

EUROBAROMETER 59

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

SPRING 2003

NATIONAL REPORT

UNITED KINGDOM

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

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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 the 15 Member States the European Union and to note country by country variations and changes in attitude.

This report looks at the United Kingdom.

Executive Summary

Eurobarometer 59.1 was conducted for the European Commission in the 15 Member States during March and April 2003.

In the UK interviews were held with 1315 people between 18th March and 30th April.

The main findings are as follows:

The UK is becoming more politically interested

The UK is becoming a country where political matters are now being discussed more frequently and more in line with EU averages. Previous Eurobarometer results showed a very low level of political discussion in the U.K. but in this spring 2003 survey a substantial increase is noted. 16% of those polled in the UK said they discussed politics frequently. This is now slightly ahead of the EU average of 15% and a substantial increase on the UK's 9% in the previous Eurobarometer 58.1 of the autumn of 2002.

The Press is trusted by less than a third of those who trust radio

Only 20% of those polled in the UK trusted the press. This compares with an EU15 average of 47%. Radio, however, is trusted by 62% of those polled in the UK (EU 15 = 65%)

British Army has high levels of trust

The British Army is trusted by 79% of those polled and is the British Institution given the highest ranking. The EU average is 66%

Political Institutions have low levels of trust

Trust levels for political organisations are lower than in most other EU countries with the British parliament being trusted by 37%. This compares with an EU average of 42% and 69% in Denmark.

The European Union earns an even lower UK trust rating at 24% - the lowest within the EU and nearly a third of the 66% trust factor accorded by the Portuguese.

Business is not trusted

Big companies achieved lower levels of trust in the UK and Germany at 21% than any other EU country. The EU average was 29%, although high scores were noted in Portugal (43%) and Denmark (50%).

The two major concerns in the UK are crime and immigration

The UK's two most important issues were seen as being crime (39%) and immigration (32%). These compare with EU 15 figures of 29% and 13% respectively.

Only 8% of the UK are concerned about unemployment

The UK level of concern over unemployment was the only single digit result in this area of concern. The average for the EU 15 was 41% with figures as high as 66% in Germany.

22% of the UK feel they know nothing about the European union

The UK figure in this area is twice as high as the EU 15 average and six times as high as Sweden where less than 4% put themselves in this category.

Television is the UK's preferred way of getting information on the European Union

Of those polled in the UK in this multiple choice question, 49% said television was their favourite way of getting information on the EU. This was also the most popular way across the EU with an average figure of 59%.

14% of the UK don't know if membership of the EU is a good or bad thing.

The UK has the highest percentage of people who don't know if membership is a good or bad thing compared with an EU average of 7%. Of those expressing an opinion, more than half of the total EU poll (58%) believed membership of the EU was a good thing as opposed to only 35% of the UK who held this opinion.

Only 32% of the UK think that the country has benefited from EU membership

While 77% of Irish people and 50% of EU members in general think their country has benefited from membership, only Sweden (31%) has a more negative view than the UK.

The EU means a loss of cultural identity to 25% of the UK

While only 6% of Italians and 12% on average of all EU citizens saw the EU creating a loss of cultural identity, one in four Britons saw this as a result of the EU.

Many don't know in the UK results

A further 12% of the UK poll in the cultural identity question said they *did not know* what the EU meant to them—this compares with an EU average of 4% and emphasises the 'don't know' element of a large number of those polled in the UK.

UK is happy with the name European Union

When given the option to choose an alternate name for the European Union, the UK poll was heavily in favour of retaining the existing name. With 45% of those polled holding this view it was close to the EU average of 49%

Once again the UK 'don't know' made up virtually a sixth of those polled (16%).

UK shows improving knowledge of EU institutions and bucks EU trend

Although starting from a relatively low level of awareness about EU institutions, the UK figures buck the general trend in this part of EB 59.1

In the ten institutions reviewed, the average EU figures show a decline in awareness in nine and an increase in only one. The UK figures show a decline in only four, non-movement in two and an increase in four.

The UK tends not to trust the major EU institutions

The largest groups in this part of the UK poll were those tending **not** to trust the European Parliament (37%), the European Commission (36%) and the Council of Ministers (34%). In addition, the UK 'don't know' factors in these three cases were 28%, 35% and 49% respectively.

The EU average figures showed the highest numbers tending to trust and achieved levels of 57%, 50% and 40% respectively.

The UK and the rest of the EU do not see enlargement as a priority

The UK poll has 57% believing enlargement is not a priority. This belief is also held by 55% of the whole EU

The UK and the rest of the EU both see the need for more information on the EU

59% of the UK poll saw this as a priority as did 74% of the whole EU poll.

The UK does not see the implementation of the Euro as a priority.

While 88% of Luxembourgers see this as a priority (as do 59% of all EU15 citizens), only a quarter of the UK poll (24%) give it the same importance. 54% of Danes see this as a priority as opposed to only 24% of Swedes.

85% of the UK believe protecting the environment is an EU priority.

The UK figure is very close to the EU average of 87% in this area. Six EU countries rated this at more than 90%.

There is interest in reforming the EU institutions and the way they work.

50% of those polled in the UK and across the EU felt that reforming the European Institutions and the way they worked was a priority. However the 'don't know' syndrome is present again with 20% of the UK and 19% of the EU in this camp.

Maintaining peace and security in Europe is a major priority.

The UK poll produced 87% support for this concept slightly behind the 91% across the EU.

The UK believes defence should be handled by National Governments.

63% of the UK poll believe individual governments should take defence decisions. The general opinion across the EU is closely divided with 46% adhering to the UK view while a slightly larger 50% believe defence should be handled jointly across the EU

58% of the UK believe environment protection issues should be a joint EU decision

The majority of UK people polled as well as 64% of the EU are prepared to cede sovereignty on issues relating to the protection of the environment.

The UK protects its currency from outside decisions

While on average across the EU only 28% of those polled believe currency decisions should be made by the national government, figures from Denmark (42%) Sweden (52%) and the UK (71%) show the other side of the Euro argument.

Foreign policy decisions should be made jointly within the EU

In another example of individual countries ceding sovereignty, both the UK (60%) and the EU average (73%) indicate a willingness to deal en bloc in the field of foreign policy.

66% of the UK believe immigration policy should be the responsibility of the National Government

While two thirds of the UK see immigration policy as being a domestic affair, the majority of the EU (52%) see it as an issue that should be handled jointly within the EU.
The same broad division occurs in the field of establishing the rules for political asylum.

Only 24% of the UK support a common European currency.

Only a quarter of the UK support the Euro compared with two thirds (66%) of the whole of the EU. The next lowest figures are 41% from Sweden and a majority (53%) of the Danish poll.

The UK does not favour a joint EU foreign policy

While on average across the EU, 67% of those polled are in favour of a common EU policy towards other nations, this figure drops to only 37% in the UK. The UK 'don't know' quotient is also the highest of the 15 Member States at 24%.

The UK is equally divided on the question of enlargement

Ignoring the 28% of people who said they did not know, those people in the UK who expressed an opinion were equally divided at 50% each on the question as to whether the EU should be enlarged to include new countries. France was firmly against enlargement with 54% of those polled being against it. This compares with Greece where 71% of those polled supported enlargement and only 19% were against it.

On average across the EU, 46% were for enlargement, 35% against it and 19% did not know.

72% of the UK support teaching school children about how the EU institutions work

While this represents nearly three-quarters of those polled, it is below the 83% EU average and high figures of more than 90% from Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden.

The UK had a more positive view of the USA than the EU average

When looking at the role of the USA in several areas, the UK had a substantially more favourable view than the rest of the EU. In the area concerning the United States' role regarding peace in the world, 45% of the UK respondents saw this as positive compared with 23% in the EU overall. Turning this issue through 180°, a majority of the EU (58%) regarded the USA as having a negative role compared with 31% from the UK.

Similar figures emerged when looking at the role played by the United States in the fight against terrorism. Two-thirds of the UK (68%) saw this in a positive light compared with only 45% across the EU.

When looking at the role of the USA regarding the fight against world poverty, the same picture emerges. Countries such as Greece (86%) and France (70%) combined with the rest of the EU to provide a figure of 52% who believed the UK played a negative role in this area. This compares with only 34% in the UK sample.

Turning to the role of the United States regarding the protection of the environment, the UK figure for a negative view was 54% of those expressing an opinion. This compares with two-thirds of the total EU sample.

Neither the UK nor the EU in general understands how the European Union works.

A fundamental problem emerges for all EU citizens in the crucial area of understanding how the European Union works.

Leaving aside the 11% of the UK and 14% of the whole EU who were in the 'don't know' camp, only 31% of the UK and 45% of the EU overall felt that they understood the broad principles.

Both the UK and EU countries in general feel that the way that the European Union works is too complex.

Again, leaving aside the 21% of 'don't knows' in the UK and the 18% in the EU overall, 84% of the UK and 79% of the EU15 sample tended to agree that the way that the European Union works is too complex.

UK citizens do not know if the European Union should have a constitution.

While a substantial 27% of all EU citizens do not know whether the EU should have a constitution, this figure is dwarfed by the 39% of 'don't knows' in the UK poll. However, when this large proportion of undecided people is removed from the calculation, of those people expressing an opinion, the sentiment is similar between the UK (85%) and the EU15 (86%) who feel that the EU should have a constitution.

The UK and the EU15 support the concept of at least one commissioner from each Member State.

Once again removing the 28% of 'don't knows' from the UK data and the 21% from the EU15 figures, a vast majority of those polled agree with this statement. The figures reach 95% in the UK and 91% in the EU15.

The UK supports direct election of the President of the European Commission by the citizens of the EU.

An identical 33% of those polled in the UK and across the EU support this method of appointing the President of the European Commission. Once again, the UK 'don't knows' were one in four (25%).

The UK and EU15 support a longer term for the Presidency of the European Council.

Of those expressing an opinion, 69% of the UK poll were in favour of a longer period than the current six-month term accorded to European Council Presidency.

European citizens would prefer to contribute to the EU via their own national exchequers.

Removing, yet again, the 25% of both the UK and EU15 poll who did not express an opinion, 80% of the UK sample and 72% of the EU15 overall preferred to continue with the current system of paying their taxes related to the European Union via their national exchequers.

The UK citizen is twice as likely not to vote in a European election.

While 10% of the UK poll said they would definitely not vote in a national election, this figure rises to 19% when the election in question is a European Parliament election. Comparable figures for the EU15 are 7% and 10%.

The UK believes the next European Parliament election should focus on immigration and crime

In this multiple choice question, 60% of those polled in the UK saw immigration as a main European Parliament election issue compared with 44% across the EU.

Very similar figures were seen when looking at the issue of crime with this being seen as an important subject by 50% of the UK and 51% of the EU15 sample.

The UK and the EU15 do not feel well-informed about the new countries joining the European Union.

In the joint categories of people feeling they were 'not very well-informed' and 'not at all well-informed' were to be found 73% of the EU15 and 79% of the UK poll.

MAIN REPORT

The UK sample

Of the UK sample, 98% were British – a figure very much in line with the EU average with the exception of Luxembourg where, of those polled, a quarter (25%) did not have Luxembourgish identity.

In each country, a number of sampling points were chosen to 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 *nth* address by standard random route procedures.

All interviews were carried out 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

Q. 2. Political Discussion.

The UK is becoming a country where political matters are now being discussed more frequently and more in line with EU averages. Previous Eurobarometer results showed a very low level of political discussion in the U.K. but in this Spring 2003 survey a substantial increase is noted.

In Q2 , 16% of those polled in the UK said they discussed politics frequently. This is now slightly ahead of the EU average of 15% and a substantial increase on the UK's 9% in the previous Eurobarometer 58.1 of the autumn of 2002.

At the negative end of the spectrum, 29% of those polled in the UK said they never discussed politics with friends. This compares with 42% in the previous Eurobarometer survey – again a substantial change in behaviour, which now places the U.K. close to the EU average of 26%.

Countries where a high percentage of the population never discussed politics remained Spain (41%) and Portugal (47%).

Q. 4. Trust in Institutions

Question 4 looks at the levels of trust that citizens have in various institutions ranging from the press and the European Union to the United Nations.

The Press

People in the U.K. had the lowest level of trust in the press out of the whole European Union. Only one Briton in five (20%) said they tended to trust the press. This compares with an EU average of 47% - more than twice as high.

The most trusting nations as regards the press were Spain (62%), France and Belgium (60%) and the Netherlands and Finland (59%).

Radio

The trust level in radio in the U.K. is three times as high as the trust in the press with 62% of those polled saying they tended to trust it.

This figure is only slightly lower than the EU average of 65%. The highest level of trust was in Finland where 79% of those polled tended to trust the medium.

Television

The level of trust in television showed marked variations over the EU.

While in Greece less than half the poll (43%) tended to trust the medium, the figure in Ireland rose to three out of four (75%).

The U.K. figure at 58% was very close to the EU average of 57%.

Justice / Legal System

There were wide variations across the EU when the question of trust in the legal system was explored. While in Denmark only one person in six (16%) tended not to trust the justice system this negative group was more than half (58%) of those Belgians who were polled.

In the U.K. those who trusted the legal system made up nearly half of those polled (47%). This is close to the EU average of 51%.

The Police

Across the EU police forces are generally trusted appreciably more than the Justice system. While just over half (51%) of those polled across the EU trusted the Justice system, two out of three people (67%) trusted the police.

In the UK at 65% the figure was in line with the EU average. The most trusted police forces were to be found in Denmark and Finland where nine out of ten (89%) people tended to trust the police. The least trusted police were found in Spain where only 55% of those polled tended to trust these people.

Greece was the only EU country where the justice system was trusted more than the police but there was only a 1% difference (69% against 68%).

The Army

On average two thirds of EU citizens (66%) tended to trust the Army with particularly high levels shown in Finland (87%) Greece (81%) and the UK (79%).

Relatively low trust levels were noted in Spain (53%) and Belgium (56%).

Religious Institutions

A wide variation in levels of trust of religious institutions was seen across the EU. In Sweden only 19% trusted this institution while a Nordic neighbour, Denmark, showed the highest level in the survey at 72%.

The EU average was 42% of those polled while the UK figure was 34%. The Irish figure was relatively low at 31%.

Trade Unions

Across the EU, 36% of those polled trusted Trade Unions. Finns had the highest level of trust at 61% while the Germans were at virtually half this level at 31%.

The U.K. figure at 33% was slightly less than the EU average.

Political Parties

Across the EU, political parties were not seen as institutions to be trusted scoring even lower than Governments.

On average three-quarters (75%) of all EU citizens polled tended not to trust political parties. The UK figure was slightly above the average at 77%.

Two countries where political parties fared slightly less badly in this assessment than the average across the EU and where less than 60% of those polled did not trust political parties were the Netherlands (57%) and Denmark (52%).

Big companies

Across the EU there was a wide diversity in trust levels towards big companies. While 29% of all EU citizens polled tended to trust them, this statistic masks variations from 50% in Denmark to 21% in Germany and the UK.

National Governments

Trust level in National governments ranges from 68% in Luxembourg to less than half that figure with only 31% tending to trust them among Germans.

The average European figure at 37% is slightly higher than the UK figure of 33%.

National Parliament

Trust level in National parliaments across the EU as a whole is slightly higher than the trust for governments but even so is less than half the populace at 44%.

Once again there are substantial regional variations with more than two out of three Danes (69%) trusting their parliament compared with 35% in both Ireland and Germany.

The European Union

One of the higher levels of “don’t knows” in this part of the survey emerged when those polled were asked whether they tended to trust the European Union. On average 18% of all EU citizens polled were undecided and the figures exceeded 20% in Germany (22%), Ireland (23%) and the U.K. (24%);

There were substantial variations in the percentages of people tending to trust the EU. In Portugal the figure reached nearly two-thirds of those polled at 66%. High levels of trust were also recorded in Italy (59%), Luxembourg (58%), Greece (55%) and Spain (50%)

Particularly low levels of trust were noted in Sweden (30%) and the UK (24%).

The United Nations

Trust in the United Nations was very varied across the EU where the average figure was 48%

Within this figure were variations ranging from 31% in Greece to 73% in Sweden. The UK figure at 46% was slightly lower than the EU average.

Charitable or Voluntary Organisations

Trust level in these bodies was relatively high across the EU with 59% of those polled taking the positive view.

Least trusting were the Swedes (47%) while Greeks were the most trusting with more than two thirds of those polled tending to trust charities.

The UK level of trust was relatively high at 65%

Trust in Institutions

Which organisations tend to be trusted by UK and EU citizens?

	UK	EU Average
The army	79	66
The police	65	67
Charitable and Voluntary Organisations	65	59
Radio	62	65
Television	58	57
Justice / Legal system	47	51
The United Nations	46	48
The National Parliament	37	42
Religious Institutions	34	42
Trade Unions	33	36
The National Government	33	37
The European Union	24	44
Big Companies	21	29
Press	20	47
Political Parties	13	16

Q. 5. Issues facing the country

	UK	EU Average	Most important	Least important
Crime	39	29	NL 49	D 16
Public Transport	5	2	UK/A 5	GR 1
Economic Situation	12	24	NL 40	UK 12
Rising prices / inflation	4	14	P 30	DK 2
Taxation	5	7	FIN 18	NL 2
Unemployment	8	41	D 67	UK 8
Terrorism	28	19	E 54	S 3
Defence / Foreign Affairs	13	7	DK 18	FIN 1
Housing	5	3	IRL 15	D 0
Immigration	32	13	UK 32	P 2
Health Care system	20	15	S 52	E 3
Educational System	8	7	L/S 22	E 2
Pensions	7	9	A 29	IRL 2
Protecting the environment	3	4	DK 9	P 1
Other	7	2	UK 7	A 1
Don't know	0	1	E/S 2	F 0

The two most important issues facing the UK were crime (39%) and immigration (32%). This first issue was also of concern generally across the EU (29%) and the Netherlands poll placed this as the issue about which it was most concerned.

