



EUROBAROMETER “STANDARD REPORT” (2002)

EB 58.1 – National Report – United Kingdom

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

14th February 2003

Approved Commission’s Representation in the UK.

“This document does not reflect the views of the European Commission. Any interpretations or opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors alone”

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Introduction

Eurobarometer public opinion surveys (Standard Eurobarometer Surveys) have been conducted each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973.

Since Autumn 2001, they have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General Press and Communication (Opinion Polls) of the European Commission.

Their broad objective is to regularly assess the current beliefs and attitudes of the citizens of 15 member states the European Union and to note country by country variations and changes in attitude.

This report looks at the United Kingdom.

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 58.1

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 1 October 2002 and 5 November 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 58.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 58.1 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.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N°</u> <u>INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK</u> <u>DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (x</u> <u>000)</u>
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1,037	4/10 – 31/10	8,326
Denmark	GfK DENMARK	1,000	3/10 – 5/11	4,338
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,016	1/10 – 20/10	13,028
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,018	1/10 – 19/10	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	4/10 – 1/11	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	1/10 – 4/11	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1,004	1/10 – 5/11	46,945
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1,016	1/10 – 29/10	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopea	1,043	1/10 – 31/10	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	1/10 – 31/10	364
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1,000	1/10 – 28/10	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1,010	1/10 – 23/10	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	3/10 – 24/10	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,013	3/10 – 5/11	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	1/10 – 5/11	7,183
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,014	1/10 – 3/11	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	300	3/10 – 5/11	1,273
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS		16,074		

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%

The UK sample

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 and are also rounded up. e.g. 14.4% will be shown as 14% and 14.5 % as 15%. Figures in totals may be slightly more or less than 100% due to rounding within each set of figures

Additional Material from Flash 137

While this report was being written, the Editor's attention was brought to a larger piece of research (Flash 137) conducted by telephone in the UK to more than 6000 households between 11th and 26th November 2002.

Material gleaned from this second survey is included as an additional material but only where the subjects are the same and an additional view may usefully be added to the main report.

A key element of Flash 137 is that the level of don't knows is substantially reduced using this telephone technique and although tending to polarise views, it may produce a more accurate picture of peoples' deeper attitudes.

The two sets of results and analysis are kept totally separate and all references to Flash 137 are shown in the following format:

<u>FLASH 137</u>
<i>Statistics from Flash 137 will appear in this format style of box and italic script to distinguish it from EB 58.1.</i>

Executive Summary

Between 1 October 2002 and 5 November 2002, the European Opinion Research Group, carried out wave 58.1 of the standard Eurobarometer.

While this main report was being written, the Editor's attention was brought to a larger piece of research (Flash 137) conducted by telephone in the UK to more than 6000 households between 11th and 26th November 2002.

Information gleaned from this second survey is included as an additional material but only where the subjects are the same and an additional view may usefully be added to the main report.

A key element of Flash 137 is that the level of don't knows is substantially reduced using this telephone technique and, although tending to polarise views, it may produce a more accurate picture of peoples' deeper attitudes. The two sets of results and analysis are kept totally separate.

Interest in Politics.

If the level of discussion in one of the benchmarks of interest in politics, the UK is one of the EU's least involved countries. 42% of those polled in the UK said they never discussed politics with friends - a figure only matched or exceeded by Belgium (42%), Spain (47%) and Portugal (52%).

Life satisfaction of EU citizens

Citizens who said they were "very satisfied" with their lives made up nearly two thirds (64%) of Danes and more than a third of Luxemburgers, Dutch and Swedes. This compares with an EU average of 19% and 30% in the UK.

Expectations for my Life in General in 2003

When asked about their life in general, respondents across the EU were on average upbeat about prospects for the coming year.

While 51% believed their lives would be the same, more than a third (34%) believed they would be better. Only 11% thought their lives would be worse.

The UK had higher expectation than the EU average with 43% believing life would be better. At the other end of the spectrum 39% of the Portuguese and 26% of Greeks believed their lives in general would be worse.

Expectations on the economic situation in Members own States

Views across the EU had a broadly negative tone when respondents were asked their expectations on the economic situation in their country for 2003.

In the results to Q5.2 an average 41% of all EU citizens believed the economic situation would worsen in their country.

The Financial Situation in our own household

On an individual household basis there is however evidence of a much higher level of confidence. 55% of the EU believe their household's financial situation will remain the same and 24% believe it will be better. Leaving aside 5% "don't know", only 16% believe their **personal situation** will be worse.

Strangely this figure is less than half of the 41% who believe their **country's** economic situation will get worse.

Expectations for the Employment situation

The expectations for the employment situation in Europe as a whole are seem to be gloomy. On average across the EU, 44% believe the employment situation will become worse and only 16% believe it will be better.

The UK figures show a relatively high level of confidence with only 30% believing the situation will get worse on a country wide basis.

When the same respondents were asked to assess job prospects on an individual basis, there is a feeling of optimism which is at odds with the gloomy view in the previous table where 44% of those polled believed the **job situation in the country as a whole** would worsen.

This is in stark contrast to the low figure of 8% of EU citizens believing that their own **personal job situation** will deteriorate.

The European Emblem

What emerges is the low level of recognition from the UK (73%) compared with an EU average of 89% and figures of 98% in Luxembourg and Denmark.

Those people who said that they had seen the European emblem were then asked what it signified. In five countries more than 95% identified it correctly while in the UK this figure was only 77%

Knowledge of the European Union

Once again the UK scores low in this part of the survey relating to the level of knowledge of the policies and institutions of the European Union.

Preferred sources of Information on the European Union

Short leaflets as well as more detailed brochures were popular methods not listed in the current methods of getting information.

Is membership of the European Union a good or bad thing?

Overall there is a slight increase in the number of Europeans believing it to be a good thing from 53% to 55% since earlier in the year.

But this total figure hides country by country variations such as an increase in support from Austria (37% to 46%) and Sweden (38% to 43%) which contrasts with a decline from Finland (47% to 41%) and Portugal (62% to 56%).

There are also substantial variations in the basic figures. For example 83% of those polled in Luxembourg and 74% of Irish people saw membership as a “good thing” compared with only 31% of the UK poll.

Has membership of the EU brought benefits to your country?

Again there are substantial country by country variations. While in the EU as a whole, half of those polled (50%) believed that their country had received benefits, the constituent parts of this total ranged from 82% in Ireland to 31% in Sweden and 30% in the UK.

The image of the EU

On average 50% of those polled across the EU have a positive view of the EU. However this hides figures as different as 69% in Ireland and 29% in the UK.

Personal advantages brought by your country’s EU Membership

Approximately half of those polled in the EU (46%) believe it has personally brought them as many advantages as disadvantages. However, on average more than a quarter of those polled (27%) believe that there were more advantages while only 15% believed that membership had brought them disadvantages.

Within this broad figures there are also wide variations. For example while 15% of the Irish group believed membership had personally brought them many more advantages, this was a feeling echoed by only 2% of the UK sample.

The UK’s “don’t know” contingent made up nearly one in five of those polled.

How important a role will the EU play in your life in five years time?

On average across the Union just over a third of people (38%) believed the role would be the same while 45% believed it would be more important.

In the UK 47% believed the role would be more important.

Overall Trends on Awareness of European Institutions

A positive sign to emerge is the increased awareness of European Institutions across the Union when the average figures for the EU are analysed.

In the few months separating these two EB surveys there has been an appreciable increase in the level of awareness of nine of these ten bodies.

Trust in European Institutions

The constant feature that emerges is the low level of trust from the UK sample. In all instances the figures showed that there was a higher percentage of people in the UK tending not to trust European institutions rather than trust them.

This is the exact opposite of the EU average where in all ten cases more people tended to trust than not.

A European Monetary Union with one single currency –The Euro

On average across the EU, 63% of those polled were in favour of one single currency. 30% were against it and 7% said they did not know.

However when the figures are split up there is, as might be expected, a major divide between the 12 members of the Euro zone and the three countries outside it (UK, Denmark and Sweden). While the 12 were 71% in favour, this figure tumbles to only 33% for the three non-Eurozone countries.

Teaching Children about the way European Institutions work

The teaching of children about the way Europe works, is supported by 84% of all Europeans and in Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden the figures exceed 90%. This overall figure is 3% higher than the figure polled earlier in the year and shows the importance in which this issue is held across the Union.

In the UK the level of support for this in Eurobarometer 58.1 is a relatively low 75% while in Flash 137 it increases to 86%.

Current Fears of EU Citizens

In the UK, respondents were considerably more nervous of external events than the average European Union Citizen. The Portuguese and the Greeks were also evident as “worried nations”. What is also worth noting is the sharp increase in the level of concern in both the UK specifically and the EU as a whole.

Defence in Europe

The question was asked whether decisions concerning European policy should be taken by the national government, by NATO or by the European Union.

The UK was very keen on decisions taken by NATO and of those polled a third (33%) favoured this organisation. Only Denmark (39%) gave more support.

Overall however, there was strong backing for the EU to take decisions in the field of defence and on average this had the support of 44% of all Europeans.

The Italians supported it very strongly with 64% of those polled in favour.

The Euro replacing national Currency

In the three countries of the EU that are not members of the Eurozone, the question was asked concerning attitude to the Euro replacing the national currency. The UK stood out as the country least receptive to the idea with 50% of those polled considering it to be a fairly bad (17%) or very bad (37%) thing.

The Debate on Enlargement

Across Europe there appears to be a low level of involvement in this area with only 21% of those polled feeling they were contributing either a “great deal” or “somewhat “ to the debate. This compares with an even lower 9% in the UK.

How well informed are you on enlargement?

The highest percentage of people (45%) considering themselves not at all well informed was from the UK. In contrast, by far the highest level of information was claimed by the Finns where 61% of those polled considered themselves well or very well informed.

EU Attitudes towards the United States

Respondents were asked their views of the role of the USA in five areas.

On the question of *world peace* virtually one in two (46%) Europeans held a negative view of America's role in this area.

Making up the average EU figure of 32% of those polled who took a positive stance, were 42% of the Irish poll and 47% of the British sample. At the other end of the spectrum were just 13% of the Greeks.

While in the previous section, America was seen to have a negative effect on World Peace, its role as the world's policeman in the *fight against terrorism* was more appreciated across Europe with 54% of those polled believing the USA played a positive role.

Major support came from two thirds of the UK (68%). This is in contrast to low levels of support from Greece (26%) and Spain (29%).

There was a wide spread of opinion in Europeans' opinions relating to America's role in the *growth of the world economy* with the positive camp representing 38% of Europeans polled being only slightly ahead of the 34% having a negative viewpoint. Greece was once again the least convinced country with 64% taking the negative view.

The USA received little support in its role as the *defender of the poor*.

Nearly half the EU poll (49%) had a negative view in this area with only 20% being positive.

The opinion of Europeans towards America's role in *protecting the environment* is also poor.

Only 16% across the Union took a positive view – notably 31% of the Irish and 24% of the Portuguese poll were included in this figure.

Two Nordic countries (Denmark and Sweden) did not even achieve double digit support in this positive section.

The negative vote averaged 57% across Europe and was more than two thirds of those polled in Denmark, Greece, France and Luxembourg.

MAIN REPORT

Interest in Politics.

If the level of discussion in one of the benchmarks of interest in politics, the UK is one of the EU's least involved countries

In Q2 of this Eurobarometer survey, 42% of those polled in the UK said they never discussed politics with friends - a figure only matched or exceeded by Belgium (42%), Spain (47%) and Portugal (52%).

The EU average in this sector is 30%.

At the other end of the spectrum which details the percentage of those polled who frequently discussed politics, the European average was approximately one person in eight (13%).

