

# EUROBAROMETER 62

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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NATIONAL REPORT

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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**Notes for the reader:**

1. The following are the abbreviations for Member States used in the tables in this report:

<b>BE</b>	Belgium
<b>DK</b>	Denmark
<b>D-W</b>	'Old' Länder/Western Germany
<b>DE Total</b>	Germany
<b>D-East</b>	'New' Länder/Eastern Germany
<b>EL</b>	Greece
<b>ES</b>	Spain
<b>FR</b>	France
<b>IE</b>	Ireland
<b>IT</b>	Italy
<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg
<b>NL</b>	Netherlands
<b>AT</b>	Austria
<b>PT</b>	Portugal
<b>FI</b>	Finland
<b>SE</b>	Sweden
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>CY</b>	Cyprus
<b>CZ</b>	Czech Republic
<b>EE</b>	Estonia
<b>HU</b>	Hungary
<b>LV</b>	Latvia
<b>LT</b>	Lithuania
<b>MT</b>	Malta
<b>PL</b>	Poland
<b>SK</b>	Slovakia
<b>SI</b>	Slovenia
<b>BG</b>	Bulgaria
<b>RO</b>	Romania
<b>TR</b>	Turkey

1. The distinction between the old and new German Länder has been maintained in the Eurobarometer since 1990. This is because there are sometimes marked differences of opinion between these two parts of the country, although these do not feature in this particular report.
2. The abbreviation used for the whole of the European Union is EU25.
3. On the analysis of socio-demographic data, only those statistics which are out of line with the general pattern or which show a noteworthy trend are mentioned.

Accordingly, where figures relating to such factors as gender, age or educational level show minimal variation, these will not be mentioned.

4. It is important to note that the exercise of comparing EU averages with those of the UK is not meaningful because since the last Eurobarometer survey in the spring of 2004 a further 10 countries' statistics are included. The EU averages and comparisons between these two sets of data cannot be therefore be validly made.

This factor should become less significant in future surveys when comparisons can be made between comparable figures from the 25 Member States. However, at this changeover point, comparisons between the averages of the fifteen 'older'

Member States with those of the expanded group of 25 countries are not undertaken.

5. Comparisons made on a country-by-country basis with previous Euro-barometer surveys will only be made where noteworthy variations or trends are observed.
6. For the sake of presentation and brevity, those who have been educated until age 20 or beyond will also be referred to as 'the most educated' or 'those who had received the most education' while those whose education had ended at age 15 or younger will be referred to as 'the least educated' or 'those who had the least education'.

## **Introduction**

This report looks at UK citizens' views about various aspects of the European Union and compares them with typical attitudes held across the Union (EU25 averages) and also highlights major differences with other individual member states.

Views are assessed across the European Union and results are based on both a country-by-country view and a country-specific socio-demographic analysis of the UK that attempts to highlight both the similarities and differences by such varied factors as age, education, occupation, etc.

The main data making up this report were gathered in October 2004 and are part of wave 62 of the Standard Eurobarometer. Reference, where relevant, will be made to comparable data collected in previous Eurobarometer (EB) surveys for comparative purposes and to detect medium-term trends in European Union citizens' views. The most recent of these was EB 61 which was undertaken in February/March 2004.

Details of the technical specifications of this survey are included in the Annexes to this document.

A copy of the questionnaire is also included in the Annexes.

## **The UK sample**

The UK sample comprised 1,310 persons, 629 of whom were male and 681 female. 97% of those polled were British.

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

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

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

## **Editorial Highlights**

From the large amount of data making up EB62, three particularly significant points emerge from the UK statistics.

These relate to:

### **1. The level of knowledge that UK citizens have of matters European, the general view they have of the Union and attitudes to media coverage.**

Eurobarometer reports in the past have consistently shown that the level of interest in the UK towards EU affairs was often the lowest in the Union and this earned the UK the nickname of the "don't know, don't care" capital of Europe.

This fundamental lack of knowledge and lack of interest combined to generate high levels of distrust in such EU institutions as the European Parliament and the European Commission.

However, as will be seen throughout this report, there is substantial evidence that there has been a major change of attitude in the UK.

There has been a sharp decline in the level of 'don't know' responses that used to characterise UK Eurobarometer reports and the level of awareness of EU institutions has changed substantially.

Evidence of this is shown by the marked increase in the number of UK citizens who have heard of the major European institutions.

There is also strong evidence that the EU is viewed notably more favourably by UK citizens than was the case six months previously. In the spring of 2004, 26% of the UK poll had a 'positive' image of the EU, while a noticeably larger proportion (37%) held a negative view.

In just six months, the figures have reversed so that the latest poll shows 32% of UK citizens having a positive image of the European Union compared with 31% taking the contrary position.

An indication of the relationship between the UK public and the media over coverage of EU matters was a key point of EB61, in the spring of 2004, when 42% of UK citizens felt that there was too little media coverage of the European Union.

In the autumn of 2004, this figure has now fallen to 34% which indicates that there is still an unsatisfied thirst for knowledge in this area.

Perhaps as importantly, while in the earlier survey in spring 2004, more than a quarter of the UK poll (27%) thought that such media coverage as there was presented a 'too negative' picture of EU affairs, this figure has now changed to 33% - the highest in the Union - which compares with just 14% as an EU25 average.

This would imply a thawing of attitude towards the European Union and a possible distaste of one-third of the UK public as to the way information on the European Union is presented by the media.

Fuelling this change of attitude may be the effect of a sharp fall in the 'don't know' statistics when it comes to analysing press presentation of the EU with figures falling from 28% to 19% in just six months.

There has also been a significant movement in the statistics relating to female citizens with particularly large declines in the 'don't know' figures that were a feature of previous reports.

The already established patterns whereby, in general terms, younger people and those with higher levels of education have noticeably better levels of knowledge on European affairs have continued in this survey.

**2. The level of trust that UK citizens have for various institutions, including EU institutions and bodies and other more familiar organisations, notably the press and other institutions both UK and international.**

When those polled in the UK were asked whether they trusted the EU, there was a notable change in the figures generated in the autumn 2004 poll compared with those in the spring of the same year.

Over just six months, the UK 'don't know' factor fell from 26% to 18% and a marked drop was also noted in the number of those who did not trust the EU from 55% to 47%.

These two factors combined to drive the proportion of UK citizens trusting the EU from less than one in five (19%) to more than one in three (35%).

Looking at trust factors on a broad basis, there is a highly visible difference in the trust factor accorded to the UK press and the European Commission. Only 14% of UK citizens say they trust the British press compared with 39% who trust the European Commission.

While trust levels for European institutions (despite recent marked growth in trust factors and a marked decrease in the 'don't know' quotient) still appear relatively low when compared with other Member States, when these data are examined in the context of the UK's trust levels generally and compared with those of domestic institutions, these figures can be seen to be better than first appears.

**3. UK citizens' beliefs as to whether they and their country have benefited from the UK being a member of the European Union.**

In the survey conducted in the spring of 2004, only 30% of the UK poll believed the country had benefited from EU membership. In just six months, this figure has risen by a third to reach 39%.

Over the same period, the 'don't know' figure has fallen from 23% to 16%.

When it is noted that the 'no' vote has fallen from 47% to 45% - a significant but small move - it is obvious that the greater part of the increase in this positive view is generated by citizens who previously had no opinion on the issue.

What is also important to notice is that the female figure increased by a greater percentage than that of males from 24% to 35%.

Young people (aged 15 to 24) and the best educated produced high positive readings concerning the benefits of EU membership of 50% and 61% respectively.

The general but telling question which asked whether the UK's membership of the Union was a good thing also brings up some very positive results.

Between the spring and autumn of 2004, the UK 'don't know' factor halved from 13% to 6% and, over the same period, the percentage of UK citizens seeing membership as a good thing rose from 29% to 38%, while the figures for those believing it to be a bad thing fell from 29% to 22%.

The percentage of the UK poll for whom the EU conjured up a positive image has increased from one in four (26%) to nearly one in three (32%).

Particularly strong support (42%) for this concept was seen amongst 15 to 24 year olds, while more than half (52%) of those who were the most educated held the same opinion.



## I. Context

In this section of the report, EU25 citizens are asked broad questions on what they anticipate being the way the world will be over the next twelve months.

### **5.1 What are your expectations for the next 12 months - will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same when it comes to your life in general?**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	44	35	Ireland 49
Worse	4	13	Portugal 29
Same	48	50	Austria/Germany 61
Don't know	3	3	Malta 14

Across the European Union, 50% of those questioned believe their life in general would be the same over the next twelve months and 35% believe it would be better – up slightly from the 32% holding this view six months previously.

Once again, UK citizens are noticeably more optimistic about the future with 44% believing life would be better.

#### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

Men were more optimistic (47%) than women (42%) on this issue.

There is a noticeable difference between the youngest age group (15-24) where 66% of those polled believed the next twelve months would be better as opposed to just 22% of the oldest age group (55+).

A similar wide variation is noted by education level with only 22% of those educated to the lowest level believing life would be better as opposed to more than twice this number (57%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

### **5.2 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	14	18	Ireland 36
Worse	31	43	Cyprus 68
Same	43	33	Denmark/Finland 57
Don't know	13	6	Malta 14

As has been regularly observed in previous Eurobarometer surveys, EU citizens' views are noticeably less optimistic on the prospects for their country in general than for their own personal situation.

Accordingly, whilst when reviewing their personal situations (see 5/1 above), only 13% of EU25 citizens believe their situation would get worse, this figure rises to 43% when the economic situation in the country as a whole is reviewed.

18% of EU25 citizens believed the economic situation in their country would improve over the next twelve months while this figure falls to 14% in the UK – a drop of three percentage points down from the 17% noted in spring 2004.

Irish people are the most optimistic on their country's economic future with 36% of their number predicting better times ahead.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

As might be expected, there are less substantial variations by socio-demographic characteristics on this question than on the 'personal' version asked in Q. 5.1.

However, it is interesting to note that the belief that the economic situation in the country will become better falls from 22% amongst the youngest group to 10% at the other end of the age spectrum.

### **5.3 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household?**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	33	24	Sweden 35
Worse	10	21	Cyprus 36
Same	54	52	Finland/Luxembourg 68
Don't know	4	3	Malta 8

Across the European Union, there is marginally greater support for the positive view on this issue. Accordingly, while 52% of EU25 citizens believe the financial situation in their household would remain the same, 24% thought it would get better, while 21% saw the situation worsening.

The most pessimistic view is noted in Cyprus where more than one in three (36%) of those polled saw a gloomy financial future.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

The marked variations noted in Q. 5.1 emerge again in this 'personal' question.

When asked about expectations for matters financial in their household, 45% of those aged 15 to 39 believed it would get better as opposed to just 13% of those aged 55 or more.

This same spread was noted on an educational basis with only 20% of those educated to age 15 holding a positive view compared with 42% amongst those educated to age 20 or more.

#### **5.4 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation (in our country)?**

##### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	14	17	Lithuania 39
Worse	27	47	Germany 70
Same	46	31	UK 46
Don't know	12	6	UK/Malta 12

A potentially worsening employment situation in their country cast a shadow over virtually half (47%) of EU25 homes. In fact, in Germany, this figure reaches 70% - more than two-thirds of those polled. In the UK, however, citizens are less concerned and only 27% see worse times ahead.

While 31% of EU25 citizens and an increased (41% to 46%) proportion of UK citizens felt the situation would remain the same, only 17% of EU25 citizens felt the employment situation would be better over the next twelve months.

A high percentage of Lithuanians (39%) went against the general EU25 trend by believing the employment situation in their country would be better over the next twelve months.

#### **5.5 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation?**

##### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	28	22	Ireland 32
Worse	36	10	Hungary 24
Same	60	60	Finland 79
Don't know	8	8	Malta 60

As in previous Eurobarometer surveys, the seemingly illogical variation between the macro and micro view is observed in responses to this question. While, as shown above, 47% of EU25 citizens polled believed the employment situation in their country would become worse over the next twelve months, only 10% expressed the same view when it came to their personal job situation.

In fact, 60% believe the situation would be the same, while 22% thought their personal job situation would be better. Particular optimism was seen in the UK (28%) and Ireland, where the figure reached 32%. The UK figures are up slightly from the 26% noted in the previous survey.

8% of EU25 citizens did not know whether their personal job situation would be better or worse over this period.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

Once again, questions based on the 'personal' aspects of respondents' expectations produced substantial variations in several areas. For example, only 4% of those aged 55 or more thought their job situation would be better over the next twelve months as opposed to 55% of those at the other end of the age range.

A similar wide variation based upon educational attainment is noted amongst those believing their personal job situation would become better. This view is taken by just 9% of those who had left school aged 15 or less compared with 42% of those whose education had continued to age 20.

### Q. 33 What do you think are the two most important issues facing our country?

#### Country analysis

UK Rank	ISSUES	UK %	EU25 %	EU25 rank	High %	Low %
1.	Immigration	29	13	6	UK 29	PT/PL 1
2.	Terrorism	28	16	4=	ES 59	LT/EE/EL/MT 2
3.	Crime	27	24	3	LT 50	MT 13
4.=	Healthcare system	24	16	4=	IE 58	ES 3
4=	Pensions	24	12	7	NL 25	CY 1
6.	Education system	10	6	9	LU 21	PL/MT/CZ 2
7=	Unemployment	9	46	1	DE 75	UK/CY 9
7=	Economic situation	9	27	2	NL 53	IE 7
9	Defence/Foreign affairs	8	2	12=	UK 8	LT/HU/PT 0
10=	Taxation	7	7	8	FI 17	NL 1
10=	Housing	7	4	10	LU 17	DE 0
12	Protecting environment	5	3	11	MT/DK 12	DE/IT/PT/CZ/LV/ LT/PL/SK 1
13=	Public transport	3	2	12=	LU 10	LT/EE 0
14=	DK	2	1	14=	SK/CZ 3	FI/FR/DE 0
15	Other	1	1	14=	CY 20	FR/FI/PL 0

**Immigration** is the most important issue facing UK citizens in the autumn of 2004 and was cited by 29% of the poll, the highest figure recorded for this issue anywhere in the European Union. However, this figure is substantially lower than the 41% noted in the spring 2004.

Across the Union, immigration is only ranked sixth.

**Terrorism** was rated the second most important issue in the UK and has steadily moved up from fourth rank in autumn 2003 and third in spring 2004.

**Crime**, which was the second most important issue six months previously, moves into third place in the UK ranking. Terrorism and crime are ranked fourth and third in the EU25 statistics.

In equal fourth place were the **healthcare system** together with **pensions**.

The **education system** was the issue rated sixth most important by the UK poll.

**Neither unemployment** nor the **economic situation** appear to be of much concern to UK citizens and are in equal seventh position.

Unemployment is, however, ranked the most important issue according to the EU25 average at 46% with figures of 75% in Germany, while the economic situation was listed in second place in this table.

**Defence and foreign affairs** were rated the ninth most important issue in the UK, while concern was more muted in the EU25 at twelfth position.

## **Socio-demographic analysis for the UK**

The major distinguishing characteristics of the nine most important issues from a socio-demographic point of view are detailed here ranked in terms of their importance. The results of the UK poll are shown in brackets after each issue.

As will be seen throughout this report, no reference is made where particular sets of socio-demographic data vary only marginally from the average.

### **1. Immigration (29%)**

**Immigration** is of concern to 32% of manual workers compared with 21% of managers.

### **2. Crime (27%)**

Higher levels of education reduce the concern over this issue and only 20% of those educated to age 20 or beyond saw **crime** as one of the two most important issues facing the country compared with 37% of those educated to age 15 or less.

29% of house persons and 32% of the retired were particularly concerned about **crime** compared with just 19% of students.

### **3. Terrorism (28%)**

High levels of concern on this issue are noted from students (35%) and the unemployed 43%, while the issue is of concern to only 15% of the self-employed and 18% of white collar workers.

### **4=. Healthcare system (24%)**

Women (29%) were significantly more concerned about this issue than men (19%).

### **4=. Pensions (24%)**

This issue, as noted above, has risen substantially in terms of importance from 9% in the spring of 2004 to 24% in the current survey.

Breaking down this overall figure on a socio-demographic basis, it can be observed that concern follows the archetypal pattern in that only 11% of those polled aged 15 to 24 expressed concern, compared to 34% of those aged 55 or more.

Managers (27%) white collar workers (26%) and the retired (31%) were the three occupational groups showing serious concern over this issue while only 15% of students shared this worry.

## 6. **Education system** (10%)

While this issue was of concern to just 7% of those aged 55 or more, it was cited by 13% of those aged 15 to 39.

