



Standard Eurobarometer



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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 between 11 October and 15 November 2005 and are part of wave 64.2 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 63 for which data were gathered in May and June 2005.

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 1,320 persons, 48% being male and 52% 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.

Chapter 1. Climate of opinion and actions and priorities of the European Union

Climate of opinion

In this introductory section, EB64 examines people's level of contentment with their life, their expectations for both the country and themselves over the next year, their trust in national institutions, the issues that they rate the most important and the two most important objectives for the country over the next decade.

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

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

The highest figures noted were in Denmark where 96% of those polled were in this fortunate position. At the other end of the spectrum, only 58% of the Latvian poll was satisfied with the life they led.

However, only 21% of EU citizens were 'very satisfied' with the life they led and this falls to just 5% of the Portuguese.

In the UK, the 'very satisfied' figure is relatively high at more than one in three (34%) of those polled.

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

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

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	49	35	49 UK
Worse	7	13	36 PT
Same	43	49	61 FI
Don't know	2	3	10 MT

Across the European Union, 49% of those questioned believe their life in general would be the same over the next twelve months – a figure similar to the 51% six months previously while 35% believed it would be better.

Once again, UK citizens are noticeably more optimistic than the EU average about the future with nearly half (49%) believing life would be better. This is a substantial increase on the 42% noted six months previously and is, in fact, the highest figure in the 25 EU Member States.

Q. A4.2 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	17	19	29 LT
Worse	35	39	66 PT
Same	41	37	59 DK/FI
Don't know	7	5	11 IE

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

When reviewing their personal situations (see Q.A4.1 above), only 13% of EU25 citizens believe their situation would worsen. However, this figure rises to 39% 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 similar to the 17% noted in the UK.

Lithuanian people are the most optimistic about their country's economic future with 29% of their number predicting better times ahead.

Q. A4.3 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	35	25	38 EE
Worse	10	19	30 EL/CY 30
Same	53	53	72 LU
Don't know	3	3	7 PL

Across the European Union, there is greater support for the positive view on this issue. Accordingly, while 53% of EU25 and UK citizens believe the financial situation in their household would remain the same, 25% thought it would get better and only 19% saw the situation worsening.

In the UK, a more positive view was noted with 35% believing the situation would get better and only 10% believing it would get worse.

Estonians were the most optimistic on this issue and more than one in three (38%) saw this aspect of their lives improving.

The most pessimistic view is noted in Greece and the Republic of Cyprus where nearly one in three (30%) of those polled predicted a worsening financial future.

Q. A4.4 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	18	20	42 LT
Worse	33	40	67 PT
Same	42	35	45 DK
Don't know	7	5	14 MT

While a third (35%) of EU citizens thought that the employment situation in their country would be unchanged in twelve months' time, twice as many (40%) believed the situation would be worse than those who believed it would be better (20%).

These figures, however, show an improvement on the 42% and 18% noted six months previously.

While a relatively high percentage of Lithuanians (42%) went against the general EU25 trend by believing the employment situation in their country would be better over the next twelve months, a more pessimistic view was held in Portugal where this figure reached only 6%.

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

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Better	30	22	30 UK
Worse	4	9	23 HU
Same	58	60	67 BE
Don't know	8	9	MT 49

Once again, there is a substantial difference between predictions relating to jobs from a personal and a country-wide perspective. While, as shown above, 40% of EU25 citizens polled believed the employment situation in their country would become worse over the next twelve months, only 9% expressed the same view when it came to their personal job situation.

The most pessimistic view was taken in Hungary where 23% of those polled believed their personal job situation would be worse over the coming year.

Similarly, a third (33%) of those polled in the UK, believed the job situation countrywide would worsen compared with just 4% who held this view on a personal basis.

58% of the UK and 60% of the EU poll believed their personal job situation would be the same.

Trust in national institutions

Q A7 1 → 12

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

The press

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	19	45	64 NL
Tend not to trust	76	49	76 UK
Don't know	5	6	16 MT

While the UK figures of those tending not to trust the press at 76% are still substantially higher than the EU averages and represent more than three-quarters (76%) of the UK sample, they show an improvement on the 82% noted six months previously.

Radio

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	61	61	78 SE
Tend not to trust	30	30	48 EL
Don't know	10	8	16 HU

The UK figures are virtually identical to the EU25 averages. Only half the Greek poll (50%) had trust in radio.

Television

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	53	53	73 EE
Tend not to trust	42	42	58 EL
Don't know	5	5	14 MT

The UK figures exactly match the EU averages. Only 39% of French people trusted television, although this figure is up from 35% recorded six months previously.

The legal system

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	49	47	80 DK
Tend not to trust	45	47	69 PL
Don't know	6	6	15 MT

In the UK, trust in the legal system has declined noticeably over the past six months. Whereas six months ago, 54% of those polled trusted the legal system and 38% did not, the gap is now much smaller at 49% and 45%.

The police

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	70	65	90 FI
Tend not to trust	27	30	56 CZ/LT
Don't know	3	5	12 LV

There was a wide disparity of trust levels across Europe concerning the police. While in Finland, Denmark and Sweden positive figures were 72% and more, in the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia they did not rise above 50%.

The army

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	76	68	89 FI
Tend not to trust	15	22	33 SI/SE
Don't know	9	10	23 HU

The army had relatively high levels of trust in the UK (76%) compared with EU25 averages. However, in Finland, the army was trusted by virtually nine out of ten citizens (89%).

Religious institutions

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	43	47	75 DK
Tend not to trust	44	43	63 CZ
Don't know	13	10	29 EE

While there was a slight increase (46-47%) in the level of trust accorded to religious institutions over the past six months in the EU25, in some countries (e.g. Greece 58% to 50%) and Ireland (40% to 34%), there were noticeable falls.

Trades unions

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	42	38	62 NL
Tend not to trust	38	48	59 SK
Don't know	20	14	37 LT

UK citizens had a higher level of trust than the EU25 average towards trades unions.

Political parties

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	14	17	35 DK/LU
Tend not to trust	79	76	88 SK
Don't know	7	7	16 MT

There was virtual unanimous mistrust of political parties across the EU25 and the UK and more than three out of four (76%) of EU25 citizens tended not to trust them. Particularly strong changes in attitude over the past six months were seen in Denmark where the proportion of people trusting these institutions fell from 51% to 35% over this short period.

Falls from 30% to 24% were also seen in Belgium, 22% to 14% in the UK and, in France, where trust levels were already at a low 14%, a further deterioration to 9% was noted.

Big companies

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	29	32	54 MT
Tend not to trust	60	57	73 EL

Don't know	12	11	24 PL
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Trust levels in big companies increased marginally over the six months between Eurobarometer 63 and 64.

The government

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	33	31	70 LU
Tend not to trust	62	62	78 SK
Don't know	5	7	15 PL

Governments across the EU, although relatively mistrusted, can congratulate themselves that they are more trusted than political parties. However, in France, Poland and the Czech Republic, nearly three-quarters (71%) of those polled did not trust their governments and, in Slovakia, this figure rises to 78%.

The national parliament

Country analysis:

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Tend to trust	37	35	74 DK
Tend not to trust	55	56	81 CZ
Don't know	9	8	14 PL

The UK figures were broadly similar to the EU25 average. In both sets of data, more than half of those polled tended not to trust their national parliament.

Q. 30 What do you think are the two most important issues facing our country?

Country analysis

UK Rank	ISSUES	UK %	EU25 %	EU25 rank	High %	Low %
1	Crime	41	24	3	46 LT	10 MT
2	Terrorism	34	14	7	40 NL	1 EL
3	Immigration	29	15	5=	36 ES	1 SK
4	Healthcare system	21	15	5=	50 IE	3 ES
5	Pensions	11	10	8	30 BE	3 CY
6	Education system	10	7	9=	15 DK	2 PT
7=	Economic situation	9	26	2	44 MT	4 IE
7=	Unemployment	9	44	1	74 DE	8 IE
9=	Protecting environment	7	4	12	11 SE	0 PL
9=	Taxation	7	7	9=	33 SI	2 NL
11	Defence/Foreign affairs	6	2	13=	8 CY	0 PT/HU/CZ
12	Housing	5	5	11	23 LU	0 EL/DE
13	Inflation	4	17	4	63 LV	1 SE
14	Public transport	2	2	13=	11 IE	numerous

There was a substantial variation in the issues that EU citizens thought were important.

