



Standard Eurobarometer



European
Commission

EUROBAROMETER 66

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

FIRST RESULTS

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http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/index_en.htm

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Introduction

The current Standard Eurobarometer was carried out between September 6th and October 10th 2006. This wave of the Standard Eurobarometer, Eurobarometer 66, reflects the public opinion of Europeans just prior to the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.

This Autumn Standard Eurobarometer covers 30 countries or territories: the 25 Member States, the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania), the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community. It was commissioned by the Directorate-General Communication of the European Commission and was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium formed by TNS and EOS Gallup Europe.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Public Opinion and Media Monitoring" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews, carried out by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network, is annexed to this report. This note specifies the interview method used, as well as the confidence intervals¹.

In this report, readers will find the first results of the survey. The first chapter presents main indicators of support for the European Union, while the second chapter focuses on values and current societal issues.

The reader should know that there are three kinds of reports for the Eurobarometer. The first results focus on trend indicators and a selection of new topics aiming at giving a quick and operational overview of European public opinion on major issues. The full report analyses in depth all the questions asked in a Standard Eurobarometer wave. National reports are published by the national representations of the European Commission and written in the national language(s). They focus more on the comparison between national results and the EU average. Executive summaries of these national reports also exist and are published in English on europa website.

The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

*We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents
who spend some of their time to take part in this survey.*

Without their active participation, this study would simply not have been possible.

¹ The results tables are included in the annex. The totals indicated may show a one point difference with the sum of the individual units. This might be due to the rounding of some results. It should also be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility to give several answers to the same question.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

EU25	European Union - 25 Member States
EU15	European Union - 15 Member States before the most recent enlargement (1 st May 2004)
NMS	New Member States – 10 Member States which joined the EU during the last enlargement
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
BG	Bulgaria
RO	Romania
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 25 European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY" and included in the EU25 average. The interviews conducted in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY(tcc)" [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*].

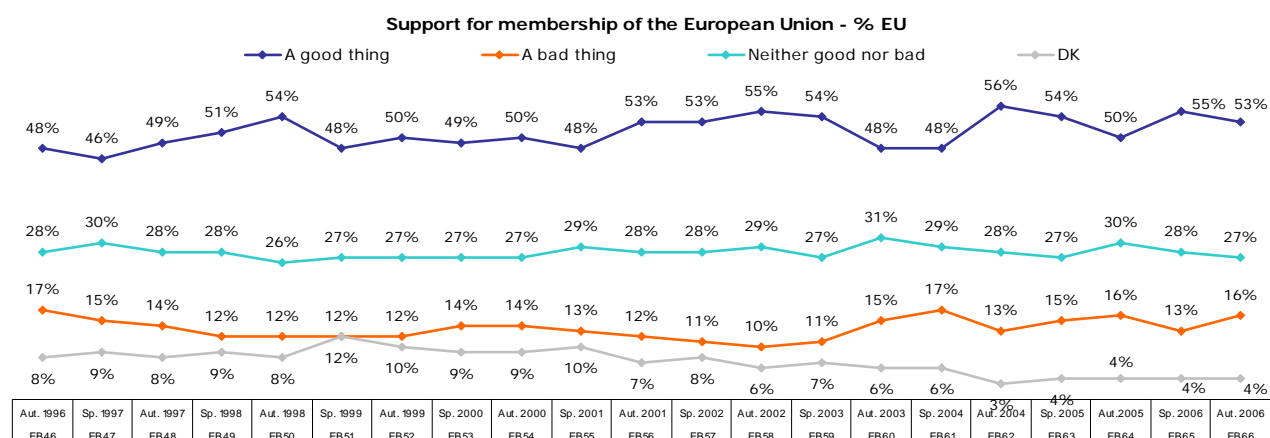
PART I: TREND INDICATORS

The first part of this report focuses on the main trend indicators included in this new wave of the Standard Eurobarometer.

1. SUPPORT FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

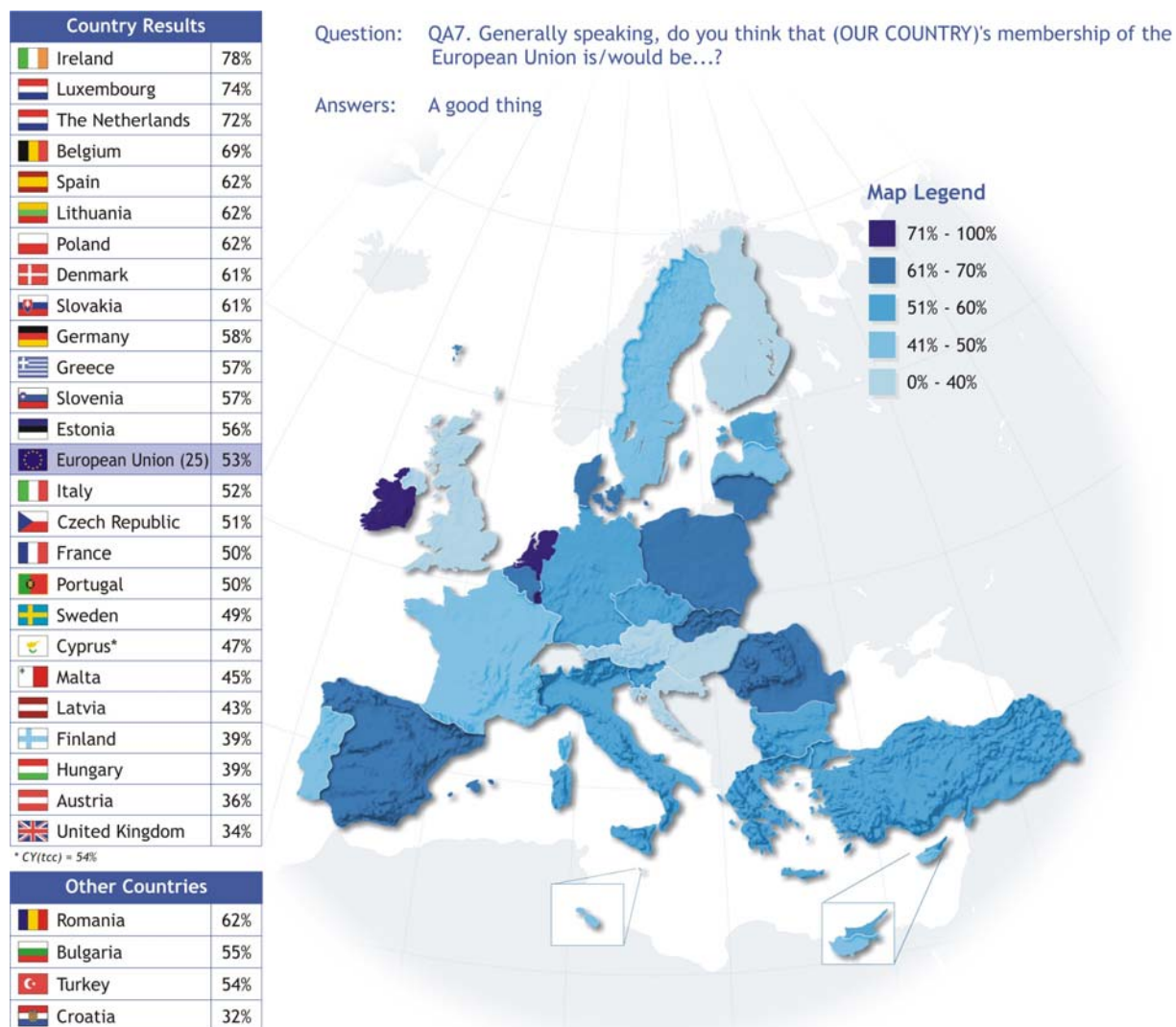
“Support for membership of the European Union has fallen slightly”

Support for European Union membership is slightly lower than it was in Spring 2006. On average, 53% of European Union citizens now believe that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing (-2 points), while 16% of respondents think that it is a bad thing (+3 points)².







Support for European Union membership remains strongest in Ireland, where almost 8 out of 10 people see it as a good thing (78%; +1 point). Luxembourg (74%; +2 points), the Netherlands (72%; -2 points) and Belgium (69%; +4 points) are the three other Member States where more than two-thirds of people share this view. At the other end of the scale, support for European Union membership is lowest in the United Kingdom (34%; -8 points), Austria (36%; +2 points), Finland (39%; no change) and Hungary (39%; -10 points).

² QA7a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is ...? - a good thing - a bad thing - neither good nor bad.



There are significant socio-demographic differences on this dimension, particularly in terms of the education, occupation and age of respondents. 67% of respondents who studied beyond the age of 20 consider that it is a good thing compared with 41% of those who left school the earliest (i.e. a difference as high as 26 percentage points). 68% of managers approve of membership compared with 45% of those who look after the home. 60% of respondents aged 15-24 believe that it is a good thing to be part of the EU compared with 48% of those aged 55 and over.

Support for membership

	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad	DK/NA
EU average	53%	16%	27%	4%
Age				
 15-24	60%	10%	26%	4%
25-39	55%	15%	27%	3%
40-54	52%	17%	27%	3%
55 +	48%	18%	28%	5%
Education (End of)				
 15-	41%	20%	32%	6%
16-19	49%	17%	31%	3%
20+	67%	11%	20%	1%
Still Studying	66%	9%	21%	4%
Occupation				
 Self-employed	60%	16%	22%	2%
Managers	68%	12%	19%	1%
Other White Collars	58%	14%	26%	2%
Manual Workers	47%	16%	33%	4%
House Persons	45%	17%	30%	8%
Unemployed	46%	18%	32%	4%
Retired	47%	19%	30%	5%
Students	66%	9%	21%	4%
EU knowledge				
 1-3	42%	18%	33%	7%
4-7	61%	14%	24%	1%
8-10	67%	12%	19%	2%

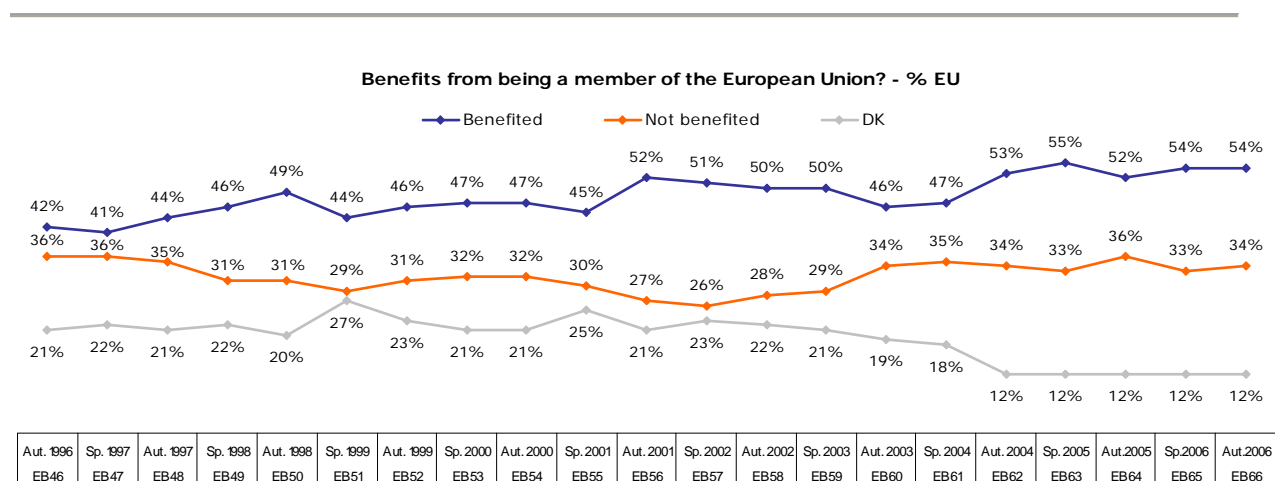
In terms of **subjective EU knowledge**³, there is a 25 points difference between respondents who consider that they know a great deal about the European Union and those who feel that they know very little (67% versus 42%).

³ For many years, the Eurobarometer has asked European Union citizens to assess their level of knowledge about the European Union, its policies and its institutions. Respondents are asked to rate their level of knowledge on a scale of 1 (know nothing at all) to 10 (know a great deal) representing their level of knowledge. For ease of reference, the scores have been grouped together. Here is the exact wording of the question: "QA14. Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?"

2. THE BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

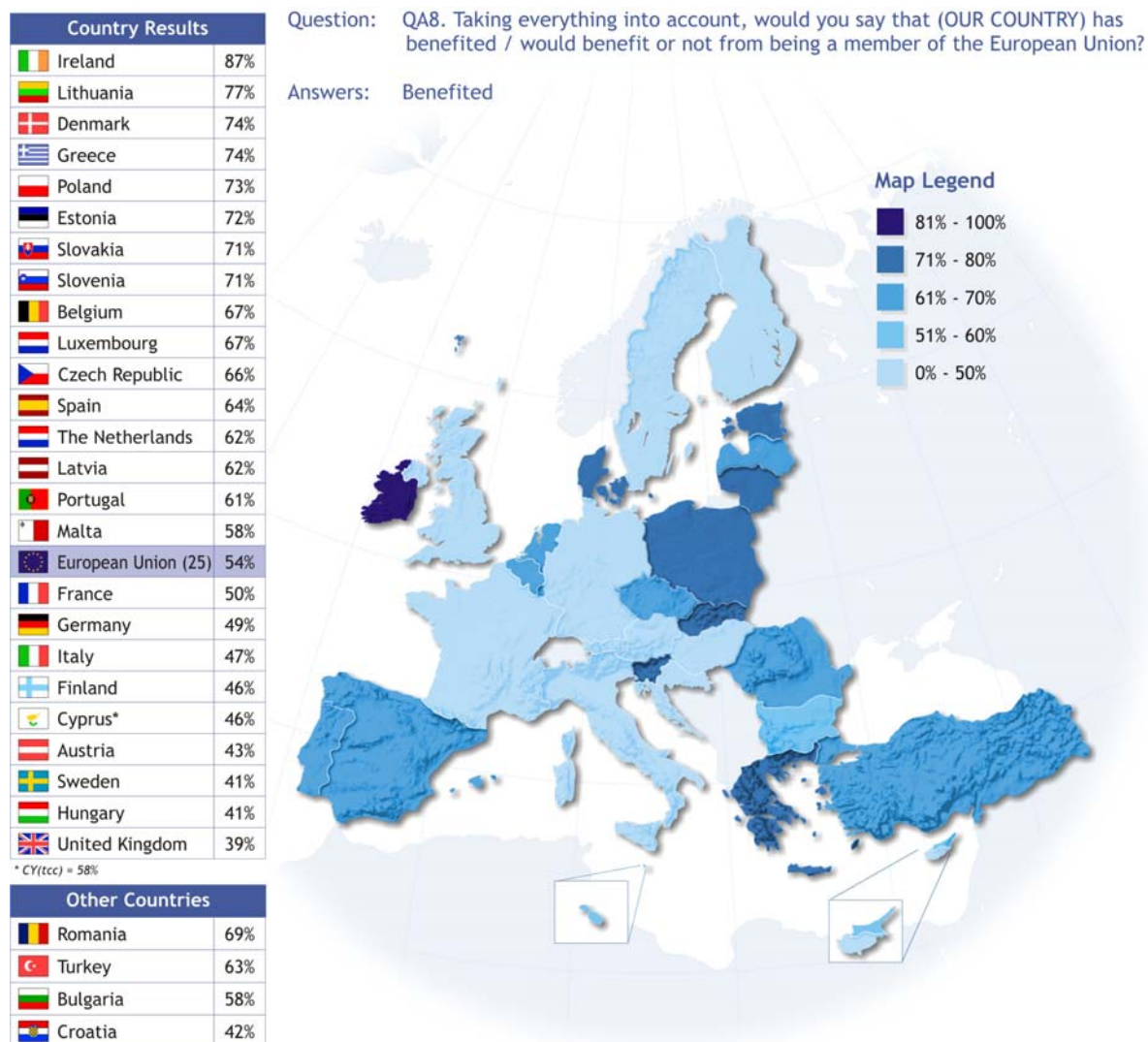
"A majority still believe that their country has benefited from EU membership"

As in Spring 2006, **54% of citizens on average believe that their country has benefited** from EU membership. Around one third of the EU citizens continue to feel that their country has not benefited (34%; +1 point)⁴. The gap between positive and negative responses is now 20 points, compared with 21 points in Spring 2006.



Public opinion continues to be the most positive in Ireland, where almost 9 out of 10 respondents consider that on balance their country has benefited from membership of the European Union (87%; no change). Lithuania comes in second place (77%; +5 points), followed by Denmark (74%; -1 point) and Greece (74%; +2 points). Support for this view is the lowest in the United Kingdom (39%; -3 points), Sweden (41%; -2 points) and Hungary (41%; -11 points).




⁴ QA8a. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?



There are also significant differences in socio-demographic terms on this aspect. The higher their level of education, the more respondents believe that their country has benefited from EU membership (69% of students think that their country has benefited from membership compared with 41% of those who left school the earliest).

At the same time, white-collar employees are once again more inclined to recognize the benefits of EU membership (67% of managers feel that their country has benefited from membership versus 45% of unemployed people).

