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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>DE</b>	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>	Rep of Cyprus
<b>CY tcc</b>	Cyprus – Turkish Cypriot Community
<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 abbreviation used for the whole of the European Union is EU25.
2. 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.

3. Comparisons made on a country-by-country basis with previous Eurobarometer surveys will only be made where noteworthy variations or trends are observed.

4. 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 Eurobarometer Report is perhaps one of the more interesting on the UK to have been published for some time.

The UK has, in recent years, achieved the nickname as the 'don't know, don't care' capital of Europe when it comes to matters European.

Low levels of knowledge on European institutions led to suspicion and low levels of trust. The UK citizen prospered on his island, was unconcerned by many of the problems of the EU and was also unaware of the wide-ranging benefits this organization was bringing to millions of European citizens.

But a wind of change is blowing through the UK in its relationship with the EU. Realisation that good legislation from Brussels is not only possible but has emerged and will continue to do so.

Over the past six months, there has been a noticeable improvement in EU25 citizens' attitude towards membership of the EU.

In EB64, just six months previously, 50% of citizens said membership was a good thing and 16% said it was a bad thing – a gap of 34 percentage points.

These figures have improved so that there is now a substantial 42 percentage point difference between the 55% supporting the Union and just 13% taking the contrary view.

There has been a marked increase in the percentage of UK citizens believing that EU membership had brought benefits to the country.

The UK figure, at 42%, is up from 37% just six months previously.

Those taking the contrary view have seen their numbers fall from 47% to 44% meaning that the gap between these two opinions has narrowed sharply from 10 percentage points to just 2 points.

A further positive sign regarding UK figures can be seen in the general fall in the 'don't know' factor indicating that UK citizens are becoming better informed.

Just six months previously, more UK citizens (35%) held a negative view on the European Union than those who held a positive view (29%). This situation has now been reversed and a third (34%) of the poll holds a positive view compared with 29% taking a negative stance.

It would seem that a basic prerequisite for citizens to be able to make judgments or comments on the functioning of any aspect of the European Union is based upon the requirement that they have basic understanding as to how the European Union functions.

In the UK, the percentage of those polled saying that they understand how the EU functions has increased from 35% to 41% in six months.

What is also encouraging to note is that now only 12% of the UK poll say that they know nothing at all about the European Union compared with 18% some six months previously.

There is a welcome decline in the negative aspect of the UK data. Six months ago, in EB64, 28% of UK citizens said they never looked for this kind of information. It has now reduced to 23%.

Attitudes to the European Union are, to a great extent, fashioned by the media. What is encouraging in this Eurobarometer is that for all the three main media (TV, radio and press), UK citizens wanting more information on the EU outnumber those who want less.

There are also more UK citizens saying that the three media present the European Union in too negative a way than those who say the presentation is too positive.

There is still a long way to go but the UK seems to be understanding the European Union better, and with this understanding comes both the desire for more information and greater trust in that organization and realization of the benefits it has brought to UK citizens' lives.

## **Chapter 1.**

### **Climate of opinion and actions and priorities of the European Union**

In this introductory section, EB65 examines people's level of contentment with their life and their expectations for both their country and themselves over the next year. This chapter also looks at their views as to how their life has changed over the past five years and their hopes and fears for the future.

Lastly, this first section looks at the bonds that tie citizens to village, town, country and, ultimately, Europe.

#### **Q. A3. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?**

When levels of life satisfaction were reviewed, there was no change in general sentiments across the EU and 81% of those polled in the 25 Member States were broadly satisfied with the life they lead compared with 80% in EB64 six months previously.

The highest figures noted were in Denmark where 96% of those polled were in this fortunate position. Just 59% of Latvians and 60% of Lithuanians were satisfied with their life compared with this EU average of 81%.

Mirroring the last survey, only 21% of EU citizens were 'very satisfied' with the life they led compared with a high figure of 66% in Denmark. This falls to just 4% of the Portuguese.

Once again, in the UK, the 'very satisfied' figure is relatively high at more than one in three (34%) of those polled, while those who were 'fairly satisfied' with their life made up 53% of the poll.

There were no significant variations in socio-demographic results.

EU25 citizens were then asked broad questions on what they anticipate the future would bring.

**Q. A4.1 What are your expectations for the next year - will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same when it comes to your life in general?**

**Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	46	35	49 SE, IE
Worse	7	12	34 PT
Same	44	51	59 NL, LU
Don't know	3	3	13 MT

Across the European Union, 46% of those questioned believe their personal life in general would be the same over the next twelve months – down from the 49% six months previously and 51% a year ago.

Once again, UK citizens are, again, noticeably more optimistic than the EU average about the future with 46% believing life would be better, although this is down from the 49% six months previously.

High figures of 49% were noted in Sweden and Ireland.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Young people in the UK were more optimistic about the coming twelve months with 69% of those aged 15 to 24 saying life would be better as opposed to just 43% of those aged 40 to 54 and 22% aged 55 or more.

Older people were more inclined to see their lives unchanged over this period.

Better educated people were also more positive about the future with 50% of those educated to age 16 or beyond believing life would be better compared with just 29% of those not educated beyond the age of 15.

**Q. A4.2 What are your expectations for the next year: 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	18	21	40 NL LT
Worse	35	35	57 PT
Same	38	38	58 DK
Don't know	9	5	15 MT

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

When reviewing their personal situations (see Q.A4.1 above), only 12% of EU25 citizens believe their situation would worsen. However, this figure rises to 35% when the economic situation in the country as a whole is reviewed.

However, what is noticeable is an increase in the number of EU citizens believing the economic situation in their country would get better over the coming year with the average figure rising from 19% to 21%.

In some countries, this positive change is very marked with an increase from 28% to 40% being noted in the Netherlands, 19% to 26% in Hungary, 28% to 35% in Ireland, 13% to 23% in Malta and 15% to 23% in Austria.

However, in Poland, the figures show a decline from 24% to 18%.

The UK figures remain basically unchanged over the six-month period.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Older people were noticeably more pessimistic about the future economic situation in the country and 46% of those aged 55 or more as opposed to just 21% of those aged 15 to 24 believed life would be worse in twelve months' time.

There were only minor variations by gender or age.

Manual workers (24%) and the unemployed (25%) were noticeably more optimistic about the economic future in the UK over the coming twelve months than managers (17%) and the self-employed (13%).

When looking at confidence by region, 32% of the London poll, as opposed to just 18% of the total UK poll, is optimistic about the future.



**Q. A4.3 What are your expectations for the next year: 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	34	25	39 EE, IE
Worse	15	19	35 PT
Same	48	54	69 FI
Don't know	3	2	6 MT

Across the European Union, there was no great change in citizens' views on this issue with the majority (54%) believing the situation would remain unchanged. 25% thought it would get better and 19% saw the situation worsening – identical figures to those observed 6 months previously.

In the UK, there is a small but noticeable shift in opinion towards a more negative view. While there is only a one-percentage point fall from 35% to 34% of those believing that matters would improve, the percentage of the poll believing that things would get worse increased from 10% to 15% which is still, however, lower than the EU25 average.

Estonians and Irish were the most optimistic on this issue and more than one in three (39%) saw this aspect of their lives improving.

The most pessimistic view is noted in Portugal where more one in three (35%) of those polled predicted a worsening financial future for themselves.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Once again, younger people and those with a better education were more confident that the financial situation in their home would be better over the next twelve months.

57% of the youngest age group and 45% of those still studying held this optimistic view compared with 12% of the oldest group and 19% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

**Q. A4.4 What are your expectations for the next year: 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	18	21	45 NL
Worse	35	38	66 LU
Same	36	36	53 CZ
Don't know	10	6	12 MT

While a third (36%) of EU citizens thought that the employment situation in their country would be unchanged in twelve months' time, there has been a small but steady increase in optimism over the past year.

21% of EU citizens now believe the situation will be better - an increase over the 20% six months ago which is, itself, an increase from 18% a year ago.

Two noticeable factors in producing this overall figure were the increase in positive attitude in the Netherlands from 33% to 45% and 14% to 20% in Austria.

At the other end of the confidence scale, two-thirds of the Luxembourg poll believes that the job situation in their country would be worse in a year's time.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the 35% average in the UK who considered the employment situation would worsen in the UK over the next twelve months were figures that ranged from 17% amongst 15-24 year olds to 50% amongst those aged 55 or more.

**Q. A4.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation?**

**Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	28	22	33 IE
Worse	5	9	22 PT
Same	59	61	77 FI
Don't know	8	8	MT 64

Mirroring the last Eurobarometer survey, there is again a substantial difference between predictions relating to jobs from a personal and a country-wide perspective.

While, as shown in Q. A.4.4 above, 38% of EU25 citizens polled believed the employment situation in their country would become worse over the next twelve months, only 9% expressed the same view when it came to their personal job situation.

The most pessimistic view was taken in Portugal where 22% of those polled believed their personal job situation would be worse over the coming year.

This pattern repeats itself in the UK sample where a third (35%) of those polled believed the job situation countrywide would worsen compared with just 5% who held this view on a personal basis.

59% of the UK and 61% of the EU poll believed their personal job situation would be the same.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Young people were, again, noticeably more optimistic on this issue with 61% of the poll aged 24 or less compared with just 4% of those aged 55 or more and 27% of those aged 40 to 54 believing the situation would be better.

The 4% figure is probably at this low level because those questioned were either at the end of their working life or had already retired.

Education also was a major driver in this issue with just 13% of the least educated believing that their personal job situation would improve compared with 39% of those educated to age 20 or more – a figure three times as large.

### **Q. A5. If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Improved	53	36	62 IE
About the same	27	34	51 AT
Got worse	19	29	52 EL
Don't know	2	1	4 IT

Across the European Union, views generally as to how individual situations have changed over the past five years show little variation when compared with the results in EB64 six months previously.

Approximately a third (34%) of EU citizens say their situation is the same as it was five years before, while slightly more (36%) believe it has improved.

These figures, however, contain the usual wide variation on a country by country basis with 62% of the Irish poll seeing an improvement compared with just 20% of

the Greek sample. In fact, this Greek figure shows a noticeable fall from the 26% noted in the autumn of 2005.

The UK figure is virtually unchanged and at 53% is at the higher end of the range.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Yet again, younger people and those who had received a better education were predominant amongst those whose life had improved over the last five years.

### **Q. A6. 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?**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Improve	51	39	54 IE
About the same	33	40	57 AT
Get worse	12	15	30 EL
Don't know	5	5	15 MT

Overall, EU citizens, despite experience noted in the previous question which led 29% of them to say their situation had worsened over the past five years are broadly optimistic about the future with just 15% taking a negative view.

In the UK, however, respondents' views regarding their future prospects appear to be more closely related to their past experience with 12% believing the situation would get worse – a figure relatively close to the 19% whose past experience has been negative.

The Irish experience, which led 62% of those polled to claim an improvement in their personal situation over the past five years, is reinforced by the fact that 54% are optimistic about the future.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Across the UK, 12% of those polled believed their personal situation would get worse over the next five years. While this was a view held by just 2% of 15 to 24 year olds and 4% of 25 to 39 year olds, a considerably gloomier future was foreseen by one in eight (12%) of those aged 40 to 54 and virtually twice this number (23%) of those aged 55 or more.

Yet again, higher levels of education were seen to be a major influence on attitude with 9% of those educated to the highest level having this pessimistic view compared with twice this number who had left school aged 15 or less.

**Q. A35. 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...**

Attachment to village or town

While 86% of EU25 citizens felt a degree of attachment to their home town or village, this figure is slightly lower in the UK at 82%.

This sentiment is felt by virtually all Greeks (96%) and high figures were also noted in Portugal (95%) and Ireland and Spain (94%).

At the other end of the scale, only two-thirds (68%) of the Dutch felt an attachment to their home town.

No significant socio-demographic data were noted in the UK except that older people were more likely to be very attached to their village or town.

Attachment to region

When those polled were asked how attached they felt to their region, the figures are virtually identical to those of the previous example at 87% across the European Union.

Once again, the figures in Greece (97%), Portugal (95%) and Ireland (94%) were noticeably above the average.

In the UK, the figure is virtually identical to the EU25 average at 86%.

No significant socio-demographic data were noted in the UK except that older people were more likely to be very attached to their region.

Attachment to country

The UK figures, at 88%, are virtually the same as the 90% noted on average across the Union for those people who said that they were attached to their country.

In Greece and Finland, however, this figure rises to 98% and high figures of 97% are noted in Portugal, 96% in Poland and 95% in Ireland.

Making up the 53% of those UK citizens who said that they were 'very attached' to their country were noticeably more people aged 55 or more (64%) than the youngest group (42%).

Education also appeared to be a significant factor with nearly two-thirds (64%) of the least educated claiming a high level of attachment compared with less than half (46%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Attachment to Europe

46% of the UK poll felt an attachment to Europe – a figure below the 63% EU25 average but still ahead of figures of 43% in Greece, 42% in Lithuania, 38% in Estonia and just a quarter (27%) of people in Cyprus.

There were some broad variations in the socio-demographic data relating to attachment to Europe. Just 36% of those educated to age 15 or less had this sentiment compared with 58% educated to age 20 or more and 59% of those currently studying.

There was an interesting spread of opinion by age with only 36% of those aged 55 or more having an attachment to Europe while those aged between 25 and 54 showed a substantially more friendly attitude to Europe with figures of 53% through this large age span.

Often in Eurobarometer surveys on matters European, there is support from the youngest age group and it might have been expected that this figure would have been more than the 53% noted for the two age-bands above.

However, in this case, it slips back to just 43% of those polled.

Less unsurprising was the fact that more than two-thirds (68%) of managers and 52% of the self-employed felt attached to Europe. The averages are, however, pulled back by figures of 41% amongst manual workers and an even lower 31% amongst the retired.

## **Chapter 2. Citizens in their country**

This chapter looks at the life of citizens covering where they live and what consumer goods they own.

It then looks at the issues they face in their own countries and their trust in institutions.

Lastly, the situation of various issues including the economy, employment and environment is reviewed.

### **Where do you live?**

Across the EU25, the largest proportion (42%) of those polled said they lived in a small or middle-sized town, while a further 34% lived in a rural area or village.

Combining these figures, it can be seen that three-quarters (76%) of EU25 citizens lived either in the country or in small/middle-sized town and only a quarter lived in large towns.

However, as might be expected, there are substantial variations in these figures. For example, while only 17% of Italians lived in rural areas or villages, this figure rises to 54% in Malta and 52% in Belgium.

In the UK, the figure is 28% - some six points lower than the EU25 average.

At the other end of the spectrum, 49% of Greeks said they lived in large towns compared with just 11% of the French poll and 14% of the Slovaks.

A third of the UK poll (32%) compared with just a quarter (24%) of the EU25 average said that they lived in large towns.

### **Ownership of consumer goods**

This question looks at the ownership of goods and services across the European Union and covers internet connection at home and car and house ownership.

#### **Internet connection**

On average, virtually half (46%) of EU25 citizens have internet connection at home but this broad figure conceals substantial variations.

Home internet connections range from just 16% in Greece, 18% in Hungary, 19% in Portugal and 22% in Slovakia and Lithuania to figures of 83% in the Netherlands, 79% in Sweden and 76% in Denmark.

The UK figure, at 56%, is at the higher end of EU25 ranking.

Amongst the larger countries in the European Union, figures of 55% are seen in Germany, 50% in France, 40% in Spain and 34% in Italy.

The major divide appears to be between the Nordic countries and the Netherlands, on the one hand, and the rest of the European Union, on the other.

### **A car**

On average, nearly three-quarters (73%) of EU25 citizens owned a car but, once again, these figures range from 90% in Cyprus, 85% in Slovenia and Luxembourg to 37% in Latvia and 44% in Hungary.

The UK figure of 69% is below the EU25 average of 73% - perhaps being a reflection of the relatively large percentage of citizens living in large towns.

### **House ownership**

The data relating to EU citizens who own property is split between those who have finished paying for their home through mortgages or bank loans and those who are still making payments.

Across the board, a substantial two-thirds of EU25 citizens are involved in property ownership and the larger proportion of this figure (41%) have already bought their home, while 26% are still paying for it.

What emerge as sharply contrasting sets of figures are not only the percentage of citizens who own property, but the widely varying proportions of those who have bought and those who are still in the process of financing the debt.

For example, 90% of Slovenes live in property that they have purchased outright (82%) or are in the process of buying (8%). Similar figures are seen in Estonia where 86% of citizens own property with 77% having completed the purchase and just 9% currently financing the debt.

At the other end of the scale are countries where, although the level of property ownership is relatively high, there is a substantially greater proportion of people who currently have debt outstanding on their home.

Examples of this are seen in Ireland where 31% of those polled live in a home which has been paid for, while a slightly larger percentage (33%) are financing their purchase.

This pattern is repeated in Luxembourg (36% and 45%) and the Netherlands, where among the 63% of people involved in property ownership, just 9% own the property outright while 54% are still making repayments.

This latter figure matches that of Denmark, where a slightly larger proportion (13%) have bought their property outright, while 54% are still making payments.



In the UK, just under two-thirds (64%) of those polled are involved in property purchase and 39% are still making repayments, while 25% own the property outright.