While unemployment was cited by 44% of all EU25 citizens and as many as 74% of the German poll and was the most important issue across Europe, in the UK it was only deemed important by 9% of those polled and, in Ireland, the figure falls to just 8%.

Data are affected by business and economic life as is instanced in the example above. However, events such as the London bombings caused the UK assessment of terrorism to leap from 14% to 34% in just six months.

Crime also moved sharply higher from 31% to 41% in the UK sample.

With major focus on items such as the two issues above, other subjects became relatively less important as is seen in the examples of healthcare in the UK moving from 30% to 21%.

Socio-demographic analysis for the UK

Note: No reference is made where particular sets of socio-demographic data vary only marginally from the average.

Crime was seen as more important by people who had left school aged 15 (53%) than those educated to age 20 or above (31%).

Immigration was more of an issue for men (32%) than women (27%) and to people over 55 (32%) than the youngest groups polled (27%). Education was also highly relevant in that 33% of the least educated compared with 17% of the best educated were concerned about the immigration issue.

Women (23%) were more concerned about healthcare issues than men (17%). Better educated people (28%) were also much more concerned about healthcare than the least educated where the figure reaches 16%.

The oldest group of people (17%) were much more concerned about pensions than the youngest two groups where the figures were 7% and 9% respectively.

The least educated people were less concerned about education (6%) than those educated to age 20 or above (14%).

Similar figures relating to education levels ranging from 6% to 16% were noted when the issue being reviewed was the economic situation.

Unemployment, which was ranked first in importance across the EU25, but only seventh in the UK, was of concern to 13% of the youngest age group in the UK but only 6% of those aged 55 or more. It was also of concern to only 5% of the most educated compared with 9% of others reaching lower academic standards.

Similarly, protecting the environment was of concern to 11% of the most educated group but only 5% of those who had left school at 15.

Q A33 Issues facing our country

The first most important priority

	UK %	EU25 %
Maintaining order in the country	44	32
Giving people more say in important government decisions	26	26
Fighting rising prices	9	29
Protecting freedom of speech	18	11
Don't know	2	2

Nearly half (44%) of the UK poll felt that maintaining order in the country was the most important long-term goal. This figure shows a noticeable increase from the 36% scored just six months previously. This compares with just 32% across the EU25 which is itself a major decrease from the 42% recorded in the previous survey.

While an equal number (26%) of EU25 and UK citizens believed that giving people more say in important government decisions should be the primary goal over the next ten or fifteen years, there was a substantial variation on the issue of inflation which, six months previously, 18% of both the UK and EU25 poll had seen as a major issue.

Across the Union, this figure has now increased substantially by 11 percentage points to 29%, while, in sharp contrast, the UK figure has halved to just 9%.

In the UK, there was a noticeable increase in the importance given to protecting freedom of speech and the proportion of citizens making this their first priority virtually doubled from 10% to 18%.

The second most important priority

	UK %	EU25 %
Maintaining order in the country	25	25
Giving people more say in important government decisions	26	23
Fighting rising prices	20	29
Protecting freedom of speech	25	19
Don't know	4	4

After people had expressed their primary concern, which showed up some noticeable differences of opinion, there is a broad spread of opinion on the second most important issue and the UK figures range in a narrow band between 20% and 26% of the four choices.

A broadly similar pattern is observed across the 25 Member States with figures ranging between 19% and 29%.

Actions and priorities of the European Union

In this section, EB64 looks at two main issues. The first relates to the level at which decisions should be made on sixteen different issues ranging from immigration through fighting crime to protecting the environment and assesses citizens' views as to whether decisions on these matters should be made by the UK government alone or jointly within the European Union.

The report then looks at what citizens see as being the EU's top three priorities which can be compared with the issues viewed as being most important for the country itself.

Q. A31. Levels of decision

	UK		EU25	
	National government	Jointly within the EU	National government	Jointly within the EU
Fighting crime	65	33	38	59
Taxation	79	16	70	25
Fighting unemployment	71	25	57	39
Fighting terrorism	34	63	19	78
Defence and foreign affairs	56	40	32	63
Immigration	58	39	38	57
The education system	81	16	67	29
Pensions	80	17	74	22
Protecting the environment	37	60	30	66
Health and social welfare	73	24	67	29
Agriculture and fishing policy	58	36	43	51
Consumer protection	58	38	47	48
Scientific and technological research	34	59	26	69
Support for regions facing economic difficulties	39	55	38	57
Energy policy	46	48	36	59
Competition policy	42	42	34	56

Overall, it can be seen that the UK is keener to retain the decision-making process within the country than to share it within the EU.

However, on some issues (fighting terrorism, protecting the environment, scientific and technological research and development and support for regions facing economic difficulties), there is strong UK support for shared decision-making.

Q. A34. The EU's top three priorities

UK Rank	ISSUES	UK %	EU25 %	EU25 rank	High %
1=	Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	40	25	4	40 FI/UK
1=	Fighting terrorism	40	23	5	40 UK
3	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	34	44	1	68 SI
4	Maintaining peace and security in Europe	28	28	3	42 LU
5	Fighting illegal immigration	27	15	8	42 MT
6	Protecting the environment	21	20	6	42 SE
7	Fighting unemployment	14	43	2	73 PL
8	Getting closer to European citizens	13	17	7	37 NL
9	Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respecting democracy in Europe	12	12	9	25 NL
10	Reforming EU institutions and the way they work	7	5	13	12 NL
11	Guaranteeing the quality of food products	5	11	10	26 EL
12=	Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the EU around the world	4	4	14=	6 BE/FR/NL
12=	Successfully implementing the euro	4	8	11	15 LT
14	Welcoming new member countries	3	4	14=	10 IE
15	Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	2	8	11	14 HU

There was a broad if uneven concurrence on four of the five top priorities as viewed by both the UK and the EU25.

The key exception was that of fighting unemployment which was of high importance to a number of EU25 Member States with figures as high as 73% in Poland, 62% in Slovenia, 57% in France and 56% in Belgium.

This was an issue that was of little importance in the UK and was cited by only 14% of the poll - some six percentage points less than the next highest figure of 20% in Ireland.

Chapter 2. The individual and the European Union

In this section of the report, the feelings of the individual as regards nationality, attitudes towards the European Union and involvement in its affairs are reviewed.

Q. A39: Do you ever think of yourself as not only British but also European?

While 17% of EU25 citizens often think of themselves as European in addition to their own nationality, this is a sentiment felt by less than half this number (8%) of UK citizens. However, in Luxembourg, the largest proportion of those polled (38%) often considered themselves to be European as well.

At the other end of the scale, two-thirds of the British poll (66%) never consider themselves to be European compared with just 42% across the 25 states of the Union and 28% in Luxembourg.

Q. A40 In the near future, do you see yourself as being British only, British and European, European and British or just European?

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Nationality only	63	41	63 UK
Nationality and European	31	48	68 MT
European and nationality	2	7	13 LU
European only	1	2	9 LU

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of the UK poll saw themselves as being just British while half this number (31%) saw themselves as being British and European.

These figures are in stark contrast to the EU25 averages where half (48%) of the total poll consider themselves to be both a national of their own country and a European and a smaller proportion (41%) consider themselves to be just citizens of their home country.

It is interesting to note that since the last time this question was asked in Eurobarometer (in August 2004), there have been a number of very varied changes in attitude. For example, over the past twelve months, the proportion of Czechs feeling they were 'just Czech' has fallen from 57% to 37%, Greeks 'just Greek' from 57% to 47%, and Hungarians 'just Hungarian' from 64% to 51%.

Moving in the other direction, the figures have increased in Belgium (30% to 35%), Ireland (40% to 45%) and in the UK 55% to 63%.

Q A41 Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud of your nationality?

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Very proud	61	46	80 EL
Fairly proud	30	41	56 NL
Not very proud	7	9	19 DE
Not at all proud	2	2	6 DE

Slightly less than half (46%) of EU25 citizens were very proud of their nationality, although this statistic conceals figures that range from 80% in Greece to 19% in Germany. In the UK, this figure is 61% - an increase of four percentage points from the 57% noted in August 2004.

Q. A42. Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be European?

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Very proud	5	12	26 LU
Not at all proud	21	9	21 UK

Across the European Union, 12% of those polled were very proud to be European. This is a noticeable and perhaps significant fall from the 16% noted a year previously.

