

EU attitudes in UK

Analytical Report

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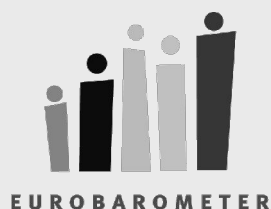
This survey was requested by the EC Representation to the UK and coordinated by Directorate General Communication

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

Flash EB Series #185

EU attitudes in UK

Conducted by
The Gallup Organisation Hungary/Europe
upon the request of the EC Representation to
the United Kingdom



Survey organised and managed by the
Eurobarometer Team of Directorate-General
“Communication”

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European Commission.

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this report are those of the authors alone.

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

Introduction

Concerning the attitudes towards the European Union in the UK, the European Commission is keeping track of general opinion, of levels of knowledge and information and familiarity with certain important issues of the British public.

The main themes in the report are the following:

- Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union
- Need for more information on the EU
- Knowledge of the EU
- Who should be responsible for keeping people informed about the EU
- Areas on which the British would prefer more information
- Information channels
- EU laws
- Benefits of EU membership
- Opportunities provided by EU membership
- Awareness of several benefits and projects related to the EU
- The next big action area for the EU

This study is following on from an earlier Flash Eurobarometer survey undertaken in 2002. The content of the questionnaires, however, changed substantially to reflect the changing reality within the EU and the UK. This report sums up the most important attitudes regarding the EU in 12 regions of the United Kingdom.

The survey's fieldwork was carried out between the 1st and the 19th of May 2006. Over 6,000 randomly selected citizens aged 16 years and above were interviewed in the twelve Government Regions of the UK, asking roughly 500 respondents in each. Interviews were carried out via landline telephone. To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on important socio-demographic variables.

Summary

- ⇒ Self-perceived knowledge about the European Union among the British public is quite low, 29% admitting knowing nothing at all, 56% knowing only a little, 13% quite a lot and 2% a great deal. When people were asked to correctly answer a series of questions about the EU, their actual level of knowledge was not that disappointing.

When asked about several factual or semi-factual questions, UK citizens answered five out of the eight correctly, especially the ones that are more relevant to the British public such as EU related jobs (72%), regional funds (72%), the EU-independent British income tax rate (68%) and cleaner local beaches (61%).

- ⇒ The majority of the British feel that the government (46%) and local governments (18%) should be responsible for keeping people informed about the EU. Only 15% feel that newspapers and television should assume this role.
- ⇒ General information on what the EU does for the individuals (67%) tops the list of areas in which the British would prefer more information. This is followed by more information on employment and social policy (56%) and the role of national governments in the EU (53%).
- ⇒ Newspapers, television and radio are the most preferred ways people would like to receive EU related information (52%) but the internet is also popular (17%), especially among the young and the educated.
- ⇒ EU information sources are relatively unknown to UK residents and are very rarely used. Only one in five (21%) British have heard of the EUROPA website, the main homepage of the European Institutions and less than 39% of those who have heard of it actually used it.
- ⇒ Overall, the majority of the people living in the UK think British businesses, consumers and workers benefit from EU membership, although not equally. People think that EU membership increased opportunities for UK businesses (78%), exporters (68%) and consumers (63%) but the benefits are less pronounced in terms of improving working conditions (51%).
- ⇒ The UK majority (79%) agree that the European Union means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country
- ⇒ Very few British use some of the opportunities made easy by EU membership such as living and studying abroad (12%) or buying property (4%) in another Member State.
- ⇒ According to the plurality of the British public (43%), the next big action area for the EU should be environmental protection and fighting global warming

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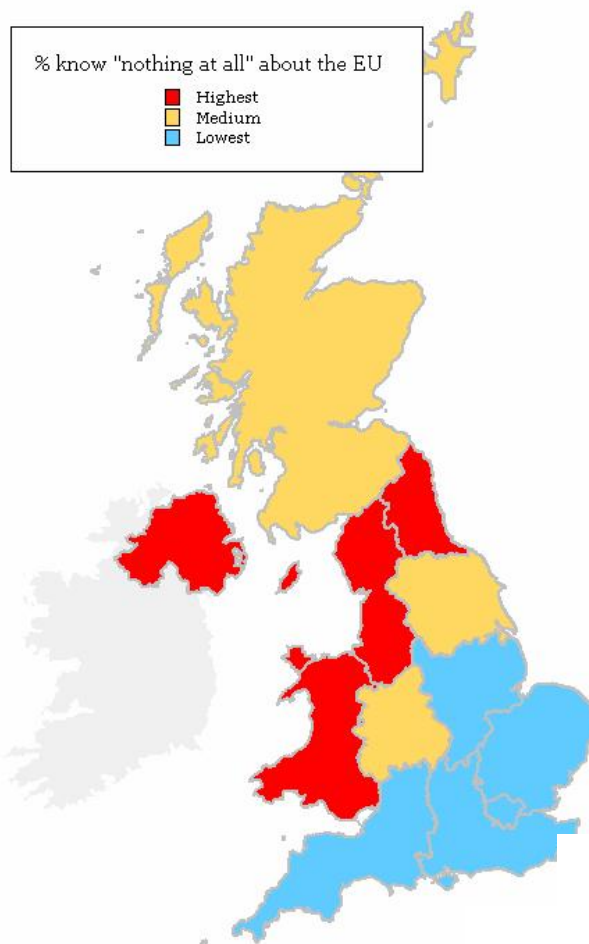
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1. Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union among the British public is quite low

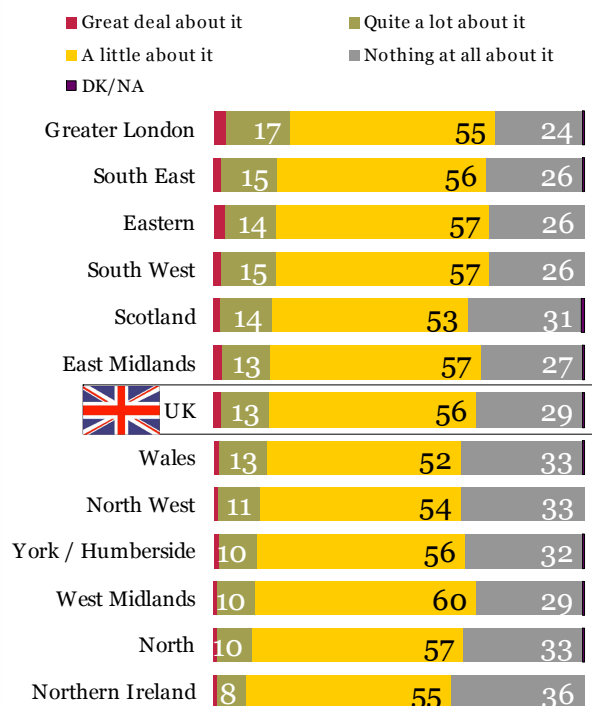
Even though the United Kingdom has been a member of the European Union since 1973, most residents of the UK admit to being largely ignorant about the EU including its policies and institutions. The majority (56%) of the population say that they know only a little about the European Union and more than one in four (29%) admit that they know nothing at all about the EU. Only two percent report that they know a great deal about the European Union, an additional 13% report that they know quite a lot about it.

This overall ignorance about the EU, while somewhat improved, changed very little since 2002 when the British were polled on the same subject by a Eurobarometer Flash survey. That survey found that 58% knew a little, 29% nothing, 11% quite a lot, and only one percent knew a great deal. The lack of more change is especially surprising because the United Kingdom held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union last year, from 1 July until 31 December.

While self-perceived knowledge is low across the board among the regions, residents of some areas appear to be more knowledgeable than others. Seventeen percent of those living in the Greater London region admit knowing quite a lot about the EU which is in sharp contrast with the eight percent acknowledging knowing quite a lot in Northern Ireland.



Self-perceived knowledge about the EU

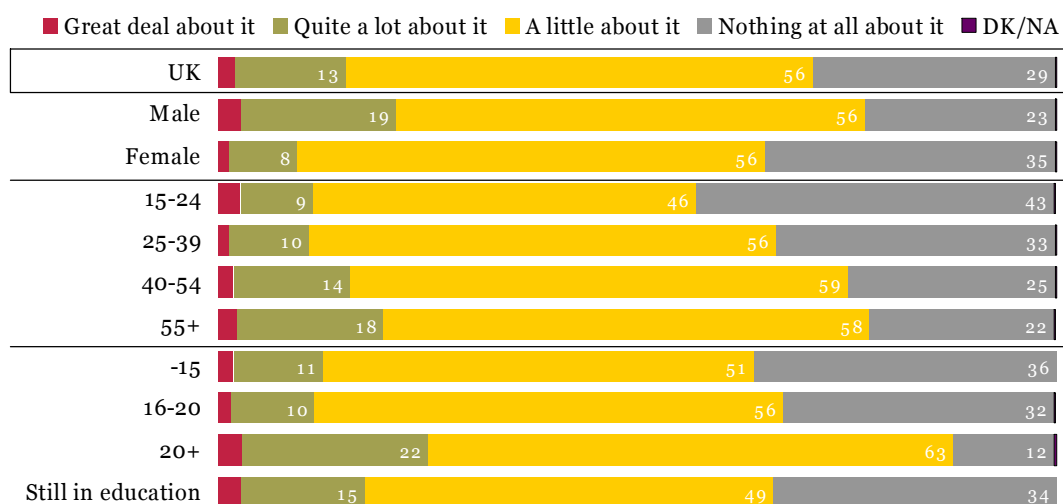


Q1. How much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

One can observe a rather dramatic difference between the genders in relation to self-perceived knowledge about the EU. Men are more than twice as likely to report that they know quite a lot about the EU as women, 19% and 8% respectively. Over ten percentage points more women (35%) than men (23%) admit knowing nothing at all about the EU.

As expected, self-perceived knowledge about the EU closely follows the respondents' education. Only 11% of those British with the lowest level of education, defined as those who left school at the age of 15 or younger, admit knowing quite a lot about the EU as opposed to 22% of those who left school when they were older than 20.

How much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

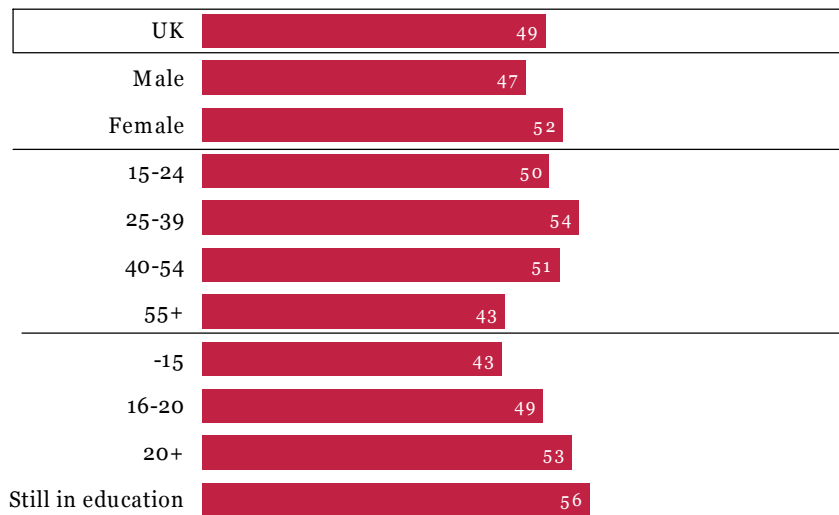
Q1. How much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

2. Opinions on the need for more information on the EU split down the middle

Even though the British public largely reports ignorance about the EU, half of the population feel no need for more information about the EU at all. This is complemented with the other half (49%) who feel that they need more information.

Women (52%) are more likely to feel that they need more information about the EU than men (47%) which seem to reflect their lower level of self-reported knowledge.

Do you feel you need more information about the EU?
(% yes)

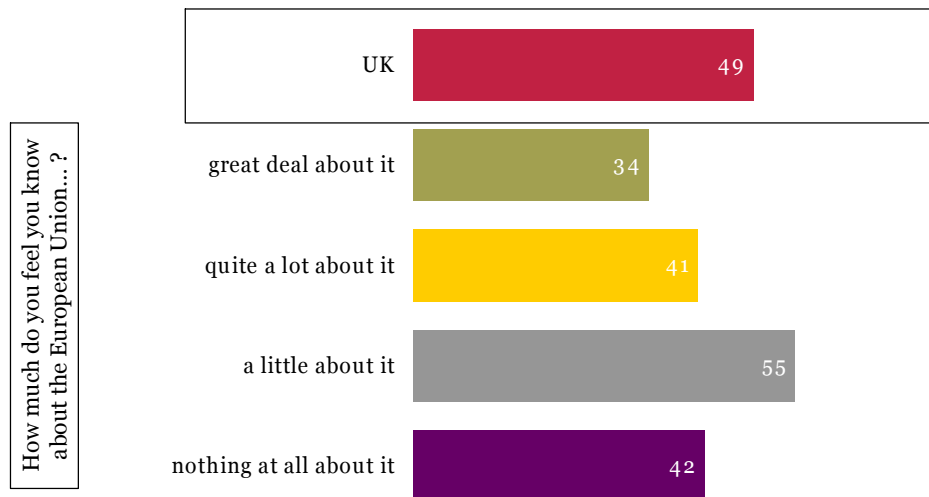


Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.2 Do you feel you need more information about the EU?

Interestingly enough, those who admit knowing a little about the EU are the most likely to feel that they need more information, with 55% saying so. On the other hand, only 42% of those who admit to knowing nothing at all about the EU feel that they need more information about it. But even a third (34%) of those who report knowing a great deal about the EU feel that they need more information. In other words, there is quite a notable need for more EU related information among the residents of the UK.

Do you feel you need more information about the EU?
(% yes)



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.2 Do you feel you need more information about the EU?

3. Knowledge of the EU

While self-stated knowledge (or, perhaps, ignorance) of the European Union is low among residents of the UK, it is interesting to test the *actual* knowledge people have about matters concerning the EU. Real knowledge among residents was measured via their responses to eight factual questions; and most of them are highly relevant to the UK, while others are more general. The ‘difficulty’ of the questions ranges from seemingly easy ones - such as the number of Member States - to fairly difficult ones, such as providing a rough estimate of the number of people employed by the European Commission.

The eight statements measuring factual knowledge as regards the EU were the following:

a) The European Union consists of 20 EU countries

This is a false statement, as the number of Member States increased to 25, from 15, in 2004. While this substantial increase has been a relatively well-publicized event, only 34% of the population got this question right.

b) A number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU

EU structural funds were designed to help the poorer regions of the EU - and some of these territories can be found in the UK. These regions received around £10 billion during the period 2000-2006. This was a well-known fact for most residents, as 72% answered the question correctly. Residents of Wales (80%) and the South West (79%) were most aware of EU regional development funding.

c) The UK joined the EU in 1992

This is a false statement, yet is somewhat tricky, as the UK has never joined the “EU” – but, rather, its predecessor, the European Communities, in 1973 (N.B. the EU formally came into being twenty years later, in 1993). 51% percent of the UK population answered this question correctly, though a surprisingly high percentage (38%) believed this to be a true statement.

d) Turkey is member of the EU

This is false, since Turkey is only a candidate country to the EU. Well over half (59%) of the British answered this question correctly.

e) The UK’s beaches are cleaner owing to EU legislation

During the UK presidency of the EU, the European Union made an agreement to improve the quality of water around Europe's beaches. This directive on Bathing Water Quality was supposed to favourably deal with coastline pollution in the UK and on other member states’ beaches. This was a relatively well-known fact to the British, as close to two-thirds (61%) of the population believe that beaches are cleaner due to EU legislation.

f) The rate of British income tax must be approved of by the European Commission

This is clearly false, as the tax rate is set by the British Finance Act. This statement was correctly identified as false by 68% of the population.

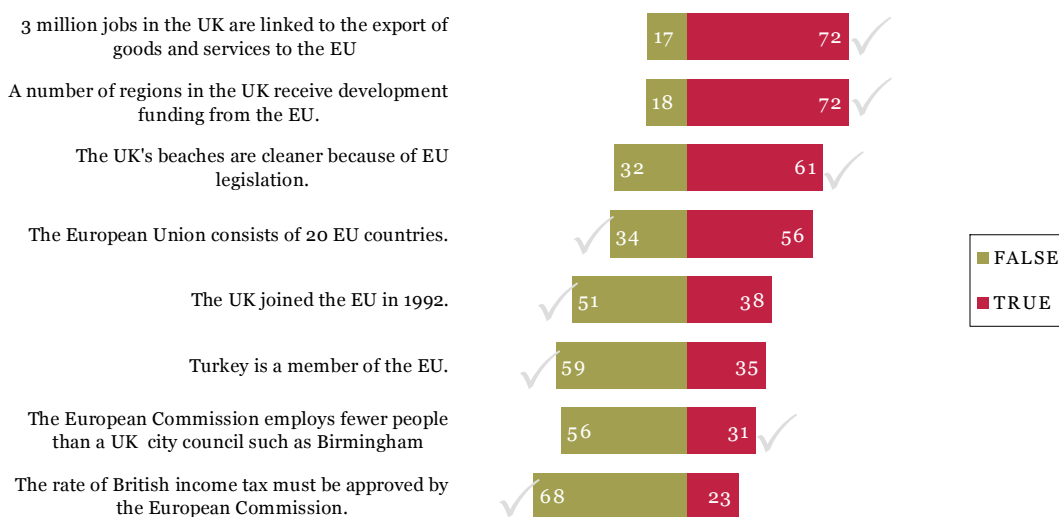
g) 3 million jobs in the UK are linked to the export of goods and services to the EU

Experts estimate that around 3 million UK jobs are linked to exports and services to the EU. Seven out of ten (72%) British people believe this to be true.

h) The European Commission employs fewer people than a UK city council, such as Birmingham's

The European Commission directly employs approximately 24,000 people, which is indeed fewer than the number of staff employed by most medium-sized city councils in Europe (even if the composition of the workforce is quite different, and it is therefore difficult to evaluate such a comparison). Only 31% of people in the UK evaluated this statement as being true. People in UK share the opinion with other EU citizens that administration is too big and too bureaucratic. Slightly more, though - 35% of the residents of the West Midlands Region, where Birmingham, the second largest city in the UK, can be found - answered this question "correctly".

Knowledge of the EU



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.3 Now I will list a series of statements. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false

This exercise gives us a much more realistic picture of how knowledgeable residents of the UK are about the EU than comes via a vaguer self-perception. The majority of respondents were able to answer five of the eight questions correctly. People were least likely to know a rough estimate of how many people the European Commission employs, the exact number of countries in the EU and the year the UK joined the EU. These may, indeed, be rather difficult questions - as, for example, one needs to guess the numbers employed by the European Commission and by Birmingham city council correctly, or to remember that the number of EU countries has been increased relatively recently by ten; while the former also goes against the popular belief that the EU bureaucracy is too big!

