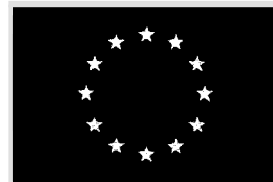


**No. 35**

JUNE 1991

COMMISSION  
OF THE EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITIES



# EUROBAROMETER

**PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**



# HIGHLIGHTS

## ⊗ European Integration

Global support for European Unification and the European Community continues to rise, especially in Spain and Portugal. The resurgence in Danish support, which began in Spring 1990, continues. Only Germans from the five new Länder show disenchantment with the EC.

### Common Agricultural Policy

21% of Europeans find the results of CAP "good" and **35%** "bad".

The new CAP reform, under debate in 1991, is welcomed by **54%** of Europeans.

## ⊗ Effects of the Gulf War

After the Gulf War, three European citizens out of five would like the European Community to have a common military intervention force.

Even a greater majority favours the EC having a common foreign policy.

## ⊗ Political Union and Economic and Monetary Union

The creation of a European citizenship is considered "a good thing" by three out of five Europeans.

Most are in favour of the EC being responsible for a common policy in matters of security and defence.

**A** majority also thinks that the EC should be responsible for a common foreign policy.

Three Europeans out of five support a single currency and that same number believes this will be a reality in the year 2000.

The creation of a common European Central ~~Bank~~ is supported by **56%** of Europeans.

### The European Parliament

Public support has never been so favourable concerning the formation of a European union with a Government responsible to the European Parliament.

There ~~has~~ been a substantial increase among people in favour of the European Parliament playing a more important role in the future.

### Perceptions of Immigration in Europe

Intolerant attitudes towards non-EC nationals are significant in most Community countries.

## NOTE

EUROBAROMETER public opinion surveys ("standard EUROBAROMETER surveys") have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General for Audiovisual, Information, Communication, Culture of the Commission of the European Communities each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973 (EB N°0). They have included Greece since Autumn 1980, Spain and Portugal since Autumn 1985 and the former German Democratic Republic from Autumn 1990 onwards.

An identical set of questions is asked to representative samples of the population aged fifteen and over in each country. The standard sample in standard EUROBAROMETER surveys is **1000** people per country except Luxembourg (500) and the United Kingdom (1000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland). In order to monitor the integration of the five new Länder into United Germany and the European Community, 2000 persons have been sampled in Germany since EUROBAROMETER 34: 1000 in ex-GDR and 1000 in ex-FRG.

EB surveys 0 to 31 were carried out by national institutes belonging to the "European Omnibus Surveys" (**EOS**). The Paris-based "Faits et Opinions", working with the Commission's "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit was responsible for finalisation of questionnaires, overall coordination of the survey and the preliminary statistical analysis of the data. The surveys from N°32 onwards have been carried out by national institutes associated with the "INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office".

All the institutes involved were selected by tender. They are all members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) and comply with its standards.

The figures given for the Community as a whole, which are shown in this document, are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country. Unless otherwise specified, tables show percentages. In certain cases, percentages do not always add up exactly to 100% but a number very close to it (e.g. 99 or 101), because of rounding. When certain questions allow for several responses, percentages also add up to more than 100%.

In accordance with normal practice for this type of survey, the Commission disclaims all responsibility for questions, results and commentaries. This report, which was drawn up by the "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit of the Directorate-General for Audiovisual, Information, Communication, Culture, is an internal document for the Commission of the European Communities.



Some of the results presented here have already been distributed by the publication of the Early Release (2nd May 1991). The sections and paragraphs of this report which have already been published are annotated in the margin by the sign ⊗.

Detailed tables on a series of trend variables, some of which go back to 1974, were published as Appendix B or Volume II of the EUROBAROMETER report, twice a year. An extended version, also incorporating a series of short and medium term trends, will hitherto be published independently once a year. The first volume of "EUROBAROMETER TRENDS" appeared in March 1991.

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## ANNEXES

## **1. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TODAY**

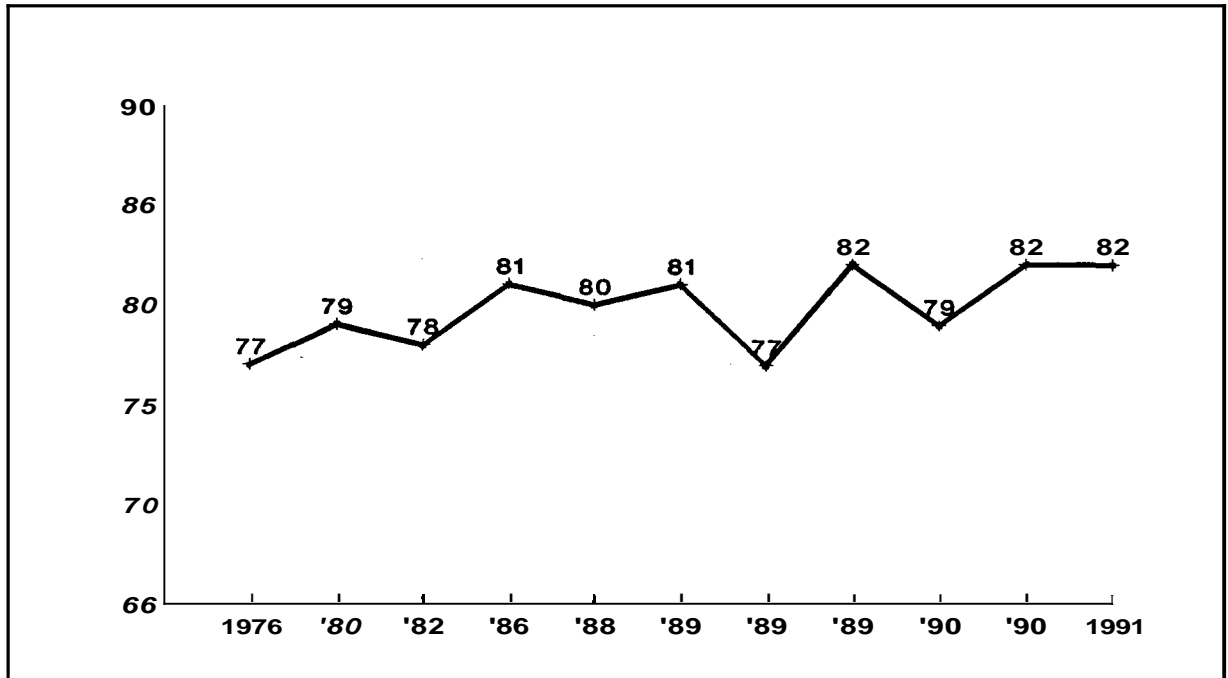
### **1.1 Importance and influence of European affairs**

The embargo against Iraq, the Gulf War and its consequences have been the events that have most noticeably marked the political world during the period immediately preceding this current EUROBAROMETER survey.

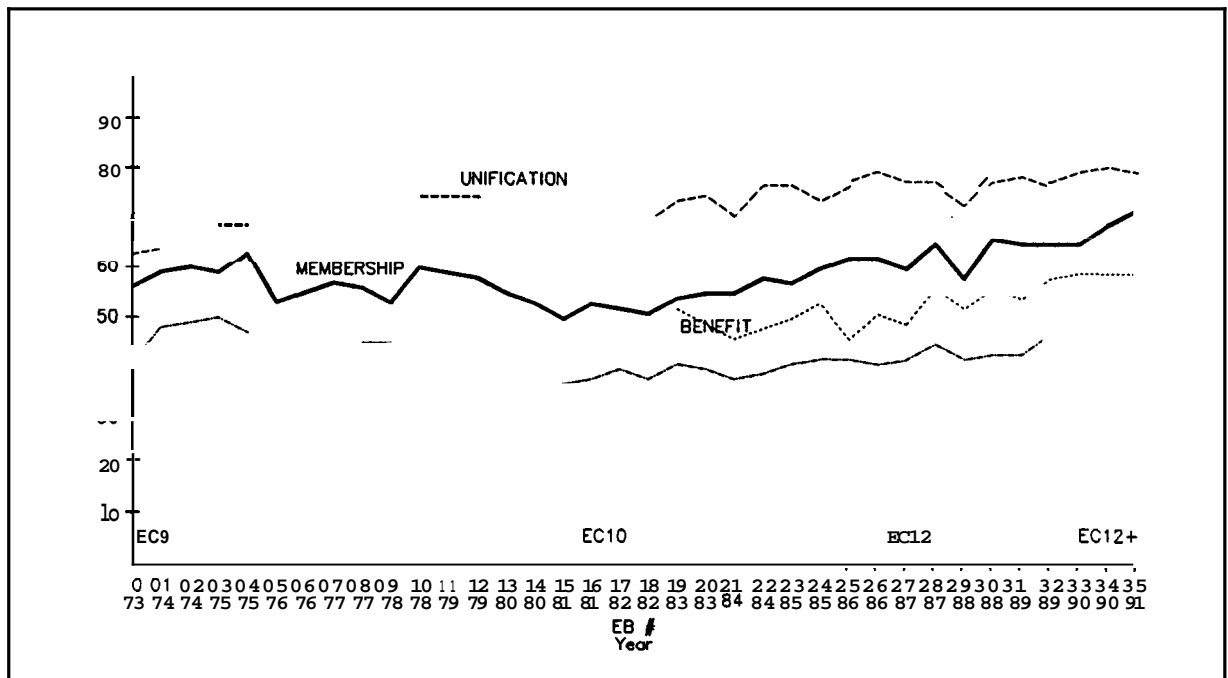
Towards the end of 1990, many European States had made diplomatic moves to try to avoid armed confrontation with Iraq. They also contributed afterwards to the military effort to force Iraq to leave Kuwait in compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations. These initiatives have been undertaken by each European state, either within the framework of European Community political cooperation, by virtue of their solidarity within the UN, or by carrying put their obligations towards the treaty of the Western European Union.

In the absence of a common foreign policy and a common system of security and defence binding all the Member States of the European Community, it saw itself unable to intervene effectively **as** such during the period of diplomacy and the conflict itself. It was able, nevertheless, to grant very important humanitarian aid to many refugees fleeing Kuwait and economic assistanceto neighbouring countries most affected by the embargo imposed by the United Nations against Iraq.

**Fig. 1: Importance of EC matters**  
(% EC 12+, Trend)



**Fig. 2: Support for european unification and the EC**  
(% positive answers, EC 12+, Trend)



European public opinion had been sensitive to these issues. It probably supports the Community playing a more important role in the future. Indeed, 82% of citizens of the Member States of the European Community think that its matters are "very important" or "important" for the future of their country and their people, ~~as~~ if they want to grant it a more prominent role. At the European level, the percentage of those who think that Community affairs are "very important" climbed 3 points by comparison with the EUROBAROMETER survey undertaken before the Gulf War. The greatest increase in importance attributed towards European affairs occurred in Luxembourg (+14), Spain (+11), Ireland (+9) and Italy (+7) (Table 1, Figure 1).

A majority of 55% are of the opinion that the European Community and its future development will influence their own life "very positively" or "fairly positively". Only 10% think it could influence their life "fairly negatively" or "very negatively". 24% see no influence whatsoever (Table 2).

From the time of the Autumn 1990 survey, Germans from the five Eastern Länder were the most numerous (72%) in foreseeing a very positive influence of the Community on their future. They are now among those whose fall in positive expectations has been the greatest (-14). In Spain by contrast, that same positive feeling increases by the same number of points (+14).

## ⊗ 12 Public support for the European Community

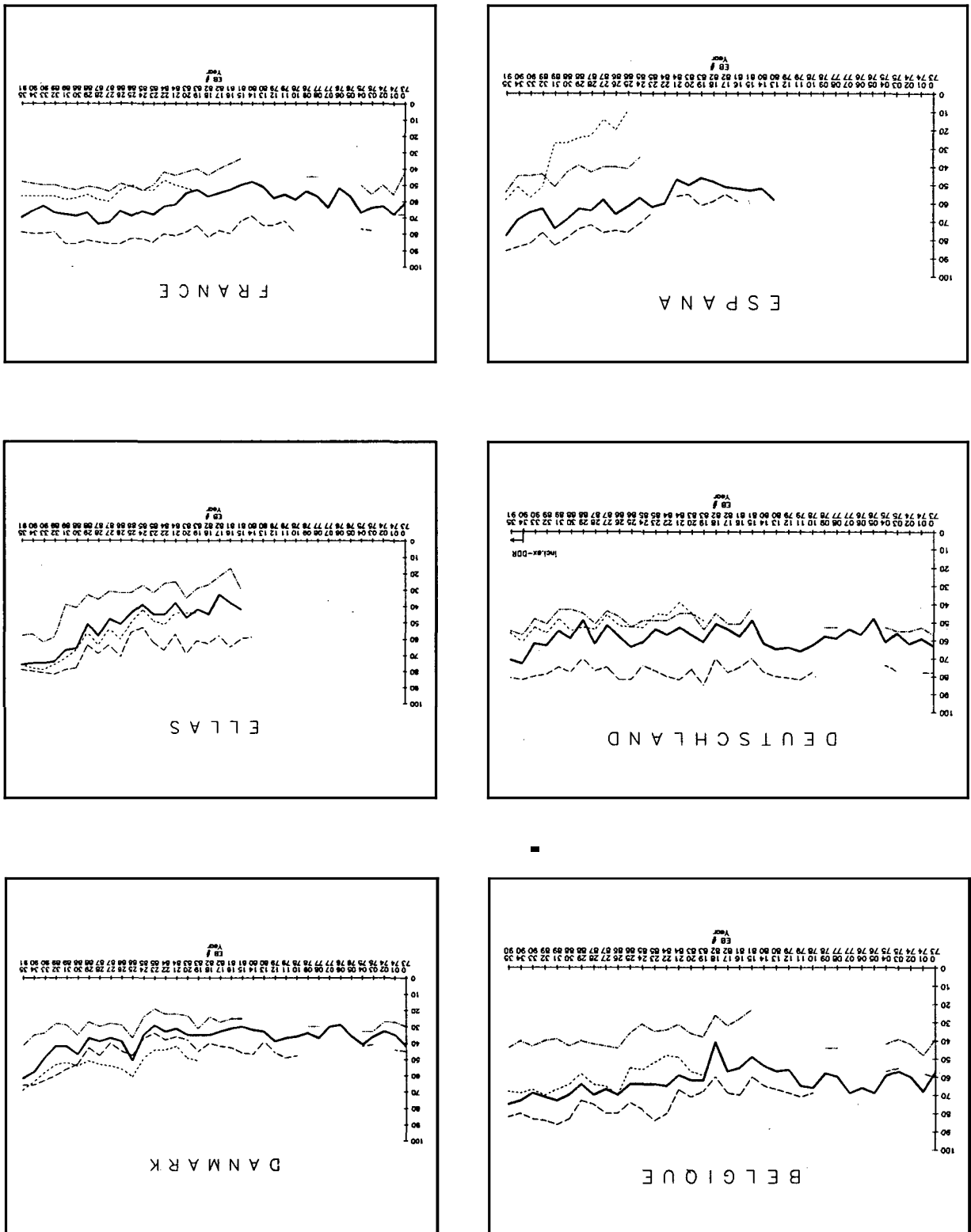
In most member countries, support for the European Community has risen significantly again compared to the Autumn 1990 survey, which was itself the most positive result until then (Figure 2).

Thus, a very high number of respondents (80%) continue to be "for - very much" or "for - to some extent": efforts being made to unify Western Europe (Table 3).

Support for membership of the European Community has increased by 3 points. The record level reached at the time of the last survey (69%) has been superseded once again. 72% of Europeans now think that their country's membership of the European Community is "a good thing". (Table 4, Figure 3)

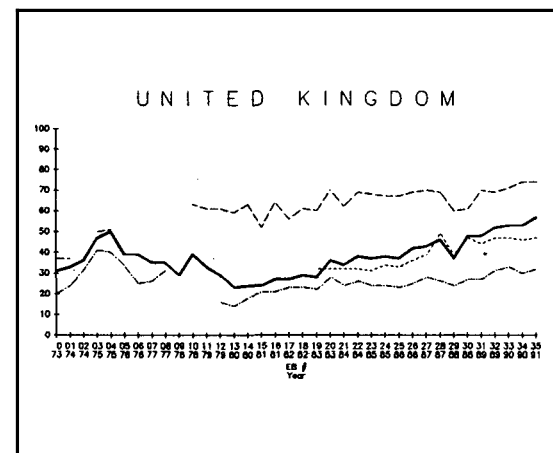
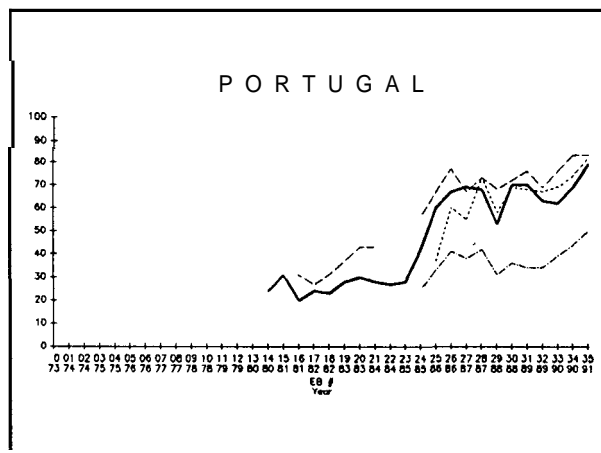
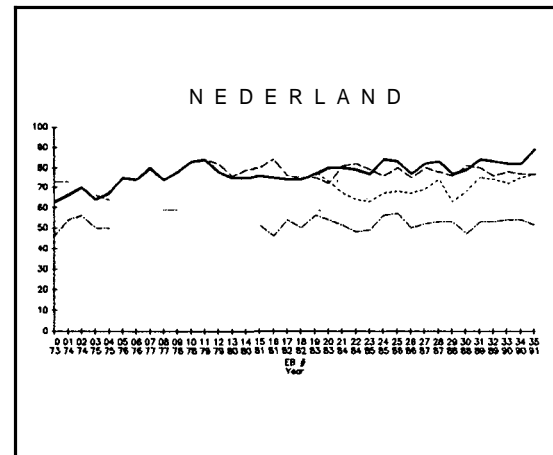
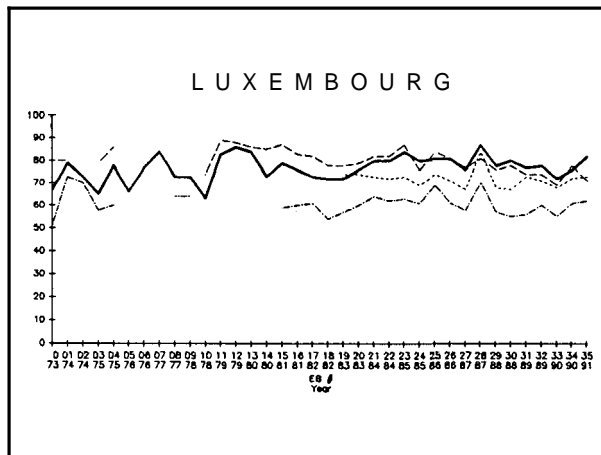
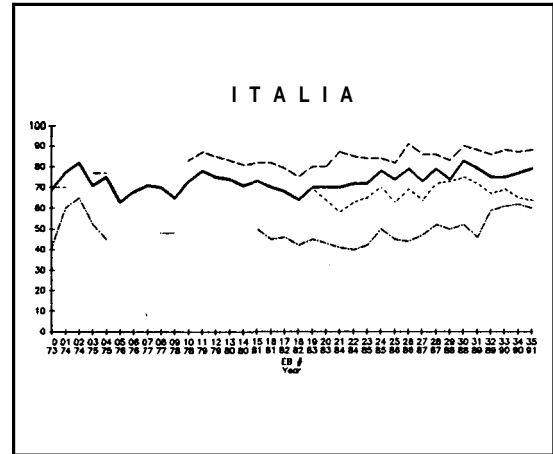
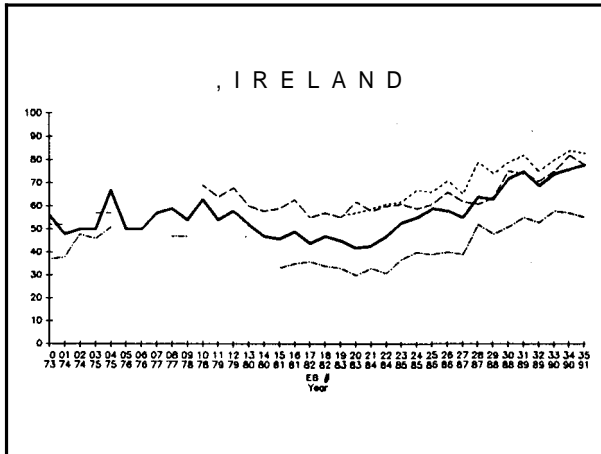
The same majority as in Autumn 1990 (59%) thinks that their country has benefited from being a member of the Community (Table 5, Map 1).

Fig. 2a: Support for European unification and the EC  
(% positive answers by country, trend)





**Fig. 2a: Support for european unification and the EC**  
(% positive answers by country, trend)



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Half (50%) say they "would be very sorry" if the European Community was scrapped; 35% would be indifferent and only 6% "would be very relieved" (Table 6).

Spain, Portugal and Denmark have the most significant rises overall in the four indicators supporting "Europe". Compared to the Autumn 1990 survey, the idea that EC membership is "a good thing" is shared by **+10%** of Portuguese, +9% of Spaniards, +7% of Dutch and Luxembourgers, and **+4%** of Danes and British (Figure 2.a).

The two latest countries to have joined the Community now have a very high opinion of the benefits that EC membership has brought them. In Portugal, where perceptions of benefits have been quite high right from the start, it has now reached 82% (+8). In Spain, its citizens were not convinced of the rewards brought by membership until 1989, three years after joining. From the summer to the autumn of that year, the number of Spaniards saying their country had benefited from EC membership changed from 31% to 51%. They increased again in Spring 1990 (57%) and then fell in Autumn 1990 (51%). They have now increased by 9 points and stand at 58%. Spain's result is now close to the European average (59%), without reaching the levels of Ireland (83%), Portugal (82%) or the Netherlands (77%).

The number of people who would be sorry if the EC was scrapped rose the most in Spain (+9), Portugal (+6) and Denmark (+7).

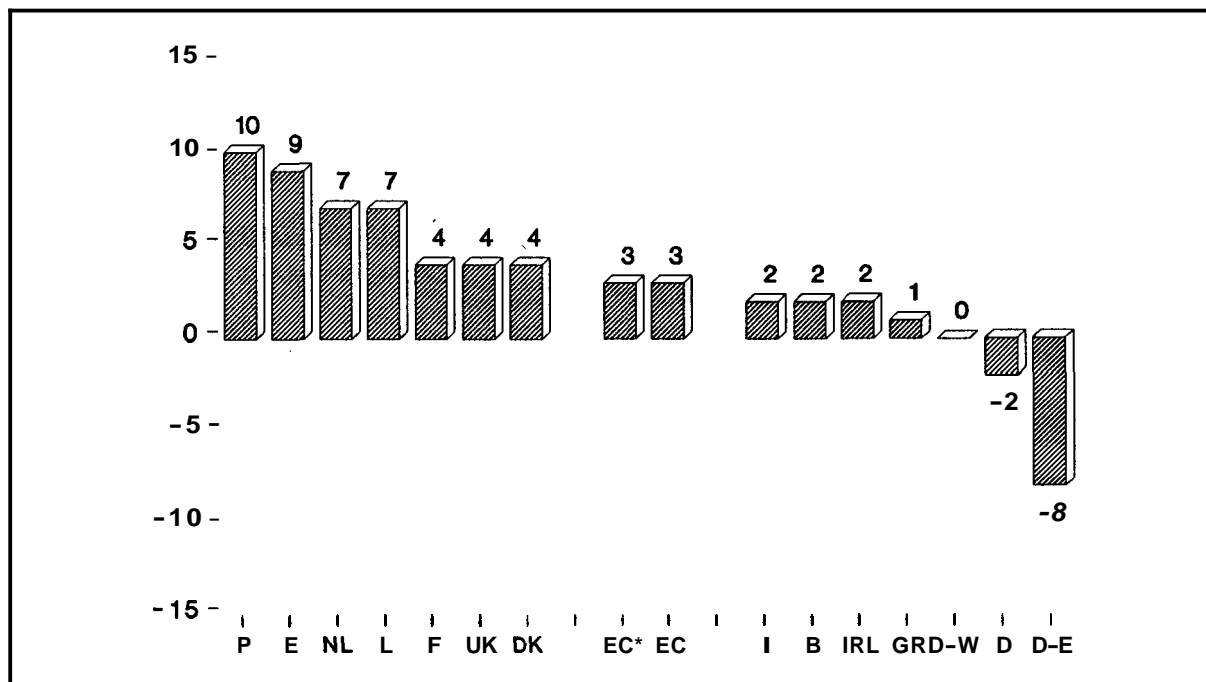
Only Germans from the former GDR show some disappointment after the boundless enthusiasm displayed towards the European Community at the moment of German unification. Still remaining among the highest, their level of support, exceptionally strong in Autumn 1990, ~~has~~ now suffered a fall, probably because of a more realistic appraisal of the EC. **Thus**, for example, the percentage of people showing support for Western European unification ("for - very much") changed from **44%** to 31% (-13); people who consider EC membership "a good thing", 87% to 79% **(-8)**; those who recognise the benefits of membership, 78% to 67% (-11); and the percentage of those who would be very sorry if the EC was scrapped, 72% to 57% (-15)<sup>1</sup>.

People who had studied the longest, those with the highest incomes and opinion-leaders hold the most positive perceptions about their country's membership of the Community (Table 7).

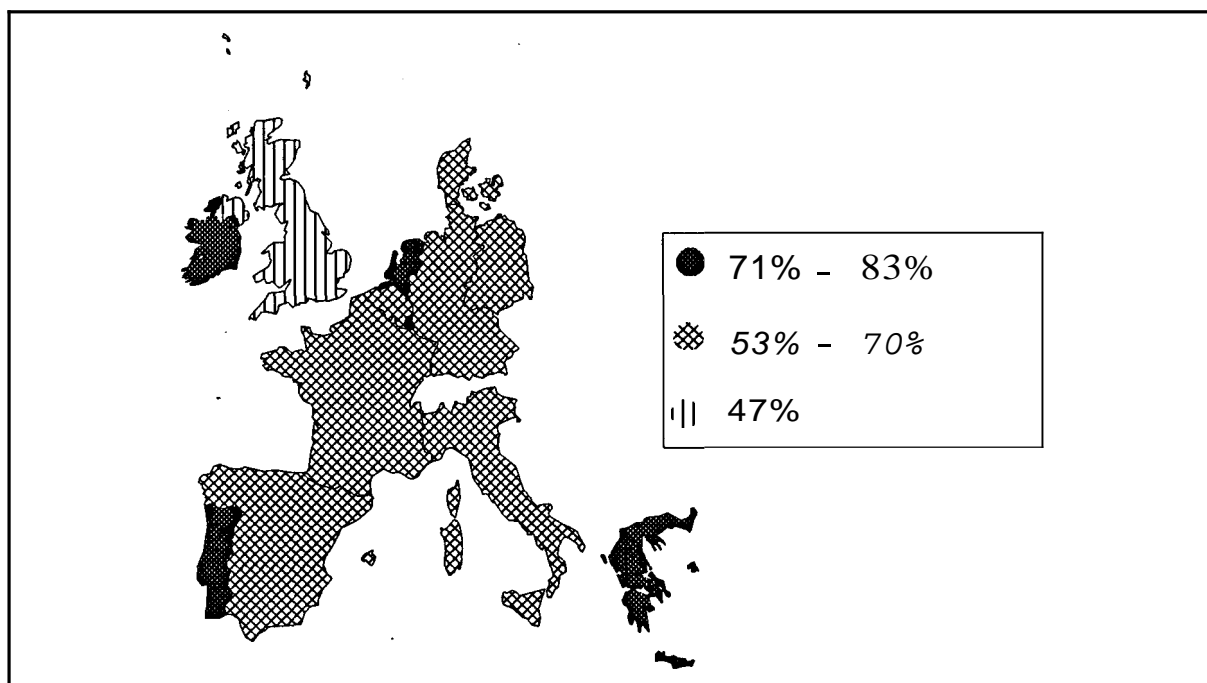
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<sup>1</sup> See the special reports "The European Community and United Germany", March 1991 concerning EB34, and "The European Community and United Germany in March 1991" concerning EB35, available from the "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit of the Commission of the European Communities.

**Fig. 3: EC membership - a "good thing"**  
(Variations between autumn 1990 and spring 1991, % by country)



**Map 1: Country has benefitted from EC membership**



(Maximum = IRL 83%, Minimum = UK 47%, weighted average EC 12+ = 59%)

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### 1.3 The Luxembourg Presidency

Eight Luxembourgers out of ten (**82%**) have "read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television" something about the Presidency of the Council of Ministers assumed by their country during the first half of **1991** (Table 8, Figure 4).

Since the time the question was first asked after the UK Presidency in **1986**, Luxembourg **seems** to have had the highest media coverage. Beforehand, only the Danes had reached almost **as** high a awareness figure (**79%**) for their Presidency (**VII-XII 1987**).