The UK figure at 9% is considerably less than the EU average and less than half that of Denmark (20%).

Life satisfaction of EU citizens

Q4 assesses whether EU citizens are happy with the life they lead. Across the Union there are wide variations in the view held.

For example citizens who said they were "very satisfied" with their lives made up nearly two thirds (64%) of Danes and more than a third of Luxemburgers, Dutch and Swedes.

This compares with an EU average of 19% and a relatively high figure of 30% in the UK.

At the other end of the scale only 3% of the Portuguese and 9% of Greeks expressed the same opinion.

Overall however there is a slight but perceptible decrease in life satisfaction across Europe compared with the previous survey.

Life Satisfaction - EU Average (%)

	AUTUMN 2002	SPRING 2002
Very satisfied	19	21
Fairly satisfied	62	62
Not satisfied	19	17

The UK figures mirror this European shift with similar results to this part of the survey.

Life Satisfaction - UK (%)

	AUTUMN 2002	SPRING 2002
Very satisfied	30	32
Fairly satisfied	56	56
Not satisfied	14	11

Expectations for the year 2003

Q5 looks at the expectations that EU citizens have regarding the year ahead from both a personal and a broader country based viewpoint.

Expectations for my Life in General

When asked about their life in general, respondents across the EU were on average upbeat about prospects for the coming year.

While 51% believed their lives would be the same, more than a third (34%) believed they would be better. Only 11% thought their lives would be worse.

The UK had a markedly higher expectation than the European average with 43% believing life would be better while only 6% believed it would be worse. Other countries taking this positive view and believing their lives would be better were Italy (40%), France (41%), Spain (43%) and Sweden (47%).

At the other end of the spectrum 39% of the Portuguese and 26% of Greeks believed their lives in general would be worse.

Expectations for my Life in General in 2003 **% of respondents by Category**

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't Know
B Belgium	30	9	58	3
DK Denmark	34	4	61	1
D Germany	18	16	62	4
GR Greece	34	26	35	5
E Spain	43	6	46	4
F France	41	11	46	3
IRL Ireland	39	8	49	5
I Italy	40	7	48	4
L Luxembourg	32	9	57	2
NL Netherlands	29	9	56	7
A Austria	19	10	68	3
P Portugal	24	39	30	7
FIN Finland	38	4	57	1
S Sweden	47	5	47	2
UK United Kingdom	43	6	49	2
EU 15 Average	34	11	51	4

The economic Situation in Members own States

Views across the EU had a broadly negative tone when respondents were asked their expectations on the economic situation in their country for 2003.

In the results to Q5.2 an average 41% of all EU citizens believed the economic situation would **worsen** in their country.

However within this average EU figure are substantial local variations.

While nearly two out of three (64%) Portuguese and 62% of Dutch people believe the economic situation in their countries will get worse, this view is only taken by 23% of Spaniards, 25% of Danes and 27% of Finns.

One in three UK citizens (32%) believe the economic situation in the country will get worse, with 45% believing it will remain the same and 14% believing it will get better.

Expectations for the economic Situation in our country in 2003 **% of respondents by Category**

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't Know
B Belgium	16	35	44	5
DK Denmark	17	25	50	8
D Germany	15	49	31	6
GR Greece	16	57	22	5
E Spain	23	23	43	11
F France	18	41	34	7
IRL Ireland	18	47	25	10
I Italy	16	44	33	8
L Luxembourg	17	41	39	3
NL Netherlands	11	62	22	6
A Austria	13	32	46	9
P Portugal	12	64	16	8
FIN Finland	21	27	48	5
S Sweden	20	31	44	4
UK United Kingdom	14	32	45	10
EU 15 Average	16	41	36	8

The Financial Situation in our own household

When Q5.3 looks at the expectations of those polled regarding their own personal financial situation in the year ahead, there is a marked contrast with the figures relating to the country as a whole which are shown in the table on the previous page

On an individual household basis there is evidence of a much higher level of confidence.

55% of the EU believe their household's financial situation will remain the same and 24% believe it will be better. Leaving aside 5% "don't knows", only 16% believe their **personal** situation will be worse.

Strangely this figure is less than half of the 41% who believe their **country's** economic situation will get worse.

There appears to be a contradiction in these opinions as the countrywide scenario should theoretically be a reflection of the individual family situation.

Expectations for the Financial Situation in our own household in 2003 **% of respondents by Category**

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't Know
B Belgium	23	13	60	4
DK Denmark	31	7	61	1
D Germany	15	22	58	5
GR Greece	21	36	40	3
E Spain	28	10	57	5
F France	30	16	50	5
IRL Ireland	23	17	52	7
I Italy	24	12	58	5
L Luxembourg	23	10	65	3
NL Netherlands	27	19	51	3
A Austria	15	15	66	4
P Portugal	15	39	40	6
FIN Finland	27	8	63	2
S Sweden	32	12	54	2
UK United Kingdom	31	11	55	3
EU 15 Average	24	16	55	5

Expectations for the Employment situation in our country

The last two points of question 5 relate to the employment situation viewed from both a country and personal basis.

The expectations for the employment situations in the country as a whole are seem to be gloomy and on average across the EU 44% believed the employment situation would become worse and only 16% believed it would be better.

The UK figures show a relatively high level of confidence with only 30% believing the situation will get worse on a country wide basis.

Expectations for the Employment situation in our country in 2003 **% of respondents by Category**

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't Know
B Belgium	16	39	39	6
DK Denmark	25	20	48	7
D Germany	14	55	24	7
GR Greece	14	56	25	6
E Spain	22	30	39	10
F France	18	44	31	6
IRL Ireland	17	50	25	8
I Italy	16	45	30	9
L Luxembourg	14	53	28	5
NL Netherlands	9	60	23	7
A Austria	12	40	39	9
P Portugal	10	68	18	7
FIN Finland	21	35	40	4
S Sweden	24	29	42	6
UK United Kingdom	16	30	44	10
EU 15 Average	16	44	32	8

Expectations for my personal job situation in 2003

Once again there appears to be a contradiction in the data between country wide and personal views.

When the same respondents were asked to assess job prospects on an individual basis, there is a feeling of optimism which is at odds with the gloomy view in the previous table where 44% of those polled believed the **job situation in the country as a whole** would worsen.

This is in stark contrast to the low figure of 8% of EU citizens believing that their own **personal job situation** will deteriorate.

Expectations for my personal job situation in 2003 **% of respondents by Category**

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't Know
B Belgium	20	7	64	9
DK Denmark	24	3	70	3
D Germany	14	11	65	10
GR Greece	19	22	54	5
E Spain	28	7	60	6
F France	30	8	54	9
IRL Ireland	25	6	59	10
I Italy	26	5	62	7
L Luxembourg	18	4	69	9
NL Netherlands	25	7	54	14
A Austria	14	8	70	8
P Portugal	14	24	55	7
FIN Finland	17	4	74	6
S Sweden	27	4	61	8
UK United Kingdom	25	4	64	7
EU 15 Average	30	8	61	8

Estimates of Expenditure

In Q6 respondents were asked a series of questions relating to their expectations of spending levels in the next six months.

The advent of the Euro has caused concern about rising prices across Europe. In this survey, nearly a year after the new currency appeared across 12 countries of the EU, respondents' beliefs as to their spending habits over the next six months are assessed.

Housing

Across the EU, 63% of all people believed they would spend the same amount on housing over the half-year ahead. In fact it will be seen that this figure is a percentage that remains relatively constant in all the expenditure categories under review.

Only 8% thought they would spend less, while a quarter (25%) thought they would spend more.

The UK figures are very similar to EU averages in all three sectors.

Looking at the results from other member states of the EU, the most notable variation of those expecting housing to be less expensive was in the Netherlands where 22% of those polled held this opinion.

Of those who foresaw an increased expenditure on housing were virtually half the Greeks (47%) and 41% of the Portuguese.

There is a widely held belief amongst Greeks that all aspects of life will become more expensive and this is shown both in the Housing question and the following five categories.

EU Citizens estimates of changes in spending over the next six months in the area of Housing by % of respondents

	EU Average	UK	Extremes
Spend More	25	26	GR 47
Spend the same	63	66	FIN 79
Spend less	8	6	NL 22

Clothing

58% of EU citizens believed their clothing expenditure would be the same in the next 6 months.

UK figures were broadly in line with the EU average but again the Greek figures stood out with more than two in three people foreseeing a higher level of expenditure.

EU Citizens estimates of changes in spending over the next six months in the area of Clothing by % of respondents

	EU Average	UK	Extremes
Spend More	27	29	GR 71
Spend the same	58	62	DK 79
Spend less	13	8	F 17

Food

Again the UK is broadly in line with EU averages with nearly a third of those poll expecting to have an increased expenditure on food.

EU Citizens estimates of changes in spending over the next six months in the area of Food by % of respondents

	EU Average	UK	Extremes
Spend More	26	25	GR 67
Spend the same	60	67	DK 81
Spend less	10	6	F 16

Health

The structure of the UK health service is the probable reason for this variance with average EU figures.

EU Citizens estimates of changes in spending over the next six months in the area of Health by % of respondents

	EU Average	UK	Extremes
Spend More	24	15	GR 68
Spend the same	60	77	DK 85
Spend less	7	3	I 13

Transport

Again UK figures are broadly in line with EU averages.

EU Citizens estimates of changes in spending over the next six months in the area of Transport by % of respondents

	EU Average	UK	Extremes
Spend More	26	25	GR 67
Spend the same	60	67	DK 81
Spend less	10	6	FIN 16

Leisure

This area which is largely one of discretionary expenditure again has UK figures broadly in line with EU averages

EU Citizens estimates of changes in spending over the next six months in the area of Leisure by % of respondents

	EU Average	UK	Extremes
Spend More	28	27	GR 67
Spend the same	56	65	DK 75
Spend less	12	7	F 18

The European Emblem

In Q7 respondents' level of recognition of the European emblem was examined as well as the degree of knowledge as to what it actually represented.

What emerges is the low level of recognition from the UK (73%) compared with an EU average of 89% and figures of 98% in Luxembourg and Denmark.

Have you ever seen this emblem? **% of respondents by Category**

	YES	NO	Don't Know
B Belgium	93	6	1
DK Denmark	98	2	1
D Germany	90	7	3
GR Greece	90	13	0
E Spain	93	6	1
F France	91	7	1
IRL Ireland	86	12	3
I Italy	91	5	4
L Luxembourg	98	1	1
NL Netherlands	94	5	1
A Austria	93	4	3
P Portugal	89	8	4
FIN Finland	95	3	2
S Sweden	95	3	2
UK United Kingdom	73	23	4
EU 15 Average	89	9	2

Whose Emblem is it?

Those people who said that they had seen the European emblem were then asked what it meant.

In 14 out of the 15 EU member states a minimum of 89% of those polled correctly identified it as being the symbol of the EU.

In fact in some countries (Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) more than 95% of those polled identified it correctly.

However, in the UK, of the people who had seen it, a relatively small percentage (77%) were actually able to identify it as being that of the European Union compared with an EU average of 92% and figures as high as 99% in Luxembourg.

Percentage Responders who, after recognising the emblem, then correctly identified it as that of the EU **% of respondents by Category**

	EU Emblem	Other	No	Don't Know
B Belgium	97	1	2	1
DK Denmark	96	1	2	1
D Germany	94	2	2	2
GR Greece	91	3	4	2
E Spain	95	0	2	3
F France	95	2	1	2
IRL Ireland	89	4	1	6
I Italy	96	2	1	2
L Luxembourg	99	1	0	0
NL Netherlands	96	2	1	1
A Austria	91	4	1	4
P Portugal	89	3	3	5
FIN Finland	89	5	2	4
S Sweden	94	3	1	2
UK United Kingdom	77	6	9	9
EU 15 Average	92	3	2	3

A good symbol for Europe?