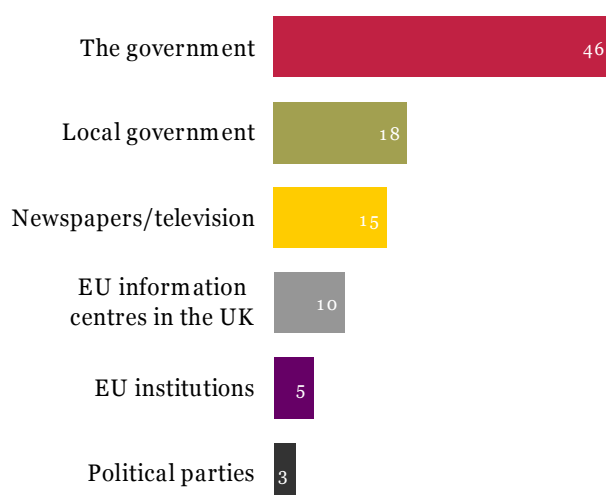
However, on the positive side, the majority of UK residents answered the other questions - about Turkey's membership, cleaner UK beaches, the rate of British Income Tax, EU developmental funding and job creation - correctly, which is a strong indication that UK-relevant facts in connection with the EU are quite well known to the British public.

On an individual level, the average person answered five questions out of the eight correctly (even though some of the questions were less clearly factual than others).

4. The majority of the British feel the government and local governments should be responsible for keeping people informed about the EU

Close to one half of the British public (46%) think that the government should be responsible for keeping individuals informed about the EU and its decisions. Local governments are in a distant second position, with 18% of the population believing they should provide EU related information.

Who do you think should be responsible for keeping you informed about the EU and its decisions?



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.4 Who do you think should be responsible for keeping you informed about the EU and its decisions? Please choose

Localities are closely followed by newspapers and television (15%). Only one in ten (10%) believe that EU information centers in the UK should keep people informed and less than ten percent feel that EU institutions or political parties should provide this type of information.

This finding is strong evidence that the vast majority of the British, two-thirds of the population, prefer the various levels of the government to be responsible for providing information on the EU, more than three times as many as those who think the media should assume this role.

There are some variations based on age with regard to preference as the youngest generation (20%) is more likely to prefer the newspapers and the media in this role than those between the ages 40-54 (12%). However, those who are older than 55 are much more likely (49%) to expect the government to play the major role in keeping them informed than the younger British (40%).

5. General information on what the EU does for the individuals tops the list of areas on which the British would prefer more information

While many people want more information on specific topics with regard to the EU, general information is needed the most. More than two-thirds (67%) of the people in the United Kingdom would like to have more general information on what the European Union does for them, as individuals – meaning that they feel not well informed about how the EU impacts their individual life. Eleven percentage points less, but still more than half (56%) of the people feel that more information on employment and Social Policy is needed.

A little over half of the population (53%) want more information on the role of national governments in the EU and 47% of the British would like to know more about the role of EU institutions such as the Council of Ministers, the European Commission and the European Parliament. Even though information on the European Single market gets the fewest mentions (42%), however, this is still a sizeable portion of the overall population.

The areas on which the British would prefer more information



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.5 I will list a number of areas. Please tell me about each of them, if you would like to have more information on them, or not

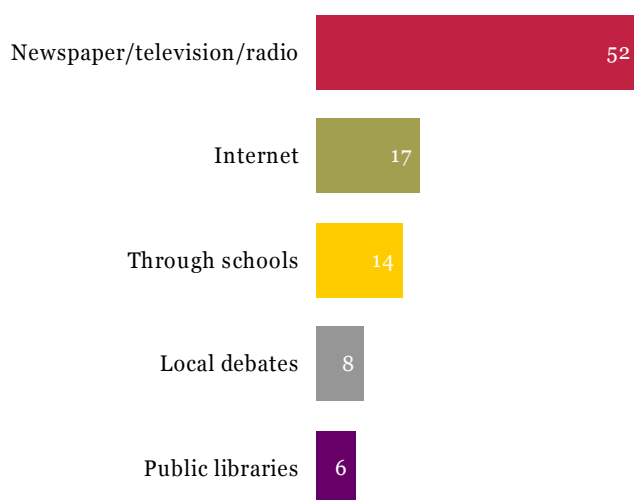
6 Information channels

6.1 Newspapers, television and radio are the most preferred ways British citizens would like to receive EU related information

Earlier we found that most people think it is the government's responsibility to keep the people informed about the EU and its decisions. People are very specific about the way they would like to receive that information. The majority (52%) of the people in the UK indicate that the newspapers, television and radio should play the most important role in getting information on the EU to them.

A distant second on the list is the internet, with 17% of the British selecting it as the most important way they would like to receive information about the EU. The internet is followed by local schools (14%) and less than ten percent of the British population listed local debates and public libraries as their preferred sources of information.

Most important information channels



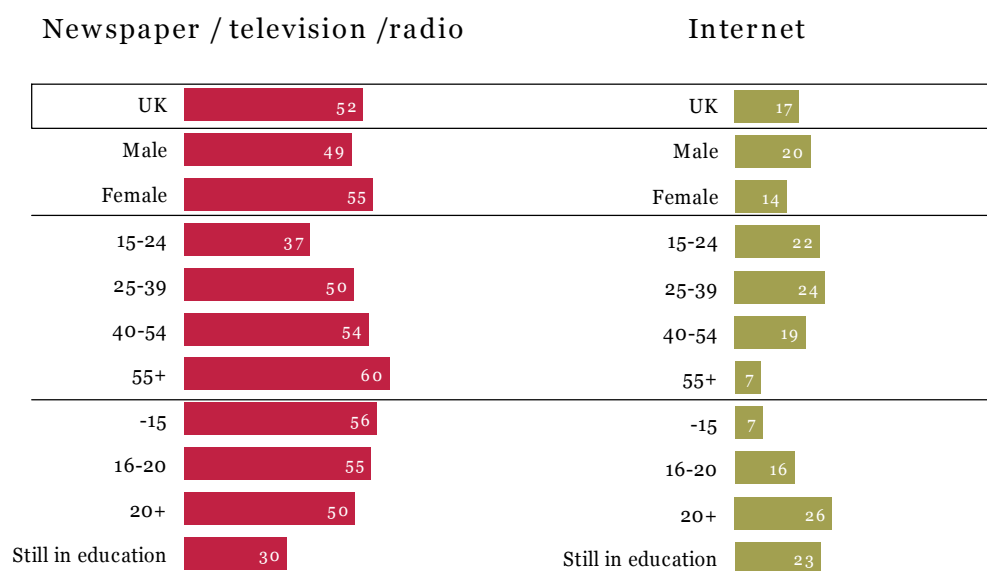
Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.6a On which of the following ways would you like to receive information about the EU? Please select the most important one!

The preferred channel of information varies by age and education dramatically. Older people prefer to receive EU related information via the traditional channels (newspaper, television and radio), as for example 60% of those older than 55 prefer these outlets compared to only 37% of those between the ages 15-24.

Internet, on the other hand is very popular among the young and the educated. Twenty-three percent of the 15-25 year olds would like to receive information online but only 7% of the oldest generation would like this. Education is also very relevant in this respect, only seven percent of those who stopped full-time education at 15 or younger prefer to receive information on the internet but more than a quarter (26%) of those who left school after they turned 20 prefer online information sources.

Most important information channels



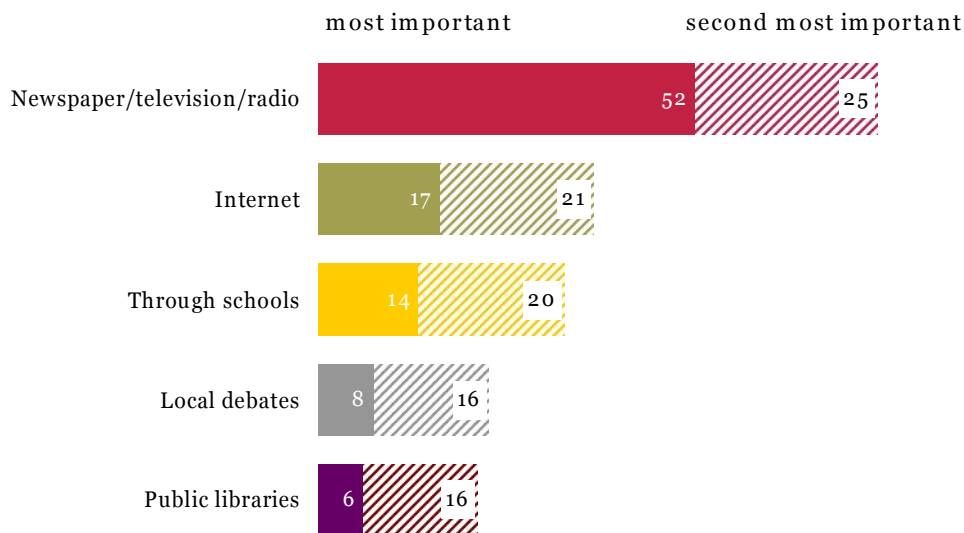
Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.6a On which of the following ways would you like to receive information about the EU? Please select the most important one!

6.2. The Internet and local schools narrow the gap with newspapers/television/radio as the second most important way of receiving information

When the British were asked to select the second most important way they would like to receive information about the EU, newspapers/television/radio still lead the group with 25% but they are closely followed by the internet (21%), local schools (20%). As a secondary source of information about the EU, public libraries and local debates also fare fairly well, as 16% of the British selected them each. This finding indicates that information outlets other than the most popular television, newspaper and radio are also needed, at least as secondary choices.

Information channels



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.6a On which of the following ways would you like to receive information about the EU? Please select the most important one!
Q.6b And which is the second most important one?

7. EU information sources are relatively unknown to UK citizens and rarely used

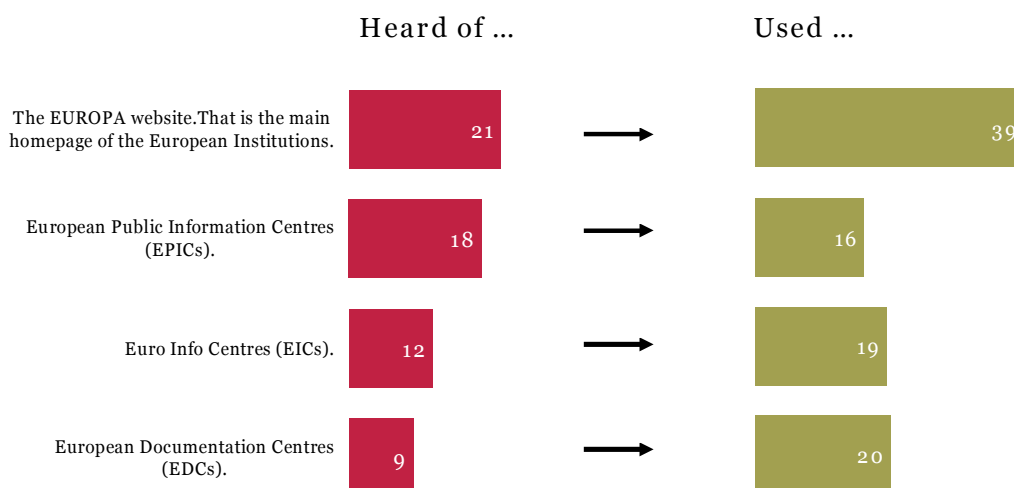
Even though, there exists a network EU information sources and providers for UK citizens, people do not know them very well. Around one in five (21%) of the people living in the UK have heard of the EUROPA website, the main homepage of the European Institutions. Having heard of an information source does not necessarily translate into using it. Out of those who have heard of the EUROPA website, close to two-fifths (39%) used it to get EU related information.

The most educated (31%) are almost twice as likely to have heard of the EUROPA website as the least educated (16%). The most educated who are aware of the EUROPA website are also much more likely to use it for information (57%) than the least educated who are aware (20%).

Almost one in five British (18%) have heard of the European Public Info Centers (EPICs) but only 16% of those actually used them. Euro Info Centers are the third best known EU information sources as 12% of the population of the UK have heard of them but only 19% of those actually used one. The European Documentation Centres (EDCs) are the least known EU-related information provider sources, nine percent of the British heard of EDCs and 20% of those actually used them to get information on the European Union.

Based on these findings we can conclude that the EU information sources and providers for the UK citizens are not very well known and even those who have heard of them are not very likely to use them. However, it is not a surprise that the British have not heard of these information providers in the light of our previous finding that the majority of the people would prefer other channels for EU-related information such as the television, newspapers and radio.

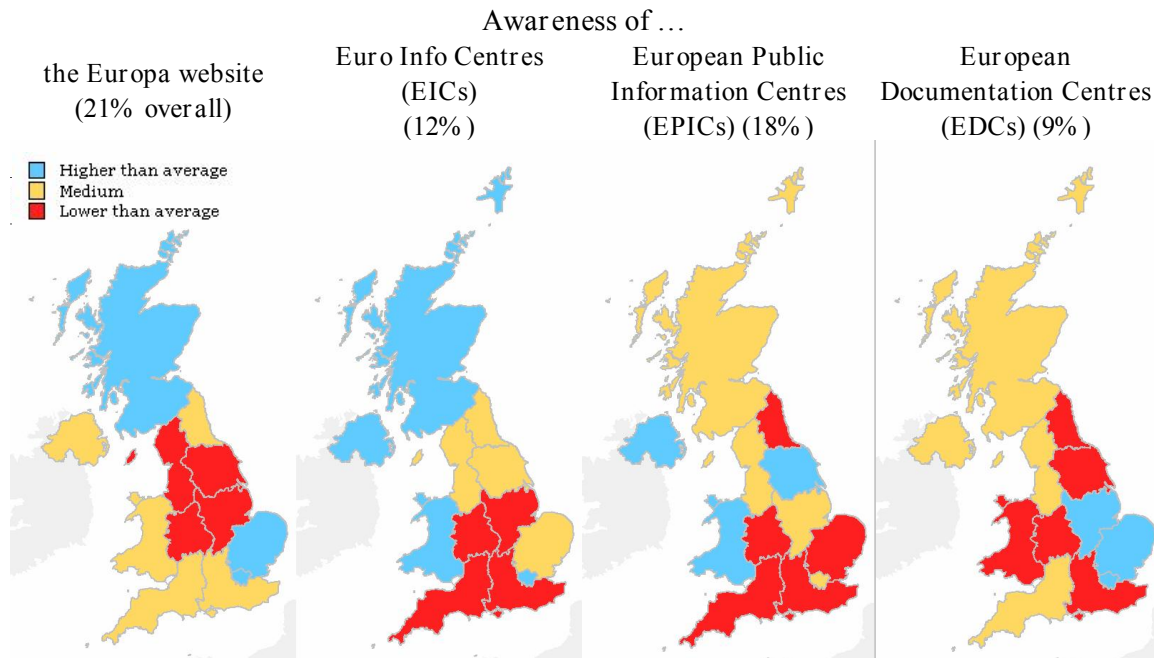
Network of EU information



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.7A There exists a network of EU information sources and providers for the UK citizens. Of which of the following Have you heard of:
Q.7b And did you use any of them to get EU-related information?

Looking at the awareness figures of the various EU-operated information sources about the European Union and its affairs, we find some surprising results – even if variations of the overall quite low awareness figures remain limited. While the awareness of www.europa.eu is the highest in the Greater London area (and generally those who live in this region are better informed in EU matters), there is only average awareness of the EPICs amongst Londoners. The physical touch-points of the European Union are consistently poorly known in the South East and the West Midlands region. The latter is the region where awareness of all four EU information sources belong the lowest ones. Scotland scores high in awareness of the EU website and EICs, while the Welsh and Northern Irish are more likely than the average to have heard about EICs and EPICs.

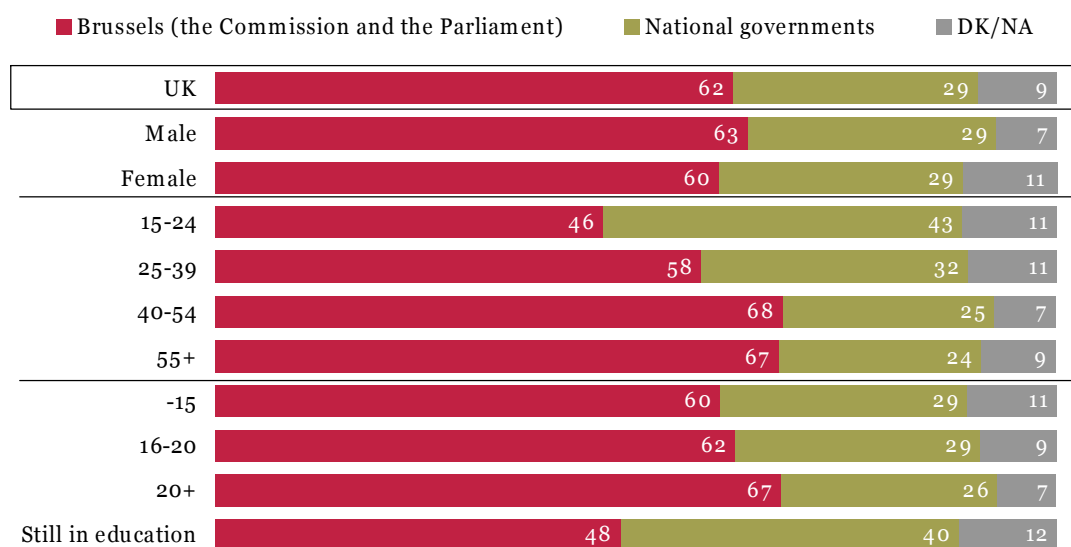


8. EU laws

Admittedly, the EU law-making process is a complex one. Depending on the issue, Community law is decided either by the Council (i.e. the assembly of the national governments) or the European Parliament. National governments do have significant, but not full control on what is introduced in the *acquis de communautaire*.

Looking at the attitudes in this regard, more than two-thirds (62%) of the British believe that EU laws are made in Brussels, one-third (29%) believe that national governments decide about Community law and 9% do not know how these are made. Curiously, the more educated the respondent is the more likely to believe that Community law is decided by the central EU institutions and not by the governments of the member states. The youngest cohort (also still in education) is the most likely to assume an important role to national governments in EU decision making.

How EU law is made?



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FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

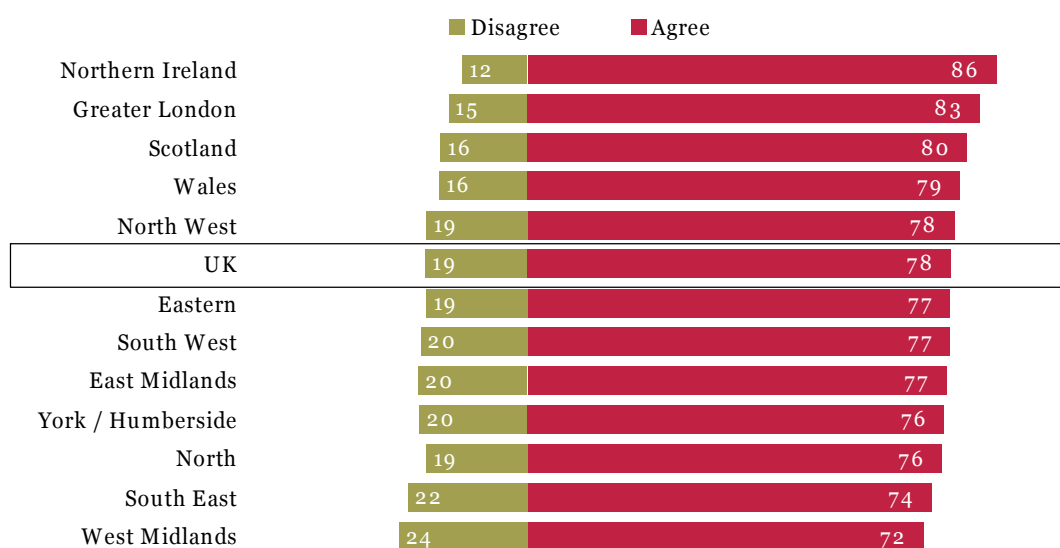
Q8. Which of these accurately describes how EU law is made?