Immigration, on the other hand, was generally not seen as an important issue facing Europeans in general (13%), although in Denmark it was an important issue to 25% of respondents.

Unemployment was viewed by a high number of Europeans (41%) as an important issue. However, in the UK, the subject was only of importance to 8% of those polled.

Q. 6 What are you frightened of

Fears of EU Citizens

In Q6, respondents were asked which of ten subjects gave them cause for worry.

In the UK, respondents were broadly in line with European averages. The Greeks and Portuguese were very concerned about a number of issues as opposed to the Dutch and the Finns who seemed concerned by very few threats.

	UK	EU Average	Most afraid	Least afraid
World War	59	59	77 GR	31 FIN
Nuclear conflict in Europe	57	50	73 P	25 NL
Conventional war in Europe	47	48	70 P	24 NL
Accidental Nuclear Launch	65	57	70 E	28 NL
Accident in Nuclear Power Station	65	65	83 GR	43 NL
Spread of Nuclear: Bacteriological Chemical Weapons	77	72	81 GR	49 NL
Ethnic Conflicts in Europe	53	54	72 P	31 FIN
International Terrorism	80	80	89 I	58 FIN
Organised Crime	65	71	86 GR	58 A
Epidemics	55	63	85 GR	44 DK

Q. 7 .Knowledge of the European Union

Q7 investigates the level of knowledge of the policies and institutions of the EU 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 4.3 shows a small but marked decline from the 4.4 figure of last autumn. Against the EU trend, the UK figure has advanced from 3.6 to 3.7 while the previous leader Austria has fallen from 5.3 to 5.1.

The UK had more than half of those polled (51%) admitting to having little or no knowledge of the EU and was the European country with the lowest level of knowledge about these matters. Other countries displaying a similar feature were Portugal (48%), Spain (47%) and Ireland (45%).

The only slight mitigating factor for the UK's apparent lack of knowledge was the fact that it had 7% of the poll claiming good or excellent knowledge of the European Union and none of the three countries listed in the previous paragraph achieved more than 4% in this area.

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

	Little / no knowledge	Good / excellent knowledge	Average (1-10)
B Belgium	42	6	4.2
DK Denmark	24	13	5.0
D Germany	31	9	4.7
GR Greece	35	10	4.5
E Spain	47	4	3.9
F France	40	4	4.1
IRL Ireland	45	3	3.8
I Italy	38	7	4.4
L Luxembourg	26	9	4.7
NL Netherlands	31	4	4.5
A Austria	22	13	5.1
P Portugal	48	4	3.8
FIN Finland	32	6	4.5
S Sweden	33	8	4.5
UK United Kingdom	51	7	3.7
EU 15 Average	39	7	4.3

Q. 8 . Preferred sources of information

Television is the preferred source of information about the EU and is selected as a method of obtaining information by 59% of the EU15 population. The figure from the UK at 49% was less than the EU average and substantially below the 80% of Portuguese who listed this as one of their preferred sources of information on the EU.

Daily newspapers were also a preferred method of obtaining information on the EU in the Member States. In fact, this was selected by more than half the Finnish poll. Portugal was the country least likely to use this medium.

Internet still had yet to make inroads into becoming one of the more preferred methods for obtaining information and was only selected by 15% of the EU15 sample.

Preferred sources of information on the European Union **% of people using source***

	UK	EU15	Extreme +	Extreme -
Short leaflet	21	18	S 32	P 7
Detailed brochure	18	19	D 24	P 5
Complete book	11	11	I 17	A 6
Video tape	10	7	I 11	GR 3
Internet	14	15	NL 27	IRL 7
CD-ROM	6	5	L 9	GR 2
Computer terminal	4	4	S 8	E 3
Television	49	59	P 80	UK 49
Radio	20	23	DK 33	I 15
Daily newspapers	29	35	FIN 52	P 19
Other papers/mags	7	12	DK 17	GR/P 7
Posters	4	3	F 4	FIN/DK 1
Don't want info	9	6	B 13	DK 1
None of these ways	2	2	B 3	NL 1
Don't know	3	2	E 4	L 0

Q. Multiple choices are possible so totals can exceed 100%

Q. 9. Membership - a good thing

In Q9, respondents were asked if they saw their country's membership of the EU as a good thing, a bad thing or neither.

Overall, there was a minimal decrease in the number of Europeans believing it to be a good thing from 55% to 54% since the autumn of 2002.

But this total figure hides country by country variations such as an increase in support from Belgium (60% to 67%) and the Netherlands (69% to 73%).

There were also a number of countries where viewing membership as a good thing reduced among those polled. Notable amongst this group was Austria (46% to 34%), Ireland (74% to 67%) and Spain (68% to 62%).

In the UK, although those viewing membership of the EU as a good thing decreased only slightly from 31% to 30%, there was a marked increase amongst those who saw membership as a bad thing from 19% to 25%.

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

	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Neutral	Don't Know
	Autumn2002	Spring 2003	Autumn2002	Spring 2003	Spring 2003	Spring 2003
B Belgium	60	67	8	7	20	6
DK Denmark	61	63	14	16	17	4
D Germany	59	59	6	8	26	8
GR Greece	62	61	8	8	29	3
E Spain	68	62	7	6	27	6
F France	52	50	13	12	34	5
IRL Ireland	74	67	7	5	16	12
I Italy	62	64	7	6	22	9
L Luxembourg	83	85	3	4	11	1
NL Netherlands	69	73	7	5	18	3
A Austria	46	34	13	19	41	6
P Portugal	56	61	12	9	24	6
FIN Finland	41	42	19	17	37	4
S Sweden	43	41	23	27	30	2
UK United Kingdom	31	30	19	25	31	14
EU 15 Average	55	54	10	11	27	7

Q. 10 Country benefited from membership?

In Q10, 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 77% in Ireland to 31% in Sweden and 32% in the UK.

It is worthwhile to note changes in attitude in those polled over the 6 months since Autumn 2002 and the previous Eurobarometer. An increased percentage of those polled saw benefits brought to their country in a number of Member States, including Portugal, Finland, Luxembourg and Belgium.

However, a number of countries saw an increase in the percentage of those polled believing that membership of the EU had not brought benefits to the country. These included the UK (40%-44%), Sweden (46%-50%) and Italy (27%-22%).

The Irish poll showed an interesting result. While those who believed that benefits had been brought to the country decreased by five percentage points, from 82% to 77%, there was not a corresponding increase in the people who believed membership had not brought benefits to the Republic. The differential was transferred to an increased 'don't know' faction.

Has membership of the European Union brought benefits to the country?

% of respondents by Category

	Yes	Yes	No	No	Don't Know	Don't Know
	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003
B Belgium	55	57	23	23	22	19
DK Denmark	69	70	18	15	13	15
D Germany	46	45	31	34	23	21
GR Greece	74	74	19	19	8	8
E Spain	66	62	15	19	19	20
F France	51	50	28	26	21	24
IRL Ireland	82	77	9	10	10	13
I Italy	51	52	27	22	22	26
L Luxembourg	72	74	17	18	11	9
NL Netherlands	64	65	20	19	17	16
A Austria	48	41	33	43	19	17
P Portugal	64	68	23	20	13	12
FIN Finland	42	46	41	40	16	14
S Sweden	31	31	46	50	23	19
UK United Kingdom	30	32	40	44	30	24
EU 15 Average	50	50	28	29	22	21

Q. 11. Image of EU + - or Neutral

Q.11 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” and those having a “fairly negative” or “very negative” image grouped as “negative”.

Overall, there has been a decline from 50% to 47% of those people having a ‘positive’ view of the EU.

While the UK figures in this area slipped from 29% to 28% (still the lowest in the league), more substantial falls were seen from countries such as Ireland (69% to 58%), Spain (59% to 51%), Belgium (58% to 52%), the Netherlands (47% to 42%), Austria (38% to 27%), Sweden (36% to 31%) and Finland (35% to 28%).

All these countries recorded falls of at least 10% in the previous support rate.

What is also of concern in the EU15 average figures is that the migration of support from the positive area did not end up in the neutral zone where the figures remain unchanged at 32%. Instead, this decline resulted in a 2% increase of those who had a negative attitude towards the Union.

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

	Positive	Positive	Negative	Negative	Neutral	Neutral
	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
B Belgium	58	52	8	12	30	32
DK Denmark	45	41	17	20	37	38
D Germany	45	46	10	12	38	36
GR Greece	56	56	9	9	33	33
E Spain	59	51	5	7	31	37
F France	52	50	17	17	28	29
IRL Ireland	69	58	7	8	18	24
I Italy	68	64	6	6	23	25
L Luxembourg	66	63	7	10	26	27
NL Netherlands	47	42	10	14	40	42
A Austria	38	27	17	25	41	44
P Portugal	56	63	12	10	27	23
FIN Finland	35	28	21	25	41	43
S Sweden	36	31	30	39	33	29
UK United Kingdom	29	28	30	36	31	28
EU 15 Average	50	47	14	16	32	32

Q. 12. Citizen of a country or of the EU

When asked whether they felt citizens of their own country, Europeans or a combination of both, there were wide disparities of opinion. Amongst those holding on to strong nationalistic feelings were the UK (64%), the Finns (56%), the Swedes (55%) and the Greeks (53%). The EU15 average was 40%.

At the other end of the spectrum, the EU15 average of those people who felt themselves to be European only was 4%. This ranged from 1% of Finns through 3% of citizens of the UK and 6% of Germans and French. However, the most European-feeling nation was Luxembourg with 20% of those polled.

	Nationality only	Nationality + European	European + Nationality	European only	Don't know
B Belgium	45	36	9	6	3
DK Denmark	37	52	7	3	2
D Germany	34	45	12	6	3
GR Greece	53	41	3	3	0
E Spain	34	52	8	3	4
F France	34	49	9	6	3
IRL Ireland	48	39	5	3	5
I Italy	26	59	10	3	2
L Luxembourg	21	45	10	20	4
NL Netherlands	46	43	7	3	1
A Austria	51	34	8	3	5
P Portugal	50	43	4	3	1
FIN Finland	56	38	4	1	1
S Sweden	55	39	4	1	1
UK United Kingdom	64	24	4	3	5
EU 15 Average	40	44	8	4	3

Q. 13. Meaning of the EU to you personally

In Q. 13 respondents were asked what the European Union meant to them personally. The options ranged from peace and cultural diversity, through the euro and bureaucracy, to waste of money and a stronger say in the world. There were 13 possible choices with multiple answers possible.

In this report, we have included any item where either the UK figure or the EU average indicated that 25% or more of the sample selected it as being part of what the European Union meant to them.

In only one case, the ability to travel freely, did the sentiments of the UK and the EU average have the same general feel. This was, in fact, the most important aspect for both UK citizens and those of the EU in general.

In all other aspects, a particular issue was either important to the UK or to the EU but never to both.

	UK	EU Average	Most important	Least important
Peace	16	29	D 43	E 15
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	38	49	S 62	B/P 38
Cultural diversity	12	26	D 35	IRL 12
Stronger say in the world	17	28	D 33	FIN 13
The euro	20	43	FIN 55	UK 20
Bureaucracy	30	18	FIN 33	P 4
Waste of money	25	19	S 40	IRL 7
Loss of our cultural identity	26	12	UK 26	E 4

Q. 14. Change name of EU

Respondents across the EU were polled regarding a possible change of name of the European Union. There was a relatively high ‘don’t know’ factor in these answers which was highest in Austria at 17% and gave an EU15 average figure of 12%. The UK figure was 16%.

When the ‘don’t know’ data are removed from the calculations, the 49% of EU citizens who believed the name should not change become an absolute majority of 56% of those expressing an opinion.

Particularly strong support for the existing name came from 66% of the Finns and 60% of Luxembourgers. UK support for the name was 45%. The least enthusiasm for retaining the existing name came from Ireland.

Europeans’ second choice for a name was ‘United Europe’ which was selected by 14% of those polled, including 26% of Greeks.

There was little support for any of the other alternative names apart from 22% of Danes who favoured the name ‘The European Community’ – considerably higher support than the 11% given to this alternative by the EU15 in general.

	The European Community	United Europe	The United States of Europe	The United Nations of Europe	No change	Some other name	Don’t know
B Belgium	12	14	5	3	57	1	8
DK Denmark	22	6	4	5	53	2	8
D Germany	10	18	10	6	44	2	11
GR Greece	5	26	8	7	44	2	9
E Spain	11	8	3	4	59	1	14
F France	14	16	3	6	47	2	12
IRL Ireland	10	13	8	10	39	2	18
I Italy	6	14	10	6	54	1	10
L Luxembourg	6	15	5	8	60	3	3
NL Netherlands	10	20	6	4	50	3	7
A Austria	10	11	9	5	46	3	17
P Portugal	13	15	5	5	47	0	14
FIN Finland	11	10	2	4	66	1	6
S Sweden	13	7	5	6	60	2	8
UK United Kingdom	14	12	3	8	45	3	16
EU 15 Average	11	14	6	6	49	2	12

Q. 15. 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 15 looks at the awareness of the ten European Institutions and bodies amongst the citizens of the European Union. This question was asked in the previous Eurobarometer survey conducted in the Autumn of 2002 and comparative awareness is studied to see whether any changes can be detected.

The general finding to emerge is that, overall, Europeans are less aware of these institutions and bodies than they were six months previously which is perhaps a disturbing fact when it is so broadly based.

The UK, historically the country which has the lowest level of awareness of matters European, bucks the general trend in this survey and shows improvements in the levels of awareness in the great majority of cases.

It will be seen, in this section, that two countries taking part in this survey show marked changes in the levels of awareness of EU institutions and bodies.

On the one hand, the Greek figures showed a general and marked improvement. This may be due to the fact that Greece was holding the EU Council Presidency when this survey was carried out and matters European probably had more prominence in Greek media than usual.

Figures from Belgium also show a regular but smaller increase.

In contrast, the Netherlands tends to show a regular and, often, noticeable decline in awareness levels but no obvious reason for this springs to mind.

Awareness of the European Parliament

Overall, awareness of the European Parliament has fallen marginally from 92% to 91% over the last six months.

However, it remains far and away the best-known European institution and, apart from Greece and Germany (88%) and the UK (85%), the European Parliament is known to more than 90% of all EU15 citizens.

The Greek figures, however, show a not insignificant increase from 83% to 88% and this Hellenic improvement will be noted again in this section of the survey.

Conversely, the Dutch figures show a fall from 97% to 93% and, although this number is still ahead of the EU15 average, a general broad decline in the level of Dutch awareness of European institutions will emerge again in this report.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	97	94
DK Denmark	98	98
D Germany	88	90
GR Greece	88	83
E Spain	91	92
F France	93	95
IRL Ireland	94	96
I Italy	93	95
L Luxembourg	98	98
NL Netherlands	93	97
A Austria	94	95
P Portugal	91	91
FIN Finland	98	98
S Sweden	97	99
UK United Kingdom	85	85
EU 15 Average	91	92

Awareness of the European Commission

Although less well known than the European Parliament, the European Commission is still known by virtually eight out of ten Europeans, although the awareness on a broad EU15 basis has slipped by 2 percentage points over the past six months.

Again, however, there are substantial local variations. For example, while in Finland 95 people in every 100 know of it, the figure is only 72 per hundred in Germany. The UK figure remains constant at 74%.

The Greek figures show the improvement already noted in the results for the European Parliament and, in this case, Greek awareness of the European Commission leaps from 73% in Autumn 2002, when it was seven percentage points **below** the EU15 average, to 82% - four percentage points **above** the EU15 average.

Belgium also showed a worthwhile improvement from 87% to 92%.

Again, the Dutch figures slipped. This time, by ten percentage points from 86% to 76%, moving them from being comfortably ahead of the EU15 average in the Autumn 2002 poll to being slightly behind in the more recent survey.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	92	87
DK Denmark	91	93
D Germany	72	73
GR Greece	82	73
E Spain	74	81
F France	83	87
IRL Ireland	87	88
I Italy	77	81
L Luxembourg	93	95
NL Netherlands	76	86
A Austria	86	89
P Portugal	84	87
FIN Finland	95	97
S Sweden	85	89
UK United Kingdom	74	74
EU 15 Average	78	80

Awareness of the Council of Ministers of the European Union

Despite the importance of its role, only 62% of EU15 respondents have heard of the Council of Ministers and this figure has fallen from 66% in the past six months.

Again, this average figure hides substantial variances within the constituent parts. In Sweden, 90% of those interviewed had heard of the Council, while in the UK this figure was 37% - the lowest awareness level in the EU.

Against the general trend, improvements were again seen in the Greek and Belgian figures.

The Dutch response fell by 11 percentage points from 67% to 56%.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	71	69
DK Denmark	87	83
D Germany	56	60
GR Greece	77	71
E Spain	73	81
F France	67	73
IRL Ireland	68	74
I Italy	66	75
L Luxembourg	85	88
NL Netherlands	56	67
A Austria	78	79
P Portugal	79	80
FIN Finland	71	75
S Sweden	90	91
UK United Kingdom	37	39
EU 15 Average	62	66

Awareness of the Court of Justice of the European Union

On average, 69% of EU15 respondents polled in EB 59.1 had heard of the European Court of Justice, although this figure shows a decline from 72% in the previous survey.

The UK figure has also fallen from 65% to 60%.