### **Family origins**

#### **Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?**

Virtually 90% of EU25 citizens polled said that their parents were born in the country in which they lived.

However, this broad figure conceals wide variations and, in analysing these data, it should be noted that the sample covered in Eurobarometer surveys does not include anybody under the age of 15. Assuming an average age of reproduction of 25 years, these data are looking back 40 years or more.

The variations would appear to be caused by a myriad of more historical factors covering items as diverse as ex-colonial powers' relationship with their colonies and the influx of immigrant workers to support industrial production, as well as political refugees.

It would appear that this longer-term immigration has been of little relevance in countries such as Malta and Italy where 98% of those polled said their parents were born in that country.

In countries, such as the UK and France (85%), Germany (82%) and Belgium (81%), the percentages of people whose parents were born, in the country falls below the EU average of 90%.

In Luxembourg, this figure is virtually half of that country's population at 55%.

## Q. 28. 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	Crime	41	24	2	54 IE	9 SI
2	Immigration	32	14	5	33 ES	1 SI
3	Healthcare systems	28	18	4	45 CZ, IE	4 ES
4	Pensions	20	10	7=	20 UK	1 CY
5	Terrorism	17	10	7=	36 ES	1 CZ, LT, MT
6	Unemployment	10	49	1	78 DE, PL	7 DK
7	Education	8	7	9=	19 DK	2 IT
8=	Housing	7	6	11	25 ES	0 DE
8=	Taxation	7	7	9=	27 SI	2 SK
10	Environmental protection	6	3	12=	9 SE	1 SK, PT, PL, LT, EL
11	Economic situation	5	23	3	43 EL, HU	5 DK
12	Public transport	4	3	12=	10 LU, AT	0 DE, LV, MT, SI
13	Inflation	3	13	6	63 LV	1 SE
14	Defence/foreign affairs	3	1	14	9 DK	0 LT, PT

There was a substantial variation on a country-by-country basis in the issues that EU citizens thought were important.

Unemployment was cited by 49% of all EU25 citizens (up from 44% six months previously) and this figure reaches 78% in Poland and Germany.

In the UK, however, unemployment is seen to be a minor issue being instanced by only 10% of the poll, just three percentage points higher than the lowest figure in this survey – 7% in Denmark.

These figures are continually affected by business and economic life, as well as major international events.

Accordingly, while inflation is an issue cited by just 3% of the UK poll, and virtually nobody (1%) in Sweden, it was selected by 13% of EU citizens overall making it the sixth most important issue.

In Latvia, this issue is obviously of paramount interest and is cited by virtually two-thirds (63%) of that country's poll.

As has been noted before, the importance of acts of terrorism in the minds of a country's citizens waxes and wanes in direct relationship to the frequency and severity of these events.

A year ago, terrorism was an important issue to only 14% of UK citizens. In just six months, this figure had risen to 34% but, in this latest survey, has fallen again to 17%.

In countries, such as the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Malta, this issue is only noted by 1% of those polled compared with a massive 36% in Spain.

The issue of pensions was cited by 20% of the UK poll compared with just 10% across the European Union.

The UK was also much concerned about immigration with one in three (32%) of those polled deeming it to be one of the two most important issues facing the country. This compares with an average of just 14% of citizens across the Union.

Although the figures are substantially different, crime was rated the most important issue in the UK and was ranked second across the EU25 with figures of 41% and 24% respectively.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

#### Immigration:

Men (37%) were noticeably more concerned about immigration than women where the figure is only 28%.

There were no significant trends noted under the headings of either age or education.

The unemployed (46%) were noticeably more concerned about this issue than the self-employed (38%), managers and students (29%), and other white-collar workers (23%).

#### Healthcare system:

There were noticeable variations by occupation when this issue was reviewed with 40% of managers and 38% of other white-collar workers seeing this as a major issue compared with just 21% of self-employed and 20% of house-persons and students.

#### Pensions:

As might be anticipated, concern about pensions was more marked amongst the older segments of the population with 24% of those aged 55 or more deeming this to be one of the two most important issues compared with just 11% of those aged 15 to 24.

## Q 10. Trust in institutions

The survey looks at the levels of trust EU citizens have for various institutions.

### The legal system

#### Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Tend to trust	49	48	82 DK
Tend not to trust	45	47	69 LT
Don't know	6	6	13 CY

In the UK, trust in the legal system has remained constant over the past six months and the same applies to the EU25 figures.

#### UK socio-demographic analysis

There were no noteworthy trends in the socio-demographic data referring to gender or age. However, substantial variations are seen based upon the respondents' education level.

Accordingly, 38% of those educated to age 15 or less trust the legal system compared with 48% of those educated to 16 to 19 and 70% of those aged educated to age 20 or more.

As might be expected this is reflected in the occupation statistics where the legal system is trusted by nearly three-quarters (71%) of managers compared with just 45% of manual workers.

### Political parties

#### Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Tend to trust	18	22	49 DK
Tend not to trust	75	72	88 LV
Don't know	7	6	16 LU

There was still a very high level of mistrust towards political parties across the EU, although the average figure of those tending to trust has increased from 17% to 22% since the last Eurobarometer survey.

High increases in levels of trust over the past six months were noted in Finland (28% to 36%), Austria (28% to 38%) and Denmark (35% to 49%).

In France, opinion has become more polarised and, although there is a minimal increase amongst those trusting political parties from 9% to 10%, the proportion of French citizens tending not to trust political parties has increased from 83% to 86% - virtually nine out of ten of those polled.

In the UK, these trust levels have increased slightly from 14% to 18% but there still remains a vast majority (75%) of those polled who do not trust political parties.

## **The government**

### **Country analysis:**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Tend to trust	30	35	65 FI, LU
Tend not to trust	64	59	76 FR
Don't know	6	7	12 IT

Once again, governments across the EU can congratulate themselves that they are more trusted than political parties!

Over the past six months, this level of trust has, in fact, increased so that 35% of EU25 citizens now trust their governments – a rise of four percentage points from EB64.

In the UK, however, the levels of trust have moved in the opposite direction and now just 30% of those polled tend to trust the government compared with 33% six months previously.

The level of trust in governments falls even further in France where now three-quarters (76%) of those polled say they tend not to trust the government – an increase from the 71% noted in the previous survey.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

While there were no significant variations by age or gender, education had an effect on attitude in that only 23% of the least educated trusted the government compared with 28% of those who had been educated to 20 and beyond.

This figure rises to 45% amongst those who are still studying.

## **The national parliament**

### **Country analysis:**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Tend to trust	36	38	75 DK
Tend not to trust	54	54	81 PL
Don't know	10	8	16 LU

The UK figures were, again, broadly similar to the EU25 average.

However, yet again, more than half of those polled in the UK and across the EU tended not to trust their national parliament.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Women were less likely to trust the UK Parliament than men as was shown by relative figures of 32% and 41%

The data show that trust also declines with age with 42% of people aged 15 to 24 trusting the Parliament compared with just 32% of those aged 55 or more.

An even sharper contrast is shown when educational levels are studied. While just 27% of the least educated trusted the UK Parliament this figure rises to 48% of those educated to 20 and beyond.

## **The European Union**

### **Country analysis:**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Tend to trust	31	48	70 HU
Tend not to trust	51	39	54 FI
Don't know	18	13	19 LT, IE, ES

In a welcome set of data, trust in the European Union has increased noticeably across the EU25 over the past six months. In EB64, 45% tended to trust the EU and a very similar 43% took the opposite view.

In this latest poll, there is now a nine percentage point gap in these figures with virtually half (48%) of those polled trusting the Union compared with 39% who tended not to trust.

There was a particularly marked increase in the level of trust in the EU among the citizens of Hungary where the figure rises from 57% to 70% - the highest level of trust in the EU that is observed in this survey.

A similar major shift in opinion is noted in the UK where, in EB64, 25% trusted the EU and 55% took the opposite viewpoint with a high 20% 'don't know' factor.

This 30 percentage point gap has now been reduced by a third resulting in an improved level of trust with 31% of those polled now taking this positive view.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

There were significant variations on attitude towards the European Union by age, education, occupation and region.

45% of those aged 15 to 24 and 42% of those aged 25 to 39 tended to trust the European Union and formed the majority of opinion in each age band.

These figures are in sharp contrast to the 25% of 40-54 year olds and 20% of those aged 55 or more who held the same opinion.

In fact, more than three times (64%) of people in the oldest age segment tended not to trust the EU than the 20% who did.

Noticeable variations were also noted by education level with just 20% of those educated to age 15 or less trusting the EU compared with more than twice this number (44%) of those educated to age 20 and beyond.

Combining these two factors of age and education and looking at the attitude of students, it is not surprising that 54% of this group trust the European Union compared with just 29% taking the contrary view.

45% of managers and 36% of other white collar workers trust the European Union compared with just 27% of manual workers and 20% of the retired.

**United Nations**

**Country analysis:**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Tend to trust	55	54	76 SE, DK
Tend not to trust	30	32	63 EL
Don't know	15	14	30 LT

In both the UK and the EU25, there has been a two-percentage point increase in the level of trust in the United Nations over the past six months, with slightly more than half of those polled tending to trust this organisation.

However, approximately a third of those polled (EU25 - 32%, UK - 30%) tended not to trust this organisation, while a further 14% across the Union and 15% in the UK did not give an answer to this question.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

47% of the least educated compared with 66% of those educated to age 20 or more tended to trust the United Nations.

There was also a noticeable variation on the level of 'don't knows' on this question with this response being given by 20% of women in contrast to 10% of men.



**Citizens' views on the economy, employment, the environment and other broad issues**

**Q.C1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?**

In this series of questions, respondents are asked to assess the situation on various broad issues.

The assessments that they can give range from 'very good' and 'fairly good' to 'fairly bad' and 'very bad'.

In order to illustrate these attitudes more effectively, the author has bundled 'very good' and 'fairly good' into the heading 'good' and, similarly, 'fairly bad' and 'very bad' into 'bad'.

In exceptional variations, 'very good' or 'very bad' responses may be isolated.

**Q. C1.1 The situation of the national economy**

**Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good	69	41	98 DK
Bad	28	56	93 PT

Across the EU, there has been a small but noticeable increase in citizens' positive view of their national economy from 36% to 41% over the year since this issue was last discussed in EB63.

In the UK, the level of confidence remains unchanged at 69% - well ahead of the EU25 average but still far behind the super-confidence levels shown in Denmark (98%) and Ireland (92%). These figures can be compared to 11% in Greece and 7% in Portugal at the other end of the spectrum.

The German figures show a remarkable change of opinion in just twelve months.

A year previously, in EB63, 18% of Germans thought the economic situation was good and 82% thought it was bad. The number of Germans seeing the situation as being good has now doubled to 37% and the percentage point difference between these two opinions has fallen sharply from 64 to 25.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Men were generally more content with the situation of the UK economy with 74% of them saying it was good compared with 64% of women.

While there were no significant variations in the data relating to age, 84% of citizens educated to age 20 or beyond believed the economic situation was good compared with 65% of those who had left school at an early age.

**Q C1.2 The situation of the European economy**

**Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good	50	53	79 IE
Bad	25	32	47 PT

The EU25 figures (53%) shows a slight increase of three percentage points in those holding a positive view on the European economy. This was a similar figure to the 50% recorded in the UK.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Younger people saw a much rosier picture of the situation of the European economy with 63% of those aged 15 to 24 saying it was good compared with 37% of those aged 55 or more.

Education is also a significant factor in shaping this belief with just 39% of those educated to age 15 saying that they believed the situation was good compared with 65% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

However, this last set of data should perhaps be viewed with a degree of caution as the don't know factor among the least educated group is a substantial 34% compared with just 11% of those educated to age 20 and beyond.

**Q. C1.3 The employment situation in our country**

**Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good	58	24	88 DK
Bad	38	74	97 DE

Over the course of a year, EU25 citizens have developed a slightly improved view on the employment situation in their own countries.

However, despite a fall of four percentage points, three-quarters (74%) of EU citizens see the employment situation as being bad in their country.

In two of the largest countries in the European Union (Germany and France), these figures are disturbingly large at 97% and 96% respectively.

These high figures stand out in sharp contrast to figures of just 11% in Denmark and 14% in Ireland.

The UK figures for those seeing the national employment situation as being bad remain unchanged over the year at 38%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Perhaps unsurprisingly, those citizens polled who had had the benefit of an education to age 20 and beyond say the job situation as being good and 78% of this segment voiced this opinion.

This compares with a figure of 47% amongst those who had left school aged 15 or less.

### **Q. C1.4 The situation of the environment in our country**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good	52	52	90 FI
Bad	44	44	73 HU

The EU25 and UK figures are disappointing and show that only half (52%) of those polled see the environmental situation in their countries as being good.

Both these sets of data contain a third of the population who thinks that the situation is 'fairly bad' (35% EU25 and 34% UK) and nearly one in ten (9%) who considers the situation to be 'very bad'.

### **UK socio demographic analysis**

There was a noticeable variation in the responses from men and women on this issue.

While a majority of men (59%) saw the situation as good and 39% saw it as being bad, amongst female respondents just 47% believed it to be good compared with a slightly larger proportion 49% who believed it was bad.

### **Q.C1.5 The social welfare situation in our country**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good	53	48	86 FI
Bad	40	48	83 SK

On average, only 48% of EU25 citizens and 53% of the UK poll see the social welfare situation as being good. Both these statistics are disappointing as it means

that only half of European citizens have a positive view on the social welfare situation in their country.

The UK figure shows a slight fall from the 55% seen a year previously. What is also noted is the enormous variation across EU25 countries with 37% of Slovaks, 30% of Greeks and 28% of the Portuguese seeing the situation as being 'very bad' compared to just 1% of Finns and 2% of Danes.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis.**

While there were only minimal variations by age and education, a substantial difference was seen by gender.

While 59% of men saw the situation as being good, this figure falls to 47% of women.

60% of managers saw this situation as being good compared with just 39% of the self-employed.

### **Q.C1.6 Quality of life**

#### **Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good	89	77	97 FI
Bad	10	22	57 PT

A more positive view than that shown in the previous five questions in section C.1 is seen when citizens are asked about their quality of life.

More than three-quarters (77%) of EU25 citizens and nearly nine out of ten (89%) UK citizens and virtually all (97%) Finns believe they have a good quality of life.

However, there are countries where a totally different view is held and, compared with a 4% EU25 average and figures of 1% in the UK, 11% of citizens in Portugal, 9% of citizens in Hungary and 8% of citizens in Latvia see their quality of life as being 'very bad'.

Taking a broader view of those seeing their quality of life as being bad shows that more than half (57%) of the Portuguese poll, 45% of Hungarians and 40% of Latvians compared with an EU25 average of 22% and 10% of the UK poll hold this view.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Unsurprisingly, while 98% of managers and 96% of students said that they had a good quality of life, this figure falls to 70% among the unemployed.

**Q. C1.7 Financial situation**

**Country analysis**

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good	76	65	87 DK, LU
Bad	22	33	63 PT

Approximately two-thirds (65%) of EU25 citizens saw their financial situation as being generally good – a slight increase from the 64% recorded a year previously.

In the UK, the figures have risen over the same period from 70% to 76% - three out of four Britons polled.

The most financially secure EU citizens were to be found in Denmark and Luxembourg where 87% of those polled said that the situation was good.

This is in stark contrast to just one-third (33%) of Portuguese.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

There were minimal variations by gender and age amongst the UK poll of the 76% who considered their financial situation to be good and, even by education, the spread is only from 74% of the least educated to 81% of those educated to age 20 or later.

The only substantial variations appear, as might be anticipated, by occupation, with 92% of managers and 89% of white-collar workers being at one end of the spectrum, while only 43% of the unemployed felt able to make this statement.

## **Chapter 3. Europeans and the EU**

In this chapter, the levels of awareness and trust that citizens in the European Union have in relation to five major European institutions are measured.

It would seem a logical process to analyse awareness and trust together as if a respondent had not heard of a particular body, he or she would generally be expected to give a response of 'do not trust' or 'don't know' to this question.

### **Q. A23. Knowledge on the European Union**

#### **The European Parliament**

Nine out of ten (89%) of Europeans had heard of the European Parliament. However, this average figure contains some substantial variations such as high figures of 98% in Finland, 97% in Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Sweden compared with just 80% in Lithuania and a disappointing 81% in Italy.

In the UK, the figure was 86%.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

There was a variation by both gender and age with 89% of men as opposed to 83% of women being aware of the existence of this institution.

Young people were noticeably less aware of the existence of the European Parliament and only 64% had heard of it. This compares to a figure of 88% or more amongst older members of the poll.

Virtually all (96%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond had heard of it.

More than 90% of the self-employed, managers and white-collar workers had heard of the European Parliament compared with just 73% of house persons and the unemployed and 69% of students.

#### **The European Commission**

Across the EU, levels of knowledge as to the existence of the European Commission, although up by two percentage points in the six months since the previous survey, were still relatively low at 81%.

Once again, this average figure conceals some wide variations ranging from 67% in Lithuania, 78% in Hungary to 92% in Luxembourg and a substantial 97% in Finland.

In the UK, this awareness factor remains unchanged over the past six months at 76%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Once again, there were no clear patterns emerging from an analysis by age.