In Q8.1 all respondents were asked if they considered the EU emblem to be a good symbol for Europe and also their attitudes towards it as a symbol of Europe.

The UK was the country with the lowest percentage of those polled in this first part but even so it was seen to be a good symbol for Europe by nearly two out of three Britons (65%)

The emblem is a good symbol for Europe **% of respondents by Category**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
B Belgium	86	8	7
DK Denmark	77	15	8
D Germany	82	5	13
GR Greece	81	10	9
E Spain	80	5	15
F France	85	8	7
IRL Ireland	85	4	11
I Italy	87	4	9
L Luxembourg	93	6	2
NL Netherlands	83	9	9
A Austria	81	7	12
P Portugal	80	8	13
FIN Finland	81	11	9
S Sweden	79	15	6
UK United Kingdom	65	17	19
EU 15 Average	80	8	12

The emblem stands for something good

When a moral value as opposed to design question was raised concerning the European emblem, support decreased across the EU.

The European average fell from 80% support for the emblem being a good **symbol** for Europe to 66% for it **standing for something good**.

The figures in the UK fell from 65% to 47% and in Finland from 81% to practically half this figure (44%).

The emblem stands for something good **% of respondents by Category**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
B Belgium	71	13	16
DK Denmark	63	26	12
D Germany	67	8	25
GR Greece	76	14	10
E Spain	72	8	20
F France	68	18	14
IRL Ireland	76	5	19
I Italy	78	6	16
L Luxembourg	82	9	8
NL Netherlands	61	16	24
A Austria	70	11	19
P Portugal	65	13	21
FIN Finland	44	32	24
S Sweden	57	29	14
UK United Kingdom	47	24	29
EU 15 Average	66	14	20

Identifying with the emblem

Despite the fact that two thirds (66%) of EU citizens polled believed the emblem of the European Union stood for something good, less than half (44%) actually **identified** with it.

In the figures there are also wide disparities. In Italy, Ireland and Luxembourg more than 60% of those polled identified with the emblem compared with 23% in the Netherlands. Other low figures were noted in Finland (28%), Sweden (29%) France (34%) and the UK (35%).

I identify with this emblem **% of respondents by Category**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
B Belgium	36	50	14
DK Denmark	43	46	11
D Germany	45	30	25
GR Greece	38	55	8
E Spain	47	34	19
F France	34	56	11
IRL Ireland	61	22	17
I Italy	63	24	13
L Luxembourg	61	31	8
NL Netherlands	23	62	15
A Austria	45	36	19
P Portugal	57	30	13
FIN Finland	28	60	12
S Sweden	29	63	9
UK United Kingdom	35	46	18
EU 15 Average	44	40	17

Displaying the EU Flag on Public Buildings

There was a strong division of opinion on the question of displaying the EU flag on public buildings.

While across the EU slightly more than half those polled (51%) wished to see it, the variation between countries was substantial with the idea gaining substantial favour with the Italians (75%) and Portuguese (67%).

In contrast in Denmark, at the other end of the spectrum are the Danes of whom only 17% agreed with the idea.

In the UK the idea found favour with less than a third (31%) of those polled.

Percentage of responders wishing to see EU Flag displayed on public buildings next to National flag **% of respondents by Category**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
B Belgium	55	30	16
DK Denmark	17	77	7
D Germany	47	28	24
GR Greece	65	27	9
E Spain	55	21	24
F France	54	34	13
IRL Ireland	61	18	21
I Italy	75	12	13
L Luxembourg	53	38	9
NL Netherlands	33	55	12
A Austria	50	30	20
P Portugal	67	20	13
FIN Finland	27	65	9
S Sweden	30	62	9
UK United Kingdom	31	52	18
EU 15 Average	51	32	17

Knowledge of the European Union

Q9 investigates the level of knowledge of the policies and institutions of the European Union and respondents were asked to assess their knowledge on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 equated to knowing nothing at all and 10 to knowing a great deal.

If we consider points between 4 and 7 inclusive as being the broad middle area, then 1, 2 and 3 could be described as having *little or no knowledge* while 8, 9 and 10 could be viewed as having *good or excellent knowledge*.

The average figure for each individual country is also shown. The EU average of 4.4 can be noted together with the widely different figures of Austria (5.31) and the UK (3.6). As has been observed in previous surveys, the UK has developed a reputation as the “don’t know” capital of Europe and this is again confirmed.

Percentage of responders level of knowledge of the European Union **% of respondents by Category**

	Little / no knowledge	Good / excellent knowledge	Average (1-10)
B Belgium	31	5	4.53
DK Denmark	20	15	5.21
D Germany	26	9	4.84
GR Greece	37	7	4.3
E Spain	41	3	3.98
F France	34	6	4.37
IRL Ireland	41	6	4.07
I Italy	31	9	4.62
L Luxembourg	20	8	5
NL Netherlands	30	6	4.77
A Austria	18	14	5.31
P Portugal	48	4	3.76
FIN Finland	23	9	4.99
S Sweden	28	8	4.7
UK United Kingdom	52	5	3.6
EU 15 Average	35	7	4.4

Sources of Information on the EU

Q10 looks at the sources of information used by people in their search for information on the European union.

Across the Union, television is the most commonly used method being cited by 69% of those polled.

Daily newspapers are the second most popular method used by 49% of the sample while radio (29%) takes third place and discussion with family and friends (20%) comes fourth.

In the UK the sequence of popularity matches that of the EU average except that the percentages are substantially less except in the area of Internet.

A major spontaneous reaction comes from 19% of those polled across the EU who say they never look for such information and are not interested.

In the UK this figure rises to 34% - the highest in the EU.

Sources of Information on the European Union **% of people using source***

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +	Extreme -
Television	69	49	85 L	49 UK
Daily papers	47	40	68 S	21 P
Other papers / mags	20	11	34 F	7 E
Radio	29	19	57 L	18 I
Discussions	20	11	31 S	11 E
Internet	14	15	27 DK	8 GR
Never look for it	19	34	34 UK	2 L

* Multiple choices are possible so totals can exceed 100%

Across the EU there has been a small but perceptible increase in all methods of seeking information since the previous Eurobarometer in Spring 2002 apart from Internet which remained constant at 14%.

Preferred sources of Information on the European Union

In Q11 those people who had listed ways they currently sought information on the EU in the previous section were asked to list their preferred sources and new options were included in this part of the survey.

Short leaflets as well as more detailed brochures were popular methods not listed in the current methods of getting information. In the new options the source of “Discussions” was not listed.

In the EU generally, the major existing channels were confirmed as being preferred sources but generally at lower levels of support indicating a potential strong acceptance of these two new methods of providing information.

Sources of Information on the European Union **% of people in EU currently using an information source compared** **with preferred sources***

EU AVERAGE FIGURES

	Current Source	Preferred Source
Television	69	64
Daily papers	47	38
Other papers / mags	20	15
Radio	29	25
Discussions	20	-
Internet	14	15
Short Leaflet	-	17
Detailed Brochure	-	19

* Multiple choices are possible so totals can exceed 100%

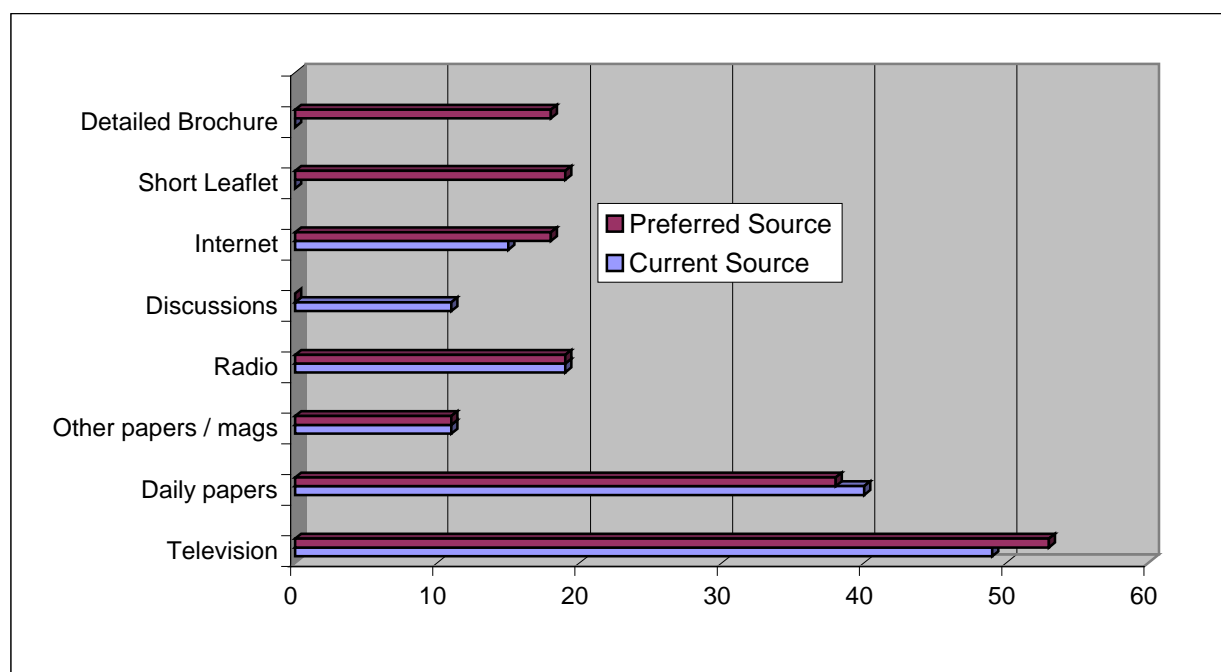
When the same exercise is conducted on the UK data the potential acceptance of two types of leaflet as a source of information on the EU is seen to be as strong as in the EU figures shown in the table above.

In addition there are increases in the figures for Internet (15% to 18%) and television (49% to 53%).

This former may be caused by the market increase in this medium but the later could indicate a public feeling that currently there is not enough information on EU matters on UK television.

Sources of Information on the European Union
% of people in UK currently using an information source compared
with preferred sources*

UK Figures



Membership of the European Union

The next four questions in Eurobarometer 58.1 look at the broad views that EU citizens have on their country's membership of the European Union.

These cover the broad issue as to whether membership is a “good thing” (Q12), whether membership has brought benefits or not (Q13), the image held of the EU (Q14) and whether, on a personal basis, membership has brought more or less advantages (Q15).

Where relevant data is available, comparisons are made with earlier surveys of this kind to detect any shifts in opinion.

Is membership of the European Union a good or bad thing?

In Q12 respondents were asked if they saw their country's membership of the EU as a good or a bad thing.

Overall there is a slight increase in the number of Europeans believing it to be a good thing from 53% to 55% since earlier in the year.

But this total figure hides country by country variations such as an increase in support from Austria (37% to 46%) and Sweden (38% to 43%) which contrasts with a decline from Finland (47% to 41%) and Portugal (62% to 56%).

There are also substantial variations in the actual figures. For example 83% of those polled in Luxembourg and 74% of Irish people saw membership as a "good thing" compared with only 31% of the UK poll.

Is membership of the European Union a good or bad thing **% of respondents by Category**

	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Neutral	Don't Know
	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002	Autumn 2002	Autumn 2002
B Belgium	60	58	8	4	27	5
DK Denmark	61	60	14	16	23	2
D Germany	59	52	6	9	29	6
GR Greece	62	64	8	5	27	3
E Spain	68	66	7	5	22	3
F France	52	47	13	14	32	4
IRL Ireland	74	78	7	4	11	7
I Italy	62	69	7	3	27	6
L Luxembourg	83	81	3	3	13	1
NL Netherlands	69	71	7	6	20	4
A Austria	46	37	13	16	35	6
P Portugal	56	62	12	7	25	6
FIN Finland	41	47	19	14	37	3
S Sweden	43	38	23	27	32	2
UK United Kingdom	31	32	19	21	35	15
EU 15 Average	55	53	10	11	29	6

Has membership of the EU brought benefits to your country?

