



EUROBAROMETER 63

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NATIONAL REPORT

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

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Notes for the reader:

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

BE	Belgium
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LU	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PT	Portugal
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
CY	Rep of Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
HU	Hungary
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
MT	Malta
PL	Poland
SK	Slovakia
SI	Slovenia
BG	Bulgaria
RO	Romania
TR	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 report looks at UK citizens' views about various aspects of the European Union and compares them with typical attitudes held across the Union (EU25 averages) and also highlights major differences with other individual member states.

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

The main data making up this report were gathered in May and June 2005 and are part of wave 63 of the Standard Eurobarometer.

Reference, where relevant, will be made to comparable data collected in previous Eurobarometer (EB) surveys for comparative purposes and to detect medium-term trends in European Union citizens' views. The most recent of these was EB 62 which was undertaken in October 2004.

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

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

The UK sample

The UK sample comprised 1,347 persons, 647 male and 700 female. 98% of those polled were British.

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

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

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

Editorial Highlights

A number of contrasting points emerge from the UK statistics when Eurobarometer 63 is looked at in broad terms.

One of the most important is that the marked improvement in UK attitude to matters European that was so apparent in the last Eurobarometer has partially faded away.

When citizens were asked if the European Union conjured up for them a positive or negative image, it will be recalled that there were exceptional increases in positive attitude shown by UK citizens just six months ago. In the autumn of 2004 the results of EB 62 showed increases in the positive view held amongst UK citizens from 26% to 32%.

Now six months later these levels of support have declined to 28% - down 4 percentage points over the period although they are still ahead of the figures a year ago.

However there are an increasing number of people in the UK who believe the country has benefited from EU membership. While this figure is still two percentage points behind those taking the contrary view, it continues to rise slowly so that it now is 40% - an increase of one percentage point over six months but up from the figure of 30% just a year ago.

Another important factor is the make up of the demographics of those UK citizens who believe that joining the EU has brought benefits to the country. This view is much more established amongst younger people with nearly half (48%) of fifteen to twenty-four year olds taking this stance compared to less than one in three (30%) of those aged 55 or over.

There are also large variations based on education with more than twice the number (59%) of the best educated having positive views of the benefits of EU membership compared with just 27% of those who had left school aged 15 or less.

Although there is still the underlying suspicion of matters European, the UK citizen is by no means about to adopt an isolationist island policy.

Accordingly, UK citizens were supportive of pan European action on several broad issues. For example nearly three quarters (71%) of the UK poll were in favour of an EU rapid military reaction force - a figure three percentage points higher than the EU average.

Immigration, which UK citizens listed as their most important domestic concern, was also an issue where three quarters (74%) of those polled thought a common EU immigration policy should be adopted.

Although 39% of the UK poll believe that UK media talk "about the right amount" on the subject of the European Union, there are a substantial number who believe there is not enough information being circulated.

Accordingly a third (33%) of UK citizens, when discussing their preferred source of information on European matters, stated that there is too little information on television about the EU; this compares with just 13% taking the contrary view. This situation repeats itself with both radio and the press.

In addition a large percentage of UK citizens not only feel that there is not enough information on the European Union but that it is essentially presented with a negative bias. Although the largest percentage of the UK poll believe the news on Europe is presented objectively more than twice as many people believed that it is too negative compared with those who take the view that it is presented too positively.

In the light of these attitudes towards classic media, the strong development of the internet as a preferred method of obtaining information on the European Union is a development that should be watched with interest. The internet is now the third most used source of this type of information in the UK.

I. Context

In this section of the report, EU25 citizens are asked broad questions on what they anticipate the future will bring.

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

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	42	34	Ireland 49
Worse	5	11	Portugal 27
Same	49	51	Austria/Germany 65
Don't know	4	3	Malta 8

Across the European Union, 51% of those questioned believe their life in general would be the same over the next twelve months – a figure similar to the 50% six months previously. 34% believed it would be better – down minimally from the 35% holding this view six months previously.

Once again, UK citizens are noticeably more optimistic than the EU average about the future with 42% believing life would be better.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

Men and women were equally optimistic with 42% of both genders believing that their lives would be better.

However, there is a noticeable difference between the youngest age group (15-24) where 59% of those polled believed the next twelve months would be better as opposed to just 25% of the oldest age group (55+).

A similar wide variation is noted by education level with only 28% of those educated to the lowest level believing life would be better as opposed to twice this number (56%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

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

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	15	19	Ireland 37
Worse	27	37	Greece 59
Same	46	38	Denmark 60
Don't know	12	6	Malta 12

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 4.1 above), only 11% of EU25 citizens believe their situation would worsen, while this figure rises to 37% when the economic situation in the country as a whole is reviewed.

19% of EU25 citizens believed the economic situation in their country would improve over the next twelve months - a figure ahead of the 15% in the UK.

Yet again, Irish people are the most optimistic on their country's economic future with 37% of their number predicting better times ahead – a gain of one percentage point on the previous EB survey.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

As might be expected, there are substantially less variations by socio-demographic characteristics on this question than on the 'personal' version asked in Q. 4.1.

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

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	31	24	Ireland 37
Worse	11	18	Republic of Cyprus 29
Same	54	55	Finland/Luxembourg 69
Don't know	4	3	Ireland 5

Across the European Union, there is marginally greater support for the positive view on this issue. Accordingly, while 55% of EU25 citizens believe the financial situation in their household would remain the same, 24% thought it would get better, and 18% saw the situation worsening.

The most pessimistic view is again noted in Rep of Cyprus where nearly one in three (29%) of those polled predicted a worsening financial future.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

The marked variations noted in Q. 4.1 emerge again in this 'personal' question.

When asked about their expectations for matters financial in their household, 51% of those aged 25 to 39 believed it would get better as opposed to just 12% of those aged 55 or more.

This may reflect the potential of those still working to increase their incomes.

This same spread was noted on an educational basis with only 18% of those educated to age 15 holding a positive view compared with more than twice this number (39%) amongst those educated to age 20 or more.

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

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	16	18	Lithuania 34
Worse	28	42	Greece 63
Same	43	34	Latvia 45
Don't know	12	6	Malta 13

A worsening employment situation in their country is feared in 42% of EU homes and, in Greece, this figure reaches nearly two-thirds (63%) of those polled. In the UK, however, citizens are less concerned and only 28% see worse times ahead.

34% of EU25 citizens and 43% of UK citizens believed the employment situation would remain the same. Only 18% of EU25 citizens and 16% of UK citizens felt the employment situation would be better over the next twelve months.

A relatively high percentage of Lithuanians (34%) went against the general EU25 trend by believing the employment situation in their country would be better over the next twelve months.

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

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	25	22	Ireland 29
Worse	5	9	Latvia 19
Same	60	61	Finland 76
Don't know	10	8	Malta 24

Once again, there is a substantial difference between predictions relating to jobs from a personal and a country-wide perspective. While, as shown above, 42% 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.

In the UK, 28% of those polled believed the job situation countrywide would worsen compared with just 5% who held this view on a personal basis.

60% of the UK and 61% of the EU poll believed the situation would be the same

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

As in previous editions of EB, questions based on the 'personal' aspects of respondents' employment expectations produced substantial variations. While only 3%

of those aged 55 or more thought their job situation would be better over the next twelve months, a much more optimistic view was taken by more than half (51%) of those aged 15-24.

Better education, unsurprisingly, produced much higher optimism. Less than one in ten (9%) of those educated to age 15 or less were confident about their job prospects over the next 12 months compared with more than one in three (34%) of the most educated.

Q. 26 What do you think are the two most important issues facing our country?

Country analysis

UK Rank	ISSUES	UK %	EU25 %	EU25 rank	High %	Low %
1=.	Immigration	31	14	6	DK/UK 31	SK 1
1=	Crime	31	23	3	IE 51	LU 10
3	Healthcare system	30	17	4	IE 49	ES 3
4	Pensions	19	11	7	SI 23	CY 2
5.	Education system	15	7	9=	SI 23	ES/IT/PL 2
6.	Terrorism	14	10	8	ES 46	LV/MT/SI/EE 1
7	Unemployment	11	50	1	DE 81	UK 11
8	Protecting environment	9	4	11	DK 12	PT 0
9=	Economic situation	8	27	2	DE/EL/MT/PT 42	IE 5
10=	Taxation	7	7	9=	SI 23	ES/NL 2
10=	Housing	7	5	11	ES 20	EL/DE 0
12	Defence/Foreign affairs	5	2	12=	CY 11	BE/CZ 0
13=	Public transport	3	2	12=	LU 9	LT/LV/LU/EL 0
13=	Inflation	3	16	5	LV 55	SE 1

Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

The major distinguishing characteristics of the eight most important issues in the UK are analysed further from a socio-demographic basis.