69% of the least educated as opposed to 91% of the most educated had heard of the European Commission and, as might be anticipated, high figures were noted amongst managers (94%), the self-employed (91%) in comparison with just 75% amongst manual workers and 60% amongst house persons.

The figures for students were noticeably low at 64%.

### **The Council of the European Union**

Although the figure shows an increase of two percentage points over the past six months, only a relatively small proportion (64%) of EU25 citizens had heard of the Council of the European Union.

The UK figures show that just 46% of those polled had heard of this institution. However, these UK figures, although relatively low, show an improvement in awareness of four percentage points over the past six months.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Less than half of the UK poll had heard of the Council of the European Union and making up this average were 55% of the male poll and just over a third (37%) of the female one.

While no noticeable trends emerge from an analysis of respondents by age, as might be expected, a higher score was noted amongst those educated to age 20 or more (59%) compared with 42% for all other educational categories.

### **Court of Justice of the European Communities**

In the six months since EB64, there has been a slight increase in the level of awareness of the European Court of Justice on both an EU25 (65% to 69%) and UK (62% to 64%) basis.

The highest level of awareness of this institution was to be found in Denmark (96%), while, in Lithuania, this institution was known to just 45% of those polled.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the 64% of the UK poll who had heard of the Court of Justice was 69% of the male poll and 60% of the female poll.

While just 47% of those aged 15 to 24 had heard of this organisation, the figure rises steadily through 58% and 69% for the next two age-bands to reach 75% amongst those aged 55 or more.

79% of the self-employed and 78% of managers had heard of this body compared with just 53% of the unemployed, 51% of house persons and a mere 39% of students.

### **The European Central Bank**

Across the European Union, awareness of the European Central Bank has increased by five percentage points over the past six months and now 73% of citizens polled claim to be aware of its existence.

In the UK, this institution is known to only 54% of those polled.

### **Socio-demographic analysis**

Considerably more men (65%) than women (45%) made up the UK average of 54% who had heard of the ECB.

69% of the most educated group had also heard of this institution compared with 49% who had left school aged 15 or less.

There was also a noticeable variation by age with just 43% of the 15 to 24 age-group compared with 59% of those aged 55 or more being aware of the ECB. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of managers had heard of the European Central Bank compared with 57% of the self-employed and 52% of white-collar workers and manual workers.

The lowest figure by occupation was noted among house persons where only 40% of those polled had heard of this institution.



**Q. A25. And for each of these European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.**

**European Parliament**

**Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	52	31	71 HU
Don't trust	30	46	46 UK
Don't know	19	23	39 LV

Both in the UK and across Europe, there was a noticeable increase since EB64 in the 'don't know' factor. This has increased from 16% to 19% across the EU25 and an even larger increase from 17% to nearly a quarter (23%) is seen among those polled in the UK.

While 52% of EU25 citizens trusted the European Parliament, this figure falls to 31% in the UK.

However, there is a small degree of comfort to be taken from the UK data in that over a period of just six months the number of citizens trusting the European Parliament has risen from 27% to 31%, while, at the same time, the proportion of those tending not to trust this body has fallen from 55% to 46%.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Women were considerably less certain than men on this issue and 28% of them compared with 17% of men gave a 'don't know' answer to this question.

Trust levels were higher amongst people with more education and these figures reach 44% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond compared with just 24% amongst those who had left school aged 15 or earlier.

**European Commission**

**Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	47	28	65 SI
Don't trust	29	42	42 UK
Don't know	24	30	41 LV

Once again, there is a small but welcome improvement in UK trust levels relating to the European institutions. When the question is asked in relation to the European Commission, there is a slight increase from 26% to 28%.

Similarly, while six months previously, half (50%) of the UK poll said they tended not to trust the European Commission, this figure has fallen to 42%.

Putting these two sets of data together the percentage point difference between the positive and the negative view has fallen from 24 points to 14.

Across the EU25, levels of trust rose slightly from 46% to 47%, while those not trusting decreased in number from 33% to 29%.

'Don't know' factors were 24% across the Union and a substantial 30% in the UK.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Once again, there was a high 'don't know' factor amongst women (36%) compared with 24% amongst men.

38% of the best educated segment of the poll tended to trust the European Commission compared with just 20% of those with the least amount of education.

There was, however, a surprisingly similar number of 'don't know' respondents with 34% amongst the least educated and a similar 32% amongst those educated to age 20 or more.

### **The Council of the European Union**

#### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	43	23	61 EL
Don't trust	27	38	38 UK
Don't know	30	39	51 SE

Across Europe in general, as well as in the UK, the level of trust in the Council of the European Union has risen over the past six months.

In the 25 Member States, this has been shown in an increase from 40% to 43% while, in the UK, the increase is statistically more significant - even if it relates to much smaller numbers - with figures rising from 18% to 23%.

There was a high 'don't know' factor both in the EU25 figures (30%) and in the UK (39%).

A surprising statistic emerges from Sweden where more than half of those polled (51%) gave no response to this question.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

45% of women did not express an opinion on the question of trust in the Council compared with 33% of men.

On average, 23% of those polled tended to trust the Council while a substantially higher percentage (38%) took the contrary view. However, these figures are reversed amongst the most educated sector of the poll where 33% tended to trust the Council and only 23% did not do this.

### **The Court of Justice of the European Communities**

#### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	52	40	78 DK
Don't trust	23	32	32 EL, UK
Don't know	25	28	47 LV

A quarter of the EU25 and 28% of the UK polls were unable to give a response to this question and, in Latvia, the figure increases to nearly half (47%) of those polled.

Making up the group of those who trusted the Court of Justice were 52% of EU25 citizens and 40% of those in the UK.

The country which had the highest level of trust in this institution was Denmark where more than three-quarters (78%) of those polled held this view.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

While there was no significant variation by age, once again, those with a better education tended to trust this European institution with more than half (56%) of those educated to 20 and beyond compared with just 34% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

## **The European Central Bank**

### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	49	31	70 NL
Don't trust	25	32	40 EL
Don't know	26	37	49 LV

Half (49%) of the EU25 poll tended to trust the European Central Bank (ECB) and in the Netherlands this figure reaches 70%. High figures are also noted in Denmark (69%) and Sweden (57%).

These Danish and Swedish statistics can be compared with those from the UK. While these three countries were the only EU15 Member States that did not adopt the euro, the level of trust shown by the UK poll (31%) in the ECB is substantially less than the Danish and Swedish figures.

25% of citizens in the European Union did not trust the ECB and this figure rises to 40% in Greece.

The UK figures also stand out in terms of knowledge on this issue with more than a third (37%) of those polled giving a 'don't know' response to this question – 11 percentage points greater than the EU25 average.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

43% of women did not know whether they trusted the European Central Bank compared with 30% of men.

No clear pattern emerges on an analysis by age but, once again, the most educated (40%) tend to trust this institution compared with just 23% of the least educated.

It is to be noted, however, that there is only one percentage point difference based on education with figures of 41% for the least educated compared with an almost identical 40% for the best educated.

## **Support for EU membership**

### **Q. A11. Generally speaking, our country's EU membership is.....**

#### **Country analysis**

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
A good thing	55	42	77 IE
A bad thing	13	25	26 FI
Neither good nor bad	28	28	47 LV
Don't know	4	5	7 ES, PT

Over the past six months, there has been a noticeable improvement in EU25 citizens' attitude towards membership of the EU.

In EB64, 50% of citizens said membership was a good thing and 16% said it was a bad thing – a gap of 34 percentage points.

These figures have improved so that there is now a substantial 42 percentage point difference between the 55% supporting the Union and just 13% taking the contrary view.

A noticeable increase was also seen in the Danish statistics where support rose from 56% to 65%.

In the UK, this improvement is worth closer analysis.

In the autumn of 2005, there was a marginal 6-point difference between the 34% of those polled who saw EU membership as a good thing compared with 28% taking the contrary view. Now, just 6 months later, the differential has increased nearly three-fold so that 42% of the UK poll now sees EU membership as being a good thing, while just 25% deem it to be a bad thing.

The relative size of this significant improvement in UK attitude can be further demonstrated by making comparison with the statistics for Latvia and Finland. Six months previously, 36% and 38% of these countries' polls saw EU membership as a good thing – figures slightly larger than the 34% in the UK.

Now six months later, the Latvian and Finnish figures have both risen by just one percentage point to 37% and 39% respectively. These small gains contrast with the substantial leap in the UK statistics of eight percentage points.

The neutral stance of EU membership being neither good nor bad is the same across the Union and in the UK at 28%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

While, on average, 42% of the UK poll believed membership of the European Union was a good thing, this figure rises to 50% amongst 15 to 24 year olds and a similar 49% in the age-band 25 to 39.

In these two age-groups, there was a substantial majority stating membership was a good thing as opposed to a bad thing with figures of 50% and 11% in the younger age group and 49% and 20% in the older group.

At the other end of the age spectrum, a larger proportion (35%) of people aged 55 or more thought that membership of the EU was a bad thing compared with 32% who thought it was a good thing.

Substantial variations are seen by education with just 27% of the least educated taking a positive view on membership and 35% taking the contrary view compared with 62% of those educated to age 20 or more who believed membership to be a good thing. In this latter group, only 16% saw membership as being a bad thing.

60% of managers and 52% of students were in the vanguard of positive opinion when respondents' occupations were analysed.

At the other end of the scale were just 32% of retired people and 36% of manual workers. In fact, more than one-third (36%) of retired people saw membership as a bad thing.

## Q A12a Benefits of EU membership

### Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Benefited	54	42	87 IE
Not benefited	33	44	49 CY
Don't know	12	14	18 AT

There has been a marked increase in the percentage of UK citizens believing that EU membership had brought benefits to the country.

Although still below the EU25 average of 54%, which itself shows an improvement of 2 percentage points, the UK figure, at 42%, is up from 37% just six months previously.

Those taking the contrary view have seen their numbers fall from 47% to 44% meaning that the gap between these two opinions has narrowed sharply from 10 percentage points to just 2 points.

A further positive sign regarding UK figures can be seen in the 'don't know' responses. In many previous Eurobarometer reports, the UK has lived up to its nickname as the 'don't know, don't care' capital of Europe. On this, and many other issues covered by this Eurobarometer, the 'don't know' factor is falling.

While the EU25 average remains constant at 12%, the UK statistics show a decline from 17% to 14% - getting noticeably closer to the EU25 average.

### UK socio-demographic analysis

47% of men feel the UK has benefited and 43% take the contrary view. However, amongst women, these figures are reversed with 45% of the female poll believing the country has not benefited compared with 36% believing it had.

Younger people are strongly convinced that membership has been beneficial with 54% of those aged 15 to 24 taking this view compared with less than half this number (24%) believing the country had not benefited from membership.

Amongst the oldest group polled, however, more than half (57%) believe the country has not benefited while only 30% take a positive view.

A similar divergence of opinion as shown by age appears again when educational levels are taken into account.

Just a quarter (26%) of those who had left school aged 15 or younger believe membership has brought benefits and more than twice this number (60%) take the contrary view.

However, when the most educated part of the poll are asked this question, a positive ratio of 2 to 1 emerges with 62% of this segment of the poll believing

membership has been beneficial compared with half this number – 31% - taking the contrary view.

When the two factors of education and age are combined and the opinion of those people still studying is examined, the positive figures rise further to 64% while the negative factor falls to just 26%.

As might be anticipated, 60% of managers and 54% of the self-employed saw membership as being beneficial compared with just 27% of retired people and 40% of manual workers.

Nearly twice as many women (18%) as men (10%) were unsure whether the UK had benefited from its membership of the EU.

There were high 'don't know' factors of 28% amongst the unemployed and 22% amongst house persons when this issue was raised.



## Image of the EU

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

#### Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Positive	50	34	73 IE
Neutral	32	32	47 LV
Negative	15	29	31 AT
DK	2	4	6 ES,PT

Across the EU25, there is a significant improvement in citizens' attitudes relating to the image of the EU.

While the neutral view is held by 32% of citizens in both the EU and in the UK, the positive view has increased from 44% to 50% in the 25 Member States and from 29% to 34% in the UK.

While the UK figures are still noticeably behind the EU25 average, there is a particular significance in the figures in this Eurobarometer issue.

Just six months previously, more UK citizens (35%) held a negative view on the European Union than those who held a positive view (29%). This situation has now been reversed and a third (34%) of the poll holds a positive view compared with 29% taking a negative stance.

#### UK socio-demographic analysis

39% of men as opposed to 30% of women had a positive view of the image of the EU and because of the higher 'don't know' factor amongst women, there were also more men (32%) than women (27%) taking a negative stance on this question.

Amongst young people aged 15 to 24, 45% had a positive image of the EU compared with just 12% holding a negative view.

Amongst older people, however, this position is reversed with just a quarter (24%) of UK citizens aged over 55 having a positive view compared with nearly twice this number (45%) for whom the EU projected a negative image.

As might be anticipated from previous issues under discussion in this report, there was a marked increase in positive attitude to the European Union as education levels rise.

Accordingly, while only 22% of those who had left school aged 15 or less had a positive image of the EU, this attitude changes radically as education levels rise so that the most educated group in this survey, i.e. those who had studied to age 20 or beyond have more than half of their number (51%) having this opinion.

53% of managers compared with 32% of manual workers and, perhaps surprisingly, 28% of the self-employed held positive views on the European Union.

## Q A14 What the EU means to you personally

### Country analysis

UK Rank	CHARACTERISTICS	UK %	EU25 %	EU25 rank	High %	Low %
<b>1</b>	Freedom to travel, study & work	37	50	1	72 CY	37 UK
<b>2=</b>	Bureaucracy	28	21	8	48 FI	3 IT
<b>2=</b>	A waste of money	28	22	7	41 AT	8 PL
<b>4</b>	Loss of cultural identity	27	13	13	27 UK	3 HU
<b>5</b>	The euro	22	39	2	65 BE	18 MT
<b>6</b>	Cultural diversity	21	26	4=	42 FR	13 IT
<b>7</b>	A stronger say in the world	20	26	4=	40 NL	17 FI
<b>8</b>	Not enough external frontier controls	19	19	9	33 DE, LU	4 MT
<b>9</b>	Peace	18	33	3	54 DE	15 ES
<b>10</b>	Economic prosperity	15	18	10=	41 IE	12 FR
<b>11=</b>	Democracy	13	24	6	37 DE	10 LV
<b>11=</b>	More crime	13	16	12	39 AT	5 MT
<b>13</b>	Unemployment	10	18	10=	43 AT	7 IE
<b>14</b>	Social protection	9	10	14	30 CY	6 FI

Opinions in the UK and EU25 meet on agreeing that the most important characteristic of the Union are the freedoms to travel, work and study across an increasing number of countries.

However, the strongly negative view held by a relatively large number of UK citizens pushes 'bureaucracy' and 'a waste of money' to second and third position.

A loss of cultural identity was cited by 27% of the UK poll – more than twice the EU25 average of 13%.

However, 21% of the UK poll and 26% of the EU25 sample cited the reverse of this by saying that cultural diversity was a major characteristic of the EU.

Democracy, which is perhaps accepted by UK citizens as a 'given', only merits inclusion at eleventh position in the UK ranking compared with sixth place across the Union.

### UK socio-demographic analysis

Looking in detail at the socio-demographic breakdown of the six most important features of the European Union in UK citizens' eyes produces a wide range of results.

The freedom to travel, study or work anywhere in the European Union, while producing only minor variations by age and gender, creates virtually a three-fold difference when educational levels are reviewed.

While less than a quarter (23%) of those who had left school aged 15 or less considered this to be an important feature of the European Union, this figure rises to 61% of those educated to age 20 and beyond.

Retired people (28%) and house persons (25%) saw this feature of EU life to be relatively unimportant – a view certainly not shared by managers (58%) and other white-collar workers (52%).

There were noticeably more men (34%) than women (22%) who considered bureaucracy to be a key characteristic of the European Union.

This was a sentiment also held much more strongly by older people with this view being held by 38% of those aged 55 or more compared with just 6% of the youngest age-group.

42% of managers and 36% of the self-employed and retired were the most vociferous on this issue with just 11% of students and 16% of the unemployed voicing this opinion.

Also seen to be a characteristic of the European Union by 28% of the UK poll was that it was a waste of money.

This was a view held by 33% of men and 25% of women and, as in the issue above, this issue rises in importance with age.

Accordingly, just 14% of the youngest age-group cited this as a characteristic of the Union compared with 40% of those aged 55 or more.

There was a noticeable divergence of opinion based upon education level when this particular issue was discussed.

While 40% of the least educated group believed the Union to be a waste of money, this figure falls to just 21% of those educated to age 20 or more, and even further to just 15% of students.

There was a wide divergence of view on this issue by occupation with figures ranging from 42% of the self-employed and 39% of the retired to 13% of white-collar workers.

There were no significant variations by gender or education when the data for the 27% of the UK poll citing loss of cultural identity as being a characteristic of the European Union was examined.

However, age was a noticeable factor in this area with just 11% of 15 to 24 year olds seeing this as an issue compared with more than three times this number (36%) of respondents aged 55 or more.

Retired people (35%) and managers (29%) were the two groups most concerned about this issue – figures in sharp contrast to just 18% of house persons and 12% of students.