Benefit of membership

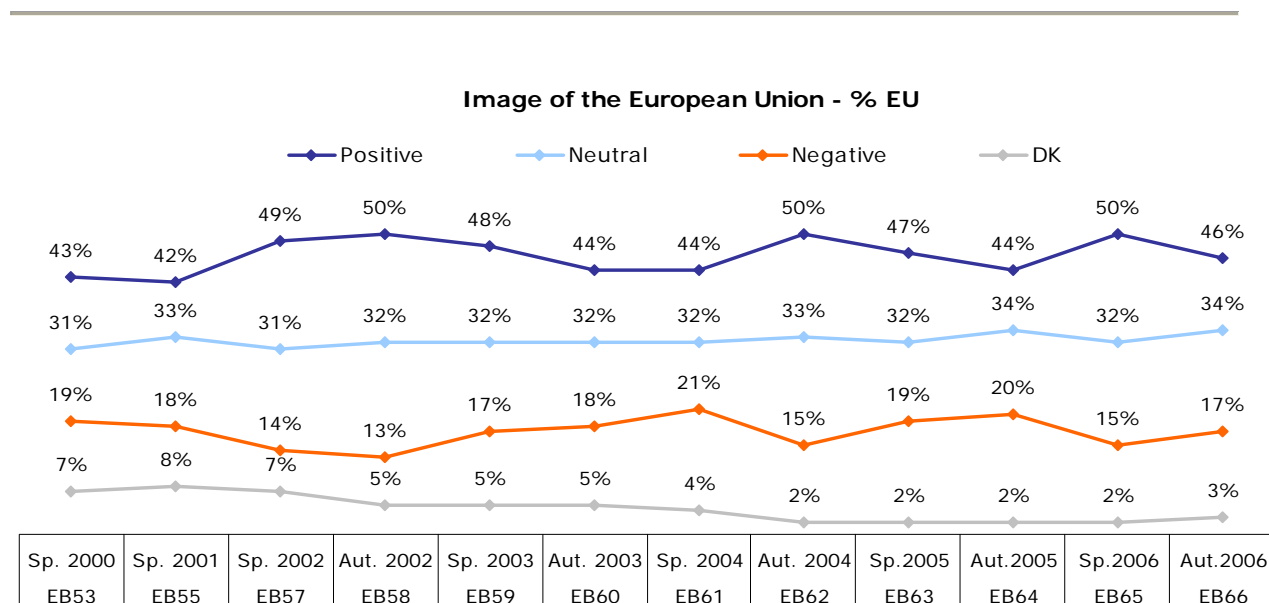
	Benefited	Not benefited	DK/NA
EU average	54%	34%	12%
Age			
 15-24	65%	23%	12%
25-39	58%	32%	10%
40-54	54%	36%	10%
55 +	46%	40%	14%
Education (End of)			
 15-	41%	43%	16%
16-19	51%	38%	11%
20+	67%	25%	7%
Still Studying	69%	18%	12%
Occupation			
 Self-employed	63%	30%	7%
Managers	67%	26%	7%
Other White Collars	61%	31%	8%
Manual Workers	51%	38%	11%
House Persons	46%	35%	20%
Unemployed	45%	43%	12%
Retired	46%	40%	14%
Students	69%	18%	12%

Benefit of membership has also a stronger support among younger respondents (65% of respondents aged 15-24 feel that their country has benefited from membership versus 46% of those aged 55 and over.)

3. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE

"The European Union's image is now slightly less positive"

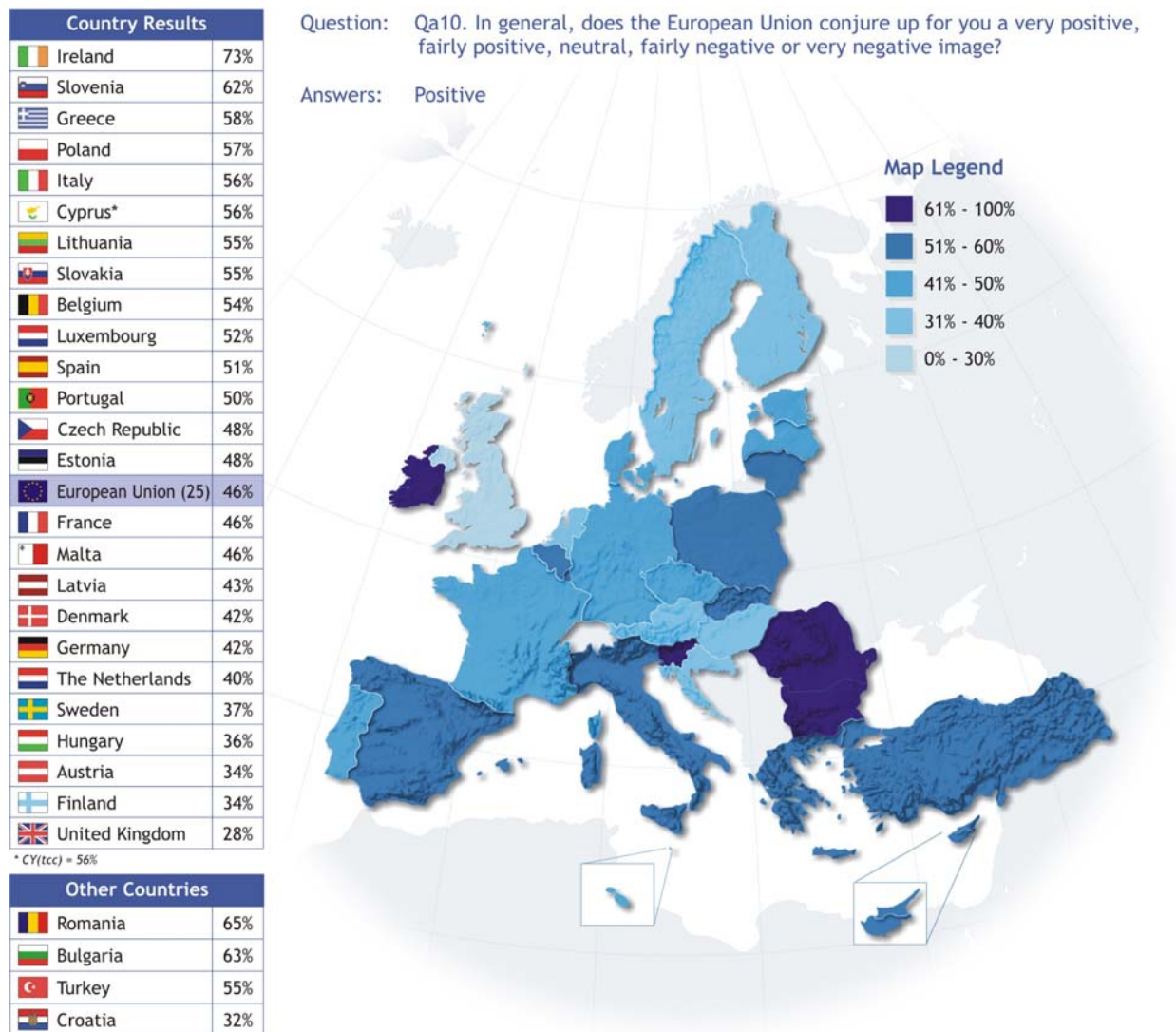
On average, the number of EU citizens who view the European Union positively is slightly less than in Spring 2006 (46%; -4 points). The European Union's image is now neutral for around one third of citizens (34%; +2 points) while one sixth of citizens perceive it negatively (17%; +2 points)⁵.



The European Union's image continues to be the most widely perceived as positive in Ireland (73%; no change). Furthermore, in nearly all Member States, citizens who view the European Union's image positively outnumber those who view it negatively. However, that is not the case in the United Kingdom where 36% of the public perceive the EU negatively; 28% of citizens in the UK see it positively. In Austria and Sweden, citizens having a positive image of the European Union only just outnumber those who have a negative perception (by 6 and 7 percentage points, respectively).

In the two acceding countries, nearly two thirds of respondents believe that the European Union's image is positive. In Bulgaria, the public perception of the European Union's image has improved significantly since Spring 2006 (63%; +4 points) while it is more or less unchanged in Romania (65%; +1 point). The European Union's image is mostly positive in Turkey (55%; +12 points), whereas public opinion in Croatia is clearly divided, with positive and negative scores of 32% and 29% respectively.

⁵ QA10. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

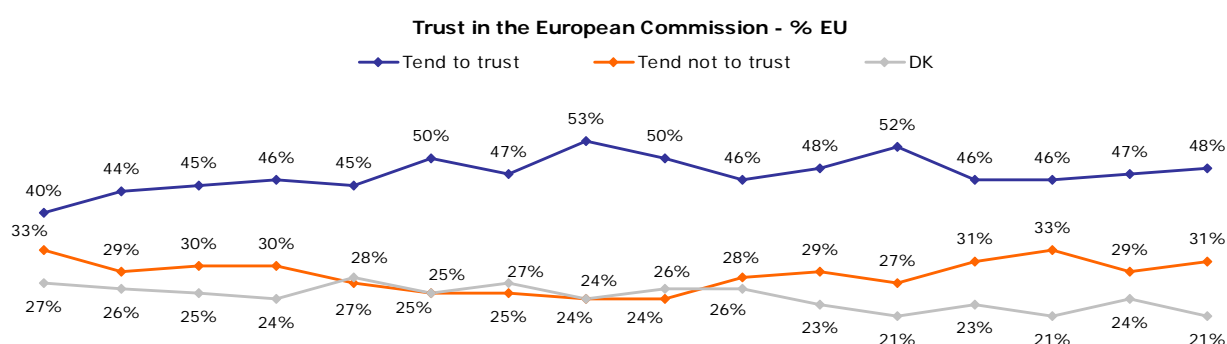


On this dimension too, a socio-demographic analysis reveals significant differences, in line with those highlighted earlier. The image that respondents have of the EU is correlated with their level of education, occupation and age.

4. TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

"Trust in the European Commission remains stable"

Concerning more specifically the image of certain European institutions, the level of trust in the European Commission has not changed significantly since Spring 2006, at EU level. On average, almost half of EU citizens now trust this institution (48%; +1 point), whereas under a third do not trust it (31%; +2 points)⁶. It should be noted that the proportion of citizens tending not to trust the European Commission remains higher than was the case between Autumn 1999 and Autumn 2004.



Sp. 1999	Aut. 1999	Sp. 2000	Aut. 2000	Sp. 2001	Aut. 2001	Sp. 2002	Aut. 2002	Sp. 2003	Aut. 2003	Sp. 2004	Aut. 2004	Sp. 2005	Aut. 2005	Sp. 2006	Aut. 2006
EB51	EB52	EB53	EB54	EB55	EB56	EB57	EB58	EB59	EB60	EB61	EB62	EB63	EB64	EB65	EB66

However, at country level, there have been significant shifts in the level of trust since Spring 2006. Trust in the European Commission continues to be the most widespread in Slovenia (73%; +8 points). The next highest levels are to be found in Belgium (68%; +5 points), Greece (68%; +7 points) and Slovakia (66%; +10 points). The United Kingdom continues to be the country where trust in the European Commission is the lowest (25%; -3 points); it is the only Member State where less than 4 out of 10 citizens trust the Commission.

In the two acceding countries, trust in the European Commission has improved significantly since Spring 2006: 62% of Romanians now trust the Commission (+8 points), while the corresponding percentage in Bulgaria is 51% (+7 points). The level of trust has also improved slightly in the two candidate countries and now stands at 43% in Croatia (+4 points) and 32% in Turkey (+3 points).

⁶ QA19.2 And for each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Commission

Country Results		
 Slovenia	73%	
 Belgium	68%	
 Greece	68%	
 Slovakia	66%	
 Luxembourg	63%	
 Ireland	60%	
 Portugal	60%	
 Hungary	60%	
 Czech Republic	59%	
 Estonia	59%	
 Lithuania	59%	
 Poland	58%	
 Malta	57%	
 Denmark	55%	
 Cyprus*	55%	
 The Netherlands	54%	
 Finland	54%	
 Sweden	53%	
 Italy	52%	
 Spain	49%	
 European Union (25)	48%	
 France	47%	
 Latvia	46%	
 Austria	45%	
 Germany	42%	
 United Kingdom	25%	

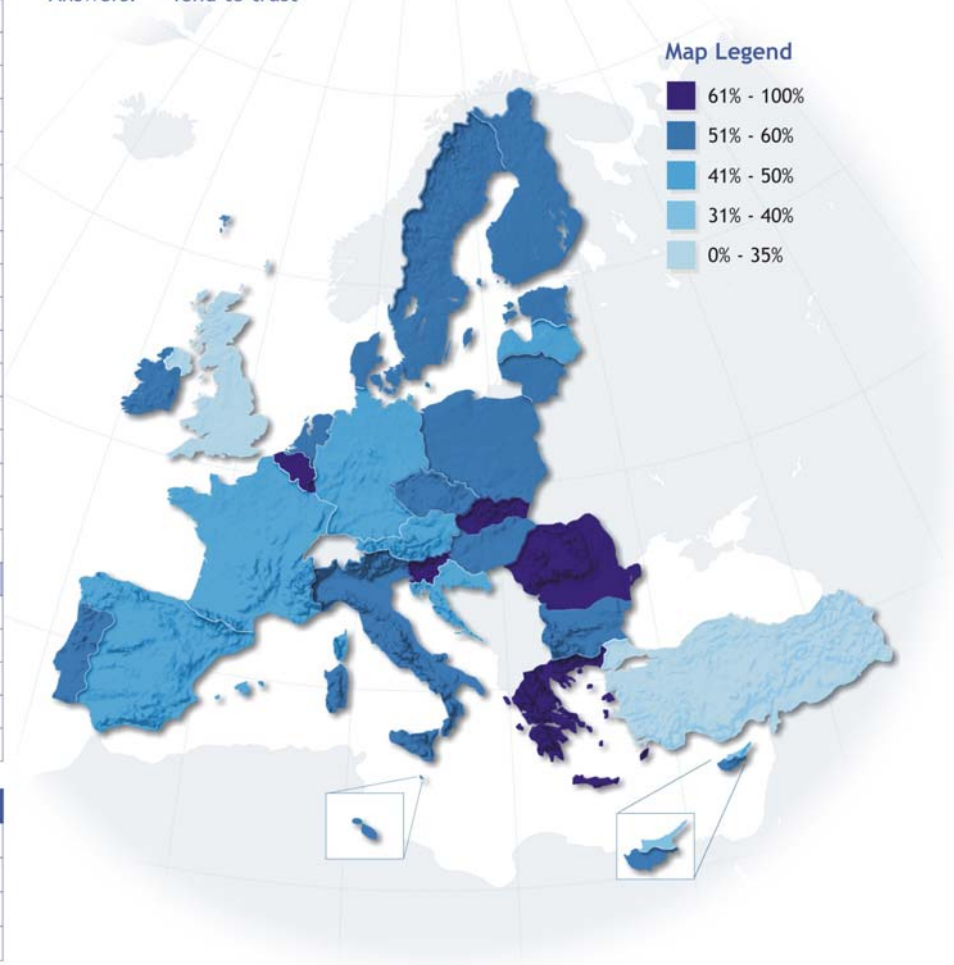
* CY(tcc) = 40%

Other Countries		
 Romania	62%	
 Bulgaria	51%	
 Croatia	43%	
 Turkey	32%	

Question: QA19_2. And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?




Option: The European Commission

Answers: Tend to trust



In socio-demographic terms, the three most significant differences among respondents tending to trust the European Commission concern the following variables: education (58% of who studied beyond the age of 20 trust the Commission compared with 37% of those who left school the earliest), occupation and place of birth (57% of respondents born in an EU country other than the country where they now live tend to trust the Commission versus 42% of those born in a European country outside the EU). Levels of “don’t know/no answer” explain partly this last difference (28% for people who are born in a European country but outside the EU).

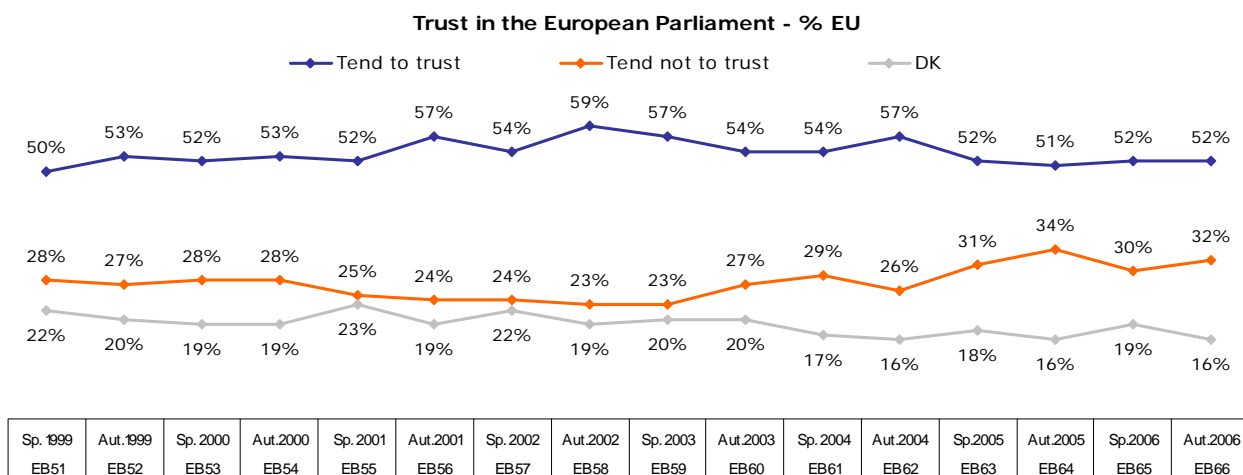
Trust in the European Commission

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK/NA
EU average	48%	31%	21%
Education (End of)			
 15-	37%	37%	25%
16-19	47%	32%	21%
20+	58%	28%	14%
Still Studying	57%	22%	21%
Occupation			
 Self-employed	56%	29%	15%
Managers	56%	31%	12%
Other White Collars	53%	28%	18%
Manual Workers	47%	33%	21%
House Persons	41%	30%	30%
Unemployed	41%	36%	23%
Retired	42%	35%	22%
Students	57%	22%	21%
Place of Birth			
 Surveyed country	48%	31%	20%
EU	57%	30%	13%
Europe outside EU	42%	30%	28%
Outside Europe	45%	28%	27%

5. TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

"The European Parliament continues to be the most trusted institution"

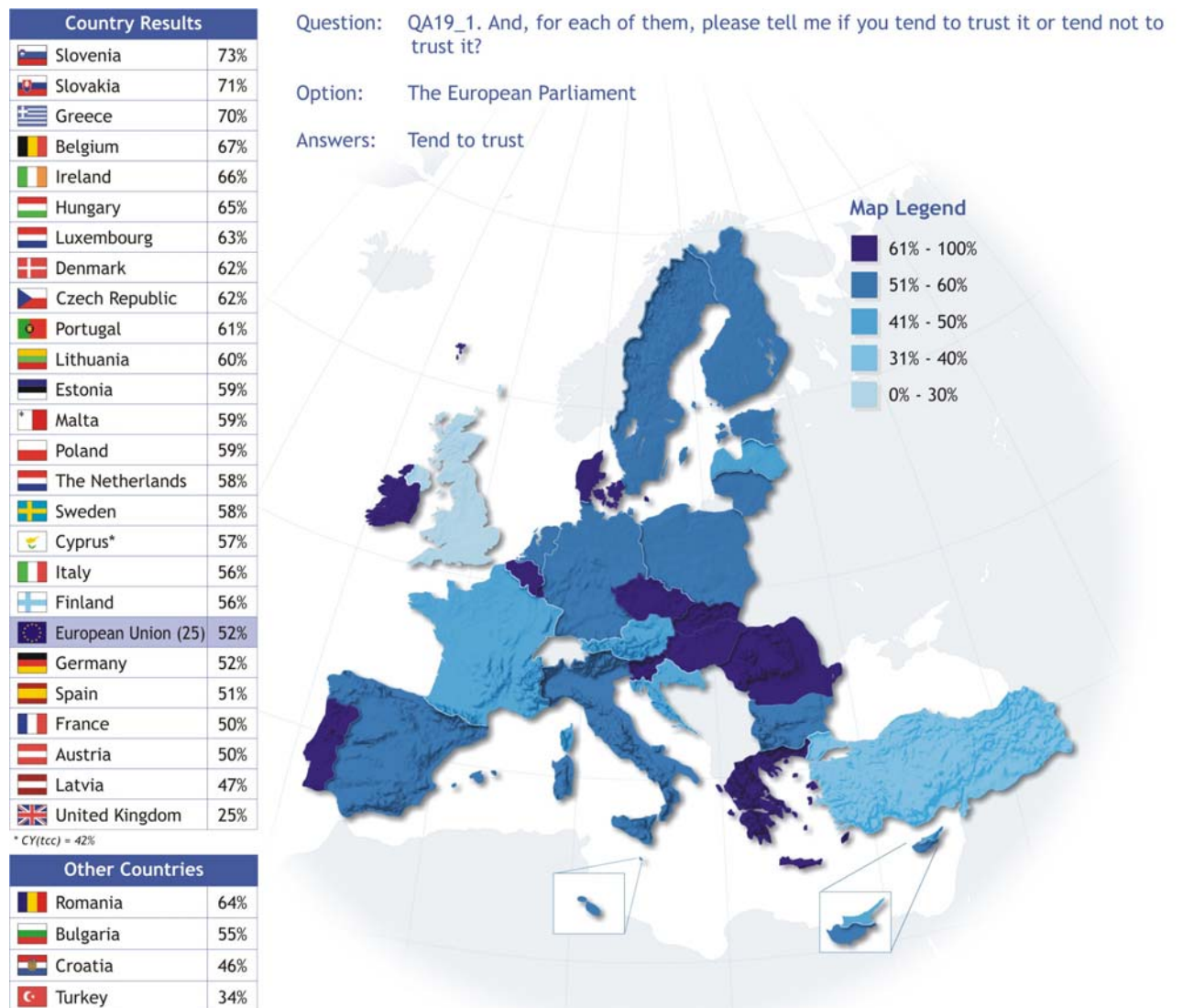
Trust in the European Parliament remains stable with on average 52% of EU citizens trusting this institution. At the same time, the level of lack of trust at 32% confirms the negative trend observed since Autumn 2004⁷.