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

1=. Immigration (31%)

While no variations were noted by age or gender, only 21% of the most educated saw this as one of the two most important issues. **Immigration** is of concern to 35% of manual workers compared with 23% of managers.

On a regional basis, this subject concerned just 14% in Belfast but 52% in the North-East.

1=. Crime (31%)

Higher levels of education reduce concern over this issue and only 24% of those educated to age 20 or beyond saw **crime** as one of the two most important issues facing the UK compared with 36% of those educated to age 15 or less.

36% of house persons, 37% of the retired and 49% of the unemployed were particularly concerned about **crime** compared with just 23% of managers.

There were substantial variations on a regional basis with this issue being of concern to 51% in the North-East compared with 24% in the South-East.

3. Healthcare system (30%)

Women (33%) were more concerned about this issue than men (26%). Both figures show noticeable increases from 29% (women) and 19% (men) six months previously.

4. Pensions (19%)

This issue, as noted previously, has risen in terms of importance from 9% in the spring of 2004 to 19% in the current survey – although the latest figure shows a decrease from the 24% recorded in the previous EB.

Analysing this overall figure on a socio-demographic basis, it can be observed that concern varies according to occupation in that only 6% of students expressed concern, compared to 26% of those already retired. Similar substantial variations are seen by age with the subject being of concern to just 3% of those aged 15-24 compared with 29% of those aged 55 or more.

5. Education system (15%)

This issue was of concern to only 9% of those aged 55 or more, while it was relevant to 24% of those aged 15-24 – a substantial increase from the 13% noted six months previously.

Higher levels of education also increased the level of concern generated so that while this issue concerned just 9% of those who had left school aged 15 or less, the figures double to 18% of those educated to age 20 or beyond and 26% of those still studying.

As might be anticipated, this issue was cited by 26% of students as opposed to only 11% of manual workers and 9% of the unemployed.

6. **Terrorism** (14%)

There were no substantial variations by occupation. However, perhaps surprisingly, terrorism only concerned 11% of Londoners compared with 27% of people in the North-West..

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

7. **Unemployment** (11%)

Perhaps the fear of the less educated people of finding employment caused this to be of concern to 14% of those educated to age 15 compared with half this amount (7%) of those educated to age 20 or older.

Unemployment was also of more concern to city dwellers (14%) than those living in the country (8%).

Perhaps naturally, 37% of the unemployed were concerned about **unemployment** compared with just 4% of managers and 10% of the self-employed.

8. **Protecting the environment** (9%)

There were substantial variations in the data making up this figure. **Protecting the environment** was seen to be one of the two most important issues facing the country by 14% of both managers and manual workers compared with only 3% of house persons and the unemployed.

While no clear pattern emerges by age, there is a substantial variation from the 5% of the least educated to the 17% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

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

One of the objectives of the EU is to give accessible comprehensive and clear information to citizens. It is vital therefore to have a continuing picture as to which sources people use and how they view them.

Q. 19. When you're looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use?

Country and socio-demographic analysis

	EU25 rank	EU25 %	UK rank	UK %	High %	Low %
Television	1	70	1	46	DK/EL/LU 83	UK 58
Daily newspapers	2	43	2	35	Sweden 68	Portugal 21
Radio	3	32	5	22	Luxembourg 56	Portugal 13
Discussions with relatives, friends, etc.	4	23	6	13	Luxembourg/Sweden 42	Portugal 12
Internet	5	22	3	30	Netherlands 42	Greece 9
Other newspapers and magazines	6	17	7	8	Netherlands 38	Spain 5
Never look for such information, not interested	7	16	4	27	UK 27	Lux/France 0

Television, once again, emerged as the most popular source of information on the European Union, being cited by 70% of all EU25 citizens – a figure showing a slight decrease from the 73% noted in spring 2004 and 71% in autumn 2004.

83% of Danes, Greeks and citizens of Luxembourg, compared with only 46% of the UK sample, preferred this medium.

In the UK, **television** was a source of information for 52% of men as opposed to 40% of women and was substantially more used by the two older sections of the poll (51%) than the youngest (28%).

The medium was now slightly more used by the least educated (51%) as opposed to 46% amongst the most educated.

Daily newspapers again fell in popularity across the EU as a source of information in this area. They were chosen by 43% of EU25 citizens – a noteworthy fall from the 54% figure recorded in spring 2004 and 49% later that same year.

Two-thirds of Swedes (68%) were the most frequent users of daily newspapers for this information compared with 21% of the Portuguese.

The UK figure of 35% also shows a marked decline from the 50% and 47% recorded in spring and autumn of 2004 respectively.

In the UK, 38% of men and 32% of women used this medium, and usage increased by age from 23% amongst the youngest group to 38% amongst those aged 55 or more.

Across the European Union, the third most popular source of information on the EU, which was selected by a third (32%) of EU25 respondents, was **radio** – a figure down from 34% six months previously.

This EU25 average figure was, however, made up of widely diverging figures with figures as high as 56% being observed in Luxembourg compared with just 13% in Portugal. The UK figure at 22% showed a relatively large fall from the 29% in the previous Eurobarometer.

The increased market penetration of the Internet is a probable cause of its take-up as a source of information.

Across the EU, it rose from being the sixth most used source to the fifth (22%) and, in the UK, it is now the third most popular medium being used by nearly one in three (30%) of citizens. This figure has risen from 19% in spring 2004 and 26% in autumn 2004.

An example of how the Internet is growing as an information source can be found in Portugal. In spring of 2004, usage of the medium for this purpose was claimed by only 6% of the population. By the autumn of that year, the figure had risen by half to 9% and a further increase is seen in these latest figures to 11%.

Across the EU25, **discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues** remained the fourth most popular source of information with 23% of EU25 citizens using this method. In Luxembourg, this figure is 42%, while in Portugal it was just 12%. The UK figure is one of the lowest in the EU at just 13%.

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

Across the EU25, the sixth most widely cited information source on the EU was **other newspapers and magazines**. This was a source given by 17% of those polled – down from 22% just six months previously.

Once again, this average hides figures as high as 38% in The Netherlands compared with just 5% in Spain. A figure of only 8% was noted in the UK.

It can be seen that the use of all information channels as sources for information about the European Union showed a small decline across the EU with the exception of the Internet which increased from 21% to 22%.

In the UK, the overall declines are much steeper, again with the exception of the Internet, which shows a noteworthy increase from 26% to 30%.

What emerges when looking at this question as to which source of information on the EU is the most popular is, however, the negative aspect. In the six months since the last Eurobarometer survey, the percentage of EU citizens who said they never looked

for such information has doubled from 8% to 16%. In the UK, the figures are even more dramatic in that 27% of those polled now said they never looked for such information - a figure nearly twice the 15% noted in the autumn of 2004.

In the UK sample, women (32%) made up a considerably larger proportion of this group than men (22%).

More time spent in education increased the desire for information. Accordingly, in this 'disinterested' category were 33% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity compared to just 13% of those who had studied until age 20 or beyond.

Q. 20a. Generally speaking, do you think that our media talk too much, about the right amount, or too little about the European Union?

This analysis changes from previous Eurobarometer surveys and now subdivides the media into three main categories.

Country and socio-demographic analysis

	Press		Radio		TV	
	EU25%	UK%	EU25%	UK%	EU%	UK%
Talk too much	9	16	5	7	10	13
Talk about the right amount	50	39	41	39	48	43
Talk too little	24	26	30	29	35	33
Don't know	18	19	24	25	7	11

The largest proportion of both EU and UK citizens believe that all three types of media talk about the right amount about the European Union.

However, compared with those who feel there is information 'overload', there is a considerably larger group taking the contrary view.

For example, only 9% of EU25 and 16% of UK citizens feel the press talk too much about the EU.

This compares with 24% and 26% respectively taking the opposite view.

The figures for television show an even greater disparity. Considering this is the favourite medium for citizens across Europe to obtain information about the Union, it is perhaps disturbing to see that while 10% of EU and 30% of UK citizens believe television devotes too much airtime to the European Union, roughly a third of the total poll believes there should be more programmes on the subject. A similar pattern is seen relating to radio.

When looking at the UK figures relating to television, it is seen that only 7% of the most educated think there is too much information broadcast on this subject compared with more than five times (37%) who take the opposite view.

Interestingly, the largest proportion (43%) of manual workers believe television has too little content relating to the EU.

Q. 20b. Do you think that the media present the European Union too positively, objectively, or too negatively?

In the same way as Question 20a, the media are divided into three main areas.