Higher levels of education also increased the level of concern generated so that while this issue concerned just 5% of those who had left school aged 15 or less, the figures rise substantially to include 19% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

This issue, perhaps unsurprisingly was cited by 20% of students as opposed to only 6% of manual workers and the unemployed.

## 7=. **Unemployment** (9%)

While 11% of those who had received either primary or secondary education saw unemployment as being one of the two most important issues facing the country, this figure falls to 5% of those who had received the highest level of education. Perhaps naturally, 13% of the unemployed were concerned about **unemployment** compared with just 6% of managers and 2% of the self-employed.

## 7=. **Economic situation** (9%)

The **economic situation** was also of greater than average importance to managers (11%) and the unemployed (11%). At the other end of the 'worry-scale' were just 3% of house persons.

## 9. **Defence/foreign affairs** (8%)

This issue was of substantially more importance (16%) to those who had received the most education compared with a quarter of this (4%) for those whose education had ended at age 15 or earlier.

Similarly whilst only 4% of house persons and 5% of manual workers expressed worry on this issue, the figure rises to 13% for the self-employed.

## **II. 1 Sources of information and perception of media coverage and presentation of the European Union**

This section examines in detail the sources of information on the European Union views on the level of coverage by media of the EU and whether the media present EU news positively, objectively or negatively.

### **Q. 23. When you're looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use?**

#### **Country and socio-demographic analysis**

	EU25 rank	EU25 %	UK rank	UK %	High %	Low %
Television	1	71	1	58	Denmark 85	UK 58
Daily newspapers	2	49	2	47	Sweden 71	Portugal 23
Radio	3	34	3	29	Estonia 57	Portugal 9
Discussions with relatives, friends, etc.	4	23	5	19	Sweden 43	Portugal 12
Other newspapers and magazines	5	22	7	14	Finland 41	Spain 5
Internet	6	21	4	26	Netherlands 42	Portugal 9
Never look for such information, not interested	7	8	6	15	Portugal 16	Luxembourg 2

**Television**, once again, emerged as the most popular source of information on the European Union, being cited by 71% of all EU25 citizens – a figure showing a slight decrease from the 73% noted in spring 2004.

85% of Danes and 83% of Latvians, compared with just 58% of the of the UK sample, preferred this medium.

In the UK, **television** was a source of information for 62% of men as opposed to 56% of women and was more frequently used by the oldest section of the poll (64%) than the youngest (46%).

The medium was now more used by the least educated (64%) as opposed to 57% amongst the most educated. This is a surprising reversal of the situation six months before where the medium was used by 73% of the most educated compared with 58% of those who had left school aged 15 or younger.

**Daily newspapers** were one of the sources chosen by virtually half (49%) of EU25 citizens – a fall from the 54% figure recorded in spring 2004.



Swedes (71%) were the most frequent users of daily newspapers for this information compared with just 23% of the Portuguese.

The UK figures at 47% showed a small decline from the 50% in the previous Eurobarometer survey.

In the UK, 51% of men and 43% of women used this medium, and usage increased by age from 36% amongst the youngest group to 50% amongst those aged 55 or more.

There was also a noticeable variation in the UK figures relating to occupation with 57% of managers using them as an information source on the EU compared with just 26% of students.

In both the European Union and the UK, the third most popular source of information on the EU, which was selected by a third (34%) of EU25 and 29% of UK citizens, was **radio** – both figures showing a marginal decrease over the past six months.

This EU25 average figure was, however, made up by widely diverging figures with figures as high as 57% being observed in Estonia compared with just 9% in Portugal. The UK figure was relatively close to the EU25 average at 29%.

In the UK sample, there were no discernible variations on the use of **radio** by age but 35% of the most educated group, compared with 23% of the least educated used radio for this purpose. There was also a higher proportion of men (33%) than women (26%) in this group.

Students (11%) were light users of this information source compared with managers and the self-employed where the figure rises to 37%.

Across the EU25, **discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues** remained the fourth most popular source of information with 23% of EU25 citizens taking part in this. This figure shows a slight decrease from the 25% recorded in the previous survey. In Sweden, this figure rises to 43%, while in Portugal it was just 12%. The UK figure was relatively low at 19%.

In the UK sample, 33% of the most educated used these discussions to gain information on the EU compared with just 19% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

There was a noticeable difference by occupation with 35% of the self-employed taking part in discussions of this kind compared with just 14% of manual workers and the unemployed.

Across the EU25, the fifth most widely cited information source on the EU was **other newspapers and magazines**. This was a source given by 22% of those polled.

Once again, this average hides figures as high as 41% in Finland compared with just 5% in Spain. A figure of 14% was observed in the UK.

In the UK poll, this information source was cited by 16% of men and 13% of women, as well as just 8% of those educated to age 15 compared with 24% of the most educated group.

The **Internet** is the sixth most cited information source across the European Union with one in five citizens (21%) citing this relatively new medium as one of their preferred sources.

Of the six media sources, the numbers of EU25 and UK citizens choosing them has fallen over the past six months with the exception of the Internet.

This medium has shown a growth from 16% to 21% across the 25 countries of the Union and in the country where it is most popular (the Netherlands), the figure has risen in just six months from 29% to 42%. In the UK, there has also been a substantial growth in this information source from 19% to 26%.

Looking at the other end of the scale, only 9% of Portuguese cited the Internet as the source of information used but this figure itself shows a 50% increase on the 6% figure in spring 2004.

It would seem that the rapid growth of Internet usage across the whole European Union could make the medium one of the most popular sources of information in the future.

UK men (30%) were more likely to use this medium than women whose figure was 23%. However, what is worthy of comment is that while the male figure shows an impressive increase from 22% to 30%, the female equivalent is even more striking - nearly doubling from 13% to 23%.

A wider gap emerged on the basis of age with 33% of the youngest group using the Internet compared with just 8% of the oldest.

The concept of the 'silver surfer' (older people discovering and enthusiastically embracing the medium) does not display itself in this instance. We see, therefore, that during the six-month interval between the latest Eurobarometer reports, the percentage of the youngest age-group (15-24) using the Internet as a EU information source increased noticeably from 33% to 42% while amongst those people aged 55 or more the figure falls, if minimally, from 8% to 7%.

Education also had a very marked effect with 43% of those educated until age 20 or beyond using the Internet compared with just 8% of those whose education had not extended beyond age 15.

While 41% of managers used the medium, this figure is dwarfed by the 63% recorded amongst students. At the other end of the scale are just 6% of the retired.

As has been noted above, all information sources showed a small decline with the exception of the Internet. However, what is a hopeful sign in the area of information dissemination on the European Union is the fact that the figures for those people who said that **'they never looked for such information or were not interested'** have fallen in both the EU25 and UK.

The EU25 figure falls from 11% to 8% and the UK figure (previously the highest in the EU15 at 21%) falls to 15%.

In the UK sample, women (19%) made up a considerably larger proportion of this group than men (10%). These figures both show a substantial decrease from the 27% and 15% figures recorded six months previously.

More time spent in education increased the desire for information. Accordingly, in this 'disinterested' category were 19% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity compared to just 7% of those who had studied until age 20 or beyond.

**Q. 25. Generally speaking, do you think that our media talk too much, about the right amount, or too little about the European Union?**

**Country analysis**

	EU25 %	UK %	High%
Talk too much	11	21	Malta/UK 21
Talk about the right amount	46	36	Finland 65
Talk too little	38	34	Greece 54
Don't know	5	8	Ireland 15

Across the EU25, nearly half the poll (46%) believes that the media **talk about the right amount** about the European Union. However, there is still a substantial number of citizens (38%) who believe that the media **talk too little** compared with just 11% who take the contrary view.

Media starvation on this issue is cited by 54% of Greeks while, at the other end of the spectrum, 21% of UK and Maltese citizens feel that there is **too much** media coverage.

In Finland, the media appear to have achieved the 'correct' balance with nearly two out of three (65%) of Finns believing that media coverage on the EU was **about the right amount**.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

	EB62 – autumn 2004	EB61 – spring 2004
Talk too much	21	13
Talk about the right amount	36	31
Talk too little	34	42
Don't know	8	14

The above table shows the move in attitude between spring and autumn 2004 with regard to the UK public's opinion on the extent of media coverage of the European Union.

The key factors are a fall in the 'don't knows' from 14% to 8%. Additionally, while in the spring, the largest proportion of the poll (42%) believed that media coverage was too small, this are now 36% who believe media coverage is at the correct level.

There remains a third (34%) of the British populace who still believe media coverage is too low but, at the same time, the percentage of those believing there is too much media coverage has risen by half from 13% to 21%.

Looking at the important 34% of UK citizens who still believe there is **too little** media coverage on the EU, are 39% of men but only 30% of women.

High figures are observed in this area amongst the self-employed, where the figure reaches 44%.

29% of the least educated group felt there was **too much** media coverage of this issue compared with just 19% of those educated to age 20.

Looking at the constituent figures amongst those who believe that media coverage was at the right level, there were only minor variations by age and gender, while this sentiment was felt by 44% of those who had received the most education compared with just 27% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

46% of white collar workers and 45% of managers compared with just 29% of manual workers and the unemployed believed media coverage was at the right level.

**Q. 26. Do you think that the national media present the European Union too positively, objectively, or too negatively?**

**Country analysis**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Too positively	28	15	Hungary, Poland 44
Objectively	44	33	Belgium 64
Too negatively	14	33	UK 33
Don't know	14	19	Ireland 28

The major result from this part of the survey is that, compared with just 14% of the European Union who consider that the EU is presented **too negatively**, the UK figure is more than twice this average at 33% - an increase from the 27% seen six months previously.

This would imply a thawing of attitude in the UK towards the European Union and a possible distaste by a third of the UK public as to the way information on the European Union is presented by the media.

While there is an eleven percentage point difference between the 44% of EU25 citizens and the 33% of UK citizens who see media reporting on the EU as being **objective**, these are both substantial percentages.

Conversely, while only 14% across the EU25 see the media view as being **too negative**, this figure more than doubles to 33% in the UK.

While 44% of EU25 citizens believe that the EU is presented **objectively** with a high figure of 64% in Belgium, this figure falls to just 33% in the UK.

Taking the view that the national media present **too positive** a view of the EU are 44% of Hungarians and Poles, contributing to the 28% EU25 average. The UK figure for this has risen from 11% to 15% between these two surveys.

**UK country and socio-demographic analysis**

	EB62 – autumn 2004	EB61 – spring 2004
Too positively	15	11
Objectively	33	34
Too negatively	33	27
Don't know	19	28

A key difference that emerges between the results of EB61 and EB62 shown in the above table are the decreases in the 'don't know' figures from 28% to 19%.

Looking into the UK statistics in more detail, it is noted that in the key area of people believing media coverage was **too negative** were 41% of men and 27% of women making up the average of 33%.

This same view was also held by 47% of managers and 46% of white collar workers compared with just 21% of the unemployed.

In the UK sample, 27% of women compared with just 11% of men gave '**don't know**' as their response to this question.

The '**don't know**' factor, as might be expected, produced different figures in terms of education, with 22% of the least educated admitting they did not know compared with just 13% of those who had been educated to age 20 or beyond.

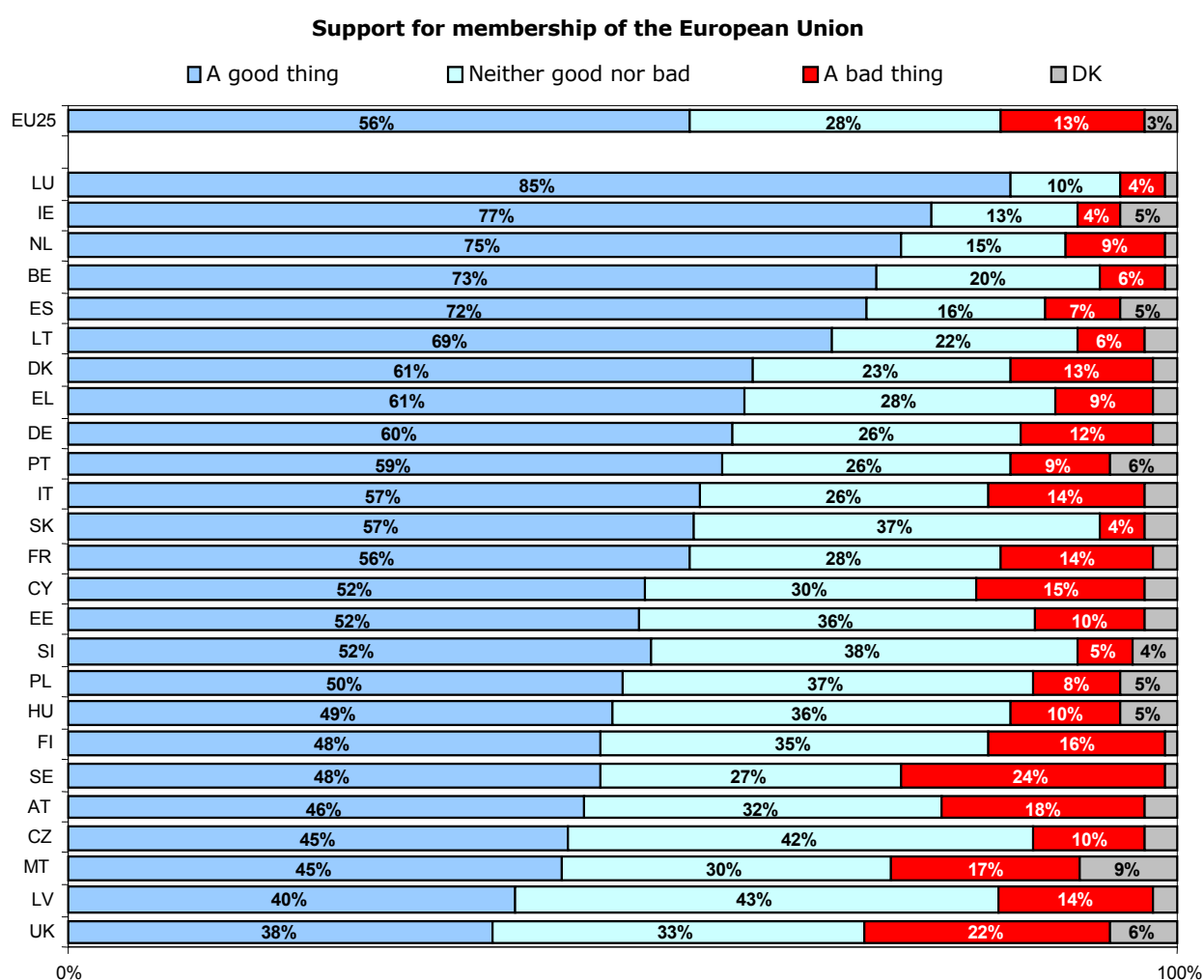
While only 9% of managers said **they did not know**, this figure rises to 32% of house persons.

## II.2. General perceptions of the European Union and EU membership

In this section, respondents are asked about their feelings and concerns about the European Union and the benefits it brings.

### Q. 11a. Generally speaking, do you think that our country's membership of the European Union is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad?

For this question, the editor uses a bar chart to look at the broad situation across the EU.



## Country and socio-demographic analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
A good thing	38	56	Luxembourg 85
A bad thing	22	13	Sweden 24
Neither good nor bad	33	28	Latvia 43
Don't know	6	3	Malta 9

Across the European Union, more than half of those polled (56%) felt that their country's membership of the European Union was a **good** thing and this figure rises to 85% in Luxembourg.

In the UK, while the comparable figure is just 38%, compared with the 56% EU25 average and is behind other low figures such as 46% for Austria, 45% for the Czech Republic and Malta and 40% for Latvia, there has still been an important increase in pro-EU feeling.

While six months previously an equal number of people (29%) believed the UK's membership of the European Union was either a **good** or a **bad** thing, the latest figures show that 38% believe it is a good thing compared with just 22% taking the negative view.

This is a major and significant shift in UK public opinion and it will be interesting to see if it continues to develop in future surveys.

Nearly a quarter (24%) of Swedes viewed their country's membership as a **bad** thing – although this figure is itself substantially down from the 33% recorded in the spring of 2004.

Looking in more detail at the UK socio-demographic data, making up the 38% of those who believed membership was a **good thing** were 46% of the male poll but only 31% of the female poll.

Younger people in the UK were also more convinced of the benefits of membership of the EU as is shown by the fact that membership gets the support of 48% of 15-24 year olds but only 32% of those aged 55 or more.

Additionally, while 62% of those educated to age 20 or beyond saw membership as a **good thing**, this figure falls to just 30% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less.

UK managers (60%) and students 53%) also saw membership as a **good thing** compared with just 23% of house persons.