In Q13 respondents were asked whether membership had brought benefits or not to their country.

Again there are substantial country by country variations.

While in the EU as a whole, half of those polled (50%) believed that their country had received benefits, the constituent parts of this total ranged from 82% in Ireland to 31% in Sweden and 30% in the UK.

Has membership of the European Union brought benefits to the country? **% of respondents by Category**

	Yes	Yes	No	No	Don't Know
	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002	Autumn 2002
B Belgium	55	58	23	16	22
DK Denmark	69	68	18	17	13
D Germany	46	43	31	33	23
GR Greece	74	72	19	14	8
E Spain	66	63	15	15	19
F France	51	49	28	27	21
IRL Ireland	82	86	9	7	10
I Italy	51	62	27	15	22
L Luxembourg	72	70	17	18	11
NL Netherlands	64	67	20	14	17
A Austria	48	40	33	40	19
P Portugal	64	69	23	16	13
FIN Finland	42	41	41	43	16
S Sweden	31	29	46	47	23
UK United Kingdom	30	36	40	35	30
EU 15 Average	50	51	28	26	22

The image of the EU

Q14 looks at the image that is held of the EU with those people saying they had either a “very positive” or “fairly positive” image being grouped as “positive”.

Those having a “fairly negative” or “very negative” image were grouped as “negative”.

Again the average 50% figure across the EU having a positive view of the EU hides figures as different as 69% in Ireland and 29% in the UK.

There was a noticeable decrease in the positive image held by the Portuguese.

What image do you have of the EU? **% of respondents by Category**

	Positive	Positive	Negative	Negative	Neutral	Neutral
	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002
B Belgium	58	53	8	7	30	33
DK Denmark	45	38	17	23	37	36
D Germany	45	44	10	12	38	37
GR Greece	56	57	9	8	33	30
E Spain	59	57	5	5	31	32
F France	52	49	17	15	28	33
IRL Ireland	69	71	7	5	18	16
I Italy	68	72	6	4	23	19
L Luxembourg	66	60	7	9	26	28
NL Netherlands	47	46	10	12	40	39
A Austria	38	32	17	21	41	42
P Portugal	56	65	12	7	27	21
FIN Finland	35	49	21	15	41	33
S Sweden	36	27	30	36	33	34
UK United Kingdom	29	30	30	29	31	29
EU 15 Average	50	49	14	14	32	31

Personal advantages brought by your country being a member of the EU

Q15 assesses whether respondents see their country's membership of the EU to have brought them advantages or disadvantages on a personal basis.

Approximately half of those polled in the EU (46%) believe it has personally brought them as many advantages as disadvantages. However, on average more than a quarter of those polled (27%) believe that there were more advantages while only 15% believed membership had brought them more disadvantages.

However within this broad figures there are wide variations. For example while 15% of the Irish group believed membership had personally brought them many more advantages, this was a feeling echoed by only 1% of Finns and 2% of the UK sample.

The UK's 19% "don't know" contingent made up nearly one in five of those polled.

Personal effect of your country joining the EU **% of respondents by Category**

	Advantages	Neutral	Disadvantages	Don't know
B Belgium	23	50	11	16
DK Denmark	32	52	8	8
D Germany	30	44	15	11
GR Greece	34	51	10	5
E Spain	48	37	8	7
F France	20	54	17	8
IRL Ireland	59	26	5	10
I Italy	22	46	15	17
L Luxembourg	42	49	6	4
NL Netherlands	35	41	17	6
A Austria	29	47	17	8
P Portugal	33	44	15	8
FIN Finland	21	59	14	7
S Sweden	25	50	17	8
UK United Kingdom	25	46	19	19
EU 15 Average	27	46	15	12

The Future role of the EU in your life

How important a role will the EU play in your life in five years time?

Q18a) looks at respondents' views as to whether the EU will play a more or less important role in their lives in five years time. This question is important in that it looks at trends perceived by European citizens.

On average across the Union, just over a third of people (38%) believed the role would be the same while a substantial percentage (45%) believed it would be more important.

In the UK 47% believed the role would be more important.

Will the EU play a more or less important role in my life in 5 years time? **% of respondents by Category**

	More	Less	The same	Don't know
B Belgium	33	10	44	13
DK Denmark	50	4	42	4
D Germany	34	12	43	11
GR Greece	62	7	23	9
E Spain	41	4	39	17
F France	45	5	44	6
IRL Ireland	54	5	29	12
I Italy	60	3	30	8
L Luxembourg	40	3	53	4
NL Netherlands	46	6	41	7
A Austria	38	7	43	12
P Portugal	54	6	29	12
FIN Finland	35	10	51	5
S Sweden	51	7	40	3
UK United Kingdom	47	5	37	11
EU 15 Average	45	7	38	10

How Important a role would you like the EU to play in your life in five years time?

Q18b) looks at respondents' desires as to the importance of the role that the EU will play in their lives in five years time.

Once again an average EU figure of nearly half the population (47%) wanting the EU to play a more important role masks the differences between countries such as Italy (72%) and the UK (31%)

In the ranking of percentages of the population wishing the EU to play a less important role in their lives, the UK (21%) came second only to Sweden (24%).

**How important a role would you like the EU to play in your
life in 5 years time?**
% of respondents by Category

	More	Less	The same	Don't know
B Belgium	39	11	37	13
DK Denmark	31	19	45	5
D Germany	37	12	38	13
GR Greece	70	11	14	5
E Spain	48	4	31	18
F France	51	9	33	8
IRL Ireland	41	9	35	16
I Italy	72	3	17	8
L Luxembourg	46	4	45	4
NL Netherlands	40	12	41	8
A Austria	37	10	40	13
P Portugal	69	4	17	11
FIN Finland	29	18	48	5
S Sweden	38	24	33	6
UK United Kingdom	31	21	35	13
EU 15 Average	47	11	32	11

Awareness of European Institutions

A fundamental element of understanding the role that the EU has in the lives of its citizens is the awareness of the existence, functions and importance of its key constituent parts.

Question 19 looks in part 1 at the awareness of the major European Institutions amongst the citizens of the European Union and then in part 2 asks respondents their opinion as to whether that organisation has an important role in the life of the European Union.

Awareness of the European Parliament

Apart from Greece (83%) and the UK (85%) the European Parliament is known to more than 90% of all Europeans making it the best known of all the EU institutions.

Have you heard of the European Parliament? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	94	4
DK Denmark	98	2
D Germany	90	7
GR Greece	83	16
E Spain	92	8
F France	95	5
IRL Ireland	96	3
I Italy	95	5
L Luxembourg	98	2
NL Netherlands	97	2
A Austria	95	5
P Portugal	91	9
FIN Finland	98	1
S Sweden	99	1
UK United Kingdom	85	12
EU 15 Average	92	7

Awareness of the European Commission

Although less well known than the European Parliament, the European Commission is still known by eight out of ten Europeans.

Again however, there are substantial local variations. For example while in Finland 97 people in every 100 know of it the figure is only 74 per hundred in the UK.

Have you heard of the European Commission? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	87	10
DK Denmark	93	6
D Germany	73	22
GR Greece	73	24
E Spain	81	17
F France	87	13
IRL Ireland	88	10
I Italy	81	17
L Luxembourg	95	4
NL Netherlands	86	11
A Austria	89	10
P Portugal	87	12
FIN Finland	97	3
S Sweden	89	10
UK United Kingdom	74	23
EU 15 Average	80	17

Awareness of the Council of Ministers of the European Union

Despite the importance of their role, only two thirds (66%) of all Europeans have heard of the Council of Ministers.

Again this average figure hides substantial variances within the constituent parts. In Sweden 91% of those interviewed had heard of the Council while in the UK this figure slumped to 39% - the lowest awareness level in the EU.

Have you heard of the Council of Ministers of the European Union? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	69	27
DK Denmark	83	15
D Germany	60	31
GR Greece	71	26
E Spain	81	16
F France	73	25
IRL Ireland	74	22
I Italy	75	23
L Luxembourg	88	11
NL Netherlands	67	30
A Austria	79	18
P Portugal	80	19
FIN Finland	75	22
S Sweden	91	8
UK United Kingdom	39	56
EU 15 Average	66	29

Awareness of the Court of Justice of the European Union

On average 72% of all Europeans polled in EB 58.1 had heard of the European Court of Justice.

Figures ranged from an awareness of 92% in the Luxembourg and Danish sample to 59% in Italy and 65% in the UK.

Have you heard of the Court of Justice of the European union? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	76	21
DK Denmark	92	7
D Germany	85	11
GR Greece	68	29
E Spain	71	25
F France	70	29
IRL Ireland	79	18
I Italy	59	37
L Luxembourg	92	7
NL Netherlands	80	18
A Austria	85	13
P Portugal	74	24
FIN Finland	79	19
S Sweden	72	25
UK United Kingdom	65	31
EU 15 Average	72	25

Awareness of the European Ombudsman

One of the widest ranges in levels in awareness is noted in this section relating to the European Ombudsman.

79% of Finns were aware of this position, compared with only 23% of the Germans polled.

The UK figure at 38% was marginally ahead of the EU average (36%) and perhaps reflects the awareness of the UK's domestic Ombudsman position, which has been in existence since the 60's.

Have you heard of the European Ombudsman? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	39	56
DK Denmark	51	46
D Germany	23	65
GR Greece	47	49
E Spain	64	32
F France	35	63
IRL Ireland	59	37
I Italy	24	70
L Luxembourg	37	60
NL Netherlands	33	63
A Austria	46	49
P Portugal	51	46
FIN Finland	79	19
S Sweden	25	70
UK United Kingdom	38	58
EU 15 Average	36	58

Awareness of the European Central Bank

Perhaps because of the fact that changes in Eurozone banking rates have less obvious effects on the UK financial sector, the UK sample produced the lowest awareness of the ECB in this survey.

Only 54% of the UK sample had heard of this institution compared with an average of 74% across the EU and figures of 93% in Luxembourg and 85% or more in Germany, Ireland, Austria and Finland.

Have you heard of the European Central Bank? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	64	33
DK Denmark	82	16
D Germany	85	11
GR Greece	60	35
E Spain	74	23
F France	71	28
IRL Ireland	85	14
I Italy	75	22
L Luxembourg	93	7
NL Netherlands	84	14
A Austria	86	11
P Portugal	80	18
FIN Finland	89	9
S Sweden	80	18
UK United Kingdom	54	42
EU 15 Average	74	23

Awareness of the European Court of Auditors

This organisation has one of the lower levels of public awareness amongst European Institutions.

Across the EU, just over half of those polled (52%) have heard of it and in the UK the figure is less than one person in six (15%).

At the other end of the spectrum the Court of Auditors was well known in Luxembourg (79%) and Austria (77%).

Have you heard of the European Court of auditors? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	54	42
DK Denmark	25	72
D Germany	72	21
GR Greece	43	52
E Spain	58	37
F France	61	38
IRL Ireland	49	46
I Italy	48	47
L Luxembourg	79	20
NL Netherlands	52	44
A Austria	77	19
P Portugal	71	28
FIN Finland	27	68
S Sweden	23	74
UK United Kingdom	15	80
EU 15 Average	52	44

Awareness of the Committee of the Regions of the European Union

Apart from the newly established Convention, the Committee of the Regions was the least well-known European Institution of which only less than one in three (29%) of EU citizens had heard.