9% held the totally contrary view and said they were not at all proud to be European – an increase of just one percentage point over the same period.

In the UK, however, a totally different view prevails. Just 5% of those polled said they were very proud to be European while four times as many (21%) said that they were not at all proud to be described in this way. These figures compare with the 9% and 18% figures recorded a year previously and mirror the broad decline across the EU25 noted above.

Q. A14. Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of.....?

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Indifference	33	19	33 UK
Hope	26	42	59 CY
Mistrust	26	20	35 SE
Rejection	9	5	17 AT
Trust	8	22	36 MT

In this multiple choice question, a third (33%) of the UK poll expressed indifference towards the European Union compared with 19% of EU25 citizens holding this view.

Taking a more negative stance were 9% of the UK poll who rejected the European Union – nearly twice the EU25 average of 5% - but still well below the 17% noted in Austria.

While, on average, 42% of EU25 citizens said that the European Union gave them a feeling of hope, this figure falls to just 26% in the UK. The most optimistic nation was Cyprus where the figure rises to 59% of the poll.

Q. A15.1 Do you tend to agree or disagree that your voice counts in the EU?

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Voice counts	20	34	58 NL
Voice does not count	74	59	79 CZ

Across both the UK and the European Union in general, there was an increase in the percentage of those polled who believed that their opinion had no relevance to the running of the EU.

Accordingly, this negative view was now held by 59% of EU25 citizens (an increase from 53% six months previously) and three-quarters (74%) of UK citizens – also a noticeable increase from the 65% recorded in the spring of 2005.

Q. A 16. Feeling of involvement in EU affairs

	UK %	EU25 %	High
Feel involved	13	26	51 HU
Do not feel involved	85	72	86 SK

The great majority of EU citizens felt that they were not strongly involved in European affairs. While the average figure across the EU25 was nearly three-quarters (72%) of those polled, in the UK, this figure rises as high as 85%.

However, there is a glimmer of hope in that nearly half (47%) of the EU25 poll and more than a third (36%) of the UK sample agreed that they would like to be more involved in European affairs but did not know how to go about it.

In Greece, this figure rises to 71% of those polled – more than two-thirds.

The UK Presidency of the European Union

Awareness of the UK Presidency

While the fieldwork for this survey was being undertaken, the UK held the six-month Presidency of the European Union. It is interesting therefore to look at the responses given to two questions (Q A29 a and b) asked only in the United Kingdom.

When respondents were asked whether they had either read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about the United Kingdom's Presidency, half of the poll (50%) stated that they had heard nothing. With 4% saying they did not know, only 46% of those polled gave an affirmative answer.

Socio-demographic analysis

Considerably more men (58%) than women (36%) were aware that the UK was holding the Presidency of the EU.

Younger people were very badly informed on this issue and only 22% of 15-24 year olds were aware of this event compared with 62% of those aged 55 or more.

As might be expected, 63% of the most educated had seen information about the UK presidency compared with just 43% who had left school aged 15 or younger.

Importance of the UK Presidency

The sample was then asked, irrespective of whether respondents had heard about the Presidency, whether it thought it was important that the UK held this role.

67% of the UK sample viewed this as important.

Socio-demographic analysis

No major variations were noted except that just 59% of those leaving school at 15 thought that this was an important event.

Chapter 3: Being a member of the EU today

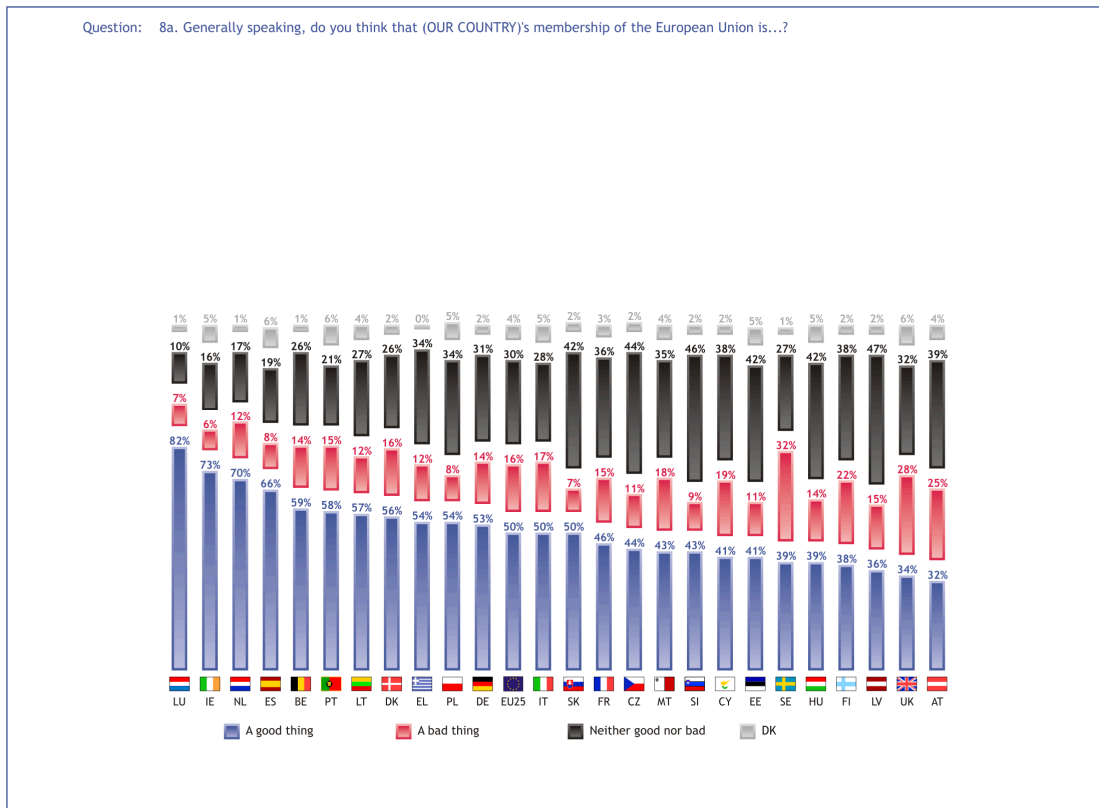
In this chapter, the survey looks at respondents’ attitudes towards membership of the European Union and assesses whether it is viewed as being positive and whether membership has benefited the country.

In addition, the survey looks at the poll’s view of the effects of membership on a large number of factors ranging from exports and industry to agriculture and assesses whether these have been good or bad.

Lastly, this chapter looks at the broad image the EU conjures up for its citizens.

Q. A8a. 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?

To put this question into a broad context, it is useful to look at a bar chart showing the situation across the EU.



Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
A good thing	34	50	82 LU
A bad thing	28	16	32 SE
Neither good nor bad	32	30	47 LV
Don't know	6	4	6 PT/ES/UK

Although relatively high, when looking at broadly comparable figures over the past ten years, the 50% of EU25 citizens seeing their country's membership as being a good thing shows a fall from the 54% noted six months ago and the 56% recorded a year ago.

The UK figures mirror this decline and, over the past twelve months, the figures have fallen from 38% to 36% to now reach 34% in the current survey.

Socio-demographic analysis

An analysis of the broad results which shows just a third (34%) of the UK poll sees membership of the EU as a good thing produces some widely varying data.

Men (37%) are noticeably more enthusiastic about the EU than women (30%).

In addition, 44% of people between the ages of 15 and 24 see it as being a good thing. This figure reduces steadily with age so that only 27% of people over 55 share this view.