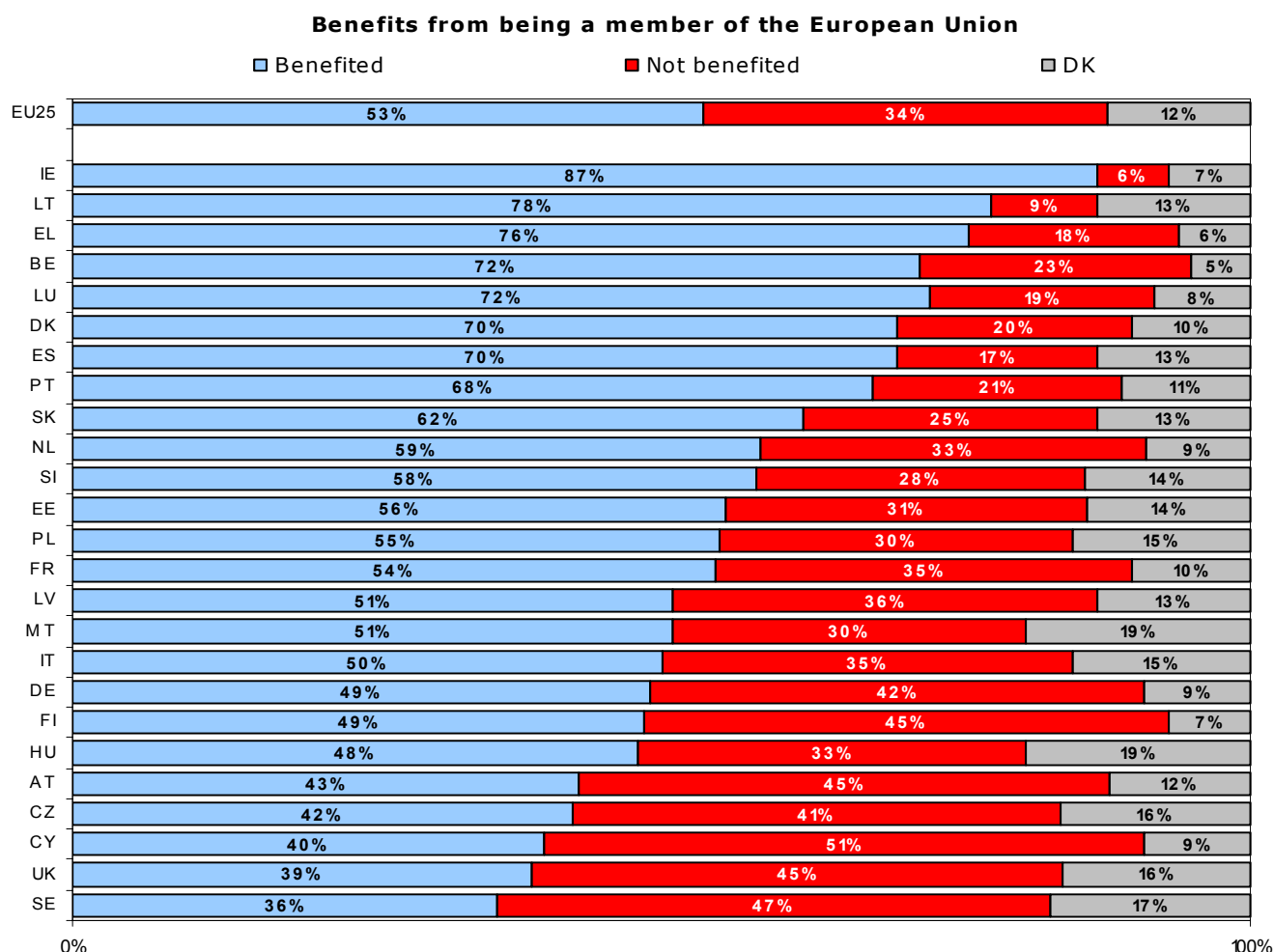
The '**don't know**' factor in the UK has fallen sharply from 13% to 6%. Women in the UK (8%) represented twice the level of men (4%) answering in this way.

Making a more detailed analysis of the UK's largest group, i.e. those who saw membership as **neither good nor bad**, were 26% of men and 40% of women. In this group, there were no noticeable variations by age or education but a wide disparity was seen by occupation with figures as high as 44% amongst house persons and 21% amongst the self-employed.



### Q. 12a. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that our country has, on balance, benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

For this question, the editor uses a pan-EU25 table to demonstrate the spread of attitude across the European Union.



### Country and socio-demographic analysis of the UK

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Benefited	39	53	Ireland 87
Not benefited	45	34	Cyprus 51
Don't know	16	12	Malta/Hungary 19

Across the EU, more than half (53%) of those polled believed that their country had **benefited** from being a member of the European Union.

However, this average figure conceals substantial country-by-country variations ranging from 87% in Ireland to 36% in Sweden.

The number of UK citizens who believe that their country has **benefited** from EU membership has risen by nearly a third over just six months from 30% to 39%. Making up this number were 44% of the male poll and 35% of the female – this latter figure showing a substantial rise from 24% in the previous poll.

Enthusiasm for membership in the UK, although shared by all age groups, was more pronounced amongst younger people with 50% of 15-24 year olds taking this view compared with 34% of those aged 55 or more.

The UK figures importantly show that 61% of the most educated people believed the UK had **benefited** compared with just 31% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

While 63% of students and 58% of managers believed the UK had **benefited** from membership, this figure falls to 30% of the retired, and 29% of house persons.

The proportion of those believing the UK has **not benefited** has fallen from 47% to 45% over the past six months – a level last noted in autumn 2003.

The UK '**don't know**' factor at 16% shows a fall from the 23% recorded in the previous survey.

Making up the 16% 'don't know' factor in the UK were 9% of the male poll and a substantial 22% of the female one.



























Once again, the classic factors of education and occupation were seen in the socio-demographic variations of the 'don't know' figures.

Compared with an average figure of 12%, figures of 19% were seen amongst those who had left school at age 15 or earlier in contrast to a figure of just 10% who had studied to age 20 or beyond.





The figure for house persons was 25% - more than four times as large as that recorded for managers.

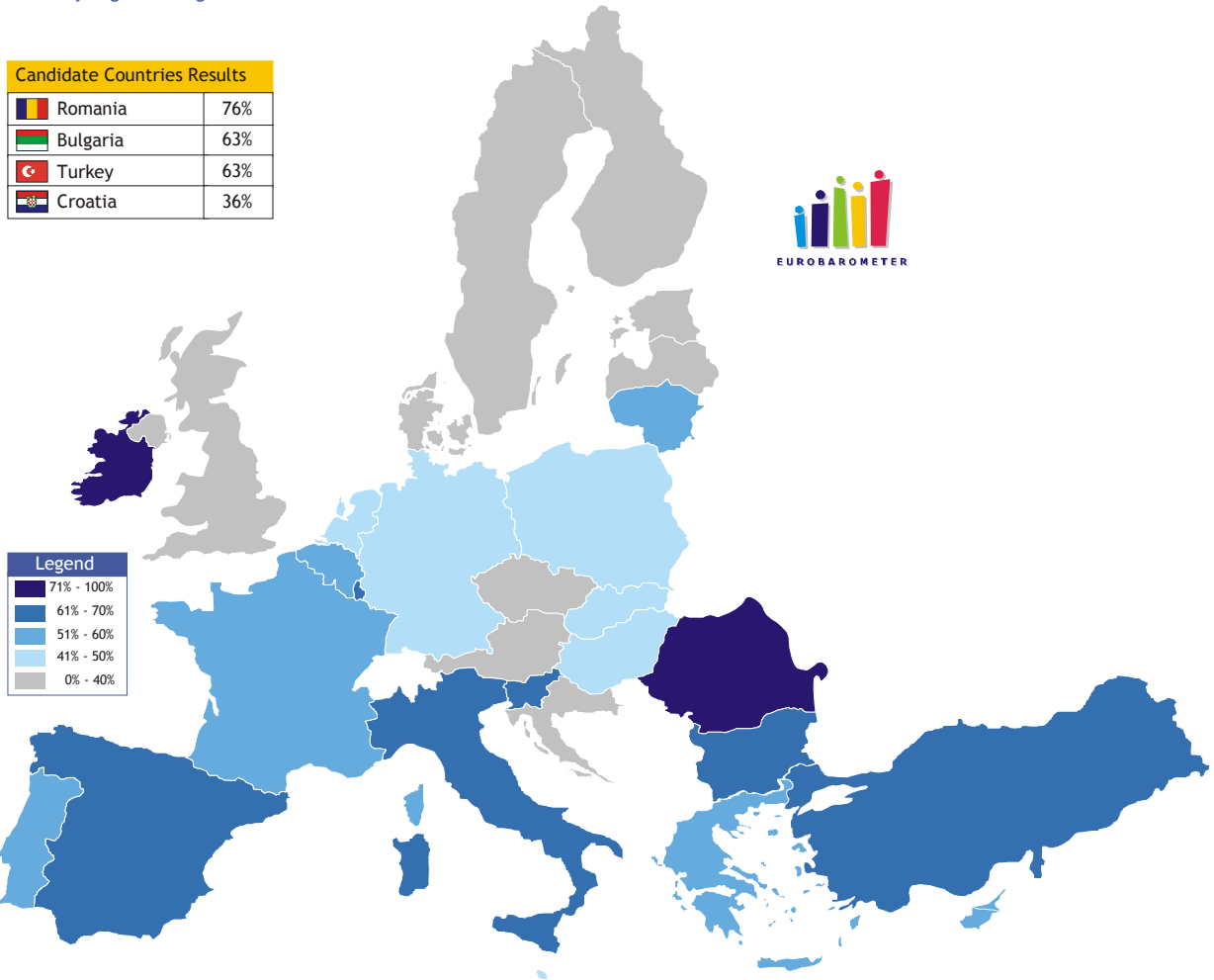
Q13 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Answers: Total Positive

Country Results		
	Ireland	75%
	Italy	64%
	Spain	62%
	Slovenia	62%
	Luxembourg	61%
	Portugal	60%
	Lithuania	60%
	Belgium	59%
	Greece	58%
	France	53%
	Cyprus	51%
	EU25	50%
	Slovakia	48%
	Germany	47%
	Poland	46%
	Hungary	46%
	The Netherlands	45%
	Malta	45%
	Czech Republic	40%
	Latvia	40%
	Denmark	38%
	Sweden	38%
	Estonia	38%
	Finland	35%
	Austria	34%
	United Kingdom	32%

\*Cyprus North (57 %)

Candidate Countries Results		
	Romania	76%
	Bulgaria	63%
	Turkey	63%
	Croatia	36%



**Q.13 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?**

For this question, the editor uses a pan-European map (shown on the previous page) to visually display the results.

This question asks respondents their image of the European Union and the options possible ranged from very positive or fairly positive, through neutral to fairly negative or very negative.

The editor, for the sake of clarity and presentation, has 'bundled' the very positive and fairly positive results under the heading of '**positive**' and performed a similar exercise with the fairly negative and very negative responses to create a '**negative**' heading.

**Country and UK socio-demographic analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Positive	32	50	Ireland 75
Neutral	33	33	Estonia 48
Negative	31	15	Cyprus/UK 31
Don't know	5	2	Malta 6

32% of the UK poll saw the European Union in a **positive** light and this figure is a substantial increase on the 26% recorded in spring 2004. However, the increased figure still falls behind the 50% average of citizens across the Union as a whole, and figures as high as 75% in Ireland.

At the other end of the spectrum, a **negative** view of the Union is held by 31% of UK citizens which however shows a noticeable decline from the 37% reading in the last Eurobarometer survey.

Once again, however, these figures are some way distant from the 15% recorded across the EU25 in general. In fact, the UK **negative** figures, together with those of Cyprus, are the highest in the EU25.

Looking from a socio-demographic perspective at the 32% of the UK poll who gave a **positive answer**, it is noted that this is made up of 35% of the male sample and just 29% of the female.

There is, however, an even greater variation by age and education.

While 25% of those aged 55 or more have a **positive** view of the European Union, this figure rises substantially to 42% of those aged 15 to 24. This latter figure shows a six percentage point increase from the 36% recorded six months previously.

When educational level is examined with regard to this attitude, an even larger difference is apparent. While only 22% of those who left school at age 15 or before see the EU in a **positive** light, this figure rises significantly to more than half (52%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

There was also substantial variation by occupation with just 21% of the retired and 24% of house persons having a **positive** view on the European Union compared with 45% of the self-employed and 52% of managers.

**Q. 16. What does the European Union mean to you personally?**

In analysing this question, the editor has taken the EU25 rankings and produced a 'league table' of those characteristics of the European Union that are significant to Union citizens. These statistics are then compared with UK results. This latter set of data is analysed on a socio-demographic basis where variations or trends are observed.

As these are multiple-choice questions, *total* figures in excess of 100% will be observed.

**Country and UK socio-demographic analysis**

	EU25 rank	EU25 %	UK Rank	UK %	High %	Low %
Freedom to travel, etc.	1	53	1	42	Finland 72	Portugal 37
Euro	2	44	4	26	Belgium 66	Cyprus 21
Peace	3	36	6	25	Cyprus 59	Portugal 16
A stronger say in the world	4	31	7=	23	Netherlands 51	Portugal 18
Cultural diversity	5	30	7=	23	France 48	Italy 17
Democracy	6	25	11	15	Cyprus 44	Finland 12
Waste of money	7	23	4	26	Sweden 47	Portugal 7
Bureaucracy	8=	22	3	29	Sweden 50	Portugal 3
Economic prosperity	8=	22	10	18	Ireland 49	Germany 14
Not enough control at external frontiers	10	21	9	19	Sweden/Austria 35	Poland 6
More crime	11=	18	14	8	Austria 46	Spain 6
Unemployment	11=	18	13	9	Germany 33	Ireland/Lithuania 5
Loss of cultural identity	13	14	2	31	UK 31	Hungary 5
Social protection	14	12	12	12	Cyprus 36	Germany/Finland 7

The **freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union** is the most significant factor of the EU on a broad 25-country basis (53%). The UK figures have fallen slightly from 45% to the current level of 42% but nevertheless show a steady long-term trend from 35% in 2002 and 41% in autumn 2003. In the UK, this characteristic was relevant to 46% of men and 39% of women.

In addition, the UK figures show that 67% of those educated to age 20 or more saw this as the most important benefit of EU membership compared with just 25% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

While 63% of UK managers saw this freedom as a prime benefit, it attracted only 30% of house persons.

The European Union symbolises the **euro** to 44% of EU25 citizens, making it the second most cited characteristic. As might be expected, this element of European life had less attraction in the UK (26%) where it was the fourth most popular choice.

This aspect of the European Union was of relevance to only 18% of UK citizens aged 55 or more compared with 29% of the youngest age group.

Higher levels of education had a noted effect on the relevance of the euro to UK citizens, attracting 37% of the most educated grouping compared with just 14% of those who had left school at age 15 or before.

**Peace** is seen as a significant element of the make-up of the European Union and was the third most popular choice (36%) across the 25 Member States with figures as high as 59% in Cyprus. In UK eyes, it was ranked sixth in importance up from ninth place six months previously.

In the UK, this aspect of the EU was of relevance to 28 of men and 22% of women as well as 32% of the most educated compared with just 18% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less.

This aspect was also important to 32% of managers but only 17% of house persons.

**A stronger say in the world** is cited by 31% of EU25 citizens, making it the fourth most popular choice compared with just 23% of the UK poll where it was ranked equal seventh.

In the UK, this was of importance to 25% of the male poll and 20% of the female one.

Almost a third (32%) of UK citizens educated to age 20 or beyond believed it to be important compared with half this number (16%) of those who had left school at age 15 or before.

30% of EU25 citizens saw **cultural diversity** as a key element of the European Union, ranking this in fifth place. In the UK, where it was ranked equal seventh, this was a characteristic of the EU quoted by 23% of those polled- an increase from the 19% figure six months previously and the 17% a year before.

In the UK sample, where 23% of the total poll saw this as being a key element of the European Union, this attracted the support of 46% of the most educated but only 12% of those educated to minimal levels.

The UK male/female breakdown was 27% to 18%.

To 23% of EU25 citizens (seventh rated aspect) is the view that the European Union meant a **waste of money** – and this figure shows a three-percentage point fall since EB61. In the UK, this view of the EU was the fourth most cited – by 26% of those polled – down from 31% in the previous survey.

In the UK, this aspect of the EU was felt strongly by the most educated (31%) compared with just 21% of those who had received the least education.

In these UK figures, 38% of the retired compared with just 11% of students and white collar workers said that the EU meant a waste of money to them.

**Border controls** are the tenth most cited aspect of the European Union by 21% of EU25 citizens who said there was not enough control at external frontiers. In the UK, this was the ninth most quoted aspect of the European Union by some 19% of those polled – a substantial decrease from the 30% quoted six months previously.

Older people in the UK were noticeably more concerned about border controls (21%) than the youngest group polled where the figure was only 10%.

The self-employed (23%) and the retired (15%) were also noticeably more concerned with this issue than the 9% of students and 13% of house persons.

**Bureaucracy** is cited by 22% of the EU25 poll, placing it in eighth equal position. In the UK, however, this was an issue for 29% of those polled, making it the third most frequently mentioned characteristic.

In the UK, noticeably more men (34%) than women (24%) were concerned with this issue; this aspect was also of minimal concern (6%) to the youngest group compared with a figure five times as high (30%) for those aged 55 or more.

40% of the UK sample who had received the most education also focused upon bureaucracy as one of the characteristics of the European Union – an item only cited by 21% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Making up the European average of 25% which placed **democracy** in sixth position were figures ranging from 44% in Cyprus to just 12% in Finland.

In the UK, this issue was ranked eleventh in terms of frequency of mention and was an issue cited by 15% of those polled.

Democracy, in the eyes of UK citizens, was rated as being a feature of the EU by 19% of men and 11% of women.

27% of UK citizens whose education had continued to age 20 or beyond cited democracy compared with just 9% of those who had left school at age 15 or earlier.

A major variation in attitude between the EU25 and the UK relates to the **loss of cultural identity**. On average only 14% of EU25 citizens saw this as a consequence of the European Union, making it the thirteenth most instanced response to this question. In the UK, however, this was a sentiment felt by 31% of those polled (up from 29% six months previously), making it the second most cited response.

In the UK, loss of cultural identity was of greater concern to older people. Accordingly, this was an issue for 17% of people between ages 15 and 24 compared with nearly twice as many (33%) of those aged 55 or more. 35% of the retired and 43% of the self-employed compared with just 19% of house persons saw this as a characteristic of the European Union.

## **Q. 21. Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, which of the following are you afraid of?**

In analysing the results of this question, the editor takes the European Union average and the figure for the UK, as well as the highest figures from EU25 Member States. A socio-demographic analysis of the UK is also included, where anomalies in the UK data are observed.

### **21.1. A loss of power for smaller Member States**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	46	55	Finland 78
Not afraid of	47	36	Germany 75
Don't know	8	9	Austria 12

The UK figures for those who are afraid of this occurrence are noticeably higher than the EU25 average on this issue (55%:46%), which is perhaps surprising given the UK is one of the larger Member States.

Across the EU as a whole, 47% of those polled were not concerned about this issue, while in Germany (the largest Member State), the figure rises to 75%.

Again, unsurprisingly, one of the smaller Member States – Finland – is the most concerned on this issue with 78% of that country's citizens being afraid of this eventuality.

50% of men in the UK poll compared with 59% of women said they were afraid of this happening and this sentiment was held by 43% of the most educated compared with 61% of those who had left school aged 15 or younger.

Fear of this eventuality increases with age with figures rising from 40% in the youngest group to 62% amongst those aged 55 or more.

### **21.2. An increase in drug trafficking and organised crime**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	65	69	Finland 82
Not afraid of	31	27	Malta 42
Don't know	4	4	Italy 9

Two-thirds of the UK poll (69%) and a similar 65% across the EU25 were concerned about this issue and, in Finland, the figure rises to 82%.

In the UK poll, 79% of those aged 55 or more were afraid of this happening compared with just 58% of those aged 15 to 24.

In the UK, this issue was of concern to 80% of those educated up to 15 years old or less compared with a substantially smaller 54% of those educated to age 20 or beyond; it was also of concern to three-quarters (75%) of females compared with 63% of males.



### 21.3. Our language being used less and less

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	40	36	Luxembourg 65
Not afraid of	56	62	Poland 67
Don't know	3	2	Ireland 8

Approximately one-third (36%) of UK and slightly more (40%) of EU25 citizens are concerned that their language will be used less and less in the process of the building of Europe.

The UK attitude may, in reality, be pessimistic as both day-to-day experience and public opinion polls tend to show that English, as the second or third language of many Europeans, is being used increasingly as the main European language in both a business and social environment.

Luxembourgers were the most concerned on this issue while the highest level of confidence was observed in Poland, where 67% of those polled said they were not afraid of their language being used less and less.

Concerns in the UK relating to the decline of the English language were voiced by 40% of the female poll compared with 31% of the male poll.

The issue was of importance to a substantial proportion (45%) of people in the UK who had left school aged 15 or less compared with just 17% of those who had been educated to age 20 or beyond.

While 43% of house persons in the UK had this fear, it was of concern to only 22% of managers and 23% of white collar workers.

### 21.4. Our country paying more and more to the European Union

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	64	67	Finland 79
Not afraid of	28	25	Denmark 40
Don't know	8	8	Malta 16

The fear of greater financial obligation to the European Union was a concern to roughly two-thirds of those polled, with figures of 64% across the European Union and 67% in the UK.

The Finns were the most concerned on this issue with 79% of their poll expressing concern.

In the UK, this issue was a concern to 74% of people aged 55 or more compared with 58% of those aged 15 to 24.

It was also more of a concern in the UK to the least educated (73%) compared with those whose education had continued to age 20 or more, where the figure was only 56%.

## 21.5. The loss of social benefits

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	52	49	Netherlands 65
Not afraid of	41	44	Estonia 62
Don't know	7	7	Czech Rep/Latvia 13

There was a strong similarity between EU25 and UK figures on this issue with 52% of the EU25 sample being **afraid** of the loss of social benefits compared with 49% of the UK sample.

While the EU25 figure shows a minimal decline of one percentage point, the UK figure has increased by five percentage points from 44%.

Noticeably more women in the UK (54%) than men (44%) were concerned about the loss of social benefits and this was also of concern to 63% of those who had left school aged 15 or less compared with just 29% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

60% of both the retired and manual workers in the UK also felt afraid of the loss of social benefits compared with just 26% of managers and 28% of the self-employed.

The youngest age group (47%) in the UK compared with 57% of the oldest listed the loss of social benefits as one of their concerns.

## 21.6 The loss of national identity and culture

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	42	64	UK 64
Not afraid of	54	33	Sweden 70
Don't know	4	3	Lithuania 9

The UK was the most concerned Member State about losing national identity and culture in an expanded Europe. This figure at 64% is almost 50% higher than the 42% EU25 average.

Across Europe, in general, the majority (54%) of those polled were not concerned about this potential loss compared with 42% who were, with the least concern being shown by more than two-thirds (70%) of Swedes.

The oldest people in the UK were more concerned with this issue and 70% of those aged 55 or more compared with less than 60% of all the other age groups expressed their worries on this issue.

51% of UK citizens educated to age 20 or beyond expressed their concerns on this issue – substantially less than the 70% of those whose education had ended aged 15 or before.

**21.7. An economic crisis**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	52	51	Cyprus 73
Not afraid of	41	43	Denmark 66
Don't know	7	6	Ireland 15

Half of the citizens (52%) across the European Union were concerned that an enlarged Europe was capable of triggering an economic crisis and, in Cyprus, this figure rises to 73%.

Despite a high 'don't know' figure of 15% observed in Ireland, the EU25 'don't know' average was just 7% and, in the UK, the figure has fallen to 6% from 15% in the previous survey.

While 58% of those educated to the minimum level were concerned on this issue, the figure falls to just 36% among those whose education had continued to age 20 or beyond.

Women in the UK were noticeably more concerned over this issue (57%) than men (45%).

An even wider gap was seen between the figures for UK managers at 47% compared with 61% for manual workers who were concerned over the possibility of an economic crisis in the process of building Europe.

**21.8. The transfer of jobs to other member countries which have lower production costs**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	74	71	France 86
Not afraid of	21	25	Lithuania 42
Don't know	5	4	Lithuania 14

The migration of jobs to other EU states with lower production costs was of concern to nearly three-quarters of EU25 citizens with an average of 74% across the Union and figures as high as 86% in France. The UK figure at 71% was close to the EU25 average.

As has already been seen in many results in this survey, there has been a noticeable migration away from the 'don't know' scenario in the UK and, on this issue, the UK 'don't know' factor falls from 11% to 4%.

Older people in the UK were more concerned about this issue than their younger counterparts and concern reached 79% of the oldest group compared with just 54% of those aged 15-24.

78% of UK citizens educated to the minimum level were afraid of this issue compared with 61% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

The transfer of jobs issue was of concern to just 42% of UK students compared with 63% of managers and 80% of manual workers.

**21.9. More difficulties for our farmers**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Afraid of	65	66	Finland 83
Not afraid of	26	26	Poland 47
Don't know	9	8	Ireland 21

Virtually two-thirds of citizens in the EU25 (65%) and the UK (66%) were concerned on this issue and the figure rises to 83% in Finland.

While an identical 26% of the UK and EU25 poll were not concerned on this issue, the figure rises to 47% in Poland.

Once again, a sharp fall in the UK 'don't know' factor was observed from 15% to 8% creating a figure marginally less than the 9% noted as the EU25 average.

This compares with an Irish 'don't know' figure of 21% which showed a marked increase from 16% over a six month period.

The potential plight of British farmers was voiced by 73% of the oldest part of the UK poll compared with just 46% of those aged 15 to 24.

**21.10. The end of national currency (not asked in the euro-zone countries)**

	UK	non-euro-zone	High %
Afraid of	64	56	UK 64
Not afraid of	35	40	Slovenia 66
Don't know	2	4	CZ/HU/LV/LT/MT/PL/SK 6

The three EU15 members that were outside the euro-zone have now had their ranks increased by the arrival of the ten new Member States in May 2004.

An important development in the UK figures is that, once again, the 'don't know' factor has fallen steeply from 7% to 2%. Adding to this the four percentage points generated by the decline in the 'afraid of' figures from 68% to 64%, a figure of 35% of UK citizens now state that they are not afraid of the end of sterling compared with only 25% six months previously.

More women (68%) in the UK were afraid of the end of sterling than men (59%) and this was also a fear more widely held by the oldest group of people (67%) than the youngest (57%).

Those UK citizens with the least amount of education were the most concerned on this issue with 71% of their number saying they were afraid of this development compared with just 44% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

A similar pattern repeats itself by occupation with only 47% of managers and 48% of students stating that they were afraid of the end of sterling compared with 70% of manual workers and 71% of the retired.

### II.3. The future of the European Union

In this section, respondents are asked how they would like to see the European Union develop.

**Q. 39. 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?**

**39.1 The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	71	71	Cyprus 84
Tend to disagree	20	21	Finland 32
Don't know	9	8	Ireland, Portugal 20

An identical number (71%) of both EU25 and UK citizens tended to agree with this statement. The UK figure shows an increase of one point from the figure six months previously and three points from that a year before.

The percentage of citizens across the Union tending to disagree with the statement was virtually identical in the EU25 (20%) and the UK (21%) and a similar proximity was seen in the 'don't know' figures.

High 'don't know' figures were observed in Ireland and Portugal (20%), while 84% of Cypriots were the nationality who most supported the proposition.

In the UK data, there were minimal variations by gender and age, while white collar workers (79%) and students (76%) were noticeably more supportive on this issue than house persons (63%) and the unemployed (66%).

**39.2. When an international crisis occurs, European Union Member States should agree a common position.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	83	78	Belgium 92
Tend to disagree	9	13	Finland 19
Don't know	7	9	Ireland, Portugal 20

83% of the EU25 tended to agree with this statement and, showing an increase of five percentage points since the spring of 2004, a figure of 78% was recorded in the UK.

In Belgium, this positive view is held by 92% of those polled.

Once again, the UK 'don't know' figures show a noticeable decrease from 15% earlier in the year to 9% - not far removed from the 7% recorded in the EU25. High 'don't knows' were again observed in Ireland and Portugal.

In the UK socio-demographic data on this question, 85% of the self-employed and 82% of manual workers held this view as opposed to just 68% of house persons and the unemployed. A high proportion (19%) of UK house persons answered 'don't know' to this question.

### **39.3. The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	67	57	Belgium 84
Tend to disagree	20	28	Sweden, Denmark 43
Don't know	13	14	Portugal 25

Two-thirds (67%) of EU25 citizens saw the need for the EU to have its own Foreign Minister and this view had the strong backing of 84% of Belgians. In the UK, the figure is a relatively low at 57%.

However, the UK figure shows a noteworthy increase from 50% just six months previously – this increase being largely fuelled by a sharp fall in the UK 'don't know' factor from 25% to 14%.

Compared with an EU25 figure of 20% of citizens tending to disagree with this statement, the UK figure is higher at 28%, but both numbers are considerably smaller than the 43% recorded in Sweden and Denmark.

Among the 57% of UK citizens who tended to agree with this statement, there were relatively small variations on a socio-demographic basis.

### **39.4. The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	71	63	Greece 86
Tend to disagree	16	25	Sweden 37
Don't know	13	12	Portugal 24

71% of EU25 citizens and nearly two-thirds (63%) of the UK sample tended to agree with this statement – the UK figures showing a substantial increase from the 50% recorded six months previously. A figure of 86% was noted in Greece.

While 16% of EU25 citizens tended to disagree with this statement, the figures for Sweden are more than twice as large at 37%. The UK figures sit roughly in the middle of this range at 25%.

One of the substantial changes in the statistics is, yet again, the apparent firming-up of attitude in the UK. Accordingly, the 'don't know' element falls by more than 50% from 26% to 12% giving a large boost to the 'tend to agree' figures noted above.

While there were only relatively minor variations by socio-demographic characteristics in the UK results, it is interesting to note that, on this issue, support of 70% was noted among white collar workers compared with just 49% amongst the unemployed.

### 39.5. Member States which have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	55	41	Finland, Austria, Lithuania 79
Tend to disagree	30	44	Denmark 59
Don't know	15	16	Portugal 30

While more than half (55%) of EU25 citizens agree with this statement, there were slightly more people in the UK who tended to disagree with a ratio of 44% to 41%.

A major feature of the UK data was, again, the sharp decrease in the 'don't know' position, which falls by half from 33% to 16%.

The UK 'don't know' figures are virtually identical to the EU25 average - both figures being approximately half that of Portugal.

While four out of ten persons (41%) in the UK poll tended to agree with this statement, this includes figures that range from 54% of 15-24 year olds to 41% of those over 40.

In the UK, 39% of the least educated held this view compared to half (50%) of the most educated.

The UK 16% 'don't know' figure is made up of 21% of the female response, but only 10% of the male one.

### 39.6. European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy.

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	82	76	Germany, Greece, Finland, 90
Tend to disagree	9	15	Denmark 16
Don't know	9	10	Portugal 23

Yet again, there was a halving of the UK 'don't know' factor from 23% to 10%, bringing the figure to within one percentage point of the EU25 average.

This migration has the effect of boosting both the other sets of results and creating a situation where more than three-quarters (76%) of UK citizens believing that EU foreign policy should be independent of that of the USA.

This figure is close to the EU25 82% average but well below the 90% noted in Germany, Greece and Finland.

There was a noticeable difference based on education levels in the UK with 70% of the least educated compared with 88% of the most educated tending to agree with this statement.

When looking at UK respondents' occupation, even greater differences were observed. For example, 91% of managers agreed with this statement compared with just 59% of the unemployed.

**39.7. The European Union should guarantee human rights in each Member State even if this is contrary to the wishes of some Member States.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	83	74	Finland 94
Tend to disagree	8	15	UK 15
Don't know	8	11	Ireland 19

The issue of human rights remained of substantial importance in Finland where 94% of those polled agreed that the EU should guarantee human rights in this way.

The EU25 average was 83% while, in the UK, this figure rose to virtually three out of four citizens at 74%.

The by now familiar decrease in the UK 'don't know' factor is again observed with figures falling from 20% to 11% in the space of six months.

High figures of 19% were noted in Ireland.

In the analysis of UK socio-demographic data, 81% of those educated to age 20 or beyond also tended to agree with the statement compared to just 74% of those who had left school at age 15 or less.

Agreement was also found amongst 84% of managers compared with 64% of house persons.

**39.8. The European Union should work to guarantee human rights around the world even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	79	75	Greece 88
Tend to disagree	12	16	Slovakia, Slovenia 25
Don't know	8	9	Ireland 18

The UK figures which were 62% in autumn 2003, have risen steadily through 66% in spring 2004 to 75% in this survey – a figure close to the EU25 average of 79%.

The people who most supported this statement were the Greeks (88%), while 25% of Slovaks and Slovenes tended to disagree.

The Irish 18% figure for 'don't knows' is the highest observed and compares with 8% for the EU25 and 9% in the UK – this latter figure representing a very marked fall from 21% in the previous Eurobarometer survey.



Variations in the UK data are seen by occupation with 83% of managers and other white-collar workers tending to agree with the statement compared to just 64% of house persons and the unemployed.

**39.9. The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	76	72	Belgium 83
Tend to disagree	14	19	Finland 32
Don't know	10	9	Portugal 25

Three-quarters (76%) of EU25 citizens and 72% of those in the UK tended to agree with the concept of a common immigration policy and figures as high as 83% were observed in Belgium.

While a contrary view is held by 32% of Finns, the EU25 average of those disagreeing is only 14% while that in the UK is less than one in five at 19%.

High levels of 'don't knows' (25%) were seen in Portugal, while the UK and EU25 figures were virtually identical at 9% and 10% respectively.

**39.10. The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	75	72	Belgium 85
Tend to disagree	15	19	Finland 28
Don't know	10	9	Portugal 27

The responses to this question relating to a common asylum policy virtually mirror the previous responses on the subject of immigration. Accordingly, 75% of EU25 citizens and 72% of UK citizens tended to agree with this statement, compared with just 15% and 19% respectively taking the contrary view.

No major variations were observed in the UK socio-demographic data on this issue except that 62% of the self-employed compared with 84% of managers took this position.

**Q. 40. In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national government, NATO or the European Union?**

	National government (in %)	NATO (in %)	European Union (in %)	Don't know (in %)
EU25 %	22	15	52	10
UK %	29	22	34	15
High %	Finland 40	Denmark 24	Cyprus 73	Portugal 18
Low %	Belgium 11	Greece, Cyprus 1	UK 24	Finland 3

*There were 1% of EU25 and UK citizens who cited 'other' in responding to this question which, for the sake of clarity, have been excluded from this analysis.*

More than half (52%) of the EU25 sample believed decisions of this nature should be taken by the European Union. This figure is more than three times as large as those who support the NATO option and more than twice the 22% who believed decisions of this nature should be taken by the national government.

The level of support for the European Union option has risen from 26% to 34% in the UK which is still, however, the lowest figure among the EU25 states and less than half the 73% recorded in Cyprus.

In the UK, enthusiasm for the national government option has fallen from 33% to 29% seven percentage points below the EU25 average but still twice as large as the 11% support figure noted in Belgium.

The UK 'don't know' figure at 15% shows a decrease from 19%.

In the UK, the EU option (the most popular choice amongst a third (34%) of those polled) provided some interesting socio-demographic readings.

Making up this number was 37% of the male poll, compared with 30% of the female.

While there were no noticeable variations by age, the trend whereby, in general, those with more education were more likely to have a positive view of the European Union is again apparent. Accordingly, while only 27% of those educated to age 15 or less believe that decisions concerning European defence policy should be taken by the European Union, this rises to 34% among those who had received secondary level education and to 42% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Noticeable variations were observed by occupation with, at one end of the spectrum, just 25% of house persons and 26% of retired people supporting the EU option, compared with 41% of students and 42% of managers.

The UK 'don't know' figure at 15% (five percentage points above the EU25 average) is made up of 6% of males and a very high proportion (24%) of women.

High 'don't know' factors were also recorded in the UK among 15-24 year olds and house persons where the figures were 22% and 25% respectively. NATO continued to get relatively strong support from the UK (22%) compared with the EU25 average of 15%.

At the low end of the support spectrum for this option were figures as small as 1% in Greece and Cyprus compared with nearly a quarter (24%) in Denmark.

The NATO option found favour amongst older UK citizens with 29% of those aged 55 or more selecting this option compared with just 18% of those aged 15 to 24. NATO was also a popular choice amongst the retired where the figure was 26% and manual workers (27%) compared with just 10% of students.

The Member State most inclined to let defence policy decisions be taken by its national government was Finland (40%) in comparison with just 11% in Belgium and an EU25 average of 22%. The UK figure was relatively high at 29%.

## **II.4. Levels of trust**

In this part of Eurobarometer 62, levels of trust that people have in organisation such as the police, the army, the judiciary and the media are analysed.

**Q. 10 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.**

### **10.1. The press**

#### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	42	14	Netherlands 62
Don't trust	52	82	UK 82
Don't know	6	4	Malta 13

The level of trust that UK citizens have of the press is startlingly low at 14% - itself a fall of nearly a third from the 20% recorded in spring 2004. This figure is a third of the EU25 average of 42%.

The UK poll is definite in its lack of trust in the press and the 'don't know' factor at 4% is one of the lowest of all these fifteen instances.

The 'don't trust' figure in the UK therefore emerges at 82% - more than four out of five citizens having this view of the press.

#### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

Making up the 82% average in the UK of those who do not trust the press were 86% of the youngest group compared with 78% of those aged 55 or more.

When looking at occupation, distrust of the press rises to 91% of white collar workers.

## 10.2. Radio

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	63	64	Finland 78
Don't trust	31	27	Malta 45
Don't know	7	9	Italy 12

As a media source, radio had a relatively high level of trust across the Union at 63%, with the UK figure of 64% showing a five percentage point increase from the 59% recorded in the previous Eurobarometer.

To put the UK figures into context, radio is a medium trusted by more than four times as many people as the press.

The UK 'don't know' factor, as in all other questions in this section, showed a substantial decline from 13% to 9%.

### Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

Radio was trusted as a medium by 72% of the best educated compared with 60% of those who had left school at age 15 or earlier.

There was also a noticeable variation by occupation with radio being trusted by just 45% of students as opposed to 79% of managers.

## 10.3. Television

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	50	43	Ireland, Finland 71
Don't trust	45	51	France 62
Don't know	5	6	Italy 9

UK citizens' trust levels in television have taken a major downturn over the past six months. Whereas in the spring of 2004, 54% of UK citizens trusted television and only 37% did not, by the autumn, the figures had reversed with only 43% trusting and 51% having a negative view.

Overall, across the European Union, 50% of citizens trusted television, while 45% did not.

### Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

Looking at the majority (i.e. the 51% of UK citizens who did not trust television), some noticeable socio-demographic variations occur.

For example, 54% of men as opposed to 48% of women did not trust the medium, and this distrust factor is noted more strongly amongst the self-employed (60%) than house persons (44%), as well as with the best educated (55%) compared with the least educated (45%).

## 10.4. Justice/the country's legal system

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	45	50	Denmark 79
Don't trust	49	45	Poland 77
Don't know	7	5	Latvia 14

Over the six months between Eurobarometers 61 and 62, there was a noticeable shift in the UK public's view of their country's justice and legal system. While in the spring of 2004, only 37% of those polled trusted the UK's legal system and 50% did not trust it, these figures had changed to 50% trusting and 45% not trusting by the autumn.

In addition, the 13% UK 'don't know' factor, which was the highest across the Union in the earlier poll, has more than halved to 5%.

With the EU25 averages of citizens trusting (45%) and not trusting (49%) having just a four percentage point differential, there were extreme figures from Denmark where 79% of those polled trusted the country's justice and legal system and Poland where 77% of the survey did not trust this institution.

### Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

While there were no appreciable patterns in the UK amongst the 50% trusting the justice and legal system based upon age, education was a key factor.

While trust was at a level of only 44% amongst the least educated, it rises to 61% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Perhaps counter to their archetypal image, students have the highest level of trust in the justice and legal system at 64%, ahead of managers who only scored 58%. The least trusting group, again perhaps surprisingly, were house persons with a figure of 38%.

## 10.5. The police

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High
Trust	64	73	Finland 91
Don't trust	31	24	Lithuania, Slovakia 59
Don't know	5	3	Latvia 11

There was a further major shift in UK opinion relating to trust in institutions which, this time, focuses on the police. Between Eurobarometers 61 and 62, the percentage of UK citizens undecided on this issue has fallen from 10% to 3%, the 35% who did not trust them has also reduced sharply to 24% with the ensuing result that now nearly three-quarters of the UK poll (73%) trust the police compared with only 55% six months previously.

The UK trust figure is now eleven percentage points ahead of the EU25 average and the 'don't know' figure is also smaller than the Union average.

Once again, the Finnish police feature as the most trusted force across the Union with a figure of 91%.

At the other end of scale, 59% of Lithuanians and Slovaks expressed no trust in their police forces.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

In the UK statistics, although there were only small variations by gender and age amongst those tending to trust the police, there was a noticeable difference between male opinion (71%) and that of women (76%).

Higher levels of education increased the trust level and, while the figure is 68% for those educated up to age 15, it grows to 82% of those who had studied longest.

Similar large differentials were seen on an occupational basis with a trust factor of just 64% amongst house persons compared with 86% amongst students.

## **10.6. The army**

### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	69	79	Finland 93
Don't trust	22	15	Czech Republic 35
Don't know	9	6	Latvia 20

In a similar way that the UK figures showed a substantial increase in trust levels in respect of the police, so too do the figures relating to the army.

Again, there was a noticeable fall in the 'don't know' statistics from 14% to 6%, as well as a decline in the 'don't trust' statistics from 20% to 15%.

These two elements combine to produce a trust level of the army by UK citizens of 79% in the autumn of 2004 compared with a figure of just 67% six months previously.

Although short of the 93% achieved in Finland, the UK figure is ten percentage points in front of the EU25 average of 69%.

## Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

63% of the self-employed had trust in the army compared with a figure of 86% amongst the retired.

While confidence in the police in the previous example rose in line with education, the reverse is noted in this case, with 71% of the most educated trusting the army – eight percentage points less than the 79% trust level seen in those who had left school aged 15 or younger.

## 10.7 The religious institutions

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	46	46	Denmark, Finland 73
Don't trust	44	43	Sweden 71
Don't know	10	11	Estonia 23

An identical 46% of both the UK and EU25 polls trusted religious institutions and the UK figure shows a substantial increase from the 37% recorded earlier in the year.

In Denmark and Finland, the trust factor rises to 73% in contrast to the 71% of Swedes who do not trust religious institutions.

## Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

The UK trust factor was noted among 42% of men compared with 50% of women.

By occupation, there were noticeable differences between the figures for manual workers (36%) and students (37%) at one end of the scale, and managers and the self-employed where the figure was 55%.

## 10.8. Trades unions

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	39	47	Netherlands, Finland 60
Don't trust	47	37	Slovenia, Slovakia 56
Don't know	14	16	Latvia 38

There has been a marked change in the level of trust that UK citizens have in trades unions since the spring 2004 Eurobarometer survey when a majority (42%) did not trust trades unions. In addition, in the earlier poll, a quarter (24%) had no opinion on the subject.



Six months later, the 'don't know' factor had fallen substantially from 24% to 16% and the 'don't trust' figures had also fallen from 42% to 37%.

These two developments mean that in the latest survey, virtually a half (47%) of UK citizens trust trades unions.

Although this figure falls well short of the 60% recorded in the Netherlands and Finland, it is still ahead of the EU25 average of 39%.

While 56% of Slovenes and Slovaks did not trust trades unions, very high 'don't know' figures of 38% were seen in Latvia.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

In the UK, trust levels for trades unions fall sharply with age. While the majority of 15-24 year olds (60%) tend to them, this figure tumbles to just 39% of those aged 55 or more.

A shift of opinion is also seen in respondents' attitudes based upon their level of education. While 40% of the least educated tend to trust trades unions, this figure rises to 55% among those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Additionally, while only 36% of the retired and 38% of the self-employed in the UK trust trades unions, the figures rise to 69% amongst students.

## **10.9. Political parties**

### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	17	15	Denmark 39
Don't trust	77	78	Poland 89
Don't know	6	7	Malta 16

Across the Union, more than three-quarters of those polled did not trust political parties and this produces figures of 77% for the EU25, 78% for the UK and as much as 89% in Poland.

The UK figure is unchanged since Eurobarometer 61.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

In the UK data, there were only minor variations on most socio-demographic aspects. However, it is to be noted that while 66% of students did not trust political parties, this figure rises to 87% of the self-employed.

## 10.10. Big companies

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	31	29	Denmark, Malta 52
Don't trust	58	61	Germany, Greece 71
Don't know	11	10	Poland 20

Although trust in the UK in big companies rose substantially from 19% to 29% in the latest Eurobarometer survey, there were still 61% of those polled who did not trust these organisations and this figure is broadly in line with the EU25 figure of 58%.

High 'don't trust' figures of 71% were seen in Germany and Greece.

### Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

There were only minor variations on a socio-demographic basis amongst the large proportion of those not trusting big companies.

When analysing this set of figures by occupation, it is noted that the negative view was held by 54% of the unemployed compared with 77% of the self-employed.

## 10.11. The national government

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	34	32	Luxembourg, Finland 67
Don't trust	60	64	Poland 82
Don't know	6	4	Malta 15

Despite a noticeable increase in the UK trust factor from 19% to 32%, virtually two-thirds (64%) of those polled in the UK did not trust the national government. This figure, although only four percentage points greater than the 60% average across the EU25, is dwarfed by a figure of 82% observed in Poland.

While, on average, just a third (34%) of EU25 citizens trusted their national government, a high figure of 67% was noted in Finland.

### Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

Of the 64% of UK respondents who said that they tended not to trust the government, there was a noticeable variation between 56% of house persons and 76% of the self-employed.

There were no noticeable trends by age or education on this issue.

## 10.12. The national parliament

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	38	37	Denmark 70
Don't trust	55	54	Poland 87
Don't know	8	10	Malta 17

National parliaments were trusted slightly more than national governments on both an EU25 and UK basis with figures of 38% and 37% respectively.

The UK figure has grown sharply from 25% six months previously due to a fall from 15% to 10% of the 'don't know' factor and a fall in the 'don't trust' figure from 61% to 54%.

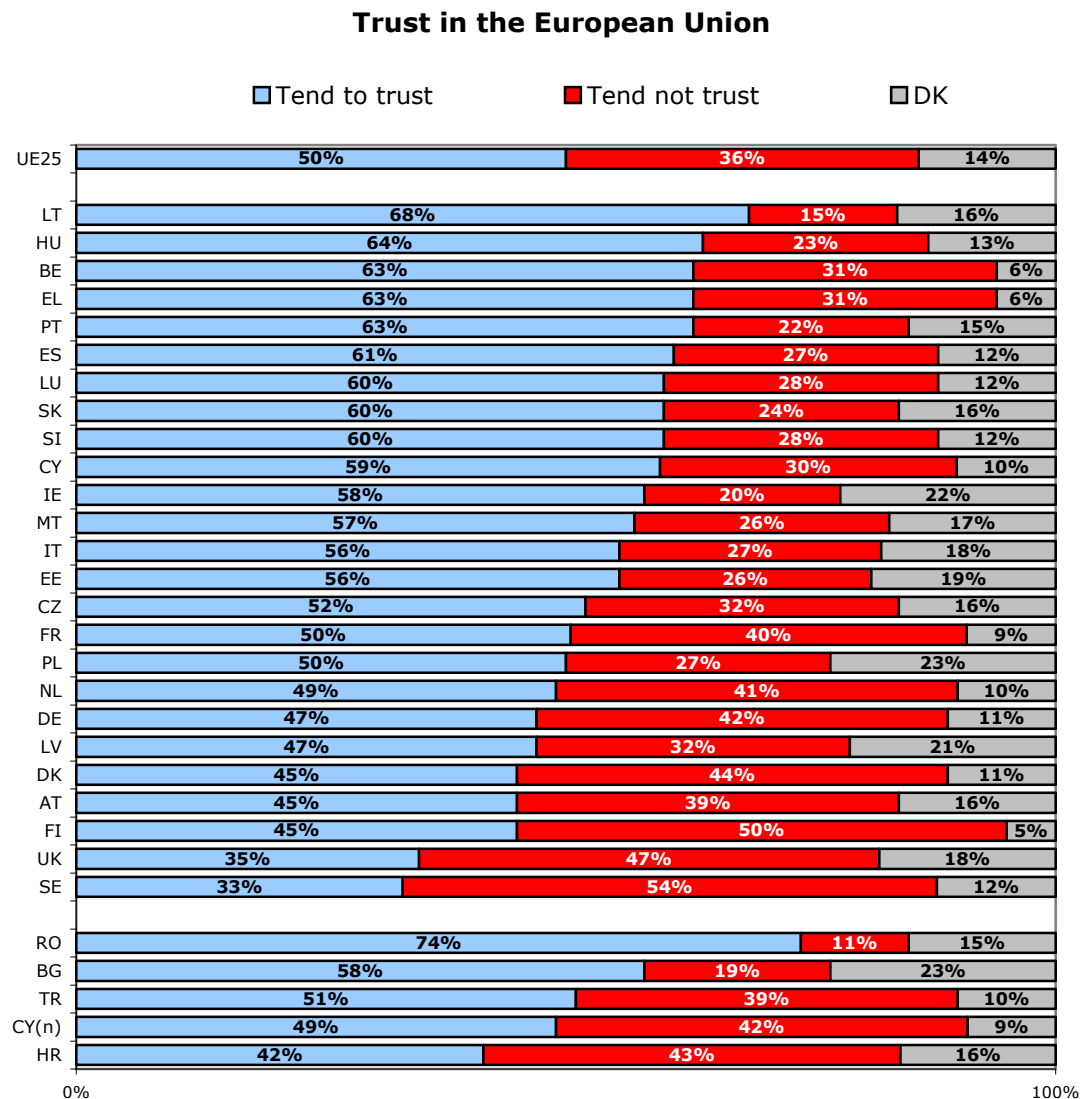
Poland, once again, had the highest 'don't trust' factor with a figure of 87%.

### Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

No trends were noted by age, gender or education, although 45% of students did not trust the national parliament compared with two-thirds (66%) of the self-employed.

### 10.13. The European Union

For this question, the editor uses a pan-EU25 table to demonstrate the spread of attitude across the European Union.



#### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	50	35	Lithuania 68
Don't trust	36	47	Sweden 54
Don't know	14	18	Poland 23

A key finding of EB62 relates to the very substantial change of attitude amongst UK citizens regarding their trust in the European Union.

The first significant point is that the 'don't know' factor has fallen noticeably from 26% to 18% and, at the same time, the 'don't trust' factor has also dropped from 55% to 47%.

The combined effect of these two shifts is that the percentage of UK citizens trusting the European Union rises from just one in five (19%) to more than one in three (35%).

Although this 'trust' figure is still below the 50% average amongst EU25 Member States and well below the 68% from an enthusiastic Lithuania, it still shows a major change in attitude among UK citizens.

## Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

Delving more deeply into the UK figures to see which groups are driving this change in attitude, it is noted that, amongst the 35% trusting the European Union, are 38% of the male poll as opposed to 32% of women.

Younger people were also more prone to trust the EU, as is shown by the fact that this average figure is made up of 57% of those aged 15-24 compared with less than half of this number (25%) of those aged 55% or more.

Education was also a highly important factor in relation to this issue, with 45% of those educated to age 20 or beyond trusting the Union compared with just 25% amongst those educated to age 15 or less.

Occupation also produced some striking variations of attitude. Amongst those trusting the EU were 61% of the student population compared with just 23% of the retired.

The figures for those trusting the EU have risen from 31% to 45% for the most educated and from 37% to 61% amongst students over just six months.

It is interesting to note the overall position of two important occupational groups on this crucial question.

While managers are split equally (45%) into both the 'trust' and 'don't trust' camps, the position of the self-employed is polarised with 32% trusting and a much larger 53% not trusting.

## 10.14. United Nations

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	54	58	Sweden 74
Don't trust	32	29	Cyprus 60
Don't know	13	13	Lithuania 28

In the spring of 2004, 45% of the UK sample trusted the United Nations while 21% had no opinion.

Six months later, the 'don't know' figure had fallen to 13% while the trust figure had risen sharply to 58% - four percentage points higher than the EU25 average.

Over the same period, the 'don't trust' figure had fallen from 33% to 29% - a figure that is slightly less than the 32% EU25 average and just half of the high figure of 60% recorded in Cyprus.

While the EU25 and UK 'don't know' figure was 13%, it was more than double this in Lithuania at 28%.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

In the UK poll, 62% of men as opposed to 54% of women tended to trust the United Nations while a notable variation is also seen by education, where 54% of the least educated compared with 69% of the most educated shared this view.

70% of managers compared with just 42% of house persons also trusted this organisation.

## **10.15. Charitable or voluntary organisations**

### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	66	76	Malta 84
Don't trust	25	18	Slovenia 41
Don't know	8	6	Latvia 22

Two-thirds (66%) of EU25 citizens said that they trusted charitable organisations and this figure rises to 84% in Malta.

The UK figure, at 76%, shows an eleven percentage point rise over the data gathered just six months previously.

Included in the EU25 figures were the high proportions (41%) of Slovenes who did not trust charitable or voluntary organisations and the 22% of Latvians who were in the 'don't know' camp.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

Trust in charitable or voluntary organisations declined with age in the UK survey with 89% of 15-24 year olds holding a positive view compared with just 69% of those aged 55 or more.

Increased levels of education also had the effect of increasing the level of trust in these organisations. Accordingly, while 65% of those educated to age 15 or less trust them, this figure increases to virtually nine out of ten (86%) among those educated until age 20 or beyond.

Variations based upon occupation meant that the positive view was held by just 68% of retired people compared with 88% of managers and 89% of students.

### **III. Awareness and trust of European institutions**

In this section, the awareness of and trust levels in the major European institutions amongst EU25 citizens are evaluated.

#### **Q.27 Levels of awareness of European institutions**

##### **27.1. Have you heard of the European Parliament?**

###### **Country analysis**

More than nine out of ten (92%) of EU25 citizens had heard of the European Parliament and, in the UK, the figure was 89%.

In fact, in Sweden, 98% of those polled had heard of this institution.

These figures remain broadly unchanged since the previous Eurobarometer survey.

###### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

Making up the 89% figure were 94% of the male and 85% of the female populace.

While age did not appear to be a relevant factor, levels of education were highly relevant with a noticeable gap between the 86% recorded by the least educated compared with 95% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

##### **27.2. Have you heard of the European Commission?**

###### **Country analysis**

While an average of 82% of European citizens had heard of the European Commission, this figure conceals substantial variations that range from 96% in Finland to 69% in Lithuania. The UK figure was 80%.

###### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

While 87% of men in the UK had heard of the European Commission the figure for women falls to 73%. These figures show a two percentage point increase for men and a noteworthy increase of seven percentage points for women over a period of just a few months.

Education, again, has a bearing on this level of knowledge with 69% of the least educated saying that they had heard of the European Commission compared with 93% of those educated to age 20 or more.

Figures of 95% were noted among managers compared with just 59% amongst house persons.

### **27.3. Have you heard of the Council of Ministers?**

#### **Country analysis**

Considering that the Council of Ministers together with the European Parliament and European Commission is part of the 'triumvirate' decision-making process of the European Union, it is interesting to note that only two out of three (66%) of EU25 citizens are aware of its existence.

This average figure contains some high figures recorded in Sweden (91%) and Denmark (88%).

On the other hand in the UK, only 44% of those polled were aware of the existence of the Council of Ministers.

#### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

51% of UK men had heard of this institution compared with just 37% of women.

Although this is a substantial difference, it should be noted that since the previous survey the male percentage has fallen - albeit minimally - from 52% while the female figure has increased from 31% to 37%.

While 39% of the least educated group had heard of this institution, the figure rises substantially to 62% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

62% of managers were included amongst those who had heard of the Council of Ministers, as opposed to just 30% of house persons.

### **27.4. Have you heard of the Court of Justice of the European Union?**

#### **Country analysis**

Three-quarters of EU25 citizens had heard of the Court of Justice of the European Union - a figure more than 10% greater than those who had heard of the Council of Ministers.

Yet again, this average figure conceals figures as different as 93% in Sweden and 52% in Hungary.

The UK figure was close to the EU25 average at 73% - a substantial increase on the 65% figure recorded earlier in the year.

#### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

In the UK, 78% of men compared with 68% of women have heard of the Court of Justice. While the male figure shows an increase from 75% to 78%, the growth in the female statistics from 56% to 68% is worthy of comment.

The established pattern whereby knowledge levels increase with education is clearly apparent. Accordingly, as education levels increase through the three bands used in this survey, the results rise from 64% to 71% to 84%.



Looking at occupation, the knowledge level of managers at 90% is substantially greater than the 55% among the unemployed and 60% among house persons.

## **27.5. Have you heard of the European Ombudsman?**

### **Country analysis**

On average, 37% of European citizens had heard of the European Ombudsman. Figures as low as 10% are noted in Lithuania and, perhaps surprisingly, 17% in Germany, while at the other end of the knowledge scale are figures of 79% in Finland and 82% in Slovenia.

The UK figure has risen to 41% - an increase of four percentage points since spring 2004.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

While there was minimal variation on a gender basis, there was a substantial variation in knowledge between the youngest group (17%) and the oldest (50%).

On an occupational basis, managers recorded high figures at 53% compared with just 25% amongst house persons and 24% amongst students.

## **27.6. Have you heard of the European Central Bank?**

### **Country analysis**

The European Central Bank has a relatively high level of awareness amongst EU25 citizens with seven out of ten (71%) of those polled saying that they had heard of it.

This figure, once again, conceals substantial country-by country variations with figures of just 50% in Hungary compared with 91% in Finland.

The UK figure, although showing an increase from 57% to 61%, was still behind the EU25 average.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

71% of men and 53% of women in the UK had heard of the ECB as had 46% of the youngest age group compared with 62% of the oldest.

Once again, higher levels of education as well as managerial occupations increased the level of awareness of this European body. Accordingly, while the ECB was known to 55% of the least educated, this figure rises to 74% at the other end of the educational scale.

In a similar way, while 76% awareness was noted amongst managers and white collar workers, the numbers fall to just 45% of house persons and 48% of the unemployed and students.

## **27.7. Have you heard of the European Court of Auditors?**

### **Country analysis**

Less than one out of two Europeans (47%) have heard of the European Court of Auditors and, while this organisation is known to 75% of Austrians, in the UK and Poland, the figures fall to just 18% and 16% respectively.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

While 20% of men and 17% of women in the UK have heard of the Court of Auditors, no clear patterns were established by age.

However, higher levels of education and managerial occupations have their usual effect of increasing awareness.

Accordingly, there is a differential of between 15% and 22% awareness by length of education and 25% awareness amongst managers compared with just 13% of the unemployed.

## **27.8. Have you heard of the Committee of the Regions?**

### **Country analysis**

Only 28% of EU25 citizens had heard of the Committee of the Regions of the European Union and, while these figures rise to 53% in Portugal, they fall to just 15% in the UK.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

In the UK, while 19% of men compared with 11% of women had heard of the Committee of the Regions, age, again, had little effect upon the level of knowledge.

This organisation was known to 21% of managers but only 11% of manual workers.

## **27.9. Have you heard of the Economic and Social Committee?**

### **Country analysis**

Making up the 37% of European citizens who had heard of the Economic and Social Committee were a broad range of figures ranging from 51% in Luxembourg to just 23% in the Netherlands.

In the UK, the figures were 32%. Although this figure is five percentage points below the EU25 average, it represents a substantial increase of a third from the 24% figure obtained earlier in the year.

### **Socio-demographic analysis of the UK**

Once more, there were more men (34%) than women (31%) in the UK who had heard of this institution. However, it should again be noted that the increase in the male figures from 28% to 34% is dwarfed by the female statistics which rise from 20% to 31%.

Knowledge levels based on occupation and education, once again followed their established patterns in that while this body is known to just over a quarter (26%) of those with the least education, the figure rises to 47% of those with the most education – virtually a half of that group.

Similarly, while 46% of managers have heard of the ESC, this figure falls to 28% in the case of manual workers, 25% of house persons and just 21% of the unemployed.

## Levels of trust in European institutions and bodies

**Q. 29. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.**

### 29.1. European Parliament

#### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	57	39	Luxembourg 71
Don't trust	26	41	UK 41
Don't know	16	20	Latvia 35

Although 41% of the UK poll still does not trust the European Parliament compared with an EU25 average of 26%, it should be noted that, in EB62, the UK 'don't know' factor has fallen from 27% to 20% and the trust factor has risen sharply by a third from 30% to 39%.

Across the European Union, the average trust figure is 57% with a high of 71% in Luxembourg.

#### Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Age has a bearing on this issue and it is noted that making up the 39% UK average of people trusting the European Parliament are 44% of 15 to 24 year olds compared with 36% of those aged 55 or more.

Higher levels of education also had an effect on trust levels with just 34% of those who left school aged 15 or less expressing trust in this institution compared with 49% of those educated to age 20 or above.

50% of managers took a positive view of the EP compared with just 27% of house persons.

Although the overall UK 'don't know' factor has shown a noticeable decrease from 27% to 20%, bringing appreciably closer to the 16% average across the EU25, there are noteworthy variations in this figure. For example, while the 'don't know' factor is 26% amongst females, it falls to just 13% amongst men.

Looking at the same data by occupation, a relatively high figure of 38% is observed amongst house persons.

## 29.2. European Commission

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	52	39	Belgium 68
Don't trust	27	34	Germany 38
Don't know	21	27	Latvia 38

In the spring of 2004, the largest proportion (39%) of the UK poll did not trust the European Commission and more than a third (35%) had no opinion on this matter.

Just six months later, the situation had radically changed in that, in addition to the 'don't know' quotient falling by eight percentage points to 27%, the 'don't trust' figure had also fallen with the ensuing result that the largest proportion of the UK poll numbering 39% now stated that they trusted the European Commission. This compares with a figure of just 26% six months previously.

Although this figure of 39% is still considerably less than the EU25 average of 52%, there has been a substantial move in a positive direction.

### Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Noticeably more men (44%) than women (34%) tended to trust the European Commission.

Trust levels changed with age so that while trust in the European Commission moved in a narrow band between 42% and 44% for those aged 15 to 54, there was a noticeable falling off to 34% for UK citizens aged 55 or more.

Education was a significant factor in this area with 48% of the most educated tending to trust the Commission compared with just 34% of those who had left school aged 15 or younger.

While 51% of managers and 56% of students trusted the European Commission, this figure falls to only 26% of house persons and 29% of the retired.

A high proportion (43%) of house persons did not express an opinion on this matter and relatively high figures of 33% were also noted amongst females and the self-employed.

## 29.3 Council of Ministers

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	45	26	Luxembourg 62
Don't trust	29	38	UK, Germany 38
Don't know	26	36	Latvia 46

In Q. 29.1 and Q. 29.2, the question relating to trust was asked to UK citizens of whom 89% had heard of the Parliament and 80% had heard of the Commission.

When the trust question is asked in this instance in relation to the Council of Ministers, it is being posed to a group of people of whom 54% had not of the institution in question. (see Q. 27.3)

It is, therefore, unsurprising that very high 'don't know' figures (36% are recorded) and, by the same token, it is perhaps normal that people would not express trust in an organisation that they have never heard of.

Accordingly, 38% of the UK poll said that they did not trust the Council of Ministers compared with 29% across the EU25.

An identical figure of 38% was also noted in Germany.

### **Socio-demographic analysis for the UK**

Making up the 26% of the UK poll having trust in this organisation were 25% of people who had either primary or secondary education compared with 31% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

The 'don't know' factor for house persons in the UK rose to 47% in this part of the poll.

## **29.4 European Court of Justice**

### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	57	51	Denmark 74
Don't trust	21	26	UK 26
Don't know	22	23	Latvia 42

The UK figures show a substantial increase in the trust factor from 34% to 51% in just six months and this figure is relatively close to the EU25 average of 57% with a particularly high figure of 74% being recorded in Denmark.

Another noteworthy figure in this part of the survey is that the UK 'don't know' factor tumbles from 35% to 23% - virtually identical to the 22% average recorded across the EU25.

### **Socio-demographic analysis for the UK**

In the UK, 55% of men compared with 47% of women trusted the European Court of Justice.

Once again, there were no major variations by age but, while only 42% of the least educated trusted the ECJ, this figure rises to 62% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Occupation again was a major influence on these data with 36% of house persons compared with twice as many (72%) of managers giving this institution a trust rating.

Relatively high 'don't know' figures were observed amongst house persons where the figure reaches 33% compared with an average of 23%

## 29.5 The European Ombudsman

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	35	34	Finland 66
Don't trust	22	25	Austria/Germany 28
Don't know	43	41	Lithuania 72

Once more, the high levels of 'don't know' and 'don't trust' in the UK are probably due to the fact that 57% of those polled had never heard of the European Ombudsman and therefore would find it difficult to state that they would trust this person. (see Q. 27.5)

However, the UK figures are very much in line with those across the European Union varying by no more than three percentage points in any area.

A further plus-point regarding the UK figures is that the 'don't know' figure has fallen sharply from 51% to 41% and the trust figure has increased by an even greater amount from 20% to 34%.

### Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

UK trust levels increased with age (albeit erratically) and education and relatively high levels were noted for managers (48%) compared with just 17% of house persons.

## 29.6 European Central Bank

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	50	41	Netherlands 72
Don't trust	25	31	UK 31
Don't know	26	28	Latvia 47

The level of trust in the European Central Bank among UK citizens has increased steadily from 25% in the autumn of 2003 through 28% in spring 2004 and now rises by a further thirteen percentage points to reach 41% of those polled.

At the same time, the 'don't know' factor in the UK has fallen from 41% to 28% - just two percentage points higher than the EU25 average of 26%.

### Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Once again, education is seen to be a major influence in that only 33% of the least educated trusted the ECB compared with 51% of those educated until age 20 or beyond.

There was a noticeable difference in the trust factor for the ECB between men and women with 46% of the former compared with just 36% of the latter opting for this response.

Relatively high levels of trust of the ECB were also noted amongst UK managers (52%) compared with just 26% of house persons.

High 'don't know' factors were observed amongst women (35%) compared with men (21%), as well as among house persons whose figures reached 46%.

## 29.7 European Court of Auditors

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	39	24	Belgium 59
Don't trust	24	30	Germany, Finland 31
Don't know	37	47	Poland 66

Once again, the high percentage of UK citizens who said they had not heard of the European Court of Auditors – ECA - is reflected in these figures. It is an anomaly that, considering only 18% of the UK poll said they had heard of the ECA that this body should be trusted by 24% of the same group, i.e. trust was given by 6% of the poll who had never heard of the organisation!

The UK 'don't know' figure, although showing a decrease from the 58% in the previous survey, still reached 47% and, although this is substantially lower than



the 66% 'don't know' factor in Poland, it is still ten percentage points greater than the EU25 average.

### Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

30% of students and managers trusted the European Court of Auditors compared with only 14% of the self-employed.

## 29.8 Committee of the Regions

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	30	23	Hungary 48
Don't trust	24	31	Germany/Finland 33
Don't know	46	46	Netherlands 69

The comments made regarding the European Court of Auditors (see above) are even more valid here as only 15% of the UK poll said they had heard of the Committee of the Regions. It is, therefore, unsurprising that the UK figures contain 46% of 'don't knows' and 31% 'don't trust'.

This UK 'don't know' factor is in fact in line with the EU25 average (46%) and is itself sharply down from the 61% 'don't know' factor expressed six months previously.

### Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Yet again, in the UK, those with the highest level of education (26%) were more likely to trust this organisation than those who had left school aged 15 or less where the figure was just 20%.

There was also a notable variation by age with 20% of those aged 55 or more trusting the Committee of the Regions compared with 29% of the 15-24 age group.

## 29.9 Economic and Social Committee

### Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High%
Trust	33	27	Lithuania 51
Don't trust	25	33	Germany 35
Don't know	42	40	Poland 61

Although noticeably down from the 57% recorded in spring 2004, there were still 40% of the UK poll who did not know whether they trusted the Economic and Social Committee.

This figure is, however, slightly less than the EU25 average of 42% and is, in itself, unsurprising when it is realised that two-thirds (66%) of UK citizens were not aware of the existence of this organisation. (see Q. 27.9)

There were 27% of the UK poll who expressed their trust in the Economic and Social Committee, and although this figure is less than the 33% EU25 average, it is itself virtually double the 14% figure noted in spring 2004.

### **Socio-demographic analysis for the UK**

Once again, UK trust levels declined with age with figures of 34% for the youngest group and 22% for those aged 55 or more. However, they rose with increased levels of education (23% to 35%).

There were marked variations by occupation ranging from 42% of managers and students who expressed trust compared with just 13% of the self-employed.

Particularly high 'don't know' figures were noted amongst women (45%), the self-employed (55%) and house persons (52%).

ANNEX I: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 62 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Between 2<sup>nd</sup> October and 8<sup>th</sup> November 2004, the TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 62 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.**

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 62 is the first Eurobarometer conducted after the enlargement to 10 new member States which occurred on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2004. The survey covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The Standard Eurobarometer 62 has also been conducted in the 3 candidate countries (Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey) as well as in Croatia and Northern part of Cyprus. In these countries, the survey covers the population, aged 15 years and over, of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the EU Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all 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.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 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 (following the *closest birthday rule*). All interviews have been conducted face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N°</u> <u>INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+</u>
Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1007	11-10/ 07-11/2004	6,679,444
Belgium	TNS Dimarso	974	08-10/08-11/2004	8,598,982
Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1028	06-10/08-11/2004	4,380,062
France	TNS Sofres	1020	14-10/30-10/2004	44,010,619
Finland	TNS Gallup OY	1005	10-10/04-11/2004	4,279,286
Germany (East)	TNS Infratest	508	11-10/27-10/2004	12,802,222
Germany (West)	TNS Infratest	1037	08-10/27-10/2004	51,372,073
Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	11-10/31-10/2004	8,674,230
Great Britain	TNS UK	1310	05-10/08-11/2004	46,371,359
Ireland	TNS MRBI	1000	08-10/08-11/2004	3,089,775
Italy	TNS Abacus	1020	11-10/01-11/2004	49,208,000
Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	05-10/26-10/2004	367,199
The Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1009	07-10/04-11/2004	13,242,328
Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1000	02-10/01-11/2004	8,080,915
Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1023	06-10/27-10/2004	35,882,820
Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1000	02-10/01-11/2004	7,376,680
Cyprus (South)	Synovate	500	10-10/31-10/2004	552,213
Czech Republic	TNS Aisa	1075	15-10/30-10/2004	8,571,710
Estonia	Emor	1000	08-10/28-10/2004	887,094
Hungary	TNS Hungary	1014	10-10/28-10/2004	8503379
Latvia	TNS Baltic Data House	1005	12-10/03-11/2004	1,394,351
Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1002	10-10/30-10/2004	2,803,661
Malte	MISCO	500	03-10/22-10/2004	322,917
Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	16-10/03-11/2004	31,610,437
Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1252	02-10/30-10/2004	4,316,438
Slovenia	RM PLUS	1000	19-10/05-11/2004	1,663,869
Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1004	12-10/24-10/2004	6,695,512
Romania	TNS CSOP	1012	14-10/27-10/2004	18,145,036

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Turkey	TNS PIAR	1027	09-10/26-10/2004	47,583,830
Croatia	PULS	1000	14-10/03-11/2004	3,682,826
Cyprus (North)	KADEM	500	15-10/28-10/2004	157,101

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, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

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

ANNEX II : QUESTIONNAIRE

**A** your survey number **A**

(101-105)

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**B** country code **B**

(106-107)

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**C** our survey number **C**

(108-110)

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**D** interview number **D**

(111-116)

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**E** Split ballot **E**

(117)

A	1
B	2

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ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMENIA

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA

ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN CYPRUS (NORTH)

**Q1** What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y). **Q1**

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

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	(118-149)
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,
Cyprus (South)	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Cyprus (North)	30,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

EB61 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

**Q2** When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?

**Q2**

	(150)
Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB61 Q2 TREND

**Q3** 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...?

**Q3**

(READ OUT)

(151)

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

EB61 Q3 TREND

**Q4** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

**Q4**

(READ OUT)

(152)

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

EB60.1 Q4 TREND

**Q5** What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

**Q5**

READ OUT	BETTER	WORSE	SAME	DK
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(153)	1	your life in general	1	2	3	4	(153)
(154)	2	the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	(154)
(155)	3	the financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4	(155)
(156)	4	the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	(156)
(157)	5	your personal job situation	1	2	3	4	(157)

EB61 Q4 TREND

**Q6** If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

**Q6**

(158)

Improved	1
Stayed about the same	2
Got worse	3
DK	4

EB61 Q5 TREND

Q7	In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?
----	---

(159)

Improved	1
Stay about the same	2
Get worse	3
DK	4

EB61 Q6 TREND

Q8a	Have you ever seen this symbol?
-----	---------------------------------

(SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)

(160)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB58.1 Q7a TREND

IF "YES", CODE 1 IN Q.8.a

Q8b	Could you tell me what it means?
-----	----------------------------------

(DO NOT READ – SPONTANEOUS PRECODE)

(161)

Yes, Europe, the European Union, the Community, the Common Market, The Council of Europe, etc.	1
Yes, other	2
No	3
DK	4

EB58.1 Q7b TREND

Q9	This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
----	---

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
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(162)	1	This flag is a good symbol for Europe	1	2	3	(162)
(163)	2	This flag stands for something good	1	2	3	(163)
(164)	3	I identify with this flag	1	2	3	(164)
(165)	4	This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag	1	2	3	(165)

EB58.1 Q8 TREND

Q10	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?
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	READ OUT	TEND TO TRUST	TEND NOT TO TRUST	DK
--	----------	---------------	-------------------	----

(166)	1	The press	1	2	3	(166)
(167)	2	Radio	1	2	3	(167)
(168)	3	Television	1	2	3	(168)
	4	Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3	
(169)						(169)
(170)	5	The police	1	2	3	(170)
(171)	6	The army	1	2	3	(171)
(172)	7	The religious institutions	1	2	3	(172)
(173)	8	Trade unions	1	2	3	(173)
(174)	9	Political parties	1	2	3	(174)
(175)	10	Big companies	1	2	3	(175)
(176)	11	The (NATIONALITY) government	1	2	3	(176)
	12	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE )	1	2	3	
(177)						(177)
(178)	13	The European Union	1	2	3	(178)
(179)	14	The United Nations	1	2	3	(179)
(180)	15	Charitable or voluntary organisations	1	2	3	(180)

EB61 Q7 TREND

Let's continue with some questions on the European Union.

DO NOT ASK in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

Q11a	Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?
------	---

(READ OUT)

	(181)
a good thing	1
a bad thing	2
neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB61 Q8 TREND

Q12a	Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?
------	---

	(182)
Benefited	1
Not benefited	2

DK 3

EB61 Q9 TREND

ASK ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**Q11b** Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union will be...?

**Q11b**

(READ OUT)

(183)

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

EB61 Q8 TREND MODIFIED

**Q12b** Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) will get advantages or not from being a member of the European Union?

**Q12b**

(184)

Get advantages	1
Not get advantages	2
DK	3

EB61 Q9 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

**Q13** In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

**Q13**

(185)

Very positive	Fairly positive	Neutral	Fairly negative	Very negative
1	2	3	4	5

DK 6

EB61 Q10 TREND

**Q14** Are you, yourself, for or against the development towards a European political union?

**Q14**

(186)

For	1
Against	2
DK	3

EB60.1 Q13 TREND

**Q15** If you were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved?

**Q15**

(187)

Very sorry	1
Indifferent	2
Very relieved	3
DK	4

EB60.1 Q14 TREND

**Q16** What does the European Union mean to you personally?

**Q16**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM/BOTTOM TO TOP)

	(188-203)
Peace	1,
Economic prosperity	2,
Democracy	3,
Social protection	4,
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union	5,
Cultural diversity	6,
Stronger say in the world	7,
Euro	8,
Unemployment	9,
Bureaucracy	10,
Waste of money	11,
Loss of our cultural identity	12,
More crime	13,
Not enough control at external frontiers	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB61 Q11 TREND

**Q17** Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of...?

**Q17**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(204-211)
enthusiasm	1,
hope	2,
trust	3,
indifference	4,
anxiety	5,
mistrust	6,
rejecting it	7,
DK	8,

EB60.1 Q11 TREND

DO NOT ASK in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

ASK ITEM 9 ONLY in BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, PT and UK

**Q18a** Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree? **Q18a**

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK	
(212)	1 I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3	(212)
(213)	2 I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3	(213)
(214)	3 I feel we are more stable politically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3	(214)
(215)	4 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3	(215)
(216)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3	(216)
(217)	6 (OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3	(217)
(218)	7 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3	(218)
(219)	8 The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3	(219)
(220)	9 (OUR COUNTRY) is more influential in the European Union now than it was ten years ago	1	2	3	(220)

EB61 Q12 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**Q18b** Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree? **Q18b**

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK	
(221)	1 I feel I would be safer if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3	(221)
(222)	2 I feel we would be more stable economically if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3	(222)
(223)	3 I feel we would be more stable politically if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3	(223)
(224)	4 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3	(224)
(225)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3	(225)

(226)	6	(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3	(226)
(227)	7	(OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3	(227)
(228)	8	The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3	(228)

#### EB61 Q12 TREND MODIFIED

Q19a	In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures. N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.	Q19a
------	--	------

Q19b	And which corresponds best to the speed you would like?	Q19b
------	---	------

#### (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	(229)	(230)
READ OUT	Q19a	Q19b
	CURRENT SPEED	DESIRED SPEED
Standstill	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
Runs as fast as possible	7	7
DK	8	8

#### EB61 Q13a Q13b TREND

Q20a	In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?	Q20a
------	--	------

Q20b	And, in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?	Q20b
------	---	------

	(231)	(232)
READ OUT	Q20a	Q20b
	Expectations	Would like
MORE IMPORTANT	1	1
LESS IMPORTANT	2	2
SAME ROLE	3	3
DK	4	4

#### EB61 Q14a Q14b TREND

DO NOT ASK ITEM 10 in BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT and FI



Q21	Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you - personally - are currently afraid of it, or not?
-----	--

	READ OUT	CURRENTLY AFRAID OF IT	NOT CURRENTLY AFRAID OF IT	DK
--	----------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------	----

(233)	1	A loss of power for smaller member states	1	2	3	(233)
(234)	2	An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	1	2	3	(234)
(235)	3	Our language being used less and less	1	2	3	(235)
(236)	4	Our country paying more and more to the European Union	1	2	3	(236)
(237)	5	The loss of social benefits	1	2	3	(237)
(238)	6	The loss of national identity and culture	1	2	3	(238)
(239)	7	An economic crisis	1	2	3	(239)
(240)	8	The transfer of jobs to other member countries which have lower production costs	1	2	3	(240)
(241)	9	More difficulties for (NATIONALITY) farmers	1	2	3	(241)
(242)	10	The end of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)	1	2	3	(242)

EB61 Q15 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

Q22	Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(243-244)

KNOWNOTHING AT ALL				KNOWA GREAT DEAL					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK 11

EB61 Q16 TREND

Q23	When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? Which else?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(245-255)

Meetings	1,
Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	2,

Daily newspapers	3,
Other newspapers, magazines	4,
Television	5,
Radio	6,
The Internet	7,
Books, brochures, information leaflets	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

EB61 Q18 TREND MODIFIED

Q24 In general, how would you prefer to get information about the European Union? How else?

Q24

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(256-270)
A short leaflet, that just gives an overview	1,
A more detailed brochure	2,
A book giving you a complete description	3,
A DVD/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,

EB60.1 Q17 TREND MODIFIED

Q25 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Q25

	(271)
Too much	1
About the right amount	2
Too little	3
DK	4

EB61 Q19 TREND

Q26 And do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media present the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?

Q26

(272)

Too positively	1
Objectively	2
Too negatively	3
DK	4

## EB61 Q20 TREND

**Q27** Have you heard of...?

**Q27**

	READ OUT	YES	NO	DK	
(273)	1 the European Parliament	1	2	3	(273)
(274)	2 the European Commission	1	2	3	(274)
(275)	3 the Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3	(275)
(276)	4 the Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3	(276)
(277)	5 the European Ombudsman	1	2	3	(277)
(278)	6 the European Central Bank	1	2	3	(278)
(279)	7 the European Court of Auditors	1	2	3	(279)
(280)	8 the Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3	(280)
(281)	9 the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3	(281)

## EB61 Q21 TREND

**Q28** 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?

**Q28**

	READ OUT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	DK	
(282)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3	(282)
(283)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3	(283)
(284)	3 The Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3	(284)
(285)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3	(285)
(286)	5 The European Ombudsman	1	2	3	(286)
(287)	6 The European Central Bank	1	2	3	(287)
(288)	7 The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3	(288)
(289)	8 The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3	(289)
(290)	9 The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3	(290)

## EB61 Q22 TREND

**Q29** And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

**Q29**

	READ OUT	TEND TO TRUST	TEND NOT TO TRUST	DK
--	----------	---------------	-------------------	----

(291)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3	(291)
(292)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3	(292)
(293)	3	The Council of Ministers of the European Union	1	2	3	(293)
(294)	4	The Court of Justice of the European Union	1	2	3	(294)
(295)	5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3	(295)
(296)	6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3	(296)
(297)	7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3	(297)
(298)	8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3	(298)
(299)	9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3	(299)

#### EB61 Q23 TREND

Q30	For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false?	Q30
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	READ OUT	TRUE	FALSE	DK
--	----------	------	-------	----

(300)	1	The European Union currently consists of twelve Member States	1	2	3	(300)
(301)	2	The Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union	1	2	3	(301)
(302)	3	The President of the European Commission is directly elected by the citizens of the European Union	1	2	3	(302)
(303)	4	The European Union has its own anthem	1	2	3	(303)
(304)	5	Each year, there is a Europe Day in all the countries of the European Union	1	2	3	(304)
(305)	6	The last elections to the European elections have taken place in June 2002	1	2	3	(305)

#### EB61 Q24 TREND MODIFIED

#### ASK Q.31. AND Q.32. ONLY IN THE NETHERLANDS

Q31	In the European Union, each member state, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of Ministers for six months. Right now, it's the turn of the Netherlands. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about the Dutch presidency?	Q31
-----	---	-----

(306)	Yes	1
	No	2
	DK	3

#### EB61 Q25 TREND

Q32	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that the Netherlands is President of the Council of Ministers of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...?
-----	---

(READ OUT)

(307)

very important	1
important	2
not very important	3
not at all important	4
DK	5

EB61 Q26 TREND

ASK ALL

Q33	What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(308-323)

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,
Healthcare system	11,
The educational system	12,
Pensions	13,
Protecting the environment	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB61 Q27 TREND

Q34	And for each of the following issues in (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the European Union plays a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role?
-----	---

READ OUT	POSITIVE ROLE	NEGATIVE ROLE	NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIVE ROLE	DK
----------	------------------	------------------	--	----

(324)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3	4	(324)
(325)	2	Public transport	1	2	3	4	(325)
(326)	3	The economic situation	1	2	3	4	(326)
(327)	4	Rising prices/inflation	1	2	3	4	(327)
(328)	5	Taxation	1	2	3	4	(328)
(329)	6	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4	(329)
(330)	7	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4	(330)
(331)	8	Defence	1	2	3	4	(331)
(332)	9	Foreign affairs	1	2	3	4	(332)
(333)	10	Housing	1	2	3	4	(333)
(334)	11	Immigration	1	2	3	4	(334)
(335)	12	Healthcare system	1	2	3	4	(335)
(336)	13	The educational system	1	2	3	4	(336)
(337)	14	Pensions	1	2	3	4	(337)
(338)	15	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4	(338)

## EB61 Q28 TREND

DO NOT ASK in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**Q35a** For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union?

**Q35a**

	READ OUT - ROTATE	(NATIONALITY) GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
--	-------------------	-----------------------------	--	----

(339)	1	Defence	1	2	3	(339)
(340)	2	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	(340)
(341)	3	Currency	1	2	3	(341)
(342)	4	Humanitarian aid	1	2	3	(342)
(343)	5	Health and social welfare	1	2	3	(343)
(344)	6	Basic rules for broadcasting and press	1	2	3	(344)
(345)	7	Fight against poverty/social exclusion	1	2	3	(345)
(346)	8	The fight against unemployment	1	2	3	(346)
(347)	9	Agriculture and fishing policy	1	2	3	(347)
(348)	10	The support to regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	1	2	3	(348)
(349)	11	Education	1	2	3	(349)
(350)	12	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3	(350)
(351)	13	Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions	1	2	3	(351)
(352)	14	Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	1	2	3	(352)
(353)	15	Cultural policy	1	2	3	(353)

## EB60.1 Q28a TREND

DO NOT ASK in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

Q35b And, for each of the following?

Q35b

	READ OUT - ROTATE	(NATIONALITY) GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
--	-------------------	-----------------------------	--	----

(354)	1	Immigration policy	1	2	3	(354)
(355)	2	Rules for political asylum	1	2	3	(355)
(356)	3	The fight against organised crime	1	2	3	(356)
(357)	4	Police	1	2	3	(357)
(358)	5	Justice	1	2	3	(358)
(359)	6	Accepting refugees	1	2	3	(359)
(360)	7	Juvenile crime prevention	1	2	3	(360)
(361)	8	Urban crime prevention	1	2	3	(361)
(362)	9	The fight against drugs	1	2	3	(362)
(363)	10	The fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings	1	2	3	(363)
(364)	11	The fight against international terrorism	1	2	3	(364)
(365)	12	Tackling the challenges of an ageing population	1	2	3	(365)

EB60.1 Q28b TREND

ASK ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

Q35c For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (OUR COUNTRY) becomes a member?

Q35c

	READ OUT - ROTATE	(NATIONALITY) GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
--	-------------------	-----------------------------	--	----

(366)	1	Defence	1	2	3	(366)
(367)	2	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	(367)
(368)	3	Currency	1	2	3	(368)
(369)	4	Humanitarian aid	1	2	3	(369)
(370)	5	Health and social welfare	1	2	3	(370)
(371)	6	Basic rules for broadcasting and press	1	2	3	(371)
(372)	7	Fight against poverty/social exclusion	1	2	3	(372)
(373)	8	The fight against unemployment	1	2	3	(373)
(374)	9	Agriculture and fishing policy	1	2	3	(374)

(375)	10	The support to regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	1	2	3	(375)
(376)	11	Education	1	2	3	(376)
(377)	12	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3	(377)
(378)	13	Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions	1	2	3	(378)
(379)	14	Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	1	2	3	(379)
(380)	15	Cultural policy	1	2	3	(380)

EB60.1 Q28a TREND MODIFIED

ASK ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

Q35d And, for each of the following? Q35d

	READ OUT - ROTATE	(NATIONALITY) GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
--	-------------------	-----------------------------	--	----

(381)	1	Immigration policy	1	2	3	(381)
(382)	2	Rules for political asylum	1	2	3	(382)
(383)	3	The fight against organised crime	1	2	3	(383)
(384)	4	Police	1	2	3	(384)
(385)	5	Justice	1	2	3	(385)
(386)	6	Accepting refugees	1	2	3	(386)
(387)	7	Juvenile crime prevention	1	2	3	(387)
(388)	8	Urban crime prevention	1	2	3	(388)
(389)	9	The fight against drugs	1	2	3	(389)
(390)	10	The fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings	1	2	3	(390)
(391)	11	The fight against international terrorism	1	2	3	(391)
(392)	12	Tackling the challenges of an ageing population	1	2	3	(392)

EB60.1 Q28b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

Q36 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Q36

	READ OUT - ROTATE	FOR	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



(395)	3	A common defence and security policy among European Union member states	1	2	3	(395)
(396)	4	Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years	1	2	3	(396)
(397)	5	A constitution for the European Union	1	2	3	(397)
(398)	6	The fact that the European Commission is composed of commissioners coming from each of the member states	1	2	3	(398)
(399)	7	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3	(399)
(400)	8	Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work	1	2	3	(400)

EB61 Q29 TREND MODIFIED

Q37	From the following list of actions, could you tell me what should be, for you, the three actions that the European Union should follow in priority?	Q37
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(401-418)
Welcoming new member countries	1,
Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions	
	2,
Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro	3,
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	4,
Protecting the environment	5,
Guaranteeing the quality of food products	6,
Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	
	7,
Fighting unemployment	8,
Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work	
	9,
Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	10,
Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world	
	11,
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	12,
Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe	
	13,
Fighting terrorism	14,
Fighting illegal immigration	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB60.1 Q30 TREND MODIFIED

Q38	On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?	Q38
-----	--	-----

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(419)
Employment and social affairs	1
Agriculture	2
Scientific research	3
Regional aid	4
Foreign policy and aid to countries outside the European Union	5
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

EB61 Q35 TREND

Q39	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?	Q39
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	READ OUT - ROTATE	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
--	-------------------	---------------	------------------	----

(420)	1	The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to troublespots when an international crisis occurs	1	2	3	(420)
(421)	2	When an international crisis occurs, European Union member states should agree on a common position	1	2	3	(421)
(422)	3	The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	1	2	3	(422)
(423)	4	The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council	1	2	3	(423)
(424)	5	Member states which have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy	1	2	3	(424)
(425)	6	European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3	(425)
(426)	7	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	(426)
(427)	8	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	(427)

(428)	9	The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union	1	2	3	(428)
	10	The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers	1	2	3	
(429)						(429)

## EB61 Q30 TREND

**Q40** In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union?

**Q40**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		(430)
National governments		1
NATO		2
The European Union		3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)		4
DK		5

## EB61 Q31 TREND

**Q41** 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...?

**Q41**

	READ OUT	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIVE	DK
--	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------	----

(431)	1	peace in the world	1	2	3	4	(431)
(432)	2	the fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4	(432)
(433)	3	growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4	(433)
(434)	4	the fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4	(434)
(435)	5	protection of the environment	1	2	3	4	(435)

## EB60.1 Q47 TREND

**Q42** And in your opinion, does the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role regarding...?

**Q42**

	READ OUT	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIVE	DK
--	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------	----

(436)	1	peace in the world	1	2	3	4	(436)
(437)	2	the fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4	(437)

(438)	3	the growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4	(438)
(439)	4	the fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4	(439)
(440)	5	the protection of the environment	1	2	3	4	(440)

EB60.1 Q48 TREND

SPLIT BALLOT A

Q43A In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(441)
(NATIONALITY) only	1
(NATIONALITY) and European	2
European and (NATIONALITY)	3
European only	4
DK	5

EB61 Q38 ballot A TREND

SPLIT BALLOT B

Q43B In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(442)
(NATIONALITY) only	1
firstly (NATIONALITY) and then European	2
firstly European and then (NATIONALITY)	3
European only	4
As (NATIONALITY) as European (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB61 Q38 ballot B TREND MODIFIED

Q44a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q44b And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	(443)	(444)
READ OUT	Q44a	Q44b
	In (OUR COUNTRY)	In the European Union
VERY SATISFIED	1	1
FAIRLY SATISFIED	2	2
NOT VERY SATISFIED	3	3

NOT AT ALL SATISFIED	4	4
DK	5	5

#### EB61 Q39a Q39b TREND

<b>Q45</b>	Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be (NATIONALITY)?	<b>Q45</b>
------------	---	------------

(NATIONALITY AS SPECIFIED IN QUESTION 1 OF QUESTIONNAIRE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(445)

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

#### EB60.1 Q44 TREND

ASK ONLY ITEM 6 in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

<b>Q46</b>	And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European?	<b>Q46</b>
------------	--	------------

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(446)

Very proud	1
Fairly proud	2
Not very proud	3
Not at all proud	4
I do not feel to be European	6
DK	5

#### EB60.1 Q45 TREND

<b>Q47</b>	People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country or to Europe. Please tell me how attached you feel to...	<b>Q47</b>
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	READ OUT	VERY ATTACHED	FAIRLY ATTACHED	NOT VERY ATTACHED	NOT AT ALL ATTACHED	DK
--	----------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------	---------------------	----

(447)	1	your city/town/village	1	2	3	4	5	(447)
(448)	2	your region	1	2	3	4	5	(448)
(449)	3	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	(449)
(450)	4	Europe	1	2	3	4	5	(450)

#### EB60.1 Q46 TREND

Let's finish with some questions about Sport

DO NOT ASK in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**Q48** How often do you exercise or play sport?

**Q48**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(451)
3 times a week or more	1
1 to 2 times a week	2
1 to 3 times a week	3
Less often	4
Never	5
DK	6

EB60.0 Q37e TREND MODIFIED

IF "NEVER", CODE 5 IN Q.48.

**Q49** You do not practice a sports activity mainly because...?

**Q49**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(452)
you do not have the time	1
it is too expensive	2
you do not like to do sport	3
there are no suitable sports infrastructures close to where you live	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.0 Q49 NEW

IF "PRACTICE A SPORTS ACTIVITY", CODES 1 TO 4 IN Q.48.

**Q50** Where do you exercise/play sport that you do most often?

**Q50**

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(453)
In a fitness center	1
In a club	2
In a sports center	3
At school/university	4
Elsewhere (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB60.0 Q38 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ALL EXCEPT in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**Q51** In your opinion, what are the main benefits of sport?

**Q51**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(454-468)
To improve one's health (mentally or physically)	1,
To have fun	2,
To relax	3,
To be with friends	4,
To make new acquaintances	5,
To meet people from other cultures	6,
To develop physical performance	7,
To improve self-esteem	8,
To develop new skills	9,
To build character/identity	10,
To achieve objectives	11,
To stimulate the spirit of competition	12,
To help disadvantaged people to integrate into society	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

EB60.0 Q39 TREND

Q52 In your opinion, which of the following values does sport promote the most?

Q52

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(469-483)
Team spirit	1,
Tolerance	2,
Respect for others	3,
Fair play	4,
Self-control	5,
Sticking to the rules	6,
Discipline	7,
Mutual understanding	8,
Solidarity	9,
Friendship	10,
Equality among men and women	11,
Effort	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

EB60.0 Q40 TREND MODIFIED

Q53 For each of the following statements, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Q53

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK

(484)	1	More time should be devoted to sport in school timetables	1	2	3	(484)
(485)	2	Sport promotes the integration of immigrant populations by developing a dialogue between different cultures	1	2	3	(485)
(486)	3	There should be a better co-operation between the educational institutions and sports organizations in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	(486)
(487)	4	Through sport you can fight against any form of discrimination	1	2	3	(487)
(488)	5	The practice of a sport represents a sufficiently attractive alternative to divert from interior activities (television, video games, the Internet, etc.)	1	2	3	(488)
(489)	6	The practice of a sport allows to efficiently fight against obesity	1	2	3	(489)
(490)	7	It is very difficult for a young sportsman who fails in sport to turn to another activity	1	2	3	(490)
(491)	8	Professions in the field of sports should be more acknowledged	1	2	3	(491)

## EB60.0 Q41 TREND MODIFIED

**Q54** For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

**Q54**

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
--	----------	---------------	------------------	----

(492)	1	The European Union should be able to intervene more in European sports issues	1	2	3	(492)
(493)	2	The European Union should co-operate more with national sports organizations and national governments	1	2	3	(493)
(494)	3	The promotion of ethical and social values of sport should be a priority for the European Union	1	2	3	(494)
(495)	4	The European Union should be more active in the fight against doping	1	2	3	(495)
(496)	5	The European Union must intervene in order to strengthen the co-operation between the worlds of education and sport as it was emphasized by the European year of education through sport 2004	1	2	3	(496)
(497)	6	It is useful that sport is included in the project of the European Constitution	1	2	3	(497)

## EB60.0 Q41 TREND MODIFIED



**Q55** I am going to read out a list of negative things we hear about sport. Please tell me which of these worry you the most?

**Q55**

(SHOW CARD -READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(498-510)
Doping	1,
Over-consumption of food supplements	2,
Corruption	3,
Exploitation of children	4,
Exploitation of people from developing countries	5,
Over-training	6,
Sexual abuse of children	7,
Violence	8,
Discrimination	9,
Too great an emphasis on money	10,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB60.0 Q42 TREND

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

**D1** In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".How would you place your views on this scale?

**D1**

(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

EB61 D1 DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

**D7** Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

**D7**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(513-514)
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

EB61 D7 DEMO TREND

**D8** How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

**D8**

(INT.:IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

(515-516)

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EB61 D8 DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D9

**D10** Gender.

**D10**

(517)

Male	1
Female	2

EB61 D10 DEMO TREND

**D11** How old are you?

**D11**

(518-519)

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EB61 D11 DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY – CODES 1 TO 4 IN D. 15. a.

**D15a** What is your current occupation?

**D15a**

**D15b** Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

**D15b**

(520-521)

(522-523)

	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION

<b>NON-ACTIVE</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	1
Student	2	2
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	4
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
<b>NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK</b>		
	19	19

EB61 D15a D15b DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

D25

(READ OUT)

(524)

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

EB61 D25 DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

**D40a** Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

**D40a**

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(525-526)

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EB62.0 D40a DEMO NEW

**D40b** Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household

**D40b**

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(527-528)

--	--

EB62.0 D40b DEMO NEW

**D40c** Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

**D40c**

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(529-530)

--	--

EB62.0 D40c DEMO NEW

**D41** You personally, were you born...?

**D41**

SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(531)

in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
in another member country of the European Union	2
in Europe, but not in a member country of the European Union	3
in Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
in Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB62.0 D41 DEMO NEW

DO NOT ASK ITEM 5 in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**D42** which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

**D42**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(532)

Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2
	3
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	4
At least one of your parents was born outside of the European Union	5
DK/Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB62.0 D42 DEMO NEW

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW P1

(533-534)

DAY

(535-536)

MONTH

EB61 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW P2

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(537-538)

HOUR

(539-540)

MINUTES

EB61 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED P3

(541-543)

MINUTES

EB61 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer P4

(544)

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB61 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation P5

(545)

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

	EB61 P5	
P6	Size of locality	P6
	(LOCAL CODES)	
	(546-547)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB61 P6	
P7	Region	P7
	(LOCAL CODES)	
	(548-549)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB61 P7	
P8	Postal code	P8
	(550-557)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB61 P8	
P9	Sample point number	P9
	(558-565)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB61 P9	
P10	Interviewer number	P10
	(566-573)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB61 P10	
P11	Weighting factor	P11
	(574-581)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	EB61 P11	
P12a	Fixed telephone available in the household?	P12a

P12b	Mobile telephone available in the household?		P12b
	(582)	(583)	
	P12a	P12b	
	Fixed	Mobile	
Yes	1	1	
No	2	2	
EB61 P12			
ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR			
P13	Language of interview		P13
	(584)		
Language 1		1	
Language 2		2	
Language 3		3	
EB61 P13			