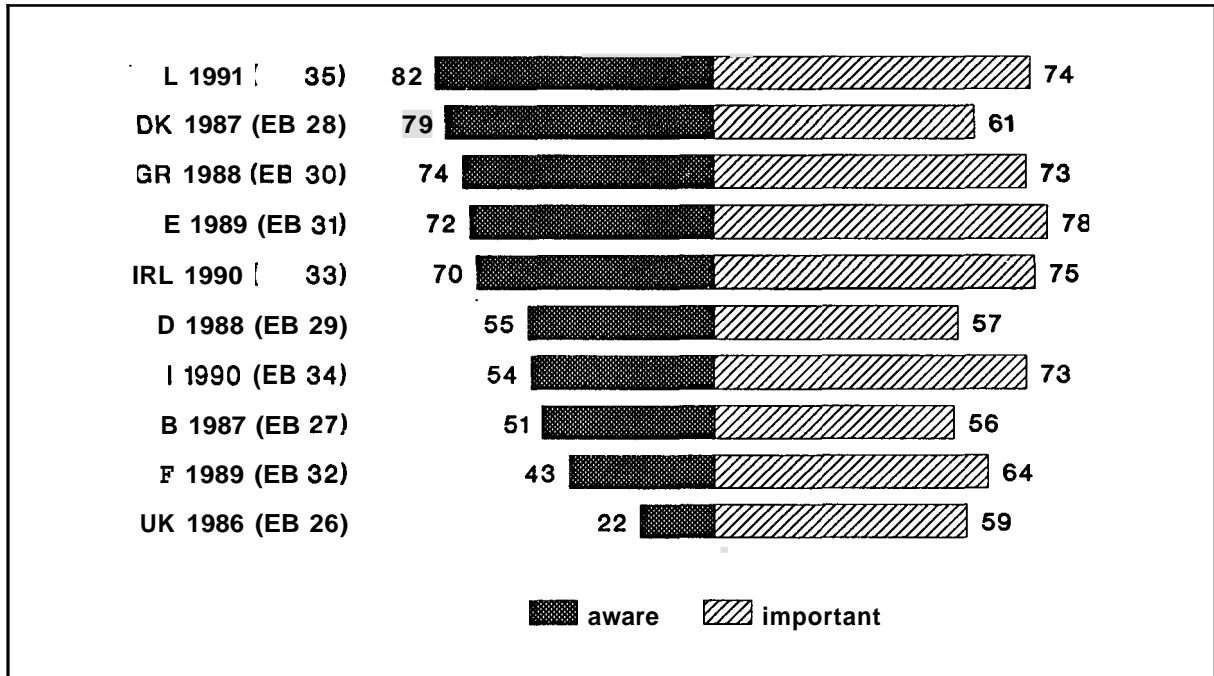
The importance attributed to this Presidency is equally considerable. **75%** of Luxembourgers consider this event "very important" or "important" for their country. Without reaching the level of Spain in **1989 (78%)**, the citizens of Luxembourg rank very highly everything to do with the European Community.

### 1.4 Image of the Commission

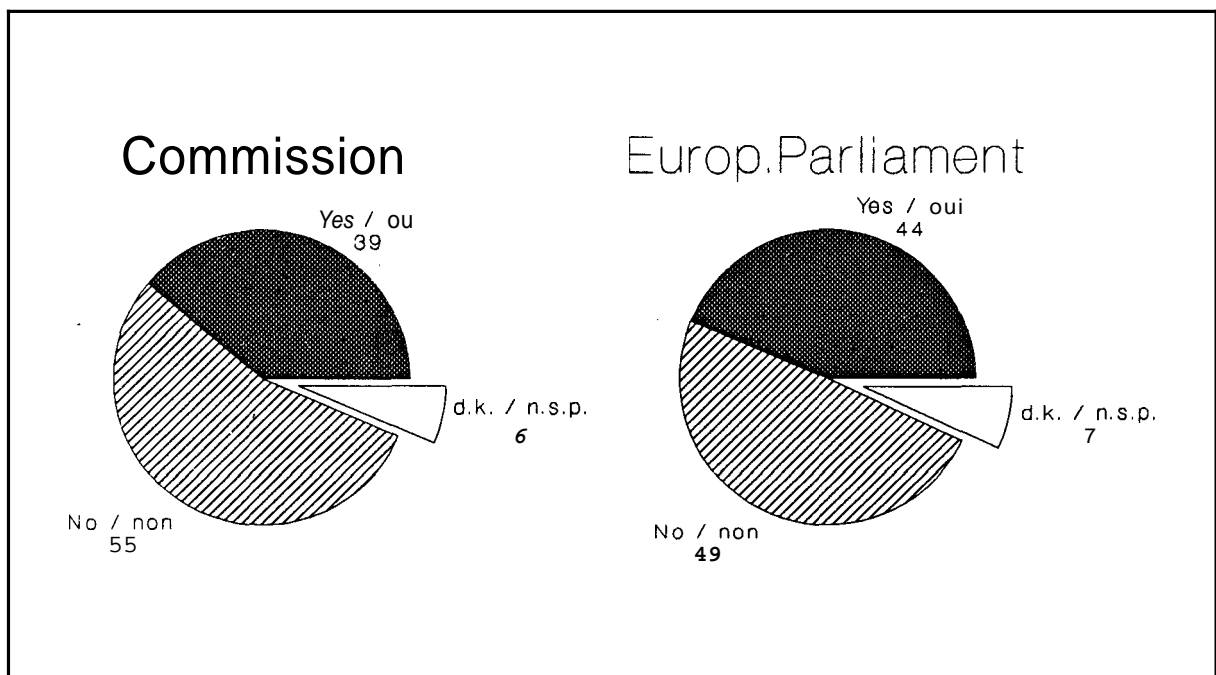
Contrary to "the European Community as a whole", public awareness of its executive organ, the Commission, has not ceased declining since the question was first asked in **1987 (43%)**. **39%** of people questioned said they had "recently seen or heard in the papers, on the radio or on television anything about the European Commission in Brussels". **55%** had not seen or heard anything (Table 9, Figure 5). By comparison, the European Parliament is more "visible" in the mass media, despite also undergoing a 5 point fall in people's awareness of it (**44%**) in the present survey (Table 30).

In Spring **1991**, awareness of the Commission fell again in all countries, especially **-10 (43%)** in Ireland, **-9 (43%)** in ex-GDR and **-8 (37%)** in France. It is evident that awareness remains highest among people who are frequent users of the three media: newspapers, radio and television. Frequent media users are **50%** likely to have seen, read or heard anything about the Commission. Occasional users are **75%** not likely to be informed about it at all (Table 10, Figure 6).

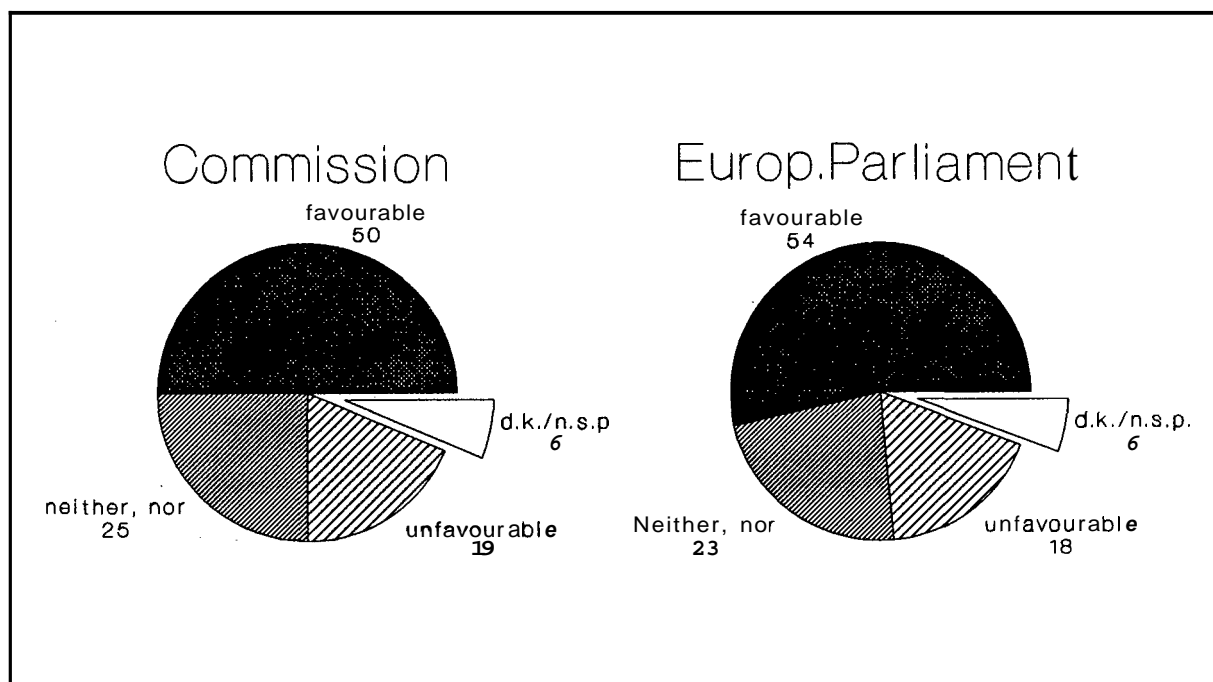
**Fig. 4: Awareness and importance of EC presidency**  
(% in country of presidency, 1987-1991)



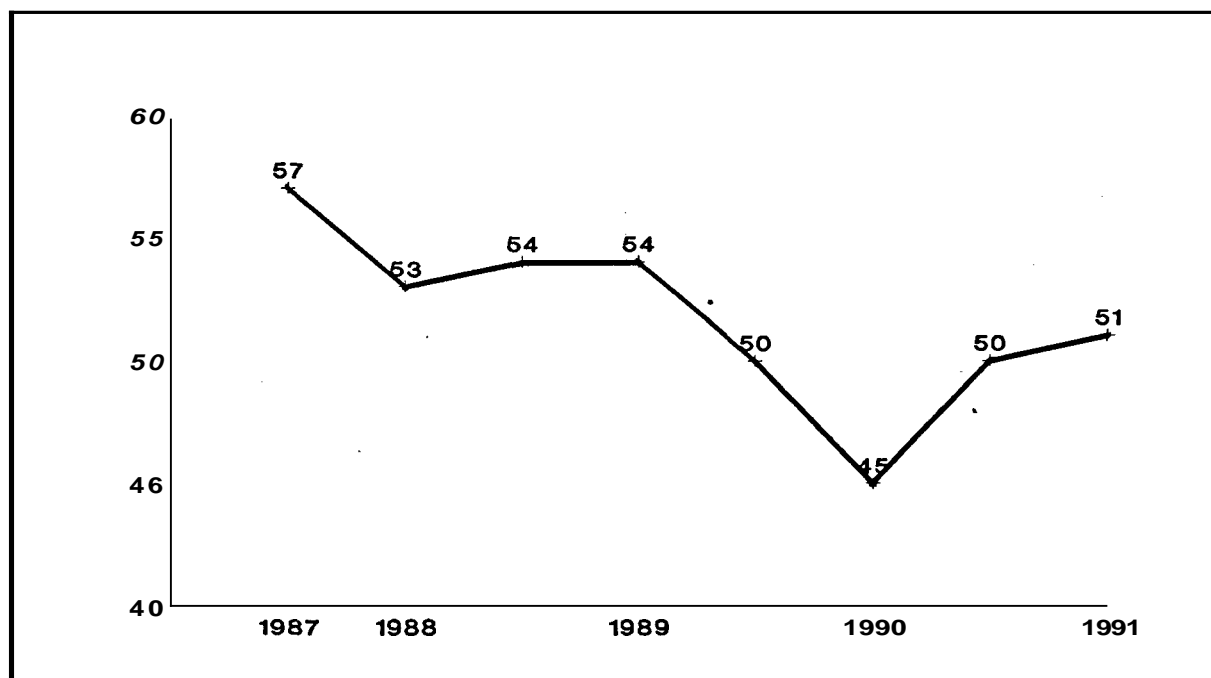
**Fig. 5: Awareness of Commission and European Parliament**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



**Fig. 6: Impression of Commission and European Parliament**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



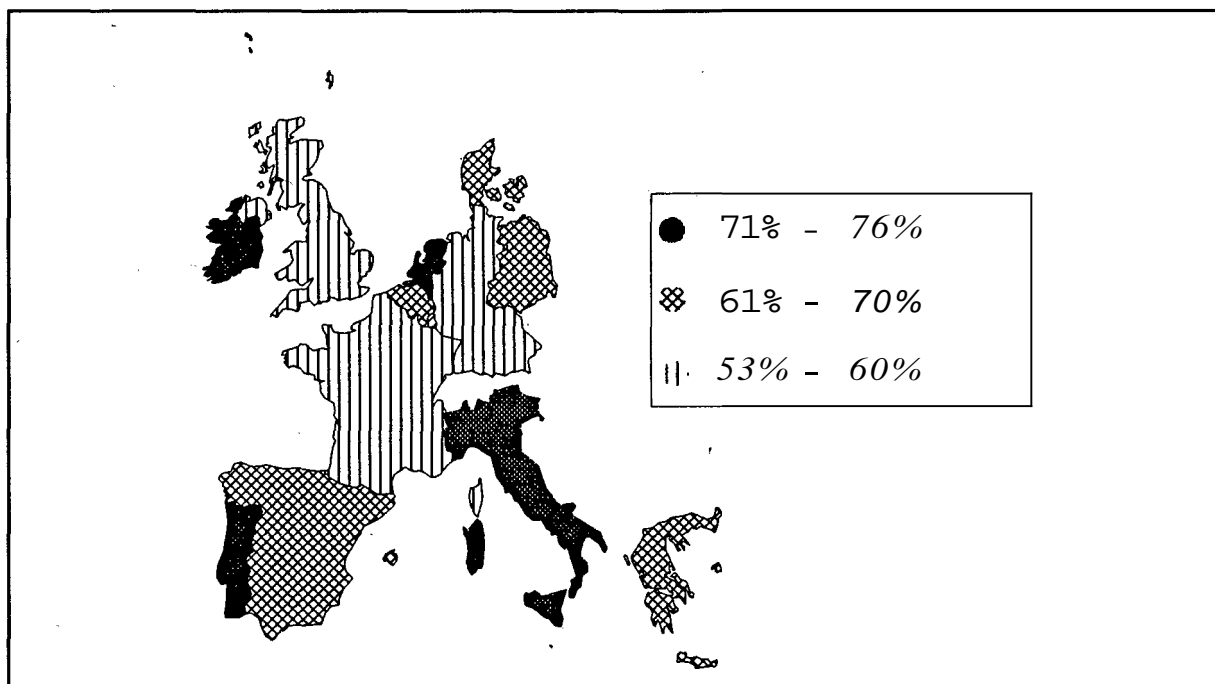
**Fig. 7: 1992 - a "good thing"?**  
(Trend EC 12)



Among people who noticed the Commission in the media, 50% had a favourable opinion, 19% an unfavourable opinion and **25%** a neutral opinion about it. Favourable views **only** drop slightly (-2), because the European average incorporates reductions in the ex-GDR **(-13)** and Greece **(-8)** while, by contrast, the Commission increased in the esteem of citizens in the Netherlands (+ 8), United Kingdom and France (+ 5) (Table 11).

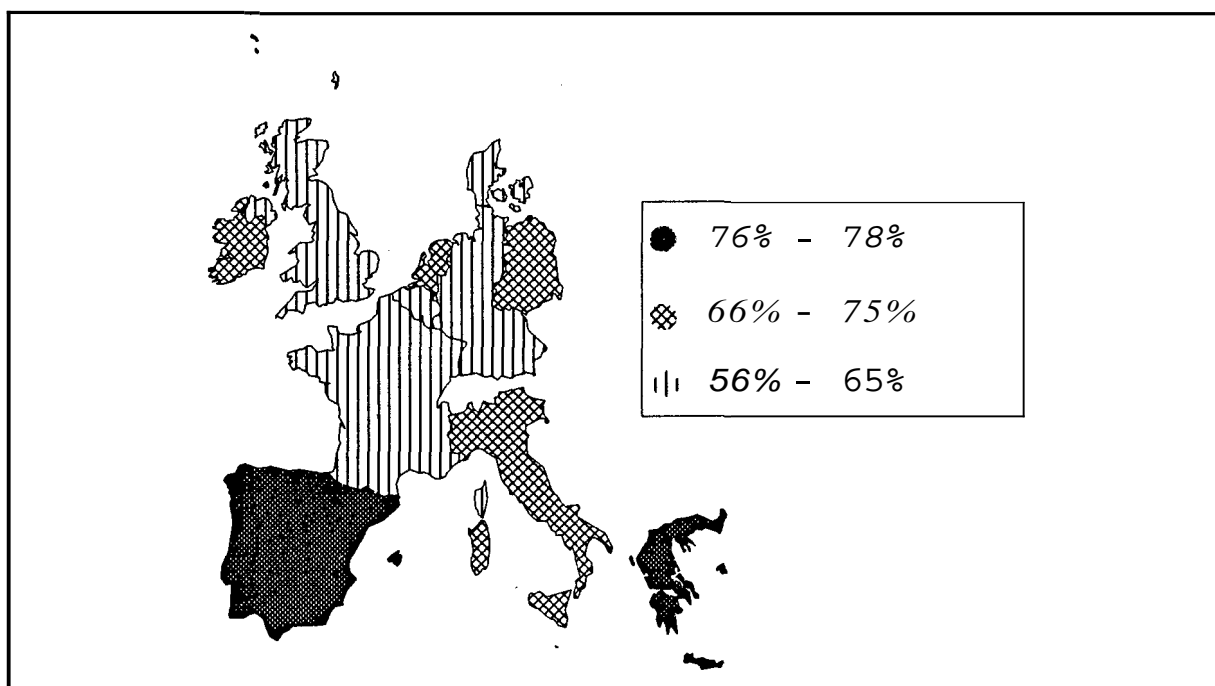
Comparing the results with those for the European Parliament, among those recently informed about it, a majority of **54%** (+3) retains a favourable impression of it (Table 31).

**Map 2: Hope in Single Market**



(Maximum = IRL 76%, Minimum = L 53%, weighted average EC 12+ = 65%)

**Map 3: Social dimension of the Single Market - a "good thing"**



(Maximum = GR/E 78%, Minimum = DK 56%, weighted average EC 12+ = 69%)



## 2. THE "EUROPE OF THE FUTURE"

### 2.1 The Single Market and the Social Dimension

After a quite spectacular fall in 1989 in people's favourable opinion towards the completion of the Single Market, the belief that it was "a good thing" had increased appreciably at the time of the last survey in Autumn 1990. It now remains at the same level as then. Half of all European Community citizens (51%) think that the completion of the Single Market in 1992 is a "good thing" for "people like them". One out of ten (9%) is of the opposite view and three out of ten (31%) see it as "neither a good or bad thing" (Table 12, Figure 7).

Confidence in the Single Market seems to have fallen a little in the five new German Länder. East Germans are **46%** positive about it, compared to 56% at the time of the last survey. **But, 8** out of 12 Member States register a slight increase in positive opinions. Denmark achieves a record level: **46% (+2)**. In Ireland and Portugal, increases are +7 and +6 respectively.

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In the twelve member countries, people who gave the most support for the Single European Market had the following profile (Table 13):

- 15-34 years old
- those with higher education or still studying
- high media users<sup>2</sup>
- middle and upper social class<sup>3</sup>
- employed and independent professionals, general managers and office workers
- opinion-leaders and those expressing positive attitudes towards the European Community'
- those leaning towards post-materialist values'

Various opinions about the opportunity of the Single Market are enriched by the feeling of hope generated by the citizens of Member States. Fears felt from the end of 1989 to the end of 1990 are now less obvious as a surge of confidence becomes clear.

Two thirds of Europeans (65%) are "very hopeful" or "rather hopeful" about the Single Market. This is an increase of 5 points compared to Autumn 1990. The percentage of those who are "rather fearful" or "very fearful" remains at 25%. The difference is made up from those without an opinion, whose percentage dropped from 16% to 10% (Table 14, Map 2).

The numbers of those "very hopeful" about the Single Market increased in all Community countries. The most spectacular increases took place in Ireland (+11), Belgium and Portugal (+10) and Greece (+8).

In former GDR, the Single Market is perceived with more reticence, just as Community institutions are. Fears climbed from 12% to 23%. In other countries, fears decreased. In France, for instance, they went from 40% to 35%.

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<sup>2</sup> According to the indicator "media use" as configured in the Amex

<sup>3</sup> According to the definition in the Annex

<sup>4</sup> According to the indicator "Typology of European Attitudes" as in the Amex

<sup>5</sup> According to indicator of value orientation "materialism - post-materialism" as configured in the Annex

The Social Dimension of the **1992** Single European Market is prominent once again in the interest of Europeans. The numbers of those who think it "a good thing" returned to the levels of Spring **1989 (69%)**. Only **7%** consider it in a negative way (Table **15**, Map 3). It is true that the question asked since Spring **1989** dealt with the "Social Charter" or the Declaration constituting a "Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights". It talks this time of a "Social Dimension" complementing the Single European Market, mentioning specifically that it consists of "a basic set of rules concerning the rights and duties of workers and employers in all the member countries".

In this latest survey, Spaniards increase their belief that it is "a good thing" by **24%**, Portuguese and the Luxembourgers by **12%** and Belgians by **9%**. Spain, Greece, Portugal, the Netherlands, the ex-GDR and Ireland are the most supportive about the Social Dimension. By contrast, support for this policy in the United Kingdom has collapsed (**-11**).

In another context, a big majority of citizens think that the free circulation of peoples will be a given fact in Europe in the year **2000**. **62%** believe that, at that time, they and/or their children will study, work and live in any European Community country just as they do today in their own country (Table **24**, Figure **12**).

## 2.2 Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy

Agricultural production is, after coal and steel, the oldest of the domains in which the European Community has a common policy among all its members. Since the start of the regulations known as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), it has undergone many changes. The last reform, put into place in **1988**, aimed to eliminate production surpluses to reduce the very high level of agricultural expenditure within the Community budget. Letting land lie fallow, encouraging non-subsidised production useful for industry, compensation for farmers taking retirement, encouraging part-time farming, etc. constitute some of the measures applied. Their entrance into force have had their effect and have considerably diminished the Community's agricultural budget.

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Nevertheless, the new measures have not deterred a new growth in surpluses, mainly of beef, mutton, butter, milk, cereals and tobacco. To deal with this over-production, an increase in the agricultural budget of **20%** is required for **1991** compared to **1990**.

At present, 80% of Community agricultural subsidies benefit **20%** of farmers who produce **75%** of Europe's agricultural products. This practice is now considered unacceptable, both from an economic and social viewpoint. A new agricultural reform is proposed. It suggests that the high-prices guaranteed to farmers should be progressively abandoned in favour of direct income support for small and medium-size farmers.

When asked to assess the actual results of the Common Agricultural Policy, **21%** of people interviewed find it "good", **35%** "bad" and **16%** "neither good nor bad". A large number (**27%**) could not say. Compared to Spring **1989**, the last time this question was asked, there has been a fall of three points in positive responses, which were already not numerous. In this case, the citizens who were the most negative came from the United Kingdom (**57%** "bad"), Denmark (**44%**), West Germany (**43%**) and France (**41%**) (Table **16**, Figure **8**, Map **4**).

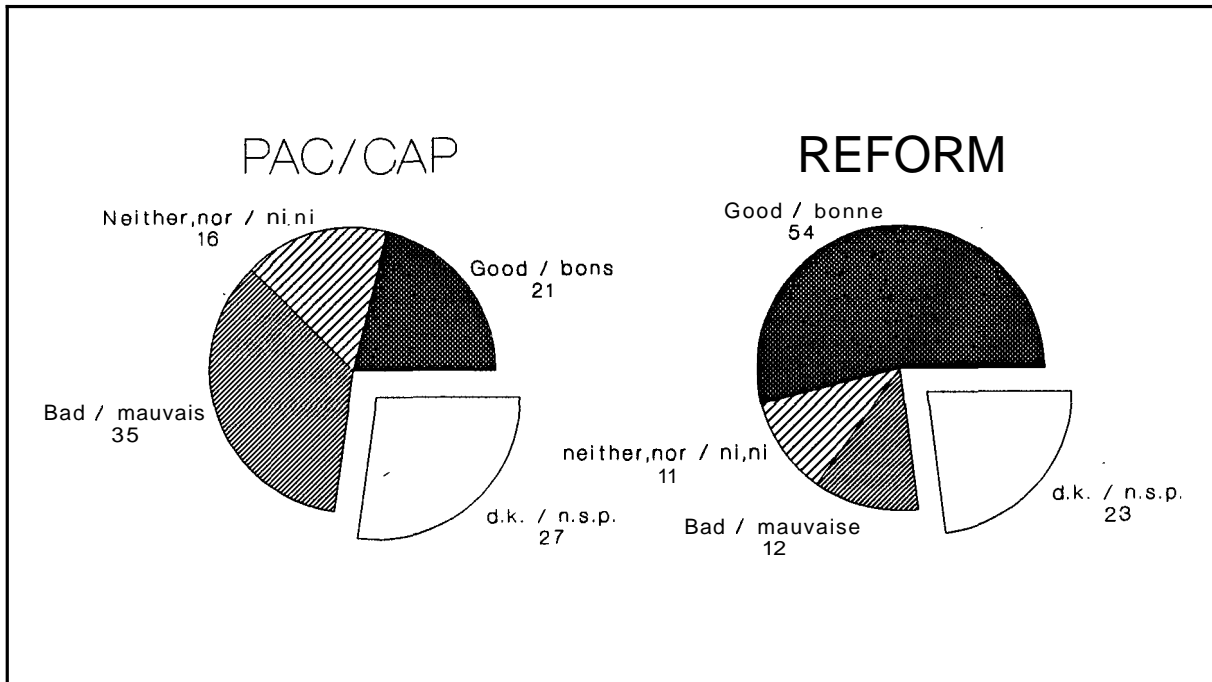
It is not necessarily farmers who are the most critical of CAP. **25%** of them (aggregated with fishermen) think the results good, as opposed to **19%** of middle managers and **20%** of workers (Table **18**).

The new reform of the CAP, developed in **1991**, is well-received by **54%** of European citizens. **12%** find it a "bad thing", **11%** "neither good nor bad" and **23%** are without an opinion (Table **17**, Figure **8**).

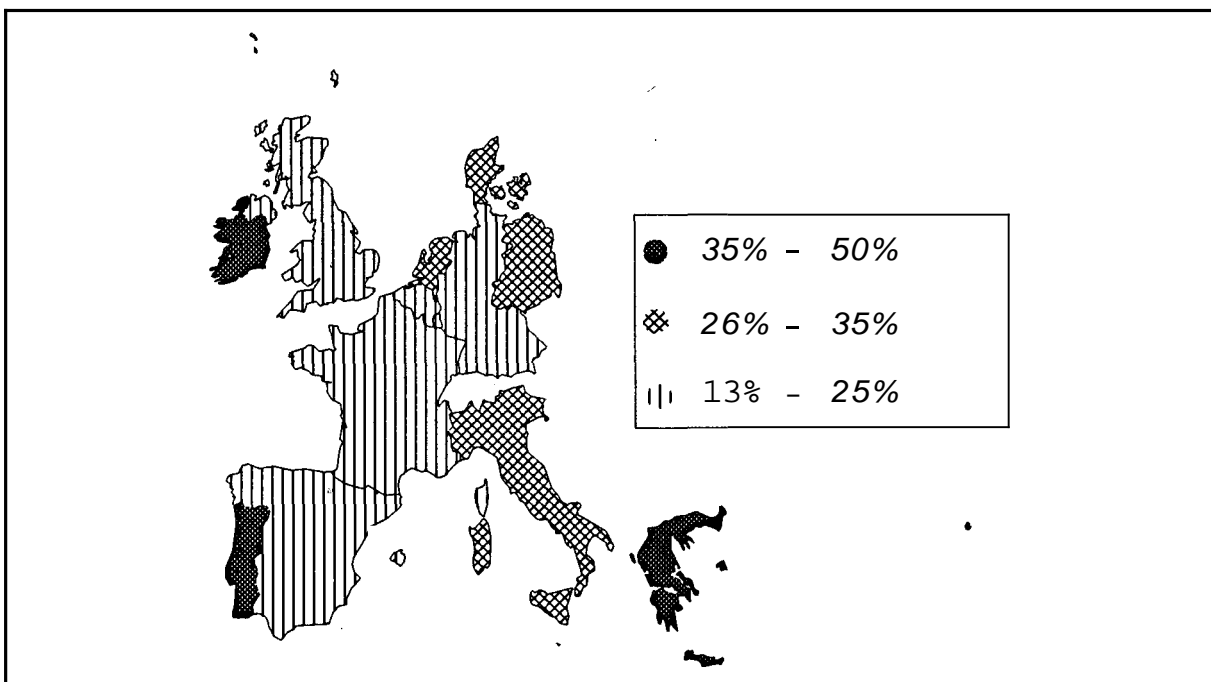
The Greeks (**65%**), Portuguese and British (**64%**), as well as the Dutch (**62%**), approve of it the most. The most negative are the Danes, **34%** of whom think it is a "bad thing".

Farmers are the group who are the most opposed to the reform, by two to ten. The most favourable people are independent (**62%**) and employed (**68%**) professionals. **46%** of farmers (including, it is true, fishermen) think it a "good thing" (Table **18**).

**Fig. 8: Common agricultural policy and its reform**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



**Map 4: Common Agricultural Policy - a "good thing"**



(Maximum = GR 50%, Minimum = UK 13%, weighted average EC 12+ = 21%)

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### 2.3 EC and National policy domains

There is much talk of "subsidiarity" in the discussions taking place at the Inter-Governmental Conference on Political Union. This means that areas that cannot be managed effectively at the national level should fall under the aegis of the European Community. However, anything that can be dealt with at the national level should only come under the auspices of Member States, regions or the local level.