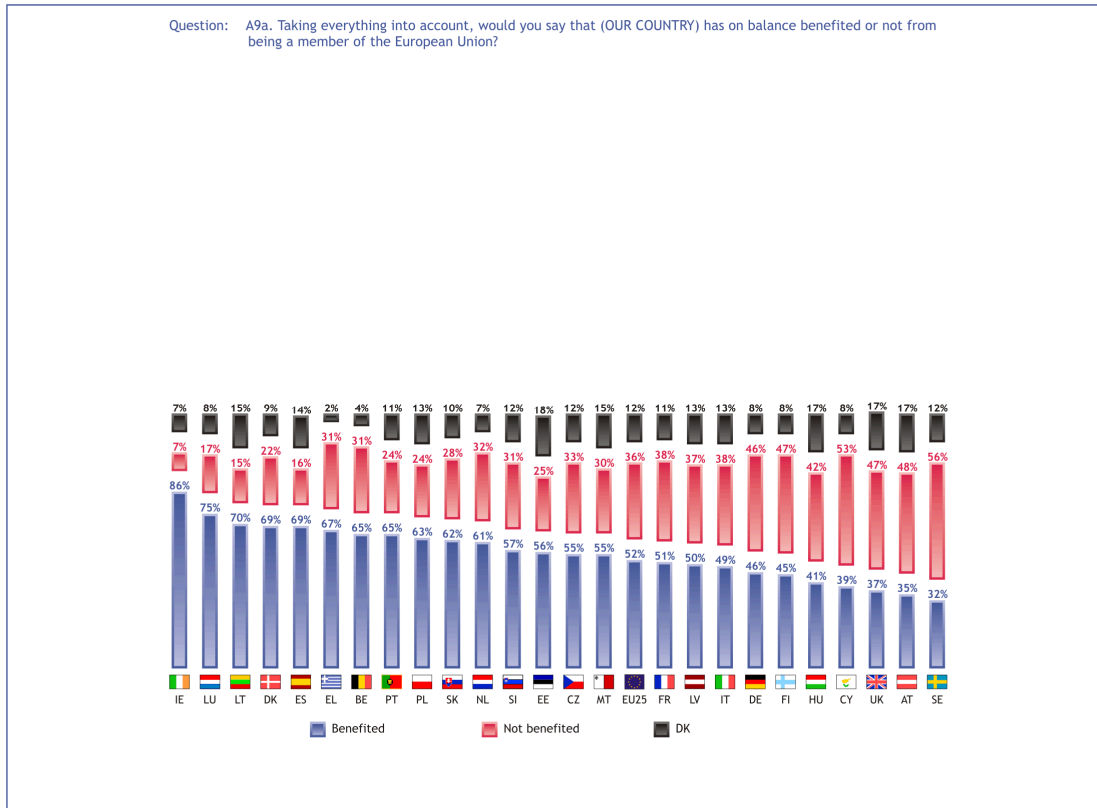
An even greater disparity is shown when levels of education are reviewed.

Nearly half (48%) of the best educated group in the poll sees EU membership as being a good thing. This group also has 32% of its number taking the neutral view of the EU being neither good nor bad, with just 16% seeing it as a bad thing.

When the feelings of the least educated are analysed, 41% see the EU as a bad thing, 29% are neutral and just 19% see the EU as being a good thing.

Q. A9a Taking everything into consideration, would you say that our country has, on balance, benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

Once again, to look at the responses to this question, it is useful to look at a bar chart showing the spread of opinion across the 25 Member States of the European Union.



Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Benefited	37	52	86 IE
Not benefited	47	36	56 SE
Don't know	17	12	18 EE

Across the EU, 52% of those polled believe that their country had benefited from being a member of the European Union. This figure is down from the 55% noted six months previously and the 53% twelve months ago.

This average figure, once again, conceals substantial country-by-country variations which range from 86% in Ireland to 32% in Sweden.

Over the past 18 months, the number of UK citizens believing the country has benefited from EU membership has moved erratically. The figures grew steadily from 30% to 39% and to 40% before slipping back in this latest survey to 37%.

However, the current figure is still seven percentage points higher than the figures noted in the survey in spring 2004.

Socio-demographic analysis

Analysing in more depth the 37% of UK citizens who believe their country has benefited from EU membership, some familiar patterns emerge.

Once again, noticeably more men (40%) than women (33%) held this opinion.

And, once again, positive views are more likely to be held by young people with more than half (51%) of those aged 15-24 taking this position compared with just 34% of those aged 40-54 and 30% of those aged 55 and more.

Education is also a key driver with 50% of the most educated supporting the positive viewpoint compared with less than half (22%) of this figure when the same question is posed to the people who left school aged 15 or less.

Q. A10a. People disagree about the advantages and disadvantages of the UK belonging to the European Union. I am going to read out some points and, for each one, I would like you to tell me if the UK being in the European Union has a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad effect.

As will be seen in this series of tables, the effects of membership of the European Union on aspects of life are viewed relatively negatively in the UK. However, the UK poll still sees positive effects in most areas with notable exceptions in the area of industry. Employment and agriculture are seen as areas that have benefited neither the UK nor the EU25.

Our country's security

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good effect	44	67	81 SI
Bad effect	39	23	39 UK
Don't know	16	10	18 EE

Exports

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good effect	52	64	88 DK
Bad effect	29	23	43 PT
Don't know	19	13	23 ES

Standard of living

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good effect	52	53	87 IE
Bad effect	30	36	55 LV
Don't know	18	11	18 UK

Agriculture

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good effect	28	40	70 DK
Bad effect	54	48	79 FI
Don't know	18	12	18 IE/UK

Industry

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good effect	39	51	80 DK
Bad effect	46	37	54 SI
Don't know	16	12	23 EE

Our services

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good effect	45	54	75 IE
Bad effect	31	30	43 DE
Don't know	23	16	23 UK

Employment

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Good effect	38	35	79 IE
Bad effect	47	54	75 DE
Don't know	15	11	23 ES

Q. A11. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Country analysis

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Positive image	29	44	70 IE
Neutral image	33	34	45 FI
Negative image	35	20	38 SE
Don't know	3	2	7 MT

Since the last Eurobarometer survey just six months previously, the image of the EU has slipped amongst citizens. While, in spring 2005, 47% of those polled across the Union had a positive view, by the autumn, this figure had fallen to 44%.

However, there are, as usual, different points of view in various Member States. While, in the Netherlands and Ireland, the figures rose from 68% to 70% and 38% to 41% respectively, noticeable falls were seen in Austria (30% to 24%), Italy (63% to 56%) and Latvia (40% to 34%).

Socio-demographic analysis

The patterns established above in relation to views on the EU are repeated here.

Accordingly, younger or better educated respondents have a much more positive view of the EU than older or less well educated people.

Chapter 4. Confidence in EU institutions, actual and desired levels of knowledge as well as sources of information on the EU.

In this chapter, the levels of trust that citizens in the European Union have in relation to the European Commission and European Parliament are measured.

Perhaps as importantly, citizens' levels of knowledge of the workings of the European Union and their beliefs as to how the EU budget is spent are also examined.

Finally the desired level of knowledge that citizens have and their sources of information on matters European is reviewed.

Q. A27. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

European Commission

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	46	26	65 PT
Don't trust	33	50	50 UK
Don't know	21	24	35 LV

Only 26% of the UK poll trusted the European Commission. This figure is down from the 31% recorded six months previously and now back to the levels of 18 months ago.

The corollary of this is that half (50%) of the UK poll don't trust the European Commission. This figure is sharply up from the 38% noted just six months previously.

While 46% of the EU25 trust this organisation, the disappointing statistic in this instance is that one-third of EU25 citizens hold the opposite view.

Socio-demographic analysis

Trust levels decreased with age so that while trust in the European Commission was 32% for those aged 15-24, it falls steadily to just 19% for UK citizens aged 55 or more.

Education was a significant factor in this area with 33% of the most educated tending to trust the Commission compared with just 15% of those who had left school aged 15 or younger.

Making up the 26% average were 29% of men but only 23% of women.

European Parliament

Country analysis

	EU25 (in %)	UK (in %)	High %
Trust	51	27	68 LU
Don't trust	34	55	55 UK
Don't know	16	17	32 LV

Over the past six months, trust levels towards the European Parliament fell by one percentage point across the European Union and by a substantial eight points in the UK.

While half (51%) of EU25 citizens trust the European Parliament, in the UK, this figure has fallen to just over one in four (27%) of those polled.

The highest levels of support were observed in Luxembourg where this view is held by two out of three of those polled.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 27% figure of those trusting the European Parliament were 30% of the male poll compared with just 25% of the female.

And, once again, it is noted that age has a substantial bearing on this issue. While 41% of 15-24 year olds trusted the European Parliament, this figure falls to just 22% among people older than 55.

Higher levels of education again had an effect on trust levels with just 17% of those who left school aged 15 or less expressing trust compared with twice this number (34%) of those educated to age 20 or above.

Q. A15.2 Tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the statement 'I understand how the EU works'.

Country analysis

Across the EU generally, respondents said they had a lower level of understanding on how the EU works than six months previously. Accordingly, the EU25 figure for those tending to agree with this statement falls from 43% to 41% and a similar decline from 38% to 35% is observed in the UK.