Trust in the European Parliament is now most widespread in Slovenia (73%; +8 points), followed closely by Slovakia (71%; +9 points) and Greece (70%; +7 points). In Belgium, (67%; +2 points), Ireland (66%; +4 points) and Hungary (65%; -6 points), around two thirds of citizens trust the European Parliament although the level of trust in Hungary is now significantly lower than in Spring 2006. Trust is the lowest in the United Kingdom and has fallen further since Spring 2006 (25%; -6 points). As was the case regarding trust in the European Commission, the United Kingdom is the only Member State where fewer than 4 out of 10 citizens trust the European Parliament.

In the two acceding countries, trust in the European Parliament has improved almost as much as trust in the European Commission: 64% of Romanians (+5 points) and 55% of Bulgarians (+4 points) now trust it. The level of trust has also improved slightly in Croatia (46%; +3 points), but has remained stable in Turkey (34%).

⁷ QA19.1 And for each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Parliament



Once again, a socio-demographic analysis reveals clear differences, which are similar to those noted for the European Commission. The respondent's education, place of birth, occupation and subjective level of knowledge about the EU remain the most discriminating variables.

6. THE DIRECTION IN WHICH THINGS ARE GOING

"Fewer people now feel that things are going in the right direction"

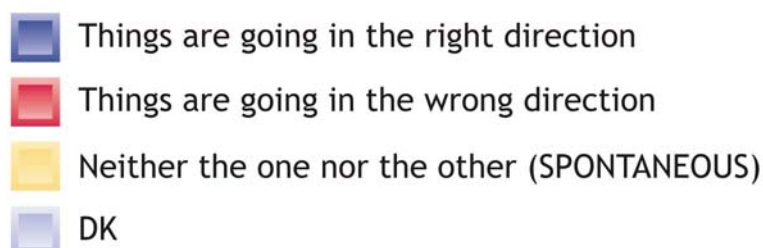
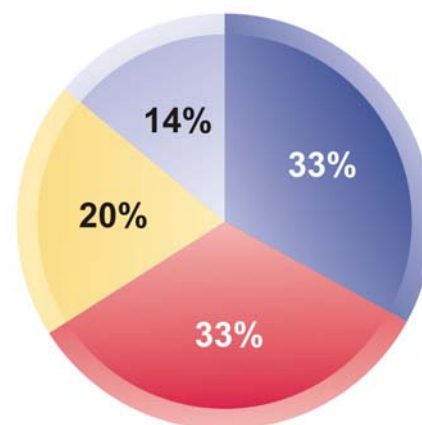
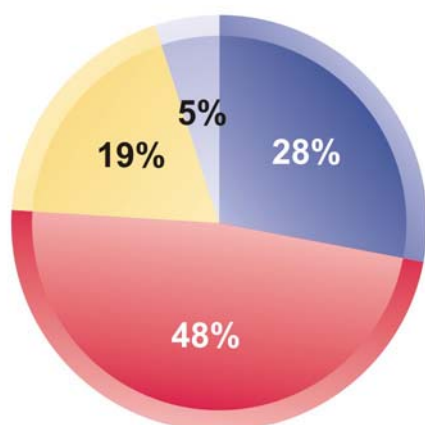
Overall the number of people who feel that things are going in the right direction in the European Union is still higher than those who take this view about their own country (33% vs. 28%). However, **the mood is now less positive than it was at the beginning of 2006⁸**.

The proportion of citizens who feel that things are going in the right direction in the European Union has fallen by 6 points. An equal proportion of citizens now feel that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union (33%; +6 points). However, the difference regarding the negative side of the answers between the national and the European situation remains important. In other words, the EU perspective produces less pessimism amongst EU citizens than the national one: almost one in two respondents believes that things are going in the wrong direction in their respective country, while one third of them share the same view when it comes to the EU level.

Question: Qa5. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

Option: (OUR COUNTRY)

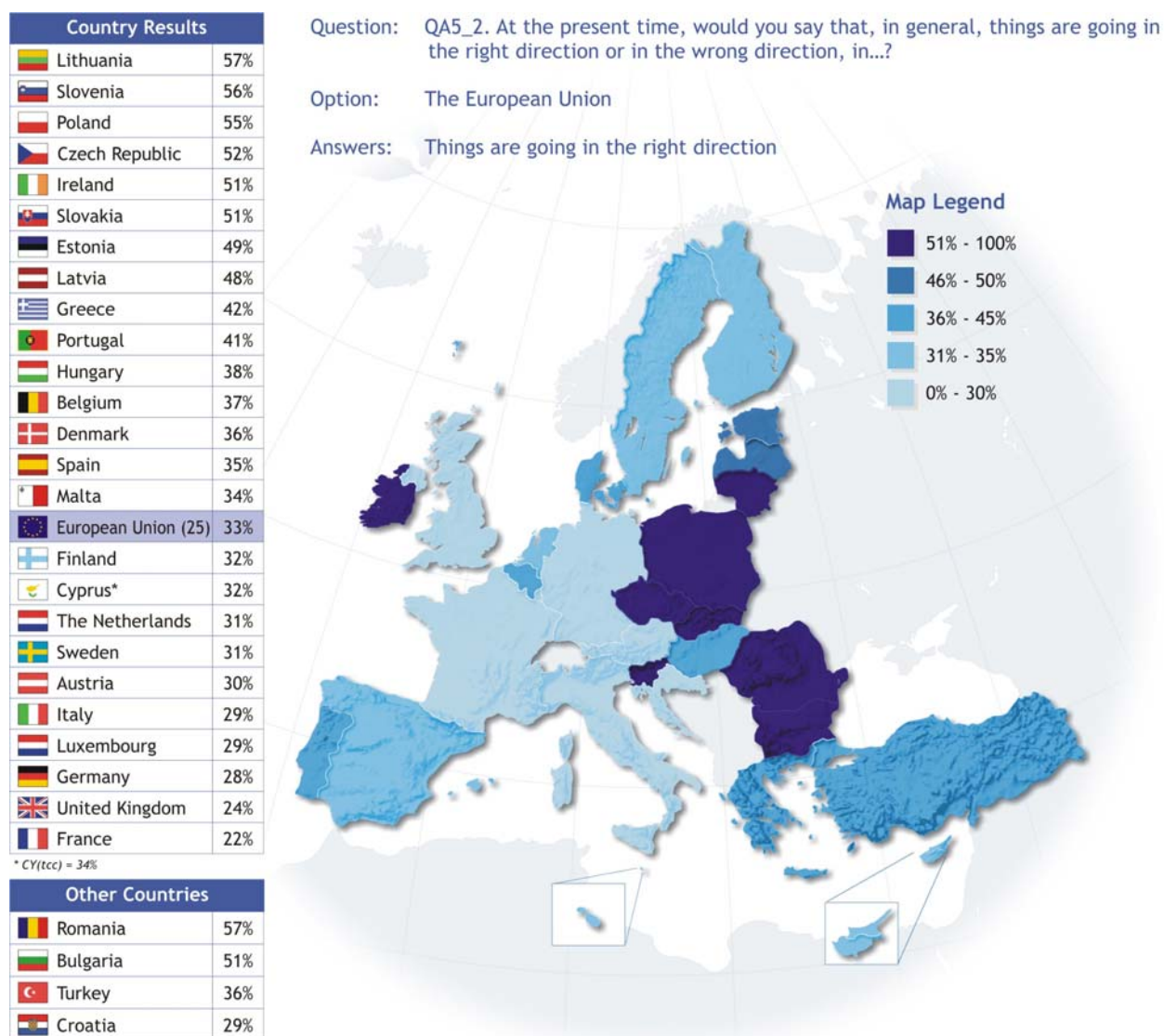
The European Union



⁸ QA5 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?




The most positive results regarding the national orientation are to be found in Ireland (56%), Estonia (53%) and in Scandinavian countries. Pessimism is strongest in France and Hungary (where 61% of the respondents in these two countries consider that things are going in the wrong direction), Poland (60%), the UK (57%) and, although to a lesser extent, in Germany (50%).

Regarding the EU perspective, there is a difference of 23 points between the results obtained in the former EU15 countries (29%; -7 points) and the ten new Member States (52%; -1 point). The view that things are going in the right direction in the European Union is most widely supported in Lithuania (57%; -3 points), Slovenia (56%; no change) and Poland (55%; -3 points). Citizens in France (22%; -7 points), the United Kingdom (24%; -10 points), Germany (28%; -10 points) Luxembourg (29%; -8 points) and Italy (29%; -4 points) are the most pessimistic, even more so than at the beginning of 2006.



Views on the direction in which things are going in the European Union are mainly influenced by the age and education of respondents. 47% of respondents who are still studying believe that things are going in the right direction compared with 25% of those who left school the earliest, while 43% of the youngest age category tend to be optimistic compared with only 27% of those aged 55 and over.

The direction in which things are going in the EU

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONT.)	DK/NA
EU average	33%	33%	20%	14%
Age				
 15-24	43%	24%	16%	17%
25-39	35%	32%	21%	12%
40-54	32%	37%	20%	11%
55 +	27%	35%	22%	16%
Education (End of)				
 15-	25%	36%	21%	18%
16-19	32%	35%	21%	13%
20+	38%	32%	21%	10%
Still Studying	47%	22%	15%	17%
EU knowledge				
 1-3	25%	33%	20%	23%
4-7	38%	33%	21%	8%
8-10	45%	36%	16%	3%

Subjective EU knowledge is another important determinant for this dimension: when looking at the results for “things are going in the right direction”, there is a difference of 20 points between respondents who feel that they know a great deal about the European Union and those who feel that they know very little (45% versus 25%).

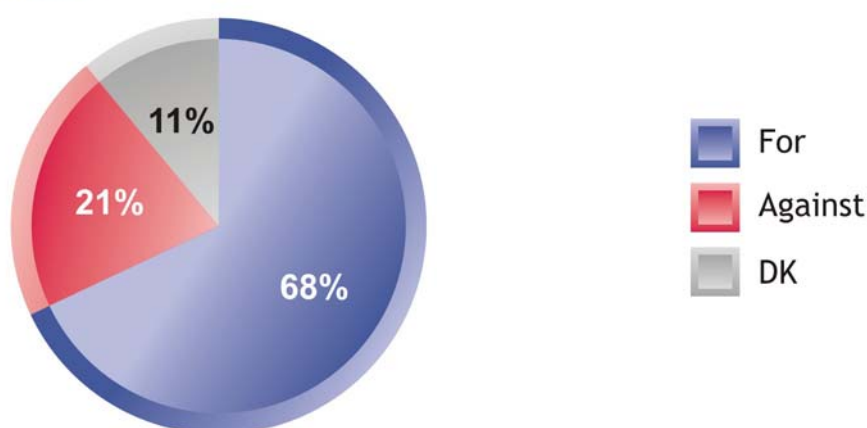
7. SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY

“Still broad support for a common foreign policy”

In general support for a common foreign policy continues to be stable with more than two out of three European citizens supporting this idea (68%; +1 point)⁹. The proportion of citizens who oppose a common foreign policy is unchanged at 21%.

Question: QA25_2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Option: A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries

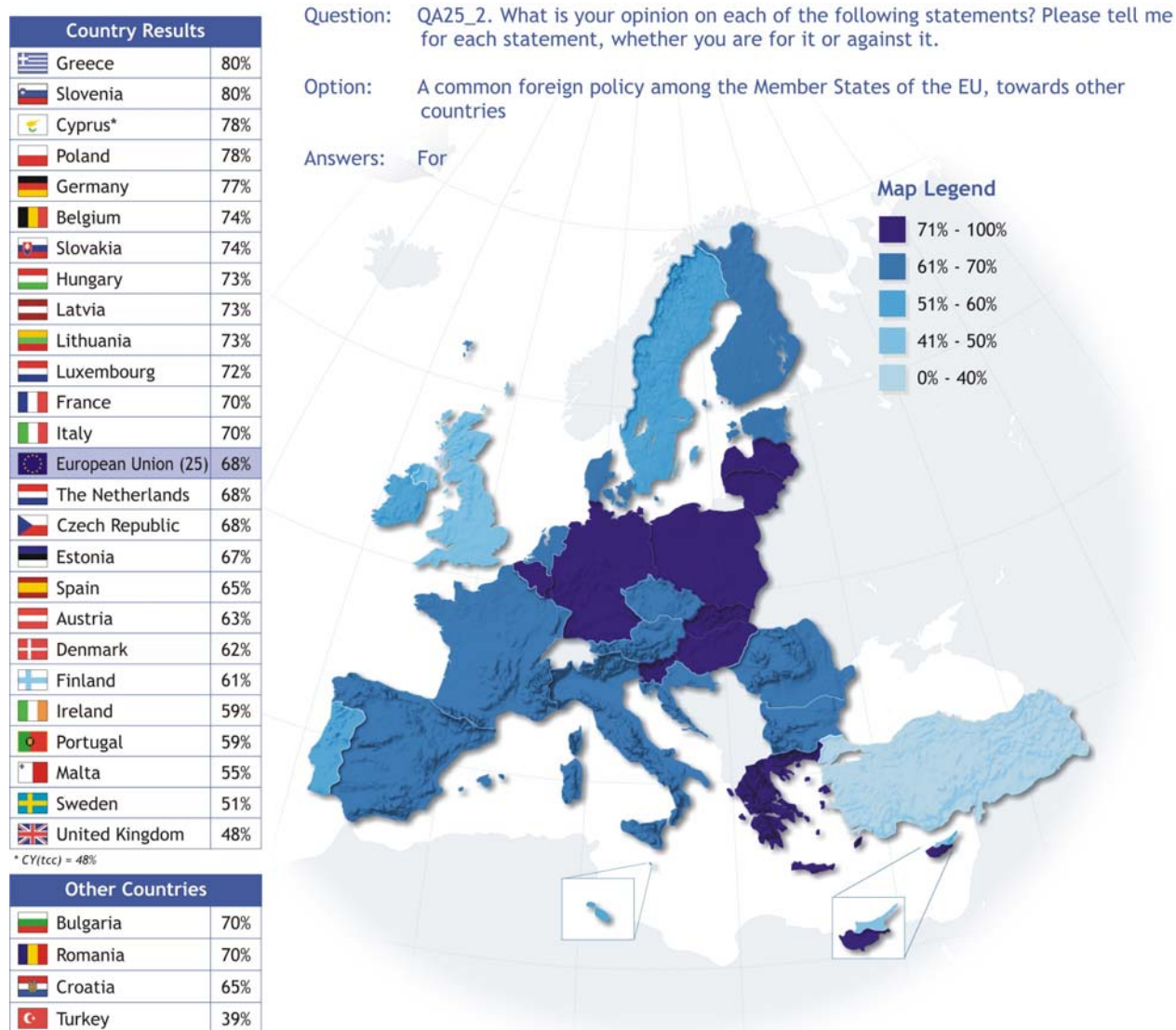


There is a difference of 9 points between the level of support in the former EU15 countries and that in the ten new Member States (66% and 75% respectively). Furthermore, there are large variations at country level. In the Member States, support for a common foreign policy is highest in Slovenia (80%; +4 points) and Greece (80%; +3 points), and lowest in the United Kingdom (48%; -2 points) and Sweden (50%; +1 point).

In the two acceding countries, the level of support has increased by 3 percentage points and now stands at 70% in both Bulgaria and Romania. In the candidate countries, public opinion continues to be significantly more critical in Turkey (39%; -2 points) than in Croatia (65%; -1 point).




⁹ QA25.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

One common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries



Support levels for a common foreign policy vary chiefly according to the respondent's occupation and education. 76% of managers support a common foreign policy compared with 59% of those who look after the home. It is also noteworthy that 76% of respondents who studied beyond the age of 20 are in favour of a common foreign policy versus 60% of those who left school the earliest.

Support for a common foreign policy

	For	Against	DK/NA
EU average	68%	21%	11%
Education (End of)			
 15-	60%	21%	19%
16-19	68%	22%	10%
20+	76%	19%	5%
Still Studying	67%	22%	11%
Occupation			
 Self-employed	74%	21%	5%
Managers	76%	19%	4%
Other White Collars	72%	20%	7%
Manual Workers	68%	21%	12%
House Persons	59%	19%	21%
Unemployed	65%	24%	11%
Retired	64%	21%	14%
Students	67%	22%	11%
EU knowledge			
 1-3	59%	22%	18%
4-7	74%	20%	6%
8-10	77%	19%	5%

In terms of EU knowledge, there is a difference of 18 points between respondents who feel that they know a great deal about the European Union and those who feel that they know very little (77% versus 59%).

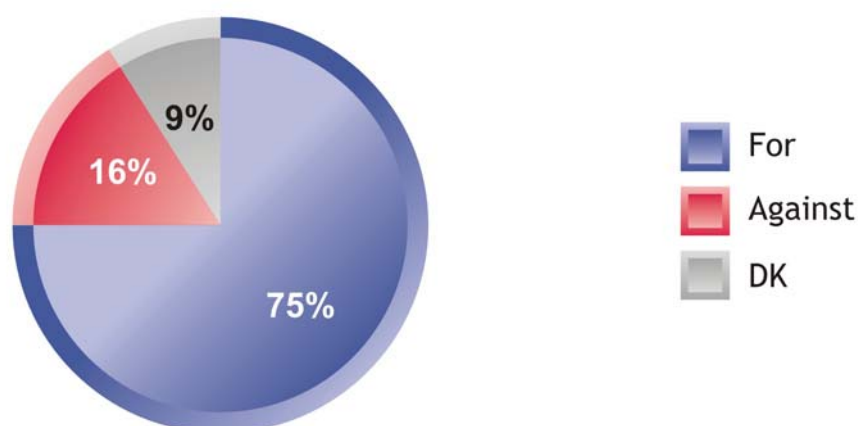
8. SUPPORT FOR A COMMON SECURITY & DEFENCE POLICY

“Support for the ESDP remains widespread”

European public opinion also **remains very positive** on issues relating to the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). On average, 3 out of 4 European Union citizens are in favour of a common security and defence policy, i.e. the same level as in Spring 2006¹⁰.

Question: QA25_3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Option: A common defence and security policy among EU Member States



As in Spring 2006, support tends to be even stronger in the ten new Member States: there is a difference of 11 points between the average in the former EU15 countries and that in the ten new Member States (73% and 84% respectively). However, support varies considerably from one country to another; it is the highest in Cyprus (89%; +2 points) and Belgium (88%; +3 points), and the lowest in Ireland (52%; -7 points), Sweden (56%; -3 points) and the United Kingdom (57%; no change).

In the two acceding countries, support now stands at 76% in both countries, up from 70% in Bulgaria and 75% in Romania. In the candidate countries, although support has increased in Turkey (50%; +7 points), it has decreased in Croatia 71%; -4 points).

¹⁰ QA25.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

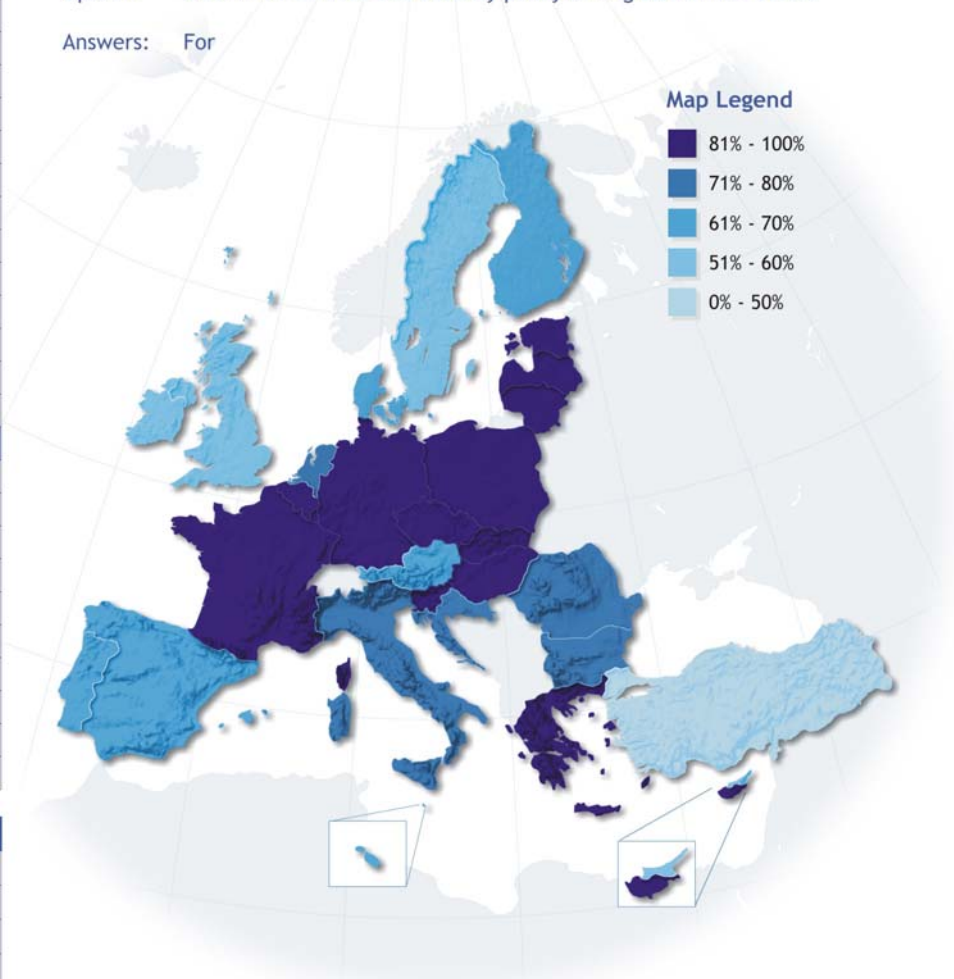
A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States

Country Results	
Cyprus*	89%
Belgium	88%
Czech Republic	86%
Latvia	86%
Slovakia	86%
Slovenia	86%
Luxembourg	85%
Lithuania	85%
Germany	84%
Poland	84%
Greece	82%
Estonia	82%
France	81%
Hungary	81%
The Netherlands	78%
European Union (25)	75%
Italy	74%
Spain	69%
Denmark	68%
Portugal	68%
Malta	64%
Austria	62%
Finland	62%
United Kingdom	57%
Sweden	56%
Ireland	52%
* CY(tcc) = 51%	
Other Countries	
Bulgaria	76%
Romania	76%
Croatia	71%
Turkey	50%

Question: QA25_3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.




Option: A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

Answers: For



For this dimension, public opinion is fairly homogeneous in socio-demographic terms. However there are significant differences depending on the respondent's education and age. For example, 83% of respondents who studied beyond the age of 20 are in favour of the ESDP compared with 67% of those who left school the earliest, while 83% of managers support the ESDP compared with 68% of those who look after the home.

Support for the ESDP

	For	Against	DK/NA
EU average	75%	16%	9%
Age			
 15-24	78%	13%	9%
25-39	77%	16%	7%
40-54	77%	17%	6%
55 +	71%	17%	12%
Education (End of)			
 15-	67%	18%	15%
16-19	76%	17%	8%
20+	83%	13%	4%
Still Studying	78%	14%	8%
Occupation			
 Self-employed	80%	15%	5%
Managers	83%	14%	3%
Other White Collars	79%	16%	5%
Manual Workers	76%	16%	8%
House Persons	68%	14%	18%
Unemployed	74%	18%	8%
Retired	70%	18%	12%
Students	78%	14%	8%

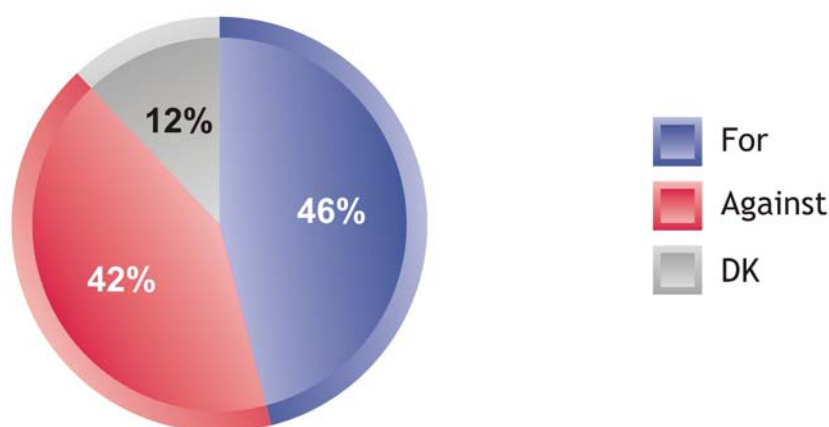
9. SUPPORT FOR ENLARGEMENT

“Public opinion remains divided about further enlargement”

On the eve of the 5th round of enlargement, **the gap between supporters and opponents of further enlargement remains small**. On average, 46% of EU citizens support further enlargement (+1 point since Spring 2006) while 42% continue to oppose it¹¹.

Question: QA25_4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

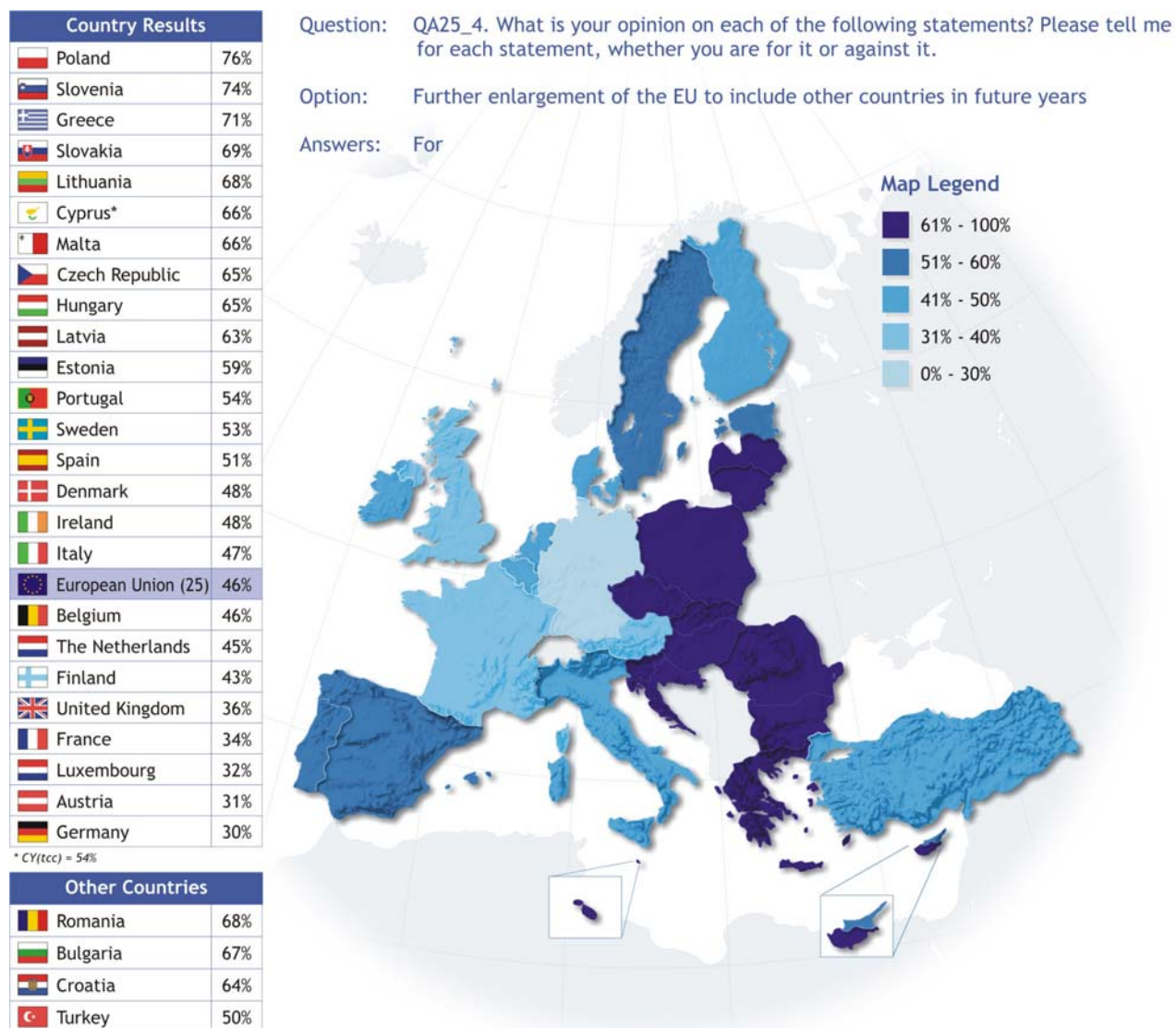
Option: Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years



However, the European average conceals very large differences and shifts in opinion. Support for further enlargement tends to be considerably higher in the ten new Member States than in the former EU15 countries (72% versus 41%). Furthermore, public opinion has shifted considerably within some of the Member States and support is now the strongest in Poland (76%; +4 points), followed by Slovenia (74%; +1 point). Next come Greece (71%; +15 points) and Slovakia (69%; +11 points), which have recorded the largest increases in support. There are only two Member States where support has fallen significantly: the United Kingdom (36%; -8 points) and Spain (51%; -4 points). However, support continues to be the lowest in Germany (30%; +2 points); Austria (31%; +4 points), Luxembourg (32%; +5 points) and France (34%; +3 points), despite the increases noted in those countries.




¹¹ QA25.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years.

Almost 7 in 10 respondents in the two countries that are about to join the European Union, namely Romania and Bulgaria, are in favour of further enlargement. In Romania, this represents a slight fall since Spring 2006 (68%; -1 point), whereas support has increased in Bulgaria (67%; +5 points). In Croatia support is stable at 64%, while it has increased by 5 points to 50% in Turkey.



The position of respondents on further enlargement is also strongly influenced by their age and education: 59% of respondents who are still studying claim to be in favour of further enlargement compared with 35% of those who left school at 15 or earlier. Support for further enlargement of the EU tends to be stronger among younger respondents (58% of respondents aged 15-24 compared with 38% of those aged 55 and over).

Support for Enlargement

	For	Against	DK/NA
EU average	46%	42%	12%
Age			
 15-24	58%	32%	10%
25-39	51%	38%	11%
40-54	45%	45%	10%
55 +	38%	47%	15%
Education (End of)			
 15-	35%	46%	19%
16-19	46%	44%	10%
20+	53%	39%	8%
Still Studying	59%	31%	10%
EU knowledge			
 1-3	39%	44%	17%
4-7	52%	40%	8%
8-10	51%	43%	7%

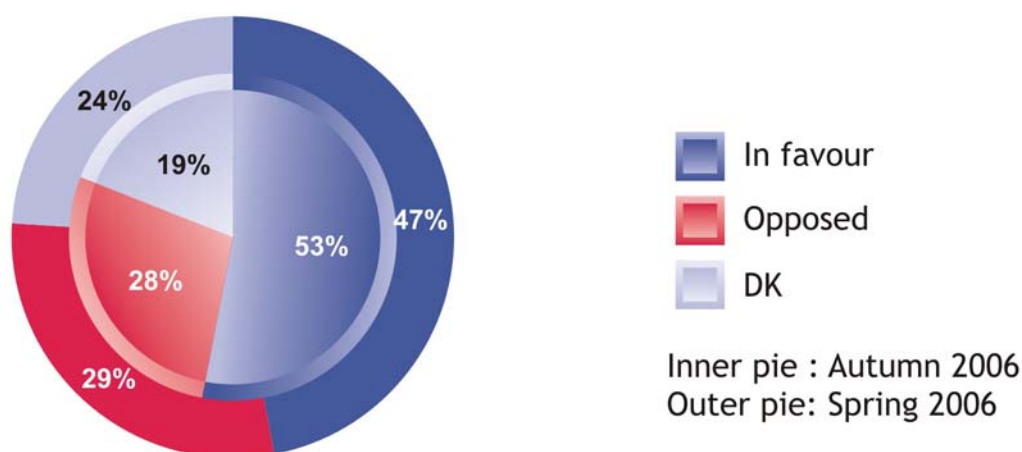
Unlike most other Eurobarometer indicators, there is no real discernible pattern in terms of **EU knowledge**: people who feel that they know a little about the EU are the most inclined to support enlargement (52%), compared with those who feel that they know a great deal (51%) and those who feel that they know very little (39%) about it.

10. THE EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION

"Public opinion is less volatile and more positive than in Spring 2006"

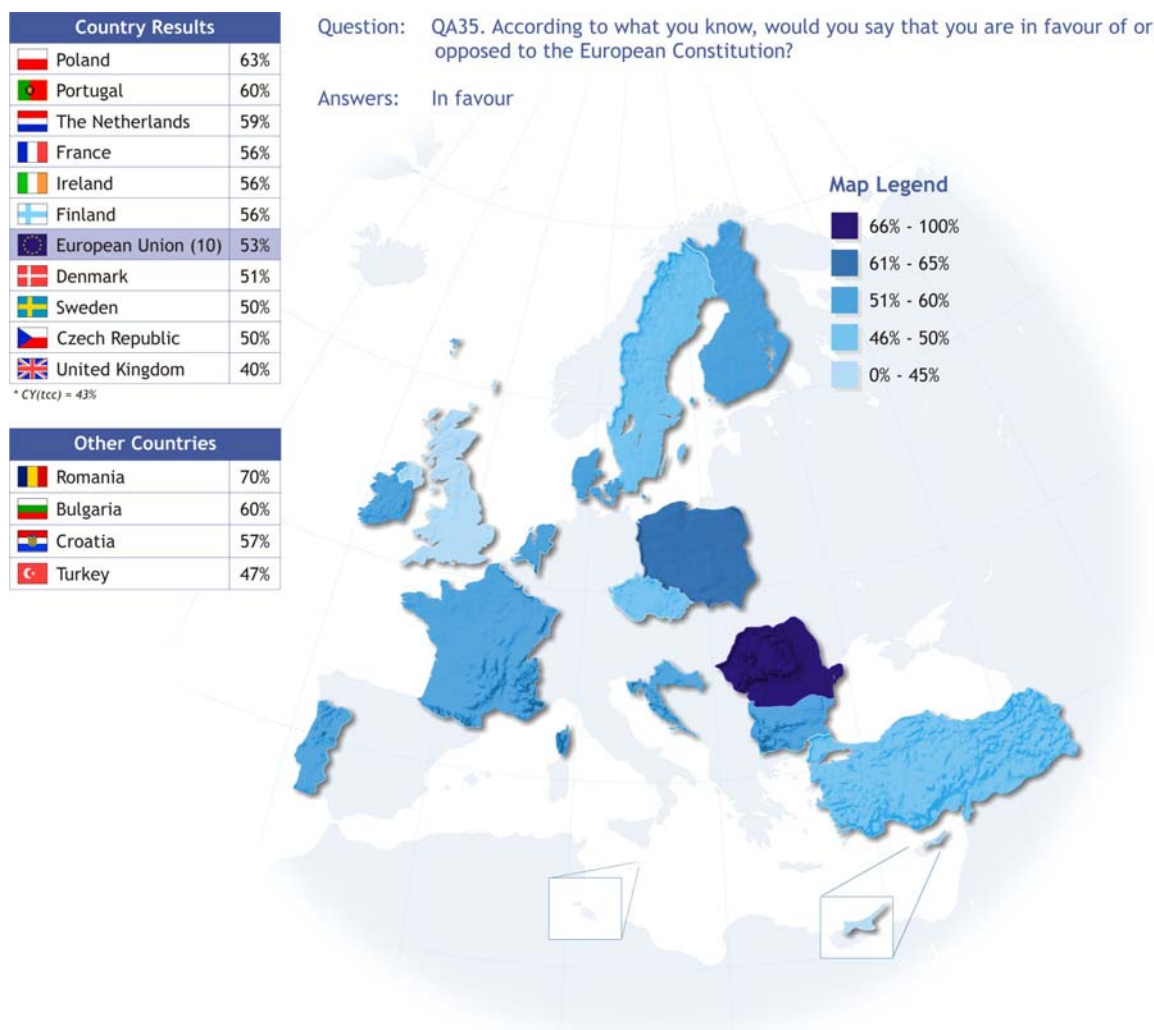
Over half of the people living in the countries which at the time of the survey had not yet ratified the treaty establishing the European Constitution support the constitution (53%)¹² which represents an improvement (+ 6 points) compared with Spring 2006. Public opinion is now also less volatile as the proportion of "don't know" replies has fallen from 24% to 19%.

Question: QA35. According to what you know, would you say that you are in favour of or opposed to the European Constitution?



In all the Member States in question a majority of citizens are in favour of the European Constitution, with the highest level of support being in Poland (63%).

¹² The following question has only been asked in countries where the European Constitution has not been yet adopted or in those that have already rejected it (i.e. France and the Netherlands).
"QA35 According to what you know, would you say that you are in favour of or opposed to the European Constitution?"



However, in the United Kingdom, the gap between those in favour and those against the Constitution is small (40% vs. 35%). Furthermore, it should be noted that a significant minority of the population in Denmark (35%), Finland (32%), France, the Netherlands (both 31%) and the Czech Republic (30%) is against it. In France and the Netherlands – the two countries that rejected the Constitution by referendum – public support has increased since Spring 2006: 59% of Dutch respondents are now in favour (+6 points) and for France this figure is 56% (+5 points). Public opinion in Ireland remains quite volatile with 35% of the respondents unable to express an opinion.

In the two countries that will be joining the European Union on 1 January 2007 there is broad support for the European Constitution: 70% in Romania and 60% in Bulgaria. Although the percentage of “don’t know” replies remains high in Bulgaria (33%) the level of opposition levels is negligible (7%).

PART II: NEWS TOPICS

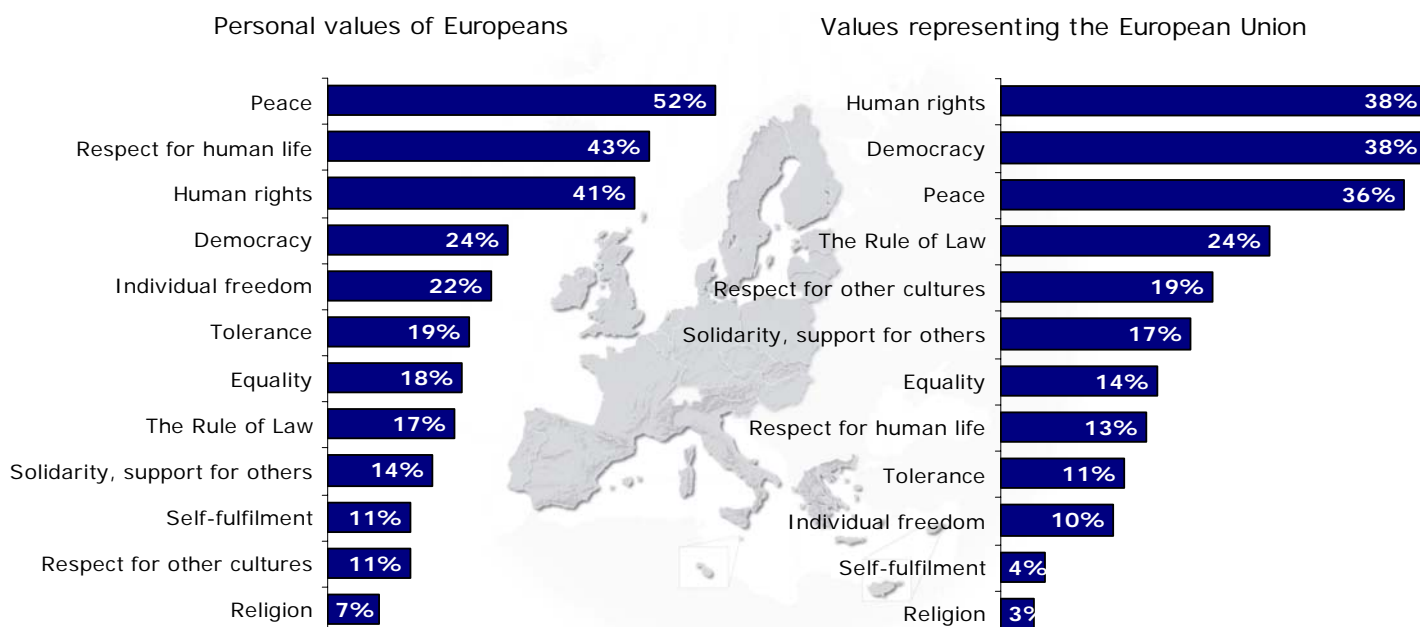
The second part of this report presents a set of new indicators measuring the positioning of EU citizens on some key societal issues. These indicators were asked to understand the opinion of EU citizens on issues that are debated in certain Member States.

1. Values

1.1 PERSONAL AND EUROPEAN VALUES

“Peace and human rights: two European values that citizens cherish above all”

Peace (52%), respect for human life (43%) and human rights (41%) are the most important personal values of Europeans¹³. When asked about the values that best represent the European Union¹⁴, respondents position human rights and peace in the top three as well. The respect for human life appears to be less embodied by the EU while the importance of democracy and the rule of law seems more evident at the EU level than at a personal one.



¹³ QA48a And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

¹⁴ QA48b Which three of the following values, best represent the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

In twenty of the twenty-five current Member States, **peace is the number one personal value** and in the other five countries it comes in either second or third place. Respondents in Germany (65%), Slovakia (63%) and Sweden (61%) mentioned most frequently peace as one of their three most important personal values. The lowest percentages were recorded in Lithuania (38%), followed by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (both 42%).

Respect for human life was the most frequently mentioned personal value in Ireland (56%), the United Kingdom (50%) and the Netherlands (46%) and ranks as one of the top three values in nearly all other Member States. The exceptions are Sweden and Denmark where democracy makes the top three, as well as Austria where individual freedom makes the top three. In these three countries, respect for human life was the fourth most frequently mentioned personal value.

In all Member States, **human rights is also one of the top three personal values**, coming in first place in Cyprus (53%) and Lithuania (50%); the lowest scores were recorded in the United Kingdom (32%) and Ireland (34%).

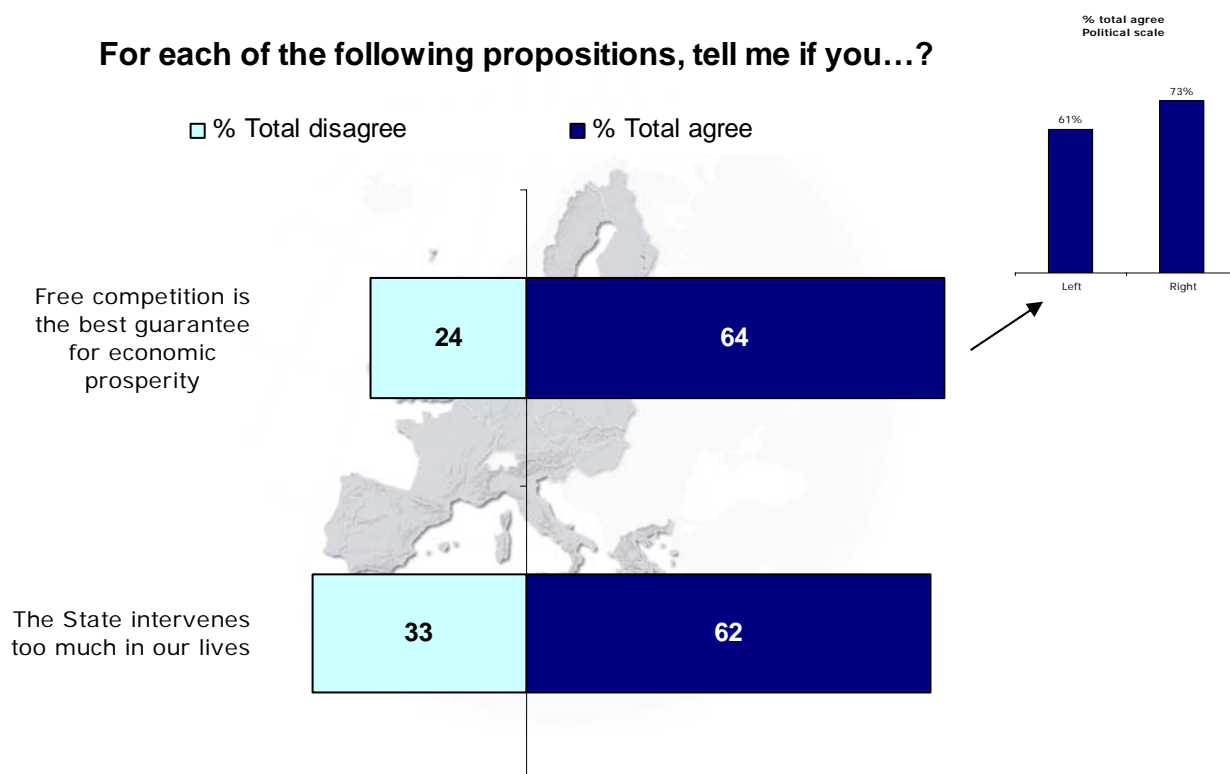
In Bulgaria and Romania, the three most important personal values are the same as in the European Union. It should be noted however that in Bulgaria, respect for human life was mentioned most frequently by respondents (50%), whereas in Romania, the issue of human rights tops the list (47%). Peace comes in second place in Romania (43%) and in third place in Bulgaria (46%).

1.2 STATE INTERVENTIONISM AND FREE COMPETITION

“A majority of European citizens prefer a non-interventionist free-market approach”

Over 6 out of 10 respondents agree that free competition is the best guarantee of economic prosperity (64%) and that the state intervenes too much in their lives (62%)¹⁵. **Although people to the right of the political spectrum are even more likely to agree, those to the left of the political spectrum also broadly support a non-interventionist, free-market approach.** 73% and 67% respectively of people on the *right* of the political spectrum agree that free competition is the best guarantee of economic prosperity and that the state intervenes too much in their lives. For those on the *left* of the political spectrum the corresponding figures are 61% and 59%, respectively.

For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

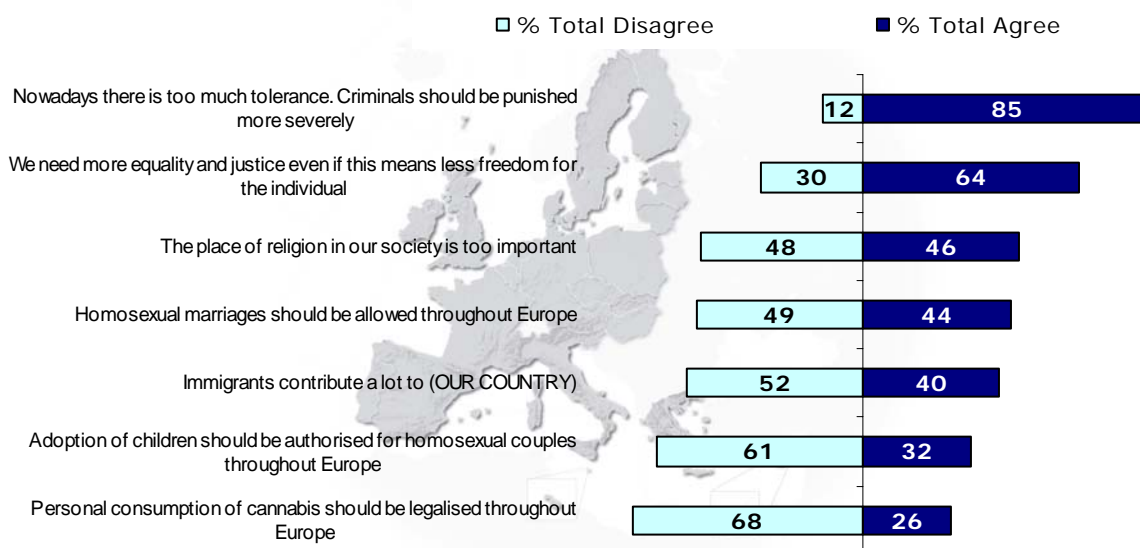


¹⁵ QA47 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it?

2. Societal issues

In this chapter, we examine European public opinion on various societal issues such as justice, religion, homosexuality, immigration and drugs¹⁶.

For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

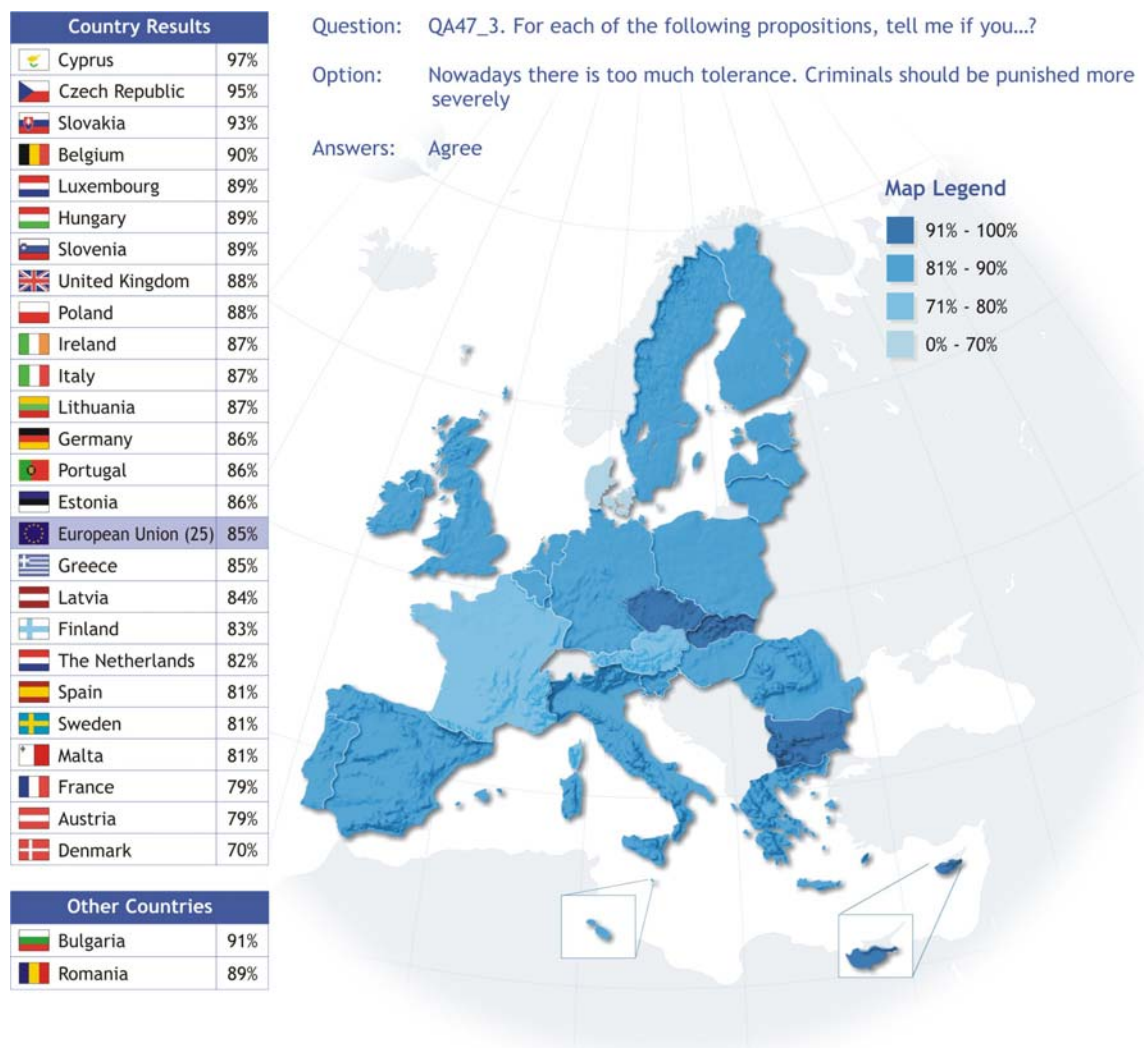


¹⁶ QA47 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it?

2.1 SEVERITY OF JUSTICE

“Justice is considered as too tolerant nowadays”

European Union citizens are unequivocally united in their view that criminals need to be punished more severely as there is too much tolerance nowadays (85%). We do not find any national discrepancy on this issue.



This view is not only held by the majority of people who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum (90%), but also by a significant proportion of those who place themselves on the left of this spectrum (78%)¹⁷.

¹⁷ QD1: In political matters people talk of “the left” and “the right”. How would you place your views on this scale? People placing themselves on points 1-3 are categorized as “left”, points 4-7 as “centre” and points 8-10 as “right”.

2.2 EQUALITY VS INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

“A call for more equality and justice, even if this means less individual freedom”

Furthermore, citizens want **more equality and justice, even if this means less freedom for the individual**. Nearly two out of three EU citizens agree with this statement (64%). However, the survey reveals considerable differences between the Member States, with levels of agreement ranging from 46% in the Netherlands to 80% in Portugal.

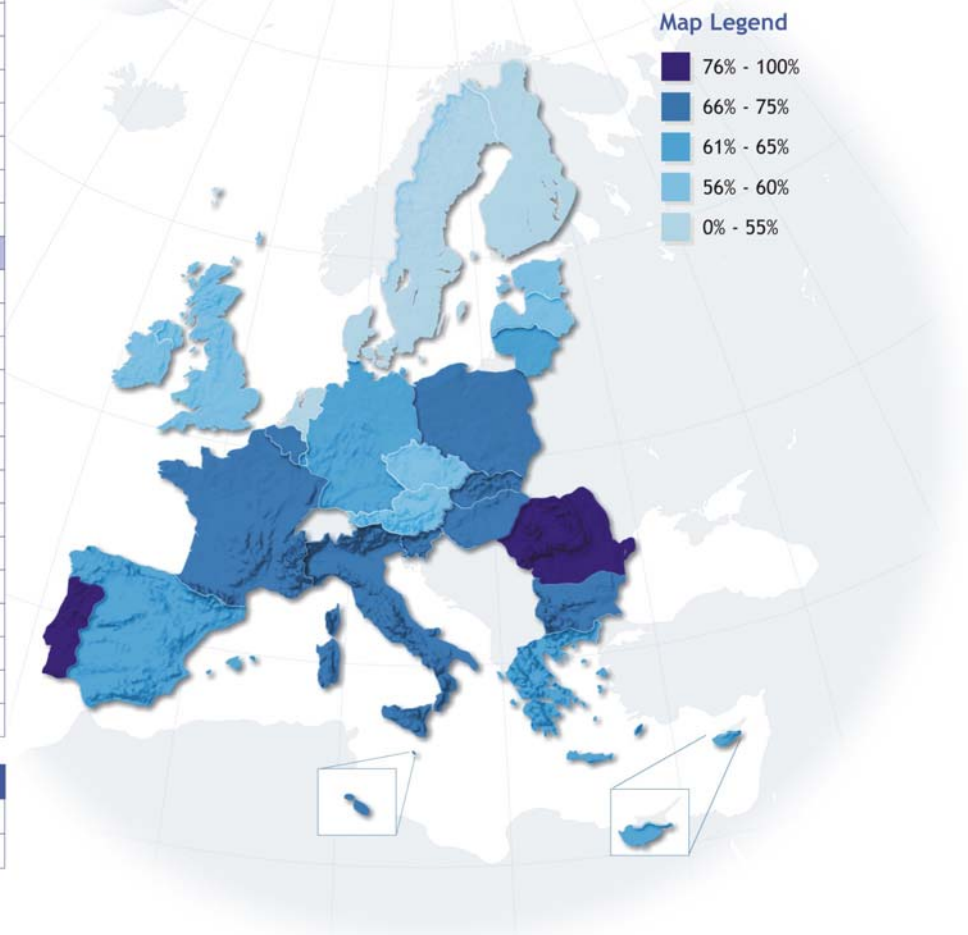
Country Results	
 Portugal	80%
 Hungary	74%
 Italy	73%
 Slovenia	73%
 Malta	71%
 Poland	70%
 Belgium	68%
 France	66%
 Slovakia	66%
 Cyprus	65%
 Lithuania	65%
 European Union (25)	64%
 Luxembourg	64%
 Germany	63%
 Greece	62%
 Spain	62%
 Ireland	60%
 Estonia	60%
 Czech Republic	57%
 Latvia	57%
 Austria	56%
 United Kingdom	56%
 Sweden	55%
 Finland	50%
 Denmark	48%
 The Netherlands	46%

Other Countries	
 Romania	78%
 Bulgaria	69%

Question: QA47_2. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual

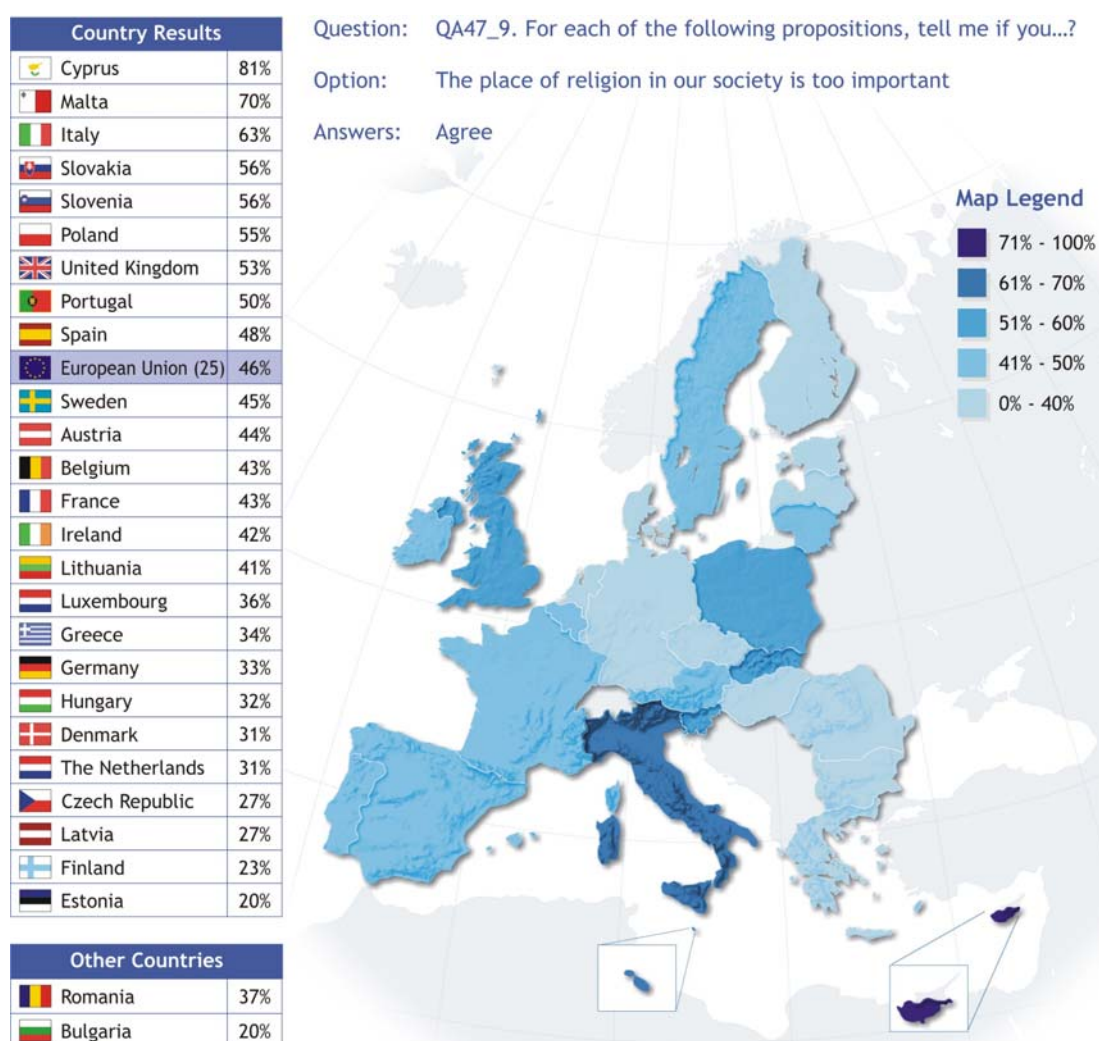
Answers: Agree



2.3 THE PLACE OF RELIGION IN SOCIETY

“Public opinion is divided about the place of religion in society”

Europeans are divided about the place of religion in society. On average, 46% of respondents agree with the proposal that it is too important while 48% disagree. A socio-demographic analysis reveals slight differences on the basis of age, education and political views. The main cleavage is, however, at country level, as the survey highlights a **strong degree of heterogeneity among the Member States** in this regard. Support for the proposal that the place of religion in our society is too important ranges from 20% in Estonia to 81% in Cyprus.

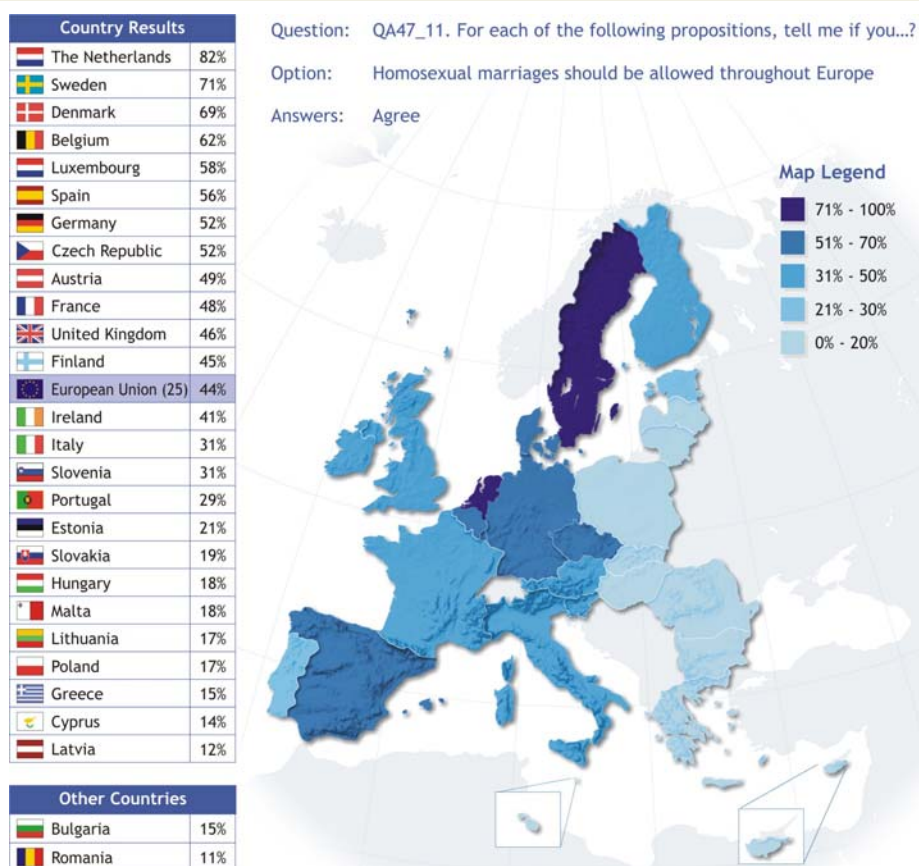


2.4 ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALITY

“A majority opposed to homosexual marriages and to child adoption by homosexual couples”

The survey also shows that **openness towards homosexuality tends to be quite limited**. On average, only 32% of Europeans feel that homosexual couples should be allowed to adopt children throughout Europe. In fact, in 14 of the 25 Member States less than a quarter of the public accepts adoption by homosexual couples. Public opinion tends to be somewhat more tolerant as regards homosexual marriages: 44% of EU citizens agree that such marriages should be allowed throughout Europe. **It should be noted that some Member States distinguish themselves from the average result by very high acceptance levels:** the Netherlands tops the list with 82% of respondents in favour of homosexual marriages and 69% supporting the idea of adoption by homosexual couples. Opposition is strongest in Greece, Latvia (both 84% and 89%, respectively) and Poland (76% and 89%).

One has to remember that homosexual marriages (or similar union between to persons of the same gender) are allowed in the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Sweden and in the UK.



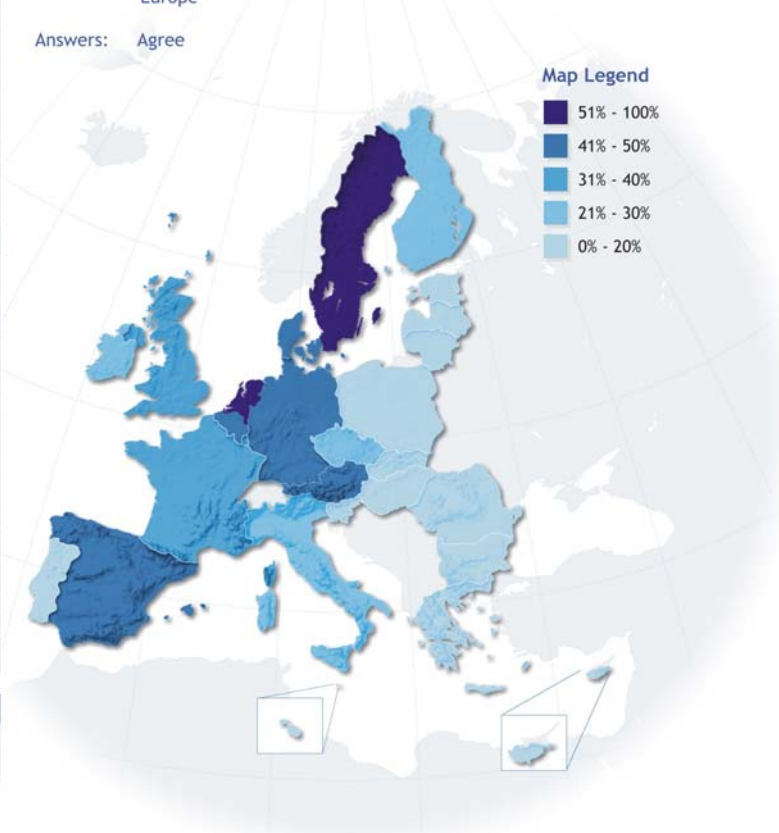
Country Results	
 The Netherlands	69%
 Sweden	51%
 Denmark	44%
 Austria	44%
 Belgium	43%
 Spain	43%
 Germany	42%
 Luxembourg	39%
 France	35%
 United Kingdom	33%
 European Union (25)	32%
 Ireland	30%
 Italy	24%
 Finland	24%
 Czech Republic	24%
 Portugal	19%
 Slovenia	17%
 Estonia	14%
 Hungary	13%
 Lithuania	12%
 Slovakia	12%
 Greece	11%
 Cyprus	10%
 Latvia	8%
 Malta	7%
 Poland	7%

Other Countries	
 Bulgaria	12%
 Romania	8%

Question: QA47_12. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: Adoption of children should be authorised for homosexual couples throughout Europe

Answers: Agree



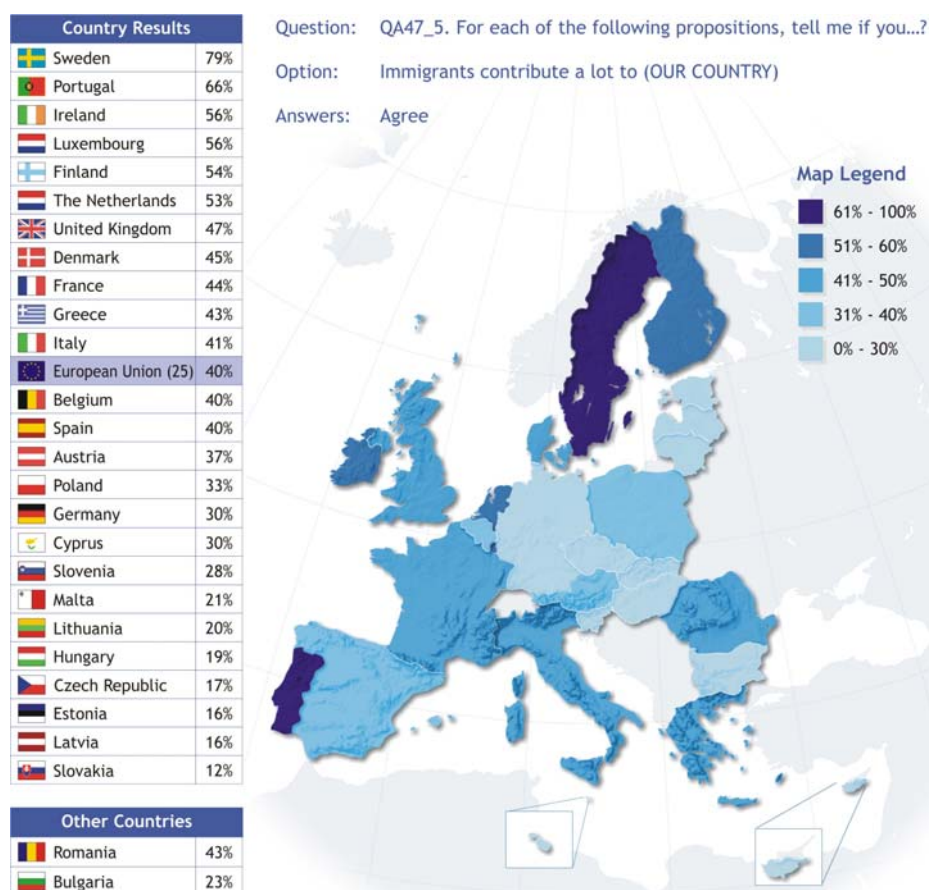
2.5 THE CONTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO SOCIETY

“Balanced views on the extent to which immigrants contribute to their country”

On average, **4 out of 10 EU citizens feel that immigrants contribute a lot to their country**. However, the majority of citizens do not agree with this statement (52%).

People who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more inclined to agree with the proposal than right wing supporters (50% versus 36% respectively agree with the proposal). Furthermore, the longer people studied, the more positive they tend to be on this question (54% of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older feel that immigrants contribute a lot to their country compared with 33% of people who left full-time education before the age of 16).