Country and socio-demographic analysis

	Press		Radio		TV	
	EU25	UK	EU25	UK	EU25	UK
Too positively	17	9	16	8	26	13
Objectively	47	32	45	39	48	42
Too negatively	11	30	8	17	11	22
Don't know	25	29	31	36	15	23

The major finding from this part of the survey is that the UK feels much more strongly than the EU average that all types of media present the EU **too negatively**.

Analysing all three media, both the EU and UK statistics show that the largest segment of those polled believes that television, radio and the press present the European Union in an objective way.

Across the EU, these figures range from 45% to 48% (virtually half of those polled).

In the UK, the range is from 32% (press) to 39% (radio) to 42% for television.

Where the major difference comes relates to the issue of the media presenting the EU too negatively.

In all cases the UK figures are at least twice as large as those from the EU. Accordingly while 11% of the larger poll sees TV coverage of the EU as being too negative, the figure rises to 22% in the UK. Similar patterns are seen in relation to radio (8%EU/17%UK) and more dramatically press (11%EU/30%UK).

This means that nearly one in three people in the UK poll believes the UK media presents matters European too negatively. Only the Dutch (19%) come anywhere close to this view and nine EU states have figures of 5% or less.

When these "press" figures are looked at on a socio-demographic basis some notable variations occur.

While 30% of the UK believes the press takes too negative a view on EU matters, this figure varies between 24% of those who left school aged 15 or younger and 42% of the most educated. Similarly, while 40% of managers held this view, it is only subscribed to by 27% of manual workers.

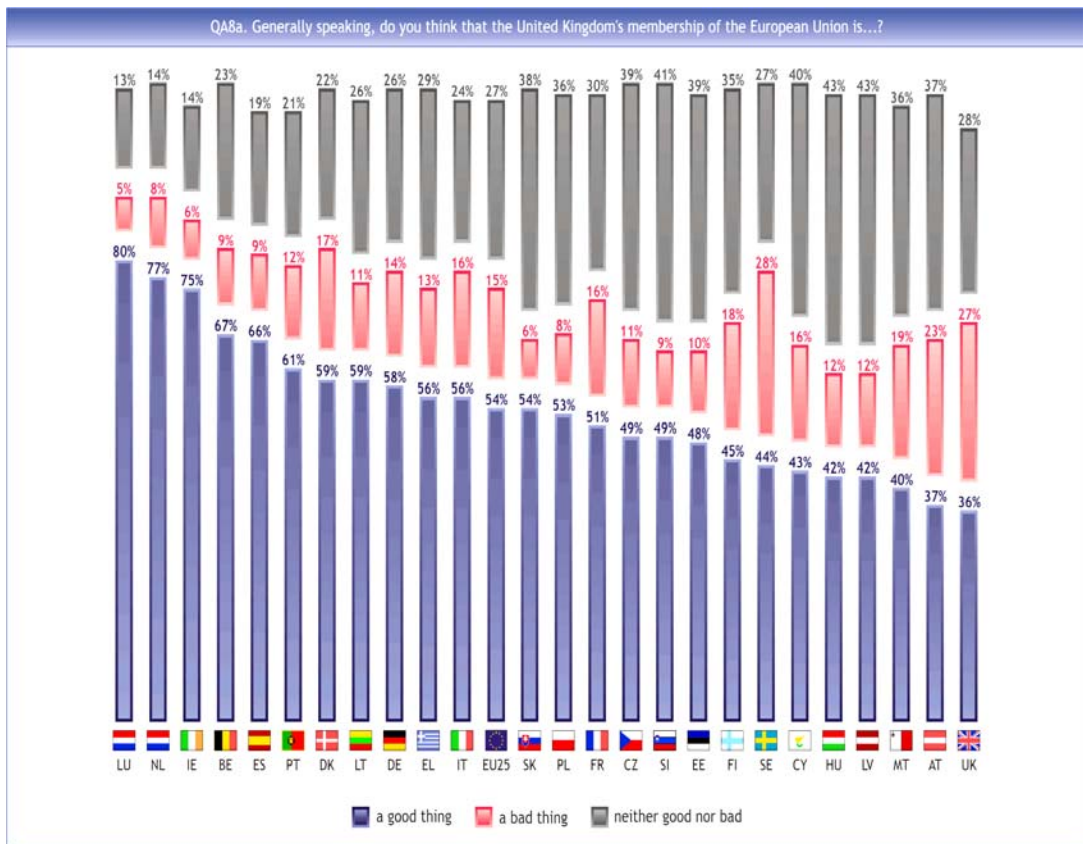
Figures of just 21% are seen in Scotland compared with an average of 35% in London and the South East.

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

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

Q. 8a. Generally speaking, do you think that our country’s membership of the European Union is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad?

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



Country and socio-demographic analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
A good thing	36	54	80 Luxembourg
A bad thing	27	15	28 Sweden
Neither good nor bad	28	27	43 Latvia/Hungry
Don't know	9	4	9 UK

More than half of those polled (54%) across the European Union felt that their country’s membership of the European Union was a **good** thing and this figure rises to

80% in Luxembourg. Although this figure is down from the 56% recorded in the last survey, it is still one of the highest recorded over the past 10 years.

In the UK, the comparable figure is 36%, down from 38% six months previously but well ahead of the 29% recorded in spring 2004.

28% of Swedes viewed their country's membership as a **bad** thing which is just one percentage point greater than the UK figure.

Looking in more detail at the UK socio-demographic data, making up the 36% of those who believed membership was **a good thing** were 41% of the male poll but only 31% of the female poll. While the female figures have remained unchanged, the male figures have fallen from 46% in the previous survey.

Younger people in the UK were, as previously, more convinced of the benefits of membership of the EU as is shown by the fact that membership gains the support of 41% of 15-24 year olds but only 27% of those aged 55 or more.

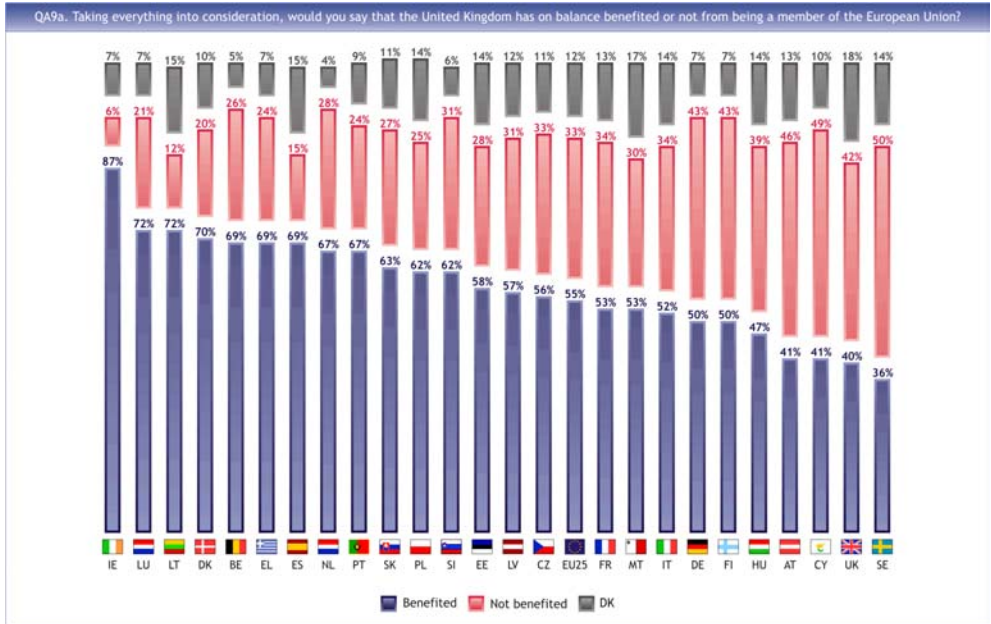
Additionally, while 56% of those educated to age 20 or beyond saw membership as **a good thing**, this figure falls to just 25% of those whose education had ended at age 15 or less.

UK managers (54%) and students (59%) also saw membership as **a good thing** compared with just 27% of house persons and 31% of manual workers.

The '**don't know**' factor in the UK has risen from 6% to 9% but this is still lower than the 13% recorded a year ago. Women in the UK (12%) represented twice the level of men (6%) answering in this way.

Q.9. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that our country has, on balance, benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

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



Country and socio-demographic analysis of the UK

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Benefited	40	55	Ireland 87
Not benefited	42	33	Slovenia 50
Don't know	18	12	UK 18

Across the EU, more than half (55%) of those polled believed that their country had **benefited** from being a member of the European Union. This figure is up from 53% six months previously.

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

The number of UK citizens who believe that their country has **benefited** from EU membership has risen by a third over a year from 30% to 39% and now to 40%. Making up this number were 43% of the male poll and 37% of the female – this latter figure showing a continuing rise from 24% and 35% in the two previous polls. Enthusiasm for membership in the UK, although shared by all age groups, was more pronounced amongst younger people with nearly half (48%) of 15-24 year olds taking this view compared with just 30% of those aged 55 or more.