Most of the characteristics of the European Union listed in Q A14 can be seen to be benefits (e.g. peace, democracy, cultural diversity, etc) or disadvantages (more crime, unemployment, bureaucracy, etc.).

However, the euro is a neutral concept and does not fall into either of these categories.

There were no significant variations in the data by gender or age when the euro was discussed.

However, associating the European Union with the euro was a process done by 30% of those with the most education compared with just 16% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

29% of white-collar workers and 28% of managers said they associated the euro with the European Union, while smaller figures are noted from house persons (18%) and the retired (17%).

There were only minor variations by age or gender amongst the 21% of the UK poll who saw cultural diversity as being a feature of the European Union.

Yet again, differences are, however, seen by education with just 10% of those educated to age 15 or less seeing this as a characteristic of the EU compared with a substantial 43% of the most educated segment.

34% of students and managers saw this as a major feature of the European Union compared with low figures of 18% amongst manual workers, 17% amongst house persons, 16% amongst the retired and just 13% amongst the unemployed.

## **Q. A 15.5 Understanding how the European Union works**

It would seem that a basic prerequisite for citizens to be able to make judgments or comments on the functioning of any aspect of the European Union is based upon the requirement that they have basic understanding as to how the European Union functions.

A year ago, 43% of EU citizens and 38% of those in the UK said that they understood how the European Union works. Six months later, these figures had disappointingly fallen to 41% and 35% respectively.

In this latest report, however, there is a welcome indication that levels of understanding are improving.

Accordingly, across the European Union, 46% of those polled say that they understand how the EU functions – a noticeable increase from the 41% six months previously.

The rate of improvement is higher than average in the UK where the figure increases from 35% to 41%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

There was a wide discrepancy between the male and female part of this poll with just 33% of women claiming to understand how the EU works compared with 51% of men.

While there were no important variations by age, but as might be expected, education was a major factor in this issue. 56% of the most educated felt they understood how the European Union worked compared with just 35% who had left school aged 15 or less.

60% of managers and 47% of the self-employed also believed that they understood how the EU functions. This figure can be compared with the 35% noted amongst house persons, the unemployed and the retired.

## **Q. A19. Subjective knowledge of the European Union**

As might be expected, there is an enormous variation in people's self-assessment of their knowledge levels concerning the European Union and its policies and institutions.

This question asks respondents to assess their knowledge level between 1 ('I know nothing at all about the EU') to 10 ('I know a great deal about the EU').

A calculation is then made to produce an average figure for each country which can then be compared not only with EU25 averages but also with the results of any particular country in the previous survey.

In this latest Eurobarometer survey, it is seen that the general level of knowledge across the European Union has increased from 4.2 to 4.5 (an increase of approximately 7%) over the past six months.

In the UK, there has been a greater than average increase in this figure of approximately 10% from 3.7 to 4.1. What is particularly encouraging to note is that this increase is to a large extent fuelled by the fact that now only 12% of the UK poll say that they know nothing at all about the European Union compared with 18% some six months previously.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Looking in more detail at the 12% of the UK poll who claim to know nothing at all about the EU are 16% of the female poll and just 8% of the male sample.

While there are no significant trends in analysis by age, educational levels are the key determinant on this issue.

Accordingly, while 18% of people who had left school age 15 or less claim to know nothing at all about the EU, this figure tumbles to 3% amongst those whose education had continued to age 20 and beyond.

Other substantial variations around this 12% average are seen when these data are analysed by respondents' occupation. Zero knowledge is claimed by 20% of house persons, 18% of the retired, 17% of the unemployed and 12% of manual workers.

These high percentages can be compared with 7% of white-collar workers, 4% of the self-employed and just 1% of managers.

### **Q. A26. Quiz**

Respondents were asked whether a series of statements relating to the European Union were true or false.

#### **The European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States**

The fact that the European Union is not made up of just fifteen Member States is realised by 50% of the total poll - an increase from the 44% recorded in EB64.

The UK statistics are noteworthy in that while 34% of those polled believe the statement to be true compared with a very similar 32% across the Union, there is a marked disparity in those believing it to be false with only 36% of the UK poll making this correct statement compared with the 50% across the EU25.

This difference could be attributed to the very large 'don't know' factor in the UK which reaches 30% of the poll compared with just 18% across the Union as a whole.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

38% of women compared with just 22% of men did not know whether this statement was true or false. Accordingly, the greatly reduced proportion of women giving a response means that 39% of the male poll compared with 30% of the female poll incorrectly think this statement is true.

A further 39% of the male poll and 32% of the female poll correctly point out that the statement is false.

#### **The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union**

52% of EU25 citizens and a similar 49% of those in the UK correctly believe that the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by citizens of the European Union.

While just 24% of the UK poll believes this statement to be false, the figure rises to 29% across the Union. This variation could again be fuelled by the relatively large 'don't know' factor in the UK (27%) compared with 19% as the EU25 average.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

The 27% 'don't know' factor contains a much higher proportion of women (34%) than men (19%).

57% of men correctly said that this statement was true compared with 42% of women. An identical 24% of men and women incorrectly said that this statement was false.

While no relevant data can be extracted on the basis of age, education generates a higher level of true responses with 68% of those educated to age 20 or more giving a correct response compared with just 46% of those who had left school at age 15 or before.

The initially surprising statistic is that virtually identical figures of 21% for the least educated and 20% for the most educated incorrectly believed this statement to be false. This proximity of opinion is explained by the fact that 33% of the least educated group gave a 'don't know' answer as opposed to just 12% of the most educated.

### **Most of the European budget is spent on administrative and personnel costs**

The largest proportion (47%) of the UK poll incorrectly believed that the largest part of the European budget is spent on administrative and personnel costs. In fact, the largest proportion is spent on agriculture.

Also holding this incorrect view was the largest proportion (41%) of the total poll across the 25 Member States.

The proportion of both EU25 and UK citizens saying that they did not know whether this statement was true or false was the same in both polls at 25%.

While, on average, 33% of EU25 citizens said this statement was true, the comparable UK figure is slightly less at 28%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Once again, there was a noticeably higher female 'don't know' response of 31% compared with the male statistic of 20%.

35% of men compared with 21% of women correctly said that this statement was false.

Virtually half (47%) of the most educated segment correctly said that this statement was false compared with just 15% of the least educated.

Correctly indicating that this statement was false were high proportions of managers (47%), self-employed (45%) and students (37%). The correct response was given by only 15% of the retired.



### **Role of EU institutions (Q. A24)**

Respondents were asked whether they thought that a particular body played an important role or not in the life of the European Union?

#### **The European Parliament**

Three-quarters (76%) of EU25 citizens believe that the European Parliament fulfilled an important role in the life of the European Union.

In the UK, this view is held by two-thirds (66%) of the poll, while a relatively large 19% said that they were not sure about this issue. This 'don't know' factor is noticeably higher than the 13% average across the Union.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

A high 'don't know' factor of 25% was noted among women compared with just 13% amongst men.

86% of the most educated group believe the European Parliament played an important role in the life of the European Union with a 'don't know' factor of just 6%.

Among the least educated group, however, only 58% believed the European Parliament played an important role while a substantial 23% did not know.

#### **The European Commission**

While 70% of EU25 citizens believe the European Commission performs an important role, this view is held by only 57% of the UK poll.

Once again, what is noticeable in the UK statistics is the high level (29%) of respondents who were unsure on this question. This compares with a figure of 20% across the EU25.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Once again, the female/male 'don't know' figures were widely different at 36% and 21%.

The 'don't know' factor amongst people who had left school aged 15 or less reached a third (34%) of that group and less than half (48%) considered the role of the European Commission to be important.

These statistics should be compared with the most educated group where, despite a seemingly high 20% 'don't know' factor, virtually three-quarters (74%) of this segment stated that the European Commission played an important role.

### **The Council of the European Union**

Knowledge relating to the function of the Council of the European Union appears to be very limited in the UK where 41% of those polled compared with 28% across the EU25 did not give an opinion on this matter.

60% of EU25 citizens compared with just 44% of those in the UK said that this role was an important one.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

The overall UK 'don't know' factor at 41% is made up of a high 47% amongst females and a relatively small 34% amongst men.

No statistically valid variations are noted by age and, by education, the range is relatively small extending from 39% of the most educated to 45% of the least educated.

With the high 'don't know' factor present in this question, the variation in the positive responses is less than in the previous two questions in this part of the survey.

### **The Court of Justice of the European Communities**

UK citizens gave broadly the same response as was given on average across the Union when the importance of the role of the Court of Justice was raised. 62% of UK citizens and 68% across the Union thought that the Court of Justice played an important role.

However, 11% of citizens across the European Union and a similar percentage in the UK thought that the Court of Justice did not perform this function.

Once again, the UK 'don't know' factor was relatively high at 27% - six percentage points about the EU25 average.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

While there was no statistically relevant information by age, education was, again, a factor with 56% of the least educated compared with 76% of the most educated believing that the Court of Justice played an important role in the life of the European Union.

The female segment of the poll returned a 'don't know' figure of 32% compared with 21% amongst men.

77% of the self-employed compared with just 56% of house persons saw the role of this institution to be important.

### **The European Central Bank**

71% of citizens across the European Union believed that the European Central Bank played an important role in life across the Union.

This figure can be compared with the 53% noted in the UK where the 'don't know' factor was cited by a third (33%) of those polled compared with a European average of 20%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

The role of the ECB was seen to be important by just 43% of the least educated group compared with 64% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

There was also a wide diversity in the 'don't know' factor with figures of 41% amongst those who had left school aged 15 or less compared to 27% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

In the male poll, figures of 25% were noted compared with 40% amongst females.

As might be expected, 71% of managers saw the role of the ECB to be important as perhaps, surprisingly, did 60% of the unemployed.

Relatively low figures were noted amongst house persons (45%) and the retired (44%).

### **Q. A. 16b Anticipated role of the European Union in people's daily lives in five years' time**

UK citizens' beliefs as to what they believe would be the likely importance of the European Union in their daily lives in five years' time was broadly in line with sentiment across the Union.

In the UK, 37% of those polled thought it would play a more important role – the same figure that emerged from EB63 a year previously.

Across the European Union, there were fewer citizens surveyed by Eurobarometer who believed the role would be more important and this percentage falls from 44% to 41%.

The most popular option, however, was that the role would have the same importance with figures of 42% recorded across the Union and 45% in the UK.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Men were more enthusiastic about the future role of the EU and 42% of their number, as opposed to 32% of women, said that the EU would play a more important role in their daily lives in five years' time.

Interestingly, the youngest age-group (15-24) and the oldest (55+) produced the lowest figures of 35% and 29% respectively amongst those believing that the EU would play a more important part in their daily lives.

The highest figures were noted in the 40-54 age-group where nearly half (46%) of those polled believed the role would be more important.

This last figure is very similar to the 45% of those educated to age 20 or beyond who also held this positive view.

Only 28% of those educated to age 15 or less and 37% of those educated to age 16 to 19 held this view and, in both these cases, the larger proportion of this part of the poll believed that the EU would have the same importance in their daily lives in five years' time.

From an occupational viewpoint, the two groups of whom 50% believed that the role of the EU would be more important were students and the self-employed, closely followed by managers with 47%.

#### **Desired role of the EU in people's daily lives in five years' time**

In this question, citizens were asked how important a role they would like the European Union to play in their daily lives in five years' time.

It is interesting to note the wide range of responses to this question. Making up the 46% of EU25 citizens who wanted the Union to play a more important part in

their daily lives were figures as varied 62% in Poland and 60% in Greece compared with just 30% in the UK and 26% in Finland.

Slightly more than one in four UK citizens (27%) wished that the European Union would have a less important role in their daily lives in five years' time. This was the highest figure noted across the European Union – well ahead of the 15% average.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

There was a broad consensus in the UK on this issue with 33% of both men and women wishing that the EU would have the same role as at present in five years' time.

While no definable pattern emerges by age, a noticeable difference emerges in the figures regarding education. Amongst the least educated segment, opinion is equally divided (33%) between those who wished the role to remain the same and those who hope it will become less important. Only 23% of this group hope that the role becomes more important.

However, as education levels rise so does the desire for a stronger EU influence being exerted in the UK. Accordingly, amongst the most educated segment of the UK poll, 39% hope the role becomes more important, 31% hope it remains the same and a relatively small 23% hope it diminishes.

Amongst people still studying, these views are more polarised. While 38% of this group hope the role becomes more important, only 12% hope it diminishes, leaving a rump of 43% hoping the situation will remain the same.

On an occupational basis, opinions among the self-employed are polarised with 40% hoping that the EU becomes more important and a slightly larger percentage (42%) wishing that it becomes less important. 14% hope the role remains constant.

On the other hand, managers of whom 37% hope the role becomes more important are generally much more favourable towards the EU as only 22% of their number hope the role becomes less important and 35% hope it remains the same.

### Q.A29. Role played by the EU in various fields

This question looks at perceptions of the role played by the EU in connection with certain issues. Where respondents say that the role is 'neither positive nor negative', the response is shown as 'neutral'.

In regard to all of these questions, the UK has a 'don't know' factor consistently higher than that of the EU25 average.

Additionally, in all questions (with the exception of that on rising prices/inflation), the UK again gives the EU a higher negative rating than the EU average.

#### **Crime**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	24	42	59 HU
A negative role	27	15	27 UK
Neutral	37	36	47 FR CY
Don't know	12	7	17 ES

In the UK, the role of the EU in fighting crime divided respondents' opinions with 24% saying it had a positive effect and 27% saying the contrary. However, the major belief (37%) was that the effect was neutral.

Across the EU25, however, a positive view was held by a majority of citizens with 42% of the poll saying that the Union played a positive role in this area. In fact, in Hungary, this figure rises to 59%.

Only 15% of the EU25 poll believed that the EU's role in this field was negative.

A high 'don't know' factor of 17% was recorded in Spain.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Younger people (37%) were more enthusiastic about the EU's role regarding this issue than the oldest group (20%).

A similar wide divergence is seen based on respondents' education levels. While just 16% of those educated to age 15 or less took this positive view, the figure more than doubles to 34% amongst those educated to the age of 20 or beyond. In fact, amongst current students, this figure rises to 44%.

### **Public transport**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	18	27	47 PL
A negative role	27	14	36 AT
Neutral	40	48	71 SE
Don't know	15	11	20 ES

Virtually half (48%) of the total poll said that the EU had a neutral role in the area of public transport.

### **The economic situation**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	29	37	63 IE, LT
A negative role	32	29	46 EL, PT
Neutral	24	25	49 CY (tcc)
Don't know	16	9	18 ES

In general, European citizens felt that the EU had a positive effect on the economic situation and 37% of the total poll held this view.

In Ireland and Lithuania, in particular, citizens believed the EU had had a significant positive effect with nearly two-thirds (63%) of these countries' polls voicing this opinion.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the 29% UK average who said that the role of the EU was positive in this area were 32% of the male poll and 25% of the female poll.

While no clear picture emerges from the age data, education is, again, a main driver. Accordingly, only one in five (21%) of those educated to age 15 or less believe the EU plays a positive role in this area compared with 45% of those educated to age 20 or above.

Looking at the data for this question from a respondent's occupation viewpoint, 43% of students and 39% of self-employed and managers saw the EU as playing a positive role in the economic situation of the UK. This view was, however, held by only 25% of retirees, 24% of manual workers and 22% of house persons.

**Rising prices/inflation**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	21	21	30 DK, IE
A negative role	33	44	67 LV
Neutral	31	27	55 CY (tcc)
Don't know	15	9	17 ES

A third (33%) of UK citizens and 44% of those in the EU25 overall believed the Union had had a negative effect on inflation in their countries. In fact, in Latvia, this is an opinion held by 67% of the poll.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Looking in more detail at the majority (33%) of UK citizens holding the view that the EU plays a negative role in rising prices/inflation, there is very little contrasting data by gender, age or occupation.

Even in the normally widespread range of figures based upon levels of education, there is a relatively small range from 37% of the least educated to 28% of the most educated.

**Taxation**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	17	17	27 LT
A negative role	34	34	51 MT
Neutral	31	39	64 DK
Don't know	17	11	20 ES, LT

A third of the poll (34%) both in the UK and in the EU25 believes that the European Union has had a negative effect on taxation.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

Once again, the UK socio-demographic data relating to those citizens believing that the European Union plays a negative role in the area of taxation produce no noteworthy variations by gender, age, education or occupation.

**Fighting unemployment**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	18	25	58 LT
A negative role	36	35	53 FR
Neutral	31	32	55 CY (tcc)
Don't know	14	8	19 ES



Once again, more than a third (36%) of the UK poll and 35% of the EU25 poll believe that the European Union has had a negative effect in fighting unemployment.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the UK average of 36% who believed that the EU had a negative role in fighting unemployment were marginal variations between the female poll (34%) and the male (38%).

However, this negative influence is perceived by nearly half (47%) of those aged 55 or more compared with virtually half this amount (25%) of the youngest age-group aged 15 to 24.

Similarly, large variations are seen based upon educational level.