This means that more than half of EU citizens (52%) and 62% of those polled in the UK say that they do not understand how the EU works.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 35% of the UK poll who said they understood how the EU works were 43% of men compared with just 27% of women.

While there were no clear patterns by age, education was a key factor. 27% of the least educated compared with 43% of the most educated claimed they understood how the EU worked.

Q. A20. Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

Respondents were asked to assess their knowledge of the European Union using a scale ranging from 1 (know nothing at all) to 10 (know a great deal).

18% of UK respondents said they knew nothing at all about the EU – a figure twice as high as the EU25 average (9%). While over the past six months, this EU25 statistic has remained constant, the UK figure has increased from 13% to 18%. This pattern is shown throughout the UK figures and is reflected in a decrease of the average figure from 4.1 to 3.7 over the six-month period.

Q A37 On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?

	EU25 %	UK %
Employment and social affairs	8	9
Agriculture	17	16
Scientific research	6	4
Regional aid	8	5
Foreign policy and aid to countries outside the EU	13	14
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	31	34
Don't know	17	17

Approximately a third of both UK and EU25 citizens taking part in this poll incorrectly believed the majority of the EU budget is spent on the running costs of the organisation in the area of administration and personnel costs and buildings.

Around one in six (17%) of the total poll had no idea where the budget was spent – a similar percentage to the 16% of UK citizens and 17% of EU25 citizens who correctly believed the largest area of budget spend related to agriculture.

Q A21 When of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?

- **I really need to know a lot more about the EU.**
- **I would like to have some more information about the EU.**
- **As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I already know about the EU.**

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
I really need to know a lot more about the EU	18	19	42 EL
I would like to have some more information about the EU	48	38	58 FR
As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I know already	31	41	48 LU

This question was only asked to 15 EU member states and therefore excluded the 10 countries that joined in May 2004. The most recent data are compared with those of spring 1998.

Over the seven-year period, the percentage of EU citizens feeling that they needed to know 'a lot more about the EU' fell from 23% to 18%, while those who were happy with what they already knew increased from 29% to 31%.

Taking the mid-ground, however, the largest proportion of EU citizens polled feeling that they would like to have some more information about the EU increased slightly from 45% to 48%.

Over the same period, in the UK, the noticeable increase was from 34% to 41% of that country's poll who felt that they were happy with what they already knew.

48% of Luxembourg citizens felt they were happy with what they already knew.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the largest proportion (41%) of UK citizens expressing an opinion on this issue were those who were happy with their knowledge level relating to the European Union.

This group comprised 44% of men compared with just 38% of women. A marked variation in attitude on this issue was also observed by age and education. While this view was held by 53% of the least educated, the figure falls to just 35% of those educated to 20 or more.

Younger people were also less happy with their knowledge level on the European Union. While more than half (53%) of those aged 55 or more were happy with what they already knew on the EU, people aged between 15 and 24 were keen to have further information and only a third (33%) of their number were happy with the extent of their knowledge.

This concern by younger as well as better educated people is also shown in the broad desire for more information. This is a wish of virtually half (46%) of the youngest group compared with a modest 30% of those aged 55 or more. Similar figures are demonstrated on the basis of education with just 27% of those who left school at 15 compared with half (49%) of those educated to 20 or beyond expressing a desire for more information on the European Union.

Q A23 When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions , which of the following sources do you use? Which else?

	UK %	EU25 %	High %
Television	47	66	81 DE
Daily Newspapers	37	42	67 SE
Radio	24	30	47 LV SI LU
The Internet	20	22	48 NL
Discussion with relatives, friends, colleagues	14	24	42 LU
Other Newspapers , Magazines	10	19	35 NL
Books, brochures, information leaflets	10	14	29 LU
Attending conferences, talks	3	4	11 LU
Never look for this Information	28	11	28 LU

Across the EU 11% of those polled spontaneously said that they never looked for such information or were not interested. In the UK however this figure has increased over the past six months by one percentage point and is a response now given by 28% of those polled.

Of those who actually seek information, the most popular source across the EU is television although this is used by considerably more EU25 citizens than in the UK with figures of 66% and 47% respectively.

Daily newspapers continue to be the second most popular choice with figures of 42% (EU25) and 37% (UK) and radio (EU25:30% and UK: 24%) is in third position.

It is interesting to note that all these UK figures show gains of two percentage points over the past six months while the EU25 figures all show declines.

On the other hand, use of the internet as an EU information source has slipped noticeably in the UK since EB 63. While in the spring of 2005 it was used by 30% of UK citizens compared with 22% of the EU25, in this latest survey the figures were 20% in the UK and 22% for the EU25 - a fall of a third in the British figures.

Socio-demographic analysis

There were no substantial variations on a socio-economic basis in the UK as regards those who obtained their information on the EU via the television except that 55% of those who had received the most education used this medium as opposed to 43% who had left school aged 15 or less.

However there were noticeably more people (47%) educated to 21 or more than the least educated (30%) who used daily newspapers for this purpose.

Use of the internet to obtain information on the European Union was very much focused on the young and better educated. Accordingly 29% of those aged 15 to 24 and a similar 28% of the most educated used the internet for this purpose. These figures can be compared with just 8% of both the oldest group and the least educated.

Chapter 5. Political union, the European Constitution and support for future enlargement

In this chapter, the report examines respondents' views on the key issues of the European Constitution and the steps that should be taken following the Dutch and French referendum results, as well as attitudes concerning enlargement of a Union which already has 25 members.

Q A12. Are you for or against the development towards a European political union?

Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
For	55	30	72 SK
Against	31	53	54 SE
Don't know	14	17	29 IE

In both the EU25 and the UK, there was a perceptible move against development towards a European political union. While across the Union there was still a majority on favour of this tendency, the number of citizens supporting it fell from 58% to 55%.

High and growing trends of support were noted in Cyprus (63% to 69%), while, although down from 74% six months previously, the figures in Slovakia at 72% covered nearly three-quarter of those polled in that country.

In the UK, more than half of those polled are against this development and, over the past six months, this figure has grown from 50% to 53%. This is the second highest figure in the EU – just one percentage point less than in Sweden.

'Don't know' figures of 17% were noted in the UK compared with 14% across the European Union. High 'don't know' figures of 29% were scored in Ireland.

Socio-demographic analysis

Making up the 30% of the UK poll supporting this development were slightly more men (32%) than women (27%).

While a substantial majority (43%) of younger people aged 15 to 24 were favourable to developments towards a European political union, this figure decreases with age so that only 18% of people over 55 give this their support.

Yet again, education is a key element in attitude with the better educated in favour of this development.

Q A47/48 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....

...more democratic

	EU25 %	UK %
Agree	64	50
Disagree	20	25
Don't know	17	25

The UK figures show a high level of 'don't knows' which covered a quarter (25%) of those polled. However, a majority of the UK poll agreed with this statement.

...more efficient

	EU25 %	UK %
Agree	61	44
Disagree	21	29
Don't know	17	27

Although the largest proportion of UK citizens agreed with this premise, there were 27% who did not give an answer to this question.

...more transparent

	EU25 %	UK %
Agree	56	40
Disagree	24	29
Don't know	20	30

Nearly a third of the UK poll gave a 'don't know' response to this question which may be caused by lack of understanding of the concept of transparency.

...stronger in the world

	EU25 %	UK %
Agree	69	53
Disagree	17	25
Don't know	15	22

More than half the UK poll believed a Constitution would make the EU a stronger global force.

...more competitive economically

	EU25 %	UK %
Agree	64	49
Disagree	20	25
Don't know	17	25

Nearly half (49%) of the UK poll believed a Constitution would have positive effects on the area of economic competitiveness.

...more socially minded

	EU25 %	UK %
Agree	54	45
Disagree	26	27
Don't know	19	28

The largest proportion of the UK poll believed having a Constitution would make Europe more socially minded.

Q A49. Thirteen countries have ratified the European Constitution, but France and the Netherlands voted 'no'. Which of the following best describes your view?

Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	The Netherlands	France
EU Member States should continue the ratification process of the European Constitution	22	16	16	14
The European Constitution should be re-negotiated	49	41	64	65
The European Constitution should be dropped	13	25	16	15
Don't know	15	18	4	6

13% of the EU25 poll and a quarter (25%) of that conducted in the UK believe that the European Constitution should be dropped.