Asked about this issue on many occasions, European Community citizens are happy to submit some policy areas to Community decision-making, while being reticent about other areas, all to differing degrees.

Cooperation with third world countries (79%, +2), scientific and technical research (77%, +2), protection of the environment (73%, +2), foreign policy towards countries outside the European Community (71%, +2), currency (59%, +3), security and defence (51%, =), rates of VAT (51%, +1) and basic rules for broadcasting and press (48%, +4) are the domains which Europeans are most likely to accept decisions concerning them taken jointly within the European Community (Table 19, Figure 9).

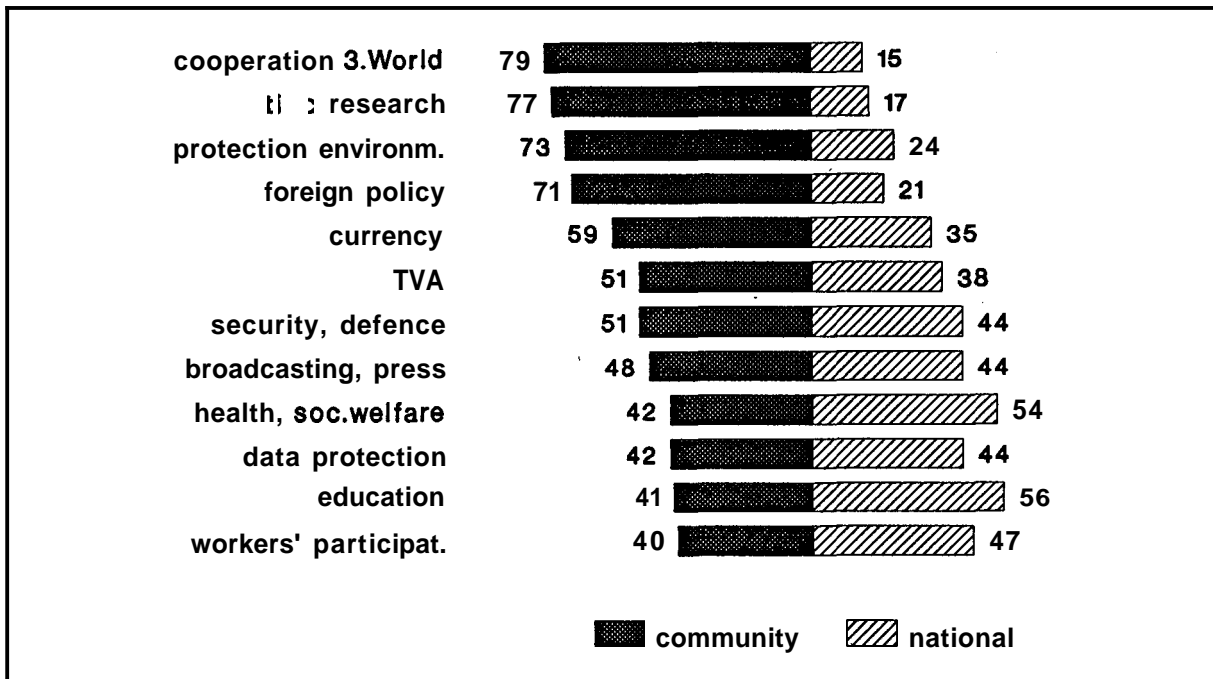
Those issues which people prefer to be decided at the national level are education (56%, -4), health and social security (54%, -4), the participation of workers' representatives on company boards of directors (47%, -2) and the protection of computer-based information on individuals (44%, -2), even if the "national" vote has tended to diminish in all these sectors.

There has been an overall increase at the European level of people wanting the Community to take decision in all fields.

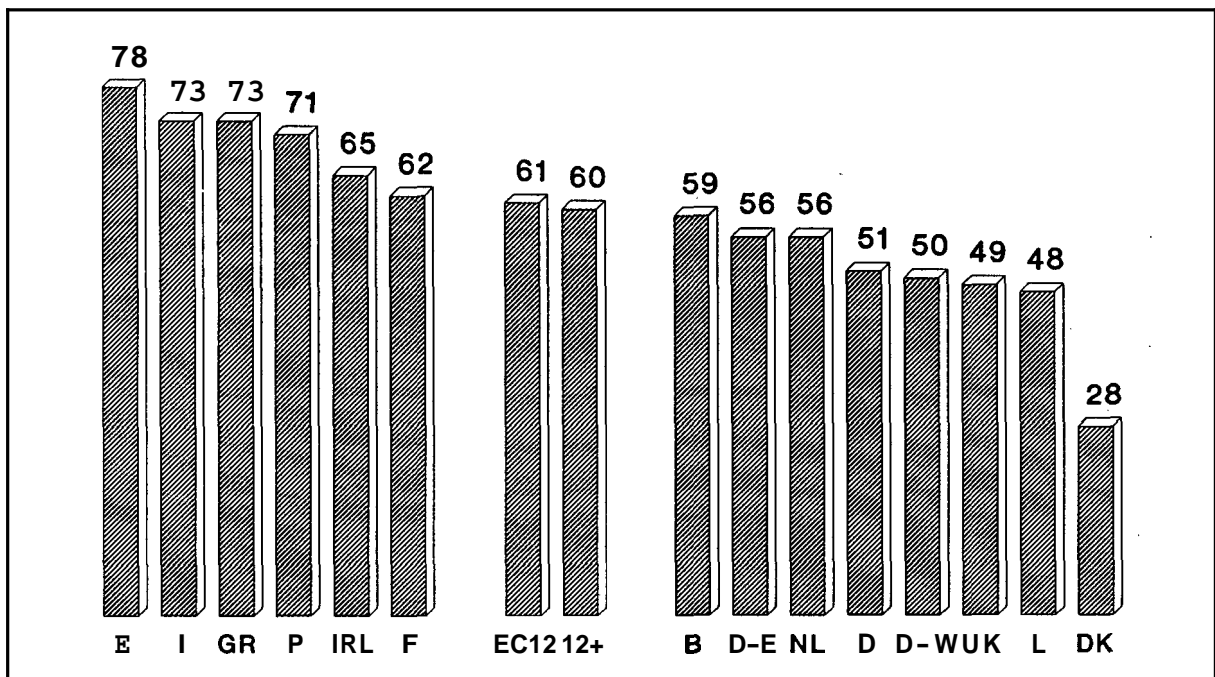
### 2.4 European citizenship

At the first session of the Inter-Governmental Conference on Political Union, convened in Rome on 14th December 1990, the Spanish Government put on the table a proposal for the introduction of the idea of "European citizenship" in the new Union treaty.

**Fig. 9: Community or national decision-making?**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



**Fig. 10: European citizenship - a "good thing"**  
(spring 1991, % by country)



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According to this document, moves towards a Political Union comprising of a common foreign and security policy **as well as** an Economic and Monetary Union would radically overturn how things were done until now. It requires the creation of an integrated **common** space, where the European citizen will play a central and fundamental role.

The proposal deals with the definition of citizenship in the European Political Union **as** "a personal and inalienable status of nationals of Member States who, because of membership of the Union, have special rights and duties specific to the framework of the Union, which are exercised and protected specifically within the borders of the Community, without prejudice to the possibility of that same quality of European citizenship being equally valid outside the above-mentioned borders".

On many occasions, the EUROBAROMETER has asked a question to find out whether citizens interviewed think of themselves as not only French, Danes or Greeks but also **as** Europeans. This question has been asked again in Spring 1991 and, compared to Spring 1990 and excluding the responses from the ex-GDR, there has been a significant rise in the number of people who say they consider themselves to be "often" (21%, +6) or "sometimes" (32%, +1) Europeans. **44% (-7)** acknowledge they "never" think of themselves **as** Europeans **as well** (Table 20).

One of the effects of the Gulf War on the citizens of the Twelve has been to make them aware of their "European-ness" and of their membership of the European Community. In all countries except Greece (-6), there is an increase in the percentage of those who, over and above their national identity, say they feel deeply "European", especially in Luxembourg (+18), Spain (+13), Italy (+9), Belgium (+8) and France (+6).

In the five new Eastern Länder of Germany, the question is rather premature. Only 9% of its citizens say they feel "often" European, 25% "sometimes"; 60% confirm they never hold that sentiment. That last figure is, however, not **as low as** in the United Kingdom, where 69% say they never think about their European identity.

- ⊗ Concerning the more detailed proposal of establishing a European citizenship, that is defining the rights, freedoms and obligations common to all citizens of member countries of the European Community, 60% think it would be "a good thing", 14% "a bad thing" and 16% something "neither good nor bad" (Table 21, Figure 10).

Spaniards come first in favouring such a citizenship (78%), followed by Greeks and Italians (73%). Denmark is the only country where a majority of people are unfavourable (54% "bad thing").



## ⊗ 2.5 Economic and Monetary Union

The British pound entered the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System in October 1990. Mr. Delors confirmed that this event was a new, positive step towards a monetary Europe. Indeed, since the session of the Rome Summit, the Inter-Governmental Conference on Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) has already reconvened many times. The day after its sixth session at the ministerial level in April 1991, the Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States finalised a draft proposal defining statutes for a future European Central Bank. It is expected to be adopted by the European Council of Luxembourg in June 1991. 1st January 1994 is the date which has been set aside in principle for the start of the transition to the second of the three stages of the EMU process.

There is a very broad consensus among citizens of Member States to entrust the Community with the task of economic and monetary management as well as creating a single European currency. Indeed, **56%** of Europeans are in favour of having "a common European Central Bank with the heads of National Central Banks on its board of directors", and 60% are in favour of "a single common currency replacing the different currencies of the Member States in five or six years' time" (Table 22, Figure 11).

Since the time of the survey conducted a few weeks before the start of the Inter-Governmental Conferences, opinion about the creation of a Central European Bank has undergone very little change. The Bank lost its attraction the most in the United Kingdom (-8) and in Greece (-6), while it has, by contrast, gained in support in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (+5).

Six months after the previous survey and a few weeks before the European Council of Luxembourg, the idea of creating a single European currency is endorsed by a greater number of citizens. The most spectacular increases have come from the United Kingdom (+16) and Luxembourg (+12) where majorities against have become majorities in favour. Increases are considerable in Spain (+8) and France (+7); Denmark also saw a rise of 11 points in positive attitudes towards a common currency, although one cannot yet speak of a majority of people in favour of it there.

Whatever the opinion on the themes under discussion at the Conference on Economic and Monetary Union, Europeans show themselves to be more confident in their belief that the single currency will be a reality in Europe in the year 2000. 64% of the Twelve as a whole believe it will be so, with positive majorities apparent in all countries, including the United Kingdom and Denmark (**64%**) (Table 24, Figure 12).

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### ⊗ 2.6 The impact of German unification

A big majority of citizens of Member States, excluding Germany, (**64%**) are "very hopeful" or "rather hopeful" about a unified Germany, the Community and its future. **24%** feel "rather fearful" or "very fearful" (Table **23**, Figure **13**).

The same question was asked concerning the future of the respondent's country. On average, **59%** of the Member States' citizens view German unification as "very hopeful" or "rather hopeful" for their own country. **77%** of East Germans are optimists in this respect, compared to **62%** of their compatriots in the West.

People from countries bordering Germany are less optimistic about the impact of reunification on their own country compared to those which are further away. The sentiment of hope fluctuates from **70%** in Italy to **46%** in Luxembourg (Table **23**, Figure **14**).

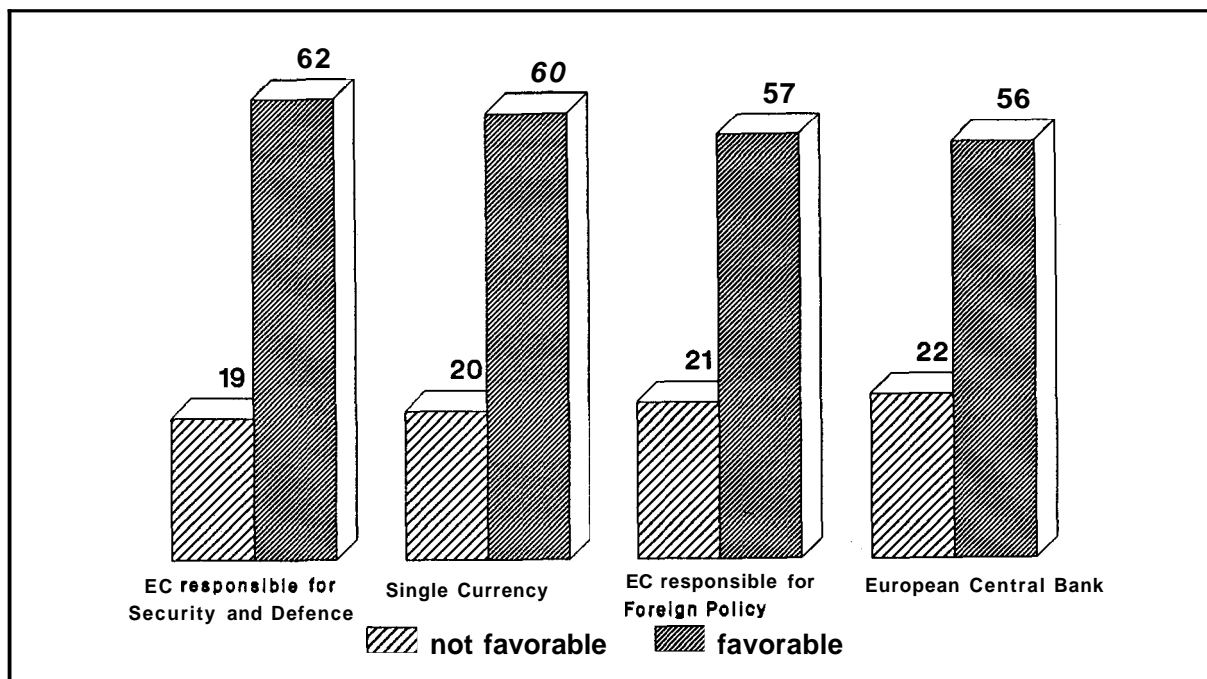
### ⊗ 2.7 The enlargement of the Community

If one asks Europeans to imagine the architecture of Europe in the year **2000**, some differences are found concerning the possible nature of Community enlargement. **55%** of people believe that certain Central and Eastern European countries such as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia would have become members of the European Community by that time. **28%** do not think so. The most sceptical are the Danes (**42%**), French (**37%**) West Germans and Dutch (**36%**). **36%** of Greeks believe it would happen, but **35%** could not say (Table **24**, Figure **12**).

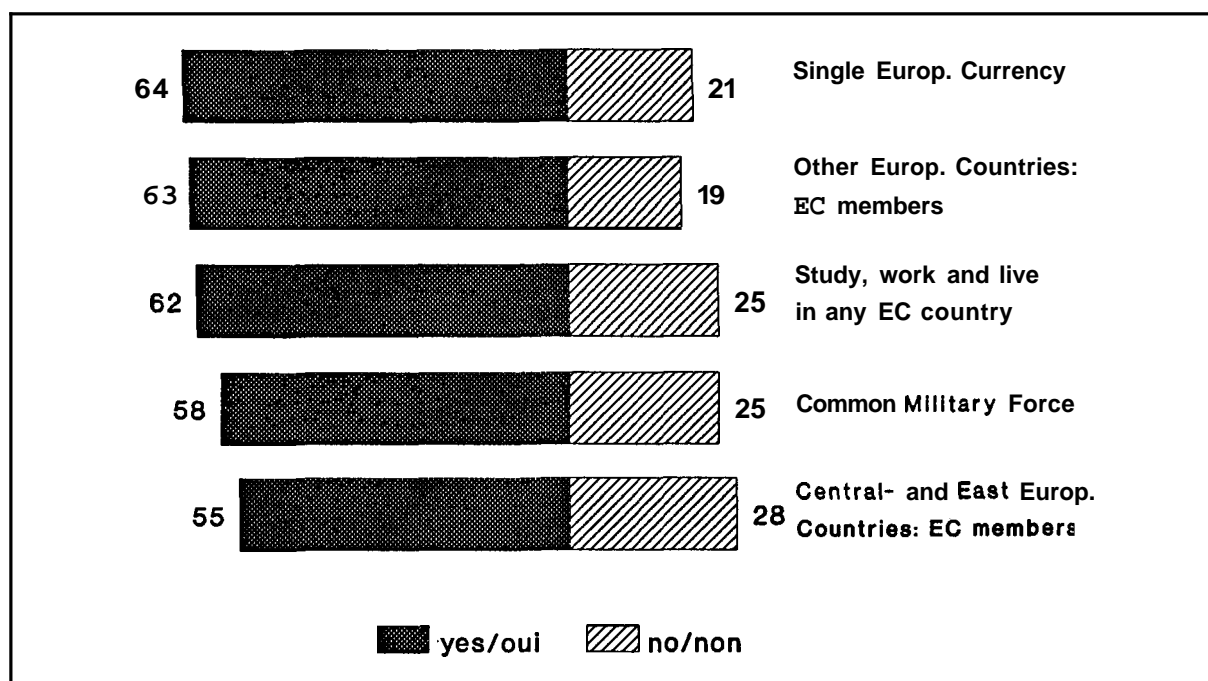
During the discussions being held to conclude "European Treaties" of Association between the EC and Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, there has already been discussion about including a clause about membership in the preamble. The opinions of the citizens of these three countries are very positive in this respect. Details of their opinions can be found in EUROBAROMETER N°**34** of December **1990**.

But when membership of the European Community is envisaged for other European states such as Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden or Finland, all members of EFTA at the moment, **63%** of respondents think that it will be a reality in the year **2000**, while **18%** do not think so (Table **24**).

**Fig. 11: Economic and Monetary Union and Political Union**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



**Fig. 12: Europe in the year 2000**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



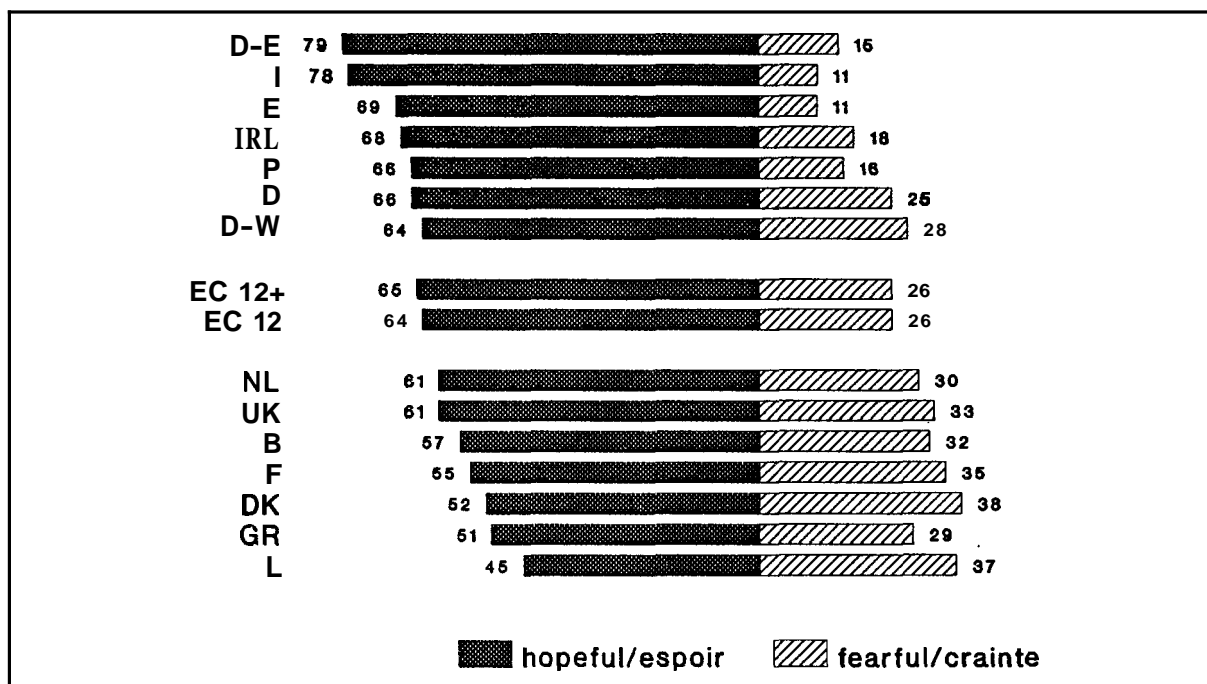
## EUROBAROMETER 35

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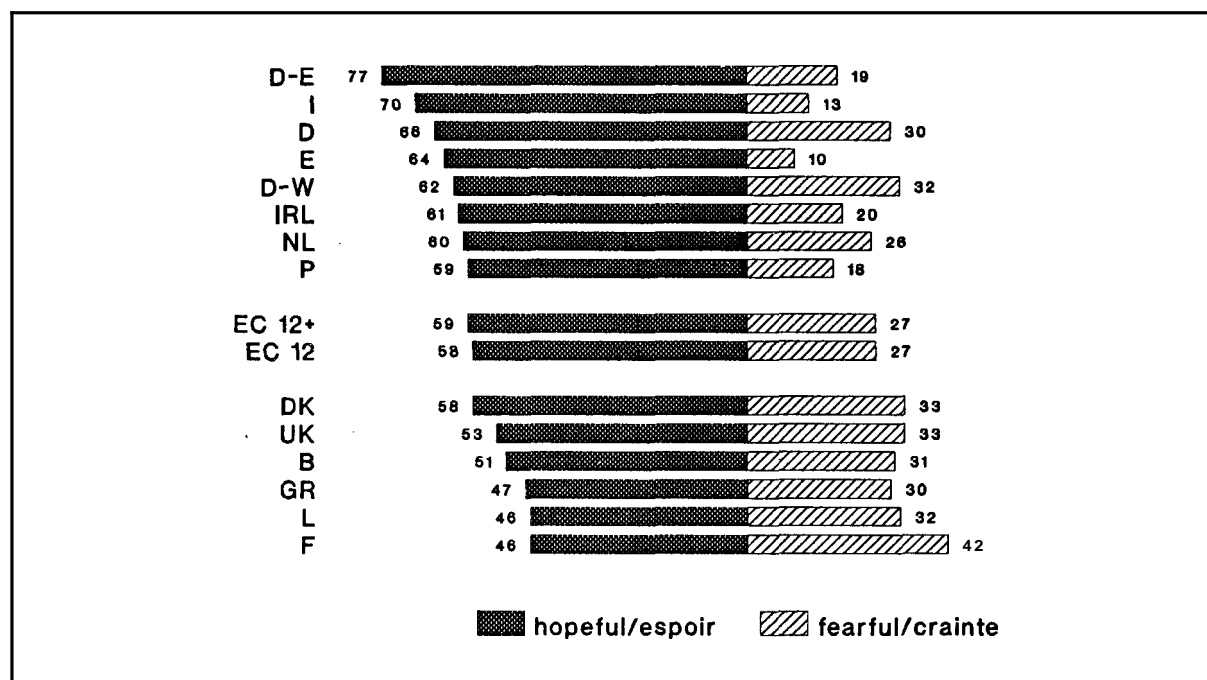
The biggest majorities in favour can be found in Denmark (91%), Luxembourg (73%) and the Netherlands (70%), negative opinion being in a minority in all countries.

We are witnessing, in the middle of 1991, the end of negotiations between the European Community and the six countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) for a treaty calling for a "European Economic Space". Some EFTA Member States are hesitant about signing such a treaty which does not in any way offer non-Member States the same benefits as Member States, and has encouraged demands for EC membership. Austria has already asked for it while Sweden is about to. In the opinion of the citizens of Member States, their joining the Community is not at all improbable in the near future.

**Fig. 13: German unification - hopeful for the EC?**  
(spring 1991, % by country)



**Fig. 14: German unification - hopeful for your country?**  
(spring 1991, % by country)



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### 3. FOREIGN POLICY, SECURITY AND DEFENCE

#### 3.1 The effects of the Gulf War on the European Community

Without a doubt, the major event at the start of 1991 was the military intervention of allied forces against Iraq to force her out of Kuwait. As stressed at the beginning of this report, the absence of a common foreign and defence policy within the European Community was clearly felt before and during the Gulf conflict.

Nevertheless, in a display of common spirit, the Commission of the European Communities cleared a very important emergency humanitarian assistance package to repatriate refugees fleeing Kuwait and to assist Jordan, Turkey and Egypt tackle difficulties caused by the embargo against Iraq. This was small-fry compared to public expectations, which would have hoped for a far greater display of leadership by the Community and a collective will to counterbalance the enormous diplomatic and (later) military means deployed by the United States.

Two European out three wish that the European Community would speed up its political, economic and monetary integration to deal effectively with such crises (**64%**). **61%** gave the same answer when the same question was asked before the war. The most important changes **took** place in Spain (+8) and France (+6) (Table 25, Figure 15).

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### ⊗ 3.2 Competence **in** foreign policy and defence matters

All EC member countries took part in the embargo and the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands also participated in the armed conflict in the Gulf, bound by their obligations towards the Western European Union (WEU), to which they belong. Some of these countries now believe that the WEU should continue to play a role and be integrated within the framework of the Inter-Governmental Conference on Political Union. This could become the foundation of a European common defence **and** security system.

Asked just after the end of the war, a sizeable majority of European citizens (61%) want the EC to have a common European military intervention force to deal effectively with such crises. 25% are against the idea. The question was posed a little differently just before war erupted ("set up a European rapid deployment force"), but this new version obtained 11% more favourable responses (Table 25, Figure 15).

In the two Member States where anti-Americanism is the strongest (see Table 28), Spain and Greece, it went up +26 and +23 respectively. In other countries, the rise in support for this idea is considerable - Italy (+15), the Netherlands (+14), Germany and Ireland (+11). It should be noted that 68% of Dutch people are favourable to the proposal which their Government firmly opposes in the framework of the discussions taking place on Political Union.

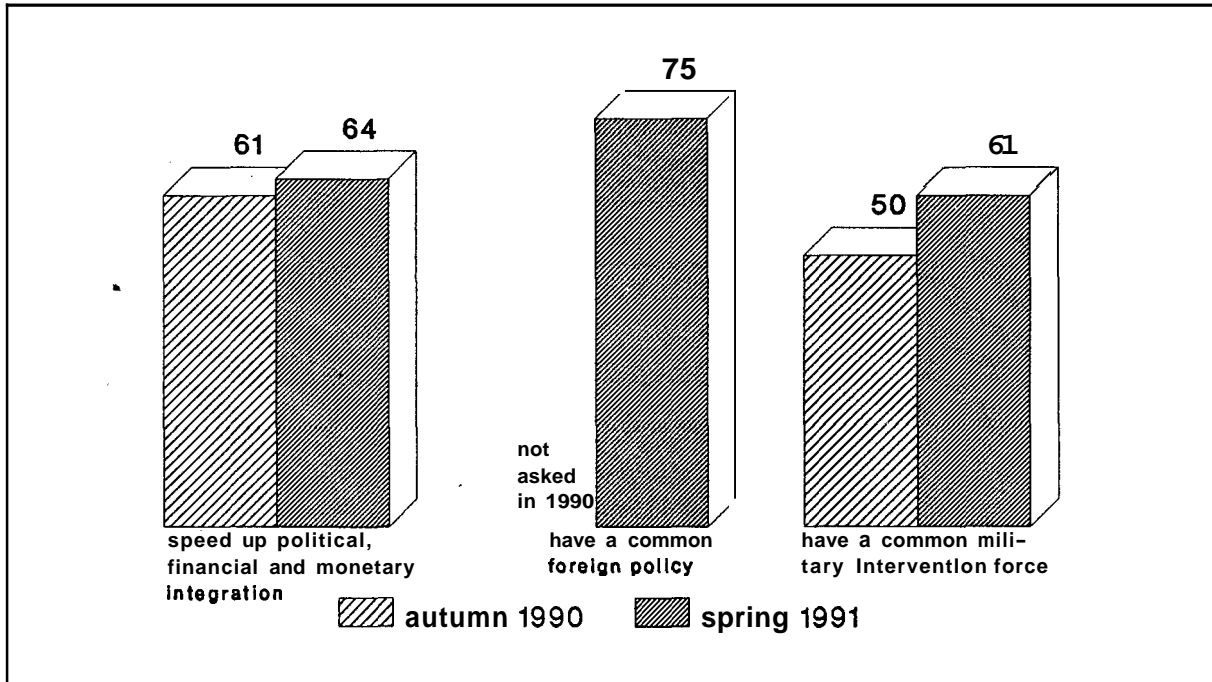
There is also 75% support for the European Community adopting a common foreign policy to deal more effectively with such crises as the Gulf War. This reached 81% in ex-GDR and 80% in the United Kingdom (Table 25).

Security, defence and a common foreign policy are important themes under discussion in the framework of the Inter-Governmental Conference on Political Union called in December 1990. It has taken on more prominence after events in the Persian Gulf.

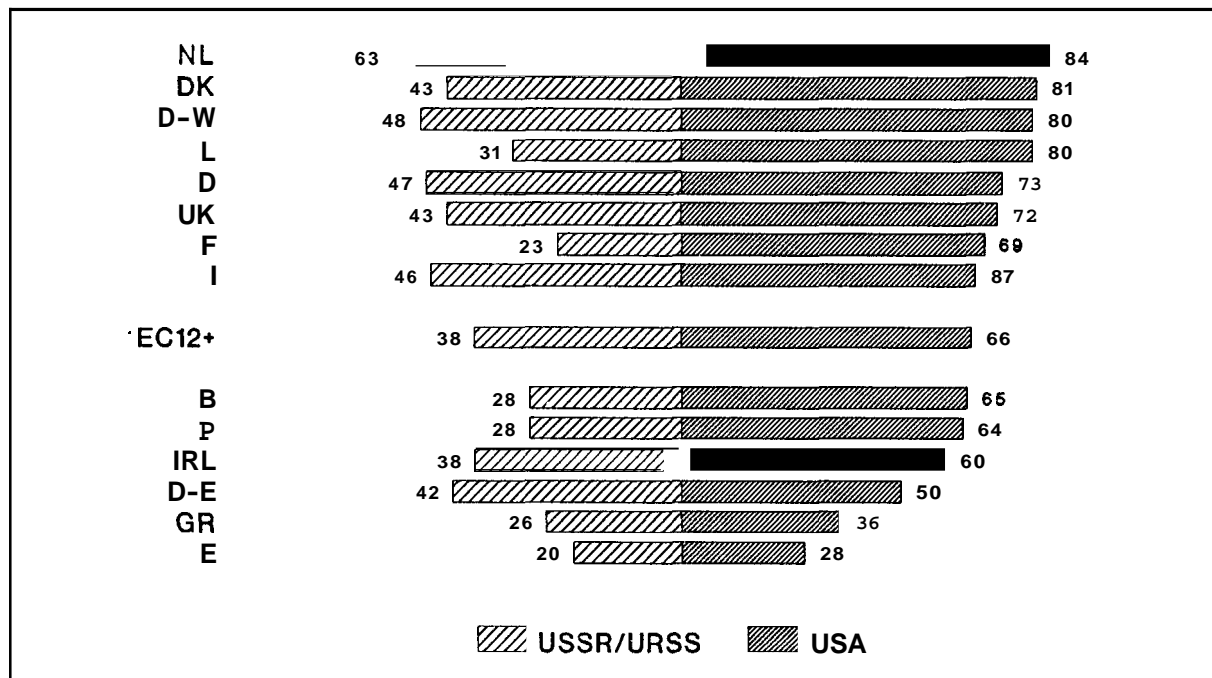
In the question presenting the proposals at the conference, two European citizens out of three (62%) are in favour of the European Community being responsible for a common policy in matters of security and defence, while 19% are not in favour of it (Table 26, Figure 11). There are a number of contradictions apparent in answers to this question. Spaniards are consistent in supporting more strongly this idea (+10) than in the previous poll and answer in the same way the question on the effects of the Gulf Crisis (Table 25); in other countries, such **as** the United Kingdom, Denmark and Greece, respondents revised their optimism in a very major way compared to the last poll (-23, -17 and -6 respectively) and seem to contradict themselves with their answers to the question on the effects of the war (Table 25, Figure 15).



**Fig. 15: Effects of Gulf crisis**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



**Fig. 16: Confidence in Russians and Americans**  
(spring 1991, % by country)



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This question (Table 26) probably has a clearer connotation of a transfer of sovereignty which is not to the liking of some citizens and which was absent from the question related to the Gulf concerning the need for a common military intervention force. The same reason is probably why **44%** of those interviewed want decisions on security and defence to be taken at the national level and **51%** at the Community level (Table 19, Figure 9).

Nothing of the kind concerning foreign policy : **57%** would accept the EC being responsible for foreign policy towards countries outside the EC within the same framework of a treaty for Political Union (Table 26). In almost all countries, the question received more favourable responses than in the Autumn 1990 survey (+6 at the European level). The rise is spectacular in Spain (**+20**) and equally substantial in other countries. Only in Denmark did the number of favourable responses fall (**-6**). **71%** of Danes think that "foreign policy towards countries outside the EC" should be the responsibility of the Community, while **21%** think this kind of decision should be made at the national level (Table 19).

### 3.3 Trust in Russians and Americans

Western Europeans' trust in Russians has not ceased to improve over the last few years after Central and Eastern Europeans gained their freedom as a result of Mikhail Gorbachev's policies. However the Soviet Regime's internal problems, coupled with the repression of many of the Soviet Union's Republics' moves towards freedom, have eroded this trust somewhat.

Asked about how much trust they have in Russians, 38% of European Community Member States' citizens say they have "a lot of trust" or "some trust" in them. **55%** said they have "very little trust" or "no trust at all". The result was **46%** and **40%** respectively in Spring 1990. The mean score of responses<sup>6</sup> changed from **2.4** in Spring 1990 to **2.3** in Spring 1991 (Table 27, Figure 16).

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<sup>6</sup> The mean score is calculated by each national sample being given a score of 4 for the response "a lot of trust", a score of 3 for the response "some trust", 2 for "not very much trust" and 1 for "no trust at all". A mean score tending towards 4 signifies a high level of trust while a mean score tending towards 1 signifies a low level of trust.

After the military campaign undertaken by the United States in the Gulf War and its rapid resolution by the liberation of Kuwait, and after the collaboration and alliance between the American and the other European armies present in Saudi Arabia, it can come as no surprise that Europeans continue to hold Americans in quite high regard. Nevertheless, American leadership during the war also clearly contributed towards a slight increase in distrust towards them by those Europeans who have traditionally been the most anti-American.

The degree of **trust** in Americans remains very stable. 66% say they have "a lot of trust" or "some trust" in them, while 30% (**as** against **26%** in **1990**) say they have "not very much trust" or "no trust at all". The mean score remains **2.8** (Table **28**, Figure **16**).

The Irish (whose score moved from **3.0** to **2.7**), Greeks (**2.5** to **2.2**) and Belgians (**3.0** to **2.8**) lost the most trust in Americans.

### 3.4 Economic assistance to the Soviet Union

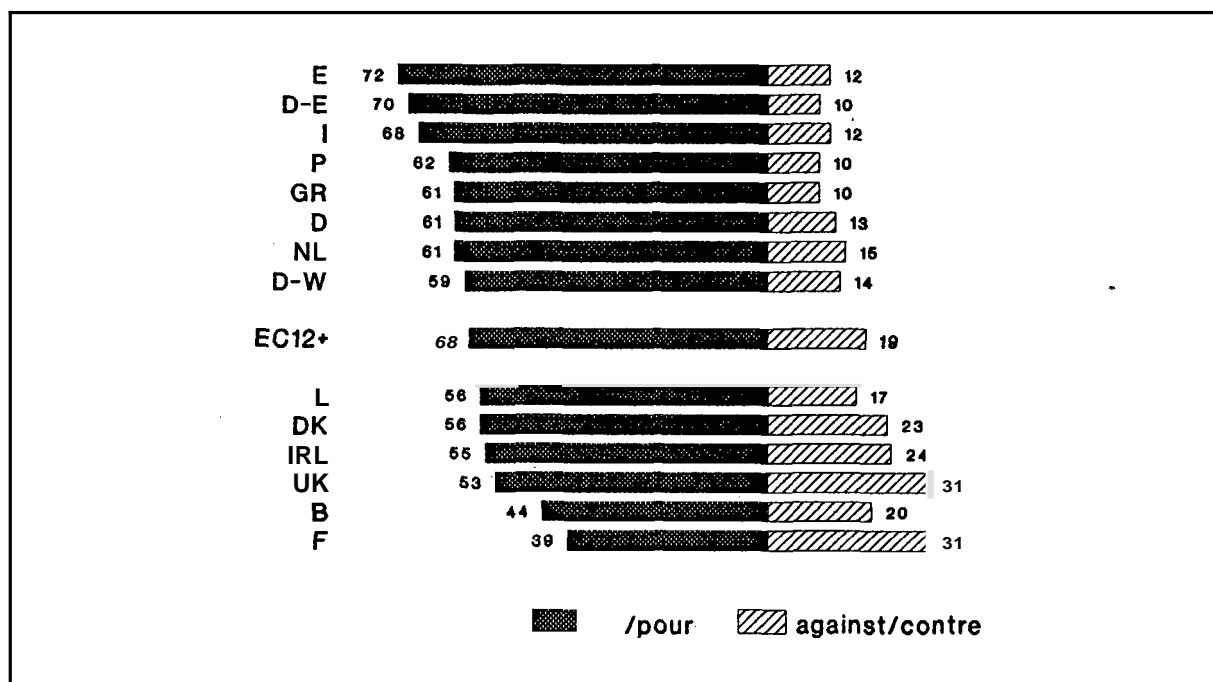
In **1990**, the Soviet Union asked for financial aid from the European Community and other industrialised countries to support its economic and political reforms.

During the Rome summit in December **1990**, the Commission received a mandate to explore the "idea of a broad agreement comprising a political dialogue covering all aspects of increased economic cooperation and cooperation in the cultural domain". There was some delay in decisions being taken in this respect, not unconnected with the repression of Lithuania and Estonia.

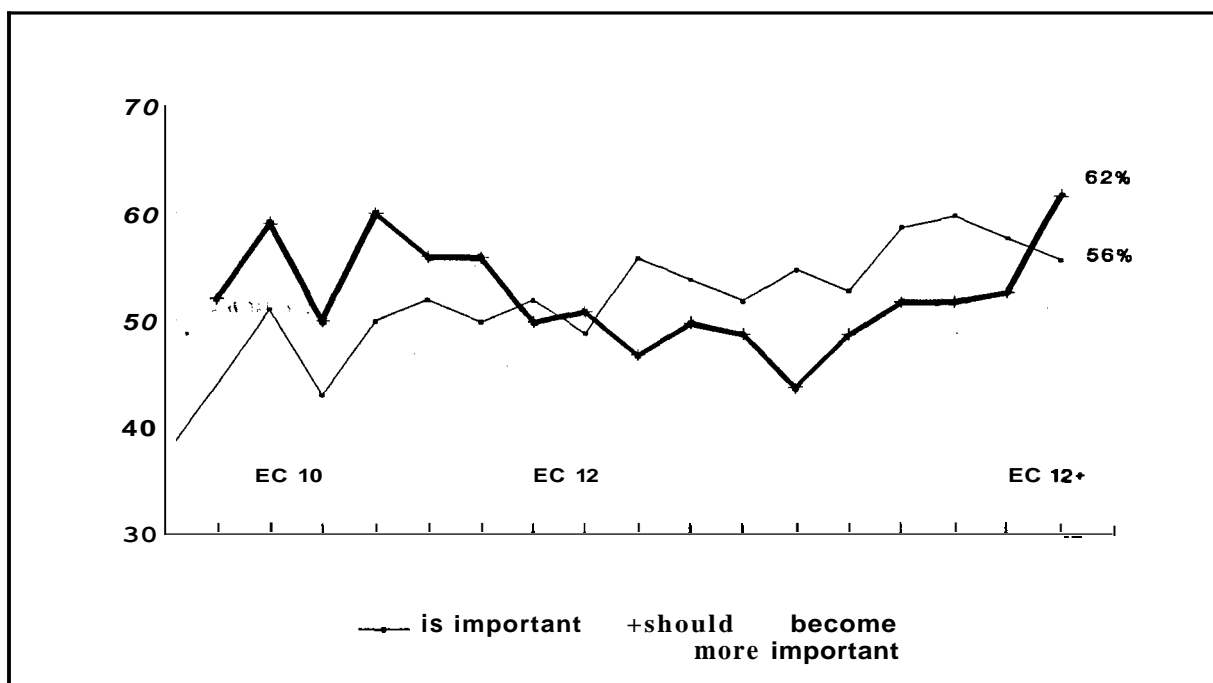
The Commission has set aside this year ECU 400 million for technical assistance and ECU **250** million in food aid for the Soviet Union.

Public opinion is now a little more reticent about granting aid than it was six months ago. Slightly more than half (**58%**) of European Community citizens are favourable - **62%** was the figure in Autumn **1990**. West Germans (**-12**), East Germans (**-9**), Belgians and Luxembourgers (**-8**) were among those whose support fell. Nevertheless, the citizens of Spain (**72%**), East Germany (**70%**) and Italy (**68%**) remain very favourable to this idea (Table **29**, Figure **17**).

**Fig. 17: For or against financial aid to Soviet Union**  
(spring 1991, % by country)



**Fig. 18: Current and desired importance of the European Parliament**  
(Trend EC 12+)



## 4. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND ITS FUTURE

### 4.1 Awareness and image of Parliament

Numerous proposals on the agenda of the Inter-Governmental Conference on Political Union deal with the European Parliament, its role, legislative powers and future relations with the Commission and the Council. Many parliamentary sessions have been held during the first six months of 1991 in order to debate the proposals of the Luxembourg Presidency. Debate also took place within national Parliaments, concerned with participating fully in defining the direction of the new powers of the European Parliament.

Despite the level of interest shown in this subject by political elites in each state, public opinion is far from following events because the Gulf War and its aftermath dominated the mass media during the period of the survey.

Less than half of the European public (**44%**) declare they have "recently read or heard in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament". The figure was 49% in Autumn 1990. Only Luxembourg and Portugal saw awareness go over the 50% mark and rise. "Presidential effect" probably caused a +10 rise in Luxembourg, while, by contrast, the level of information about Parliament diminished in almost all other countries. The British (**37%**), French (**38%**) and Dutch (**39%**) are the least informed (Table 30, Figure 5).

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Those who have the most regular contact with the various media (press, radio and television) are **8** points more likely to receive news about Parliament than the European average. Indeed, these most frequent mass media users are **52%** likely to have read or heard something about it. Only **18%** of very low users can say the same (Table **10**).

Among those having read or heard something in the media about Parliament, most (**54%**) had a favourable impression of it. It is, give or take a percent, the same result **as** in Autumn **1990**. Unfavourable impression increased a little (+3), but remain under 20%, **as** has been the case since **1988** (Table **31**, Figure 6).

Attitudes towards the European Assembly became the most positive in Luxembourg (**+12**) and France (**+8**). It should be noted that citizens of countries that assume the Presidency (in this **case**, Luxembourg) hold markedly more positive opinions about various Community institutions during the period of their Presidency than is the case beforehand, just **as** had been the situation for Spain in Spring **1989** and Ireland in Spring **1990**.

Comparing once again (see Chapter 1, Section **1.4**) the awareness and image of the Commission of the European Communities with the European Parliament, it is clear that the Parliament is slightly more noticed in the media (44:39) and its image marginally better (54:50) at the present time (Tables **9**, **11**, **30** and **31**, Figures **5** and 6).

### 4.2 Real and desired role

A majority of 56% of people interviewed say that the current role of the Assembly is "very important" or "important" in the life of the European Community. 29% find it "not very important" or "not at all important". Luxembourgers (+7) and the Irish (+6) seem to grant it more importance. In the Eastern Länder of Germany, that very same Parliament is considered to be somewhat less important (-6) (Table 32, Figure **18**).

The European public perceives differently the various areas that the Parliament has lately taken decisions on. Environmental protection is the issue which sounds best to the citizens and is associated with a more important role for Parliament. Two citizens out of three (**64%**) think that Parliament plays a role in environment policy. **54%** and **51%** agree with its role in European social policy and in student exchange policy respectively (Table 33).

Consumer protection policy (**49%**), the common recognition of qualifications (**45%**) and policies in favour of families, women and old people (**41%**) are the areas where the work of the European Parliament is less visible in the eyes of public opinion (Table 33).

Apart from environmental protection, on which subject many people gave an opinion, other policy areas asked were little known by respondents and elicited quite a high rate of non-response.

Even so, or perhaps because of that, information on the European Parliamentary Assembly is poor. As has been shown previously, two Europeans out of three (**62%**) wish it would have a more important role in the future. This is the highest level reached for this question since it ~~was~~ first asked (in **1983**). **8%** think it should be less important, while **15%** believe it should remain the same (Table 34, Figure 18).

There is quite a large increase (+9) in people wanting the EP to play a more appropriate role. Increases occurred in all countries. The rises in Spain (**+17**), ex-GDR (**+16**) and Belgium (**+15**) were very large.

This encouraging response attained record levels in many countries - Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Never have the citizens of these countries more supported an enhanced role for the Community Assembly, even during pre- and post-election periods'.

People who support a more leading role for the EP can be found among the employable population (**65%** of **25-54** year olds), those who have studied the most (**72%**), opinion-leaders (**75%**), high income earners (**72%**), males (**67%**) and those on the left of the political spectrum (**69%**) (Table 35).

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<sup>7</sup> Such comparisons over time can be found in "EUROBAROMETER TRENDS" volume, edited once a year by the "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit of Directorate-General Audiovisual, Information, Communication, Culture in the Commission of the European Communities.

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### 4.3 · Increase in powers

Citizen opinion is favourable towards a whole set of proposals which are intended to increase the powers of the European Parliament and which figure in the draft treaty for Political Union currently under discussion within the framework of the Inter-Governmental Conference.

Citizens are in favour of the European Parliament having to decide together with the Council of Ministers representing national Governments on the legislation of the Community (**65%** favourable and 13% unfavourable). They agree that the **EP** should have the right to approve the nominations of the members of the Commission of the European Community (**60%** favourable and **16%** unfavourable), to put forward draft laws for the EC on its own initiative (59% favourable and **21%** unfavourable), to control the European Central Bank's management of the Economic and Monetary Union (**55%** favourable and **22%** unfavourable) and to ratify all international agreements and conventions of the European Community before they come into action (53% favourable and **22%** unfavourable) (Table 36, Figure 19).

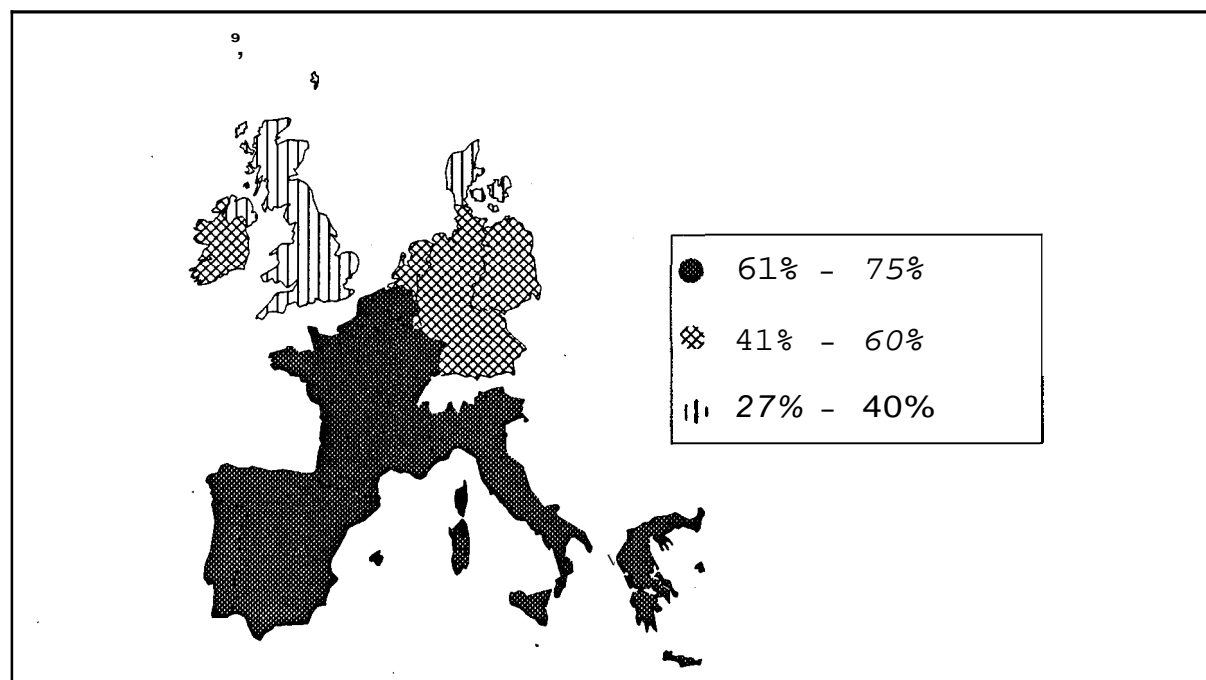
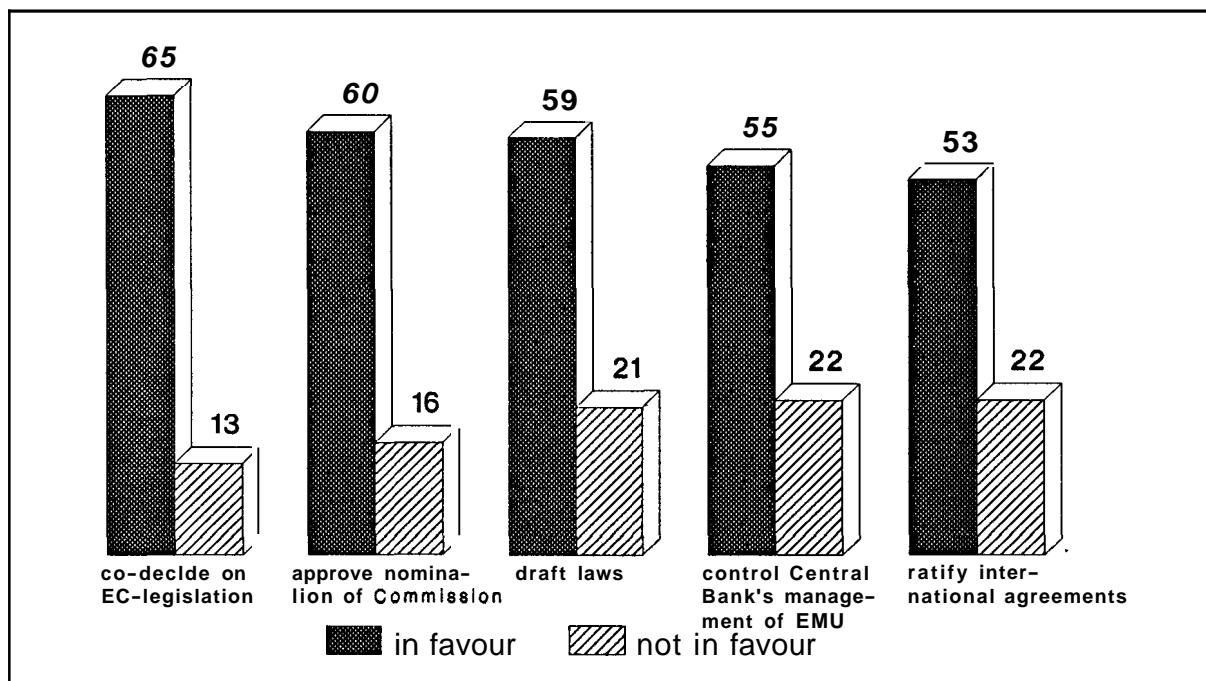
All these questions were also asked in Spring 1990 (slightly differently) and Autumn 1990. Compared to last time, favourable opinions went up a few points in all cases. Thus, support for "co-legislation" increased 64% to **65%**; "approval of members of the Commission", **56%** to 60%; agreement for the EP to initiate legislation, 57% to 59%; **EP** control of the Central Bank, **52%** to **55%**; and the possibility of ratifying international treaties, 49% to 53%.

The citizens of Denmark, United Kingdom and Ireland were the most reticent about these new powers.

The consensus observed among the population in favour of the European Parliament playing a more leading role in Community political affairs seems both confirmed and deepened. Contrary to the views of national Members of Parliament, who seem to fear that the European Assembly will deprive them of the rights and initiatives that have belonged to them for many years of "national" democracy, some of their voters, less concerned with these prerogatives, do not see any problems with another Assembly handling certain decisions at the Community level in the future.



**Fig. 19: Support for extension of European Parliament's powers**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



(Maximum = I 75%, Minimum = DK 27%, weighted average EC 12+ = 75%)

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### 4.4. Prospects for a European Union

Opinion on the formation of a European Union with a European Government responsible to the European Parliament **has** never been so favourable. Two thirds **(59%)** of European citizens pronounce themselves in favour of it, a fifth **(19%)** against, and **22%** did not give **an** opinion on the subject (Table 37, Map 5).

With the exception of Ireland, all countries experienced increases in people agreeing with the idea, which has happened continuously since the time the question was first asked (Autumn **1987**). The concept of European Union is not **as** abstract as in the first years of the Community "adventure". The rate of non-response has fallen continuously **from** 28% in **1987** to 22% currently.

## 5. ISSUES FACING EUROPEAN SOCIETY

Several special studies were carried out as part of this survey on behalf of the European Parliament and various specialised services of the Commission. The main studies were **on perceptions of energy problems, perceptions of the problems of protection against radioactivity and public information on the matter, and methods of evaluating security, hygiene and health at the place of work.**

Special reports will contain detailed results of these extra studies requested by specialised services of the Commission. **By** way of illustration, a preliminary analysis of **a** number of questions of general interest can already be presented.

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### 5.1 Perceptions on immigration in Europe

On two occasions, the European Parliament has appointed a Commission of Enquiry on Racism and Xenophobia in Europe. The first Commission, which completed its final report in December **1985**, recommended in it that a EUROBAROMETER survey be carried out to measure the feelings of European citizens about this important question<sup>8</sup>.

The second Parliamentary Commission, appointed in **1989**, has also proposed in its conclusions (October **1990**) that surveys on the issue of Racism and Xenophobia should be carried out regularly within the framework of the EUROBAROMETER.

The problem of immigration originating from countries outside the European Community has preoccupied those responsible for Community policy-making in a major way. The new immigration from Central and Eastern Europe is also the object of discussion in the framework of numerous agreements.

In June **1986**, the European Parliament, the Council, representatives of Member States brought together within the framework of the Council and the Commission, signed an Inter-Institutional Declaration against Racism and Xenophobia. A draft resolution from the Commission concerning the struggle against racism and xenophobia has been submitted to the Council in **1989**. In June **1991**, the European Commission is expected to adopt a communication about the problems that the EC will face in a **1993** Europe without internal frontiers.

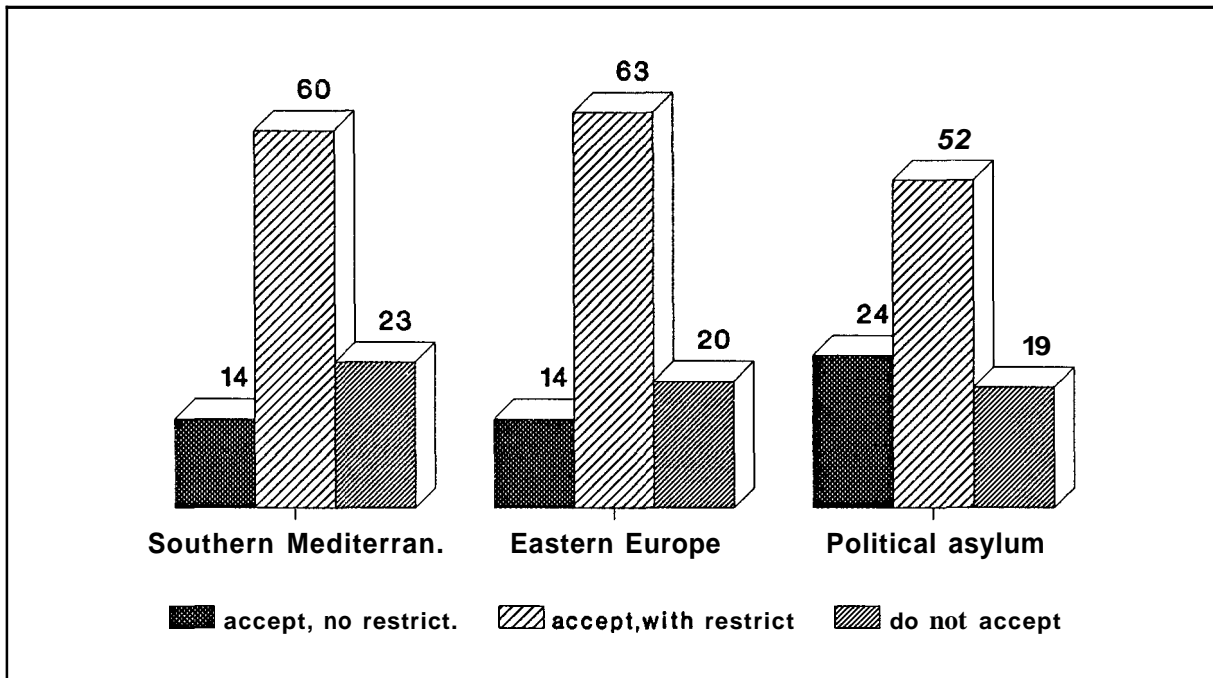
By means of this communication, the European Commission intends to submit to those responsible in governments a series of questions on the prospects of migration in the EC, on economic assistance to third countries of emigration, on the establishment of common rules controlling immigration issues and the integration of legal immigrants.

The current feeling is that the number of people present in European Community countries who are non-EC nationals is quite high. 50% of Europeans are of this opinion. 34% think that there are a "lot of them but not too many" and 9% that there are "not many" (Table 38).

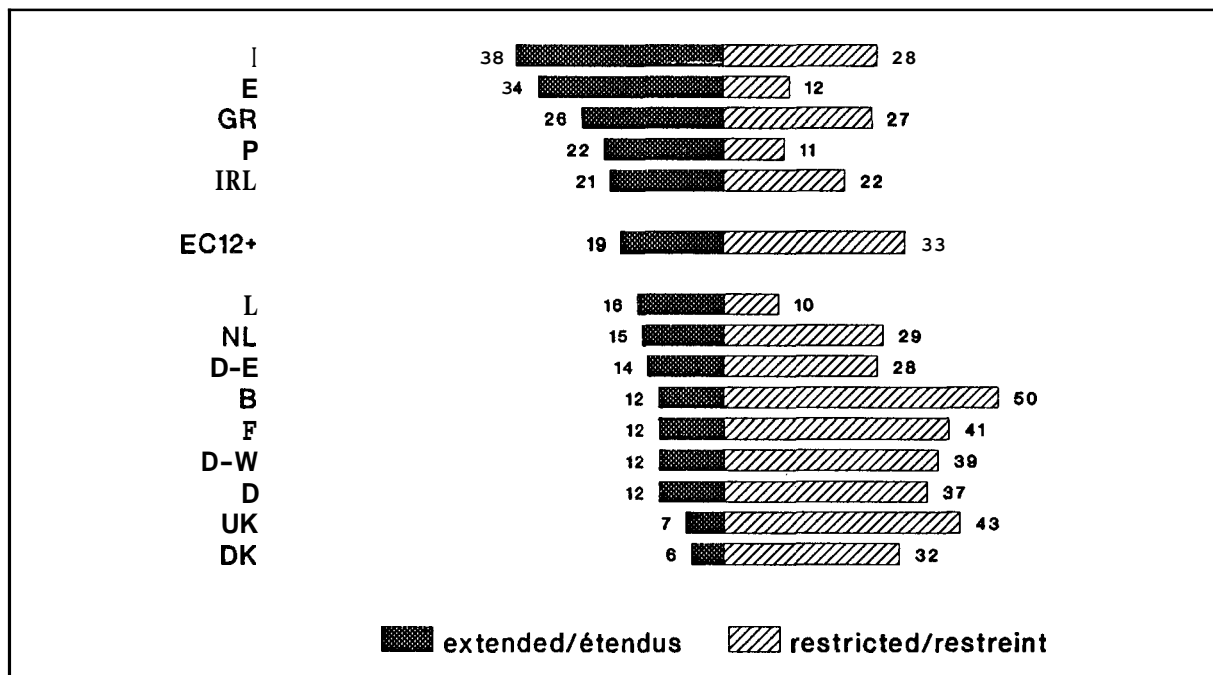
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<sup>8</sup> Special EUROBAROMETER Survey: "Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance", November 1989

**Fig. 20: EC immigration policy**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



**Fig. 21: Rights of non-EC citizens**  
(spring 1991, % by country)



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In those countries which have had until now the highest rate of traditional immigration, sentiments that there are too many immigrants are greater than the European average. This is so in Belgium **(56%)**, West Germany **(58%)**, France **(56%)** and the United Kingdom **(54%)**. Despite the very recent phenomenon of foreign immigration to Italy, these sentiments are also high **(63%)**.

This view is not important in Greece **(29%)**, Spain **(25%)**, Luxembourg **(20%)**, Portugal **(18%)** and Ireland **(12%)**.

The level of welcome given by Community citizens is not much affected by the origin of the people coming to work in the Community. Whether the immigrants come from the south of the Mediterranean or from Eastern Europe, **14%** of people interviewed were happy to accept them without restrictions. **60%** would accept nationals from the south of the Mediterranean with restrictions and **23%** would not accept them. **63%** would agree to have nationals from Eastern Europe with restrictions while 20% would not accept them (Tables **39** and **40**, Figure **20**).

Differences between countries are quite large. In Portugal (38% for immigrants from the southern Mediterranean and **32%** for immigrants from Eastern Europe), in Spain **(34%** and **36%)** and in Ireland **(24%** and **20%)**, tolerance is greater. In all countries, the opening is a little greater for immigrants from Eastern Europe than workers coming from the southern Mediterranean. Despite the fact that, in the great majority of cases, different immigrants are only accepted "with restrictions", most people in all countries are prepared to accept them in some way.

Those seeking political asylum generate slightly different feelings. A quarter **(24%)** of citizens would accept that they could come to work in their country without restrictions, half **(52%)** would agree to accept them with restrictions and one out of five (19%) would not accept them (Table **41**, Figure **20**).

In Spain **(46%)**, Denmark **(38%)**, East Germany and Portugal **(32%)**, people are very open about accepting those seeking political asylum "without restrictions". The other countries, although "with restrictions", are equally open to such an eventuality.

The possibility of an additional influx of immigrants, coming from countries of Central and Eastern

The possibility of an additional influx of immigrants, coming from countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union; continuing high unemployment levels in Europe, essentially among young people; racial violence in various European capitals, exacerbated by the language and attitude of xenophobic political movements or parties, have not improved the difficult climate that has come about in Europe between some elements of the local population and the immigrant population.

Two EC citizens out of ten (19%) think that immigrants' rights should be extended, four out of ten (39%) think they should be left **as** they are and three out of ten (33%) are **of** the opinion they should be restricted (Table 42). Opinions on this subject have hardened compared to the first survey in Autumn 1988 and the last in Autumn 1990. At those times, only 18% and 19% respectively wanted those rights restricted. Nevertheless, it should be noted that, in the current survey, this question was asked after other questions tackling the problem in a little more detailed way. This may perhaps explain the intolerance which was not obvious at the time of the last survey and which now is more evident.

Greater tensions manifest themselves almost everywhere, but are much milder in Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal where, even if we observe less support for extending immigrants' rights, we also note an increase in the belief that they should be left **as** they are and not be restricted (Table 42, Figure 21).

## 5.2. Energy questions

European citizens are very keen on the big problems affecting the majority of nations on our planet nowadays. Whether the issue is the protection of nature and the struggle against pollution (99%), unemployment (98%), poverty (97%), ensuring energy supplies (96%), reducing the differences between the various development levels of regions (89%) or helping the poor countries of Africa, South America, Asia, etc. (84%), people interviewed feel the problems are "very important" or "important" to a very high degree (Table 43, Figure 22).

Almost all Europeans attribute the greatest importance to the problems of protecting nature and pollution (88% "very important").

Those citizens who are the most numerous in judging the problem of unemployment **as** "very important" are, in order, the Irish, East Germans, Greeks, Spanish and Portuguese.

## EUROBAROMETER 35

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The most concerned about poverty are the Portuguese, Irish, British, Greeks, Spanish, French and Italians; about ensuring energy supplies, the British, Luxembourgers, Irish and Germans; about reducing regional differences, Spaniards, Portuguese, Greeks, East Germans, Italians and Irish; and about aid to poor countries, Luxembourgers, Spanish, Irish, Portuguese, Italians and ~~Greeks~~.

Opinions are quite decisive when it comes to problems generated by pollution, reliability of supplies and prices of different energy resources (Table 44, Figure 23).

Between solid fuels (coal, lignite, peat etc.), oil, natural gas, nuclear energy and renewable energy (solar, hydro-electric, wind etc.), natural gas is perceived to be the energy resource with the most stable price (26%) and with the best security of supply (24%). Renewable energy wins the prize when it comes to minimum risk of pollution (65%).

### 5.3 Protection against radioactivity

Proximity to a nuclear station and fallout from nuclear testing are the circumstances which worry people the most, mainly because of accidents which have been caused in different parts of the world. For preventive information, or in the eventuality of any problem linked to a source of energy releasing radioactivity, it is important for the public to receive information from authorities they trust.

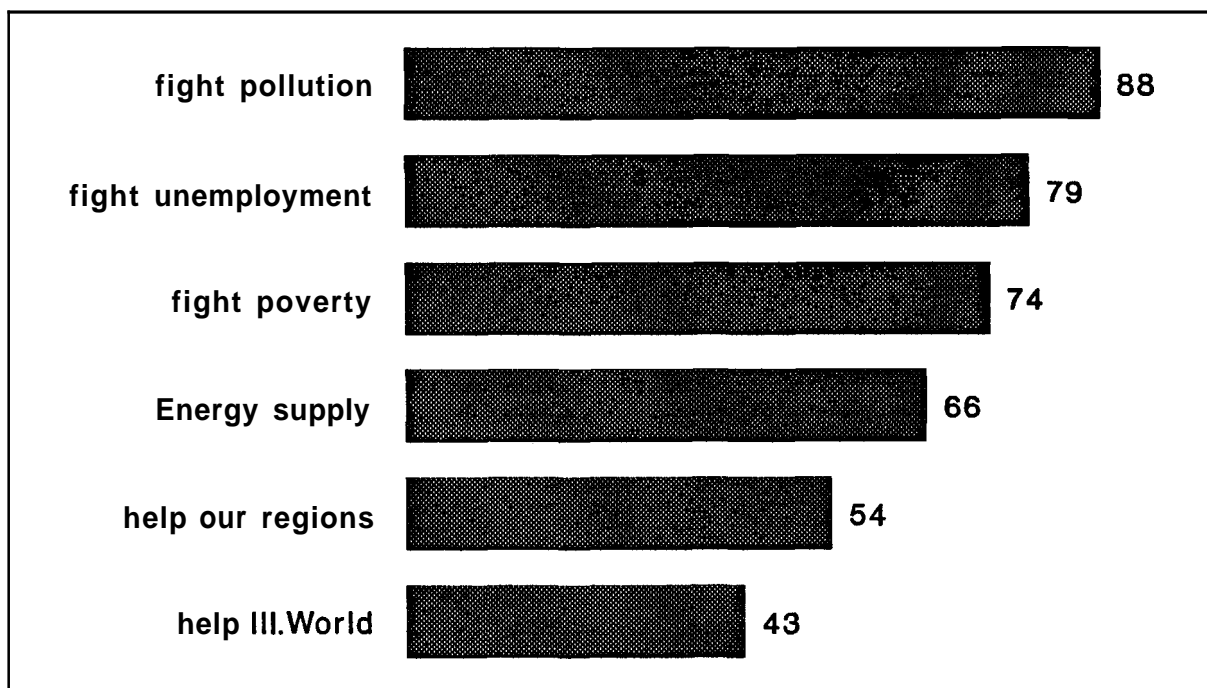
Asked on that subject, in the eyes of European citizens, "independent scientists" deserve "complete confidence" or a "fair degree of confidence" (75%) that they will "tell the truth about levels of radioactivity in their own country". Independent scientists have the best reputation in East Germany (85%) and the least in Greece (66%) (Table 45, Figure 24).

"Doctors" evoke almost the same level of confidence (74%). Again, they inspire the most confidence in East Germany (87%) and also in Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands (81%).

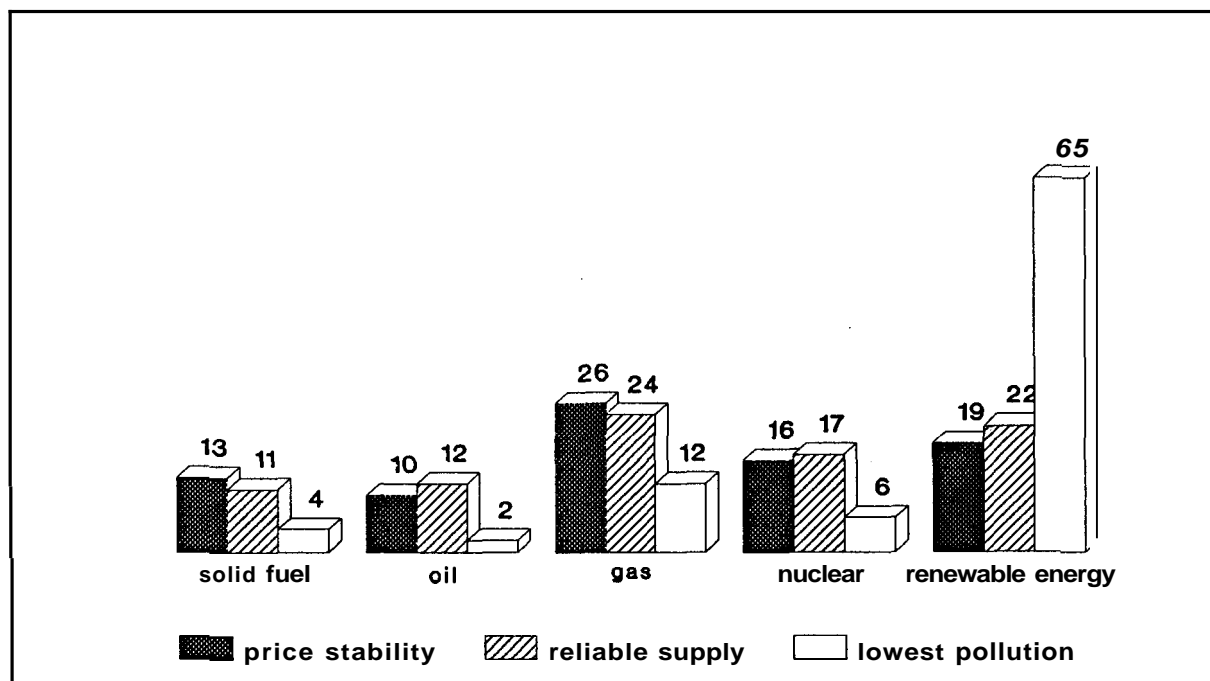
In the third place in order of confidence in information about radioactivity are found environmental groups and associations (69%), while university and school teachers take fourth place (62%).



**Fig. 22: Importance of political problems**  
(spring 1991, % very important, EC 12+)



**Fig. 23: Quality of energy sources**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



## EUROBAROMETER 35

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Public authorities come last (**28%**) with quite a low level of confidence from European respondents. Public authorities nevertheless merit more confidence in Denmark (**60%**), the Netherlands (**52%**) and Portugal (**46%**), while the level of confidence in authorities providing information on radioactivity is very low in Italy (**21%**) and Spain (**22%**).

### 5.4 News media usage

Mass media (television and radio) play quite a unique role concerning news about European Community affairs. Other major sources of news (schools, universities, professional associations and other public and private institutions) still do not entirely assume the position (or very unequally depending on the countries) that they should on these issues.

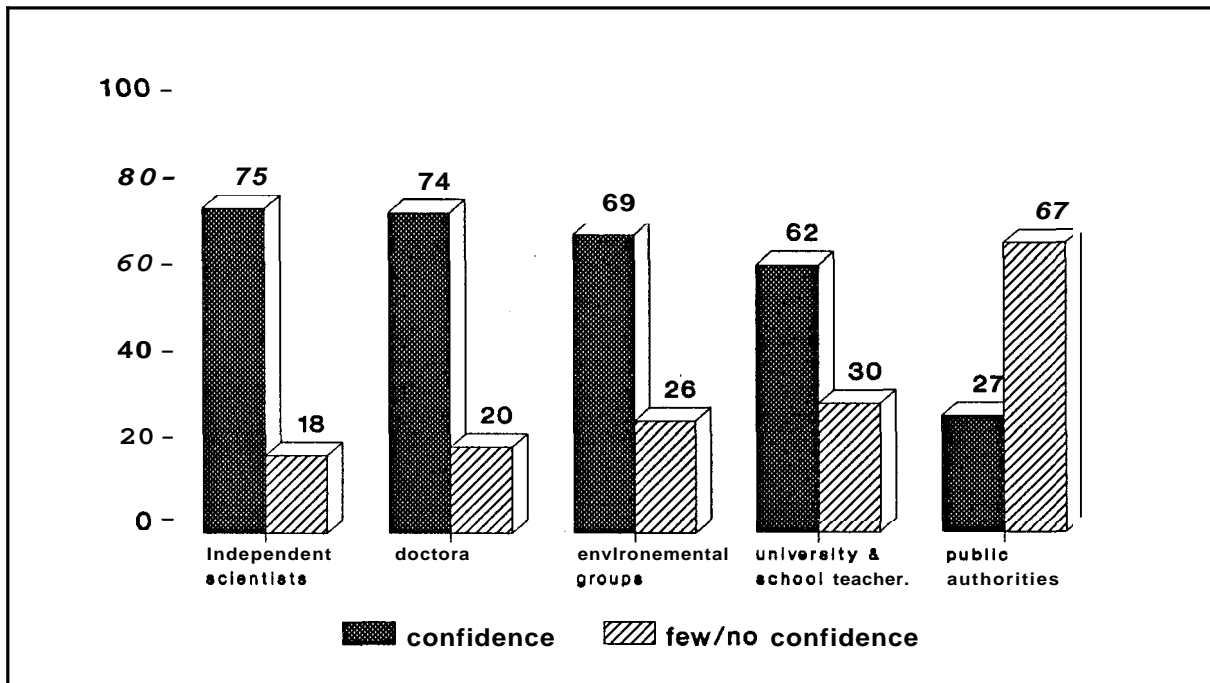
But the usage that Europeans make of the most common media varies a great deal.

Almost everyone watches the news on television "everyday" or "several times a week" (**89%**), but in Germany and the Netherlands (**77%**), Italy (**76%**), Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (**75%**), there is a greater willingness to say they watch it "everyday". **17%** of Portuguese, **16%** of French and **14%** of Belgians do not watch the news on television more than once or twice a week or even less often (Table **46**, Figure **25**).

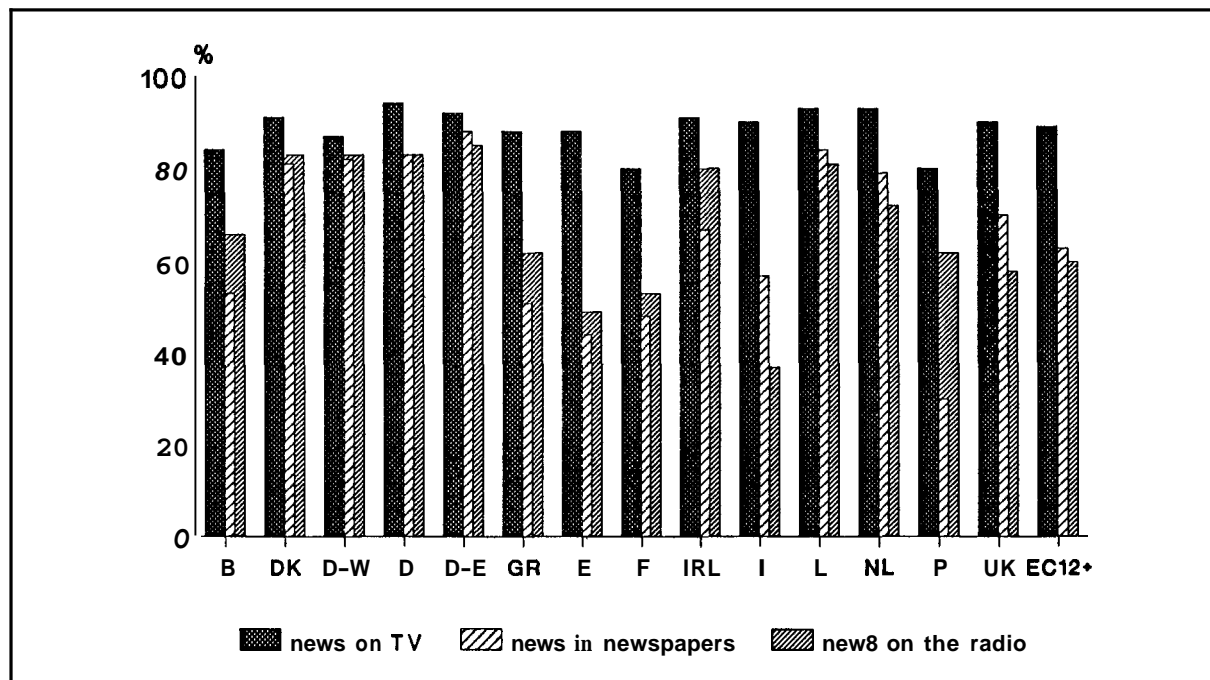
Newspaper readership is very uneven in different EC countries. East Germans (**76%**), Luxembourgers (**71%**), the Dutch (**66%**), West Germans (**65%**) and Danes (**64%**) are major newspaper consumers, many reading news in the dailies everyday (Table **47**, Figure **25**).

In other member countries, the daily press is much less frequently read. The lowest figures are found in Portugal (**13%**) and Spain (**27%**), but in France (**30%**), Greece (**31%**) and Belgium (**35%**) daily newspaper readership is also not very widespread.

**Fig. 24: Confidence in information sources on radioactivity**  
(spring 1991, % EC 12+)



**Fig. 25: Frequent use of mass media**  
(spring 1991, % by country)



## EUROBAROMETER 35

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In Ireland and countries where citizens read the press a great deal, there is also greater usage of radio as a news source. The closest correlation is between television news watchers and press readers'. People interested in current affairs use these two mass media in parallel (Table 48, Figure 25).

An indicator which combines the different frequencies of usage of television, newspapers and radio for news tells us the four greatest users of these three media in Europe: Germans (71%), Luxembourgers (67%), Danes (66%) and the Dutch (56%) (Table 49).

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<sup>9</sup> The coefficient of correlation  $y$  are : between Television and the Press,  $y = 0.48$ ; between Press and Radio,  $y = 0.40$ ; and between Television and Radio,  $y = 0.33$ .

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## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER SURVEY N° 35

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## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER N° 35

Between March 4 and March 29 1991, INRA (EUROPE) carried out the **35.0th** wave of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the **COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**, Directorate General X, AUDIOVISUAL, INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE, Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses".

INRA (EUROPE) is a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, co-ordinated by the European Co-ordination Office (E.C.O.), Avenue R. Vandendriessche 18, B - 1150 Brussels.

The results of the Eurobarometer are made available through the Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses" of the DG ICC of the **Commission of the European Communities**. All requests for further information should be addressed to Mr. Karlheinz REIF, DG X - ICC - SRA, "Eurobarometer", rue de la Loi, 200, B - 1049 Brussels.

All Eurobarometer data are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D - 5000 Köln 41). They are at the disposal of all institutes "bers of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and all those interested in social science research.

## DETAILS ON SAMPLING

In all 12 countries of the European Community, in total 13.121 national citizens, of 15 years and over, were interviewed in face-to-face, in their private residence.

## COUNTRY/PAYS

Belgique  
Danmark  
Deutschland (Ost)  
Deutschland (West)  
Ellas  
España  
France  
Ireland  
Italia  
Luxembourg  
Nederland  
Portugal  
UK: Great Britain  
UK: Northern Ireland

The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In all Member States a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size, for a total coverage of each Member State, and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from all "administrative regional units" (list appended), after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II and according to the distribution of the national, resident population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

Entre Le 4 mars et le 29 mars 1991, INRA (EUROPE) a réalisé la vague 35.0 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD, à la demande de la **COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPEENNES**, Direction Générale X, Audiovisuel, Information, Communication et Culture, Unité 'Sondages, Recherches, Analyses".

INRA (EUROPE) est un réseau européen d'instituts de sondage d'opinion publique et d'études de marché, coordonné par le Bureau de Coordination Européen (E.C.O.), Avenue R. Vandendriessche 18, B -1150 Bruxelles.

Les résultats de l'Eurobaromètre sont disponibles à travers l'Unité "Sondages, Recherche, Analyses" de la DG ICC de La **Commission des Communautés Européennes**. Toute demande d'information supplémentaire doit être adressée à Mr. Karlheinz REIF, DG X - ICC - SRA, "Eurobaromètre", rue de la Loi, 200, B - 1049 Bruxelles.

Toutes les données relatives aux Eurobaromètres sont déposées au Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D - 5000 Köln 41). Elles sont tenues à la disposition des organismes "bres du European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), du Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) et des chercheurs justifiant d'un intérêt de recherche.

## L'ECHANTILLONNAGE

Dans les 12 pays "bres de la Communauté Européenne, au total 13.121 citoyens nationaux de 15 ans et plus ont été interrogés en face-à-face à leur domicile.

## NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

1061  
1000  
1071  
1073  
1001  
1001  
1000  
1015  
1007  
504  
1035  
1000  
1056  
297

Le principe d'échantillonnage, appliqué dans tous les pays "bres est une sélection aléatoire à multiples phases. Dans tous les pays membres un certain nombre de points de chute sont tirés avec probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population, avec couverture totale de chaque état "bre, et à la densité de la population.

Les points de chute sont tirés systématiquement dans chacune des "unités régionales administratives" (liste en annexe), après stratification par unité et type de région. On représente ainsi le territoire complet de chaque pays "bre, selon les régions EUROSTAT-NUTS II et selon la distribution de la population nationale en termes d'urbanisation.



In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. That starting address formed the first of a cluster of addresses. The remainder of the cluster was selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures from the initial address.

In Great Britain, a full random of respondents was applied, using electoral registers as sampling basis.

In each household the respondent was selected according to a random procedure, such as the first birthday method or the KISJ-grid. At every such address up to 2 recalls were made to achieve an interview with that respondent. The maximum number of interviews per household is one. All interviews were taken face to face.

#### REALISATION OF THE FIELDWORK

COUNTRY/PAYS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION TOTAL (15+ year)
Belgique	04 March - 28 March	7 994.4
Danmark	10 March - 29 March	4 160.4
Deutschland (Ost)	08 March - 19 March	13 607.0
Deutschland (West)	08 March - 23 March	51 708.0
Ellas	07 March - 22 March	7 825.6
España	07 March - 26 March	29 427.2
France	11 March - 25 March	43 318.5
Ireland	10 March - 29 March	2 501.3
Italia	07 March - 19 March	45 902.8
Luxembourg	04 March - 29 March	302.6
Nederland	04 March - 23 March	11 603.6
Portugal	08 March - 23 March	7 718.7
UK : Great Britain	06 March - 25 March	44 562.0
UK : Northern Ireland	11 March - 27 March	1 159.1
<b>EC12</b>		<b>271 791.2</b>

In all member States, fieldwork was conducted on the basis of detailed and uniform instructions prepared by the European Co-ordination Office (ECO) of INRA (EUROPE).

#### COMPARISON BETWEEN SAMPLES AND UNIVERSES AND WEIGHTING OF THE DATA

For each of the countries a comparison between the samples and a proper universe description was carried out. This Universe description was made available by the National Research Institutes and by EUROSTAT.

For all EC-member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II and size of Locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For some countries extra variables were added, when considered necessary.

For international weighting INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures aged 15 years and older as published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook of 1988. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Dans chacun des points de chute, une adresse de départ est imposée, qui est sélectionnée aléatoirement. Cette adresse est la première d'un cluster d'adresses. Les autres adresses du cluster sont sélectionnées comme chaque adresse N, par procédure standardisée de "random route" de l'adresse initiale.

En Grande-Bretagne, une sélection purement aléatoire des répondants est appliquée, utilisant les listes électorales comme base de sélection.

Dans chaque ménage le répondant est sélectionné selon une procédure aléatoire, comme la méthode du premier anniversaire ou la grille dite KISJ. A chaque adresse, jusqu'à 2 révisites sont faites pour réaliser une interview avec la personne sélectionnée. Pas plus d'une interview par ménage n'est admise. Toutes les interviews sont réalisées en face à face.

#### REALISATION DU TERRAIN

Dans chacun des pays " bres, le terrain est réalisé sur base d'instructions détaillées et uniformes, préparées par le Bureau Européen de Coordination (ECO) de INRA (EUROPE).

#### COMPARAISON DES ECHANTILLONS AVEC LA POPULATION ET PONDERATION

Pour chacun des pays une comparaison entre les échantillons et les chiffres de la population, description d'univers, est réalisée. Les chiffres d'univers sont mis à la disposition par les Instituts Nationaux et par EUROSTAT.

Pour tous les pays " bres, une procédure de pondération nationale est réalisée, sur des données marginales ou croisées, tirées de cette description d'univers. Ainsi, dans tous les pays, au moins le sexe, l'âge, les régions NUTS II et la taille de l'agglomération sont introduits dans la procédure d'itération. Pour certains pays, des variables supplémentaires sont introduites si nécessaire.

Pour pondérer au plan international, INRA (EUROPE) applique les données officielles de la population de 15 ans et plus, publiées par EUROSTAT dans L'Annuaire 1988 des Statistiques Régionales. Les chiffres exacts introduits dans cette routine de post-pondération sont résumés dans le tableau précédent.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL WITS / UNITES ADMINISTRATIVES REGIONALES

## BELGIQUE :

Hainaut  
Limburg  
Namur  
Flandre Orientale  
Flandre Occidentale  
Liège  
Luxembourg  
Brabant Flamand  
Antwerpen  
Bruxelles  
Brabant Wallon

## DANMARK :

Hovedstadsområdet  
Sjælland, Lolland-,  
Falster, Bornholm  
Fyn  
Jylland

## DEUTSCHLAND :

Schleswig Holstein  
Hamburg  
RB Braunschweig  
RB Hanover  
RB Lüneburg  
RB Weser-EMS  
Bremen  
Düsseldorf  
Köln  
Münster  
Detmold  
Arnsberg  
Darmstadt  
Gießen  
Kassel  
Koblenz  
Trier  
Rheinhausen-Pfalz  
Saarland  
Nordwürttemberg-  
Stuttgart  
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe  
Südbaden-Freiburg  
Südwestfalen-  
Tübingen  
Oberbayern  
Niederbayern  
Oberpfalz  
Oberfranken  
Mittelfranken  
Unterfranken  
Schwaben  
Berlin-West  
Berlin-Ost  
Rostock  
Schwerin  
Neubrandenburg  
Potsdam  
Frankfurt/O.  
Cottbus  
Magdeburg  
Halle  
Erfurt  
Gera  
Suhl  
Dresden  
Leipzig  
Chemnitz

## ELLAS :

Kentriki kai Dytiki  
Makedonia  
Thessalia  
Anatoliki Makedonia  
Thraki  
Anatoliki Sterea kai  
Nisia  
Peloponnisos & Dytiki  
Sterea  
Ipeiros  
Kriti  
Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou

## ESPAÑA :

Andalucía  
Aragon  
Asturias  
Balears  
Canarias  
Cantabria  
Castilla-La Mancha  
Castilla-León  
Cataluña  
Extremadura  
Galicia  
Madrid  
Murcia  
Navarra  
País Valencià  
País Vasco  
La Rioja

## FRANCE :

Ile de France  
Champagne-Ardenne  
Picardie  
Haute Normandie  
Centre  
Basse Normandie  
Bourgogne  
Nord/Pas-de-Calais  
Lorraine  
Alsace  
Franche-Comté  
Pays de la Loire  
Bretagne  
Poitou-Charentes  
Aquitaine  
Midi-Pyrénées  
Limousin  
Rhône-Alpes  
Auvergne  
Languedoc-Roussillon  
Provence-Alpes-  
Côte d'Azur  
Corse

## ITALIA :

Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte  
Liguria  
Lombardia  
Milano  
Trentino  
Veneto  
Friuli, Venezia, Giulia  
Emilia  
Toscana  
Marche  
Umbria  
Lazio  
Molise e Abruzzi  
Campania  
Puglia  
Basilicata  
Calabria  
Sicilia  
Sardegna

## IRELAND :

Dublin  
Rest of Leinster  
Munster  
Connaught/Ulster

## LUXEMBOURG :

Centre  
Sud  
Nord  
Est

## NEDERLAND :

Groningen  
Friesland  
Drenthe  
Overijssel  
Gelderland  
Utrecht  
Noord-Holland  
Zuid-Holland  
Zeeland  
Noord-Brabant  
Limburg  
Flevoland

## PORTUGAL :

Norte  
Centro  
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo  
Alentejo  
Algarve  
Azores  
Madeira

## UNITED KINGDOM :

GREAT BRITAIN :  
Cleveland, Durham  
Cumbria  
Northumberland,  
Tyne & Wear  
Humberside  
North Yorkshire  
South Yorkshire  
West Yorkshire  
Derbyshire,  
Nottinghamshire  
Leicestershire,  
Northamptonshire  
Lincolnshire  
East Anglia  
Bedfordshire,  
Hertfordshire  
Berkshire,  
Buckinghamshire,  
Oxfordshire  
Surrey,  
East/West Sussex  
Essex  
Greater London  
Hampshire, Isle of Wight  
Kent  
Avon, Gloucestershire,  
Wiltshire  
Cornwall, Devon  
Dorset, Somerset  
Hereford & Worcester,  
Warwickshire  
Shropshire, Staffordshire  
West Midlands (county)  
Cheshire  
Greater Manchester  
Lancashire  
Merseyside  
Clwyd, Dyfed,  
Gwynedd, Powys  
Gwent,  
M-S-W Glamorgan  
Borders, Central, Fife,  
Lothian, Tayside  
Dunfries-Galloway,  
Strathclyde  
Highlands, Islands  
Grampian

## NORTHERN IRELAND

**Table/Tableau 1 : IMPORTANCE OF EC MATTERS / Importance des affaires communautaires (% , by country/par pays)**

QUESTION : Whether or not you have the time to take a personal interest in European Community matters, do you feel that these are very important, important, not very important or not at all important for the future of (YOUR COUNTRY) and the (PEOPLE OF YOUR COUNTRY) ? / Quevous ayez ou non Le temps de vous intéresser personnellement aux affaires de la Communauté Européenne, est-ce que cela vous paraît, pour l'avenir de (VOTRE PAYS) et de (VOS CONCITOYENS), être des affaires....?

1st colum: EB35 result 2nd colum: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Very important	23 +4	39 0	28 +6	27 +2	25 -14	35 +3	34 +11	30 +2
Important	56 +2	47 -3	48 -9	49 -7	53 +2	48 -4	52 -3	50 -3
Not very important	10 -6	8 +1	15 +1	14 +2	13 +8	7 0	6 -3	10 -1
Not at all important	2 -2	3 +1	3 -1	3 0	3 +2	1 -1	1 - 2	3 -1
Don't know	9 +2	3 +1	7 +3	7 +3	5 +1	9 +2	7 -4	7 +3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
1ère colonne: Résultat EE35 2e col:Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Très importantes	44 +9	40 +7	40 +14	25 +3	27 +1	34 -1	32 +4	32 +3
Importantes	40 -8	47 -9	46 -9	58 0	58 +3	48 -1	49 -4	50 -4
Peu importantes	10 +1	6 +1	7 -6	12 0	5 -2	12 +2	10 0	10 0
Pas du tout importantes	3 - 2	1 0	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 3	3 - 1	2 - 1	2 - 1
Ne sait pas	5 -1	6 +1	6 +2	5 -1	10 +1	3 0	6 +1	6 +1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table/Tableau 2 : INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ON OWN LIFE / Influence de la Communauté Européenne sur sa propre vie (% , by country/par pays)**

QUESTION : How do you think the European Community and its future development will influence your own Life? Will your life be influenced .../Quelle influence la Communauté Européenne et son développement futur auront-ils, selon vous, sur votre vie ? L'influence sera ...

1st colum: EB35 result 2nd colum: Change from EB34	E	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Very positively	9 +4	10 +4	12 +4	11 +2	8 -6	16 +2	14 +8	8 +2
Fairly positively	45 +3	48 +1	39 -6	41 -6	49 -8	46 -1	42 +6	46 +4
Fairly negatively	8 -1	17 -1	12 +1	11 +2	7 +3	8 +1	5 0	8 -4
Very negatively	1 - 1	5 0	2 0	2 +1	1 +1	3 + 1	2 0	4 0
No influence at all	22 -4	13 -2	25 +1	24 +3	19 +10	15 +5	27 -4	26 +2
Don't know	14 0	8 -2	10 0	12 +1	16 +1	12 -8	11 -10	9 -4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col:Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Très positive	21 +7	14 +5	10 +5	5 0	8 +2	13 +3	12 +4	12 +3
Plutôt positive	43 -3	44 -4	41 0	45 +3	52 -3	41 -7	43 -2	43 -2
Plutôt negative	8 0	2 -1	13 -4	8 -1	4 -2	13 0	8 -1	8 -1
Très négative	3 - 1	1 + 1	3 + 2	2 0	1 0	4 0	3 0	2 0
Pas d'influence	19 +1	24 -3	22 +3	27 -3	19 +3	21 +5	24 0	24 +1
Ne sait pas	6 -5	15 +2	11 -6	12 0	18 0	7 -1	11 -2	11 -2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>

Table/Tableau 3 : **SUPPORT** For **UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE** / Appui à l'unification de L'Europe occidentale (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION** : In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe? Are you ... ? / D'une façon **générale**, êtes-vous pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits pour unifier l'Europe occidentale? Etes-vous ...?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D						GR	E		F
			WEST				EAST					
For - very much	25 +2	23 +1	36 0	35 -2	31 -13	42 -6	45 +7	24 0				
For - to some extent	57 0	43 +1	44 -1	46 +1	53 +9	37 +5	41 -5	55 -1				
Against - to some extent	8 +1	20 +3	12 +3	11 +3	7 +3	7 +2	3 0	7 -2				
Against - very much	1 -1	10 -2	3 +1	3 +1	4 +3	3 0	1 0	3 +1				
Don't know	9 -1	5 -1	6 -2	6 -2	6 0	11 -1	11 0	11 +2				
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	101	100	101	100				
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +				
Très pour	41 +4	43 0	28 -7	24 0	55 +4	27 +1	34 +1	34 0				
Plutôt pour	37 -8	45 +1	43 0	53 0	28 -4	46 -2	46 -1	46 -1				
Plutôt contre	7 +2	4 0	14 +4	13 +2	2 -1	14 +4	9 +1	8 +1				
Très contre	3 +1	1 0	4 +1	4 0	1 -1	5 0	3 0	3 +1				
Ne sait pas	13 +1	7 -1	11 +1	6 -2	13 0	8 -3	8 -1	8 -1				
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	100	100	99				

Table/Tableau 4 : **EC MEMBERSHIP** : "A GOOD THING" ? / Appartenance à la CE : "une bonne chose" ? (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION** : Generally speaking, do you think that (YOUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Community is ...? / D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (VOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de la Communauté Européenne est ...?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D						GR	E		F
			WEST				EAST					
A good thing	75 +2	62 +4	69 0	71 -2	79 -8	76 +1	78 +9	70 +4				
A bad thing	4 0	18 -1	7 +1	6 +1	1 +1	6 0	3 -3	7 0				
Neither good, nor bad thing	17 0	19 -1	18 -1	17 0	15 +7	12 -1	13 -5	19 -4				
Don't know	4 -2	2 -1	6 0	6 +1	5 +1	6 0	6 -1	4 -1				
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100				
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +				
Une bonne chose	78 +2	79 +2	83 +7	89 +7	79 +10	57 +4	71 +3	72 +3				
Une mauvaise chose	5 -2	3 0	4 +1	2 -2	3 -3	13 -3	7 -1	6 -1				
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	13 -1	13 -1	10 -8	7 -4	13 -5	26 +2	17 -2	17 -1				
Ne sait pas	4 +1	6 0	3 0	2 -2	5 -3	4 -2	-1	5 -1				
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100				

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Table/Tableau 5 : COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED FROM EC MEMBERSHIP / Le pays a bénéficié de son appartenance à la CE (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (YOUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Community ? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (VOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne ?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
	69		53 -3	56 -5	67 -11	76 -2	58 +7	57 0
	21		32 +8	29 +8	14 +5	12 +3	25 -5	25 +2
	10		15 -4	16 -2	19 +5	12 -1	17 -2	18 -2
			100	101	100	100	100	100
1ère colonne : Résultat EB35 2e col : Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Bénéficié	83 -1	64 -1	73 +1	77 +2	82 +8	47 +1	59 +1	59 0
Pas bénéficié	11 +1	14 -1	12 -4	10 -3	8 -4	37 +1	25 +2	24 +1
Ne sait pas	6 +1	22 +2	15 +2	13 +1	10 -4	15 -3	17 -1	17 -1
TOTAL	100	100	inn	inn	inn	99	101	100

Table/Tableau 6 : ATTITUDE IF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WAS SCRAPPED / Attitude en cas d'abandon de la Communauté Européenne (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : If you were told tomorrow that the European Community had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved ? / Si l'on annonçait demain que la Communauté Européenne est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence (cela vous serait égal) ou un vif soulagement ?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Very sorry	44 +4	42 +7	55 +2	55 -2	57 -15	58 +1	54 +9	48 -1
Indifferent	42 -5	33 0	29 +2	29 +4	29 +12	28 +5	35 -3	37 -1
Very relieved	3 0	16 -6	6 +1	5 +1	2 +1	5 +1	2 -2	6 +1
Don't know	11 +1	10 +1	10 -5	11 -3	12 +1	10 -5	9 -4	10 +2
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	101
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
De grands regrets	55 -2	60 -2	62 +1	51 -3	50 +6	32 +2	49 +1	50 +1
De L'indifférence	35 +4	29 +1	27 0	35 +4	31 -4	47 +2	35 +1	35 +1
Un vif soulagement	5 0	2 0	3 -2	2 -2	2 -1	17 -2	7 0	6 0
Ne sait pas	5 -2	9 0	8 0	12 +1	18 0	5 -1	9 -2	9 -2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100

Table/Tableau 7 : EC MEMBERSHIP : "A GOOD THING" ? / Appartenance à la CE : "Une bonne chose" ? (EC12+ %, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables / % CE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : Generally speaking, do you think that (YOUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Community is...? / D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que Le fait pour (VOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de La Communauté Européenne est...?

	Age				Education				Left-Right Scale		
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	Still studying	Left Gauche	Centre	Right Droite
A good thing	73	75	74	67	65	70	85	81	74	73	72
A bad thing	3	5	6	9	2	7	4	1	6	5	8
Neither good, nor bad thing	19	17	16	17	19	19	10	15	17	18	16
Don't, know	5	3	4	7	8	4	1	3	3	4	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Opinion Leadership				Income/Revenu				Sex/Sexe		EC12+
	++	+		--	++	+		--	M	F	ALL
Jne bonne chose	79	76	70	60	80	75	72	65	75	69	72
Jne mauvaise chose	7	6	7	7	5	6	8	8	6	6	6
Jne chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	12	15	19	20	13	16	17	20	16	19	17
Je sais pas	1	3	4	13	2	3	4	7	3	6	5
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 8 : PERCEPTION AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL-PRESIDENCY / Perception et importance de la présidence du Conseil (% , by country/par pays, 1986-1990)(\*)

QUESTION : In the European Community, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of Ministers for six months. Just now, it's the turn of LUXEMBOURG. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on radio or television anything about LUXEMBOURG's Presidency ? / Dans la Communauté Européenne, chaque Etat " breest, à son tour, le Président du Conseil des Ministres pendant six mois. A l'heure actuelle, c'est le tour du LUXEMBOURG. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la television quelque chose au sujet de la présidence du LUXEMBOURG ? (AUARENESS OF PRESIDENCY)

QUESTION : Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that LUXEMBOURG is President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community at this time ? Would you say it is...? / Que vous ayez ou non entendu parler du quelque chose à ce sujet, pensez-vous que c'est ou non important que le LUXEMBOURG soit en ce " ent Président du Conseil des Ministres de la Communauté Européenne ? Diriez-vous que c'est...? (IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENCY)

	UK I - XII 1986	B I - VI 1987	DK III - XII 1987	D I - VI 1988	GR I - XII 1988	E I - VI 1989	F III - XII 1989	IRL I - VI 1990	I III - XII 1990	L I - VI 1991
AUARENESS OF PRESIDENCY										
Yes/Oui	22	51	79	55	74	72	43	70	54	82
No/Non	72	37	18	32	19	20	49	24	39	16
Don't know/Ne sait pas	6	13	3	14	7	7	8	7	7	2
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	101	100	100
IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENCY										
Very important/ Très important	22	15	25	14	44	21	15	35	25	36
Important/ Important	37	41	36	43	29	57	49	40	48	39
Not very important/ Pas très important	25	24	24	23	15	6	21	11	14	14
Not at all important/ Pas important du tout	8	6	8	8	4	2	4	5	3	3
Dont'know/ Ne sait pas	9	14	7	13	8	14	11	9	11	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100		100	100	101	100

(\*) This question is asked only to the citizens of the country holding the presidency/Cette question est posee exclusivement aux citoyens du pays qui assure la présidence.

Table/Tableau 9 : AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION / Notoriété de la Commission Européenne (% , by country/pays)

QUESTION : Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio, or on television, anything about the European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Communities ? / Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou vu à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la Commission Européenne à Bruxelles, c'est-à-dire de la Commission de la Communauté Européenne ?

1st column: E835 result 2nd column: E835 result 2nd column: Change from E834	6		DK		WEST		D		EAST		GR		E		F	
Yes	39	-3	52	-4	47	-6	46	-7	43	-9	40	-6	31	-5	37	-8
No	55	+4	45	+4	42	+6	44	+7	49	+10	55	+8	64	+5	58	+6
Don't know	6	-1	3	0	11	0	10	-1	8	-1	5	-2	5	-1	6	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	
1ère colonne: Resultat E635 2e col: Variation depuis E634	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Oui	43	-10	35	-4	65	0	38	-7	48	-2	37	-5	39	-5	39	-5
Non	53	+11	57	+4	32	+1	60	+9	44	-1	61	+4	55	+5	55	+5
Ne sait pas	4	-1	8	0	3	-1	2	-2	7	+3	2	0	6	0	6	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100	

Table/Tableau 10 : AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Notoriété de la Commission Européenne et du Parlement Européen

QUESTION : Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio, or on television, anything about the European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Communities ? / Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou vu à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la Commission Européenne à Bruxelles, c'est-à-dire de la Commission de la Communauté Européenne ?

QUESTION : Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Community ? / Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de la Communauté Européenne ?

EC 12+ % % CE 12+	MEDIA USE / UTILISATION DES MEDIAS (News on TV, Radio and papers/ Informations par la TV, la radio et les journaux) +++			
EUROPEAN COMMISSION / M EUROPEEN				
Yes / O	50	37	25	16
No / Non	45	57	68	75
Don't know / Ne sait pas	6	6	7	9
TOTAL	101	100	100	100
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / PARLEMENT EUROPEEN				
Yes / Oui	52	44	35	1a
No / Non	41	50	59	74
Don't know / Ne sait pas	a	7	7	a
TOTAL	101	101	101	100



Table/Tableau 11 : **IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION - FROM WHAT HAS BEEN SEEN OR HEARD / Impression à l'égard de la Commission Européenne - d'après ce qu'on a lu ou entendu (%)**, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Has uhat you read or heard given you a generally favourable or unfavourable impression of the European Commission ? / Est-ce que ce que vous avez lu ou entendu vous a donné plutôt une bonne impression ou plutôt une mauvaise impression de la Commission Européenne ?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Generally favourable	50 -2	35 -1	40 -10	42 -10	49 -13	55 -8	55 -4	50 +5
Generally unfavourable	15 +2	31 +5	26 +4	23 +4	10 +5	6 +1	7 +3	19 +7
Neither favourable nor unfavourable (SPONTANEOUS)	29 +4	30 -4	27 +5	28 +6	31 +10	35 +7	35 +4	26 -7
Don't know	5 -4	5 -1	6 +1	7 0	10 -2	4 +1	4 -2	5 -5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Plutôt bonne	62 -5	62 -1	36 -4	42 +8	69 +3	50 +5	50 -1	50 -2
Plutôt mauvaise	16 +1	11 +2	21 +2	28 -12	3 -4	31 -1	20 +2	19 +2
Ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONTANÉ)	17 +4	18 -2	38 +6	19 -1	24 +1	16 -1	24 0	25 +1
Ne sait pas	5 0	9 +1	5 -5	11 +5	5 -1	4 -4	6 -1	6 -1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table/Tableau 12 : THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET IN 1992 : "A GOOD THING" ? / Le Grand Marché Européen de 1992: "une bonne chose" ? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Overall, do you think that the completion of the Single European Market in 1992 will be - for people like you - a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor a bad thing ? / Dans l'ensemble, pensez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen en 1992 sera, pour des gens comme vous, une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose, ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise ?

[illegible]

Table/Tableau 13 : THE SINGLE MARKET IN 1992 - "A GOOD THING" ? / Le Grand Marché Européen de 1992 - "une bonne chose" ? (EC12+ %, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/ % CE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : Overall, do you think that the completion of the Single European Market in 1992 will be - for people like you - a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor a bad thing ? / Dans l'ensemble, pensez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen en 1992 sera, pour des gens comme vous, une bonne chose, une mauvaise, ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise ?

	SEX		AGE				EDUCATION(*)				INCOME/ REVENU (**)				OPINION (***) LEADERSHIP				VALUE (***) ORIENTATION			TYP. EUR. ATT. / TYP. ATT. EUR. (***)			ALL EC 12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+ still study.		++	+	-	--	++	+	-	--	mat	mix	post	pos.	ambiv.	neg.	
A good thing	55	46	59	54	50	43	44	49	59	68	57	53	49	44	59	55	48	40	46	51	54	65	25	7	51
A bad thing	10	8	6	8	11	9	10	9	7	5	8	8	9	11	10	8	9	9	10	8	8	4	13	58	9
Neither good, nor bad thing	29	33	27	31	31	34	33	33	29	22	29	31	33	32	25	30	33	35	32	31	31	24	46	29	31
Don't know	6	13	8	8	8	13	13	9	6	6	6	7	8	13	6	7	10	16	12	10	7	7	16	6	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	101	101	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

	MEDIA USE / UTILISATION DES MEDIAS (News on TV, Radio and papers) (Informat. par TV, radio, journaux)				SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS / CLASSE SOCIALE SUBJECTIVE (***)					OCCUPATION/PROFESSION				ALL EC 12+
	+++	++	--	---	working/ ouvrière	lower my. inf.	mid./ my.	upper mid./ my. super.	upper/ super.	prof.	high cadre	manag./ sup.	mid.manag./ cadre my.	rest/ reste
Une bonne chose	53	50	51	40	44	50	54	60	62	63	57	53	49	51
Une mauvaise chose	10	8	8	9	11	9	8	8	6	8	9	7	9	9
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	29	33	32	35	36	29	30	28	26	24	28	33	31	31
Ne sait pas	9	10	9	17	10	11	9	5	6	4	5	7	10	10
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	101	99	101	101	100	99	99	100	99	101

(\*) age of leaving full time education / âge de fin d'études

(\*\*) quartiles in each country / quartiles dans chaque pays

(\*\*\*) See technical specifications at the end of appendix / Voir spécifications techniques à la fin de l'annexe

Table/Tableau 14 : THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET II 1992: HOPE OR FEAR ? / Le Grand Marché Européen de 1992: espoir ou crainte ? (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Personally, would you say that the Single European Market which will come about by 1992 makes you feel very hopeful, rather hopeful, rather fearful or very fearful ? / Personnellement, diriez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen en 1992 vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

1st colum: EB35 result 2nd colum: Change from EB34	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
Very hopeful	25 +10	14 +3	15 -1	15 -1	17 +1	33 +8	17 +5	17 +2	
Rather hopeful	45 -1	52 +5	43 -1	44 -2	49 -5	35 +2	49 0	43 +4	
Rather fearful	16 -3	24 -5	24 +3	23 +4	19 +8	14 -6	13 +2	25 -7	
Very fearful	4 -1	3 -1	7 +3	6 +3	4 +3	8 +2	3 +1	10 +2	
Don't know	10 -6	6 -3	11 -4	11 -5	11 -8	10 -6	18 -8	6 -1	
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Beaucoup d'espoir	34 +11	20 +4	16 +7	10 +3	25 +10	14 +6	17 +4	17 +4	
Un peu d'espoir	42 -5	54 -2	37 +3	64 +4	48 +2	50 +3	48 +1	48 +1	
Un peu de crainte	12 -3	14 0	33 -9	11 -3	11 -4	23 +3	19 0	19 0	
Beaucoup de crainte	5 0	5 +1	3 +1	2 0	3 0	5 0	6 +1	6 +1	
Ne sait pas	8 -4	7 -3	12 -2	13 -4	13 -8	9 -12	10 -5	10 -6	
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	

Table/Tableau 15 : SEM SOCIAL DIMENSION : "A GOOD THING" ? / Dimension sociale du Marché Unique : "une bonne chose" ? (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION AUTUMN/AUTOMNE 1990 : The Council of Heads of States and Governments of the European Community has adopted a declaration which constitutes a "Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights", i.e. a set of common principles in all member countries concerning the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers. Do you think such a declaration is a good thing or a bad thing ? / Le Conseil Européen des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement de la Communauté Européenne a adopté une déclaration constituant une "Charte Communautaire des Droits Sociaux Fondamentaux", c'est-à-dire des principes communs à tous les pays membres concernant les droits et les devoirs des travailleurs et des employeurs. A votre avis, est-ce qu'une telle déclaration est une bonne ou une mauvaise chose?

QUESTION SPRING/PRINTEMPS 1991 : The European Community is committed to complementing the Single European Market with a social dimension. This consists of a basic set of rules concerning the rights and duties of workers and employers in all the member countries. In your opinion, is such a European social dimension a good thing or a bad thing ? / La Communauté Européenne s'est engagée à accompagner le Grand Marché Européen d'une dimension sociale. Celle-ci consiste en une base commune de règles sur les droits et devoirs des travailleurs et des employeurs de tous les pays membres. A votre avis, est-ce qu'une telle dimension sociale européenne est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose ?

1st colum: EB35 result 2nd colum: Change from EB34	B	OK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
A good thing	65 +9	56 +5	65 -1	67 0	75 +5	78 +6	78 +24	64 +1
A bad thing	5 -1	19 -1	7 +3	6 +2	3 +1	4 +3	2 +1	7 +1
Neither good, nor bad thing (SPONTANEWS)	20 +4	11 -2	12 -3	11 -3	9 +2	8 -1	6 -6	16 -2
Don't know	10 -12	14 -2	15 +1	14 -1	13 -7	11 -7	14 -18	14 +1
TOTAL	100	100	99	98	100	101	100	101
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK		
Une bonne chose	73 +2	75 -1	63 +12	74 -1	77 +12	60 -11	69 +2	69 11
Une mauvaise chose	7 +5	2 0	6 +4	6 0	2 +1	17 +9	7 +3	7 11
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONTANE)	7 -2	10 +1	15 -2	10 +1	11 -2	12 +4	11 +1	11 11
Ne sait pas	12 -5	12 -2	16 -13	10 0	10 -11	11 -2	13 -3	13 -3
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 16 : **COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY - MOD RESULTS ? / Politique Agricole Commune - De bons résultats ?** (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : In farming matters, the European Community has been committed for many years to a policy known as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). All things considered, would you say that the results of this policy have been good or bad ? / En matière agricole, la Communauté Européenne s'est engagée depuis longtemps dans une politique connue sous le nom de Politique Agricole Commune (PAC). Tout bien considéré, diriez-vous que les résultats de cette politique sont bons ou mauvais ?

1st col: EB35 result 2nd col: Change from EB31	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
Good	21 -6	28 +13	19 +1	21 *		26 *	50 -5	21 -6	15 -13
Bad	21 +6	44 +1	43 -1	40 *		29 *	13 +6	25 +10	41 +7
Neither good nor bad (SPONTANEOUS)	29 -2	14 -12	18 -3	17 *		16 *	12 -5	12 -3	24 -10
Don't know	29 +3	15 -1	20 +3	22 *		28 *	24 +3	42 -1	20 +16
TOTAL	100	101						100	100
1ère col.: Résultat EB35 2e col.: Variation depuis EB31	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Bons	43 -5	27 +2	24 -1	26 0	38 -4	13 -3	21 -3	21 *	
Mauvais	23 +14	17 +2	27 +2	32 0	12 +7	57 +8	35 +4	35 *	
Ni bons ni mauvais (SPONTANE)	9 -5	15 -1	24 -6	21 -4	18 -4	9 -1	16 -4	16 *	
Ne sait pas	26 -4	42 -1	26 +6	21 +4	32 +1	22 -4	27 +2	27 *	
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	100	101	99	100	

\* Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR ; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats EC12 excluent L'ex-RDA ; les résultats EC12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 17 : **REFORM OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY - "A MOD THING" ? / Réforme de la Politique Agricole Commune - "Une bonne chose" ?** (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : In order to stop the new growth in agricultural surpluses, the European Commission envisages a reform of the Common Agricultural Policy. It foresees the gradual replacement of the high prices guaranteed to all farmers by direct income support for small and medium farmers. Do you think that this reform would be a good thing or a bad thing ? / Pour arrêter la nouvelle croissance des excédents agricoles, la Commission Européenne envisage une réforme de la Politique Agricole Commune. Elle prévoit de remplacer progressivement les prix élevés garantis à tous les agriculteurs par des aides directes aux revenus des petits et moyens exploitants. Pensez-vous que cette réforme soit une bonne ou une mauvaise chose ?

	B	DK	D				GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12+
			West			East											
A good thing / Une bonne chose	48	41	49		50		57	65	53	47	56	52	45	62	64	54	54
A bad thing / Une mauvaise chose	11	34	16		15		12	5	8	18	12	7	15	14	3	13	12
Neither good nor bad / Ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	18	9	13		13		11	6	8	16	7	10	15	9	10	11	11
Don't know / Ne sait pas	23	15	22		21		19	25	32	19	25	31	24	15	23	23	23
TOTAL	100	99	100		99		99	101	101	100	100	100	99	100	99	101	100

Table/Tableau 18 : **COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY - GOOD RESULTS ? / Politique Agricole Commune - De bons résultats?**  
(EC12+ %, by socio-professional status / % EC12+, par statut socio-professionnel)

QUESTION 1 : In farming matters, the European Community has been committed for many years to a policy known as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). All things considered, would you say that the results of this policy have been good or bad ? / En matière agricole, la Communauté Européenne s'est engagée depuis longtemps dans une politique connue sous le nom de Politique Agricole Commune (PAC). Tout bien considéré, diriez-vous que les résultats de cette politique sont bons ou mauvais ?

QUESTION 2 : In order to stop the new growth in agricultural surpluses, the European Commission envisages a reform of the Common Agricultural Policy. It foresees the gradual replacement of the high prices guaranteed to all farmers by direct income support for small and medium farmers. Do you think that this reform would be a good thing or a bad thing ? / Pour arrêter la nouvelle croissance des excédents agricoles, la Commission Européenne envisage une réforme de la Politique Agricole Commune. Elle prévoit de remplacer progressivement les prix élevés garantis à tous les agriculteurs par des aides directes aux revenus des petits et moyens exploitants. Pensez-vous que cette réforme soit une bonne ou une mauvaise chose ?

Question 1	SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS/STATUT SOCIO-PROFESSIONNEL										
	Farm-Fish.	Prof.	Shops/ company owners	Empl. prof.	Gen. manag.	Midd. manag.	Oth. off. empl.	Non off. empl.	Super- vis.	Skill. man.	Oth. man.
Good/Bons	25	23	25	19	24	19	24	20	16	20	20
Bad/Mauvais	42	44	28	48	41	44	29	33	39	34	31
Neither good nor bad/Ni bons ni mau- vais (SPONT.)	16	12	15	17	20	19	17	16	18	16	14
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	18	21	32	16	16	18	30	31	27	30	36
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101

Question 2	SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS/STATUT SOCIO-PROFESSIONNEL										
	Agric- Pêch.	Prof. lib.	Commer- çants Artis.	Prof. libér. salar.	Cadres supér.	Cadres moyens	Autre Empl. bur.	Empl. hors- bureau	Contre- maitr.	Ouvr. qual.	autr. ouvr.
A good thing/ Une bonne chose	46	62	55	68	57	56	54	52	53	52	48
A bad thing/ Une mauvaise chose	20	10	10	13	17	13	13	12	15	12	12
Neither good nor bad/Ni bonne ni mau- vaise (SPONT.)	11	7	10	6	12	12	12	10	10	12	9
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	23	20	26	12	15	19	22	26	22	24	31
TOTAL	100	99	101	99	101	100	101	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 19 : NATIONAL OR JOINT COMMUNITY DECISION-WING ? / Decisions nationales ou en commun avec la Communauté ? (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the EC. Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Community ? / Il y a des personnes qui pensent que certains domaines d'action politique devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) pendant que d'autres domaines devraient être décidés en commun au sein de la Communauté Européenne. Parmi les domaines d'action politique suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, qui devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) et ceux où les décisions devraient être prises en commun au sein de la CE?

1st colum: %.National 2nd colum: % EC	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					WEST			EAST								
	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
Security and defence	31	67	61	37	44	52	43	54	37	61	53	38	40	51	49	47
Protection of environment	24	74	42	57	21	77	20	78	19	81	33	60	18	76	28	69
Currency	22	73	43	50	40	54	41	54	43	54	37	52	28	62	24	71
Cooperation with Third World	15	79	26	71	19	76	18	77	17	79	26	62	11	82	16	77
Health and social welfare	58	39	84	15	57	40	59	39	66	32	36	57	42	52	66	30
Education	62	34	72	27	56	40	60	37	72	26	41	52	45	49	55	42
Basic rules for broadcasting	43	51	72	25	43	52	45	50	55	41	43	46	32	55	42	52
Scientific & technol.research	11	84	22	75	24	72	24	73	22	75	19	71	12	79	15	82
Rates of Value Added lax	19	74	46	50	47	45	49	43	58	33	41	41	28	57	20	70
Foreign policy towards non-EC countries	12	80	37	58	26	69	27	69	30	66	33	55	16	72	20	71
Particip. of workers' rep. on company boards of Dir.	50	37	73	15	51	41	54	39	65	30	39	43	42	44	45	45
Protection of computer-based information on individuals	42	48	75	22	40	55	41	54	45	50	33	45	36	47	49	37
1ère colonne: % National 2e colonne: % CE	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
Sécurité et defense	68	28	34	61	29	63	35	61	48	41	54	44	44	51	44	51
Protect. de l'environnement	40	58	25	71	24	71	17	82	27	63	27	72	25	72	24	73
Monnaie	40	55	19	73	25	66	36	58	33	50	56	41	34	59	35	59
Cooperation avec les P.V.D.	22	73	10	84	9	83	21	76	17	68	14	83	15	79	15	79
Sante et sécurité sociale	68	29	39	57	52	41	53	44	43	47	63	36	54	42	54	42
Enseignement	69	27	42	54	51	41	56	41	52	37	72	27	55	41	56	41
Règles de base radio/TV	52	40	36	54	32	58	42	51	40	41	60	35	44	49	44	48
Recherche scientifique et technologique	18	73	10	83	13	78	15	80	13	71	20	75	17	78	17	77
Taux de TVA	43	51	30	54	59	35	24	67	41	36	60	34	37	52	38	51
Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays non-CE	23	67	12	78	18	74	21	75	22	59	25	68	21	71	21	71
Particip.représ.travailleurs à direction des entreprises	46	38	37	45	48	36	52	34	47	30	52	35	47	41	47	40
Protection informations pesonnelles mises sur fichier informatique	58	33	30	43	48	40	51	43	44	26	61	31	44	42	44	42

Table/Tableau 20 : FREQUENCY OF THINKING OF ONESELF AS A EUROPEAN / Fréquence du sentiment d'être un Européen (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Do you ever think of yourself as not only (NATIONALITY), but also European ? Does this happen often, sometimes or never ? / Vous arrive-t-il de penser que vous êtes non seulement (NATIONALITE), mais aussi un Européen?

1st colum: EB35 result 2nd colum: Change from EB33 *:Non-applicable	B	DK	D				GR	E		F
			WEST		EAST					
Lften	23 +8	20 +4	15 +3	14 *	9 *		22 -6	29 +13	26 +6	
Sometimes	39 +1	32 0	31 +5	30 *	25 •		36 +8	37 +1	42 +3	
Never	35 -10	46 -4	47 -6	50 *	60 *		39 -2	31 -16	32 -9	
Don't know	3 +1	2 0	6 -2	6 *	6 *		3 0	2 +1	1 -1	
TOTAL	100	100	99					99	101	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col:Variation depuis EB33 *:Pas d'application	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +		
Souvent	14 +3	2P +9	35 +18	14 +6	15 +8	15 +3	21 +6	21 *		
Quelquefois	25 +4	32 -5	34 -1	30 +1	49 +9	16 0	32 +1	32 *		
Jamais	59 -7	37 -6	27 -15	53 -7	31 -14	69 -2	44 -7	45 *		
Ne sait pas	1 0	3 +1	4 -2	3 0	4 - 2	1 -1	3 0	3 *		
TOTAL	99	101	100	101	99	101	100	101		

Table/Tableau 21 : EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP - A GOOD THING ? / Citoyenneté européenne - Une bonne chose ? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : There is talk of establishing a European citizenship, that's to say defining rights, freedoms, and obligations common to all citizens of member countries of the European Community. In your opinion, would such a European citizenship be a good thing or a bad thing? / On parle d'établir une citoyenneté européenne, c'est-à-dire de définir des droits, des libertés et des obligations communs à tous les citoyens des pays membres de la Communauté Européenne. Est-ce que, à votre avis, une telle citoyenneté européenne serait une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose?

	B	DK	D				GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12+
			West		East												
Good thing / Bonne chose	58	28	50	51	56	73	78	62	65	73	48	56	71	49	61	60	
Bad thing / Mauvaise chose	7	54	19	17	12	7	3	10	12	4	23	16	4	29	14	14	
Neither good nor bad/ Ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	25	12	17	18	19	11	11	21	12	14	20	19	16	14	16	16	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	9	6	14	14	12	9	8	7	11	9	9	10	10	8	9	10	
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	



Table/Tableau 22 : ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES PROPOSALS / Attitudes à l'égard des propositions des conférences intergouvernementales (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : The Council of the Heads of State and Governments of the European Community has called for intergovernmental conferences to discuss the details of a European Economic and Monetary Union and of a Political Union. I am going to read you a number of statements. For each one, please tell me whether you are in favour or not, of ... ? / Le Conseil des Chefs d'Etats et de Gouvernements de la Communauté Européenne a convoqué des conférences intergouvernementales pour discuter des détails d'une Union économique et monétaire et d'une Union politique. Je vais vous lire quelques phrases. Pour chacune, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes favorable ou non à ce que ... ?

As an Economic and Monetary Union, the European Community having a common European Central Bank, with the heads of national central banks on its board of Directors / En tant qu'Union Economique et Monétaire, la Communauté Européenne ait une Banque Centrale commune Européenne, avec les directeurs des banques centrales nationales faisant partie de sa direction (EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK)

- Within this European Economic and Monetary Union, a single **common** currency replacing the different currencies of the **Member** States in five or six years time / Dans une Union Economique et Monétaire Européenne, une seule monnaie **commune** remplace dans cinq ou six ans Les différentes monnaies des Etats Membres (SINGLE CURRENCY)

1st column: % in favour 2nd column: change from EB34	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
	+		+		+		+		+		+		+			
European Central Bank	58	+3	45	+2	55	-1	57	0	64	+1	56	-6	52	0	64	+2
Single Currency	65	+3	46	+11	49	0	51	+2	58	+5	58	-6	61	+8	68	+7
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: variation depuis l'EB34	IRL		I		L		NL		P						EC12+	
	+		+		+		+		+						+	
European Central Bank	55	+2	6	4	0	51	+5	67	+5	58	+4	56				0
Single Currency	58	0	70	-2		58	+12	60	-1	56	+1	54		+16	60	+5

Table/Tableau 23 : **GERMAN UNIFICATION - HOPEFUL FOR EC ? - HOPEFUL FOR ONE'S COUNTRY ?** / Unification allemande : Espoir pour la CE ? - Espoir pour son pays ? (X, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Germany has become bigger since the unification of its two states./Depuis l'unification de ses deux Etats, L'Allemagne est devenue plus grande.

a)

Would you say that the Unified Germany personally makes you very hopeful about the European Community and its future, rather hopeful, rather fearful or very fearful ? / Diriez-vous que l'Allemagne unifiée vous inspire, personnellement, beaucoup d'espoir en ce qui concerne La Communauté Européenne et son avenir, plutôt de l'espoir, plutôt de la crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

b)

And would you say that a Unified Germany makes you personally feel very hopeful about (YOUR COUNTRY) and its future, rather hopeful, rather fearful or very fearful ? / Et diriez-vous que L'Allemagne unifiée vous inspire beaucoup d'espoir, en ce qui concerne (VOTRE PAYS) et son avenir, plutôt de l'espoir, plutôt de la crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

1st column: Future of EC 2nd column: Future of country(ctr)	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
	EC		EC		WEST			EAST			EC		EC		EC	
	B		DK		W		D	O			GR		E		F	
Very hopeful	13	9	8	10	22	25	22	27	26	33	13	11	20	16	10	7
Rather hopeful	44	42	44	48	42	37	44	39	53	44	38	36	49	48	45	39
Rather fearful	27	25	34	29	24	24	22	23	13	16	24	24	10	9	30	37
			4	4					2	3	5	6	1	1	5	5
			10	9					6	3	21	24	21	27	10	12
			100	100	101	99	99	100	100	99	101	101	101	101	100	100
1ère col.: Avenir de la CE 2e col.: Avenir du pays (ctr)	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 11*		EC 12 +	
	CE	IR	CE	1	CE	L	CE	NL	CE	P	CE	UK	CE	ctr	CE	ctr
Beaucoup d'espoir	27	19	33	26	6	7	8	8	14	10	14	10	18	14	19	17
Plutôt de l'espoir	41	42	45	44	39	39	53	52	52	49	47	43	46	44	46	42
Plutôt de la crainte	13	14	9	11	31	27	25	22	14	16	26	26	20	22	21	22
Beaucoup de crainte	5	6	2	2	6	5	5	4	2	2	7	7	4	4	4	5
Ne sait pas	15	19	12	17	18	22	9	14	19	23	7	14	12	17	11	14
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	101	100

\* Weighted mean of all Member States except Germany/ Moyenne pondérée de tous les Etats Membres sauf L'Allemagne.

Table/Tableau 24 : EUROPE IN THE YEAR 2000 ? / L'Europe en l'an 2000 ? (% , by country/par pays)(\*)

QUESTION : Try to imagine Europe in the year 2000. Do you think that, in this future Europe, the following things will become reality or not ? / Essayons d'imaginer L'Europe de L'an 2000. Pensez-vous que dans cette Europe du futur, les choses suivantes seront devenues une réalité ou non ?

That certain Central and Eastern European countries like Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia will have become members of the European Community / Pue certains pays de l'Europe du Centre et de L'Est comme la Pologne, la Hongrie ou la Tchécoslovaquie, seront devenus membres de la Communauté Européenne ;

- That other European countries such as Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden or Finland will have become members of the European Community / Pue d'autres pays européens tels que L'Autriche, la Suisse, la Norvège, la Suède ou La Finlande seront devenus membres de la Communauté Européenne ;
- That you, your children will regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency/ Pue vous, vos enfants, utiliserez couramment des billets et des chèques dans une monnaie européenne unique ;
- That the European Community will have a common military force / Que la Communauté Européenne aura une force d'intervention militaire commune ;
- That you, your children, will study, work, live in any of the European Community countries just as you do today in (YOUR COUNTRY) / Pue vous, vos enfants, vous étudierez, travaillerez, vivrez dans n'importe quel pays de la Communauté Européenne comme vous le faites aujourd'hui en (VOTRE PAYS).

1st column : % yes (+) 2nd column : % no (-)	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					LIEST			EAST								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Central & Eastern Europe countries: members EC	51	31	51	42	50	36	53	34	67	25	39	27	57	17	46	37
Other European countries : "bersec"	65	18	91	5	67	20	67	19	69	17	56	13	58	15	63	19
Single European currency	69	17	64	28	53	32	54	31	59	29	60	14	65	19	72	16
Common military force	55	26	40	50	53	32	54	31	58	28	57	16	61	17	64	22
Study, work, live in any EC country	61	25	45	49	65	23	65	24	66	24	61	17	64	19	64	25
1ère col.: % oui (+) 2e col.: % non (-)	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Pays Europe centrale et de L'Est : membres CE	51	25	61	17	54	32	50	36	52	15	63	26	54	28	55	28
Autres pays européens : membres EC	63	15	55	21	73	16	70	19	55	14	67	20	63	19	63	18
Monnaie unique européenne	69	17	69	10	68	22	59	29	57	13	66	23	64	20	64	21
Force militaire commune	46	30	60	14	46	40	58	33	47	20	57	31	58	24	58	25
Etudier, travailler, vivre dans n'importe quel pays CE	69	17	55	25	74	18	69	21	59	14	62	31	62	25	62	25

(\*) The difference between "+" plus "-" and 100 is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et des "-" et 100 représente le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué)

Table/Tableau 25 : DESIRED EC RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS LIKE GULF CRISIS / Réponse CE désirée face à des problèmes tels que la crise du Golfe (% , by country/par pays)(1)

PUESTION Autumn/Automne 1990 : Currently, the world is worried about the crisis in the Persian Gulf provoked by the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Please tell me if you tend to agree/disagree that, in order to deal effectively with such crises, the European Community should ....? / Actuellement, le monde est inquiet à cause de la crise dans le Golfe Persique provoquée par l'invasion du Koweït par L'Irak. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord/plutôt pas d'accord que, pour faire face efficacement à de pareilles crises, la Communauté Européenne devrait ....?

PUESTION Spring/Printemps 1991 : Currently the world is worried about the Gulf war. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree that, in order to deal effectively with such crises, the European Community should ...? / Actuellement, le monde est inquiet à cause de la guerre du Golfe. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord que, pour faire face efficacement à de telles crises, la Communauté Européenne devrait ...?

1st column : % tend to agree in EB 35 2nd column : change from EB 34	B		DK		D			GR	E		F					
	+		+		WEST EAST			+	+		+					
Speed up its political, economic and monetary integration	63	-2	46	+3	65	0	65	-2	66	-7	68	+3	64	+2	68	+6
Have a common foreign policy	74	*	58	*	76	*	77	*	81	*	73	*	73	*	71	*
Have a common European military intervention force (2)	64	+6	40	-2	49	+11	46	+11	35	+9	62	+23	59	+26	71	+6
1ère col.: % plutôt d'accord dans l'EB 35 2e col.: différence par rapport à l'EB 34	IRL		I		L		NL	P	UK	EC 12		EC 12 +				
	+		+		+		+	+	+	+		+				
Accélérer son integration politique, économique et monétaire	60	+3	68	-1	69	+5	55	+3	64	-2	55	+4	64	+3	64	+3
Avoir une politique étrangère commune	66	*	75	*	77	*	74	*	64	*	60	*	74	*	75	*
Avoir une force d'intervention militaire européenne commune (2)	51	+11	66	+15	49	+6	68	+14	46	-1	72	+3	62	+11	61	+11

(1) The difference between "+" and 100 is the percentage of "tend to disagree" plus "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre les "+" et 100 représente le pourcentage des "plutôt pas d'accord" et des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué)

(2) EB 34 : Set up a European rapid deployment force / Constituer une force Européenne d'intervention militaire.

\* Item not asked in EB 34 / Item non posé dans l'EB 34

Table/Tableau 26 : ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES PROPOSALS / Attitudes à l'égard des propositions des conférences intergouvernementales(%, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : The Council of the Heads of State and Governments of the European Community has called for intergovernmental conferences to discuss the details of a European Economic and Monetary Union and of a Political Union. I am going to read you a number of statements. For each one, please tell me whether you are in favour or not, of ... ? / Le Conseil des Chefs d'Etats et de Gouvernements de la Communauté Européenne a convoqué des conférences intergouvernementales pour discuter des détails d'une Union économique et monétaire et d'une Union politique. Je vais vous lire quelques phrases. Pour chacune, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes favorable ou non à ce que ...?

As a Political Union, the European Community being responsible for foreign policy towards countries outside the EC / En tant qu'Union Politique, la Communauté Européenne soit responsable de la politique étrangère vis-à-vis des pays hors de la CEE (EC RESPONSIBLE FOR FOREIGN POLICY)

As a Political Union, the European Community being responsible for a common policy in matters of security and defence / En tant qu'Union Politique, la Communauté Européenne soit responsable d'une politique commune en matière de sécurité et de défense (EC RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY/DEFENCE)

1st colum: % in favour 2nd colum: change from EB34	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EC responsible for foreign policy	61 +8	34 -6	59 +7	59 +10	58 +14	57 +3	59 +20	55 +7	
EC responsible for security- /defence	71 +3	33 -17	65 -1	67 -1	74 -2	61 -6	62 +10	69 0	
	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC12+	
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EC responsible for foreign policy	43 0	69 -1	60 +10	64 +9	51 +3	42 +3	57 +6	57 +6	
EC responsible for security- /defence	49 -1	74 -8	55 0	74 +4	61 -4	33 -23	61 -5	62 -5	

Table/Tableau 27 : TRUST IN RUSSIANS / Confiance à l'égard des Russes (% and mean by country / % et moyenne par pays)

QUESTION : I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the RUSSIANS. Please tell me whether you have a lot of trust in them, some trust, not very much trust or no trust at all? / Je voudrais vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent les RUSSES. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez une grande confiance, assez confiance, pas tellement confiance ou pas confiance du tout ?

1st col.: E635 result 2nd col.: Change from E633 * : Non-applicable	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
A Lot of trust	2 -7	4 -5	7 -6	7 *	7 *	4 -14	3 -2	2 -4	
Some trust	27 -1	39 -4	41 +1	40 *	35 *	22 -8	17 -17	21 -3	
Not very much trust	45 +16	39 +15	34 +9	34 *	33 *	27 +10	35 +9	49 +16	
No trust at all	18 -2	15 +5	15 +1	15 *	18 *	33 +16	29 +11	22 0	
Don't know	8 -6	3 -10	3 -5	4 *	7 *	15 -4	16 -1	7 -8	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	
Mean (1)	2.1 2.2	2.3 2.5	2.4 2.5	2.5 *	2.3 *	1.9 2.5	1.9 2.3	2 2.1	

1ère colonne: Resultat E635 2e col: Variation depuis E633 * : Pas d'application	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC12+
Grande confiance	5 -2	7 -6	8 +4	6 -1	2 -4	5 -1	5 -4	5 *
Assez confiance	33 +2	39 -2	23 -9	47 -4	26 -7	39 -3	33 -4	33 *
Très peu confiance	32 +16	35 +12	49 +15	34 +10	29 +6	36 +13	37 +12	37 *
Pas confiance du tout	21 +8	13 +3	15 +4	7 +2	28 +15	16 +1	18 +3	18 *
Ne sait pas	9 -23	7 -6	6 -13	6 -6	15 -9	5 -10	7 -7	7 *
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	101	100	100
Moyenne (1)	2.2 2.4	2.4 2.6	2.2 2.3	2.6 2.6	2 2.4	2.3 2.4	2.3 2.4	2.3 *

(1) "a lot of trust" = 4, "some trust" = 3, "not very much trust" = 2, "no trust at all" = 1 ; excluding "don't know"/"grande confiance" = 4, "assez confiance" = 3, "très peu confiance" = 2, "pas confiance du tout" = 1, "ne sait pas" exclus du calcul.

Table/Tableau 28 : TRUST IN AMERICANS / Confiance à l'égard les Américains (% and mean per country / % et moyenne par pays)

QUESTION : I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in the AMERICANS. Please tell me whether you have a lot of trust in them, some trust, not very much trust or no trust at all? / Je voudrais vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent les AMERICAINS. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez une grande confiance, assez confiance, pas tellement confiance ou pas confiance du tout?

1st column: E635 result 2nd column: Change from EB33 = Non-applicable	6	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
A Lot of trust	17 -11	25 +2	36 +7	31 *		9 *	14 -9	5 0	18 -3
Some trust	49 +6	57 +4	43 +1	43 *		41 *	22 -6	24 -5	51 +6
Not very much trust	21 +4	14 +2	15 -1	18 *		30 *	19 -1	31 +2	18 +2
No trust at all	8 + 2	3 0	4 -2	6 *		12 *	32 +12	26 +1	8 +1
Don't know			2 -4	3 *		8 *	13 +3	15 +3	5 -7
TOTAL	6 -1	1 -7	00	101		100	100	101	100
Mean (1)	203	100	3.1 3	3 *		25 *	2.2 2.5	2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis E633 = Pas d'application	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC12+	
Grande confiance	18 -5	20 -1	21 0	25 +4	16 -1	23 +3	22 +1	21 *	
Assez confiance	42 -6	47 -2	58 +8	58 +1	48 +8	49 -3	45 0	45 *	
Très peu confiance	23 +12	21 +4	13 0	10 -2	13 -2	19 +5	19 +2	20 *	
Pas confiance du tout	11 +5	7 +2	2 -1	3 +2	10 +3	6 0	9 +1	10 *	
Ne sait pas	6 -7	5 -1	4 +1	3 -4	13 -8	2 -3	5 -3	5 *	
TOTAL	100	100	98	99	100	99	100	101	
Moyenne (1)	2.7 3	2.8 2.9	3 3	3.1 3	2.8 2.8	2.9 2.9	2.8 2.8	2.8 •	

- (1) "a lot of trust" = 4, "some trust" = 3, "not very much trust" = 2, "no trust at all" = 1 ;  
excluding "don't know"/"grande confiance" = 4, "assez confiance" = 3, "très peu confiance" = 2,  
"pas confiance du tout" = 1, "ne sais pas" exclus du calcul.

Table/Tableau 29 : FINANCIAL AID TO THE SOVIET UNION / Aide financière à l'Union Soviétique (% , by country/ par pays)

QUESTION : The Soviet Union has asked for financial aid from the European Community and other industrialised countries to support its economic and political reforms. Do you think that the European Community should aid the Soviet Union or not ? / L'Union Soviétique a demandé une aide financière à la Communauté Européenne et aux autres pays industrialisés pour soutenir ses réformes économiques et politiques. Pensez-vous que la Communauté Européenne devrait aider L'Union Soviétique ou non ?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Yes	44 -8	56 -4	59 -12;	61 -12;	70 -9	61 +2	72 +3	39 -5
No	20 -2	23 +2	14 +6	13 +5	10 +2	10 -3	12 0	31 +4
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	30 +12	18 +4	21 +4	20 +4	16 +5	17 0	10 +1	22 0
Don't know	6 -2	3 -2	6 +2	6 +1	4 +1	13 +1	7 -4	8 +1
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	99	101	101	100
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Oui	55 -1	68 0	56 -8	61 -8	62 -4	53 -2	57 -4	58 -4
Non	24 +4	12 -1	17 +2	15 +2	10 +2	31 +3	19 +2	19 +2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	11 0	14 +1	24 +10	21 +6	13 0	12 +2	17 +2	17 +2
Ne sait pas	10 -3	6 0	3 -4	4 0	13 +1	3 -3	6 -1	6 -1
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	98	99	99	100

Table/Tableau 30 : AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Notoriété du Parlement Européen (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Community ? / Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de la Communauté Européenne ?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Yes	40 -8	42 -2	47 -9	45 -10	37 -10	45 -7	50 -4	38 -8
No	49 +3	53 0	41 +6	43 +6	52 +8	48 +6	46 +4	56 +5
Don't know	11 +6	4 +2	12 +4	12 +3	10 +3	7 +1	4 0	6 +3
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Oui	40 -12	50 0	69 +10	39 -3	60 +2	37 -2	44 -5	44 -5
Non	57 +13	40 -4	26 -12	58 +2	35 -3	60 +2	49 +3	49 +3
Ne sait pas	3 -2	9 +5	5 +2	4 0	5 +1	2 0	7 +2	7 +2
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	100	99	100	100



Table/Tableau 31 : IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - FROM WHAT WAS SEEN OR HEARD / Impression à l'égard du Parlement Européen - d'après ce qu'on a lu ou entendu (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Has what you read or heard given you a generally favourable or unfavourable impression of the European Parliament ? / Est-ce que ce que vous avez lu ou entendu vous a donné plutôt une bonne impression ou plutôt une mauvaise impression du Parlement Européen ?

Ist column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
Generally favourable	47 +2	38 +3	48 0	48 +1	50 +2	65 0	57 +1	53 +8	
Generally unfavourable	21 +4	28 0	24 +6	22 +5	11 +4	6 +1	6 +2	15 +2	
Neither favourable, nor unfavourable (SPONTANEOUS)	27 -2	26 -5	21 -7	23 -5	31 0	25 +2	32 -1	29 -7	
Don't know	4 -4	7 +1	6 +1	7 -1	8 -7	4 -2	6 -2	4 -3	
TOTAL	99	99	99	100	100	100	101	101	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Plutôt bonne	67 +3	67 -3	43 +12	42 +1	67 +5	42 -2	54 +1	54	
Plutôt mauvaise	11 -2	11 +1	21 -3	27 -3	4 -1	36 +4	18 +3	18 +3	
Ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPONT)	17 0	17 0	33 -7	23 +4	25 -1	15 -5	22 -4	23 -4	
Ne sait pas	5 -1	6 +2	3 -2	8 -3	3 -3	7 +3	6 0	6 -1	
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	101	

Table/Tableau 32 : THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN EC LIFE / Le Parlement Européen dans la vie de la CE (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : How important a part would you say the European Parliament plays in the life of the European Community nowadays...? / A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement Européen joue-t-il dans la vie de la Communauté Européenne un rôle...?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
Very important	9 +3	10 +2	11 0	11 -1	10 -6	20 +2	16 -1	9 -1	
Important	43 -1	43 -2	43 -5	43 -4	46 -1	40 -7	50 +9	42 +1	
Not very important	30 +2	26 0	30 +4	29 +6	26 +12	10 -2	13 0	29 +1	
Not at all important	4 -1	4 0	6 0	6 0	3 +3	3 +2	2 0	6 0	
Don't know	14 -3	17 0	10 +1	11 -1	15 -7	27 +5	19 -8	15 -1	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Très important	26 +6	18 -2	15 +7	6 0	16 0	11 +1	13 0	13 -1
Important	41 -9	45 -5	46 +3	35 -3	53 +2	38 -4	43 -2	43 -2
Peu important	14 0	20 +4	20 -4	42 +2	11 0	28 +4	25 +2	25 +3
Pas important du tout	3 0	2 0	4 -4	5 0	2 0	4 -1	4 0	4 0
Ne sait pas	16 +3	14 +2	15 -1	13 0	18 -2	19 +1	15 0	15 -1
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 33 : OPINION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Opinion à l'égard des activités du Parlement Européen (% , by country / par pays)(\*)

QUESTION : For each of the following, could you tell me if you think the European Parliament plays an important or unimportant part in ... ? / Selon vous, le Parlement Européen joue-t-il un rôle important ou pas important dans les domaines suivants ... ?

1st column: + : % "important" 2nd column: - : % "not important"	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					WEST			EAST								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Social Policy	48	32	34	38	53	31	53	30	55	26	55	9	66	11	44	39
The comon recognition of qualifications	37	37	42	34	51	33	51	32	51	30	38	15	48	20	37	41
Student exchange policy	43	31	44	29	53	30	54	29	58	25	40	15	56	16	46	31
Policies in favour of families, women and old people	29	45	27	43	42	42	42	41	44	38	40	18	60	15	25	51
Consumer protection policy	47	32	45	32	48	37	48	36	47	33	45	16	65	13	40	40
Environmental protection policy	57	27	60	21	64	23	67	21	78	11	58	9	73	7	53	32
1ère colonne: + : % "important" 2e colonne: - : % "pas important"	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La politique sociale de l'Europe	63	15	67	16	62	18	41	41	63	12	46	22	54	25	54	25
La reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes	49	23	53	25	62	19	40	34	38	24	36	27	44	30	45	30
La politique d'échange d'étudiants	52	21	55	23	60	19	48	27	46	19	49	19	50	24	51	24
Les politiques en faveur des familles, des femmes et des personnes âgées	55	24	45	31	55	26	28	46	45	26	42	27	41	35	41	35
La politique de protection des consommateurs	61	20	54	24	57	22	43	35	53	19	45	25	49	28	49	29
La politique de protection de l'environnement	68	14	66	17	72	12	65	23	61	14	62	14	63	19	64	19

(\*) The difference between "+" plus "-" and 100 is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et des "-" et 100 représente le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué)

Table/Tableau 34 : DESIRED ROLE FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Rôle souhaité pour le Parlement Européen (% by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Would you personally prefer the European Parliament played a **more** important or a less important part than it does now ? / Vous-même, souhaiteriez-vous que le Parlement Européen joue un rôle plus important ou moins important **qu'à** l'heure actuelle ?

1st column: EB35 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
More important	67 +15	31 +5	59 +10	60 +11	67 +16	62 +7	62 +17	65 +6
Less important	4 -3	21 +2	11 -1	10 -2	6 -2	4 0	3 0	4 -2
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	17 -6	30 -4	16 -2	15 -2	11 -1	9 -4	17 -2	13 -1
Don't know	13 -7	18 -3	14 -6	15 -8	16 -13	25 -3	18 -15	18 -3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Plus important	53 +8	72 +3	43 +8	66 +11	66 +6	50 +8	61 +8	62 +9
Moins important	9 0	3 +1	7 -1	7 -4	1 -3	18 -1	8 -1	8 -1
Le même (SPONTANE)	21 -7	13 -2	33 -10	13 -5	14 -1	15 -4	15 -2	15 -2
Ne sait pas	18 -2	13 -2	17 +3	14 -2	19 -2	17 -3	16 -5	16 -5
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	101

Table/Tableau 35 : DESIRED ROLE FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Rôle souhaité pour le Parlement Européen (EC12+ % by socio-demographic and socio-political variables / % EC12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : Would you personally prefer the European Parliament played a **more** important or a less important part than it does now,? / Vous-même, souhaiteriez-vous que le Parlement Européen joue un rôle plus important ou moins important **qu'à** l'heure actuelle ?