While 47% of those educated to age 15 or less see the EU role in this area as being negative, this figure declines initially to 37% amongst those educated to age 16 to 19 and even further to 26% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

### **Fighting terrorism**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	50	58	72 CZ
A negative role	19	14	26 LU
Neutral	19	21	59 CY (tcc)
Don't know	12	8	15 ES, LV, LT, PT

When citizens look at the issue of terrorism, the European Union finally receives positive recognition for the work it does.

50% of the UK poll and 58% of that conducted in the EU25 overall give a positive answer in this area and, in the Czech Republic, the figure rises to 72%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

In this noteworthy display of confidence in EU actions, 52% of men and 48% of women make up the UK average of 50%.

While figures by age, again, reveal little additional information, it would appear that education is, again, a major factor in shaping attitudes. Accordingly, while just 41% of those who left permanent education aged 15 or less believed that the EU's role was positive in this area, this figure rises by virtually a half to 63% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

### **Defence and foreign affairs**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	37	52	73 CZ
A negative role	23	13	23 UK
Neutral	24	24	54 CY (tcc)
Don't know	17	11	23 ES

There was again general approval of the role of the EU in defence and foreign affairs with the largest proportion (37%) of the UK poll taking this view saying that the role had been positive.

Across the EU25, this positive view was held by more than half (52%) of the poll and, in the Czech Republic, this figure rises to nearly three out of four citizens with a figure of 73%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

28% of those educated to age 15 or less took this positive view compared with a substantial 50% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

### **Housing**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	13	17	26 PL
A negative role	31	20	33 LU
Neutral	38	52	75 DK
Don't know	18	12	20 ES, MT

Housing was seen to be an area on which the EU had a little or unknown effect.

Accordingly, 38% of the UK poll and 52% of that in the EU25 gave a neutral rating on this.

High 'don't know' figures were again seen in Spain which consistently features in this part of the results.

### **Immigration**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	23	28	43 PL
A negative role	45	36	49 CY
Neutral	19	26	57 CY (tcc)
Don't know	12	10	18 ES

Nearly half (45%) of the UK poll said that the EU had a negative effect on immigration and this view also attracted the largest proportion (36%) of the EU25 sample.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

There was a seven percentage point difference between the 42% of women and 49% of men who believed the EU played a negative role on the question of immigration.

While no significant data could be extracted on an age basis, it would appear that the view that the EU exercised a negative role in the field of immigration held less sway with better educated people.

Accordingly, while 49% of those educated to age 15 or less and 50% of those educated to age 16 to 19 held this negative view, the figures change noticeably for the best educated group, i.e. those who had studied to age 20 and beyond and just 37% of these held this view.

### **Healthcare system**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	17	22	45 CY
A negative role	32	24	40 IE
Neutral	36	44	60 DK
Don't know	14	9	20 ES

A relatively high proportion of UK citizens 32% saw the EU as having a negative role in healthcare and, in Ireland, this view was held by 40% of the poll.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

A noticeable variation by levels of education was seen in the UK data making up this 32% average believing that the EU played a negative role in the UK's healthcare system.

While this view was held by only 17% of those still studying and 20% of those educated to age 20 or beyond, responsibility for the faults in the UK's healthcare system were laid firmly at the EU's door by 40% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or below.

Similar figures of 39% and 38% were noted amongst manual workers and retired people respectively.

### **Education system**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	19	31	58 SI
A negative role	27	19	29 PT
Neutral	39	41	54 SE
Don't know	15	9	20 ES

The majority of citizens both in the UK (39%) and across the EU25 (41%) did not see the Union as having either a positive or negative effect in the field of education.

There were, however, nearly a third (31%) of EU25 citizens compared to just 19% of the UK poll who saw the Union having a positive role in this area and, in Slovenia, this is a view held by more than half (58%) of the poll.

### **Pensions**

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	10	14	33 EE
A negative role	32	27	48 EL
Neutral	40	48	58 SE, FI
Don't know	18	11	22 CY

The issue of pensions which is of concern to a large number of EU citizens, does not appear to have been improved by the action of the Union.

Only 10% of the UK poll and 14% of the EU25 poll say the Union has a positive role in this area.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

As can be noted in another part of this report, the issue of pensions does not feature in the concerns of UK citizens. However, despite this relatively unconcerned stance, the European Union is still seen by 32% of the UK poll to have a negative role as opposed to just 10% who see its role as being beneficial.

Making up this 32% are a higher proportion of men (37%) than women (28%) who return a relatively high 'don't know' factor of 22%.

While there are no clear trends by age on this specific question, education, once again, produces a wide disparity of opinion.

The largest proportion (40%) of people educated to age 15 or less say the EU has a negative role on pensions. However, this view is held by only 19% of those educated to age 20 or more.

The self-employed are the occupational group that lays the most blame on the EU for a negative effect on UK pensions with 43% of this group taking this view. Similar

high figures were seen amongst manual workers (40%), the retired (38%) and the unemployed (37%).

### Protecting the environment

	UK %	EU25 %	High
A positive role	45	51	68 EE, PL
A negative role	20	16	40 DK
Neutral	20	25	40 EL
Don't know	14	9	21 ES

In a similar positive way to the results of questions relating to 'fighting terrorism' and 'defence and foreign affairs', the Union receives credit for its role in protection of the environment.

45% of the UK poll and 51% of that conducted across the EU25 say the Union plays a positive role in this area and, in Estonia and Poland, the figures rise to 68% - more than two out of three citizens polled.

### UK socio-demographic analysis

50% of males in the UK believe the Union plays a positive role in this area, while the figure for females is nine percentage points less at 41%.

As the gender differences are just one percentage point amongst those taking a negative view and only three points between those taking a neutral view, this differential in positive attitude could well be attributed to the fact that the 'don't know' factor is 18% amongst women and 11% amongst men.

On an age analysis, percentages of the poll taking a positive view range between 43% and 53% when citizens between 15 and 54 are polled. However, those citizens in the oldest age-group (55+) produce a noticeably lower figure at 35%.

Large variations are also noted on an educational basis on this issue with 62% of the most educated believing the EU plays a positive role compared with just 34% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

On an occupational basis, there are also wide divergences in opinion.

Just a third (34%) of the retired and 43% of manual workers and house persons see the EU's role as being positive in the area of protection of the environment, while this figure rises to 52% amongst the unemployed and 64% among managers.

## **Q A 17.**

This question looks at fears held by EU citizens as the European Union expands.

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

40% of EU25 citizens were afraid of a loss of power for smaller Member States and, unsurprisingly, this was a view more strongly held in countries to which it could apply.

Accordingly, while this was a fear expressed by just 20% of the German poll, it was expressed by 75% of Finnish and 57% of Dutch respondents.

In the UK, opinion was equally divided on this issue with 44% being afraid of it and 45% taking the contrary view.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the 44% of the UK poll who were afraid of a loss of power for smaller member states were minimal variations by gender.

However, age and education were seen as being important influences on these results.

While more than half (53%) of those aged 55 or more admitted to being afraid of this outcome, this figure halves to 26% among those aged 15 to 24.

A similar wide variation is seen when educational attainment is studied.

The fear is felt by 55% of those who left school aged 15 or before compared with 37% educated to age 20 or beyond and just 26% of those still studying.

### **An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime**

This issue was of less concern to EU citizens than six months previously and there was a five percentage point decrease from 65% to 60% of those concerned about this issue.

A similar decline was seen in the UK figures from 71% to 64% but this is still an issue giving concern to nearly two-thirds of those polled.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

While nearly two-thirds (64%) of the UK poll expressed concern over this issue, concern was much higher among those aged 55 or more (76%) compared with just 46% of those aged 15 to 24.

A similar broad spread was observed by level of education. 49% of those educated to age 20 or beyond were afraid about this issue compared with a substantially larger 77% who had left school aged 15 or less.

At the lower end of the table were 42% of students and 49% of managers, while high levels of concern were noted amongst retired people (77%) and the unemployed (74%).

### **Our country paying more and more to the European Union**

Over the past six months, opinions have only improved marginally and 63% of EU citizens still see this as being a serious concern.

In the UK, the figure has remained constant at 71% over this period while high levels of concern on this issue are observed in Finland (82%) and Germany (72%)

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

As people grew older, their concern regarding this issue increased. Accordingly, 55% of 15 to 24 year olds were afraid that the UK's payments to the EU would increase – some 24 percentage points less than the 79% observed among those aged 55 or more.

Similarly, 82% of those educated to age 15 or less expressed concern over this issue compared to just 60% of those educated to age 20 or beyond and 55% of those still studying.

As a group, the retired (78%) were most concerned over this issue with low figures of 62% being noted amongst house persons.

### **The loss of social benefits**

Although this was an issue feared by half (50%) of the total EU poll, this figure shows an improving situation as the percentage point difference between those being afraid and those not afraid has narrowed from thirteen percentage points (53% to 40%) to seven percentage points (50% to 43%).

In the UK, the 'don't know' figure has increased from 8% to 13% while 47% of those polled are frightened of this possibility compared with 53% six months before.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Variations in age were of minimal relevance when analysing the socio-demographic make-up of the 47% of the UK poll who were afraid of the loss of social benefits.

However, education was seen to be a major factor in this as just 27% of those educated to age 20 or above felt this concern compared with 57% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

A similar wide disparity was noted by occupation with, at one extreme, 31% of managers expressing this view and, at the other, nearly twice this percentage (61%) of the unemployed.

### **The loss of national identity and culture**

Across the Union, the fear of loss of national identity and culture has again diminished.

Now, 39% of those polled are frightened by this compared with 41% six months ago. Additionally, 56% of the poll is not frightened by this prospect compared with 55% six months previously.

In fact, in only two countries of the European Union were there more people afraid of this potential loss than taking the contrary view.

These are Ireland (49% - 44%) and the UK where the figures are by far the largest in the poll with a ratio of 63% to 32%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

As people grew older, their concern over this issue grew in magnitude.

Accordingly, 56% of those aged 15 to 24 voiced concern over this issue while the number increases by fifteen percentage points so that it becomes of relevance to 71% of those aged 55 or more.

Higher levels of education reduce this fear. While this is an issue to 71% of those who left school aged 15 or less, it concerns just 43% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

While the self-employed (70%) and the retired (71%) were noticeably concerned over this issue, the figure falls to just 50% of managers and students.

### **An economic crisis**

The fear of an economic crisis being triggered by the expansion of the European Union has noticeably abated since the last Eurobarometer survey.

Only six months ago, 52% of those polled were frightened of this possibility compared with 41% for whom this was a matter of no concern. The figures now are noticeably closer with 47% expressing fear and just 45% taking the contrary view.



The UK figures, although still having a majority who were frightened also show a noticeable reduction of concern in this area.

In EB64, there was a sixteen percentage point gap in the UK data between these viewpoints (54% - 38%). In just six months, the fear of an economic crisis has receded sharply and the corresponding figures are now 46% and 43% respectively – a gap of just three percentage points.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

While variations in age produced no meaningful data, there was a marked difference of attitude by education level in generating the average figure of 46%.

While 52% of those educated up to age 19 are afraid of this issue, the figure falls sharply to just 29% among those educated to age 20 and beyond.

A similar spread of concern is noted by occupation with 34% of managers saying that they were afraid of this issue compared with 54% of manual workers and 55% of the unemployed.

### **The transfer of jobs to other Member Countries which have lower production costs**

As might be expected, the issue of the transfer of jobs to other member countries with lower production costs remains a real fear amongst EU25 citizens with virtually three-quarters (72%) of them expressing this view.

The UK figures were identical to this EU25 average while figures of 85% were recorded in Germany and France and 84% in Belgium and Finland.

As also might be expected, relatively low figures were observed in some of the new Member States where production costs are generally viewed as being lower and the risks of job migration seen to be less.

Hence, this was an issue to just 42% Lithuanians.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

80% of UK citizens over the age of 55 were concerned about this issue compared with just 51% of those aged 15 to 24.

A similar diversity was noted by education. While this issue was of concern to 81% of those who had received a minimal amount of education, the figure falls sharply to just 60% of those educated to age 20 or beyond and an even smaller 49% of those still studying.

Managers (61%) were less concerned about this issue than the retired (79%) and white-collar workers (85%).

### **More difficulties for farmers**

61% of all EU25 citizens were afraid of potential difficulties for their farmers. This average figure is made up of widely varying data with figures as high as 82% in Finland, 77% Portugal and 75% in Hungary compared with just 47% in Malta and 43% in Spain.

In the UK, two out of three of this country's poll were afraid of this possibility compared with 23% who did not see this as a risk.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the two-thirds of the UK poll concerned over potential difficulties for farmers were just 53% of citizens aged 15 to 24 compared with 72% of those aged 55 or more.

Those with more education were noticeably less concerned over this issue. Accordingly, 49% of those still studying and 55% of those educated to age 20 or more held this view compared with nearly three-quarters (73%) of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less.

### **The end of the national currency**

There was virtually no change in the attitude of citizens of those EU Member States who had not adopted the euro when asked about their attachment to their national currency.

On average, across these thirteen countries, 54% of those polled would regret the passing of their national currency, while to 41% this was not a serious issue.

Within these averages, however, there is a wide division of opinion with a majority of Slovenes (62%) saying they would not be afraid of losing their national currency compared with virtually half this number in the UK (33%).

In fact, in the UK, 63% of those polled were afraid of losing the pound. This figure is unchanged since the previous Eurobarometer.

It is interesting to compare this seemingly intransigent view with those of the citizens of Sweden and Denmark which, with the UK make up the group of three Member States of the old EU15 who did not have the euro as their national currency.

In Denmark, there has been a further decrease in the number of citizens concerned about losing the kroner from 43% to 41% over the six-month period and an even greater fall from 42% to 38% is observed in Sweden.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

The UK figure, as noted above, remains unchanged at 63%.

The loss of the pound was of more concern to older people with 71% of those aged 55 or more afraid of its passing compared with just 56% of those aged 15 to 24.

Education was, once again, a significant factor in attitude on this issue with just 41% of the most educated group expressing concern compared with nearly three-quarters (73%) of the sample who had been educated to age 15 or less.

**Q. A31. What citizens believe should be the EU's top three priorities**

<b>UK Rank</b>	<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>UK %</b>	<b>EU25 %</b>	<b>EU25 rank</b>	<b>High %</b>	<b>Low %</b>
<b>1</b>	Fighting organised crime & drug trafficking	35	23	4	39 CY	10 HU
<b>2</b>	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	31	43	1=	66 LT	31 UK
<b>3</b>	Fighting terrorism	30	18	7	33 ES	3 EL
<b>4</b>	Fighting illegal immigration	28	15	8	43 MT	2 PL, LT
<b>5=</b>	Protecting the environment	25	19	5=	41 SE	12 PT
<b>5=</b>	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	25	27	3	38 FI	20 IE
<b>7</b>	Fighting unemployment	16	43	1=	73 PL	13 DK
<b>8</b>	Getting closer to European citizens	15	19	5=	39 NL	9 LV, LT
<b>9</b>	Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy	12	12	9	24 CY	7 PL, PT
<b>10</b>	Reforming the EU institutions and the way they work	8	6	13=	13 NL	1 CY
<b>11=</b>	Guaranteeing the quality of food products	5	9	11	26 HU	4 ES
<b>11=</b>	Welcoming new Member Countries	5	5	15	13 IE	1 LU
<b>11=</b>	Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the EU around the world	5	6	13=	9 FR	3 SE, FI, PT, MT, EE
<b>14</b>	Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro	4	10	10	25 EL	4 UK
<b>15</b>	Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	3	7	12	14 HU	3 ES

There was little similarity between the top three priorities that citizens believed should be on the EU's agenda when the UK's figures are compared with the EU25 average.

Although unemployment continued to be the EU25's equal first concern with 43% of the poll citing this action, it only ranks seventh in the UK and is referenced by just 16% of that country's poll.

While fighting poverty and social exclusion feature in second position in the UK list and first equal in that of the EU25, there is a marked variation in importance with 43% of the EU25 poll making this a priority compared to just 31% in the UK.

Other issues of concern in the UK are fighting organised crime and drug trafficking (35%) which was of importance to 23% of the EU25 poll.

Similar variations were seen on the issue of fighting terrorism which was of relevance to 30% of the UK poll (third position) but only 18% of the EU25 poll where it was listed as only the seventh most important priority.

## **UK socio-demographic analysis**

The four most important actions that UK citizens believe the European Union should take are detailed below from a socio-demographic viewpoint.

### Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking

Younger people were less concerned about this issue and it was cited by just 27% of those aged 15 to 24 and 31% of those aged 25 to 39.

However, it was listed as a top three action by 41% of those aged 40 to 54 and 39% of those aged 55 or more.

This issue was important to just 18% of those still studying and 27% of those who had been educated to age 20 or more, while, in comparison, 43% of those who had been educated to age 15 or less listed this as a concern.

### Fighting poverty and social exclusion

Nearly a third (31%) of the UK poll listed this issue as one of their three main concerns.

There was little significant variation in response by age or by length of completed education.

However, a high figure of 41% was noted amongst those still studying compared with 28% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

House persons (23%) were the least concerned occupational group.

### Fighting terrorism

There were minimal variations by age or gender in the 30% of UK citizens who listed fighting terrorism as one of their prime concerns.

This issue was of more concern (34%) to those who had had the least amount of education compared with 23% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Only 21% of students put this on their list of three key actions compared with 37% of the unemployed and 38% of house persons.