Yet again this average figure hides great disparities.

In this instance, while only 13% of UK citizens and 14% of the Dutch had heard of the COR, more than half the Portuguese polled (56%) were aware of its existence.

Have you heard of the Committee of the regions of the European Union? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	26	68
DK Denmark	37	60
D Germany	30	58
GR Greece	41	54
E Spain	45	49
F France	28	70
IRL Ireland	40	55
I Italy	27	66
L Luxembourg	35	63
NL Netherlands	14	80
A Austria	49	44
P Portugal	56	42
FIN Finland	36	58
S Sweden	29	68
UK United Kingdom	13	81
EU 15 Average	29	64

Awareness of the Economic and social Committee of the European Union

While only 23% of the Dutch and UK citizens polled had heard of The Economic and Social committee, this institution was known to 60% of people living in Luxembourg.

On average across the EU just over one in three people (36%) had heard of it.

Have you heard of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union? % response by country

	Yes	No
B Belgium	29	66
DK Denmark	41	55
D Germany	42	46
GR Greece	49	46
E Spain	46	48
F France	33	65
IRL Ireland	46	49
I Italy	33	61
L Luxembourg	60	37
NL Netherlands	23	70
A Austria	53	40
P Portugal	54	43
FIN Finland	40	55
S Sweden	29	67
UK United Kingdom	23	72
EU 15 Average	36	58

Awareness of the Convention on the Future of the European union

Perhaps unsurprisingly this newest European Institution had the lowest awareness among European citizens with only 28% across the Union polled claiming to have heard of it.

Those best informed were the Luxemburgers (53%) and the Portuguese (51%). Surprisingly this institution (under the leadership of Valery Giscard D'Estaing) was only known to 27% of the entire French poll.

Again UK citizens were the least well informed with only 15% of those polled knowing of this fledgling institution.

Have you heard of the Convention on the Future of the European union? **% response by country**

	Yes	No
B Belgium	34	60
DK Denmark	43	52
D Germany	22	64
GR Greece	47	49
E Spain	44	50
F France	27	71
IRL Ireland	41	53
I Italy	26	68
L Luxembourg	53	45
NL Netherlands	31	62
A Austria	41	52
P Portugal	51	46
FIN Finland	34	62
S Sweden	34	61
UK United Kingdom	15	79
EU 15 Average	28	65

Overall Trends on Awareness of European Institutions

There is however a positive sign to emerge from these statistics in that there is an increased awareness of European Institutions when the average figures for the EU are analysed.

In the few months separating these two surveys there has been an small but noticeable increase in the level of awareness of nine of these ten bodies.

Only the most recently established organisation (The Convention) fails to show an increase in awareness over this period.

Awareness of European Institutions **% of EU citizens polled**

	Autumn 2002	Spring 2002
European Parliament	92	89
European Commission	80	78
Council of Ministers	66	63
European Court of Justice	72	67
European Ombudsman	36	35
European central Bank	74	73
European Court of Auditors	52	48
Committee of the Regions	29	27
Economic and Social Committee	36	33
Convention on the Future of the European Union	28	28

Perceived Importance of European Institutions

The respondents were then asked whether they viewed the ten European institutions as being important.

The figures again show very high levels of “don’t knows” in the UK compared with the EU average as well as a strong UK pattern of rating European institutions “not important”.

Importance of the European Parliament in the life of the EU **By % of those polled**

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	81	70	L 91
Not important	7	11	UK 11
Don't know	12	19	UK 19

Importance of the European Commission in the life of the EU **By % of those polled**

	EU average	UK	Extreme +
Important	74	63	L 92
Not important	7	10	D 11
Don't know	19	27	UK 27

Importance of the Council of Ministers in the life of the EU **By % of those polled**

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	64	40	L 84
Not important	11	15	UK FIN 15
Don't know	26	45	UK 45

Importance of the European Court of Justice in the life of the EU
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	69	57	L 91
Not important	9	11	F 15
Don't know	21	32	UK 32

Importance of European Ombudsman in the life of the EU
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	40	37	FIN 77
Not important	16	16	S 21
Don't know	44	47	D 58

Importance of European Central Bank in the life of the EU
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	71	50	L 90
Not important	8	13	UK 13
Don't know	21	37	UK 37

Importance of European Court of Auditors in the life of the EU
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	55	29	L 78
Not important	12	16	S 16
Don't know	33	55	DK 63

Importance of the Committee of the Regions in the life of the EU
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	37	26	E 59
Not important	17	16	F 21
Don't know	47	59	UK 59

Importance of the Economic and Social Committee in the life of the EU
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	43	32	L 66
Not important	14	14	D 18
Don't know	42	54	UK 54

Importance of the Convention of the Future of the European Union
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Important	39	32	L 63
Not important	14	13	D 19
Don't know	47	55	D 57

Trust in European Institutions

The respondents were then asked whether they trusted the ten European institutions.

The constant feature that emerges from this is the low level of trust from the UK sample. The highest rating was given to the European Court of Justice and this received a trust rating from only 35% of the UK poll.

However in the rest of the UK figures, half the institutions cited were trusted by 20% or less of the respondents.

In contrast, no European Institution was trusted by less than 29% of the average poll across the whole EU and six were trusted by 40% or more of those questioned.

In all instances the figures showed that there was a higher percentage of people in the UK tending not to trust European institutions rather than trust them;

This is the exact opposite of the EU average where in all ten cases more people tended to trust than not.

The don't know figure is also omnipresent in the UK data.

In eight of the ten situations, 40% or more of those polled in the UK said they did not know and in the case of the Committee of the Regions this figure was 56%.

The average "don't know" figure in the UK was 44% compared with the EU average of 35%.

Trust of the European Parliament **By % of those polled**

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	59	34	L 75
Tend not to trust	23	40	UK 40
Don't know	19	26	UK 26

Trust of the European Commission
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	53	31	L 74
Tend not to trust	24	37	UK 37
Don't know	24	32	UK 32

Trust of the Council of Ministers
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	45	20	L 67
Tend not to trust	25	37	UK 37
Don't know	30	44	UK 44

Trust of the European Court of Justice
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	54	35	L 77
Tend not to trust	20	31	UK 31
Don't know	26	34	UK 34

Trust of the European Ombudsman
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	33	25	FIN 63
Tend not to trust	21	31	UK 31
Don't know	46	44	D 61

Trust of the European Central Bank
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	49	25	L 72
Tend not to trust	23	35	UK 35
Don't know	28	40	UK 40

Trust of the European Court of Auditors
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	41	16	L 65
Tend not to trust	22	31	UK 31
Don't know	37	53	DK 61

Trust of the Committee of the Regions
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	30	14	IRL 46
Tend not to trust	22	31	UK 31
Don't know	48	56	DK 57

Trust of the Economic and Social Committee
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	32	16	L 53
Tend not to trust	22	31	UK 31
Don't know	46	54	UK 54

Trust of the Convention of the Future of the European Union
By % of those polled

	EU Average	UK	Extreme +
Tend to Trust	29	16	L 52
Tend not to trust	21	30	UK 30
Don't know	50	54	D 60

Decision Making

There are a number of key areas of decision making in which the EU has varying levels of decision-making competence.

These are reviewed in Q25 to assess whether the public believes the decision should be made by the National Government **alone** or that it should be made **jointly** at EU level.

In this important area which covers the possible conflict clash between national and wider (EU) interests, comparisons are shown where a similar question is asked with Flash 137.

In all questions the technique of telephone interviewing in Flash 137 is seen to reduce the don't know ratio and forces people to take a view rather than avoid taking a stance on the issue.

Should decisions be made by member states alone or jointly within the EU in the field of PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

	Alone	Jointly
UK United Kingdom	45	51
EU 15 Average	35	62

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q10 the question of decision making in relation to questions relating to the environment generated a majority (50%) of those in the UK believing the decision should be made at EU level rather than solely in a Member state.

Younger people particularly believed this with 62% of those aged between 25 and 34 supporting the EU stance.

Older people held a totally opposite view and amongst those aged 65 and over, 61% believed the UK government should be responsible in this area.

Should decisions be made by member states alone or jointly within the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

	Alone	Jointly
UK United Kingdom	40	55
EU 15 Average	32	65

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q10 the same question brought the response from 57% of those polled that the UK government should take decisions in this area. 39% believed the decision should be taken at EU level.

Should decisions be made by member states alone or jointly within the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

	Alone	Jointly
UK United Kingdom	63	34
EU 15 Average	48	49

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q10 80% of those polled believed the decision should be made by the UK government and only 18% believed this was the responsibility of the EU. In northern Ireland the figures were 70% in favour of the UK government and 28% for the EU.

Should decisions be made by member states alone or jointly within the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME

	Alone	Jointly
UK United Kingdom	52	44
EU 15 Average	27	70

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q10 a similar question was asked except that in this version the subject is “fighting organised crime and drug trafficking”.

In the flash survey, UK respondents are split equally with 49% believing the UK government should make decisions in this area and 49% believing that the decisions should be made at EU level.

Older people (65+) tend to support the view that responsibility rests with the UK government (59%) as opposed to the EU (38%).

People who had continued their education beyond the age of 21 were strongly in favour of decisions being made at EU level (62%) as opposed to the UK government (36%).

Should decisions be made by member states alone or jointly within the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

	Alone	Jointly
UK United Kingdom	25	71
EU 15 Average	13	84

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q10 28% of those polled when asked about “fighting terrorism” believed decisions in this area should be made by the UK government while 69% believed decisions should be made at EU level.

Again older people appeared less willing to pass responsibility to the EU and only 55% wanted this

Should decisions be made by member states alone or jointly within the EU in TACKLING THE CHALLENGES OF AN AGEING POPULATION

	Alone	Jointly
UK United Kingdom	53	40
EU 15 Average	40	52

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q10 62% of all those polled believed that decisions in this area relating to an ageing population should be made by the government of the UK while 34% took the view that decisions should be made at the EU level.

In northern Ireland however the divide was much smaller with 49% supporting the UK and 46% favouring the EU route

Agreeing with Key Issues relating to the EU

In Q26 responders were asked whether they supported a number of key issues relating to the strategic position of the EU.

These results from Autumn 2002 are also compared with those of the Flash 137 when the same question is asked.

A European Monetary Union with one single currency –The Euro

On average across the EU, 63% of those polled were in favour of one single currency. 30% were against it and 7% said they did not know.

However when the figures are split up there is, as might be expected, a major divide between the 12 members of the Euro zone and the three countries outside it (UK, Denmark and Sweden). While the 12 were 71% in favour, this figure tumbles to only 33% for the three non-Eurozone countries.

The three were also 57% against as opposed to 24% from the Eurozone.

A European Monetary Union with one single currency –The Euro Support by % of EU citizens polled

	For	Against	Don't Know
B Belgium	81	15	4
DK Denmark	55	40	5
D Germany	62	30	8
GR Greece	71	26	3
E Spain	77	17	7
F France	71	26	3
IRL Ireland	80	13	7
I Italy	76	19	5
L Luxembourg	89	10	2
NL Netherlands	67	29	5
A Austria	75	16	9
P Portugal	70	22	8
FIN Finland	66	30	4
S Sweden	51	41	8
UK United Kingdom	28	61	11
EU 15 Average	63	30	7

One common foreign policy among Member states of the Union towards other countries

On average across the EU two thirds of those polled (67%) were in favour of the “one foreign policy” route. And once again there are extremes with 80% of Italians being in favour compared with 38% of the UK. A large percentage of the Irish (22%) and of the UK vote (20%) were in the “don’t-know” camp.