However, nearly half (49%) of EU25 citizens believe the Constitution should be renegotiated – a view shared with the largest proportion (41%) of the UK poll.

It is interesting to look in detail at the French and Dutch figures as these two countries held referenda on the Constitution and rejected it.

The two countries produce virtually identical results. These show that almost two-thirds of those polled (NL: 64%, FR: 65%) felt that the Constitution should be renegotiated – an indication that the Constitution was not rejected outright in these countries.

Socio-demographic analysis

The largest proportion of the UK poll (41%) felt the Constitution should be renegotiated.

This average figure includes 45% of respondents aged 15 to 54, but only 32% of those aged 55 or more.

Making up the sample of those who had left school earliest were 40% who were in favour of dropping the Constitution compared with just 17% of those educated to age 20 or beyond.

'Don't know' levels varied sharply making up 23% of the female poll compared with just 11% of men, as well as 23% of the least educated compared with half that number (12%) who had received the most education.

Q. A50. Which of the two following statements best describes your view?

Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %
A European Constitution is necessary to ensure that the European institutions work well	60	46
A European Constitution is not necessary to ensure that the European institutions work well	25	37
Don't know	15	17

Most (60%) EU25 citizens and a quarter (25%) of the poll conducted in the UK believe that the European Constitution was necessary to ensure that the European institutions work well and this was a view shared by nearly half (46%) of the UK poll.

Socio-demographic analysis

The view that a European Constitution is necessary to ensure that the European institutions worked well was a view held by 48% of the youngest age group, 53% if those aged 25 to 39 and 52% of those aged 40 to 54. However, this was a view shared by only 33% of those aged 55 or more.

Similar figures emerged based on levels of education with 53% of the most educated taking this view compared with just 30% of those who had left school aged 15 or younger.

Q. A 32. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement whether you are for it or against it

A European monetary union with a single currency, the euro

Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
For	60	28	89 LU
Against	34	64	64 UK
Don't know	7	8	14 HU

The UK figures remain unchanged since EB63 in the spring of 2005 with virtually two-thirds (64%) of those polled against the single currency.

Socio-demographic analysis

While no clear patterns emerged by age or gender on this issue, there is a substantial difference between the 44% of the most educated who are 'for' the euro compared to just 19% of those who left school aged 15 or before.

A common foreign policy among the member states of the EU towards other countries

Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
For	68	50	81 CY
Against	21	34	39 SE
Don't know	11	16	27 MT

The UK figures show a noticeable and positive change since the last Eurobarometer in that the 'don't know' factor decreases from 18% to 16%, those against decrease from 38% to 34% with the ensuing result that half (50%) of the UK poll are now for this common foreign policy compared with 44% just six months previously.

Socio-demographic analysis

Strong support for this initiative is seen amongst 15-24 years olds (55%) and the most educated (61%). This support for matters European from young UK citizens is noted constantly throughout EB64 and gives hope for the future.

A common defence and security policy among EU member states

Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	High %
For	77	59	92 BE
Against	15	29	36 FI
Don't know	8	13	25 MT

On this issue, the majority (59%) of the UK poll gave its support as did more than three-quarters (77%) across the EU25.

Both the UK and EU25 figures remain unchanged since the last survey.

Socio-demographic analysis

Major support for this action was noted amongst men (62%), the youngest age group (70%) and the most educated (65%).

Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

Country analysis

	EU25 %	UK %	High
For	49	43	74 EL/SI
Against	39	43	63 LU
Don't know	12	14	25 ES

Over the past six months, UK opinion has become less open to enlargement. In the previous Eurobarometer report 48% of those polled were for further enlargement of the EU, while 39% were against it. These figures are now identical at 43%.

Socio-demographic analysis

While only 25% of people over 55 are in favour of enlargement, the figure rises to 63% of those aged 15-24.

A similar wide variation is seen by education with just 28% of the least educated in favour of this action compared with nearly half (49%) of those educated to age 20 or above.

45% of men as opposed to 40% of women were keen to see further enlargement.

Q. A44. For each of the following countries, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?

	EU25 %			UK %		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Switzerland	77	13	10	67	17	15
Norway	77	12	11	69	16	15
Bosnia-Herzegovina	40	43	17	36	39	24
Croatia	51	35	14	41	37	22
FYROM	41	42	17	38	36	25
Serbia and Montenegro	39	44	17	35	40	26
Iceland	68	18	14	61	20	19
Albania	33	50	17	33	42	25
Bulgaria	48	37	15	45	33	23
Romania	43	42	15	43	36	22
Ukraine	42	43	15	39	37	24
Turkey	31	55	14	38	42	20

Over the past six months, there has been a noticeable change in the UK's attitude to new members of the European Union with a less welcoming stance being adopted.

Six months ago, in the previous Eurobarometer survey, a majority of the UK poll was in favour of virtually all the twelve countries cited becoming part of the EU in the future. The only exception was in relation to Serbia and Montenegro where an equal proportion (38%) of UK citizens were for and against this country's entry.

Only six months later, just eight of the countries gain the approval of the UK poll.

One of the strongest examples is that, while six months ago 45% of those polled were in favour of Turkey becoming part of the European Union and 37% were against, these figures are now reversed so that 38% of the UK poll is in favour of Turkish accession while 42% are against it.

ANNEX I

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11th of October and the 15th of November 2005, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 64.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The EUROBAROMETER SPECIAL « STANDARD » is part of wave 64.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The EUROBAROMETER 64.2 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.024	13/10/2005	06/11/2005	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.161	14/10/2005	05/11/2005	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.032	16/10/2005	13/11/2005	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	14/10/2005	08/11/2005	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	14/10/2005	06/11/2005	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	17/10/2005	05/11/2005	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.015	15/10/2005	05/11/2005	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	11/10/2005	07/11/2005	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.009	13/10/2005	13/11/2005	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.000	19/10/2005	10/11/2005	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	502	17/10/2005	06/11/2005	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.033	14/10/2005	07/11/2005	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.020	15/10/2005	04/11/2005	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	510	12/10/2005	05/11/2005	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	18/10/2005	06/11/2005	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	14/10/2005	05/11/2005	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	21/10/2005	13/11/2005	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.020	14/10/2005	03/11/2005	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	17/10/2005	07/11/2005	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.003	17/10/2005	08/11/2005	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.034	11/10/2005	07/11/2005	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.096	17/10/2005	02/11/2005	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.028	13/10/2005	09/11/2005	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.033	14/10/2005	06/11/2005	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.320	12/10/2005	15/11/2005	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.001	19/10/2005	31/10/2005	6.695.512
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	13/10/2005	06/11/2005	3.682.826
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	13/10/2005	31/10/2005	18.145.036
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	14/10/2005	07/11/2005	47.583.830
CY (tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	KADEM	500	14/10/2005	29/10/2005	157.101
TOTAL			29.430	11/10/2005	15/11/2005	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 2: QUESTIONNAIRE

A	your survey number
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EB64.1 A

B	country code
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EB64.1 B

C	our survey number
---	-------------------

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EB64.1 C

D	Interview number
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EB64.1 D

E	Split ballot
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A	1
B	2

EB63.1 E

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMANIA

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA

ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Code respondents OFFICIAL nationality. English, Scottish or Welsh should be coded under United Kingdom. Pakistani and British would be coded as United Kingdom and Other.

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

EB64.1 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY – CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a

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	1
Student	2	2
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	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	19

EB63.4 D15a D15b

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

EB63.4 QA1

QA2 When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...?

(READ OUT)

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

EB63.4 QA2

QA3 On the whole, how satisfied or not are you with the life you lead? Are you...?

(READ OUT)

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

EB63.4 QA3

QA4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

	READ OUT	BETTER	WORSE	SAME	DK
--	----------	--------	-------	------	----

1	your life in general	1	2	3	4
2	the economic situation in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4
3	the financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
4	the employment situation in the United Kingdom	1	2	3	4
5	your personal job situation	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA4

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

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

EB63.4 QA5

QA6 In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?