Fighting illegal immigration

28% of the UK poll said that illegal immigration was one of the three actions that should most urgently be taken by the European Union.

There were insignificant variations by age and the split by gender showed only a small variation between 25% of the female poll and 31% of the male.

More significant differences were, however, noted by educational level with the issue being of relevance to 19% of people educated to age 20 or beyond compared with 28% of those educated to age 15 or less and 32% of those educated to ages 16 to 19.

Interestingly, 25% of people still studying cited this as being an important issue – a figure not far distant from the 28% of the least educated group.

Just 21% of managers and 24% of house persons cited this as one of the three key actions that should be taken by the European Union compared with figures of 35% for manual workers and 37% for the self-employed.

## Chapter 4. Citizens and the Media

### Q. A20. When looking for information about the EU, which sources do you use?

#### Country analysis

UK Rank	SOURCES OF INFORMATION	UK EB65 %	UK EB64 %	EU25 %	High %	Low %
1	Television	55	47	70	83 DK	55 UK
2	Daily newspapers	37	37	41	64 FI	21 EL
3	The Internet	27	20	23	49 NL	5 EL
4	Radio	24	24	31	56 LU	14 IT
5	Never look for such information, not interested	23	28	12	23 UK	2 LU
6	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	14	14	22	45 DK	8 ES
7	Other newspapers, magazines	9	10	15	33 DK	2 ES
8	Books, brochures, information leaflets	7	10	11	24 MT	3 PT, ES
9	Attending conferences, talks, meetings	1	3	3	8 EL	1 UK
10	Telephone (Info lines, Europe Direct, etc.)	0	0	1	3 CY	0 UK, EL, ES, IT, LV, PL

**Television** continued to be the major source of information across the EU25 cited by 70% of those polled.

The UK figure, although substantially up from 47% to 55% in just six months, is still the lowest figure in the 25 countries of the Union.

#### UK socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 55% average for this most popular source for information on the European Union are 49% of women compared with 60% of men.

There were no significant variations by age except that younger people watched marginally less television than older citizens.

While television was used by 52% of those whose education had ended between 16 and 19, it rises to 66% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

There were no significant variations by occupation except that 42% of white-collar workers used this medium compared with 61% of managers.

**Daily newspapers** continue to be an important source of information to 41% of the EU25 and more than a third (37%) of UK citizens, although these figures are small compared with 64% in Finland.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Daily newspapers were used in this way by more men (43%) than women (32%) and while there were just minor variations by age, there was a higher readership amongst the best educated (44%) than the least educated (34%).

Managers (50%) and the self-employed (49%) were heavy users of this medium as a source of information on the EU compared with just 27% of white-collar workers and 24% of the unemployed.

**The internet** is growing rapidly in importance with a growth rate of 35% in the UK from 20% to 27% - a figure ahead of the EU average of 23% but still behind the large 49% noted in the Netherlands.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Men (28%) and women (26%) had virtually the same usage of the internet as a source of information on the EU.

Where substantial differences are noticed, however, is by age. 40% of 15 to 24 year olds used the internet for this purpose compared with only 9% of those aged 55 or more.

A similar wide spread of figures was noted by educational level with virtually half (49%) of those educated to age 20 using the internet as part of their information search on the European Union compared to just 12% of those educated to age 15 or less.

For those still studying, the figure rises even further to 48%.

When looking at the statistics by occupation, there is, again, a wide spread of numbers but few surprises. Accordingly, while 8% of the retired, 17% of manual workers use this medium, the figure rises to 58% of students and 61% of managers.

There is, perhaps, one surprising statistic in that only a relatively small 26% of the self-employed use the internet for this purpose.

### **Radio**

31% of the EU25 used radio as a source of information on the EU.

The UK figure, at 24%, can be compared with a low figure of 14% in Italy and a high one of 56% in Luxembourg.



### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

There were no meaningful variations in this use of radio by gender or age.

However, education was, once again, an important factor with the medium being used by 32% of those educated to age 20 or beyond compared with just 18% of those who had left school at age 15 or younger.

Managers (37%) had the highest usage of this medium, followed by the self-employed (31%) and students (30%).

At the other end of the scale, radio was used as an EU information source by just 15% of house persons and the unemployed.

### **Never looked for this kind of information**

There is a welcome decline in the negative aspect of the UK data. Six months ago, in EB64, 28% of UK citizens said they **never looked for this kind of information**. Although it is still the highest figure in the 25 Member States of the European Union, it has now reduced to 23%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the 23% of the UK poll who gave this spontaneous response were 18% of men and a relatively large 28% of women.

Older people were more prone to give this response with figures of 28% amongst respondents aged 55 or more and 25% amongst those aged 40 to 54 compared with 21% of 15 to 24 year olds and 18% of respondents aged 25 to 39.

While 33% of those whose education had ended at 15 or younger gave this reply, the figure falls to just 9% for those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Looking at the data relating to occupation, this response was given by 30% of the retired, 29% of manual workers and 28% of white-collar workers compared with just 13% of students and the self-employed and 10% of managers.

## Frequency of viewing

### Q. A18. How often do you watch TV news programmes, read the news in daily newspapers and listen to radio news programmes?

#### Television news

	EU25 %	UK %
Every day	66	71
Several times a week	21	13
Once or twice a week	7	9
Less often	4	4
Never	2	2

UK citizens watch more television news programmes than the EU25 average.

#### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Older people are noticeably more inclined to watch television news programmes every day as is shown by figures of 83% for citizens aged 55 or more compared with just 43% of those aged 15 to 24.

There were no significant variations by occupation except that 83% of the retired watched news programmes every day as opposed to just 37% of students.

#### Daily newspapers

	EU25 %	UK %
Every day	35	39
Several times a week	17	13
Once or twice a week	15	19
Less often	15	12
Never	18	16

39% of UK citizens read a daily newspaper every day. This is ahead of the 35% EU25 average but behind countries such as Sweden and Finland where daily newspaper readership is claimed by 70% and 71% of the respective populations.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

Making up the 39% of the UK poll who read the news in the daily newspapers every day are 32% of females and a noticeably larger 47% of men.

Newspaper readership increases with age so figures of 31% are noted for 15 to 24 year olds and 49% for those aged 55 or more.

There was little variation by length of education.

The retired (47%) and manual workers (46%) were heavier readers of newspapers on a daily basis than managers and the self-employed (both 36%), students (27%), the unemployed (26%) and house persons (24%).

### **Radio news programmes**

	EU25 %	UK %
Every day	42	45
Several times a week	17	11
Once or twice a week	10	11
Less often	15	14
Never	16	19

UK respondents listed to radio news programmes slightly more than the EU25 average.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

UK respondents listen to radio new programmes slightly more than the EU25 average.

There was minimal variation by age amongst respondents who listen to radio news programmes except that those in the lowest age-band (15 to 24) made up only 31% of this group.

While 38% of those educated to age 15 or less listen to radio news programmes on a daily basis, this figure increases substantially to 56% of those educated to age 20 or more. Interestingly, only 36% of students had this habit.

There was a substantial variation in the incidence of listening daily to radio news programmes by occupation. Only 30% of house persons and 33% of the unemployed did this as opposed to 55% of the self-employed, 56% of white-collar workers and a substantial two-thirds (66%) of managers.

## Level of information on the EU in the media

In this question, respondents were asked as to the level of information on the EU that they received through different media and whether it was too little, too much or the right amount.

### Television

#### Country analysis

	<b>EU25 % EB 65</b>	<b>EU25 % EB64</b>	<b>UK % EB65</b>	<b>UK % EB64</b>
Too much	7	7	8	10
Enough	50	46	44	44
Too little	35	40	37	36
Don't know	8	7	11	10

The UK and EU25 figures relating to a 'sufficient level' of information on the European Union on television are broadly similar. This is a judgment made by 50% of the EU25 and 44% of the UK poll.

However, the interesting factor to emerge is that, across the Union, more than a third (35%) of those polled say there is too little information about the EU on television. This figure is, however, down from 40% six months ago.

The figures in the UK are at 37% - a minimal increase from the 36% noted six months previously.

Both the UK and EU25 figures show that approximately five times as many people want more information than those who feel there is too much given already on this subject.

### UK socio-demographic analysis

Looking at the most interesting set of data which relates to the 37% of the UK poll who felt that there was too little information on the EU on television, there were no significant variations by gender, occupation or age.

Education, however, produced more interesting results with this view being held by 34% of the least educated compared with 44% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

## Radio

### Country analysis

	<b>EU25 % EB 65</b>	<b>EU25 % EB64</b>	<b>UK % EB65</b>	<b>UK % EB64</b>
Too much	4	4	4	5
Enough	42	40	36	40
Too little	30	35	31	30
Don't know	24	21	30	25

The largest proportion of the EU25 (42%) and the UK (36%) polls said that they received enough information on the EU via the radio.

But, once again, nearly a third of all EU citizens (EU25: 30%; UK: 31%) said they had too little information compared with just 4% saying they had too much information.

### UK socio-demographic analysis

Once again, the focus on the socio-demographic figures is turned to the 31% of the UK poll saying that there is too little information on the European Union on radio.

This sentiment is felt slightly less by those aged 55 or more with a figure of 25%.

Looking at these data from an occupation point of view, variations on the 31% average are seen with the retired (22%) and house persons (25%) compared with 36% from managers and manual workers and 40% from the self-employed.

## Press

	<b>EU25 % EB 65</b>	<b>EU25 % EB64</b>	<b>UK % EB65</b>	<b>UK % EB64</b>
Too much	6	7	11	13
Enough	51	49	41	44
Too little	23	28	25	26
Don't know	21	17	23	18

Yet again, the most significant feature to emerge when looking at the amount of information on the EU available via the press was the fact that 23% of the EU25 and 25% of the UK poll felt there was not enough information of this kind in this medium.

## UK socio-demographic analysis

There was no significant variation by age, gender or education in the 25% of the UK poll who felt that there was not enough information on the EU in the press.

Wider discrepancies were, however, noted on the data relating to occupation with 19% of house persons at one end of the scale compared with 27% of white-collar workers and manual workers, and 29% of managers.

### Editor's comments:

Looking overall at these figures for TV, radio and the press, the overriding impression is that while approximately half of the poll across Europe felt that there is the right amount of news relating to the EU, a very significant proportion - ranging from a quarter to a third of the poll - would welcome more information on the EU.

## Q. A22. Media attitude towards EU

In this question, respondents are asked their feelings as to the attitude of the media towards the EU.

### Television

	<b>EU25 % EB 65</b>	<b>EU25 % EB64</b>	<b>UK % EB65</b>	<b>UK % EB64</b>
Too positive	20	24	13	13
Objectively	53	49	46	45
Too negatively	11	12	23	23
Don't know	16	15	18	20

Approximately half of the poll believed that television's 'attitude' towards the EU was objective with figures of 53% recorded across the EU25 and 48% in the UK.

Where, however, a serious difference emerges is in the polarised views. Across the Union, 20% of those polled consider TV to be too positive as opposed to half this number (11%) saying the attitude was too negative. In the UK, this picture is reversed with 13% saying that TV coverage is too positive and 23% too negative.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

The more interesting set of data in this question relates to the 23% of the poll who believe that television presents the European Union too negatively.

While there is virtually no difference between male and female opinion on this issue, respondents aged between 40 and 54 have 28% of their number taking this viewpoint – a figure slightly above the other age-bands.

A more significant variation is seen by education with 32% of those educated to age 20 or above having this opinion compared with just 19% of those educated to age 15 or below.

This view was also considerably more prevalent among students (31%), managers (30%) and white-collar workers (28%) than amongst the self-employed (18%), unemployed (17%) and house persons (16%).

### **Radio**

	<b>EU25 % EB 65</b>	<b>EU25 % EB64</b>	<b>UK % EB65</b>	<b>UK % EB64</b>
Too positive	13	15	8	9
Objectively	48	47	41	43
Too negatively	8	8	15	14
Don't know	32	29	37	34

A similar pattern to that shown in the previous section on television is also seen in relation to radio.

Again, a large proportion of those polled believe radio reports on the EU in an objective way with figures of 48% across the Union and 41% in the UK.

However, the broad EU25 figures show that 13% of those polled think the attitude is too positive compared with 8% taking the view that the medium's attitude is too negative.

In the UK, the opposite view is held with just 8% of that country's poll seeing radio's attitude to the EU as being too positive – just half the number (15%) seeing the comment as being too negative.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

There were only minor variations by gender and age on the 15% of those people who felt that radio presented the European Union too negatively.

Education was, once again, an important factor in forming this opinion which was held by 21% of those educated to age 20 or beyond compared with just 14% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

There were again noticeable variations by occupation on this question with the view being held by just 10% of house persons and 12% of manual workers compared with 22% of managers.

### Press

	<b>EU25 % EB 65</b>	<b>EU25 % EB64</b>	<b>UK % EB65</b>	<b>UK % EB64</b>
Too positive	13	17	8	10
Objectively	49	47	35	33
Too negatively	10	12	27	30
Don't know	28	25	30	27

Yet again, the broad pattern shown in citizens' views of media attitude to the EU is repeated.

Across the EU25, half (49%) of the poll see press coverage as being objective, while 13% see it as being too positive compared with 10% seeing it as being too negative.

The UK figures, again, run contrary to the general EU view. While a majority (35%) sees this comment as being objective, there is again a substantial proportion (27%) of the poll believing this comment to be too negative – more than three times the 8% taking the contrary view.

### UK socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 27% who believed the EU was presented too negatively in the press were similar numbers of men and women and there were no significant trends in an analysis of respondents' age.

Education, however, once again proved a major influence with 39% of those educated to age 20 or beyond holding this view compared to just 29% of those who had left school age 15 or less.

Once again, there were large variations in the statistics relating to occupation. Accordingly, just 22% of house persons and 24% of the retired and the self-employed held this view compared with 37% of managers.



## Chapter 5 Europeans and the Energy Challenge

Making use of the large panel of respondents taking part in Eurobarometer and the concern on the issues of energy and the environment, a number of questions on this subject were once again included in EB65.

### Q.F1. Possible action by public authorities to help people to reduce their energy consumption.

Respondents were asked to select two options from a range of ways in which public authorities could help people to reduce their energy consumption.

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Provide more information on efficient use of energy	57	49	63 MT
Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment	37	30	45 DK
Develop tax incentives to provide efficient use of energy	34	40	64 SE
Control more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards	22	20	29 LT
Don't know	9	10	20 LT

In both the UK and EU25 statistics, there was a noticeable increase, over just six months, in citizens' beliefs that a prime task of the authorities would be to **provide more information** on efficient use of energy.

Accordingly, the figures have risen from 46% to 57% in the UK and from 43% to 49% across the EU generally.

There was only marginal change in the level of support for the other three suggested options. What is, however, interesting to note is a relatively large fall in the UK 'don't know' factor from 13% to 9%.

### UK socio-demographic analysis

There were no significant variations by age, gender, occupation or education in the 57% of the UK poll who supported the idea of public authorities providing more information on the efficient use of energy except that a relatively low 38% of the self-employed supported this idea.

Again, there were significant variations by age, gender or education amongst the 37% of the UK poll who were keen to adopt higher efficiency standards for energy-consuming equipment.

50% of white-collar workers and 47% of the self-employed gave this option their support compared with just 32% of the retired, 33% of the unemployed and 35% of managers and house persons.

More men (38%) than women (31%) supported the idea of tax incentives to promote the efficient use of energy.

While no clear pattern emerges by age, a high figure of 43% was noted among those aged 40 to 54 compared with a figure of just 19% amongst those aged 15 to 24.

There was a noticeable increase in the support for this idea as educational levels rose. The idea met with the approval of just 30% of those educated to age 15 or less compared with 47% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

51% of managers and 46% of the self-employed endorsed this idea compared to just 20% of students and 29% of house persons.

There were minimal variations by gender, age, occupation and education when the data relating to the more strict application of existing energy standards was reviewed.

**Q. F2A. EU citizens are asked whether they would pay more for energy from renewable sources and, if so, how much.**

	<b>UK %</b>	<b>EU25 %</b>	<b>High %</b>
<b>No, I'm not prepared to pay more</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>78 LV, PT</b>
Yes, I would pay up to 5% more	32	24	35 FI
Yes, I would pay 6% to 10% more	13	8	22 DK
Yes, I would pay 11% to 25% more	3	2	5 DK
Yes, I would pay more than 25% more	1	1	2 DK
<b>Yes, I'm prepared to pay more</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52 DK</b>
Don't know	10	7	15 CY

Over the past six months there has been an interesting divergence in the UK statistics compared to those of the EU25.

Across the European Union, the percentage of citizens who said they were **not** prepared to pay more for renewable energy has increased from 54% to 59% and, in Portugal, the figure has risen from 70% to 78%.

There has also been a fall in the number of people who said that they would be prepared to pay up to 5% more for an environmentally-friendly alternative and figures have declined from 27% to 24%.

In the UK, however, there has been a 'greening' of attitude and the percentage of people saying they were not prepared to pay more for their fuel has decreased from 45% to 42%.

At the same time, there has been a marked increase from 24% to 32% of those people who said they would be prepared to pay up to 5% more for energy from renewable sources.

