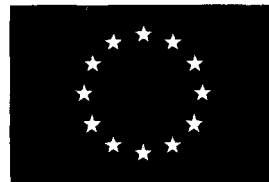


**No. 36**

DECEMBER 1991

COMMISSION  
OF THE EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITIES



# EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



# HIGHLIGHTS

## **EC citizens are in favour of a new direct EC tax**

\* Most people in the Community having an opinion (58% versus **42%**) believe it is a good idea that a direct EC **tax** is introduced conditional on the European Parliament's approval, **as** long **as** this does not increase the overall taxation burden.



## **Strong backing for Maastricht Treaty**

\* Majorities in ten out of twelve EC countries support the main treaty revisions agreed upon at Maastricht last December. Most British and Danes also agree to "more Europe", but hesitate in some areas.

## **Awareness of the Community's institutions and activities increases**

\* More people have heard about of the work of the European Commission and the European Parliament from the media over the past six months. People are at least 2-to-1 of the opinion that the media image of these institutions is positive rather than negative. There is also a 10 point increase over the past year in people's awareness of "the Single European Market for 1992".

## **Public support for the European Community declines marginally over past six months**

\* Between March (**EB** 35) and October (**EB** 36) 1991, public support for the European Community and its initiatives shows a certain decline on many measures in the run-up to Maastricht. Nevertheless, in almost all cases, most people in all countries of the Community continue to back the European Community, both in principle and in the details of its work.

## **Common Agricultural Policy reforms find favour everywhere**

\* EC citizens support reform of the Common Agricultural Policy by four-to-one. Even French and Germans are 3-to-1 in favour.

## **Foreign policy initiatives engage EC citizens**

\* On foreign policy issues, most EC citizens support the Community preparing itself to welcome the Baltic States and even other ex-Soviet republics into the Community sometime in the future. They also, on balance, back substantial financial aid being sent to the former Soviet Union conditional on economic reforms. Between September and October, frustration at continuous ceasefire violations in Yugoslavia seems to have led to an increase from 29% to 42% in those saying the role of the EC was not useful in trying to resolve the crisis.

## **Scope of report**

\* This report contains the results of the Standard EUROBAROMETER No 36, and many results from Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No 5 (May 1991) and No 6 (September 1991), Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No 2 (October 1991) and polls carried out in Japan (August 1991) and Georgia (November 1991).

## NOTE

EUROBAROMETER public opinion surveys ("Standard EUROBAROMETER Surveys") have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate General Audio-visual, Information, Communication, Culture of the European Commission each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973. They have included Greece since Autumn 1980, Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985 and the former German Democratic Republic from Autumn 1990 onwards.

An identical set of questions was put to representative samples of the population aged fifteen and over in each member state. The regular 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 Germany and the European Community, **2000** persons have been sampled there since EUROBAROMETER 34: 1000 in ex-GDR and **1000** in West Germany.

Until EUROBAROMETER No 31, surveys were carried out by national institutes belonging to "European Omnibus Surveys" (EOS-Gallup Europe). "Faits et Opinions", Paris, working with the Commission's "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit was responsible for finalisation of questionnaires, international coordination and the initial statistical analyses of the data. The surveys from No **32** onwards have been carried out by national institutes associated with the "INRA (EUROPE) European Coordination Office", Brussels.

All 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 case, 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 questions allow for several responses, percentages also often 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 Audio-visual, Information, Communication, Culture is an internal working document of the Commission of the European Communities.

⊗ Some of the results presented here have already been distributed by the publication of Early Releases (December 1991/January 1992). The sections and paragraphs of this report which have already been published are annotated in the margin by the sign ⊗ .

Detailed tables on series of trend variables, some of which go back to 1974, formerly published as Appendix B or Volume II of the EUROBAROMETER report, twice a year, are being published annually, since March 1991, as "EUROBAROMETER TRENDS".

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## 1. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TODAY

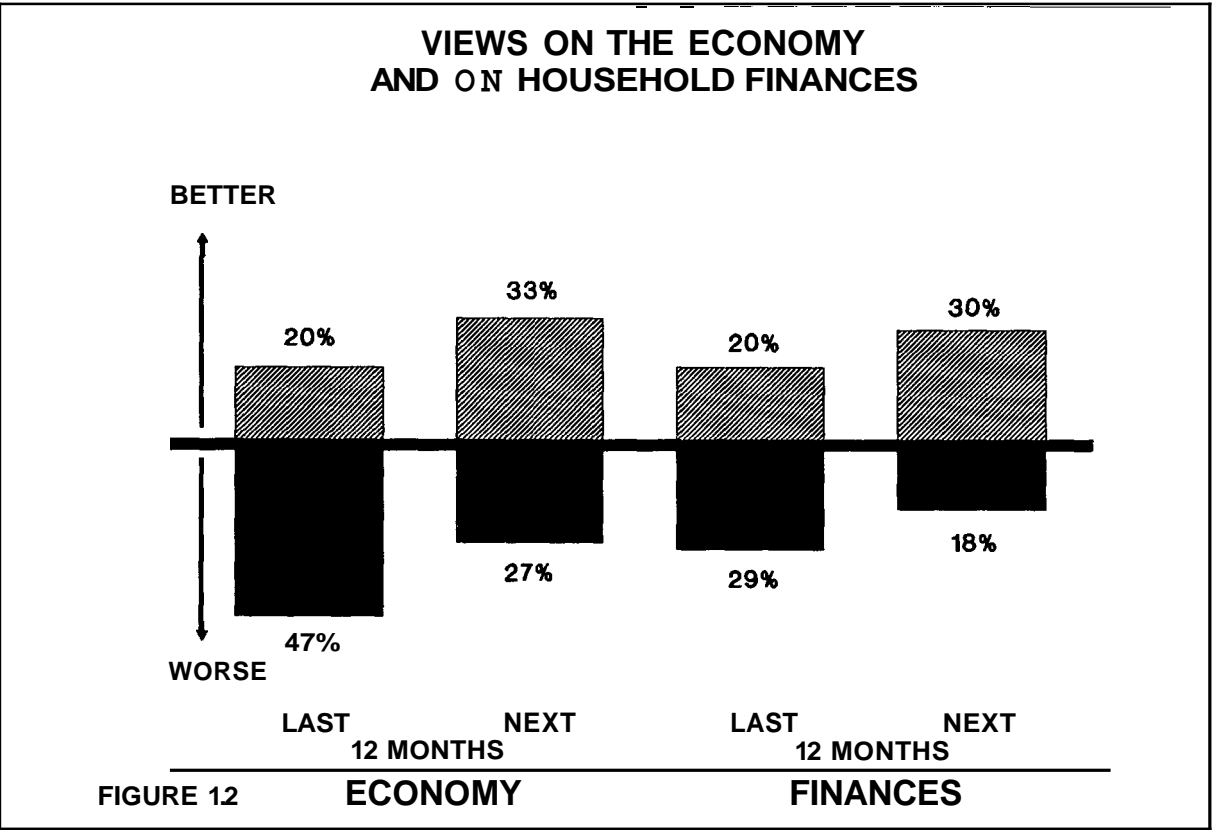
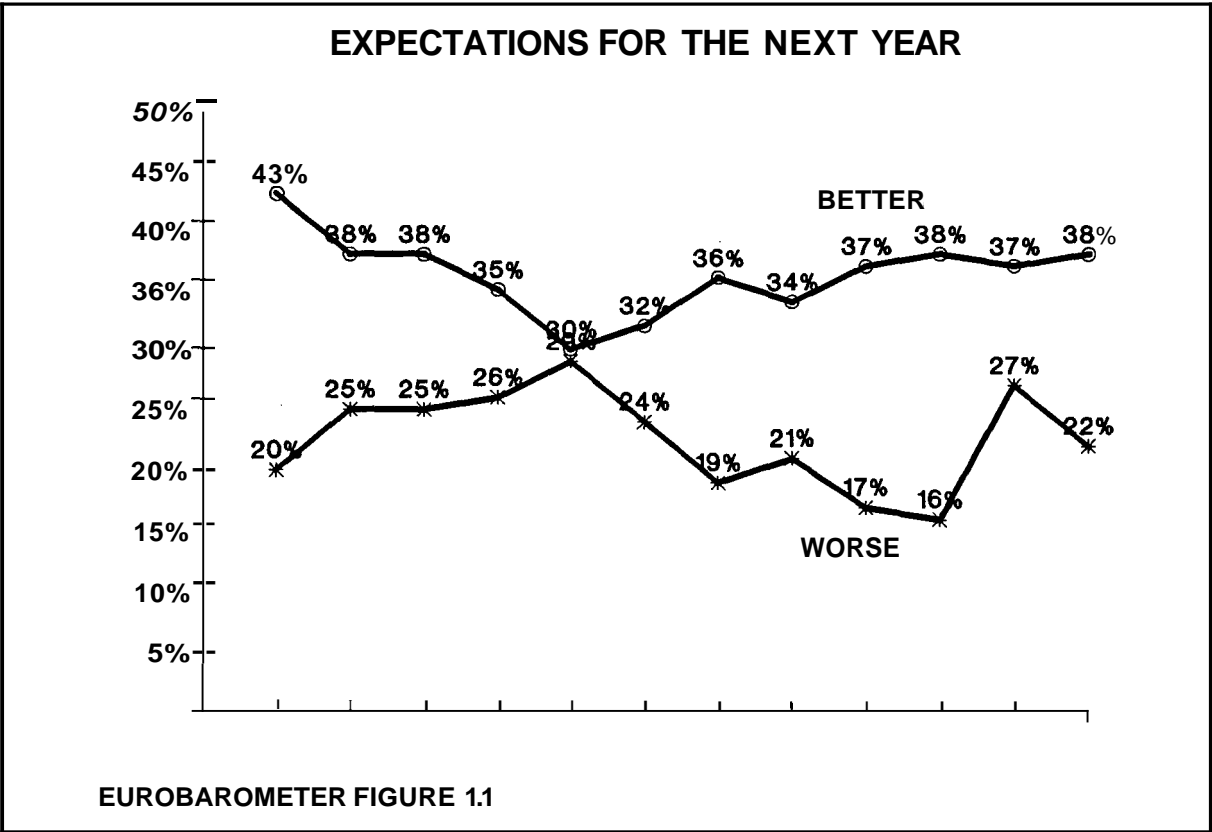
### ⊗ 1.1 Expectations for 1992

The decline in economic growth of the most industrialised (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development or OECD) countries may have bottomed out in 1991. After annual growth of +4.4% in 1988, OECD GNP growth fell in consecutive years to +1.1% in 1991, itself lower than the original forecast of +2.1% for 1991 a year ago. In 1992, again, things are said to look brighter - OECD countries are expected to put in a much better performance of +2.9% growth, beating even 1990's growth rate of +2.6% **and** a useful start to the Single European Market due by the end of 1992. One should, however, remember that predictions of recovery in late 1991 failed to materialize and this may be the case again for 1992.

When interviewed in October 1991, 38% of EC citizens say they feel the next year - 1992 - will be a better year than 1991. 22% say it will be worse while 29% think it will be about the same. Compared to people's feelings a year ago about 1991, the percentage saying things would be better remains about the same **as** last year (37%), while those saying it would be worse dropped 5 points from 27%, the highest negative figure since the mid-eighties. Although many factors are at play, the Gulf crisis probably had a great deal to do with people's worries last time (Figure 1.1, Table 1).

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<sup>1</sup> The data in this report are based on the standard EUROBAROMETER survey No 36 conducted in October 1991 by INRA (EUROPE) unless specified otherwise. See Annexes for ~~more~~ technical information.



Most British (**56%**) and Portuguese (**53%**) feel that **1992** will be a better year. Many Spanish (**49%**), Irish (**47%**) and **Italians** (**40%**) also believe this will be the case. A relative majority of Danes (**44%**), Dutch (**43%**), Luxembourgers (**42%**), Belgians (**41%**) and French (**40%**) think things on balance will stay about the same. Only most Greeks think things will turn out worse (**29%** "better" versus **46%** "worse").

Economic factors seem largely at play in people's thoughts of the immediate future, now the threat of war in the Gulf has been removed. EC citizens largely believe that their country's economic performance has been rather poor over the past year (**20%** "better" versus **47%** "worse") and most indicate their household finances did not improve (**48%** "stay the same" and **29%** "worse"). People are divided as to what kind of economic news **1992** will bring - a third saying their economies will improve (**33%**), a third that they will stay the same (**33%**), while over a quarter say matters will get worse (**27%**). For almost half (**46%**), it would mean household finances staying as they are, although more think that they will improve (**30%**) rather than decline (**18%**). (Figure 1.2, Tables 2-5).

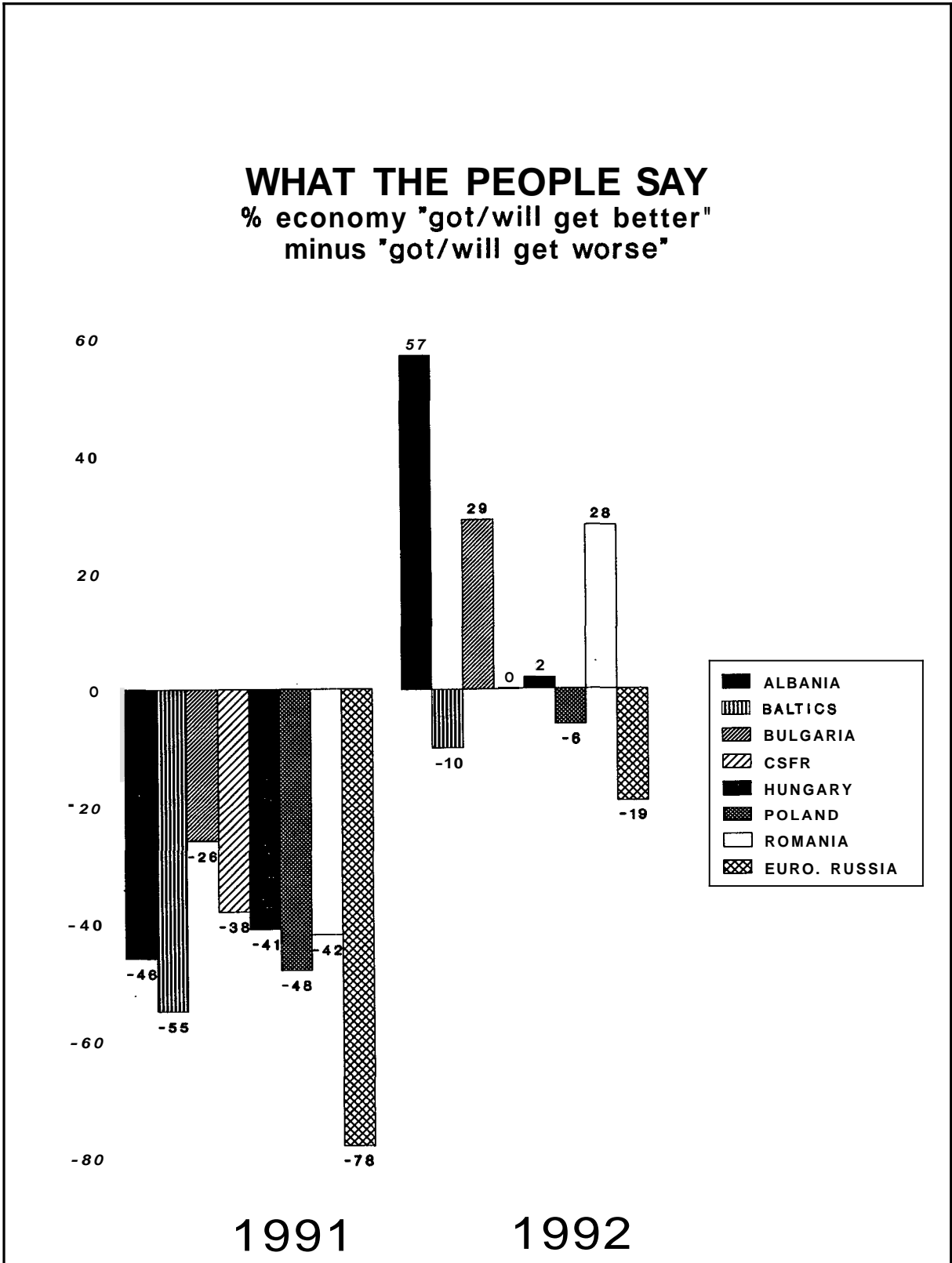
Among EC countries, Portugal had the highest growth in **1991** (**+2.9%**) and is expected to put in the best performance in **1992** as well (**+3.5%**). Not surprisingly, most Portuguese think their country's economy got better in **1991** (**57%** "better" versus only **9%** "worse") and that this will largely be sustained in **1992** (**52%** versus **12%**). Household financial benefits for many Portuguese did not come through much in **1991** (**49%** "stay the same") but are expected to grow in **1992** (**45%** "better" versus **9%** "worse").

At the other end of the spectrum, the British are the only people to have suffered negative GDP growth in **1991** (**-1.8%**), a fact borne out by **57%** saying their country's economy had got worse during that period - only the French (**61%** "worse") and Greeks (**66%**) are more numerous to feel their economies had performed badly. This is perhaps why most British - apart from many Portuguese - show the greatest amount of optimism (**50%** "better" versus **18%** "worse") about the future performance of their economy, although many feel their personal financial fortunes will not benefit in a major way from the upturn (**45%** "stay the same").

Many East Germans continue to be bullish about their future despite all the hardship. More say their economy improved than not in **1991** (**44%** versus **35%**) and that improvements would continue in **1992** (**60%** "better"). On balance - and despite the media image - many East Germans say their household finances improved in **1991** (**40%** "better" versus **30%** "worse") and that things will get better for them in **1992** in this respect (**54%** versus **14%**).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Cf. Special Report CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER N°2, Autumn 1991. Results obtainable from "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit.



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 1.3



Overall, optimists concerning their country's economy for 1992 predominate in Portugal (**52%** "better" versus **12%** "worse"), the United Kingdom (**50%** versus 18%), Spain (40% versus 19%) and Ireland (**40%** versus **27%**). Pessimists reign in Greece (27% "better" versus **44%** "worse") and the Netherlands (**13%** versus **49%**). Concerning household finances, many Portuguese feel things will get better (**45%** versus 9%) while a large number of Greeks feel the "good life" will continue to evade them (**24%** versus 41%).

Simultaneously with Standard EUROBAROMETER No **36**, a major survey was undertaken in ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The full results of the CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No **2** appear in a separate report.<sup>3</sup> In the report on STANDARD EUROBAROMETER No **36**, results of the CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No **2** appear where direct comparison can be made between the results of the two surveys. An additional survey conducted in Georgia is also reported here where questions bear comparison (see Chapter 5.5).

As is well known, Central and Eastern European countries are undergoing severe hardships in their attempts to transform themselves into market economies. All countries surveyed suffered negative GDP growth in 1991 and only Poland's economy is forecast to grow in 1992. Other economies are expected to continue declining - especially in the former Soviet Union and Albania which are forecast to fall by between **15%-20%** in 1992 as late economic reforms begin to bite.

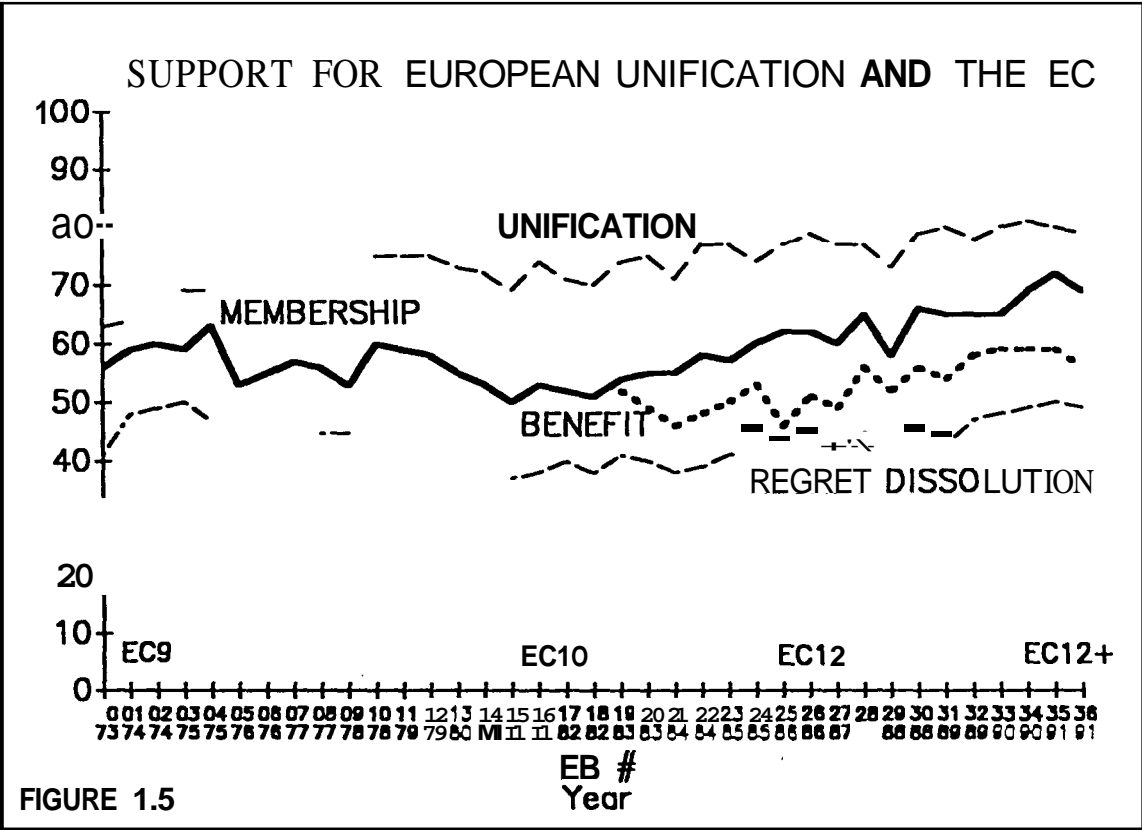
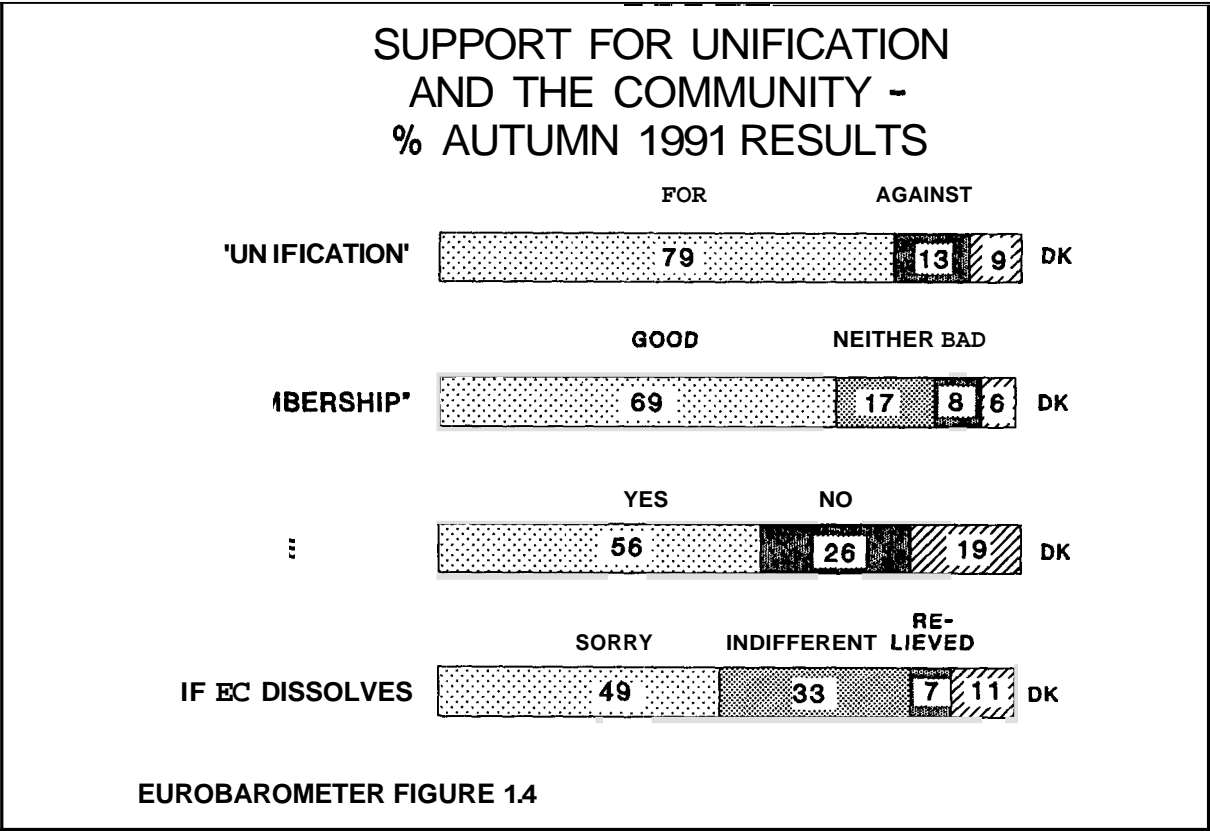
Most Central and Eastern Europeans know only too well what they are going through. A majority of people from all ten countries say their country's economies suffered a downturn - from 50% of Bulgarians to **84%** of Russians. The same is true of people's household finances in almost all countries polled (Figure 1.3).

Perceptions of prospects for 1992 seem better for people in most countries. A majority of Albanians are remarkably bullish, desperately hoping both their country's economic condition and their own household finances will improve (both **60%**) rather than not (both **3%**) - given their economic situation this is not too surprising. This result was obtained one month before market liberalisation in Albania made prices increase by up to 500%. The same optimism holds true for many Romanians concerning their country's economy (**46%** "will become better" versus **18%** "worse") and their household finances (**36%** versus **24%**) as well as many Bulgarians (**48%** versus 19% on economy and **35%** versus **23%** on household finances).

Majorities in the other countries surveyed think matters will continue to get worse rather than better, although Czechoslovakians and Hungarians are divided as to what will happen economically (**36%** "better" versus **36%** "worse" and **33%** versus **31%** respectively). European Russia is, again, the most despondent, both economically (25% versus **44%**) and financially (**16%** versus **46%**), results mirrored to a large extent in Georgia as well.

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<sup>3</sup> CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No 2 conducted in October 1991 in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Russia, West of the Urals. A separate survey was conducted later (November 1991) in Georgia. Results obtainable from "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit Fax (322)299-9205.



## 1.2 Public support for the European Community

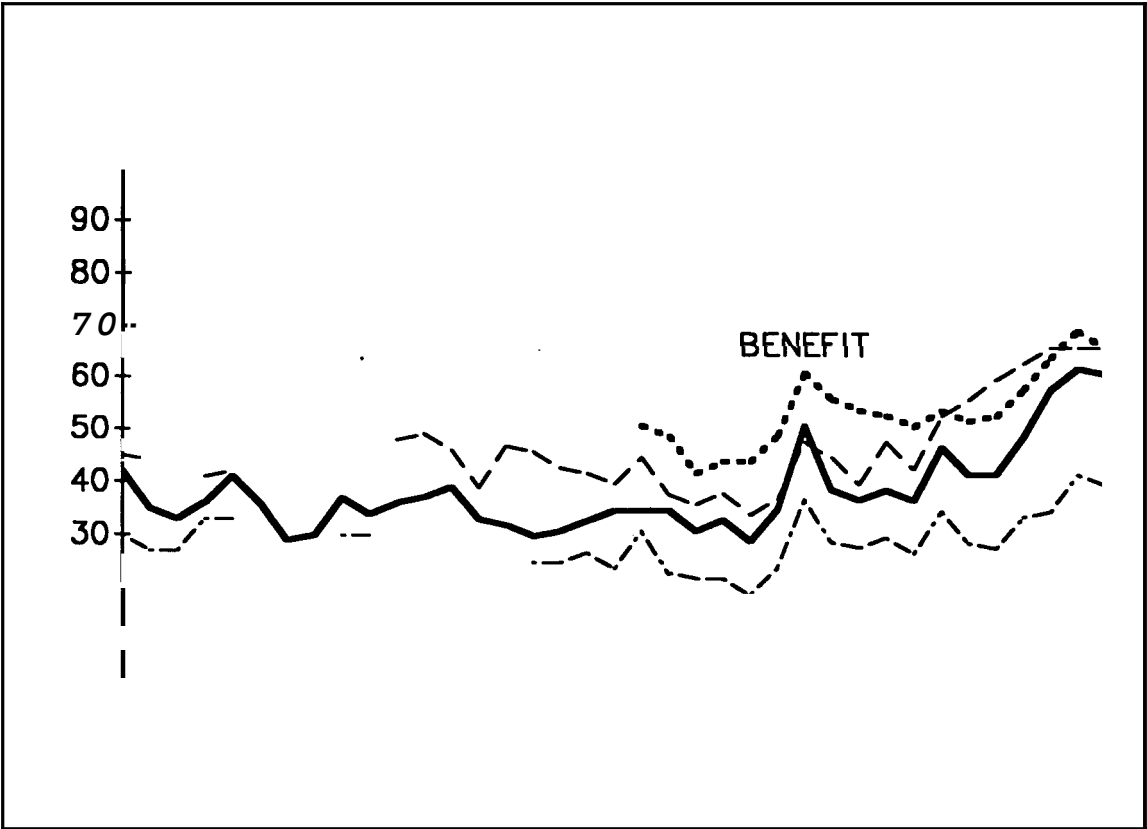
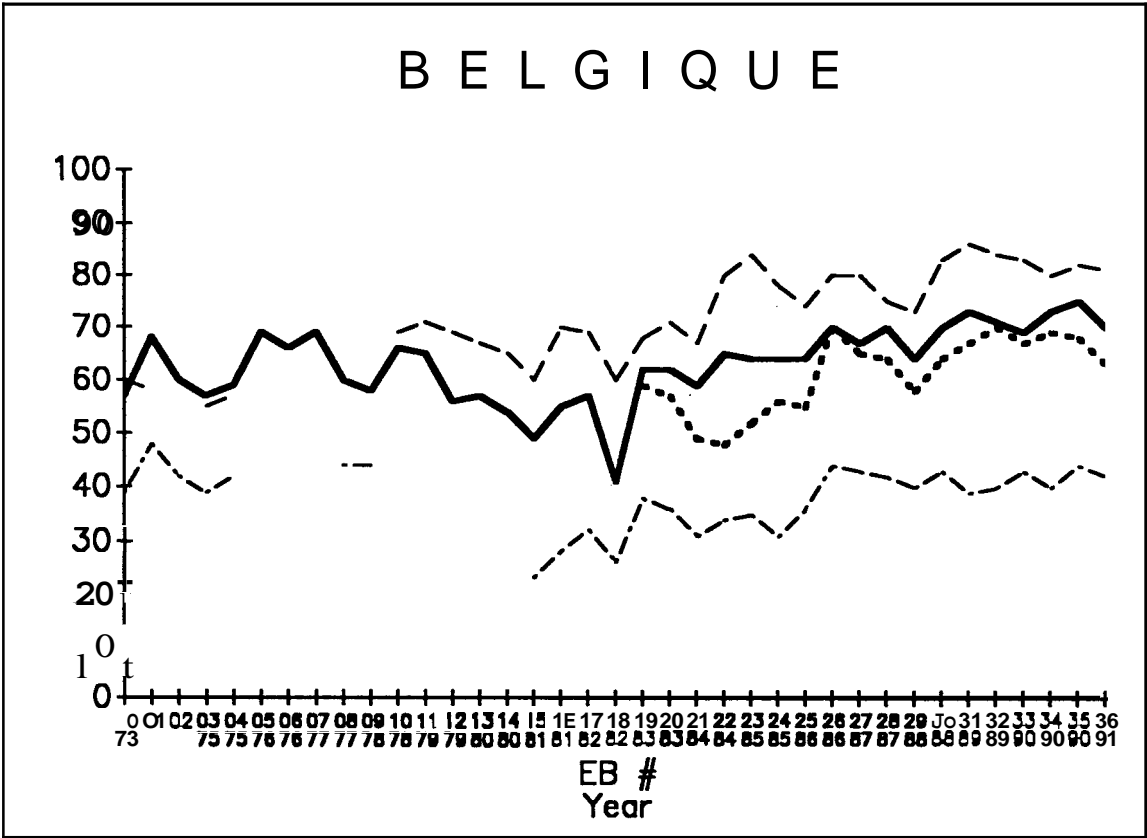
The EUROBAROMETER uses four principal indicators to illustrate long-term trends in public support for the Community - support for efforts being made to unify Western Europe (tracked since **1962**); support for Community membership (since **1973**); an evaluation of the benefits of Community membership for each country (since **1983**); and whether people would be very sorry if the EC was dissolved (since **1973**). The key results for these measures for Standard EUROBAROMETER survey No **36** are as follows (Figure **1.4**, **1.5**, **1.5a**, Tables **6-9**):

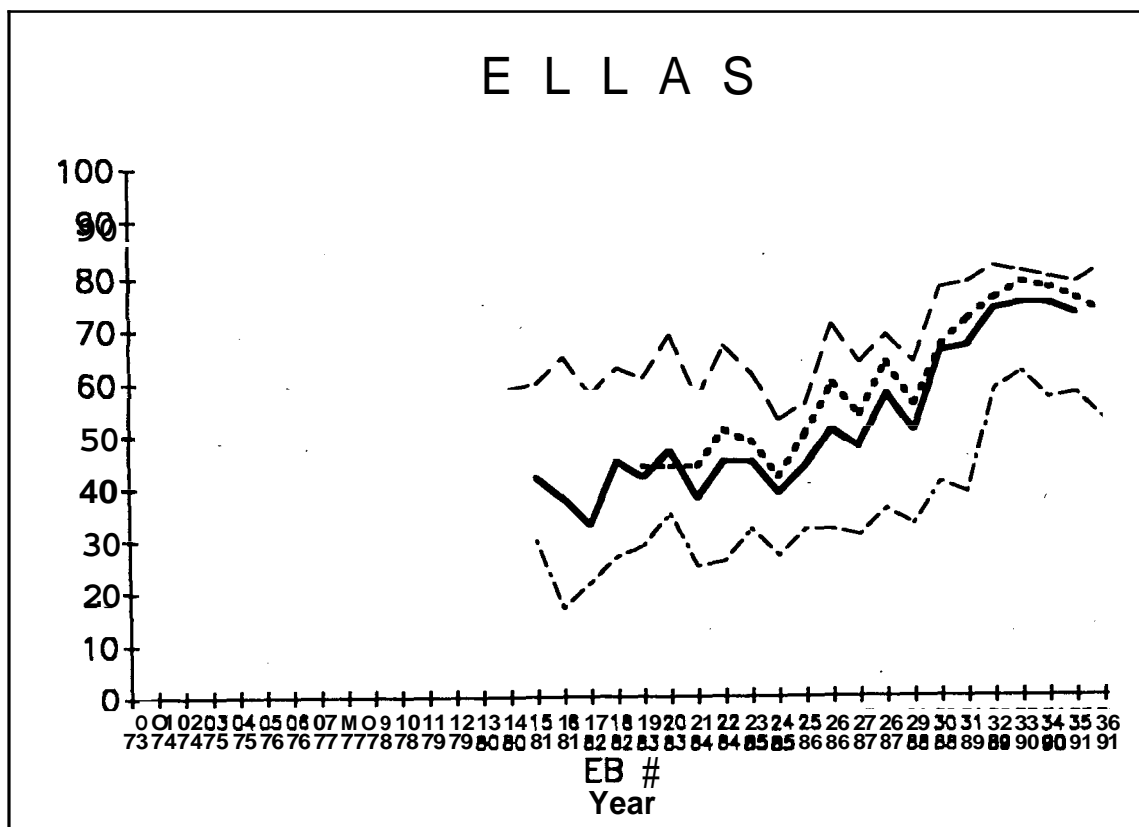
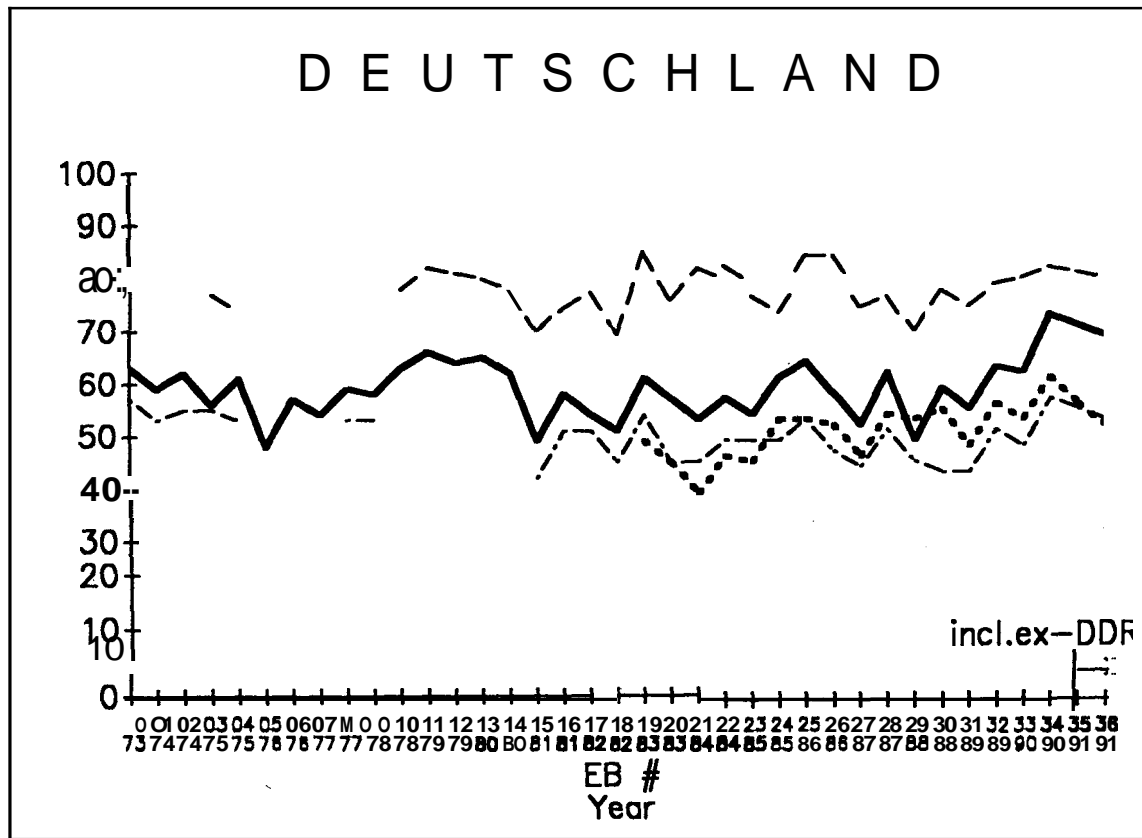
- \* **79%** versus **13%** support efforts being made to unify Western Europe;
- \* **69%** versus **8%** say their country's membership of the Community is a "good thing";
- \* **56%** versus **26%** see their country benefiting from Community membership;
- \* **49%** say they would be very sorry if they were told that the Community would be scrapped, **33%** say they would be indifferent, while a mere **7%** say they "would be very relieved".

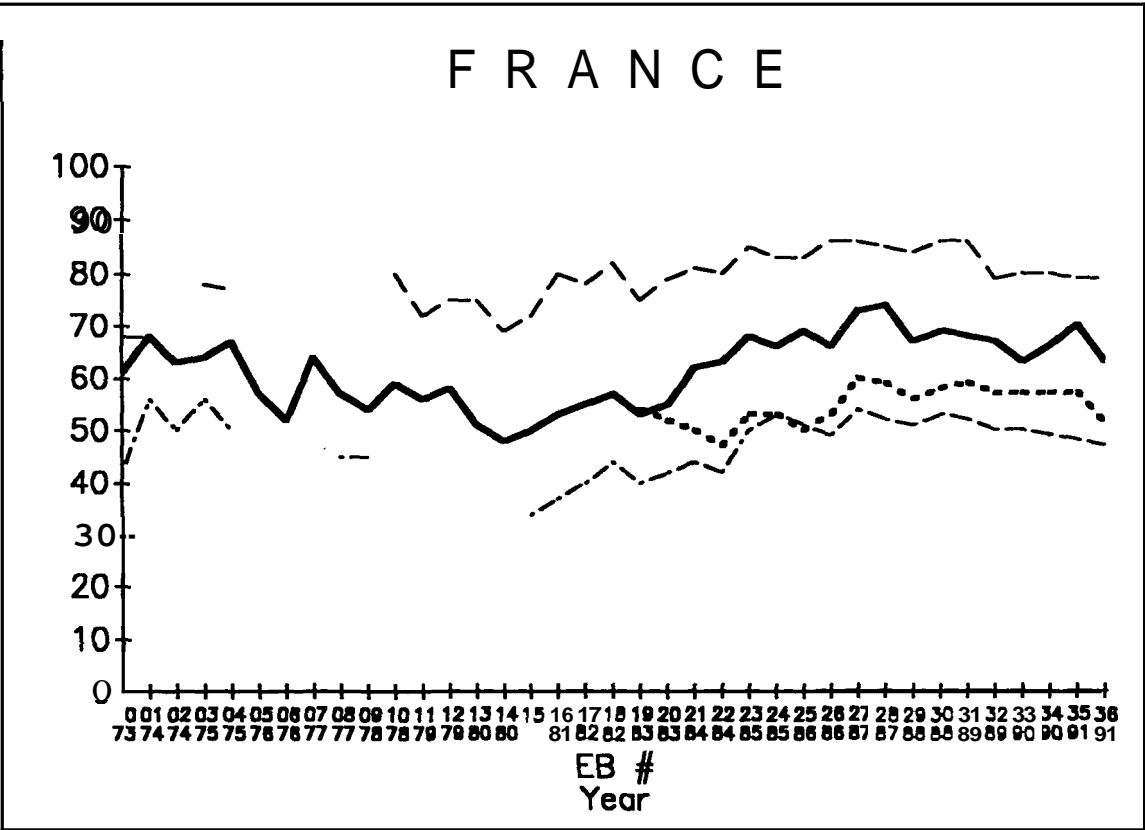
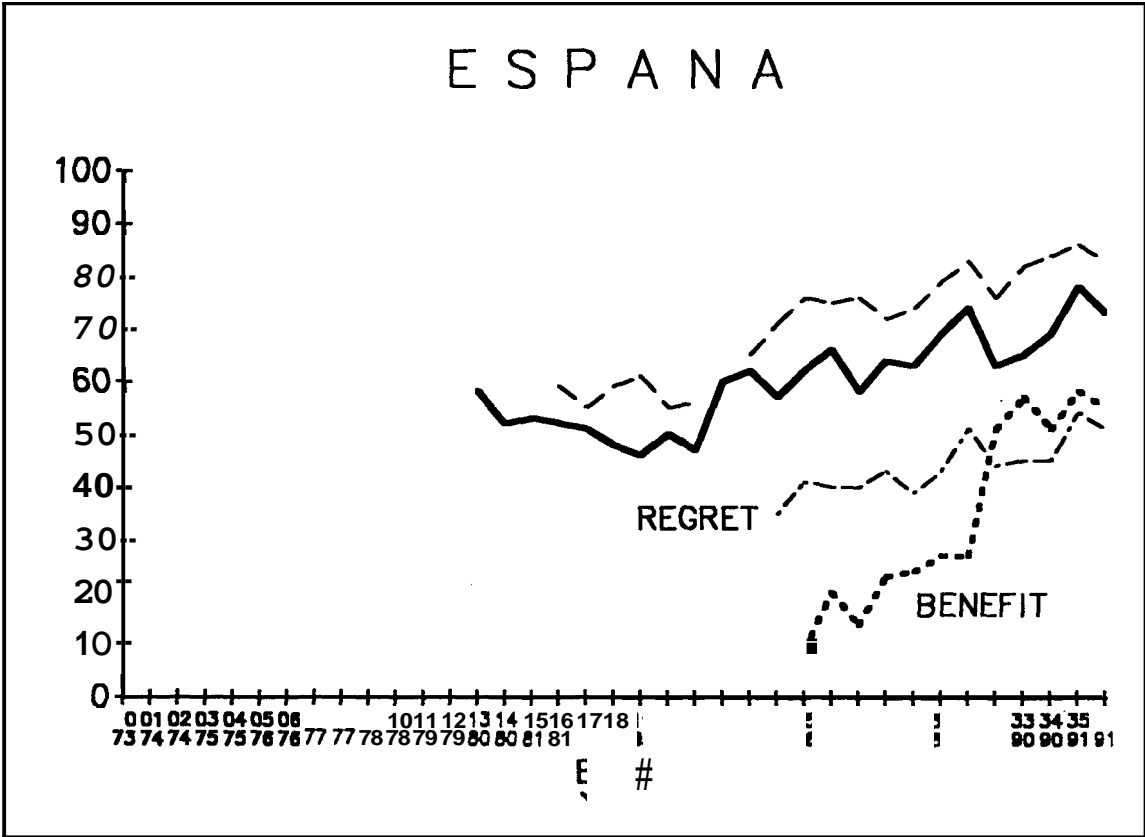
Italians are most likely to support Western European integration (**89%**) and the most likely to be sorry if the Community was scrapped (60%). The Portuguese (**82%**) and Irish (**80%**) are the most numerous in saying their country benefits from Community membership. **88%** of Dutch think their country's membership of the Community is a good thing. Trends for two out of the four Standard indicators show a slight EC-wide decline from the all-time high reached during the two preceding EUROBAROMETER surveys. **While support for Western European integration and sorrow if the EC was scrapped remains largely unchanged on an EC-wide basis, the percentage of EC citizens saying that the EC was a good thing and that their country benefits from membership fell by 3 points each.** Particularly significant falls are registered in :

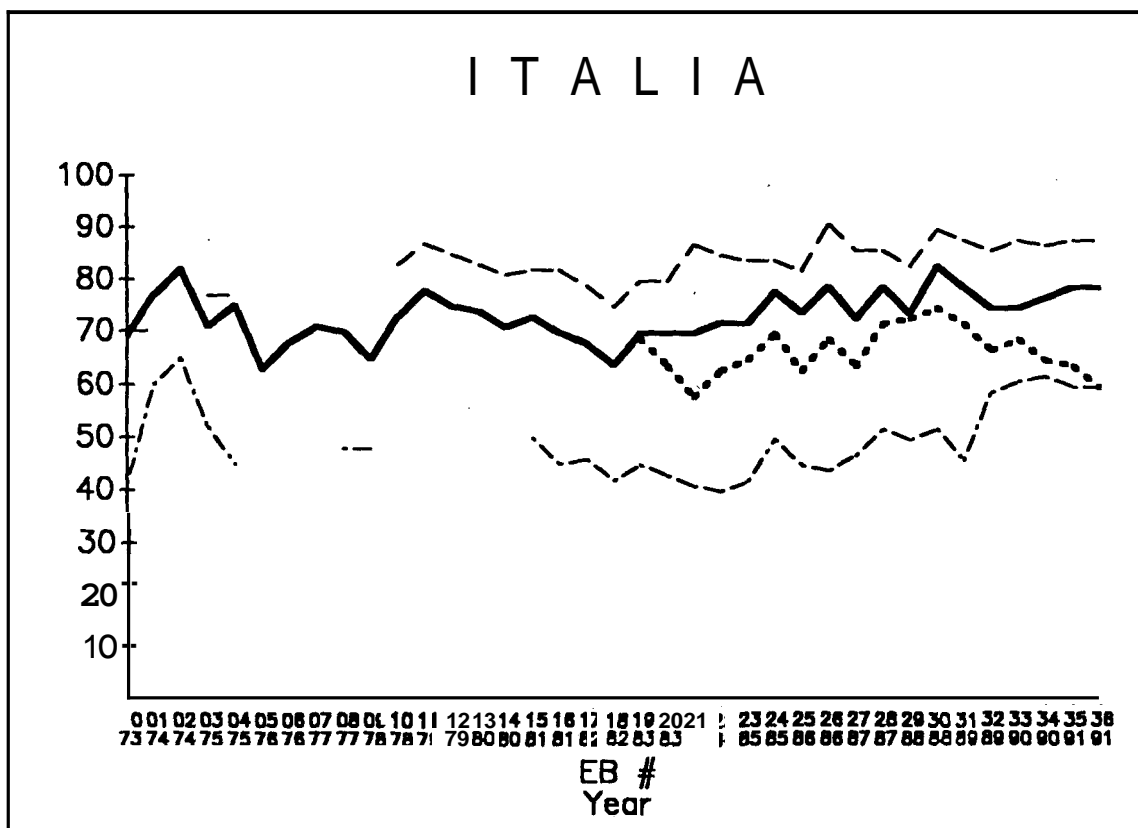
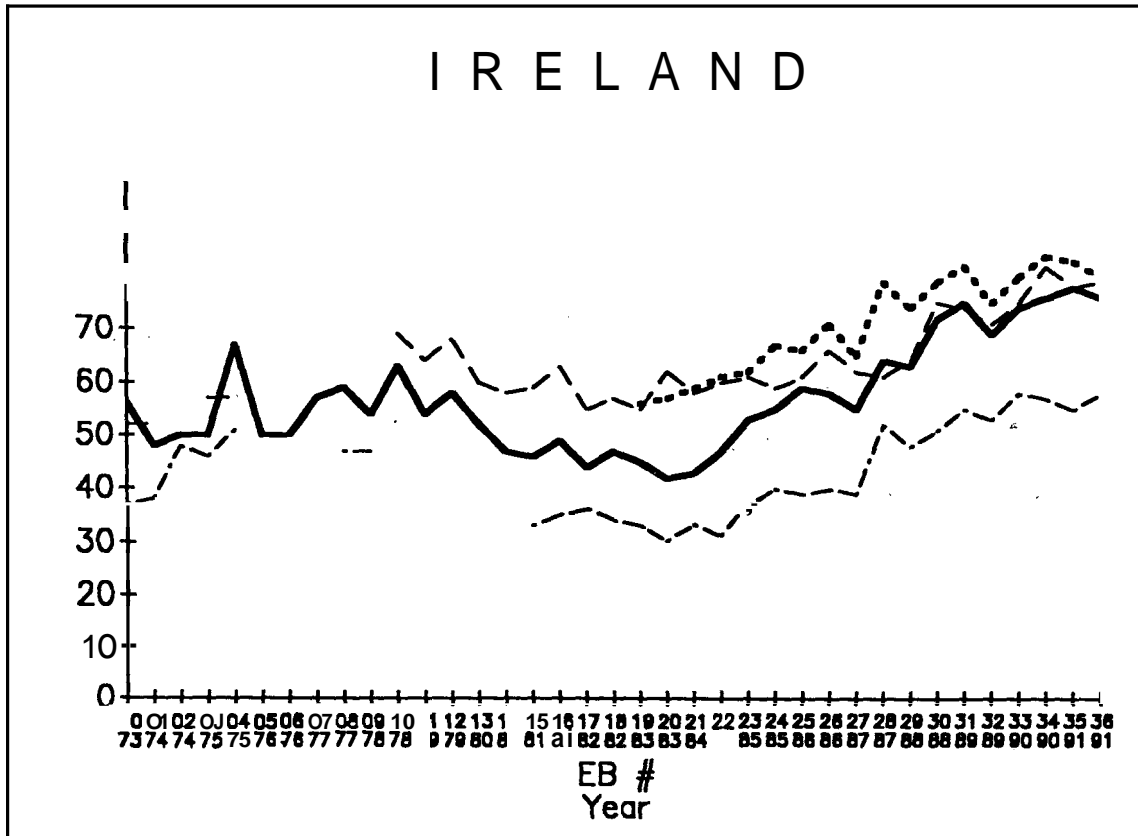
- \* France, where the percentage of people saying EC membership is a "good thing" and that their country benefits from EC membership fell by **7** and **6** points respectively during the last six months.
- \* Spain, where the percentage of people saying EC membership is a "good thing" fell by **5** points and each of the positive aspects of the other three measures by **3** points.
- \* East Germany largely held steady on three out of four measures, but declined by **9** points on the issue of "**the five new Länder**" benefiting from EC membership (as compared to Spring **1991**, when reference had simply been made to "**Germany**"). From the time of its integration with the Community, East Germany has declined **20** points on the latter measure, still remaining above the EC average of **56%**. In addition to question-wording, there is a simple explanation for this - now their expectations have adjusted to the realities of the situation.

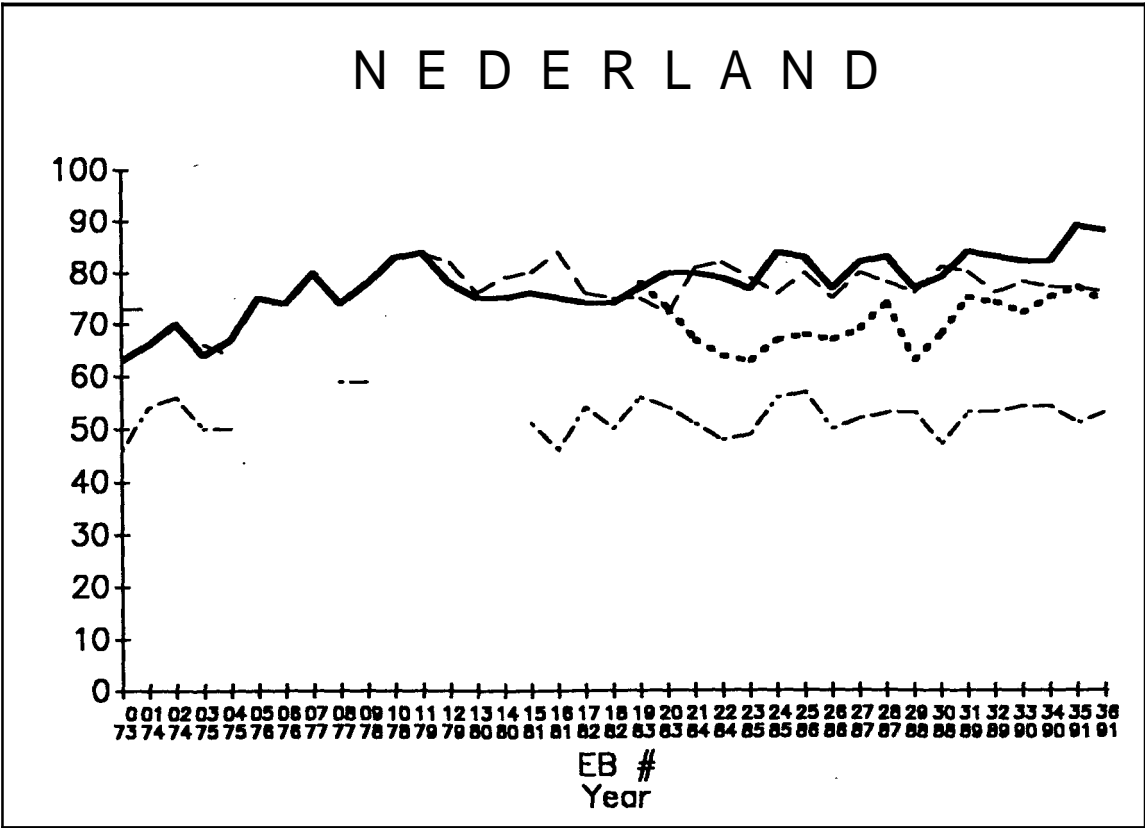
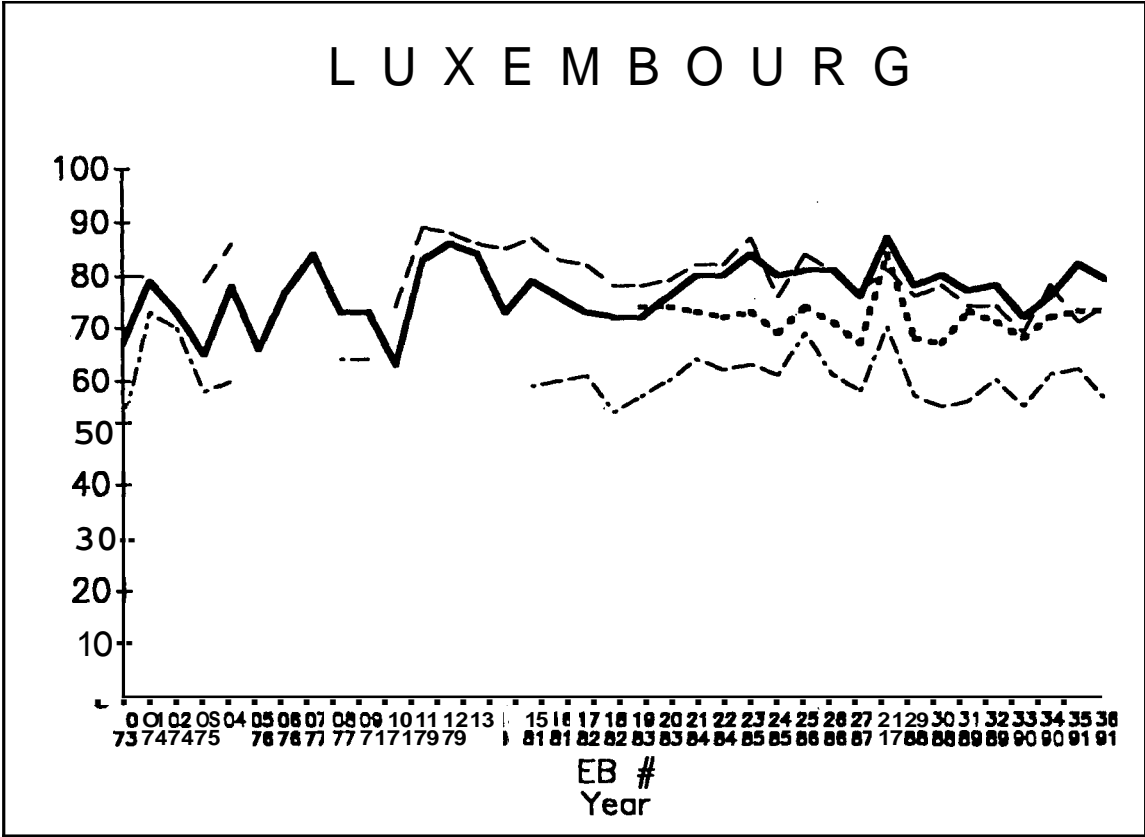
EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 1.5a: SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND THE EC  
(% positive answers by country, trend)



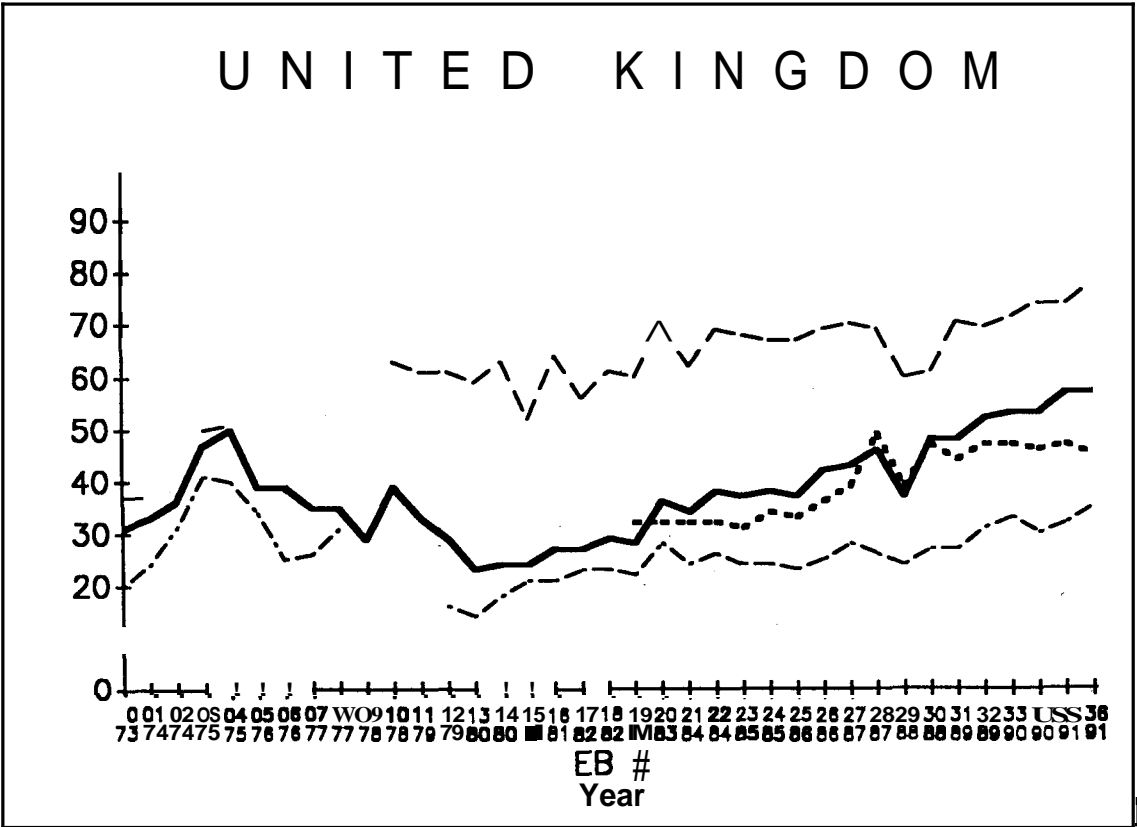
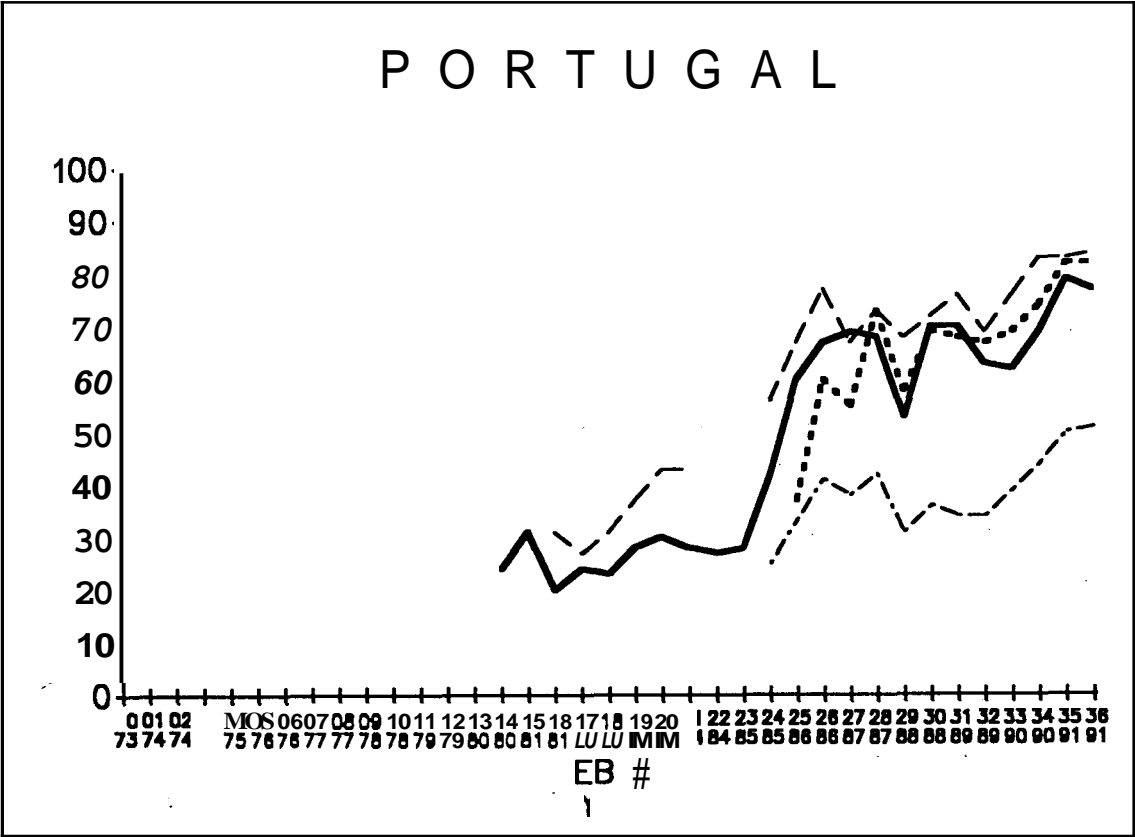


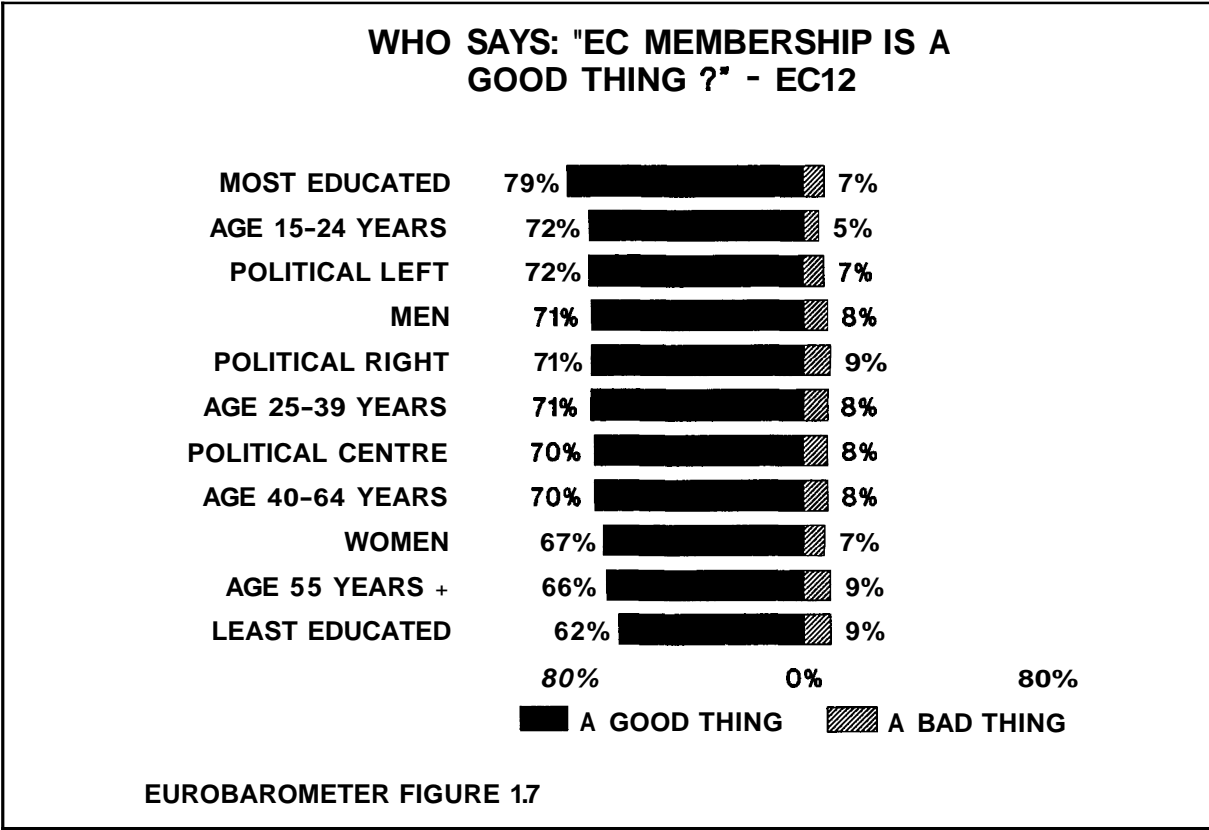
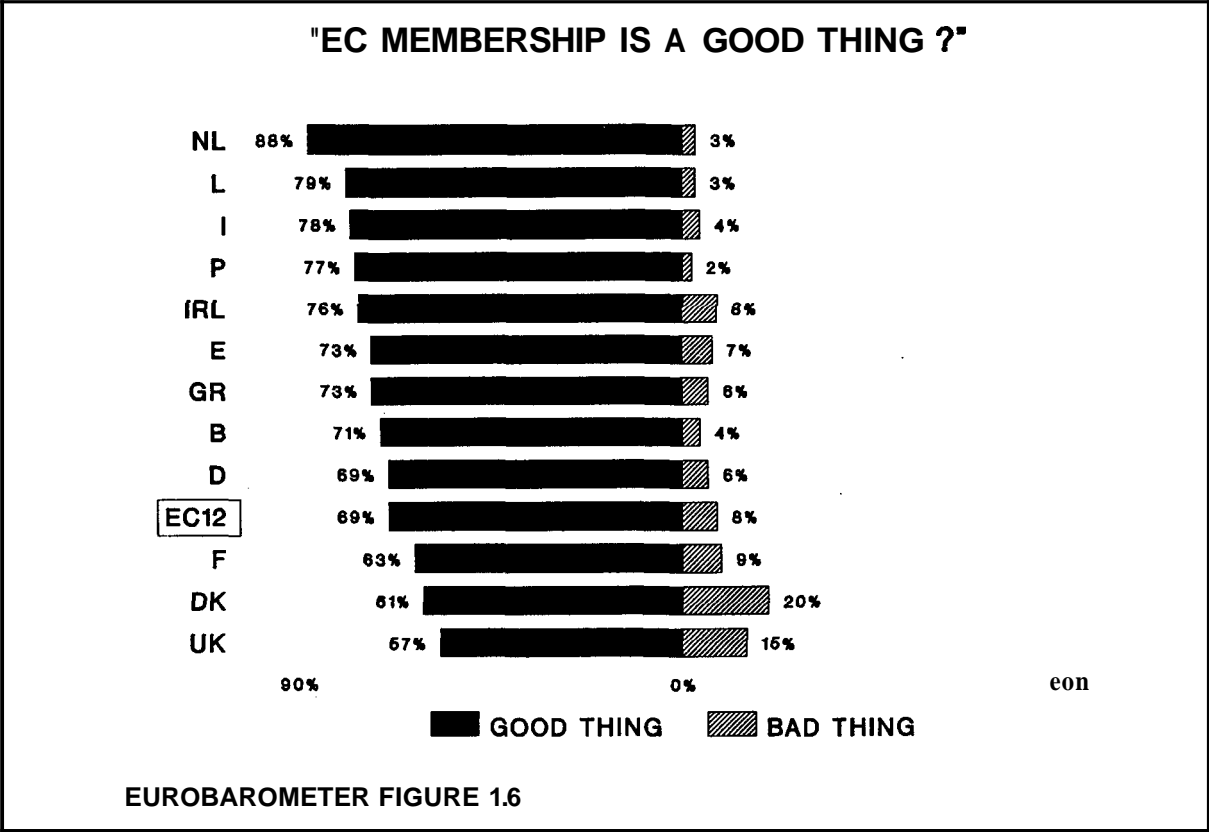












- \* Belgium also suffers a **5** point fall on "the country benefits" measure and a **4** point fall on country's EC membership being a "good thing" (The climate of opinion immediately before the national election ~~as~~ was the case with Belgium at the time - revealed a growing distance between citizens and the established political class).
- \* In the United Kingdom, there is a **5** point fall in the percentage of those in favour of the unification of Western Europe, while the indicators relating directly to the EC remained stable at a time when they went down in many other Member States. Nevertheless, despite the continuing fierce debate about closer EC integration, it is perhaps surprising that **UK opinion held up on all other measures, in particular the belief by strong absolute majority of the British (57%) that EC membership is a "good thing"** (Figure 1.6, Table 7).

It is also important to put all these results into a perspective. In some cases, much of the decline can be attributed to a rise in the percentage of those who say they do not know or those that give an indifferent answer. Declines are from all-time highs in many cases, and may simply be a fluctuation of opinion ~~as~~ predictions of failure were prominent in the media during the months of negotiation before the Maastricht summit.

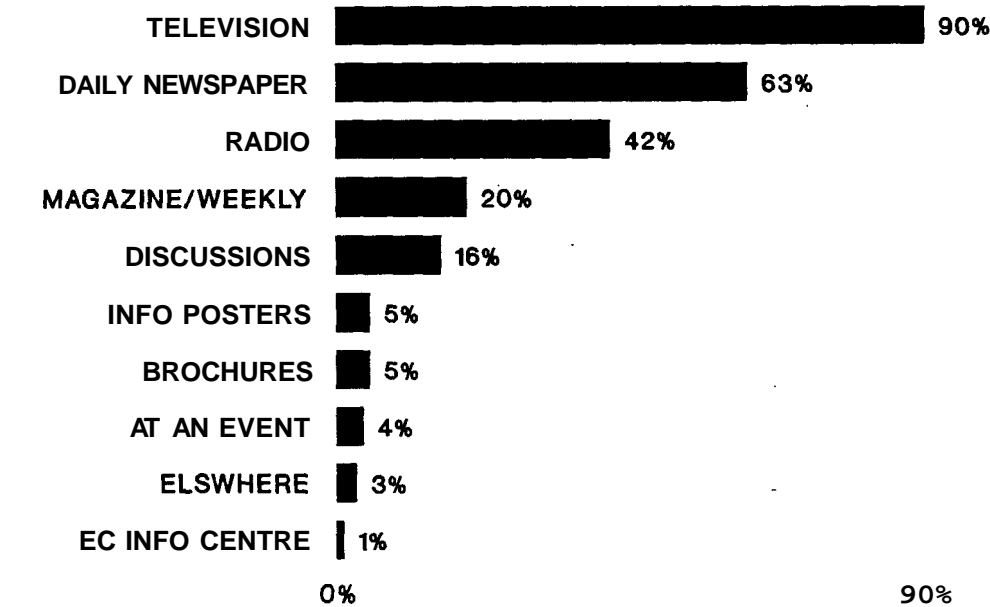
At least, absolute majorities in all countries continue to be positive about Western European integration, EC membership being a "good thing" and their country benefiting from EC membership (except in the UK on the "benefit" measure, where those saying the UK benefits are in a relative majority (**45%** versus **38%**)). On the EC being scrapped, many more would be personally sorry than relieved in all countries (This is particularly notable as this is the most emotional, individualised measure of feeling towards the Community). The kind of people who are the most positive about their country's EC membership are those who have benefited from more formal education (**79%**), youth and those on the left of the political spectrum (both **72%**) (Figure 1.7, Table 10).

### 1.3 The Community and the person in the street

Almost three-quarters of EC citizens (**73%**) have **recently heard** or **read something** about the European Community. People most likely to have heard something recently are Luxembourgers (**81%**) (home to many European institutions), Portuguese (**80%**) and Germans (**78%**). Those least likely to have heard about it recently in the mass media are the Irish (**61%**), French and British (both **68%**) (Table 11).

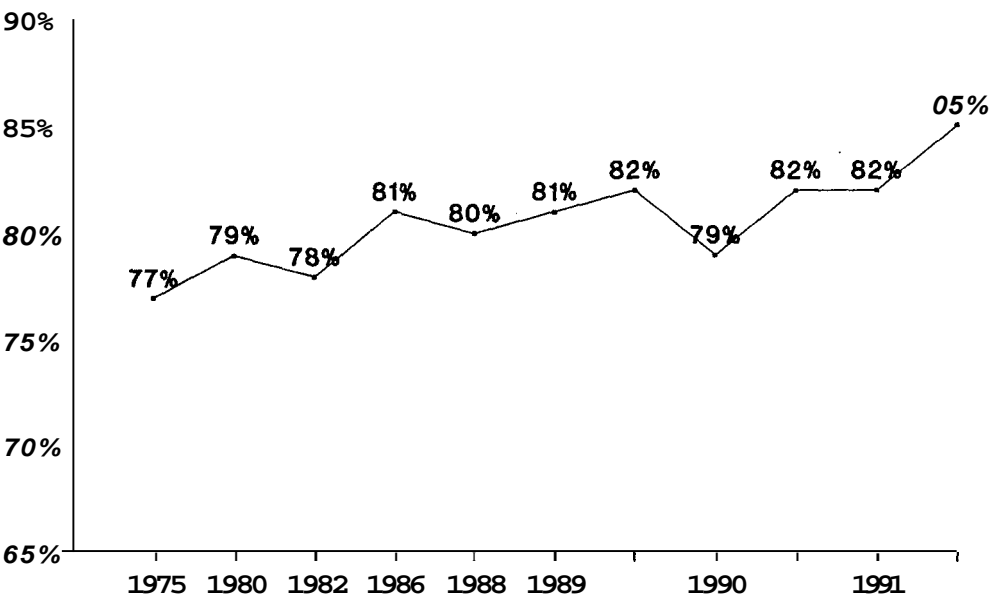
Television is the top **source of information about the EC** for all countries without exception. Of those who have recently heard or seen something about the EC, nine out of ten (**90%**) - ranging from 96% of Portuguese to 81% of Irish - say they get their news from that source. Next, more than three out of five (**63%**) refer to reading the papers, while two out of ten (**42%**) say they get their news from the radio. Newspapers are the second most important source everywhere except Greece and Portugal, where radio gets higher priority than newspapers. These media take the top three positions of importance in all countries with the sole exception of Italy, where magazines or weekly newspapers (**28%**) narrowly beat radio (26%) (Table 12).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE EC  
'HEARD OR READ ABOUT THE EC'



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 18

IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MATTERS  
FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY  
AND ITS PEOPLE



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 19

Other sources are magazines or weekly newspapers (20%); discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues (**16%**); brochures and information leaflets (**5%**); European information posters in town halls, stations, post offices and libraries (also **5%**); at an event (**4%**) and EC advice or information centres (**1%**). Another 3% say they get their information from elsewhere.

Concerning receiving information directly from EC-related activities, it seems that posters are having the most impact in France (9%), Belgium (8%) and Italy (7%). A number of Belgians (7%), French and Italians (both **6%**) are also the most likely to get their information attending **an** event. EC advice or information centres gets a very low reading (a maximum of 3% in Denmark and Luxembourg), although the effectiveness and usefulness of the latter **as** redisseminators of information to the media and other multipliers of information cannot be gauged from the results of this question (Figure 1.8).

A massive **85% of EC citizens believe that EC matters are important or very important for the future of their country and its people**. Only 11% think otherwise while 5% have no opinion (Figure 1.9, Table 13).

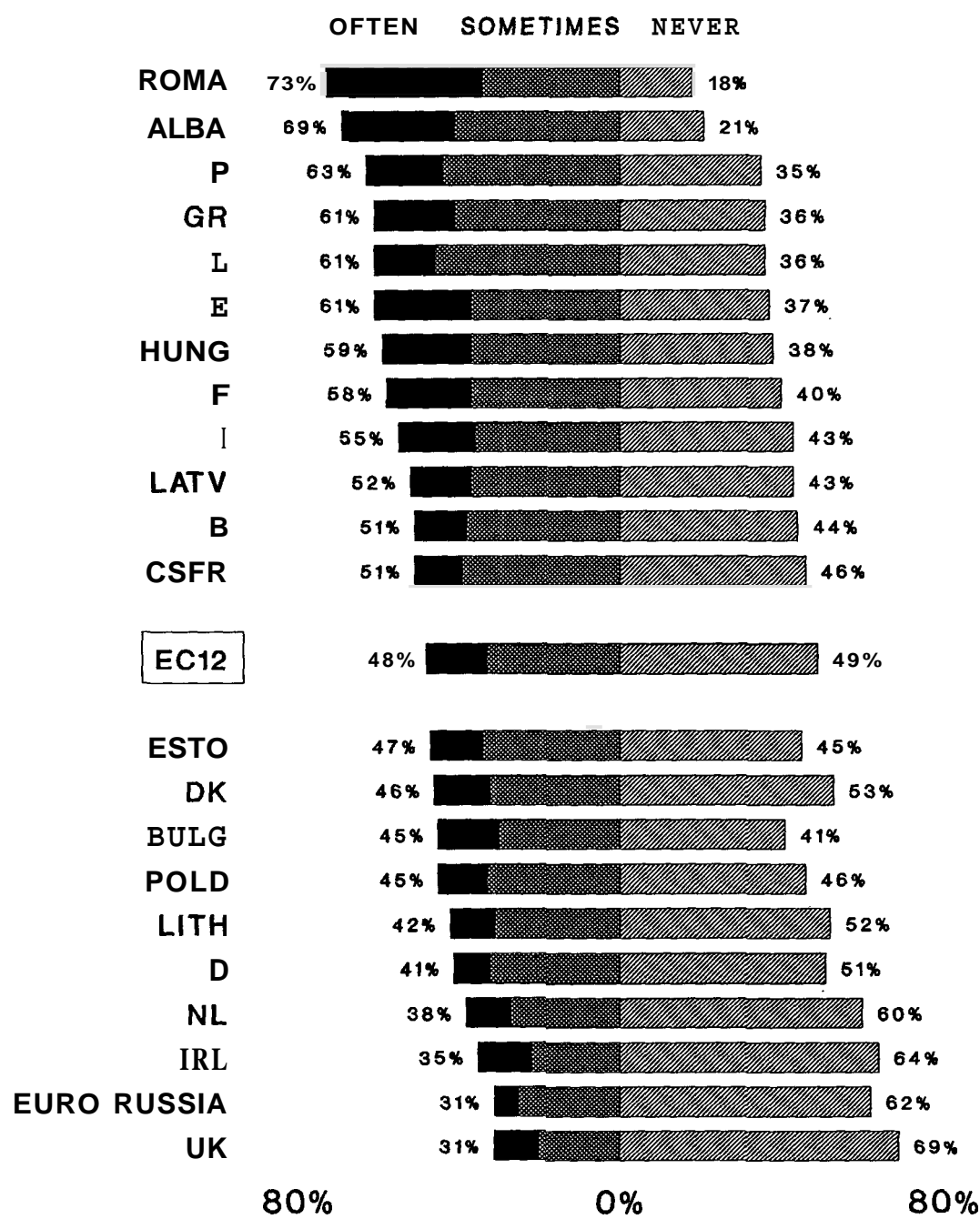
Those countries relatively least supportive of the EC - **Denmark and the United Kingdom** - have the largest percentage of people saying EC matters are "VERY important" (**50%** and **46%** respectively); the same is true for the Irish (**46%**).

Since six months ago, Germany has seen a rise of 7 points in people's perceptions of the EC's overall importance. **Very noticeable is the increase of 12 points in both Denmark and the United Kingdom in people's perceptions of the EC as "very important"**, while there is a drop in those who see it **as** just "important". Clearly the hot debate about currency union and related Maastricht topics has alerted those already interested to the extent of any possible increase in the EC's powers. **As** a consequence of these and other shifts of opinion, 3% more EC citizens consider the EC important than they did at the time of the last EUROBAROMETER, now an all time high.

The citizens of the less economically-developed countries of the Community - Portugal (67%), Ireland (63%) and Greece (61%) - are the most likely **to feel the EC and its future development will influence their own, personal, lives positively**. Next come the Italians and **most interestingly - Danes and British (all 53%)**. More than a quarter of Danes (28%), however, have negative feelings. Overall, **51%** of EC citizens think the EC's influence is a positive one for them personally, **14%** think it negative while 22% say it has no influence at all (Table 14).

Despite these rosy results, significant **increases** took place over the past six months **in people's negative feelings** towards the EC on this measure in **Luxembourg (+8**, while those saying it will have "no influence at all" declined **-13**), **the Netherlands (+7)**, **France and Denmark (both +6)** in particular. The only positive change took place in Portugal (**+7**). Overall positive results for the Community declined by 4 points to **51%** while negative attitudes increased by 3 points to **14%**.

HOW FREQUENTLY DOES ONE FEEL EUROPEAN ?



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 1.10

Another measure of people's European attitudes is to what degree they identify themselves as "European". In the European Community, **15%** of citizens say they think of themselves as not only their nationality but also European "often", **33%** "sometimes" and **49%** "never". Since the question was last asked, those that considered themselves European "often" fell by **6** points while those who thought themselves Europeans "sometimes" (**+1**) or "never" (**+4**) increased (Figure **1.10**, Table **15**).

European feelings are encountered the most in Greece (20% "often" and **41%** "sometimes") and Portugal (**19%** and **44%**). Non-continental EC countries - Ireland (**13%** and **22%**) and the United Kingdom (**11%** and 20%) - feel the least affinity.

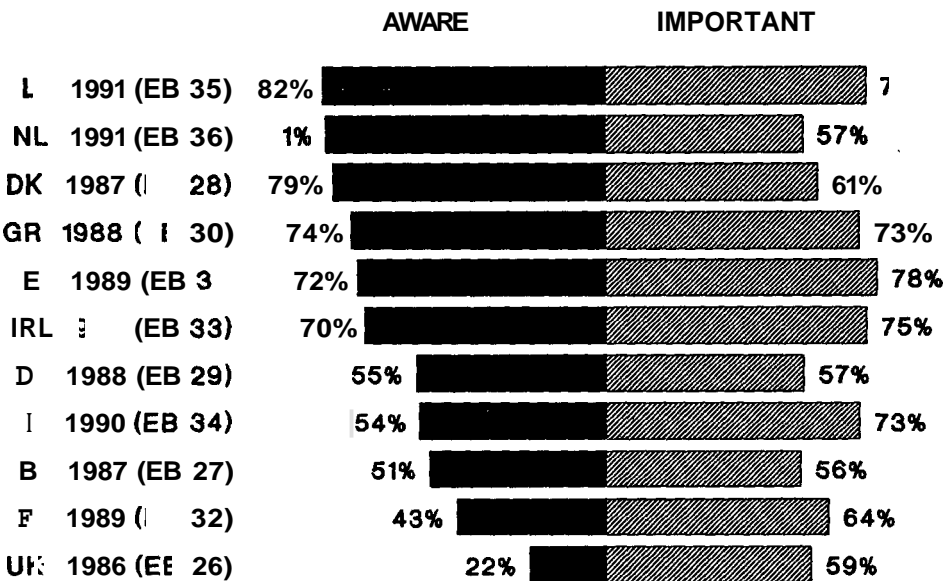
Reviewing the situation in Central and Eastern Europe, people there feel just as European as EC citizens do, if not a bit more so. For that region as a whole, excluding Russia, 20% say they feel European "often", **35%** "sometimes" while **38%** say they "never" do. For Russians, the results are **6%** "often", 25% "sometimes" and **62%** "never", the lowest of all countries polled. Most Romanians (**39%** "often" and **34%** "sometimes") and Albanians (28% and **41%**) are keenest to declare their European credentials, having been among the most isolated peoples in the former Eastern bloc: their results are higher than those obtained in any EC country.

#### **1.4 The Netherlands' Presidency**

Four Dutch people out of five (**81%**) 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 second half of **1991**.

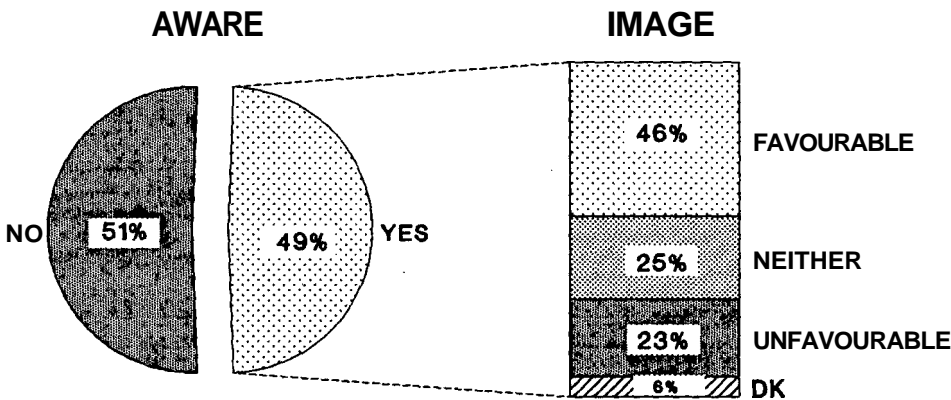
This is the second highest awareness level of any Presidency since the measure was first introduced during the UK Presidency of **1986**, and almost as high as the Luxembourg Presidency for the first half of **1991** (82%). Only the ~~Danes~~ as well (**79%**) have had anywhere near such high awareness levels previously.

AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE  
OF EC PRESIDENCY



E        ETER        II 1.

AWARENESS AND IMAGE  
OF EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
THROUGH THE MEDIA



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 1.12



More than half of Dutch people (**57%**) think that the Netherlands Presidency is important, versus a third (**36%**) who say it is not. This is in fact one of the lowest scores obtained on this measure equal to the German (**57%**) and Belgian results (**56%**) in **1988** and **1987** respectively. This may seem a surprising result, seeing the pivotal role that the Netherlands Presidency is playing concerning the lead-up towards Maastricht, but the survey occurred in the middle of complex negotiations for the Maastricht treaty which were not always "good news" for the Dutch government. The crisis in Yugoslavia may have also been a factor in a substantial minority of Dutch citizens feeling the Dutch Presidency unimportant (Figure 1.11, Table 16)

### 1.5 The image of the Commission

Almost half of EC citizens say they have heard something about the European Commission in the media recently (**49%**). Those having heard the most are Luxembourgers (**62%**), followed by most Danes (**57%**), British (**53%**), French, Germans and Portuguese (all **52%**). This time relatively few Greeks (**38%**) and Italians (**41%**) have been hearing about it.

**Awareness of the Commission went up 9 points for the Community as a whole since the time of the last survey. Increases are particularly pronounced in the United Kingdom (+16), France (+15) and Spain (+12) (Figure 1.12, Table 17).**

The extra perceived coverage does not seem to have paid off much when it comes to boosting the Commission's image, though. Although coverage is considered to be more positive (**46%**) than negative (**23%**) by a majority of two-to-one of those that had recently heard something about it, the percentage of those that think it is negative gained **4** points while those that think it is positive declined by **as** much. Those that think it is neither positive nor negative remains the same (**25%**) as last time (Table 18).

Those with most positive impressions are people from the less industrialised member countries of the EC - most Irish (**69%**), Portuguese (**67%**) and Greeks (**63%**). The citizens of all countries had more favourable than unfavourable impressions but divisions of opinion exist in Denmark (**36%** "favourable" versus **34%** "unfavourable"), the United Kingdom (**39%** versus **43%**) and the Netherlands (**33%** versus **36%**) who are divided on the issue. The United Kingdom, France (both **-11**) and the Netherlands (**-9**) registered the greatest drop in positive impressions. Greece (**+8**) and Ireland (**+7**) made the most positive gains.

Awareness levels and impressions of the Commission have closely followed those of the European Parliament on a Community-wide basis. In this case, awareness of the European Parliament seems to have followed the Commission's almost exactly, going up by 8 points. Positive impressions of the European Parliament dropped **4** points, although gains this time are made by those who say that their impressions are neither positive nor negative (**+4**) as a consequence. People's views about the EC's role in Yugoslavia does not seem to be a major factor in their current attitudes towards both institutions, based on the aggregate data available. Individual level analyses will have to follow.

In the months of May, June and October, a series of strikes were held by the officials of the European Commission and other institutions in Brussels and Luxembourg. Concerns were expressed **as** to whether this had affected the Commission's image in any way. The results of this survey show that this had not had **a** major impact (Table 19).

**Seven out of ten EC citizens (70%) say they had not heard anything regarding the strikes.** Of the remaining **30%**, **5%** say it had influenced them in a positive way, 8% negative, **7%** remain unaffected while 10% say they do not know. Significant negative reactions occurred in Luxembourg (**33%**), Denmark (**24%**), Belgium (**23%**) and the Netherlands (19%), places where greater than average awareness of the events are present (especially in Luxembourg, where half are aware). The British are significantly less aware of the strikes (**84%** "heard nothing") than people from other countries.

In September 1991, i.e. one month before the interviews for Standard EUROBAROMETER No **36**, the same question had been asked in Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No **6**<sup>4</sup>. The results were broadly the same - despite the different methodology used - with **76%** not having heard of the strikes and the positive (**5%**) and negative (6%) effects on the Commission's image more finely balanced. Business managers were also polled in Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom - they were overall more critical **than** their publics, with German managers the most critical (30%).

Thus although EC citizens are overwhelmingly more positive than negative about Western European integration, the European Community and the Commission, setbacks occurred to the image of EC institutions during the summer and autumn of 1991. This should not be surprising, given the difficulties that the Community was faced with, particularly with the twists and turns of drafting treaties to be agreed on at the Maastricht summit in December **as** well **as** the EC's embroilment in many difficult foreign policy-related areas - especially Yugoslavia - where it was highly visible in the public eye. What remains to be seen is whether the apparent reverses are merely a fluctuation or something more significant **as** European integration becomes a more complex and demanding issue than anyone would have foreseen even a few years ago.

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<sup>4</sup> Telephone EUROBAROMETER Flash N° 6, 9-23 September 1991, surveyed a nationally representative sample in all EC countries, except Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain, where only people in main urban areas were interviewed. 200 managers were also polled in five countries by telephone as indicated above. East Germany was excluded from this poll. See Annexes for further details.

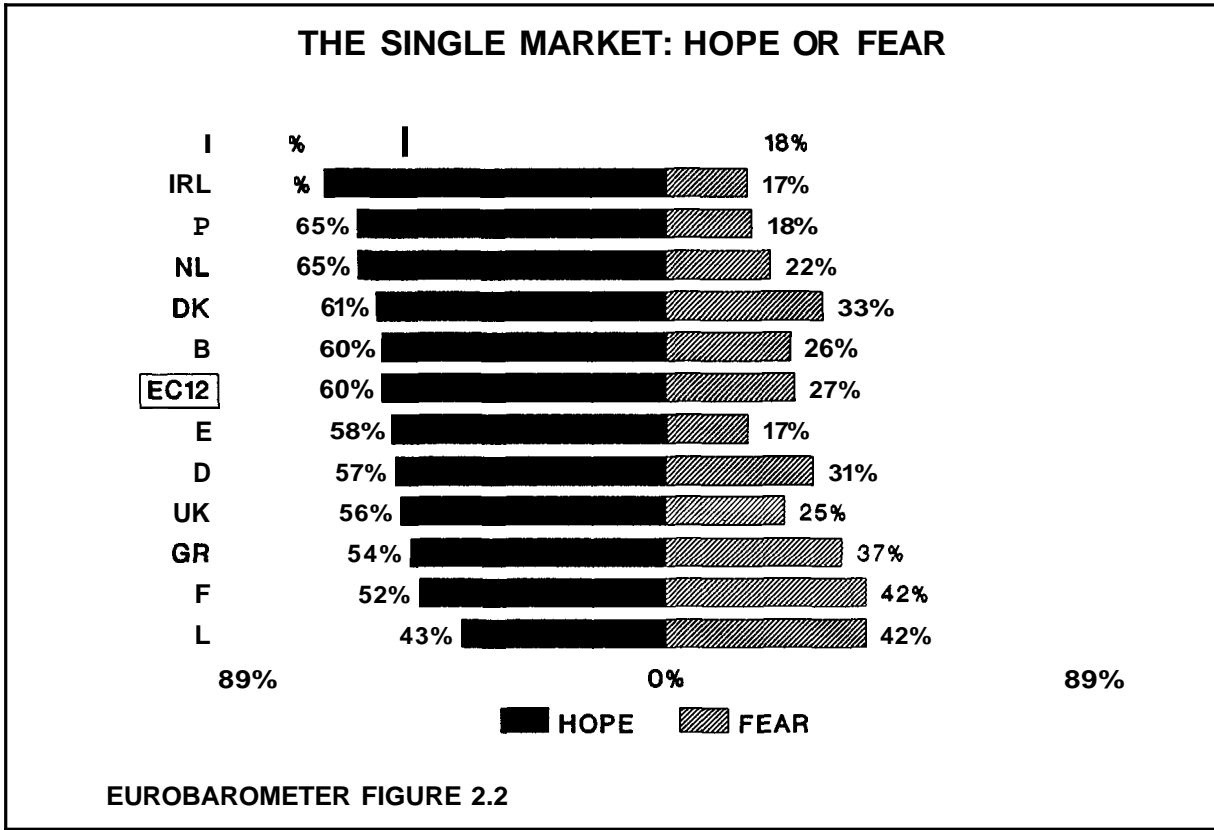
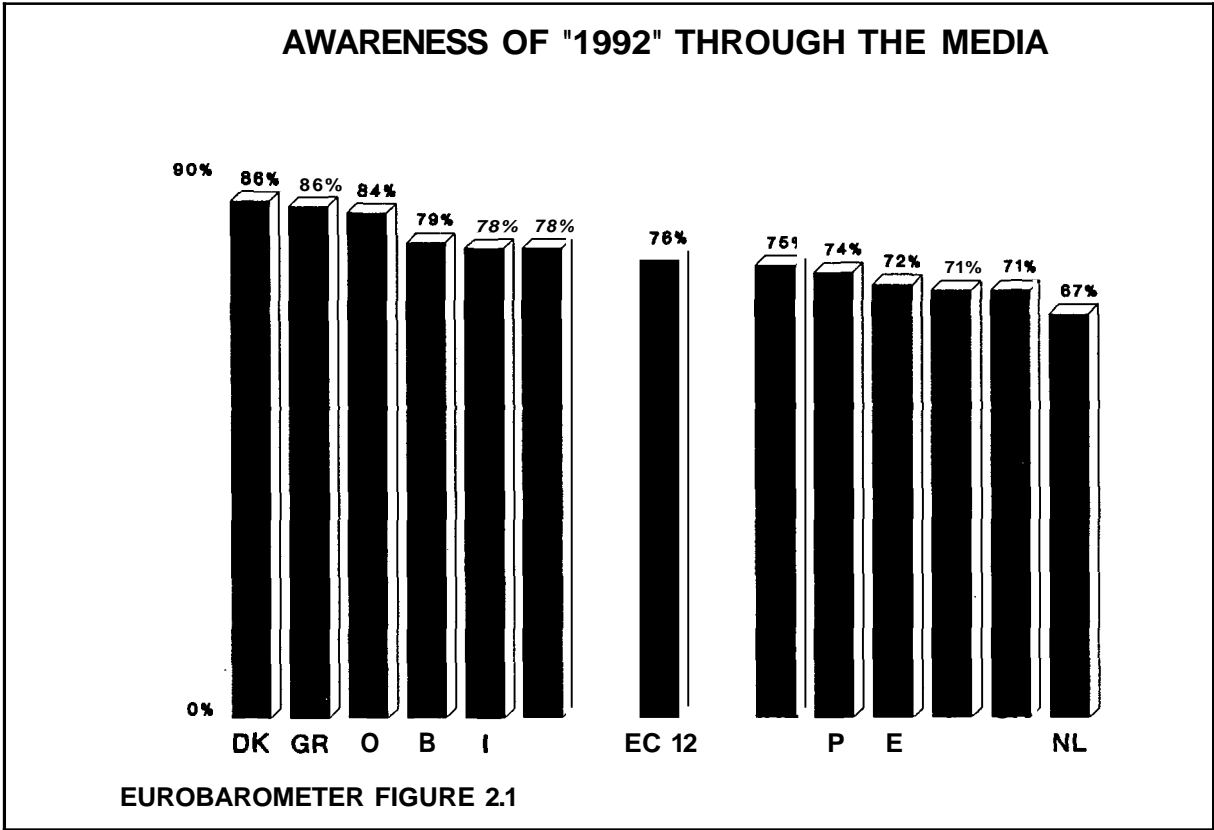
## 2 THE "EUROPE OF THE FUTURE"

### ⊗ 2.1 The Single Market and its Social Dimension

The magic date of 1 January 1993 is almost upon us. At the end of 1992, the Single Market is to be completed, heralding, by and large, the free movement of people; goods, services and capital throughout the Community. By the end of 1991, more than 230 out of the necessary 289 directives were already approved by the Council of Ministers. It will, nevertheless, take some more time before all national parliaments have had their say and enacted the necessary legislation.

As the build-up to "1992" continues, there has been a large increase in awareness of the forthcoming event. Since Standard EUROBAROMETER No 34, when the question was last asked, awareness among EC citizens has shot up by 10 points. Now around three-quarters (76%) of EC citizens say they have "read in the papers, seen on television or heard anything about the Single European Market of 1992" (Figure 2.1, Table 20).

Most numerous to have heard about the Single Market recently are the Danes (86%), Greeks (85%) and Germans (84%). Those relatively least numerous are the Dutch (67%), British and French (both 71%). Greatest increases in awareness compared to one year ago can be found in Spain (+23), Germany (+16, with East Germany +35 !), Portugal (+13), Britain and Italy (both +10). Belgium, France and the Netherlands remained largely unchanged. Awareness did not decline anywhere.



Three out of five EC citizens (**60%**) relate the Single European Market to "hope", while just over a quarter (**27%**) relate it to "fear". The highest proportion of those hopeful are found in Italy (**73%**), Ireland (**72%**), and Portugal (**65%**). In all countries, more people are hopeful rather than fearful. The highest percentage of "fear" is found in Luxembourg and France (both **42%** "fearful") (Figure 2.2, Table 21).

Since Standard EUROBAROMETER No 35, some more EC citizens have become fearful (+3 "fearful") and uncertain (+3 "don't know") of the Single Market as it approaches. The percentage who are hopeful dropped 5 points. The proportion of hopeful dropped most significantly during the last six months in Greece (**-14**), Luxembourg, Belgium (both **-10**) and the Netherlands (**-9**). Uncertainty increased especially in the United Kingdom (+10 "don't know"), as both the percentage of those hopeful (**-8**) and fearful (**-3**) decreased. The same is true for Spain (+6 "don't know") and Ireland (+5). Only Italy and, to a lesser degree, Germany remain largely unaffected.

Just under half (**48%**) of EC citizens say the completion of the Single European Market in 1992 will be - for people like them - a good thing. A third (**32%**) say it will be neither good nor bad while less than one in ten (**9%**) say it will be bad. The rest (**11%**) say they do not know (Table 22).

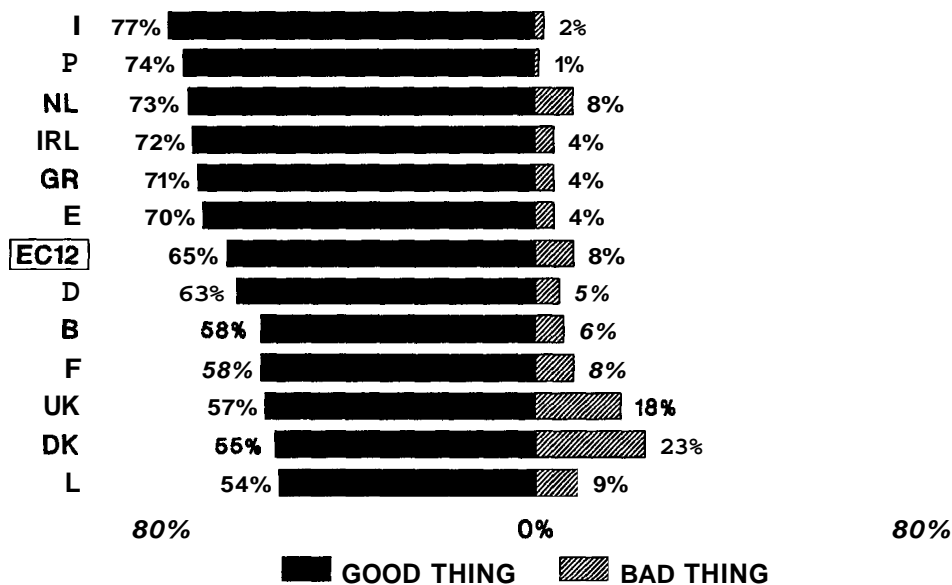
Those happy with the completion of the Single Market are found especially in the southern and/or least industrialised parts of the EC - most Italians (**69%** "good thing"), Irish (**58%**), Spaniards (**54%**), Portuguese (**53%**), and Greeks (**52%**). Many people from other countries are less convinced, especially in Luxembourg (35% "good thing" versus **41%** "neither good nor bad"), France (**37%** versus **45%**) and Belgium (**40%** versus **42%**). Nevertheless everywhere people saying the Single Market is a "good thing" clearly outnumber those who say it is a "bad thing". The relatively highest negative rating is in Denmark (**17%** "bad thing").

Since the time of Standard EUROBAROMETER No 35 of Spring 1991, the percentage of EC citizens with positive feelings towards the Single Market dropped by 3 points. Those with negative feelings did not increase : minor increases instead are experienced among those with neutral opinions (+1) and people not expressing an opinion (+1).

After the long fall in people's positive attitudes towards the Single Market experienced from the time the measure was first introduced in Autumn 1987 until Spring 1990 (**57%** to **45%**), there was a temporary recovery to 50% in Autumn 1990 and **51%** in Spring 1991. This time support has clearly dropped again, but not to as low a level as Spring 1990.

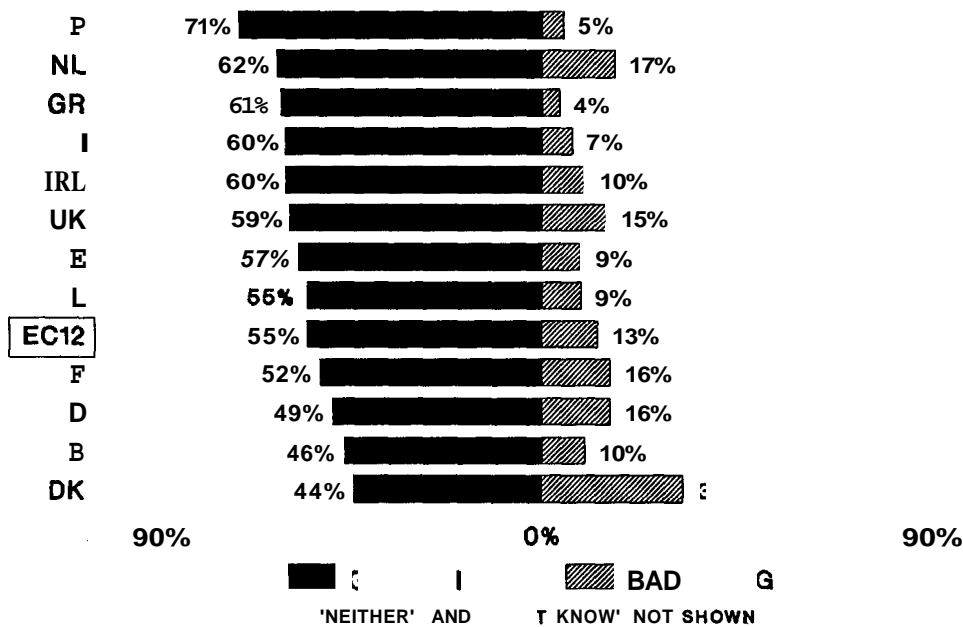
Greatest declines in positive attitudes happened this time in Luxembourg (**-8**), Belgium and Portugal (both **-7**) but, in all these cases, more people are neutral or did not express opinions. Denmark had the biggest gains in people saying "bad thing". Once again, opinions did not alter much in Italy or Germany.

# THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF THE SINGLE MARKET



**EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 2.3**

## PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED CAP REFORMS (OCTOBER 1991)



### EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 2.4

The European Commission is committed to complementing the Single European Market with a social dimension. This consists among other things of a basic set of rules concerning the rights and duties of workers and employers in all member countries. People were asked what they thought of this idea.

Two thirds of EC citizens approve of the social dimension (65%). 13% says it is neither good nor bad, while merely **8%** think it bad. 14% say they do not know (Figure 2.3, Table 23).

An absolute majority of people in all countries - including the United Kingdom (**57%**), whose government did not accept the social dimension at the Maastricht summit - support it. Greatest percentages in favour are found in Italy (77%), Portugal (74%) and the Netherlands (73%). Even in the least enthusiastic country - Denmark - positive attitudes (55%) outnumbered negative ones (23%) by more than two-to-one.

Similar to the Single Market, **support for the social dimension has fallen somewhat among EC citizens (-4)** since the time of Standard EUROBAROMETER No 35, **but negative attitudes did not rise**. Once again, those with neutral (+2) or no (+1) opinions increased. The social dimension lost support most in Luxembourg (-9), Spain (**-8**), Belgium and Greece (both **-7**). Similar to the Single Market, Denmark saw the relatively highest gains in negative attitudes (+4).

## 2.2 Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy

In order to stop the growth in agricultural surpluses, the European Commission is trying to reform its Common Agricultural Policy. This would not reduce EC spending and might even increase it in the near future. This reform aims at providing for a more balanced distribution of funds by progressively replacing guaranteed high prices to all farmers with direct income assistance to small and middle-size farms.

Asked whether they support such a plan, even if it would not reduce the budget for the CAP, 55% of EC citizens say they do, while those neutral or negative are 13% in both cases. 19% do not know. Portugal (71%), the Netherlands (62%) and Greece (61%) have the largest number supporting the scheme. Despite worries expressed by, for instance, the governments of France and Germany concerning the reforms, people in their countries are three-to-one in favour of the idea (52% versus 16% and 49% versus 16% respectively). Denmark has the highest number of people with negative attitudes (33%), but still one third more are in favour (**44%**) (Figure 2.4, Table 24).

The result is much the same **as** was achieved when the same question **was** asked in the Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No **6**. Almost the same majority of EC citizens (57% versus 13%) back the Commission's latest proposals. In that poll, greatest backing came from Portugal (73%) followed by Luxembourg (66%). Denmark **was** again the most reticent (only 30% "good thing" versus **26%** "bad thing"). Majorities of business managers from Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom **also** support the reform package; only German business managers are divided between those saying it is a good (43%) and bad thing (40%) (Table **25**).

## 2.3 EC and national policy domains

EC citizens discern that there are certain policy areas which should fall under the aegis of the Community, while others should remain in the hands of national governments. This has been a particularly important debate at a time when treaty revisions at Maastricht have given more powers to the European Community in the fields of consumer protection, health, education, telecommunications, transport and energy.

Asked whether certain policy areas should be decided by the respective national government or jointly within the European Community, EC citizens feel (Table **26**) :

- \* By 78% versus 16% that **cooperation with developing countries** should be a European Community responsibility. All countries have, at least, absolute majorities in favour of the EC's role. Italy (84%), France (80%) and the United Kingdom (79%) show notably high support.
- \* By **73%** to **20%** that policies concerning **science and technology** should be decided jointly within the EC. No country has less than two-thirds of its citizens in favour here. Especially the Netherlands (81%), Italy (79%) and France (76%) rank even higher.
- \* By **69%** to **23%** that **foreign policy towards countries outside the EC** should be decided jointly within the EC. All countries have at least absolute majorities in favour. The Netherlands and Italy (both 77%) report three quarters' majorities.
- \* By 69% to **28%** that the **protection of the environment** is an EC responsibility, too. Absolute majorities are again in favour here - and in many countries much stronger majorities, especially the Netherlands (83%), Italy (71%) Germany and Spain (both 70%).



- \* By 54% to 39% that matters of **currency should be decided jointly within the EC**. All countries have absolute majorities here. Italy (69%), France (66%) and the Netherlands (58%) even higher. Only Luxembourgers are undecided (47% "EC" versus 46% "national government") and the United Kingdom two-to-one against the Community handling the matter (31% versus 63%).<sup>5</sup>
- \* By 49% to 41% that **Value Added Tax (VAT)** should be decided within the EC. Majorities in half the countries back the EC's role - the Netherlands (70%), France (69%), Belgium (60%), Ireland (53%), Italy (51%) and Spain (47% versus 37%). Majorities in the other six back national governments working on their own - Luxembourg (63%), United Kingdom (61%), Denmark (51%), Germany (50% versus 43%), Greece (44% versus 39%) and Portugal (41% versus 36%).
- \* By 49% to 47% that **security and defence** should be decided jointly within the EC. Five countries have majorities for EC decision-making - Netherlands (71%), Belgium (59%), Italy (56%), Germany (55%) and Luxembourg (50% versus 44%). Spain is undecided (45% "EC" versus 47% "national government"). In Ireland (65%), the United Kingdom (59%), Denmark (54%), Greece (53%), France (52%)<sup>6</sup> and Portugal (49% versus 41%), people are largely for national governments deciding on their own.<sup>5</sup>

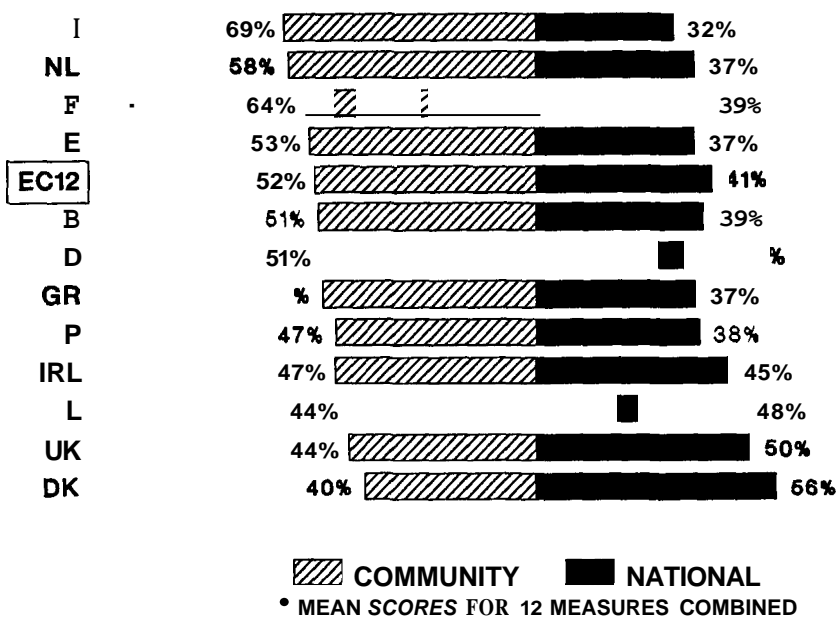
On the other hand:

- \* By 50% to 36% that **data protection** of computer-based information should be decided by national governments, especially in Denmark (76%), Luxembourg (68%) and Ireland (59%). Italians are divided (37% "national" versus 36% "EC") while only most Greeks support EC decision-making (36% "national" versus 42% "EC").
- \* By 51% to 41% that **basic rules for broadcasting and press** should be decided by national governments, especially in Denmark (72%), the United Kingdom (63%) and Luxembourg (54%). People in the Netherlands (47% "national" versus 48% "EC"), Spain (43% versus 45%) and France (47% versus 46%) are split half. Only most Greeks (40% versus 46%) feel it to be an EC affair.

<sup>5</sup> Cf., however, the narrower margins when a different question wording addresses the same subject, section 2.4 infra.

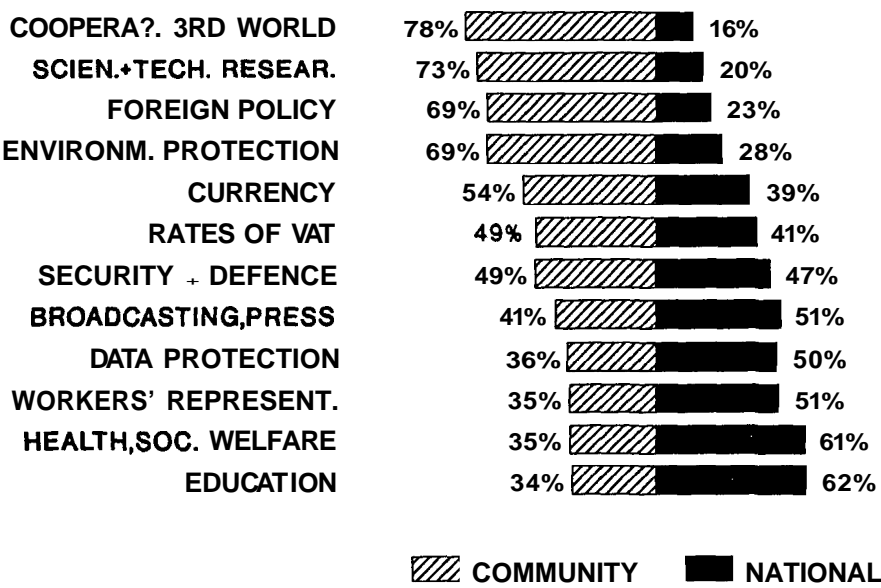
<sup>6</sup> The French government is arguing fervently for a common EC defence. It should be remembered that this was rejected by the French Chamber in 1954 after the French government had signed the EDC treaty together with all other (then five) member states and after all other member parties' parliaments had ratified the respective treaty.

COMMUNITY OR NATIONAL DECISION-MAKING  
- WHERE COUNTRIES STAND.\*



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 2.6

COMMUNITY OR NATIONAL  
DECISION-MAKING BEST?



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 2.5

- \* By **51%** to **35%** that **participation of workers'** representatives on company boards of directors should be decided by national governments, especially supported in Denmark (**76%**), Luxembourg (66%) and the Netherlands (58%). Italians are once again split half (**41%** "national versus **41%** "EC") and Greece has a relative majority for the EC (38% "national" versus **43%** "EC").
- \* By **61%** versus **35%** that **health and social welfare** should be the responsibility of national governments, especially in Denmark (**85%**), France (**71%**) and Belgium (**70%**). Only most in Italy (**46%** versus 50%) and Greece (**43%** versus 50%) think otherwise.
- \* By **62%** versus **34%** that national governments should decide **education policy**, especially in Denmark (**76%**), the United Kingdom (**75%**) Belgium and Ireland (both **69%**). **This is the only issue for which there are absolute majorities everywhere in favour of national governments keeping control** (Figure 2.5).

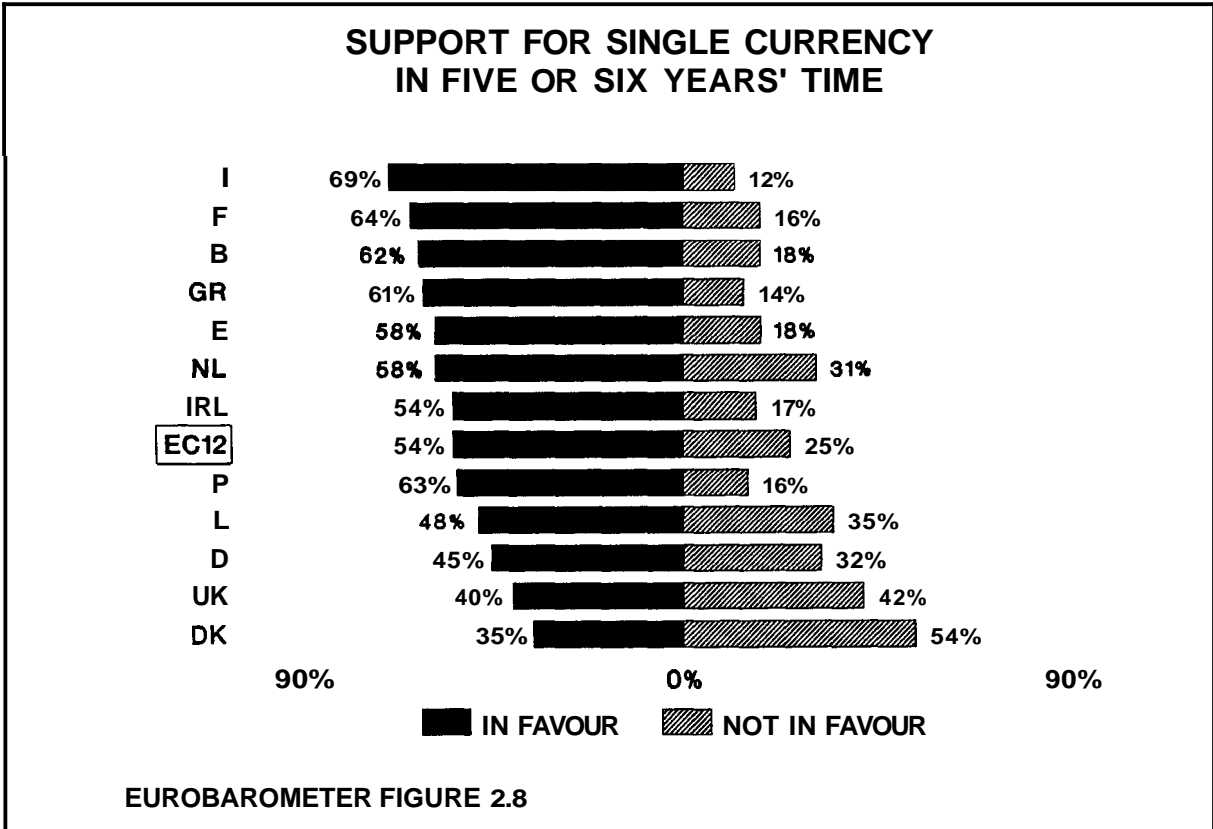
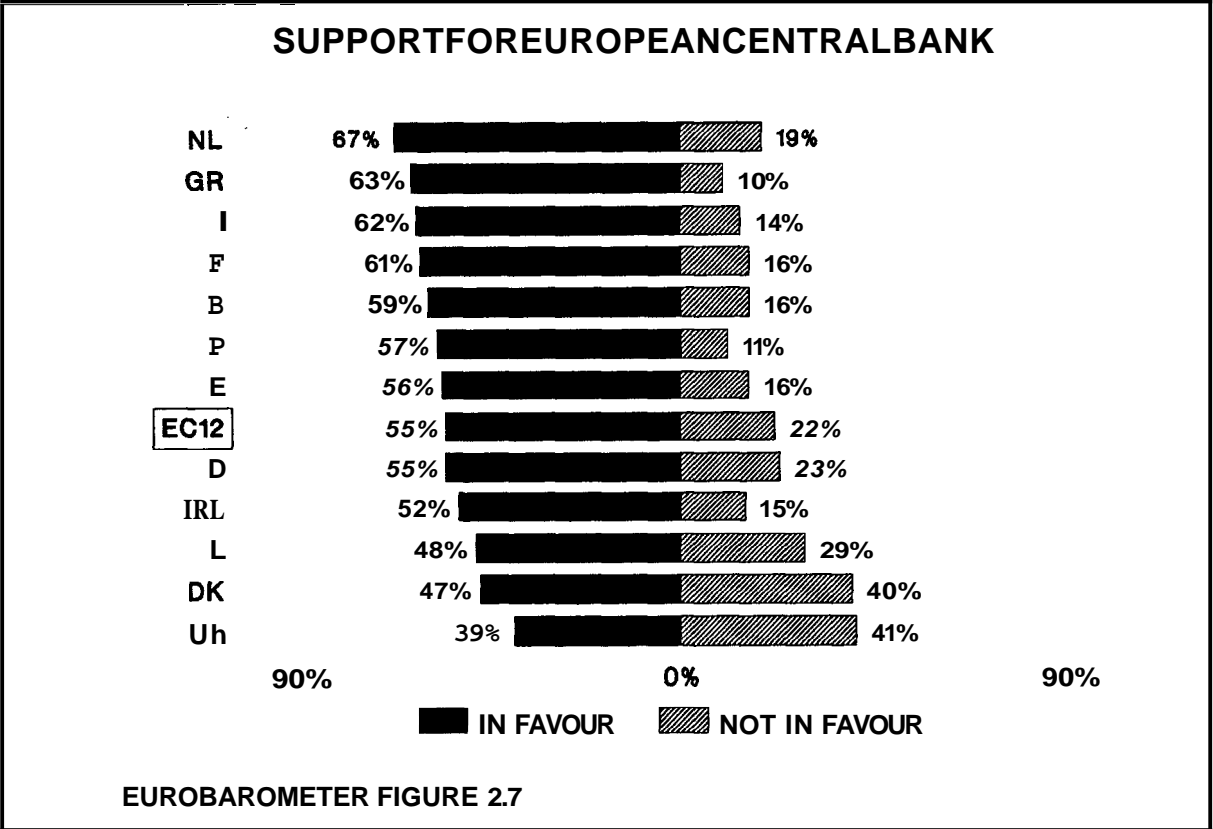
Over the past six months - as "Maastricht" showed that this issue was becoming serious - national governments gain more or less at the expense of EC decision-making in all fields. Main shifts in favour of national governments happened in health and social welfare as well as basic rules for broadcasting and the press (both **+7**), education and protection of computer-based information (**+6**).

Three **countries** seem to have had the greatest **shifts towards national government** decision-making over the past six **months**:

- \* Luxembourg, particularly true concerning basic rules for broadcasting and press (**+22**), currency (**+21**), protection of computer based information on individuals (**+20**), participation of workers' representatives and protection of the environment (both **+18**).
- \* Belgium, especially currency (**+13**), health and social welfare (**+12**) and VAT (**+10**).
- \* Spain, particularly health and social welfare (**+13**) and broadcasting and press (**+11**).

**The greatest positive gain for joint EC decision-making is for security and defence in the Netherlands (+10).**

If one takes the combined average results for the twelve issues, joint decision-making was endorsed by an absolute majority of Italians (**59%**), Dutch (**58%**), French (**54%**), Spaniards (**53%**), Germans, Belgians (both **51%**) and Greeks (**50%**); and a relative majority of Portuguese (**47%** "joint" versus **38%** "national"). In Ireland (**47%** versus **45%**) and Luxembourg (**44%** versus **48%**) equal importance is given to both. A majority of British (**44%** versus 50%) and Danes (**40%** versus **56%**) favour national governments taking decisions about a higher number of policy domains on their own (Figure 2.6, Table 27).



## ⊗ 2.4 "Maastricht" : Economic and Monetary Union

The treaty of Maastricht was agreed by all twelve member states of the European Community on 11th December 1991 and signed on 7th February 1992 in the same town. It is creating a "European Union". Concerning Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the procedure for moving towards a single currency will begin in 1996 with the ECU being adopted as the single currency by January 1999 at the latest.

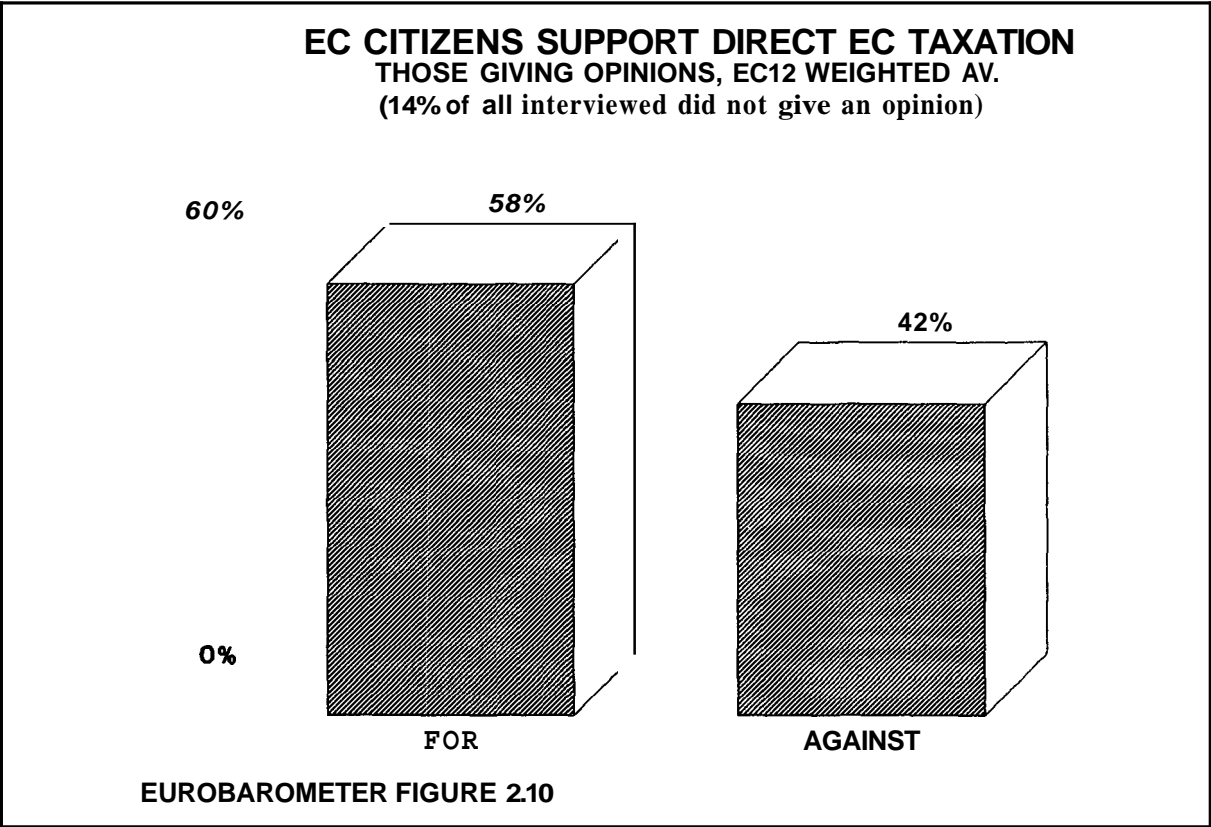
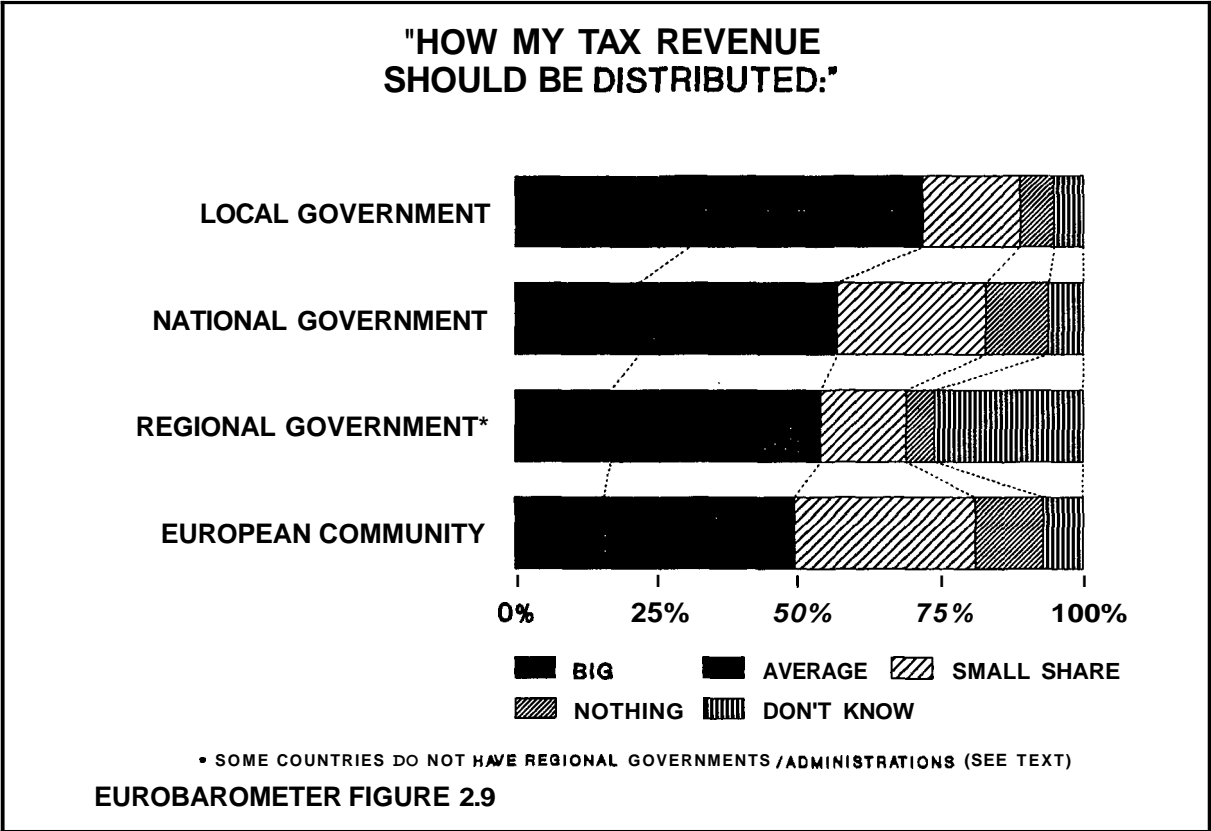
The EUROBAROMETER asked people whether they supported proposals on the table at Maastricht. Concerning the issue of EMU (Table 28) :

- \* 55% versus 22% of EC citizens back the European Community having a common **European Central Bank**, with heads of national central banks on its Board of Directors (Figure 2.7);
- \* 54% versus 25% are for a **single common currency** replacing the different currencies of the member states in five or six years' time (Figure 2.8).

A majority in ten out of twelve EC countries back all five proposals, some by large margins. Only some hesitation is found in Britain and Denmark. The British are split down the middle concerning the European Central Bank (39% for; 41% against) and the single currency issue (40% for; 42% against). Most Danes are for the creation of a **European Central Bank (47% for; 40% against) but against the single currency (35% for; 54% against)**. At the Maastricht summit, Britain alone gained the right to decide on her own about whether to join the single currency. In Denmark, as in Ireland, referenda are planned on the treaty as a whole.

Compared to six months ago, opinion at the EC level did not change concerning support for the European Central Bank, but there was a decline in support for the single currency (-6). Only in Greece did support for the single currency increase (+3). Falls were the greatest in countries where the proposal is seen to be causing a major controversy - the United Kingdom (-14), Denmark (-11) and Luxembourg (-10). The drop in Germany was 6 points.

Most support for the European Central Bank is registered in the Netherlands (67%) and Greece (63%) while the single currency gets its greatest backing in Italy (69%) and France (64%).



## 2.5 Attitudes towards-a new direct EC tax<sup>7</sup>

In May 1991, Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No 5 asked questions on the levels of public acceptability of EC taxation, especially if a direct EC tax were introduced at some point in the future.

Concerning public acceptability of direct EC taxation, a clear (relative) majority of EC citizens (49%) believe it would be a good idea to introduce a direct EC tax conditional on the approval of the European Parliament, as long as it does not increase the overall taxation burden. A third (36%) think it a bad idea, while one in seven (14%) are unsure. The results for those holding opinions only are: 58% for, 42% against (Figure 2.10, Table 30).

Concerning overall tax distribution, if people in the European Community were allowed to decide which levels of public administration should be the preferred recipients of their taxes, local government would be the clear winner. Almost three-quarters of EC citizens say they would give a big (31%) or average share (41%) of their taxes to it (Figure 2.9, Table 29).

Half of all EC citizens interviewed feel the EC should get a bigger than average (16%) or average (34%) share of their taxes, while slightly fewer say it should be smaller than average (32%) or nothing at all (12%). In both Belgium and Italy, the EC is the second most preferred beneficiary, not far behind local government in both cases, but clearly beyond national government.

Local government is the most preferred choice in two out of three EC countries. In France, regional government is considered marginally more attractive than local government, while more people in Ireland and the Netherlands are keen that their national government should get the funds. The British are equally happy that local and national government should get the biggest slice of the cake (it should be noted that regional government or administration does not exist in Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom and is therefore not a choice for the people of those countries).

The Belgians say they would give the least to their regional government relative to other levels of public administration. The same is true of the Italians concerning their national government. 31% of Danes and 22% of Greeks feel the EC should get nothing, while 23% of Italians feel the same way about their national government. If the EC is, overall, the least preferred choice among the four levels of administration, it is nevertheless evident that most of those 32% who want to give the EC less than a quarter or a third would not rule out the EC receiving more than one twentieth which it does not even have today. In other words - at the time of this "Flash" (May 91), some 60% or 70% of EC citizens declared themselves prepared to see the EC get a bigger share than it now does.

<sup>7</sup> Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No 5, 22-29 May 1991, surveyed nationally-representative samples in all EC member states, except Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal, where only urban populations were interviewed. East Germany was excluded from this poll. Questions on a new direct EC tax were asked on behalf of DG XIX for the Cabinet of Commissioner Schmidhuber.

Biggest support for the idea of direct EC taxation comes from Italians (**68%**), Belgians (**65%**) and Portuguese (**60%**). Majorities against are found in three countries - Denmark (**63%**), Germany (**51%**) and the United Kingdom (**50%**).

**The most acceptable way of gathering a new EC tax would be in the form of a European environmental protection tax on firms AND PRIVATEHOUSEHOLDS.** This finds support from a third (**34%**) of EC citizens. Just over a quarter (28%) feels it should be part of income **tax**, while a ~~fifth~~ (**19%**) feels it should form part of **VAT** (~~as~~, in reality, it is already, Table **31**).

A European environmental protection tax is the preferred choice in all countries, except Italy and the United Kingdom, where income ~~tax~~ scores highest, and Luxembourg where a share of VAT is more favoured.

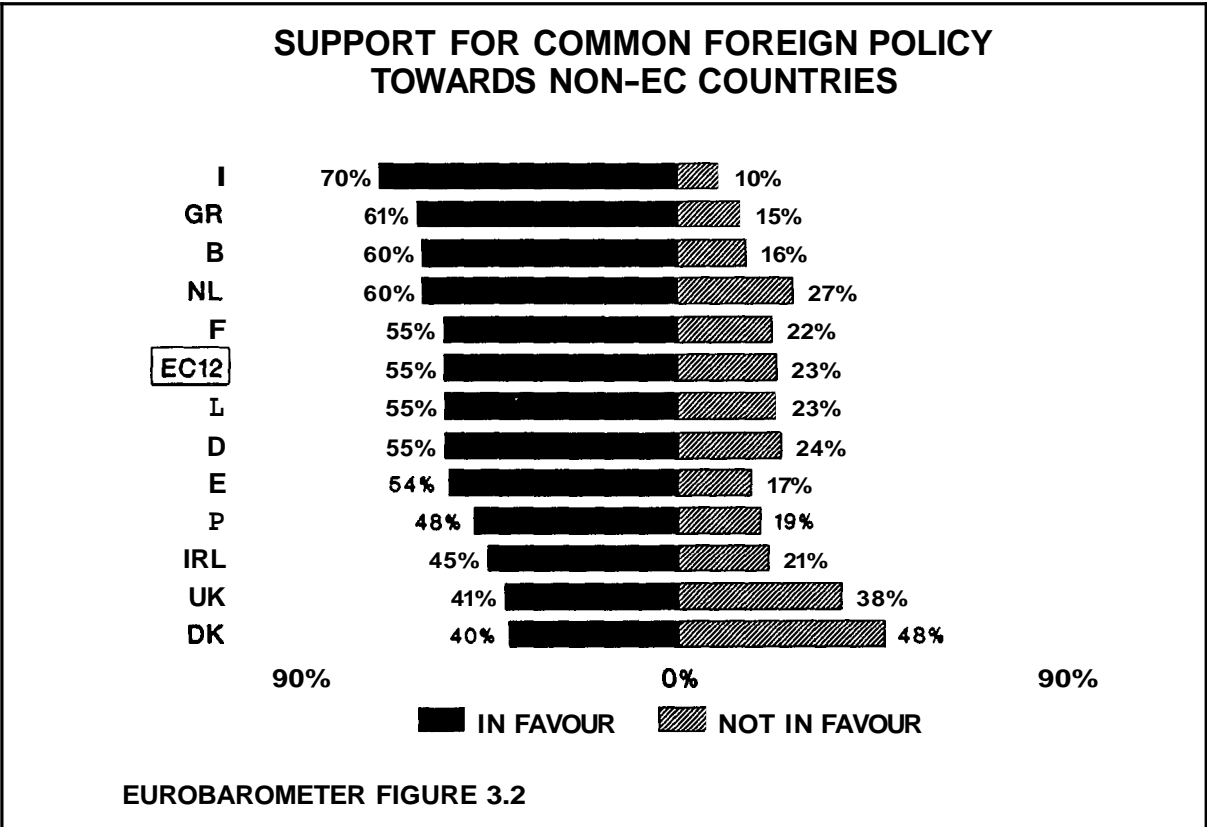
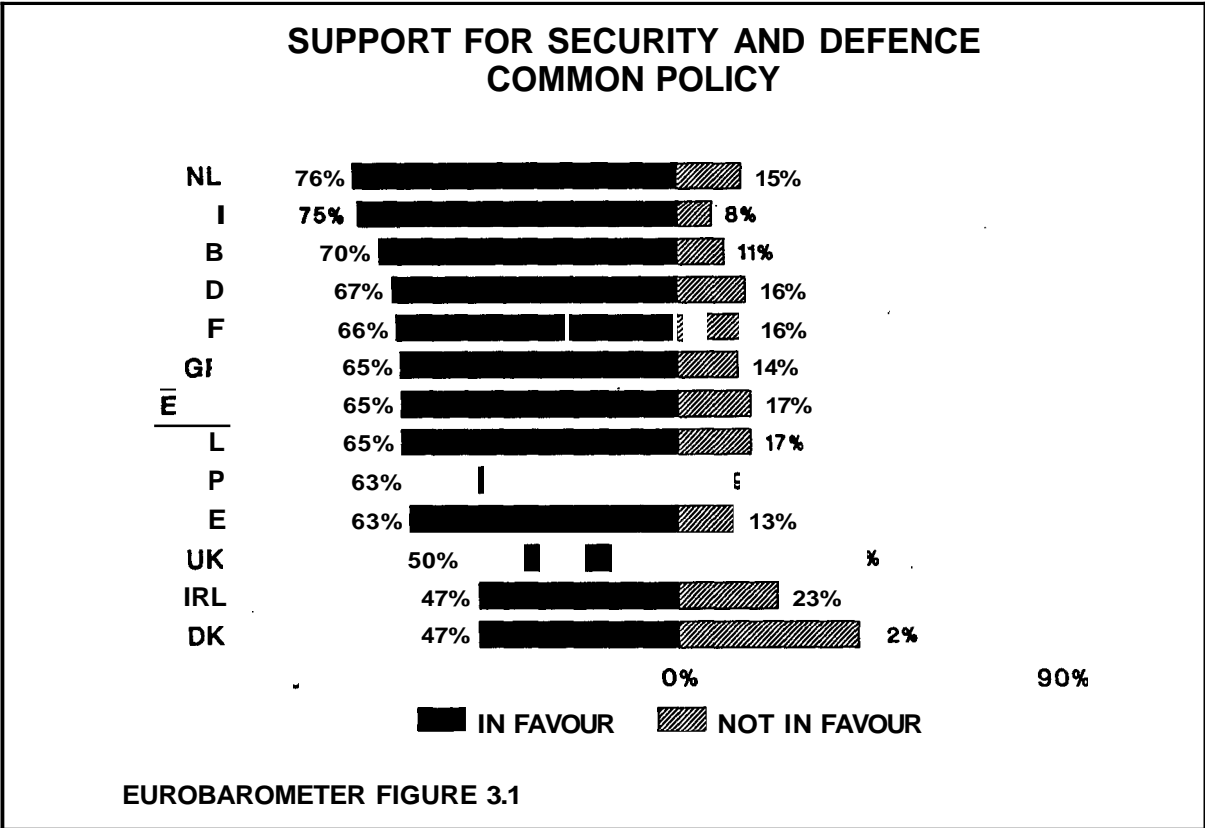


### 3. FOREIGN POLICY, SECURITY AND DEFENCE

#### ⊗ 3.1 "Maastricht" :Foreign policy and defence matters

The Maastricht treaty has taken steps to increase the scope of EC activity in defence and common foreign policy. On defence, the treaty states that "the eventual framing of a common defence policy which might in time lead to a common defence". The nine-member Western European Union (WEU) is an "integral part of the development of the European Union", which may request "the WEU to elaborate and implement decisions and actions of the Union which have defence implications".

**On** the foreign policy front, Foreign Ministers will be working even more closely together than under the "Political Cooperation" regime in force since 1971/73. Qualified majority voting will be possible on certain issues once agreement **has** been reached unanimously to do so by the Twelve.



The EUROBAROMETER assessed the levels of public support for issues concerning foreign policy and defence to be finalised at Maastricht. For the EC as a whole (Table 32) :

- \* **65%** versus 17% are in favour of the EC being responsible for a common policy in matters of security and defence (Figure 3.1);
- \* **55%** versus 23% support the EC being responsible for foreign policy towards countries outside the EC (Figure 3.2).

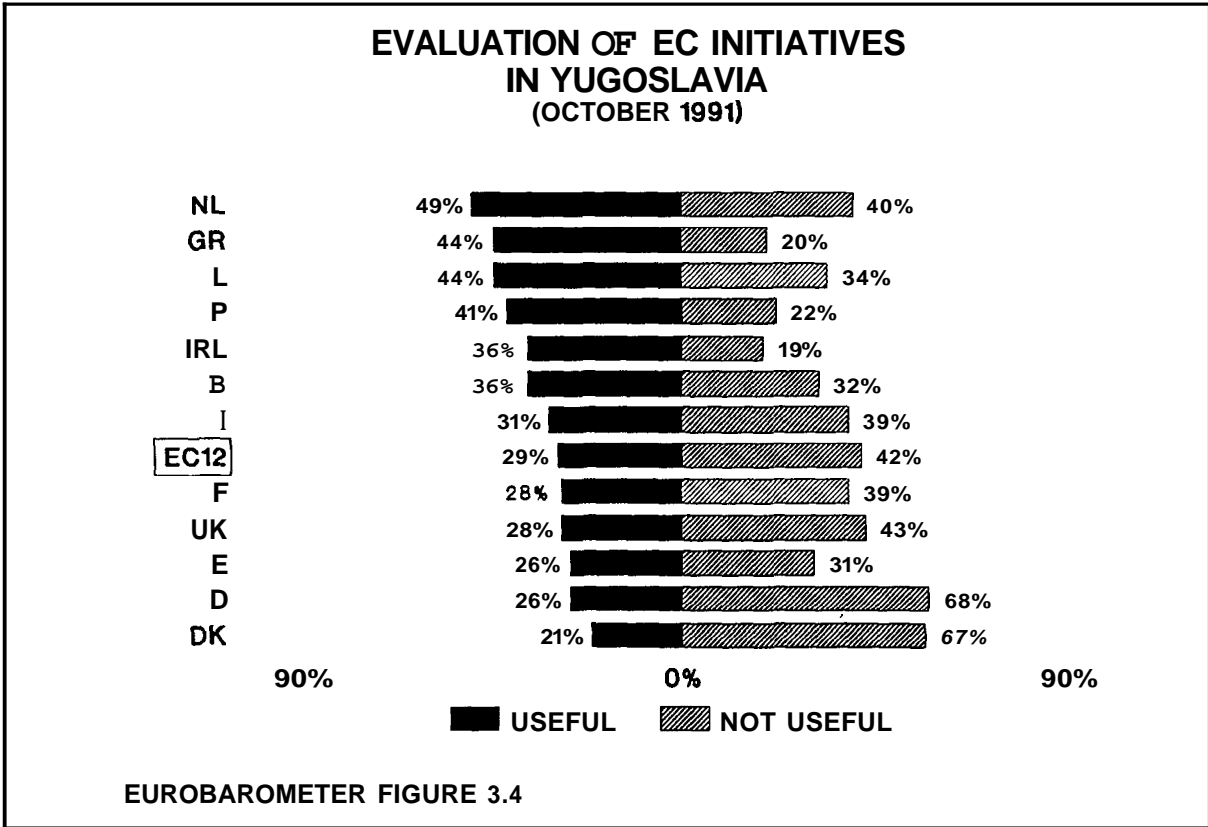
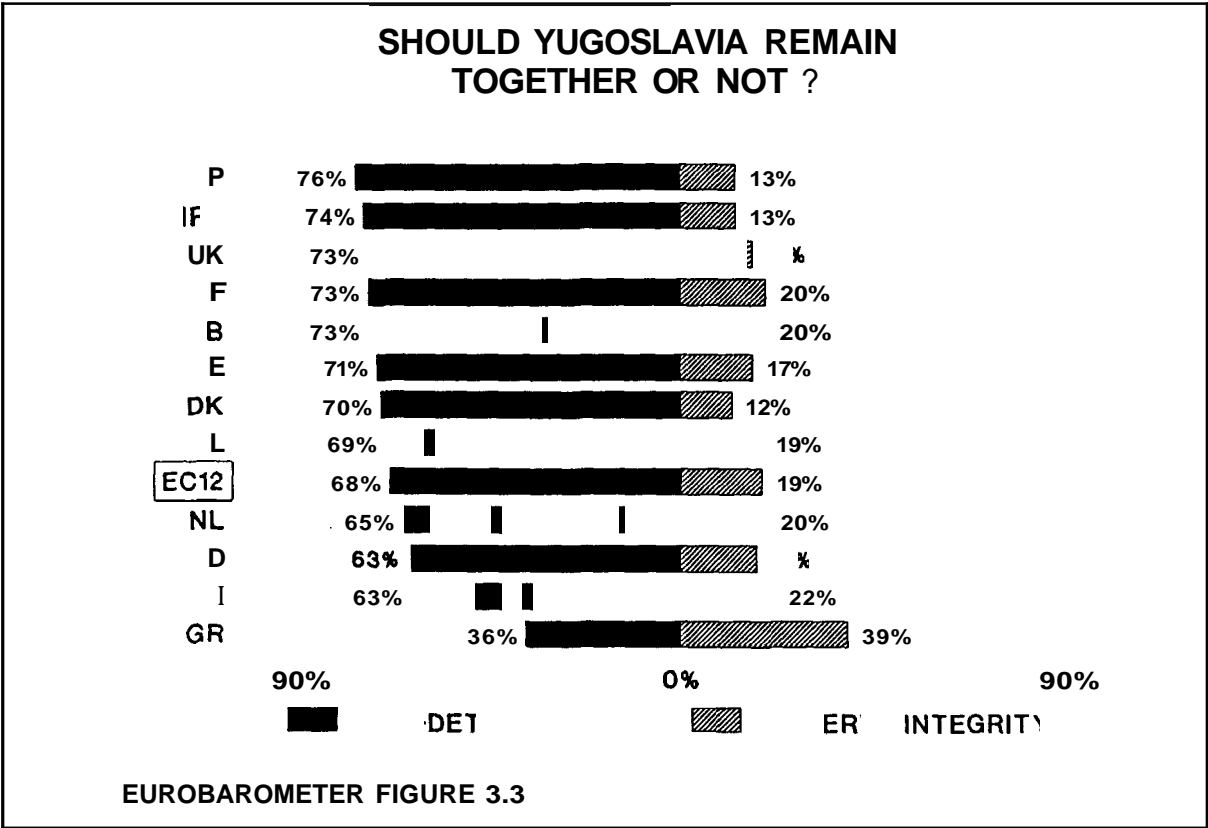
A majority in ten out of twelve EC member states back both proposals, some by large margins. Greatest support for the EC's role in security and defence comes from people in the Netherlands (76%) and Italy (75%), while extending its foreign policy role has the biggest backing from people in Italy (70%) and Greece (61%).

As with EMU, many British and Danes are not as convinced about the proposals as people from other countries. In Britain, there is majority support for the EC being made responsible for security and defence (50% for; 33% against) but uncertainty whether it should take charge of foreign policy as well (41% for; 38% against). In Denmark, there is also support for the EC's role in security and defence (47% for; 42% against) but a rejection of the EC's responsibility for foreign affairs (40% for; 48% against).

Since six months ago, support for security and defence has gone up by 2 points on a EC-wide basis, while it has dropped 2 points on foreign policy. Concerning security and defence, there have been some sharp gains in support for the EC's role in Britain (+17) and Denmark (+14). The British and Danish results largely cancel out the sharp falls, as compared to Autumn 1990, registered in support for security and defence in the first half of 1991 (-23 and -17 respectively, probably due to reaction over the EC's perceived lack of action in the Gulf War). Concerning support for foreign policy, the largest shift in favour of the EC's role appears in Denmark (+6) and greatest decline in Spain (-6).

### 3.2 The Yugoslavian crisis

Throughout 1991, Yugoslavia has been in the news as the first country to have experienced war in Europe over the last forty years except - to a limited degree - the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) and Spain (The Basque Country). During that time, the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia declared independence, a move which was later recognised by the European Community, Germany being the first to make the EC decision operational. Croatia was attacked by the Serbiandominated Yugoslav Army, which tried to take control of around a third of her territory.



In Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No 6 (September 1991), EC citizens were asked “whether the most important thing is to preserve Yugoslavia’s territorial integrity (also in order to prevent the break up of states elsewhere in Europe) or whether the most important thing is respect for democracy and for each people’s right to self-determination, including possible independence for certain republics”.

**By a majority of more than three-to-one, EC citizens believe that respect for democracy and self-determination takes priority over Yugoslavia’s territorial integrity (68% versus 19%).** Portugal (76%) and Ireland (74%) register the strongest support for Self-determination while **only in Greece are people slightly more frequently in favour of preserving Yugoslavia’s territorial integrity (39%)** than supporting self-determination and democracy (36%). Among business managers, Germans are the most supportive of self-determination and democracy (84%) (Figure 3.3, Table 33).

**In CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No 2, absolute majorities of people in all countries are in favour of respecting democracy and Self-determination, except in European Russia where opinion is somewhat more closely balanced (45% for self-determination versus 38% for preserving Yugoslavia’s territorial integrity) and Romania where the preservation of Yugoslavia’s territorial integrity comes first (48% versus 33%) (Table 34).**

As is well-known, the European Community has been heavily involved over the past year in trying to bring peace to Southern Slavia. This **has** included the peace conference at The Hague chaired by Lord Carrington **as well as** the presence of substantial numbers of EC monitors in strife-ridden areas of Croatia in particular, of whom **5** were killed by the “Federal” armed forces.

EC citizens were asked twice about the usefulness of EC initiatives in trying to resolve the crisis facing Yugoslavia and its republics, first in September 1991 by Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No 6 and then by Standard EUROBAROMETER survey No **36** one month later. In September, almost half (**46%**) of all EC citizens had not heard of the EC initiatives or could not evaluate them. One month later, awareness had clearly increased, **as** less than three out of ten (**28%**) “had not heard” (As the telephone poll was conducted in the major urban areas of Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain only, awareness levels must have increased even more than is indicated over the month) (Table 35).

In Telephone Flash EUROBAROMETER No 6, EC citizens were evenly divided between whether the EC’s efforts to help bring peace to Yugoslavia had been useful (**27%**) or not (**28%**). One month later, positive assessments remained roughly stable (29%) while negative views increased substantially (**42%**). It should be remembered that, over this time, the EC was trying to broker ceasefires between the warring factions in Yugoslavia; hence the possible disappointments at the failure to make any of them hold.

In September, the greatest supporters of the EC's initiatives were the Dutch (**51%** "useful" versus **21%** "not useful"), whose government at that time was holding the EC Presidency and therefore heavily involved in them. On balance, Belgians (**39%** versus **31%**), Greeks (**36%** versus **22%**) and Irish (**31%** versus **16%**) also found them more useful than not; the French (**21%** versus **24%**), Germans (**34%** versus **33%**), Luxembourgers (**29%** versus **27%**) and Portuguese (**34%** versus **31%**) were divided; while more Danes (**16%** versus **43%**), Spaniards (**23%** versus **30%**), Italians (**21%** versus **25%**) and **British (22% versus 27%) thought them largely not useful than not.**

Among business managers in the five most populated member states of the Community, absolute majorities in Italy (**61%**), Germany (60%) and the United Kingdom (**54%**) did not find the EC initiatives useful, along with relative majorities of Spanish (**32%** "useful" versus **49%** "not useful") and French (**35%** versus **43%**) managers.

In October, more people think the initiatives not useful. In Belgium (**36%** versus **32%**); Greece (**44%** versus **20%**), Ireland (**36%** versus **19%**), Luxembourg (**44%** versus **34%**), Netherlands (**49%** versus **40%**) and Portugal (**41%** versus **22%**), people on balance think the EC's initiatives **useful. In Denmark (21% versus 57%), Germany (26% versus 58%), Spain (26% versus 31%), France (28% versus 39%), Italy (31% versus 39%) and the United Kingdom (28% versus 43%), those saying that the initiatives are not useful predominate (Figure 3.4, Table 36).**

**Similarly, Central and Eastern Europeans are divided about the usefulness of these initiatives. Most Lithuanians (48% versus 10%), Albanians (42% versus 25%), Latvians (38% versus 23%) and Poles (37% versus 16%) think they are useful. Bulgarians (28% versus 29%) and Hungarians (29% versus 30%) are divided. Russians (24% versus 29%), Estonians (24% versus 33%), Romanians (18% versus 33%) and Czechoslovakians (35% versus 48%) mainly feel they are not useful.**

### ⊗ 3.3 The Baltics and the former Soviet Union

After the aborted **Moscow** coup in August **1991**, the Baltic States achieved international recognition for their independence, including the blessing of the Soviet Union.

Almost eight out of ten EC citizens (**78%**) say it is a good thing that the **EC** acknowledged the independence of the Baltic Republics. **Seven out of ten (72%) believe the EC should prepare itself for the future membership of the Baltic States**, while six out of ten (**61%**) support eventual membership for other former Soviet Republics (Tables 37 + 38).

Overall UK citizens show the greatest support for preparation for future EC membership for both the Baltic States (**81%**) and former Soviet Republics (**76%**). **Danes (89%) are the most often pleased about the EC's recognition of the Baltic States, followed by most British, French and Belgians (all 84%).**

Among business managers, backing for EC recognition of Baltic independence is consistently greater than their respective country's public at large. Levels of support are overwhelming, ranging from 87% of Spanish managers to **95%** of Italian managers.

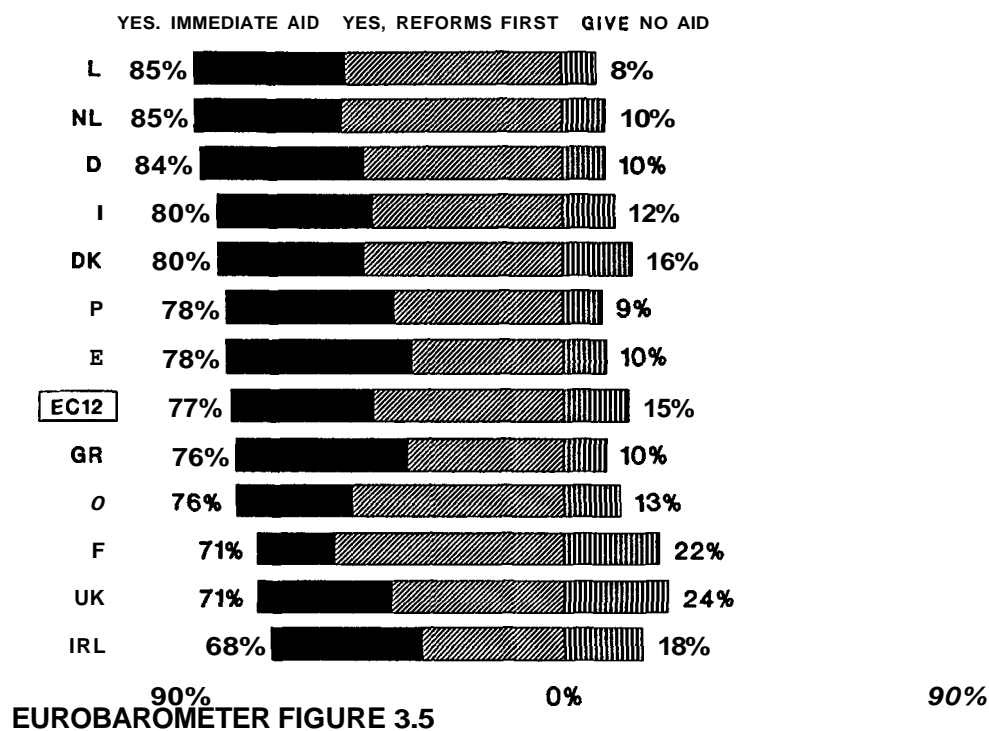
When it comes to the question of future Baltic and other former Soviet Union Republic membership of the European Community, business managers are in agreement by margins ranging from four-to-one (Italy) to over two-to-one (France) that the European Community should prepare itself for the future membership of the Baltic Republics. **Like their fellow citizens, business managers are generally more reticent about the European Community preparing itself for the future membership of other Soviet Republics** - majorities range from two-to-one (Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom) to slightly less than an absolute majority (France: **49%** "agree"; **44%** "disagree"). In most cases opposition to preparation for EC membership for other Soviet Republics among business managers is around double that of their fellow citizens.

The EC agreed in principle in late **1990** to provide assistance to the former USSR although at various stages during **1991** part of this was blocked as a consequence of political uncertainties there. The most prominent feature of this assistance programme currently is food aid, but there was also a technical assistance programme of **400 MECU** in **1991**, due to rise with the approval of the Council of Ministers to **500 MECU** in **1992**. Nevertheless, because of its desperate financial condition, the former Soviet Union spent the latter half of **1991** asking for very large sums of money as a rescue package for its economy, a request which did not meet the favour of G-7 finance ministers primarily because an economic reform programme was not in place to take advantage of any such kind of assistance.

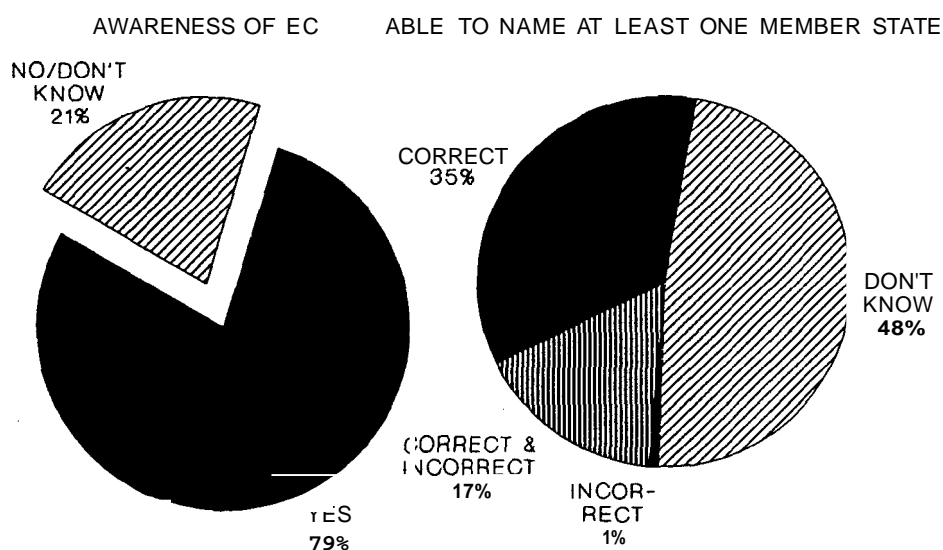
**The general consensus among citizens across the European Community, in October 1991, is that the former Soviet Union should be given substantial financial aid, but only when an economic reform programme is established. 44% believe that this aid should be conditional on economic reform, while 33% think it should happen immediately without any such guarantees. 15% say no aid should be given at all.**

The greatest support for assistance is found in the Netherlands, Luxembourg (both **85%**) and Germany (**84%**), particularly East Germany (**88%**). Greatest opposition is in the United Kingdom (**24%**) and France (**22%**) - nevertheless their people are still enormously in favour of giving assistance (both **71%**). More are in favour of giving aid straight away rather than waiting for reforms in East Germany (**46%** "immediately" versus **42%** "when reforms established"), Greece (**40%** versus **36%**) and Spain (**43%** versus **35%**), while views are divided in Portugal (**39%** versus **39%**) and Ireland (**35%** versus **33%**) (Figure 3.5, Table 39).

## FINANCIAL AID TO SOVIET UNION



## JAPANESE AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



### EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 3.6



The opinion of Central and Eastern Europeans is similar to that of European Community citizens. For the region as a whole (excluding European Russia) three quarters (74%) say the former Soviet Union should be given aid, but while 31% say it should be immediate, 43% say it should happen only when economic reforms are established. Opposition to aid overall is only 12% - highest in the Baltic states of Estonia (26%) and Latvia (22%) as well as in European Russia herself (23%). Czechoslovakia (90%) and Lithuania (80%) have the largest majorities in favour of giving the former Soviet Union some form of aid, whether immediate or with reform strings attached.

### ⊗ 3.4 Japanese perceptions of the Community'

Throughout 1991, because the issue of trade deficits and the lack of progress of the GATT Uruguay Round, Japan's trade relations with both the United States and the European Community has remained a prominent issue in the media. In recognition of the importance of EC-Japanese relations, the EUROBAROMETER conducted an opinion poll among the Japanese public in the summer of 1991 to assess Japanese awareness, knowledge and understanding of the European Community and its work to see how the Community might improve its communication with the Japanese public and, in particular, its business community.

The survey revealed that the European Community is quite well known in Japan - four out of five Japanese (79%) say they have heard of it. As a comparison, it is practically as well known as the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the main trading bloc in this region of the world (82%) (Table 40).

Most Japanese giving an opinion tend to perceive correctly that the European Community has a larger population (32%) than the United States (15%) and that Japan's trade with the United States is greater (48%) than that with the Community (7%). They feel on balance that the average Japanese citizen is wealthier (32%) than the average EC citizen (20%) (Table 41), which is true.

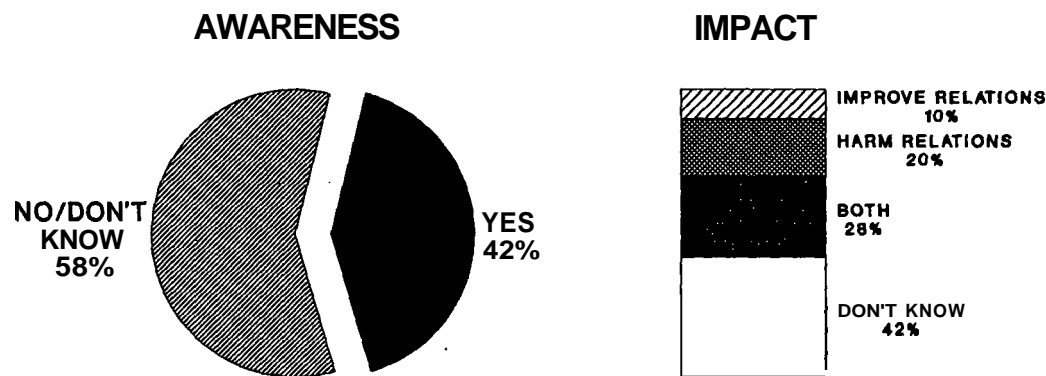
A quarter (25%) of Japanese people think the main purpose of the Community is economic union. The next most frequently mentioned reason is "to bring Europeans closer together" (8%) (Table 42).

When asked which countries are members of the Community, the most populated countries are top of the list - France (50%), United Kingdom (46%), Germany (41%) and Italy (38%). A third of the Japanese public can give at least one correct answer (35%), a sixth both right and wrong answers (17%) while around half does not know (48%) (Figure 3.6, Table 43).

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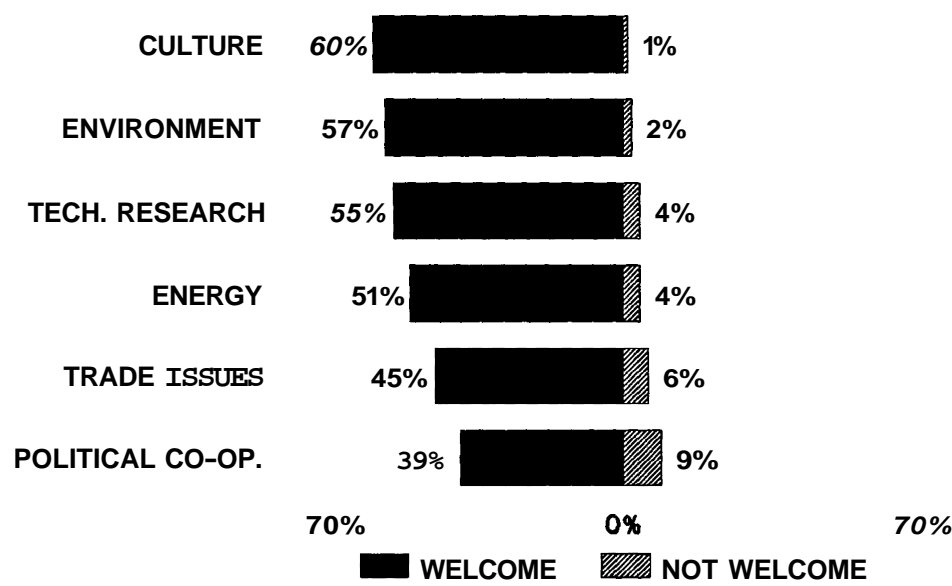
<sup>8</sup> Nippon Research Centre surveyed a nationally representative sample of 1410 Japanese people 18 year and over face-to-face during the period 1-7 August 1991. The poll was done on behalf of the EC Tokyo Delegation.

JAPANESE BUSINESS COMMUNITY'S AWARENESS  
"PROJECT EUROPE 1992" AND LIKELY  
IMPACT ON EC-JAPANESE RELATIONS



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 3.7

JAPANESE PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR CLOSER  
EC-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 3.8

Overall the most knowledgeable people about the EC in Japan are not much different to what is normally found in other countries - managers, professionals and white collar workers (defined as the "business community" (n=393) for the purpose of this survey) as well as high-earners, university graduates and students.

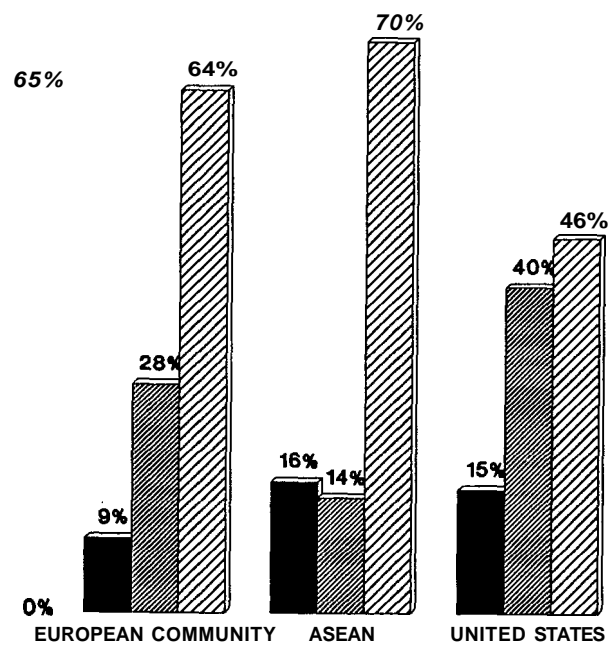
Concerning issues of trade, less than a third of Japanese (29%) have heard of "Project Europe 1992", although this rises to more than two-fifths (42%) of the business community - and almost two thirds (62%) of managers [managers' results, however, need to be interpreted with certain caution as their statistical base in the survey is rather modest (n=74)]. Among the business community, twice as many think it will harm (20%) rather than improve (10%) relations between the EC and Japan (Figure 3.7, Tables 44 + 45).

Asked whether the United States, the European Community and ASEAN countries are fair or unfair trading partners, many Japanese people feel on balance that the United States (15% "fair" versus 40% "unfair") and the European Community (9% versus 28%) are unfair traders. Although very few could give an opinion about ASEAN, those with anything to say are evenly split (16% versus 14%). The Japanese business community (11% versus 40%) and managers in particular (12% versus 58%) are largely hostile about Community trade practices, even marginally more so than with the United States (business community 22% versus 45% ; managers 31% versus 53%) (Table 46).

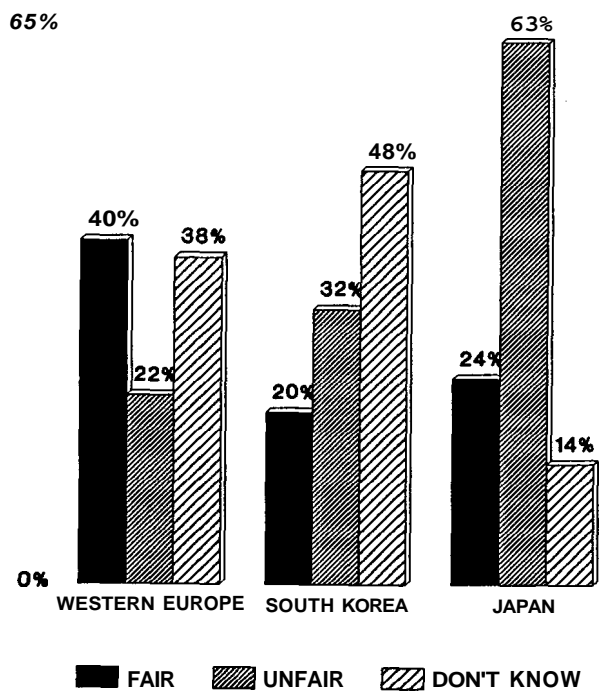
Irrespective of the above problems, there is a considerable desire for closer cooperation between the Community and Japan. A majority of the Japanese public want closer cooperation in the fields of culture (60%), environment (57%), technological research (55%) and energy (51%). There is also substantial support for trade (45% versus 6%) and political cooperation (39% versus 9%). Among Japanese business managers three out of four (74% versus 4%) want closer trade cooperation (Figure 3.8, Table 47).

When presented with a list of seven topics about Europe, the Japanese showed most interest in EC-Japanese relations (14% "very" + 32% "somewhat interested"), followed by the Single Market for 1992 (11% + 26%) and "just basic information about the EC" (8% + 28%). This result does not show an enormous appetite for greater knowledge about the EC from the Japanese public (Table 48).

**FAIRNESS OF JAPAN'S MAIN TRAD. PARTNER  
JAPANESE CITIZENS OPINION 1991**



**FAIRNESS OF US MAIN TRAD. PARTNERS  
US CITIZENS OPINION 1990**



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 3.9

Presented with four options showing how Japanese might receive information about Europe, greatest interest was expressed in a television programme about the European Community (8% "very" + 32% "somewhat interested"), followed by a free monthly magazine about the European Community (4% + 15%) and seminars (3% + 15%). Almost two-thirds of the Japanese public receives news about the Community through the newspapers and television (each 64%). The next source - Japanese radio - rates much lower at 11% (Table 49 + 50).

A number of these results can be compared with questions asked in the United States by Gallup-US on behalf of the Commission in 1990.

United States citizens are less likely to have heard of the European Community than the Japanese (79%), but they are becoming more aware of it (29% in 1987; 47% in 1990). Although awareness of "1992" is as low in the United States (28%) as in Japan (29%), US citizens are more likely to believe that US-Western European relations will improve (17%) rather than be harmed (6%) by it. In trade, Americans also feel Western European trade practices are, on balance, fair (40%) rather than unfair (22%). Overall a third of Americans (33%) are positive about the European Community, compared to only a tenth who are negative (4%), or neither positive or negative (7%) (Figure 3.9).

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<sup>9</sup> Gallup US surveyed a nationally-representative sample of 1001 Americans 18 years and over by telephone over the period 9 February-15 March 1990.

3

## 4. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND ITS FUTURE<sup>10</sup>

### 4.1 Awareness and image of Parliament

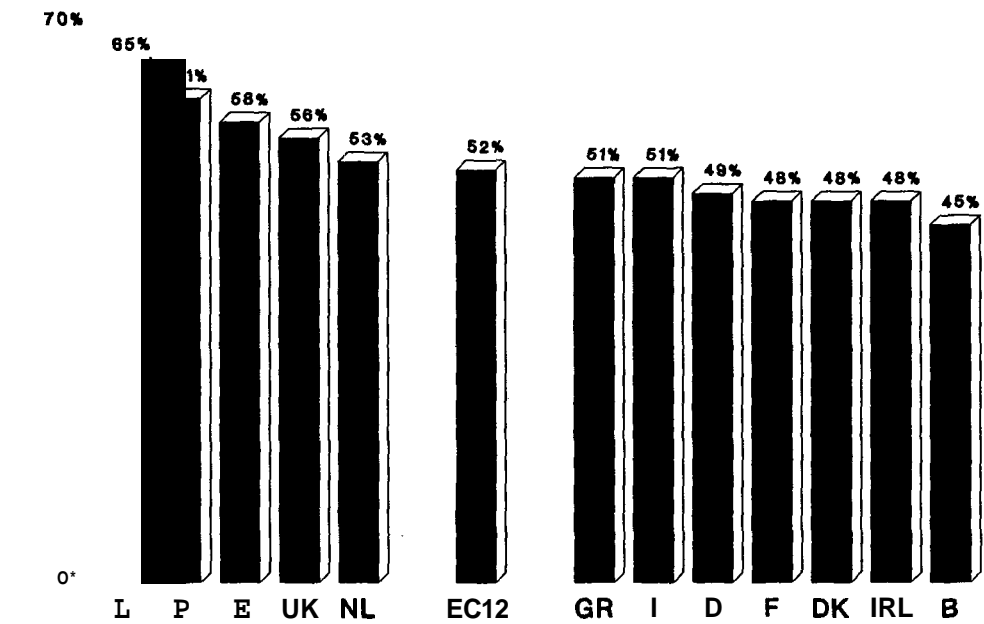
The European Parliament was prominent in the news in 1991. Largely thanks to the persistence of the German government, "Maastricht" led to the European Parliament gaining the right to veto laws on consumer protection, health, education, trans-European networks, culture, environment strategy, research and the Single Market. It also has to be consulted on the appointment of the President of the Commission and has the right to approve the appointment of EC Commissioners.

In the build-up to Maastricht last October, just over half (**52%**) of EC citizens say they have recently seen or heard in the papers, on the radio or on TV something about the European Parliament. Highest awareness this time around is in Luxembourg (65%), Portugal (61%) and Spain (**58%**) (Figure 4.1, Table 51).

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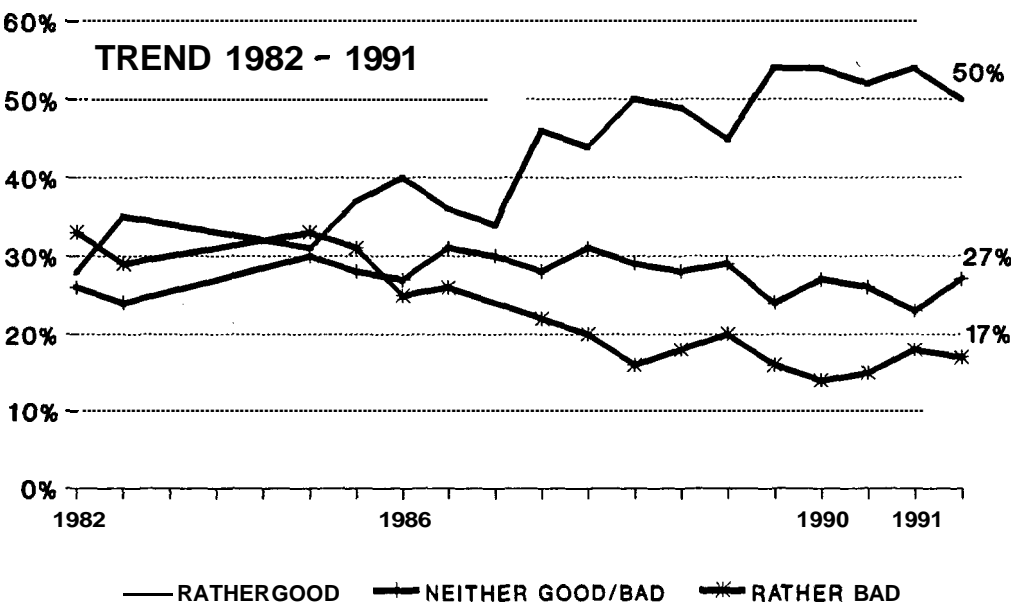
<sup>10</sup> The questions reported about in this chapter were asked on behalf of the European Parliament.

**AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
THROUGH THE MEDIA**



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 4.1

**IMAGE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
THROUGH THE MEDIA \***



\*AMONG THOSE WHO HEARD ABOUT IT RECENTLY

EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 4.2



Awareness of the European Parliament in the media went up **8** points since six months ago from **44%** to **52%**. Largest increases happened in the United Kingdom (**+19**), the Netherlands (**+14**) and France (**+10**). There is also a notable increase in East Germany (**+11**), much more than in west Germany (**+2**). The awareness level dropped in Luxembourg (**-4**) only.

Of those who have seen, heard or read something in the media, exactly half (**50%**) have a favourable impression of the European Parliament, a sixth (**17%**) negative, while a third, spontaneously, have neither a favourable nor unfavourable impression (**27%**) or just do not know (**6%**) (Figure 4.2, Table 52).

The European Parliament is perceived to have generated its most favourable coverage in the southern and/or less developed regions of the Community - Greece (**70%** "generally favourable"), Ireland (**69%**), Portugal (**67%**), Italy (**65%**) and, to a lesser extent, Spain (**52%**). **All countries had majorities saying that the European Parliament's image is more positive than negative, except in Denmark**, whose people are divided on the subject (**34%** "favourable" versus **35%** "unfavourable"). In the United Kingdom, some more are favourable (**41%**) than unfavourable (**37%**).

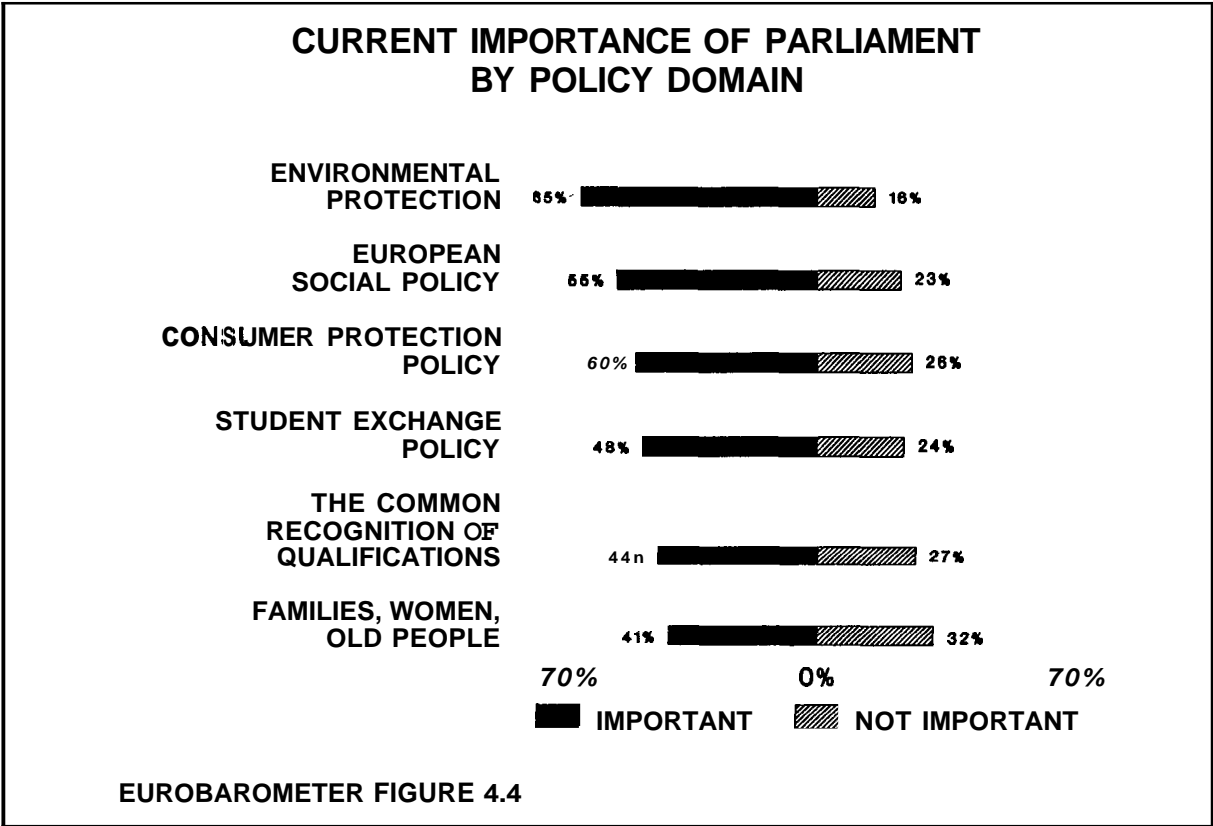
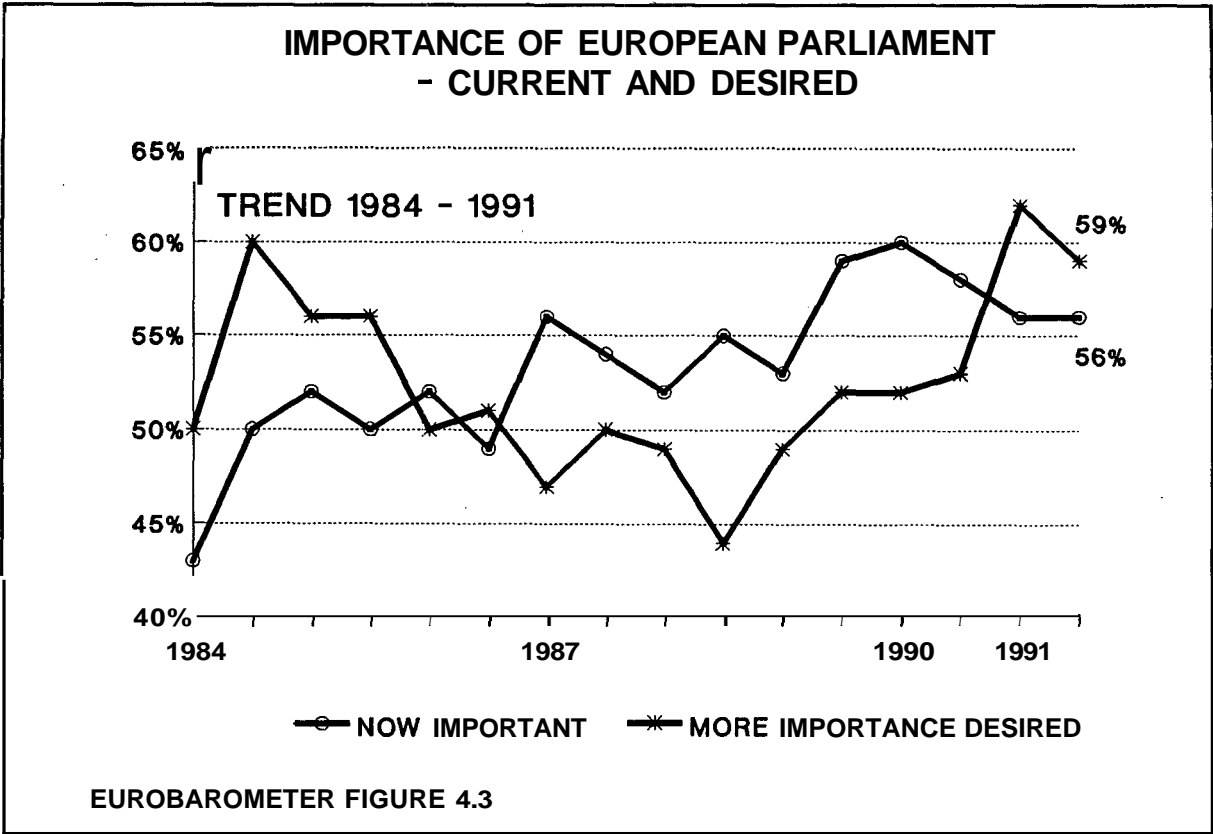
For the Community as a whole - and similar to the experience of the Commission's image - higher awareness levels coincided with a slight worsening (**-4** "favourable") in the European Parliament's image over the past six months: the media image of the European Parliament for people seems to have become more indifferent.

With the exception of Greece (**+4**) and Ireland (**+2**), all countries experienced declines or no movement in the European Parliament's image. The greatest increase in the Parliament's negative ratings came in Denmark (**+7**).

## 4.2 Importance of Parliament - current and desired

Well over half of EC citizens (**56%**) say that the European Parliament plays a "very important", or "important" part in the life of the Community nowadays. Just under half that number (**27%**) say its role is "not very important" or "not at all important". A sixth (**17%**) do not hold an opinion. There has been virtually no change in EC citizens' overall opinions on this matter over the previous six months (Figure 4.3, Table 53).

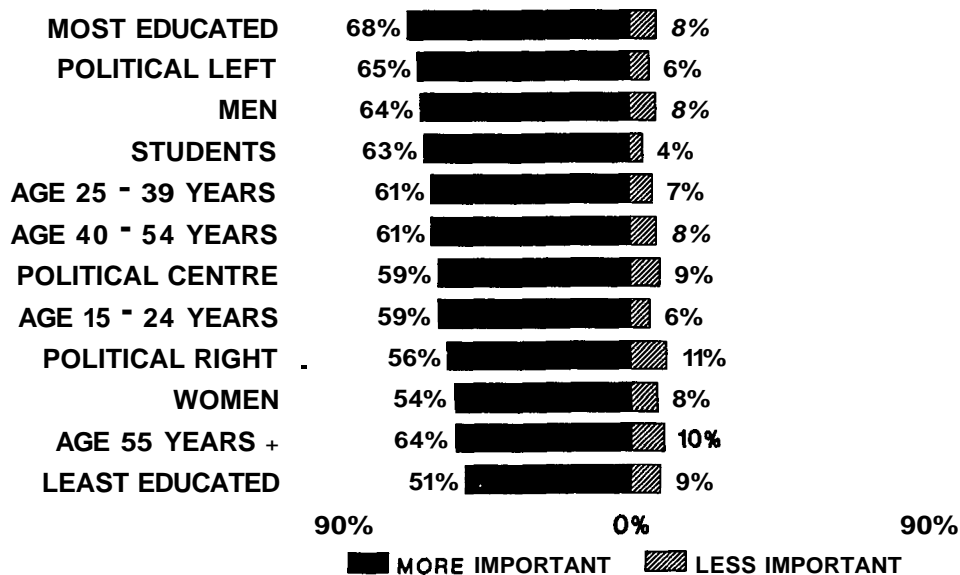
As usual, the value of the European Parliament is most keenly felt in the 'south' of the Community, especially Portugal (**73%** "very important" and "important"). People are divided only in the Netherlands (**44%** "important" versus **45%** "not important"). Over the past six months, most significant movements in the European Parliament's perceived media image have occurred in Luxembourg (**+6**) and in Denmark (**-8**).



Looking at specific aspects of policy, most EC citizens believe the European Parliament plays an important rather than unimportant part in (Figure 4.4, Table 54) :

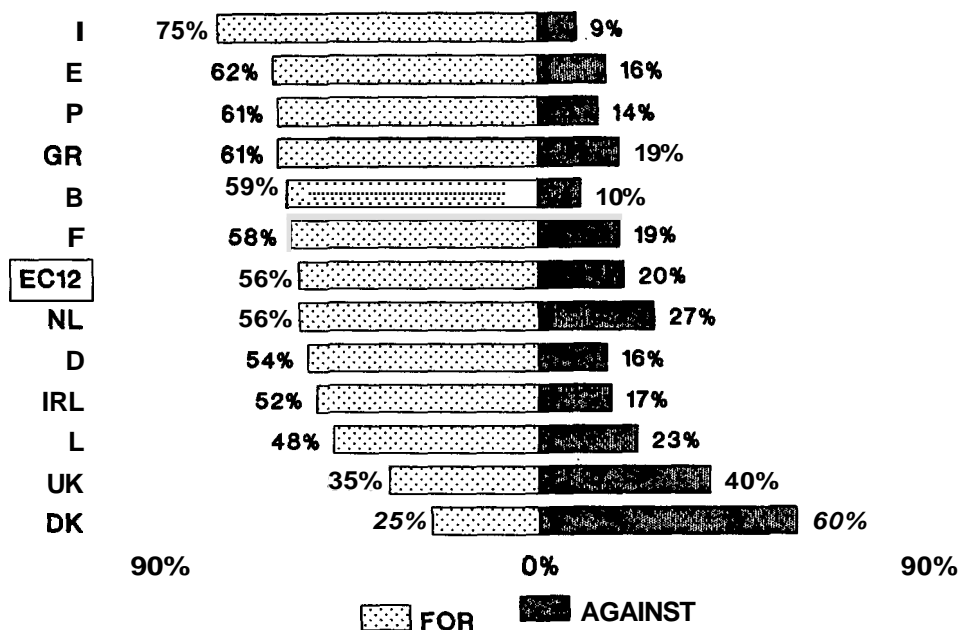
- \* **Environmental protection policy** by **65%** to **16%**, especially by many pollution-ridden East Germans (**77%**), as well as many Luxembourgers (**72%**) and Italians (**71%**). Most people in all countries believe the Parliament's role is important here. **The largest movement in opinion compared to six months ago occurred in France, where people saying the Parliament's role here is unimportant in this field declined by 7 points.**
- \* **European social policy** by **55%** to **23%**, especially by most Luxembourgers (**70%**), Italians (**68%**) and people from less developed countries within the Community in particular. Majorities think this is true in all countries except the Netherlands (**41%** "important" versus **40%** "not important") and Denmark (**36%** versus **39%**), where opinion is divided. Not much change has taken place in people's attitudes since six months ago on an EC-wide basis. Luxembourg registered the most significant rise for the Parliament's importance here (**+8**).
- \* **Consumer protection policy** by **50%** to **26%**, especially by most Luxembourgers (**63%**), Irish and Spaniards (both **61%**). Majorities believe the Parliament's role is important in all EC countries. The most significant increases in perceived importance over the past six months happened in Greece, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (all **+6**).
- \* **Student exchange policy** by **48%** to **24%**, particularly most Luxembourgers (**62%**) and the Irish (**59%**). Most people in all countries believe Parliament's role is important rather than unimportant here. Significantly less British (**-8**) feel that the European Parliament's role is important compared to six months ago.
- \* **The common recognition of qualifications** by **44%** to **27%**, once again particularly popular with most Luxembourgers (**62%**) and Italians (**57%**). All countries have majorities believing the Parliament's role is important except in France, where people are divided on the subject (**36%** versus **39%**). The most important movement since six months ago is a decline of **8** points in people saying Parliament, on this issue, is unimportant in Belgium.
- \* **Policies in favour of families, women and elder people** by **41%** to **32%**, especially by most Irish (**57%**) and Spanish (**55%**). A majority of people in a third of EC countries believe the Parliament's role to be unimportant in this field - Belgium (**25%** "important" versus **46%** "unimportant"), Denmark (**25%** versus **47%**), France (**27%** versus **47%**) and the Netherlands (**26%** versus **45%**). More Greeks say the European Parliament is important here (**+8**), while more Luxembourgers say otherwise (**+9**), compared to six months ago.

### WHO SUPPORTS PARLIAMENT BECOMING MORE IMPORTANT ?



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 4.5

### FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT ?



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 4.6

These results show that, in all cases, a majority of EC citizens think the European Parliament is important in each of the above policy areas. It should be noted that there are quite large numbers of people who did not give an opinion concerning this question (**19%-28%** on an EC-wide basis), perhaps reflecting a lack of knowledge about the Parliament's powers. This is especially true in countries such as Greece (**30%-48%**) and Portugal (**25%-43%**), where global support for the European Parliament's work is generally high.

Almost three out of five EC citizens (**59%**) believe that the European Parliament should play a more important part than it now does. Only a sixth (16%) say spontaneously it should be about the same while a mere one in twelve (8%) say it should be less important. Another sixth (17%) say they do not know (Table 55).

Since six months ago, the percentage saying that the European Parliament's role should be more important declined on an EC-wide basis by 4 points. This is perhaps not surprising, given the heated debate concerning the European Parliament prior to Maastricht and the general - though most often modest - decline in support for "Europe". Significantly, the biggest decline in support for giving it more power occurred in the public of Germany (-7), whose government is the biggest advocate of it - where more people now are uncertain (+7 "do not know"). By contrast, Greek support increased by 7 points, while "don't knows" declined by almost the same amount (-6) there.

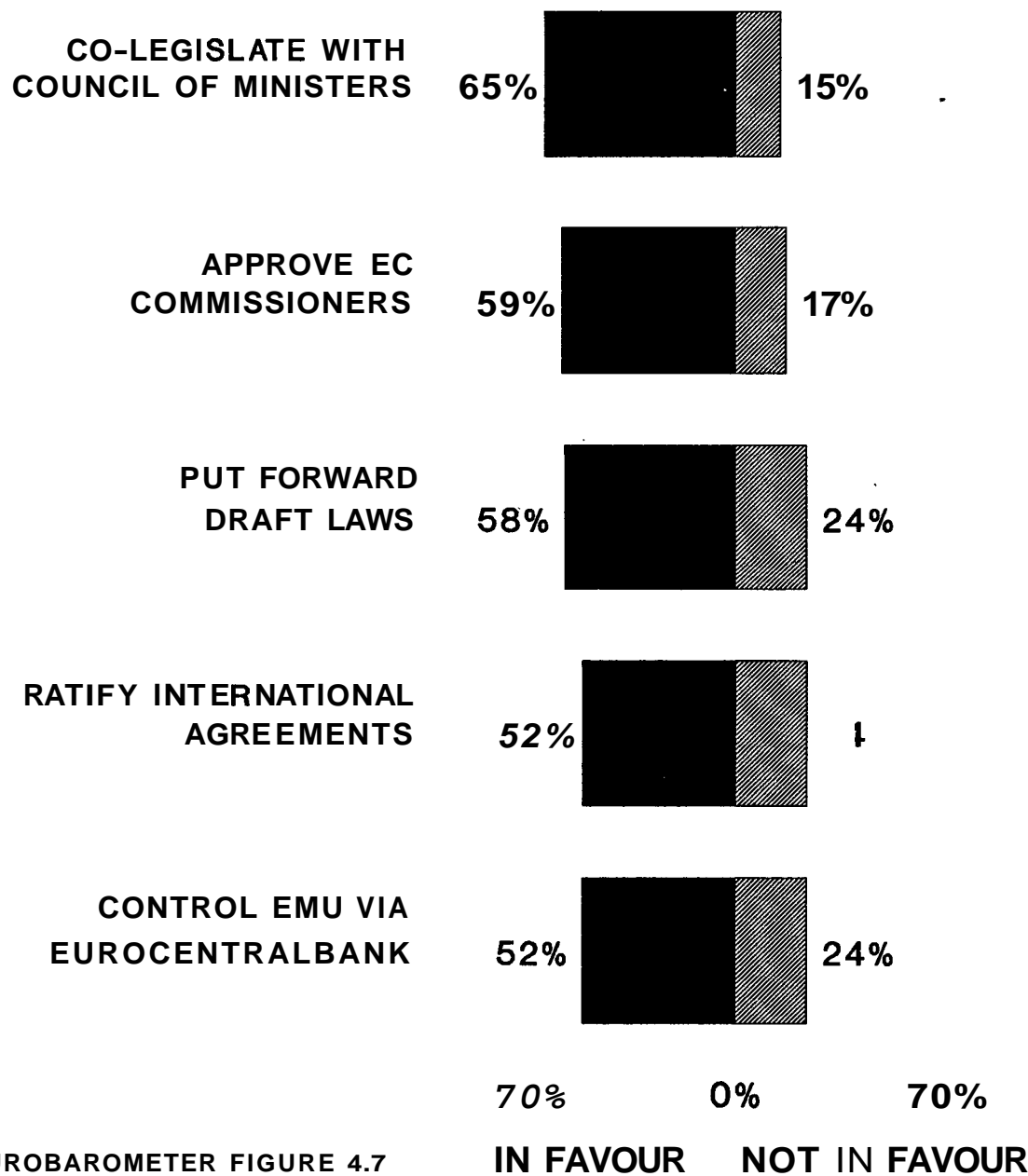
More than two-thirds of Greeks (68%), Italians (67%) Portuguese and French (both 66%) are in favour of the European Parliament gaining more powers. **Only** in Denmark and Luxembourg do many people say the European Parliament's powers should not be increased (Denmark: "about the same" (28%) + "less important" (25%) versus "more important" (29%) - Luxembourg: "about the same" (38%) + "less important" (11%) versus "more important" (37%)).

Those who feel most strongly that the power of the European Parliament should be increased are those who have benefited from more formal education (68%), and people on the left of the political spectrum (65%) (Figure 4.5, Table 56).

#### 4.3 "Post-Maastricht" - Prospects for a European Government

Over half of EC citizens (**56%**) say they favour the formation of a European Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament. A fifth (**20%**) are against such an idea, while just under a quarter (**24%**) say they do not know (Figure 4.6, Table 57).

MAASTRICHT PROPOSALS -  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



Consistent with previous results concerning the European Parliament, those who most like the idea of European Union are most Italians (75%), Spaniards (**62%**), Greeks and Portuguese (both **61%**). **Majorities in all countries are for a European government with the exception of the United Kingdom (35% "for" versus 40% "against") and especially Denmark (25% versus 60%).**

#### ⊗ 4.4 Parliament and the Maastricht Summit

"Maastricht" is a turning point for the European Parliament. As mentioned previously, it has augmented its powers in several new fields. Before the summit in December, the EC public at large expressed its support for change in a number of key areas (Figure 4.7, Table 58) :

- \* By **65% to 15%**, that the European Parliament should have the right to decide, together with the Council of Ministers representing the national governments, on the legislation of the European Community.
- \* By **59% to 17%**, that the European Parliament should have the right to approve the nomination of the Members of the Commission of the European Community. Italians (70%) and Belgians (**65%**) are most frequently in favour here.
- \* By **58% to 24%**, that the European Parliament should have the right to put forward draft laws for the European Community on its own initiative. Italians (69%) and Belgians (67%) again are the most likely to give this highest priority.
- \* By **52% to 24%**, that the European Parliament should have the power to ratify all international agreements and conventions of the European Community before they come into action, especially supported by most Italians (**63%**) and Portuguese (**61%**).
- \* By **52% to 24%** that the European Parliament control the European Central Bank's management of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Most Dutch (**71%**) and Italians (**63%**) give this their strongest backing.

In ten out of twelve EC member states, majorities support all five proposals extending the powers of the European Parliament, some by very large margins.

In the United Kingdom, majorities favour all the proposals except (a) the European Parliament having the right to put forward draft laws for the EC on its **own** initiative (40% "in favour" versus **43%** "not in favour"), where the British **are** divided. Most are (b) also against the European Parliament having control over the European Central Bank's management of EMU (33% versus **46%**).

In Denmark, relatively greatest resistance **is** encountered concerning extending the powers of the European Parliament. Most ~~Danes~~ support it having the right to decide together with the Council of Ministers on the legislation of the EC (**49%** versus 38%) and putting forward draft laws for the EC on its own initiative (**48%** versus **42%**). However they are divided over it having the right to approve the nomination of Members of the Commission (**39%** versus **42%**). They are also largely against it being able to ratify all international agreements and conventions (**33%** versus **50%**) and having control over the European Central Bank's management of EMU (**35%** versus **51%**).

Since the question was asked **six** months ago, support on an EC-wide basis for those measures have not changed much concerning the nomination of EC Commissioners. There is an increase in those not in favour of the Parliament's right to put forward draft laws (**+3**) those against it ratifying international agreements and conventions (**+3**) and those who do not favour codecision on EC legislation (**+2**). Those favouring its management of the European Central Bank (**-3**) also decline a little.

The biggest shifts in opinion over this period are in the European Parliament overseeing the European Central ~~Bank's~~ management of EMU (something precisely incompatible with the notion of an autonomous European Central Bank), where support declined in both Denmark (**-11**) and the United Kingdom (**-9**). The biggest rise in support is registered in Greece concerning giving the European Parliament the right to put forward draft laws (**+9**).

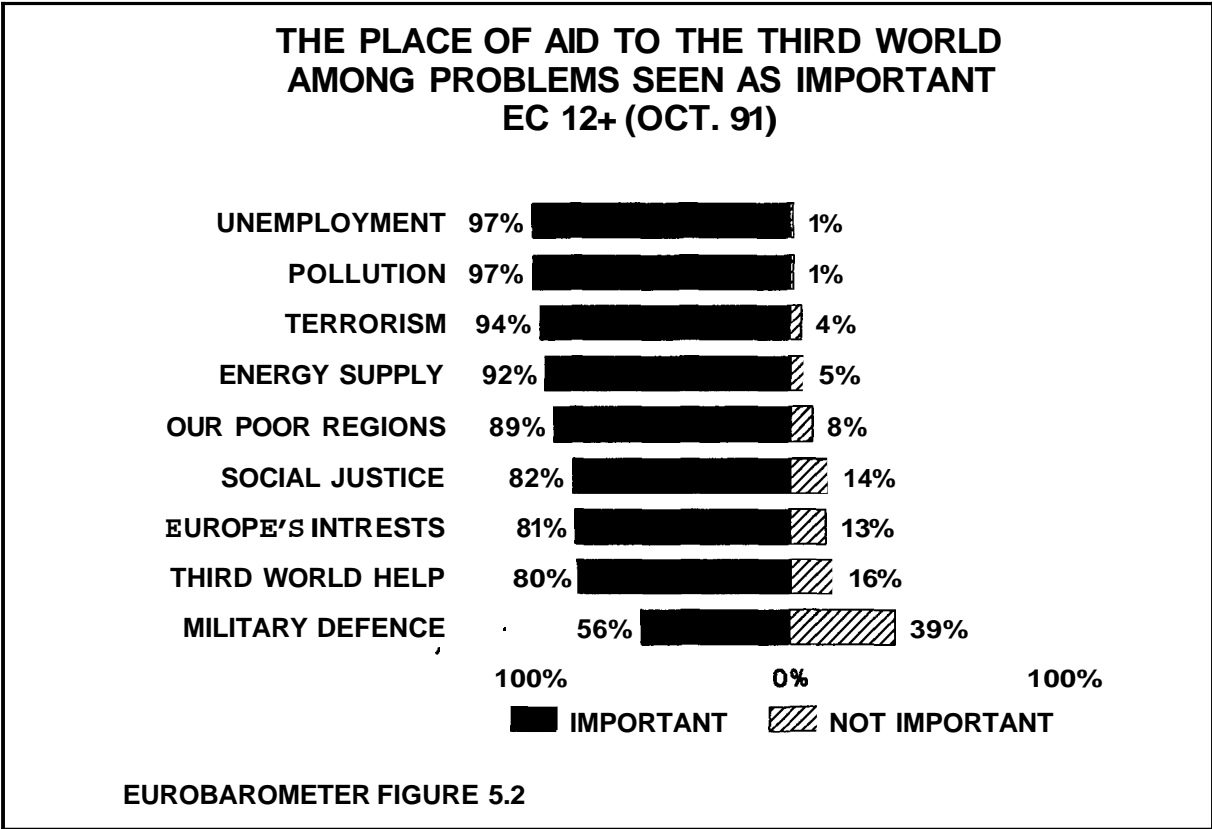
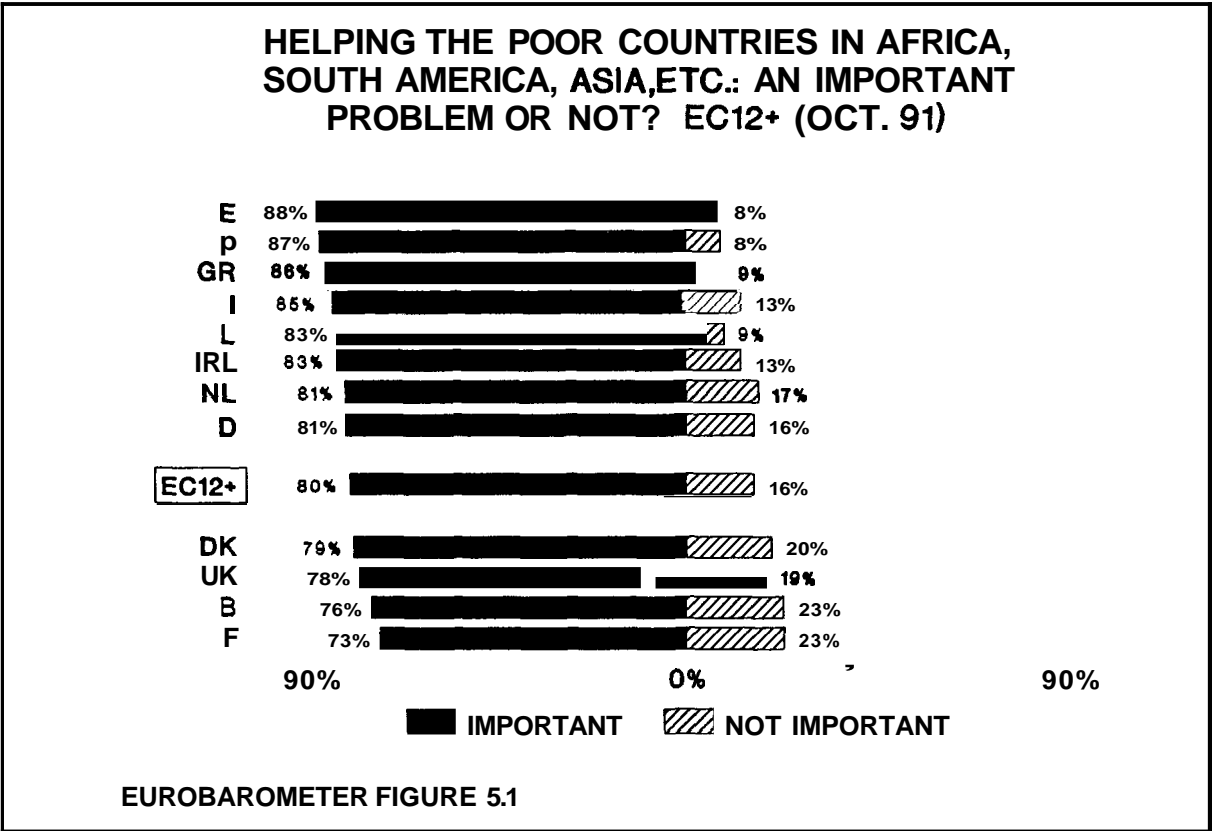
Most people in all countries want the European Parliament to have more legislative power, although some hesitation is encountered in the United Kingdom and Denmark over certain aspects of it.



## **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 conducted within the framework of Standard EUROBAROMETER No 36 are on perceptions of the EC's cooperation with the Third World, cancer, data protection and the EC's regional policies.

Special reports will contain detailed results of most of these additional studies requested by specialised services of the Commission. They will be made publicly available in due course. By way of illustration, a preliminary analysis of a number of questions of general interest can already be presented.



## 5.1 EC cooperation with Third World countries

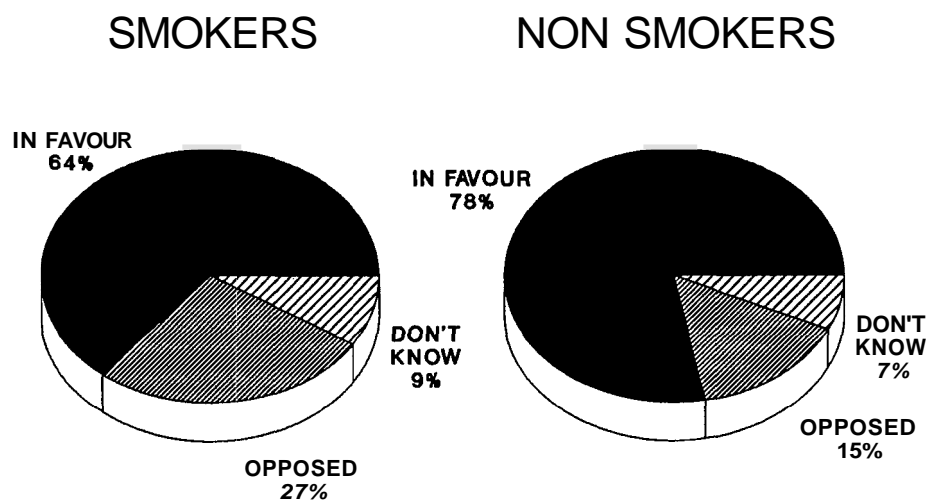
Despite the increasing financial burden of assisting Central and Eastern Europe, the European Community continues to provide substantial financial aid to the Third World.

This cooperation dates back to 1958, when the first European Development Fund was established for some **20** overseas countries and territories situated for the most part in Africa and then linked by colonial ties with some EC countries. With the first enlargement of the Community itself, this cooperation was gradually extended to the whole of Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific, the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean, Asia and Latin America. The Lomé agreements between African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations are the focal point for much of this activity. The Community has allocated 16 billions ECU to ACP countries under the Lomé Convention during the period 1976-1990.

Asked (on behalf of DG VIII) to give "very important", "important", "not very important" or "not at all important" ratings to a list of nine problems, four out of five EC citizens say "Helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc." is an important (or even a very important) problem. Variation across Member States is **as** such that all of the less wealthy countries (including the Eastern part of Germany) - together with Luxembourg and the Netherlands - are more sensitive to Third World poverty than the EC average. West Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Belgium and France are (in that order) below EC12+ average. But still at least three out of four EC citizens see this **as** an important problem (Figure 5.1).

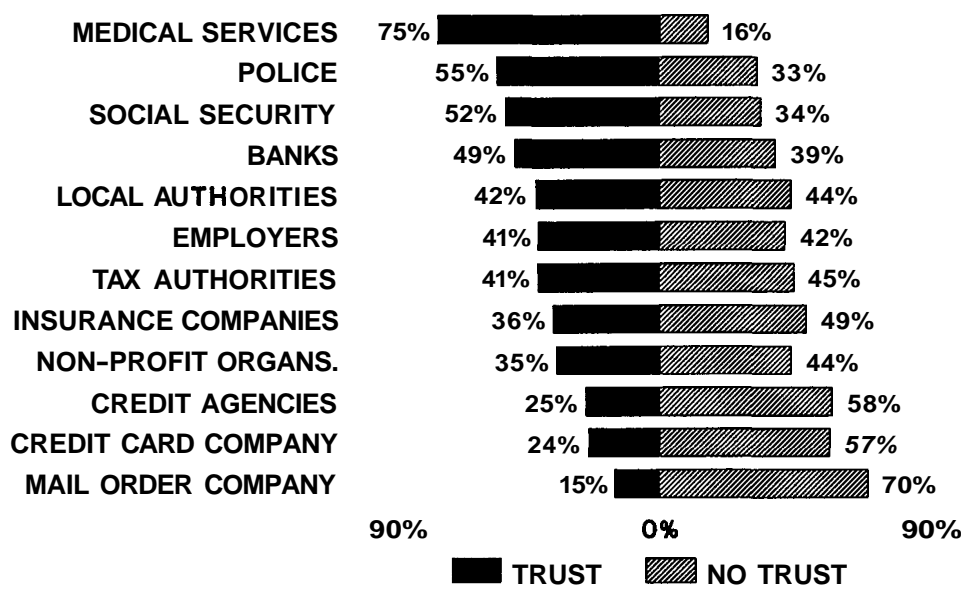
As compared to the other eight "problems" presented to respondents, "Helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc." ranks as last but one. If we group the nine problems according to the order of magnitude of per cent saying "important" (or "very important"), we find: unemployment, pollution, terrorism, ensuring energy supply - together with "Reducing differences between regions of our country by helping the less developed" - rank **as** important for 9 out of 10. "Social Justice", "defending European interests vis-a-vis the USA and Japan", and "Third World help" are "important" (or "very important") for **8** out of 10. Only "Military Defence" receives considerably less importance attributed to it (Figure 5.2).

SHOULD TOBACCO ADVERTISING  
BE BANNED?



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 5.3

DATABASE PROTECTION -  
TRUST IN ORGANISATIONS



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 5.4



## 5.2 Should tobacco advertising be banned?

Asked on behalf of DG V of the Commission (Europe against Cancer Unit), three quarters of EC citizens (**74%** versus **19%**), including at least an absolute majority in each of the twelve member states of the Community, **are** in favour of a ban on tobacco advertising, ranging from **88%** of Portuguese and **85%** of Italians to **55%** of Dutch and **53%** of Danes. Overall Community results, excluding East Germany, (**73%** versus **19%**) **are** remarkably close to a similar question asked EC-wide in Standard EUROBAROMETER No 27 in 1987 (**73%** for; **21%** against).

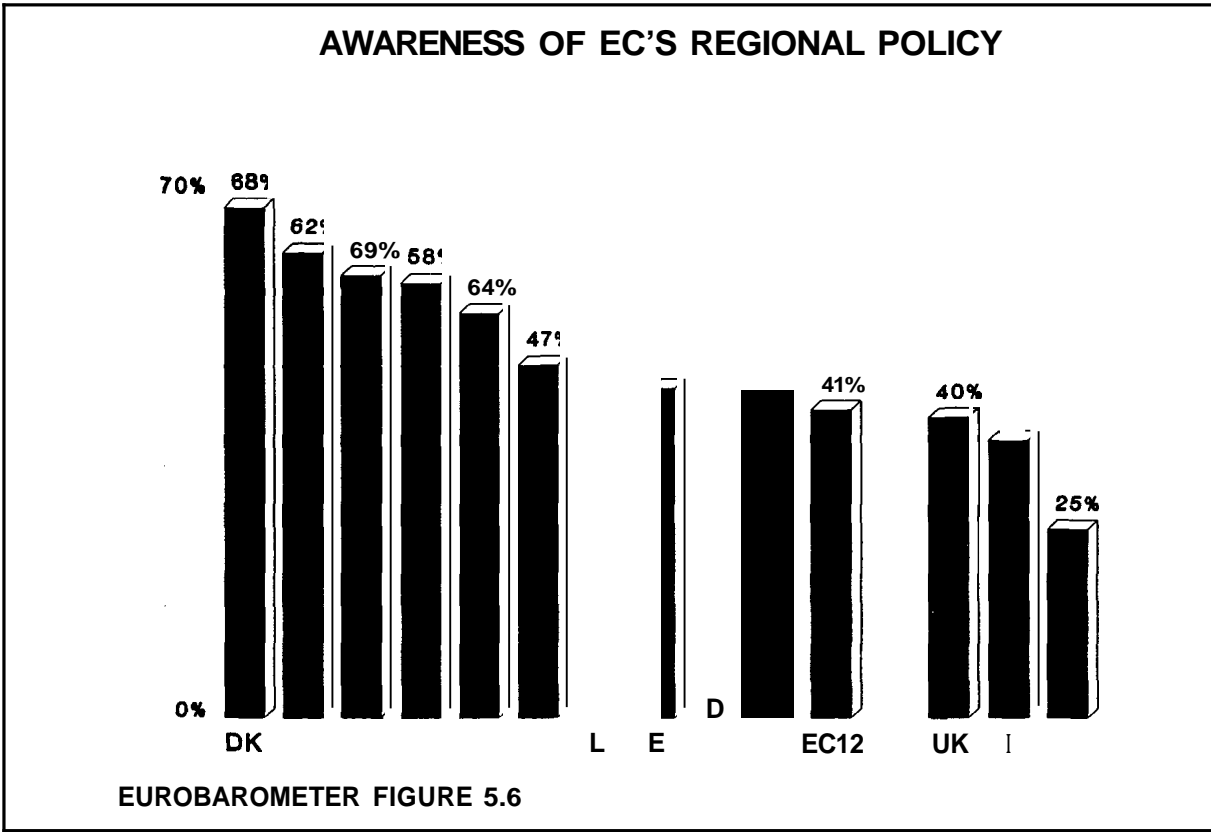
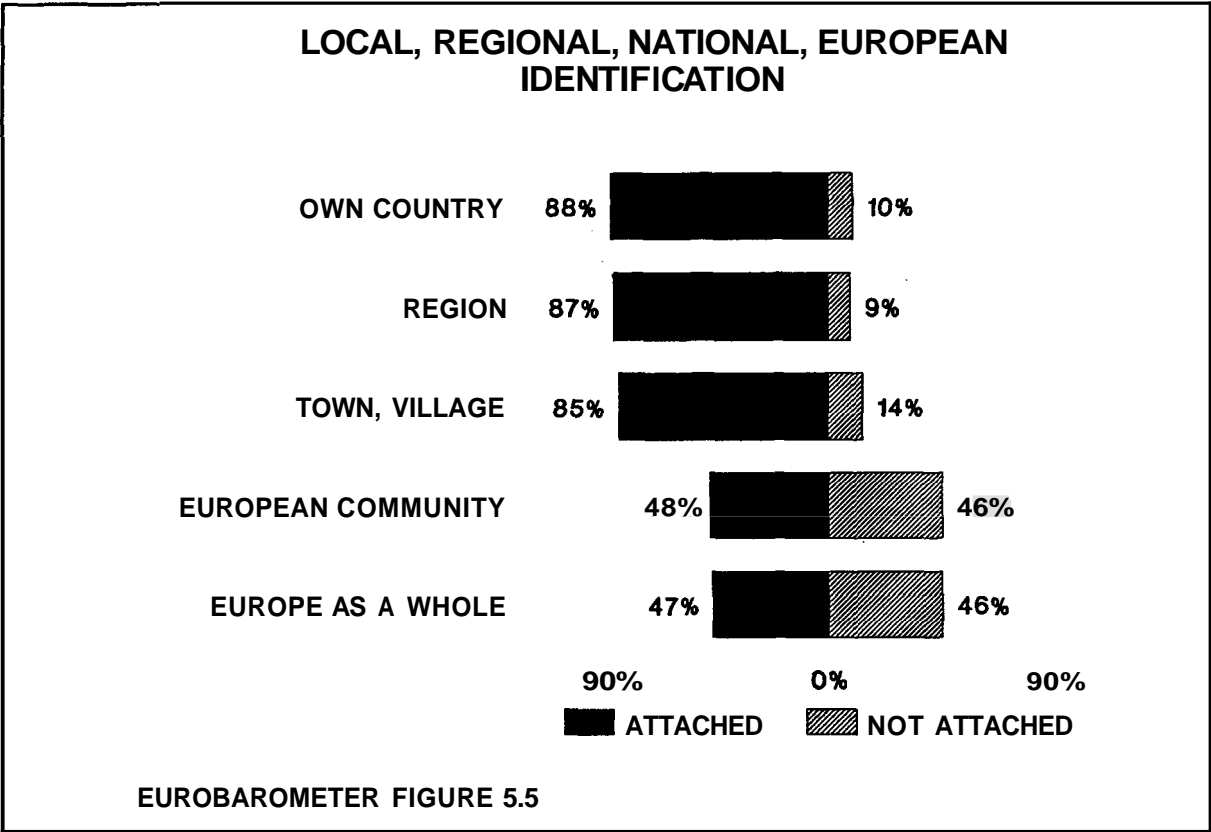
An absolute majority of smokers in all countries (EC **64%** for; **27%** against) also support such a ban with only Dutch smokers divided (**47%** for; **45%** against) on the matter (Figure 5.3, Table 61).

## 5.3 Data protection

Many EC member states have been concerned for some time about the potential abuses that can occur concerning storing personal data on individuals.

On behalf of DG III of the Commission, the EUROBAROMETER asked respondents whether they would trust various professions and organisations to use information stored about themselves in acceptable ways (Figure 5.4).

On an EC-wide basis, most people on the whole trust medical services (**75%** "trust" versus **16%** "not trust"), the police (**55%** versus **33%**), social security (**52%** versus **34%**) as well as banks and financial institutions (**49%** versus **39%**) in this respect. However many are not so sure whether local authorities (**42%** versus **44%**) or employers (**41%** versus **42%**) should have access to such information. On the other hand, most people on the whole prefer that tax authorities (**41%** versus **45%**), insurance companies (**36%** versus **49%**), non-profit organisations (**35%** versus **44%**), credit reference agencies (**25%** versus **58%**), credit card companies (**24%** versus **57%**) and especially mail order companies (**15%** versus **70%**) do not touch their personal information.



## 5.4 The Community's regions

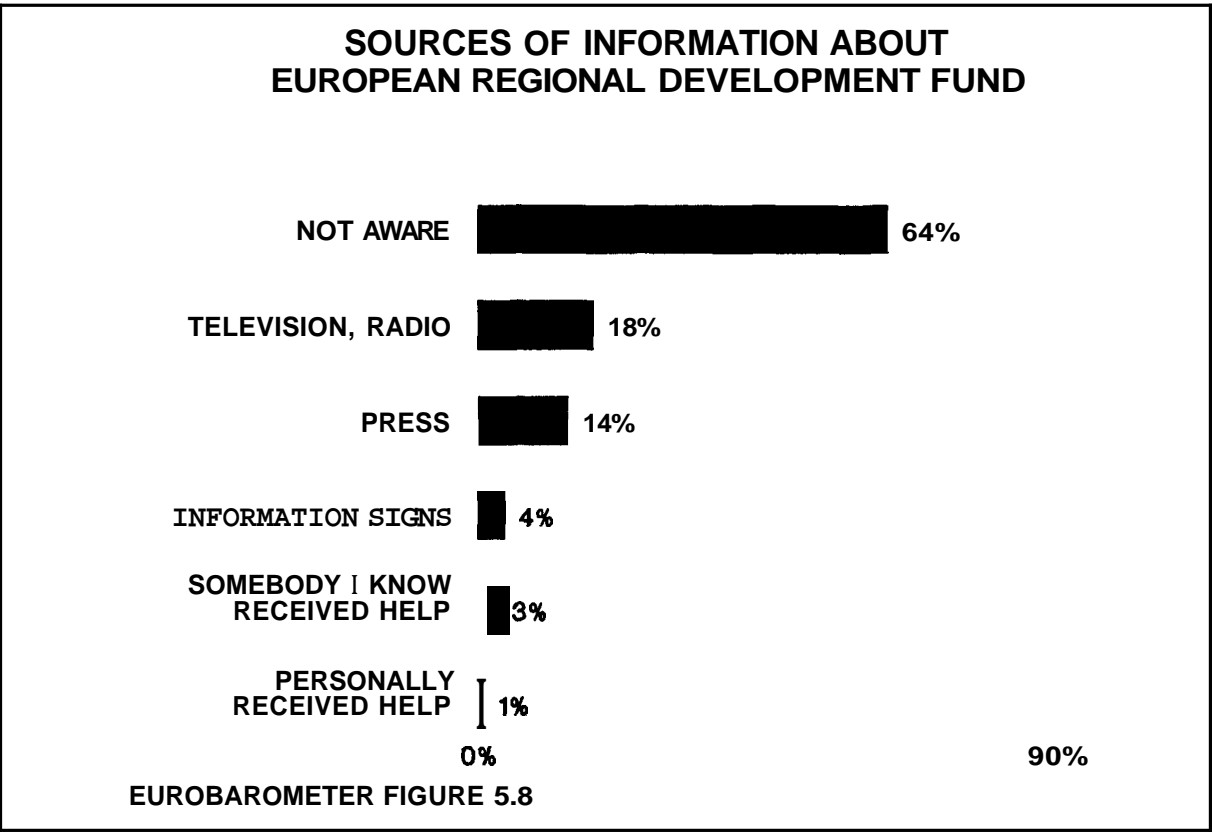
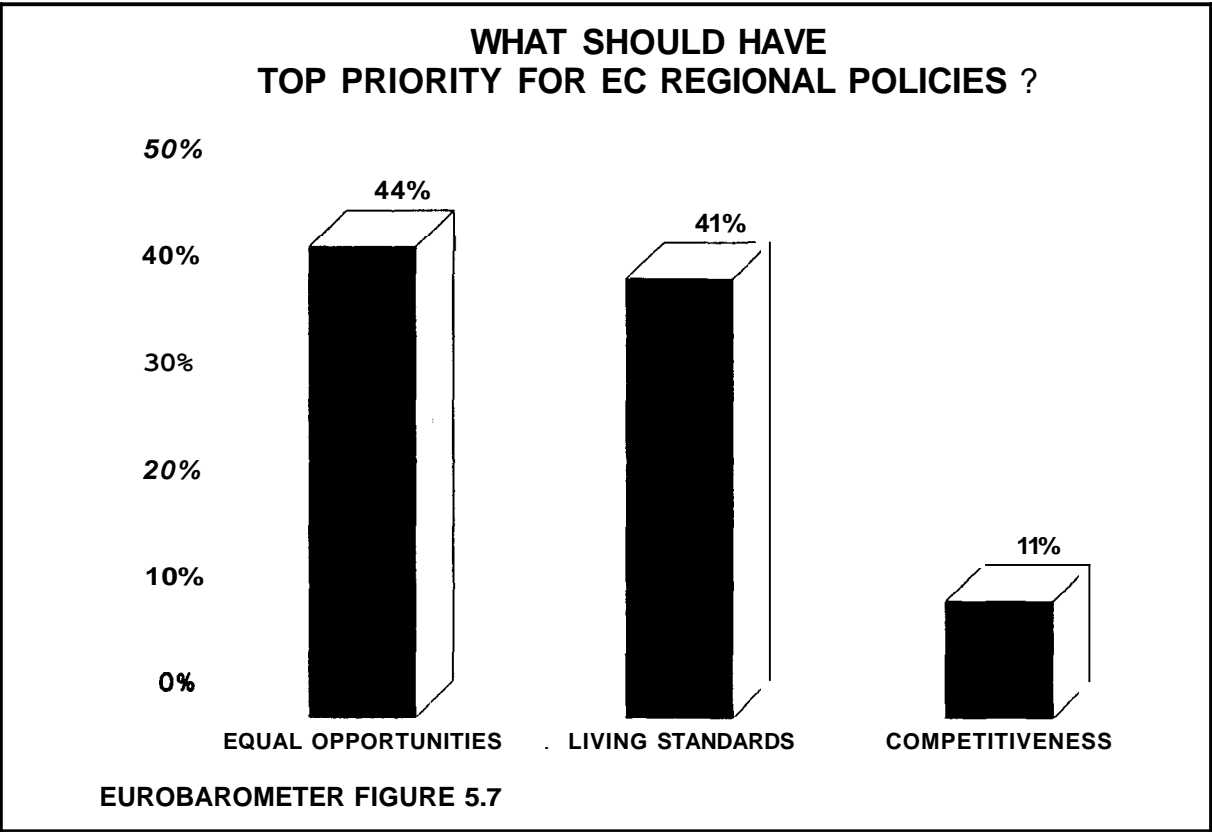
Asked on behalf of DG XVI of the Commission how attached they feel towards their own town or village, region, country, the European Community or Europe **as** a whole, many EC citizens feel the most attached almost equally towards their own town or village (**85%**), their region (**87%**) **as** well **as** their country (88%). Around half that number also feel very or fairly attached to the European Community (**48%**) and to Europe **as** a whole (**47%**). Just over half feel VERY attached to their town or village (**54%**), region (**55%**) and country (**53%**) - only an eighth today feel **as** strongly about the European Community (or Europe **as** a whole; both **12%** "very attached") (Figure 5.5, Table 63).

Portuguese (**94%**), Greeks and Spaniards (both **93%**) feel most numerous closest to their town or village **as** well **as** to their region (**91%**, **97%** and **94%** respectively). Most Danes (**98%**) and ~~Greeks~~ (**97%**) feel the greatest attachment to their country. Many Italians (**61%**), Spaniards (**58%**), Luxembourgers (**55%**) and French (**54%**) are the most EC-conscious. Remarkably, many Danes feel the most attached to Europe **as** a whole (**61%**), followed by most Italians (**59%**).

**46%** of EC citizens say that their country has policies for developing their less favoured regions, while **26%** says it has not. **28%** do not know. Those most likely to say that their country has a regional policy are Danes (**60%**), Dutch (**56%**) and Germans (**52%**). Only a minority of French people (**34%** "yes" versus **42%** "no") say that their country has no such policy. **An** exceptionally high percentage of Belgians (**43%**) say they do not know whether their country has such policies (Table 64).

There is overwhelming support (**85%** versus **11%**) for these governmental policies among those who have heard of them (Table 65). Among those who have not heard of such policies, there is also overwhelming support (**80%** versus **5%**) on a EC-wide basis that their country should have such policies (Table 66).

The European Community's policies supporting **less** favoured regions in its member countries are not very widely **known** (**41%** say they know of them). A seventh of EC citizens say the EC has no such policies (**15%**), while nearly half (**45%**) admit they just do not know. An absolute majority of Danes (**68%**), Greeks (**62%**), Irish (**59%**), Belgians (**58%**) and Portuguese (**54%**) say the EC has regional policies. The least knowledgeable about them are many French (**25%** "aware") and Italians (**37%**) (Figure 5.6, Table 67). Among those who "have not heard", or "do not know" about these policies, seven out of ten (**71%**) say such policies should exist, while only less than a tenth (**9%**) say they should not (Table 68).





Among those who say the EC has - or should have - policies to develop less favoured regions, almost equal numbers feel the most important objective should be to give every region more equal opportunities (**44%**) or to raise their living Standards (**41%**). By contrast, only slightly more than one in ten feel the objective should be to increase their competitiveness (11%) (Figure 5.7, Table 69).

Those countries whose people give more weight to the goal of giving every region more equal opportunities are Germany (**50%**), France (**49%**), Denmark, Italy (both **48%**), Netherlands (**47%**) and Belgium (**44%**). Most people from southern and less prosperous EC countries are the main proponents of raising living Standards as the main objective of regional policy - Greece (**61%**), Portugal (**59%**), Ireland (**53%**), Spain (**47%**) and the United Kingdom (55%). Luxembourg's citizens are divided equally between the two objectives ("equal opportunities" **39%**; "living Standards" **38%**).

**The European Community's Regional Development Fund (the ERDF) gives aid to its less developed regions.** Only 20 percent of EC citizens say they have heard of it (Figure 5.8, Table 70).

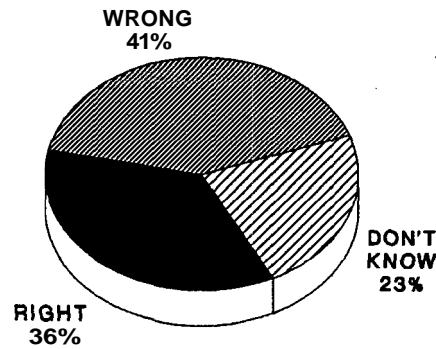
Broadcast media (television and radio) are the likeliest source of information for people about the ERDF (18%), followed by the printed press (**14%**). Other sources are relatively insignificant - signs informing people about it (**4%**), knowing someone who has received help, employment or advice (3%) or having personally received that kind of help (1%).

Broadcast media is the most important source of information on the subject in Portugal (**47%**), Ireland (**37%**), Greece (**24%**), Spain (**23%**) and Belgium (**18%**), while it is roughly of equal importance with the press elsewhere. Information signs seem the most prominent in Ireland (**20%**) and Portugal (11%). An eighth of Portuguese (**12%**) say they have - or know someone who has - received help, employment or advice from the EC regional fund, the highest result in any country.

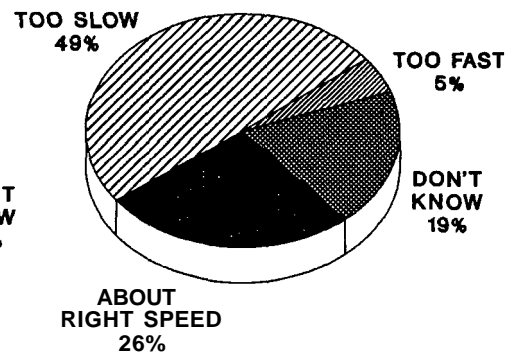
**Three quarters of EC citizens (76%) are in favour of giving the regions a say in the way the European Community is run.** One in ten (10%) are not, while a seventh (**14%**) "do not know." Absolute majorities are in favour in all countries, including more than four out of five Portuguese (**89%**), Spaniards (**87%**), French (**86%**), Greeks (85%) and Italians (81%). At the other end of the scale, even one in two Danes (**56%** versus **29%**) are in favour (Table 71).

SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC REFORM IN GEORGIA

MARKET ECONOMY



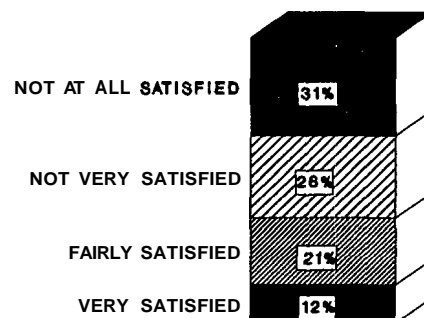
ECONOMIC REFORM



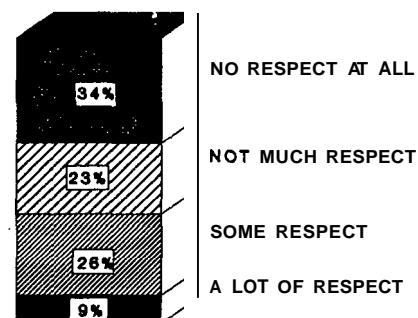
EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 5.9

SATISFACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN GEORGIA

SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY



RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



EUROBAROMETER FIGURE 5.10

### 5.5 "High Noon" in Georgia<sup>11</sup>

Georgia has been going through a period of political unrest since 87% of its people elected President Zviad Gamsakhurdia to office in their first free elections in May 1991. The President's authoritarian rule soon stoked demands from opposition groups for new elections. In mid-September, tension was raised in the capital, Tbilisi, when the President's security forces opened fire on demonstrators. A state of emergency was declared in Tbilisi on 24th September after parts of the national guard rebelled and opposition forces took over the television station. The situation went out of control in December, with the President eventually fleeing the shell-shattered Parliamentary building where he had been taking refuge after a two week shoot-out with rebel forces. It was feared that fighting would spread to other parts of Georgia as a consequence.

During these events, a nationally-representative survey took place in Georgia (excluding former South Ossetia) sponsored by the Georgian Social Research Centre, asking the same questions as had been asked in the CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No 2 of October 1991.

In November 1991, more people in Georgia were saying things in their country were going in the wrong (42%) rather than in the right (35%) direction (Table 72). Compared to 12 months ago, most Georgians say, their country's economic condition has become worse (70%) rather than better (12%) - and the same about their private household finances (63% "worse" versus 15% "better"). Expectations for the next 12 months show continued pessimism, but not to such a degree (economy: 44% "worse" versus 25% "better"; private household finances: 42% "worse" versus 22% "better") (see Tables 2-5).

**Most Georgians are personally against a market economy (41%) rather than for it (36%).** Georgia therefore joins Romania as being the only two out of the eleven countries surveyed by the EUROBAROMETER in Central and Eastern Europe whose populations are largely against a market economy (Table 73). Yet the overall feeling in Georgia is that economic reforms are progressing too slowly (49%) rather than too quickly (5%) or about the right speed (26%) (Figure 5.9, Table 74).

As we have seen with all Central and Eastern European countries with the sole exception of Lithuania, most Georgians are dissatisfied (57%) rather than satisfied (33%) with the development of their democracy (Table 75). A majority also feel that human rights in their country are not respected (57%) rather than respected (35%). Among all countries surveyed in the region, only Estonians (70% "no respect" versus 22% "respect") and people in European Russia (82% versus 16%) are more likely to say individual human rights are not being respected in their country (Figure 5.10, Table 76).

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<sup>11</sup> 2057 respondents throughout Georgia (excluding South Ossetia) were interviewed face-to-face, 1-11 November 1991. For comparisons with other countries, please see Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No 2, Autumn 1991.



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## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER SURVEY N° 36

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## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 36 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 15 October and 21 November 1991, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 36 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

The EUROBAROMETER 36 covers the population of the respective nationalities, aged 15 years and over, in each of the Member States of the European Community. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EC country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from all "administrative regional units", 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. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1006	15/10 - 06/11	7 994.4
Denmark	GFK/OBSERVA	1000	18/10 - 08/11	4 160.4
Germany(East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1090	19/10 - 01/11	13 607.0
Germany(West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1000	19/10 - 02/11	51 708.0
Greece	KEME	1000	17/10 - 01/11	7 825.6
Spain	ICP-RESEARCH	1000	18/10 - 06/11	29 427.2
France	TMO-Consultants	1007	17/10 - 02/11	43 318.5
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Res.	1005	18/10 - 08/11	2 501.3
Italy	PRAGMA Srl	1076	20/10 - 08/11	45 902.8
Luxemburg	ILRES	435	19/10 - 21/11	302.6
The Netherlands	NIPO	1009	19/10 - 08/11	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	18/10 - 01/11	7 718.7
Great Britain	MAI/NOP	1076	18/10 - 01/11	44 562.0
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SERV.	305	16/10 - 03/11	1159.1

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from EUROSTAT population data. 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 international weighting (i.e. EC 12 averages) INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures 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.

The results of the EUROBAROMETER studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text (English and French) on top; the results are expressed 1) as a percentage on total base and 2) as a percentage on the number of "valid" responses (i.e. "Don't Know" and "No Answer" excluded). All EUROBAROMETER datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-5000 Köln 41). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research. The results of the EUROBAROMETER surveys are analysed and made available through the Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses" of DG X of the Commission of the EC, "EUROBAROMETER", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1.000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits :

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



## EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 36 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

Entre le 15 octobre et le 21 novembre 1991, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 36 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD, à la demande de la COMMISSION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 36 couvre la population nationale, de 15 ans et plus, dans chaque Etat membre de la Communauté Européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à multiples phases. Dans chaque pays CE, divers points de chute ont été tirés avec une probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population (afin de couvrir la totalité du pays) et à la densité de la population.

Pour ce, ces points de chute ont été tirés systématiquement dans chacune des "unités régionales administratives", après avoir été stratifiés par unité individuelle et par type de région. Ils représentent ainsi l'ensemble du territoire des Etats membres, selon les EUROSTAT-NUTS II et selon la distribution de la population résidente nationale en termes de régions métropolitaines, urbaines et rurales. Dans chacun des points de chute sélectionnés, une adresse de départ a été sélectionnée aléatoirement. D'autres adresses ont ensuite été sélectionnées, comme chaque adresse N, par des procédures de "random route" à partir de l'adresse initiale. Dans chaque ménage, le répondant a été tiré aléatoirement. Toutes les interviews ont été réalisées en face-à-face chez les répondants et dans la langue nationale appropriée.

PAYS	INSTITUTS	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES DE TERRAIN	POPULATION 15+ (x000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1006	15/10- 06/11	7 994.4
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Italy	PRAGMA Srl	1076	20/10 - 08/11	45 902.8
Luxembourg	ILRES	435	19/10- 21/11	302.6
The Netherlands	NIPO	1009	19/10- 08/11	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	18/10- 01/11	7 718.7
Great Britain	MAI/NOP	1076	18/10 - 01/11	44 562.0
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SERV.	305	16/10 - 03/11	1 159.1

Dans chaque pays, l'échantillon a été comparé à l'univers. La description de l'univers se base sur les données de population EUROSTAT. Pour tous les Etats membres CE, une procédure de pondération nationale a été réalisée (utilisant des pondérations marginales et croisées), sur base de cette description de l'univers. Dans tous les pays, au moins le sexe, l'âge, les régions NUTS II et la taille de l'agglomération ont été introduits dans la procédure d'itération. Pour la pondération internationale (i.e. les moyennes CE 12), INRA (EUROPE) recourt aux chiffres officiels de population, publiés par EUROSTAT dans l'Annuaire 1988 des Statistiques Régionales. Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

Les résultats des études EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés et sont présentés sous forme de tableaux, de fichiers de données et d'analyses. Pour chaque question, un tableau de résultats est fourni, accompagné de la question complète (en anglais et en français) en tête de page: ces résultats sont exprimés 1) en pourcentage calculé sur la base totale et 2) en pourcentage calculé sur le nombre de réponses "valables" (i.e. "Ne sait pas" et "Sans réponses" exclus). Tous les fichiers de données de l'EUROBAROMETRE sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D-5000 Köln 41). Ils sont à la disposition de tous les instituts membres du "European Consortium for Political Research" (Essex), du "Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) et de toute personne intéressée par la recherche en sciences sociales. Les résultats des enquêtes EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés par l'unité "Sondages, Recherches, Analyses" de la DG X de la Commission de la CE, "EUROBAROMETRE, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles; ils peuvent être obtenus à cette adresse.

Il importe de rappeler aux lecteurs que les résultats d'un sondage sont des estimations dont l'exactitude, toutes choses égales par ailleurs, dépend de la taille de l'échantillon et du pourcentage observé. Pour des échantillons d'environ 1.000 interviews, le pourcentage réel oscille dans les intervalles de confiance suivants :

Pourcentage observé	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Intervalle de confiance	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL UNITS / UNITES ADMINISTRATIVES REGIONALES

**BELGIQUE :**  
Hainaut  
Limburg  
Namur  
Flandre Orientale  
Flandre Occidentale  
**L iège**  
Luxembourg  
Brabant Flamand  
Antwerpen  
Bruxelles  
Brabant Uallon

**DANMARK :**  
Hovedstadsområdet  
Sjælland, Lolland-,  
Falster, Bornholm  
Fyn  
Jylland

**DEUTSCHLAND :**  
Schleswig Holstein  
Hamburg  
RB Braunschweig  
RB Hanover  
RB Lüneburg  
RB Ueser-EMS  
Bremen  
Düsseldorf  
Köln  
Münster  
Detmold  
Arnsberg  
Darmstadt  
Giessen  
Kassel  
**Koblenz**  
Trier  
Rhein Hessen-Pfalz  
Saarland  
Nordwürttemberg-  
Stuttgart  
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe  
Südbaden-Freiburg  
Süd württemberg-  
Tübingen  
Oberbayern  
Niederbayern  
Oberpfalz  
Oberfranken  
Mittelfranken  
Unterfranken  
Schuaben  
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-Leon  
Cataluna  
Extremadura  
Galicia  
**Madrid**  
Murcia  
Navarra  
Pais Valenciano  
Pais Vasco  
La Rioja

**FRANCE :**  
Ile de France  
Champagne-Ardenne  
Picardie  
Haute Normandie  
Centre  
Basse Normandie  
Bourgogne  
**Nord/Pas-de-Calais**  
Lorraine  
Alsace  
Franche-Comte  
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**  
**Puglie**  
Basilicate  
Calabria  
**Sicilia**  
Sardegna

**IRELAND :**  
Dublin  
Rest of Leinster  
Munster  
Connaught/Ulster

**LUXEMBOURG :**  
Centre  
**Sud**  
Nord  
Est

**NEDERLAND :**  
Groningen  
Friesland  
Drente  
Overijssel  
Gelderland  
Utrecht  
Noord-Holland  
Zuid-Holland  
Zee land  
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  
Hunberside  
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  
**Dumfries-Galloway,**  
Strathclyde  
Highlands, Islands  
**Grampian**  
NORTHERN IRELAND

## FLASH EUROBAROMETER N° 5 and N° 6

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES/  
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## SAMPLING/ECHANTILLONNAGE

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 and over, except in Greece (five main cities), Spain (five main cities), Portugal (five main cities) and Ireland (greater Dublin). East Germany was not included in the survey. The interviews were conducted by telephone.

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de manière représentative la totalité de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus, sauf en Grèce (cinq principales villes), en Espagne (cinq principales villes), au Portugal (cinq principales villes) et en Irlande (agglomération de Dublin). La RDA est exclue du sondage. Les interviews ont été réalisées par téléphone.

### TELEPHONE FLASH N° 5

COUNTRY/PAYS	NUMBER OF INTERVIEW — E D'INTERVIEWS	DATES
Belgique	495	24-27 May 1991
Danmark	500	23-27 May 1991
Deutschland (West)	502	23-25 May 1991
Ellas	500	23-29 May 1991
España	500	24-29 May 1991
France	500	23-24 May 1991
Ireland	504	23-27 May 1991
Italia	509	23-29 May 1991
Luxembourg	500	24-29 May 1991
Nederland	503	24-29 May 1991
Portugal	502	22-27 May 1991
United Kingdom	501	23-29 May 1991
	6.016	

### TELEPHONE FLASH N° 6

COUNTRY/PAYS	MANAGERS NUMBER OF INTERVINS/ — E D'INTERVINS	DATES
Deutschland (West)	200	16-20 Sept. 1991
Spain	201	10-18 Sept. 1991
France	200	11-18 Sept. 1991
Italy	206	17-20 Sept. 1991
UK	200	16-23 Sept. 1991
	<u>1007</u>	

COUNTRY/PAYS	EC CITIZENS NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS/NOMBRE D'INTERVINS	DATES
Belgium	500	10-11 Sept. 1991
Danmark	708	09-11 Sept. 1991
Deutschland (West)	491	12-14 Sept. 1991
Ellas	500	10-13 Sept. 1991
España	525	09-15 Sept. 1991
France	501	10 Sept. 1991
Ireland	502	09-13 Sept. 1991
Italia	504	09-12 Sept. 1991
Luxembourg	512	09-13 Sept. 1991
Nederland	507	10-12 Sept. 1991
Portugal	502	09-12 Sept. 1991
United Kingdom	501	10-13 Sept. 1991
	6.253	

Readers are reminded that sample survey results are **estimations**, the degree of certainty and precision of which, everything being kept equal rests upon the number of cases. With samples of about 1.000, it is generally admitted that a percentage difference of Less than five per cent is below the acceptable level of confidence.

Il est rappelé que les résultats obtenus par sondage sont des **estimations** dont le degré de certitude et de précision **dépend**, toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, du nombre des individus constituant l'échantillon. Avec des échantillons de l'ordre de 1.000, on admet généralement qu'une différence inférieure à cinq pour cent entre deux pourcentages est au-dessous du niveau acceptable de confiance.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION / REGIONS D'ENQUETES

**BELGIQUE/BELGIE**

Antwerpen  
 Brabant Flamand  
**Bruxelles**  
 Uest Flanders  
 East Flanders  
 Limbourg  
 Brabant Wallon  
 Hainaut  
 Namur  
 Luxembourg  
 Liège

**DANMARK**

Hovedstadsområdet  
**Sjælland, Følleland-**  
**falster, bornholm**  
**Fyn**  
 Jylland

**BUNDESREPUBLIK**

**DEUTSCHLAND**  
 Schleswig Holstein  
**Hambourg**  
 Niedersachsen  
 Bremen  
**Nordrhein-Westfalen**  
 Hessen  
 Rheinland-Pfalz  
 Baden-Württemberg  
 Bayern  
 Uest Berlin

**ELLAS**

Athens  
**Saloniki**  
**Patra**  
**Larissa**  
 Heraklion

**ESPAÑA**

Madrid  
 Barcelona  
 Bilbao  
 Valencia  
**Sevilla**

**FRANCE**

Ile de France  
 Nord  
 Est  
 Bassin Parisien Est  
 Bassin Parisien Ouest  
 Ouest  
 Sud-Ouest  
 Sud-Est  
**Méditerranée**

**GREAT BRITAIN**

North  
 Yorkshire, Humber  
 North Uest  
 East Midlands  
 Uest Midlands  
 East Anglia

South East

**South Uest**  
 Greater London  
**Wales**  
**Scotland**

**IRELAND**

Greater Dublin

**ITALIA**

Nord-Ouest  
**Piemont**  
**Liguria**  
**Lombardia**  
**Milano**  
 Nord-Est  
 Trentino  
**Veneto**  
**Friuli-Venezia-Giulia**  
 Emilia  
 Centro  
 Toscana  
 Marche  
**Umbria**  
**Lazio**  
**Sud**  
**Abruzzo**  
**Campania**  
**Puglie**  
 Basilicata  
 Calabria  
 Isole  
**Sicilia**  
 Sardinia

**LUXEMBOURG**

Centre  
 Sud  
 Nord  
 Est

**NEDERLAND**

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

**PORTUGAL**

**Lisboa**  
**Oporto**  
 Coimbra  
 Faro

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER N° 2 (AUTUMN 1991)

PARTICIPATING LOCAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES/  
INSTITUTS ET CHARGES D'ETUDES NATIONAUX

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GEORGIA	Georgian Social Research Centre 49a Chavchavadze ave Tbilisi - GEORGIA	Merab PACHULIA Paati AMONASHVILI	tel.++/78832-293983/284332 fax.++/78832-226134

## SAMPLING / ECHANTILLONNAGE

The sample was designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 year and over. All citizens were interviewed face-to-face in people's homes. A shorter questionnaire was asked in Albania and Georgia. Random sampling techniques were applied in all countries, except Hungary where quota sampling was used.

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de manière représentative la population âgée de 15 ans et plus. Toutes les interviews ont été réalisées en face à face au domicile des personnes interrogées. Un questionnaire réduit a été utilisé en Albanie et Géorgie. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les pays est une sélection aléatoire, sauf en Hongrie où la procédure des quotas est utilisée.

COUNTRY/PAYS	NUMBER OF INTERVIEW/ NOMBRE D'INTERVIEWS	DATES
Albania	1000	27 Sept. - 15 Oct. 1991
Bulgaria	989	25-31 Oct. 1991
Czechoslovakia	1076	14-31 Oct. 1991
Estonia	999	18-30 Oct. 1991
Hungary	987	18-30 Oct. 1991
Latvia	999	18-29 Oct. 1991
Lithuania	100	23-31 Oct. 1991
Poland	1000	17-28 Oct. 1991
Romania	1000	16-22 Oct. 1991
Russia (West of Urals)	977	14-30 Oct. 1991
Georgia	2075	1-11 Nov. 1991

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION / REGIONS D'ENQUETES

<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>HUNGARY</b>	<b>Bihor</b>
Shkoder	Central Region	Satu Mare
Tropoje	(Budapest incl.)	Alba
Mirdite	Northern Hungary	Maramures
Kukes	Northern Great Plain	Bistrita-Nas
Diber	Southern Great Plain	Brasov
Tirane	Southern Transdanubia	Sibiu
Elbasan	Northern Transdanubia	<b>Bucuresti</b>
Gramsh		
Lushnje	<b>UNIA</b>	<b>RUSSIA (WEST OF URALS)</b>
Fier	Riga	Morthern
Korce	Liepaja	Northern-Western
Vlore	Daugavpils	Central
Permet	Vidzeme	Volgo-Vjatsky
Gjirckaster	Zemgale	Central
Sarando	Kurzeme	Black-Earth
	Latgale	Along Volga
		North Caucasian
<b>BULGARIA</b>		Urals
Varna	<b>LITHUANIA</b>	
Razgrad	Zemaitija	<b>GEORGIA</b>
Michailougrad	Aukstaitija	Tbilisi
Lovech	Suvalkija	<b>Abkhazia</b>
Sofia (region)	Dzukija	Sukhuni
Sofia (City)	Pietryciu Lietuva	<b>Gudauta</b>
Plovdiv	<b>POLAND</b>	Gulripshii
Bourgas	Central	Sukhuni region
Haskovo	Eastern	Ochamchireh
	"Little Poland" Southern	<b>Adjara</b>
<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>	Silesia	<b>Rustavi</b>
Prague	Western North	<b>Aspindza</b>
Central Bohemia	Greater Poland	<b>Akhalkalaki</b>
Southern Bohemia		Akhalsikhe
Western Bohemia	<b>ROMANIA</b>	<b>Akhmeta</b>
Northern Bohemia	Gelati, Iasi, Botosani	<b>Bolnisi</b>
Eastern Bohemia	Vaslui, Neamt, Vrancea	<b>Gori, Gurjaani</b>
Southern Moravia	Bacau, Suceava, Buzau	<b>Dushetti, Zugdidi</b>
Northern Moravia	Ialomita, Calarasi, Braila	<b>Telavi, Terjola</b>
Bratislava	Tulcea, Constanta, Teleorman	<b>Tianetti</b>
Central Slovakia	Giurgiu, Olt, Dolj, Mehedinti	<b>Kaspi</b>
Eastern Slovakia	Vilcea, Dimbovita, Arges	Lagodekhi
Western Slovakia	Prahova, Gorj, Caras-Severin	Lanchkhutti
	Munedoara, Timis, Arad	<b>Sagarejo</b>
<b>ESTONIA</b>	Covasna	<b>Samtredia</b>
North-Western	Harghita	<b>Tsageri</b>
North-Eastern	Mures	<b>Khashuri</b>
South-Eastern	Salaj	

Table/Tableau 1 : THE NEXT YEAR : BETTER OR WORSE ? / L'année prochaine : meilleure ou moins bonne ? (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : As far as you are concerned, do you think that next year " 1992 " will be better or worse than 1991? / En ce qui vous concerne, pensez-vous que l'année prochaine " 1992 " sera meilleure ou moins bonne que 1991 ?

1st column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					WEST			EAST								
Better	18	-10	37	0	26	-9	32	-8	52	-5	29	-7	49	+14	24	-5
Worse	17	-13	11	-2	28	+10	26	+7	18	-3	46	+3	17	-6	25	-5
Same (SPONT)	41	+8	44	-2	37	-3	33	-1	19	+5	14	0	23	-6	40	+6
Don't know	24	+15	8	+4	9	+1	9	+2	11	+2	10	+2	11	-2	11	+3
TOTAL	100		100		100			100			99		100		100	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Meilleure	47	+1	40	+1	26	+3	25	-7	53	+13	56	+14	37	+1	38	+1
Moins bonne	21	-3	21	-14	22	+1	23	+9	13	-15	16	-17	22	-6	22	-5
Sans changement (SPONT)	25	+1	24	+5	42	-5	43	-4	20	+1	19	-2	29	0	29	+1
Ne sait pas	6	+1	15	+8	10	+1	9	+1	13	+1	10	+4	11	+3	11	+3
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		99		101		99		100	

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.



Table/Tableau 2 : PERCEIVED CHANGES IN COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION - PAST 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation économique du pays au cours des 12 derniers mois (% by country, par pays)

QUESTION : Compared to 12 months ago, do you think that the general economic situation in this country is ...? / Par rapport à ce qu'elle était il y a 12 mois, pensez-vous que la situation économique générale de ce pays est actuellement ...?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			WEST		EAST										
A lot better	2	4	3	4	6	2	6	0	5	1	3	1	8	1	3
A little better	23	33	17	21	38	12	27	5	14	10	25	10	49	19	17
Stayed the same	38	34	34	31	19	15	34	31	30	33	45	34	32	20	30
A little worse	24	21	34	33	26	36	20	37	29	36	14	45	8	28	31
A lot worse	8	6	7	8	9	30	7	24	20	17	4	7	1	29	16
Don't know	5	3	4	4	3	4	6	4	2	4	10	4	3	2	4
TOTAL	100	101	99	101	101	99	100	101	100	101	101	101	101	99	101

	1 ALBA	2 BULG	3 CSFR	4 ESTO	5 HUNG	6 LATV	7 LITH	8 POLD	9 ROMA	0 1-9	GEOR- GIA	EURO RUSS
Bien meilleure	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2
Un peu meilleure	15	21	21	10	19	8	17	15	14	16	9	4
Inchangée	20	18	13	12	16	12	17	14	23	17	13	8
Un peu moins bonne	29	24	34	38	35	38	42	30	47	35	23	27
Bien moins bonne	33	26	27	36	26	38	20	35	10	26	47	57
Ne sait pas	3	8	2	3	4	3	3	5	5	4	5	2
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	100

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 3 : ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation économique du pays dans les 12 prochains mois (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : And over the next 12 months, how do you think the general economic situation in this country will get ...? Would you say it will ...? / Et dans les 12 prochains mois, pensez-vous que la situation économique générale de ce pays va devenir ...?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
A lot better	2	2	3	4	8	3	7	1	5	1	2	0	8	6	4
A little better	27	33	22	29	52	24	33	17	35	27	21	13	44	44	29
Stayed the same	42	41	39	36	24	16	30	36	28	33	46	32	24	27	33
A little worse	15	17	26	23	11	23	14	21	19	22	16	43	11	12	20
A lot worse	5	3	5	5	2	21	5	13	8	7	2	6	1	6	7
Don't know	9	5	5	4	3	12	11	11	5	11	13	6	12	5	8
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	101

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Ø	GEOR	EURO
	ALBA	BULG	CSFR	ESTO	HUNG	LATV	LITH	POLD	ROMA	1-9	GIA	RUSS
Bien meilleure	9	10	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	10	3
Un peu meilleure	51	38	32	26	30	28	30	22	43	31	15	22
Inchangée	18	18	21	20	26	19	18	25	17	21	10	20
Un peu moins bonne	2	11	24	26	20	22	27	18	16	18	13	15
Bien moins bonne	1	8	12	16	11	19	11	12	2	9	31	29
Ne sait pas	20	16	8	9	11	10	11	21	20	16	22	11
TOTAL	101	101	101	99	101	100	100	100	101	98	101	100

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 4 : **PERCEIVED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS - PAST 12 MONTHS /**  
 Changements perçus dans la situation financière de son ménage - 12 derniers mois (% , by country, par pays)

QUESTION : Compared to 12 months ago, do you think the financial situation of your household, now is ....?  
 / Par rapport à ce qu'elle était il y a 12 mois, pensez-vous que la situation financière de votre ménage est actuellement ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST		EAST										
A lot better	3	7	2	3	8	2	5	2	4	2	4	6	4	5	3
A little better	18	19	13	17	32	12	23	12	16	16	19	18	34	17	17
Stayed the same	54	54	54	49	30	25	54	43	46	62	57	48	49	37	48
A little worse	13	15	25	25	23	36	14	26	21	16	12	20	10	23	21
A lot worse	5	4	4	4	7	24	2	14	11	3	4	7	2	17	8
Don't know	7	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	4	2	2	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	101	101	100	101	101	100	99

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	GEOR-	EURC
		BULG	CSFR	ESTO	HUNG	LATV	LITH	POLD	ROMA	1-9	GIA	RUSS
Bien meilleure	8	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	3
Un peu meilleure	19	9	11	19	8	16	22	8	24	13	11	13
Inchangée	37	20	20	27	24	31	36	25	34	27	18	25
Un peu moins bonne	30	34	39	29	36	30	30	33	35	35	24	26
Bien moins bonne	4	32	27	21	30	18	9	31	4	23	39	32
Ne sait pas	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	*	1	5	2
TOTAL	100	99	101	101	100	100	100	100	99	101	101	101

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 5 : ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS - NEXT 12 MONTHS /  
Evaluation des changements de la situation financière des ménages dans les 12 prochains mois (% by country,  
par pays)

QUESTION : And over the next 12 months, do you expect the financial situation of your household will ...?  
/ Et dans les 12 prochains mois, pensez-vous que la situation financière de votre ménage va devenir ...?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			WEST		EAST										
Get a lot better	3	5	3	4	8	2	5	4	6	3	4	4	4	6	4
Get a little better	24	23	19	25	46	23	31	18	28	26	21	22	41	29	26
Stay the same	50	60	53	48	29	25	45	43	45	50	57	46	34	45	46
Get a little worse	14	10	18	17	11	24	8	16	11	11	9	21	8	12	14
Get a lot worse	4	1	3	3	3	17	2	9	5	2	1	4	1	5	4
Don't know	6	1	4	4	4	9	8	10	5	8	9	3	12	3	6
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	101	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

	1 ALBA	2 BULC	3 CSFR	4 ESTO	5 HUNG	6 LATV	7 LITH	8 POLD	9 ROMA	10 1-9	GEOR- GIA	EURO RUSS
Bien meilleure	13	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	9	2
Un peu meilleure	47	31	19	18	18	17	19	15	34	23	13	14
Inchangée	15	27	37	30	31	24	30	33	22	30	11	24
Un peu moins bonne	2	11	25	19	22	24	25	19	21	20	14	17
Bien moins bonne	1	12	9	12	17	18	11	13	3	10	28	29
Ne sait pas	22	14	8	18	10	15	14	19	19	15	26	15
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	100	101	101

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

A 20

Table/Tableau 6 : 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 colum: EB36 result 2nd colum: Change from EB35	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
Very much for	26 +1	22 -1	32 -4	32 -3	32 +1	47 +5	42 -3	24 0	
To some extent for	55 -2	44 +1	47 +3	48 +2	51 -2	35 -2	41 0	55 0	
To some extent against	8 0	20 0	11 -1	11 0	11 +4	6 -1	4 +1	9 +2	
Very much against	1 0	11 +1	3 0	3 0	2 -2	2 -1	2 +1	3 0	
Don't know	9 0	4 -1	8 +2	7 +1	5 -1	11 0	11 0	9 -2	
TOTAL	99	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Très pour	44 +3	43 0	26 -2	23 -1	54 -1	27 0	33 -1	33 -1	
Plutôt pour	35 -2	46 +1	48 +5	53 0	30 +2	41 -5	46 0	46 0	
Plutôt contre	5 -2	4 0	13 -1	12 -1	3 +1	13 -1	9 0	9 +1	
Très contre	3 0	1 0	5 +1	6 +2	1 0	9 +4	4 +1	4 0	
Ne sait pas	12 -1	7 0	8 -3	6 0	13 0	11 +3	9 +1	9 +1	
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	101	101	101	101	

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 7 : EC MEMBERSHIP: "A GOOD THING" / Appartenance à la CE: "une bonne chose" (% , by country, par pays)

QUESTION : Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Community is ....? / D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de la Communauté Européenne est ....? / Ist allgemein gesehen die Mitgliedschaft Deutschlands (einschliesslich der fünf neuen Länder) in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft Ihrer Meinung nach ...?

Ist column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35	B		DK		D		GR		E		F					
					WEST		EAST									
A good thing	71	-4	61	-1	66	-3	69	-2	79	0	73	-3	73	-5	63	-7
A bad thing	4	0	20	+2	7	0	6	0	2	+1	6	0	7	+4	9	+2
Neither good nor bad	21	+4	16	-3	19	+1	18	+1	15	0	15	+3	14	+1	24	+5
Don't know	5	+1	3	+1	8	+2	7	+1	4	-1	6	0	6	0	4	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col:Variation depuis EB35	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Une bonne chose/Eine gute Sache	76	-2	78	-1	79	-4	88	-1	77	-2	57	0	69	-2	69	-3
Une mauvaise chose/Eine schlechte Sache	8	+3	4	+1	3	-1	3	+1	2	-1	15	+2	8	+1	8	+2
Une chose ni bonne ni mauv./Weder gut noch schlecht	13	0	12	-1	15	+5	7	0	15	+2	21	-5	18	+1	17	0
Ne sait pas /Weiss nicht	4	0	5	-1	3	0	3	+1	7	+2	6	+2	6	+1	6	+1
TOTAL	101		99		100		101		101		99		101		100	

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 8 : **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 (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a "ber of the European Community ? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne ? / Haben Ihrer Meinung nach die fünf neuen Länder insgesamt gesehen durch die Mitgliedschaft Deutschlands in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft (EG) Vorteile oder ist das nicht der Fall ?

1st column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change EB35	B		DK		D			GR		E		F				
					WEST		EAST									
Benefited	63	-5	66	-3	51	-2	53	-3	58	-9	73	-3	55	-3	51	-6
Not benefited	15	+2	24	+3	31	-1	30	+1	23	+9	14	+2	26	+1	29	+4
Don't know	22	+3	10	0	17	+2	18	+2	19	0	14	+2	19	+2	20	+2
TOTAL	100		100		99		101		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Bénéficié / Vorteile	80	-3	60	-4	73	0	74	-3	82	0	45	-2	56	-3	56	-3
Pas bénéficié / Ist nicht der Fall	13	+2	16	+2	17	+5	12	+2	9	+1	38	+1	26	+1	26	+2
Ne sait pas / Weiss nicht	7	+1	24	+2	11	-4	14	+1	9	-1	17	+2	19	+2	19	+2
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		101	

Table/Tableau 9 : **ATTITUDE IF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HAD BEEN SCRAPPED** / L'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: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35	B	DK	D						GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST					
Very sorry	42 -2	41 -1	52 -3	53 -2	57 0	54 -4	51 -3	47 -1			
Indifferent	44 +2	28 -5	29 0	29 0	28 -1	31 +3	32 -3	35 -2			
Very relieved	3 0	21 +5	5 -1	5 0	2 0	4 -1	6 +4	7 +1			
Don't know	11 0	11 +1	14 +4	14 +3	13 +1	12 +2	11 +2	11 +1			
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	100			

1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col:Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
De grands regrets	58 +3	60 0	56 -6	53 +2	51 +1	35 +3	49 0	49 -1
De l'indifférence	31 -4	28 -1	31 +5	32 -3	36 +5	40 -7	33 -2	33 -2
Un vif soulagement	5 0	2 0	4 +1	4 +2	2 0	19 +2	8 +1	7 +1
Ne sait pas	6 +1	10 +1	10 +2	11 -1	11 -7	7 +2	11 +2	11 +2
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	100

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR ; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA, les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 10 : **ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY** / Jugement porté sur L'appartenance à la Communauté Européenne (% EC12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables / % CE12+ par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY's) membership of the European Community is...?  
/ D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que Le fait pour (NOTRE 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	Centre	Right
A good thing	72	71	70	66	62	69	79	78	72	70	71
Neither good nor bad	17	17	18	17	20	19	12	15	16	18	16
A bad thing	5	8	8	9	9	8	7	2	7	8	9
Don't know	6	4	4	8	9	4	2	4	4	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	101	100

	Opinion leadership				Income				Sex		EC12+ ALL
	++	+		--	++	+		--	M	F	
Une bonne chose	79	75	66	57	78	69	69	62	71	67	69
Ni bonne ni mauvaise	11	15	19	23	14	17	19	21	16	19	17
Une mauvaise chose	8	7	9	8	6	9	9	9	8	7	8
Ne sait pas	2	3	6	12	2	6	4	9	4	7	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	101	99	100	100

Table/Tableau 11 : **AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN THE MEDIA** / La notoriété de La Communauté Européenne dans les médias (% , by country, par pays)

QUESTION : Have you recently heard or read something about the European Community (the EC) or the European Economic Community (the EEC) or not ? / Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose au sujet de la Communauté Européenne (la CE) ou de la Communauté Economique Européenne (CEE) ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West	East											
Yes/Oui	72	75	77	78	80	76	73	68	61	73	81	74	80	68	73
No/Non	27	25	18	18	15	23	25	30	37	25	15	25	18	30	25
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1	0	5	5	5	2	2	2	3	2	5	1	2	1	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	99	101

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.



**Table/Tableau 12 : INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT THE EC / Sources d'information sur la CE (% , by country, those who are aware of EC in the media recently / par pays, ceux qui ont entendu parler de la CE dans les médias récemment) (\*)**

**QUESTION :** And where have you recently heard or read something about the European Community? Here is a list, please tell me everything on the list which applies / Où avez-vous récemment entendu parler de la Communauté Européenne? Voici une carte. Veuillez me dire, dans cette carte, toutes vos sources sur la Communauté Européenne.

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Television	88	87	91	92	93	92	92	85
Radio	53	60	41	45	60	55	47	44
Daily newspapers	56	74	69	70	76	53	55	53
Magazine or weekly newspapers	27	11	17	17	18	20	14	28
Brochures, information leaflets	8	6	6	6	6	9	5	6
At an event	7	4	3	3	3	3	3	6
Discussion with relatives, friends, colleagues	21	23	14	14	13	22	12	19
European information posters in town halls, stations, post offices, libraries	8	3	3	3	3	4	4	9
EC advice or information centre(s)	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Elsewhere (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	3
Don't know	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Télévision	81	92	91	88	96	87	90	90
Radio	46	26	76	41	58	39	41	42
Journaux quotidiens	62	62	79	78	48	68	62	63
Magazines hebdomadaires/périodiques	12	28	32	17	16	16	20	20
Brochures et fiches d'information	5	2	14	6	5	5	5	5
Réunions, manifestations, meetings	2	6	4	4	3	2	4	4
Discussions avec la famille, des amis, des collègues	10	18	24	20	15	16	17	16
Affiches d'information Européenne dans les bibliothèques, mairies, gares, postes	2	7	4	6	1	2	5	5
Centres d'information et de conseils sur la Communauté Européenne	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
Autres sources (SPONTANE)	4	4	5	3	1	4	3	3
Je sais pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(\*) Multiple answers permitted / réponses multiples permises

**Note :** EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 13 : **IMPORTANCE OF EC MATTERS / Importance des affaires Communautaire** (% , 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 (OUR COUNTRY) and the (PEOPLE OF WR COUNTRY) ? / Que vous 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 (NOTRE PAYS) et de (NOS CONCITOYENS), être des affaires. ..?

1st column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35 2nd column: Change from E635			D													
	6		OK		WEST		EAST		GR		E		F			
Very important	27	+4	51	+12	30	+2	28	+1	23	-2	34	0	35	+1	37	+7
Important	49	-7	39	-9	54	+6	55	+6	61	+8	48	0	49	-3	45	-5
Not very important	10	0	7	-1	10	-6	10	-4	10	-3	6	-1	6	0	9	-1
Not at all important	3	+1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	1	-2	2	+1	3	+2	4	+1
Don't knou	11	+2	1	-1	4	-2	4	-2	5	-1	10	+1	7	0	5	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col:Variation depuis E635	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Très importantes	46	+3	42	+2	35	-4	30	+4	29	+2	46	+12	37	+5	37	+5
Importantes	39	-1	46	-1	52	+6	55	-3	57	-1	38	-10	47	-2	48	-2
Peu importantes	8	-2	5	-1	7	+3	10	-1	5	0	7	-5	7	-3	8	-2
Pas du tout importantes	4	+1	1	0	2	+1	2	0	1	0	5	1	3	+1	3	+1
Ne sait pas	4	-1	6	0	7	+1	5	0	8	-2	4	+1	5	-1	5	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		102		100		100		99		101	

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 14 : 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 ... ?

Ist colum: E636 result 2nd colum: Change from E635	6	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST	1	EAST				
Very positively	6 -3	8 -2	8 -4	8 -3	6 -2	12 -4	12 -2	7 -1	
Fairly positively	41 -4	45 -3	37 -2	40 -1	49 0	49 +3	38 -4	41 -4	
Fairly negatively	9 +1	22 +5	14 +2	13 +2	7 0	9 +1	8 +4	14 +6	
Very negatively	1 0	6 +1	3 +1	2 0	1 0	3 0	2 +1	4 0	
No influence at all	23 +1	11 -2	24 -1	23 -1	21 +2	12 -3	25 -2	22 -4	
Don't know	20 +6	9 +1	14 +4	13 +2	16 0	15 +3	15 +4	12 +3	
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	100	
1ère colonne: Résultat E636 2e col: Variation depuis E635	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Très positive	23 +2	12 -2	10 0	4 -1	9 +1	15 +2	11 -1	10 -2	
Plutôt positive	40 -3	41 -3	41 0	37 -8	58 +6	38 -3	40 -3	41 -2	
Plutôt négative	9 +1	3 +1	22 +9	14 +6	4 +1	13 0	11 +3	11 +2	
Très négative	3 0	1 0	2 -1	3 +1	1 0	4 0	3 0	3 +1	
Pas d'influence	18 -1	28 +4	9 -13	24 -3	16 -3	17 -4	22 -2	22 -2	
Ne sait pas	7 +1	15 0	17 +6	19 +7	13 -5	12 +5	14 +3	14 +3	
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	101	99	101	101	

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 15 : **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 it happen often, sometimes or never ? / Vous arrive-t-il de penser que vous êtes non seulement un (NATIONALITE), mais aussi un Européen ? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, quelquefois ou jamais ?

1st column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35	B		DK		D			GR	E		F					
					WEST		EAST									
Often	13	-9	14	-6	9	-6	9	-5	6	-3	20	-2	24	-5	21	-4
Sometimes	38	-1	32	0	34	+3	32	+2	25	0	41	+5	37	0	37	-5
Never	44	+9	53	+7	49	+2	51	+1	58	-2	36	-3	37	+6	40	+8
Don't know	5	+2	1	-1	7	0	8	+2	10	+4	4	0	3	0	2	0
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		99		101		101		100	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Souvent	13	-1	19	-9	15	-19	11	-3	19	+4	11	-4	16	-5	15	-6
Quelquefois	22	-3	36	+4	46	+12	27	-3	44	-5	20	+3	33	+1	33	0
Jamais	64	+5	43	+6	36	+9	60	+7	35	+4	69	0	48	+4	49	+4
Ne sait pas	1	0	2	-1	3	-1	2	-1	2	-2	1	0	3	0	3	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	
	1 ALBA	2 BULG	3 CSFR	4 ESTO	5 HUNG	6 LATV	7 LITH	8 POLD	9 ROMA	10 1-9	GEOR- GIA	EURO RUSS				
Often	28	15	12	13	22	15	11	12	39	20	15	6				
Sometimes	41	30	39	34	37	37	31	33	34	35	23	25				
Never	21	41	46	45	38	43	52	46	18	38	47	62				
Don't know	10	15	4	7	3	6	7	8	9	8	15	7				
TOTAL	100	101	101	99	100	101	101	99	100	101	100	100				

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 16 : PERCEPTION AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL PRESIDENCY / La perception et l'importance de la présidence du Conseil (% by country/par pays, 1986-1991)(\*)

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 THE NETHERLANDS. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on radio or television anything about THE NETHERLANDS Presidency ? / Dans la Communauté Européenne, chaque Etat "bre est, à son tour, le Président du Conseil des Ministres pendant six mois. A l'heure actuelle, c'est le tour des PAYS-BAS. Avez-vous récemment lu dans Les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la présidence des PAYS-BAS ? (AWARENESS OF PRESIDENCY)

QUESTION : Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that THE NETHERLANDS is President of the Council of Ministers of the European 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 les PAYS-BAS soient en ce "ent Président du Conseil des Ministres de la Communauté Européenne ? Diriez-vous que c'est...? (IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENCY)

	UK 7-12 1986	B 1-6 1987	DK 7-12 1987	D 1-6 1988	GR 7-12 1988	E 1-6 1989	F 7-12 1989	IRL 1-6 1990	I 7-12 1990	L 1-6 1991	NL 7-12 1991
AWARENESS OF PRESIDENCY											
Yes/Oui	22	51	79	55	74	72	43	70	54	82	81
No/Non	72	37	18	32	19	20	49	24	39	16	18
Don't know/Ne sait pas	6	13	3	14	7	7	8	7	7	2	2
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	101	100	100	101
IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENCY											
Very important/Très important	22	15	25	14	44	21	15	35	25	36	13
Important/Important	37	41	36	43	29	57	49	40	48	39	44
Not very important/Pas très important	25	24	24	23	15	6	21	11	14	14	30
Not at all important/ Pas important du tout	8	6	8	8	4	2	4	5	3	3	6
Don't know/Ne sait pas	9	14	7	13	8	14	11	9	11	8	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

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

Table/Tableau 17 : **AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION** /L'impact de la Commission de La Communauté Européenne (% , by country, par 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: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35	B	DK	D		GR		E	F
			WEST		EAST			
					53 +9	38 -2	43 +12	52 +15
					36 -13	56 +1	50 -14	43 -15
					12 +4	6 +1	7 +2	5 0
					101	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Oui		+6	-3	47 +9	52 +4	53 +16	48 +9	49 +9
Non	-3	53 -4	33 +1	48 -12	41 -3	43 -18	45 -10	44 -11
Ne sait pas	47 +4	41 -2	68 +2	4 +2	7 0	4 +2	7 +1	7 +1
TOTAL	100 -3	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
	4 0	6						

Table/Tableau 18 : **IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION** / L'impression sur la Commission Européenne (% , by country of those who have heard of the European Commission / %, par pays, de ceux qui ont entendu quelque chose au sujet de la Commission Européenne)

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

1st column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35	B	UK	D		GR		E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Generally favourable	45 -5	36 +1	46 +6	47 +4	48 -1	63 +8	51 -4	39 -11
Generally unfavourable	15 0	34 +3	21 -5	19 -4	9 -1	6 0	9 +2	27 +8
Neither favourable nor unfavourable (SPONT)	32 +3	25 -5	25 -2	27 -1	34 +3	28 -7	35 0	30 +4
Don't know	9 +4	6 +1	8 +1	8 +1	9 -1	3 -1	5 +1	4 -1
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Plutôt bonne	69 +7	58 -4	30 -5	33 -9	67 -1	39 -11	46 -4	46 -4
Plutôt mauvaise	14 -2	10 -1	26 +5	36 +8	4 +1	43 +11	23 +3	23 +4
Ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT)	12 -5	22 +4	34 -4	22 +3	23 -1	13 -3	24 0	25 0
Ne sait pas	5 0	10 +1	9 +4	10 -1	5 0	5 +1	6 0	6 0
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	99	100	99	100

Table/Tableau 19 : **OPINION ON STRIKES AT THE COMMISSION / Opinion à l'égard des grèves à la Commission**  
(%, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Have you heard anything regarding the strikes organised by the officials of the European Community Commission in Brussels and Luxembourg? (IF YES) Do you think that these strikes will affect the Commission's image / Avez-vous entendu quelque chose au sujet des grèves organisées par les fonctionnaires de la Commission des Communautés européennes à Bruxelles et au Luxembourg? (SI OUI) Pensez-vous que ces grèves affectent l'image de La Commission... :

Flash N° 6	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12
Positively	5	2	8	6	6	3	1	9	6	7	3	1	5
Negatively	16	12	13	5	8	2	2	4	31	13	7	1	6
Will not affect it	14	16	12	2	5	2	3	5	13	6	8	4	6
Heard nothing	63	65	56	71	71	90	80	82	45	65	63	93	76
Don't know	2	6	11	16	11	2	15	0	5	9	19	1	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

MANAGERS	D	E	F	I	UK
D'une façon positive	7	3	1	1	1
D'une façon négative	30	12	8	12	10
Ne l'affecteront pas	12	7	9	14	5
N'a rien entendu	51	69	80	69	77
Ne sait pas	0	9	2	4	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

EB 36	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12
Positively	3	1	7	4	7	3	4	5	6	2	10	2	5
Negatively	23	24	11	3	7	6	6	6	33	19	10	4	8
Will not affect it	12	18	9	4	8	6	5	4	12	10	10	4	7
Heard nothing	56	52	64	71	66	75	74	71	35	62	60	84	70
Don't know	6	4	9	18	12	10	11	15	15	7	11	6	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 20 : **AWARENESS OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET OF 1992 / La notoriété du Grand Marché Européen de 1992** (% by country, par pays)

QUESTION : Have you read in the papers, seen on television or heard anything about the Single European Market of 1992? / Avez-vous lu dans les journaux, vu à la télévision ou entendu parler de quelque chose au sujet du Grand Marché Européen de 1992?

1st column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB34	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Yes	79 0	86 +4	85 +11	84 +16	79 +35	85 +6	72 +23	71 +1
Yes	15 -5	14 -3	9 -13	11 -17	16 -35	11 -6	24 -21	24 -3
Don't know	6 +5	1 -1	6 +2	6 +2	5 -1	4 0	4 -2	5 +2
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Resultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB34	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Yes	75 +3	78 +10	78 +5	67 +1	74 +13	71 +10	76 +9	76 +10
Non	22 -5	19 -9	19 -6	31 0	22 -15	27 -11	20 -10	20 -11
Ne sait pas	4 +2	3 0	3 +1	2 -2	4 +2	3 +1	4 +1	4 +1
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

Table/Tableau 21 : **THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET IN 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 column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35	B	DK				GR	E	F
Very hopeful	22 -3	11 -3				21 -12	14 -3	15 -2
Rather hopeful	38 -7	50 -2				33 -2	44 -5	37 -6
Rather fearful	19 +3	28 +4	27 +3	26 +3	22 +3	24 +9	13 0	28 +4
Very fearful	7 +3	5 +2	5 -2	5 -1	4 0	13 +5	4 +1	14 +4
Don't know	15 +6	7 0	13 +2	12 +1	11 +1	10 -1	24 +6	8 +1
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	99	101	99	102
1ère colonne: Resultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Beaucoup d'espoir	27 -8	19 -1	10 -6	9 -1	19 -6	12 -2	15 -2	15 -2
Un peu d'espoir	45 +3	54 0	33 -4	56 -2	46 -2	44 -6	45 -3	45 -3
Un peu de crainte	12 0	14 0	39 +6	18 +7	14 +3	19 -4	21 +3	21 +2
Beaucoup de crainte	5 0	4 -1	3 0	4 +2	4 +1	6 +1	6 C	6 +1
Ne sait pas	12 +5	9 +2	15 +3	13 2	17 +4	19 +10	14 +4	13 +3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	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 22 : 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 ?

1st column: <del>EB</del> 36 result 2nd column: Change from <del>EB</del> 35	6	DK	D						GR	E	F
			WEST				EAST				
A good thing	40 -7	43 -3	43 -2	44 -2	46 -1			52 -6	54 -5	37 -3	
A bad thing	8 +1	17 +4	11 -1	11 0	7 +1			10 +2	7 +1	11 +2	
Neither good, nor bad thing	42 +4	35 -1	32 +2	32 +2	31 -1			28 +5	25 +2	45 +2	
Don't know	11 +3	6 +2	13 +1	14 0	16 0			11 +1	14 +3	7 -1	
TOTAL	101	101	99	101	100			101	100	100	
1ère colonne: Résultat <del>EB</del> 36 2e col:Variation depuis <del>EB</del> 35	IRL	I	L	NL	P			UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Bonne chose	58 -5	69 -1	35 -8	44 -3	53 -7			40 0	48 -3	48 -3	
Mauvaise chose	8 0	4 0	14 -5	8 0	5 0			10 -1	9 0	9 0	
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	24 +2	17 0	41 +8	38 +1	29 +5			36 -5	32 -1	32 +1	
Ne sait pas	10 +3	10 0	11 +5	10 +2	13 +1			14 +7	11 +2	11 +1	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100			100	100	100	

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 23 : THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF THE SINGLE MARKET - A GOOD THING ? / La charte CE des droits sociaux fondamentaux - une bonne chose ? (% by country, par pays)

QUESTION : 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: EB36 result 2nd colum: Change from EB35	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST	EAST				
Good thing	58 -7	55 -1	61 -4	63 -4	73 -2	71 -7	70 -8	58 -6
Bad thing	6 +1	23 +4	6 -1	5 -1	3 0	4 0	4 +2	8 +2
Neither good, nor bad thing (SPONT)	24 +4	10 0	13 +2	12 +1	8 -1	9 +1	12 +6	22 +6
Don't know	12 +1	12 -2	20 +4	19 +4	17 +3	17 +6	15 +2	12 -2
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	101	101	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col:Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Bonne chose	72 -1	77 +2	54 -9	73 -2	74 -3	57 -3	65 -4	65 -4
Mauvaise chose	4 -2	2 0	9 +3	8 +2	1 -1	18 +1	8 +1	8 0
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT)	7 0	10 0	18 +3	8 -2	14 +3	10 -2	13 +2	13 +2
Ne sait pas	17 +1	10 -2	19 +3	12 +2	11 +1	15 +4	14 +1	14 +1
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	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 24 : **EVALUATION OF PROPOSED COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS -OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1991/**  
 Evaluation des reformes proposées de la Politique Agricole Commune octobre/novembre 1991 (% by country, par pays)

**QUESTION :** In order to stop the growth in agricultural surpluses, the European Commission is planning to reform the Common Agricultural Policy. This would not reduce the European Community's spending and might even increase it in the near future. This reform provides for a more balanced distribution of funds by progressively replacing guaranteed high prices to all farmers with direct income assistance to small and middle sized farms. Do you think that this reform would be a good thing or a bad thing ? / Pour arrêter la croissance des excédents agricoles, la Commission Européenne envisage une réforme de la Politique Agricole Commune. Elle ne réduirait pas les dépenses de la Communauté Européenne et pourrait même les augmenter dans un avenir proche. Cette réforme prévoit une distribution plus égale des fonds en remplaçant progressivement les prix élevés garantis à tous les agriculteurs par des aides directes aux revenus des petites et moyennes exploitations. Pensez-vous que cette réforme soit une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12+	
			WEST	EAST											
A good thing/ Une bonne chose	46	44	47	49	53	61	57	52	60	60	55	62	71	59	55
A bad thing/ Une mauvaise chose	10	33	16	16	14	4	9	16	10	7	9	17	5	15	13
Neither good nor bad/ Ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPON)	24	10	16	15	15	14	10	17	9	11	21	8	11	9	13
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	21	13	21	20	17	21	25	15	21	23	16	13	14	16	19
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	101	99	100

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 25 : **EVALUATION OF PROPOSED COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS - SEPTEMBER 1991** / Evaluation des réformes proposées de la Politique Agricole Commune - Septembre 1991 (% , by country/par pays)

**FLASH N°6 QUESTION :** To stop the increase in agricultural surplus, the European Commission is foreseeing a reform of the agricultural policy. It would not reduce the expenditures of the European Community and might even increase them in the near future. This reform provides for a **more** balanced distribution of funds by progressively replacing the high prices guaranteed to all farmers, by direct income assistance to small and middle sized farms. Do you think that this reform would be a good thing or a bad thing ? / Pour arrêter la croissance des excédents agricoles, la Commission européenne envisage une réforme de la Politique Agricole. Elle ne réduirait pas les dépenses de la Communauté européenne et pourrait **même** les augmenter dans un avenir proche. Cette réforme prévoit une distribution plus égale des fonds en remplaçant progressivement les prix élevés garantis à tous les agriculteurs par des aides directes aux revenus des petites et moyennes exploitations. Pensez-vous que cette réforme soit une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12
A good thing	56	30	40	59	62	62	62	62	66	58	73	62	57
A bad thing	15	26	21	6	8	17	9	7	12	11	5	14	13
Neither good nor bad (SPONT)	16	8	11	12	6	3	5	4	22	8	4	5	7
Don't know	13	36	28	23	24	19	24	27	0	24	18	19	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

MANAGERS	D	E	F	I	UK
Une bonne chose	43	46	45	52	58
Une mauvaise chose	40	15	28	26	24
Ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPONT)	15	2	7	6	9
Ne sait pas	2	31	20	16	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 26 : NATIONAL OR JOINT COMMUNITY DECISION-MIUG ? / Décisions 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 European Community. 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 Communauté Européenne ?

1st column: % National 2nd column: % EC	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					WEST				EAST					
	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
Security and defence	36	59	54	44	42	54	41	55	35	62	53	38	47	45
Environment	32	63	42	57	28	68	27	70	22	77	29	61	26	70
Currency	35	57	39	54	44	51	44	51	46	51	34	53	37	52
Cooperation with Third World	16	74	31	65	20	75	20	75	19	77	23	65	16	77
Health and social welfare	70	24	85	13	62	33	64	32	72	26	43	50	54	41
Education	69	24	76	23	64	31	67	29	78	19	50	43	54	41
Basic rules for broadcasting	49	42	72	23	47	46	51	43	64	32	40	46	43	45
Scientific & tech. research	18	74	25	71	28	66	27	68	21	76	17	70	16	73
Rates of Value Added Tax	29	60	51	43	49	44	50	43	53	40	44	39	37	47
Foreign policy towards non-EC countries	17	71	42	54	27	67	27	67	27	67	35	52	19	67
Participation of workers' reps. on company boards	52	30	76	14	53	37	56	35	66	26	38	43	49	35
Protection of computer-based information on individuals	47	36	76	21	47	45	49	44	55	40	36	42	44	37
1ère colonne: % National 2e colonne: % EC	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12	
	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
Sécurité et défense	65	30	41	56	43	55	27	73	49	41	59	39	47	48
La protection de L'Environnement	44	52	26	71	43	55	15	83	33	58	31	67	28	68
La Monnaie	39	54	22	69	26	74	28	72	38	44	63	31	39	54
Coopération avec les P.V.D.	19	73	9	84	29	71	23	76	16	71	16	79	16	78
Santé et sécurité sociale	67	28	46	50	60	29	60	33	47	43	68	29	61	35
Enseignement	69	27	50	46	56	30	61	39	51	38	75	23	61	35
Règles de base radio/TV/presse	50	39	48	42	54	37	47	48	47	37	63	31	50	42
Recherche scientifique et technique	17	72	14	79	17	76	15	81	16	69	23	72	20	73
Taux de TVA	39	53	34	51	63	28	23	70	41	36	61	32	40	49
Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays non-CE	24	64	13	77	24	63	18	77	21	61	30	64	22	69
Particip. représ. travailleurs à direction entreprises	43	39	41	41	66	20	58	30	51	32	53	32	50	36
Protection des informations personnelles mises sur fichier informatique	59	30	37	36	68	21	58	39	50	28	62	30	50	36

(\*) The difference between "+" and "-" 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).

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

Table/Tableau 27 : NATIONAL OR JOINT **COMMUNITY** DECISION-MAKING - NATIONAL MEAN SCORES FOR 12 MEASURES **COMBINED** (cf. list Table 26) / Décisions nationales ou en **commun** au sein de la **Communauté** - scores nationaux moyens relatif à 12 mesures (cf. liste Tableau 26) (% , by country, par pays)

QUESTION : See Table 26

1st column: EB36 result 2nd column: Change from EB35	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
Should be decided by (mean):									
National Government	39 +7	56 +2	43 +4	44 +4	47 +3	37 +1	37 +8	39 +3	
Jointly within EC	51 -11	40 -2	51 -5	51 -5	49 -3	50 -2	53 -8	54 -4	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Devrait être décidé par (moyenne):									
Le gouvernement national	45 -1	32 +5	48 +14	37 +2	38 +2	50 +3	40 +4	41 +4	
En commun au sein de la CE	47 -1	59 -4	44 -13	58 -1	47 0	44 -4	52 -4	52 -4	

Table/Tableau 28 : **ATTITUDES TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION** / Attitudes à l'égard de L'Union économique et monétaire (% , by country, par pays) (\*)

QUESTION : The Council of Heads of State and Governments of the European Community has called for intergovernmental conferences to discuss 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/NOT IN FAVOUR, 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/DEFAVORABLE 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: % not in favour	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -
European Central Bank	59 16	47 40	53 25	55 23	65 16	63 10	56 16	61 16	
Single Currency	62 18	35 54	43 33	45 32	51 29	61 14	58 18	64 18	
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % "défavorable"	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC12+	
	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	
European Central Bank	52 15	62 14	48 29	67 19	57 11	39 41	55 22	55 22	
Single Currency	54 17	69 12	48 35	58 31	53 15	40 42	54 25	54 25	

(\*) The difference between "+" plus 11-11 and 100 is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et "-" et 100 représente Le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiquée)

Note : EC12 results exclude former DDR; EC12+ results include former DDR / Les résultats CE12 excluent l'ex-RDA; les résultats CE12+ l'incluent.

**Table/Tableau 29 - PREFERRED APPORTIONMENT OF TAX REVENUE / Repartition souhaitée des impôts sur le revenu (%) , by country, par pays)**

FLASH N° 5 QUESTION : Nobody likes to pay taxes. But most people accept the fact that the state needs the revenue from taxes to finance its work. Imagine you could decide yourself how to distribute the taxes you pay between the different levels of public administration, i.e. between (LOCAL GOVERNMENT, REGIONAL GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT and the EUROPEAN COMMUNITY). Please tell me for each level I am going to read out whether you would attribute a big share, an average share, a small share or nothing to it. / Personne n'aime payer des impôts. Mais la plupart des gens acceptent le fait que l'Etat a besoin des ressources fiscales pour financer ses activités. Imaginez que vous puissiez décider comment répartir les impôts que vous payez entre les différents niveaux de l'administration publique, c'est-à-dire (LE GOUVERNEMENT LOCAL, LE GOUVERNEMENT REGIONAL, LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL et la COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE). Veuillez me dire pour chaque niveau que je vais vous lire si vous lui attribueriez une large part, une part moyenne, une faible part ou rien du tout.

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
<b>Local Government/Gouvernement local</b>													
Big share / Une large part	22	46	33	42	31	35	29	21	31	28	33	35	31
Average share / Une part moyenne	37	36	40	31	42	41	38	48	38	41	32	41	41
Small share / Une faible part	33	10	15	12	12	17	21	19	14	23	18	17	17
Nothing / Rien du tout	4	1	4	4	4	4	5	11	2	2	7	5	6
Don't know / Ne sait pas	3	7	8	11	11	2	7	1	15	6	10	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Regional Government / Gouvernement Régional</b>													
Big share / Une large part	14	11	20	19	25	30	*	17	*	15	*	*	17
Average share / Une part moyenne	46	35	47	49	43	51	*	47	*	45	*	*	37
Small share / Une faible part	27	31	20	14	14	14	*	23	*	28	*	*	15
Nothing / Rien du tout	9	14	4	5	5	3	*	11	*	4	*	*	5
Don't know / Ne sait pas	4	9	9	12	12	2	*	2	*	7	*	*	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>National Government / Gouvernement National</b>													
Big share / Une large part	21	28	21	19	20	18	29	13	26	42	18	35	22
Average share / Une part moyenne	36	40	34	31	29	40	43	29	43	32	40	42	35
Small share / Une faible part	31	22	28	25	30	30	18	34	15	17	21	15	26
Nothing / Rien du tout	10	3	8				3	23	2	3	10	5	11
Don't know / Ne sait pas	3	7	9				8	1	14	7	11	3	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>European Community / Communauté européenne</b>													
Big share / Une large part	24	5	13	17	16	17	15	22	13	19	11	10	16
Average share / Une part moyenne	33	17	34	20	28	42	32	42	27	31	22	28	34
Small share / Une faible part	30	41	34	29	27	30	39	22	36	35	39	42	32
Nothing / Rien du tout	10	31	10	22	13	8	5	10	9	8	16	16	12
Don't know / Ne sait pas	4	6	9	13	16	3	9	4	15	8	13	5	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>

\* Country does not have a regional government / Pays n'ayant pas de gouvernement régional

Table / Tableau 30 : **SUPPORT FOR DIRECT EC TAX / Soutien à l'impôt CE direct** (% , by country, par pays)

FLASH N° 5 QUESTION : All public expenditure in (OUR COUNTRY) in the current year amounts to (SUM IN NATIONAL CURRENCY). The budget of the European Community in 1991 is (SUM IN NATIONAL CURRENCY). In order to finance the growing tasks of the European Community for the citizens, a direct European tax is being discussed. This tax would need the approval of the European Parliament. This is planned as not to increase the overall taxation of citizens. Do you think such a direct European Tax is a good idea or a bad idea ? / L'ensemble des dépenses publiques (DANS NOTRE PAYS) est pour cette année de (SOMME EN MONNAIE NATIONALE). Le budget de la Communauté européenne en 1991 est de (SOMME EN MONNAIE NATIONALE). Afin de financer les missions croissantes de la Communauté européenne pour les citoyens, on discute d'une impôt européen direct. Cet impôt demanderait l'accord du Parlement européen. Il est prévu que cela n'accroisse pas l'imposition globale des citoyens. Pensez-vous qu'un tel impôt européen direct est une bonne ou une mauvaise idée ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Good idea / Une bonne idée	65	26	42	46	44	53	50	68	52	51	60	35	49
Bad idea / Une mauvaise idée	24	63	51	39	29	37	32	14	31	37	21	50	36
Don't know / Ne sait pas	11	12	7	15	27	10	18	17	17	13	19	15	14
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100	100

Table / Tableau 31 : **PREFERRED SOURCE OF EC TAX / Quel type d'impôt CE** (% , by country, par pays) (\*)

FLASH N° 5 QUESTION : Regardless of whether you are, in principle, for or against such a direct European Community tax, how should it, in your opinion, be implemented ? / Que vous soyez pour ou contre, dans le principe, un tel impôt direct pour la Communauté européenne, sous quelle forme, selon vous, devrait-il être organisé ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
As a certain part of income tax / Comme une part de l'impôt sur le revenu	42	18	23	18	19	20	26	38	22	30	19	39	28
As a certain part of VAT / Comme une part de la TVA	35	16	19	10	14	21	24	17	33	22	6	19	19
As a European environmental protection tax for firms and private households / Comme un impôt européen pour la protection de l'environnement acquité par Les entreprises et les ménages	50	39	38	26	29	48	28	30	24	33	43	24	34
Otherwise / Autrement	6	4	4	1	5	1	2	0	4	6	4	0	2
Against this tax / Contre cet impôt	6	3	4	25	9	2	7	2	0	1	6	5	5
Don't know / Ne sait pas	7	22	15	22	25	8	20	19	43	12	21	15	16

(\*) Multiple answers permitted / réponses multiples permises



Table/Tableau 32 : ATTITUDES TOWARDS POLITICAL UNION / Attitudes à l'égard des propositions de L'Union politique (% by country/par pays) (\*)

QUESTION : The Council of the Heads of State and Goverwnts of the European Community has called for intergoverwntal 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: % not in favour	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					WEST		EAST							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
EC responsible for foreign policy	60	16	40	48	56	24	55	24	54	28	61	15	54	22
EC responsible for security/defence	70	11	47	42	64	17	67	16	75	12	65	14	63	16
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % non favorable	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
EC responsible for foreign	45	21	70	10	55	23	60	27	48	19	41	38	55	23
EC responsible for security/defence	47	23	75	8	65	17	76	15	63	9	50	33	64	17

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

Table/Tableau 33: SHOULD YUGOSLAVIA REMAIN TOGETHER OR BREAK-UP -EC12 ? / La Yougoslavie devrait-elle éclater ou rester unie ? -CE12 -%, by country/par pays)

FLASH N° 6 QUESTION : With regard to Yugoslavia, some say "the most important thing is to preserve Yugoslavia's territorial integrity also in order to prevent the break-up of states elsewhere in Europe"; others say "the most important thing is respect for democracy and for each people's right to self-determination including possible independence for certain republics". Which of the two positions comes closest to your personal opinion ? / Au sujet de la Yougoslavie, certaines personnes disent que "le plus important est de préserver l'intégrité territoriale de la Yougoslavie pour prévenir également l'éclatement d'autres Etats en Europe"; d'autres personnes disent que "la chose la plus importante est de respecter la démocratie et le droit des peuples à l'auto-détermination, y compris une possible indépendance de certaines républiques". Laquelle de ces deux opinions est la plus proche de ce que vous pensez ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12
Preserve Yugoslavia's territorial integrity	20	12	18	39	17	20	13	22	19	20	13	17	19
Respect democracy and self-determination	73	70	63	36	71	73	74	63	69	65	76	73	68
Don't know	7	18	19	25	12	7	13	15	12	14	12	9	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	101	99	100

MANAGERS	D	E	F	I	LIK
Préserver l'intégrité territoriale de la Yougoslavie	15	31	25	21	21
Respecter la démocratie et l'autodétermination	84	59	68	75	73
Ne sait pas	1	10	7	4	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 34: SHOULD YUGOSLAVIA REMAIN TOGETHER OR BREAK-UP - OPINION OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEANS ? / La Yougoslavie devrait-elle éclater ou rester unie - Opinion des Européens de L'Europe Central et de l'est ? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : See Table 33

	1 ALBA	2 BULG	3 CSFR	4 ESTO	5 HUNG	6 LATV	7 LITH	8 POLD	9 ROMA	Ø 1-9	GEOR-GIA	EURO RUSS
Preserve Yugoslavia's territorial integrity	4	22	28	16	16	13	11	22	48	20	*	38
Respect democracy and self-determination	85	54	63	68	72	72	78	61	33	65	*	45
Don't know	11	24	9	15	13	15	11	17	19	15	*	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	*	101

**Table/Tableau 35 - EVALUATION OF EC INITIATIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA - SEPTEMBER 1991 /** Evaluation des initiatives CE en Yougoslavie - Septembre 1991 (**%**, by country, par pays)

**FLASH N° 6 QUESTION :** Have you heard or not about initiatives taken by the European Community to try to help resolve the crisis in Yugoslavia and its republics ? (IF YES) Do you feel the European Community initiatives have been very useful, quite useful, not very useful or not at all useful in trying to help resolve the crisis ? / Avez-vous entendu parler ou non des initiatives prises par la Communauté Européenne pour essayer d'aider à résoudre la crise que connaissent la Yougoslavie et ses républiques ? (SI OUI) Avez-vous le sentiment que ces initiatives de la Communauté Européenne ont été très utiles, assez utiles, pas très utiles ou pas du tout utiles pour essayer d'aider à résoudre la crise ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	YL	P	UK	EC 12
No, not heard/Pas entendu parler	22	33	18	24	38	52	40	49	39	23	25	49	38
Yes, very useful/Entendu parler, très utiles	13	4	18	14	6	6	10	4	9	30	9	3	9
Yes, quite useful/Entendu parler, assez utiles	26	12	16	22	17	15	21	17	20	21	25	19	18
Yes, not very useful/Entendu parler, pas très utiles	23	28	18	15	20	19	14	19	18	15	19	19	19
Yes, not useful at all/Entendu parler, pas du tout utiles	8	15	15	7	10	5	2	6	9	6	12	8	9
Don't know/Ne sait pas	7	8	16	18	10	3	13	5	4	6	10	3	8
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	99	101	100	101	101
MANAGERS	D						F		I		UK		
No, not heard/Pas entendu parler	11		13				17		6		8		
Yes, very useful/Entendu parler, très utiles	10		9				7		4		5		
Yes, quite useful/Entendu parler, assez utiles	18		23				28		28		30		
Yes, not very useful/Entendu parler, pas très utiles	40		33				33		49		36		
Yes, not useful at all/Entendu parler, pas du tout utiles	20		16				10		12		18		
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1								1				
TOTAL	100		100				100		100		100		

**Table/Tableau 36 : EVALUATION OF EC INITIATIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA - OCTOBER 1991 /** Evaluation des initiatives CE en Yougoslavie - octobre 1991 (% , by country, par pays)

QUESTION : Have you heard or not about initiatives taken by the European Community to try to help resolve the crisis in Yugoslavia and its republics ? (IF YES) Do you feel the European Community initiatives have been very useful, quite useful, not very useful or not at all useful in trying to help resolve the crisis ? / Avez-vous entendu parler ou non des initiatives prises par la Communauté Européenne pour essayer d'aider à résoudre la crise que connaissent la Yougoslavie et ses républiques ? (SI OUI) Avez-vous le sentiment que ces initiatives de la Communauté Européenne ont été très utiles, assez utiles, pas très utiles ou pas du tout utiles pour essayer d'aider à résoudre la crise ?

	B	DK	WEST		EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12+
No, not heard	20	18	7	8	9	24	32	21	30	20	14	8	22	23	19
Yes, very useful	10	4	11	11	10	20	9	8	15	8	14	19	13	5	9
Yes, quite useful	26	17	12	15	23	24	17	20	21	23	30	30	28	23	20
Yes, not very useful	23	37	32	32	30	14	20	23	13	27	21	28	15	27	26
Yes, not at all useful	9	20	28	26	20	6	11	16	6	12	13	12	7	16	16
Don't know	13	5	9	9	8	13	11	12	14	11	8	2	15	7	9
TOTAL	101	101	99	101	100	101	100	100	99	101	100	99	100	101	99
	1 ALBA	2 BULG	3 CSFR	4 ESTO	5 HUNG	6 LATV	7 LITH	8 POLD	9 ROMA	0 1-9	GEOR-GIA	EURO RUSS			
((Non pas entendu parler	22	25	8	23	31	26	29	40	33	30	*	28			
Oui, tres utiles	17	10	8	5	8	11	1 0	1 3	4	9	*	4			
Oui, assez utiles	25	18	27	19	21	27	38	24	14	22	*	20			
Oui, pas très utiles	20	18	37	26	22	18	8	12	26	21	*	19			
Oui, pas du tout utiles	5	11	11	7	8	5	2	4	7	7	*	10			
Ne sait pas	11	19	9	20	9	14	14	7	18	12	*	19			
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	99	101	101	100	102	101	*	100			

(\*) This question was not asked in Georgia / Cette question n'a pas été posée en Géorgie

Table/Tableau 37 : EC **RECOGNITION OF BALTIC INDEPENDENCE** / La reconnaissance CE de L'indépendance des Etats baltes (% by country/par pays)

FLASH N° 6 QUESTION : Following the breakdown of the "coup d'état" in the Soviet Union, the European Community acknowledged the independence of the Baltic Republics, that is Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Do you think that this acknowledgement was a good thing or a bad thing ? / Après l'échec du coup d'Etat en Union Soviétique la Communauté européenne a reconnu l'indépendance des trois Républiques baltes, c'est à dire, L'Estonie, La Lettonie et La Lithuanie. Pensez-vous que cette reconnaissance a été une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12
A good thing/Une bonne chose	84	89	75	65	70	84	79	76	76	80	80	84	78
A bad thing/Une mauvaise chose	7	3	10	10	10	6	6	6	8	6	6	7	8
Don't know/Ne sait pas	8	9	16	25	20	10	16	18	15	14	14	10	14
TOTAL	99	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	101	100

MANAGERS	D	E	F	I	UK
A good thing/Une bonne chose	89	87	94	95	92
A bad thing/Une mauvaise chose	10	7	3	5	3
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1	6	3	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	*

Table/Tableau 38 : MURE BALTIC AND SOVIET REPUBLIC EC MEMBERSHIP / Future adhésion à la CE des Républiques baltes et soviétiques (% , by country/par pays)

FLASH N° 6 QUESTION : At present, we are witnessing many changes in the Soviet Union. Several opinions exist as to what the European Community should do. For each of the following proposals please tell me if you tend to agree or to disagree. / On assiste actuellement à beaucoup de changements en Union Soviétique. Il existe plusieurs opinions sur ce que devrait faire la Communauté européenne. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord.

STATEMENT 1 : The European Community should prepare for the future membership of the Baltic Republics / La Communauté européenne devrait se préparer à l'adhésion future des Républiques baltes. (BALTICS)

STATEMENT 2 : The European Community should prepare for the future membership of other Soviet Republics / La Communauté européenne devrait se préparer à l'adhésion future d'autres Républiques soviétiques. (SOVIET REPUBLICS)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12
<b>BALTICS</b>													
Agree/D'accord	66	70	69	58	77	71	74	71	58	66	61	81	72
Disagree/Pas d'accord	26	19	15	18	7	21	13	11	23	18	20	13	15
Don't know/Ne sait pas	8	12	15	24	17	8	13	19	19	16	19	6	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SOVIET REPUBLICS</b>													
Agree/D'accord	58	42	58	47	61	58	64	61	43	53	52	76	61
Disagree/Pas d'accord	33	37	22	24	16	32	18	17	30	30	25	17	22
Don't know/Ne sait pas	9	21	20	29	23	11	18	22	27	17	23	7	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

MANAGERS	D	E	F	I	UK
<b>BALTICS</b>					
Agree/D'accord	76	77	65	80	79
Disagree/Pas d'accord	23	17	30	18	19
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1	6	5	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SOVIET REPUBLICS</b>					
Agree/D'accord	52	62	49	64	64
Disagree/Pas d'accord	45	30	44	32	33
Don't know/Ne sait pas	3	8	7	4	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12+
			WEST		EAST										
No, should not give aid	13	16	10	10	9	10	10	22	18	12	8	10	9	24	15
Yes, should give aid immediately	27	34	36	38	46	40	43	18	35	36	35	34	39	31	33
Yes, should give aid when reform programme established	49	46	47	46	42	36	35	53	33	44	50	51	39	40	44
Don't know	11	3	7	6	3	14	12	8	15	8	8	5	14	5	8
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	100

	1 ALBA	2 BULG	3 CSFR	4 ESTO	5 HUNG	6 LATV	7 LITH	8 POLD	9 ROMA	0 1-9	GEOR-GIA	EURC RUSS
Non ne devrait pas aider	*	7	5	26	12	22	13	19	8	12	*	23
Oui, devrait aider immédiatement	*	32	34	15	34	18	19	31	31	31	*	28
Oui, devrait aider quand un programme de reforme aura été établi	*	40	56	48	40	48	61	41	35	43	*	35
Ne sait pas	*	21	6	12	14	12	7	10	26	14	*	14
TOTAL	*	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	*	100

(\*) This question was not posed in Albania and Georgia / Cette question n'a pas été posée en Albanie et Georgie

Table/Tableau 40 : JAPANESE AWARENESS OF INTERNATIONAL GROUPINGS/ Notoriété des groupements internationaux au Japon (%)

QUESTION : I would like you to tell me whether you have, or have not, heard of each of the following / J'aimerais que vous me disiez si vous avez ou non entendu quelque chose au sujet des organisations suivantes.

Association of South-East Asian Nations or ASEAN / Associations des Nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est ou ANASE	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Yes/Oui	82	92
No/Non	4	2
Dn't know/Ne sait pas	14	6
TOTAL	100	100
European Community or the EC/ Communauté Européenne ou CE	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Yes/Oui	79	90
No/Non	4	1
Dn't know/Ne sait pas	16	9
TOTAL	99	100



Table/Tableau 41: JAPANESE PERCEPTIONS OF EC / Perception de la CE au Japon (%)

QUESTION 1 : To the best of your knowledge, would you say that the European Community has a larger or smaller population than the United-States ? / D'après ce que vous savez, diriez-vous que la population de la Communauté Européenne est plus ou moins nombreuse que celle des Etats-Unis ? (Relative population size)

QUESTION 2 : And would you say the average citizen of the European Community is richer or poorer than the average Japanese citizen ? / Et diriez-vous que le citoyen moyen de la Communauté Européenne est plus riche ou plus pauvre que le citoyen japonais moyen ? (Relative individual wealth)

QUESTION 3 : To the best of your knowledge, would you say Japan's trade with the European Community is Larger or smaller than its trade with the United States ? / D'après ce que vous savez, diriez-vous que le commerce du Japon avec la Communauté Européenne est plus grand ou plus petit que le commerce du Japon avec Les Etats-Unis ? (Relative size of trade)

Relative population size	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
EC larger/CE plus nombreuse	32	39
US larger/EU plus nombreuse	15	20
About the same / A peu près semblable (SPONT.)	9	11
Don't know/Ne sait pas	43	30
TOTAL	99	100
Relative individual wealth	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
EC wealthier/CE plus riche	20	26
Japanese wealthier/Japonais plus riche	32	40
Roughly the same / A peu près semblable (SPONT.)	14	13
Don't know/Ne sait pas	34	21
TOTAL	100	100
Relative size of trade	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
EC larger/CE plus grand	7	6
US larger/EU plus grand	48	65
Roughly the same / A peu près semblable (SPONT.)	6	4
Don't know/Ne sait pas	40	24
TOTAL	101	99

**Table/Tableau 42 : JAPANESE PERCEPTIONS OF MAIN PURPOSES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / Perception japonaise des principaux buts de la Communauté Européenne (%)**

QUESTION : What would you say is the main purpose, or are the main purposes, of the European Community ? / Selon vous, quel est le but principal ou les buts principaux de la Communauté Européenne ?

	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
	8	
Bring Europeans together/Rassembler les Européens	5	10
Political Union/Union politique	25	7
Economic Union/Union économique	5	39
Trading Bloc/Bloc dans le commerce international	1	7
Free movement of people/Libre mouvement des personnes	1	2
Improve standard of life/Améliorer le niveau de vie	7	1
Other/Autres	63	9
Don't know/Ne sait pas	63	47

**Table/Tableau 43 : JAPANESE AWARENESS OF MEMBER STATES OF EC / Notoriété des Etats "bres de la CE au Japon (%)**

QUESTION : Please name me all the countries you can think of which are currently "bers. of the European Community ? / Veuillez me citer tous les pays qui, selon vous, sont actuellement membres de la Communauté Européenne

	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Gave right answer only/A donne uniquement des bonnes réponses	35	43
Gave both right and wrong answer/A donne de bonnes et mauvaises réponses	17	20
Gave wrong answer only/A donne uniquement des mauvaises réponses	1	1
Don't know/Ne sait pas	48	35
TOTAL	101	99
<b>ANSWERS/Réponses</b>		
France/France	50	61
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	46	57
Germany/Allemagne	41	55
Italy/Italie	38	50
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	25	35
Spain/Espagne	19	27
Belgium/Belgique	19	25
Luxembourg/Luxembourg	11	17
Denmark/Danemark	11	14
Portugal/Portugal	10	15
Greece/Grèce	8	9
Switzerland/Suisse	7	10
Austria/Autriche	6	8
Ireland/Irlande	5	7
Sweden/Suède	4	5
Norway/Norvège	3	4
USA/EU	2	1
Finland/Finlande	1	2
Turkey/Turquie	1	2
Others wrong/Mauvaises réponses	4	3

**Table/Tableau 44 : AWARENESS OF "PROJECT EUROPE 1992" ■■■ JAPAN / Notoriété du "Projet Europe 1992" au Japon (%)**

**QUESTION :** Have you heard anything about the "Project Europe 1992" that is, the plan to complete, by the end of 1992, the building of a single European Market for all European Community Member countries ? / Avez-vous entendu quelque chose au sujet du "Projet Europe 1992" c'est-à-dire, le projet de compléter, pour la fin 1992, la construction d'un marché unique européen pour l'ensemble des pays " membres de la Communauté Européenne.

	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Yes/Oui	29	42
No/Non	24	22
Don't know/Ne sait pas	47	36
TOTAL	100	100

**Table/Tableau 45 : EFFECT OF EUROPE 1992 PROJECT ON EC-JAPANESE RELATIONS / Effet du "Projet Europe 1992" sur les relations CE-Japon (%)**

**QUESTION :** What effect do you think the Europe 1992 project will have on the relationship between Japan and Western Europe ? Do you think it will improve relations between Japan and Western Europe or do you think it will be harmful ? / Quel effet, selon vous, aura le "Projet Europe 1992" sur les relations entre le Japon et L'Europe occidentale ? Pensez-vous qu'il améliorera les relations entre le Japon et L'Europe occidentale ou pensez-vous qu'il nuira à ces relations ? ?

	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Will improve relations/Améliorera les relations	9	10
Will be harmful relations/Nuira aux relations	12	20
Both/Les deux (VOL.)	23	28
Don't know/Ne sait pas	56	42
TOTAL	100	100

Table/Tableau 46 : FAIRNESS OF JAPAN'S MAIN TRADING PARTNERS / Equité des principaux partenaires commerciaux du Japon (%)

QUESTION : Some people believe that some of our country's trading partners use unfair practices that make it difficult for Japanese to sell products there. From what you know or have heard, tell me if you think the following trade partners are fair or unfair to Japan when it comes to trade. / Certaines personnes croient que certains de nos partenaires commerciaux font usage de pratiques inéquitables qui font que les Japonais ont des difficultés pour y vendre des produits ? D'après ce que vous connaissez ou avez entendu, pouvez-vous me dire si les partenaires commerciaux suivants sont équitables ou inéquitables envers le Japon en matière de commerce ?

United States/ Etats-Unis	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Fair/Equitable	15	22
Unfair/Inéquitable	40	45
Don't know/Ne sait pas	46	33
TOTAL	101	100
European Community/Communauté Européenne	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Fair/Equitable	9	11
Unfair/Inéquitable	28	40
Don't know/Ne sait pas	64	50
TOTAL	101	101
Association of South-East Asian Nations/Association des Nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Fair/Equitable	16	25
Unfair/Inéquitable	14	18
Don't know/Ne sait pas	70	57
TOTAL	100	100

Table/Tableau 47 : CLOSER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EC AND JAPAN / Coopération plus étroite entre CE et Japon (%)

QUESTION : Would you welcome, or not welcome closer co-operation between the European Community and Japan in the following fields ? / Seriez-vous favorable ou défavorable à une coopération plus étroite entre La Communauté Européenne et Le Japon dans les domaines suivants ?

Culture	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Welcome/Favorable	60	73
Not welcome/Défavorable	1	1
Don't know/Ne sait pas	38	27
TOTAL	99	101
Technological Research/Recherche technologique	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Welcome/Favorable	55	65
Not welcome/Défavorable	4	4
Don't know/Ne sait pas	41	31
TOTAL	100	100
Energy/Energie	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Welcome/Favorable	51	61
Not welcome/Défavorable	4	3
Don't know/Ne sait pas	45	35
TOTAL	100	99
Political Co-operation/Coopération politique	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Welcome/Favorable	39	47
Not welcome/Défavorable	9	10
Don't know/Ne sait pas	52	43
TOTAL	100	100
Environment/Environnement	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Welcome/Favorable	57	70
Not welcome/Défavorable	2	2
Don't know/Ne sait pas	41	29
TOTAL	100	101
Trade Issues/Questions de commerce international	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Welcome/Favorable	45	56
Not welcome/Défavorable	6	5
Don't know/Ne sait pas	50	39
TOTAL	101	100

The Single Market for "1992"/ Le Marché Unique pour "1992"	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	11	17
Somewhat/Quelque peu	26	34
Not really/Pas vraiment	29	26
Don't know/Ne sait pas	34	24
TOTAL	100	101
Efforts towards political unification in Europe/Efforts à l'égard de l'unification politique en Europe	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	7	8
Somewhat/Quelque peu	25	36
Not really/Pas vraiment	33	32
Don't know/Ne sait pas	35	24
TOTAL	100	100
Efforts towards establishing one single European currency/ Efforts à l'égard de l'établissement d'une monnaie unique	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	8	13
Somewhat/Quelque peu	24	32
Not really/Pas vraiment	33	31
Don't know/Ne sait pas	35	24
TOTAL	100	100
European Community trade policy/Politique commerciale de la Communauté Européenne	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	7	10
Somewhat/Quelque peu	23	33
Not really/Pas vraiment	33	31
Don't know/Ne sait pas	37	25
TOTAL	100	99
Debate about EC defence system/Débat sur le système de défense européenne	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	8	9
Somewhat/Quelque peu	22	31
Not really/Pas vraiment	34	34
Don't know/Ne sait pas	36	25
TOTAL	100	99
EC-Japanese relations/ Relations CE-Japon	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	14	20
Somewhat/Quelque peu	32	41
Not really/Pas vraiment	22	18
Don't know/Ne sait pas	32	21
TOTAL	100	100
Just basic information about the EC/ Informations de base sur la CE	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	8	9
Somewhat/Quelque peu	28	39
Not really/Pas vraiment	29	28
Don't know/Ne sait pas	35	24
TOTAL	100	100

A television programme about the European Community/ Un Program de télévision sur la Communauté Européenne	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	8	9
Somewhat/Quelque peu	32	40
Not really/Pas vraiment	32	31
Don't know/Ne sait pas	28	21
TOTAL	100	101
Seminars about the European Community/Séminaires sur la Communauté Européenne	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	3	3
Somewhat/Quelque peu	15	19
Not really/Pas vraiment	50	53
Don't know/Ne sait pas	33	25
TOTAL	101	100
Videotapes about the European Community available from your public library/Cassettes vidéo sur la Communauté Européenne disponibles auprès de votre bibliothèque publique	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	2	3
Somewhat/Quelque peu	9	14
Not really/Pas vraiment	54	57
Don't know/Ne sait pas	35	27
TOTAL	100	101
A free monthly magazine about the European Community/ Magazine mensuel gratuit sur la Communauté Européenne	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Very/Très	4	4
Somewhat/Quelque peu	15	22
Not really/Pas vraiment	46	46
Don't know/Ne sait pas	34	28
TOTAL	99	100

Table/Tableau 50 : SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EC ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN / Sources d'information sur les activités de la CE au Japon (%).

QUESTION : Here is a list of places where you might hear about the activities of the European Community and its institutions. Which of them, if any, are your main sources of information about the European Community ? / Voici différents endroits où vous pourriez entendre quelque chose au sujet des activités de la Communauté Européenne et de ses institutions. Lesquels d'entre eux, s'il y en a, constituent vos principales sources d'information sur la Communauté Européenne ?

	PUBLIC	BUSINESS
Japanese newspapers/Journaux japonais	64	74
Japanese television/Télévision japonaise	64	70
Japanese radio/Radio japonaise	11	12
Japanese periodicals/Périodiques japonais	5	8
School or university/Ecole ou Université	5	3
European Community publications/Publications de la Communauté Européenne	3	3
"EC Week"/"Semaine CE"	1	1
EC Fairs at commercial stores/Rayons CE dans les supermarchés	5	5
Other/Autres	4	1
None of them/Aucun d'eux	23	14

Table/Tableau 51 : 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 colum: EB36 result 2nd colum: Change from EB35	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST	1	EAST				
Yes	45 +4	48 +6	50 +2	49 +4	48 +11	51 +6	58 +7	48 +10	
No	45 -4	49 -4	39 -2	39 -4	42 -10	42 -6	37 -9	46 -10	
Dn't knou	11 0	3 -1	12 0	11 0	10 0	7 e	6 +2	6 0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Oui	48 +9	51	65 -4	53 +14	61 +1	56 +15	52 +8	52 +8	
Non	-9	42 +2	33 +7	44 -13	33 -2	41 -19			
Ne sait pas	4 +1		2 -3	3 -1	6 +1	3 +1			
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	



Table/Tableau 52 : **IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT** / L'impression sur le Parlement Européen (% by country, only those who said they were aware of European Parliament / %, par pays, uniquement pour les répondants connaissant le Parlement Européen)

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

1st column: <b>EB36</b> result 2nd column: Change from EB35	I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +			
Generally favourable	42	-5	34	-4	45	-3	46	-2	50	0	70	+4	52	-5	46	-7
Generally unfavourable	16	-5	35	+7	20	-4	18	-4	9	-2	4	-2	6	0	14	0
Neither favourable, nor unfavourable (SPONT)	37	+10	24	-2	27	+6	28	+5	35	+4	24	-1	35	+3	36	+7
Don't know	5	-1	7	0	8	+2	8	+1	7	-1	3	-1	7	+1	4	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		101		100		100	
1ère colonne: Resultat <b>EB36</b> 2e col: Variation depuis <b>EB35</b>	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Plutôt bonne	69	+2	65	-2	37	-6	41	-1	67	0	41	-1	50	-4	50	-4
Plutôt mauvaise	9	-2	7	-4	24	+3	31	+4	4	0	37	+1	18	0	17	-1
Ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT)	16	-1	22	+5	31	-3	19	-4	26	+1	17	+1	26	+4	27	+4
Ne sait pas	7	+1	6	+1	9	+6	9	+1	3	0	5	-3	6	-3	6	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	

Table/Tableau 53 : 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 colum: EB36 result 2nd colum: Change from EB35	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
Very important	12	+3	9	-1	12	+1	11	0	10	0	24	+4	20	+4	8	-1
Important	37	-6	36	-7	42	-1	43	0	45	-1	39	-1	46	-4	42	0
Not very important	25	-5	32	+6	26	-4	25	-4	23	-3	9	-1	13	0	29	0
Not at all important	3	-1	5	+1	5	-1	5	-1	4	+1	2	-1	3	1+	5	-1
Don't know	24	+10	18	+1	15	+5	16	+5	18	+3	25	-2	18	-1	17	+2
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		99		100		101	
1ère colonne: Resultat EE36 2e col: Variation depuis EB35	IRL I I				L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Très important	23	-3	17	-1	15	0	5	-1	23	+7	13	+2	14	+1	13	0
Important	42	+1	47	+2	52	+6	39	+4	50	-3	40	+2	43	0	43	0
Peu important	11	-3	18	-2	16	-4	61	-1	8	-3	25	-3	23	-2	23	-2
Pas important du tout	3	0	2	0	3	-1	4	-1	1	-1	5	+1	4	0	4	0
Ne sait pas	21	+5	16	+2	14	0	11	-2	18	0	18	-1	17	+2	17	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		101		100	

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

Table/Tableau 54 : **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 part in ...? / Selon vous, le Parlement Européen joue-t-il un rôle important dans les domaines suivants ...?

1st column: important 2nd column: not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		
					WEST				EAST								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
European Social Policy	47	26	36	35					54	24	60	8	66	11	42	37	
The common recognition of qualifications	40	29	43	33	51	29	50	29	47	30	45	9	41	20	36	39	
Student exchange policy	42	34	44	25	51	27	52	27	53	27	44	8	55	17	41	32	
Policies in favour of families, women and old people	25	46	25	47	42	35	42	35	41	36	48	11	55	18	27	47	
Consumer protection policy	47	30	41	31	46	33	47	31	51	27	51	12	61	17	46	34	
Environmental protection policy	57	24	58	25	63	20	66	18	77	10	64	5	67	13	58	25	
1ère col.: important 2e col.: pas important	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +		
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
La politique sociale de L'Europe	63	11	68	14	70	16	41	40	6	6	9	50	22	55	23	55	23
La reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes	51	18	57	21	62	24	47	27	39	19	35	30	44	27	44	27	
La politique d'échange d'étudiants	59	14	56	21	62	21	47	22	47	14	41	23	48	24	48	24	
Les politiques en faveur des familles, des femmes et des personnes âgées	57	18	48	28	49	35	26	45	46	22	43	25	41	32	41	32	
La politique de protection des consommateurs	61	14	56	22	63	23	49	30	58	14	44	24	50	26	50	26	
La politique de protection de l'environnement	69	10	71	12	72	12	66	21	62	12	65	12	64	17	65	16	

(\*) 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 55 : THE ROLE DESIRED FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Le 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 colum: EB36 result 2nd colum: Change from EB35	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
More inportent	64	-3	29	-2	51	-8	53	-7	62	-5	68	+7	60	-2	66	+1
Less inportent	4	0	25	+4	10	-1	10	-1	7	+1	4	0	5	+2	4	0
About the same (SPONT)	18	+1	28	-2	17	+1	16	+1	10	-1	9	0	17	0	15	+2
Don't knon	13	0	17	-1	22	+8	22	+7	21	+6	19	-6	18	0	15	-3
TOTAL	99		99		100		101		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB36 2e col:Variation depuis EB35	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Plus inportant	50	-3	67	-5	37	-6	65	-1	66	0	47	-3	58	-3	59	-4
Moins important	6	-4	2	0	11	+4	7	0	2	+1	19	+1	8	0	8	0
Le même (SPONT)	19	-2	15	+2	38	+5	13	0	11	-3	18	+2	16	+1	16	+1
Ne sait pas	26	+9	15	+2	14	-3	15	+1	22	+3	17	-1	17	+1	17	+1
TOTAL	101		99		100		100		101		101		100		100	

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

Table/Tableau 56 : THE ROLE DESIRED FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Le 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	59	61	61	54	51	60	68	63	65	59	56
Less important	6	7	8	10	9	9	8	4	6	9	11
About the same (SPONT)	18	16	15	16	17	16	13	18	14	16	18
Don't know	17	16	16	20	24	16	10	15	15	16	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	101	99	100	100	100	100
	Opinion leadership				Income				Sex		EC12+ ALL
	++	+		--	++	+		--	M	F	
Plus important	74	63	56	45	65	61	60	54	64	54	59
Moins important	8	8	9	7	9	8	8	9	8	8	8
Le même (SPONT)	10	16	17	18	14	17	15	15	16	16	16
Ne sait pas	8	13	19	30	12	14	17	22	12	22	17
	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	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 57 : 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: EB36 result 2nd colum: Change from E635	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			XEST			EAST			
For	59 -5	25 -2	53 -3	54 -3	57 -3	61 -3	62 -5	58 -5	
Against	10 -2	60 +1	17 +1	16 0	13 -2	19 +2	16 +3	19 +2	
Don't know	30 +6	15 +1	30 +3	30 +3	30 +6	20 +1	22 +2	23 +3	
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*
1ère colonne: Resultat EB36 2e col: Variation depuis E635	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Pour	52 +4	75 0	48 -1	56 -3	61 -2	35 -4	56 -3	56 -3	
Contre	17 -4	9 +1	23 +2	27 +4	14 +3	40 +1	21 +2	20 +1	
Ne sait pas	31 0	16 -2	29 -1	17 -1	26 0	25 +3	23 +1	24 +2	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	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 58 : 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 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/NOT IN FAVOUR, 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/DEFAVORABLE 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 sur 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)

The European Parliament having control over a European Central Bank's management of the Economic and Monetary Union / Le Parlement Européen contrôle la gestion de l'Union Economique et Monétaire par une Banque Centrale Européenne (EP TO CONTROL EURO-BANK)

1st column: % in favour 2nd column: % not in favour	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					WEST				EAST					
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Co-legislation	73	7	49	38	60	18	61	17	67	15	69	7	65	14
EP to initiate legislation	67	16	48	42	58	23	59	22	63	21	59	16	59	21
EP Commissioner approval	65	13	39	42	61	14	63	14	70	11	54	12	55	18
EP to ratify international agreements	58	16	33	50	48	28	49	27	53	25	52	15	58	25
EP to control Euro-Bank	57	16	35	51	48	28	51	26	63	18	59	11	55	20
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % "défavorable"	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Co-legislation	55	11	79	6	53	20	70	18	67	5	51	27	64	15
EP to initiate legislation	41	27	69	16	54	28	63	27	60	11	40	43	58	24
EP Commissioner approval	45	20	70	10	50	26	64	17	57	11	47	31	59	18
EP to ratify international agreements	46	20	63	14	45	29	57	27	61	8	42	36	52	24
EP to control Euro-Bank	45	21	63	13	45	33	71	16	52	14	33	46	52	24

(\*) The difference between "+" and "-" 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)

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

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**Table/Tableau 61 : SUPPORT FOR BAN ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING / Soutien à l'interdiction de La publicité sur Le tabac (% , by country, par pays)**

QUESTION : Several countries have adopted or are about to adopt a law which bans all forms of direct advertising tobacco products. Are you, personally, for or against such a ban. Are you ...?/Plusieurs pays ont adopté ou sont prêts à adopter une loi interdisant toute forme de publicité directe ou indirecte concernant le tabac. Vous, personnellement, êtes-vous pour ou contre une telle interdiction. Etes-vous ...?

1st colum: EB36 result 2nd colum: EB27 result	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
Those in favour	74	69	53	54	70	67	73	*	79	*	79	79	76 76	69 69	64 64	75 75
Those opposed	18	28	39	38	20	24	19	*	16	*	14	16	15	21	26	21
Don't know	9	3	6	9	9	9	8	*	4	*	7	5	9	10	10	4
TOTAL	101	100	98	101	99	100	100	*	99	*	100	100	100	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB36 2e colonne: Résultat EB27	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Ceux en faveur	77	78	85	84	70	75	55	58	88	78	72	74	73	73	74	*
Ceux contre	15	16	8	12	17	13	37	34	9	12	22	22	19	21	19	*
Ne sait pas	7	5	6	4	12	12	8	9	2	11	6	5	8	7	8	*
TOTAL	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	101	99	100	100	101	100	101	101	*
1st colum: EB36 smokers (S) 2nd colum: EB36 non-smokers (NS)	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS		
Those in favour	62	78	53	54	57	77	59	79	65	87	78	80	68	82	52	71
Those opposed	25	15	43	37	31	14	31	13	27	10	18	12	23	11	36	19
Don't know	13	8	5	6	1	2	8	11	6	8	4	9	10	8	12	10
TOTAL	100	101	101	97	100	99	101	98	100	99	100	101	101	101	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultats EB36 fumeurs (S) 2e colonne: Résultats EB36 non-fumeurs (NS)	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Ceux en faveur	74	79	81	87	61	76	47	62	84	90	67	74	65	78	64	78
Ceux contre	20	14	13	6	23	15	45	31	14	8	25	21	27	15	27	15
Ne sait pas	6	7	5	7	1	6	1	0	8	7	3	2	8	6	9	8
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	101

(\*) Germany not united at the time of EB27 survey / L'Allemagne non unifiée pendant le sondage de 1<sup>er</sup> EB27

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 62 : TRUSTING AN ORGANISATION WITH PERSONAL INFORMATION / Degré de confiance dans Les organisations disposant d'informations personnelles (% by country, par pays) (\*).

1st colum: trust 2nd colum: no trust	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
Medical services and doctors																
Banks and financial institutions																
Employers																
Police																
Social Security																
Tax authorities																
Local authorities																
Credit reference agencies (keeping records of loans)																
Mail order companies																
Credit card companies																
Insurance companies																
Non-profit organisations																
I dn't trust any of these ganisations (SPONTANEOUS)																
1ère colonne: confiance 2e col: pas de confiance	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les services de santé et les médecins													75	16	75	16
Les banques et institutions financières													49	40	49	39
Les employeurs													42	42	41	42
La police													55	33	55	33
La sécurité sociale													53	34	52	34
Les autorités fiscales													41	44	41	45
Les autorités locales													43	43	42	44
Les organismes de reference de solvabilitb, enregistraant les emprunts													25	58	25	58
Les sociétés de vente par correspondence													15	70	15	70
Les compagnies de cartes de credit													25	56	24	57
Les compagnies d'assurance													37	48	36	49
Les associations sans but lucratif													36	43	35	44
Je n'ai confiance en aucune de ces organisations (SPONT)													5		5	

(\*) The difference between the "+" 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)

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 63 : FEELING ATTACHED TO A PLACE / Sentiment d'attachement à divers endroits (% by country, par pays).

QUESTION : People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country, to the EC or to Europe as a whole. Please tell me how attached you feel to ...?/Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville/village, à leur région, à leur pays, à la CE ou à L'Europe entière. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché à ...?

Town/Village Ville/Village	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	EC12 +
			West	East											
Very attached	49	56	60	60	56	81	73	40	60	59	48	28	75	42	54
Fairly attached	33	28	27	29	33	12	20	41	29	29	33	36	19	38	31
Not very attached	10	11	10	10	8	5	5	10	8	7	11	27	4	14	10
Not at all attached	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	4	5	8	1	6	4
Don't know	3	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	2	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	99	100	101	100	99	99	101	100	101	100	100
Region/Région															
Très attaché	41	67	62	62	62	87	71	41	62	50	52	34	69	54	55
Plutôt attaché	40	25	32	31	31	10	23	40	27	36	28	39	22	32	32
Plutôt pas attaché	11	4	4	4	4	2	4	6	7	7	5	19	4	10	7
Pas du tout attaché	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	5	1	3	2
Ne sait pas	3	2	2	2	3	0	1	11	3	3	13	3	3	2	4
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	101	100	100	101	100	99	101	101	99	101	100
(OUR COUNTRY) (NOTRE PAYS)															
Very attached	30	84	47	47	45	86	62	46	72	55	60	40	70	58	53
Fairly attached	44	14	40	40	40	11	27	44	23	34	32	41	24	31	35
Not very attached	17	2	10	10	11	3	6	5	4	7	4	14	4	8	8
Not at all attached	7	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	0	3	2	4	0	2	2
Don't know	2	1	3	3	2	0	3	2	1	1	3	0	2	0	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100
The EC/La CE															
Très attaché	13	9	9	9	8	15	18	12	9	18	16	4	11	6	12
Plutôt attaché	34	33	35	33	27	34	40	42	27	43	39	24	36	29	36
Plutôt pas attaché	28	36	37	38	42	28	26	24	34	17	26	50	36	35	30
Pas du tout attaché	19	19	14	14	15	19	10	14	27	13	12	19	11	27	16
Ne sait pas	7	2	6	7	8	5	5	9	3	10	7	3	7	2	7
TOTAL	101	101	101	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	99	100	99	100
Europe as a whole L'Europe entière															
Very attached	11	15	11	11	11	16	18	10	8	19	15	5	8	8	12
Fairly attached	36	46	35	35	31	36	34	40	26	40	37	26	33	29	35
Not very attached	27	27	34	34	36	25	28	24	32	16	25	46	31	32	28
Not at all attached	20	10	13	13	15	20	13	16	28	14	15	20	22	29	18
Don't know	6	2	6	7	8	4	7	11	6	10	8	3	6	3	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	101	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 64 : EXISTENCE OF REGIONAL POLICIES IN ONE'S COUNTRY / Existence d'une politique régionale dans notre pays (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Does our country have policies for developing its less favoured regions or not? / Notre pays a-t-il/elle ou non une politique pour le développement de ses régions les moins favorisées ?

	E	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			WEST		EAST										
Yes / Oui	34	60	52	52	51	46	40	34	49	50	50	56	49	46	46
No / Non	24	20	17	18	23	34	29	42	23	26	20	17	22	24	26
Don't know / Ne sait pas	43	20	31	30	26	20	32	24	28	25	30	27	29	30	28
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 65 : IN FAVOUR OF REGIONAL POLICY IN ONE'S COUNTRY? /En faveur de la politique régionale menée dans notre pays? (% , by country, only those saying country has regional policies / % par pays, uniquement ceux qui disent que le pays a une politique régionale)

QUESTION : Do you approve or not of these policies for developing our country's Less favoured regions? Would you say that you ... / Approuvez-vous ou non la politique pour le développement des régions les moins favorisées de notre pays? Diriez-vous que vous...

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			WEST		EAST										
Approve strongly	27	45	53	59	80	68	51	45	60	26	35	33	72	48	47
Approve somewhat/	55	48	43	38	19	25	27	42	33	38	47	51	23	41	38
Disapprove somewhat/	6	4	2	1	1	3	7	8	3	17	12	8	2	6	7
Disapprove strongly/	3	2	0	0	0	1	6	2	2	16	3	2	1	1	4
Don't know / Ne sait pas	10	1	2	1	0	3	9	3	2	3	4	6	3	4	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	99

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 66.: **NECESSITY OF REGIONAL POLICY IN ONE'S COUNTRY /Nécessité d'une politique regionale**  
(%, by country, only those saying country has no regional policies or do not know / par pays, uniquement ceux qui disent que le pays n'a pas de politique regionale ou qui ne savent pas)

QUESTION : In your opinion, should our country have policies to develop its less favoured regions or not ?  
/ A votre avis, notre pays devrait-il/elle ou non avoir une politique pour le développement de ses régions les moins favorisées ?

	B	OK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
			WEST		EAST										
Yes / Oui	74	69	66	70	85	94	89	89	77	81	69	69	90	77	80
No / Non	6	19	8	7	3	1	2	2	4	6	9	8	1	8	5
Don't know / Ne sait pas	20	11	26	24	12	6	9	9	19	14	23	23	9	15	14
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	99

Table/Tableau 47 : **EC POLICY TOWARDS LESS FAVOURED REGIONS / Une politique de la CE pour les régions les moins favorisées** (%, by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Does the European Community have policies to support less favoured regions in its member countries or not ? La Communauté Européenne a-t-elle ou non une politique pour aider les régions les moins favorisées de ses pays ?

	B	OK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
			WEST		EAST										
Yes / Oui	58	68	42	42	41	62	44	25	59	37	45	47	54	40	41
No / Non	11	9	12	12	11	10	14	31	8	12	18	12	9	12	15
Don't know / Ne sait pas	31	23	46	46	48	27	42	44	33	52	38	41	37	47	45
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	99	101

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 68 : **NECESSITY OF AN EC POLICY TOWARDS LESS FAVOURED REGIONS** / Nécessité d'une politique de la C.E. pour les régions les moins favorisées ? (% by country, only those saying EC has no regional policies or those who do not know / par pays, uniquement ceux qui disent que la CE n'a pas de politique régionale ou qui ne le savent pas)

QUESTION : In your opinion, should the European Community have policies to develop less favoured regions in its "border countries or not ? / A votre avis, la Communauté Européenne devrait-elle ou non avoir une politique pour développer les régions les moins favorisées de ses pays "bres ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			WEST		EAST										
Yes / Oui	72	70	56	59	73	84	85	77	70	74	66	69	84	66	71
No / Non	9	15	11	10	7	2	3	8	4	8	8	10	3	14	9
Don't know / Ne sait pas	19	15	33	30	21	14	12	15	26	19	26	22	14	20	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	101	100	101

Table/Tableau 69 : **THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF EUROPEAN POLICIES TOWARDS LESS FAVOURED REGIONS** / Le plus important objectif de la politique européenne à l'égard des régions les moins favorisées (% by country, only those who say EC has or should have regional policies / par pays, uniquement ceux qui disent que la CE a ou devrait avoir une politique régionale)

QUESTION : In your opinion, which of the following should be the most important objective of European Community policies towards less favoured regions ? / A votre avis, parmi les objectifs suivants, quel devrait être le plus important objectif de la politique de la Communauté Européenne à l'égard des régions les moins favorisées ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			WEST		EAST										
Raise their living standards / Relever leur niveau de vie	38	34	28	31	45	61	47	33	53	41	38	31	59	55	41
Give more equal opportunities / Donner des chances plus égales	44	48	52	50	42	27	39	49	36	48	39	47	30	37	44
Increase their competitiveness / Augmenter leur compétitivité	12	16	15	14	11	7	9	16	7	9	15	17	9	5	11
Don't know / Ne sait pas	6	2	6	5	3	5	5	3	4	3	8	6	2	3	5
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	101

Table/Tableau 70 : **INFORMATION ABOUT EC REGIONAL FUND** / Information sur le fonds de développement régional de La CE (% , by country / par pays) (\*)

Question : The European Community has a regional development fund (the ERDF) to give aid to less favoured regions in the Community. Have you become aware of the activities of this EC-regional fund (the ERDF) in our country? In which of the following ways have you become aware of these activities ? / La Communauté Européenne dispose d'un fonds de développement régional (le FEDER) pour aider les régions les moins favorisées de la Communauté. Vous êtes-vous rendu compte des activités de ce fonds régional de développement de la CE (Le FEDER) dans notre pays ? De quelles façons parmi celles que je vais vous citer, vous êtes-vous rendu compte de ces activités ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Press	7	28	16	16	18	17	17	8
Television, radio	18	26	17	17	19	24	23	10
Information signs	1	2	2	2	2	3	6	2
Personally received help, employment or advice	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Somebody I know received help/employment or advice	1	6	2	2	2	4	3	1
No I have not become aware	75	63	36	37	37	71	67	77
Don't know	14	3	42	41	38	1	2	9
	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Presse	31	10	16	6	22	20	14	14
Télévision, radio	37	11	16	5	47	23	17	18
J'ai vu des panneaux qui les signalaient	20	2	2	1	11	7	4	4
J'ai personnellement obtenu de L'aide, un emploi ou des conseils	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1
Je connais quelqu'un qui a obtenu de L'aide, un emploi ou des conseils	5	3	2	1	10	3	3	3
Non, je ne m'en suis pas rendu compte	48	83	74	93	44	65	66	64
Je ne sais pas	5	3	3	0	6	7	12	14

(\*) The difference between the "+" 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 71 : **GIVING REGIONS A SAY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY** / Donner aux régions leur mot à dire dans la Communauté Européenne (% , by country / par pays)

QUESTION : Are you in favour or not of giving regions a say in the way the European Community is run ? Etes-vous favorable ou non & ce que Les régions aient Leur mot & dire sur le fonctionnement de la Communauté Européenne ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			EST		EAST										
In favour / favorable	71	56	61	63	69	85	87	86	75	81	56	61	89	75	76
Not in favour / non	11	29	16	16	13	2	2	7	6	7	16	22	2	12	10
Don't know / Ne sait pas	18	16	23	22	18	13	11	8	19	12	28	17	9	13	14
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

GEORGIA	
Right / Bonne	35
Wrong / Mauvaise	42
Don't know / Ne sait pas	24
TOTAL	101

Table/Tableau 73 : MARKET ECONOMY- RIGHT OR WRONG FOR GEORGIA? /Economie de marché - bonne ou mauvaise?

QUESTION : Do you personally feel that the creation of a free market economy, that is one largely free from state control, is right or wrong for Georgia's future? / Personnellement, pensez-vous que la création d'une économie de marché, c'est-à-dire très peu contrôlée par l'état, soit une bonne ou une mauvaise chose pour l'avenir de Georgie ?

GEORGIA	
Right / Une bonne chose	36
Wrong / Une mauvaise chose	41
Don't know / Ne sait pas	23
TOTAL	100

GEORGIA	
Too fast / Trop rapide	5
Too slow / Trop lente	49
About the right speed / Comme il convient	26
Don't know / Ne sait pas	19
TOTAL	99

GEORGIA	
Very satisfied / Très satisfait	12
Fairly satisfied / Plutôt satisfait	21
Not very satisfied / Plutôt pas satisfait	26
Not at all satisfied / Pas du tout satisfait	31
Don't know / Ne sait pas	10
TOTAL	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 76 : RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN GEORGIA /Respect des droits de l'homme en Georgie

QUESTION : To what degree do you believe there is respect for individual human rights nowadays in Georgia? Do you feel there is... / Dans quelle mesure croyez-vous que l'on respecte aujourd'hui les droits de l'homme en Géorgie ? Pensez-vous qu'on les respecte beaucoup, un peu, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout ?

GEORGIA	
A lot of respect /Beaucoup de respect	9
Some respect / Un peu de respect	26
Not much respect / Pas beaucoup de respect	23
No respect at all / Pas du tout de respect	34
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8
TOTAL	100

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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 = 11.600) (weighted percentage for EC 12)

##### Self - employed

(1)	Farmer .....	1.5
(2)	Fisherman .....	(5)
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.) .....	1.4
(4)	Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, business proprietors .....	5.5

##### Employed

(5)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant) .....	2.3
(6)	General management .....	1.9
(7)	Middle management .....	6.1
(8)	Other office employees .....	7.2
(9)	Non-office employees, not manual worker (shop assistants, etc.) .....	6.4
(10)	Supervisors .....	1.4
(11)	Skilled manual worker .....	9.1
(12)	Other manual worker .....	5.2

##### Without paid work

(13)	Retired .....	19.2
(14)	Housewife not otherwise employed .....	18.6
(15)	Student .....	9.5
(16)	Military service .....	0.2
(17)	Temporarily not working, unemployed .....	4.4

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

is, 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-PROFESSIONAL STATUS (N = 11.600)  
(weighted percentages for **EC 12**)

Self-employed

(a)	Farmers/Fisherman .....	4.
(b)	Professionals .....	2.5
(c)	Shop/Company owners .....	10.9

Employed

(d)	Employed professionals .....	3.7
(e)	General management .....	6.0
(f)	Middle management .....	10.6
(g)	Other office employees .....	10.
(h)	Non office employees .....	8.5
(i)	Supervisors .....	3.6
(j)	Skilled manual .....	23.1
(k)	Other manual .....	11.7

Others (no **SPS** attributable)

(l)	Head of household never in paid work, n. a. ....	5.1
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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. 33** EUROBAROMETER survey of Spring **1990**) :

Working	27 %
Lower Middle	13.2 %
Middle	<b>43.6 %</b>
Upper Middle	7.0 %
Upper	<b>1.8 %</b>
Other replies, n.a	7.2 %

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**99.8 %**

## 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, its 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 :

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

## 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)

<b>Left</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Right</b>
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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.

## 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

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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.

## 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 ?"

- +++ ..... News on TV, radio and papers every day or several times a week
- ++ ..... Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium, not more than once or twice a week
- ..... One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others, not more than once or twice a week
- ..... The three media no more than once or twice a week

## TYPOLOGY 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)

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

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

## ATTITUDES TO SINGLE CURRENCY

is based on whether people are "in favour" or "not in favour" of a "single currency replacing the different currencies of the Member States of the Community in five or six years time".