One common foreign policy among Member states of the Union towards other countries **Support by % of EU citizens polled**

	For	Against	Don't Know
B Belgium	70	16	15
DK Denmark	58	33	10
D Germany	74	15	11
GR Greece	79	16	5
E Spain	73	11	16
F France	67	27	7
IRL Ireland	61	18	22
I Italy	80	10	10
L Luxembourg	78	12	11
NL Netherlands	69	18	13
A Austria	70	17	13
P Portugal	64	13	23
FIN Finland	53	35	12
S Sweden	53	38	9
UK United Kingdom	38	41	21
EU 15 Average	67	21	13

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q8 43% of the UK poll were for and 48% against which is similar ratio to the figures in EB 58. In Northern Ireland the figures were strongly for the one policy route with 60% being in favour and only 33% against. Younger people were also in favour with 55% of those between 15 and 24 supporting the concept as opposed to only 35% of those aged more than 65.

A common defence and security policy among European Union States

Nearly three quarters of those polled across Europe (73%) were in favour of a common defence and security policy and in Italy and Luxembourg the figure exceeded 85%.

The only countries where support was less than half of the sample were Portugal (48%) and the UK (49%).

Once again the UK led the “don’t-know” division with nearly one in five (18%) being in this category.

A common defence and security policy among European Union States **Support by % of EU citizens polled**

	For	Against	Don't Know
B Belgium	79	11	10
DK Denmark	59	32	9
D Germany	79	11	10
GR Greece	79	16	4
E Spain	79	9	13
F France	77	19	4
IRL Ireland	52	29	19
I Italy	85	8	7
L Luxembourg	88	6	6
NL Netherlands	75	16	9
A Austria	65	23	12
P Portugal	74	9	17
FIN Finland	48	42	10
S Sweden	50	43	7
UK United Kingdom	49	33	18
EU 15 Average	73	17	10

FLASH 137

*In **Flash 137 Q8** 62% of the UK poll were for the concept of a common EU defence and security policy.
Younger people were also in favour with 71% of those between 15 and 24 supporting the concept as opposed to only 55% of those aged more than 65.*

The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries

This concept received relatively low support in Eurobarometer 58 with only 52% of the poll supporting the idea. Lowest support came from France (41%).

The UK not only gave a low level of support (42%) but also headed the list of don't knows at 26%.

The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries **Support by % of EU citizens polled**

	For	Against	Don't Know
B Belgium	53	33	14
DK Denmark	71	19	10
D Germany	46	34	20
GR Greece	76	17	7
E Spain	63	14	23
F France	41	50	10
IRL Ireland	67	15	18
I Italy	64	19	17
L Luxembourg	56	34	10
NL Netherlands	58	28	14
A Austria	51	31	18
P Portugal	60	20	21
FIN Finland	58	31	11
S Sweden	65	23	12
UK United Kingdom	42	32	26
EU 15 Average	52	30	18

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q8 55% of all UK citizens polled were in favour of enlargement of the European Union, which is substantially above the 42% shown in the figures of EB58.

Younger people were also strongly in favour with 69% of those between 15 and 24 supporting the concept as opposed to only 39% of those aged more than 65.

The European Union being responsible for those matters which cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments

This delegation of responsibility to the EU where it was seen to be better equipped to handle certain situations was accepted as a concept by nearly two-thirds (64%) of those polled across the European Union.

In the UK the idea found favour with half those polled.

The European Union being responsible for those matters which cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments
Support by % of EU citizens polled

	For	Against	Don't Know
B Belgium	64	16	21
DK Denmark	62	24	15
D Germany	65	13	22
GR Greece	77	16	7
E Spain	73	11	17
F France	58	32	10
IRL Ireland	70	11	19
I Italy	75	10	14
L Luxembourg	69	21	10
NL Netherlands	68	15	17
A Austria	64	15	21
P Portugal	60	16	24
FIN Finland	66	21	12
S Sweden	60	28	12
UK United Kingdom	50	29	22
EU 15 Average	64	18	17

FLASH 137

*In **Flash 137 Q8** there was a similar level of support for this concept in the UK as was noted in EB 58 with 47% being in favour.*

Once again younger people were more strongly in favour with 62% of those between 15 and 24 supporting the concept as opposed to only 31% of those aged more than 65.

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

69% of Europeans polled agreed with this concept with support rising to 85% in Finland and 82% in both Greece and Luxembourg.

However in the UK this figure falls to 55%. In addition a high percentage (28%) of those polled in the UK were again in the don't know camp.

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
Support by % of EU citizens polled

	For	Against	Don't Know
B Belgium	68	10	22
DK Denmark	78	9	14
D Germany	70	7	23
GR Greece	82	7	11
E Spain	69	5	26
F France	73	14	13
IRL Ireland	68	5	27
I Italy	75	7	19
L Luxembourg	82	8	10
NL Netherlands	67	11	22
A Austria	72	8	20
P Portugal	56	12	32
FIN Finland	85	7	9
S Sweden	78	9	13
UK United Kingdom	55	17	28
EU 15 Average	69	10	21

FLASH 137

In Flash 137 Q8 there was a decrease in the number of don't knows in the UK from the 28% in the main survey.

In the telephone poll the don't knows fell to 13% while those "for" rose to 66% and those "against" to 21%.

Teaching Children about the way European Institutions work

The teaching of children about the way Europe works, is supported by 84% of all Europeans and in Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden the figures exceed 90%.

This overall figure is 3% higher than the figure polled earlier in the year and shows the importance in which this issue is held across the Union.

In the UK however, the level of support for this in Eurobarometer 58.1 is a relatively low 75%.

Teaching Children about the way European Institutions work **Support by % of EU citizens polled**

	For	Against	Don't Know
B Belgium	85	9	6
DK Denmark	88	6	5
D Germany	85	7	9
GR Greece	88	8	4
E Spain	81	7	12
F France	86	10	4
IRL Ireland	88	4	9
I Italy	88	7	6
L Luxembourg	93	4	4
NL Netherlands	89	9	2
A Austria	86	6	8
P Portugal	85	3	11
FIN Finland	90	5	5
S Sweden	91	5	5
UK United Kingdom	75	15	10
EU Average Now	84	8	7
EU Avg. spring 02	81	10	9

FLASH 137

*In **Flash 137 Q8** the number of those polled in the UK who supported educating children about the way the European institutions work brought a strong positive response from 86% of those polled - only 11% were against it.*

In Northern Ireland this support was even stronger with 92% in favour and 6% against.

Approval was also noted from young people of 15 - 24 of whom 91% supported the concept.

Unsurprisingly, 27% of people, who considered UK membership of the EU to be a bad thing, were against the idea of educating children in this area.

Fears of EU Citizens

In Q29 People were asked what major negative occurrences gave them the most concern.

In the UK, respondents were considerably more nervous of external events than the average European Union Citizen. The Portuguese and the Greeks were also evident as worried nations.

	UK	EU Average	Most afraid	Least afraid
World War	70	57	P 78	NL 30
Nuclear conflict in Europe	69	52	P 76	NL 25
Conventional war in Europe	60	49	P 73	NL 25
Accidental Nuclear Launch	73	58	P 79	NL 27
Accident in Nuclear Power Station	74	71	GR 87	NL 51
Spread of Nuclear: Biological Chemical Weapons	82	72	GR 83	NL 50
Ethnic Conflicts in Europe	63	60	P 78	FIN 39
International Terrorism	85	82	I 92	A 62
Organised Crime	71	77	I 89	A 57
Epidemics	62	53	GR 85	NL 32

Getting more nervous

What is also worth noting is the sharp increase in the level of concern in both the UK specifically and the EU as a whole.

	UK Autumn 2002	UK Spring 2002	EU Autumn 2002	EU Spring 2002
World War	70	57	57	51
Nuclear conflict in Europe	69	55	52	45
Conventional war in Europe	60	47	49	44
Accidental Nuclear Launch	73	58	58	50
Accident in Nuclear Power Station	74	60	71	64
Spread of Nuclear: Biological Chemical Weapons	82	66	72	62
Ethnic Conflicts in Europe	63	53	60	58
International Terrorism	85	72	82	78
Organised Crime	71	63	77	71
Epidemics	62	51	53	48

Defence in Europe

In Q30 the question was asked whether decisions concerning European policy should be taken by the national government, by NATO or by the European Union.

The UK was very keen on decisions taken by NATO and of those polled a third (33%) favoured this organisation. Only Denmark (39%) gave more support.

Overall however, there was strong backing for the EU to take decisions in the field of defence and on average this had the support of 44% of all Europeans. The Italians supported it very strongly with 64% of those polled in favour.

Where should decisions on European Defence be taken?

	National Government	NATO	European Union	Don't Know
B Belgium	15	30	43	12
DK Denmark	24	39	27	9
D Germany	18	27	41	13
GR Greece	25	4	63	7
E Spain	21	14	48	17
F France	21	16	49	14
IRL Ireland	36	15	31	18
I Italy	12	16	64	8
L Luxembourg	10	26	57	6
NL Netherlands	18	27	46	8
A Austria	26	10	47	15
P Portugal	26	10	46	17
FIN Finland	51	5	35	9
S Sweden	36	9	45	9
UK United Kingdom	26	33	20	20
EU 15 Average	21	21	44	13

The Euro replacing national Currency

In the three countries of the EU that are not members of the Eurozone, the question was asked concerning attitude to the Euro replacing the national currency.

The UK stood out as the country least receptive to the idea with 50% of those polled considering it to be a fairly bad (17%) or very bad (37%) thing.

Similar totals for Denmark and Sweden totalled 28% and 30% respectively thus putting the UK into an extreme position even amongst this group.

How would you feel about the Euro replacing our currency?

	Denmark	Sweden	UK	Average
A very good thing	29	19	10	12
A fairly good thing	23	28	15	17
Neither good nor bad	18	20	16	17
A fairly bad thing	15	18	17	17
A very bad thing	13	12	37	33
Don't know	2	3	5	4

The Debate on Enlargement

In Q40 respondents were asked how much they felt that they were contributing to the political debate on enlargement.

Across Europe there appears to be a low level of involvement in this area with only 21% of those polled feeling they were contributing either a “great deal” or “somewhat “ to the debate. This compares with an even lower 9% in the UK.

Only the Greek figure of 59% of those polled was greater than the 58% of the UK who said they had not contributed at all to the political debate on enlargement.

	A great deal	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	Don't Know
B Belgium	2	14	32	49	2
DK Denmark	3	22	50	24	0
D Germany	2	23	36	33	5
GR Greece	1	9	29	59	2
E Spain	2	12	25	51	11
F France	5	19	37	36	3
IRL Ireland	3	16	26	34	20
I Italy	5	20	38	33	4
L Luxembourg	3	19	39	35	4
NL Netherlands	7	27	28	37	2
A Austria	7	26	32	30	6
P Portugal	1	11	21	56	11
FIN Finland	1	22	40	36	1
S Sweden	2	18	41	36	4
UK United Kingdom	1	8	26	58	6
EU 15 Average	3	18	33	41	5

How well informed are you on enlargement?

Q44 looks at how well informed people across Europe considered themselves on the question of enlargement.

Once again the highest percentage of people (45%) considering themselves not at all well informed was from the UK.

In contrast, by far the highest level of information was claimed by the Finns where 61% of those polled considered themselves well or very well informed.

How well informed are you about enlargement?

