

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER
EUROPEANS KNOWLEDGE ON ECONOMICAL INDICATORS¹

¹ This preliminary analysis is done by Antonis PAPACOSTAS and Valentina PRICOPIE.

Introduction

This survey carried out between the 10th of April and the 15th May was conducted under the framework of the the Standard Eurobarometer 67². The timing of this survey is a key element in understanding the results presented, as there have been significant developments across the continent during the past months.

Presentation of the results

It is the first time that the Eurobarometer proposes questions about the perception and evaluation of economical indicators in correlation with official data (cf. Eurostat) concerning growth rate of every country's economy, unemployment and inflation rates.

The study of the European perception concerning these indicators aims to reveal the need of European citizens to be informed on economical data, on national and European implications of statistics concerning the political decisions and on statistic official data reliability. At the same time, this analysis is also focused on defining the terms of social dichotomy – perception versus reality.

The first three questions evaluate the European perception on growth rate, unemployment and inflation in all European member states. The three questions are open (superior and inferior large limits are indicated for the three indicators).

- QA50a³ What was the official growth rate of the economy (measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product) in (OUR COUNTRY) in 2006? I can tell you that this figure is between -1% and 15%.
- QA52 What was the official inflation rate, the rate of which consumer prices increased or decreased, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 2006? I can tell you that the exact figure is between -1% and 20%.
- QA54 What was the official unemployment rate, the percentage of active people who do not have a job, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 2006? I can tell you that the exact figure is between 0% and 20%.

From a methodological point of view, "don't knows" are considered incorrect answers, but in the case of these questions, we will present the three variants of answers: correct, incorrect and DK. Any proposition that could be

² This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate General Communication with the assistance of the OECD and conducted by TNS-OPINION & SOCIAL
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

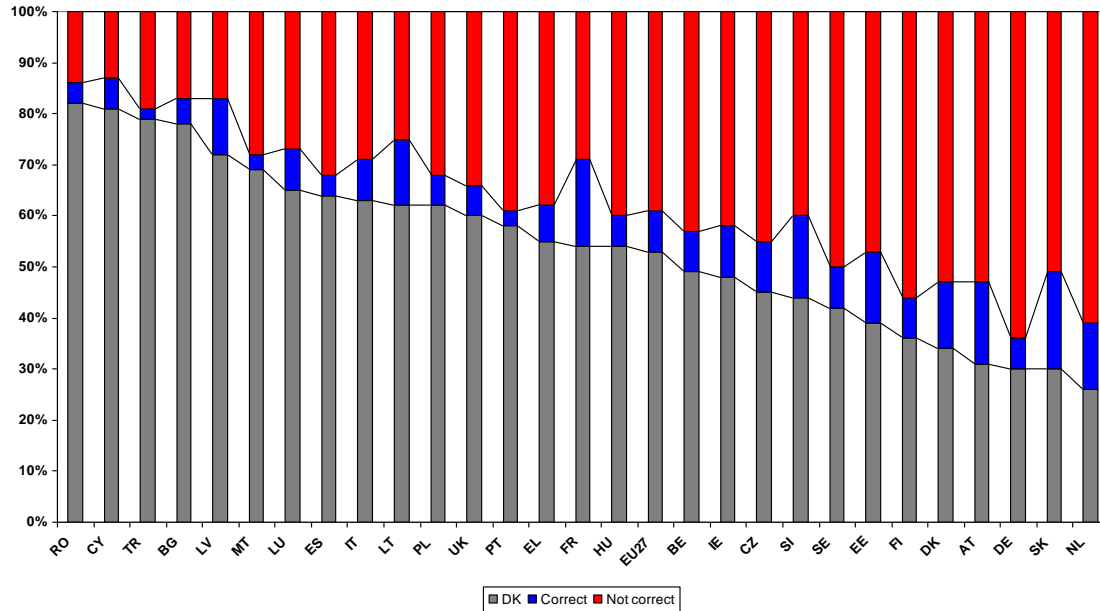
³ This numbering is part of the standard questionnaire.

included on the defined interval (established by ponderation) of a correct answer is also considered as a good answer. For example, in the case of Belgium, the official growth rate is 3.2. Every proposition that could be easily included in the interval {2.9 and 3.5} is valid; this interval corresponds to a formula:

$$3.2*0.9 = 2.88 \text{ and } 3.2*1.1 = 3.52.$$

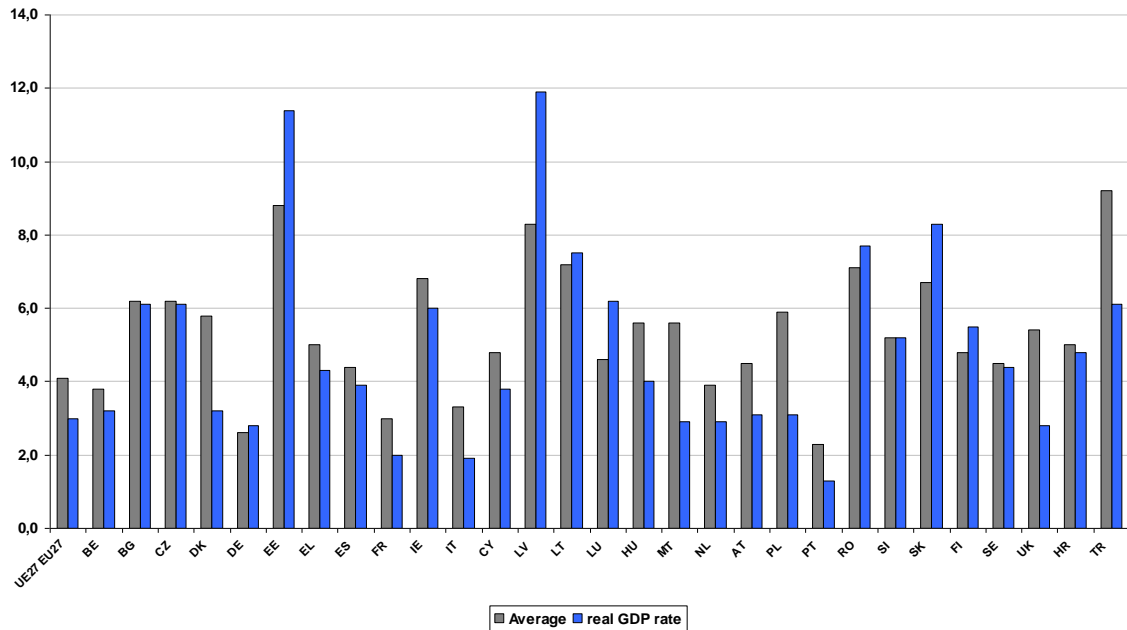
First of all, the rate of the "don't know" variant is very high: for instance, for 18 countries in the case of growth rate perception (QA50a) and for 11 countries in the case of unemployment rate, more than 50% of the respondents prefer not to answer. People tend to think that they know the official rate of inflation in their countries and they give an answer, which inverses the scores: more than 50% of the respondents give an answer to the question concerning the national inflation rate. But, it doesn't mean that the rate of correct answers is higher in the case of inflation, than for the two other indicators (growth rate and unemployment); actually, it is even smaller.

1st Indicator GROWTH RATE



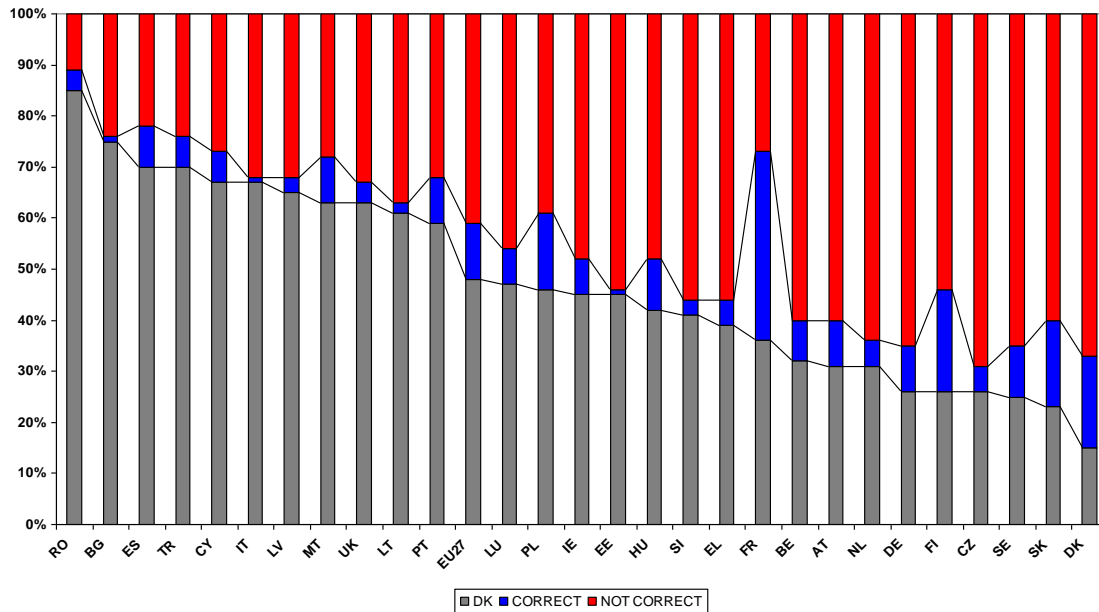
Concerning the official growth rate, more than 50% of the respondents from 16 countries choose not to give an answer to that question. 82% of the respondents from Romania declare they do not know and prefer not to give an answer; only 4% of Romanians answered correctly⁴. In the Netherlands for example, only 26% of respondents prefer not to give an appreciation concerning the national growth rate and 13% answered correctly. In 12 countries, more than 60% of the respondents prefer not to give their opinion on the official growth rate of the national economy. The countries that register the best scores of correct answers to that question are Slovakia (19%), France (17%), Slovenia and Austria (16%), Estonia (14%), Lithuania, Denmark and the Netherlands (13%). Only 8% of the respondents for EU27 answered correctly to the question.

⁴ We can notice starting from the next graph that the more significant the rate of DK answers is, the less accurate the results are.

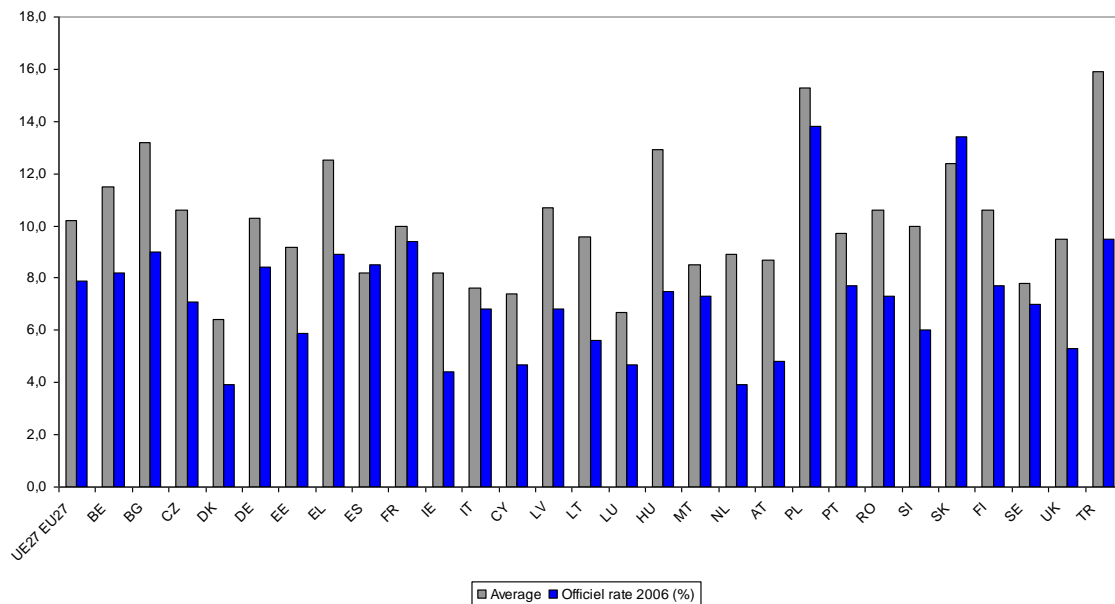


Out of the three economical indicators that we evaluate in this paper, growth rate seems to be the most "popular" economical issue in Europe: the majority of countries from our panel have a rather correct perception on growth rate, except for Latvia and Estonia where people think that growth rate is smaller in their respective countries, and Turkey, where the average of people answers overrates the actual growth rate. However, the trend on this issue is to overrate growth rate, except for Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovakia and Finland, where people do not have a positive perception to growth rate.

2nd Indicator UNEMPLOYMENT

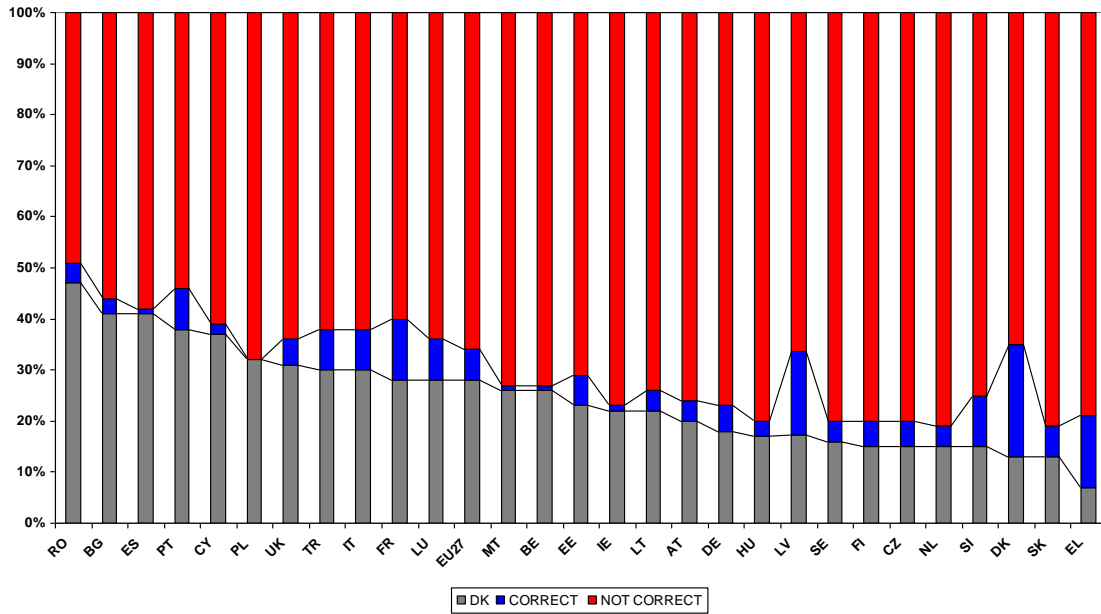


The European perception of unemployment rate, does not differ that much from the perception of growth rate: only 11% of the respondents from EU27 could give the correct official rate of unemployment for 2006 in their respective countries. In four countries, (Romania, Bulgaria, Spain and Turkey), more than 70% of the respondents did not answer the question. However, 37% of French respondents could indicate the correct rate of unemployment in their country, as well as 20% of Finish respondents, 18% of Danish people, 17% of Slovaks and 15% of Polish respondents.

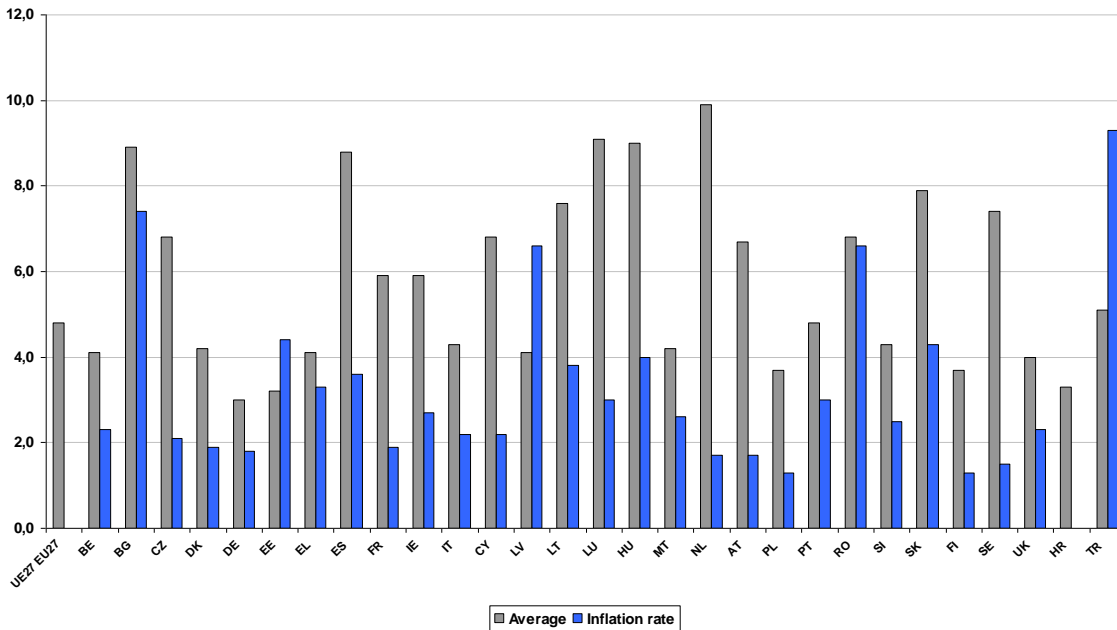


Concerning the perception that European citizens have on the unemployment rate in their countries, we can also consider another analytical perspective by comparing these rates with the official data delivered by Eurostat. First of all, we have noticed that the average of people's answers is 10% higher than the official rate. This is the case for EU27 for example. There are some countries such as Italy, Sweden and Malta, where the perception average is closer to reality. In some other countries like Turkey, Hungary and Austria, the difference between perception and reality of the unemployment rate is very significant.

3rd Indicator INFLATION RATE



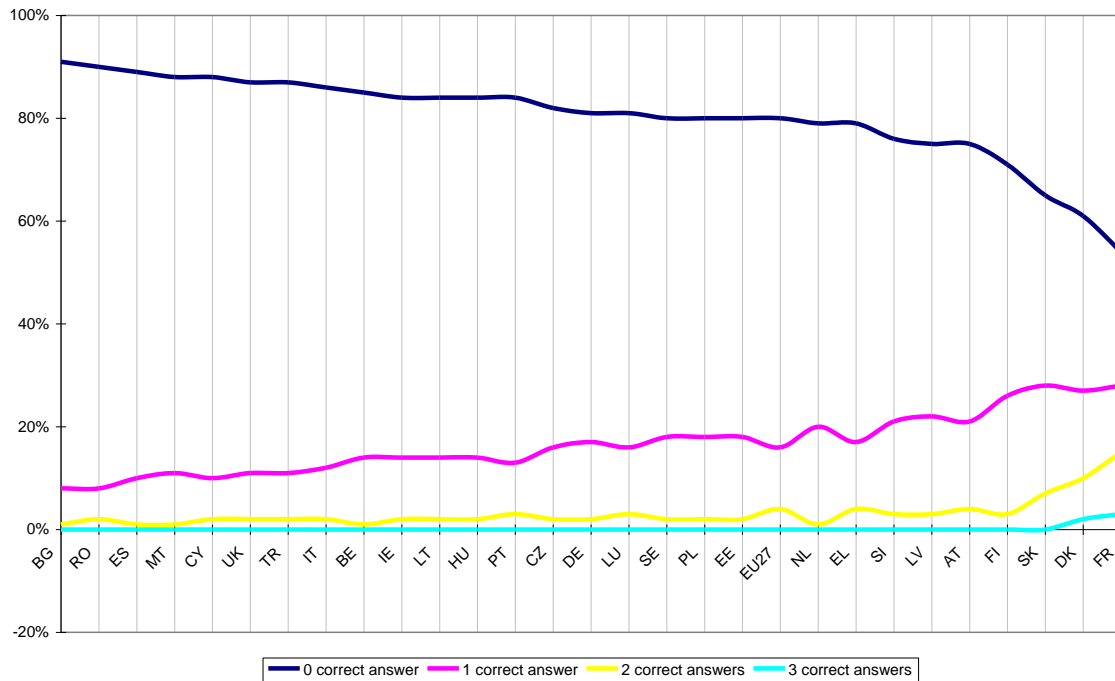
The perception of the inflation rate is rather different than for the two other economical indicators: the rate of "don't know" answers is very tricky in this case. Even if more than 50% of the respondents from all countries give an answer, the percent of good answers in EU27 is 6%: with the highest scores in Denmark (22%), Latvia (16%) and Greece (14%). Only one respondent from Poland answered correctly to the question.



The difference between the inflation averages proposed by the respondents from all countries and the real inflation rate is even more significant compared to the difference between the averages of the unemployment rate and the official data on this issue.

Countries such as the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria, and Spain have a very negative perception concerning the inflation rate. Only Romanian respondents are very close to reality on this issue. However, inflation rate seems to be the most unpopular economical item in Europe.

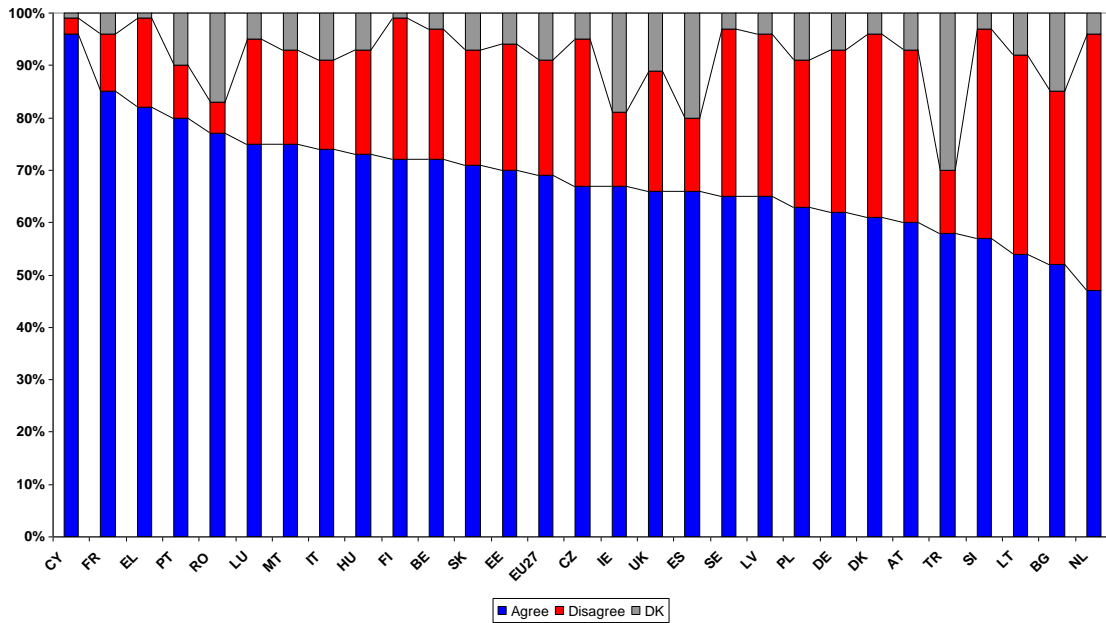
Knowledge score



The correct answers correlation reveals some very important aspects of the European perception of economical indicators. We decided to present this correlation graph, in order to identify the rate of correct answers for these three questions that evaluate economics, as a sign of real knowledge, and not as a sign of hazard. The results are significant: more than 50% of the respondents couldn't answer correctly to any of these questions, 16% of respondents from EU27 gave one correct answer, and only 4% from European citizens could respond correctly to two out of three questions. 30 French respondents and 17 Danish were able to respond correctly to all three questions.

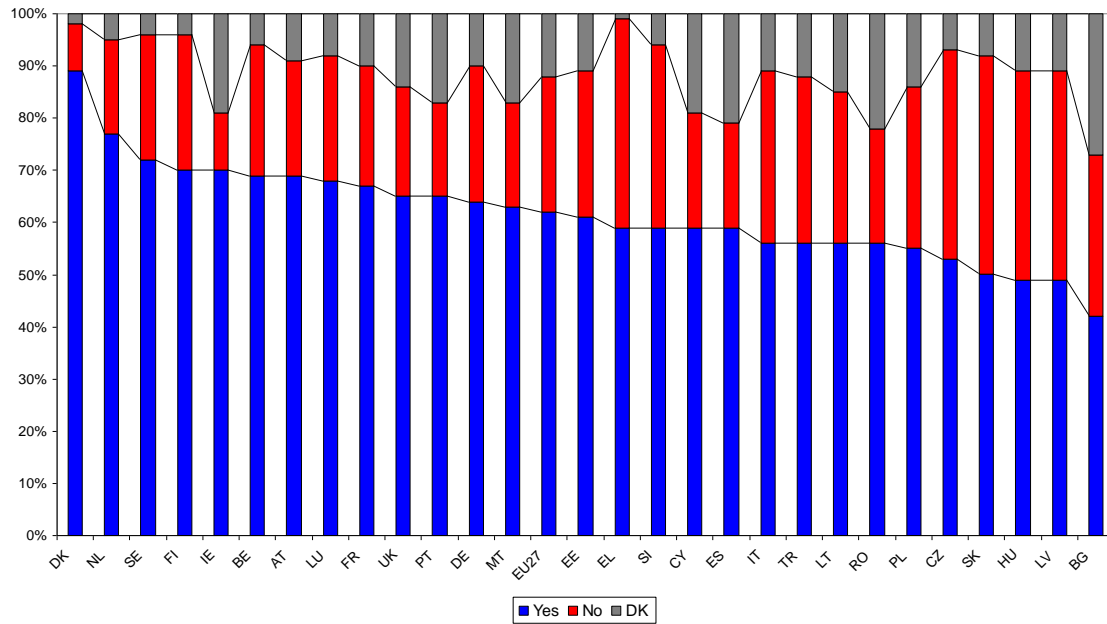
The next category of questions is focused on the pertinence of economical statistics: It is necessary to know these figures, political decisions are made on the basis of statistical information and finally how much do you trust official statistics?

It's necessary to know economical indicators?



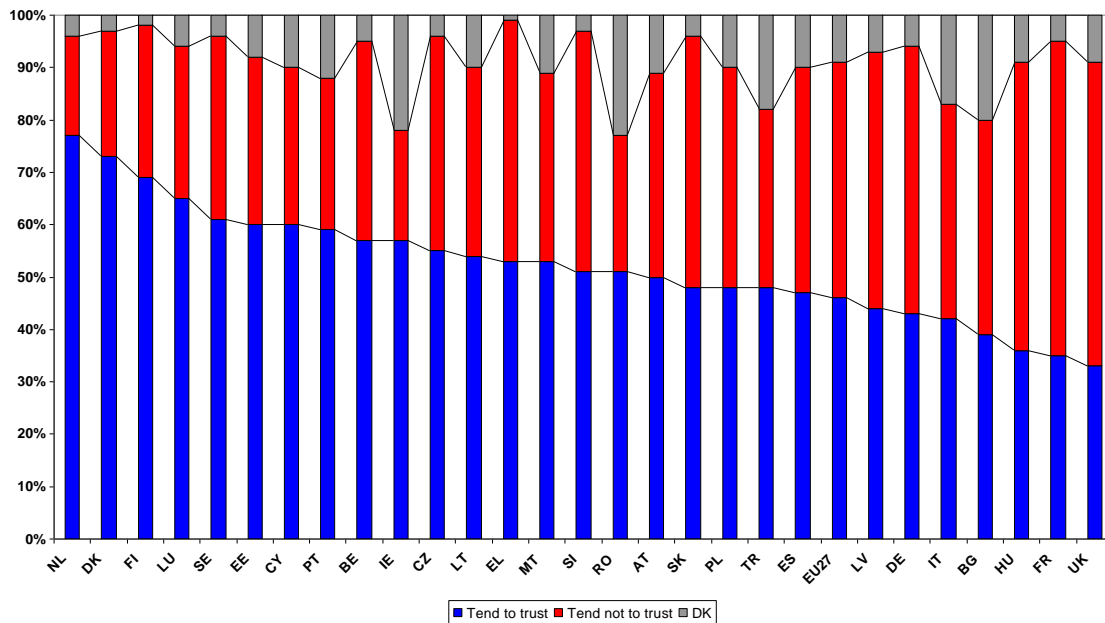
For this question, more than 50% of the respondents from all countries we studied (except the Netherlands) consider that it is necessary to know this economical data. We can also measure the interest that people in Europe have for official economic data concerning their country; The Netherlands is the only county of our panel where the interest rate for this data is negative. 69% of the respondents from EU27 declare that personally they consider this data important to know, and 77% of the respondents from the Netherlands declare that they do not agree with this statement. On the contrast, more than 90% of the respondents in Cyprus consider that it is necessary to know these figures.

Political decisions are made on the basis of statistical information?



Furthermore, in the case of the second question of this new category we can observe that people's perception on political effects of statistics does not vary a lot from country to country: 62% of the respondents from EU27 consider that in their respective countries political decisions are made on the basis of statistical information. 89% of Danish respondents have the same opinion, as well as 77% of respondents from the Netherlands. At the same time, only 42% of Bulgarians share this opinion.

Do you trust official statistics?



Finally, the European medium trend is to trust official statistics, but results for EU27 are not too explicit: 45% of European citizens tend not to trust and 46% tend to trust official statistics such as growth rate, inflation rate and unemployment rate. In 16 countries from our panel more than 50% of the respondents tend to trust official statistics.

Conclusions

This preliminary evaluation of European knowledge on economical indicators gives us the possibility to understand the interest of European citizens in knowing statistical data in their respective country. We have to specify that this is the first time that the Eurobarometer uses questions that evaluate European perception of economical indicators in correlation with official data (cf. Eurostat).

Obviously, the first conclusion of our study is that people in Europe have a false perception of the economical reality in almost every European country. Concerning the three most important economical indicators that we introduced in this survey, the average perception is not equal from one country to another; however, we can notice a major lack of knowledge on all these issues.

The most "popular" item that defines national economies in Europe seems to be the growth rate because of the equivalence that we identify between the average responses and the official rate; contrarily to growth rate, inflation rate becomes the most "unpopular" economical indicator with a significant difference between perception and reality. But, usually, the trend is to overrate unemployment and inflation rates, and to underrate growth rate. It means that people in Europe tend to point out the negative aspects of economy such as inflation and unemployment rates, and to underrate the positive aspects such as growth rate.

However, even if 70% of European respondents consider that it is important to know this economical data, 62% consider that political decisions are made on the basis of statistical information. No more than 46% of EU citizens trust official statistics.

Annexes

Technical specifications

Between the 10th of April and the 15th of May 2007, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out the 67.2 wave of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, "Public Opinion and Media Monitoring".

The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 67 is part of the 67.2 wave and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 67 has also been conducted in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

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:

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORKDATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1011	11/04/2007	07/05/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1039	13/04/2007	26/04/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1043	13/04/2007	04/05/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1002	10/04/2007	14/05/2007	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1513	10/04/2007	09/05/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1005	16/04/2007	14/05/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1000	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1013	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1000	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1010	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	502	11/04/2007	07/05/2007	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	10/04/2007	06/05/2007	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1013	13/04/2007	15/05/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1018	10/04/2007	05/05/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	511	10/04/2007	07/05/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1006	12/04/2007	10/05/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	10/04/2007	30/04/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO Österreichisches Gallup- Institut	1009	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria		1011	10/04/2007	01/05/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	10/04/2007	02/05/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1011	14/04/2007	07/05/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1019	10/04/2007	08/05/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1013	10/04/2007	09/05/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1106	13/04/2007	01/05/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1038	16/04/2007	09/05/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1005	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1319	10/04/2007	07/05/2007	47.685.578
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	10/04/2007	07/05/2007	3.722.800
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1005	10/04/2007	10/05/2007	47.583.830
TOTAL			29222	10/04/2007	15/05/2007	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

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

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27 European Union – 27 Member States

EU15 European Union - 15 Member States
before the enlargement of 1st May 2004

NMS New Member States – 12 Member States which
joined the EU during the last two enlargements

DK/NA Don't know / No answer

BE Belgium

BG Bulgaria

CZ Czech Republic

DK Denmark

D-E East Germany

DE Germany

D-W West Germany

EE Estonia

EL Greece

ES Spain

FR France

IE Ireland

IT Italy

CY Republic of Cyprus*

LT Lithuania

LV Latvia

LU Luxembourg

HU Hungary

MT Malta

NL The Netherlands

AT Austria

PL Poland

PT Portugal

RO Romania

SI Slovenia

SK Slovakia

FI Finland

SE Sweden

UK The United Kingdom

HR Croatia

TR Turkey

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the

country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY" and included in the EU27 average.

Growth rate

50a What was the official growth rate of the economy (measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product) in (OUR COUNTRY) in 2006? I can tell you that this figure is between -1% and 15%.

Growth rate	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT
Average	4.1	3.8	6.2	6.2	5.8	2.6	8.8	5.0	4.4	3.0	6.8	3.3
Official rate	3	3.2	6.1	6.1	3.2	2.8	11.4	4.3	3.9	2	6	1.9

Growth rate	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO
Average	4.8	8.3	7.2	4.6	5.6	5.6	3.9	4.5	5.9	2.3	7.1
Official rate	3.8	11.9	7.5	6.2	4	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.3	7.7

Growth rate	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
Average	5.2	6.7	4.8	4.5	5.4	5.0	9.2
Official rate	5.2	8.3	5.5	4.4	2.8	4.8	6.1

	RO	CY	TR	BG	LV	MT	LU	ES	IT	LT	PL	UK
DK	82%	81%	79%	78%	72%	69%	65%	64%	63%	62%	62%	60%
Correct	4%	6%	2%	5%	11%	3%	8%	4%	8%	13%	6%	6%
Not correct	14%	13%	19%	17%	17%	28%	27%	32%	29%	25%	32%	34%

	PT	EL	FR	HU	EU27	BE	IE	CZ	SI	SE	EE
DK	58%	55%	54%	54%	53%	49%	48%	45%	44%	42%	39%
Correct	3%	7%	17%	6%	8%	8%	10%	10%	16%	8%	14%
Not correct	39%	38%	29%	40%	39%	43%	42%	45%	40%	50%	47%

	FI	DK	AT	DE	SK	NL
DK	36%	34%	31%	30%	30%	26%
Correct	8%	13%	16%	6%	19%	13%
Not correct	56%	53%	53%	64%	51%	61%

Inflation rate

QA52 What was the official inflation rate, the rate of which consumer prices increased or decreased, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 2006? I can tell you that the exact figure is between -1% and 20%.

Inflation rate	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT
Average	4.8	4.1	8.9	6.8	4.2	3.0	3.2	4.1	8.8	5.9	5.9	4.3
Official rate		2.3	7.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	4.4	3.3	3.6	1.9	2.7	2.2

Inflation rate	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO
Average	6.8	4.1	7.6	9.1	9.0	4.2	9.9	6.7	3.7	4.8	6.8
Official rate	2.2	6.6	3.8	3.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	3.0	6.6

Inflation rate	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
Average	4.3	7.9	3.7	7.4	4.0	3.3	5.1
Official rate	2.5	4.3	1.3	1.5	2.3		9.3

	RO	BG	ES	PT	CY	PL	UK	TR	IT	FR	LU	EU27
DK	47%	41%	41%	38%	37%	32%	31%	30%	30%	28%	28%	28%
CORRECT	4%	3%	1%	8%	2%	0%	5%	8%	8%	12%	8%	6%
NOT CORRECT	49%	56%	58%	54%	61%	68%	64%	62%	62%	60%	64%	66%

	MT	BE	EE	IE	LT	AT	DE	HU	LV	SE	FI
DK	26%	26%	23%	22%	22%	20%	18%	17%	17%	16%	15%
CORRECT	1%	1%	6%	1%	4%	4%	5%	3%	16%	4%	5%
NOT CORRECT	73%	73%	71%	77%	74%	76%	77%	80%	65%	80%	80%

	CZ	NL	SI	DK	SK	EL
DK	15%	15%	15%	13%	13%	7%
CORRECT	5%	4%	10%	22%	6%	14%
NOT CORRECT	80%	81%	75%	65%	81%	79%

Unemployment rate

QA54 What was the official unemployment rate, the percentage of active people who do not have a job, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 2006? I can tell you that the exact figure is between 0% and 20%.

Unemployment rate	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT
Average	10.2	11.5	13.2	10.6	6.4	10.3	9.2	12.5	8.2	10.0	8.2	7.6
Official rate 2006 (%)	7.9	8.2	9.0	7.1	3.9	8.4	5.9	8.9	8.5	9.4	4.4	6.8

Unemployment rate	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO
Average	7.4	10.7	9.6	6.7	12.9	8.5	8.9	8.7	15.3	9.7	10.6
Official rate 2006 (%)	4.7	6.8	5.6	4.7	7.5	7.3	3.9	4.8	13.8	7.7	7.3

Unemployment rate	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	TR
Average	10.0	12.4	10.6	7.8	9.5	15.9
Official rate 2006 (%)	6.0	13.4	7.7	7.0	5.3	9.5

	RO	BG	ES	TR	CY	IT	LV	MT	UK	LT	PT	EU27
DK	85%	75%	70%	70%	67%	67%	65%	63%	63%	61%	59%	48%
CORRECT	4%	1%	8%	6%	6%	1%	3%	9%	4%	2%	9%	11%
NOT CORRECT	11%	24%	22%	24%	27%	32%	32%	28%	33%	37%	32%	41%

	LU	PL	IE	EE	HU	SI	EL	FR	BE	AT	NL
DK	47%	46%	45%	45%	42%	41%	39%	36%	32%	31%	31%
CORRECT	7%	15%	7%	1%	10%	3%	5%	37%	8%	9%	5%
NOT CORRECT	46%	39%	48%	54%	48%	56%	56%	27%	60%	60%	64%

	DE	FI	CZ	SE	SK	DK
DK	26%	26%	26%	25%	23%	15%
CORRECT	9%	20%	5%	10%	17%	18%
NOT CORRECT	65%	54%	69%	65%	60%	67%

QA50-QA52-QA54 - Number of correct answers

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
TOTAL	26717	1011	1039	1043	1002	1005	1513	508	1005	1000	1000	1013	1000	1010	502	1013	1018
0 correct answer	21414 80%	854 85%	950 91%	854 82%	616 61%	807 80%	1230 81%	434 85%	808 80%	788 79%	890 89%	551 54%	840 84%	864 86%	443 88%	756 75%	849 84%
1 correct answer	4256 16%	142 14%	78 8%	166 16%	267 27%	179 18%	258 17%	71 14%	176 18%	165 17%	103 10%	281 28%	141 14%	118 12%	48 10%	220 22%	145 14%
2 correct answers	930 4%	14 1%	11 1%	20 2%	102 10%	19 2%	25 2%	4 1%	19 2%	42 4%	7 1%	151 15%	19 2%	26 2%	9 2%	32 3%	23 2%
3 correct answers	117 -	1 -	0 -	2 -	17 2%	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 -	4 -	0 -	30 3%	0 -	2 -	2 -	5 -	1 -

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	TR
TOTAL	511	1006	500	1009	1011	1000	1011	1019	1013	1106	1038	1005	1319	998
0 correct answer	413 81%	842 84%	440 88%	793 79%	761 75%	805 80%	851 84%	917 90%	766 76%	723 65%	734 71%	807 80%	1147 87%	871 87%
1 correct answer	82 16%	138 14%	53 11%	205 20%	212 21%	177 18%	128 13%	85 8%	214 21%	305 28%	271 26%	181 18%	146 11%	103 11%
2 correct answers	16 3%	26 2%	7 1%	10 1%	36 4%	18 2%	28 3%	15 2%	33 3%	76 7%	32 3%	17 2%	25 2%	21 2%
3 correct answers	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 -	2 -	0 -	4 -	3 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	3 -

QA56 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement concerning economic figures like the ones just discussed: "It is necessary to know these figures"?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
TOTAL	26717	1011	1039	1043	1002	1005	1513	508	1005	1000	1000
DK	2366 9%	32 3%	156 15%	47 5%	42 4%	75 7%	103 7%	22 4%	65 6%	14 1%	195 20%
Agree	18405 69%	725 72%	543 52%	708 67%	607 61%	625 63%	949 62%	331 66%	709 70%	817 82%	666 66%
Disagree	5946 22%	254 25%	340 33%	288 28%	353 35%	306 30%	460 31%	155 30%	231 24%	170 17%	140 14%

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
TOTAL	1013	1000	1010	502	1013	1018	511	1006	500	1009	1011
DK	44 4%	186 19%	92 9%	7 1%	36 4%	83 8%	24 5%	66 7%	35 7%	37 4%	66 7%
Agree	853 85%	678 67%	751 74%	478 96%	660 65%	543 54%	381 75%	736 73%	373 75%	477 47%	611 60%
Disagree	117 11%	137 14%	167 17%	17 3%	317 31%	392 38%	107 20%	204 20%	92 18%	495 49%	334 33%

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
TOTAL	1000	1011	1019	1013	1106	1038	1005	1319	1000	998
DK	89 9%	102 10%	173 17%	30 3%	81 7%	15 1%	29 3%	141 11%	65 7%	296 30%
Agree	625 63%	807 80%	790 77%	578 57%	775 71%	744 72%	657 65%	876 66%	625 62%	581 58%
Disagree	286 28%	102 10%	56 6%	404 40%	249 22%	279 27%	320 32%	302 23%	310 31%	122 12%

QA57 Some people say that statistical information play an important role in business, public and political decision making. Personally, do you think that, in (OUR COUNTRY), political decisions are made on the basis of statistical information?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
TOTAL	26717	1011	1039	1043	1002	1005	1513	508	1005	1000	1000
DK	3288 12%	57 6%	276 27%	76 7%	22 2%	107 11%	154 10%	42 8%	113 11%	15 1%	215 21%
Yes	16495 62%	700 69%	431 42%	557 53%	883 89%	652 65%	965 64%	301 60%	611 61%	586 59%	586 59%
No	6934 26%	254 25%	332 31%	410 40%	96 9%	246 24%	395 26%	166 32%	281 28%	399 40%	199 20%

TOTAL	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
DK	98 10%	190 19%	113 11%	98 19%	105 11%	154 15%	42 8%	108 11%	83 17%	51 5%	90 9%
Yes	682 67%	703 70%	569 56%	294 59%	497 49%	569 56%	345 68%	493 49%	318 63%	781 77%	703 69%
No	232 23%	107 11%	328 33%	110 22%	411 40%	295 29%	124 24%	405 40%	99 20%	178 18%	219 22%

TOTAL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
DK	137 14%	174 17%	228 22%	59 6%	85 8%	38 4%	37 4%	184 14%	74 7%	122 12%
Yes	554 55%	657 65%	566 56%	593 59%	558 50%	731 70%	729 72%	853 65%	505 51%	556 56%
No	309 31%	181 18%	225 22%	361 35%	463 42%	269 26%	239 24%	282 21%	421 42%	320 32%

QA58 Personally, how much trust do you have in the official statistics in (OUR COUNTRY), for example the statistics on unemployment, inflation or economic growth? Would you say that you tend to trust these official statistics or tend not to trust them?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
TOTAL	26717	1011	1039	1043	1002	1005	1513	508	1005	1000	1000
Tend to trust	12129 46%	573 57%	408 39%	568 55%	730 73%	435 43%	649 43%	210 41%	601 60%	528 53%	468 47%
Tend not to trust	12077 45%	382 38%	423 41%	431 41%	245 24%	502 50%	773 51%	283 56%	327 32%	461 46%	427 43%
DK	2511 9%	56 5%	208 20%	44 4%	27 3%	68 7%	91 6%	15 3%	77 8%	11 1%	105 10%

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
TOTAL	1013	1000	1010	502	1013	1018	511	1006	500	1009	1011
Tend to trust	357 35%	567 57%	422 42%	304 60%	449 44%	547 54%	330 65%	359 36%	263 53%	775 77%	507 50%
Tend not to trust	609 60%	214 21%	415 41%	148 30%	492 49%	365 36%	150 29%	554 55%	181 36%	193 19%	389 39%
DK	47 5%	220 22%	173 17%	50 10%	72 7%	106 10%	31 6%	93 9%	55 11%	41 4%	115 11%

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR
TOTAL	1000	1011	1019	1013	1106	1038	1005	1319	1000	998
Tend to trust	479 48%	596 59%	519 51%	515 51%	534 48%	714 69%	619 61%	441 33%	428 43%	482 48%
	423	289	266	466	524	303	349	765	507	338

Tend not to trust	42%	29%	26%	46%	48%	29%	35%	58%	51%	34%
DK	98 10%	126 12%	234 23%	32 3%	48 4%	21 2%	37 4%	113 9%	65 6%	178 18%