The UK figures importantly show that 59% of the most educated people believed the UK had **benefited** compared with just 27% of those who had left school at the earliest opportunity.

While 63% of students and 55% of managers believed the UK had **benefited** from membership, this figure falls to 31% of the retired and 30% of manual workers.

Encouragingly, the proportion of those believing the UK has **not benefited** has fallen from 47% to 45% to 42% over the past year.

The UK **'don't know'** factor at 18% shows a slight increase of 2 percentage points from the 16% recorded in the previous survey.

Making up this 18% 'don't know' factor in the UK were 15% of the male poll and 22% of the female one.

Q.10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

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

For the sake of clarity and presentation, figures have been 'bundled' so the very positive and fairly positive results come under the heading of '**positive**' and the fairly negative and very negative responses under the '**negative**' heading.

Country and UK socio-demographic analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Positive	28	47	Ireland 68
Neutral	31	32	EE 49
Negative	35	19	UK 35
Don't know	6	2	UK/Portugal 6

Just 28% of the UK poll saw the European Union in a **positive** light down from the 32% in the previous Eurobarometer. The figure remains well behind the 47% average of citizens across the Union as a whole and figures as high as 68% in Ireland.

At the other end of the spectrum, a **negative** view of the Union is now held by the largest group (35%) of UK citizens.

These latter figures are some way distant from the 19% recorded across the EU25 in general. In fact, the UK **negative** figures, together with those of the Republic of Cyprus, are the highest in the EU25.

Looking from a socio-demographic perspective at the 28% of the UK poll who gave a **positive answer**, it is noted that this is made up of 32% of the male sample and 24% of the female.

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

While just 21% of those aged 55 or more have a **positive** view of the European Union, this figure rises substantially to 36% of those aged 15 to 24.

When educational level is examined with regard to this attitude, an even larger difference is apparent. While only 17% of those who left school at age 15 or before see the EU in a **positive** light, this figure rises significantly to nearly half (46%) of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

There was also substantial variation by occupation with just 18% of the retired and 22% of manual workers having a **positive** view on the European Union compared with 45% of students and 40% of managers.

II.3. The future of the European Union

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

Q. 32. The European Union already has a common security and foreign policy and a European security and defence policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	68	71	Rep of Cyprus 88
Tend to disagree	22	20	Malta 35
Don't know	10	9	Spain 20

Slightly more UK (71%) than EU (68%) citizens tended to agree with this statement, while nearly nine out of ten (88%) of citizens of the Republic of Cyprus supported the proposition.

The percentage of citizens across the Union tending to disagree with the statement was very similar in the EU25 (22%) and the UK (20%) and a similar pattern was seen in the 'don't know' figures.

High 'don't know' figures were observed in Spain (20%).

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

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	83	77	Belgium 92
Tend to disagree	10	13	Denmark 21
Don't know	8	10	Spain 17

83% of the EU25 tended to agree with this statement and, showing a minimal decline of one percentage point, since the autumn of 2004, a figure of 77% was recorded in the UK.

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

The UK 'don't know' figures at 10% were not far removed from the 9% recorded in the EU25. High 'don't knows' were observed in Spain.

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

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	67	56	Rep of Cyprus 83
Tend to disagree	21	29	Denmark 52
Don't know	12	15	Portugal 21

Two-thirds (67%) of EU25 citizens saw the need for the EU to have its own Foreign Minister and this view had the very strong backing of 83% of citizens of the Republic of Cyprus.

In the UK, the figure is relatively low at 56%. However, even less support is seen in Sweden (44%) and Denmark (42%).

Among the 56% of UK citizens who tended to agree with this statement, there were relatively unimportant variations on a socio-demographic basis.

32.4. The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council.

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	69	59	Rep of Cyprus 93
Tend to disagree	17	26	Sweden 40
Don't know	14	15	Spain 24

69% of EU25 citizens and 59% of the UK sample tended to agree with this statement - both sets of figures showing a slight decline over the past six months. A figure of 93% was noted in the Republic of Cyprus.

Just 17% of EU25 citizens tended to disagree with this statement although the figures for Sweden are more than twice as large at 40%. The UK figures sit roughly in the middle of this range at 26%.

There were only relatively minor variations by socio-demographic characteristics in the UK results.

32.5. European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States' foreign policy.

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	82	76	Rep of Cyprus 95
Tend to disagree	10	14	UK 14
Don't know	8	10	Portugal 19

As in the previous Eurobarometer survey, more than three-quarters (76%) of UK citizens believed that EU foreign policy should be independent of that of the USA.

This figure is close to the EU25's 82% average but well below the 95% in Republic of Cyprus and 91% in Greece and Slovenia.

The youngest age group in the UK were less strong in their support of this issue with only 63% of them supporting this idea compared with 81% of those aged 25 to 39.

When looking at UK respondents' occupation, further differences were observed. For example, 87% of the self-employed agreed with this statement compared with just 70% of the unemployed.

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

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	81	76	Rep of Cyprus 97
Tend to disagree	11	15	Slovakia 28
Don't know	8	8	Portugal/Spain/Lithuania 14

The UK figures which were 62% in autumn 2003, have risen steadily through 66% in spring 2004 to 75% in autumn 2004 to reach 76% in this latest set of data – a figure close to the EU25 average of 81%.

The people who most supported this statement were the citizens of the Republic of Cyprus (88%), while more than one in four (28%) of Slovaks tended to disagree.

The UK 'don't knows' at 8% are in line with the EU average and have fallen by a further one percentage point. It was only a year ago that they were 21%.

Variations in the UK data are seen by education with 83% of the most educated tending to agree with the statement compared to just 73% of the least educated.

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

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	76	74	Rep of Cyprus 88
Tend to disagree	14	17	Finland 31
Don't know	9	9	Portugal 20

Three-quarters of both EU25 citizens and of those in the UK tended to agree with the concept of a common immigration policy while figures of 88% were observed in the Republic of Cyprus.

While a contrary view is held by 31% of Finns, the EU25 average of those disagreeing is only 14% while that in the UK is 17% - down from 19% in the previous survey.

Relatively high levels of 'don't knows' (20%) were seen in Portugal, while the UK and EU25 figures were both 9%.

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

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
Tend to agree	75	76	Belgium 85
Tend to disagree	14	15	Finland 27
Don't know	10	8	Portugal 27

Once again, the responses to this question relating to a common EU asylum policy virtually mirror the previous responses on the subject of immigration. Accordingly, 75% of EU25 citizens and 76% of UK citizens tended to agree with this statement, compared with just 14% and 15% respectively taking the contrary view.

No major variations were observed in the UK socio-demographic data on this issue except that 22% of the self-employed compared with just 12% of students and 10% of white-collar workers tended to disagree with the proposition.

However, making up the EU25 average of 14% of those tending to disagree were figures as varied as 27% in Finland and 8% in the Republic of Cyprus.

II.4. Levels of trust

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

Q. 7 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.

7.1. Justice/the country's legal system

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	50	54	Denmark 83
Don't trust	45	38	Poland 69
Don't know	6	8	Latvia 16

There has been a substantial shift in the UK public's view of their country's justice and legal system over the past year. While in the spring of 2004, only 37% of those polled trusted the UK's legal system and 50% did not trust it, these figures had changed to 50% trusting and 45% not trusting by the autumn. This trend has been confirmed so that, in the latest survey, 54% of the poll trusted the UK's legal system and 38% held the contrary view.

Across the EU, there were now 50% trusting and 45% not trusting – a reversal of the figures six months previously. There were extreme figures from Denmark where 83% of those polled trusted the country's justice and legal system and Poland where 69% of the survey did not trust this institution. This last figure, although high, shows a fall from the 77% recorded six months previously.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

Younger people were more trusting of the legal system. 62% of those aged 15-24 trusted the UK's justice system compared with just 50% of those aged 55 or more.

There was also a noticeable variation by education. Only 45% of the least educated compared with 76% of the most educated had confidence in the UK's legal system.

7.2. Political parties

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	19	22	Denmark 51
Don't trust	75	70	Poland 91
Don't know	6	7	Malta 14

Three-quarters of those polled across the EU did not trust political parties and this produces figures of 70% in the UK and as much as 91% in Poland. The EU and UK figures have both shown a decline (EU by 2 points and the UK by 8 points) since the last poll indicating a slight improvement in the public's view of political parties.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

In the UK data, there were only minor variations on most socio-demographic aspects. However, it is to be noted that while 65% of students did not trust political parties, this figure rises to 86% of the self-employed.