	Very well informed	Well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all well informed	Don't Know
B Belgium	1	18	46	33	3
DK Denmark	6	36	50	8	0
D Germany	1	24	51	21	3
GR Greece	2	18	49	31	1
E Spain	1	20	50	27	2
F France	2	18	53	26	1
IRL Ireland	4	25	41	28	2
I Italy	1	14	58	26	2
L Luxembourg	3	35	49	13	1
NL Netherlands	3	27	52	17	1
A Austria	5	43	37	13	3
P Portugal	1	14	48	36	1
FIN Finland	8	53	32	6	2
S Sweden	1	24	57	18	1
UK United Kingdom	2	11	40	45	3
EU 15 Average	2	20	50	27	2

Sources of Information on Enlargement

Q45 looks at source of information on the question of enlargement.

When more than half the UK population (54%) admits to never looking for such information, the relatively small numbers in other areas are not very surprising.

Percentage of those polled having as their source of information on enlargement one or several of the following media sources*

	UK	EU Average	Highest level	Lowest level
Discussions	3	9	A 17	UK 3
Daily Newspapers	21	33	FIN 60	P 13
Other newspapers, mags	6	13	FIN 32	E 3
Television	26	56	FIN 84	UK 26
Internet	3	5	A 12	P 3
Radio	10	20	DK 43	P 7
Never look for such Info	54	29	UK 54	FIN 6

* Percentages may exceed a total of 100% due to multiple choices being allowed.

Attitude towards the USA

Q48 looks at respondents' views of the role of the United States in five key areas.

These cover peace in the world, the fight against terrorism, growth of the global economy and the fight against world poverty.

Respondents were first asked whether the United States played a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role regarding peace in the world.

Making up the average EU figure of 32% of those polled who took a positive stance, were 42% of the Irish poll and 47% of the British sample. At the other end of the spectrum were just 13% of the Greeks.

Overall, virtually one in two (46%) Europeans held a negative view of America's role in this area.

Role of the USA relating to Peace in the World **European Attitudes by % of country poll**

	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	36	48	12	4
DK Denmark	39	38	18	4
D Germany	32	47	16	7
GR Greece	13	73	10	4
E Spain	25	55	12	8
F France	24	56	16	4
IRL Ireland	42	39	11	8
I Italy	37	38	18	7
L Luxembourg	34	50	14	3
NL Netherlands	30	48	18	4
A Austria	22	49	21	9
P Portugal	30	46	12	13
FIN Finland	28	51	16	5
S Sweden	32	46	18	4
UK United Kingdom	47	32	13	8
EU 15 Average	32	46	15	6

The Fight against terrorism

While in the previous section, America was seen to have a negative effect on World Peace, its role as the world's policeman was more appreciated across Europe with 54% of those polled believing it played a positive role.

Major support came from two thirds of the UK (68%). This is in contrast to low levels of support from Greece (26%) and Spain (29%).

Austria had a substantial 20% in the don't-know camp.

Role of the USA relating to The Fight against terrorism **European Attitudes by % of country poll**

	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	56	31	9	4
DK Denmark	67	18	12	4
D Germany	61	20	13	6
GR Greece	26	59	11	4
E Spain	29	43	11	8
F France	44	36	16	5
IRL Ireland	59	22	11	8
I Italy	56	25	14	5
L Luxembourg	52	35	10	3
NL Netherlands	52	28	15	5
A Austria	40	32	20	8
P Portugal	44	33	10	13
FIN Finland	59	27	10	5
S Sweden	57	27	12	5
UK United Kingdom	68	19	8	6
EU 15 Average	54	28	12	6

Growth in the world economy

There was a wide spread of opinion in Europeans opinions relating to America's role in the growth of the world economy with the positive camp representing 38% of Europeans polled being only slightly ahead of the 34% having a negative viewpoint.

The UK, normally one of the USA's more solid supporters, was less apparent in the positive camp on this issue with 44% compared with an EU average of 38%

Greece was once again the least convinced country with 64% taking the negative view.

Role of the USA relating to Growth in the world economy European Attitudes by % of country poll

	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	39	39	14	8
DK Denmark	43	22	20	15
D Germany	38	28	23	12
GR Greece	21	64	10	5
E Spain	35	43	13	10
F France	30	48	16	6
IRL Ireland	56	19	13	13
I Italy	44	27	18	11
L Luxembourg	32	40	18	10
NL Netherlands	38	31	21	9
A Austria	37	29	21	13
P Portugal	39	34	10	18
FIN Finland	49	22	19	10
S Sweden	41	26	21	12
UK United Kingdom	44	27	16	13
EU 15 Average	38	34	18	11

The fight against world poverty

While in a previous question, the USA was seen to fulfil a positive role as the world's policeman, it received little support in its role as the defender of the poor.

Nearly half the EU poll (49%) had a negative view in this area with only 20% being positive.

France, Sweden and Greece were particularly unimpressed by the American performance in this area with less than one in eight people in each country seeing America in a positive light on this issue.

Role of the USA relating to the fight against world poverty **European Attitudes by % of country poll**

	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	20	54	19	8
DK Denmark	15	47	28	9
D Germany	18	46	27	10
GR Greece	12	73	10	5
E Spain	20	56	15	9
F France	11	65	19	5
IRL Ireland	34	35	19	13
I Italy	25	39	26	11
L Luxembourg	19	55	22	5
NL Netherlands	16	53	22	9
A Austria	14	47	26	12
P Portugal	27	47	11	15
FIN Finland	18	47	26	10
S Sweden	10	57	26	8
UK United Kingdom	28	39	21	13
EU 15 Average	20	49	22	10

Protection of the Environment

The opinion of Europeans towards America's role in protecting the environment is extremely poor.

Only 16% across the Union took a positive view – notably 31% of the Irish and 24% of the Portuguese poll were included in this figure.

Two Nordic countries (Denmark and Sweden) did not even achieve double digit support in this positive section.

The negative vote averaged 57% across Europe and was more than two thirds of those polled in Denmark, Greece, France and Luxembourg.

Role of the USA relating to Protection of the Environment **European Attitudes by % of country poll**

	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	16	57	17	10
DK Denmark	9	66	17	7
D Germany	13	62	17	9
GR Greece	13	68	12	7
E Spain	19	57	12	11
F France	12	68	16	5
IRL Ireland	31	36	18	15
I Italy	21	42	24	13
L Luxembourg	14	67	14	5
NL Netherlands	12	64	17	8
A Austria	12	60	19	10
P Portugal	24	49	9	17
FIN Finland	13	58	20	10
S Sweden	7	63	20	10
UK United Kingdom	21	52	15	11
EU 15 Average	16	57	17	10

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 58.0
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QUESTIONNAIRE EB 58.1

Q. 1. What is your nationality? Please tell me the country (or countries) that apply.
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium	1, (xx – xx)
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,

—> Q. 2

Other countries	16,
DK	17,

—> Close
interview

EB58 - Q. 1. - TREND

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

Frequently 1 (xxx)
 Occasionally 2
 Never 3
 DK 4

EB57.1. - 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 1 (xxx)
 From time to time 2
 Rarely 3
 Never 4
 DK 5

EB57.1. – 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 1 (xxx)
 Fairly satisfied 2
 Not very satisfied 3
 Not at all satisfied 4
 DK 5

EB57.1. – Q. 4. – TREND

- Q. 5. What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

	READ OUT	<u>BETTER</u>	SAME	WORSE	DK
1	your life in general	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
2	the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
3	the financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4 (xxx)

4	the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
5	your personal job situation	1	2	3	4 (xxx)

EB56.2. – Q. 5. – TREND

- Q. 6. And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on ...

	READ OUT	<u>MORE</u>	LESS	THE SAME	DK
1	housing	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
2	clothing	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
3	eating	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
4	health	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
5	transport	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
6	leisure	1	2	3	4 (xxx)

EB58.1. - NEW

- Q. 7. Have you ever seen this symbol? (**IF YES**) Could you tell me what it means? (SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)

No, never seen this symbol.....1 (xxx)

Yes, Europe, the European Union, the Community, the Common Market,
The Council of Europe, etc..... 2

Other 3

DK..... 4

EB58.1. – NEW

- Q. 8. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	READ OUT	<u>TEND TO AGREE</u>	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	This flag is a good symbol for Europe (N)	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	This flag stands for something good	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	I identify with this flag (N)	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (our country) next to the national flag	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB37.0. - Q. 39. – TREND MODIFIED

- Q. 9. Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions? (READ OUT - SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Know nothing at all								Know a great deal		DK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB57.1. – Q. 10. – TREND

- Q. 10. 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 1, (xxx – xxx)

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-Rom9,

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 (NATIONAL PARLIAMENT)..... 15,

Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 16,

Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)..... 17,

DK 18,

EB57. 1. – Q. 11. – TREND

DO NOT ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "NEVER LOOK FOR SUCH INFORMATION, NOT INTERESTED", CODE 17 IN Q. 10.

Q. 11. 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..... 1, (xxx – xxx)
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,

EB57.1. - Q. 12. - TREND

ASK ALL

Q. 12. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is ...?

- A good thing 1 (xxx)
A bad thing 2
Neither good neither bad 3
DK 4

EB57.1. - Q. 13. - TREND

Q. 13. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

- Benefited 1 (xxx)
Not benefited 2

DK	3
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EB57.1 – Q. 14. – TREND

Q. 14. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Very positive.....	1 (xxx)
Fairly positive.....	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative.....	5
DK.....	6

EB57.1. – Q. 15. – TREND

Q. 15. Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union has brought you personally...?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Many more advantages.....	1 (xxx)
More advantages.....	2
As many advantages as disadvantages.....	3
More disadvantages.....	4
Many more disadvantages.....	5
DK.....	6

EB57.1. – Q. 16. – TREND

Q. 16. In the last months, several European Union member states have faced serious floods. In your opinion, would tend to say that their belonging to the European Union has been an advantage, a disadvantage or neither an advantage nor a disadvantage?

An advantage	1 (xxx)
A disadvantage	2
Neither an advantage nor a disadvantage	3
DK.....	4

EB58.1. – NEW

Q. 17. a) In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE). N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe?

b) And which corresponds best to the speed you would like? (SHOW SAME CARD)

READ OUT		<u>Q. 17. a.</u>	<u>Q. 17. b.</u>
		<u>CURRENT SPEED</u>	<u>DESIRED SPEED</u>
1	standstill	1	2 (xxx)
2		1	2 (xxx)
3		1	2 (xxx)
4		1	2 (xxx)
5		1	2 (xxx)
6		1	2 (xxx)
7	runs as fast as possible	1	2 (xxx)
8	DK	1	2 (xxx)

EB56.2 - Q. 20 & 21 - TREND

Q. 18. a) In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

b) And, in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

READ OUT		<u>MORE IMPORTANT</u>	LESS IMPORTANT	<u>SAME ROLE</u>	DK
Q. 18.a	Expectation	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
Q. 18.b	Would like	1	2	3	4 (xxx)

EB56.2 - Q. 22 & 23 - TREND

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

	READ OUT	<u>YES</u>	NO	DK
1	the European Parliament	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	the European Commission	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	the Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	the Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	the European Ombudsman	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	the European Central Bank	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	the European Court of Auditors	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	the Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
10	the Convention of the future of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. – Q. 19. – TREND

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	<u>IMPORTANT</u>	NOT IMPORTANT	DK
1	The European Parliament	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	The European Commission	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	The Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	The Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)

10	The Convention of the future of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
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EB57.1. – Q. 20. – TREND

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

	READ OUT	<u>TEND TO TRUST</u>	NOT TEND TO TRUST	DK
1	The European Parliament	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	The European Commission	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	The Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	The Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
10	The Convention of the future of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. – Q. 21. – TREND

Q. 22. a) On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

b) And how about the way democracy works in the European Union? (SHOW SAME CARD)

	READ OUT	<u>VERY SATISFIED</u>	FAIRLY SATISFIED	<u>NOT VERY SATISFIED</u>	NOT AT ALL SATISFIED	DK
Q. 22.a	In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
Q. 22.b	In the European Union	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)

EB56.2 - Q. 9 & 10 - TREND

ASK Q 23. AND Q. 24. ONLY IN DENMARK

Q.23. In the European Union, each member state, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of Ministers for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Denmark. Have you recently

**read in the newspapers or heard on radio or television anything
about the Danish presidency?**

Yes..... 1 (xxx)
No 2
DK 3

EB57.1. – Q. 22. – TREND

Q. 24. Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Denmark is President of the Council of Ministers of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (READ OUT)

Very important 1 (xxx)
 Important 2
 Not very important 3
 Not at all important 4
 DK 5

EB57.1. – Q. 23. – TREND

—

—
ASK ALL

Q. 25. a) For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union?

	READ OUT - ROTATE	<u>(NATIONALITY) GOVERNMENT</u>	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
1	Defence	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	Protection of the environment	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	Currency	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	Humanitarian aid	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	Health and social welfare	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	Basic rules for broadcasting and press	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	Fight against poverty/social exclusion	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	The fight against unemployment	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	Agriculture and fishing policy	1	2	3 (xxx)
10	The support to regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	1	2	3 (xxx)
11	Education	1	2	3 (xxx)
12	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3 (xxx)

13	Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions	1	2	3 (xxx)
14	Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
15	Cultural policy	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. – Q. 24. a. – TREND

b) And, for each of the following?