The Italian awareness level of the ECJ fell from 59% to 51%, making it the lowest figure in this part of the poll.

Again, the Greek statistics showed a marked improvement.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	74	76
DK Denmark	92	92
D Germany	83	85
GR Greece	77	68
E Spain	61	71
F France	67	70
IRL Ireland	70	79
I Italy	51	59
L Luxembourg	91	92
NL Netherlands	79	80
A Austria	85	85
P Portugal	74	74
FIN Finland	75	79
S Sweden	68	72
UK United Kingdom	60	65
EU 15 Average	69	72

Awareness of the European Ombudsman

The European Ombudsman has a low and declining awareness across the EU15.

Only 33% of EU citizens have heard of this position and, in Germany, the figure slumps to only 18%.

The UK figure at 34% was marginally ahead of the EU average.

Once again, the Greek figure showed a good increase in awareness from 47% to 53%, but still remains some distance behind Europe's most aware country, Finland (78%).

The Dutch and Spanish figures both showed substantial declines of ten percentage points to 23% and 54% respectively.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	37	39
DK Denmark	45	51
D Germany	18	23
GR Greece	53	47
E Spain	54	64
F France	38	35
IRL Ireland	55	59
I Italy	22	24
L Luxembourg	40	37
NL Netherlands	23	33
A Austria	45	46
P Portugal	50	51
FIN Finland	78	79
S Sweden	24	25
UK United Kingdom	34	38
EU 15 Average	33	36

Awareness of the European Central Bank

Across the EU, the level of awareness of the ECB declined very slightly between the Autumn 2002 and Spring 2003 Eurobarometer surveys from 74% to 73%. Against this trend, the UK awareness level rose slightly from 54% to 56%. The Finns (92%) were the most aware nation in this area.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	70	64
DK Denmark	78	82
D Germany	85	85
GR Greece	63	60
E Spain	68	74
F France	69	71
IRL Ireland	81	85
I Italy	71	75
L Luxembourg	91	93
NL Netherlands	84	84
A Austria	85	86
P Portugal	78	80
FIN Finland	92	89
S Sweden	82	80
UK United Kingdom	56	54
EU 15 Average	73	74

Awareness of the European Court of Auditors

Once again the awareness level of this body had fallen by four percentage points over the six months between the two surveys.

Across the EU, only 48% of those polled had heard of this organisation and in the UK this figure was only 17%.

At the other end of the spectrum 77% of those polled in Luxembourg and Austria were aware of the existence of the ECA.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	53	54
DK Denmark	23	25
D Germany	66	72
GR Greece	46	43
E Spain	48	58
F France	57	61
IRL Ireland	42	49
I Italy	41	48
L Luxembourg	77	79
NL Netherlands	49	52
A Austria	77	77
P Portugal	69	71
FIN Finland	31	27
S Sweden	30	23
UK United Kingdom	17	15
EU15 average	48	52

Awareness of the Committee of the Regions of the European Union

The Committee of the Regions was the least well known European Institution and only one in four (26%) of EU citizens were aware of its existences.

Yet again this average figure hides great disparities.

In this instance, while only 14% of UK citizens and 10% of the Dutch had heard of the COR, more than half the Portuguese polled (53%) were aware of its existence.

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	28	26
DK Denmark	25	37
D Germany	29	30
GR Greece	39	41
E Spain	35	45
F France	24	28
IRL Ireland	38	40
I Italy	24	27
L Luxembourg	37	35
NL Netherlands	10	14
A Austria	48	49
P Portugal	53	56
FIN Finland	34	36
S Sweden	25	29
UK United Kingdom	14	13
EU 15 Average	26	29

Awareness of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union

Once again the overall figures of awareness levels across the EU fell, this time, by three percentage points from 36% to 33%.

While only 18% of Dutch and 22% UK citizens polled had heard of the Economic and Social Committee, this institution was known to 57% of people living in Luxembourg.

Relatively large falls were seen in the Swedish figures (29% to 23%) and in the Spanish figures (46% to 38%).

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

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	31	29
DK Denmark	39	41
D Germany	42	42
GR Greece	47	49
E Spain	38	46
F France	30	33
IRL Ireland	40	46
I Italy	26	33
L Luxembourg	57	60
NL Netherlands	18	23
A Austria	50	53
P Portugal	49	54
FIN Finland	41	40
S Sweden	23	29
UK United Kingdom	22	23
EU 15 Average	33	36

Awareness of the Convention on the future of the European Union

Perhaps because of the publicity over this, the newest European Institution, awareness levels for the convention rose over the period in question from 28% to 30%.

Those best informed were the Luxembourgers (52%) and the Portuguese (47%).

Surprisingly this institution (under the leadership of Valéry Giscard D'Estaing) was only known to 29% of the French poll.

UK citizens were the least well informed with only 15% of those polled knowing of this fledgling institution, although this figure is three percentage points higher than the 15% achieved in the previous survey.

Have you heard of the Convention on the future of the European Union? **% response by country**

	Yes Spring 2003	Yes Autumn 2002
B Belgium	39	34
DK Denmark	41	43
D Germany	28	22
GR Greece	49	47
E Spain	36	44
F France	29	27
IRL Ireland	39	41
I Italy	26	26
L Luxembourg	52	53
NL Netherlands	26	31
A Austria	41	41
P Portugal	47	51
FIN Finland	45	34
S Sweden	36	34
UK United Kingdom	18	15
EU 15 Average	30	28

Q. 16 Perceived Importance of European Institutions

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

The figures show high levels of “don’t knows” in the UK compared with the EU average. In addition, the UK consistently gives EU institutions a lower importance rating than the EU15 average.

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	78	81	69	70
Not important	8	7	11	11
Don't know	14	12	20	19

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	69	74	60	63
Not important	8	7	11	10
Don't know	23	19	29	27

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	58	64	35	40
Not important	12	11	17	15
Don't know	31	26	49	45

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	65	69	54	57
Not important	9	9	11	11
Don't know	25	21	35	32

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	35	40	33	37
Not important	17	16	16	16
Don't know	48	44	52	47

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	66	71	50	50
Not important	9	8	14	13
Don't know	25	21	37	37

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	49	55	24	29
Not important	13	12	18	16
Don't know	39	33	58	55

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	31	37	19	26
Not important	17	17	19	16
Don't know	52	47	62	59

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	38	43	25	32
Not important	14	14	17	14
Don't know	48	42	58	54

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Important	35	39	25	32
Not important	14	14	17	13
Don't know	51	47	58	55

Q. 17. Trust in European Institutions

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 Parliament and this received a trust rating from only 34% of the UK poll.

However, in the rest of the UK figures, half the institutions cited were trusted by only 18% or less of the respondents.

There has also been a substantial drop in trust in these European Institutions across the EU in general.

In the Autumn 2002 survey, these bodies had the trust of 43% of the citizens of the European Union. Six months later this trust was only felt by 39% of those polled.

There was also a substantial increase in the “don’t know” factor from both the UK and EU15 sample.

The UK has earned a reputation for producing a high level of respondents who were not able to give a reply to questions relating to EU matters.

In the Autumn of 2002, the average “don’t know” factor to all these questions from the UK poll was 44%, well above the EU average of 35%.

However, by the Spring of 2003, these figures had risen to 49% in the UK and to 38% for the EU 15 average.

This means that virtually half those people polled in the UK (49%) answered “don’t know” when asked about their level of trust in European Institutions.

The level of trust in the UK also showed a marked decline. In the earlier survey, the average trust factor from those polled in the UK was 23%; only six months later, in the Spring of 2003, this had fallen to 18%.

The figures relating to the specific institutions follow.

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	57	59	34	34
Tend not to trust	23	23	37	40
Don't know	20	19	29	26

Trust of the European Commission
by % of those polled

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	50	53	29	31
Tend not to trust	24	24	36	37
Don't know	26	24	35	32

Trust of the Council of Ministers
by % of those polled

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	40	45	18	20
Tend not to trust	27	25	34	37
Don't know	33	30	49	44

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	51	54	32	35
Tend not to trust	21	20	29	31
Don't know	28	26	40	34

Trust of the European Ombudsman
by % of those polled

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	28	33	21	25
Tend not to trust	22	21	25	31
Don't know	50	46	54	44

Trust of the European Central Bank
by % of those polled

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	47	49	27	25
Tend not to trust	23	23	31	35
Don't know	30	28	43	40

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	36	41	14	16
Tend not to trust	23	22	27	31
Don't know	41	37	59	53

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	24	30	10	14
Tend not to trust	23	22	28	31
Don't know	53	48	62	56

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	26	32	13	16
Tend not to trust	23	22	28	31
Don't know	51	46	59	54

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

	EU Average		UK	
	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002	Spring 2003	Autumn 2002
Tend to trust	26	29	14	16
Tend not to trust	22	21	27	30
Don't know	52	50	59	54

Q. 21. Priority actions of the EU

Respondents were asked what they saw as the priority actions of the EU from 15 options.

Taking the six most highly rated priorities from the EU15 and the UK produces an interesting match as five of each group's selections were the same as the other's.

	UK	EU Average	Most important	Least important
Successful enlargement to include new members	29	33	DK 63	UK 29
Getting closer to EU citizens by giving them more information	59	74	L 88	UK 59
Successfully implementing Euro	24	59	L 88	UK 24
Fighting poverty/social exclusion	85	90	S 96	A 82
Protecting environment	85	87	S/L 97	D 81
Guaranteeing quality of food products	80	85	L 96	A/FIN 79
Protecting consumer, guaranteeing quality of other products	73	81	L 95	FIN 72
Fighting unemployment	80	90	GR 98	UK 80
Reforming EU Institutions and the way they work	50	50	DK 74	B/D/FIN/F 44
Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	88	88	L/P/S 96	A 80
Asserting political and diplomatic importance of the EU worldwide	41	56	L 79	UK 41
Maintain peace and security in Europe	87	91	L 99	A 85
Guaranteeing individual rights respect for democratic principles	69	82	L 96	UK 69
Fighting terrorism	90	90	P 96	A 82
Fighting illegal immigration	86	81	GR 91	FIN 63

Q. 22. 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 Q.22 to assess whether EU citizens believe the decision should be made by the National Government **alone** or that it should be made **jointly** at EU level.

The UK consistently exceeds the EU15 average when choosing the option that decisions should be made by Member States **alone** rather than **jointly** within the EU.

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of DEFENCE ?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	63	32	6
EU 15 Average	46	50	5

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU for PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	37	58	4
EU 15 Average	33	64	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the AREA OF CURRENCY?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	71	25	4
EU 15 Average	28	68	4

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of HUMANITARIAN AID?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	26	68	6
EU 15 Average	24	72	4

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	65	31	4
EU 15 Average	65	32	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of BASIC RULES FOR BROADCASTING AND PRESS?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	61	32	7
EU 15 Average	58	36	7

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY/SOCIAL EXCLUSION ?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	39	57	4
EU 15 Average	36	61	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	62	34	3
EU 15 Average	49	48	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of AGRICULTURE AND FISHING POLICY?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	53	39	9
EU 15 Average	43	49	8

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of SUPPORT TO REGIONS EXPERIENCING ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	31	60	9
EU 15 Average	35	60	6

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of EDUCATION?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	76	20	3
EU 15 Average	65	32	4

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	35	56	8
EU 15 Average	27	67	5

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION ITS POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	21	67	12
EU 15 Average	19	74	7

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EU?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	30	58	12
EU 15 Average	20	73	8

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of CULTURAL POLICY?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	45	43	12
EU 15 Average	50	43	8

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of IMMIGRATION POLICY?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	66	31	3
EU 15 Average	44	52	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of RULES FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	61	35	4
EU 15 Average	41	54	5

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	45	52	3
EU 15 Average	25	72	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of THE POLICE?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	82	16	3
EU 15 Average	71	27	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of JUSTICE?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	74	23	3
EU 15 Average	66	31	3

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of ACCEPTING REFUGEES?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	61	35	4
EU 15 Average	42	54	4

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of JUVENILE CRIME AND PREVENTION?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	77	20	4
EU 15 Average	59	37	4

Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within the EU in the area of URBAN CRIME PREVENTION?

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	76	20	5
EU 15 Average	64	33	3

**Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within
the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS?**

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	43	55	2
EU 15 Average	29	68	3

**Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within
the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST THE TRADE IN AND EXPLOITATION OF HUMAN
BEINGS?**

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	25	70	5
EU 15 Average	17	80	3

**Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within
the EU in the FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM?**

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	21	76	3
EU 15 Average	13	85	3

**Should decisions be made by Member States alone or jointly within
the EU in TACKLING THE CHALLENGES OF AN AGEING POPULATION?**

	Alone	Jointly	Don't know
UK United Kingdom	52	41	8
EU 15 Average	43	48	9

Q. 23.1 For or against the euro

Are you for or against a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro?

On average, across the EU, 66% of those polled were in favour of one single currency, 27% were against it and 7% said they did not know. These figures show a 3% increase amongst those in favour and a similar decrease since the poll conducted in the Autumn of 2002.

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 75% in favour, this figure tumbles to only 28% for the three non-Eurozone countries.

The three were also 59% against as opposed to 19% from the Eurozone.

	For	Against	Don't know
B Belgium	85	12	4
DK Denmark	53	39	8
D Germany	70	22	8
GR Greece	70	27	4
E Spain	75	18	8
F France	75	20	5
IRL Ireland	76	14	10
I Italy	82	13	5
L Luxembourg	88	10	1
NL Netherlands	67	30	4
A Austria	72	19	9
P Portugal	75	20	5
FIN Finland	75	22	4
S Sweden	41	48	11
UK United Kingdom	24	63	13
EU 15 Average	66	27	7

Q. 23.3 For or against a common defence and security policy

Are you for or against a common defence and security policy among European Union Member States?

Nearly three quarters of those polled across Europe (74%) were in favour of a common defence and security policy and in Italy and Luxembourg the figure exceeded 86%.

The only country where support was less than half of the sample was the UK (47%).

The UK, with Ireland, led the “don’t-know” division with nearly one in four (22%) being in this category.

	For	Against	Don't know
B Belgium	80	11	9
DK Denmark	57	31	12
D Germany	81	10	10
GR Greece	84	9	7
E Spain	76	10	14
F France	77	14	9
IRL Ireland	51	27	22
I Italy	86	5	8
L Luxembourg	92	7	2
NL Netherlands	78	15	8
A Austria	62	25	13
P Portugal	75	9	16
FIN Finland	51	39	9
S Sweden	56	37	8
UK United Kingdom	47	31	22
EU 15 Average	74	15	12

Q23.4 For or against enlargement

Are you for or against the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries?

This concept received relatively low support in Eurobarometer 59 with only 46% of the total EU15 poll supporting the idea. This figure is even lower than the 52% from Eurobarometer 58.

While in the earlier survey the lowest support came from France (41%), this figure has now moved even lower to 31%.

The UK not only gave a low level of support (36%) but also headed the list of don't knows at 28%.

	For	Against	Don't know
B Belgium	38	44	18
DK Denmark	63	25	11
D Germany	42	39	19
GR Greece	71	19	10
E Spain	60	17	24
F France	31	54	15
IRL Ireland	60	19	21
I Italy	59	22	20
L Luxembourg	53	40	7
NL Netherlands	48	38	14
A Austria	43	44	13
P Portugal	60	22	18
FIN Finland	50	40	11
S Sweden	56	34	10
UK United Kingdom	36	36	28
EU 15 Average	46	35	19

Q. 23.5 For or against EU responsibility for major issues

Are you for or against the European Union being responsible for matters that 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 (63%) of those polled across the European Union.

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

	For	Against	Don't know
B Belgium	57	18	25
DK Denmark	59	23	18
D Germany	65	15	20
GR Greece	73	17	10
E Spain	67	15	19
F France	57	25	19
IRL Ireland	69	11	20
I Italy	76	10	14
L Luxembourg	73	18	9
NL Netherlands	69	13	18
A Austria	62	21	17
P Portugal	63	15	22
FIN Finland	67	22	12
S Sweden	66	24	10
UK United Kingdom	50	26	25
EU 15 Average	63	18	19

Q23.6 For or against resignation of the President and European Commissioners

Are you for or against 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?

68% of Europeans polled agreed with this concept with support rising to 88% in Finland and 86% in Luxembourg.

However, in the UK, this figure falls to 55%.

In addition, a high percentage (32%) of those polled in the UK were again in the ‘don’t know’ camp.

	For	Against	Don’t know
B Belgium	67	10	24
DK Denmark	77	10	14
D Germany	73	9	19
GR Greece	79	7	14
E Spain	64	9	26
F France	67	11	23
IRL Ireland	65	10	26
I Italy	75	5	19
L Luxembourg	86	7	6
NL Netherlands	66	12	22
A Austria	71	11	18
P Portugal	60	13	27
FIN Finland	88	5	7
S Sweden	80	9	11
UK United Kingdom	55	13	32
EU 15 Average	68	9	22

Q. 23.7 For or against teaching children about the European Union

Are you for or against teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work?

The teaching of children about the way Europe works, is supported by 83% of all Europeans and in Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden the figures exceed 90%.

This overall figure is 5% higher than the figure polled 12 months previously in Eurobarometer 57 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 59.1 is only 72% - the lowest figure in the poll.

	For	Against	Don't know
B Belgium	88	6	6
DK Denmark	85	10	5
D Germany	85	7	8
GR Greece	85	7	7
E Spain	79	9	12
F France	85	7	8
IRL Ireland	85	5	11
I Italy	89	3	8
L Luxembourg	93	5	2
NL Netherlands	88	8	4
A Austria	82	10	9
P Portugal	84	6	10
FIN Finland	91	5	4
S Sweden	92	5	3
UK United Kingdom	72	14	14
EU 15 Average	83	8	9

Q. 24. Common Security and Foreign Policy

Q24.1 Should the European Union have a rapid military reaction force?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree that the European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs?

