



EUROBAROMETER “STANDARD REPORT” (2002)

EB 57.1 – National Report – United Kingdom

Survey carried out for the European
Commission’s Representation in
the United Kingdom

Validated by Commission’s Representation in the UK

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Introduction

Methodology

The fieldwork for this report was carried out in the UK between 30th March and 24th April 2002 at the request of the Press and Communications Directorate-General of the European Commission (Opinion Polls).

The research itself was conducted by the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of market and public opinion research agencies made up of INRA (Europe) and GfK Worldwide.

The survey covers the population of the EU aged 15 and over.

In total, 15,987 interviews were conducted across Europe between 29th March and 1st May with 1,306 taking place in the UK.

Of the UK sample, 99% were British – a figure very much in line with the EU average with the exception of Luxembourg where of those polled more than one quarter (28%) did not have Luxemburgish identity.

In each country, a number of sampling points were chosen which would reflect the population size and density. This random sampling technique gives an accurate representation of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

Starting addresses were selected at random and further addresses were selected as every *n*th address by standard random route procedures.

All interviews were face-to-face in respondents' homes.

Figures in this report are shown in whole numbers, e.g. 14.4% will be shown as 14% and 14.6 % as 15%.

Figures are rounded up so 14.5% will be shown as 15%.

General Introduction

This report analyses the current attitude in the UK on a wide range of issues relating to European matters.

In particular, it focuses on levels of knowledge of and attitudes towards the European Union and its institutions.

It studies the prevalent feelings in the UK towards Europe and attitudes towards issues of sovereignty, national identity, education on European matters, etc. and highlights areas where the UK sample indicates attitudes and beliefs that are at variance with the rest of the EU.

The Euro and the way it is perceived by the British people is also an important part of this report, as is the question of enlargement.

The UK has historically tended to be the “don’t know” capital of the EU when looking at the level of public knowledge on matters European. What emerges from this report is a high level of distrust of the European institutions.

There are many and varied views as to the reason for the inherently suspicious attitude of the British towards the European Union.

One of these may be a feeling that life in the UK is particularly good and that being more closely tied to the EU would not bring any additional benefit.

In Q4, which looks at satisfaction with the life led by respondents, the UK were the fifth ranked EU Member State with 32% of those polled saying they were “very satisfied” with the life they lead compared with an EU 15 average of 21%.

At the far extremes of this spectrum were the 64% of Danes who were very satisfied with the life they lead compared with only 6% of Portuguese.

What will emerge from this report is not only the low level of knowledge about the European Union and its functions but a relatively high lack of confidence and trust in the EU.

The high level of mistrust may largely be generated by the often-evidenced lack of knowledge rather than judgment based upon an analysis of facts.

If a person does not have access to information or, even if having access, does not find the subject interesting enough to take and analyse that information, then any opinions given will, to a large extent, be based on emotive reactions, hearsay, etc.

In this analysis of the findings of Eurobarometer 57.1, the editor looks at the possible reason for the UK's lack of knowledge and also examines the issue of whether the "don't know" attitude also extends to being that of "don't care".

There is, however, one area where there is hope in this scenario – the patterns shown by the UK students of today.

Whereas thirty years ago when students were seen to be basically anti-establishment, the data generated by Eurobarometer 57 shows a different picture.

Although the figures in terms of interest in EU matters show the same low level as the average figures for the UK as a whole, what does emerge is a relatively high level of trust in government (both national and on a European basis) as well as a generally more positive attitude to the European Union and the benefits it has brought the UK.

In particular, 44% of students see the European Union as being a "good thing" – a view subscribed to by only 32% of the total poll.

Furthermore, this pro-EU stance is further developed with 56% of students believing that the UK has benefited from membership as opposed to a UK average of 31%

There is a relatively high level of political apathy in the UK when, for example, the level of discussion on the subject amongst friends is reviewed (Q. 2).

While across the EU, 31% of the population never discuss politics, the percentage in the UK is 41%.

Only the Iberian Peninsula (Portugal 53% and Spain 49%) and Belgium (42%) have higher figures in this area.

Sources of information

Peoples' opinions are conventionally based upon information and their analysis of that information.

It is relevant, therefore, to look at the level of trust people have in the various sources of information available to them.

The confidence they have in these channels of communication directly affects their perception and interpretation of the information that is delivered.

In a country, such as the UK, where the level of knowledge on the European Union is relatively low, then the public perception of mass media channels is critical in the delivery of any further information.

The Press

When asked if they tended to trust information obtained from the press (Q8.1), on average 44% of Europeans viewed the press positively.

Amongst these were more than 50% of Belgians, Danes, Spaniards, French, Luxemburgers, Dutch, Portuguese and Finns.

However, the UK figure at 20% shows the lowest level of trust of the Press of any EU state – only a third of the level of Belgium.

When looking at the trust level amongst people still studying, 25% tended to trust the press which perhaps represents a glimmer of hope for the future.

Looking at occupational profiles, it would appear that managers have virtually the lowest level of trust in the press (14%), with the only group with a lower score being the unemployed (12%).

This contrasts with the EU 15 average where 44% of managers claim to have trust in the press.

Radio

Radio as a medium (Q8.2) has a much higher level of trust than the press across the whole of Europe.

On average, 61% of EU citizens tend to trust radio, and in seven countries the figure exceeds two-thirds of the population.

In the UK, the trust factor is close to the EU 15 average and is felt by 59% of the population.

There were no substantial variations in the radio trust factor between various occupational categories in the UK.

Television

Television as a trusted source of information falls between press and radio, and across Europe, 55% of the population see it in a positive light (Q 8.3).

The UK figure at 58% is slightly higher than the EU average and although lagging behind Portugal (72%), Finland and the Netherlands (71%) is well ahead of the Greeks where only one person in three (34%) trusts the medium.

Percentage Tending to Trust the Media

	Press	Radio	Television
B Belgium	59	71	68
DK Denmark	55	73	66
D Germany	46	62	59
GR Greece	34	48	34
E Spain	58	68	53
F France	51	59	50
IRL Ireland	45	71	67
I Italy	39	51	43
L Luxembourg	56	65	59
NL Netherlands	57	71	71
A Austria	47	63	63
P Portugal	53	67	72
FIN Finland	54	75	71
S Sweden	42	71	64
UK United Kingdom	20	59	58
EU 15 Average	44	61	55

Trust in Institutions

Q8 examines the trust that UK citizens had in institutions such as the Police, national legal system, the Army, Trades Unions, Political parties and the Civil Service.