9. Overall, the majority of the people living in the UK think British businesses, consumers and workers benefit from EU membership, although not equally

9.1 EU membership is thought to increase business opportunities

Eight out of ten people (78%) living in the UK agree that being part of the European Union increases opportunities for businesses. While this number is relatively stable across the regions, some do stand out. People in Northern Ireland are the most likely to think that EU helps businesses (86%). Similarly, those living in Greater London are also more likely (83%) to believe that EU increases opportunities for businesses than the UK wide average. People from the West Midland region are the least likely to see EU membership increasing business opportunities, only 72% of the population here agrees with this statement.

Being part of the EU increases opportunities for businesses



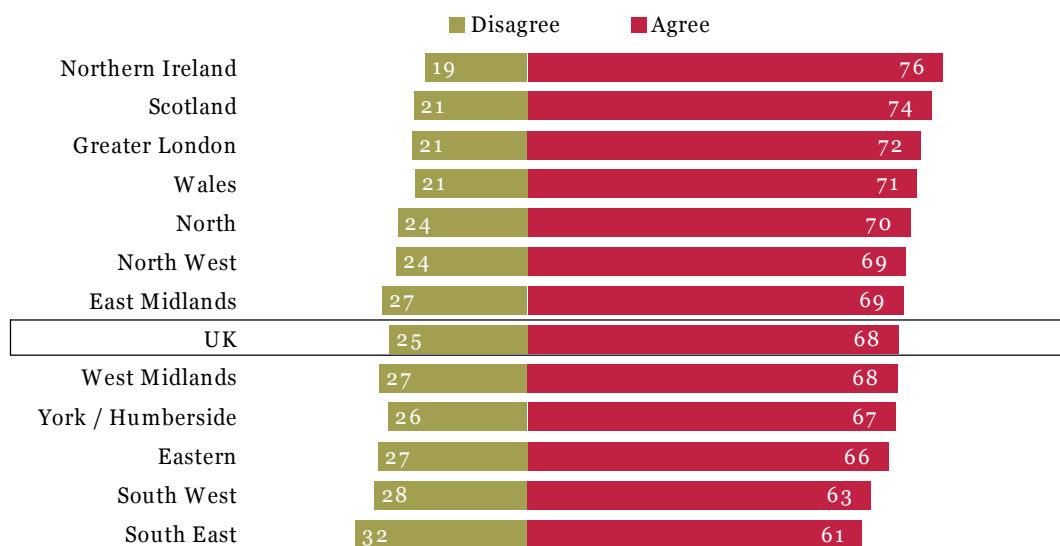
Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.12a Do you agree or disagree with
„Being part of the EU increases opportunities for businesses“

9.2 British exporters benefit from the European Single Market

Sixty-eight percent of the population agree that EU membership means that British exporters benefit from being part of the European Single Market. Once again, those living in Northern Ireland are more likely to see the benefit of the European Single Market as 76% of its population agree with this statement; this is followed by those living in Scotland (74%), Greater London (72%) and Wales (71%). People from the South East (61%) are the least likely to have positive opinion on the European Single Market's benefits for exporters.

Being part of the EU means British exporters benefit from UK membership of the European Single Market



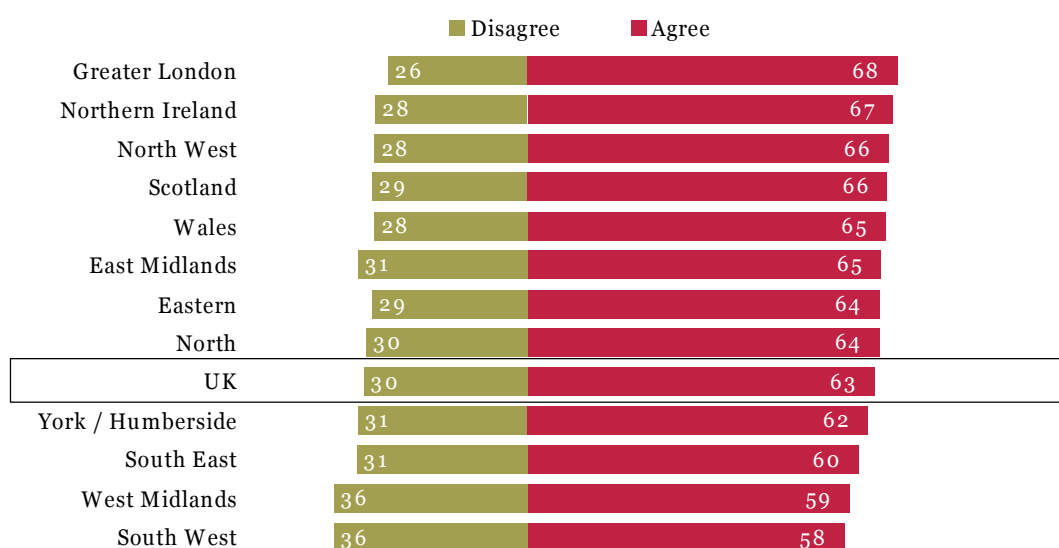
Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.12b Do you agree or disagree with
„Being part of the EU means British exporters benefit
from UK membership of the European Single Market“

9.3 British consumers also benefit from the UK membership of the European Single Market

In addition to exporters, consumers are also thought to benefit from the country's EU membership. Two-thirds of the people (63%) agree that being part of the EU means that consumers in the UK benefit from the free market goods resulting from the European Single Market. The distributions shows similar patterns to the previous in terms of regions, people in Greater London, Northern Ireland, North West, Scotland, Wales and East Midlands seeing more benefits than the rest of the country (ranging between 65-68%).

Being part of the EU means consumers in the UK benefit from the free market of goods resulting from the European Single Market



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

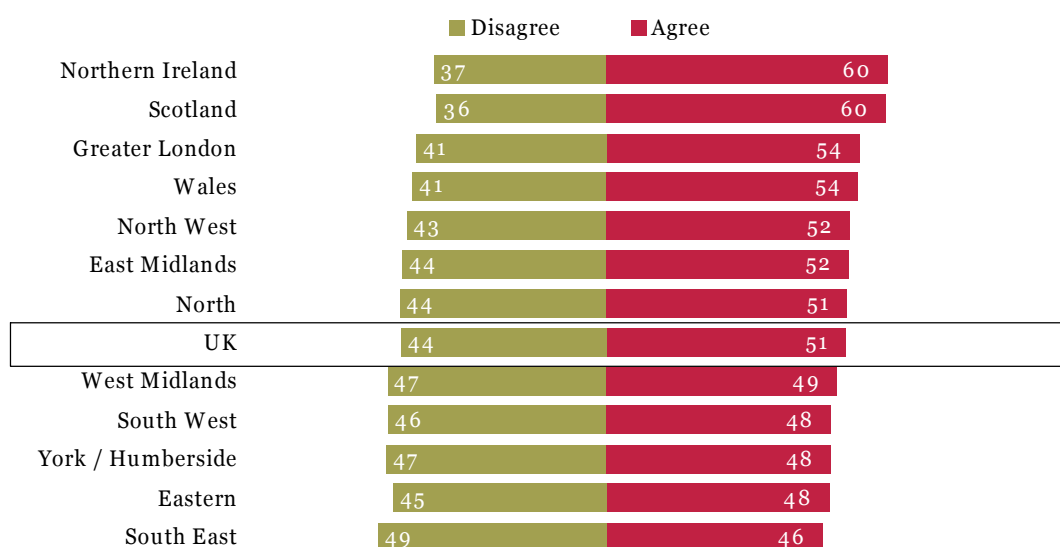
Q.12c Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
„Being part of the EU means consumers in the UK benefit from
the free market of goods resulting from the European Single Market”

9.4 The majority think working conditions in the UK are better due to EU membership

While the question regarding working conditions received the lowest number of mentions, still, more than half of the people (51%) agree that being part of the EU means improved working conditions in the UK. In other words, the benefits of the EU for workers are thought to be less pronounced than in the cases of exporters, businesses and consumers.

Regional differences are also quite striking. Sixty percent of the people in Northern Ireland and in Scotland believe working conditions improve due to the EU which is an impressive nine percentage points more than the average. They are closely followed by the views of people in Greater London (54%). People from the South East (46%) are the least likely to see improving working conditions due to the EU.

Being part of the EU means improved working conditions in the UK



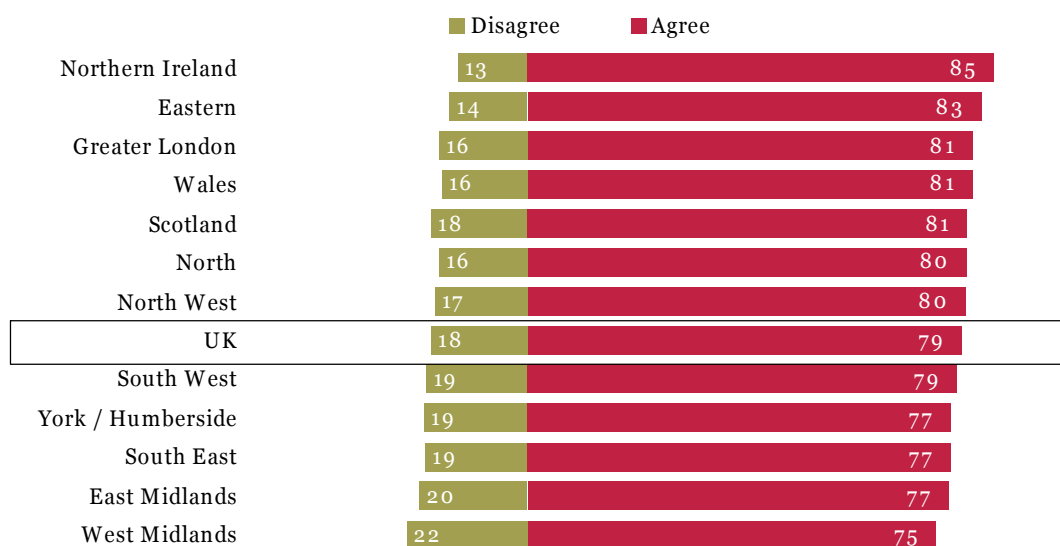
Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.12d Do you agree or disagree with
„Being part of the EU means improved working conditions in the UK”

9.5 The UK majority agree that European Union means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country

The vast majority of the people (79%) living in the UK think that being part of the European Union means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country. People from certain regions of the UK are more likely to agree with this statement than others, people in Northern Ireland (85%) and Eastern Region (83%) are the most positive about this aspect of the EU membership.

Being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country

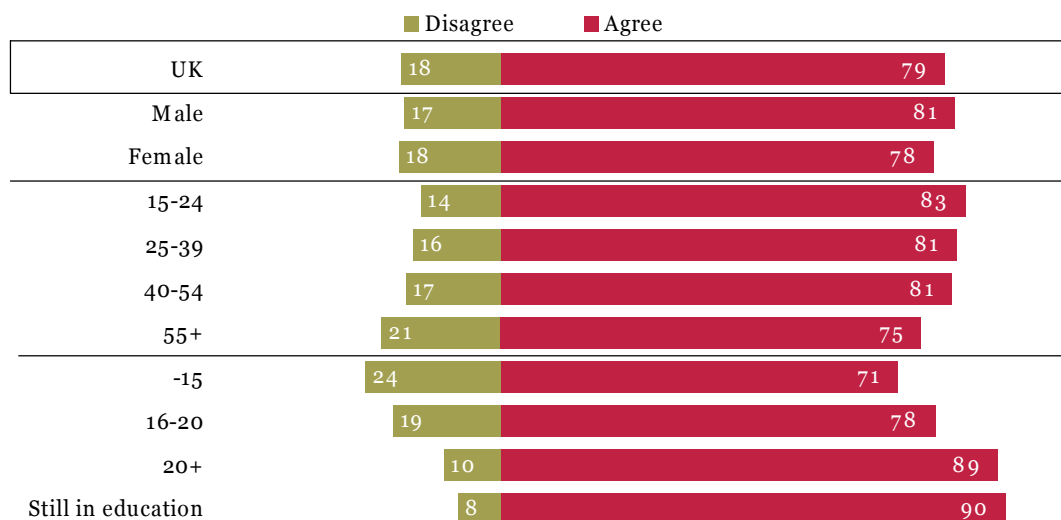


Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.12e Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
„Being part of the EU means more opportunities to live,
work and study in another country”

The young and the educated are the most appreciative of the opportunities of living and studying abroad given by EU membership. Only 71% of the least educated see this benefit as opposed to 89% of those who left education when they were older than 20. This is also a very popular EU benefit for those who are still in the educational system (90%). Age also matters, as the older someone is the less likely they are to agree with increased opportunities in education and living abroad.

Being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.12e Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
„Being part of the EU means more opportunities to live,
work and study in another country”

10. Very few British use some of the opportunities provided by EU membership

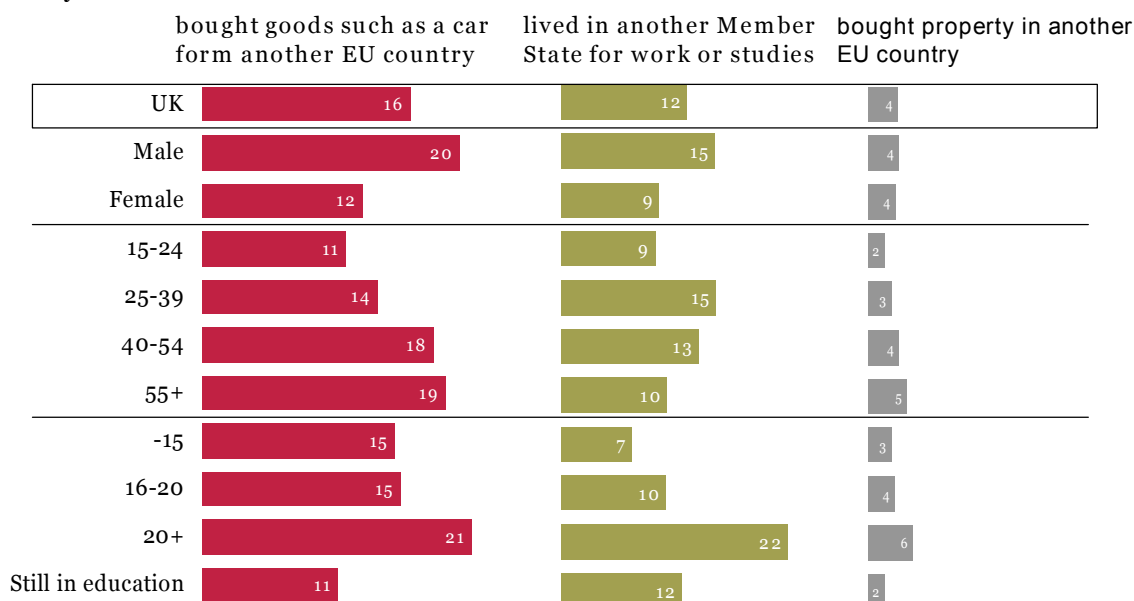
As seen above, the majority of the British think their country benefits from being member of the European Union on various accounts. However, this is rarely accompanied by actually using some of the opportunities EU membership provides. When asked, only 12% of the population report that they actually lived in another Member State for work or studies.

It is interesting to note that while the youngest generation is the most likely to agree with the increased opportunities presented by the EU in terms of living and working abroad, they are also the least likely to have done so, with only nine percent reporting such activities. The people in the 25-39 age category are the most likely to have lived in another Member State for work or study, 15% reporting doing so.

Somewhat more but still just around 16% of the British report that they ever purchased goods such as cars from another EU country.

Finally, only a tiny fragment of the population, 4%, ever brought property in another country.

Have you ever ...



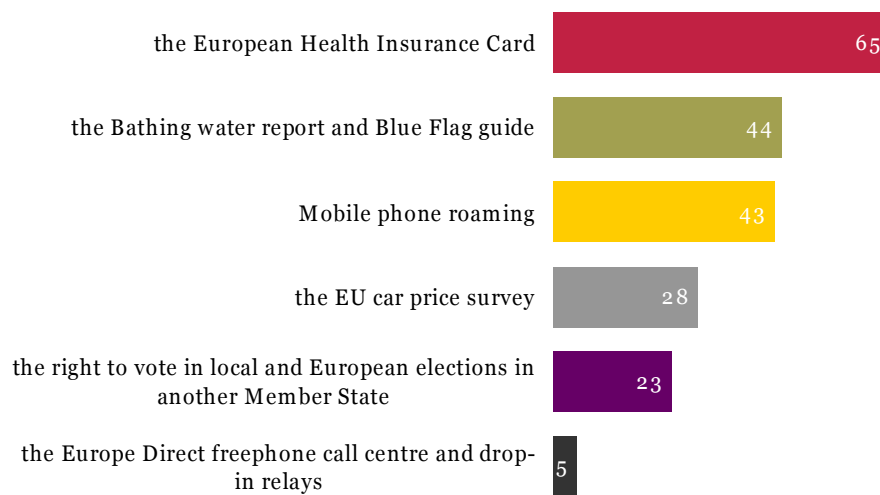
Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.13 Have you ever ...
„bought goods such as a car form another EU country“
„lived in another Member State for work or studies“
„bought property in another EU country“

11. The European Health Insurance Card is the most recognized on our list of EU related items

When residents of the UK were asked whether they have heard of a series of EU related items, the majority did not seem to recall any of them but one. The majority (65%) have heard of the European Health Insurance Card that allows individuals to receive medical treatment in another EU country. Knowledge about the European Health Insurance Card appear to be related to age as older people are more likely to have heard of it than younger people. As many as 14 percentage point more people over 55 (70%) heard of the Card when compared to those between the ages 15 and 25 (56%).

Have heard of

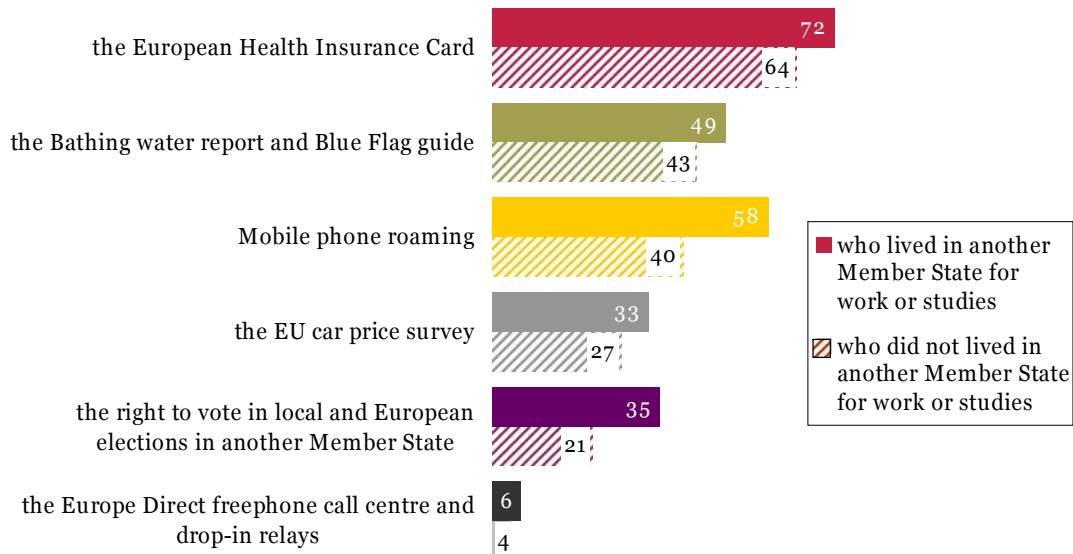


Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.14 Have you heard of ...

Also, quite understandably, those who report to have lived in another Member State are much more likely to know of the European Health Insurance Card (72%) than those who have not lived in another EU country (64%).

Have heard of

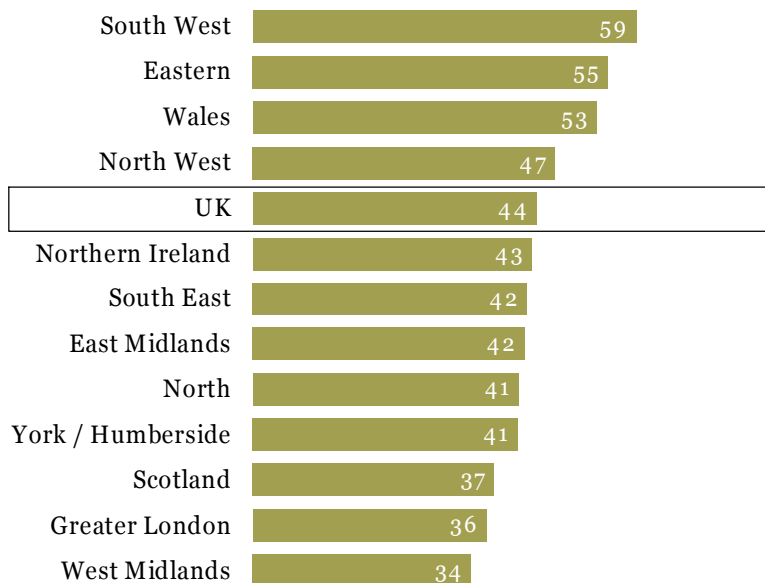


Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.14 Have you heard of ...

Less than half (44%) of the British population have heard of the Bathing water report and Blue Flag guide. There are quite substantial regional differences in this respect. Geography and bathing culture do seem to matter as residents of South West (59%) and Eastern Region (55%) are more likely to have heard of the Bathing Water report than, for example, residents of the West Midlands (34%)

Heard of the Bathing water report and Blue Flag guide



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q.14b Have you heard of
the Bathing water report and Blue Flag guide

Forty-three percent heard of mobile phone roaming and 28% heard of the EU car price survey that compares automobile prices in the EU countries. Men (32%) are more likely to know of the EU car price survey than women (24%).

Overall, a little less than one in every four (23%) residents of the UK have heard of their right to vote in local and European elections in another Member State but significantly more, 35% of those who have lived abroad knew of this right.

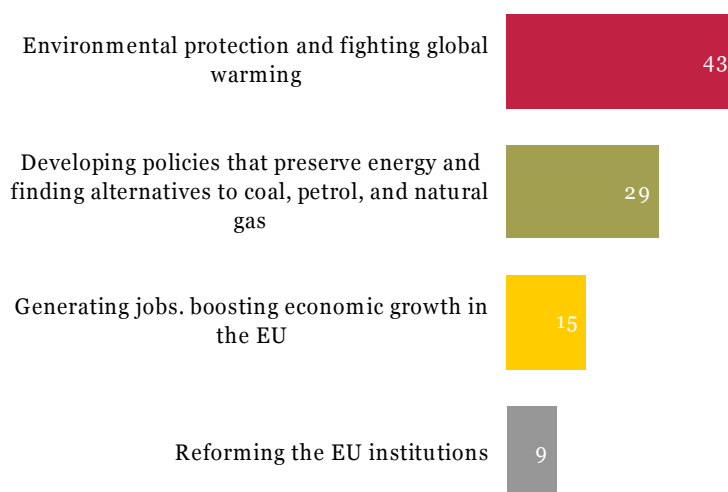
Finally, barely five percent have heard of the Europe Direct freephone call centre and drop-in relays.

12. According to the plurality of the British public, the next big action area for the EU should be environmental protection and fighting global warming

The European Union has accomplished many big projects recently such as completing the single market, introducing the euro in several Member States and the enlargement. However, there are still plenty of policy areas that need to be addressed. In this survey, the British population was asked to choose the one area in which the European Union should take its next significant action.

Forty-three percent of the British public would like to see environmental protection and fighting global warming as the next area in which the European Union should take significant action. Roughly a third (29%) of the population think the next significant action should be related to developing policies that preserve energy and finding alternatives to coal, petrol and natural gas. Fifteen percent of the population think that generating jobs and boosting economic growth in the EU need to be addressed next. Reforming the EU institutions has low preference among the British as only one in nine (9%) think this should be the next big action for the European Union.

The EU should take significant action next

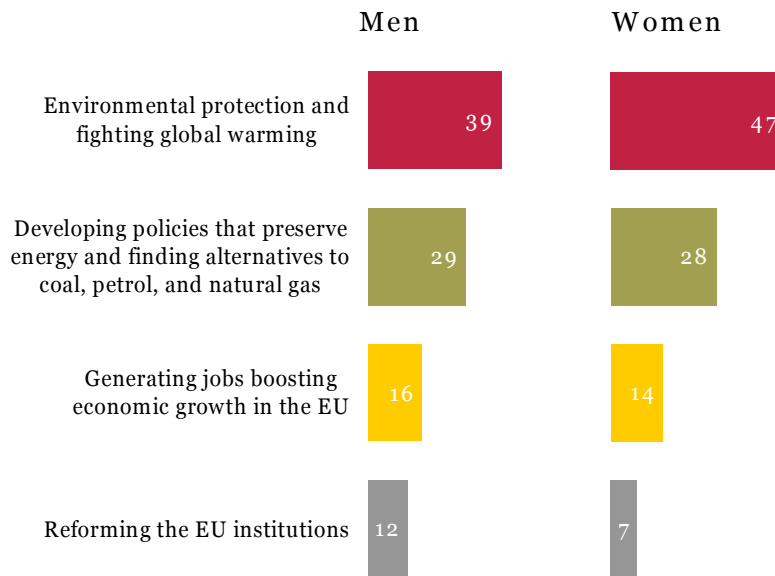


Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q15. In which of the following areas should the EU take significant action next?

We can find quite striking differences based on gender among the British general population with regard to the EU's next significant action. British women (47%) are more likely to think than men (39%) that environment should be the next big action area for the EU. Women (7%) are also almost half as likely as men (12%) to think that the EU's next big action should be reforming its own institutions.

The EU should take significant action next



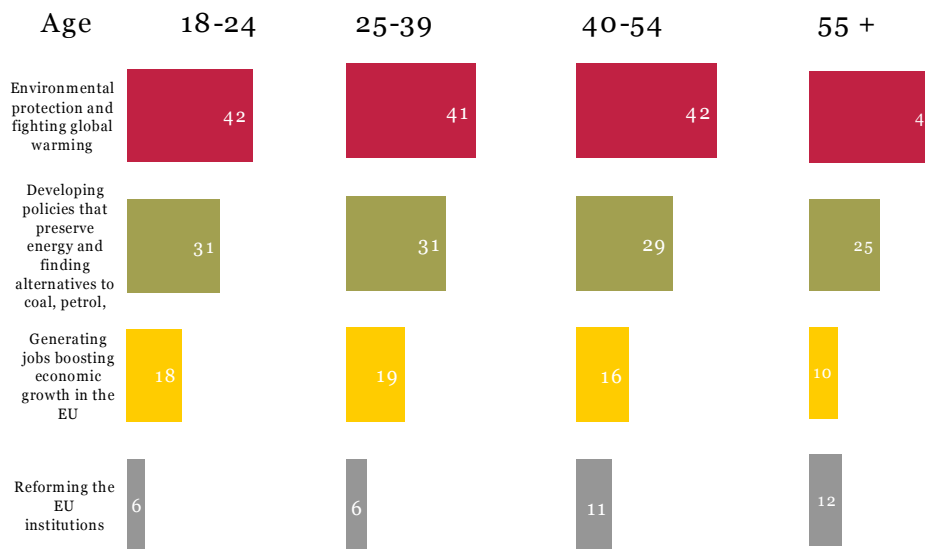
Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q15. In which of the following areas should the EU take significant action next?

We can find variation based on age in terms of what the British think about the EU's future actions. The younger generation, those between the ages of 15 and 24, are more likely to think that generating jobs and boosting the economy should be the next step (18%) than the generation 55 and older (10%). Environment becomes more of a priority with age. While half of the British over 55 would like to see the EU taking its next action to protect the environment and fight global warming, only 41% of those aged 25-39 would like to see those very same actions.

The oldest residents of the UK are twice as likely (12%) to prefer EU institutional reforms as the next big step than those 24 or younger (6%).

The EU should take significant action next



Source:
FLASH EB 185 - UK
1-19 May 2006

Q15. In which of the following areas should the EU take significant action next?

13. Regional summaries

13.1 East Midlands

Only two percent of the population of the East Midlands report that they feel knowing a great deal about the European Union, an additional 13% report knowing quite a lot about it. The majority (57%) feel they know a little about it and 27% claim that they know nothing at all about the EU. This is accompanied by the lowest percentage of people (44%) in the UK who feel they need more information about the EU, the national average is 50%.

Two-thirds (66%) of those living in East Midlands would like to receive more general information on what the EU does for the individual, more than half of the population would like to have more information on employment and social policy (49%). The following are some additional EU related topics in order of preference on which many would like to receive more information: role of national governments (50%) and EU institutions (45%) and the Single Market (43%).

The most preferred ways through which residents of East Midlands would like to receive EU related information are newspaper, television and radio (48%), internet (20%), schools (15%), local debates (8%) and public libraries (6%).

While 77% agree that being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study abroad, only one in ten residents of East Midlands ever lived in another Member State for these reasons. Sixteen percent bought goods from another EU country and three percent bought property in another Member State

Half (48%) of the residents of East Midlands think that the EU should take its next significant action in protecting the environment and fighting global warming, this is five percentage points more than the national average. Twenty-seven percent think it should be developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas, 14% think it should be generating jobs and boosting the economy and eight percent think it should be reforming EU institutions.

13.2 Eastern

Apart from Greater London, residents of Eastern UK are the most likely to feel that they know a great deal about the European Union (3%) and an additional 14% feel that they know quite a lot about it. Just like in all the other regions, the majority here also admit knowing only a little (57%) and one quarter of the residents (26%) report knowing nothing at all about the EU.

Half of the population in Eastern UK feel that they need more information about the EU. When asked specifically, a little over two-thirds of the people (68%) would like to receive more general information on what the EU does for the individuals, 56% would like to hear more on the role of the national governments in the EU, 56% about employment and social policy, 48% about the role of EU institutions and 45% about the Single Market.

The majority of the residents of Eastern UK agree that being part of the European Union increases opportunities for businesses (77%), British exporters (66%) and consumers (64%). However, only half of the people (48%) believe that it also means improving working conditions.

Together with the residents of Northern Ireland, people from the Eastern region are the most positive about that being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country with 83% agreeing with it when the national average is 79%.

The above finding also reflects in that somewhat more people from the Eastern UK (14%) report ever living in another member State for work or study than the national average (12%). Apart from living abroad, people of Eastern UK are more or less as the same likely to have purchased goods made in other EU countries (17%) or bought property there as the rest of the country (4%).

Forty-three percent of the people in Eastern UK think that environmental protection and fighting global warming should be the next major action for the EU. Almost one third of the population (30%) believe that developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas should be the next big step. Less than 15% think that the following areas should be the next priorities for the EU: generating jobs and boosting economic growth (13%) and reforming the EU institutions (11%).

13.3 Greater London

Overall, the residents of Greater London feel that they know the most about the European Union when compared to the rest of the UK. Three percent of the population feel that they know a great deal and 17% say they know quite a lot, this latter is four percentage points more than the national average and almost 10 percentage points more than the lowest scoring Northern Ireland (8%). Still, more than half (55%) of the residents of Greater London know a little and around one-quarter (24%) admits to knowing nothing at all.

Residents of Greater London are the most hungry for information about the EU in the UK as they are the most likely to feel they need more information on the EU (58%), this is close to ten percentage points more than the national average (49%).

When Greater Londoners' factual knowledge about the EU is compared to the rest of the country, they do not fare that well as one would expect based on self-perceived knowledge. For example, only 36% of the population could tell that the UK joined the EU in 1992, seven percentage points less people than the highest scoring North region (41%). They are somewhat less likely (69%) to identify correctly that a number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU than the national average (72%) or that the UK joined the EU in 1992 (36%).

However, they are indeed better informed in other areas such as correctly identifying that the European Commission employs fewer people than a UK city council such as Birmingham (34%) than the rest of the country (31%) or that Turkey is not a member State (63% vs. 58%).

Greater London stands out from the rest of the regions in that 27% of its population have heard of the EUROPA website when the national average is 21%. Even more impressive, close to half (48%) have actually used it to get EU related information.

People from Greater London are much more optimistic about the benefits resulting from their country's membership in the EU. In all the areas measured, residents of Greater London are more likely to see benefits and increased opportunities for businesses, exporters, consumers and workers than the national average.

This above findings might be explained by the fact that people in Greater London are the most likely to have lived in another Member State for work or studies, almost one in every five (18%) residents have first-hand experience in living in another EU country. This portion of the population in Greater London with substantial EU experience is more than twice as high as, for example, in York/Humberside (8%).

13.4 North

One in ten (10%) people of the North region feel that they know quite a lot about the European Union which is less than the 13% of the General British population saying the same. An additional one percent says they know a great deal about. The majority (57%), however, know only a little and a sizeable proportion (33%) feel that they know nothing at all about the EU. This latter is four percentage points more than the national average (29%).

Close to half (48%) of the people in the North do not feel that they need more information about the EU.

Residents of the North are indeed seem a little less knowledgeable about EU matters than the rest of the UK. Only one-third (33%) of them were able to correctly call the question on the exact number of EU member countries. Three-quarters of citizen (72%) from the North are aware of the fact that a number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU, and 55% that Turkey is not a member, UK beaches are cleaner (60%), and that British Income Tax does not need to be approved by the EU (62%).

When people from the North were asked who should be responsible for keeping them informed about the EU, 42% said the government, 23% local governments, 11% newspapers and television, 10% EU information centers. Less than 7% think it should be the responsibility of EU institutions or political parties to keep them informed.

Close to half (48%) percent of the residents of the North would prefer to receive information about the EU through newspaper and television and 18% through schools. The people from North prefer to receive information through schools by four percentage points more than the national average.

Nine percent of the people from the North report that they have ever lived in another member state for work or study, this is somewhat less than the national average (12%). Seventeen percent report to having ever bought goods such as a car from another EU country, and three percent ever bought property in another EU member country.

Forty-five percent of the people living in the North think that the EU should take its next significant action in protecting the environment and fighting global warming, 28% think it should be developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas, 16% think it should be generating jobs and boosting the economy and seven percent think it should be reforming EU institutions.

13.5 North West

One-third of the population of the North West feel that they know nothing at all about the European Union, this is four percentage points more than the UK average. Moreover, 54% admit to knowing only a little bit about it. Eleven percentage feel they know quite a lot about it and only one percent feel they know a great deal about the EU. While these numbers are fairly low, only forty-six percent of the residents feel that need more information about the EU. Together with York and Humberside, the residents of the North West are the least likely to feel that they need more information on the EU.

Forty-five percent of North West residents feel that the government should be responsible for keeping people informed about the EU, less than half of that (20%) feel that local governments should play the same role. Sixteen percent feel that newspapers and the television should keep people informed about the EU and eight percent think it should be the responsibility of EU information centers. Less than five percent believe that it should be the responsibility of EU institutions or political parties to keep people informed.

Sixty-five percent of the North West population would like to have more general information on what the EU does for the individuals, 55% on employment and social policy, 53% on the role of national governments in the EU, 43% on the role of EU institutions and 41% on the Single Market.

The majority (57%) of the people would like to receive information through newspaper, television and radio, this number is considerably higher than the national average (52%). People from North West are less likely (13%) to prefer the internet as a way of receiving EU related information than the national average (17%). Fourteen percent would like to receive information through school. Less than ten percent prefer public libraries and local debates as information channels for EU related materials.

Nine percent of the population in the North West have lived in another member State for work or study and only 14% ever bought goods from another EU country, an additional 3 percent bought property in another Member State.

Forty-two percent of the of the residents of the North West think that the EU should take its next significant action in protecting the environment and fighting global warming, 30% think it should be developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas, 16% think it should be generating jobs and boosting the economy and nine percent think it should be reforming EU institutions.

13.6 Northern Ireland

People in Northern Ireland are the most likely to admit that they know nothing at all (36%) about the European Union. They are also the least likely to admit knowing quite a lot (8%) and a great deal (1%) among the residents of the UK. This, however, does not necessarily translate into them being the least ignorant about factual information about the EU. People from Northern Ireland are more likely to identify correctly as false the question on the number of EU Member States (38%) than any other region (34% national average).

When they are asked, people from Northern Ireland are the most likely in the country to think that EU information centres should be responsible for keeping individuals informed about the EU and its decisions (12%). Overall, however, 36% feel it should be the government's responsibility; this is ten percentage points less than the national average. Residents of Northern Ireland are eight percentage points more likely to feel that it is the local governments' responsibility to keep them informed (26%) about the EU than the national average (18%).

Residents of Northern Ireland are also the most likely to report that they have heard of the Euro Info Centers (16%) than the national average (12%) or any other region in the UK. Moreover, they are more likely to have heard of the European Public Information Centers (22%) than the national average (18%).

Similarly to those who live in the Greater London region, people of Northern Ireland are the most appreciative of the benefits that the EU membership brings. Eighty-six percent of the Northern Irish believe that being part of the EU increases opportunities for businesses, the highest among all the regions. They also lead the regions in positively evaluating EU membership in other regards such as the EU benefiting exporters (76%) improving working conditions (60%) and that being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country (85%).

Unlike the residents of Greater London who also think highly of the EU membership benefits, people from Northern Ireland are not more likely to have lived abroad than the national average (12%).

Compared to other regions, people from Northern Ireland are much more likely to think that the next big action the EU should be taking is in generating jobs and boosting economic growth. One in five (20%) from Northern Ireland think this should be a priority, in contrast to the national average which is 15%.

This is complemented by that more people from Northern Ireland would like to have information available about employment and social policy in the EU (64%) than any other region of the UK.

13.7 Scotland

Thirty-one percent of the Scottish admit to knowing nothing at all about the European Union, 53% know a little, 14% quite a lot and 2% a great deal. On average, they do not seem to be troubled by not being particularly knowledgeable about the EU as 52% of the people in Scotland do not feel that they need more information on the EU.

When tested on actual items, the residents of Scotland did an average job with regard to their knowledge of the European Union. In some cases, they scored somewhat better than the national average such as in correctly identifying that UK Beaches are cleaner due to the EU (64%), the number of EU members (40%), when the UK joined the UK (40%) and that a number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU (76%). They seemed a little less knowledgeable than the average about whether the rate of British income tax must be approved by the European Commission (67%) or not.

Scotland is also among the regions that are the most positive about the benefits of the European Union membership. 80% of the population agree that being part of the EU increases business opportunities, 74% think EU is beneficial for British exporters, 66% think it benefits consumers and 60% believe EU membership means improved working conditions. Of all the regions, Scotland is the most positive about the EU's effect on improving working conditions.