Overall, this idea received strong support from 79% of those who expressed an opinion. The idea was particularly attractive to Belgians and Spaniards (86%). On the other hand, the idea was only attractive to 50% of Finns.

High levels of 'don't knows' were seen in Spain (20%) and Ireland (24%).

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	76	13	12
DK Denmark	54	35	11
D Germany	60	26	14
GR Greece	77	16	7
E Spain	69	11	20
F France	76	14	11
IRL Ireland	61	16	24
I Italy	73	17	10
L Luxembourg	72	23	6
NL Netherlands	69	20	11
A Austria	57	28	15
P Portugal	69	14	17
FIN Finland	50	41	9
S Sweden	67	25	7
UK United Kingdom	71	15	15
EU 15 Average	69	18	13

Q. 24.2 Should European Union Member States agree a common position in times of crisis?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree that when an international crisis occurs, European Union Member States should agree a common policy?

Once again, this was a political idea that found favour with 83% of those expressing an opinion. This shows a decline from a high 91% in the previous survey.

Only the Danes (79%), the Finns (76%), the Austrians (74%) and the UK (72%) were noticeably out of line with general EU15 opinion.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	85	8	7
DK Denmark	79	16	6
D Germany	86	6	8
GR Greece	86	7	7
E Spain	79	8	14
F France	87	6	8
IRL Ireland	74	9	17
I Italy	88	5	7
L Luxembourg	93	6	1
NL Netherlands	83	10	7
A Austria	74	16	10
P Portugal	76	8	17
FIN Finland	76	17	8
S Sweden	85	10	5
UK United Kingdom	72	14	14
EU 15 Average	83	8	10

Q. 24.3 Should the European Union have its own foreign minister?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree that the European Union should have its own foreign minister who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position?

The idea of having an EU Foreign Minister to be a spokesperson for a common EU position received less support than the previous two propositions.

Although, overall, it was supported by 64% of the EU with 17% not supporting and 18% not knowing, there were countries such as Denmark (40%), Finland and Sweden (47%) and the UK (49%) all having less half those polled supporting the concept.

In fact, in Denmark, the majority (47%) disagreed with this proposition.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	69	13	18
DK Denmark	40	47	13
D Germany	64	17	20
GR Greece	77	11	13
E Spain	62	12	26
F France	67	17	16
IRL Ireland	67	11	22
I Italy	81	8	12
L Luxembourg	79	16	5
NL Netherlands	70	17	13
A Austria	62	22	16
P Portugal	63	12	25
FIN Finland	47	42	11
S Sweden	47	41	12
UK United Kingdom	49	27	25
EU 15 Average	64	17	18

Q24.4 Should the European Union have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree that European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council?

More than two-thirds (68%) of those polled in the EU15 supported this political concept, although, once again, there was less enthusiasm from Denmark (52%), the UK (53%) and Sweden (55%) who were the only three countries with less than 60% support.

A high level of support was seen in Greece (86%), while ‘don’t knows’ in the UK, Portugal, Ireland and Spain exceeded 20%.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	72	9	19
DK Denmark	52	29	18
D Germany	69	12	19
GR Greece	86	4	10
E Spain	67	9	24
F France	71	12	17
IRL Ireland	71	7	21
I Italy	75	7	19
L Luxembourg	79	13	8
NL Netherlands	77	11	12
A Austria	68	15	17
P Portugal	66	10	24
FIN Finland	66	22	13
S Sweden	55	33	12
UK United Kingdom	53	23	23
EU 15 Average	68	13	19

Q. 24.5 Should the Member States which have opted for neutrality have a say in European Union foreign policy?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree that neutral Member States should have a say in EU foreign policy?

The concept that Member States which have opted for neutrality should have a say in EU foreign policy created a wide spread of opinion from different countries.

Although 51% of the EU15 tended to agree with the concept, a substantial 27% disagreed while 23% did not know.

The UK poll was split virtually 50:50 between those who were in favour and those who were against with a substantial 23% saying they did not know.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	50	28	22
DK Denmark	27	55	18
D Germany	58	21	21
GR Greece	53	32	15
E Spain	51	19	31
F France	47	32	21
IRL Ireland	68	7	25
I Italy	54	24	22
L Luxembourg	65	29	6
NL Netherlands	36	44	20
A Austria	71	17	13
P Portugal	57	14	29
FIN Finland	71	19	11
S Sweden	71	22	7
UK United Kingdom	36	35	29
EU 15 Average	51	27	23

Q24.6 Should the countries which will join the European Union in 2004 as a result of enlargement already have a say in European Union foreign policy?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Only 33% of the total poll agreed with this idea.

47% of the EU15 believed that future members should not have a say in EU foreign policy before they joined.

This feeling was particularly strong in the Netherlands (71%) and Finland (70%).

The only two countries where half or more of those polled believed the new members' voices should be heard were Portugal (53%) and Greece (50%).

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	28	56	16
DK Denmark	22	65	13
D Germany	27	51	22
GR Greece	15	35	15
E Spain	42	29	29
F France	29	56	15
IRL Ireland	48	26	26
I Italy	38	43	19
L Luxembourg	31	60	8
NL Netherlands	19	71	10
A Austria	35	50	15
P Portugal	53	21	26
FIN Finland	20	70	10
S Sweden	30	61	8
UK United Kingdom	33	44	23
EU 15 Average	33	47	20

Q24.7 Should the European Union foreign policy be independent of United States foreign policy?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Perhaps fuelled by the intense political debate on the Iraq situation at the time these data were collected, there emerges a very strong feeling that EU foreign policy should be independent of that of the United States.

Discounting the 14% of 'don't know', 90% of the EU15 polled agreed with the concept as opposed to only 10% against it.

The UK was the country giving this concept the least support.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	75	12	14
DK Denmark	76	16	8
D Germany	84	7	9
GR Greece	89	5	7
E Spain	75	7	19
F France	80	9	12
IRL Ireland	76	6	18
I Italy	75	10	16
L Luxembourg	78	12	10
NL Netherlands	76	11	13
A Austria	77	12	11
P Portugal	69	10	21
FIN Finland	88	5	7
S Sweden	87	8	6
UK United Kingdom	67	12	22
EU 15 Average	77	9	14

Q. 24.8 Should the European Union guarantee human rights in each Member State even if this is contrary to the wishes of some Member States?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

As in the previous sub-question, there were very high levels of support for this human rights issue.

Leaving aside the 14% ‘don’t knows’, nine out of ten EU citizens (91%) expressing an opinion agreed with this concept.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don’t know
B Belgium	80	8	12
DK Denmark	87	6	7
D Germany	79	8	13
GR Greece	90	4	7
E Spain	76	7	17
F France	84	5	11
IRL Ireland	77	5	18
I Italy	80	7	13
L Luxembourg	89	6	5
NL Netherlands	84	9	7
A Austria	75	15	11
P Portugal	73	9	18
FIN Finland	86	6	8
S Sweden	89	6	5
UK United Kingdom	67	11	22
EU 15 Average	79	8	14

Q. 24.9 Should the European Union work to guarantee human rights around the world even if this is contrary to wishes of some other countries?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Three-quarters (76%) of the total poll supported this concept even if support was particularly low from the UK (65%).

In fact, the balance of the UK sample was to be found not among those tending to disagree with the concept who numbered 14% but in the 21% in the ‘don’t know’ camp.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don’t know
B Belgium	77	10	13
DK Denmark	79	14	7
D Germany	74	11	15
GR Greece	87	4	7
E Spain	73	9	17
F France	81	8	11
IRL Ireland	76	5	19
I Italy	80	8	11
L Luxembourg	86	9	6
NL Netherlands	77	16	7
A Austria	73	15	12
P Portugal	74	9	17
FIN Finland	77	15	8
S Sweden	81	13	6
UK United Kingdom	65	14	21
EU 15 Average	76	10	14

Q.24.10 Should the European Union have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

The idea of a common immigration policy found high levels of support from Greece (84%), Italy (79%) and Luxembourg and the Netherlands (77%).

However, lower levels of support from countries such as Finland (54%) and the UK (64%) had the effect of producing an EU average of 71%.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	74	12	14
DK Denmark	65	25	10
D Germany	71	15	14
GR Greece	84	8	8
E Spain	69	10	22
F France	72	15	13
IRL Ireland	70	11	19
I Italy	79	8	13
L Luxembourg	77	14	9
NL Netherlands	77	14	9
A Austria	65	21	14
P Portugal	69	10	22
FIN Finland	54	34	12
S Sweden	67	24	9
UK United Kingdom	64	17	19
EU 15 Average	71	14	15

Q24.11 Should the European Union have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers?

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

A common approach to asylum seekers was a concept approved by more than two-thirds of those polled in the EU (70%).

However, amongst the EU15 average of 15% who disagreed with this common approach were figures of 30% from Finland, 27% from Denmark, 23% from Sweden and 22% from Austria.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	72	15	13
DK Denmark	64	27	9
D Germany	72	17	12
GR Greece	84	7	9
E Spain	67	9	24
F France	71	15	14
IRL Ireland	71	12	18
I Italy	73	10	17
L Luxembourg	76	14	11
NL Netherlands	80	16	5
A Austria	63	22	14
P Portugal	69	10	21
FIN Finland	60	30	10
S Sweden	68	23	9
UK United Kingdom	65	19	16
EU 15 Average	70	15	15

Q. 25 Responsibility for EU defence

In Q25 the question was asked whether decisions concerning European defence policy should be taken by the national government, by NATO or by the European Union.

In the previous survey in October 2002 the EU average showed that 21% believed NATO should take decisions and 44% believed the European Union should take them.

Six months later these figures had shown a radical change and support for the NATO option had fallen by seven percentage points from 21% to 14%. Over the same period support for the EU option had grown from 44% to 49%.

In the UK the support for NATO had been 33% in the previous poll but this now fell to 22% while support for the EU programme rose from 20% to 26%.

In the case of Denmark, which previously had favoured the NATO option against the EU version by 39% to 27%, the gap had narrowed enormously and is now only 32% to 29% in favour of NATO.

Where should decisions on European Defence be taken?

	National Government	NATO	European Union	Don't Know
B Belgium	13	19	51	16
DK Denmark	27	32	29	11
D Germany	22	17	47	14
GR Greece	24	1	67	7
E Spain	18	16	47	18
F France	18	8	58	15
IRL Ireland	32	12	33	21
I Italy	12	11	69	8
L Luxembourg	13	18	62	8
NL Netherlands	16	24	47	12
A Austria	35	11	41	11
P Portugal	27	8	49	15
FIN Finland	43	3	47	7
S Sweden	30	6	50	13
UK United Kingdom	30	22	26	20
EU 15 Average	21	14	49	14

Q. 27. Views on the USA

Q. 27 looks at respondents' views of the role of the United States in five key areas covering peace in the world, the fight against terrorism, growth of the global economy and the fight against world poverty.

For comparison purposes the **positive** views of EU citizens views on American behaviour are compared taking the previous poll, in the Autumn of 2002 as the starting point and comparing it with results from Spring 2003.

As will be seen, there has been a sharp fall in the number of EU citizens viewing American behaviour and attitude in a **positive** light.

Even the USA's staunchest allies (the United Kingdom and Ireland) showed consistent declines in their figures.

Countries that had previously been relatively hostile to American global influence, have now further hardened their position.

Noteworthy amongst these members of the EU are Greece and France whose positive rankings of America often falls into single digits in this part of the poll.

Peace in the world

In this part of Question 27, respondents were asked whether the USA played a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role regarding peace in the world.

The average EU positive figure of 23% has tumbled in 6 months by nine percentage points from 32% to just 23% of those polled.

Among those who remained relatively pro-American were 37% of the Irish poll 41% of the Danes and 45% of the British sample.

At the other end of the spectrum were just 4% of the Greeks – down from an already small figure of 13%.

Role of the USA relating to peace in the world **European Attitudes by % of country poll**

	EB 58	EB59			
	Positive	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	36	17	66	13	4
DK Denmark	39	41	34	21	4
D Germany	32	18	66	11	5
GR Greece	13	4	91	4	1
E Spain	25	15	68	13	4
F France	24	11	73	12	4
IRL Ireland	42	37	41	15	7
I Italy	37	25	49	20	6
L Luxembourg	34	29	48	21	3
NL Netherlands	30	31	45	20	4
A Austria	22	17	62	16	6
P Portugal	30	26	50	15	9
FIN Finland	28	14	67	15	4
S Sweden	32	28	50	18	4
UK United Kingdom	47	45	31	19	5
EU 15 Average	32	23	58	15	5

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 neutral camp.

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

	EB58	EB59			
	Positive	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	56	45	39	11	5
DK Denmark	67	64	19	12	5
D Germany	61	47	31	15	7
GR Greece	26	10	80	8	2
E Spain	29	30	49	16	6
F France	44	31	49	16	6
IRL Ireland	59	54	31	10	6
I Italy	56	46	29	18	7
L Luxembourg	52	50	33	13	4
NL Netherlands	52	56	25	14	6
A Austria	40	29	43	20	8
P Portugal	44	41	36	12	11
FIN Finland	59	46	34	13	7
S Sweden	57	56	24	15	5
UK United Kingdom	68	67	16	11	5
EU 15 Average	54	45	35	15	6

Growth in the world economy

There was a broad divide in Europeans' opinions relating to America's role in the growth of the world economy with the 'positive' camp representing 34% of Europeans polled being slightly behind the 37% having a 'negative' viewpoint.

Greece was, once again, the least convinced country with 79% taking the negative view.

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

	EB58	EB59			
	Positive	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	39	32	46	13	9
DK Denmark	43	39	21	20	21
D Germany	38	35	33	20	12
GR Greece	21	10	79	8	3
E Spain	35	32	43	17	9
F France	30	20	55	17	8
IRL Ireland	56	53	24	14	8
I Italy	44	42	26	21	11
L Luxembourg	32	36	34	18	13
NL Netherlands	38	34	35	20	11
A Austria	37	27	42	21	11
P Portugal	39	35	36	15	15
FIN Finland	49	37	34	18	12
S Sweden	41	44	24	21	11
UK United Kingdom	44	43	25	17	15
EU 15 Average	38	34	37	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.

More than half the EU poll (52%) had a negative view in this area with only 18% being positive.

France and Greece were particularly unimpressed by the American performance in this area with less than one in twelve 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**

	EB58	EB59			
	Positive	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	20	19	54	18	9
DK Denmark	15	15	47	26	12
D Germany	18	14	52	22	11
GR Greece	12	5	86	7	2
E Spain	20	15	59	18	8
F France	11	8	70	16	6
IRL Ireland	34	36	35	19	11
I Italy	25	26	39	22	13
L Luxembourg	19	21	52	19	8
NL Netherlands	16	15	55	22	8
A Austria	14	14	57	20	9
P Portugal	27	25	47	16	12
FIN Finland	18	14	56	20	11
S Sweden	10	13	56	23	7
UK United Kingdom	28	32	34	21	14
EU 15 Average	20	18	52	20	10

Protection of the environment

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

Only 14% across the Union took a positive view – notably 29% of the Irish, 23% of the UK and 22% of the Portuguese poll were included in this figure.

Denmark, Greece, France, the Netherlands and Sweden did not even achieve double-digit support in this positive section.

The negative vote averaged 59% across Europe and was more than two-thirds of those polled in Denmark, Greece, France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

Role of the USA relating to protection of the environment **European Attitudes by % of country poll**

	EB58	EB59			
	Positive	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't Know
B Belgium	16	14	60	15	11
DK Denmark	9	8	67	15	10
D Germany	13	9	67	13	11
GR Greece	13	6	85	7	3
E Spain	19	15	59	17	9
F France	12	6	74	13	8
IRL Ireland	31	29	38	20	13
I Italy	21	20	40	24	17
L Luxembourg	14	14	66	14	5
NL Netherlands	12	9	67	15	8
A Austria	12	11	64	16	9
P Portugal	24	22	51	14	14
FIN Finland	13	13	61	16	11
S Sweden	7	9	62	18	11
UK United Kingdom	21	23	48	16	14
EU 15 Average	16	14	59	16	11

Q. 28. Influence on decisions in the EU

This question is divided into two parts and looks at which group **actually has** the most influence on decision making in the European Union and which group **should have** the most influence.

40% of those polled across the European Union believe that citizens should have the most influence on decision making within the European Union.

In fact, this was a view held by more than half (51%) the Swedes but only 23% of the Portuguese.

In the UK, this was a view subscribed to by 39% of the poll.

At present, the European Parliament was seen by 27% of EU 15 citizens as the institution actually having the most influence. As this is a body elected by the citizens of the EU, part of the democratic process sought by the 40% detailed above could be said to be in force.

	Actually has most influence	Should have most influence
Citizens	5	40
European Parliament	27	18
National Governments	22	15
European Commission	17	6
National Parliaments	4	5
Trade Unions	1	1
Businesses	4	1
Pressure Group/Lobbies	4	1

Q. 29.1 Decisions taken by the European Union have an impact on my daily life

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Only half (50%) those polled across the EU agreed that decisions taken by the EU had an impact on their daily life.

Within this figure, however, the numbers range from 80% in Greece to 41% in Italy.

In fact, among those who believed that EU decisions did not have an effect on their daily lives, were more than 50% of Spanish, Italian and Luxembourgish citizens who expressed an opinion, i.e. excluding the 'don't knows'.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	50	40	10
DK Denmark	67	25	9
D Germany	50	32	19
GR Greece	80	16	5
E Spain	42	45	13
F France	50	41	9
IRL Ireland	68	23	9
I Italy	41	45	14
L Luxembourg	46	48	6
NL Netherlands	49	37	14
A Austria	51	41	8
P Portugal	57	33	10
FIN Finland	59	35	6
S Sweden	64	31	5
UK United Kingdom	51	36	13
EU 15 Average	50	38	13

Q. 29.2 Decisions taken by the European Union are generally sound

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

The soundness of EU decisions was a matter of some doubt across the EU. With 40% of those polled agreeing compared with 33% who disagreed.

While in Ireland more than half those polled (52%) believed the decisions were sound, at the other end of the scale, were to be found 44% of Swedes who disagreed.

There was a very high level of 'don't knows' in response to this question.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	41	31	28
DK Denmark	45	37	18
D Germany	47	23	30
GR Greece	37	43	21
E Spain	41	42	17
F France	35	37	28
IRL Ireland	52	18	30
I Italy	48	23	29
L Luxembourg	47	42	11
NL Netherlands	40	40	20
A Austria	38	41	20
P Portugal	35	29	37
FIN Finland	42	43	16
S Sweden	33	44	23
UK United Kingdom	25	43	32
EU 15 Average	40	33	27

Q. 29.3 All in all I understand how the European Union works

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Earlier responses in this research generated an implicit feeling that people did not really know much about or understand the workings of the EU.

In this direct question, this suspicion is confirmed with 47% of those polled admitting that they did not understand how the EU works as opposed to 39% believing they did.

This figure is more than 60% of the Swedish and UK samples.

Only the Luxembourgers (61%), Danes (62%) and Austrians (51%) had more than 50% of those polled claiming that they understood the functioning of the system.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	36	55	9
DK Denmark	62	31	8
D Germany	48	34	18
GR Greece	46	46	9
E Spain	33	56	11
F France	37	52	12
IRL Ireland	35	53	12
I Italy	43	40	17
L Luxembourg	61	35	5
NL Netherlands	43	45	12
A Austria	51	37	12
P Portugal	35	55	10
FIN Finland	35	56	10
S Sweden	32	62	7
UK United Kingdom	27	61	11
EU 15 Average	39	47	14

Q. 29.4 Our country's influence is important within the European Union

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Discounting the 17% of those polled who had no opinion, it is comforting to find that 70% of those EU citizens expressing an opinion believed their country's influence is important within the EU.

However, this overall figure hides variations as extreme as 84% in Denmark and 83% in France to 20% in Finland.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	40	41	18
DK Denmark	80	15	5
D Germany	51	26	23
GR Greece	53	35	13
E Spain	51	30	19
F France	73	15	13
IRL Ireland	65	21	15
I Italy	56	24	20
L Luxembourg	40	51	9
NL Netherlands	56	32	12
A Austria	58	31	12
P Portugal	57	27	16
FIN Finland	19	74	7
S Sweden	74	20	6
UK United Kingdom	66	20	14
EU 15 Average	58	25	17

Q. 29.5 The European Union listens to the opinions of people like me

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

The idealistic approach that the EU listened to the ordinary citizen was rejected by 70% of those polled.

Even in Ireland, which was the Member State with the highest acceptance of this concept, only one in four citizens (27%) were convinced that this process actually happens.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	16	72	12
DK Denmark	14	71	15
D Germany	10	71	19
GR Greece	20	68	12
E Spain	17	68	15
F France	15	72	13
IRL Ireland	27	57	16
I Italy	13	66	21
L Luxembourg	12	81	7
NL Netherlands	11	74	14
A Austria	17	71	12
P Portugal	24	62	13
FIN Finland	7	86	7
S Sweden	10	82	9
UK United Kingdom	12	69	19
EU 15 Average	14	70	17

Q. 29.6 Big countries have the most power in the European Union

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

This idea was accepted by 71% of those expressing an opinion in the EU15.

In fact, perhaps unsurprisingly, it was a belief more strongly held by the smaller countries, such as Finland (93%), Sweden (91%) and Greece (88%).

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	79	12	9
DK Denmark	85	10	6
D Germany	67	14	20
GR Greece	88	8	5
E Spain	75	12	13
F France	70	16	14
IRL Ireland	77	11	12
I Italy	67	17	17
L Luxembourg	78	17	5
NL Netherlands	84	9	7
A Austria	80	11	9
P Portugal	81	8	11
FIN Finland	93	3	4
S Sweden	91	5	4
UK United Kingdom	65	14	20
EU 15 Average	71	13	15

Q. 29.7 Small countries can protect their interests effectively in the European Union

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Following on from the previous question, it appears that the democratic concept that small countries could protect their interests effectively is not a tenet that is felt to prevail among those polled with 35% agreeing and 38% disagreeing.

Sweden (66%) stood out in this part of the survey for its rejection of this concept. The UK also rejected the concept if by a smaller margin than the Swedes.

Overall there was a very high level of 'don't knows' in the UK (34%) and in the EU15 average (27%).

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	42	41	17
DK Denmark	37	45	18
D Germany	34	35	31
GR Greece	47	37	16
E Spain	44	30	26
F France	37	38	25
IRL Ireland	43	32	25
I Italy	34	36	30
L Luxembourg	52	39	9
NL Netherlands	41	38	21
A Austria	30	53	18
P Portugal	42	39	19
FIN Finland	13	79	9
S Sweden	19	66	15
UK United Kingdom	28	38	34
EU 15 Average	35	38	27

Q. 29.8 The way that the European Union works is too complex

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Broad acceptance of this belief was found across the EU with 65% agreeing as opposed to 17% disagreeing.

In Sweden, Finland and Denmark, amongst those who expressed an opinion, a massive 88% agreed that the workings of the EU were too complex.

The 'don't know' average across the EU15 was high at 18%.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	73	17	10
DK Denmark	75	10	15
D Germany	62	20	18
GR Greece	68	23	9
E Spain	60	16	25
F France	76	14	10
IRL Ireland	64	15	21
I Italy	51	25	24
L Luxembourg	71	20	9
NL Netherlands	66	13	20
A Austria	68	19	13
P Portugal	73	16	11
FIN Finland	78	11	10
S Sweden	78	11	11
UK United Kingdom	70	12	21
EU 15 Average	65	17	18

Q. 29.9 More responsibilities should be transferred from the Member States to the European Union

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

The issue of transferring responsibilities upstream from Member States to the EU generated another large bloc of ‘don’t knows’.

In the UK and Spain, these formed 36% of those polled and, across the EU, this figure averaged 30%.

Although the average EU figure of those tending to agree with this concept was 43%, this again hides a wide span of opinion. 67% of Luxembourgers would be happy to transfer responsibilities to the EU but this was an idea that found favour with only 24% of the Finnish and UK sample.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	49	23	29
DK Denmark	30	55	16
D Germany	50	23	28
GR Greece	62	17	21
E Spain	45	19	36
F France	42	26	33
IRL Ireland	39	30	31
I Italy	51	16	33
L Luxembourg	67	21	12
NL Netherlands	47	31	22
A Austria	46	35	19
P Portugal	49	20	32
FIN Finland	24	66	11
S Sweden	26	62	12
UK United Kingdom	24	40	36
EU 15 Average	43	27	30

Q. 29.10 The European Union will work well after enlargement

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Looking into the future, there was a high of uncertainty as to whether the EU would work well after enlargement.

40% of the sample, in fact, did not voice an opinion on this issue which is perhaps a normal response to a question concerning complex future events.

Those agreeing with the concept formed only a quarter of the total EU sample (27%), while those who tended to disagree made up a larger proportion at 33%.

Two countries which, however, did have confidence in the efficiency of an enlarged EU were Ireland and Portugal who both had scores of 40%.

Only 23% of the UK sample shared this optimism.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	21	40	38
DK Denmark	31	34	36
D Germany	27	33	40
GR Greece	44	21	35
E Spain	33	20	47
F France	18	49	33
IRL Ireland	40	18	42
I Italy	28	25	47
L Luxembourg	24	51	25
NL Netherlands	25	35	40
A Austria	30	40	30
P Portugal	40	32	38
FIN Finland	25	49	26
S Sweden	27	43	30
UK United Kingdom	23	34	44
EU 15 Average	27	33	40

Q. 29.11 After enlargement there will be more bureaucracy in the European Union

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

The question as to whether after enlargement there will be more bureaucracy in the European Union generated a 'don't know' score of 30% across the EU15.

A majority in all the EU Member States (55%) except Italy where the majority (44%) did not express an opinion (DK), tended to agree with this statement. This figure ranged from 50% in Spain to 80% in Finland.

The number in the UK poll tending to agree with the statement was 58%, slightly above the EU15 average.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	57	15	29
DK Denmark	72	13	15
D Germany	61	14	24
GR Greece	55	17	29
E Spain	50	15	35
F France	59	12	29
IRL Ireland	58	10	33
I Italy	37	19	44
L Luxembourg	77	12	12
NL Netherlands	60	16	25
A Austria	63	19	19
P Portugal	53	18	30
FIN Finland	80	8	12
S Sweden	64	16	20
UK United Kingdom	58	12	30
EU 15 Average	55	15	30

Q. 29.12 There should be closer co-operation between Member States in economic matters

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Across the EU15, 76% of the poll tended to agree that there should be closer co-operation between Member States on economic matters.

The EU15 average masks the fact that there is a wide range of opinion.

At the lower end of the scale, 62% of Danish and 64% of UK respondents tended to be in favour of the idea while, at the top of the range, we find countries such as Greece (89%), Luxembourg (86%), Germany (82%) and the Netherlands (81%).

Across the EU15, there was a 'don't know' score of 17%. Respondents in the UK (26%) and Portugal (25%) had the highest 'don't know' scores.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	80	7	13
DK Denmark	62	21	17
D Germany	82	6	12
GR Greece	89	4	7
E Spain	73	9	19
F France	74	5	21
IRL Ireland	73	6	22
I Italy	79	5	16
L Luxembourg	86	5	10
NL Netherlands	81	4	15
A Austria	76	10	14
P Portugal	67	8	25
FIN Finland	79	13	9
S Sweden	75	13	13
UK United Kingdom	64	11	26
EU 15 Average	76	7	17

Q. 29.13 There should be closer co-operation between Member States in social matters

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Across the EU15, 76% tended to agree that there should be closer co-operation between Member States in social matters.

The UK (63%) and Denmark (66%) recorded the lowest percentages in the EU15 of those tending to agree with the statement.

Once again, Greece (89%) and Luxembourg (88%) topped the rankings.

The UK's 'don't know' score was high at 26% compared to the EU15 average of 16%. Portugal (23%) and Ireland (21%) also recorded 'don't know' figures substantially above the EU15 average.

	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Don't know
B Belgium	81	7	12
DK Denmark	66	21	13
D Germany	80	8	12
GR Greece	89	5	6
E Spain	76	7	17
F France	75	7	19
IRL Ireland	72	7	21
I Italy	82	4	14
L Luxembourg	88	4	8
NL Netherlands	80	6	15
A Austria	69	15	15
P Portugal	69	8	23
FIN Finland	76	15	9
S Sweden	81	9	10
UK United Kingdom	63	11	26
EU 15 Average	76	8	16

Q. 30. Should the European Union have a constitution?

In Q. 30 EU citizens were asked whether they should have a constitution.

The immediate reaction of a quarter (27%) of all those polled was that they did not know. This figure, in fact, was 32% in two countries that have constitutions, France and Portugal, and 39% in the UK which does not have a constitution.

However, when this significant bloc of 'don't knows' is removed from the analysis, it is noted that 86% of Europeans are in favour of a constitution while only 14% are against it. In the UK, 85% of this group were in favour of a constitution.

Among those expressing an opinion who were strongly against a constitution were 47% of Finns and 46% of Danes.

A surprising statistic emerged from France – a country with a proud history in the 'development of constitutions' – in that 32% of those polled did not have an opinion.

Q. 31. Knowledge of the European Convention

In a series of seven questions relating to the European Convention (or as it should be more accurately referred to: the Convention on the Future of Europe), respondents were tested on their knowledge levels rather than their opinions.

The over-riding result was that the vast majority knew very little about this temporary body which, as this report is being written is finishing its work.

On average, 63% of those polled were unable to express a true or false reply to any of these questions. In the most extreme example of this (Q 31.5) which asked respondents whether the Convention would complete its work this year, 74% of the 16,410 EU citizens polled said they did not know.

Accordingly, on average, this part of the report is only getting a response from 37% of the poll i.e. those who felt confident enough to answer these **factual questions** on the work of the Convention.

The results across the EU15 were as follows:

The Convention	True	False	Don't know
It is working on proposals to reform the EU	38	5	56
Our government is represented	41	5	53
Our Parliament is represented	29	11	60
The Governments of future member states are already represented	17	17	66
It will complete its work this year	13	13	74
EU Member States will be allowed to modify its final proposals	22	10	68
Citizens will have the opportunity to accept or reject its final proposals	15	24	62

Q. 32. Tell me about the Convention.....

This question asked the poll whether they felt they were hearing a lot about the Convention at the moment the poll was taking place (March/April 2003).

Looking back at the level of 'don't knows' in the previous question, it is not surprising that 64% of the EU15 poll and more than 75% of Finns, Swedes and Danes disagreed with the statement that they were 'hearing a lot about the Convention at the moment'.

The respondents were then asked whether the media should tell them more about what the Convention was doing.

Unsurprisingly, 74% agreed with this idea.

Of the remainder, 18% said they did not know and 11% felt that the media were giving sufficient information in this area.

When the same question was re-phrased to ask whether politicians should be telling EU citizens more about what the Convention is doing, the figures reflected the feeling already established with a substantial 71% agreeing, 11% disagreeing and 19% not expressing an opinion.

Q. 33. Commissioners

Question 33 looks at the scenario when, following the enlargement of the European Union, the number of Commissioners may have to increase from the current level of 20, including at least one from each Member State.

This question looks at the issue of Commissioners, the number each country should have and the benefits they could bring to their countries of origin in this expanded European Union.

Although 21% of the EU15, including 36% of the Portuguese poll, did not have an answer, the overall majority of those polled (72%) agreed that there should continue to be at least one commissioner from each Member State.

Only 7% of the total poll disagreed with this.

Additionally, the number of Commissioners in an enlarged European Union was not seen to be a problem.

91% of those expressing an opinion disagreed with the proposition that if there were to be a Commissioner from each Member State, the EU would become inefficient. This figure, in fact, reached 98% in Greece and 94% in the UK.

Also, strongly held as an opinion across the EU15 was the proposition that every Member State in an enlarged Union should have the right to appoint a Commissioner. This opinion was held by 72% of those polled while only 7% disagreed.

When the issue as to whether small Member States should have the right to appoint the same number of Commissioners as the large Member States was raised, a relatively wide disparity in the statistics was seen.

While 49% of the UK and 51% of the EU15 in total subscribed to this idea, several countries demonstrated substantially stronger support.

Greece (74%), Sweden and Luxembourg (67%), Ireland (65%) and Finland (63%) were in the vanguard of this movement.

The 'don't know' element was relatively high at 27% across the EU15 and 34% in the UK.

Although Commissioners are meant to be independent and not be flag-carriers for their national interests, a high percentage of those polled believed that their country's interest would suffer if they did not have their own Commissioner.

After deducting the 24% of the poll who did not have a view on this issue, 91% of those polled across the EU tended to agree with this proposition. In the UK, the figure was 92% and, in Greece and Finland, it attained 97% of this group.

Q. 34. Who should choose the President of the European Commission?

The most popular option, echoing feelings established in Q. 28, was that the President of the European Commission should be directly elected by citizens of the European Union. This was a belief held by a substantial 33% of the EU15 poll in general and by a similar number of UK citizens.

The strongest support for this particular method of appointing the President came from Luxembourg (50%).

The lowest level of support was noted from Finland (19%).

The second most popular selection method, which received approval from 21% of the EU poll, was that the President should be chosen both by the European Parliament as well as Heads of State or Heads of Government. UK support for this method exactly echoed that of the EU 15 average but the strongest support was seen from Finland and Sweden where, in both countries, 35% of the poll supported this method.

The third most favoured option of selecting the President was that they be solely elected by the European Parliament. This was the favoured approach of 18% of the EU15, 11% of the UK and gained support from a quarter of those polled in the Netherlands (25%).

Only 12% of the EU15 believed that the President should be solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the European Union, although this idea found favour with 21% of Austrians. 10% of the UK were also of this opinion.

Q. 35. Length of time of Presidency of the Council

Q. 35 sought EU15 citizens' views concerning the period of the Presidency of the European Council.

Respondents were asked whether the current length of the period in office (six months) of the Presidency should remain the way it is so as to allow all Member States a chance to hold the Presidency on a regular basis or whether the period in office should be extended in order to allow more significant results to be achieved.

There was a 'don't know' score of 20% in the EU15 as a whole. Spanish respondents (31%) recorded the highest percentage of 'don't knows', with the UK in second place at 27%.

When the 'don't know' figures are removed from the calculation, we see that, of those expressing an opinion, 69% of the UK poll were in favour of a longer period than the current six-month term. The average figure for the EU15 was 62%.

The six-month presidency term was favoured by substantially fewer people - EU15 (38%) , UK (31%).

Q. 36. Veto.

Q. 36 asked respondents about their views on the right of each Member State to a veto in certain areas of policy-making. Those polled were asked to choose from three possible options: whether this right of veto should be kept in order to preserve essential national interests, whether it should be limited to a very few essential areas or whether it should be given up for all decisions in order to make the European Union more efficient.