The Danes were the nation most prepared to pay a premium for renewables and 7% of that country's poll said they would pay from 11% to more than 25% for energy from these sources. This compares with a UK figure of 4% and an EU25 average of just 3%.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

A detailed analysis from a socio-demographic basis is done on the two major blocs of opinion, i.e. 'yes, I'm prepared to pay more' and 'no, I'm not prepared to pay more'.

44% of women compared with 52% of men were prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources.

While no clear pattern emerges by age on this issue, a relatively low 33% was noted amongst 15 to 24 year olds while a high of 55% was seen in the next age-band (25 to 39).

A clear pattern, however, emerges when education level is reviewed.

While only 44% of those educated to age 15 or less said they would pay more, this figure rises to 59% amongst those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Unsurprisingly, the unemployed (30%) and students (38%) produced the lowest figures when occupation is reviewed. These figures are well below the 64% generated by managers and 65% by the self-employed.

Amongst the 42% of the UK poll stating they were not prepared to pay more, there were no significant variations by gender or age.

However, 49% of those educated to age 15 or below were in this camp compared with just 33% of those who had received the most education.

As might be expected, the unemployed (65%) were those least willing to pay extra, followed by the retired (47%) and manual workers (44%).

Only 30% of managers were to be found in this category.

**Q. F2B. Respondents were asked which proposition they would most agree with in the context of high energy prices and international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions.**

	<b>UK %</b>	<b>EU25 %</b>	<b>High %</b>
Reduce consumption and pay the same	64	49	69 MT
Consume as previously but pay more	18	14	29 DK
Neither of these first 2 options (spontaneous)	5	9	21 LT
Consume as previously but <b>not</b> pay more (spontaneous)	5	16	32 HU
Reduce consumption and pay more (spontaneous)	2	4	11 IE
Don't know	7	7	23 CY

The most significant change in the UK data over the past 6 months was the increase amongst those polled who said that their preferred option would be to reduce energy consumption and not pay more at present. Compared with a fall from 50% to 49% of those holding this opinion across the EU25, the increase from 48% to 64% of the UK poll is noteworthy.

### **UK socio-demographic analysis**

The most significant set of data covers the 64% of the UK poll whose preferred course of action would be to reduce consumption and pay the same as they currently do for their energy.

There were just small variations in the data relating to gender and age and the change by level of education was relatively small with a figure of 63% for the least educated and 69% for the most educated.

There were, however, noticeable differences based upon respondents' occupation.

Just 41% of students and 55% of retired people agreed with this proposition compared with 72% of the unemployed white-collar workers and managers, and 74% of the self-employed.

**Q. F3. Respondents were asked what they considered to be the most appropriate level at which decisions on energy challenges should be taken.**

	<b>UK %</b>	<b>EU25 %</b>	<b>High %</b>
European level	23	39	55 NL, IT
National level	55	42	65 FI
Local level	16	12	26 MT
Don't know	7	7	16 PT

The major change over the past six months has been a noticeable drift away from decisions being made at the European level.

In EB64, the majority (47%) of EU25 citizens believed that decisions relating to new energy challenges should be taken at the European level while 37% thought it should be at national level and just 8% deemed the local level to be the most appropriate route.

In just six months, the national level has now become the first choice with 42% of Europeans taking this stance.

A similar pattern is seen in the UK where support for the European level has fallen from 27% to 23% while support for the local level alternative has risen sharply from 10% to 16%.

**UK socio-demographic analysis**

The socio-demographic analysis looks at the two major options – the national level and the European level.

National level

There were only minor variations by gender, age and education and no clear pattern emerges in these figures.

When occupation is reviewed, some variation is observed.

Taking decisions on this subject at national level appeals to just 41% of students and 48% of managers compared with 59% of the self-employed, white-collar workers and the unemployed.

The highest level of support (60%) came from retired people.

European level

Making up the quarter (23%) of the UK poll who favoured this option were noticeably more men (27%) than women (19%).

While no clear pattern emerges when age is the criterion, there was a marked difference based upon level of education.

Accordingly, just 17% of those who had left school aged 15 compared with more than twice this number (35%) supported action being taken at a European level.

There was a wide difference in the levels of support for this action when respondents' occupations were reviewed.

A third of managers (36%), students (35%) and self-employed (32%) supported this option. These figures can be compared with just 17% from the unemployed and 15% from house persons and the retired.

## **ANNEX I**

### EUROBAROMETER "Standard" 65.2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Between the 27<sup>th</sup> of March and the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 65.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.**

The EUROBAROMETER "Standard" is part of wave 65.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The EUROBAROMETER "Standard" has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union 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 states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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



<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>INSTITUTES</b>	<b>N° INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>FIELDWORKDATES</b>		<b>POPULATION 15+</b>
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.020	28/03/2006	26/04/2006	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.068	29/03/2006	14/04/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.008	29/03/2006	01/05/2006	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.526	28/03/2006	23/04/2006	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	31/03/2006	24/04/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/03/2006	24/04/2006	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.005	28/03/2006	24/04/2006	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.020	30/03/2006	24/04/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.003	30/03/2006	30/04/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.000	30/03/2006	01/05/2006	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	507	31/03/2006	24/04/2006	552.213
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	29/03/2006	15/04/2006	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.018	28/03/2006	23/04/2006	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.019	31/03/2006	23/04/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	503	27/03/2006	24/04/2006	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.020	04/04/2006	25/04/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	28/03/2006	21/04/2006	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.009	04/04/2006	25/04/2006	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.017	31/03/2006	20/04/2006	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/03/2006	26/04/2006	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.002	31/03/2006	24/04/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.033	30/03/2006	26/04/2006	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.078	31/03/2006	19/04/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.006	27/03/2006	26/04/2006	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.017	28/03/2006	24/04/2006	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.312	27/03/2006	26/04/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.015	27/03/2006	10/04/2006	6.695.512
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	27/03/2006	27/04/2006	18.145.036
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	29/03/2006	25/04/2006	3.682.826
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	29/03/2006	26/04/2006	47.583.830
TOTAL			29.220	27/03/2006	01/05/2006	442.620.588

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

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

**ANNEX II**

<b>A</b>	your survey number (101-105)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB65.1 A

<b>B</b>	country code (106-107)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB65.1 B

<b>C</b>	our survey number (108-110)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB65.1 C

<b>D</b>	Interview number (111-116)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB65.1 D

<b>E</b>	SPLIT BALLOT	
	A	(117)
	B	1
		2

EB64.2 E

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 TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	<b>(118-149)</b>
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,
Republic of Cyprus	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 (Turkish Cypriot Community)	30,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

EB65.1 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

**QA1** When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?

	<b>(150)</b>
Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA1

**QA2** When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...?

(READ OUT)

	<b>(151)</b>
Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB64.2 QA2

**QA3** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

(READ OUT)

	<b>(152)</b>
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB64.2 QA3

**QA4** What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
<b>(153)</b>	1 Your life in general	1	2	3	4
<b>(154)</b>	2 The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
<b>(155)</b>	3 The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
<b>(156)</b>	4 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
<b>(157)</b>	5 Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA4

**QA5** If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

	<b>(158)</b>
Improved	1
Stayed about the same	2

Got worse	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA5

**QA6** 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?

<b>(159)</b>	
Improve	1
Stay about the same	2
Get worse	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA6

**Q7** Have you ever seen this symbol?

(SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)

<b>(160)</b>	
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q8a

ASK QA8 IF "YES", CODE 1 IN QA7 - OTHERS GO TO QA9

**QA8** Could you tell me what it means?

(DO NOT READ – SPONTANEOUS PRECODE)

<b>(161)</b>	
Yes, Europe, the European Union, the Community, the Common Market, The Council of Europe, etc.	1
Yes, other	2
No	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q8b

ASK ALL

**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
--	----------	---------------	------------------	----

<b>(162)</b>	1	This flag is a good symbol for Europe	1	2	3
--------------	---	---------------------------------------	---	---	---

(163)	2	This flag stands for something good	1	2	3
(164)	3	I identify with this flag	1	2	3
(165)	4	This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q9

QA10: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 1, 3 and 4 in CY(tcc)

**QA10** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(166)	1	Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(167)	2	Political parties	1	2	3
(168)	3	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(169)	4	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE )	1	2	3
(170)	5	The European Union	1	2	3
(171)	6	The United Nations	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA7 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA11a AND QA12a in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) GO TO QA11b

**QA11a** Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

	(172)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA8a

**QA12a** Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(173)
Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB64.2 QA9a

ASK QA11b AND QA12b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA13

**QA11b** Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

	<b>(174)</b>
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA8b

**QA12b** Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

	<b>(175)</b>
Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB64.2 QA9b

ASK ALL

**QA13** In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	<b>(176)</b>
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB64.2 QA11

**QA14** What does the European Union mean to you personally?

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

	<b>(177-192)</b>
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,

EB64.2 QA13

DO NOT ASK QA15a in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) GO TO QA15b

**QA15a** Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(193)	1 I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(194)	2 I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(195)	3 I feel we are more stable politically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(196)	4 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(197)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(198)	6 The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the European Union	1	2	3
(199)	7 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3
(200)	8 The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA14a (items 1-3+6-8) + EB64.2 QA15 (4-5)

ASK QA15b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA16a

**QA15b** Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(201)	1 I feel I would be safer if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(202)	2 I feel we would be more stable economically if	1	2	3

	(OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union			
(203)	3 I feel we would be more stable politically if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(204)	4 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(205)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(206)	6 The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the European Union	1	2	3
(207)	7 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3
(208)	8 The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA14b (items 1-3+6-8) + EB64.2 QA15 (4-5)

ASK ALL

**QA16a** 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?

**QA16b** 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?

	(209)	(210)
(READ OUT)	QA16a	QA16b
	Expectations	Would like
More important	1	1
Less important	2	2
Same role	3	3
DK	4	4

EB63.4 QA15a QA15b

DO NOT ASK ITEM 9 in BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT and FI (EURO ZONE)

**QA17** 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
(211)	1 A loss of power for smaller Member States	1	2	3
(212)	2 An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	1	2	3
(213)	3 Our country paying more and more to the European Union	1	2	3
(214)	4 The loss of social benefits	1	2	3
(215)	5 The loss of national identity and culture	1	2	3
(216)	6 An economic crisis	1	2	3

(217)	7	The transfer of jobs to other Member Countries which have lower production costs	1	2	3
(218)	8	More difficulties for (NATIONALITY) farmers	1	2	3
(219)	9	The end of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA18 About how often do you...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(READ OUT)	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Less often	Never	DK
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(220)	1	Watch television news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6
(221)	2	Read the news in daily newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6
(222)	3	Listen to radio news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB64.2 QA19

QA19 Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(223-224)

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

DK 11

EB64.2 QA20

**QA20** 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)

	<b>(225-236)</b>
Attending conferences, talks, 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,
Telephone (Info lines, Europe Direct, etc.)	9,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

EB64.2 QA23

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN TV CHANNELS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

**D49a** Can you tell me the TV channels, if any, that you regularly watch, meaning at least five times a week?

TV CHANNELS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

10	2		<b>(237,238-257)</b>
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EB64.2 D49a

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN RADIO STATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

**D49b** Can you tell me the radio stations, if any, that you regularly listen to, meaning at least five times a week?

RADIO STATIONS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

10	2	<b>(258,259-278)</b>
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EB64.2 D49b

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

**D49c** Can you tell me the daily newspapers, if any, that you regularly read, meaning at least three times a week?

DAILY NEWSPAPERS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

10	2	<b>(279,280-299)</b>
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EB64.2 D49c

**QA21** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talks too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Too much	Enough	Too little	DK
------------	----------	--------	------------	----

<b>(300)</b>	1	Television	1	2	3	4
<b>(301)</b>	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
<b>(302)</b>	3	Press	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA24

**QA22** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... presents the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	DK
(303)	1 Television	1	2	3	4
(304)	2 Radio	1	2	3	4
(305)	3 Press	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA25

**QA23** Have you heard of...?

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(306)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(307)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(308)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(309)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(310)	5 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA26 TREND MODIFIED

**QA24** And for each of the following European bodies, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union?

	(READ OUT)	Important	Not important	DK
(311)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(312)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(313)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(314)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(315)	5 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA22

**QA25** And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(316)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(317)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(318)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(319)	4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(320)	5	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA27 TREND MODIFIED

**QA26** For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false?

(READ OUT) True. False. DK

(321)	1	The European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States	1	2	3
(322)	2	The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union	1	2	3
(323)	3	Most of the European budget is spent on administrative and personnel costs	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA28 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA27a AND QA27b ONLY in AT

**QA27a** In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Austria. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Austria's presidency? (M)

Yes	(324)	1
No		2
DK		3

EB64.2 QA29a TREND MODIFIED

**QA27b** Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Austria is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

Very important	(325)	1
Important		2
Not very important		3
Not at all important		4
DK		5

EB64.2 QA29b TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA27c AND QA27d ONLY in FI

**QA27c** In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. From July the 1st 2006 it will be the turn of Finland. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Finland's presidency? (M)

(326)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB64.2 QA29c TREND MODIFIED

**QA27d** Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Finland will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July 2006? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

(327)

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

EB64.2 QA29d TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA28a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QA28b

**QA28a** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

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

(328-343)

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 - SPECIFY)	15,
DK	16,

EB64.2 QA30 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA28ao IF "OTHER", CODE 15 in QA28a - OTHERS GO TO QA29

**QA28ao** Please specify which other.

		(344,345-364)
10	2	

EB65.2 NEW

ASK QA28b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QA29

**QA28b** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(DO NOT READ OUT - CODE ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS)

	(365-380)
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 (SPECIFY)	15,
DK	16,

EB65.2 NEW

ASK QA28bo IF "OTHER", CODE 15 in QA28b - OTHERS GO TO QA29

QA28bo Please specify which other.

10	2	(381,382-401)
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EB65.2 NEW

ASK ALL

QA29 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
--	------------	---------------	---------------	------------------------------------	----

(402)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3	4
(403)	2	Public transport	1	2	3	4
(404)	3	The economic situation	1	2	3	4
(405)	4	Rising prices/inflation	1	2	3	4
(406)	5	Taxation	1	2	3	4
(407)	6	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
(408)	7	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4
(409)	8	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3	4
(410)	9	Housing	1	2	3	4
(411)	10	Immigration	1	2	3	4
(412)	11	Healthcare system	1	2	3	4

(413)	12	The educational system	1	2	3	4
(414)	13	Pensions	1	2	3	4
(415)	14	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA27

**QA30** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK
(416)	1 A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(417)	2 A common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries	1	2	3
(418)	3 A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States	1	2	3
(419)	4 Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(420)	5 A constitution for the European Union	1	2	3
(421)	6 The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA32 TREND MODIFIED

**QA31** 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.

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Welcoming new Member Countries	(422-439) 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,

EB64.2 QA34

**QA32** The European Union already has a Common Foreign and Security Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
---------------------	---------------	------------------	----

(440)	1	The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	1	2	3
(441)	2	European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3
(442)	3	The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA32 TREND MODIFIED

**QA33** And overall, compared to five years ago, would you say that the European Union's international role has become...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

More important	(443)	1
Less important		2
It has not changed		3
DK		4

EB63.4 QA33c

DO NOT ASK QA34a and QA34b IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA35

**QA34a** 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)?

**QA34b** And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT)	(444)	(445)
	QA34a	QA34b
	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

EB63.4 QA34a QA34b

ASK ALL

**QA35** 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...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	(READ OUT)	Very attached	Fairly attached	Not very attached	Not at all attached	DK
(446)	1 Your city/town/village	1	2	3	4	5
(447)	2 Your region	1	2	3	4	5
(448)	3 (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(449)	4 (SPLIT A) Europe (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(450)	5 (SPLIT B) European Union (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QA35 TREND MODIFIED

**QA36** Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ROTATE)

		Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	DK
(451)	1 Company	1	2	3	4	5
(452)	2 Competitiveness	1	2	3	4	5
(453)	3 Social security	1	2	3	4	5
(454)	4 Free trade	1	2	3	4	5
(455)	5 Protectionism	1	2	3	4	5
(456)	6 Globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
(457)	7 Trade union	1	2	3	4	5
(458)	8 Reforms	1	2	3	4	5
(459)	9 Public administration (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QA36 TREND MODIFIED

Let's move on to another topic

**QB1** Have you personally heard about the European Constitution?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(460)</b>
Yes, and overall you know its contents	1
Yes, but you know very little about its contents	2
No	3

EB63.4 QC1

DO NOT ASK QB2 in ES, EL, IT, SI, HU, LU, CY, MT, SK, LV, AT, DE, LT and BE - THOSE COUNTRIES GO TO QB3

<b>QB2</b>	According to what you know, would you say that you are in favour of or opposed to the European Constitution?
------------	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(461)</b>
Totally in favour	1
Fairly in favour	2
Fairly opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
DK	5

EB64.2 QA46 FILTER ON COUNTRIES MODIFIED

ASK ALL

<b>QB3</b>	For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. If all Member States adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union...
------------	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
<b>(462)</b>	1 More democratic	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(463)</b>	2 More efficient	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(464)</b>	3 More transparent	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 QA47

<b>QB4</b>	For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. If all Member States adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the European Union...
------------	---

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
<b>(465)</b>	1 Stronger in the world	1	2	3	4	5

(466)	2	More competitive economically	1	2	3	4	5
(467)	3	More socially-minded	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 QA48

ASK QB5 ONLY IN EU25 - OTHERS GO TO QC1

**QB5** 13 countries have ratified the European Constitution, but France and the Netherlands voted "no". Which of the following best describes your view?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Union Member States should continue the ratification process of the European Constitution	(468)	1
The European Constitution should be renegotiated		2
The European Constitution should be dropped		3
DK		4

EB64.2 QA49

Now, let's move on to another topic

ASK ALL

**QC1** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	DK
------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

(469)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(470)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(471)	3	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(472)	4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(473)	5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(474)	6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5
(475)	7	Your financial situation	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QD1

**QC2** For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	----

(476)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(477)	2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(478)	3	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(479)	4	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(480)	5	The educational system	1	2	3	4	5	6
(481)	6	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB63.4 QD2

**QC3** According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	----

(482)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(483)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(484)	3	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(485)	4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(486)	5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(487)	6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5	6



EB63.4 QD3

**QC4** Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
(488)	1 American	1	2	3	4
(489)	2 Japanese	1	2	3	4
(490)	3 Chinese	1	2	3	4
(491)	4 Indian	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA52

**QC5** Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Increase the legal number of working hours	<b>(492-499)</b> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
Improve education and professional training	
Invest in research and innovation	
Facilitate the creation of companies	
Use energy more efficiently	
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	
DK	

EB64.2 QA63

Let's move on to another topic

**QD1** How well informed do you feel about enlargement that is new countries joining in the European Union? Do you feel...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very well informed	<b>(500)</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Well informed	
Not very well informed	
Not at all well informed	
DK	

EB56.3 Q35

**QD2** Which of the following statements corresponds best to your own situation? Do you feel you know more...?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(501)</b>
About benefits that could derive from European Union enlargements	1
About problems that could be caused by European Union enlargements	2
Neither the one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

**QD3a** And which of the following statements corresponds best to your own situation? Do you feel you know more about...?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(502)</b>
How the European Union has benefited from European Union accession of new Member States	1
How new Member States have benefited from European Union accession	2
Neither the one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

**QD3b** And which of the following statements corresponds best to your own situation? Do you feel you know more about...?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(503)</b>
How the European Union would benefit from European Union accession of future member States	1
How future member States would benefit from European Union accession	2
Neither the one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

**QD4** Thinking about the European Union enlargement, on which of the following issues would you like to be better informed? The consequences of the European Union enlargement on...