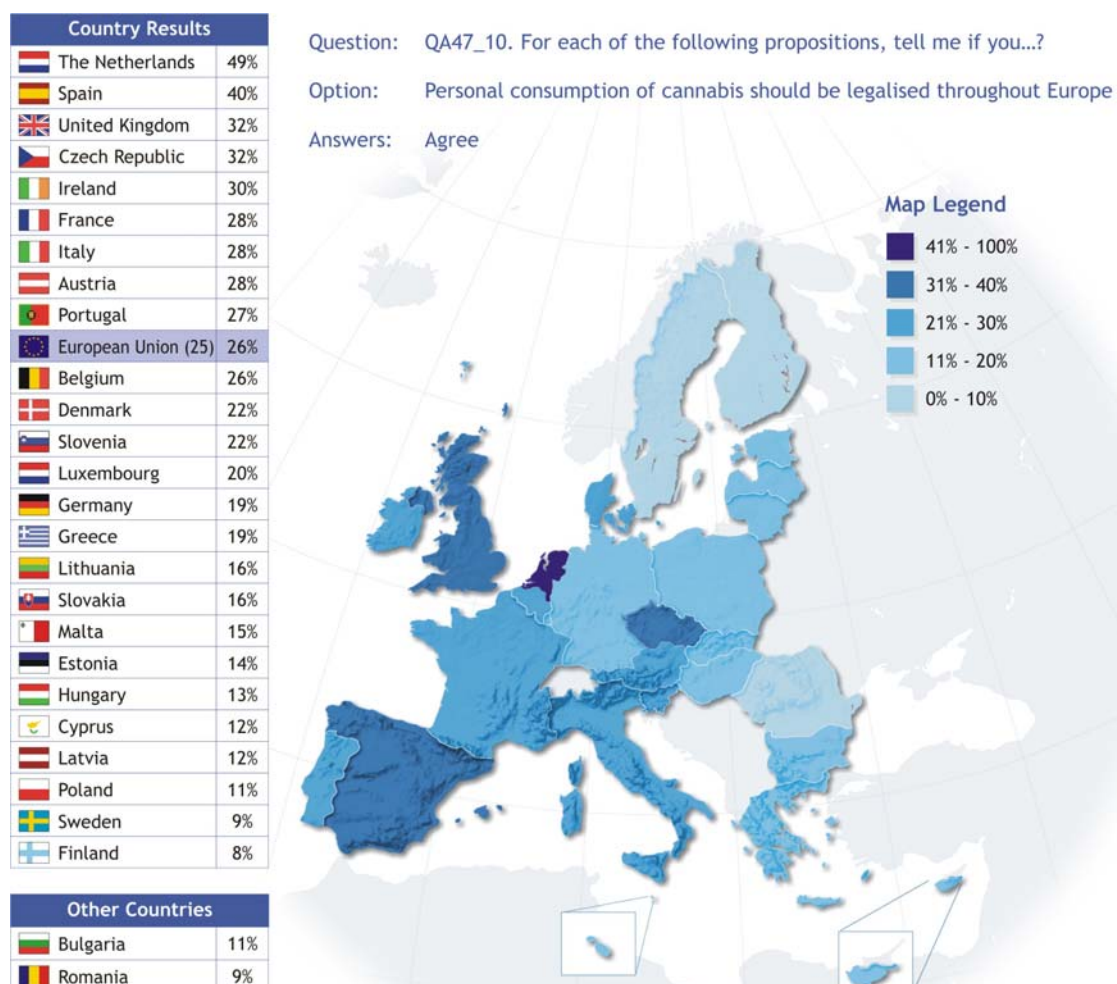
However, **the most significant differences in opinion are found at country level**: in Sweden around 8 out of 10 people agree that immigrants contribute a lot to their country (79%) compared with only 12% in Slovakia. These figures have to be balanced by the number of immigrants in each of the countries surveyed.



2.6 LEGALISATION OF CANNABIS

“Clear opposition to the legalisation of cannabis throughout Europe”

The high level of opposition to the idea that personal consumption of cannabis should be legalised throughout Europe provides further evidence that Europeans feel that there is too much tolerance nowadays. Only around a quarter of European Union citizens agree with this statement (26%), while two thirds disagree with it (68%). Moreover, even young Europeans tend to be opposed to the legalisation of cannabis (57% of respondents aged 15 to 24 disagreed with the statement). However, it must be noted that opinions vary from country to country. In Finland (8%) and Sweden (9%) the idea is rejected outright, whereas in the Netherlands, where the personal Consumption of cannabis is legal, just under half of the respondents feel that cannabis should be legalised throughout Europe (49%).



2.7 THE IMPORTANCE OF SPARE TIME

"Leisure time is also important!"

To finish this chapter on a slightly lighter note, the survey shows that 48% of EU citizens agree that more importance should be given to spare time than to work. Citizens opting for more spare time just narrowly outnumber those who disagree with this statement (45%).

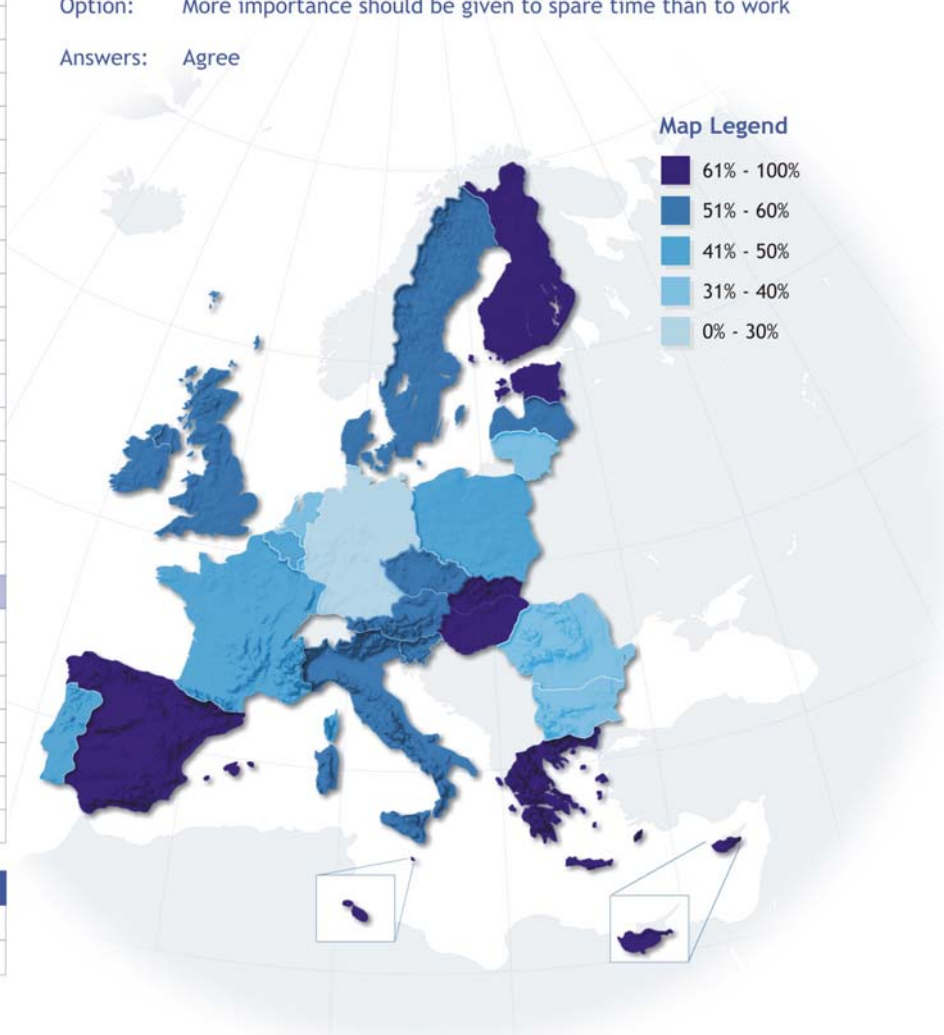
Country Results		
 Cyprus	69%	
 Estonia	67%	
 Greece	66%	
 Spain	65%	
 Hungary	63%	
 Malta	63%	
 Slovakia	62%	
 Finland	61%	
 Ireland	58%	
 Czech Republic	58%	
 Slovenia	58%	
 United Kingdom	57%	
 Sweden	55%	
 Italy	53%	
 Latvia	52%	
 Denmark	51%	
 Austria	51%	
 Belgium	50%	
 European Union (25)	48%	
 Poland	46%	
 France	42%	
 Portugal	42%	
 The Netherlands	40%	
 Lithuania	36%	
 Luxembourg	32%	
 Germany	27%	

Other Countries		
 Bulgaria	34%	
 Romania	33%	

Question: QA47_13. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: More importance should be given to spare time than to work

Answers: Agree



Conclusion

This new wave of the Standard Eurobarometer, carried out in autumn 2006, shows that public opinion for some of the main indicators of support for the European Union is now slightly less positive. At the same time, support for further enlargement has remained stable and support for the European Constitution further improves.

- ◆ Support for EU membership now stands at 53% (-2) while the score for the perceived benefits of membership is 54% (no change).
- ◆ The European Union's image is positive according to 46% of its citizens (-4) and 33% feel that things are going in the right direction in the European Union (-6).
- ◆ Confidence levels for the European institutions are stable: 48% of EU citizens trust in the European Commission (+1) and like in Spring 2006, 52% trust the European Parliament.
- ◆ In the countries that have not (yet) ratified the treaty establishing the European Constitution, 53% are in favour of the European Constitution which represents an improvement compared with Spring 2006 (+6)
- ◆ The gap between supporters (46%, +1) and opponents (42%, no change) of further enlargement of the EU remains very small.
- ◆ The most important personal values of EU citizens are peace, named by 52% of respondents, respect for human life (43%) and human rights (41%).
- ◆ The majority of EU citizens (64%) agree that free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity and 62% consider that the state intervenes too much in their life.
- ◆ EU citizens call for more severity towards criminals.
- ◆ The majority of EU citizens does not approve of authorization of homosexual marriages nor for the adoption of children by homosexual couples.
- ◆ More than two thirds of respondents are also opposed to the legalisation of personal consumption of cannabis.

Annexes

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Annexes

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

EUROBAROMETER « STANDARD » 66

Between the 6th of September and the 10th of October 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 66 of the "STANDARD" EUROBAROMETER, at the request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Communication, Public Opinion and Media Monitoring.

This STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 66 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 66 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey), as well as in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	6/09/2006	1/10/2006	8.650.994
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.091	7/09/2006	26/09/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.003	9/09/2006	10/10/2006	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.525	8/09/2006	4/10/2006	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	8/09/2006	2/10/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	6/09/2006	3/10/2006	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.003	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.007	6/09/2006	30/09/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	6/09/2006	10/10/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.006	7/09/2006	5/10/2006	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	6/09/2006	1/10/2006	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	7/09/2006	30/09/2006	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.015	8/09/2006	9/10/2006	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.000	6/09/2006	2/10/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	6/09/2006	4/10/2006	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.005	6/09/2006	25/09/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	7/09/2006	4/10/2006	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.018	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.016	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	9/09/2006	4/10/2006	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	995	6/09/2006	2/10/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.031	6/09/2006	5/10/2006	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.023	13/09/2006	26/09/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.000	7/09/2006	4/10/2006	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.013	7/09/2006	2/10/2006	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	6/09/2006	7/10/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.035	6/09/2006	20/09/2006	6.671.699
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.047	7/09/2006	29/09/2006	18.173.179
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	7/09/2006	27/09/2006	3.722.800
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1005	6/09/2006	4/10/2006	47.583.830
TOTAL			29.152	6/09/2006	10/10/2006	444.406.021

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

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

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

Tables

OAS.1 En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?
 En (NOTRE PAYS)
 OAS.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
 (OUR COUNTRY)

EU25		EU25	EU15	NMS	BE		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
66,1	65,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	
28	-6	28	27	34	-4	41	-6	48	-11	24	-13	23	-13	17	-16	53	-1	53	
48	+5	47	51	42	+5	36	+9	36	+8	49	+9	50	+9	57	+12	18	+2	18	
19	-1	19	19	23	-1	21	-3	13	+2	22	+3	22	+3	22	+2	22	+2	22	
5	+2	5	4	1	0	2	0	3	+1	5	+2	4	+1	4	+1	7	+4	7	
NSP																			

EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		HU	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1
32	-1	38	-3	20	+1	56	-9	23	+2	23	-17	40	-9	50	-10	13	-10
46	+2	36	+6	61	-7	25	+9	44	-1	42	+10	34	+4	26	+3	61	+25
22	-1	20	-7	14	+3	9	-3	27	-2	29	+5	20	+4	18	+5	22	-16
0	0	7	+5	5	+3	9	+2	5	+1	6	+3	6	+1	6	+2	4	+1
DK																	

LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1
41	-8	33	-4	40	+1	35	+6	21	-16	33	+5	47	0	39	+15	52	+9
36	+7	35	-1	30	-5	30	-6	60	+19	40	-7	28	+1	25	-12	30	-13
20	0	25	0	26	+2	27	0	15	-2	17	-2	21	-3	34	-2	16	+3
4	+2	7	+5	4	+2	8	0	4	-1	10	+3	4	+2	3	0	2	+1
NSP																	

SE		UK		BG		RO		HR		TR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1
49	+6	25	-13	33	47	23	28	56	56	56	56
32	-5	57	+12	31	23	50	4	4	4	4	4
15	-3	11	-2	25	19	23	4	4	4	4	4
5	+3	7	+3	11	10	10	11	10	10	10	11
DK											

OA5.2 En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction ou dans la mauvaise direction ... ?
 Dans l'Union européenne
 OA5.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
 The European Union

1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006		2ème colonne : % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006		Les choses vont dans la bonne direction		Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction		Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANÉ)		NSP	
EU25	EU25	EB	EB	EU25	EB	EB	EB	EU25	EB	EB	EB
66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1
33	-6	29	52	37	-7	52	0	36	-14	28	-9
33	+6	36	16	37	+8	18	0	39	+11	38	+8
20	-3	20	20	22	-2	23	-3	17	-2	23	-1
14	+3	14	12	3	+1	7	+3	12	+6	10	+2

1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006		2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006		Things are going in the right direction		Things are going in the wrong direction		Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
EL	EL	EB	EB	FR	FR	IE	IE	IT	IT	CY	CY
66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1
42	+1	35	-4	22	-7	51	-5	29	-4	32	-15
33	+4	24	+4	50	+2	14	+3	31	+8	20	+6
24	-4	20	-9	16	+2	10	-4	26	-7	26	+2
1	0	22	+10	12	+3	24	+5	13	+2	22	+7

1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006		2ème colonne : % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006		Les choses vont dans la bonne direction		Les choses vont dans la mauvaise direction		Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANÉ)		NSP	
LU	LU	EB	EB	NL	NL	AT	AT	PL	PL	PT	PT
7	+3	21	+8	12	+5	7	+1	13	+2	17	+2
66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1
29	-8	34	-6	31	-11	30	+6	55	-3	41	0
44	+8	23	+2	32	+11	37	-7	15	+5	25	+1
20	-4	22	-4	25	-6	26	0	17	-4	17	-4

1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006		2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006		Things are going in the right direction		Things are going in the wrong direction		Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
SE	SE	EB	EB	BG	BG	RO	RO	HR	HR	TR	TR
66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1	66,1	65,1
31	-9	24	-10	51	57	29	36	36	38	38	38
29	0	43	+10	8	14	30	38	4	4	4	4
21	-1	10	-5	13	10	27	4	15	15	15	15
19	+10	23	+5	28	19	15	22	22	22	22	22

OA7a D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ?
 OA7a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

POSER UNIQUEMENT EN UE25
 ASK ONLY IN EU25

	EU25		EU15		NMS		BE		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	66,1	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2ieme colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006	53	-2	52	56	69	+4	51	-1	61	-4	59	+1	58	+1	54	-2	56	+5	56	+5
Une bonne chose	16	+3	17	9	10	0	10	+1	14	+3	13	+1	14	+2	16	+4	8	-1	8	-1
Une mauvaise chose	27	-1	26	33	21	-4	38	0	24	+1	25	-2	26	-2	29	-1	34	-3	34	-3
NSP	4	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	2	+1	3	0	3	0	1	-1	3	0	3	0

	EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		HU		
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006	57	+4	62	-10	50	+1	78	+1	52	-4	47	-2	43	+6	62	+3	39	-10	
A good thing	12	-1	9	+3	19	+2	7	0	14	+3	13	-4	11	-3	10	0	19	+9	
A bad thing	31	-2	19	+4	30	-2	12	-2	29	+2	39	+7	44	-3	25	-1	38	0	
Neither good nor bad	0	0	10	+3	1	-1	3	0	5	-1	1	-1	2	0	2	-3	3	0	
DK																			

	LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2ieme colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006	74	+2	45	+1	72	-2	36	+2	62	+6	50	+3	57	+3	61	+6	39	0
Une bonne chose	9	+1	15	-3	12	+3	23	-1	6	-1	18	+4	6	0	6	0	23	-3
Une mauvaise chose	16	-2	36	0	15	-1	37	+2	31	-4	28	-4	36	-2	31	-5	38	+4
NSP	1	-1	3	+1	1	0	5	-1	2	0	4	-3	0	-2	2	-1	1	0

	SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006	49	0	34	-8
A good thing	26	+7	31	+6
A bad thing	25	-4	28	0
Neither good nor bad	1	-1	7	+2
DK				

OA8a Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?
 OA8a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

POSER UNIQUEMENT EN UE25
 ASK ONLY IN EU25

	EU25		EU15		NMS		BE		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2ème colonne : % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006	54	0	52	67	66	+1	66	+4	74	-1	50	+3	49	+3	44	+2	44	+2	72	+6
Bénéficié	34	+1	36	22	27	-4	27	-3	17	+2	40	-4	41	-4	44	-6	17	-3	17	-3
Pas bénéficié	12	0	12	10	6	+2	7	-1	9	-1	10	+1	10	+1	12	+4	10	+4	10	-4
NSP																				

	EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		HU			
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB		
1st column: EB 66 automn 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006	74	+2	64	-7	50	0	87	0	47	-7	46	+6	62	+7	77	+5	41	-11	41	-11
Bénéficié	25	-1	20	+7	39	-1	7	0	38	+8	44	-5	28	-7	13	0	45	+13	45	+13
Not benefited	2	0	16	0	11	+1	6	-1	15	-2	10	-2	9	-1	10	-4	14	-2	14	-2
DK																				

	LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI			
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB		
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2ème colonne : % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006	67	-4	58	+8	62	-1	43	+4	73	+9	61	+5	71	+3	71	+1	46	+1	46	+1
Bénéficié	27	+7	28	-9	29	0	42	-1	16	-7	30	+1	24	-1	21	+1	45	-3	45	-3
Pas bénéficié	6	-2	15	+2	8	0	15	-3	11	-2	9	-6	5	-3	8	-2	8	+1	8	+1
NSP																				

	SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB 66 automn 2006	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006	41	-2	39	-3
Bénéficié	43	+2	47	+3
Not benefited	17	+1	13	-1
DK				

OA10 En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?
 OA10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006		2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006		BE		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		
EB	EU25	EU25	EU15	NMS	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
66,1	65,2	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
7	-2	7	7	9	7	+1	9	0	9	+3	7	+2	6	+2	3	0	6	0
39	-2	38	43	47	-1	39	-2	33	-2	37	-3	36	-3	34	-1	42	+8	+8
34	+2	34	36	34	0	34	+1	36	-4	36	0	37	-1	40	-5	43	-3	-3
14	+2	14	9	9	-1	14	+1	15	0	15	0	16	+1	17	+4	6	-4	-4
4	0	4	2	2	0	0	3	-1	5	+3	3	-1	4	0	5	+1	1	-1
3	+1	3	1	1	0	0	-1	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	2	0	0
46	-4	45	52	54	0	48	-2	42	0	44	0	42	-1	37	-1	48	+8	+8
17	+2	19	11	11	-1	18	+2	21	+4	18	-1	19	+1	22	+5	7	-5	-5

1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006		2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006		FR		IE		IT		CY (tcp)		LV		LT				
EB	EU25	EU25	EU15	ES	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB			
66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2			
15	+6	8	-2	6	0	24	-4	9	-9	14	-1	23	-9	6	+2	9	-2	-2
42	-3	43	-8	40	-2	49	+4	47	-3	42	+2	33	+4	38	+6	46	+4	+4
31	0	35	+8	33	+2	16	-1	31	+6	30	+1	20	-1	43	-4	37	+1	+1
7	-4	7	+2	15	0	5	+1	9	+5	12	+1	12	+3	11	-3	4	-3	-3
3	-1	1	0	5	+1	2	0	2	0	2	-1	8	+2	3	+1	1	0	0
0	0	6	0	2	+1	4	0	2	0	1	0	5	+2	1	0	3	-1	-1
58	+5	51	-11	46	-2	73	0	56	-12	56	+1	56	-5	43	+8	55	+3	+3
11	-4	7	+2	20	+1	7	+1	11	+6	13	-2	20	+6	13	-4	5	-2	-2

1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006		2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		
EB	EU25	EU25	EU15	LU	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	
4	-4	8	0	11	+2	3	-1	6	-1	11	-1	7	-5	11	+3	9	+2	+2
32	-13	45	-1	35	-1	37	-5	28	+3	47	+4	43	+10	51	0	46	+3	+3
44	+9	28	+3	34	+3	40	+3	37	+1	35	+1	33	+1	30	-3	34	-4	-4
16	+7	15	+3	10	-5	18	+3	24	-1	6	-1	12	-2	5	0	8	-2	-2
3	+2	4	+1	4	+1	2	0	4	-2	1	0	2	-1	1	+1	2	0	0
1	0	1	0	5	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0	3	-3	1	-1	1	0	0
36	-17	52	-2	46	0	40	-5	34	+2	57	+1	50	+5	62	+2	55	+6	+6
19	+8	19	+4	15	-3	20	+3	28	-3	7	-2	15	-2	7	+2	10	-2	-2

1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006		2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006		UK		BG		RO		HR		TR	
EB	EU25	EU25	EU15	SE	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2	-1	7	+3	5	0	20	+2	12	-5	7	-1	20	+1
32	+5	30	-5	23	-6	43	+2	54	+7	26	+1	35	+11
44	+2	31	-5	30	-2	24	+1	21	-4	36	0	15	-8
19	-4	25	+7	23	+5	9	+1	7	+1	21	0	11	-3
2	-1	5	0	13	+2	2	-1	2	+1	8	+1	13	0
1	0	2	0	6	+2	3	-4	5	0	2	0	6	-2
34	+4	37	-2	28	-6	63	+4	65	+1	32	-3	55	+12
21	-5	30	+7	36	+7	10	-1	9	+3	29	+2	24	-2

OA14 En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ?
 OA14 Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the EU, its policies, its institutions?

	EU25		EU15		NMS		BE		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2
2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006	10	+3	10	+3	8	+7	12	+7	7	+2	3	+1	5	+3	5	+3	6	+4	7	+1
1 Ne sait rien du tout	13	+3	13	+3	11	+5	13	+5	11	+2	8	+2	10	+3	10	+3	10	+3	8	+1
2	18	+3	18	+3	19	+5	20	+5	20	+2	15	+2	16	+2	16	+2	20	+8	18	+1
3	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	18	+3	18	+3	18	+2	15	+1	15	+1	12	+1	16	+4
4	19	-3	18	-2	22	-3	17	-4	17	-4	22	-3	22	-3	21	-4	19	-8	26	0
5	11	-2	11	-2	10	-6	10	-4	10	-4	11	-1	12	-4	12	-4	12	-3	12	+3
6	7	-3	7	-3	8	-5	10	+1	11	+2	8	+1	7	-1	7	-1	6	0	8	+1
7	4	-1	4	-1	4	-3	3	0	4	-3	8	+1	7	-1	7	-1	6	0	4	0
8	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	1	0
9	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	2	+1	3	0	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	1	0
10 En sait beaucoup	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	+1	1	+1	0	0	1	0
NSP	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	+1	1	+1	0	0	1	0

	EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY (tcc)		LV		LT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006	8	0	16	+2	10	+5	8	+1	11	-1	12	+2	6	+1	6	+1
1 Know nothing at all	11	-1	16	-1	13	+3	12	+3	15	+4	10	0	7	0	10	+2
2	13	-4	18	+2	21	+6	16	+1	17	+2	15	+3	13	-2	17	+1
3	15	-2	14	-1	19	+1	15	-3	15	+3	14	+3	22	+10	16	+1
4	16	-5	17	-3	21	-6	17	-4	16	-2	23	-2	20	+1	25	-1
5	13	+1	8	-1	8	-2	10	-3	12	-3	11	+1	16	+3	10	-4
6	15	+6	6	+1	4	-5	9	0	6	-3	9	-2	9	-5	8	-1
7	7	+4	3	0	2	-1	4	0	3	-1	3	-5	4	-5	5	+2
8	2	+1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	1	0
9	1	+1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	+1	0	-1	1	0	1	0
10 Know a great deal	1	+1	0	1	2	+1	9	+7	2	+1	0	-1	2	0	0	-1
DK	0	0	1	0	2	+1	0	-1	2	+1	0	-1	2	0	0	-1

	HU		LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2
2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006	16	+1	2	0	12	+4	4	+2	2	-2	6	+3	9	-1	4	+1	4	+1
1 Ne sait rien du tout	18	+2	5	0	11	0	7	+3	8	+2	9	0	11	-5	12	+3	11	+4
2	19	+2	10	+2	13	0	13	+6	18	0	19	+3	16	0	18	+2	16	0
3	13	-1	14	0	11	-5	16	+4	18	+1	16	0	17	-1	16	0	15	-1
4	14	-4	27	0	24	+2	20	-2	15	-3	25	0	22	+2	21	+1	20	-5
5	8	-2	15	-2	9	-4	20	-7	15	0	10	-1	10	-2	11	-3	13	0
6	6	0	13	0	11	0	14	-6	10	0	8	-2	9	+3	10	0	10	+1
7	3	0	6	-1	6	+2	4	-1	6	+1	3	-2	3	+2	6	-2	7	+1
8	1	0	5	+2	1	0	0	-1	2	0	1	0	1	+1	1	-1	2	0
9	1	+1	2	-1	1	-1	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
10 En sait beaucoup	1	0	1	+1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0
NSP	1	0	1	+1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	2	0

	FI		SE		UK		BG		RO		HR		TR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2	66.1	65.2
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006	4	+2	3	0	18	+6	9	+1	7	+2	10	+3	18	-2
1 Know nothing at all	11	+5	8	0	16	+3	16	+3	11	-1	11	0	11	-5
2	18	+7	17	0	18	+2	18	+2	14	-4	17	+2	14	+1
3	18	+2	18	-1	16	+1	18	+3	16	0	16	+2	12	+2
4	21	0	21	0	15	-4	17	-2	18	-1	19	-3	15	-4
5	14	-6	16	+5	7	-3	9	-3	11	0	12	-1	11	+2
6	9	-7	10	-2	4	-4	6	0	10	+2	7	-3	8	+3
7	5	-2	5	-2	2	-1	2	-2	5	0	4	-2	3	0
8	0	-1	2	+1	0	-1	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	0	-1
9	0	0	0	-1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	-1	3	+1
10 Know a great deal	0	-1	0	0	3	+2	3	0	4	0	1	0	4	+2
DK	0	-1	0	0	3	+2	3	0	4	0	1	0	4	+2

OA25.2. Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
 Une politique étrangère commune aux pays de l'UE vis-à-vis des autres pays
 OA25.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for, it or against it.
 A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries

		EU25		EU25	EU15	NMS		BE		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE	
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006		66,1	65,2	66,1	66,1	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006		+1				-2															
Pour		68		66	75	74	-2	68	0	62	+1	76	-4	77	-4	80	-5	80	-5	67	+5
Contre		21	0	22	16	23	+2	26	+3	31	0	17	+2	16	+1	14	+2	14	+2	18	-2
NSP		11	-1	12	9	3	0	6	-2	7	-1	7	+2	7	+2	6	+3	6	+3	15	-3

		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		CY (tcc)		LV		LT	
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006		66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006		+3		+1		+5		-5		+2		+2		+2		+2		+2	
For		80		65	70	70	+5	59	-5	70	+2	78	+2	48	-8	73	+9	73	+10
Against		19	-3	14	+2	23	-3	20	+5	16	0	13	+3	30	+5	15	-4	11	-1
DK		1	0	21	-3	8	-1	21	+1	14	-2	10	-4	22	+3	12	-5	16	-9

		HU		LU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK	
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006		66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006		-2		+5		+8		+5		+4		+1		+7		+4		+4	
Pour		73		72	72	55	+8	68	+5	63	+4	78	+1	59	+7	80	+4	74	+3
Contre		13	+1	18	-1	20	-5	27	-2	24	-5	14	+1	19	+3	16	+1	20	-1
NSP		14	+1	10	-4	25	-3	5	-2	13	+1	9	-1	22	-10	4	-5	6	-2

		FI		SE		UK		BG		RO		HR		TR	
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006		66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2	66,1	65,2
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006		+5		+1		-2		+3		+3		+3		-2	
For		61		51	+1	48	-2	70	+3	70	+3	65	-1	39	-2
Against		34	-2	40	+1	35	+2	11	0	11	+2	25	+3	41	+8
DK		6	-1	9	-1	17	0	19	-3	19	-5	10	-2	21	-5

QA47.9 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?
 La place de la religion dans notre société est trop importante
 QA47.9 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?
 The place of religion in our society is too important

	EU25	EU15	NMS	BE	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
1re colonne : EB 66 automne 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
2ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB 65 printemps 2006	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1
Tout à fait d'accord	17	16	17	15	7	14	12	14	20	6	16	10	17	13	21	49	10
Plutôt d'accord	29	29	29	28	20	18	19	20	23	13	18	39	26	29	42	32	17
Plutôt pas d'accord	33	33	35	43	47	42	35	35	33	40	38	29	37	31	24	13	47
Pas du tout d'accord	15	15	14	14	22	22	26	24	15	30	28	13	13	20	8	4	21
NSP	6	7	5	1	4	5	8	8	9	10	0	10	7	7	5	2	5
D'accord	46	45	46	43	27	31	31	33	43	20	34	48	43	42	63	81	27
Pas d'accord	48	48	48	56	69	64	61	59	49	70	66	42	51	51	32	17	68
1st column: EB 66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
2nd column: % change from EB 65 spring 2006	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1	66,1
Totally agree	11	18	10	30	13	15	22	13	27	18	5	21	24	5	15	5	15
Tend to agree	30	18	22	41	19	29	33	37	28	38	18	25	29	15	22	22	31
Tend to disagree	39	42	35	20	44	36	31	33	32	32	58	32	29	42	31	4	21
Totally disagree	13	16	26	7	21	16	9	11	9	7	17	19	10	26	18	4	5
DK	7	5	7	2	4	5	5	7	4	4	2	4	9	12	14	2	5
Agree	41	36	32	70	31	44	55	50	56	56	23	45	53	20	37	20	37
Disagree	52	59	61	27	65	51	40	43	41	40	74	51	38	68	49	17	68

QA48b Quelles sont les trois valeurs qui représentent le mieux l'Union européenne, parmi les suivantes ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)
 QA48b Which three of the following values, best represent the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	EU15		EU15		EU25		NMS		BE		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		
	EB	60.1	EB	60.1	EB	66.1	EB	60.1	EB	60.1	EB	66.1	EB	60.1	EB	66.1	EB	60.1	EB	66.1	EB	60.1	EB	60.1	
L'Etat de droit	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	66.1	60.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	
Le respect de la vie humaine	24	+1	24	+1	23	+3	28	+11	29	+3	30	+12	28	+3	26	+2	22	0	22	0	25	0	20	+1	
Les Droits de l'Homme	13	-4	13	-4	13	+1	16	+2	12	+2	11	+2	10	-5	11	-4	14	+2	11	-4	14	+2	23	+5	
Les libertés individuelles	10	-3	10	-3	10	-3	14	-7	15	-7	15	-7	15	-7	8	-4	7	-4	10	-4	7	-4	10	+1	
La démocratie	36	+6	36	+6	38	+4	45	+11	47	+11	43	+9	48	+12	46	+12	38	+12	38	+12	38	+12	38	+4	
La paix	36	-2	36	-2	36	-2	34	-3	46	-3	46	-3	45	-3	46	0	52	+3	52	+3	36	+3	36	-3	
L'égalité	14	+1	14	+1	14	+1	13	+2	16	+6	11	-1	11	-1	11	0	8	-2	11	0	8	-2	12	-4	
La solidarité	17	+2	17	+2	17	+2	18	+3	26	+10	21	+10	20	+4	20	+3	22	+3	22	+3	23	+3	15	+1	
La tolérance	10	0	11	16	12	3	+1	3	+1	8	-4	7	-2	8	-4	9	-3	12	-1	9	-3	6	+3		
La religion	4	+1	3	2	3	2	3	+1	3	+1	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	5	+2	3	4	-1		
L'épanouissement personnel	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	-1	4	-2	4	-2	3	-3	3	-2	5	+1	5	+1	5	+1	7	-5	
Le respect des autres cultures	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	+7	18	+7	17	+3	20	0	21	+2	24	+6	24	+6	20	+2	20	+6	
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANÉ)	5	+2	4	2	2	0	2	0	2	-4	3	+2	3	+2	3	+1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	+4	
NSP	11	-4	10	7	11	-10	7	-10	3	9	-3	6	-9	6	-9	6	-9	6	-9	6	-9	9	1	-8	
	ES	EB	60.1	FR	EB	60.1	IE	EB	60.1	IT	EB	60.1	LV	EB	60.1	LT	EB	60.1	LU	EB	60.1	HU	EB	60.1	NL
The Rule of Law	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	60.1
Respect for human life	19	-3	20	+4	29	+6	20	+1	20	+2	19	-2	29	+2	22	+3	26	+12	26	+12	26	+12	29	+5	
Human rights	13	-7	9	-6	28	+1	19	-2	19	-2	19	-2	13	-6	13	-6	15	-6	16	-6	16	-6	21	+1	
Individual freedom	27	-3	47	+8	35	-4	29	-8	56	+4	29	-8	46	+10	44	+10	47	+10	47	+10	41	+10	32	+4	
Democracy	8	-4	10	-5	17	-1	14	0	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	16	
Peace	38	+2	34	+9	32	+2	30	+2	46	+3	37	+3	37	+3	37	+3	37	+3	37	+3	37	+3	37	+3	
Equality	35	+3	43	+5	30	-5	32	-7	32	-7	32	-7	32	-7	32	-7	32	-7	32	-7	32	-7	32	-7	
Solidarity, support for others	16	+4	10	+1	20	-3	18	+3	19	+2	19	+2	17	+1	17	+1	17	+1	17	+1	17	+1	17	+1	
Tolerance	11	-2	18	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	16	+1	
Religion	11	0	12	+2	11	0	13	+4	6	+4	6	+4	6	+4	6	+4	6	+4	6	+4	6	+4	6	+4	
Self-fulfilment	2	-2	2	-2	5	-1	6	+3	1	6	+3	1	6	+3	1	6	+3	1	6	+3	1	6	+3	1	
Respect for other cultures	12	+3	26	+1	21	+5	18	-3	35	+2	18	-3	21	+9	19	+9	24	+9	24	+9	15	+9	24	+9	
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5	+2	4	-2	1	+1	6	+2	1	6	+2	1	2	1	2	1	3	+1	3	+1	4	+1	4	+1	
DK	17	-1	7	-6	11	-2	9	-2	9	-2	9	-2	5	-2	5	-2	5	-2	5	-2	5	-2	5	-2	
	AT	EB	60.1	PL	EB	60.1	PT	EB	60.1	SI	EB	60.1	SK	EB	60.1	SE	EB	60.1	UK	EB	60.1	BG	EB	60.1	RO
L'Etat de droit	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	66.1	60.1	
Le respect de la vie humaine	23	-6	19	-4	24	+8	38	+13	29	+3	35	+3	29	+5	23	-5	36	+5	36	+5	29	+5	36	+5	
Les Droits de l'Homme	15	-2	12	-6	26	+5	13	-1	11	0	9	-2	11	0	9	-2	12	-5	28	+4	28	+4	24	+4	
Les libertés individuelles	35	+3	38	+3	28	+3	27	+3	43	+7	37	0	40	+4	38	+4	41	+4	41	+4	53	+9	53	+9	
La démocratie	16	-5	13	-1	13	+1	12	14	10	0	7	-3	7	-3	17	+3	17	+3	17	+3	17	+3	17	+3	
La paix	38	+6	46	+8	39	+7	41	+9	50	+11	43	+7	48	+11	48	+11	48	+11	48	+11	48	+11	48	+11	
La solidarité	42	+1	29	+4	40	+8	46	+12	40	+8	46	+12	40	+8	46	+12	40	+8	46	+12	40	+8	46	+12	
L'égalité	15	-1	17	+2	15	0	20	+6	18	10	16	+3	7	-1	19	+3	9	-1	19	+3	9	-1	19	+3	
La tolérance	7	-4	21	+9	9	0	14	+10	14	+10	14	+10	14	+10	14	+10	14	+10	14	+10	14	+10	14	+10	
La religion	3	-2	1	-2	2	4	3	+1	4	3	+1	4	3	+1	4	3	+1	4	3	+1	4	3	+1	4	
L'épanouissement personnel	6	0	6	3	0	4	8	+6	6	6	+1	4	-1	5	0	6	+5	5	0	6	+5	5	0		
Le respect des autres cultures	14	+6	21	+14	0	19	16	+22	0	18	+4	19	+22	0	18	+4	19	+22	0	18	+4	19	+22	0	
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANÉ)	7	+2	1	5	+1	2	1	5	+2	2	0	2	1	5	+2	2	0	7	+5	2	1	4	+1		
NSP	5	-7	8	-10	-10	4	3	4	-11	10	-3	23	0	9	9	11	10	-7	10	-7	10	-7	10	-7	