	READ OUT - ROTATE	<u>(NATIONALITY) GOVERNMENT</u>	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
1	Immigration policy	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	Rules for political asylum	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	The fight against organised crime	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	Police	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	Justice	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	Accepting refugees	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	Juvenile crime prevention	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	Urban crime prevention	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	The fight against drugs	1	2	3 (xxx)
10	The fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings	1	2	3 (xxx)
11	The fight against international terrorism	1	2	3 (xxx)
12	Tackling the challenges of an ageing population	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. – Q. 24. b. – TREND

Q. 26. 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	<u>FOR</u>	AGAINST	DK
1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	A common defence and security policy among the European Union member states	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	The European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments	1	2	3 (xxx)

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	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. – Q. 25. – TREND

Q. 27. 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	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European union, its policies and its institutions	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	Successfully implementing the single European currency, the Euro	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	Protecting the environment	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	Guaranteeing the quality of food products	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work	1	2	3 (xxx)
10	Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	1	2	3 (xxx)
11	Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world	1	2	3 (xxx)
12	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	1	2	3 (xxx)
13	Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe	1	2	3 (xxx)
14	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3 (xxx)
15	Fighting illegal immigration (N)	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. – Q. 26. – TREND MODIFIED

Q. 28. For each of the following areas, do you think action taken by the European Union is, or would be very effective, fairly effective, not very effective or not at all effective?

	READ OUT	VERY EFFECTIVE	FAIRLY EFFECTIVE	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE	DK
1	Welcoming new member countries	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
2	Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European union, its policies and its institutions	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
3	Successfully implementing the single European currency, the Euro	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
4	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
5	Protecting environment	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
6	Guaranteeing the quality of food products	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
7	Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
8	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
9	Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
10	Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
11	Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
12	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
13	Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
14	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
15	Fighting illegal immigration (N)	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)

EB56.3. – Q. 50. – TREND MODIFIED

Q. 29. 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	<u>AFRAID</u>	NOT AFRAID	DK
1	A world war	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	A nuclear conflict in Europe	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	A conventional war in Europe (not nuclear, bacteriological or chemical)	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	The accidental launch of a nuclear missile	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	An accident in a nuclear power station	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	Spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	Ethnic conflicts in Europe	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	International terrorism	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	Organised crime	1	2	3 (xxx)
10	Epidemics	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. – Q. 7. – TREND

Q. 30. In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national government, by NATO or by the European Union?

National governments	1 (xxx)
NATO	2
The European Union.....	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS).....	4
DK	5

EB56.2. – Q. 33. – TREND

Q. 31. People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country or to European Union. Please tell me how attached you feel ...

a) to your city/town/village? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

b) to your region? (SHOW SAME CARD)

c) to (our country)? (SHOW SAME CARD)

d) to the European Union? (SHOW SAME CARD)

	READ OUT	VERY ATTACHED	FAIRLY ATTACHED	NOT VERY ATTACHED	NOT AT ALL ATTACHED	DK
a	your city/town/village	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
b	your region	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
c	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)
d	the European Union	1	2	3	4	5 (xxx)

EB56.3. – Q. 47. – TREND

Q. 32. In the near future, do you see yourself as ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(NATIONALITY) only	1 (xxx)
(NATIONALITY) and European	2
European and (NATIONALITY)	3
European only	4
DK	5

EB57.1. – Q. 27. – TREND

DO NOT ASK IN DK, S AND UK

Q.33. On 1st January 2002, the euro replaced the (FORMER NATIONAL CURRENCY). Do you think that it is ...? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A very good thing	1 (xxx)
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. - Q. 32. - TREND

ASK ONLY IN DK, S AND UK

Q. 34. If the euro replaced our (NATIONAL CURRENCY), do you think it would be ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| A very good thing | 1 (xxx) |
| 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. - Q. 33. - TREND

ASK ALL

Q. 35. How comfortable do you feel about using the euro? Would you say you are ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Very comfortable | 1 (xxx) |
| Fairly comfortable | 2 |
| Not very comfortable | 3 |
| Not at all comfortable | 4 |
| DK..... | 5 |

EB57.1. - Q. 34. - TREND

Q. 36. Do you happen to see euro coins from other countries? (IF YES) How often? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| No, never | 1 (xxx) |
| Yes, very often | 2 |
| Yes, fairly often..... | 3 |
| Yes, not very often..... | 4 |
| No, I didn't know that it existed (SPONTANEOUS) | 5 |
| DK | 6 |

EB57.1. – Q. 64. b. – TREND

Q. 37. Do you personally have the feel that, in the conversion to the euro, the prices have been generally rounded down, rounded up or not at all rounded? (IF GENERALLY ROUNDED DOWN) Was it in all areas or only in certain areas? (IF GENERALLY ROUNDED UP) Was it in all areas or only in certain areas? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- The prices haven't been generally rounded..... 1 (xxx)
 The prices have been generally rounded down in all areas..... 2
 The prices have been generally rounded up in all areas 3
 The prices have been generally rounded down in certain areas 4
 The prices have been generally rounded up in certain areas..... 5
 DK..... 6

B57.1. – Q. 65. a. – TREND

Q. 38. Do you personally feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the single European currency, that is the euro? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Very attached 1 (xxx)
 Fairly attached 2
 Not very attached 3
 Not at all attached 4
 DK..... 5

EB57.1. - Q. 73. - TREND

Q. 39. Do you personally still feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the (PAST NATIONAL CURRENCY)? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Very attached 1 (xxx)
 Fairly attached 2
 Not very attached 3
 Not at all attached 4
 DK..... 5

EB57.1. - Q. 74. - TREND

Now let's talk about another topic: enlargement of the
European union

**Q. 40. 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..... 1 (xxx)
- 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

EB57.1. - Q. 35. - TREND

**Q. 41. How much do you feel you are participating in the
political debate about enlargement?** (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER
ONLY)

- A great deal..... 1 (xxx)
- Somewhat..... 2
- Not very much..... 3
- Not at all..... 4
- DK..... 5

EB56.3. - Q. 37. - TREND

**Q. 42. 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	<u>IN FAVOUR</u>	AGAINST	DK
1	Czech Republic	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	Slovakia	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	Poland	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	Hungary	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	Romania	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	Slovenia	1	2	3 (xxx)

7	Estonia	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	Latvia	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	Lithuania	1	2	3 (xxx)
10	Bulgaria	1	2	3 (xxx)
11	Cyprus	1	2	3 (xxx)
12	Malta	1	2	3 (xxx)
13	Turkey	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. - Q. 36. a. - TREND

Q. 43. 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	<u>IN FAVOUR</u>	AGAINST	DK
1	Switzerland	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	Norway	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	Croatia	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	Yugoslavia (Federal Republic)	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	Iceland	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	Albania	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB57.1. - Q. 36. b. - TREND

Q. 44. 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	<u>TEND TO AGREE</u>	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	The more countries there are in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	Enlargement will not cost more for existing member countries like (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	After enlargement to include new countries, (OUR COUNTRY) will become less important in Europe	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	The more countries there are, the more unemployment there will be in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	The European Union should help future member countries financially, even before they join	1	2	3 (xxx)
6	Once new countries have joined the European Union, (OUR COUNTRY) will receive less financial aid from it	1	2	3 (xxx)
7	With more countries, it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale	1	2	3 (xxx)
8	The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world	1	2	3 (xxx)
9	With more member countries, Europe will be culturally richer	1	2	3 (xxx)

10	The European Union must reform the way its institutions work before welcoming new members	1	2	3 (xxx)
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EB57.1. - Q. 38. - TREND

Q. 45. 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.....	1 (xxx)
well informed.....	2
not very well informed.....	3
not at all well informed.....	4
DK.....	5

EB57.1. - Q. 39. - TREND

Q. 46. Have you recently read, see, or been told anything about enlargement? (IF YES) From which sources? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Meetings.....	1, (xxx – xxx)
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 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 (e.g. consumer organisations, etc).....	14,
A member of European Parliament or a member of (NATIONAL PARLIAMENT)...	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS).....	16,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS).....	17,
DK.....	18,

EB56.2. - Q. 48. - TREND

Q. 47. For each of the following groups in our country, could you tell me if you think it will benefit/lose out, neither benefit nor lose out as a result of enlargement?

	READ OUT	<u>BENEFIT</u>	LOSE OUT	NEITHER BENEFIT NOR LOSE OUT	DK
1	Small companies	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
2	Big businesses	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
3	Farmers	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
4	Fishermen	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
5	The employees in general	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
6	The unemployed	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
7	Young people	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
8	Old people	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
9	Ethnic minorities	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
10	People living in big cities	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
11	People living in the countryside	1	2	3	4 (xxx)

EB58.1. - NEW

Q. 48. Since the fall of the Berlin wall, do you think that the countries from Central and Eastern Europe have ...

	READ OUT	<u>YES</u>	NO	IT DEPENDS	DK
1	become as democratic as Western European countries	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
2	worked hard to prevent corruption	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
3	become richer	1	2	3	4 (xxx)

4	improved their environment	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
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EB58.1. – NEW

Q. 49. In your opinion, would you say that the United States tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following? (SHOW CARD)

	READ OUT	<u>POSITIVE</u>	NEGATIVE	NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIVE	DK
1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
2	Fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
3	Growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
4	Fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4 (xxx)
5	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4 (xxx)

EB58.1. - NEW

Q. 50. Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Should..... 1 (xxx)
Should not..... 2
DK..... 3

EB57.1. - Q. 40. - TREND

Q. 51. Which, if any of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? The President of the European Commission should be ... (SHOW CARD - READ - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

nominated by the Heads of State for governments of the European Union..... 1 (xxx)
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. - Q. 41. - TREND

Q. 52. 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..... | 1 (xxx) |
| be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient..... | 2 |
| DK..... | 3 |

EB57.1. - Q. 42. - TREND

Q. 53. We will end this part with a little quizz. For each of the following statements, could you tell me if you think it is true or false?

	READ OUT	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	DK
1	The European Union consists of 12 Member States	1	2	3 (xxx)
2	The European Community was created just after World War I	1	2	3 (xxx)
3	The European Union has its own anthem	1	2	3 (xxx)
4	Each year, a day celebrating Europe is common to all Member States of the European Union	1	2	3 (xxx)
5	Members of the European Parliament are elected by citizens like you and me	1	2	3 (xxx)

EB58.1. – NEW