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	<b>(504-516)</b>
The role of the European Union in the world	1,
Peace and stability in the European Union	2,
The democratic functioning of the European Union	3,
The political unification of the European Union	4,
The economic development and prosperity in the European Union	5,
Security and criminal activities in the European Union	6,
The quality of life in the European Union	7,
The values of the European Union	8,
The European Union's cultural diversity	9,
Immigration in the European Union	10,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

**QD5** Which of the following information sources most help you form your opinion on European Union enlargement issues?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	<b>(517-530)</b>
Newspapers	1,
Magazines	2,
Specialized press	3,
Books\ publications	4,
Radio	5,
TV	6,
Internet	7,
Attending conferences\ seminars	8,
Discussions with relatives\ friends\ colleagues	9,
Personal experiences (travels\ holidays, business contacts, cultural\ sports events, etc.)	10,
Never look to such information, no interest (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

NEW

**QD6** And in your opinion, who should have the main responsibility to inform you about the enlargement of the European Union?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	<b>(531-545)</b>
National Government	1,
Regional\ local authorities	2,
European Parliament\ MEPs	3,
National parliament\ MPs	4,
European Commission	5,
Political parties\ organizations	6,
NGOs-citizens' associations	7,
Religious organizations\ structures (incl. churches)	8,
Companies\ business	9,
Trade unions	10,
Education institutions\ academia	11,
News broadcasters	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	14,
DK	15,

NEW

**QD7a** According to you, would you say that after the last enlargement of the European Union that took place in May 2004, the value of exports of the 15 old European Union Member States to the 10 new Member States are bigger, smaller or equal to the value of their imports coming from these new Member States?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(546)</b>
Bigger than the value of their imports coming from these new Member States	1
Smaller than the value of their imports coming from these new Member States	2
Equal to the value of their imports coming from these new Member States	3
DK	4

NEW

**QD7b** According to you, during recent years, migration flows between the 10 new Member States and the 15 old Member States have been...

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(547)</b>
Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Fairly limited	3
Very limited	4
DK	5

NEW

**QD8** Please tell me, for each of the following statements, if you agree or disagree with it? In general terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(548)	1 Is a good way to reunite the European continent	1	2	3	4	5
(549)	2 Strengthens the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(550)	3 Is a good way to express the European Union solidarity to candidate or potential candidate countries	1	2	3	4	5
(551)	4 Consolidates common European interests and values	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD9a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QD9b

**QD9a** Please tell me, for each of the following statements, if you agree or disagree with it? In political terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(552)	1 Ensures peace and stability in the European Continent	1	2	3	4	5
(553)	2 Reduces the chances for a common European Union voice in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(554)	3 Promotes democracy in the European Continent	1	2	3	4	5
(555)	4 Worsens the situation of human and minority rights	1	2	3	4	5
(556)	5 Facilitates progress	1	2	3	4	5

	towards a political unification in Europe					
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NEW

ASK QD9b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QD10a

**QD9b** Please tell me, for each of the following statements, if you agree or disagree with it? In political terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(557)	1	Increases dissensions and political instability in the European Continent	1	2	3	4	5
(558)	2	Strengthens the role of the European Union on the international scene	1	2	3	4	5
(559)	3	Weakens the democratic decision-making in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(560)	4	Increases the protection of human rights and minorities in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(561)	5	Hinders any project of political unification of the European Union	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD10a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QD10b

**QD10a** And in economic terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(562)	1	Makes of the European Union the biggest trade player in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(563)	2	Increases jobs transferring to countries	1	2	3	4	5

	where labour is cheaper					
(564)	3 Increase the support for the development of candidate and potential candidate countries	1	2	3	4	5
(565)	4 Increases settlement of workers coming from future member States in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD10b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QD11a

**QD10b** And in economic terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

(566)	1 Decreases economic development opportunities in the European Union as well as in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(567)	2 Increases prosperity for all Europeans	1	2	3	4	5
(568)	3 Decreases budgetary resources for (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(569)	4 Ensures better integration of populations from future member States in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD11a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QD11b

**QD11a** And in social terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

(570)	1	Reinforce the power of the European Union to fight criminality and terrorism	1	2	3	4	5
(571)	2	Lowers life standards in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(572)	3	Enriches Europe's cultural diversity	1	2	3	4	5
(573)	4	Facilitates mobility of people like students, businessmen, etc. within Europe	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD11b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QD12

**QD11b** And in social terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

(574)	1	Increases risks of criminal activities	1	2	3	4	5
(575)	2	Facilitates the expansion of European Union life standards and norms on the European territory	1	2	3	4	5
(576)	3	Makes cultural identities and traditions disappear	1	2	3	4	5
(577)	4	Increases illegal immigration in Europe	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK ALL

**QD12** In your opinion, amongst the following, what would be the most important things in order to make any further enlargements of the European Union successful?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Clear political project for Europe	(578-588) 1,
Adequate support of the European Union for the preparation of candidate\ potential candidate countries	2,



Better knowledge and understanding between people in the European Union and in the candidate\ potential candidate	3,
Better involvement of citizens in the European Union and in the candidate\ potential candidate countries	4,
Public awareness of the benefits and challenges of European Union enlargements	5,
Respect of European Union commitments towards countries aspiring to become European Union members	6,
Reforms of the institutional functioning of the European Union	7,
Candidate\ potential candidate countries sharing European Union values and principles	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

<b>QD13</b>	We understand the Western Balkan countries as Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro including Kosovo under UN administration. {13}In your opinion, which are the main challenges facing the Western Balkan countries and Turkey on their road to the European Union?
-------------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	<b>(589-599)</b>
Adopting and implementing European Union norms and standards	1,
Reconciliation\ co-operation with neighbouring countries	2,
Ensuring economic development	3,
Addressing political instability	4,
Democracy	5,
Respect for human and minority rights	6,
Combating organize crime and corruption	7,
Sharing European values and principles	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

<b>QD14</b>	According to you, European Union accession of the Western Balkan countries would be...?
-------------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(600)</b>
Primarily in the interest of the European Union	1
Primarily in the interest of my own country	2
Primarily in the interest of the Western Balkan countries	3

In the mutual interest of both the European Union and the Western Balkan countries	4
In the interest of other international players (e.g. USA, Russia, China...)	5
In interest of no one (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

QD15: DO NOT ASK ITEM 2 IN TR

**QD15** According to you, European Union accession of Turkey would be...?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(601)</b>
Primarily in the interest of the European Union	1
Primarily in the interest of my own country	2
Primarily in the interest of Turkey	3
In the mutual interest of both the European Union and Turkey	4
In the interest of other international players (e.g. USA, Russia, China...)	5
In interest of no one (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

**QD16** Once each of the following countries complies with all conditions set by the European Union, would you be strongly in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or strongly opposed to the accession of each of them to the European Union? Once (INSERT COUNTRY) complies with all the conditions set by the European Union, would you be... to the accession of (INSERT COUNTRY) to the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Totally opposed	DK
<b>(602)</b>	1 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(603)</b>	2 Albania	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(604)</b>	3 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(605)</b>	4 Serbia and Montenegro	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(606)</b>	5 Turkey	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(607)</b>	6 Croatia	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

**QD17** As you may know, the European Union provides candidate and potential candidate countries with financial assistance aimed at helping them strengthen democracy, respect for human and minority rights, fight organized crime and corruption, develop their economies and adopt European Union norms and standards. In your opinion, this financial assistance would be eventually...

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(608)</b>
Primarily in the interest of the European Union	1
Primarily in the interest of candidate and potential candidate countries	2
In the mutual interest of both the European Union and candidate and potential candidate countries	3
In interest of no one (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

NEW

Let's move on to another topic

**QE1** For each of the following statements tell me whether, in your opinion, it is true or false.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
<b>(609)</b>	1 The avian influenza virus can be transmitted between humans	1	2	3
<b>(610)</b>	2 Even when it is contaminated poultry is not a health risk if it is cooked	1	2	3
<b>(611)</b>	3 Human can catch avian influenza by touching contaminated birds	1	2	3
<b>(612)</b>	4 The vaccination against seasonal influenza is also effective against avian influenza	1	2	3
<b>(613)</b>	5 The avian influenza virus contained in an egg or present on its shell can be eliminated by prolonged cooking	1	2	3
<b>(614)</b>	6 If a chicken is contaminated by avian influenza on a farm, all the poultry on that farm must be destroyed immediately	1	2	3
<b>(615)</b>	7 It is not dangerous to eat the meat of a chicken vaccinated against avian influenza	1	2	3

NEW

**QE2** Compared with six months ago, tell me whether you eat more or less or just as much ...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	More	Less	Just as much	DK
(616)	1 Poultry meat	1	2	3	4
(617)	2 Eggs	1	2	3	4
(618)	3 Egg-based products	1	2	3	4

NEW

ASK QE3 and QE4 IF "EAT LESS POULTRY MEAT", CODE 2 IN QE2.1 - OTHERS GO TO QE5

**QE3** Would you say that you intend to eat less poultry meat for ever or only on a temporary basis?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

For ever	(619) 1
Only on a temporary basis	2
DK	3

NEW

**QE4** Which of the following reasons is the one that most explains your decision to eat less poultry meat?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

As you do not really know whether or not it is a health risk, as a precaution you prefer not to eat poultry meat	(620) 1
With everything one hears at the present time, you no longer want to eat poultry meat, but you do not think that there is any real risk	2
You are convinced that it is dangerous to eat poultry meat at the present time	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK ALL

**QE5** For each of the following statements tell me whether, in your opinion, it is true or false.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
(621)	1 European legislation exists which stipulates what protection measures must be taken by national governments in the event of an avian influenza epidemic	1	2	3
(622)	2 The European Union has a committee of veterinary experts	1	2	3
(623)	3 The European Union pays financial compensation to farmers that are obliged to cull their poultry to prevent the virus from spreading	1	2	3
(624)	4 The European Union has strict controls on poultry imports	1	2	3
(625)	5 There was a major avian influenza epidemic in 2003 in the European Union and it was successfully contained	1	2	3

NEW

**QE6** For each of the following measures, tell me whether, in your opinion, it is already applied in the European Union.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(626)	1 Confining poultry within high-risk areas	1	2	3
(627)	2 Banning the importation of live poultry and poultry meat from countries outside the European Union where the presence of avian influenza has been confirmed	1	2	3
(628)	3 Banning live bird fairs/shows in high-risk areas	1	2	3
(629)	4 Creating a safety perimeter of 3km and a second of 10km around contaminated areas	1	2	3
(630)	5 Reinforcing disinfection measures in high-risk areas	1	2	3
(631)	6 Systematically culling all poultry on farms where a case of avian influenza has been detected	1	2	3

NEW

**QE7** For each of the following statements, tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(632)	1	The media disseminate clear information on avian influenza	1	2	3	4	5
(633)	2	The European Union public authorities tell everything they know about avian influenza	1	2	3	4	5
(634)	3	The main concern of the European Union public authorities is the health of European Union citizens	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Let's move on to another topic

**QF1** Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Provide more information on efficient use of energy	(635-640) 1,
Develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy	2,
Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment	3,
Control more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards	4,
Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6,

EB64.2 QA64

ASK QF2a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QF2b

**QF2a** Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No, I am not prepared to pay more	(641) 1
Yes, I would pay up to 5% more	2
Yes, I would pay 6 to 10% more	3
Yes, I would pay 11 to 25% more	4

Yes, I would pay more than 25% more	5
DK	6

EB64.2 QA66a

ASK QF2b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QF3

**QF2b** As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(642)</b>
As I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits, I would be prepared to pay more	1
As I intend to reduce my energy consumption, I would not be prepared to pay more	2
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3
I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits and I would not be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	4
I intend to reduce my energy consumption and I would be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

EB64.2 QA66b

ASK ALL

**QF3** In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(643)</b>
The European level	1
The national level	2
The local level	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA67

DEMOGRAPHICS

**D1** In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(644-645)

Left					Right				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB65.1 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

**D7** Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(646-647)

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

EB65.1 D7

**D8** How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

(648-649)

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EB65.1 D8

NO QUESTION D9

**D10** Gender.

(650)

Male	1
Female	2



EB65.1 D10

<b>D11</b>	How old are you? (651-652)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB65.1 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D. 15. a.

<b>D15a</b>	What is your current occupation?
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<b>D15b</b>	Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?
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	(653-654) D15a	(655-656) 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
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK	19	19

EB65.1 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

**D25** Would you say you live in a...?

(READ OUT)

Rural area or village	1
Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

**(657)**

EB65.1 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

**D40a** Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

**(658-659)**

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EB65.1 D40a

**D40b** Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

**(660-661)**

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EB65.1 D40b

**D40c** Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

**(662-663)**

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EB65.1 D40c

**D41** You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(664)</b>
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

EB63.4 D41

**D42** Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(665)</b>
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
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the European Union	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the European Union	5
DK\Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB65.1 D42

**D43a** Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

**D43b** Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

	<b>(666)</b>	<b>(667)</b>
	<b>D43a</b>	<b>D43b</b>
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB65.1 D43a D43b

**D44** Do you consider yourself to be...?

(DO NOT READ - SHOW CARD - PRECODED LIST - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(668-669)</b>
Catholic	1

Orthodox	2
Protestant	3
Other Christian	4
Jewish	5
Muslim	6
Sikh	7
Buddhist	8
Hindu	9
Atheist	10
Non believer\Agnostic	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13

EB64.3 D44

**D45** Apart from weddings or funerals, about how often do you attend religious services?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(670)</b>
More than once a week	1
Once a week	2
About once a month	3
About each 2 or 3 month	4
Only on special holy days	5
About once a year	6
Less often	7
Never	8
DK	9

EB64.3 D45

**D46** Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	<b>(671-680)</b>
Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	5,
A car	6,
An apartment \ a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment \ a house which you are paying for	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,

DK 10,

EB65.1 D46

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

**P1** DATE OF INTERVIEW

(681-682)

DAY

(683-684)

MONTH

EB65.1 P1

**P2** TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(685-686)

HOUR

(687-688)

MINUTES

EB65.1 P2

**P3** NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

(689-691)

MINUTES

EB65.1 P3

**P4** Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

(692)

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB65.1 P4

**P5** Respondent cooperation

(693)

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB65.1 P5

**P6** Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

(694-695)

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EB65.1 P6

**P7** Region

(LOCAL CODES)

(696-697)

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EB65.1 P7

**P8** Postal code

(698-705)

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EB65.1 P8

**P9** Sample point number

(706-713)

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EB65.1 P9

**P10** Interviewer number

(714-721)

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EB65.1 P10

**P11** Weighting factor

(722-729)

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EB65.1 P11

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR

**P13** Language of interview

Language 1

Language 2

(730)

1

2

Language 3

3

EB65.1 P13