7.3. The national government

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	31	34	Luxembourg, Finland 68
Don't trust	64	60	Poland 84
Don't know	6	6	Malta 10

Following the substantial increase in the UK trust factor from 19% to 32% six months previously, the UK trust figure rose again to 34%. Over the same period, the EU25 figures fell by three percentage points to 31%.

Once again, the Polish figure is the largest in the EU at 84%.

While, on average, approximately a third of EU25 citizens trusted their national government, more than two out of three citizens in Luxembourg and Finland trusted their governments.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

There were no noticeable trends by age or education on this issue. However, only 25% of the unemployed and 33% of the retired trusted the UK government compared with 41% of students.

7.4. The national parliament

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	35	36	Denmark 74
Don't trust	37	51	Poland 88
Don't know	9	13	Malta 15

Once again, national parliaments were trusted slightly more than national governments on both an EU25 and UK basis with figures of 35% and 36% respectively. The UK figure shows a minimal increase of a percentage point since the last survey while the EU25 figure has fallen from 38% to 36%.

Across the EU, however, there is a general feeling of distrust towards the national parliaments. In Poland, this view is held by nearly 9 out of 10 citizens.

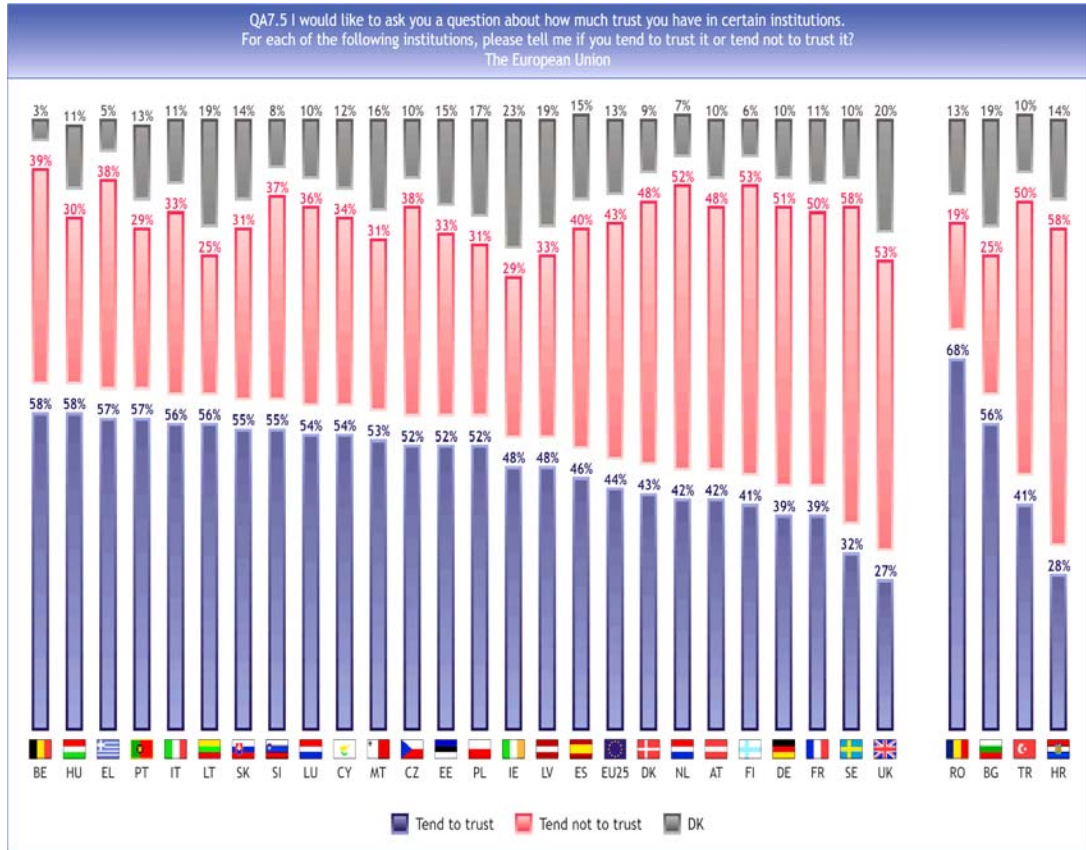
At the other end of the spectrum, nearly three-quarters (74%) of Danes trust their parliament.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

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

7.5. The European Union

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



Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	44	27	Belgium/Hungary 58
Don't trust	43	53	Sweden 58
Don't know	13	20	Ireland 23

One of the most significant findings of EB63 relates to a further substantial change of attitude amongst citizens regarding their trust in the European Union.

In the spring of 2004, 55% of the UK poll did not trust the EU. By the autumn of that year, this figure had fallen to 47%. In this latest poll, however, the figures return towards the level of a year ago with a 'don't trust' reading of 53% - more than half of the UK poll.

Across the EU, the trust factor falls from 50% to 44% - just one percentage point ahead of the 43% not trusting the European Union.

On a country basis, 58% of Belgians and Hungarians trusted the EU compared with 27% in the UK and 32% in Sweden.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

There are substantial variations in the UK figures.

Younger people are much more likely to trust the EU, as is shown by the fact that the 27% average figure is made up of 42% of those aged 15-24 compared with just 14% of those aged 55 or more.

Education was again a highly important factor in relation to this issue, with 37% of those educated to age 20 or beyond trusting the Union compared with just 16% amongst those educated to age 15 or less.

Occupation again produced some important variations of attitude. Amongst those who did not trust the EU were just 28% of the student population compared with two-thirds (66%) of the retired.

7.6. United Nations

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	52	54	Sweden 74
Don't trust	34	29	Rep of Cyprus 66
Don't know	14	17	Lithuania 33

There was a slight decrease in the levels of trust for the United Nations in both the EU25 and the UK. However, more than half of EU citizens still trust this organisation – a level of confidence not seen in any other organisation under review.

Since the last Eurobarometer survey, the EU25 'don't trust' factor has risen slightly from 32% to 34%. The UK figure remains unchanged at 29% while the Republic of Cyprus's figures from 60% to 66%.

The EU25 'don't know' figure was 14% and the UK's 17%. In Lithuania, however, it reached 33%.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

In the UK poll, 58% of men as opposed to 51% of women tended to trust the United Nations. The female 'don't know' figure was 21%.

70% of managers compared with 51% of house persons and 46% of the retired also trusted this organisation, while figures of 49% were recorded for the least educated compared with 64% for those educated until age 20 or beyond..

III. Awareness and trust of European institutions

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

Q.21 Levels of awareness of European institutions

21.1. Have you heard of the European Parliament?

Country analysis

Nine out of ten (90%) of EU25 citizens had heard of the European Parliament and, in the UK, the figure was 87%.

In fact, in Luxembourg, 98% of those polled had heard of this institution compared with a relatively small percentage in the Republic of Cyprus and Latvia (82% each).

These figures remain broadly unchanged since the previous Eurobarometer survey.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

Making up the 87% figure were 91% of the male and 84% of the female populace.

Age was a variable with 80% of the youngest group, compared with 80% of people aged 40 or more having heard of the European Parliament.

Levels of education were also relevant with a noticeable gap between the 86% recorded by the least educated compared with 94% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

21.2. Have you heard of the European Commission?

Country analysis

While an average of 81% of European citizens had heard of the European Commission, this figure conceals substantial variations that range from 96% in Finland to 73% in Lithuania. This latter figure is up from 69% six months previously so the average EU25 figures could reasonably be expected to increase in the future. The UK figure was 78% - down by two percentage points since the last survey.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

82% of men and 75% of women in the UK had heard of the European Commission. The female figures show a further 2 percentage point rise following the noteworthy increase of seven percentage points in the previous survey.

Education, again, has a bearing on this level of knowledge with 71% of the least educated saying that they had heard of the European Commission compared with 90% of those educated to age 20 or more.

Figures of 95% were noted among managers compared with just 63% amongst house persons.

21.3. Have you heard of the Council of the European Union?

Country analysis

When it is taken into account that the Council of the European Union, together with the European Parliament and European Commission, makes up the 'triumvirate' decision-making process of the European Union, it is interesting to note that just 65% of EU25 citizens are aware of its existence. This figure is slightly down from the 66% recorded six months previously.

This average figure contains some high figures recorded in Greece (81%) and Denmark (83%). The Swedish figure has inexplicably fallen from 91% to 54%. A possible reason could be the change of name of this organisation from Council of Ministers to Council of the European Union. Surprisingly low figures are noted for Germany (58%) and Italy (59%).

In the UK, 52% of those polled were aware of the existence of the Council of Ministers – a reasonable increase on the 44% just six months previously.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

A substantially higher proportion of UK men (60%) had heard of this institution compared with just 45% of women.

Although this is a substantial difference, it should be noted that the female figure has increased from 31% to 37% and now to 45% in just 12 months.