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

EB63.4 QA6

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	The press	1	2	3
2	Radio	1	2	3

3	Television	1	2	3
4	Justice/the British legal system	1	2	3
5	The police	1	2	3
6	The army	1	2	3
7	Religious institutions	1	2	3
8	Trade unions	1	2	3
9	Political parties	1	2	3
10	Big companies	1	2	3
11	The British government	1	2	3
12	The British House of Commons	1	2	3
13	The European Union	1	2	3
14	The United Nations	1	2	3
15	Charitable or voluntary organisations	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA7 (4-9-11-12-13-14) - EB62.0 Q10 (1-2-3-5-6-7-8-10-15)

DO NOT ASK QA8a TO QA10a in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc)

QA8a Generally speaking, do you think that the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

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

EB63.4 QA8a

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

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB63.4 QA9a

QA10a People disagree about the advantages and disadvantages of the United Kingdom belonging to the European Union. I am going to read out some points and, for each one, I would like you to tell me if the United Kingdom being in the European Union has a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad effect".

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A very good effect	A fairly good effect	A fairly bad effect	A very bad effect	DK
1	Our country's	1	2	3	4	5

	security					
2	Our exports	1	2	3	4	5
3	Our standard of living	1	2	3	4	5
4	Our agriculture	1	2	3	4	5
5	Our industry	1	2	3	4	5
6	Our services (N)	1	2	3	4	5
7	Employment in our country (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB19 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA8b TO QA10b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc)

ASK ALL

QA11 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

EB63.4 QA10

QA12 Are you, personally, for or against the development towards a European political union?

For	1
Against	2
DK	3

EB63.4 QA11

QA13 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 international border controls	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB63.4 QA12

QA14 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,

EB63.4 QA13

QA15 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	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
2	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA14a&b TREND MODIFIED

QA16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following?

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	I feel really involved in	1	2	3	4	5

	European affairs					
2	I would like to be more involved in European affairs but I do not know how to go about it	1	2	3	4	5
3	European institutions should make more effort to involve EU citizens more in European affairs	1	2	3	4	5
4	The national Government in the United Kingdom should make more effort to involve its citizens more in European affairs	1	2	3	4	5
5	The local Government in the United Kingdom should make more effort to involve its citizens more in European affairs	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 NEW

QA17a In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures. N°1 is standing still, N°7 is going as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.

QA17b And which corresponds best to the speed you would like?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

READ OUT	QA17a	QA17b
	CURRENT SPEED	DESIRED SPEED
Standstill	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
Going as fast as possible	7	7
DK	8	8

EB62.0 Q19a&b TREND

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

QA18 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	NOT	DK
----------	-----------	-----	----

		AFRAID OF IT	CURRENTLY AFRAID OF IT	
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 British farmers	1	2	3
10	The end of the British Pound	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA16

ASK ALL

QA19 About how often do you...?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Less often	Ne-ver	DK
------------	-----------	----------------------	----------------------	------------	--------	----

1	Watch the news on television	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Read the news in daily papers	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Listen to the news on the radio	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB63.4 QA17

QA20 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

EB63.4 QA18

--

QA21	Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
--

I really need to know a lot more about the European Union	1
I would like to have some more information about the European Union	2
As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I already know	3
DK	4

EB49.0 Q8

--

QA22	On which European Union topics or policy areas would you like more information?
------	---

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

The countries and citizens of the European Union	1,
The European currency	2,
The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries	3,
Your rights as a European citizen	4,
The way European institutions work	5,
Foreign policy/ External affairs	6,
The single European market	7,
Employment policy	8,
Agriculture and fisheries policy	9,
Co-operation and development aid policy, humanitarian aid	10,
Environmental and nuclear safety policy	11,
Science, research and development policy	12,
Regional policy, assisting less developed regions	13,
Measures for education, training and youth	14,
TV and film policy	15,
Cultural policy	16,
Consumer policy	17,
Health and social policy	18,
DK	19,

EB49.0 Q9

QA23	When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? Any others?
------	---

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

Attending conferences, talks, meetings	1,
Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	2,

Daily newspapers	3,
Other newspapers, magazines	4,
Television	5,
Radio	6,
The Internet	7,
Books, brochures, information leaflets	8,
Telephone (Info lines, Europe Direct, etc.)	9,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

EB63.4 QA19 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QA24 Generally speaking, do you think that the British 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

EB63.4 QA20a

QA25 And do you think that the British 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

EB63.4 QA20b

QA26 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	1	2	3

UK National Report

4	the Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
5	the European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	the European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	the European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	the Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA21 (1-2-3-4-6) - EB62.0 Q27 (5-7-8-9)

QA27 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	1	2	3
4	the Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA23 (1-2-3-4-6) - EB62.0 Q29 (5-7-8-9)

QA28 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	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

EB63.4 QA24

ASK QA29a AND QA29b ONLY in UK

QA29a 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 the United Kingdom. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about the United Kingdom's presidency?

Yes	1
No	2

DK	3
----	---

EB63.4 QA25a TREND MODIFIED (COUNTRY)

QA29b Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that the United Kingdom is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...?

(READ OUT)

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

EB63.4 QA25b TREND MODIFIED (COUNTRY)

ASK QA29c AND QA29d ONLY in AT

ASK ALL

QA30 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the United Kingdom 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,

EB63.4 QA26

QA31 For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the British government, or made jointly within the European Union?

READ OUT - ROTATE	BRITISH GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN	DK
-------------------	--------------------	----------------	----

			EUROPEAN UNION	
1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
2	Taxation	1	2	3
3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
6	Immigration	1	2	3
7	The education system	1	2	3
8	Pensions	1	2	3
9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3
10	Health and social welfare	1	2	3
11	Agricultural and fishing policy	1	2	3
12	Consumer protection	1	2	3
13	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
14	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
15	Energy policy	1	2	3
16	Competition policy	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q35a TREND MODIFIED

QA32 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	A 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

EB63.4 QA28

QA33a There is a lot of talk these days about what the United Kingdom's goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you, yourself, consider to be most important in the long run?

QA33b And what would be your second choice?

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(READ OUT)	QA33a	QA33b
	First most important goal	Second most important goal
Maintaining order in the country	1	1
Giving people more say in important Government decisions	2	2
Fighting rising prices	3	3
Protecting freedom of speech	4	4
DK	5	5

EB52.1 Q12a&b

QA34 From the following list, 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,

EB63.4 QA29

QA35 In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

DK	5
----	---

EB61 Q31

--

QA36	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 QA30

QA37	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

EB63.4 QA31

QA38a	In your opinion, would you say that the United States tends to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a 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	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

EB63.4 QA33a

QA38b	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

EB63.4 QA33b

QA39 Do you ever think of yourself as not only British, but also European? Does this happen often, sometimes or never?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB37.0

QA40 In the near future, do you see yourself as...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB62.0 Q43a ballot A

QA41 Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be British?

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

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

EB62.0 Q45

QA42 And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very proud	1
Fairly proud	2
Not very proud	3
Not at all proud	4
DK	6

EB62.0 Q46

QA43 And do you ever think of yourself as a citizen of the world? Does this happen often, sometimes or never?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB64.2 NEW

QA44 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	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	1	2	3
12	Turkey	1	2	3

EB63.4 QB2

QA45 For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SHOW CARD)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its geography	1	2	3	4	5
2	Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its history	1	2	3	4	5
3	Turkey's accession to the European Union would strengthen the security in this region	1	2	3	4	5
4	Turkey's accession to the European Union would favour the mutual comprehension 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 an ageing European population	1	2	3	4	5
7	Turkey's joining could risk favouring immigration to more developed countries in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
8	To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to respect systematically Human Rights	1	2	3	4	5
9	To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to significantly improve the state of its economy	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QB3

DO NOT ASK in ES, EL, IT, SI, HU, LU, CY, MT, SK, LV, AT, DE and LT

QA46 Based on what you might know about it, would you say that you are in favour of or opposed to the European Constitution?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB63.4 QC2 (FILTER MODIFIED)

ASK ALL

QA47 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 QC8

QA48 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 QC9

ASK ONLY IN EU25

QA49 13 countries have ratified the European Constitution, but France and the Netherlands voted "no". Which of the following best describes your view?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Union Member States should continue the ratification process of the European Constitution	1
The European Constitution should be renegotiated	2
The European Constitution should be dropped	3
DK	4

EB64.2 NEW

ASK ALL

QA50 Which of the two following statements, best describes your view?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A European Constitution is necessary to ensure that the European Institutions work well	1
A European Constitution is not necessary to ensure that the European Institutions work well	2
DK	3

EB64.2 NEW

QA51 In general, would you say that 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	Defini-tely 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

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

EB63.4 QD4 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QA52 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

EB63.4 QD5a

QA53 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 new companies	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QD5b

QA54 The single market increased competition in a number of areas such as transport, telecommunication services, banking and insurance services. In general, would you say that this has a ... effect? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Fairly negative	3
Very negative	4
Neither positive nor negative (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB6

QA55 There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what first comes to mind?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Opportunities for British companies in terms of new outlets	1
Foreign investments in the United Kingdom	2
Relocation of companies to countries where wage costs are lower	3
Increased competition for British companies	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB63.4 QD6 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QA56 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union protects us from the negative effects of globalisation.