In all these areas, the UK results were very much in line with the EU 15 average.

However, when the question of trust in large companies was investigated, the UK figures were the lowest in the EU with only one person in four (25%) tending to trust big companies.

Trust in National Governments

Similarly, the level of trust in the national Government shown by the UK was virtually the lowest in the EU with only one person in three (33%) tending to trust the government.

Only the French (30%) had less trust in their government.

Within the UK figures, one of the more interesting statistics was that 42% of students 'tended to trust' the Government.

In terms of trusting Parliament, students (41%) were again well ahead of the UK average of 32%.

These figures are to be compared with countries such as Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Luxembourg where levels of trust ranged between 58% and 65%.

Percentage tending to trust National Government

	Yes	No	Don't Know
B Belgium	43	46	11
DK Denmark	57	38	6
D Germany	37	51	12
GR Greece	39	55	6
E Spain	48	45	8
F France	30	63	8
IRL Ireland	43	47	10
I Italy	33	53	14
L Luxembourg	70	22	8
NL Netherlands	61	31	8
A Austria	47	42	12
P Portugal	44	43	13
FIN Finland	54	38	7
S Sweden	54	40	6
UK United Kingdom	33	56	10
EU 15 Average	39	51	10

Trust in the European Union

There was a reasonably high level of “don’t knows” in this part of the survey (Q8.14) with an average of one in six people (17%) across the Union not knowing whether they trusted the EU or not.

However, the figures for the UK once again confirmed the “don’t know” status of the country with nearly one person in four (24%) being in this category when asked if they tended to trust the European Union.

When the “don’t knows” are removed from the figures only 36% of the UK panel tended to trust the European Union.

This is the second lowest figure in the EU after the Swedes (34%) and compares with an EU average of 55%.

However, on average, EU countries tended to trust the European Union more than they trusted their national governments.

When the “don’t know” figures are excluded from the data concerning trust in both national governments and the European Union, it is seen that, overall, there is a higher tendency to trust the European Union than a particular national government.

On average, based upon a net figure (i.e. excluding “don’t knows”) the EU 15 average for tending to trust the national government was slightly less than half those polled at 47%.

Using the same “net” basis, the average level of trust towards the European Union was nearly 20% higher with 55% of Europeans who expressed a view stating they tended to trust the EU.

The figure, however, hides a wide variation on a country-by-country basis of those who expressed an opinion.

For example, while only 44% of Italians trusted their government, 76% of them trusted the European Union.

A similar pattern is seen in Ireland (51% - 69%) and France (36% - 48%).

However, a contrary picture is seen in Denmark where trust for the national government at 69% is well ahead of trust for the European Union at 53%.

Similar patterns are seen in other Nordic countries as shown by the data from Sweden (63% - 34%) and Finland (57% - 44%).

The UK net figure moves marginally from a trust rating of domestic government of 33% (the lowest in the EU) to the second lowest rating at 36% when looking at trust in the EU.

Once again, the level of trust of students towards the EU at 43% was the highest figure in the UK survey, easily outstripping the self-employed (17%) and managers (36%).

It would appear that the British trust neither their own government nor the European Union.

The highest levels of “don’t knows” when asked about trusting the European Union were from the UK and Ireland who both rated 24% in this area.

Percentage tending to trust the European Union

	Yes	No	Don't know
B Belgium	50	36	14
DK Denmark	47	42	11
D Germany	42	38	21
GR Greece	58	34	8
E Spain	57	31	12
F France	42	46	12
IRL Ireland	52	24	24
I Italy	62	20	19
L Luxembourg	62	27	11
NL Netherlands	48	34	18
A Austria	38	44	18
P Portugal	66	19	16
FIN Finland	39	49	12
S Sweden	29	58	12
UK United Kingdom	27	49	24
EU 15 Average	46	37	17

Trust in the United Nations

Trust in the United Nations was added to provide a benchmark to the identical questions asked in connection with national governments and the European Union.

It is interesting to note that, although both sets of numbers are smaller than the EU 15 average, the UK has a higher level of trust in the United Nations (30%) than its has in the EU (27%).

Percentage of trust in the United Nations

	Tend to trust	Don't tend to trust	Don't know
B Belgium	47	31	23
DK Denmark	43	27	30
D Germany	30	39	32
GR Greece	36	50	13
E Spain	69	22	10
F France	42	41	17
IRL Ireland	50	21	29
I Italy	39	34	30
L Luxembourg	54	25	21
NL Netherlands	49	26	26
A Austria	39	36	25
P Portugal	50	28	23
FIN Finland	36	43	21
S Sweden	43	30	27
UK United Kingdom	30	34	36
EU 15 Average	40	35	25

Paying Attention to News

In order to develop knowledge and thereby arrive at opinions on any subject, there is a requirement to absorb information.

Whether that information is readily available, comes from a trusted source or not is largely irrelevant if attention is not paid to it.

There appears to be a low level of attention paid in the UK with 41% paying no attention at all to news on the European Union (Q9.3).

This is the largest figure from any country in the EU and is substantially higher than the average of 30%.

Percentage of people paying attention to news on the European Union

	A lot	A little	None
B Belgium	13	49	34
DK Denmark	29	60	11
D Germany	15	44	39
GR Greece	37	50	13
E Spain	18	57	27
F France	19	50	30
IRL Ireland	13	48	38
I Italy	35	51	13
L Luxembourg	26	55	16
NL Netherlands	9	51	38
A Austria	32	52	15
P Portugal	14	53	32
FIN Finland	21	65	13
S Sweden	20	61	18
UK United Kingdom	16	41	41
EU 15 Average	20	49	30

It is, in the editor's opinion, this factor which generates the high level of "don't knows" from the UK sample to many of the questions in this Eurobarometer survey.

The UK figures relating to paying attention to news on the economy, the environment were broadly in line with European averages.

However, a lack of interest in foreign policy and international affairs (Q9.7) was noted with 36% of the UK saying they paid no attention at all to this subject.

The Irish (39%) and the Portuguese (55%) were even less concerned.

All three countries were at substantial variance with the EU 15 average of 29%.

Knowledge about the European Union

The survey looked at the general level of knowledge of the European Union its policies and its institutions.

In Q10, responders were asked to rate themselves on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 representing “no knowledge at all” and 10 indicating “knowing a great deal”. With only five of the 15 Member States having more than 10% of their sample believing they know nothing at all about EU matters, the average across the Union was 10%.

The figure for the UK was 22% - more than twice the European average.

When the figures for the two lowest levels of knowledge were aggregated on average by 21% of all Europeans but, again, the UK at 37% had the highest total.

Repeating the exercise to cover the three lowest levels of knowledge brings more than half the UK sample (52%) into this category compared with an EU average of 36%.

The level of knowledge in the UK improves slightly when student response is analysed.

The UK student figure is 41% in this example – considerably closer to the EU average (36%) than that of the UK (52%).

Looking for information on the EU

In Q11, responders were asked which sources of information they used to get information on the E.U.

Perhaps the most significant reaction from the whole EU 15 sample was a spontaneous answer that they did not look for such information and/or they were not interested.

This reply was given by a substantial 21% of those surveyed overall in the EU and by 37% of the UK poll.

This lack of interest in EU affairs by a large proportion of the UK sample is an underlying characteristic of this poll and is in line with general trends shown in the past.

Leaving out the 37% of those polled in the UK who were not looking for information, the low UK figures when looking at sources of information is not surprising.

The indication of a general lack of interest in external affairs by UK citizens shown earlier in this report is repeated here.

Similarly, the distrust in media as a source of information shown in Q.8 is also in evidence.

Accordingly, there are wide variations between the UK and the average EU 15 responder when using media sources to obtain information about the European Union.

Who uses media as an Information Source on the EU

	UK	EU Average
Daily Newspapers	36%	44%
Other Newspapers/Magazines	11%	20%
Television	47%	65%
Radio	23%	31%

It is interesting to note that Radio (the media source most trusted by those polled in the UK between Newspapers, Radio and Television) comes out as the least used information source.

Although in virtually all sources of information the UK figures lag behind the EU 15 average, there are, however, two areas which provide a bright spot in an otherwise fairly gloomy scenario.

These relate to use of the Internet which is used by 13% of the UK sample and is close to the EU average of 14%.

UK students, with their access to the medium, reached 24% in this area.

When looking at the use of books, brochures and information leaflets, the UK figure at 11% is, in fact, higher than the EU average of 10%.

However, the overall lack of interest is perhaps best evidenced by the relatively low level of discussion with relatives, friends and colleagues.

While on average 21% of all EU citizens have these conversations, the figure in the UK is only 14%. Again, the students polled in the UK improve this picture as 24% of them used this method of information-gathering – 3% higher than the EU average.

Preferred Sources of EU Information

In Q12, the 63% of the UK sample, who did not exclude themselves by saying they were not interested in the EU, were asked how they would prefer to get information about the European Union.

The UK figures were broadly in line with EU averages with the preferred sources being as follows:

	UK	EU 15
Television	53%	61%
Daily Newspapers	39%	39%
Radio	23%	29%
Short leaflet	23%	18%
Detailed Brochure	21%	19%
Internet	18%	14%

Membership of the European Union

Q13 is a blunt question which asks whether respondents viewed their country's membership as a good or bad thing.

Even in such a gut reaction question, the level of UK "don't knows" at 15% was virtually double the EU average of 8%.

Including the "don't knows" in the analysis, the UK had the lowest percentage of respondents who viewed membership as a good thing with only one third (32%) of those polled believing this as compared to an EU 15 average of more than half (53%).

Managers were the most positive group in the UK (52%) and students (44%) also helped increase the average figure.

A similar proportion of the UK (32%) believed membership was neither good nor bad – a similar figure to the EU 15 average of 28%.

Membership of the EU – a good or a bad thing

	Good	Neither good nor bad	Bad	Don't Know
B Belgium	58	30	4	7
DK Denmark	60	21	16	3
D Germany	52	31	9	9
GR Greece	64	27	5	4
E Spain	66	23	5	7
F France	47	35	14	5
IRL Ireland	78	12	4	6
I Italy	69	22	3	6
L Luxembourg	81	14	3	2
NL Netherlands	71	17	6	6
A Austria	37	41	16	6
P Portugal	62	24	7	7
FIN Finland	40	38	18	4
S Sweden	38	32	27	4
UK	32	32	21	15
EU 15 Average	53	28	11	8

Membership of the European Union – has the UK benefited?

Q14 has a more reflective phrasing compared to Q13 and as whether – everything considered – the respondents’ country has on balance benefited.

Unlike Q13, which had a midway point of neither good nor bad, this question has only the two extreme positions which may, in part, explain the increase in the “don’t knows” from 8% to 23% across the EU and from 15% to 30% in the UK.

Across the EU, virtually twice as many people believe their country has benefited (51%) rather than not benefited (26%).

However, the difference in the UK is radically different with only 36% believing the country has benefited and 35% not.

The self-employed (57%) and students (56%) were the only groups in the UK responding more positively than the EU average.

The other Member State which sees the situation in the same negative light as the UK is Sweden where only 30% of those polled believe they have benefited as opposed to 47% who think they have not.

At the other end of the spectrum the Irish have no doubts about the benefits that being a member of the European Union have brought to the Republic. Only 8% did not know compared with the EU average of 23% mentioned above, and an impressive 86% of those polled believed the country had benefited - only 7% believed the contrary.

Image of the European Union

When looking at the broad question of the image of the EU (Q15) the UK again has a high level of “don’t knows” with 12% of those polled in this category compared with an EU average of 7%.

In addition, of those polled in the UK and actually expressing an opinion (i.e. the net figure) those with a very negative attitude (14%) and a fairly negative attitude (20%) made-up more than one in three (34%) of the sample.

This compares with a EU 15 average of less than half this figure (15%).

Only the Swedes with 38% in these two categories had a higher aggregate negative figure and this is tempered by the fact that of this figure only 8% were very negative.

UK students, again, improve the picture with 46% of them being either very or fairly positive about the EU compared with a 31% UK average.

Personal Advantages brought by membership of the EU

While people can perhaps make objective comments on how a particular event has affected their country, the acid test is how they view the changes on their own lives.

In this area (Q16), the UK citizens polled held a belief that on a personal basis the disadvantages balanced the advantages.

Using the net figures (i.e. excluding “don’t knows”), those who saw the situation as balanced (as many advantages as disadvantages) comprised 50% of those expressing an opinion which exactly matched the EU average.

However, the remaining 50% were split almost equally with 24% seeing more advantages and 26% seeing more disadvantages.

This is, however, less positive than the EU average which saw 34% having a positive view and only 16% seeing more disadvantages.

Ireland was the EU country which had the most positive attitude in this area with 70% of those expressing an opinion believing that the fact of Ireland joining the EU had brought them personal advantages.

Once again, the “don’t know” factor clouded the UK results with 22% of those polled giving this as their response.

What does the European Union mean to you personally?

In this question (Q18), the survey tries to put the concept of the EU into concrete terms and to turn the various treaties that determine the role of the Union into everyday language.

Once again, the UK stands out as the country with the lowest general level of knowledge and, in this case, feeling as to what exactly the European Union symbolises.

Apart from Portugal (14%), no other EU country had more than 8% of “don’t knows”.

The average “don’t know” factor across the 15 states was 6% - however, the UK’s “don’t knows” totalled 18% - three times the European average.

Looking at the specific benefits and deficits that individuals could see in the European Union, the low level of enthusiasm can be clearly seen from the UK results when compared the EU 15 average.

The UK responders saw less benefit in almost all areas and the only places where the UK figures exceeded the European average were in two negative areas (Bureaucracy and Waste of money).

Also viewed as important was the loss of cultural identity which is developed later in this report.

What does the EU mean to you?

	UK	EU 15
Peace	20%	32%
Economic Prosperity	17%	24%
Social Protection	12%	14%
Freedom to travel, work, study anywhere in the EU	35%	50%
Cultural Diversity	14%	26%
Stronger say in world affairs	19%	29%
Euro	24%	49%
Unemployment	8%	14%
Bureaucracy	22%	19%
Waste of money	23%	19%
Loss of cultural identity	22%	13%
More crime	8%	16%
Not enough control at external frontiers	17%	20%

Multiple answers are possible so totals will exceed 100%

Specific knowledge about European Institutions

In Q19, the survey looks at specific European Institutions and assesses how well known they are across the EU 15.

The results from the UK, once again, expose the actual low level of knowledge on EU matters in this country relative to the EU as a whole.

Have you heard of

Subject	UK	EU 15 average	Top of the Form
European Parliament	86%	89%	DK 98%
European Commission	73%	78%	F 95%
Council of Ministers of the European Union	36%	63%	S 90%
Court of Justice of the European Communities	56%	67%	DK 95%
European Ombudsman	37%	35%	F 81%
European Central Bank	56%	73%	F 91%
European Court of Auditors	14%	48%	A 74%
Committee of the Regions of the European Union	12%	27%	P 49%
Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	21%	33%	L 59%
Convention on the Future of the European Union	14%	28%	L 48%

Importance of European institutions

While the previous question assessed the actual awareness of those polled of ten European Institutions, Q.20 probed deeper and asked whether the particular body played an important role or not in the life of the European Union..

What is particularly relevant from this question is not just the personal judgement on whether the function exercised is important but whether people know enough about the Institutions to make this judgement.

The “don’t knows” are therefore a key item for analysis.

Knowledge of the Functions of the European Institutions

	UK “don’t knows”	EU “don’t knows”
European Parliament	25%	17%
European Commission	34%	24%
Council of Ministers of the European Union	48%	29%
Court of Justice of the European Communities	36%	26%
European Ombudsman	51%	47%
European Central Bank	40%	24%
European Court of Auditors	59%	38%
Committee of the Regions of the European Union	61%	50%
Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	58%	46%
Convention on the Future of the European Union	58%	50%

Combined with this high level of “don’t knows”, the UK additionally has a negative view of the importance of virtually all European Institutions.

Accordingly, the UK rated the rate every European Institution shown on the previous list as less important than the EU average.

When asked if they assessed the role to be not important, the UK figure was always higher than the EU 15 average except in the case of the European Ombudsman.

Trusting European Institutions

Given the low level of awareness in the UK of the ten major European Institutions demonstrated in Q19, and lack of knowledge of their importance shown in responses to Q20, it is not surprising that when UK respondents were asked in Q21 whether they trusted them, there was not only a higher level of “don’t knows” but a low level of trust.

Do you tend to trust European Institutions?

	Trust		“Don’t knows”	
	UK	EU 15	UK	EU 15
European Parliament	32%	54%	33%	22%
European Commission	45%	65%	37%	28%
Council of Ministers of the European Union	35%	61%	48%	33%
Court of Justice of the European Communities	32%	49%	40%	30%
European Ombudsman	21%	29%	55%	50%
European Central Bank	25%	47%	46%	31%
European Court of Auditors	13%	36%	62%	42%
Committee of the Regions of the European Union	12%	25%	63%	53%
Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	15%	27%	60%	50%
Convention on the Future of the European Union	12%	25%	62%	54%

To summarise these three questions which relate to the fundamental building blocks of the EU, it is apparent that UK citizens have relatively little knowledge of the existence and functions of the key working component institutions of the Union.

Additionally, people in the UK would appear to have little confidence in these institutions, with the exception of the Ombudsman, which, as the knowledge level is such an anomaly in these figures, may be a case of confusing the European function with the UK institution with the same name.

“Don’t know”, “don’t understand”, and “don’t trust” would appear to be the UK mantra when looking at the European Union.

Sovereignty

Although here are some areas where the UK felt that decisions should be made jointly within the European Union and not just by the National Government, overall, the response to Q24 showed an unwillingness to cede authority to the European Union on a number of issues.

In comparison, the average of the EU 15 broadly felt that more decisions should be made on a pan-European basis.

Areas where the average EU 15 (but not the UK) believe decisions should be made jointly within the European Union

Subject	UK Support	EU 15 support
Defence	36%	51%
Currency	32%	68%
Fight against unemployment	36%	50%
Agriculture and Fisheries Policy	38%	50%

However, some subjects attract broader support for pan-European decision making and, in these areas, the UK also had a majority of those polled believing that decisions in these areas should be made by the whole European Union.

Areas where the EU 15 and the UK believe decisions should be made jointly within the European Union

Subject	UK Support	EU 15 support
Protection of Environment	49%	61%
Humanitarian Aid	60 %	62 %
Fight against poverty	50%	62%
Information about EU policies	59%	72%
Foreign policy towards countries outside EU	54%	71%

On questions of sovereignty, the UK produced a level of “don’t knows” broadly in line with EU averages indicating a better understanding of the underlying issues in this particular field.

The Euro

At the time this survey was being conducted (April 2002), the Euro was already the official currency in twelve of the fifteen EU states and had been in circulation for nearly four months.

Unsurprisingly, the twelve countries in the Euro zone were substantially in favour of European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro.

75% of those polled in the Eurozone were for the Euro, 19% against it and 6% were undecided

However, when looking at the three EU states not yet in the Euro, not only were the “don’t knows” more than twice as high at 15% but only 35% were in favour of the adoption of the Euro with 50% against.

In the UK, the figures were even more anti Euro with 52% against, 31% for and 17% not knowing.

Q33 assesses the attitude to the possible introduction of the Euro in Denmark, Sweden and the UK.

While the two Nordic countries have “don’t know” figures of 2% or less, the UK’s “don’t know” profile emerges at 7%.

Again, only 15% of Danes and Swedes see the introduction of the Euro to be “a very bad thing”.

In the UK, on the other hand, this is a view held by one in three of those polled (34%).

Attitude to Euro replacing national currency

	Eurozone	Pre-in 3 (DK, S & UK)	UK
Good	53%	30%	27%
Neutral	27%	17%	15%
Bad	18%	47%	51%
Don’t know	2%	6%	7%

Enlargement

Enlargement (Q25.4) was still a grey area for many EU citizens with 20% not knowing if they were for or against it.

However, those in favour were 50% of those polled with 30% being against it.

The sample polled in the UK were only marginally in support of enlargement with 38% of those agreeing, 35% disapproving and a substantial 27% being in the “don’t know” camp.

Attitudes to EU enlargement in %

	Total enlargement	Limited enlargement	No enlargement	None of these	Don't know
B Belgium	18	40	27	4	11
DK Denmark	18	60	16	1	5
D Germany	14	47	24	4	11
GR Greece	28	53	7	2	10
E Spain	34	34	7	3	22
F France	12	38	33	7	10
IRL Ireland	29	37	10	2	23
I Italy	29	42	13	5	12
L Luxembourg	14	57	17	6	6
NL Netherlands	17	55	18	3	8
A Austria	18	47	23	4	8
P Portugal	29	26	12	2	31
FIN Finland	22	48	20	2	8
S Sweden	31	36	33	0	0
UK United Kingdom	21	30	23	6	21
EU 15 Average	21	40	21	4	14

Improving level of knowledge about European matters

There is a recognised need across Europe to ensure that EU citizens are well informed as to structure and functions of the various institutions that make up the European Union.

This is particularly true in the UK where, as has been demonstrated above, there is a substantial lack of knowledge in this field.

It therefore comes as perhaps more a disappointment than a surprise that only 68% of the UK poll were in favour, in response to Q25.7 which asked whether responders were for or against teaching schoolchildren about the way European Union institutions work.

This is the lowest figure in the EU and small compared with the 81% overall EU average and the scores of the Swedes and Luxemburgers which were in excess of 90%.

Once again, in this question, the UK emerges as the “don’t know” champion of Europe with 15% of those polled not having an opinion as against an EU 15 average of 9%.

Identifying as a European

Respondents were asked in Q.27 whether they saw themselves as nationals of their own country, or European or a combination of both.

Across Europe, more people (48%) saw themselves as a hybrid (nationals of their country as well as European) rather than any other combination.

Viewing one's self purely as a European was an option selected by an average of only 4% of those polled.

In the second largest group where the option selected was just to be a national of one's home state (selected by an average of 38% of all EU citizens polled), the UK emerged as the country with the highest adherence to being just a national with 62% of those polled putting themselves into this category.

Greeks, Austrians, Finns and Swedes all rated more than 45% in this sector. Perhaps surprisingly, only 20% of Italians selected this option – 65% of them deeming themselves to be Italians and European.

In terms of pride in being a national of a particular country, 84% of Greeks polled said they were 'very proud'.

This compares with an EU average of 44%.

72% of Irish respondents, 66% of Finns and 59% of Britons were at the Greek end of the scale, while 26% of Belgians and 22% of Germans were at the other end.

Pride in being a European was most felt by Luxemburgers (34%), Italians (22%), the Irish and Danes (both 21%) and Finns (20%).

Unsurprisingly, perhaps, the UK had the largest percentage of people (24%) who were not at all proud to be European.

This compares with an EU 15 average of 10%. The only other double-digit country was France (11%).

Loss of National Identity and Culture

Q31.5 looks at various matters which potentially gave cause for concern.

Two of the countries which had the strongest pride in their nation rank the loss of national identity and culture as a fear they have concerning the EU. The UK (61%) and Greece (57%) have the greatest concern in this area.

Fear of loss of national identity and culture (Q 31.5)

	Afraid	Not afraid	Don't know
B Belgium	31	63	6
DK Denmark	44	54	2
D Germany	34	59	7
GR Greece	57	38	5
E Spain	34	59	7
F France	47	50	3
IRL Ireland	48	47	5
I Italy	28	67	5
L Luxembourg	41	54	4
NL Netherlands	41	53	6
A Austria	36	60	5
P Portugal	51	42	6
FIN Finland	41	56	3
S Sweden	50	47	2
UK United Kingdom	61	33	6
EU 15 Average	41	53	5

The UK's worries in this area are expanded further in the responses to Q31.7 in which 60% of those polled stated they had a fear that "the UK will not really exist anymore".

This is a worry shared by only 34% of people across the EU and by only 38% of Irish and 40% of Greeks which were countries with a similarly high level of national pride but seemingly more confidence about their country retaining its own identity and culture within the broader framework of the European Union.

It is noteworthy to look at the Irish and Finns in that they both have strong national pride as well as a strong European feeling.

ANNEX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Q.2. When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?

Frequently	6	1
Occasionally		2
Never		3
DK		4

EB56.2 – Q.2 – TREND

Q.3. When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...? (READ OUT)

often	7	1
from time to time		2
rarely		3
never		4
DK		5

EB56.2 – Q.3 – TREND

Q.4. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (READ OUT)

Very satisfied	8	1
Fairly satisfied		2
Not very satisfied		3
Not at all satisfied		4
DK		5

EB56.2 – Q.4 – TREND

Q.5. If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same or got worse?

Improved	9	1
Stayed about the same		2
Got worse		3

EB55.1 – Q.8 – TREND

Q.6. In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?

Improve	10	1
Stay about the same		2
Get worse		3
DK		4

EB55.1 – Q.9 – TREND

Q.7. Here is a list of things that some people say they are afraid of. For each of these, please tell me if, personally, you are afraid of it, or not?

READ OUT	AFRAID	NOT AFRAID	DK
1. A world war	11 1	2	3
2. A nuclear conflict in Europe	12 1	2	3
3. A conventional war in Europe (not nuclear, bacteriological or chemical)	13 1	2	3
4. The accidental launch of a nuclear missile	14 1	2	3
5. An accident in a nuclear power station	15 1	2	3
6. Spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction	16 1	2	3
7. Ethnic conflicts in Europe	17 1	2	3
8. Terrorism	18 1	2	3
9. Organised crime	19 1	2	3
10. Epidemics	20 1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.35 – TREND

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

READ OUT	TEND TO TRUST	TEND NOT TO TRUST	DK
1. The press	21 1	2	3
2. Radio	22 1	2	3
3. Television	23 1	2	3
4. Justice/the British legal system	24 1	2	3
5. The police	25 1	2	3
6. The army	26 1	2	3
7. The religious institutions	27 1	2	3
8. Trade unions	28 1	2	3
9. Political parties	29 1	2	3
10. The civil service	30 1	2	3
11. Big companies	31 1	2	3
12. The British government	32 1	2	3
13. The British Parliament (House of Commons)	33 1	2	3
14. The European Union	34 1	2	3

15. The United Nations	35	1	2	3
16. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)	36	1	2	3
17. Charitable or voluntary organisations	37	1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.34 – TREND

Q.9. In general, do you pay attention to news about each of the following? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

READ OUT	A LOT OF ATTENTION		A LITTLE ATTENTION	NO ATTENTION AT ALL	DK
1. Politics	38	1	2	3	4
2. Social issues such as education, health care, poverty, etc.	39	1	2	3	4
3. The European Union	40	1	2	3	4
4. The economy	41	1	2	3	4
5. Sport	42	1	2	3	4
6. The environment	43	1	2	3	4
7. Foreign policy/international affairs	44	1	2	3	4
8. Culture	45	1	2	3	4

EB55.1 – Q.12 – TREND

Q.10. Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

READ OUT	KNOW NOTHING AT ALL										KNOW A GREAT DEAL	DK
	46	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB56.2 – Q.14 – TREND

Q.11. When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? Which else? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Meetings	47	1,
Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues		2,
Daily newspapers		3,
Other newspapers, magazines		4,
Television		5,
Radio		6,
The Internet		7,
Books, brochures, information leaflets		8,
CD-Rom		9,
European Union information on notice boards in libraries, town halls, railway stations, post offices		10,
European Union information offices, Euro-info Centers, Euro-info Points, Euro-libraries, etc.		11,
National or regional government information offices		12,
Trade Unions or professional associations		13,
Other organisations (consumer organisations, etc.)		14,
A member of European Parliament or a member of the House of Commons		15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)		16,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)		17, GO TO Q.13
DK		18,

EB56.2 – Q.16 – TREND

DO NOT ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "NEVER LOOK FOR SUCH INFORMATION, NOT INTERESTED", CODE 17 IN Q.11

Q.12. In general, how would you prefer to get information about the European Union? How else? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

A short leaflet, that just gives an overview	48	1,
A more detailed brochure		2,
A book giving you a complete description		3,
A video tape		4,
On the Internet		5,
A CD-Rom		6,
A computer terminal allowing you to consult databases		7,
From the television		8,
From the radio		9,
From daily newspapers		10,
From other newspapers, magazines		11,
From posters		12,
I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)		13,
None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)		14,
DK		15,

EB56.2 – Q.17 – TREND

ASK ALL

Q.13. Generally speaking, do you think that the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union is...?

a good thing	49	1
a bad thing		2
neither good nor bad		3
DK		4

EB56.2 – Q.18 – TREND

Q.14. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the United Kingdom has on balance benefitted or not from being a member of the European Union?

Benefitted	50	1
Not benefitted		2
DK		3

EB56.2 – Q.19 – TREND

Q.15. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Very positive	51	1
Fairly positive		2
Neutral		3
Fairly negative		4
Very negative		5
DK		6

EB55.1 – Q.19 – TREND

Q.16. Do you think that the United Kingdom being a member of the European Union has brought you personally...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Many more advantages	52	1
More advantages		2
As many advantages as disadvantages		3
More disadvantages		4
Many more disadvantages		5
DK		6

EB55.1 – Q.20 – TREND

Q.17. If you were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved?

Very sorry	53	1
Indifferent		2

Very relieved	3
DK	4

EB55.1 – Q.21 – TREND

Q.18. What does the European Union mean to you personally? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE – ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM/BOTTOM TO TOP)

Peace	54	1
Economic prosperity		2
Social protection		3
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union		4
Cultural diversity		5
Stronger say in the world		6
Euro		7
Unemployment		8
Bureaucracy		9
Waste of money		10
Loss of our cultural identity		11
More crime		12
Not enough control at external frontiers		13
Other (SPONTANEOUS)		14
DK		15

EB57.1 – NEW

Q.19. Have you heard of...?

READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
1. the European Parliament	55 1	2	3
2. the European Commission	56 1	2	3
3. the Council of Ministers of the European Union	57 1	2	3
4. the Court of Justice of the European Communities	58 1	2	3
5. the European Ombudsman	59 1	2	3
6. the European Central Bank	60 1	2	3
7. the European Court of Auditors	61 1	2	3
8. the Committee of the Regions of the European Union	62 1	2	3
9. the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	63 1	2	3
10. the Convention on the future of the European Union (N)	64 1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.24 – TREND MODIFIED

Q.20. And for each of the following European institutions, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union?

READ OUT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	DK
1. The European Parliament	65 1	2	3
2. The European Commission	66 1	2	3
3. The Council of Ministers of the European Union	67 1	2	3
4. The Court of Justice of the European Communities	68 1	2	3
5. The European Ombudsman	69 1	2	3
6. The European Central Bank	70 1	2	3
7. The European Court of Auditors	71 1	2	3
8. The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	72 1	2	3
9. The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	73 1	2	3
10. The Convention on the future of the European Union (N)	74 1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.25 – TREND MODIFIED

Q.21. And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not to trust it?

READ OUT	TEND TO TRUST	TEND NOT TO TRUST	DK
1. The European Parliament	75 1	2	3
2. The European Commission	76 1	2	3
3. The Council of Ministers of the European Union	77 1	2	3
4. The Court of Justice of the European Communities	78 1	2	3
5. The European Ombudsman	79 1	2	3
6. The European Central Bank	80 1	2	3
7. The European Court of Auditors	81 1	2	3
8. The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	82 1	2	3
9. The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	83 1	2	3
10. The Convention on the future of the European Union (N)	84 1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.26 – TREND MODIFIED

NO QUESTIONS 22 TO 23

Q.24. a) For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the British government, or made jointly within the European Union?

READ OUT – ROTATE		BRITISH GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
1. Defence	87	1	2	3
2. Protection of the environment	88	1	2	3
3. Currency	89	1	2	3
4. Humanitarian aid	90	1	2	3
5. Health and social welfare	91	1	2	3
6. Basic rules for broadcasting and press	92	1	2	3
7. Fight against poverty/social exclusion	93	1	2	3
8. The fight against unemployment	94	1	2	3
9. Agriculture and fishing policy	95	1	2	3
10. The support to regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	96	1	2	3
11. Education	97	1	2	3
12. Scientific and technological research	98	1	2	3
13. Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions	99	1	2	3
14. Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	100	1	2	3
15. Cultural policy	101	1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.30.a – TREND

Q.24. b) And, for each of the following?

READ OUT – ROTATE		BRITISH GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
1. Immigration policy	102	1	2	3
2. Rules for political asylum	103	1	2	3
3. The fight against organised crime	104	1	2	3
4. Police	105	1	2	3
5. Justice	106	1	2	3
6. Accepting refugees	107	1	2	3
7. Juvenile crime prevention	108	1	2	3
8. Urban crime prevention	109	1	2	3
9. The fight against drugs	110	1	2	3
10. The fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings	111	1	2	3
11. The fight against international terrorism (N)	112	1	2	3
12. Tackling the challenges of an ageing population (N)	113	1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.30.b – TREND MODIFIED

Q.25. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

READ OUT – ROTATE	FOR	AGAINST	DK
1. A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	114 1	2	3
2. One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries	115 1	2	3
3. A common defence and security policy among the European Union member states	116 1	2	3
4. The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries	117 1	2	3
5. The European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments	118 1	2	3
6. The resignation of the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament	119 1	2	3
7. Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work	120 1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.31 – TREND

Q.26. I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me, if in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not?

READ OUT	PRIORITY	NOT A PRIORITY	DK
1. Welcoming new member countries	121 1	2	3
2. Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions	122 1	2	3
3. Successfully implementing the single European currency, the Euro	123 1	2	3
4. Fighting poverty and social exclusion	124 1	2	3
5. Protecting the environment	125 1	2	3
6. Guaranteeing the quality of food products	126 1	2	3
7. Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	127 1	2	3
8. Fighting unemployment	128 1	2	3
9. Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work	129 1	2	3
10. Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	130 1	2	3
11. Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world	131 1	2	3
12. Maintaining peace and security in Europe	132 1	2	3
13. Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe	133 1	2	3
14. Fighting terrorism (N)	134 1	2	3
15. Tackling the challenges of an ageing population (N)	135 1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.32 – TREND MODIFIED

Q.27. In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

British only	136	1
British and European		2
European and British		3
European only		4
DK		5

EB56.2 – Q.6 – TREND

Q.28. Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be British? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very proud	137	1
Fairly proud		2
Not very proud		3
Not at all proud		4
DK		5

EB56.2 – Q.7 – TREND

Q.29. And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very proud	138	1
Fairly proud		2
Not very proud		3
Not at all proud		4
DK		5

EB56.2 – Q.8 – TREND

Q.30. Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

enthusiasm	139	1
hope		2
trust		3
indifference		4
anxiety		5
mistrust		6
rejecting it		7
DK		8

EB57.1 – NEW

Q.31. Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you, personally, are currently afraid of it, or not?

READ OUT	CURRENTLY AFRAID OF IT		NOT CURRENTLY AFRAID OF IT	DK
1. An economic crisis (M)	140	1	2	3
2. An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	141	1	2	3
3. Unemployment increasing (M)	142	1	2	3
4. The loss of social benefits	143	1	2	3
5. The loss of our national identity and culture	144	1	2	3
6. Decisions imposed by the big member countries	145	1	2	3
7. The United Kingdom not really existing anymore	146	1	2	3

EB55.0 – Q.23.a – TREND MODIFIED

NO Q.32

Q.33. If the euro replaced our pound, do you think it would be...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

a very good thing	148	1
a fairly good thing		2
neither a good nor a bad thing		3
a fairly bad thing		4

a very bad thing
5

DK

6

EB57.1 – NEW

Q.34. How comfortable do you feel about using the euro? Would you say you are...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

very comfortable	149	1
fairly comfortable		2
not very comfortable		3
not at all comfortable		4
Have you not used it yet (SPONTANEOUS)		5
DK		6

EB56.2 – Q.39 – TREND

NOW, LET'S TALK ABOUT ANOTHER TOPIC: ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Q.35. Which of these 3 options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Union should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	150	1
The European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join		2
The European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries		3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)		4
DK		5

EB56.2 – Q.41 – TREND

Q.36. a) For each of the following countries, would you be in favour of or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?

READ OUT - ROTATE	IN FAVOUR		AGAINST	DK
1. Czech Republic	151	1	2	3
2. Slovakia	152	1	2	3
3. Poland	153	1	2	3
4. Hungary	154	1	2	3
5. Romania	155	1	2	3
6. Slovenia	156	1	2	3
7. Estonia	157	1	2	3
8. Latvia	158	1	2	3

9. Lithuania	159	1	2	3
10. Bulgaria	160	1	2	3
11. Cyprus	161	1	2	3
12. Malta	162	1	2	3
13. Turkey	163	1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.42.a – TREND

Q36. b) And for each of the following countries, would you be in favour of or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?

READ OUT – ROTATE	IN FAVOUR		AGAINST	DK
1. Switzerland	164	1	2	3
2. Norway	165	1	2	3
3. Bosnia and Herzegovena	166	1	2	3
4. Croatia	167	1	2	3
5. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	168	1	2	3
6. Yugoslavia (Federal Republic)	169	1	2	3
7. Iceland	170	1	2	3
8. Albania	171	1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.42.b – TREND

Q.37. After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should European Union decisions then be made...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Unanimously by all member states	172	1
By a majority of the member states		2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS) (N)		3
DK		4

EB56.2 – Q.45 – TREND MODIFIED

Q.38. Thinking about the enlargement of the European Union to include new European countries, do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

READ OUT - ROTATE	TEND TO AGREE		TEND TO DISAGREE		DK
1. The more countries there are in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe	173	1	2	3	
2. Enlargement will not cost more for existing member countries like the United Kingdom	174	1	2	3	
3. After enlargement to include new countries, the United Kingdom will become less important in Europe	175	1	2	3	
4. The more countries there are, the more unemployment there will be in the United Kingdom	176	1	2	3	
5. The European Union should help future member countries financially, even before they join	177	1	2	3	
6. Once new countries have joined the European Union, the United Kingdom will receive less financial aid from it	178	1	2	3	
7. With more countries, it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale	179	1	2	3	
8. The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world	180	1	2	3	

9. With more member countries, Europe will be culturally richer	181	1	2	3
10. The European Union must reform the way its institutions work before welcoming new members	182	1	2	3

EB56.2 – Q.46 – TREND

Q.39. How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

very well informed	183	1
well informed		2
not very well informed		3
not at all well informed		4
DK		5

EB55.0 – Q.9 – TREND

Q.40. Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Should	184	1
Should not		2
DK		3

EB55.1 – Q.27 – TREND

Q.41. Which, if any of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? The President of the European Commission should be... (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

nominated by the Heads of State or government of the European Union	185	1
elected by the majority of the European Parliament		2
directly elected by the citizens of the European Union		3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)		4
DK		5

EB57.1 – NEW

Q.42. In the European Union, each Member State has a right of veto for the most important or sensitive decisions. In other words, each country can block such a decision even if the others support it. Should this right of veto... (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	186	1
be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient		2
DK		3

EB57.1 – NEW

Q.43. At present, each member state passes on to the European Union a part of its tax revenue. Would you prefer to pay this contribution directly to the European Union, or not?

Yes	187	1
No		2
DK		3

EB57.1 – NEW

ASK ALL

	LEFT									RIGHT
	253 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

Married	255	1
Remarried		2
Unmarried, currently living with partner		3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner		4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own		5
Divorced		6
Separated		7
Widowed		8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)		9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		10

D.8. How old were you when you stopped full time education? (IF STILL STUDYING: CODE 00)

256

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NO QUESTION D9

D.10. GENDER

Male	257	1
Female		2

EB57.0 – D.10 – DEMO TREND

D.11. How old are you?

	258
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EB57.0 – D.11 – DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D12 TO D14

- D.15. a) What is your current occupation?
b) (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY – CODES 1 TO 4 IN D.15.a) Did you do any paid work in the past?
What was your last occupation?

	a) CURRENT OCCUPATION	b) LAST OCCUPATION
NOT WORKING		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	259 1	-----
Student	2	-----
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	-----
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	-----
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	260 1
Fisherman	6	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect..)	7	3
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	4
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	6
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	7
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	8
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	9
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver....)	14	10
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman....)	15	11
Supervisor	16	12
Skilled manual worker	17	13
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK	-----	15

EB57.0 – D.15a&b – DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D18

ASK ALL

D.19. Are you in your household, the person who contributes most to the household income?
(READ OUT)

Yes	261	1
No		2
Both equally		3
DK		4

EB57.0 – D.19 – DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D20

D.21. (IF CODE 2 IN D.19)

- What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income?
- (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY – CODE 1 TO 4 IN D.21.a) Did he/she do any paid work in the past?
What was his/her last occupation?

	CURRENT OCCUPTION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	262 1	-----
Student	2	-----
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	-----
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	-----
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	263 1
Fisherman	6	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)	7	3
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	4
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	6
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	7
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	8
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	9
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver,...)	14	10
Employed position, not at a desk, but in service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman,...)	15	11
Supervisor	16	12
Skilled manual worker	17	13
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK	-----	15

EB57.0 – D.21.a&b – DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D22 TO D24

ASK ALL

D.25. Would you say you live in a...? (READ OUT)

rural area or village	264	1
small or middle sized town		2
large town		3
DK		4

EB57.0 – D.25 – DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D28

D.29. We also need some information about the income of this household to be able to analyse the survey results for different types of households. Here is a list of income groups. (SHOW CARD) Please count the total wages and salaries PER MONTH of all members of this household, all pensions and social insurance benefits, child allowances and any other income like rents, etc... Of course, your answers as all other replies in this interview will be treated confidentially and referring back to you or your household will be impossible. Please give me the letter of the income group your household falls into before tax and other deductions.

B	265	1
T		2
P		3
F		4
E		5
H		6
L		7
N		8
R		9
M		10
S		11
K		12
Refusal		13
DK		14

EB57.0 – D.29 – DEMO TREND

ANNEX 2:

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 57.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between March 29 and May 1 2002, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA in Belgium – I.C.O. and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 57.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 57.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU 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.

For doing so, the 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 Member States according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-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 were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1045	29/03 – 30/04	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1000	29/03 – 30/04	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1051	29/03 – 28/04	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1000	29/03 – 28/04	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1002	29/03 – 28/04	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1010	02/04 – 29/04	46,945
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	984	29/03 – 25/04	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopea	1000	29/03 – 28/04	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	602	29/03 – 30/04	364
The Netherlands	INTOMART	997	29/03 – 28/04	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	29/03 – 28/04	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1010	29/03 – 28/04	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	01/04 – 01/05	7,183
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1004	30/03 – 24/04	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	03/04 – 22/04	1,273
	TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	15987		

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. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook (data for 1997). The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

**STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 57.1
CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES**

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