While 47% of the least educated group had heard of this institution, the figure rises substantially to 66% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

68% of managers were included amongst those who had heard of the Council of the European Union, as opposed to 40% of house persons. This last figure, however, shows a rise from 30% six months previously.

21.4. Have you heard of the Court of Justice of the European Communities?

Country analysis

Two-thirds (67%) of EU25 citizens had heard of the Court of Justice of the European Communities – a figure down from 75% six months previously. This fall may also be due to the name change.

Yet again, this average figure conceals figures as different as 96% in Denmark and 49% in Hungary and Latvia.

The UK figure was the same as the EU25 average at 67% - a fall from the 73% figure six months previously.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

In the UK, 73% of men compared with 63% of women have heard of the Court of Justice.

Age is also relevant in that while only 50% of the youngest age group were aware of this institution, the figures rise to 80% of those aged 40 to 54 and 73% of those aged 55 and over.

21.5. Have you heard of the European Central Bank?

Country analysis

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

This figure, once again, conceals substantial country-by country variations with figures of just 54% in Latvia compared with 94% in Finland.

The UK figure was at 59%.

Socio-demographic analysis of the UK

68% of men compared with just 50% of women in the UK had heard of the ECB, as had 37% of the youngest age group compared with 64% of the oldest.

Yet again, higher levels of education as well as managerial occupations increased the level of awareness of this European body. Accordingly, while the ECB was known to 54% of the least educated, this figure rises to 78% at the far end of the educational scale.

In a similar way, while 79% and 76% awareness was noted amongst managers and the self-employed, the numbers fall to just 38% of house persons and 44% of the unemployed.

Levels of trust in European institutions and bodies

Q. 23. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

In this important section dealing with the level of trust held by citizens towards the major European institutions, a general cooling of attitude towards EU matters is observed.

23.1. European Parliament

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	52	35	Hungary 71
Don't trust	31	42	UK 42
Don't know	18	24	Latvia 34

Over the past six months, trust levels towards the European Parliament fell by five percentage points across the European Union and by four points in the UK.

Despite this, more than half (52%) of EU25 citizens trust the European Parliament. However, in the UK, this figure has fallen to just over one in three (35%) of those polled.

The highest levels of support were observed in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Once again, it is noted that age has a substantial bearing on this issue . While 46% of 15-24 year olds trusted the European Parliament, this figure falls to just 28% among people older than 55.

Higher levels of education also had an effect on trust levels with just 28% of those who left school aged 15 or less expressing trust in this institution compared with 46% of those educated to age 20 or above.

Although the overall UK 'don't know' factor is 24%, there are noteworthy variations in this figure. For example, while the 'don't know' factor is 28% amongst females, it falls to just 19% amongst men.

As usual, education is an important factor in the level of 'don't knows'. This was the reply given by 27% of the least educated compared with just 15% of those educated to age 20 or more.

23.2. European Commission

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	46	31	Belgium 67
Don't trust	31	38	Germany 42
Don't know	23	30	Latvia 37

The optimistic trends observed in the previous survey appear to have evaporated. Six months ago, 39% of the UK poll trusted the European Commission, a huge increase on the 26% just six months before that.

Now, in the summer of 2005, this figure has slipped back to 31% - seven percentage points less than the 38% of UK citizens who do not trust the European Commission.

This trend is also seen in the broad EU25 figures. Six months ago, more than half EU25 citizens (52%) trusted the European Commission. Now, this figure has fallen below the psychologically important point of 50% to 46%.

While in Belgium the figure is the highest in the EU at 67%, figures below the EU25 average are seen in some of the largest Member States including France (45%) and Germany (37%).

Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

The same proportion of men as women tended to trust the European Commission.

Trust levels decreased with age so that while trust in the European Commission was 39% for those aged 15-24, it falls steadily to reach just 24% for UK citizens aged 55 or more.

Education was a significant factor in this area with 37% of the most educated tending to trust the Commission compared with just 22% of those who had left school aged 15 or younger.

While 43% of managers and 44% of students trusted the European Commission, this figure falls to only 30% of house persons, 28% of manual workers and 22% of the retired.

23.3 Council of the European Union

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	42	27	Rep of Cyprus 62
Don't trust	29	36	Austria 40
Don't know	29	36	Sweden 49

It is notable within this set of data were very high levels of 'don't knows' on both a UK and at EU25 level. 29% of EU citizens and more than one in three (36%) of UK citizens did not express an opinion in this area.

In the UK, only 27% of those polled trusted the Council and nearly three-quarters of the total UK poll was split equally between 'don't trust' (36% and don't know'. (36%)

Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Making up the 27% of the UK poll having trust in this organisation were 22% of people who had only primary education compared with 32% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Age was an important factor. Accordingly, 40% of the youngest group trusted the Council in comparison with only 22% of those aged 55 and over.

33% of UK managers trusted the Council compared with 42% of students and only 21% of the self-employed and the retired.

23.4 Court of Justice of the European Communities

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	52	45	Denmark 77
Don't trust	23	28	France 30
Don't know	24	27	Latvia 44

The UK figures which showed a substantial increase in the trust factor from 34% to 51% in the previous Eurobarometer survey now slips back to 45%

A similar level of decline is seen in the EU25 figure from 57% to 52%. In both the UK and the EU25's, 'don't trust' figures, there is a two-percentage point increase.

The Danes (77%) had a high and increased level of trust in this institution compared to a figure of just 43% in France.

Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Unusually for this question, there were no major variations by age but, while only 39% of the least educated trusted the Court, this figure rises to 64% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

Occupation again was a major influence on these data with only 37% of the unemployed and 38% of the retired compared with 59% of managers giving this institution a trust rating.

23.5 European Central Bank

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	47	31	Finland 72
Don't trust	27	34	France 37
Don't know	26	35	Latvia 47

UK citizens' level of trust in the ECB was only 25% in the autumn of 2003. However, it rose to 41% in the last Eurobarometer survey before falling ten percentage points in this latest survey to the lowest trust level in the EU.

However, the country with the highest percentage of citizens actually not trusting the ECB was France where the figure is 37%.

Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Education is, yet again, seen to be a major influence in that only 27% of the least educated trusted the ECB compared with 47% of those educated until age 20 or beyond.

There was again a noticeable difference in the trust factor for the ECB between men and women with 36% of the former compared with just 26% of the latter opting for this response.

High levels of trust of the ECB were also noted amongst UK managers (44%) compared with just 25% of house persons.

Relatively high 'don't know' factors were observed amongst women (41%) compared with men (28%), as well as among house persons whose figures reached 51%.

ANNEX I

EB63.4 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 9th of May and the 14th of June 2005, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 63.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The EUROBAROMETER SPECIAL « STANDARD » + N°233 + N°234 + N°235 are part of wave 63.4 and cover 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 63.4 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania), the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the north part of Cyprus. 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.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	10/05/2005 13/06/2005	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.083	18/05/2005 07/06/2005	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.051	20/05/2005 14/06/2005	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.520	14/05/2005 06/06/2005	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.001	12/05/2005 07/06/2005	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	16/05/2005 06/06/2005	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.024	12/05/2005 07/06/2005	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.012	14/05/2005 08/06/2005	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.006	09/05/2005 10/06/2005	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.004	13/05/2005 11/06/2005	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	10/05/2005 07/06/2005	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.015	13/05/2005 08/06/2005	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.003	12/05/2005 06/06/2005	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	10/05/2005 04/06/2005	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.014	16/05/2005 02/06/2005	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	12/05/2005 06/06/2005	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	12/05/2005 07/06/2005	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.000	12/05/2005 07/06/2005	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	14/05/2005 07/06/2005	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.005	12/05/2005 05/06/2005	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.045	13/05/2005 10/06/2005	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.108	18/05/2005 05/06/2005	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.024	12/05/2005 12/06/2005	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.024	12/05/2005 02/06/2005	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.347	11/05/2005 12/06/2005	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.018	17/05/2005 31/05/2005	6.695.512
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	10/05/2005 03/06/2005	3.682.826
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.004	23/05/2005 03/06/2005	18.145.036
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	12/05/2005 05/06/2005	47.583.830
NC	North part of Cyprus	KADEM	500	13/05/2005 31/05/2005	157.101
TOTAL			29.328	09/05/2005 14/06/2005	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:

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

ANNEX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

A	your survey number
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EB63.3 A

B	country code
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EB63.3 B

C	our survey number
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6	3	4
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EB63.3 C

D	Interview number
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EB63.3 D

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA
ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMENIA
ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY
ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA
ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN CYPRUS (NORTH)

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus (Cyprus South)	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Cyprus (North)	30,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

EB63.3 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?

Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q2

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)

Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB62.0 Q3

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)

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

EB62.0 Q4

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
------------	--------	-------	------	----

1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q5

QA5	If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?
-----	--

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

EB62.0 Q6

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?
-----	---

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

EB62.0 Q7

QA7	I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
-----	---

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
1	Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
2	Political parties	1	2	3
3	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
4	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
5	The European Union	1	2	3
6	The United Nations	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q10 TREND MODIFIED

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

DO NOT ASK QA8a AND QA9a in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

QA8a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q11a

QA9a Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q12a

ASK QA8b AND QA9b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

QA8b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q11b

QA9b Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) will get advantages or not from being a member of the European Union?

Get advantages	1
Not get advantages	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q12b

ASK ALL

QA10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

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

EB62.0 Q13

QA11 Are you, yourself, for or against the development towards a European political union?

For	1
Against	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q14

QA12 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

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

Peace	1,
Economic prosperity	2,
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,

EB62.0 Q16

QA13	Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of...?
------	--

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
--

Enthusiasm	1,
Hope	2,
Trust	3,
Indifference	4,
Anxiety	5,
Mistrust	6,
Rejecting it	7,
DK	8,

EB62.0 Q17

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

QA14a	Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.
-------	---

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
1	I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
2	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
3	I feel we are more stable politically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
4	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
5	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
6	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are sufficiently taken into account in the European Union (N)	1	2	3
7	(OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3
8	The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q18a TREND MODIFIED

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

QA14b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
1	I feel I would be safer if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
2	I feel we would be more stable economically if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
3	I feel we would be more stable politically if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
4	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
5	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
6	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are sufficiently taken into account in the European Union (N)	1	2	3
7	(OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3
8	The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q18b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA15a 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?

QA15b And, in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

(READ OUT)	QA15a Expectations	QA15b Would like
More important	1	1
Less important	2	2
Same role	3	3
DK	4	4

EB62.0 Q20a&b

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

QA16 Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you, personally, are currently afraid of it, or not?

	(READ OUT)	Currently afraid of it	Not currently afraid of it	DK
1	A loss of power for smaller Member States	1	2	3
2	An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	1	2	3
3	Our language being used less and less	1	2	3
4	Our country paying more and more to the European Union	1	2	3
5	The loss of social benefits	1	2	3
6	The loss of national identity and culture	1	2	3
7	An economic crisis	1	2	3
8	The transfer of jobs to other Member Countries which have lower production costs	1	2	3
9	More difficulties for (NATIONALITY) farmers	1	2	3
10	The end of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q21

QA17 About how often do you...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	(READ OUT)	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Less often	Ne-ver	DK
1	Watch television news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Read the news in daily newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Listen to radio news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB55.1 Q11

QA18 Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

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

DK

11

EB62.0 Q22

QA19	When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? Which else?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Meetings	1,
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 (N)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

EB62.0 Q23 TREND MODIFIED

QA20a	Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk 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
1	Television	1	2	3	4
2	Radio	1	2	3	4
3	Press	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q25 TREND MODIFIED

QA20b	Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
-------	---

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	DK
1	Television	1	2	3	4
2	Radio	1	2	3	4
3	Press	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q26 TREND MODIFIED

QA21	Have you heard of...?
------	-----------------------

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
1	the European Parliament	1	2	3
2	the European Commission	1	2	3
3	the Council of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
4	the Court of Justice of the European Communities (M)	1	2	3
5	the European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q27 TREND MODIFIED

QA22	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
--	------------	-----------	---------------	----

1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
4	the Court of Justice of the European Communities (M)	1	2	3
5	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q28 TREND MODIFIED

QA23 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
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities (M)	1	2	3
5	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q29 TREND MODIFIED

QA24 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
--	------------	-------	--------	----

1	The European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States (M)	1	2	3
2	The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union	1	2	3
3	The European Union has its own anthem	1	2	3
4	The last European elections took place in June 2002	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q30 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA25a AND QA25b ONLY in LU

QA25a 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 Luxemburg. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Luxemburg's presidency? (M)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q31 TREND MODIFIED

QA25b	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Luxemburg is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)
-------	--

(READ OUT)

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

EB62.0 Q32 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA25c AND QA25d ONLY in UK

QA25c	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 2005 it will be the turn of the United Kingdom. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about the United Kingdom's presidency? (M)
-------	--

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q31 TREND MODIFIED

QA25d	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that the United Kingdom will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July 2005? Would you say it is...? (M)
-------	---

(READ OUT)

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

EB62.0 Q32 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA26 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

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

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

EB62.0 Q33

QA27 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
1	Fighting crime	1	2	3	4
2	Public transport	1	2	3	4
3	The economic situation	1	2	3	4
4	Rising prices/inflation	1	2	3	4
5	Taxation	1	2	3	4
6	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
7	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4
8	Defence and foreign affairs (M)	1	2	3	4
9	Housing	1	2	3	4
10	Immigration	1	2	3	4
11	Healthcare system	1	2	3	4
12	The educational system	1	2	3	4
13	Pensions	1	2	3	4
14	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q34 TREND MODIFIED

QA28 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK
1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
2	One common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries	1	2	3
3	A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States	1	2	3
4	Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
5	A constitution for the European Union	1	2	3
6	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3
7	Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q36 TREND MODIFIED

QA29 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	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,

EB62.0 Q37

QA30 With which of the following two statements do you most agree?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Union should have greater financial means given its political objectives	1
The European Union's political objectives do not justify an increase in the Union's budget	2
DK	3

EB63.4 NEW

QA31 On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB62.0 Q38

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
1	The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to troublespots when an international crisis occurs	1	2	3
2	When an international crisis occurs, European Union Member States should agree on a common position	1	2	3
3	The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	1	2	3
4	The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council	1	2	3
5	European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3
6	The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries	1	2	3
7	The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union	1	2	3
8	The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q39 TREND MODIFIED

QA33a In your opinion, would you say that the United States tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role regarding...?

	(READ OUT)	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	DK
1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
2	The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
3	Growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
4	The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4

5	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4
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EB62.0 Q41

QA33b And in your opinion, does the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role regarding...?

	(READ OUT)	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	DK
--	------------	----------	----------	-------------------------------	----

1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
2	The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
3	The growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
4	The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
5	The protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q42

QA33c 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	1
Less important	2
It has not changed	3
DK	4

EB63.4 NEW

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)	QA34a In (OUR COUNTRY)	QA34b 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

EB62.0 Q44a&b

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
1	Your city/town/village	1	2	3	4	5
2	Your region	1	2	3	4	5
3	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Europe	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.0 Q47

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)

	(READ OUT)	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	DK
1	Company	1	2	3	4	5
2	Monopoly	1	2	3	4	5
3	Competitiveness	1	2	3	4	5
4	Social security	1	2	3	4	5
5	Free trade	1	2	3	4	5
6	Protectionism	1	2	3	4	5
7	Globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
8	Public service	1	2	3	4	5
9	Trade union	1	2	3	4	5
10	Reforms	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 NEW

Now, let's move on to another topic

QB1 Which of these three options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB59.1 Q46

QB2 For each of the following countries, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future

(ROTATE)

	(READ OUT)	In favour	Against	DK
1	Switzerland	1	2	3
2	Norway	1	2	3
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3
4	Croatia	1	2	3
5	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	1	2	3
6	Serbia and Montenegro (M)	1	2	3
7	Iceland	1	2	3
8	Albania	1	2	3
9	Bulgaria	1	2	3
10	Romania	1	2	3
11	Ukraine (N)	1	2	3
12	Turkey	1	2	3

EB58.1 Q41&Q42 TREND MODIFIED

QB3 For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Turkey is geographically part of Europe	1	2	3	4	5
2	Turkey is historically part of Europe	1	2	3	4	5
3	Turkey's accession to the European Union would strengthen security in this region	1	2	3	4	5
4	Turkey's accession to the European Union would favour the mutual understanding of European and Muslim values	1	2	3	4	5
5	The cultural differences between Turkey and the European Union Member States are too significant to allow for this accession	1	2	3	4	5
6	Turkey's accession would favour the rejuvenation of ageing Europe's population	1	2	3	4	5
7	Turkey's accession could risk encouraging immigration to the more developed countries in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
8	Turkey will have to totally respect Human Rights in order to be able to join the European Union in about ten years time	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 NEW

Let's move on to another topic

QC1 Have you personally heard about the European Constitution? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, and overall you know its contents	1
Yes, but you know very little about its contents	2
No	3

EB62.1 QA1 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK IN SI, HU and LT - SI, HU and LT GO TO QC5

QC2 According to what you know, would you say that you are in favour of or opposed to the European Constitution? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	1
Rather in favour	2
Rather opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
DK	5

EB62.1 QA2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

IF "IN FAVOUR" , CODE 1 OR 2 IN QC2

QC3 What are all the reasons why you are in favour of the European Constitution? (M)

(DO NOT READ OUT - CODE ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS)

Essential in order to pursue European construction	1,
Essential in order to manage the integration of the new Member States of the European Union	2,
Essential for the smooth running of the European institutions	3,
First steps towards/Symbol of a social Europe	4,
Strengthens the feeling of a European identity	5,
Creates a true European citizenship	6,
First steps towards/Symbol of a political unification of Europe	7,
Strengthens the European Union over the United States	8,
I've always been in favour of the European construction	9,
Strengthens democracy in Europe/consults citizens	10,
Supports the national government/certain political parties	11,
I don't see what is negative in this text	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB62.1 QA3 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

IF "OPPOSED", CODE 3 OR 4 IN QC2

QC4 What are all the reasons why you are opposed to the European Constitution? (M)

(DO NOT READ OUT - CODE ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS)

The Constitution goes too far/advances too quickly (M)	1,
Loss of national sovereignty	2,
The Constitution does not go far enough (M)	3,
Economically speaking, the Constitution is too liberal (M)	4,
Not enough social Europe	5,
Too technocratic/judicial/too much regulation	6,
Lack of information	7,
Too complex	8,
Does not want Turkey in the European Union/Opposition to further enlargement	9,
Not democratic enough	10,
Opposes the national government/certain political parties	11,
I am against Europe/European construction/European integration	12,
I do not see what is positive in this Constitution (M)	13,
Ne reference to the Christian roots of Europe (N)	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB62.1 QA4 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QC5 For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...(M)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
1	the position of a Foreign Affairs Minister of the European Union will be created	1	2	3
2	at least one million citizens of the European Union can request the adoption of a European law	1	2	3
3	the President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens	1	2	3
4	a direct European tax will be created	1	2	3
5	national citizenship will disappear	1	2	3
6	a member state can leave the European Union if it wishes to do so	1	2	3

EB62.1 QA5 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QC6 Who do you trust the most to inform you about the European Constitution? (M)

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Commission	1
The European Parliament	2
The (NATIONALITY) Government	3
The (NATIONALITY) political parties	4
Local councillors	5
The (NATIONALITY) religious/denominational organisations	6
Journalists	7
Trade unions	8
Consumer organisations	9
Your relatives, your friends	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
DK	12

EB62.1 QA6 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ONLY in DK, FR, IE, PT, CZ, GB, NI, NL and PL (M)

QC7 We would like to know the likelihood of you voting in a referendum in (OUR COUNTRY) to ratify the text of the European Constitution. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that you would be certain of not going to vote and 10 means that you would be certain of going to vote in this referendum, where would you place yourself? The intermediate scores allow you to qualify your attitude. (M)

(SHOW CARD - RECORD THE NUMBERED ANSWER)

Would not vote						Would vote			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK 11

EB62.1 QA8 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QC8 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
1	More democratic	1	2	3	4	5
2	More efficient	1	2	3	4	5
3	More transparent	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 NEW

QC9	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
1	Stronger in the world	1	2	3	4	5
2	More competitive economically	1	2	3	4	5
3	More socially-minded	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 NEW

Now, let's move on to another topic

QD1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
3	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5
7	Your financial situation	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.1 QB1

QD2 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	Some-what better	Some-what less good	Defini-tely less good	Identi-cal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	The educational system (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB62.1 QB2 TREND MODIFIED

QD3 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	Some-what better	Some-what less good	Definitely less good	Identi-cal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	-------------	------------------	---------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	----

1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB62.1 QB3

QD4 In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Much better	Some-what better	Some-what less good	Definitely less good	Identi-cal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	-------------	------------------	---------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	----

1	the United States	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB62.1 QB4

QD5a 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
--	------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------------	----

1	American	1	2	3	4
2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
4	Indian	1	2	3	4

EB62.1 QB5

QD5b For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Ahead	Behind	At the same level	DK
1	Scientific research	1	2	3	4
2	Medical research	1	2	3	4
3	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4
4	Innovation technology	1	2	3	4
5	The healthcare system	1	2	3	4
6	Education	1	2	3	4
7	Fighting social disparities	1	2	3	4
8	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
9	Fighting discrimination	1	2	3	4
10	The creation of companies	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 NEW

QD6 There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes to mind first?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets	1
Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	2
Delocalisation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	3
Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB10

QD7 Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Do not have any other choice if they want to avoid shutting down	1
Do so in order to increase their profit	2
DK	3

EB63.4 NEW

QD8	Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy? (M)
-----	--

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Increase the legal number of working hours	1,
Improve education and professional training	2,
Invest in research and innovation	3,
Facilitate the creation of companies	4,
Use energy more efficiently	5,
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

EB62.1 QB11 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QD9	In your opinion, could the European Union become the world's top economic power within the next five years?
-----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, certainly	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, certainly not	4
DK	5

EB62.1 QB13

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

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)

Left									Right	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB63.3 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)

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

EB63.3 D7

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

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EB63.3 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

Male	1
Female	2

EB63.3 D10

D11 How old are you?

--	--

EB63.3 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D. 15. a.

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED		
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
EMPLOYED		
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

EB63.3 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

EB63.3 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)

--	--

EB63.3 D40a

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household.

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB63.3 D40b

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household.

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB63.3 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB63.3 D41

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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
Another situation (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	4
DK/Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	5

EB63.3 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone?

D43b Do you own a mobile telephone?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB63.3 D43a&b TREND MODIFIED

D44 Do you consider yourself to be...?

(DO NOT READ - SHOW CARD - PRECODED LIST - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB63.1 D44 TREND

D45 Apart from weddings or funerals, about how often do you attend religious services?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB63.1 D45 TREND

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
Internet access	6,
A car	7,
An apartment / a house which you have finished paying for	8,
An apartment / a house which you are paying for	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

EB63.4 NEW

D47 Generally speaking, how many weeks a year do you go on holidays?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONLY ANSWER ONLY)

Never	1
Less than one week a year	2
One week a year	3
Two weeks a year	4
Three weeks a year	5
Four weeks a year	6
More than four weeks a year	7
DK	8

EB63.4 NEW

D48a	What is your mother tongue?
------	-----------------------------

(DO NOT READ OUT - CODE BELOW - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

German	1,
English	2,
Arabic	3,
Bulgarian (N)	4,
Catalan (N)	5,
Chinese	6,
Croatian (N)	7,
Danish	8,
Spanish	9,
Estonian (N)	10,
Finnish	11,
French	12,
Greek	13,
Hungarian (N)	14,
Italian	15,
Latvian (N)	16,
Lithuanian (N)	17,
Luxembourgish (N)	18,
Maltese (N)	19,
Dutch	20,
Norwegian (N)	21,
Polish (N)	22,
Portuguese	23,
Romanian (N)	24,
Russian (N)	25,
Slovak (N)	26,
Slovenian (N)	27,
Swedish	28,
Czech (N)	29,
Turkish (N)	30,
Gaelic (N)	31,
Basque (N)	32,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	33,
DK	34,

EB55.1 Q2 TREND MODIFIED

D48b	Which languages do you speak well enough in order to be able to have a conversation, excluding your mother tongue?
------	--

(DO NOT READ OUT - CODE BELOW - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

German	1,
English	2,
Arabic	3,
Bulgarian (N)	4,
Catalan (N)	5,
Chinese	6,
Croatian (N)	7,
Danish	8,
Spanish	9,
Estonian (N)	10,
Finnish	11,
French	12,
Greek	13,
Hungarian (N)	14,
Italian	15,
Latvian (N)	16,
Lithuanian (N)	17,
Luxembourgish (N)	18,
Maltese (N)	19,
Dutch	20,
Norwegian (N)	21,
Polish (N)	22,
Portuguese	23,
Romanian (N)	24,
Russian (N)	25,
Slovak (N)	26,
Slovenian (N)	27,
Swedish	28,
Czech (N)	29,
Turkish (N)	30,
Gaelic (N)	31,
Basque (N)	32,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	33,
DK	34,

EB55.1 Q3 TREND MODIFIED

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

		DAY			MONTH
--	--	-----	--	--	-------

EB63.3 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

		HOUR			MINUTES
--	--	------	--	--	---------

EB63.3 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

		MINUTES
--	--	---------

EB63.3 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB63.3 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB63.3 P5

P6 Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

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EB63.3 P6

P7 Region

(LOCAL CODES)

--	--

EB63.3 P7

P8 Postal code

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EB63.3 P8

P9	Sample point number	
		<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>
P10	Interviewer number	
		<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>
P11	Weighting factor	
		<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>
P13	Language of interview	
	Language 1	1
	Language 2	2
	Language 3	3
		<input type="text"/>