Just under half of the EU15 citizens polled (47%) felt that the veto should be retained to preserve essential national interests. The numbers favouring this in the UK amounted to 40%.

Countries most favouring the retention of the veto were the Greeks (78%), the Austrians (65%) and the Luxembourgers (62%).

At the other end of the scale, only one-third (33%) of the Spaniards wished to maintain the veto; nevertheless, this was their preferred response to the options presented by the question given the high (37%) 'don't know' element in their response to this question .

Across the EU15, a 20% 'don't know' vote was recorded. The figure for the UK was 29%, some eight percentage points behind the Spanish and just ahead of the Irish and Portuguese (28% each).

The UK's respondents mirrored the views of their EU15 counterparts as regards their attitudes to the other two options presented in this question.

Those wanting the veto to be limited to a very few essential areas amounted to 20% of the poll in the UK – virtually identical to the 21% in the EU15 overall.

The percentage in the UK believing that the veto should be given up for all decisions in order to make the EU more efficient was 12%, exactly the same as the EU15 average.

Q. 37. Tax directly through country or via EU.

Q. 37 covers the question of the funding of the EU. Currently, each Member States passes on a part of its tax revenue to the EU. Respondents were asked whether they would prefer to pay this contribution directly to the EU or not.

‘Don’t know’ scores in the UK and EU15 were identical at 25% while this figure reached a massive 39% in Ireland.

When we exclude those who did not express an opinion from the calculation, we see that 72% in the EU15 overall and 80% of the UK sample stated that they would prefer to continue with the current system of paying their taxes related to the European Union via their national exchequers.

Only in Italy did almost as many respondents (49%) favour the idea of paying their taxes directly to the EU as did favour paying them in the current way (51%).

Q. 38 and 39. Voting apathy for National and European elections

While across the European board, 7% of people said they would definitely not vote in their national elections, this figure increases to 10% when European Parliament elections are reviewed.

This seeming apathy towards the European situation is more than echoed in the UK figures which rise from 10% to 19% in the same scenario.

At the other end of the spectrum, similar figures are seen for those who say they would definitely vote.

When this relates to a national or general election, observers could expect to see a turn-out of 45% of the UK electorate – more than the 33% of the EU15 who would be casting their votes.

If the election were for a seat in the European Parliament, a large proportion of those who turned out for domestic elections would stay at home. 31% of the EU15 would vote but less than one in four (22%) of the UK electorate could be anticipated to be there.

Q. 40. Contact with MEPs

A possible reason for the general apathy towards EP elections is the fact that 46% of those polled in the EU15 and 58% of the UK sample said that they had not seen or heard anything about nor had any contact with a Member of the European Parliament (MEP).

The closest contact was noted by 37% of the EU15 poll and 26% in the UK who said that they had seen MEPs on television.

An even smaller percentage (EU15 25%, UK 21%) had read about MEPs in newspapers or magazines.

Q. 42. Effect on citizens' lives of various institutions

Q. 42 comprises five sub-questions. Each of these seeks to gain an insight into the extent of the influence of a given institution's activities, decisions, etc. on respondents. Respondents were asked whether this influence had a great/some/no effect on them.

Q. 42.1 The national government.

53% of citizens across the EU15 consider that their national government has a 'great' effect on their lives, an opinion shared by 56% of the UK, 57% of the Dutch, 59% of the Danish and German and 61% of the Spanish poll.

Low percentages of citizens in Luxembourg (28%), Belgium (34%), Finland and France (41% each) and Austria (42%) felt that their national governments had a 'great' effect on them.

At 36%, respondents in the UK and the EU15 had an identical score for those who felt that their national government had 'some' effect on them.

Only in Luxembourg (20%) and Belgium (19%) did significant numbers respond that their national government had 'no' effect on them. Only 6% gave this response in the UK, while the EU15 average was 8%.

Q. 42.2 The lower house of their national parliament (House of Commons)

More of the sample in the UK (44%) felt that the House of Commons had 'some' effect on them than felt that it had a 'great' effect on them (38%).

In the EU15, however, the majority of people (43%) surveyed felt that the lower house of the national parliament in their country had a 'great' effect on them whereas a smaller, but not insignificant, group (40%) felt it had 'some' effect on them.

Those countries where respondents felt the lower house of their national parliaments had a 'great' effect on them included Denmark (56%), the Netherlands (51%) and Greece and Sweden (50%). Those countries with low percentages of respondents holding this belief were Luxembourg (23%), France (30%) and Belgium (32%).

Q. 42.3 The European Union as a whole

52% of the UK sample was slightly above the EU15 average of 50% believing that the EU had 'some' effect on them.

The second largest grouping in the UK 21% felt that the EU had 'no' effect on them. The equivalent score at EU15 level was 17%. Higher percentages of respondents in Luxembourg (27%) and France (25%) held these views.

23% across the EU15 felt that the European Union as a whole had a 'great' effect on them, while the score in the UK was 17%. Those countries where an above-average number of respondents felt the effect of the EU on them was 'great' were Greece (41%) and Portugal (34%).

Q. 42.4 The European Parliament

The majority of the UK sample (48%) believed that the European Parliament had ‘some’ effect on them. This was one percentage point above the EU15 average holding this same belief.

However, an important segment of the UK poll (26%) believed that the European Parliament had ‘no’ effect on them at all. The figures for France (31%) and Luxembourg (30%), like those for the UK, exceeded the EU15 average of 22%.

17% of EU15 citizens felt that the European Parliament had a ‘great’ effect on them, whereas the statistic for the UK was 12%.

Across the EU15, the ‘don’t know’ camp accounted for 14% of the sample; the same applied in the UK.

Q. 42.5 Regional (or local) government (the most important level of sub-national government)

48% of the UK sample felt that regional/local government had a ‘great’ effect on them, a figure that exceeded the EU15 average of 43%. Countries recording higher scores than the UK included Sweden (63%), Denmark (59%), Spain (58%) and Greece (54%).

At the other end of the ranking, were the readings from the French (27%), Luxembourg (34%) and Belgian (35%) polls.

A further 38% of the UK population surveyed felt that this level of government had ‘some’ effect. This figure is identical to the figure for the EU15 as a whole.

The UK registered a ‘don’t know’ score of 5%, somewhat below the EU15 average of 8%.

Q. 43. MEPs protection of interests

Q. 43.1 sought respondents' views concerning the statement that **MEPs are good at protecting their interests**.

Respondents were asked whether they totally agreed, tended to agree, tended to disagree or totally disagreed with the statement.

There were high levels of 'don't know' scores at EU15 level (25%). In both the UK and Italy, 'don't knows' were as high as 29%.

When we look at the data for those who actually expressed an opinion, we see that in the UK, the largest group (41%), tended to disagree that MEPs are good at protecting their interests; an additional 24% 'totally' disagreed that MEPs are good at protecting their interests, making a total of 65% of the UK sample expressing a negative opinion with respect to how they view MEPs protecting their interests.

In the EU15 as a whole, those 'tending' to disagree with the statement amounted to 38% of those polled, while those 'totally' disagreeing amounted to 15%, making an overall total of those holding negative views of 53%.

The UK sample held the largest share of people 'totally' disagreeing with the statement in the whole EU15 (24%). Only three other countries recorded scores above the EU15 average of 15%. These were Spain (18%), France (17%) and Finland 16%).

It is noteworthy that of those expressing an opinion in Sweden, more than two-thirds (68%) 'tended' to disagree, and a further 11% 'totally' making Sweden's overall negative opinion score 78%, representing more than three-quarters of the population.

Q. 43. 2 asks respondents whether they totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the statement that **the European Parliament has more power than the lower house of national parliament (The House of Commons)**.

There was a 'don't know' score of 26% in the EU15. Figures for the UK, France and Spain were 32%, 34% and 37% respectively.

When we exclude the 'don't know' element from the calculation and examine the figures for those who expressed an opinion we find that 18% of the UK sample said they 'totally' agreed and a further 39% 'tended' to agree with the statement, giving a total of 57% in agreement.

The UK figures are extremely close to the EU15 average. Across the EU15, 17% 'totally' agreed and a further 41% 'tended' to agree with the statement, giving an overall figure for those holding a positive opinion of 58%.

Q. 44. Next European Parliament campaign should focus on....

Q. 44 provided respondents with a list of thirteen issues and asked them on which of these the next European Parliament election campaign should mainly focus. The list of issues included environment, crime, employment, immigration, education, enlargement, etc.

Close to six out of ten of the UK sample (58%) saw immigration and half (50%) saw crime as the main issues that the next European Parliament election campaign should mainly focus on.

Across the EU15, employment was identified by 53% as the main issue on which the campaign should focus, followed by crime by 51% - close to the UK figure. Employment was, however, only regarded by 31% in the UK as an issue that should be a focal point in the next European Parliament election campaign.

Q. 45. What would make you more likely to vote in a European Parliament election

Q. 45 is broken into nine sections the purpose of which was to find out what factors might influence respondents to vote in the European Parliament elections.

It is, however, worth bearing in mind that in some Member States, such as Belgium, voting is obligatory. Therefore the existence of free public transport on election day, polling booths in a convenient place, etc. will not influence whether or not a citizen will vote in a European Parliament election in these countries.

Q. 45.1 asks respondents *whether they would be more likely to vote in European Parliament elections if public transport were free on election day.*

Two-thirds of the EU15 poll (66%) stated that they would not be more likely to vote in the European Parliament elections if public transport were free on election day.

70% of the UK sample favoured this response. Although the UK's response was higher than the EU15 average, there were several countries where the figures of respondents giving this answer were even higher. These included the Netherlands and Denmark (87% each), Sweden (84%) and Luxembourg (79%).

Q 45.2 asks respondents *whether they would be more likely to vote in European Parliament elections if polling stations were set up in supermarkets.*

More than one-third of the UK sample (36%) said that they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if polling booths were set up in supermarkets. This is considerably more than the EU15 average of 21% and is a view that is shared in similar measure by the Irish (37%) and the Finns (35%).

Those tending to disagree most with the proposition were the Luxembourgers (89%), the Dutch (87%), the Danes (85%) and the French (83%).

Q. 45.3 asked respondents *whether they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if it were possible to vote on the Internet.*

More than six out of ten in both the UK (63%) and EU15 (64%) samples disagreed with the idea.

Those countries showing most enthusiasm for voting using the Internet were Sweden (42%), Finland (37%) and Luxembourg (35%). The UK figure was 30%.

Q. 45.4 asked respondents *whether they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if it were possible to vote at their workplace.*

59% of the UK sample said that they would not be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if it were possible to vote at their work place. This figure was slightly below the 61% EU15 average.

However, 44% of Greeks and 42% of Irish respondents said that they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if it were possible for them to vote at their work place.

Q.45.5 asked respondents **whether they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if local, regional or national elections were organised on the same day as the European elections.**

Almost half the UK poll (49%) said they would not be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if it were held on the same day as another election. This is above the EU15 average of 44% but is still significantly lower than the Dutch (63%), Danish (61%) and French (58%) figures.

Q. 45.6 asked respondents **whether they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament elections if European elections took place on the same day throughout Europe.**

58% of the UK sample said they would not be more likely to vote in European Parliament elections if they were to take place on the same day in all countries. This compares with the EU-15 average figure of 49%.

Countries sharing broadly the same views as the UK were Finland (59%), Belgium (57%), Portugal (56%) and France (55%). However, at 72% Denmark was out on its own in terms of its negative views regarding this question.

Q. 45.7 asked respondents **whether they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if there were regional lists of candidates.** This question was not asked in the UK.

Q. 45.8 asked respondents **whether they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if citizens from other member states were candidates on the ballot paper.**

There was a 'don't know' score of 18% in the EU15 regarding this question. The UK 'don't know' tally amounted to 17% of the poll.

If we disregard the 'don't knows' and look at those who did respond, we see that 81% of the UK poll disagrees with the proposition. Although this figure is above the EU15 average of 77%, it is still lower than those for Denmark (92%), Finland (88%), the Netherlands (86%) and Sweden (85%).

Q. 45.9 asked respondents **whether they would be more likely to vote in a European Parliament election if they had more time to put their names on the Electoral Register.**

This question was not applicable in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. And, for this reason, the EU15 average figure is of no significance.

71% of UK respondents said that it would not make any difference if they were to have more time to put their name on the Electoral Register. The Danes and the Finns both recorded scores of 77% in this regard.

Q.46. Enlargement

Q. 46 presents respondents with three options and asks them which they prefer for the immediate future of the European Union. The three options are:

1. The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join.
2. The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join.
3. The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries.

27% of UK respondents felt that the EU should be enlarged to include all countries wishing to join. An equal number felt it should only be enlarged to include some of the countries wishing to join. A third group (21%) felt that enlargement should not take place and an equal number did not offer an opinion.

A somewhat different picture emerges when we look at the EU as a whole. 40% of those polled in the EU15 felt that the EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join, whereas only 24% felt that it should be enlarged to include all countries wishing to join.

Approximately one-third of Swedes (36%), Italians (35%) and Portuguese (32%) felt that the EU should be enlarged to include all countries wishing to join whereas only 13% of the French did.

Countries more in favour of the EU being enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join were the Danes (61%), the Greeks (58%) and the Dutch (52%).

Countries least enthusiastic about enlargement were France (36%) and Belgium (30%).

Q. 47. Changes in the European Union after enlargement

In this section of the survey, respondents were asked whether they agreed with possible scenarios following the enlargement of the EU to include new European countries.

When looking at the issue of **peace and security**, a majority (53%) of the total poll tended to agree that the more countries were in the EU, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe. 31% held a contrary view while 16% were undecided.

While the positive view was held by as many as 78% of Greeks, the view received support from only 44% of Luxembourgers.

The view that **enlargement would not cost more for their own country** found little support among those polled. More than two-thirds of Germans, Dutch and Finns disagreed with the idea, as did more than half (52%) of the EU15.

The contrary view was held by 26% of the EU15, while 21% professed not to have an opinion.

The risk of their own country becoming less important in Europe in the new scenario caused major variations in the results. The majority of those expressing an opinion in Ireland (71%), Portugal (60%), Finland (58%), Belgium, Sweden and the UK (53%) and Luxembourg and Denmark (51%) all believed their countries would become less important.

At the other end of the spectrum, only 27% of Italians believed this would happen to them. The figures for the other two large Member States not listed above were 49% for France and 43% for Germany.

Fears about **unemployment** were muted across the EU15 with 41% seeing an increase in the numbers while 38% took the opposite view.

Most concern was shown in Portugal (58%), Luxembourg (56%), Greece (52%) and Germany and France (50%).

The proposal that the **European Union should help future member countries financially even before they join** was broadly rejected across the Union by 56% of those polled.

Most firm in this belief were Finns (71%) and the Austrians and the Swedes (70%).

While only 26% on average wished to help these future member countries, the idea was received favourably by 54% of Greeks, 52% of the Portuguese and 44% of the Irish who had all been themselves major beneficiaries of EU funding programmes.

A substantial majority (69%) of EU15 citizens expressing an opinion believed that once the new countries had joined the EU, **their own country would receive less financial aid**.

Fears of this were most noted in Portugal and Ireland (84%) and in Finland (81%).

Fears of **increased difficulty in making decisions on a European scale** were prevalent with 77% of those polled across the EU who expressed an opinion concerned about this issue.

The **importance on the world stage** of an expanded EU was seen by two-thirds of the total sample (67%). Whilst more than three-quarters of Swedes, Danes, Luxembourgers and Greeks tended to agree with this statement, only 53% of the UK sample took the same view.

An increased **cultural richness of an enlarged EU** was seen to be a reality by 64% of those polled.

Leaving aside the substantial 32% who did not express an opinion, a massive 81% of EU citizens believed that the **EU must reform the way its institutions work before welcoming new members**. 82% of the UK subscribed to this belief.

Q. 48. Information about enlargement

Q. 48 asked respondents how well informed they felt about enlargement of the EU.

Overall in the EU15, 47% felt they were 'not very well informed' and a further 26% felt that they were 'not at all well informed' about enlargement, giving an aggregate of 73% for the two categories.

In the UK, 37% feel they were 'not very well informed' and a further 42% felt they were 'not at all well-informed, giving a total figure of 79% when we merge the two categories.

Of all the EU15 countries, the UK's figure (42%) for those feeling that they were 'not at all well informed' was by far the highest, with only Ireland (32%), Spain (31%) and Portugal (30%) trailing after it.

Scoring the same as Austria, the UK's figure for those feeling 'not very well informed' at 37% was the lowest in the EU15, apart from Finland (35%). The corresponding figures for Italy and Sweden were 57% and 56% respectively.

Those countries with the highest numbers of respondents feeling that they were very well informed were Luxembourg (11%) and Finland and Denmark (7%) each. The corresponding figures for the UK and the EU15 were 2% each.

When we compare the figures with those of the last Eurobarometer survey, we see that there is a slight improvement in the figures for those considering themselves 'not at all well informed' was from the UK from 45% to 42%.

The EU15 average shows a slight improvement over the period, while the Greek figures repeat the substantial improvements in awareness shown by the citizens of that country. The presumption is that this is largely caused by increased media coverage of matters European during the 6-months that Greece held the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (January-June 2003).

How well informed are you about enlargement?
(Autumn 2002 figures in brackets for comparison)

	Very well informed	Well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all well informed	Don't Know
B Belgium	3 (1)	26 (18)	47 (46)	21(33)	3 (3)
DK Denmark	7 (6)	45 (36)	42 (50)	5 (8)	2 (0)
D Germany	2 (1)	29 (24)	49 (51)	18 (21)	2 (3)
GR Greece	3 (2)	27 (18)	49 (49)	20 (31)	0 (1)
E Spain	1 (1)	19 (20)	48 (50)	31 (27)	2 (2)
F France	2 (2)	23 (18)	47 (53)	27 (26)	2 (1)
IRL Ireland	2 (4)	23 (25)	41 (41)	32 (28)	3 (2)
I Italy	2 (1)	13 (14)	57 (58)	27 (26)	2 (2)
L Luxembourg	12 (3)	37 (35)	41 (49)	10 (13)	1 (1)
NL Netherlands	4 (3)	28 (27)	49 (52)	17 (17)	1 (1)
A Austria	5 (5)	43 (43)	37 (37)	12 (13)	4 (3)
P Portugal	2 (1)	19 (14)	49 (48)	30 (36)	0 (1)
FIN Finland	7 (8)	49 (53)	35 (32)	6 (6)	2 (2)
S Sweden	2 (1)	25 (24)	56 (57)	17 (18)	1 (1)
UK United Kingdom	2 (2)	14 (11)	37 (40)	42 (45)	5 (3)
EU 15 Average	2 (2)	22 (20)	47 (50)	26 (27)	2 (2)

Q. 49 & 50. Knowledge of candidate countries

The last two questions combine a form of geography test with people's holiday destinations, geographic proximity and family and business links.

In the first question, which looks at people's knowledge of other states, the larger countries, such as Turkey (95%) and Poland (93%) tended to be better known than small states such as Lithuania (81%) and Latvia and Estonia (80%).

However, hidden within these broad numbers for the EU15 are anomalies based on the criteria detailed in the first paragraph.

Accordingly, while only 80% of EU citizens had heard of Estonia, only four Finns out of a thousand had not heard of its neighbour across the Baltic.

Similarly, Cyprus, although known by an average of 87% of all EU15 citizens could be named by 100% of the Greeks polled.

Taking the two examples in the case of Question 50 which asks whether the respondents had any links with these countries, on average, only 3% of EU citizens had links of any kind with Estonia. However, in Finland, this figure reaches 71%.

Similarly, only 8% of people across the EU had links of any kind with Malta. However, when looking at the UK sample, this rises to 21%, based upon the two countries' close historical connections and the widespread use of the English language in the small Mediterranean island.

Annex 1

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 59.1

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 18th March 2003 and 30th April 2003, 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 59.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 59.1 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° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (x 000)</u>
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1,112	18/03 – 28/04	8,458
Denmark	GfK DENMARK	1,000	18/03 – 29/04	4,355
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,021	22/03 – 9/04	13,164
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,050	21/03 – 9/04	56,319
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	21/03 – 20/04	8,899
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	20/03 – 26/04	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1,075	18/03 – 24/04	47,936
Ireland	LANDSDOWNE Market Research	1,024	22/03 – 18/04	3,004
Italy	INRA Demoskopoea	1,027	20/03 – 15/04	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	21/03 – 27/04	357
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1,008	22/03 – 22/04	13,010
Austria	SPECTRA	1,021	20/03 – 7/04	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,001	29/03 – 22/04	8,620
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,046	23/03 – 20/04	4,245
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	18/03 – 30/04	7,252
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,011	18/03 – 29/04	46,370
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	308	23/03 – 17/04	1,314
	TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	16,307		

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 or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität

Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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

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

**STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 59.1
CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES**

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Annex II : Questionnaire

A. YOUR SURVEY NUMBER

0	3	F	2	1	3	9
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B. COUNTRY CODE

1	2
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C. OUR SURVEY NUMBER

5	9	1
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D. INTERVIEW NUMBER

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SPLIT BALLOT A €

SPLIT BALLOT B €

Q.1. What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Belgium | 1, |
| 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

- Q.2. When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?
- Frequently 1
- Occasionally 2
- Never 3
- DK 4
- 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
- from time to time 2
- rarely 3
- never 4
- DK 5

- Q.4. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

	READ OUT	<u>TEND TO TRUST</u>	TEND NOT TO TRUST	DK
1	The press	1	2	3
2	Radio	1	2	3
3	Television	1	2	3
4	Justice/the British legal system	1	2	3
5	The police	1	2	3
6	The army	1	2	3
7	The religious institutions	1	2	3
8	Trade unions	1	2	3
9	Political parties	1	2	3
10	Big companies	1	2	3

11	The British government	1	2	3
12	The British Parliament (House of Commons)	1	2	3
13	The European Union	1	2	3
14	The United Nations	1	2	3
15	Charitable or voluntary organisations	1	2	3

Q.5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the United Kingdom at the moment? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Crime..... 1,
Public transport 2,
Economic Situation..... 3,
Rising prices/inflation 4,
Taxation 5,
Unemployment..... 6,
Terrorism..... 7,
Defence/Foreign affairs 8,
Housing 9,
Immigration..... 10,
Health care system 11,
The educational system..... 12,
Pensions 13,
Protecting the environment 14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 15,
DK..... 16,

Q.6. 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
2	A nuclear conflict in Europe	1	2	3
3	A conventional war in Europe (not nuclear, bacteriological or chemical)	1	2	3

4	The accidental launch of a nuclear missile	1	2	3
5	An accident in a nuclear power station	1	2	3
6	Spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction	1	2	3
7	Ethnic conflicts in Europe	1	2	3
8	International terrorism	1	2	3
9	Organised crime	1	2	3
10	Epidemics	1	2	3

Q.7. Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

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

Q.8. 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,
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,

Q.9. Generally speaking, do you think that the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union is...?

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

Q.10. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the United Kingdom has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

Benefited 1
Not benefited..... 2
DK..... 3

Q.11. 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
Fairly positive 2
Neutral..... 3
Fairly negative 4
Very negative 5
DK..... 6

Q.12. In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

Q.13. What does the European Union mean to you personally? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM/BOTTOM TO TOP)

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

Q.14. It has been suggested that the name of the European Union be changed. Of the following options, which do you prefer? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Community	1
United Europe	2
The United States of Europe	3
The United Nations of Europe	4
No change, it should remain the European Union	5
Some other name.....	6
DK.....	7

Q.15. Have you heard of...?

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

Q.16. And for each of the following European bodies, 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
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3
4	The Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3
10	The Convention on the future of the European Union	1	2	3

Q.17. 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>	TEND NOT TO TRUST	DK
1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3
4	The Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3
10	The Convention on the future of the European Union	1	2	3

NO QUESTIONS 18 TO 19

ASK ALL

Q.20. a) On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the United Kingdom? (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
a)	In the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5
b)	In the European Union	1	2	3	4	5

Q.21. Now, 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	<u>PRIORITY</u>	NOT A PRIORITY	DK
1	Successful enlargement of the European Union to include new member countries	1	2	3
2	Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions	1	2	3
3	Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro	1	2	3
4	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	1	2	3
5	Protecting the environment	1	2	3
6	Guaranteeing the quality of food products	1	2	3
7	Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	1	2	3
8	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
9	Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work	1	2	3
10	Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	1	2	3
11	Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world	1	2	3
12	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	1	2	3
13	Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe	1	2	3
14	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
15	Fighting illegal immigration	1	2	3

Q.22. a) For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the British government, or made jointly within the European Union?

	READ OUT - ROTATE	<u>BRITISH GOVERNMENT</u>	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
1	Defence	1	2	3
2	Protection of the environment	1	2	3
3	Currency	1	2	3
4	Humanitarian aid	1	2	3
5	Health and social welfare	1	2	3
6	Basic rules for broadcasting and press	1	2	3
7	Fight against poverty/social exclusion	1	2	3
8	The fight against unemployment	1	2	3
9	Agriculture and fishing policy	1	2	3
10	The support to regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	1	2	3
11	Education	1	2	3
12	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
13	Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions	1	2	3
14	Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	1	2	3
15	Cultural policy	1	2	3

Q.22. b) And, for each of the following?

	READ OUT – ROTATE	<u>BRITISH GOVERNMENT</u>	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
1	Immigration policy	1	2	3

2	Rules for political asylum	1	2	3
3	The fight against organised crime	1	2	3
4	Police	1	2	3
5	Justice	1	2	3
6	Accepting refugees	1	2	3
7	Juvenile crime prevention	1	2	3
8	Urban crime prevention	1	2	3
9	The fight against drugs	1	2	3
10	The fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings	1	2	3
11	The fight against international terrorism	1	2	3
12	Tackling the challenges of an ageing population	1	2	3

Q.23. 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
2	One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries	1	2	3
3	A common defence and security policy among European Union member states	1	2	3
4	The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries	1	2	3
5	The European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments	1	2	3
6	The resignation of the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament	1	2	3

7	Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work	1	2	3
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Q.24. The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. 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 European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs	1	2	3
2	When an international crisis occurs, European Union member states should agree a common position	1	2	3
3	The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister, who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	1	2	3
4	The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council	1	2	3
5	Member states which have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy	1	2	3
6	Countries which will join the European Union in 2004 as a result of enlargement should already have a say in European Union foreign policy	1	2	3
7	European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3
8	The European Union should guarantee Human Rights in each member state, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some member states	1	2	3
9	The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries	1	2	3
10	The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union	1	2	3
11	The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers	1	2	3

Q.25. In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

Q.26. From the following list, which are the sources that you use the most to inform yourself about the current international situation? (READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<u>Newspapers and magazines in the United Kingdom</u>	<u>1,</u>
<u>Newspapers and magazines from other countries</u>	<u>2,</u>
<u>Radio stations in the United Kingdom</u>	<u>3,</u>
<u>Radio stations from other countries</u>	<u>4,</u>
<u>News on British TV</u>	<u>5,</u>
<u>News on TV from other countries</u>	<u>6,</u>
<u>Television debates with politicians</u>	<u>7,</u>
<u>Television debates with experts</u>	<u>8,</u>
<u>Continuous TV News channels</u>	<u>9,</u>
<u>The Internet</u>	<u>10,</u>
<u>Discussions with colleagues, friends and relatives</u>	<u>11,</u>
<u>Other (SPONTANEOUS)</u>	<u>12,</u>
<u>None (SPONTANEOUS)</u>	<u>13,</u>
<u>DK</u>	<u>14,</u>

Q.27. 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 regarding...?

	READ OUT	<u>POSITIV E</u>	NEGATIV E	NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIV E	DK
1	peace in the world	1	2	3	4
2	the fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
3	growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
4	the fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
5	protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

Q.28. a) Which one of the following do you think has most influence on decision-making within the European Union? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

b) And which one of the following do you think should have the most influence? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	READ OUT	<u>A) MOST INFLUENCE</u>	B) SHOULD HAVE THE MOST INFLUENCE
1	Citizens	1	1

2	National governments	2	2
3	The European Commission	3	3
4	The European Parliament	4	4
5	National parliaments	5	5
6	Businesses	6	6
7	Trade unions	7	7
8	Pressure groups, lobbies	8	8
9	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9	9
10	DK	10	10

Q.29. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

	READ OUT	<u>TEND TO AGREE</u>	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	Decisions taken by the European Union have an impact on my daily life	1	2	3
2	Decisions taken by the European Union are generally sound	1	2	3
3	All in all, I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
4	The United Kingdom's influence is important within the European Union	1	2	3
5	The European Union listens to the opinions of people like me	1	2	3
6	Big countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3
7	Small countries can protect their interests effectively in the European Union	1	2	3
8	The way that the European Union works is too complex	1	2	3
9	More responsibilities should be transferred from the member states to the European Union	1	2	3
10	The European Union will work well after enlargement	1	2	3
11	After enlargement, there will be more bureaucracy in the European Union	1	2	3
12	There should be closer co-operation between member states in economic matters	1	2	3
13	There should be closer co-operation between member states in social matters	1	2	3

Q.30. Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Should 1

Should not 2

DK..... 3

Q.31. For each of the following statements about the European Convention, could you please tell me if you think it is true or false?

	READ OUT	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	DK
1	The Convention is working on proposals to reform the European Union	1	2	3
2	Our government is represented on the Convention	1	2	3
3	Our Parliament is represented on the Convention	1	2	3
4	The governments of future member states are already represented on the Convention	1	2	3
5	The Convention will complete its work this year	1	2	3
6	The European Union member states will be allowed to modify the Convention's final proposals	1	2	3
7	Citizens will have the opportunity to accept or to reject the Convention's final proposals	1	2	3

Q.32. The European Convention is responsible for thinking about how the European Union will function following enlargement to include new countries. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

	READ OUT	<u>TEND TO AGREE</u>	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	We are hearing a lot about the Convention at the moment	1	2	3
2	The media should tell us more about what the Convention is doing	1	2	3
3	Politicians should tell us more about what the Convention is doing	1	2	3

Q.33. At the moment, the European Commission is composed of 20 independent Commissioners, including at least one from each member state. Following the enlargement of the European Union, the number of Commissioners may have to increase. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

	READ OUT	<u>TEND TO AGREE</u>	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	After enlargement, there should continue to be	1	2	3

	at least one Commissioner from each member state			
2	If there were to be a Commissioner from each member state, the European Union would become inefficient	1	2	3
3	Every member state should have the right to appoint a Commissioner	1	2	3
4	Small member states should have the right to appoint the same number of Commissioners as big member states	1	2	3
5	The United Kingdom's interests would suffer if there were no British Commissioner	1	2	3

Q.34. Which, if any of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? The President of the European Commission should be... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the European Union
solely elected by the European Parliament 2
chosen both by the European Parliament as well as Heads
of State or Heads of Government 3
directly elected by the citizens of the European Union 4
other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 5
DK..... 6

Q.35. The European Council is composed of Heads of State or Heads of Government of member states and the President of the Commission. The presidency of the European Council is taken by each country in turn, for a period of six months. Do you think that...? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- the six-month period should be retained because it gives each member state a chance
to hold the Presidency of the European Union on a regular basis 1
the period of the Presidency should be extended because six months is too
short to achieve significant results 2
DK..... 3

Q.36. Currently, each member state has the right of veto in certain areas. In the future, should a right of veto...?

- be retained in order to preserve essential national interests..... 1
be limited to a very few essential areas 2
be given up for all decisions in order to make the European Union more efficient
DK..... 4

Q.37. At present, each member state passes on to the European Union a part of its tax revenue. Would you prefer to pay this contribution directly to the European Union, or not?

- Yes 1
No..... 2

DK.....	3
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Q.38. Supposing a General Election were being held tomorrow, can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.

(READ OUT - SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

<u>1 (WOULD DEFINITE LY NOT VOTE)</u>									<u>10 (WOULD DEFINITE LY VOTE)</u>	<u>DK</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

Q.39. And, supposing there was a European Parliament election being held tomorrow, can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions. (READ OUT -

SHOW SAME CARD WITH SCALE AS IN Q.38.)

<u>1 (WOULD DEFINITE LY NOT VOTE)</u>									<u>10 (WOULD DEFINITE LY VOTE)</u>	<u>DK</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

Q.40. Since the last European Parliament elections, have you seen or heard anything about or had any contacts with a member of the European Parliament in any of the following ways?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Yes, I have read about members of the European Parliament in newspapers or magazines 1,

Yes, I have seen members of the European Parliament on television 2,

Yes, I have heard members of the European Parliament on the radio 3,

Yes, I have read about members of the European parliament on the Internet 4,

Yes, I have received leaflet(s), newsletter(s) or letter(s) from (a) member(s) of the European Parliament 5,

Yes, I have seen members of the European parliament at (a) public meeting(s) . 6,

No, I have not seen or heard anything about or had any contacts with
a member of the European Parliament..... 7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 8,
DK..... 9,

Q.41. Would you personally be interested in seeing or hearing more about members of the European Parliament in any of the ways we have just talked about? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Yes, I would be interested in reading about members of the European Parliament in newspapers or magazines..... 1,
- Yes, I would be interested in seeing members of the European Parliament on television 2,
- Yes, I would be interested in hearing members of the European Parliament on the radio 3,
- Yes, I would be interested in reading, seeing or hearing about members of the European Parliament on the Internet 4,
- Yes, I would be interested in receiving leaflet(s), newsletter(s) or letter(s) from (a) member(s) of the European Parliament..... 5,
- Yes, I would be interested in seeing members of the European Parliament at (a) public meeting(s) 6,
- No, I would not be interested..... 7,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 8,
- DK..... 9,

- Q.42. Please consider each of the following and tell me how much its activities, decisions and so on affect people like yourself? In each case, do they have a great effect, some effect or no effect?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	READ OUT	<u>GREAT EFFECT</u>	SOME EFFECT	NO EFFECT	DK
1	The British government	1	2	3	4
2	The House of Commons	1	2	3	4
3	The European Union as a whole	1	2	3	4
4	The European Parliament in particular	1	2	3	4
5	Regional (or local) government in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4

Q.43. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?

	READ OUT	TOTALLY AGREE	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	TOTALLY DISAGREE	DK
1	The members of the European Parliament are good at protecting your interests	1	2	3	4	5
2	The European Parliament has more power than the House of Commons	1	2	3	4	5
3	European Parliament elections are really important	1	2	3	4	5

Q.44. Do you think the next European Parliament election campaign should mainly focus on...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- issues specific to the United Kingdom..... 1,
 agriculture 2,
 environment 3,
 crime 4,
 employment..... 5,
 immigration..... 6,
 education 7,
 common defence policy 8,
 foreign policy 9,
 enlargement
 of the European Union 10,
 the reform of European Union institutions 11,
 the activities
 of the European Parliament..... 12,
 rights as a European Union citizen 13,
 DK..... 14,

Q.45. Would you be more likely to vote in the European (Parliament) elections if...?

	READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
1	public transport was free on election day	1	2	3
2	polling stations were set up in supermarkets	1	2	3
3	it were possible to vote on the Internet	1	2	3
4	it were possible to vote at your workplace	1	2	3
5	local, regional or national elections were organised on the same day as the European elections	1	2	3
6	European elections took place on the same day throughout the European Union	1	2	3
7	No statement 7			
8	citizens from other member states were candidates on the ballot paper	1	2	3
9	you had more time to put your name on the Electoral Register	1	2	3

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

Q.46. 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

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

Q.47. 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
2	Enlargement will not cost more for existing member countries like the United Kingdom	1	2	3
3	After enlargement to include new countries, the United Kingdom will become less important in Europe	1	2	3
4	The more countries there are, the more unemployment there will be in the United Kingdom	1	2	3
5	The European Union should help future member countries financially, even before they join	1	2	3
6	Once new countries have joined the European Union, the United Kingdom will receive less financial aid from it	1	2	3
7	With more countries, it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale	1	2	3
8	The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world	1	2	3

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

Q.48. 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
- well informed 2
- not very well informed 3
- not at all well informed 4
- DK 5

Q.49. Which of the following countries, if any, have you ever heard of? (DO NOT SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q.50. And which of them have you visited or do have links of any kind with? (SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	READ OUT	Q.49 HEARD OF	Q.50 VISITED OR LINKS
1	Bulgaria	1,	1,
2	Cyprus	2,	2,
3	Czech Republic	3,	3,
4	Estonia	4,	4,
5	Hungary	5,	5,
6	Latvia	6,	6,
7	Lithuania	7,	7,
8	Malta	8,	8,
9	Poland	9,	9,
10	Romania	10,	10,
11	Slovakia	11,	11,
12	Slovenia	12,	12,
13	Turkey	13,	13,
14	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	14,	14,

Let's talk about another topic, the euro.

- Q.51. The majority of European Union member countries have decided to adopt the euro as their single currency. Together they form the euro-zone. As far as you know, which of the following countries are parts of the euro-zone?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium.....	1,
Denmark.....	2,
Germany.....	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France.....	6,
Ireland.	7,
.....	Italy 8,
Luxembourg.....	9,
Netherlands	10,
.....	Austria
.....	11,
Portugal	12,
Finland	13,
Sweden.....	14,
United Kingdom.....	15,
Other countries (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK.....	17,

- Q.52. Could you tell me approximately how much £1 is worth in euro?
(INT.: CODE IN THE APPROPRIATE CATEGORY. DO NOT PROBE – DO NOT READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Less than 1 euro	1
Between 1 euro and 1.40 euros	2
Between 1.41 and 1.70 euros	3
Between 1.71 and 2 euros	4
Over 2 euros	5
DK.....	6

Q.53. Have you made payments in euro...?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

never 1
once 2
several times 3
often 4
DK 5

NO Q.54. TO Q.57.

Q.58. a) For you, personally, do you think that to see prices indicated in euro, in the United Kingdom, would be...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONLY ONE ANSWER)

b) And for people in general do you think that to see prices indicated in euro, in the United Kingdom, would be...? (SHOW SAME CARD WITH SCALE AS Q.58.a. - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	READ OUT	VERY USEFUL	FAIRLY USEFUL	FAIRLY USELESS	TOTALLY USELESS	DK
a)	For you, personally	1	2	3	4	5
b)	For people in general	1	2	3	4	5

NO Q.59 TO Q.60.

ASK ALL

Q.61. For each of the following aspects, would you say that it is very easy, fairly easy, fairly difficult, very difficult? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	READ OUT	VERY EASY	FAIRLY EASY	FAIRLY DIFFICULT	VERY DIFFICULT	NEVER SEEN (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	Recognising the different euro coins	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Recognising the different	1	2	3	4	5	6

	euro notes						
3	Actually using euro coins to pay	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Actually using euro notes to pay	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Remembering prices in euro	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Comparing prices in euro between shops	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q.62. a) There are 8 euro coins. Do you think that is...?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

very complicated 1
fairly complicated..... 2
not very complicated 3
not at all complicated 4
DK 5

Q.62. b) Some people say that 1 and 2 cent coins should be withdrawn. Some other people feel that they are necessary to pay the exact amount and to stop prices going up. Which of these two views comes closest to your own?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 and 2 cent coins should be withdrawn 1
They are necessary to pay the exact amount and to stop prices going up..... 2
DK 3

NO Q.63. TO Q.64.

ASK ALL

Q.65.a. The euro coins have one side with a national symbol surrounded by 12 stars.
Do you think that it is a good thing or a bad thing to have national sides on euro coins?
(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A good thing..... 1
A bad thing 2

It doesn't make any difference (SPONTANEOUS) 3
 DK 4

NO Q.65.b. TO Q.68.

**Q.69. a) In the last 12 months, do you think that prices have...?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

increased a lot 1
 increased a little 2
 remained, more or less, the same 3
 decreased a little 4
 decreased a lot 5
 DK 6

b) In the last 12 months, have prices in...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	READ OUT	INCREA SED A LOT	INCREA SED A LITTLE	REMAIN ED THE SAME	DECREA SED A LITTLE	DECREA SED A LOT	DK
1	supermarkets	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	small food shops	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	services (hairdressers, garages, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	other small shops (clothes, chemists, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	cafés, pubs and restaurants	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	public transports	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	leisure activities (cinema, swimming pools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	bank charges	1	2	3	4	5	6
9	vending machines (for drinks, snacks, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6

NO Q.70. TO Q.71.

Q.72. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the statement that: "If we were to use the euro instead of the pound, we would feel more European than before"? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree.....	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree.....	4
It has nothing to do with how European we feel (SPONTANEOUS)	5
I am not interested in Europe (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK.....	7

NO Q.73.

Q.74. Would you like the euro to replace the pound?

Yes	1
No.....	2
I am not interested in the euro (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK.....	4

NO Q.75 TO Q.78

Let's move to our last topic: family.

D.10.

Gender.

Male	1
Female.....	2

D.11.

How old are you?

--	--

D.15. a) What is your current occupation?

IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY – CODES 1 TO 4 IN D. 15. a.

b) Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

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

**ONLY ASK TO MEN (CODE 1 IN D.10.), WOMEN GO TO Q.84,
AND IF 18 YEARS OLD OR MORE IN D.11.,
AND IF NO CODE 4 (RETIRED) IN D.15.a.,
 OTHERS GO TO Q.84.**

Both, men and women, have the right to parental leave for up to 3 months - that is time off when your children are young. We are not talking here about maternity or paternity leave.

Q.79. Which of the following applies to you?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- I have no children..... 1,
- I have one child..... 2,
- I have more than one child..... 3,
- My wife/partner is expecting a baby..... 4,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 5,

**IF "ONE CHILD" OR "MORE" OR "WHOSE WIFE/PARTNER IS EXPECTING A BABY"
 CODES 2 TO 5 IN Q.79.**

Q.80. Did you know that men can take parental leave?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2

IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.80., OTHERS GO TO Q.83.a.

Q.81. Did you take, or are you thinking of taking up parental leave?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- No..... 1,
- Yes, for the baby to come 2,
- Yes, for one of my children/my first and only child..... 3,
- Yes, for all my children or several of my children 4,
- Yes, because parental leave is not exclusively for women,
 both parents should participate equally..... 5,
- Yes, to compensate for the lack of childcare facilities (e.g. nurseries, crèches, etc.) 6,
- Yes, to spend more time with my child(ren)..... 7,
- Yes, to reduce stress at work..... 8,
- Yes, for another reason (SPONTANEOUS)..... 9,
- DK..... 10,

IF "NO", CODE 1 IN Q.81., OTHERS GO TO Q.83.a.

Q.82. Which are the main reasons for you not taking nor thinking to take up parental leave?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Parental leave is more for women 1,
- I cannot afford to 2,
- My wife/partner does not work 3,
- My wife/partner has taken/will take up the entire period of parental leave 4,
- Another family member minds my children 5,
- It didn't exist (SPONTANEOUS) 6,
- For another reason (SPONTANEOUS) 7,
- DK 8,

TO ALL MEN OVER 18 AND IF "NOT RETIRED", CODE 4 IN D.15.a.

Q.83. a) What do you think are the main reasons that would encourage fathers to take parental leave? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Getting more financial compensation during the period of leave 1,
- Splitting leave into instalments or part-time working 2,
- Better guarantees in respect of job/career during/after the leave 3,
- Better guarantees in respect of social welfare entitlements during/after the leave 4,
- A more open-minded attitude towards parental leave
from superiors and colleagues at work..... 5,
- Express provision for parental leave on work deriving from
individual contract, collective agreement or legislation..... 6,
- Better information about taking parental leave 7,
- Other reason (SPONTANEOUS)..... 8,
- Nothing would encourage fathers (SPONTANEOUS)..... 9,
- DK 10,

Q.83. b) And what do you think are the main reasons that would discourage fathers to take parental leave? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Not enough information about parental leave 1,
- Insufficient financial compensation 2,
- They would be stuck at home and would have less social life..... 3,
- They would have to do the housework..... 4,
- Their career would be affected..... 5,
- Parental leave is seen more for women 6,
- Their wife/partner would do it better than them 7,
- They don't think they are able to do it 8,
- They don't want to interrupt their career 9,
- Conditions surrounding parental leave do not suit them..... 10,
- Other reason (SPONTANEOUS)..... 11,
- Nothing would discourage fathers (SPONTANEOUS) 12,
- DK 13,

ASK ALL

Now, let's talk about another topic : new technologies.

- Q.84. I am going to read out a list of areas in which new technologies are currently developing. For each of these areas, do you think it will improve our way of life in the next 20 years, it will have no effect, or it will make things worse?

	READ OUT	WILL IMPROVE	NO EFFECT	WILL MAKE THINGS WORSE	DK
1	Solar Energy	1	2	3	4
2	Computers & Information Technology	1	2	3	4
3	Biotechnology	1	2	3	4
4	Telecommunications	1	2	3	4
5	Space exploration	1	2	3	4
6	The Internet	1	2	3	4
7	Nuclear energy	1	2	3	4
8	Nanotechnology	1	2	3	4
9	Mobile phones	1	2	3	4

Q.85. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different problems and situations, where we feel more or less interested and confident. I am going to read you a number of statements. For each of them, please tell me whether you feel they are true for you most of the time, or some of the time, or hardly any of the time.

	READ OUT	MOST OF THE TIME	SOME OF THE TIME	HARDLY ANY OF THE TIME	DK
1	I am interested in what is going on in politics	1	2	3	4
2	I feel well informed about what is going on in politics	1	2	3	4
3	I find it difficult to follow political arguments and debates	1	2	3	4
4	I am interested in science and technology	1	2	3	4
5	I feel well informed about science and technology	1	2	3	4
6	I understand science stories in the news	1	2	3	4
7	I become confused when I hear conflicting views on science and technology	1	2	3	4
8	I am concerned about the quality and nutritional value of foods	1	2	3	4
9	I know how to choose good quality foods	1	2	3	4
10	I don't know what to think when I hear new stories about what we should and should not eat	1	2	3	4

This survey is about your views on biotechnology and genetic engineering. For the rest of the interview, we will use the term modern biotechnology in a broad sense, that is including genetic engineering and things like genetically modified foods.

Q.86. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false?

	READ OUT	TRUE	FALSE	DK
1	There are bacteria which live from waste water	1	2	3
2	Ordinary tomatoes do not contain genes, while genetically modified tomatoes do	1	2	3
3	The cloning of living things produces genetically identical copies	1	2	3
4	By eating a genetically modified fruit, a person's genes could also become modified	1	2	3
5	It is the mother's genes that determine whether a child is a girl	1	2	3
6	Yeast for brewing beer consists of living organisms	1	2	3
7	It is possible to find out in the first few months of pregnancy whether a child will have Down's Syndrome	1	2	3
8	Genetically modified animals are always bigger than ordinary ones	1	2	3
9	More than half of human genes are identical to those of a chimpanzee	1	2	3
10	It is not possible to transfer animal genes into plants	1	2	3
11	Criminal tendencies are mainly genetically inherited	1	2	3
12	Musical abilities are mainly learned	1	2	3

Now we will turn to applications which are coming out of modern biotechnology.

SPLIT BALLOT A :

- Q. 87. 1. a) Please tell me whether you have heard of this application of biotechnology before, or not?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT EACH APPLICATION IN TURN, AND TICK ONLY IF ANSWER IS "YES")

INT. : SHOW CARD WITH ITEM 1, 4 DIMENSIONS AND SCALE: ASK b), THEN c), THEN d), THEN e) - CODE 1 IF RESPONDENT SAYS "DEFINITELY AGREE", CODE 2 IF "TEND TO AGREE", CODE 3 IF "TEND TO DISAGREE", CODE 4, IF "DEFINITELY DISAGREE", CODE 5 IF "DK"

b) Could you please tell me whether you definitely agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or definitely disagree that this application is useful for society?

c) And to what extent do you agree that this application is a risk for society?

d) And to what extent do you agree that this application is morally acceptable?

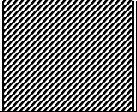
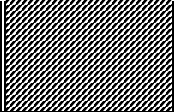
e) And to what extent do you agree that this application should be encouraged?

INT. : SHOW CARD WITH ITEM 2, 4 DIMENSIONS AND SCALE: ASK b), THEN c), THEN d), THEN e); THEN GO TO ITEM 3, ETC.

- Q. 87. 2. a) Using modern biotechnology in the production of food is called GM foods. In deciding whether GM foods should be encouraged or not, which was the most important issue for you - (SHOW CARD) the issue of usefulness or the issue of risk or the issue of moral acceptability?

b) And which was the second most important issue for you? (SHOW SAME CARD)

		Q.87.1.a.	Q.87.1.b.	Q.87.1.c.	Q.87.1.d.	Q.87.1.e.
	READ OUT	HEARD OF	USEFUL	IS A RISK	MORALLY ACCEPTABLE	ENCOURAGED
1	Using genetic testing to detect diseases we might have inherited from our parents such as cystic fibrosis	1,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Introducing human genes into animals to produce organs for human transplants, such as into pigs for human heart transplants	2,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Use modern biotechnology in the production of foods, for example to make them higher in protein, keep longer or improve the taste	3,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q.87.2.a	The most important issue		1	2	3	

Q 87.2.b	The second most important issue		1	2	3	
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Now let's talk about using modern biotechnology in the production of foods, for example to make them higher in protein, keep longer or improve the taste. From now on I am going to call this GM food, that is genetically modified food.

Q.88. Please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? (SHOW CARD)

	READ OUT TOP/BOTTOM/TOP ALTERNATELY	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGRE E	DK
1	Genetically modified food will be useful for me and other consumers	1	2	3
2	Genetically modified food will be useful in the fight against third world hunger	1	2	3
3	Genetically modified food and crops will only be good for industry and not for the consumer	1	2	3
4	In the long run, a successful British genetically modified food industry will be good for the economy	1	2	3
5	Genetically modified food poses no threat to future generations	1	2	3
6	Eating genetically modified food will be harmful to my health and my family's health	1	2	3
7	Genetically modified food threatens the natural order of things	1	2	3
8	I think it is safe for me to eat genetically modified food	1	2	3
9	I will be able to choose whether I eat genetically modified food or not	1	2	3
10	Whatever the dangers of genetically modified food, future research will deal with them successfully	1	2	3
11	Current regulations are sufficient to protect people from any risks linked to genetically modified food	1	2	3
12	Growing genetically modified crops will be harmful to the environment	1	2	3
13	I am sure about my opinions about genetically modified food	1	2	3
14	It is easy for me to form an accurate judgement on genetically modified food	1	2	3

15	It is important for me to have an accurate judgement on genetically modified food	1	2	3
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DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

D.1. In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".

How would you place your views on this scale? (SHOW CARD)

(INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

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

Refusal 11,

DK..... 12,

NO QUESTIONS D.2. TO D.6.

D.7. Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

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

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NO QUESTION D.9.

D.10. AND D.11. ASKED BEFORE Q.79.

NO QUESTION D.12. TO D.14.

D.15. a&b ASKED BEFORE Q.79.

NO QUESTIONS D.16. TO D.18.

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

Yes 1
No..... 2
Both equally 3
DK..... 4

NO QUESTION D.20.

IF "NO", CODE 2 IN D.19.

D.21. a) What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income?

IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODE 1 TO 4 IN D.21.a.

b) Did he/she do any paid work in the past? What was his/her last occupation?

	<u>D.21.a.</u>	<u>D.21.b.</u>
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE	1	
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working		
Student		
Unemployed or temporarily not working		
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED	5	1
Farmer		
Fisherman		
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)		
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	4

Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	6
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	7
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	8
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	9
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	10
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	11
Supervisor	16	12
Skilled manual worker	17	13
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		15

NO QUESTIONS D.22. TO D.24.

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

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

NO QUESTIONS D.26. TO D.28.

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

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

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

P.1. - DATE OF INTERVIEW	DAY	MONTH

P.2. - TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW	HOUR	MINUTES
(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)		

P.3. - NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED	MINUTES

P.4. Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer.

Two (interviewer and respondent) 1

Three 2

Four 3

Five or more 4

P.5. Respondent cooperation

Excellent 1

Fair 2

Average 3

Bad 4

P.6. Size of locality (LOCAL CODES)

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P.7. Region (LOCAL CODES)

--	--

P.8. Postal code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

P.9. Sample point number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

P.10. Interviewer number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

P.11. Weighting factor

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

P.12. a) Fixed telephone available in the household?

Yes..... 1

No 2

b) Mobile telephone available in the household?

Yes..... 1

No 2