\ never	3	NT
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	4	NT

EB72.3 D60

D61	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)	RT
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	(853-854)	
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

EB72.3 D61

D62	Could you tell me if...?	NT
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)	RT
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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)
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NT

(855)	1	You use the Internet at home, in your home	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NT
(856)	2	You use the Internet on your place of work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NT
(857)	3	You use the Internet somewhere else (school, university, cyber-café, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NT

EB72.3 D62

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

NT

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

NT

(878-879) DAY

(880-881) MONTH

NT

EB72.3 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

NT

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

RT

(882-883) HOUR

(884-885) MINUTES

NT

EB72.3 P2



P3	NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED	NT
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(886-888)

			MINUTES	NT
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EB72.3 P3

P4	Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer	NT
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(889)

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

EB72.3 P4

P5	Respondent cooperation	NT
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(890)

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

EB72.3 P5

P6	Size of locality	NT
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(LOCAL CODES)	RT
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(891-892)

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EB72.3 P6

P7	Region		NT
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(LOCAL CODES)		RT
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(893-894)	
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EB72.3 P7

P8	Postal code		NT
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(895-902)							
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EB72.3 P8

P9	Sample point number		NT
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(903-910)							
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EB72.3 P9

P10	Interviewer number		NT
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(911-918)							
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EB72.3 P10