	Age				Education				Left-Right Scale		
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still studying	Left	Centre	Right
More important	60	65	66	56	55	62	72	64	69	62	60
Less important	7	6	8	10	9	8	6	5	6	7	12
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	17	15	13	14	15	15	12	17	12	15	15
Don't know	16	14	13	20	21	15	9	14	12	15	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	99	101
	Opinion leadership				Income/Revenus				Sex		EC12+ ALL
	++	+		--	++	+		--	M	F	
Plus important	75	67	58	45	72	66	64	53	67	57	62
Moins important	7	7	8	8	7	7	9	9	8	8	8
Le même (SPONTANE)	10	14	15	19	3	14	15	16	14	15	15
Ne sait pas	8	12	18	28	9	13	13	22	11	20	16
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	101

Table/Tableau 36 : **ATTITUDES TOWARDS INCREASING THE POWERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Attitudes à l'égard de l'élargissement des pouvoirs du Parlement Européen (%)**, by country / par pays)

The Council of Heads of State and Governments of the European Community has called for intergovernmental conferences to discuss the details of a European Economic and Monetary Union and of a Political Union. I am going to read you a number of statements. For each one, please tell me whether you are in favour or not of .... / Le Conseil des Chefs d'Etats et de Gouvernements de la Communauté Européenne a convoqué des conférences intergouvernementales pour discuter des détails d'une Union Economique et Monétaire et d'une Union Politique. Je vais vous lire quelques phrases. Pour chacune, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes favorable/ou non à ce que ....

The European Parliament having the right to decide together with the Council of Ministers representing the national governments, on the legislation of the European Community / Le Parlement Européen ait le droit de décider avec le Conseil des Ministres représentant les gouvernements nationaux, de la législation de la Communauté Européenne (**CO-LEGISLATION**)

- The European Parliament having the right to put forward draft laws for the European Community on its own initiative / Le Parlement Européen ait le droit de proposer des projets de lois pour la Communauté Européenne de sa propre initiative (**EP TO INITIATE LEGISLATION**)

The European Parliament having the right to approve the nomination of the members of the Commission of the European Community / Le Parlement Européen ait le droit d'approuver la nomination des membres de la Commission de la Communauté Européenne (**EP COMMISSIONER APPROVAL**)

- The European Parliament having power to ratify all international agreements and conventions of the European Community before they come into action / Le Parlement Européen ait le pouvoir de ratifier tous les accords et conventions de la Communauté Européenne avant qu'ils prennent cours (**EP TO RATIFY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**)

1st column: % "in favour" 2nd column: % "not in favour"	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					WEST									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Co-legislation	74	7	50	37	61	19	63	18	69	15	63	6	69	11
EP to initiate legislation	67	16	46	41	60	22	60	22	61	24	50	17	65	18
EP Commissioner approval	66	12	42	40	64	14	65	14	70	12	48	13	63	15
EP to ratify international agreements	58	18	33	49	51	25	51	26	53	29	49	12	51	25
EP to control Euro-Bank	56	18	46	42	52	26	54	25	65	18	55	10	60	18
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % "défavorable"	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Co-legislation	57	13	76	5	58	15	71	15	63	5	54	22	65	13
EP to initiate legislation	42	28	70	13	58	19	60	25	57	10	41	40	59	21
EP Commissioner approval	46	23	69	9	56	19	64	16	53	11	46	31	60	16
EP to ratify international agreements	42	26	62	12	53	19	60	22	56	8	45	32	53	22
EP to control Euro-Bank	48	24	65	11	47	22	68	15	55	9	42	37	54	22

Table/Tableau 37 : **FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Pour un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen** (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Are you for or against the formation of a European Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament ? / Etes-vous pour ou contre la formation d'une Union Européenne avec un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen ?

1st colum: EB35 result 2nd colum: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
For/Pour	64 +3	27 +4	56 +1	57 +2	60 +3	64 +8	67 +2	63 +5
Against/Contre	12 +1	59 -3	16 +2	16 +1	15 -1	17 +1	13 -3	17 -2
Don't know/Ne sait pas	24 -3	14 -1	27 -3	27 -3	24 -2	19 -9	20 +1	20 -3
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100

1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
For/Pour	48 -2	75 +5	49 +1	59 0	63 +8	39 +6	59 +4	59 +4
Against/Contre	21 +2	8 -1	21 -1	23 +3	11 +1	39 +2	19 0	19 0
Don't know/Ne sait pas	31 0	18 -4	30 0	18 -3	26 -10	22 -7	22 -4	22 -4
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 38 : **ATTITUDES TOWARDS NON NATIONALS OF THE EC / Attitudes envers des personnes non ressortissantes des pays de la CE (%)**, by country / par pays)

**QUESTION :** Generally speaking, how do you feel about people living in (YOUR COUNTRY) who are not nationals of the European Community countries : are there too many, a lot but not too many or not many ? / D'une manière générale, que diriez-vous des personnes non-ressortissantes des pays de La Communauté Européenne qui vivent dans (VOTRE PAYS) : y en a-t-il trop, beaucoup mais pas trop ou pas beaucoup ?

[illegible]

Table/Tableau 39 : ACCEPTANCE OF PEOPLE COMING FROM COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN / Accueil des personnes venant des pays du Sud de la Méditerranée (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Some people from different countries of the south of the Mediterranean wish to work here in the European Community . For this type of immigration, what do you think should be done here in the European Community : accept them without restrictions, accept them but with restrictions or not accept them ? / Des personnes de divers pays du sud de la Méditerranée souhaitent travailler ici, dans la Communauté Européenne. A propos de cette catégorie d'immigration, que pensez-vous que l'on devrait faire chez nous, dans la Communauté Européenne : les accueillir sans restrictions, les accueillir mais avec des restrictions ou pas les accueillir ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12 +	
			West	East												
Without restrictions/ Sans restrictions	6	7	11	11	10	10	34	7	24	17	17	9	38	7	14	14
With restrictions/ Avec restrictions	57	66	61	61	61	56	50	58	58	65	64	60	44	66	60	60
Not accept them/ Ne pas les accueillir	34	25	25	25	26	26	11	33	12	15	17	28	7	26	23	23
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	3	2	3	3	3	7	5	2	7	3	3	3	11	1	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 40 : ACCEPTANCE OF PEOPLE COMING FROM EASTERN EUROPE / Accueil des personnes venant d'Europe de L'Est (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Some people coming from Eastern Europe wish to work in the West. For this type of immigration, what do you think should be done here in the European Community : accept them without restrictions, accept them but with restrictions or not accept them ? / Des personnes d'Europe de L'Est, désirent travailler à L'Ouest. A propos de cette catégorie d'immigration que pensez-vous que l'on devrait faire chez nous, dans la Communauté Européenne : les accueillir sans restrictions, les accueillir mais avec des restrictions ou ne pas les accueillir ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12 +	
			West	East												
Without restrictions/ Sans restrictions	7	8	8	9	11	11	36	9	20	15	16	11	32	9	14	14
With restrictions/ Avec restrictions	64	71	62	62	64	55	50	66	59	67	65	63	48	66	63	63
Not accept them/ Ne pas les accueillir	27	19	26	26	23	24	9	22	13	15	16	22	7	23	20	20
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	2	2	3	3	2	6	6	3	8	3	4	4	13	1	3	3
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	99	100	100

Table/Tableau 41 : ACCEPTANCE OF PEOPLE SEEKING POLITICAL ASYLUM / Accueil des personnes qui demandent l'asile politique (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Some people, suffering from human rights violations in their country are seeking political asylum. For this type of immigration, what do you think should be done here in the European Community : accept them without restrictions, accept them but with restrictions or not accept them ? / Des personnes souffrent de violations des Droits de l'Homme dans leur pays et demandent l'asile politique. A propos de cette catégorie d'immigration, que pensez-vous que l'on devrait faire chez nous, dans la Communauté Européenne: les accueillir sans restrictions, les accueillir mais avec des restrictions ou ne pas les accueillir ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12 +
			West	East												
Without restrictions/ Sans restrictions	12	38	15	19	32	22	46	20	21	27	26	22	32	16	23	24
With restrictions/ Avec restrictions	53	53	54	53	53	53	39	51	49	50	58	59	42	61	52	52
Not accept them/ Ne pas les accueillir	29	8	27	24	11	18	7	24	18	15	13	16	7	20	19	19
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	6	1	41	41	3	7	8	5	12	7	4	3	19	4	6	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	101	100	101

Table/Tableau 42 : RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE EC - TO BE EXTENDED OR RESTRICTED ? / Droits des immigrants dans la CE - A étendre ou à restreindre ? (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Thinking of people living in (YOUR COUNTRY) who are not nationals of the EC countries, do you think that their rights should be extended, restricted or left as they are...? / En ce qui concerne les personnes non-ressortissantes des pays CE qui vivent dans (VOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que leurs droits devraient être étendus, restreints ou maintenus comme ils sont...?

1st colum: EB35 result 2nd colum: Change from EB34	B		DK		D				GR		E		F				
					WEST		EAST										
Extended	13	-12	6	-4	12	-21	12	-20	14	-14	26	-18	34	-22	12	-10	
Restricted	50	+18	32	+2	39	+20	37	+18	28	+9	27	+12	12	+6	41	+15	
Left as they are	32	-4	56	+3	13	+7	44	+7	45	+8	30	+8	42	+22	42	0	
Don't know	6	-2	6	-1	6	-5	7	-5	13	-2	16	-1	12	-7	6	-5	
TOTAL	101		100		100				99		100		101				
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col:Variation depuis EB34	IRL		I		P				UK		EC 12		EC 12 +				
Etendus	21	-16	38	-9	22				-18	7	-12	19	-14	19	-14		
Restreints	22	+16	28	+10	11				+6	43	+20	33	+14	33	+14		
Maintenus comme ils sont	47	+11	24	+2	+9				49	+4	41	+11	44	-1	39	+5	
Ne sait pas	10	-11	11	-4	-3				7	26	+2	7	-8	9	-5	9	-5
TOTAL	100		101		100				100		101		100		100		

Table/Tableau 43 : **OPINION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS CURRENT PROBLEMS** / Opinion à l'égard de l'importance de divers problèmes actuels (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Here is a list of problems. I would like you to tell me for each of them if you personally consider it very important, important, of little importance or not important at all. / Voici une liste de problèmes. Pour chacun d'eux, je voudrais que vous me disiez si vous le considérez, vous-même, comme un problème très important, important, peu important ou pas important du tout.

1st column: ++ : % "very important" 2nd column: + : % "important" (*)	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
	++	+	++	+	WEST		EAST		++	+	++	+	++	+
Protection of nature and struggle against pollution	83	16	90	9	89	10	89	10	91	9	87	11	86	13
Ensuring energy supplies	59	38	64	33	66	31	67	31	67	32	68	24	64	31
Helping poor countries of Africa, South America, Asia...	31	43	31	40	37	44	37	46	37	52	49	34	60	36
Fight against unemployment	72	26	72	25	69	29	73	25	87	12	87	11	84	15
Fight against poverty	70	27	62	32	56	40	59	37	72	26	83	14	82	17
Reducing the differences between the regions of our country which are less developed or in difficulty	39	43	37	43	44	45	49	41	70	27	71	23	72	25
1ère colonne: ++ : % "très important" 2e colonne: + : % "très important" (*)	IRL		I		L		YL		P		UK		EC 12	
	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+
Protéger la nature et lutter contre la pollution	84	15	89	10	90	9	85	14	82	14	91	8	88	11
Assurer L'approvisionnement en énergie	72	25	66	31	75	22	54	42	57	30	80	18	66	30
Aider Les pays pauvres en Afrique, Amérique du Sud, Asie..	60	31	52	35	64	20	29	51	54	35	44	42	43	41
Lutter contre le chômage	89	10	82	16	78	17	55	40	84	12	82	16	78	20
Lutter contre la pauvreté	86	12	76	21	81	13	52	42	87	10	85	13	74	23
Réduire les écarts entre les régions de notre pays en aidant les régions moins développées ou en crise	61	31	61	29	54	24	26	51	71	22	57	33	54	36

(\*) The categories "of little importance" and "not important at all" are eliminated from this table given their low percentage / Les catégories "peu important" et "pas important du tout" ont été éliminées de ce tableau étant donné leur faible pourcentage.



Table/Tableau 44: ENERGY RESOURCES - THE NEXT TEN YEARS ? / Ressources énergétiques - quid des dix prochaines années ?

QUESTION : Thinking about (YWR COUNTRY's) energy resources over the next ten years or so ... / En pensant à l'avenir des ressources énergétiques de (VOTRE PAYS) dans les dix prochaines années ...

- A) Which one do you think will be the most stable in terms of price ? / Quelle source d'énergie vous paraît la plus stable au point de vue du prix ?
- B) And which one do you think will be the most reliable in terms of supplies ? / Et laquelle vous paraît offrir la meilleure sécurité d'approvisionnement ?
- C) And finally, which one involves the lowest risk of pollution for the future ? / Laquelle, enfin, vous semble présenter le moins de risques de pollution pour l'avenir ?

EC12+ % % CEC+	Price stability/ Stabilité des prix	Supplies reliability/ Sécurité d'approvisionnement	Lowest risk of pollution/ Moindre pollution
Solid fuel (coal, lignite, peat,...)/ Combustibles solides (charbon, lignite, tourbe, ...)	13	11	4
Oil / Pétrole	10	12	2
Natural gas / Gaz naturel	26	24	12
Nuclear energy / Énergie nucléaire	16	17	6
Renewable energy (solar, hydro-electricity, wind) / Énergies renouvelables (solaire, hydro-électrique, vent)	19	22	65
Don't know / Ne sait pas	17		11
TOTAL	101	100	100

Table/Tableau 45 : THE CONFIDENCE IN INFORMATION ON RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS / Confiance à l'égard de l'information sur les niveaux de radioactivité (% , by country / par pays)(\*)

QUESTION : Information on radioactivity levels can come from various sources. For each information source which I read out to you, please tell me to what extent you have confidence in it to tell you the truth about levels of radioactivity in (YOUR COUNTRY) : complete confidence, a fair degree of confidence, not much confidence or no confidence at all ? / L'information sur les niveaux de radioactivité peut provenir de différentes sources. Pour chaque source d'information que je vais vous citer, veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous lui faites confiance pour vous dire la vérité sur les niveaux de radioactivité en (VOTRE PAYS): tout à fait confiance, assez confiance, pas tellement confiance ou pas du tout confiance ?

1st column (**): + : % "confidence" 2nd column (***): - : % "no confidence"	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					WEST		CENT		EAST							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Environmental groups and associations	73	23	68	30	76	20	77	19	83	15	55	34	61	30	66	31
Doctors	81	14	81	16	80	16	82	15	87	12	66	28	67	26	71	23
Independent scientists	73	20	81	15	82	14	82	13	85	12	66	24	70	17	76	17
University and school teachers	60	32	65	30	68	27	67	28	64	32	70	23	58	30	52	41
Public authorities	26	65	60	36	30	66	29	67	24	73	32	61	22	69	25	71
1ère colonne: + : % "confiance" 2e colonne: - : % "pas confiance"	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Associations écologiques	73	17	65	30	66	25	74	24	69	10	69	26	68	26	69	26
Médecins	70	21	72	21	68	23	81	14	76	10	70	25	74	21	74	20
Scientifiques indépendants	73	16	76	17	72	17	77	17	76	7	66	28	75	18	75	18
Enseignants	67	23	67	25	59	29	60	29	75	10	60	33	62	30	62	30
Pouvoirs publics	37	53	21	72	38	53	52	45	46	37	27	65	28	66	28	67

(\*) The difference between "+" plus "-" and 100 is the percentage of "don't know" / La différence entre la somme des "+" et des "-" et 100 représente le pourcentage des "ne sait pas"

(\*\*) Confidence = "complete confidence" + "fair degree of confidence" /  
Confiance = "tout à fait confiance" + "assez confiance"

(\*\*\*) No confidence = "not much confidence" + "no confidence at all" /  
Pas confiance = "pas tellement confiance" + "pas du tout confiance"

Table/Tableau 46 : **NEWS ON TELEVISION - HOW OFTEN WATCHED ?** / Emissions d'information à la télévision - Souvent regardées ? (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : About how often do you watch the news on television ? / Tous les combien à peu près regardez-vous les émissions d'information à la télévision ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	1	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12+
			West		East											
Everyday / Tous Les jours	60	60	77	77	78	63	64	58	76	76	75	77	53	75	70	70
Several times a week / Plusieurs, fois par semaine	25	31	17	17	14	25	25	22	15	14	18	16	27	15	19	19
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	9	6	4	4	6	6	6	9	5	6	5	3	11	6	6	6
Less often / Moins souvent	5	3	2	2	2	4	6	7	2	3	1	2	6	2	4	4
Never / Jamais	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1
Don't know / Ne sait pas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	102	100	101	101	101	100	102	100	100	100	101	101	101	99	100	100

Table/Tableau 47 : **NEWS IN DAILY PAPERS - HOW OFTEN READ** / Nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens - Souvent lues (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : About how often do you read the news in daily papers ? / Tous les combien à peu près lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12+	
			West	East												
Everyday / Tous Les jours	35	64	65	67	76	31	27	30	49	34	71	66	13	59	45	46
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	18	17	17	16	12	20	17	19	18	22	14	13	17	11	17	17
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	13	10	9	8	6	13	16	18	19	18	4	6	17	12	14	13
Less often / Moins souvent	19	7	5	5	5	17	18	17	9	15	6	7	24	9	12	12
Never / Jamais	14	2	3	3	1	19	21	17	4	10	5	7	28	10	12	11
Don't know / Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	102	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100

Table/Tableau 48 : **NEWS ON THE RADIO - HOW OFTEN LISTENED TO ? / Emissions d'information à la radio - Souvent écoutées ? (%)**, by country / par pays)

QUESTION : About how often do you Listen to the news on the radio ? / Tous Les combien à peu pris écoutez-vous Les émissions d'information à La radio ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12+
			West	East												
Everyday / Tous Les jours	45	69	63	65	70	36	32	36	67	22	68	56	28	46	42	44
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	20	14	20	19	15	26	17	17	13	15	14	16	24	12	17	17
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	10	6	6	6	6	12	13	11	7	10	7	5	14	12	10	10
Less often / Moins souvent	16	8	7	7	7	13	21	18	8	28	6	13	23	14	17	16
Never / Jamais	8	2	3	3	2	12	17	18	5	25	6	9	10	16	14	14
Don't know / Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	101	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	102

Table/Tableau 49 : **INDEX OF MEDIA USE FOR NEWS / Indice d'utilisation des medias pour L'information (%)**, by country, par pays)

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12+
			West	East												
+++	39	66	70	71	73	36	26	28	57	26	67	56	22	40	41	42
++	33	25	20	20	19	36	38	37	29	38	26	33	34	41	34	33
--	19	8	7	6	4	20	29	24	11	29	6	8	27	15	19	18
---	8	1	2	2	2	7	8	10	3	6	1	1	16	4	6	6
Don't know / Ne sais pas	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	1
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	99	101	100	101	100

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- (1) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE" / "EUROPEANS AND EUROPEAN UNIFICATION" (FR/EN)  
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- (18) "LES JEUNES EUROPEENS: étude exploratoire **des** jeunes **âgés** de **15 à 24** ans dans les pays de la Communauté européenne" / "**THE** YOUNG EUROPEANS: Exploratory study on young people aged between **15** and **24** years in the countries of the European Community" - (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/EL)  
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- (26) "L'OPINION DES SALARIES EUROPEENS SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" (FR)  
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- (36) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1987" / "EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1987".**  
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- (47) **"LES EUROPEENS, LA SCIENCE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE / "EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY"**

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- (48) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : comportement liés au risque de cancer" / "EUROPEANS AND CANCER PREVENTION : behaviour linked with cancer"**

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- (52) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LES ELECTIONS EUROPEENNES 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND THE 1989 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS"**

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- (58) "LES EUROPEENS ET LE SPORT" / "EUROPEANS AND SPORTS"  
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- (61) "LA FAMILLE ET LE DESIR D'ENFANTS"/"THE FAMILY AND THE DESIRE FOR CHILDREN"  
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Sondage mars 1991/Survey carried out in March 1991  
Non disponible/Not available
- (66) L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1991"/"THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1991"  
Sondage mars 1991/Survey carried out in March 1991
- (67) "SECURITE, HYGIENE ET SANTE SUR LE LIEU DU TRAVAIL DANS LA CE"/"WORKING CONDITIONS RELATED TO HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE EC"  
Sondage mars 1991/Survey carried out in March 1991
- (68) "LES CONSOMMATEURSEUROPEENSEN 1991"/"EUROPEAN CONSUMERS IN 1991"  
Sondage mars 1991/Survey carried out in March 1991
- (69) "TRANSPORTS PUBLICS URBAINS"/"URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION"  
Sondage mars 1991/Survey carried out in March 1991

- (70) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE SUR LA BIOTECHNOLOGIE"/"EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION ON BIOTECHNOLOGY"**

Sondage mars 1991/Survey carried in March 1991

- (71) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE AU PRINTEMPS 1991"/"THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1991"**

Rapport special sur les resultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, mars 1991/Special report on the **results** of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35

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## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL VARIABLES USED IN CROSSTABULATIONS

### SOCIO -PROFESSIONAL STATUS

Roughly half of our representative sample of the EC public is without paid work. Answers to the question "What is your occupation?" show the following distribution:

#### OCCUPATION OF THE PERSON INTERVIEWED (n = 13.121) (weighted percentage for EC 12)

##### Self - employed

(1)	Farmer.. . . . .	1.7
(2)	Fisherm. . . . .	(12)
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.) . . . . .	1.4
(4)	Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, business proprietors . . . . .	5.7

##### Employed

(5)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant) . . . . .	1.8
(6)	General management . . . . .	2.3
(7)	Middle management . . . . .	6.9
(8)	Other office employees . . . . .	7.5
(9)	Non-office employees, not manual worker (shop assistants, etc.) . . . . .	6.0
(10)	Supervisors . . . . .	1.6
(11)	Skilled manual worker . . . . .	9.1
(12)	Other manual worker . . . . .	4.9

##### Without paid work

(13)	Retired . . . . .	19.5
(14)	Housewife not otherwise employed . . . . .	16.5
(15)	Student . . . . .	9.7
(16)	Military service . . . . .	0.2
(17)	Temporarily not working, unemployed . . . . .	5.0

Basing cross-analyses on "occupation" would exclude half of our respondents from analysis. An alternative, also used in past EUROBAROMETER reports, is to base analyses on a (non-marxist) concept of "objective social class" using "occupation of the head of household" as reference. In order to classify as many respondents as possible with respect to their socio-professional setting, a new classification was created "SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS".

For those in paid work it is based on their own present occupation. For those not in-paid work, "former occupation" was used, if applicable (retired, housewives having been in paid work in the past, temporarily not working, unemployed). For those never having been in paid work, "occupation of the head of household" was used and, if the head of household was not in paid work at the time of the interview, his or her "former occupation" was used, if applicable. SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS<sup>is</sup>, consequently, a classification "as close to the respondent himself/herself as possible" but drawing upon additional background information to extent necessary and available, in order to dispose of a single measure of interviewees' socio-professional setting including a maximum of respondents in the respective analyses. The resulting distribution is as follows :

**SOCIO-PROFESSIONALSTATUS (N = 13.121)**  
(weighted percentages for EC 12)

**Self-employed**

(a)	Farmers/Fisherman .....	4.1
(b)	Professionals .....	2.7
(c)	Shop/Company owners .....	11.6

**Employed**

(d)	Employed professionals .....	3.7
(e)	General management .....	6.4
(f)	Middle management .....	12.5
(g)	Other office employees .....	9.4
(h)	Non office employees .....	8.1
(i)	Supervisors .....	3.9
(j)	Skilledmanual .....	21.7
(k)	Othermanual .....	10.6

**Others (no SPS attributable)**

(l)	Head of household never in paid work, n. a. ....	5.3
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**SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS**

is asked by the question "If you were asked to use one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong in ?" :

- (1) Middle class
- (2) Lower middle class
- (3) Working class
- (4) Upper class
- (5) Upper middle class
- (6) Refuses to be classified
- (7) Other (specify)
- (8) DK

Presented in tables are the following categories (with EC 12 weighted percentages from the Nr. 35 EUROBAROMETER survey of Spring 1991) :

Working	27.6 %
Lower Middle	12.4 %
Middle	43.7 %
Upper Middle	7.7 %
Upper	1.7 %
Other replies, n.a	6.9 %
<hr/>	
	100 %

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTY PREFERENCE

is based upon the question "If there were a General Election tomorrow (say if contact under 18 : and you had a vote), which party would you support ?" in each country in the wording usually used for this topic. Answers are grouped according to the affiliation of the representatives of the respective party to a group in the European Parliament. If a party is not represented in the European Parliament at the time the survey is carried out but had been represented before, it's supporters are grouped with the EP group their party had been affiliated with. Supporters of parties represented in the European Parliament but their Members of the European Parliament not being affiliated to any group are labelled N.I. Supporters of parties not represented in the European Parliament are labelled "other". Labels are presented in the order in which they figure in the "List of Members" of the European Parliament of October 1989. Abbreviations in tables are also taken from this publication :

S	=	Socialist Group
PPE	=	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democratic Group)
LDR	=	Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group
ED	=	European Democratic Group
V	=	The Green Group in the European Parliament
GUE	=	Group for the European Unitarian Left
RDE	=	Group of the European Renewal and Democratic Alliance
DR	=	Group Technical of the Right
CG	=	Left Unity
ARC	=	Rainbow Group in the European Parliament
NI	=	Non-attached

Weighted EC - average proportion of persons not indicating a party choice is **32 % (8% "would not vote" or "spoil their ballot", 24 % do not answer or "don't know")**. Consequently among those who do reply, loyal and regular supporters of the respective parties tend to be over represented.



## OPINION LEADERSHIP

is based on the answers to the following two questions : (A) "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?" and (B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? If so, does this happen often, from time to time or rarely?" <No = never>. Labels are : ++, +, -, -. Interviewees giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, Interviewees giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

## VALUE ORIENTATION

is based on the following question:

"There is a lot of **talk** these days about what this country'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 (show card). Would you please say which of them you yourself consider most important in the long run ?" (one answer only)

"And what would be your second choice ?"

Card : (1) Maintaining order in the nation  
 (2) Giving the people more say in important government decisions  
 (3) Fighting rising prices  
 (4) Protecting freedom of speech

Respondents combining item (1) and (3) are labelled "materialist", those combining items (2) and (4) are labelled "post-materialist", others are labelled "mixed"<<sup>1</sup>> .

## SELF-PLACEMENT ON THE LEFT-RIGHT-SCALE

is based upon answers to the question "In political matters, people talk of the "left" and the "right". How would you place your views on this scale ? (Show card) (Do not prompt). The 10 **Boxes** of the card are numbered. Ring choice. If contact hesitates, **ask** him to try again)

Left	i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	io	Right
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In this report, those who reply are grouped in tertiles of the one third of respondents placing themselves most left, the one third most right, and the centre third, for each country. The usual weighting according to each country's population aged 15 and more is applied.

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<sup>1</sup> For additional theoretical and methodological details cf. Ronald Inglehart, "The Silent Revolution. Changing Values and Political Styles Among Western Publics", Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1977.

### CLOSENESS TO A PARTY

is based upon answers to the following question: "Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular party ? If so, do you feel yourself to be very close to this party, fairly close or merely a sympathizer?" labels were given as follows :

+++	.....	very close
++	.....	fairly close
+	.....	merely a sympathizer
0	.....	close to no particular party

### MEDIA USE

is based upon answers to the following question :

"About how often do you.. .

.....	watch the news on television ?
.....	read the news in the daily papers ?
.....	listen to news broadcasts on the radio ?

Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never ?"

<b>+ C +</b>	.....	News on TV, radio and papers every day or several times a week
<b>++</b>	.....	Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium, not more than once or twice a week
<b>--</b>	.....	One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others, not more than once or twice a week
<b>---</b>	.....	The three media less than once or twice a week

### TYPOLGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES

is based upon answers to the following questions :

- (1) Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community is : good thing; Bad thing; Neither good nor bad ? (= MEMBERSHIP)
- (2) In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe ? For, very much; for, to some extent; against, to some extent; against, very much (= UNIFICATION)

<b>Positive attitudes</b>	= Membership:	"good"
	+ Unification:	"for, very much" "for, to some extent"
<b>Ambivalent attitudes</b>	= Membership :	"neither good nor bad" "bad"
	+ Unification :	No answer "for, very much" "for, to some extent"
or	Membership :	"good" "neither good nor bad"
	+ Unification :	No answer "against, to some extent" "against, very much"
or	Membership :	No answer
	+ Unification :	No answer
<b>Negative attitudes</b>	= Membership :	"bad"
	+ Unification :	"against, to some extent" "against, very much"

### TYPOLGY OF SINGLE MARKET ATTITUDES

is **based** on answers to two different questions : whether respondents react to the Single Market with hope or fear and their evaluation ("good thing" - "bad thing") of the Single Market. The Typology combines answers to those two questions in the following way :

Positive =	<b>Q.36</b>	"very hopeful"
	or <b>Q.36</b>	"rather hopeful"
	and <b>4.37</b>	"a good thing"
Ambivalent =	<b>4.37</b>	"neither good nor bad thing"
Negative =	<b>Q.36</b>	"rather fearful"
	or <b>Q.36</b>	"very fearful"
	and <b>Q.37</b>	" a bad thing"