Scottish are among those who are the least likely to have lived in another EU Member State to work or study, only 9% report having done so.

Residents of Scotland are more likely to think (46%) that environmental protection and fighting global warming should be the next major action for the EU than the national average (43%). Developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas are less of a priority here than in any other region of the country. On average, 29% of the British public think finding alternative energy sources is an area in which the EU should act but only 23% of the Scottish believe so. 17% of the Scottish think that generating jobs and boosting economic growth while 10% believe reforming EU institutions should be the next step.

13.8 South East

Fifteen percent of the residents of South East region admit that they feel they know quite a lot about the European Union with an additional two percent saying they know a great deal. The proportion of people who know quite a lot is somewhat higher (15%) than the national average (13%). Nevertheless, the majority (56%) feel they know a little about the EU and one quarter (26%) admit knowing nothing at all.

People in the South East split down roughly in the middle in terms of whether they feel need for more information about the EU or not but somewhat more people (51%) feel the need for more information about the EU than the national average (49%).

One in every five people in the South East (21%) have heard of the EUROPA website, the main homepage of the European Institutions and 41% used it. Fifteen percent have heard of the European Public Information Centers but only 22% used them.

Sixty-eight percent of the people in the South East could correctly identify that a number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU. They are somewhat less likely to know that UK beaches are cleaner because of EU legislation (58%) than the UK average (61%). 58% respondents know that Turkey is not a member of the EU. Only 27% people of the South East could correctly identify that the European Commission employs fewer people than a UK city council, in contrast with 31% among all the UK residents.

Forty-seven percent of the residents of the South East think that the government should be responsible for keeping them informed about the EU. This is followed by local governments (16%) and newspapers and television (15%). EU information centers are less popular as only one in ten (10%) feel those should be responsible for keeping them informed. Less than eight percent of the people think that political parties or EU institutions should keep people informed.

Fifteen percent of the South East residents report that they have lived in another member State for work or study. This is the second highest proportion of the population in the UK. Sixteen percent report that they have bought goods such as a car from another EU country and five percent bought property there.

13.9 South West

Fifteen percent of the residents of South West region admit that they feel they know quite a lot about the European Union with an additional two percent saying they know quite a lot about it. The majority (57%) feel they know a little about the EU and one quarter (26%) admit knowing nothing at all. Overall, the percentage of people who know quite a lot is somewhat higher than the national average (13%).

People in the South West split down the middle in terms of whether they feel need for more information about the EU or not (50 % - 50% respectively).

Together with Wales, people in the South West are the most likely to correctly identify that a number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU (79%), this is six percentage points more than the national average on this item. They are also more likely to know that UK beaches are cleaner because of EU legislation (64%) than the UK average (61%). At the same time, only 28% people of the South West correctly identified that the European Commission employs fewer people than a UK city council compared to 31% among all the UK residents.

One in every five people in the South West (20%) have heard of the EUROPA website, the main homepage of the European Institutions and 44% used it. Eighteen percent have heard of the European Public Information Centers but only 13% used them.

Forty-six percent of the residents of the South West think that the government should be responsible for keeping them informed about the EU. This is followed by newspapers and television (17%) and local governments (16%) in a tie. EU information centers are not that popular as only one in ten (11%) of the people in the South West feel those should be responsible for keeping them informed. Less than five percent of the people think that political parties or EU institutions should keep people informed.

Eleven percent of the South West residents report that they have lived in another member State for work or study. Sixteen percent report that they have bought goods such as a car from another EU country but only four percent ever bought property there.

Seventy percent of the people from the South West have heard of the European Health Insurance Card when only 65% have heard it among the British public, 30% have heard of the EU car price index, 59% have heard of the Bathing Report and Blue Flag guide which is considerably more than the national average (44%), 21% have heard of their right to vote in local and European elections in another Member State and 38% have heard of mobile phone roaming, compared to 43% of the UK population.

13.10 Wales

Overall, Wales is in the same group of UK regions in which residents are most likely to admit that they know nothing at all about the European Union (33%) when compared to the rest of the UK (29%). Two percent admit knowing a great deal and 13% admits knowing quite a lot. More than half (52%) of the residents of Wales know a little about the UK.

Half the residents (49%) of Wales would like to know more about the EU but the other half feel they do not need more information about the EU (51%)

When the factual knowledge of people from Wales about the EU is compared to the rest of the country, they do not fare that bad as one would expect based on self-perceived knowledge. As a matter of fact, they are among the most likely to know (80%) that a number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU among the British public (72%). Forty-seven percent know that the UK joined the EU in 1992, four percentage points more people than the national average. They are also more likely (67%) to know that UK beaches are cleaner due to EU legislation than the national average (61%) or that the European Commission employs fewer people than a UK city council such as Birmingham (35%) than the British public (31%).

People from Wales are very much optimistic about the benefits resulting from their country's membership in the EU. In all the areas measured, residents of Wales are more likely to see benefits and increased opportunities due to EU membership for British businesses (79%), exporters (71%), consumers (65%) and workers (54%) than the national average.

Twelve percent of the residents of Wales ever lived in another Member State, 15% bought goods from and 4% bought property in another EU country.

13.11 West Midlands

Only one percent of the population of the West Midlands report that they feel knowing a great deal about the European Union and an additional 10% report knowing quite a lot about it. The majority (60%) feel they know a little about it and 29 admit to not knowing anything at all about the EU.

Half of the population (49%) feel they need more information about the EU in the UK, the rest (51%) does not need more EU related information.

In terms of preference for areas in which residents of West Midlands would like to receive more information, general information on what the EU does for the individual is on top with 69% of the people mentioning it. More than half of the population would like to have more information on employment and social policy (61%) and the role of national governments (56%). There are some additional EU related topics on which many would like to receive more information such as EU institutions (47%) and the Single Market (45%).

The most preferred ways through which residents of West Midlands would like to receive EU related information is through newspaper, television and radio (51%), internet (16%), schools (16%), local debates (8%) and public libraries (6%).

Close to half (46%) of the people of West Midlands believe that the government should be responsible for keeping the people informed about the EU, 19% think it should be the local governments' responsibility and 16% think it should be the role of newspapers and television. Less than ten percent think that keeping individuals informed should be the responsibility of the EU information centers in the UK, EU institutions and political parties each.

Seventy-five percent of the population agree that being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study abroad, but only one in ten (12%) of the residents of West Midlands ever lived in another Member State for work or studies. Seventeen percent bought goods from another EU country and 3 percent bought property in another Member State

With regard to what the next significant step for the EU should be, 44% of the residents of West Midlands think that it should be protecting the environment and fighting global warming. Twenty-seven percent think it should be developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas, 16% think it should be generating jobs and boosting the economy and eight percent think it should be reforming EU institutions.

13.12 York and Humberside

One-third (32%) of the residents of York and Humberside feel that they know nothing at all about the European Union. More than half (56%) feel they know a little. One in ten (10%) feel they know quite a lot and an additional one percent know a great deal about the EU. However, only 46% of the population feel that they need more information.

Fifty-one percent of the people of York and Humberside think that the government should be responsible for keeping the people informed about the EU, 17% think it should be the local governments' responsibility and 13% think it should be the media's role (newspaper and television). Less than ten percent think that keeping individuals informed should be the responsibility of the EU information centers in the UK, EU institutions and political parties.

Two-thirds of those living in York and Humberside (67%) would like to receive more general information on what the EU does for the individual, 55% would like to have more information on employment and social policy, 47% would like to have more information on the role of national governments. EU institutions (41%) and the Single Market (40%) are also important topics on which many would like to receive more information.

The most preferred ways through which people would like to receive EU related information is through newspaper, television and radio (51%), internet (19%), schools (19%), local debates (5%) and public libraries (4%).

While the internet is preferred by many as a channel of EU related information, only 19% have heard of the EUROPA website in the York and Humberside region, out of which 35% actually used the website to get EU related information.

The lowest among the regions, only 8% of the residents report that they ever lived in another Member State for work or study, 18% bought goods from another EU country and four percent bought property in a Member State.

Forty-four percent of the residents of York and Humberside think that the EU should take its next significant action in protecting the environment and fighting global warming, 28% think it should be developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas, 14% think it should be generating jobs and boosting the economy and ten percent think it should be reforming EU institutions.

Flash EB Series #185

EU attitudes in UK

Annex
Tables
&
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Information

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Table 1. Perceived level of EU information

QUESTION: Q1. How much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?







		Total N	% Great deal about it	% Quite a lot about it	% A little about it	% Nothing at all about it	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	1.9	13.2	55.9	28.8	0.2
	REGION						
	North	500	0.9	9.5	56.9	32.5	0.2
	North West	500	1.3	11.4	53.8	33.4	
	York / Humberside	500	1.4	10.1	56.2	31.8	0.5
	East Midlands	500	2.3	13.1	56.8	27.4	0.4
	West Midlands	500	0.9	10.3	59.8	28.8	0.2
	Eastern	502	3	14	57.3	25.7	
	Greater London	500	3.4	17.2	55.1	24	0.2
	South East	500	1.8	15.4	56.4	26.2	0.2
	South West	500	1.9	15	57.3	25.8	
	Wales	500	1.6	12.8	52.1	33.2	0.3
	Scotland	501	1.9	13.7	53	30.8	0.6
	Northern Ireland	500	0.9	8.1	54.9	36.1	
	SEX						
	Male	2928	2.7	18.5	56	22.6	0.2
	Female	3075	1.2	8.1	55.8	34.7	0.2
	AGE						
	15 - 24	866	2.6	8.7	45.7	42.7	0.2
	25 - 39	1605	1.2	9.6	55.7	33.3	0.2
	40 - 54	1585	1.8	13.9	59.3	24.9	0.1
	55 +	1922	2.2	17.5	58	22	0.2
	EDUCATION						
	until 15 years of age	1184	1.8	10.8	51.3	36.1	0
	16 - 20	3030	1.5	10	55.9	32.3	0.2
	20 +	1271	2.7	22.4	62.6	12	0.3
	Still in education	366	2.7	14.8	48.7	33.8	
	OCCUPATION						
	Self-employed	593	2.5	21	53.1	23.5	
	Employee	2406	1.9	12.6	60.2	25	0.3
	Manual worker	497	1.5	7.7	52.7	38	0.1
	Not working	2417	1.9	12.6	53.3	31.9	0.2
	LOCALITY TYPE						
	Metropolitan area	1094	3	16.7	58.6	21.5	0.2
	Other towns	2395	1.2	12	55.8	30.7	0.3
	Rural zones	2294	2	13.3	56.8	27.7	0.2

Table 2. Need for more information about the EU

QUESTION: Q2. Do you feel you need more information about the EU?







		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	49.2	49.7	1.1
	REGION				
	North	500	47.9	51.4	0.7
	North West	500	45.7	52	2.3
	York / Humberside	500	45.5	54.2	0.3
	East Midlands	500	43.9	55.8	0.3
	West Midlands	500	48.2	50.7	1.1
	Eastern	502	50.2	48.8	1.1
	Greater London	500	58.4	40.8	0.7
	South East	500	51	47.9	1.1
	South West	500	48	49.8	2.2
	Wales	500	48.8	50.5	0.7
	Scotland	501	47.4	52.2	0.4
	Northern Ireland	500	50.8	47.3	2
	SEX				
	Male	2928	46.5	52.8	0.7
	Female	3075	51.7	46.8	1.4
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	49.8	48.1	2.1
	25 - 39	1605	54	45.2	0.8
	40 - 54	1585	51.3	47.7	0.9
	55 +	1922	43.4	55.7	0.9
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	43	56.2	0.8
	16 - 20	3030	48.9	49.8	1.2
	20 +	1271	53.1	46.2	0.8
	Still in education	366	55.5	43.3	1.2
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	45.6	53.7	0.7
	Employee	2406	52.3	46.6	1.1
	Manual worker	497	49.4	49.7	0.8
	Not working	2417	47.4	51.4	1.2
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	54.2	45	0.8
	Other towns	2395	51.1	47.7	1.3
	Rural zones	2294	45.7	53.5	0.8

Table 3. True or false: The European Union consists of 20 EU countries.

QUESTION: Q3_A. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false -The European Union consists of 20 EU countries.







		Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	56.2	34.2	9.5
	REGION				
	North	500	57.3	33.2	9.5
	North West	500	59.3	32.1	8.7
	York / Humberside	500	59.6	32.8	7.6
	East Midlands	500	57.4	33.4	9.2
	West Midlands	500	53.4	36.8	9.8
	Eastern	502	53.4	36.4	10.2
	Greater London	500	56.7	35.5	7.7
	South East	500	56.1	32.9	11
	South West	500	55.6	33.3	11.1
	Wales	500	54.3	34.7	11
	Scotland	501	53	38.3	8.7
	Northern Ireland	500			
	SEX				
	Male	2928	54.9	38.4	6.8
	Female	3075	57.6	30.2	12.2
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	58.6	36.4	5.1
	25 - 39	1605	59.6	31.2	9.2
	40 - 54	1585	57	33.1	9.9
	55 +	1922	52.1	36.5	11.4
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	55.2	32.6	12.2
	16 - 20	3030	58.1	32.2	9.7
	20 +	1271	52.9	39.3	7.9
	Still in education	366	54.6	40.8	4.5
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	55.3	34.9	9.8
	Employee	2406	57.4	34.3	8.3
	Manual worker	497	63.5	28.1	8.4
	Not working	2417	54.2	34.8	11
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	55	37.6	7.4
	Other towns	2395	56.4	34	9.6
	Rural zones	2294	57.5	32.8	9.7

Table 4. True or false: A number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU.

QUESTION: Q3_B. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false - A number of regions in the UK receive development funding from the EU.







		Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	72.2	18.2	9.7
	REGION				
	North	500	71.6	20.7	7.7
	North West	500	70.7	20.5	8.8
	York / Humberside	500	74.3	18.3	7.4
	East Midlands	500	69.7	21.4	8.9
	West Midlands	500	69.4	20.3	10.3
	Eastern	502	72.8	16.5	10.7
	Greater London	500	68.6	20.4	11.1
	South East	500	68.1	19.5	12.4
	South West	500	78.6	12.2	9.3
	Wales	500	79.8	11.1	9.1
	Scotland	501	75.8	16.3	7.9
	Northern Ireland	500	76.7	14.6	8.7
	SEX				
	Male	2928	77.5	15.6	6.9
	Female	3075	67.1	20.6	12.3
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	65.5	28.2	6.2
	25 - 39	1605	70.2	19.5	10.3
	40 - 54	1585	75.1	15.4	9.5
	55 +	1922	74.4	14.8	10.7
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	65.5	21.2	13.3
	16 - 20	3030	70.1	19.9	9.9
	20 +	1271	84.4	9.5	6
	Still in education	366	68.7	24	7.3
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	77.2	14	8.8
	Employee	2406	75.4	16	8.7
	Manual worker	497	70.8	21.8	7.4
	Not working	2417	68.1	20.5	11.4
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	76.7	17.1	6.2
	Other towns	2395	71	18.7	10.3
	Rural zones	2294	73.2	17.1	9.7

Table 5. True or false: The UK joined the EU in 1992.

QUESTION: Q3_C. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false -The UK joined the EU in 1992.







		Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	38.1	51.3	10.6
	REGION				
	North	500	41.2	45.1	13.7
	North West	500	38.9	53.1	7.9
	York / Humberside	500	38.9	49.5	11.6
	East Midlands	500	40.6	49.3	10
	West Midlands	500	40.1	50.7	9.2
	Eastern	502	33.9	53.2	12.9
	Greater London	500	36.3	53.2	10.5
	South East	500	36.3	53.5	10.2
	South West	500	35.5	53.7	10.7
	Wales	500	41	47.2	11.8
	Scotland	501	40.2	49.4	10.3
	Northern Ireland	500	40	47.3	12.6
	SEX				
	Male	2928	33.4	58.6	8
	Female	3075	42.5	44.4	13.1
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	39.1	52.4	8.5
	25 - 39	1605	41.2	47.6	11.2
	40 - 54	1585	32.7	57.7	9.6
	55 +	1922	39.4	48.7	11.9
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	44.8	42.2	13
	16 - 20	3030	38.7	50	11.2
	20 +	1271	30.7	62.2	7.1
	Still in education	366	33.7	57.1	9.2
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	30.3	58.4	11.2
	Employee	2406	37.1	53.3	9.6
	Manual worker	497	43.6	48	8.4
	Not working	2417	40	48.4	11.6
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	35.9	57.1	7
	Other towns	2395	38.5	50.4	11.1
	Rural zones	2294	37.9	51.2	10.9

Table 6. True or false: Turkey is member of the EU.

QUESTION: Q3_D. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false -Turkey is member of the EU.







		Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	35.4	58.5	6.1
	REGION				
	North	500	36.9	55.4	7.7
	North West	500	35	59.8	5.3
	York / Humberside	500	37.8	55.6	6.6
	East Midlands	500	35	59.7	5.3
	West Midlands	500	37.7	55.7	6.6
	Eastern	502	33.7	58.5	7.8
	Greater London	500	32.3	62.8	4.9
	South East	500	38.4	57.5	4.1
	South West	500	32.8	59	8.2
	Wales	500	32.9	59.9	7.1
	Scotland	501	35.5	58	6.5
	Northern Ireland	500	37.6	55.7	6.7
	SEX				
	Male	2928	32.9	64	3.1
	Female	3075	37.8	53.2	9
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	41.4	54.3	4.4
	25 - 39	1605	41.9	52.9	5.2
	40 - 54	1585	35.7	58.5	5.8
	55 +	1922	27.2	65.1	7.7
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	31.5	58.6	9.9
	16 - 20	3030	38.5	55.3	6.2
	20 +	1271	30.1	66.8	3.1
	Still in education	366	41.3	55.3	3.3
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	30.1	65.6	4.3
	Employee	2406	38.1	56.9	5.1
	Manual worker	497	39.2	54.9	5.9
	Not working	2417	33.4	59	7.7
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	32.2	64.8	3.1
	Other towns	2395	37.1	56.3	6.5
	Rural zones	2294	35.5	58.4	6.2

Table 7. True or false: The UK's beaches are cleaner because of EU legislation.

QUESTION: Q3_E. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false -The UK's beaches are cleaner because of EU legislation.







		Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	61.1	32.1	6.8
	REGION				
	North	500	60	32.2	7.8
	North West	500	64.7	30.3	5.1
	York / Humberside	500	61.6	33.4	5
	East Midlands	500	59.6	33.6	6.8
	West Midlands	500	59.4	33.6	7
	Eastern	502	58.2	33.5	8.4
	Greater London	500	59.2	32	8.8
	South East	500	58.3	34.8	6.8
	South West	500	64	28.9	7.1
	Wales	500	66.5	26.3	7.1
	Scotland	501	63.5	31.1	5.5
	Northern Ireland	500	62.5	31.9	5.6
	SEX				
	Male	2928	64.1	30.3	5.6
	Female	3075	58.3	33.8	7.9
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	48.5	44.7	6.9
	25 - 39	1605	57.9	34.5	7.7
	40 - 54	1585	64	30.1	6
	55 +	1922	67.2	26.2	6.6
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	64.2	29.5	6.3
	16 - 20	3030	58.9	34.4	6.6
	20 +	1271	67.8	24.8	7.3
	Still in education	366	51.1	42.9	6
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	64.2	28.9	6.9
	Employee	2406	62.9	30.5	6.6
	Manual worker	497	58.8	37.7	3.6
	Not working	2417	59.4	33	7.6
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	63.3	30.8	5.8
	Other towns	2395	60.2	32.4	7.4
	Rural zones	2294	62.7	31.5	5.9

Table 8. True or false: The rate of British income tax must be approved by the European Commission.

QUESTION: Q3_F. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false -The rate of British income tax must be approved by the European Commission.







		Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	23.2	68.1	8.7
	REGION				
	North	500	26.3	61.8	11.9
	North West	500	21.6	70.7	7.7
	York / Humberside	500	24.6	67.7	7.7
	East Midlands	500	24.9	65.6	9.6
	West Midlands	500	22.6	68.5	8.9
	Eastern	502	22	67.8	10.2
	Greater London	500	23.8	68	8.2
	South East	500	22.1	70.6	7.3
	South West	500	21.3	68.5	10.2
	Wales	500	21	68.9	10.1
	Scotland	501	25.4	67.1	7.6
	Northern Ireland	500	28.2	62	9.9
	SEX				
	Male	2928	19.6	75.3	5.1
	Female	3075	26.6	61.2	12.2
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	45.8	47.3	6.9
	25 - 39	1605	27.4	62.6	10.1
	40 - 54	1585	16.4	74.9	8.7
	55 +	1922	15.3	76.4	8.3
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	22.1	66.8	11.1
	16 - 20	3030	24.3	66.6	9.2
	20 +	1271	15.1	79.1	5.8
	Still in education	366	45.2	47.9	7
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	16.2	77	6.8
	Employee	2406	22	69.4	8.6
	Manual worker	497	25.5	66.6	8
	Not working	2417	25.4	65.1	9.6
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	21.7	72.7	5.6
	Other towns	2395	24.8	66.2	8.9
	Rural zones	2294	20.6	70.4	9

Table 9. True or false: 3 million jobs in the UK are linked to the export of goods and services to the EU.

QUESTION: Q3_G. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false -3 million jobs in the UK are linked to the export of goods and services to the EU.







		Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	72.4	17.1	10.6
	REGION				
	North	500	69	19.3	11.7
	North West	500	73.6	16.5	9.8
	York / Humberside	500	70.3	18.8	10.9
	East Midlands	500	75.3	16.9	7.7
	West Midlands	500	71.4	18.6	10
	Eastern	502	75.6	12.3	12.1
	Greater London	500	71.4	16.6	12
	South East	500	68.5	19.5	12
	South West	500	77.1	13.7	9.2
	Wales	500	73.8	15.3	10.9
	Scotland	501	72.4	18.6	9
	Northern Ireland	500	69.7	20	10.4
	SEX				
	Male	2928	74.9	16.5	8.6
	Female	3075	70	17.6	12.5
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	80.4	13.7	5.9
	25 - 39	1605	77.2	14.5	8.4
	40 - 54	1585	73.7	16.1	10.1
	55 +	1922	63.9	21.5	14.6
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	64	22.3	13.7
	16 - 20	3030	72.3	18	9.7
	20 +	1271	77.7	11.4	10.9
	Still in education	366	81.6	13.2	5.2
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	75.6	12.9	11.5
	Employee	2406	76.8	14.4	8.8
	Manual worker	497	73.7	19.3	7
	Not working	2417	67.4	20.1	12.5
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	74	17.1	8.9
	Other towns	2395	72.3	17.1	10.6
	Rural zones	2294	72.4	17	10.6

Table 10. True or false: The European Commission employs fewer people than a UK city council such as Birmingham.

QUESTION: Q3_H. Please tell me about each of them if you think they are true or false -The European Commission employs fewer people than a UK city council such as Birmingham.













	Total N	% True	% False	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	30.8	55.8	13.4
REGION				
North	500	31.7	55.5	12.8
North West	500	31	57.1	11.9
York / Humberside	500	31.9	56.4	11.7
East Midlands	500	32.2	55.1	12.6
West Midlands	500	34.5	53.8	11.7
Eastern	502	26.8	57.7	15.5
Greater London	500	34.4	49.9	15.7
South East	500	26.6	57.9	15.6
South West	500	27.9	60.4	11.7
Wales	500	34.6	52.3	13.2
Scotland	501	31.3	55.5	13.3
Northern Ireland	500	28.1	60	12
 SEX				
Male	2928	31.3	58.4	10.3
Female	3075	30.3	53.3	16.3
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	36.6	54.6	8.8
25 - 39	1605	36.8	50	13.2
40 - 54	1585	30.4	56.8	12.8
55 +	1922	23.6	60.4	16.1
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	24.5	58.9	16.6
16 - 20	3030	30.9	56.1	13
20 +	1271	34.5	53.5	12
Still in education	366	36.9	51.4	11.7
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	29	58.1	12.9
Employee	2406	34	54.1	11.9
Manual worker	497	36.4	52.2	11.4
Not working	2417	26.9	57.8	15.3
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	33.3	56.4	10.3
Other towns	2395	32.5	53.9	13.6
Rural zones	2294	28.3	58.2	13.5

Table 11. Responsibility of disseminating EU information

QUESTION: Q4. Who do you think should be responsible for keeping you informed about the EU and its decisions?

		Total N	% EU institutions	% The government	% Local government	% Political parties	% Newspapers /television	% EU information centres in the UK	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	5.4	45.8	18.1	3	15.4	9.5	2.7
	REGION								
	North	500	6.5	42.1	23.4	4.2	10.6	9.8	3.4
	North West	500	4.7	44.7	19.7	4	15.8	7.5	3.5
	York / Humberside	500	4.7	51	16.5	3.3	13.2	8.8	2.4
	East Midlands	500	5.5	45.9	19.6	2.3	14.1	10.4	2.2
	West Midlands	500	5.3	45.8	19.1	1.7	16.4	8.4	3.3
	Eastern	502	5	45.8	18	4.4	17.5	7.8	1.5
	Greater London	500	6	46.5	13.9	2.2	17.8	11	2.7
	South East	500	7	46.5	16.3	2.4	15	10.2	2.7
	South West	500	4.4	46.1	16.2	2.2	16.7	10.8	3.6
	Wales	500	4.4	49.9	19.5	2.8	11.4	10	1.9
	Scotland	501	5.8	42.2	20.3	3.7	15.6	9.4	2.9
	Northern Ireland	500	4.2	36.4	26	3.7	15.7	12.1	1.9
	SEX								
	Male	2928	6.6	46.4	16.6	3.1	15.5	9.1	2.8
	Female	3075	4.3	45.3	19.6	2.9	15.4	9.9	2.7
	AGE								
	15 - 24	866	3.7	39.9	21.9	3.9	20.4	7.8	2.4
	25 - 39	1605	5.3	43.9	21.8	2.5	16.1	7.9	2.6
	40 - 54	1585	7.3	47.1	16.8	2.7	12.3	11.1	2.6
	55 +	1922	4.8	48.9	14.5	3.2	15.3	10.3	3
	EDUCATION								
	until 15 years of age	1184	3	48.7	19.4	3.4	14.4	8.8	2.3
	16 - 20	3030	5.3	45.3	19.7	3.2	14.9	8.8	2.7
	20 +	1271	8.4	46	12.5	2.3	15.7	12.6	2.4
	Still in education	366	3.9	41.1	19.3	2.7	23.5	7	2.5
	OCCUPATION								
	Self-employed	593	7.5	43.1	16.4	2.4	17	10.4	3.2
	Employee	2406	6.4	46.2	17.3	2.7	14.1	10.8	2.6
	Manual worker	497	3.6	48.7	23.1	3.1	12.1	7.5	2
	Not working	2417	4.4	45.7	18.5	3.3	17.1	8.3	2.7
	LOCALITY TYPE								
	Metropolitan area	1094	7.1	46.7	15.4	2	16.9	9.9	1.9
	Other towns	2395	5.4	46.6	18.7	3.1	14.2	9.2	2.7

	Rural zones	2294	4.8	45.3	18.7	3.4	15.8	9.7	2.2
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Table 12. Need for information: Role of the EU institutions

QUESTION: Q5_A. Please tell me about each of them, if you would like to have more information on them, or not -Role of the EU institutions (e.g. the Council of Ministers, the European Commission and the European Parliament).

		Total N	% Would like more information	% Not	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	46.7	52.3	1
	REGION				
	North	500	39	60.5	0.5
	North West	500	42.9	56.4	0.7
	York / Humberside	500	41	57.5	1.5
	East Midlands	500	45	53.9	1.1
	West Midlands	500	46.7	52.2	1
	Eastern	502	47.8	51.3	0.9
	Greater London	500	54.5	44.9	0.6
	South East	500	47.1	51.2	1.7
	South West	500	48.3	50.2	1.6
	Wales	500	48.5	51	0.5
	Scotland	501	46.3	53	0.7
	Northern Ireland	500	50.4	48.9	0.7
	SEX				
	Male	2928	47.3	51.9	0.8
	Female	3075	46.1	52.6	1.2
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	41.7	57.1	1.1
	25 - 39	1605	48.5	50.6	0.9
	40 - 54	1585	49.4	50.1	0.6
	55 +	1922	45.2	53.4	1.4
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	43.2	54.9	1.9
	16 - 20	3030	44.5	54.5	1
	20 +	1271	55	44.6	0.4
	Still in education	366	46.5	52.6	0.9
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	48.9	50.4	0.7
	Employee	2406	47.6	51.9	0.6
	Manual worker	497	44.9	54.5	0.6
	Not working	2417	46.3	52.1	1.6
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	50.1	49.3	0.6
	Other towns	2395	47.8	51	1.3
	Rural zones	2294	45.2	54	0.8

Table 13. Need for information: The Single Market.

QUESTION Q5_B. Please tell me about each of them, if you would like to have more information on them, or not -The Single Market.







		Total N	% Would like more information	% Not	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	42.4	55.9	1.7
	REGION				
	North	500	37.8	61.5	0.8
	North West	500	41.4	57.4	1.3
	York / Humberside	500	39.9	58.5	1.6
	East Midlands	500	42.5	57	0.5
	West Midlands	500	44.2	53.9	1.9
	Eastern	502	44.7	53.5	1.8
	Greater London	500	48	50.3	1.7
	South East	500	43.1	55	1.9
	South West	500	41.5	56.4	2.1
	Wales	500	42.2	55.5	2.3
	Scotland	501	36.7	61.4	1.9
	Northern Ireland	500	41.3	55.3	3.4
	SEX				
	Male	2928	43.2	55.7	1.1
	Female	3075	41.7	56.1	2.3
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	33	65.1	1.9
	25 - 39	1605	41.8	56.8	1.5
	40 - 54	1585	46.7	52	1.3
	55 +	1922	43.6	54.4	2
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	42.2	54.9	2.9
	16 - 20	3030	40.8	57.6	1.6
	20 +	1271	48.6	50.9	0.5
	Still in education	366	39.1	58.7	2.1
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	47.6	51.1	1.3
	Employee	2406	42.2	56.6	1.2
	Manual worker	497	38.8	59.2	2
	Not working	2417	42.5	55.3	2.2
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	47.3	51.3	1.5
	Other towns	2395	42.6	55.8	1.6
	Rural zones	2294	40.9	57.3	1.8

Table 14. Need for information: The role of national governments in the EU

QUESTION: Q5_C. Please tell me about each of them, if you would like to have more information on them, or not -The role of national governments in the EU.







		Total N	% Would like more information	% Not	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	52.9	46.4	0.7
	REGION				
	North	500	48.3	50.9	0.8
	North West	500	53.3	46.4	0.3
	York / Humberside	500	47.2	51.5	1.3
	East Midlands	500	49.7	49.8	0.5
	West Midlands	500	55.8	43.9	0.3
	Eastern	502	56.3	42.5	1.2
	Greater London	500	57.7	42	0.2
	South East	500	50.8	48	1.2
	South West	500	54.4	45	0.6
	Wales	500	52	47.1	0.9
	Scotland	501	51.9	47.4	0.7
	Northern Ireland	500	52.1	46.9	1
	SEX				
	Male	2928	53.6	45.9	0.5
	Female	3075	52.2	46.9	0.9
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	48.9	50.3	0.8
	25 - 39	1605	55.1	44.6	0.3
	40 - 54	1585	52.9	46.4	0.6
	55 +	1922	52.8	46.2	1.1
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	47.5	51.1	1.5
	16 - 20	3030	51.5	47.9	0.6
	20 +	1271	60.6	39	0.4
	Still in education	366	56.4	43.3	0.3
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	53.3	45.6	1.1
	Employee	2406	54.1	45.7	0.2
	Manual worker	497	53.1	46.4	0.6
	Not working	2417	51.7	47.1	1.2
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	59.2	40.6	0.2
	Other towns	2395	52.9	46.4	0.8
	Rural zones	2294	51.4	47.8	0.7

Table 15. Need for information: Employment and Social policy

QUESTION: Q5_D. Please tell me about each of them, if you would like to have more information on them, or not - Employment and Social policy.







		Total N	% Would like more information	% Not	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	56.1	43.2	0.7
	REGION				
	North	500	53.1	46.9	
	North West	500	55.3	44.7	
	York / Humberside	500	55	44.6	0.4
	East Midlands	500	52.2	47.8	
	West Midlands	500	60.6	38.4	1
	Eastern	502	56.4	43	0.6
	Greater London	500	63.8	35.4	0.9
	South East	500	51.1	47.4	1.5
	South West	500	50.6	48.7	0.7
	Wales	500	57.2	41.6	1.1
	Scotland	501	57.5	41.9	0.5
	Northern Ireland	500	64	34.3	1.6
	SEX				
	Male	2928	55.1	44.4	0.5
	Female	3075	57.1	42	0.8
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	55.9	43.2	0.8
	25 - 39	1605	62.2	37.2	0.6
	40 - 54	1585	59.1	40.6	0.3
	55 +	1922	48.6	50.4	1
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	48.6	50.5	0.9
	16 - 20	3030	56.2	43.1	0.7
	20 +	1271	61.8	37.8	0.4
	Still in education	366	62.6	36.9	0.5
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	52.8	46.5	0.7
	Employee	2406	61.4	38.3	0.3
	Manual worker	497	57.1	42.3	0.6
	Not working	2417	52.1	46.8	1
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	62.9	36.9	0.2
	Other towns	2395	56.3	42.7	1
	Rural zones	2294	53.2	46.3	0.5

Table 16. Need for information: General information on what the EU does for me

QUESTION: Q5_E. Please tell me about each of them, if you would like to have more information on them, or not -
General information on what the EU does for me.













		Total N	% Would like more information	% Not	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	67.3	32.3	0.4
	REGION				
	North	500	63.1	36.9	
	North West	500	65.3	34.7	
	York / Humberside	500	66.5	32.9	0.6
	East Midlands	500	65.8	34.2	
	West Midlands	500	69	30.3	0.7
	Eastern	502	68.1	31.5	0.4
	Greater London	500	70.3	29.2	0.4
	South East	500	66.4	32.7	0.9
	South West	500	67.2	32.4	0.4
	Wales	500	69.6	29.9	0.5
	Scotland	501	65.2	34.6	0.2
	Northern Ireland	500	73.6	25.7	0.7
	SEX				
	Male	2928	64.6	35.2	0.3
	Female	3075	69.8	29.6	0.6
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	64.4	35.1	0.5
	25 - 39	1605	70.2	29.6	0.2
	40 - 54	1585	70.4	29.2	0.3
	55 +	1922	63.6	35.9	0.6
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	62.5	37	0.5
	16 - 20	3030	67.9	31.7	0.4
	20 +	1271	70.8	29	0.2
	Still in education	366	68.2	30.9	0.9
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	66.3	33.3	0.4
	Employee	2406	69.7	30.2	0.1
	Manual worker	497	67	32.3	0.6
	Not working	2417	65.9	33.4	0.7
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	70	29.9	0.1
	Other towns	2395	67.1	32.5	0.4
	Rural zones	2294	67.3	32.3	0.3

Table 17. Most desired channel of information







QUESTION: Q6A. On which of the following ways would you like to receive information about the EU? Select the most important one!

		Total N	% Through schools	% Public libraries	% Newspaper /television/radio	% Internet	% Local debates	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	13.9	6.3	52.1	16.8	7.7	3.2
	REGION							
	North	500	18	6.1	47.5	14.4	10.1	3.9
	North West	500	13.6	6.2	57.4	12.5	6.3	4
	York / Humberside	500	18.7	3.6	50.7	18.9	4.5	3.7
	East Midlands	500	14.5	6	48.2	19.9	8.4	3.1
	West Midlands	500	15.7	6.3	51.1	16.1	8.2	2.6
	Eastern	502	8.9	5.8	58.1	16.9	7.5	2.8
	Greater London	500	12.3	9.2	49.2	19.2	7.3	2.8
	South East	500	13	6.6	48.2	21	8.4	2.9
	South West	500	12.4	7.2	54.3	13.6	8.1	4.4
	Wales	500	15.7	5.9	50.1	16.8	7.9	3.6
	Scotland	501	13.3	5.8	55	13.9	8.8	3.3
	Northern Ireland	500	17.6	5	53.6	13.4	9.6	1
	SEX							
	Male	2928	13.4	5.7	49	20	8.7	3.3
	Female	3075	14.4	7	55	13.7	6.7	3.2
	AGE							
	15 - 24	866	28.7	4.1	36.7	22.4	6.7	1.4
	25 - 39	1605	14	4.6	49.5	24	6.2	1.6
	40 - 54	1585	10.8	6.5	53.8	18.7	7.3	2.9
	55 +	1922	9.8	8.6	59.9	6.7	9.6	5.4
	EDUCATION							
	until 15 years of age	1184	13.7	7	56.4	7.2	10.7	5
	16 - 20	3030	13.1	5.9	54.5	15.9	7.5	3.1
	20 +	1271	9.5	7.1	49.9	25.8	5.3	2.3
	Still in education	366	33.5	5.7	29.9	22.8	7.1	0.9
	OCCUPATION							
	Self-employed	593	9.8	7.2	52.4	18.2	8	4.3
	Employee	2406	12.1	5.1	49.4	25.5	6.2	1.7
	Manual worker	497	14.4	4.7	59.5	12	7	2.3
	Not working	2417	16.3	7.8	53.6	8.8	9	4.5
	LOCALITY TYPE							
	Metropolitan area	1094	15	6.8	49	18.9	8.2	2.1
	Other towns	2395	15	6.4	52.5	15.9	7.4	2.9

	Rural zones	2294	11.6	5.9	54	17.1	7.8	3.7
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Table 18. Second most desired channel of information

QUESTION: Q6B. Which is the second most important one?

		Total N	% Through schools	% Public libraries	% Newspaper /television/radio	% Internet	% Local debates	% DK/NA
	UK	5809	19.4	15.1	24.3	20.5	15.4	2
	REGION							
	North	480	19.6	13.7	25.2	20.6	17.2	3.7
	North West	480	23	13.6	22.8	23.3	15.2	2.1
	York / Humberside	482	20.3	13.7	28	20.1	16.6	1.3
	East Midlands	485	18.7	13	27.8	18.6	19.9	2.1
	West Midlands	487	18.4	15.9	23.1	22.4	18.2	2
	Eastern	488	19.6	18.4	24.8	20.3	14.5	2.3
	Greater London	486	16.2	17.3	25.6	23.2	16.4	1.2
	South East	486	20.4	16.7	27.9	19.3	13.8	1.9
	South West	478	16.8	13.9	22.6	25.3	18	3.5
	Wales	482	22.9	15.9	22	17.9	19.3	2.1
	Scotland	485	23.1	17.7	24.5	21.5	10.9	2.3
	Northern Ireland	495	29.3	13.5	24.2	16.6	13.8	2.5
	SEX							
	Male	2833	18.7	13	27.2	23.3	15.3	2.6
	Female	2976	21.4	18.1	23	19.3	16.6	1.7
	AGE							
	15 - 24	854	23.3	11.4	33.3	20.8	10.4	0.8
	25 - 39	1579	21.1	11.6	28.3	24.7	13.8	0.6
	40 - 54	1539	19.7	17.2	22.9	23.8	14.8	1.6
	55 +	1817	18	19.7	20.2	16.4	21.3	4.4
	EDUCATION							
	until 15 years of age	1125	22.2	19.9	21.8	12.9	20.1	3.1
	16 - 20	2936	20.4	15	23.8	22	16.7	2.1
	20 +	1242	16.5	14.4	27	26.9	13.3	1.8
	Still in education	363	21.6	12.6	36.8	23.1	5.4	0.5
	OCCUPATION							
	Self-employed	567	14.9	10.6	27.6	27.1	16.9	2.8
	Employee	2365	20.2	13.8	27.3	23.1	14.3	1.2
	Manual worker	486	25.6	14.4	20.6	21.3	17.1	1.1
	Not working	2309	20.2	19.1	22.7	17.9	17.1	3.1
	LOCALITY TYPE							
	Metropolitan area	1071	19.9	14.8	26.4	22.4	14.8	1.6
	Other towns	2326	20.3	15.4	24.6	21.9	16.2	1.5

Rural zones	2210	20	16.4	24.5	20.3	16	2.8
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Table 19. Awareness of the EUROPA website

QUESTION: Q7A_A. There exists a network of EU information sources and providers for the UK citizens. Of which of the following. Have you heard of -the EUROPA website, that is, the main homepage of the European Institutions.







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	21.1	78.5	0.4
REGION				
North	500	21.3	78.4	0.3
North West	500	18.8	81.2	
York / Humberside	500	19.3	80.4	0.3
East Midlands	500	18.4	81.6	
West Midlands	500	17.9	81.9	0.2
Eastern	502	23.5	75.5	0.9
Greater London	500	27.3	72.1	0.6
South East	500	21.4	78	0.6
South West	500	19.7	80	0.3
Wales	500	21.6	78	0.4
Scotland	501	21.6	78.2	0.2
Northern Ireland	500	19.7	80	0.2
 SEX				
Male	2928	23.3	76.4	0.3
Female	3075	19.1	80.5	0.4
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	25.5	74.3	0.2
25 - 39	1605	20	79.9	0.1
40 - 54	1585	22.8	76.9	0.3
55 +	1922	18.7	80.7	0.6
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	15.4	84	0.6
16 - 20	3030	19	80.8	0.2
20 +	1271	30.4	69.1	0.5
Still in education	366	27	72.5	0.5
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	23.5	76.5	
Employee	2406	23.4	76.4	0.2
Manual worker	497	19.3	80.3	0.4
Not working	2417	18.6	80.7	0.7
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	28.3	71.5	0.2
Other towns	2395	18.9	80.8	0.3
Rural zones	2294	20.8	78.6	0.5

Table 20. Awareness of Euro Info Centres (EICs).

QUESTION: Q7A_B. There exists a network of EU information sources and providers for the UK citizens. Of which of the following. Have you heard of -Euro Info Centres (EICs).


		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	11.6	88.1	0.3
	REGION				
	North	500	11.2	88.4	0.4
	North West	500	11.5	88.3	0.2
	York / Humberside	500	12	87.6	0.3
	East Midlands	500	10.7	89.3	
	West Midlands	500	10.6	89.2	0.2
	Eastern	502	12	87.6	0.4
	Greater London	500	13.6	86.1	0.2
	South East	500	8.9	90.9	0.2
	South West	500	10.4	89	0.5
	Wales	500	14.6	85	0.3
	Scotland	501	12.3	87.5	0.2
	Northern Ireland	500	16.4	83.5	0.2
	SEX				
	Male	2928	12	87.7	0.2
	Female	3075	11.2	88.5	0.3
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	17	83	
	25 - 39	1605	11.6	88.2	0.3
	40 - 54	1585	11.5	88.2	0.3
	55 +	1922	9.3	90.4	0.3
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	10.2	89.5	0.3
	16 - 20	3030	11.1	88.8	0.2
	20 +	1271	12.5	87	0.5
	Still in education	366	18.8	81.2	
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	10.5	89.3	0.2
	Employee	2406	11.9	88	0.2
	Manual worker	497	13.9	85.6	0.5
	Not working	2417	11.1	88.5	0.4
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	11.4	88.5	0.1
	Other towns	2395	12.3	87.5	0.2
	Rural zones	2294	10.9	88.7	0.3

Table 21. Awareness of European Public Information Centres (EPICs).

QUESTION: Q7A_C. There exists a network of EU information sources and providers for the UK citizens. Of which of the following. Have you heard of -European Public Information Centres (EPICs).







		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	18.4	81.4	0.2
	REGION				
	North	500	17.9	82	0.1
	North West	500	19.2	80.6	0.1
	York / Humberside	500	20	79.9	0.1
	East Midlands	500	19.4	80.6	
	West Midlands	500	17.1	82.9	
	Eastern	502	18.2	81.4	0.4
	Greater London	500	19	80.7	0.3
	South East	500	15.1	84.7	0.2
	South West	500	18	81.5	0.5
	Wales	500	20.1	79.9	
	Scotland	501	19.8	79.8	0.4
	Northern Ireland	500	21.6	78.2	0.2
	SEX				
	Male	2928	16.9	82.9	0.2
	Female	3075	19.8	79.9	0.3
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	20.8	79	0.2
	25 - 39	1605	17.3	82.5	0.2
	40 - 54	1585	18.5	81.4	0.1
	55 +	1922	18.2	81.6	0.2
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	19.5	80.3	0.2
	16 - 20	3030	19.3	80.5	0.2
	20 +	1271	14.7	85	0.3
	Still in education	366	23.4	76.6	
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	20.8	78.7	0.5
	Employee	2406	17	82.9	0.2
	Manual worker	497	18.4	81.4	0.2
	Not working	2417	19.5	80.3	0.2
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	17.3	82.4	0.4
	Other towns	2395	18.7	81.2	0.1
	Rural zones	2294	18.6	81.3	0.2

Table 22. Awareness of European Documentation Centres (EDCs).

QUESTION: Q7A_D. There exists a network of EU information sources and providers for the UK citizens. Of which of the following. Have you heard of -European Documentation Centres (EDCs).







		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	8.9	90.8	0.3
	REGION				
	North	500	7.9	91.3	0.8
	North West	500	8.8	91.2	
	York / Humberside	500	7.9	91.9	0.2
	East Midlands	500	10.5	89.1	0.4
	West Midlands	500	7.6	92.2	0.2
	Eastern	502	9.9	89.7	0.4
	Greater London	500	11.3	88.5	0.2
	South East	500	7.8	91.6	0.6
	South West	500	8.8	91	0.2
	Wales	500	8	92	
	Scotland	501	8.4	91.4	0.2
	Northern Ireland	500	8.7	91.1	0.2
	SEX				
	Male	2928	8.9	90.8	0.3
	Female	3075	8.9	90.9	0.3
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	12.7	87.1	0.2
	25 - 39	1605	8.3	91.5	0.2
	40 - 54	1585	8.2	91.6	0.2
	55 +	1922	8.2	91.4	0.4
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	7.8	91.6	0.5
	16 - 20	3030	8.6	91.2	0.2
	20 +	1271	9.3	90.4	0.3
	Still in education	366	13.3	86.7	
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	6.5	93.3	0.1
	Employee	2406	9.3	90.6	0.1
	Manual worker	497	9.6	90.2	0.2
	Not working	2417	9	90.5	0.5
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	11.1	88.8	0.1
	Other towns	2395	8.9	90.9	0.2
	Rural zones	2294	7.6	92.2	0.3

Table 23. Ever used the EUROPA website

QUESTION: Q7B_A. Did you use any of them to get EU-related information - the EUROPA website, that is, the main homepage of the European Institutions
(among those who are aware of the item)



		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	UK	1268	8.3	12.7	0.1
	REGION				
	North	107	36.5	63.5	
	North West	94	38.7	61.3	
	York / Humberside	96	35	63	2
	East Midlands	92	27.6	72.4	
	West Midlands	90	28.4	71.6	
	Eastern	118	40.8	59.2	
	Greater London	136	47.8	50.6	1.5
	South East	107	41.4	58.6	
	South West	98	44.4	55.6	
	Wales	108	39.2	60.8	
	Scotland	108	40.4	59.6	
	Northern Ireland	99	28	70.7	1.3
	SEX				
	Male	681	42.4	57.1	0.5
	Female	587	35.6	64.1	0.3
	AGE				
	15 - 24	221	41.6	57.3	1.1
	25 - 39	321	49.5	49.5	1
	40 - 54	361	44.9	55.1	
	55 +	360	22.6	77.4	
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	182	20	80	
	16 - 20	574	33.2	66.5	0.3
	20 +	386	56.5	43.1	0.4
	Still in education	99	45.5	52.4	2
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	140	45	55	
	Employee	563	46.9	52.8	0.3
	Manual worker	96	19.6	79	1.4
	Not working	450	32.4	67	0.5
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	310	48.6	50.4	1
	Other towns	453	36.2	63.3	0.5
	Rural zones	478	36.5	63.5	

Table 24. Ever used Euro Info Centres (EICs)

QUESTION: Q7B_B. Did you use any of them to get EU-related information -Euro Info Centres (EICs)
(among those who are aware of the item)







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	697	2.2	9.3	0
REGION				
North	56	16.8	81.7	1.5
North West	57	15	85	
York / Humberside	60	20.4	79.6	
East Midlands	53	13	87	
West Midlands	53	9	88.4	2.6
Eastern	60	22.9	77.1	
Greater London	68	22.6	77.4	
South East	44	29	71	
South West	52	19.5	80.5	
Wales	73	15.6	84.4	
Scotland	62	20.9	79.1	
Northern Ireland	82	17.5	81.5	1
 SEX				
Male	352	21.7	77.8	0.5
Female	345	16.7	83.2	0.1
 AGE				
15 - 24	147	16.8	82.3	1
25 - 39	186	21	79	
40 - 54	182	23.2	76.8	
55 +	179	15	84.7	0.2
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	121	11.6	86.8	1.6
16 - 20	335	17.6	82.3	0.1
20 +	159	30.5	69.5	
Still in education	69	15.9	84.1	
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	62	10.9	89.1	
Employee	285	23.6	75.8	0.6
Manual worker	69	18.4	81.6	
Not working	269	17.4	82.4	0.2
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	125	22	78	
Other towns	295	17.3	82	0.7
Rural zones	251	20.3	79.7	

Table 25. Ever used European Public Information Centres (EPICs)

QUESTION: Q7B_C. Did you use any of them to get EU-related information -European Public Information Centres (EPICs) (among those who are aware of the item)





	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	1107	2.9	15.4	0.1
REGION				
North	89	15.8	84.2	
North West	96	12.1	87.9	
York / Humberside	100	18.4	80.9	0.7
East Midlands	97	9.8	90.2	
West Midlands	86	4.9	93.5	1.6
Eastern	92	17.5	82.5	
Greater London	95	17.7	80.2	2.2
South East	75	22.2	77.8	
South West	90	12.5	85.6	1.9
Wales	101	12.6	87.4	
Scotland	99	22.7	77.3	
Northern Ireland	108	25.9	73.3	0.8
 SEX				
Male	496	17.6	81.6	0.8
Female	610	14.5	85	0.5
 AGE				
15 - 24	181	22.7	76.5	0.8
25 - 39	277	17.9	81.4	0.7
40 - 54	293	15.6	83.8	0.7
55 +	349	11.3	88.2	0.5
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	231	13.8	85.2	1
16 - 20	585	14.3	85.2	0.5
20 +	187	23.5	75.4	1.1
Still in education	86	14.6	85.4	
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	123	18.1	81.2	0.7
Employee	408	19.1	79.9	1
Manual worker	91	12	88	
Not working	472	13.4	86.1	0.5
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	189	16.9	82.5	0.5
Other towns	447	16.5	83.2	0.3
Rural zones	426	14.5	84.6	0.9

Table 26. Ever used European Documentation Centres (EDCs)

QUESTION: Q7B_D. Did you use any of them to get EU-related information -European Documentation Centres (EDCs) (among those who are aware of the item)







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	534	1.8	7	0.1
REGION				
North	40	5.4	94.6	
North West	44	17.2	80.4	2.5
York / Humberside	39	25.7	69.3	5
East Midlands	53	14.7	85.3	
West Midlands	38	18.7	81.3	
Eastern	50	22.6	77.4	
Greater London	57	23.9	73.7	2.4
South East	39	20.4	75.6	4
South West	44	14.5	83.5	2
Wales	40	16.1	83.9	
Scotland	42	28.4	71.6	
Northern Ireland	43	14.7	85.3	
 SEX				
Male	261	24.6	72.9	2.5
Female	273	15.3	83.8	0.9
 AGE				
15 - 24	110	22.3	75.9	1.8
25 - 39	133	22.2	74.3	3.4
40 - 54	130	24.7	74.1	1.2
55 +	157	11.7	87.8	0.6
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	93	13.5	86.5	
16 - 20	260	15.9	83.8	0.3
20 +	118	31.7	64.4	3.8
Still in education	49	23.4	69.4	7.2
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	39	13	87	
Employee	224	24.9	73.1	2
Manual worker	48	20.9	79.1	
Not working	217	15.4	82.6	2
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	122	26.6	70.6	2.9
Other towns	213	18.1	79.7	2.1
Rural zones	174	17.9	81.6	0.5

Table 27. Perception of EU decision-making

QUESTION: Q8. Which of these accurately describes how EU law is made?






		Total N	% National governments decide about Community law	% Brussels (the Commission and the Parliament) decides about Community law	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	29.1	61.6	9.3
	REGION				
	North	500	30.7	56.2	13.1
	North West	500	25.9	63.9	10.2
	York / Humberside	500	25.5	65.6	8.8
	East Midlands	500	40.2	53.4	6.4
	West Midlands	500	36.2	53.9	9.9
	Eastern	502	25.9	64.3	9.8
	Greater London	500	31.4	60.5	8.1
	South East	500	25.8	66.5	7.7
	South West	500	26.2	65.8	8
	Wales	500	29	61.4	9.6
	Scotland	501	28.9	58.3	12.8
	Northern Ireland	500	26.9	64.3	8.9
	SEX				
	Male	2928	29.4	63.4	7.2
	Female	3075	28.9	59.9	11.3
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	42.6	46.2	11.2
	25 - 39	1605	31.6	57.9	10.5
	40 - 54	1585	25.1	67.5	7.3
	55 +	1922	24.2	66.9	8.8
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	29.3	60.1	10.6
	16 - 20	3030	29	61.9	9.1
	20 +	1271	25.8	67.2	7
	Still in education	366	40.2	48.2	11.6
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	26.1	64.2	9.6
	Employee	2406	27.5	64.3	8.2
	Manual worker	497	32.4	61.6	5.9
	Not working	2417	30.6	58.7	10.7
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	32.1	60.9	7.1
	Other towns	2395	29.1	61.9	9
	Rural zones	2294	27.6	63.3	9.1

Table 28. Being part of the EU increases opportunities for businesses.

QUESTION: Q12_A. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Being part of the EU increases opportunities for businesses.



		Total N	% Agree	% Disagree	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	77.5	18.8	3.7
	REGION				
	North	500	75.8	18.6	5.6
	North West	500	78.1	18.6	3.3
	York / Humberside	500	76.1	19.8	4.2
	East Midlands	500	76.7	20.1	3.3
	West Midlands	500	72.4	23.6	3.9
	Eastern	502	77.3	18.6	4
	Greater London	500	82.7	14.6	2.7
	South East	500	73.8	22	4.2
	South West	500	77.2	19.7	3.1
	Wales	500	79.2	16.2	4.6
	Scotland	501	80.4	16	3.6
	Northern Ireland	500	85.8	12	2.1
	SEX				
	Male	2928	78.9	18.2	2.9
	Female	3075	76.2	19.4	4.4
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	81.3	16.5	2.2
	25 - 39	1605	83.2	13.7	3.1
	40 - 54	1585	78.4	18.5	3.1
	55 +	1922	70.6	24.2	5.2
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	68.1	26.5	5.4
	16 - 20	3030	76.5	19.7	3.8
	20 +	1271	87.5	10.7	1.8
	Still in education	366	83.3	13.2	3.5
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	73.5	22.7	3.8
	Employee	2406	82.6	14.7	2.7
	Manual worker	497	77.8	19.4	2.8
	Not working	2417	73.7	21.6	4.7
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	81.7	15.7	2.6
	Other towns	2395	78.9	17.6	3.5
	Rural zones	2294	74.9	21.3	3.8

Table 29. Exporters benefit from UK membership of the European Single Market

QUESTION: Q12_B. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Being part of the EU means British exporters benefit from UK membership of the European Single Market.







	Total N	% Agree	% Disagree	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	68	25.4	6.6
REGION				
North	500	70	23.8	6.3
North West	500	69.1	24	6.9
York / Humberside	500	67.3	25.6	7
East Midlands	500	68.7	26.7	4.6
West Midlands	500	67.6	27.2	5.1
Eastern	502	65.9	27.4	6.7
Greater London	500	71.9	21	7.1
South East	500	61.1	31.8	7.1
South West	500	62.8	28.2	9
Wales	500	71.2	20.7	8
Scotland	501	73.9	20.9	5.2
Northern Ireland	500	75.9	18.7	5.4
 SEX				
Male	2928	71.6	24.4	4
Female	3075	64.5	26.3	9.2
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	72.3	21.5	6.2
25 - 39	1605	71.7	21.8	6.6
40 - 54	1585	68.7	25.6	5.7
55 +	1922	62.5	30	7.5
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	59.8	33.2	7
16 - 20	3030	66.8	25.9	7.3
20 +	1271	77	18.3	4.7
Still in education	366	74.9	18.3	6.8
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	65.2	27.7	7.1
Employee	2406	71	23	6
Manual worker	497	69.7	24.8	5.6
Not working	2417	65.3	27.1	7.6
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	74.3	20.6	5.1
Other towns	2395	68.1	25	6.9
Rural zones	2294	65.7	27.7	6.6

Table 30. UK Consumers benefit from the free market of goods resulting from the European Single Market

QUESTION: Q12_C. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Being part of the EU means consumers in the UK benefit from the free market of goods resulting from the European Single Market.







		Total N	% Agree	% Disagree	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	63.4	30.1	6.5
	REGION				
	North	500	64.3	29.5	6.2
	North West	500	66	28.1	5.9
	York / Humberside	500	62.1	31	6.9
	East Midlands	500	64.6	31	4.4
	West Midlands	500	58.7	35.5	5.8
	Eastern	502	64.4	28.5	7.1
	Greater London	500	67.6	25.6	6.8
	South East	500	60.4	31.4	8.2
	South West	500	58	35.5	6.5
	Wales	500	65.3	28.2	6.5
	Scotland	501	65.8	28.5	5.7
	Northern Ireland	500	66.8	27.8	5.4
	SEX				
	Male	2928	67.7	28.3	4.1
	Female	3075	59.4	31.9	8.8
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	71	22.2	6.8
	25 - 39	1605	68.7	25	6.2
	40 - 54	1585	63.1	31.4	5.5
	55 +	1922	55.9	36.9	7.2
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	52.5	39.4	8.1
	16 - 20	3030	61.6	32	6.4
	20 +	1271	75	20.1	4.8
	Still in education	366	75.7	17	7.3
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	58.8	34.5	6.7
	Employee	2406	67.7	26.7	5.6
	Manual worker	497	66.3	29.1	4.6
	Not working	2417	60	32.3	7.8
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	71.9	22.5	5.5
	Other towns	2395	63.8	29.5	6.7
	Rural zones	2294	60.1	34.3	5.6

Table 31. Being part of the EU means improved working conditions in the UK

QUESTION: Q12_D. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Being part of the EU means improved working conditions in the UK.







	Total N	% Agree	% Disagree	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	51.2	43.8	4.9
REGION				
North	500	51.3	44.1	4.6
North West	500	52.2	42.6	5.2
York / Humberside	500	48.1	47.1	4.8
East Midlands	500	51.8	43.6	4.6
West Midlands	500	49.4	46.8	3.8
Eastern	502	47.7	45.4	6.9
Greater London	500	54.2	40.5	5.3
South East	500	46.3	48.7	5
South West	500	48.2	46.4	5.4
Wales	500	53.9	41.4	4.6
Scotland	501	59.9	36	4.1
Northern Ireland	500	60.3	36.8	2.9
 SEX				
Male	2928	53.9	42.3	3.8
Female	3075	48.6	45.3	6.1
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	61.7	34.6	3.6
25 - 39	1605	57.2	37.3	5.5
40 - 54	1585	51.3	44.6	4.1
55 +	1922	41.7	52.7	5.6
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	41.5	52.9	5.6
16 - 20	3030	49.2	45.7	5.1
20 +	1271	60.8	34.8	4.5
Still in education	366	64.8	32.4	2.8
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	49.1	46.1	4.9
Employee	2406	55.4	40.2	4.4
Manual worker	497	48.4	47.4	4.2
Not working	2417	48.3	45.9	5.8
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	59.2	37.7	3.1
Other towns	2395	51.2	43.6	5.2
Rural zones	2294	47.2	47.6	5.2

Table 32. Being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country.

QUESTION: Q12_E. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Being part of the EU means more opportunities to live, work and study in another country.







	Total N	% Agree	% Disagree	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	79.3	17.7	3
REGION				
North	500	80.3	16.2	3.5
North West	500	80	17.1	2.9
York / Humberside	500	77.4	18.9	3.7
East Midlands	500	77.1	19.8	3.1
West Midlands	500	74.7	22.1	3.2
Eastern	502	83.1	14.2	2.7
Greater London	500	81.4	16.3	2.3
South East	500	77.4	18.8	3.8
South West	500	78.5	18.5	3
Wales	500	81.3	15.7	3
Scotland	501	80.5	17.6	2
Northern Ireland	500	85.3	12.9	1.8
 SEX				
Male	2928	81.3	17.1	1.6
Female	3075	77.5	18.2	4.3
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	83.0	14.3	2.8
25 - 39	1605	81.4	15.8	2.8
40 - 54	1585	80.5	16.9	2.6
55 +	1922	75.2	21.3	3.5
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	70.8	24.2	5.0
16 - 20	3030	77.7	19.3	3.0
20 +	1271	88.8	10.1	1.0
Still in education	366	90.3	7.6	2.1
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	78.7	19.4	1.9
Employee	2406	81.7	15.9	2.4
Manual worker	497	78.6	18.7	2.7
Not working	2417	77.4	18.7	3.8
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	84.5	13.1	2.4
Other towns	2395	78.7	18.7	2.7
Rural zones	2294	78.6	18.4	3.0

Table 33. Ever lived in another Member State for work or studies

QUESTION: Q13_A. Have you ever - lived in another Member State for work or studies







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	12	87.9	0.1
REGION				
North	500	9.3	90.7	
North West	500	8.9	90.9	0.2
York / Humberside	500	8.1	91.9	
East Midlands	500	10.2	89.8	
West Midlands	500	12.4	87.4	0.1
Eastern	502	13.8	85.8	0.4
Greater London	500	17.9	82.1	
South East	500	14.5	85.5	
South West	500	11.3	88.4	0.3
Wales	500	11.6	88.4	
Scotland	501	9.1	90.9	
Northern Ireland	500	11.7	88.3	
 SEX				
Male	2928	14.7	85.1	0.2
Female	3075	9.4	90.6	0
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	9	91	
25 - 39	1605	14.8	85.1	0.2
40 - 54	1585	13.1	86.8	0.1
55 +	1922	10.1	89.8	0.1
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	6.7	93.1	0.2
16 - 20	3030	10	89.9	0.1
20 +	1271	21.6	78.3	0.1
Still in education	366	11.5	88.5	
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	18.3	80.9	0.7
Employee	2406	13.4	86.5	0
Manual worker	497	9.5	90.5	
Not working	2417	9.2	90.7	0
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	14.5	85.4	0.1
Other towns	2395	10.9	88.9	0.1
Rural zones	2294	11.8	88.1	0.1

Table 34. Ever bought goods such as a car form another EU country

QUESTION: Q13_B. Have you ever -bought goods such as a car form another EU country







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	16.1	83.6	0.3
REGION				
North	500	17.4	81.6	1
North West	500	13.9	85.9	0.2
York / Humberside	500	18.2	80.8	1
East Midlands	500	15.9	83.7	0.3
West Midlands	500	17.8	81.8	0.3
Eastern	502	16.9	82.9	0.2
Greater London	500	14.9	85.1	
South East	500	15.7	83.9	0.3
South West	500	16.1	83.7	0.1
Wales	500	14.9	84.9	0.2
Scotland	501	16.2	83.5	0.3
Northern Ireland	500	16.9	82.7	0.4
 SEX				
Male	2928	19.9	79.7	0.3
Female	3075	12.4	87.3	0.3
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	11.1	88.7	0.2
25 - 39	1605	13.5	86.3	0.2
40 - 54	1585	17.9	82	0.1
55 +	1922	18.8	80.6	0.6
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	14.9	84.2	0.9
16 - 20	3030	15.3	84.6	0.1
20 +	1271	20.8	78.7	0.4
Still in education	366	10.5	89.5	
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	22	77.9	0.1
Employee	2406	16.8	83	0.2
Manual worker	497	13	86.8	0.2
Not working	2417	14.6	84.9	0.5
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	15.8	83.9	0.2
Other towns	2395	15.2	84.5	0.3
Rural zones	2294	17.5	82.1	0.3

Table 35. Ever bought property in another EU country

QUESTION: Q13_C. Have you ever - bought property in another EU country







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	4	96	0
REGION				
North	500	3.1	96.9	
North West	500	2.9	97.1	
York / Humberside	500	3.9	96.1	
East Midlands	500	3	97	
West Midlands	500	3.1	96.9	
Eastern	502	3.6	96.4	
Greater London	500	6.9	93	0.2
South East	500	4.8	95.2	
South West	500	3.8	96.2	
Wales	500	3.5	96.5	
Scotland	501	2.8	97.2	
Northern Ireland	500	4.6	95.4	
 SEX				
Male	2928	4.2	95.8	
Female	3075	3.7	96.2	0
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	2.2	97.8	
25 - 39	1605	3.1	96.8	0.1
40 - 54	1585	4.2	95.8	
55 +	1922	5.2	94.8	
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	3.1	96.9	
16 - 20	3030	3.6	96.4	0
20 +	1271	6	94	
Still in education	366	2.2	97.8	
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	8.3	91.7	
Employee	2406	3.8	96.1	0.1
Manual worker	497	2.3	97.7	
Not working	2417	3.1	96.9	
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	4.9	95	0.1
Other towns	2395	3.9	96.1	
Rural zones	2294	3.5	96.5	

Table 36. Awareness of the European Health Insurance Card

QUESTION: Q14_A. Have you heard of - the European Health Insurance Card







		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	UK	6003	64.5	35	0.5
	REGION				
	North	500	65.1	34.5	0.5
	North West	500	64.3	35.4	0.3
	York / Humberside	500	63.2	36.4	0.4
	East Midlands	500	62.3	36.8	0.8
	West Midlands	500	60.9	38.3	0.8
	Eastern	502	66.4	33.4	0.2
	Greater London	500	63.4	36.2	0.4
	South East	500	67.4	32	0.5
	South West	500	69.7	29.5	0.9
	Wales	500	65.7	33.9	0.4
	Scotland	501	62.7	37.3	
	Northern Ireland	500	58.8	41	0.2
	SEX				
	Male	2928	64	35.6	0.4
	Female	3075	65	34.4	0.5
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	55.8	44	0.2
	25 - 39	1605	57.7	41.9	0.5
	40 - 54	1585	69.5	29.9	0.6
	55 +	1922	70.1	29.5	0.4
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	60.4	39.1	0.4
	16 - 20	3030	63.8	35.6	0.6
	20 +	1271	72.6	27.1	0.2
	Still in education	366	59	41	
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	61.8	38	0.2
	Employee	2406	68.1	31.3	0.5
	Manual worker	497	63.4	36.1	0.4
	Not working	2417	62.5	37	0.5
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	66.8	32.9	0.3
	Other towns	2395	63.6	36.1	0.3
	Rural zones	2294	66.4	33	0.6

Table 37. Awareness of the EU car price survey

QUESTION: Q14_B. Have you heard of - the EU car price survey







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	27.7	71.9	0.4
REGION				
North	500	25.7	73.8	0.5
North West	500	25.6	74	0.4
York / Humberside	500	24.6	75.1	0.3
East Midlands	500	26	73.7	0.3
West Midlands	500	23.8	76	0.2
Eastern	502	30.9	68.5	0.6
Greater London	500	27.7	71.8	0.6
South East	500	31.2	68.5	0.4
South West	500	29.6	69.8	0.6
Wales	500	27.2	72.5	0.4
Scotland	501	30.9	68.9	0.2
Northern Ireland	500	25	74.7	0.2
 SEX				
Male	2928	32	67.7	0.3
Female	3075	23.7	75.9	0.5
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	16.2	83.5	0.3
25 - 39	1605	25.1	74.6	0.3
40 - 54	1585	30.2	69.5	0.4
55 +	1922	33.4	66.1	0.5
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	26.8	72.8	0.4
16 - 20	3030	28	71.6	0.4
20 +	1271	32.2	67.3	0.5
Still in education	366	15.9	84.1	
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	34	65.7	0.3
Employee	2406	27.9	71.6	0.4
Manual worker	497	28.1	71.5	0.4
Not working	2417	26.2	73.4	0.4
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	27.3	72	0.7
Other towns	2395	26	73.6	0.4
Rural zones	2294	30.6	69.2	0.2

Table 38. Awareness of the Bathing water report and Blue Flag guide

QUESTION: Q14_C. Have you heard of - the Bathing water report and Blue Flag guide







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	43.8	55.9	0.3
REGION				
North	500	41	58.4	0.7
North West	500	46.6	53.4	
York / Humberside	500	40.9	58.5	0.6
East Midlands	500	41.9	57.3	0.8
West Midlands	500	33.7	66.3	
Eastern	502	54.9	44.8	0.3
Greater London	500	36.1	63.4	0.4
South East	500	42.3	57.3	0.4
South West	500	59.2	40.7	0.2
Wales	500	53	46.8	0.2
Scotland	501	37.3	62.5	0.2
Northern Ireland	500	43.1	56.9	
 SEX				
Male	2928	44.5	55.3	0.2
Female	3075	43.1	56.5	0.4
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	23.4	76.1	0.5
25 - 39	1605	39.4	60.4	0.2
40 - 54	1585	50.7	49.2	0.2
55 +	1922	50.8	48.9	0.3
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	43.1	56.3	0.6
16 - 20	3030	44.3	55.4	0.2
20 +	1271	52.5	47.4	0.1
Still in education	366	18.4	80.7	0.9
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	46.9	52.9	0.2
Employee	2406	47.8	52.1	0.1
Manual worker	497	39	60.8	0.1
Not working	2417	40.3	59.1	0.6
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	41.3	58.7	0.1
Other towns	2395	42.5	57.2	0.3
Rural zones	2294	48.5	51.1	0.4

Table 39. Awareness of the right to vote in local and European elections in another Member State

QUESTION: Q14_D. Have you heard of -the right to vote in local and European elections in another Member State







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	22.6	76.9	0.5
REGION				
North	500	18.5	81.4	0.2
North West	500	23.6	75.8	0.6
York / Humberside	500	22.5	77.2	0.4
East Midlands	500	20.7	79.1	0.2
West Midlands	500	20	79.6	0.4
Eastern	502	21.4	78.2	0.4
Greater London	500	30.1	69.3	0.6
South East	500	22.7	76.7	0.6
South West	500	21.4	77.9	0.7
Wales	500	19.2	80.7	0.2
Scotland	501	20.6	79	0.4
Northern Ireland	500	25	74.4	0.6
 SEX				
Male	2928	23.6	76.1	0.3
Female	3075	21.7	77.7	0.6
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	26.8	72.9	0.2
25 - 39	1605	21	78.8	0.2
40 - 54	1585	22.4	77.1	0.6
55 +	1922	22.1	77.4	0.6
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	17.7	81.6	0.7
16 - 20	3030	20.8	78.8	0.4
20 +	1271	28.8	70.8	0.4
Still in education	366	31.2	68.3	0.5
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	23.6	75.7	0.7
Employee	2406	23.4	76.4	0.2
Manual worker	497	17.4	82.1	0.5
Not working	2417	22.5	76.8	0.7
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	27	72.7	0.3
Other towns	2395	22.3	77.2	0.5
Rural zones	2294	20.4	79.2	0.4

Table 40. Awareness of the Europe Direct freephone call centre and drop-in relays

QUESTION: Q14_E. Have you heard of - the Europe Direct freephone call centre and drop-in relays







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	4.5	95.2	0.2
REGION				
North	500	4.8	94.8	0.3
North West	500	4.9	95.1	
York / Humberside	500	5.1	94.7	0.2
East Midlands	500	4.7	95.3	
West Midlands	500	3.8	96.2	
Eastern	502	2.9	96.9	0.2
Greater London	500	4.4	95.1	0.4
South East	500	3.5	95.9	0.6
South West	500	5.3	94.3	0.4
Wales	500	5.3	94.3	0.4
Scotland	501	5.5	94.5	
Northern Ireland	500	6.7	93.2	0.2
 SEX				
Male	2928	4.4	95.4	0.1
Female	3075	4.6	95.1	0.3
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	7.7	91.9	0.4
25 - 39	1605	3	97	0
40 - 54	1585	3.3	96.7	
55 +	1922	5.3	94.3	0.4
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	5.6	94	0.4
16 - 20	3030	4.4	95.4	0.2
20 +	1271	3.4	96.4	0.1
Still in education	366	6	93.5	0.5
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	3.5	96.4	0.2
Employee	2406	3.9	96.1	0
Manual worker	497	4.9	95.1	
Not working	2417	5.2	94.3	0.5
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	5.1	94.8	0.1
Other towns	2395	4.5	95.3	0.2
Rural zones	2294	4.1	95.7	0.3

Table 41. Awareness of mobile phone roaming

QUESTION: Q14_F. Have you heard of - Mobile phone roaming













	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 UK	6003	42.5	57.2	
REGION				
North	500	32.9	66.5	
North West	500	38.3	61.7	
York / Humberside	500	40.5	59.4	
East Midlands	500	42.8	57	
West Midlands	500	38	61.8	
Eastern	502	43.2	56.4	
Greater London	500	52.7	46.5	
South East	500	48.4	51	
South West	500	38.4	61.4	
Wales	500	40	59.8	
Scotland	501	36.1	63.9	
Northern Ireland	500	56.4	43.6	
 SEX				
Male	2928	48.9	50.9	0.2
Female	3075	36.5	63.2	0.4
 AGE				
15 - 24	866	51.2	48.6	0.2
25 - 39	1605	54.9	45	0.1
40 - 54	1585	45.1	54.5	0.3
55 +	1922	26	73.6	0.4
 EDUCATION				
until 15 years of age	1184	22	77.4	0.6
16 - 20	3030	42.9	56.9	0.1
20 +	1271	58.7	41	0.4
Still in education	366	50.5	49.5	
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	593	55.4	44.6	0.1
Employee	2406	53	46.9	0.1
Manual worker	497	37.9	62.1	
Not working	2417	30.4	69.2	0.5
 LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan area	1094	52	47.6	0.4
Other towns	2395	41.6	58.3	0.1
Rural zones	2294	40	59.9	0.2

Table 42. Desired future policy role of the EU

QUESTION: Q15. In which of the following areas should the EU take significant action next?

		Total N	% Environmental protection and fighting global warming	% Developing policies that preserve energy, and finding alternatives to coal, petrol, and natural gas	% Generating jobs, boosting economic growth in the EU
	UK	6003	43.1	28.6	15
	REGION				
	North	500	45.3	28.2	15.5
	North West	500	42.2	29.6	15.7
	York / Humberside	500	43.7	28.1	13.8
	East Midlands	500	47.6	26.2	14.4
	West Midlands	500	43.7	27.3	16.4
	Eastern	502	43.1	29.8	12.9
	Greater London	500	43.4	24.8	18.1
	South East	500	40.6	32.2	12.2
	South West	500	40.1	34.7	11.7
	Wales	500	42.3	29.9	16.4
	Scotland	501	45.8	23	17.4
	Northern Ireland	500	39.9	30.2	20
	SEX				
	Male	2928	39.4	29	16
	Female	3075	46.5	28.2	14
	AGE				
	15 - 24	866	42	31.1	18.3
	25 - 39	1605	40.5	31.4	18.5
	40 - 54	1585	41.9	28.7	15.6
	55 +	1922	46.8	25.1	10.2
	EDUCATION				
	until 15 years of age	1184	48.1	25.7	12.4
	16 - 20	3030	42.1	28.1	17.1
	20 +	1271	39.5	30.9	14
	Still in education	366	43.4	37.1	12
	OCCUPATION				
	Self-employed	593	35.6	31	16.1
	Employee	2406	43.5	29.8	15.8
	Manual worker	497	40.9	27.4	20
	Not working	2417	44.7	27.4	13.1
	LOCALITY TYPE				
	Metropolitan area	1094	42.4	27.7	16.8
	Other towns	2395	43.3	29.1	15.4

Rural zones	2294	43.2	30	13.6
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Survey Methodology

This survey on the "EU Attitudes in the UK" was conducted for the European Commission UK Representation by Gallup Hungary / Europe.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each UK region. The interviews were conducted between the 01-19/05/2006 by ICM Research:

Representativeness of the results

Each regional sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above. The socio-demographic parameters of the sample were fitted to the similar parameters of the universe in each country, with a procedure called post-stratification raking.

Sizes of the sample

Equal numbers of interviews were achieved in each Government Office region of the country thereby enabling statistical comparisons between the regions. The sample sizes amount to approximately 500 respondents in each.

	Conducted
Total	6003
North	500
North West	500
York / Humberside	500
East Midlands	500
West Midlands	500
Eastern	502
Greater London	500
South East	500
South West	500
Wales	500
Scotland	501
Northern Ireland	500

Data within each region was weighted to the profile of all adults in that area by important socio-demographic variables. To obtain data representative of the whole country, data was then weighted to reflect the actual proportion of the total population living in each area.

Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;

Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3