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB64.2 NEW

QA57 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 QD7

QA58 For each of the following statements, tell me if 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	We need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	The arrival of immigrants in Europe can efficiently solve	1	2	3	4	5

the problem of Europe's aging population					
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EB62.1 QB9

IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a -OTHERS GO TO QA60

QA59 Would you say that you are very confident, fairly confident, not very confident or not at all confident in your ability to keep your job in the coming months?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB62.1 QB15

ASK ALL

QA60 At the moment, when you think of the future of pensions, would you say that you are ...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB62.1 QB17

IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a

QA61 If you had to choose from the following options aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in the United Kingdom, which one would be most acceptable for you?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Work and contribute for longer	1
Maintain the retirement age and increase your social security contributions	2
Maintain the current retirement age and accept that you will receive less	3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4
A combination of all three (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB18a

IF "NOT CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a

QA62 In your opinion, which of the following options aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in the United Kingdom, would be most acceptable for someone working?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Work and contribute for longer	1
Maintain the retirement age and increase social security contributions paid by workers	2
Maintain the current retirement age and accept that one will receive less	3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4
A combination of all three (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB18b

ASK ALL

QA63 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,

EB63.4 QD8

QA64 Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. In your opinion, what priorities should public authorities adopt to help people to reduce their consumption of energy?

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Provide more information on efficient use of energy	1,
Develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy	2,
Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment	3,
Apply stricter enforcement of energy efficiency standards	4,
Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6,

EB64.2 NEW

QA65 To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, governments have to choose from a list of sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the British Government mainly focus on in the coming years?

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

Promote advanced research for new energy technologies (hydrogen, clean coal, etc.)	1,
Regulate in order to reduce our dependence of oil	2,
Develop the use of nuclear energy	3,
Develop the use of solar power	4,
Develop the use of wind power	5,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Other (SPECIFY – SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

EB64.2 NEW

ASK TO SPLIT A

QA66a Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No, I am not prepared to pay more	1
Yes, I would pay up to 5% more	2
Yes, I would pay 6 to 10% more	3
Yes, I would pay 11 to 25% more	4
Yes, I would pay more than 25% more	5
DK	6

EB57.0 Q26

ASK TO SPLIT B

QA66b As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices, international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following do you agree the most?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

As I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits, I would be prepared to pay more	1
As I intend to reduce my energy consumption, I would not be prepared to pay more	2

None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3
I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits and I would not be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	4
I intend to reduce my energy consumption and I would be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

EB64.2 NEW

ASK ALL

QA67 In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European level	1
The national level	2
The local level	3
DK	4

EB64.2 NEW

QA68 I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A lot of attention	A little attention	No attention at all	DK
1	A light bulb	1	2	3	4
2	A refrigerator	1	2	3	4
3	A car	1	2	3	4

EB57.0 Q27 TREND MODIFIED

QA69 Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel/diesel reaches £1.30. Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A lot less often	1
A bit less often	2
As often	3

Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

EB64.2 NEW

IF "A LOT LESS OFTEN" OR "A BIT LESS OFTEN", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA69

QA70 What would you do first to reduce the use of your car?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Use public transport more	1
Move closer to your workplace	2
Share a car with your relatives/friends/neighbours...	3
Walk more	4
Use a bicycle	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

EB64.2 NEW

Moving onto another topic.

ASK QB ONLY IN EU25

QB1 European Union agricultural policy aims to benefit consumers as well as farmers. With which of the following statements do you agree?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

It ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat	1,
It ensures that the food you buy is good quality	2,
It ensures that the food you buy is healthy	3,
It ensures that the food you buy is reasonably priced	4,
It ensures that you have enough information about the geographical area where your food comes from	5,
It ensures that you have enough information about how the food was produced and processed	6,
It ensures that farm animals are well treated	7,
It favours consumers rather than farmers	8,
It favours farmers rather than consumers	9,
It favours farmers and consumers equally	10,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

EB62.2 QB1

QB2 In your opinion, which of the following should be the 3 main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture policy?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	1,
Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	2,
Help farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	3,
Favour and improve life in the countryside	4,
Reduce development gaps between regions	5,
Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	6,
Favour methods of organic production	7,
Promote respect of the environment	8,
Protect the specificity and taste of European agricultural products	9,
Protect small or medium sized farms	10,
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	11,
Protect the welfare of farm animals	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB62.2 QB2

QB3 And do you think that the European Union's agricultural policy currently plays its role fairly well or fairly badly to...?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	FAIRLY WELL	FAIRLY BADLY	DK
1	ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	1	2	3
2	make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	1	2	3
3	help farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	1	2	3
4	favour and improve life in the countryside	1	2	3
5	reduce development gaps between regions	1	2	3
6	encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	1	2	3
7	favour methods of organic production	1	2	3
8	promote respect of the environment	1	2	3
9	protect the specific character and taste of European agricultural products	1	2	3
10	protect small or medium sized farms	1	2	3
11	ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	1	2	3
12	protect the welfare of farm animals	1	2	3

EB62.2 QB3

QB4 The European Union is subsidising agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural economy and for direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

a very good thing	1
a fairly good thing	2
a fairly bad thing	3
a very bad thing	4
Neither good nor bad thing (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.2 QB4

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". Thinking about your views, how would you place yourself on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF RESPONDENT HESITATES, READ OUT AGAIN)

LEFT					RIGHT				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB63.4 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

D7 Could you tell me which of these best describes 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

EB63.4 D7

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

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO FULL-TIME EDUCATION", CODE '98' - IF "DK", CODE '99')

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EB63.4 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

Male
Female

1
2

EB63.4 D10

D11 How old are you?

--	--

EB63.4 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

D15 a&b ASKED AFTER Q1

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

(READ OUT)

rural area or village
small or middle sized town
large town
DK

1
2
3
4

EB63.4 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)

--	--

EB63.4 D40a

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB63.4 D40b

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB63.4 D40c

D41 AND D42 SUPPRESSED

D43a | Fixed telephone available in the household?

D43b | Do you own a mobile phone?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB63.4 D43a D43b

D46 AND D47 SUPPRESSED

NO QUESTION D48

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN TV CHANNELS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49a | Can you tell me the TV channels, if any, that you regularly watch, meaning at least five times a week?

TV CHANNELS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

--

EB64.2 NEW

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN RADIO STATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49b Can you tell me the radio stations, if any, that you regularly listen to, meaning at least five times a week?

RADIO STATIONS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

EB64.2 NEW

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49c Can you tell me the daily newspapers, if any, that you regularly read, meaning at least three times a week?

DAILY NEWSPAPERS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

EB64.2 NEW

D50 For which of the following purposes do you use the Internet at least once a week?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Searching information (by using a search engine)

1,

Reading a newspaper	2,
Listening to the radio	3,
Watching TV	4,
Accessing blogs	5,
Accessing forums	6,
Accessing chats	7,
Buying on line	8,
Accessing leisure sites (sports, cars, etc.)	9,
Accessing your bank on line	10,
Accessing e-Government	11,
Looking up practical information (weather forecast, timetables, etc.)	12,
I do not use the Internet/ I do not have access to the Internet (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
I use the Internet less often (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB64.2 NEW

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DAY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MONTH
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EB63.4 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	HOUR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MINUTES
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EB63.4 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MINUTES
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EB63.4 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

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

EB63.4 P4

P5	Respondent cooperation
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Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB63.4 P5

P6	Size of locality
----	------------------

Local Codes

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 P6

P7	Region
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NUTS Level 2 Regions (See www.wordiq.com/definition/Nomenclature_of_Territorial_Units_for_Statistics)
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 P7

P8	Postal code
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 P8

P9	Sample point number
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 P9

P10	Interviewer number
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 P10

P11	Weighting factor
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 P11

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR