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EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



HIGHLIGHTS

***Maastricht" is important to Europeans**

Among the **44%** of EC citizens who, in March-April 1992, have "recently heard anything" about the Treaty of Maastricht, 75% believe it to be "important" **or** even "very important" and 54% think it will have "a positive effect for their country".

***The construction of Europe should proceed more quickly**

In all European countries except Denmark, people on average want to speed up the construction of Europe.

The 4 "standard indicators", showing support for the Community, have declined, but support still remains high

76% of Europeans are for efforts being made to unify Western Europe; 65% think EC membership is "a good thing" and 53% say their country has benefited from its EC membership; 48% "would be very sorry" if the EC were to be scrapped.

EC citizens are very much in favour of the Single Market having a social dimension

* An absolute majority of people interviewed in each Community country say that the social dimension of the Single Market is "a good thing".

The European public strongly supports the idea of a common foreign policy and a common defence/security

* 59% and 70% of EC citizens respectively are in favour of "as a Political Union, the EC being responsible for foreign policy towards countries outside the EC" and "a common policy in matters of security and defence". There is a relative or absolute majority in this respect in each country of the Twelve.

***Should EC residents in another EC country have the right to vote ? Views are mixed**

47% (versus 46%) of people interviewed agree that an EC citizen residing in another EC country should have the right to vote at local elections in that country and 68% (versus 24%) agree that people should have the right to vote at European Parliamentary elections in that country. These results vary a great deal from country to country.

***EC citizens are largely in favour of EFTA countries enlarging the Community**

Ar; absolute majority of citizens in all EC countries are in favour of EC membership for Sweden (EC12 average: 80%), Switzerland (79%), Norway (78%), Finland (77%), Austria (77%) and Iceland (71%).

***Europeans are very preoccupied by environmental protection and want it to become a Community area of responsibility**

At least seven out of ten citizens in all Community countries think that protecting the environment and fighting pollution are "an immediate and urgent problem..."

* ... and at least six out of ten support decisions on this issue being taken jointly within the Community, rather than at the national government level.

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 (EB N°0). 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 East Germany and 1000 in West Germany.

Until EUROBAROMETER No 31, surveys were carried out by national institutes belonging to "European Omnibus Surveys" (EOS-Gallup Europe). "Facts 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 an Early Release (2nd May 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 1962, 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

1.1 Importance of European affairs - and learning about them

Since the Maastricht summit of 9-10 December, where the Heads of State or Government adopted a major treaty leading towards European Union - one part aimed at Political Union, the other at Economic and Monetary Union - Community politics are more than ever at the forefront of the news. This adoption was only intended to mark, in fact, the beginnings of long debates by the national parliaments of the 12 member states from now until the end of 1992 to decide on the ratification of the two treaties.

At the time of the referendum of 2 June 1992, the Danes rejected the Maastricht Accord by a small majority of 50.7%. This led to serious questioning about the realisation of the treaty, which cannot really enter into force until ratified by all member countries.

¹

Except where specifically mentioned, the data contained in this report come from the EUROBAROMETER N°37 survey (EB 37), conducted in March/April 1992 by INRA (EUROPE). For more technical details, see the Annexes.

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A failure in the ratification of the Treaty on European Union would directly cast doubts on the approval of the "Delors II Package", which envisages an increase in EC resources for the period 1993-1997. This budgetary plan, which constitutes the implementation of Maastricht, is justified by the need to increase the financial means of the EC, in order to be able to fulfil the commitments foreseen in the Treaty.

In addition to this "internal" difficulty facing the European Community are the problems of foreign policy (the latter is not yet a Community responsibility, but the Maastricht Treaty envisages taking a decisive step in that direction, granting the EC a common security and foreign policy and, in the long term, a common defence policy). For a number of months now, Europeans have been confronted with the Yugoslav crisis where - despite repeated attempts - they have been powerless to make ceasefires hold and, through these means, impose a European peace.

In Chapter 3 - devoted to Political, Economic and Monetary Union - awareness of Maastricht as well as the importance and anticipated effects of this Accord will be analysed in more detail.

Despite the omnipresence of Maastricht in the media, the proportion of people having "recently heard or read something about the European Community or the European Economic Community" has diminished since the last EUROBAROMETER (EB 36 Autumn 1991) in almost all member states.

The only countries not to have shown a decline are Denmark, where there is a 4 point increase (perhaps due to the vast information campaign which has accompanied the debate concerning the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, on which the Danes voted on 2 June) as well as Ireland and East Germany where, statistically, there is no change (respectively -1 and +1). Depending on the country, the declines vary from 1-3 points (Ireland, Portugal, France) to more than 10 points (Greece, Spain); at the Community level, the decline is 7 points (from 73% to 66%) (Table 1.1.1).

A large element of the explanation for this apparent paradox lies in the fact that EC citizens do not necessarily associate the Maastricht Treaty with the EC :

- * among those interviewed who agree that they have not recently heard about the EC, 27% say they have "recently heard about the summit of the Heads of State or Government of the EC at Maastricht in the Netherlands, or about the signing of the Treaty of Maastricht on European Union" (68% say they have not recently heard and 6% do not comment);
- * 75% of those interviewed (from 65% in Spain, 71% in the United Kingdom up to 85%-87% in East Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands) declare they have heard **either** of the EC, **or** the Maastricht Treaty, **or** indeed both of them. By contrast, 66% and 44% respectively say they have heard of the EC and "Maastricht" (Table 1.1.2, and 3.3).

If awareness of **the** EC varies widely from country to country (from 58%-60% in the United Kingdom, Spain and Ireland to 78%-79% in Portugal and Denmark (up to 81% in the East Germany)), it differs just as much among socio-demographic variables. **As** Tables 1.2 and 1.3 show, this awareness :

- * climbs with "media usage"²;
- * is higher among men than women (men's "media usage" **is**, on the whole, more significant than women's)
- * is weaker among 15-24 year olds and greater among **40-54** year olds (these two age groups are also those whose "media usage" is respectively weakest and strongest);
- × increases! like "media usage" with education;
- * grows, like "media usage", with the degree of opinion leadership (definition: see Annexes);
- * augments, as "media usage" does, with income level.

Whether they had heard or not about the EC, the citizens of the Twelve were asked whether they were happy in the way television, the press, the government etc. "deal with Europe" in their country. Replies to this question should, above all, allow us to understand better the way in which EC citizens receive messages about Europe and its construction ³ (Table 1.4, Figure 1.1.).

Globally, television and the press satisfy Europeans most often : 59% (versus **30%**) are "fairly satisfied" with the role played by television and 57% (versus **28%**) are "fairly satisfied" with that played by the press. The slight preference for television is not general: the written press is most frequently cited in Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and above all France.

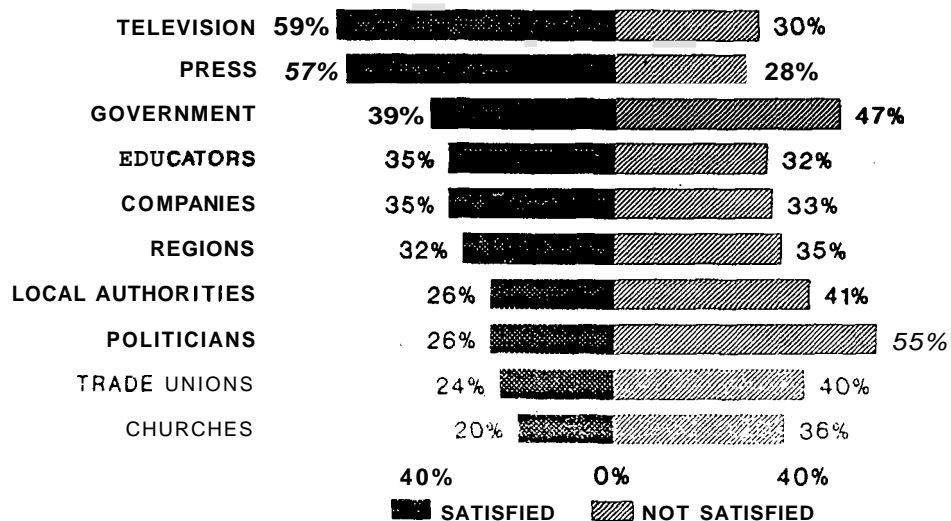
As Europe **is** also a cultural entity, which exists in people's minds, when the media *speak* of Europe, the media are perceived by individuals as having at least partly the facility to *shape* Europe, making it visible and concrete.

² "Media usage" is an index - its construction is shown in the Annexes

³ This question forms part of a study undertaken on behalf of the Sociological Department of Nantes University in the framework of a research programme on the sociology of European integration. More detailed results can be obtained from that department.

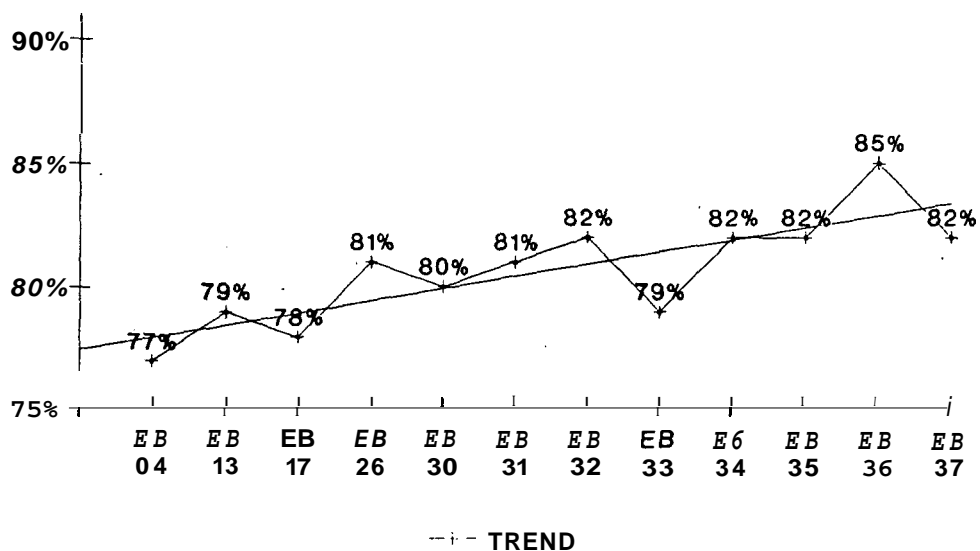
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SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS DEAL WITH EUROPE - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.1.

IMPORTANCE OF EC MATTERS FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY AND OUR FELLOW CITIZENS - EC 12 TREND



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.2.

To a lesser extent than **the** media (32%-39% "fairly satisfied"), Europeans recognise that other types of institutions - **as** much political **as** economic and educational - also have their uses. Teachers and lecturers (35% "fairly satisfied" versus 32% "fairly dissatisfied"), companies (35% versus 33%) and regions (32% versus 35%) are perceived having **an** active role; perceptions of governments are more varied, and dissatisfaction predominates (**47%** "fairly dissatisfied" versus 39% "fairly satisfied"). The relatively positive perceptions Europeans have of business people, teachers and lecturers and representatives of regional policies (noting the difference between satisfaction concerning "regions" on the one hand and "local authorities" on the other) is linked perhaps to the fact that these players are more "concrete" and closer to citizens.

The strongest level of dissatisfaction is aimed at politicians. 55% (versus 26%) of Europeans say they are "fairly dissatisfied" in the way politicians "deal with Europe". Even if it is constructed by policy (policies), it is precisely through the politicians' language that the idea of Europe comes across with the greatest difficulty.

The citizens of Northern European countries, particularly Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as an extension of their political culture, show satisfaction mainly with both companies and government, with higher marks for companies (40-50% "fairly satisfied" versus 19%-24% "fairly dissatisfied").

This group of countries is in contrast to France, which combines companies and regions, as well as West Germany, where the trio of companies/regions/teachers has the upper hand. On this point, one sees coming together West Germany, where regions have a strongly-founded political reality, and France, where regions are progressively regaining their importance.

Local structures occupy the choicest place in Greece and Ireland compared to other countries; in Portugal and Spain, locality and region pick up a very similar degree of satisfaction and occupy a privileged position, always relative to other countries.

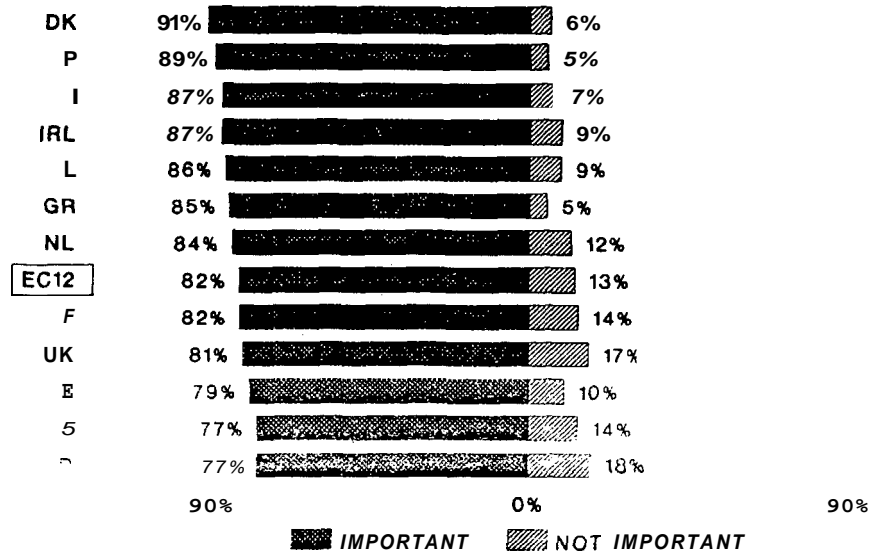
Lastly we have the case of East Germany, characterised by a strong degree of "Don't know/No response", and Italy, characterised by a well-defined aloofness towards political institutions and politicians, a distance (largely shared with France) which no shift of confidence in the positive role of other organisations has counterbalanced. It is in this latter country where the weakness of institutional language concerning Europe appears strongest.

Satisfaction, as criticism of the players and organisations which are "making Europe", seems to be linked to national cultural norms and to their relations with institutions dealing with them.

In this, the views of the Irish are always more frequently favourable, whichever topic is being dealt with, and those of the French and Italians are the most frequently critical. These cultural traits force one to read more methodically and cautiously these views of satisfaction or dissatisfaction towards specific institutions (especially governments) which one is tempted to analyse in isolation, or only in reference to the overall political situation.

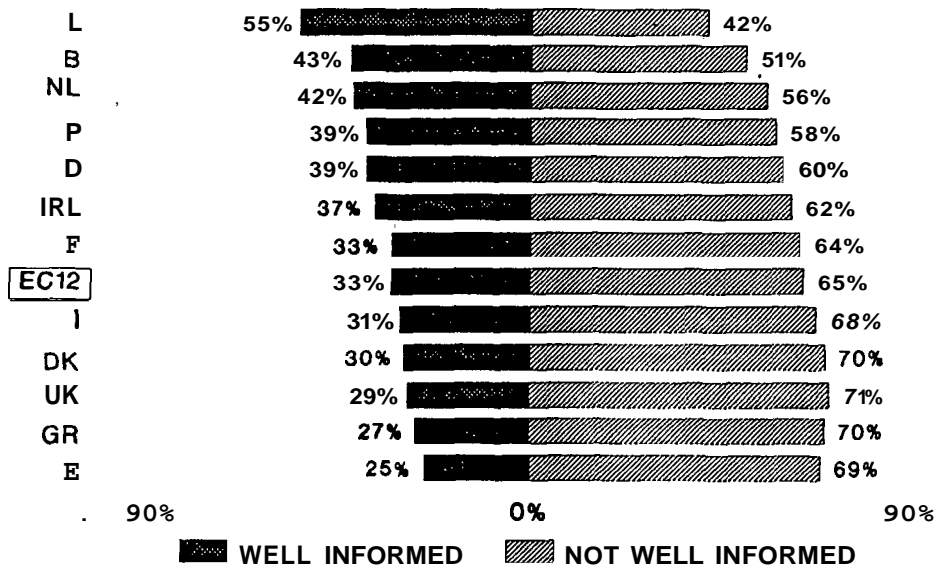
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IMPORTANCE OF EC MATTERS FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY AND FELLOW CITIZENS - BY COUNTRY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.3.

FEELING WELL OR NOT WELL INFORMED ABOUT THE EC ? -BY COUNTRY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.4.

Even if these attitudes of satisfaction/criticism regarding the players and organisations which "deal with Europe" **vary** a great deal and directly depend on the type of player **and** organisation concerned, it is no less true that **82%** of interviewees believe EC matters to be important and even very important **for** the future of their country and its citizens; only **13%** think the opposite and 6% do not comment.

In EUROBAROMETERS (EB) **32, 34 and 35, 82%** had **also** responded "very important/important"; in EB 36, the proportion of these answers reached their highest level, 85% (Table 1.5, Figures 1.2 and 1.3).

Denmark (91%, an increase of +2 points compared with EB36) **and Portugal** (89%, +3 points, the greatest increase along with Greece) had the highest percentages of "very important/important" responses; West Germany (76% -8 points, the only country falling more than 5 points) and Belgium (77% -1 point) had the lowest.

If, more than three out of four people questioned in all member countries reckon that EC matters are important and even very important for the future of their country and their fellow citizens, by contrast 65% among them feel not very well or not at all well-informed about them (even if, as indicated above, 66% have recently heard about the EC). Depending on individual countries, this **percentage rises from 42%** (Luxembourg) to 70-71% (Denmark, Greece and the United Kingdom); although it is 56% in West Germany, it climbs to 75% in East Germany (Table 1.6, Figure 1.4.).

This lack of information shows up in a major way when one looks at the results of a question asked to measure the level of knowledge among the citizens of the Twelve concerning the very broad and very complicated topic of the Community's political life: "In which cities are the following institutions of the European Community located: a) the European Commission, b) the European Parliament, c) the Council of Ministers representing the governments of the member states; d) the Court of Justice of the European Community" ⁴ (Table 1.7.1).

In reality, 55% and **54%** of Europeans respectively locate the headquarters of the European Parliament and the European Commission correctly. For Parliament, correct replies vary between 32%-48% (Spain, Greece, United Kingdom) and 75%-**82%** (Denmark, Luxembourg); and for the Commission, between 38%-50% (Spain, Italy, United Kingdom) and 78%-80% (Belgium, Denmark). For these two institutions, the level of "Don't know/No response" is **33%**.

⁴ The following answers have been deemed correct for the Commission, the Parliament, the Council and **the Court respectively:** a) "Brussels"; b) "**Brussels** and/or Luxembourg and/or Strasbourg"; c) "It depends" ; and d) "Luxembourg". All other responses have been judged incorrect.

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The Court of Justice and Council of Ministers respectively are located correctly by 20% and 17% **of Europeans** interviewed. Once again, the average for the Community hides very major differences among various member countries. For the Court of Justice, the percentage goes from a high of 72% in Luxembourg (which is **the** host country for this institution) to 34% in West Germany... and to 8%-12% in the United Kingdom **and Spain**; for the Council of Ministers, it is - always in descending order - from 39% in Luxembourg, **33%** in **Portugal** (which, for the **period** from 01/01/92 to 31/06/92 is assuming **the** Presidency **of** the Council (see below, Section 1.4), ... and 5%-9% in the United Kingdom and Spain. The level of "Don't know/No response" is 52% for the Court of Justice and 59% for the Council of Ministers.

Taking these four institutions together, 31% of people interviewed (from 8%-11% in Denmark, Luxembourg and Belgium up to 55% in **Spain**) did not locate any institution correctly, and 8% (from 28% in Luxembourg, 14-16% in West Germany, Portugal and Belgium ... to 2% in the United Kingdom) located them all correctly (Table 1.7.2).

Among the 66% of Europeans who say they have heard something recently about the EC or EEC (see above), 21% cannot correctly place any of the four institutions while 11% can place them all; among those who have not heard something recently, the percentages are 51% and 4% respectively. With these and the previous results (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2) it is logical to suppose that the number of correct responses is directly linked to nationality, increases with "media usage", is higher among men than women, is weaker among 15-24 year olds and greater among 40-54 year olds, growing with education, income and "opinion-leadership"-(Tables 1.7.3 and 1.7.4).

These figures should under no circumstances be considered **as a** global and objective measure of knowledge about the EC or its institutions. It throws additional light on this knowledge, an indicator which can supplement others found in **EUROBAROMETERS**.

To better define how the citizens **of** the Twelve understand the political life **of** the Community, they were asked to chose - among the Commission, the Parliament and the Council **of** Ministers - which institution among them "is the most powerful in terms **of** having the final **say** on European Community legislation". Community averages, in descending order, are (Table **1.8**):

- * the Parliament : 29% ; percentages vary from 45% in East Germany, **34%-35%** in the Netherlands and Belgium, ... to 21%-23% in the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland.
- * the Council of Ministers : **24%** ; percentages vary from 34%-38% in Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, ... to 17%-19% in **Greece**, Italy and Spain.
- * the Commission : 17% ; percentages vary from 23%-27% in Denmark, the United Kingdom, France and Ireland, ... to 7% in **Spain**.

Thus the Parliament **is** perceived as having the right of final decision in Community legislative matters in the majority of member states (the two notable exceptions being Denmark **and** Luxembourg where the Council is very much ahead).

In fact, legislative initiative formally rests only in the **hands of** the Commission; and especially since the "institutionalisation" of the European Councils (via the Single European Act, which entered into force 01/07/87), the weight **of** the Council of Ministers is more than decisive in all the legislative process of the EC : the Council disposes of quasi-legislative powers ⁵. As to the European Parliament, it does not yet play that key role in the political life of the Community which others would like to attribute to it (the Maastricht Treaty envisages, among other things, a broadening of the Parliament's powers).

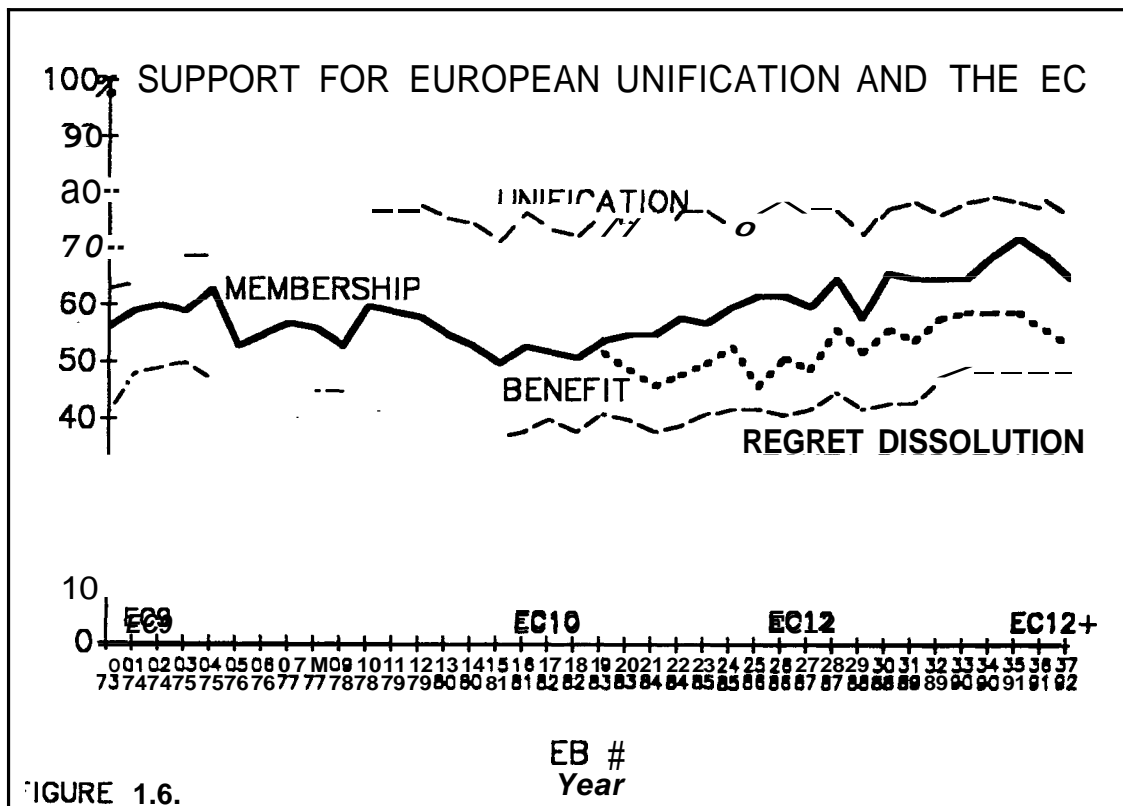
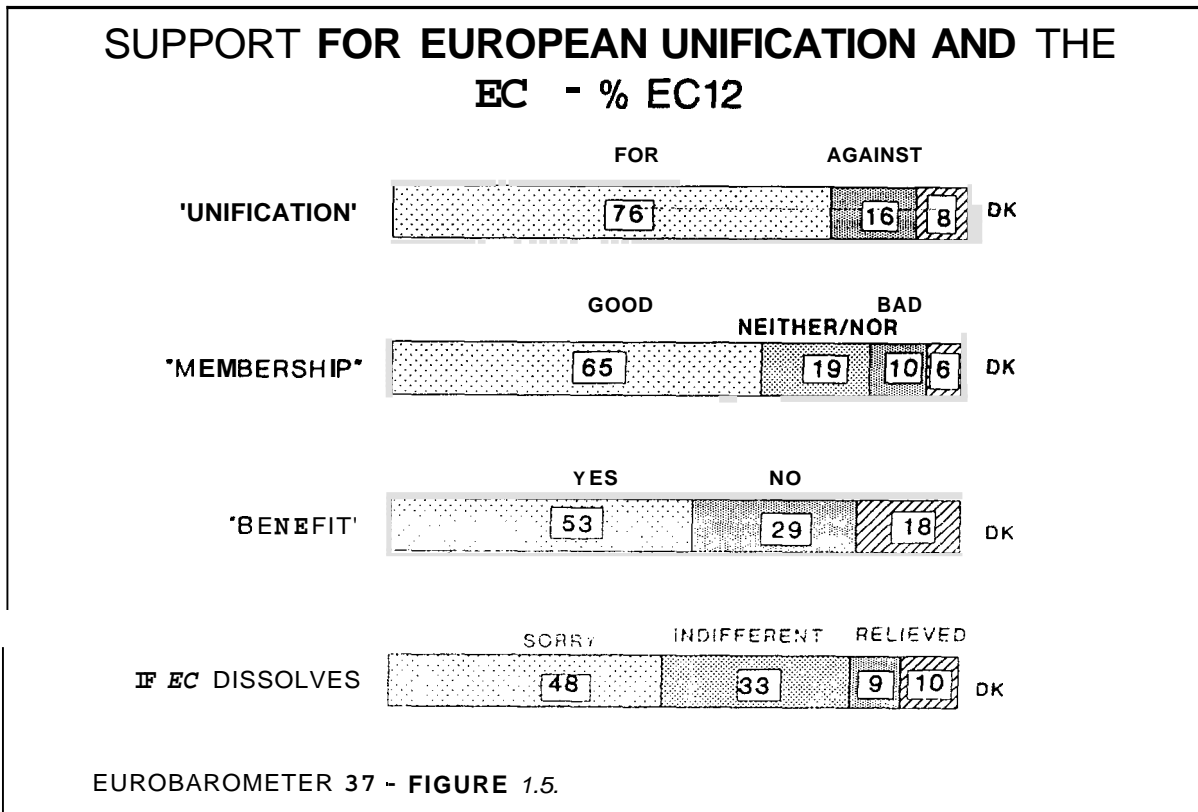
With caution, one might explain the first position occupied by the European Parliament at least partially by the fact that it matches the idea that Europeans have of a Community **Parliament**. Other results presented in Chapter 4 (see below) allow us, in effect, to enhance this hypothesis :

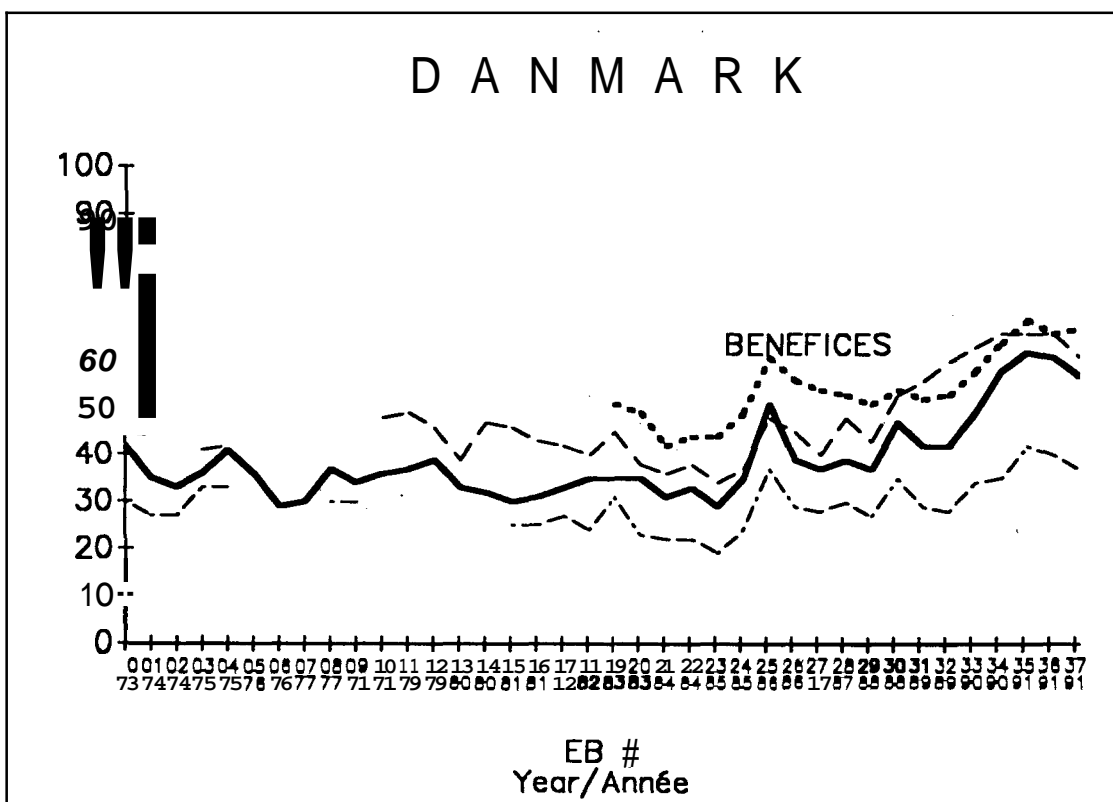
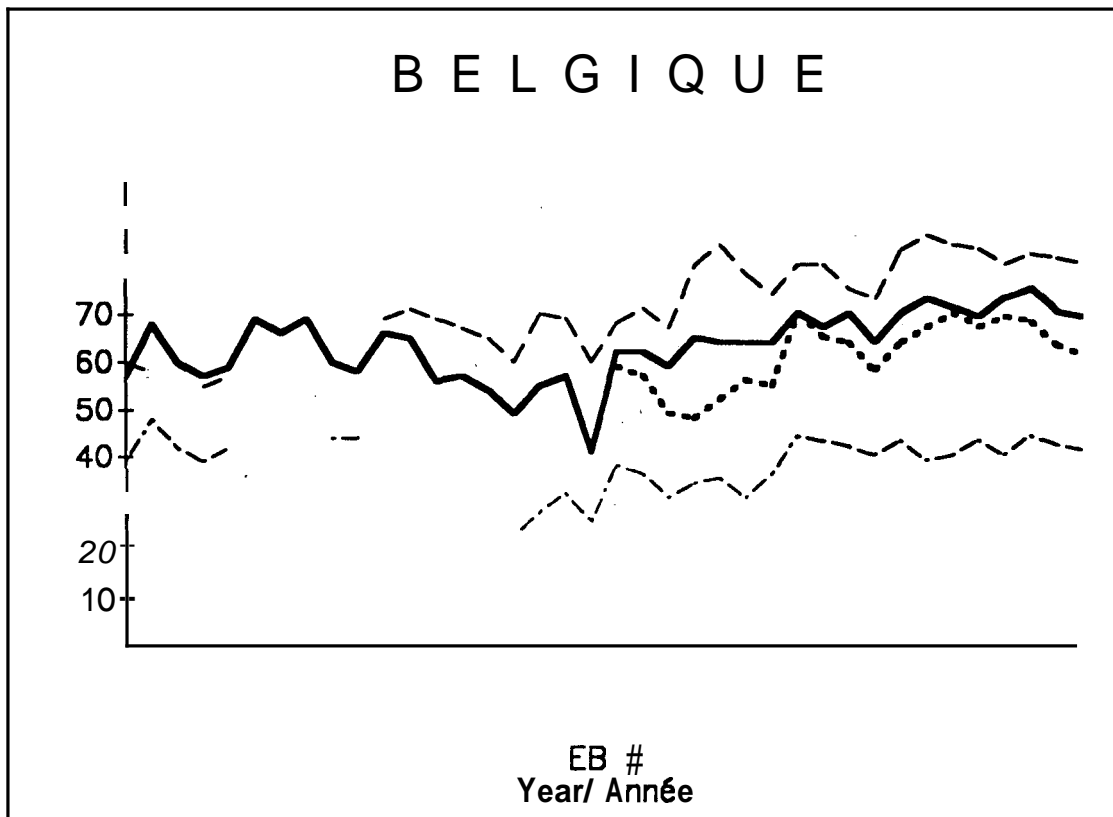
- * 72% of Europeans would prefer that the European Parliament plays "about the same" role (16%) or a "more important" role (56%) than it does now, 9% want to confer a "less important" role and 18% do not comment (Table 4.5);
- * 55% of Europeans are for "the formation of a European Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament", 20% are against and 25% do not comment (Table 4.7.1).

If one considers, on the one hand, the abundance of Community information distributed by EC institutions, the media as well as other institutions/organisations who, from near or far, "deal with Europe" and, on the other hand, the totality of the preceding results, one is forced to give in to the evidence that it is at least as much the quantity of information as the quality that gives a citizen the feeling of being well informed.

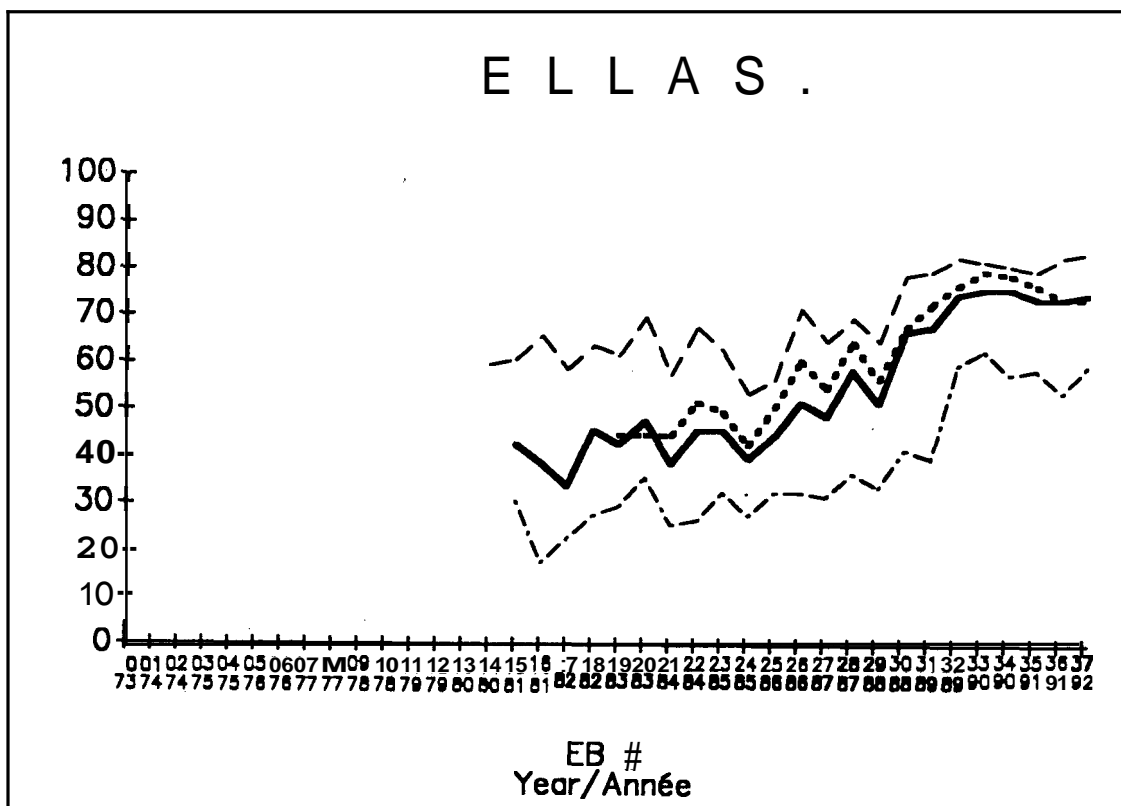
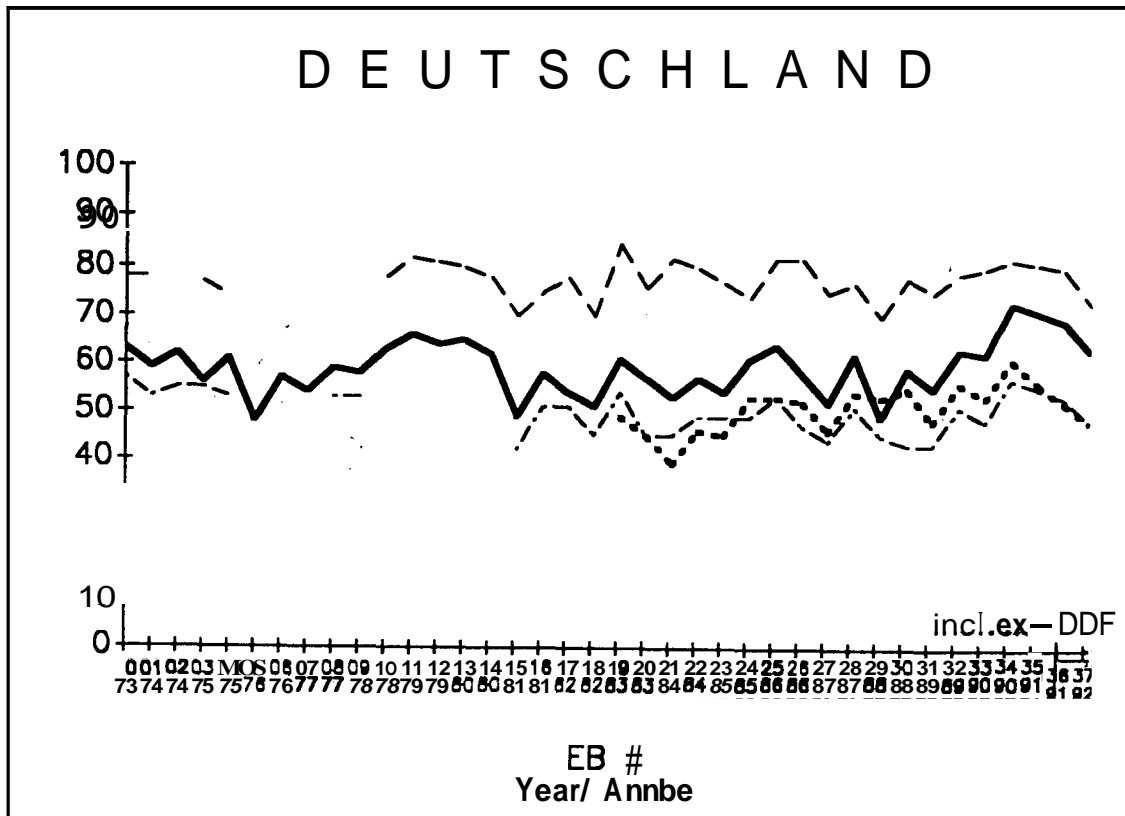
Community politics is complex and, at first sight, of little attraction. European institutions as well as the media seem to have difficulties finding a language which **is** suitable for "talking about Europe", which satisfies the information needs **of** EC citizens. Such **a** language cannot be developed without the collaboration of those same citizens : the Europe of the future is charted by the citizen: to make it happen, it will have to be done by and for them.

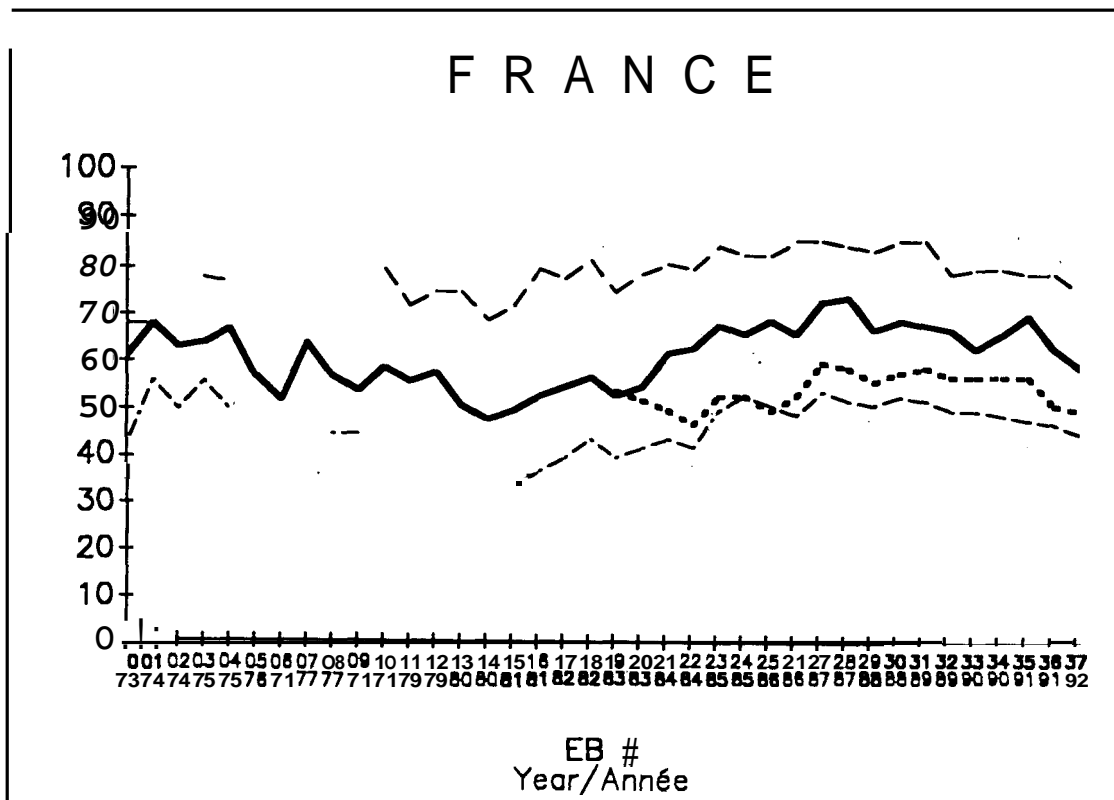
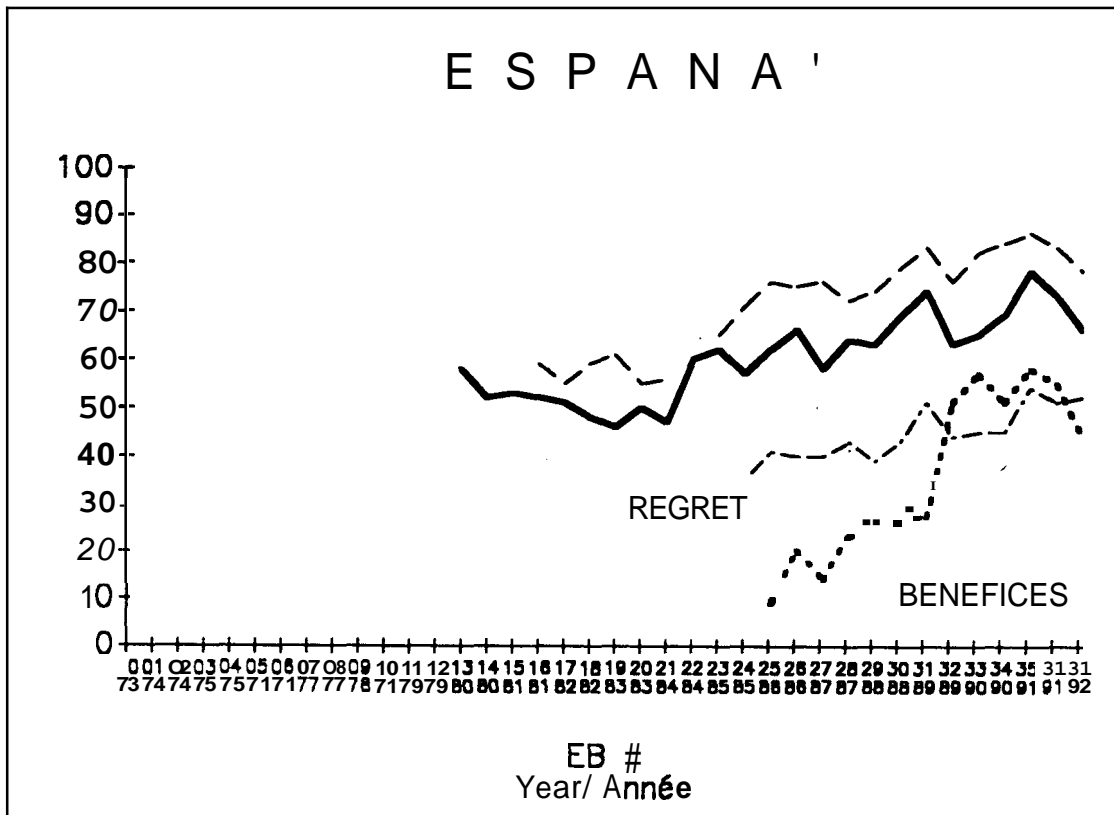
⁵ The European Council constitutes at the same time the "source of impetus" **for** the principal political initiatives of the EC and an "organ **of** arbitration" of litigious questions which **have not been** settled **by** the Council **of** Ministers



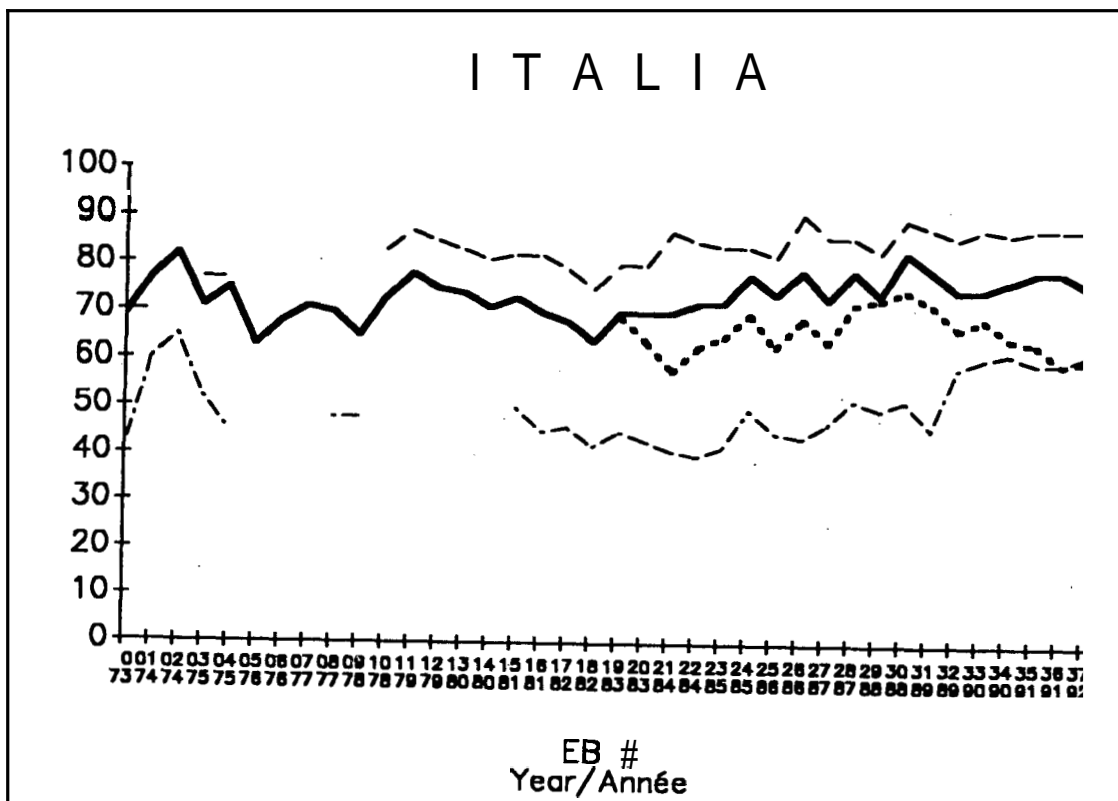
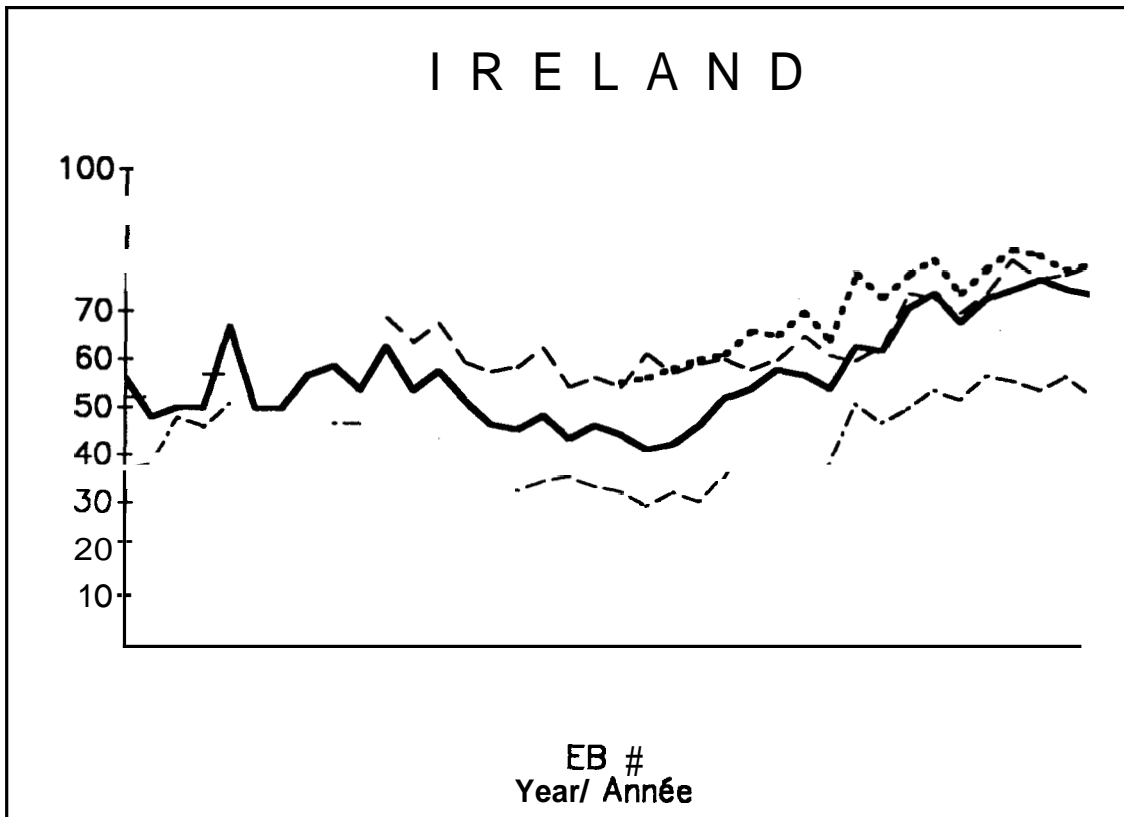


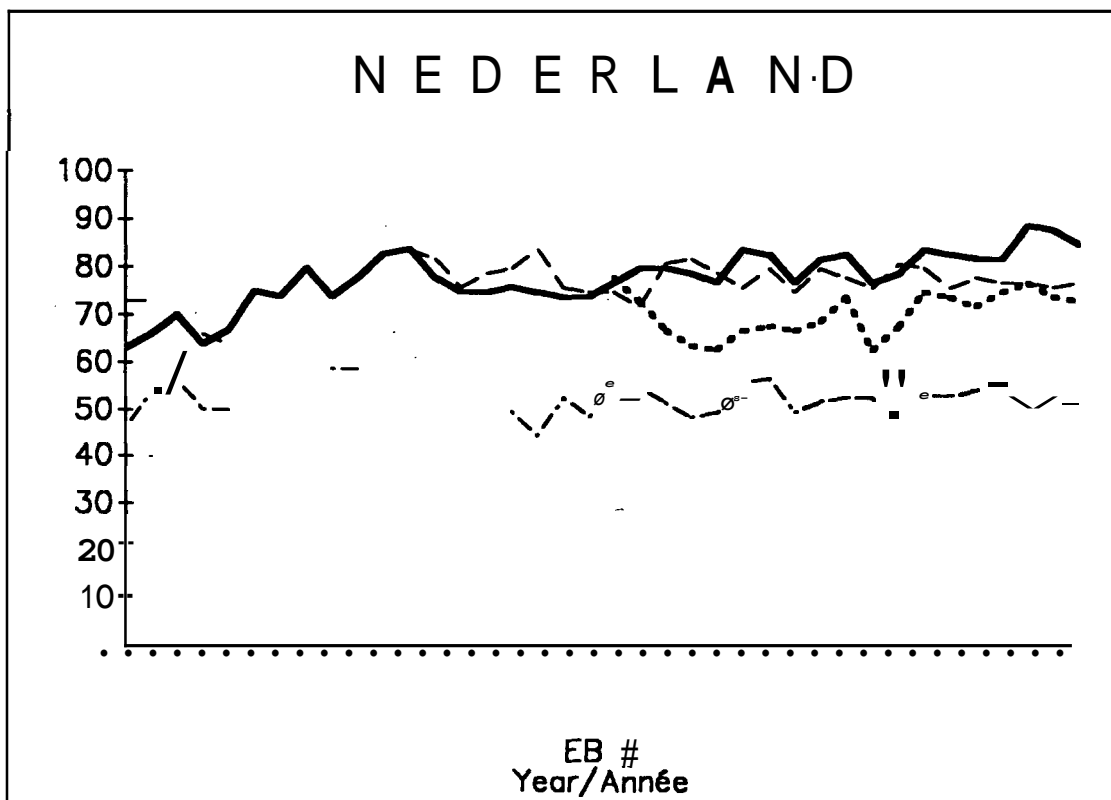
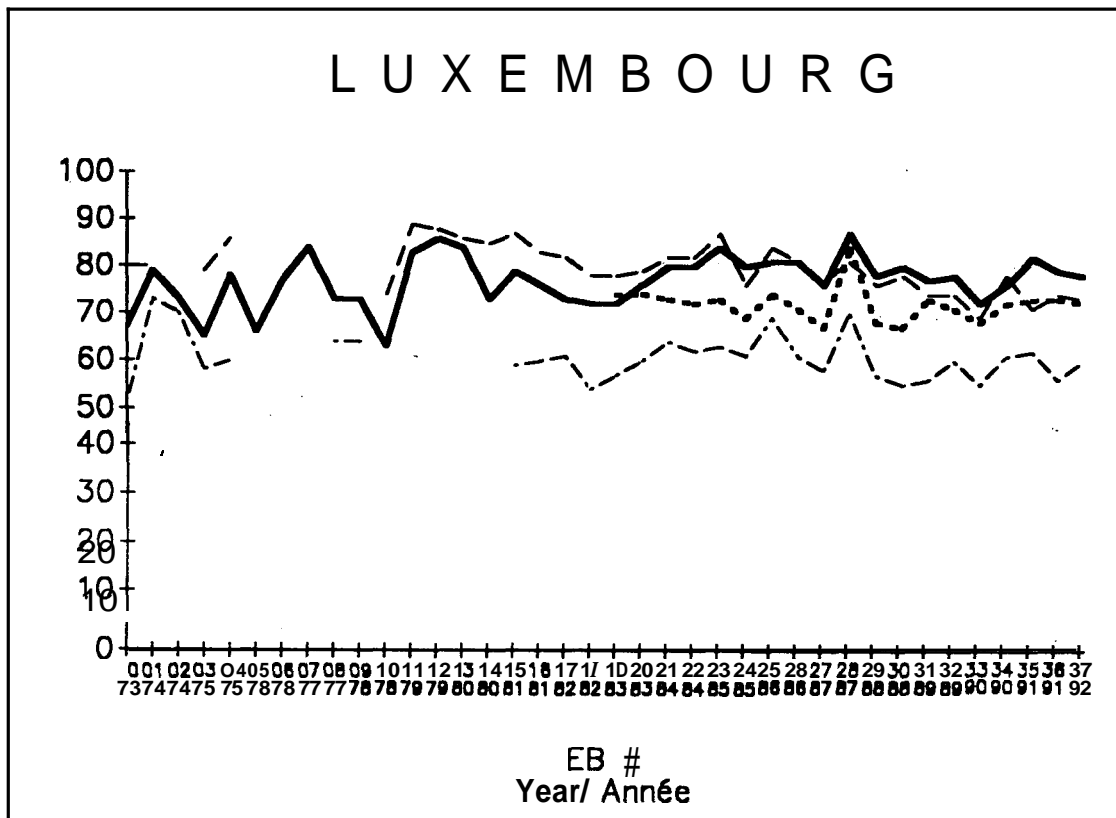
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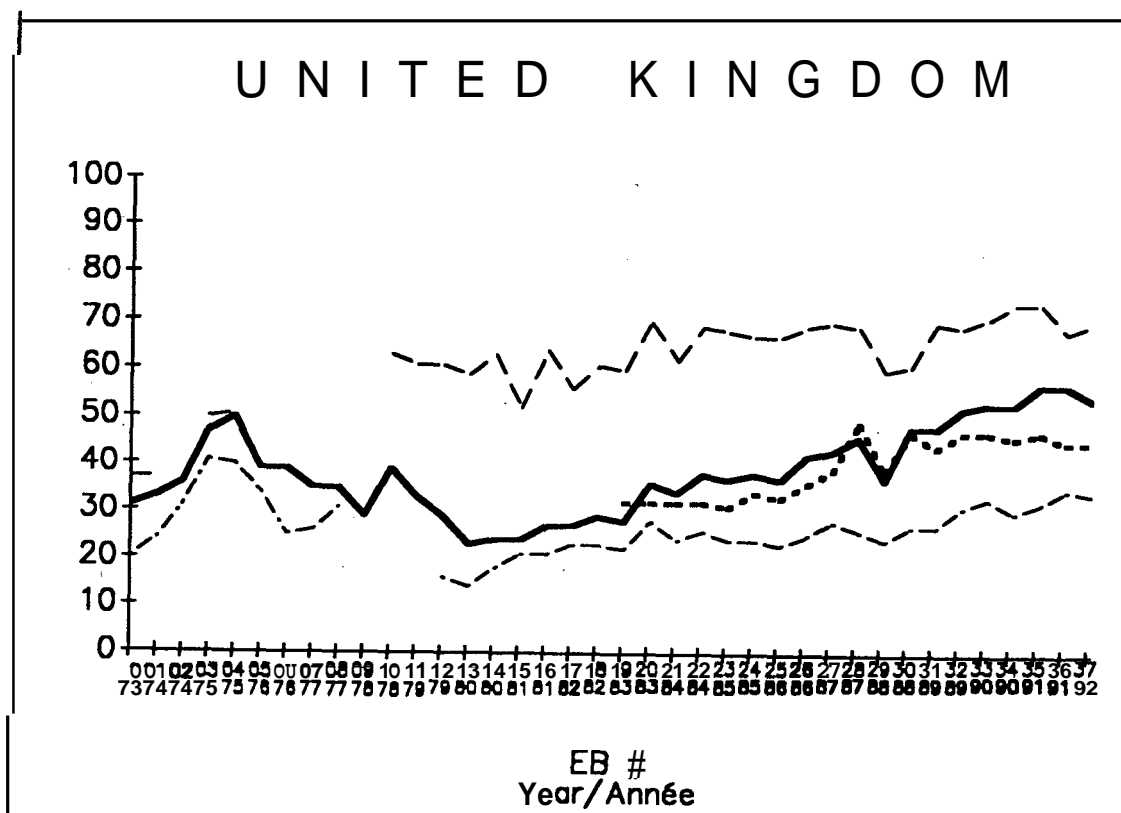
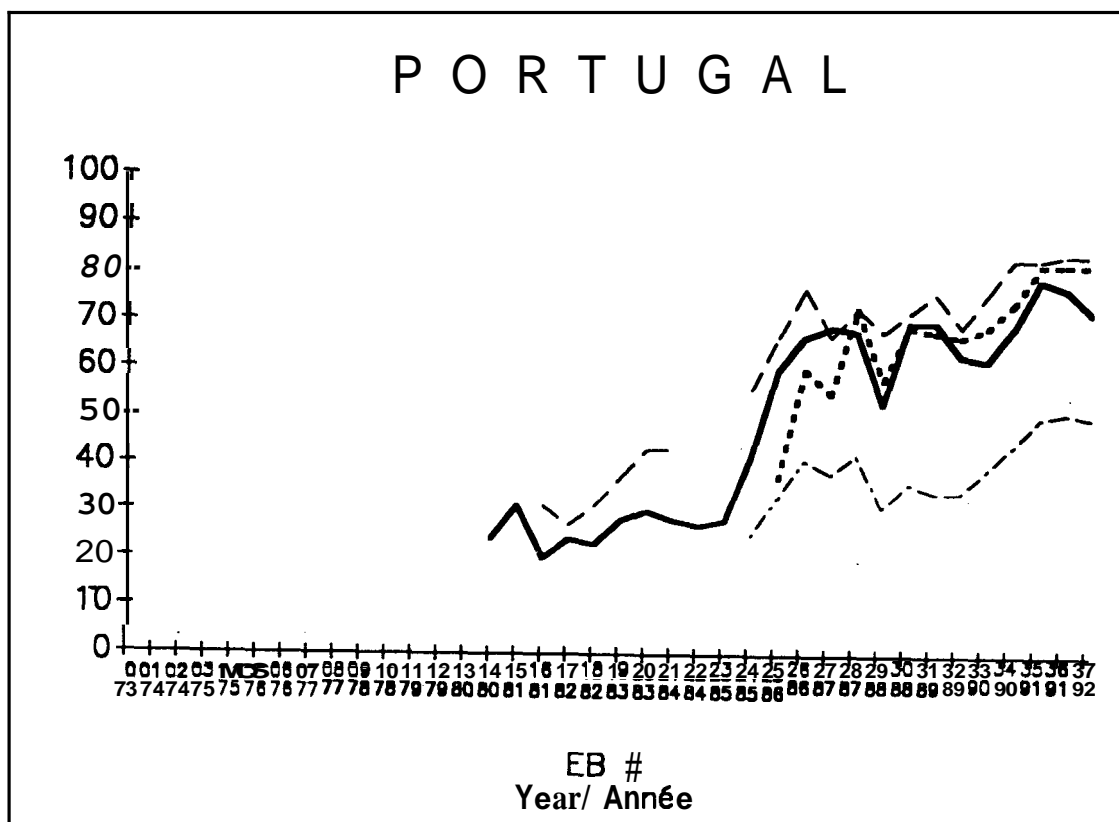




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1.2 Public support for the European Community

EUROBAROMETER uses four principal indicators (called "standard indicators") to illustrate long-term trends in public support for the European Community: support for efforts being made to unify Western Europe (tracked since 1962); support for one's country's EC membership (since 1973); an evaluation of the benefits of this membership on one's country (since 1983); and personal feelings experienced if the EC were to be scrapped (since 1971).

Even if, since EB36, Community averages have fallen for each of the four indicators, support for the EC nevertheless remains very high (Tables 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12 and Figures 1.5. et 1.6.) :

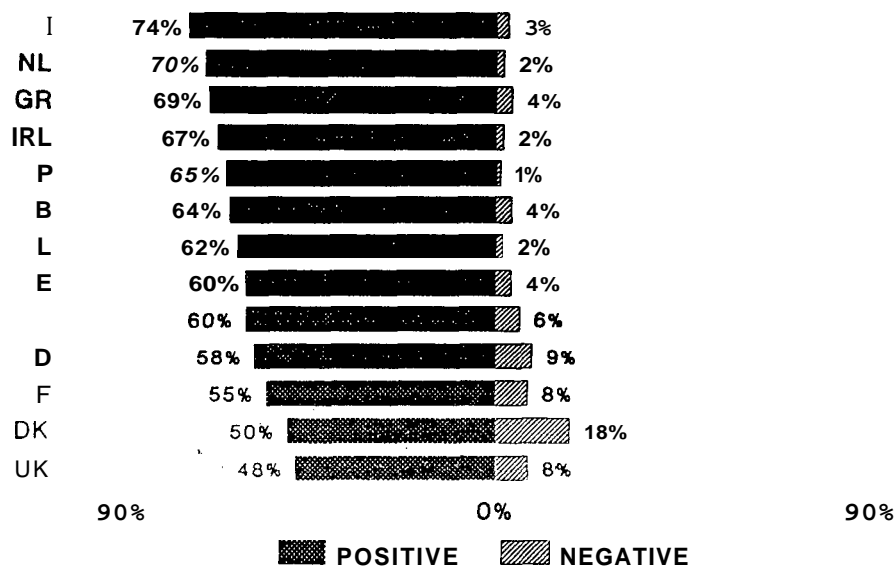
- * 76% of respondents (versus 16%) are for efforts being made to unify Western Europe;
- * 65% think EC membership is "a good thing", 19% "neither good nor bad" and not even 10% "a bad thing";
- * 53% (versus 29%) reckon their country has benefited from its EC membership;
- * 48% "would be very sorry" if the EC were to be scrapped; 33% would be "indifferent" only 9% "would be very relieved".

Support for Western European unification went up very slightly by one or two points in Greece, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Portugal; otherwise it fell to a greater or lesser extent everywhere else. **As** a totality, this support remains always especially high, from 88% of favourable opinions in Italy, to 61% (still a large absolute majority) in Denmark. Danes oppose it the most (35% of unfavourable opinions) while the greatest fall in numbers occurs in Germany (-7 points) (Table 1.9).

The percentage of people thinking that their country's EC membership is "a good thing" has fallen in all member countries, except Greece where the increase is not significant (from 73% to 74%). Above all, falls in Spain (-7 points) and Germany (-6 in West Germany and -7 in East Germany) are noteworthy. Nevertheless, an absolute majority of citizens in all member countries (EC12 average: 65%) think their country's EC membership is "a good thing". The highest figure can be found in the Netherlands (85% versus 4%), and the lowest in the United Kingdom (54% versus 13%) as well as Denmark (57% versus 21%). The number of people believing it is "neither good nor bad" in all countries stayed the same or increased (between 1 and 6 points) (Table 1.10).

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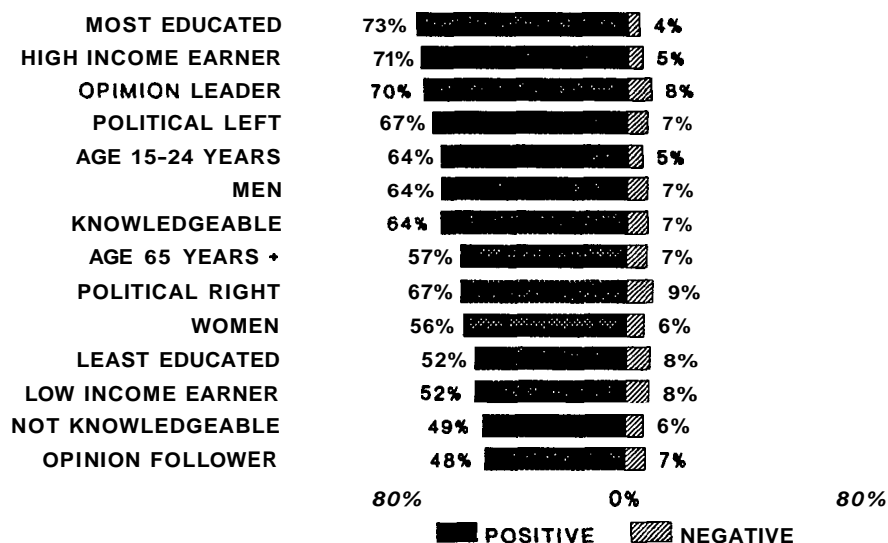
POSITIVE/NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE, - BY COUNTRY (*)



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.7.

• % EC12 'AMBIVALENT' ATTITUDES: 34%

POSITIVE/NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE - % EC 12, BY SCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.8.

In the framework of a special **EUROBAROMETER** Flash ⁶, this question was asked in eight EC countries (except Portugal, Greece, Ireland and Denmark which could not be included), of a total sample of 600 "Euro-Deciders" in April 1992. The result of that Flash shows that 95% of "Euro-Deciders" questioned feel that their country's membership to the EC is "a good thing", 4% think that it is "neither good nor bad" and 1% that it is "a bad thing".

The question about the benefits of EC membership for one's country has evolved similarly to the question above : the results have either dropped (by up to 11 points in Spain), or have remained (practically) unchanged. Here again, positive feelings are dominant in **all** the member countries : those majorities, either absolute or relative depending on the country, vary from 82% (versus 9%) in Portugal, 81% (versus 12%) in Ireland, to 47% (versus 38%) in West Germany, 45% (versus 37%) in the United Kingdom and 44% (versus 38%) in Spain (Table 1.11).

Asked about the same topic, a very large majority of Euro-Deciders think that their country has gained from EC membership : from 96% in France to 82% in Great Britain; however, in Spain; and Great Britain (both 16%), Euro-Deciders are proportionally the greatest in number who think that this membership has not been beneficial.

The evolution of results concerning attitudes towards scrapping the EC can be presented in a slightly different light: the proportion of people who "would be very sorry if the EC was scrapped" slightly fell (between 1 and 5 points; East Germany -7 points) in most countries, except Greece (+5), Luxembourg (+4), Italy (+2) and Spain (+1) (Tableau 1.12).

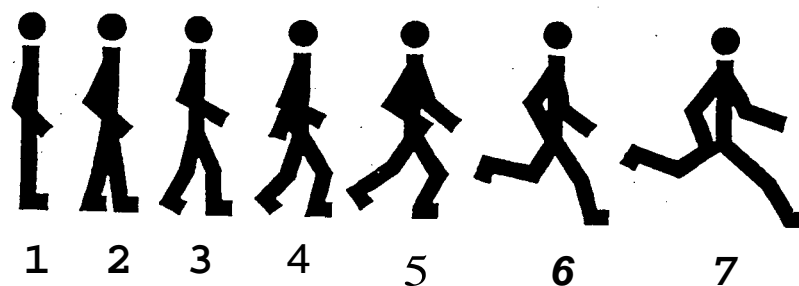
The percentage of people who "would be very relieved" stayed the same or increased between 1 and 5 points (in West Germany a 7 point increase; in East Germany +4); it only fell in the United Kingdom (-3). The percentage of people who "would be indifferent" increased somewhat in East Germany (+6), Ireland (+5) and France (+4); by contrast it decreased the most in Greece (-4) as well as in Italy and Luxembourg (-3).

Whichever the EC country, people who "would be very relieved" are very much in a minority (EC12 average: 9%); 22% in Denmark, 16% in the United Kingdom and, everywhere else, less than 10%; in West Germany 12%, East Germany 6%. The majority would be "very sorry" (EC12 average: 48%) or "indifferent" (EC12 average: 33%).

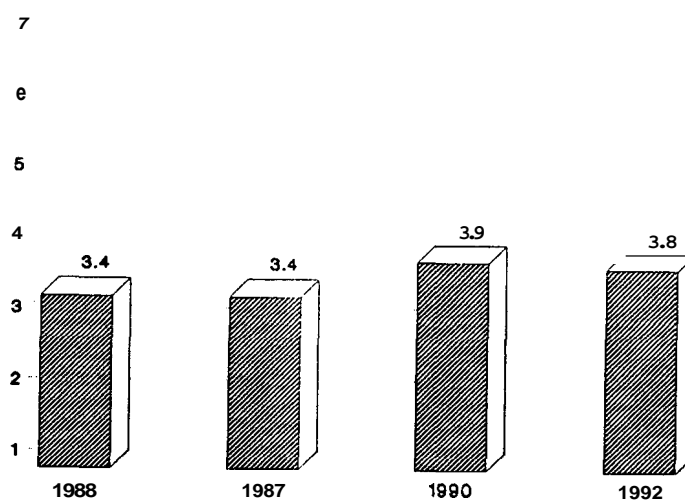
Among "Euro-Deciders", feelings of being "very sorry" are by far the most widespread: from 95% in Benelux to 70% in Great Britain. Once again, Great Britain (19%) has the highest level of people who "would be indifferent".

⁶ The technical specifications regarding this Flash can be found in the Annexes

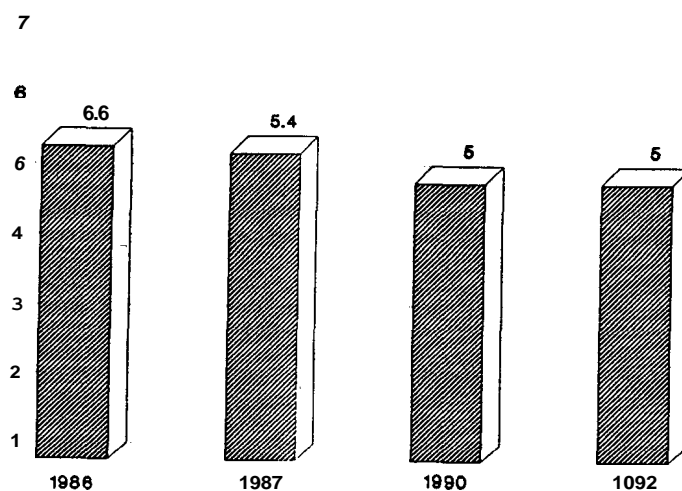
**THE "EURO - DYNAMOMETER"^W
(EC12 AVERAGE ON 7-POINT SCALE - TREND)**



EUROPE'S PERCEIVED CURRENT PROGRESS



DESIRED PROGRESS FOR EUROPE



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.9.

If a "Typology of European Attitudes" is drawn up, based simply on the responses to the question on the unification of Europe and the EC membership of one's country (see Annexes for more details), it shows that the Italians (**74%** versus **3%**) and Dutch (70% versus **2%**) have the most positive "European Attitudes"; while the Danes (50% versus 18%) and British (48% versus 8%) less frequently hold such a view. Whatever the country, positive "European attitudes" are clearly dominant (EC12 average: **60%**) (Table 1.13, Figure 1.7.).

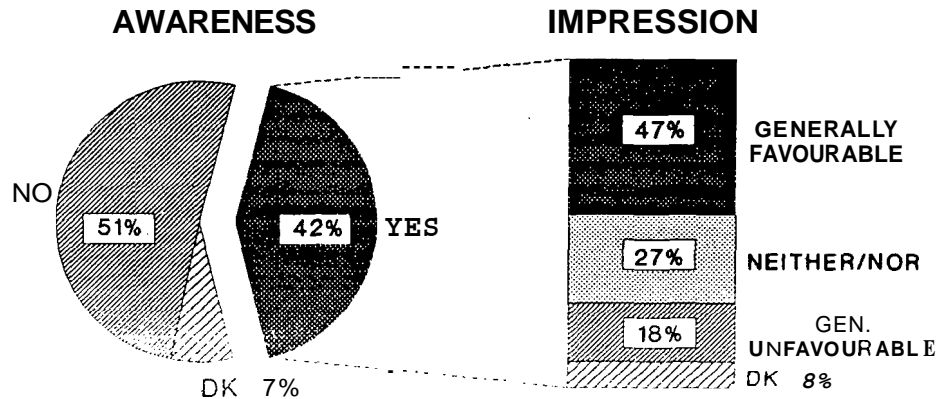
Denmark (18%) is the only country where people are more than 10% negative. This kind of attitude is negligible in Portugal (1%), the Netherlands (2%), Luxembourg (2%), Ireland (2%) and Italy (**3%**); in West Germany, it is 10% and in East Germany **3%**.

As a whole, these figures stayed relatively stable compared to the last survey: at the Community level, positive attitudes (60%) decreased by 3 points, while negatives (6%) as well as those ambivalent (**34%**) increased by 2 points.

If one examines the way European attitudes vary across several socio-demographic and socio-political variables, it is found that (Table 1.14, Figure 1.8.) :

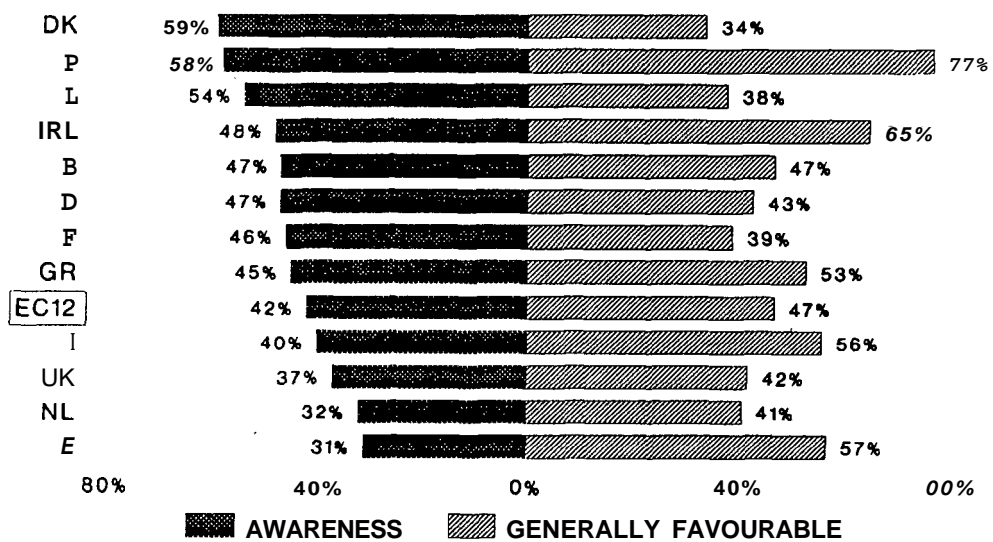
- * women are less inclined to have a positive attitude than men... but this is counterbalanced by a greater percentage of them having ambivalent attitudes;
- * positive attitudes decrease with age, while ambivalence and, in a very irregular and marginal way, negative attitudes both increase;
- * positive attitudes strongly augment with the age of terminating education, directly in contrast to ambivalent and, to a marginal degree, negative attitudes;
- * persons who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are proportionally more likely to have a positive attitude and less likely to have an ambivalent or negative attitude than those who place themselves on the right;
- * positive attitudes increase with "leadership", while ambivalence drops;
- * positive attitudes augment with income level, while ambivalent attitudes decrease, as do negative views, but in a very irregular and marginal way;
- * the greater the media usage, the more likely a positive, and less likely a negative, attitude;
- * people who have recently heard something about the European Community are more likely to be positive, and less likely to be ambivalent;

AWARENESS AND IMAGE OF THE EC COMMISSION IN THE MEDIA - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.10.

AWARENESS AND IMAGE OF THE EC COMMISSION - BY COUNTRY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.11.

* positive attitudes are clearly a growing factor in the "Typology of Single Market Attitudes" (the construction of this typology is explained in the Annexes) while the opposite is true of ambivalent and negative attitudes; thus there is a clear direct link between support for Europe/the construction of Europe in general and support for the Single Market.

Concerning the **speed** of progress of European integration, East Germans are proportionally the most numerous in finding it "slow" (50%); followed by the French (48%) and Dutch (46%). By contrast, Danes are proportionally the most numerous in believing it to be "quick" (50%). Above all, Danes would like to see Europe advance more slowly (40%), while Greeks (78%) as well as Italians (77%) would like quicker progress (Table 1.15, Figure 1.9.).

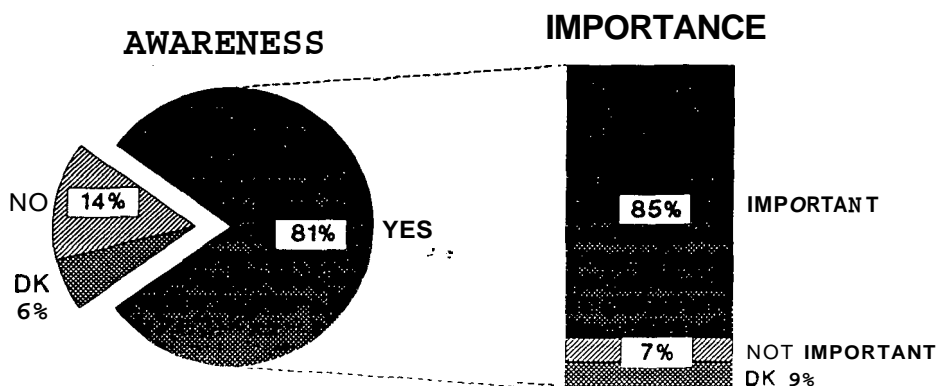
When the difference is calculated between current (as evaluated by EC citizens) and hoped-for progress (by EC citizens) on Europe, it is always positive (between 0.7 in West Germany and 2.1 in Greece). That is to say, people on average want Europe-building speeded up... with the exception of Denmark where the score is negative (-0.7).

1.3 The image of the Commission

Since the survey of Autumn 1991, the percentage of people having recently heard about the Commission of the European Communities fell by 7 points from **49%** to 42%. Awareness of this institution is highest in Denmark (59%), Portugal (58%) and Luxembourg (54%), and lowest in Spain (31%) as well as the Netherlands (32%). The most major positive changes took place in Greece (+7 points) and Portugal (+6); the most negative in the United Kingdom (-16), the Netherlands (-15) and Spain (-12) (Table 1.16, Figure 1.10.).

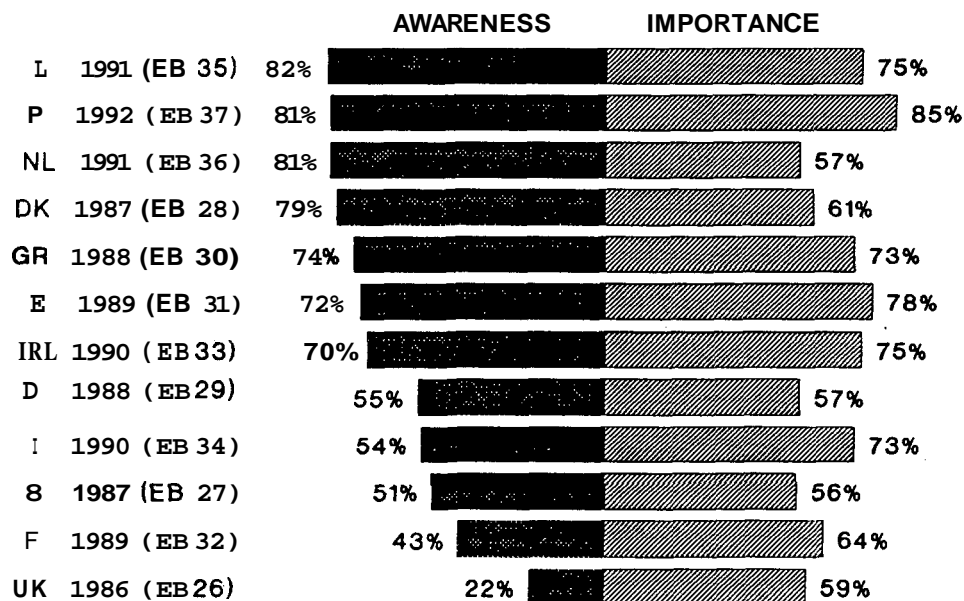
Among Europeans who had heard recently about the Commission, 47% (certainly a relatively large majority and one point more than in EB 36) received a favourable impression, 27% (+2) a neutral impression and only 18% (-5) an unfavourable impression. It was the most positive in Portugal (77%), where awareness levels were amongst the highest, as well as Ireland (65%); the amount of people with a bad impression of the Commission was greatest in Denmark (33%), the United Kingdom (32%) as well as the Netherlands (30%) (note, however, that the percentage of people having a bad impression has fallen considerably in the United Kingdom (-10) and the Netherlands (-6) (Table 1.17, Figure 1.11).

AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PORTUGUESE PRESIDENCY - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.12.

AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF EC PRESIDENCY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.13.

1.4 The Portuguese Presidency

A very large majority (81%) of Portuguese respondents say they have "read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television "something about the Presidency of the Council of Ministers assumed by their country during the first half of 1992. This level of awareness is the same as that of the Netherlands Presidency (second half of 1991) and almost as high (82%, or the "highest of the high") as that of the Luxembourg Presidency (first half of 1991) (Table 1.18, Figure 1.12).

85% of Portuguese interviewed believe their Presidency "important" or "very important"; only 7% think otherwise. This figure is by far the highest ever registered since the question was first asked at the time of the British Presidency in 1986. The only result which approaches this figure a little is at the time of the Spanish Presidency (78%) during the first half of 1989 (Table 1.18, Figure 1.13.).

1.5 The European flag

Once shown the European flag, and without saying what the symbol represents, 80% of EC citizens confirm that they have seen it before. Despite big variations from country to country - 67% in the United Kingdom, 73% in West Germany ... up to 96% in Luxembourg and 98% in Denmark - this percentage is very high in all member countries (Table 1.19, Figure 1.14.).

To assess the "visibility "of the European flag, EC citizens **who had seen this flag** were asked where they had seen it (many answers were permitted). As shown in Table 1.20 and Figure 1.14., television was most often recalled in all EC countries (EC12 average: **76%**): from 66% (United Kingdom) and 68% (Ireland and the Netherlands) up to 95% (Portugal).

In second place - depending on which country - one finds posters (5% in the United Kingdom, 20% in Spain up to 59% in East Germany, 67% in Luxembourg; EC12 average: 34%), newspapers (11% in the United Kingdom, 23% in the Netherlands, 25% in Ireland to 52% in Denmark and 54% in Luxembourg; EC12 average: 31%); in Spain, second place is occupied equally by newspapers and public buildings. Magazines (EC12 average: 28%) are cited very frequently in Belgium (45%), Portugal (43%) and Luxembourg (42%).

An open ended question was asked, as before, only of those people who had already seen the European flag: "what does this symbol stand for?" Analysis of the responses to this question reveal that 86% of people interviewed reply correctly, i.e. associate this flag with Europe; 9% reply incorrectly and 9% do not give an opinion (Table 1.21).

VISIBILITY OF EUROPEAN FLAG - EC 12



WHERE?

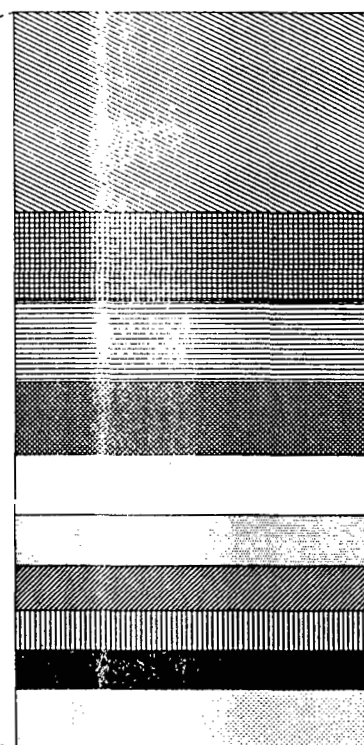
(%, SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

ALREADY SEEN EC SYMBOL?

NO 17%

DK 3%

YES 80%



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 1.14.

The **86%** that respond correctly can be divided into two relatively homogenous groups:

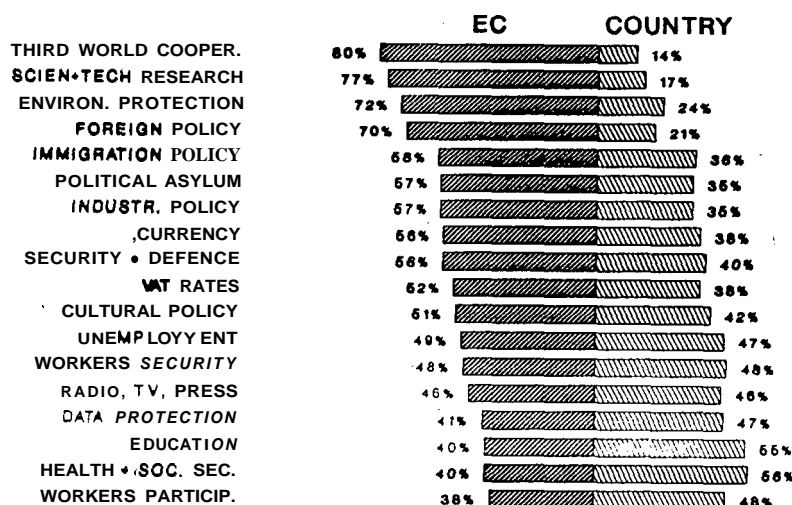
- * replies making explicit reference to a **flag** or European/EC **symbol** (41%),
- * replies not making explicit reference to a **flag** or European/EC **symbol** (45%), but linking the flag to Europe, European Union or to EC activities.

Finally **the whole sample, and** not just people who had already seen the European flag, were asked to give their views on five statements concerning this flag. To define better their opinion, respondents were able to chose a number for each of these statements, the two extreme numbers being "1" (which signifies complete agreement with the opinion on the left of the scale) and "10" (which signifies complete agreement with the opinion on the right of the scale).⁷ Table 1.22, which shows the average results by country for each statement, indicates that:

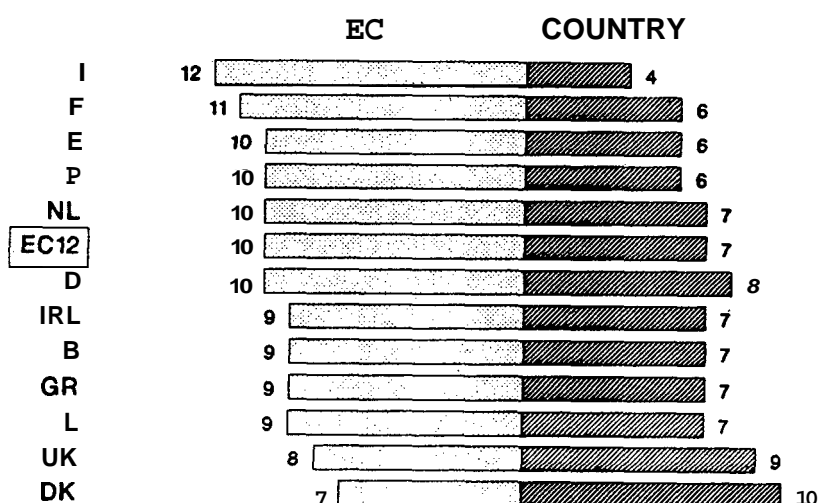
- * for the statement "I don't like this flag (=1 point)/I like this flag (=10 points)" the Community average is 7.2. Depending on the country, this average varies from 5.9 in the Netherlands, 6.2 in Denmark and Luxembourg, up to 8.0 in Italy;
- * for the statement "this flag stands for something which is not good (=1 point)/this flag stands for something good (=10 points)", the Community average is 7.0 points. Depending on the country, this average varies from 5.6 in Denmark and 6.2 in the United Kingdom, up to 7.7 in Italy;
- * for the statement "this flag should not be seen on all public buildings in (our country) next to the national flag (=1 point)/this flag should be **seen** on all public buildings in (our country) next to the national flag (=10 points)", the Community average is 6.5 points. Depending on the country, this average varies from 3.7 in Denmark, 5.2 in the United Kingdom, up to 7.7 in Italy;
- * for the statement "I am not proud of this flag (=1 point)/I am proud of this flag (=10 points)", the Community average is 5.6 points. Depending on the country, this average varies from **4.1** in Denmark, **4.3** in the United Kingdom, up to **6.8** in Italy;
- * for the statement "I don't consider this flag to be mine (=1 point)/I consider this flag to be mine (=10 points)", the Community average is 5.2. Depending on the country, the average varies from 3.2 in Denmark, and **3.6** in the United Kingdom, up to **6.4** in Italy.

⁷The number 5.5 is therefore the most neutral number. The lower **you** go, the closer the opinion is to the left of the scale and hence the more negative an opinion is expressed; by contrast, the higher **you go**, the closer the opinion is to the right of the scale and the more positive an opinion is expressed.

BEST DECISION-TAKING LEVEL FOR 18 POLICY AREAS - EC 12



AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICY AREAS CITED AT THE EC AND COUNTRY LEVEL (OUT OF 18) - BY COUNTRY



2. EUROPEAN POLITICS

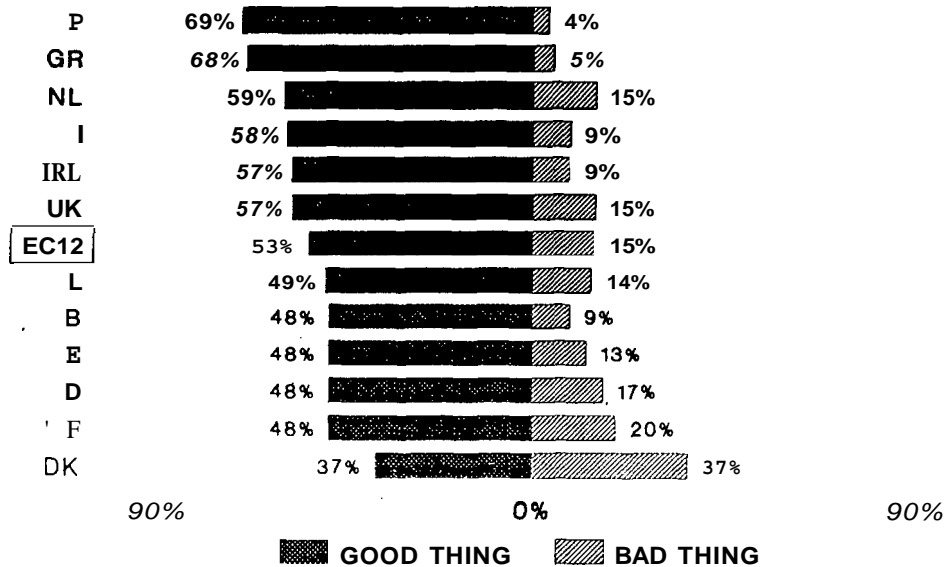
2.1 EC and national policy domains

When asked, at least seven out of ten EC citizens cite "cooperation with developing countries, the Third World" (EC12 average: 80%; absolute majorities of at least 66% in all countries), "scientific and technological research" (77%; absolute majorities of at least 70% in all countries), "protection of the environment" (72%; absolute majorities of at least 60% in all countries) and "foreign policy towards countries outside the EC" (70%; absolute majorities of at least 53% in all countries) as policy-making areas which should be decided "jointly within the European Community" rather than at the national government level (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1.1.).

By contrast, an absolute majority of them prefers that "health and social welfare" (56%) as well as "education" (55%) stay under the aegis of the national government; and a relative majority believes that national decisions should also predominate in the "participation of workers' representatives on company boards of directors" and in "the protection of computer-based information on individuals".

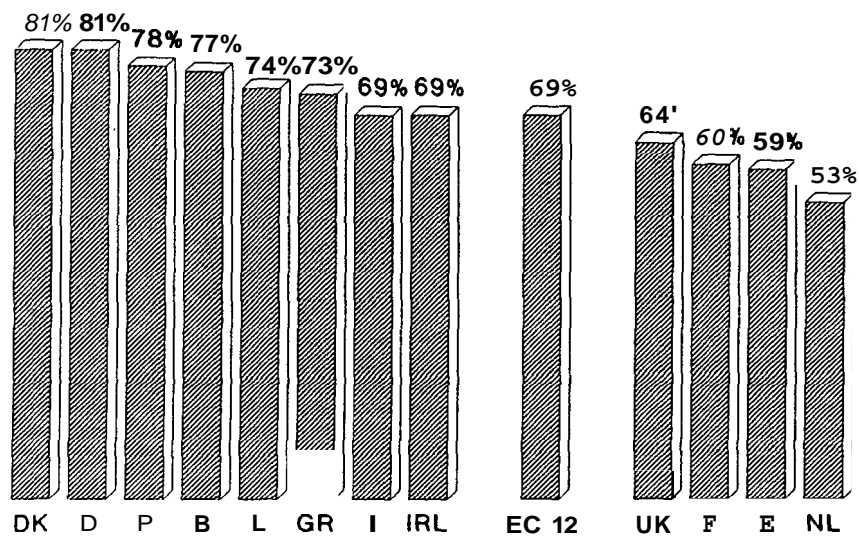
EUROBAROMETER 37

PROPOSED CAP REFORMS : GOOD OR BAD THING? - BY COUNTRY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 2.2.

AWARENESS OF "1992" IN THE MEDIA -BY COUNTRY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 2.3.

More detailed analysis of these results shows that, in decreasing order, the Danes, British, French, East Germans, Luxemburgers and Belgians primarily want (by absolute majorities of 60% to **84%**) the policy **area of** "health and social welfare" to stay in national government hands; and, **as** always in decreasing order, the British, Danes, East Germans, Irish, Dutch and Belgians want the same for "education" (absolute majorities: 60%-73%).

If, for each country, one calculates the average number of policy **areas** which people say should become **a** Community responsibility (EC12 average: 10 out of **18**) as opposed to a national responsibility (EC12 average: 7 out of 18), the Italians (12) and French (11) delegate the most policy areas to the EC while the British (**8**) and Danes (7) delegate the least to it (the United Kingdom and Denmark are the only two countries where national competencies are more likely to be cited than EC competencies (Figure 2.1.2.).

Within the framework of the "Flash" EUROBAROMETER survey organised in eight EC countries (see Chapter 1 and Annexes), "Euro-Deciders" were also asked that question. They believe above all that "cultural policy" (80%) and "education" (76%) should stay a national government responsibility, while "protection of the environment" (85%), "cooperation with developing countries" (79%), "rates of **VAT**" (77%) and "foreign policy towards countries outside the EC" (76%) should be dealt with at the Community level.

EUROBAROMETER 37

The Portuguese and Greeks are proportionally the most numerous in considering the plan "a good thing" (**69%** and **68%** respectively for these two countries) while **Danes** ("bad thing": 37%) and the French (**20%**) are most frequent in espousing the other view.

In six months, these results have changed considerably in Denmark, Greece, Spain and Luxembourg

- * the percentage of Spaniards (-9), Danes (-7), Luxemburgers (-6) and French (**-4**) thinking it "a good thing" has fallen substantially, while the proportion of those **who** think the contrary has increased (from 4 to 5 points depending on the country);
- * the percentage of Greeks who think the plan is "a good thing" has increased (+7), while the proportion of those who **do** not express themselves or who think it is "neither good nor bad" had fallen by 9 points.

This question has also been asked among "Euro-Deciders" in the framework of the Flash survey (see above). It shows that 76% of them think this reform constitutes "a good thing" (from 62% in Germany to 83% in the Benelux) and 20% (from 13% in Spain to **37%** in Germany) "a bad thing".

2.3 The Single Market and it's social dimension

69% **of** EC citizens (from 53% of the Dutch to 81% **of** Danes and Germans, that is to **say**, an absolute majority in all member countries) **have** heard of the "Single European Market of 1992". The Dutch (45%), Spaniards (36%), French (35%) and British (34%) are proportionally the most numerous in not having heard about it (Table 2.3.1, Figure 2.3.).

Among the 66% of Europeans who have heard about the EC (**see** Table 1.1), 81% have **also** heard about the Single Market; 16% have not heard anything about the subject while **3%** do not comment. Among those (**32%**) who have not **heard** about the EC, these figures are respectively 45%, 50% and 5%. A consequence of this is that an overwhelming majority of people interviewed (**81% !**) have heard about **either** the EC, **or** the Single Market, **or** moreover both of them (Table 2.3.2).

By comparison with the last survey, important changes have taken place: except for Portugal (+4) and East Germany (+1), the percentage of people having heard anything about the Single Market had decreased throughout the EC: from 2 points in Belgium to **14** points in the Netherlands; the Community average has fallen by 7 points.

For **55%** (versus **28%**) of EC citizens, the Single European Market evokes "hope" rather than "fear". In all member countries, there is a relative majority of "hope": from **44%** (versus **40%**) in Luxembourg to 67% (versus **22%**) in Italy (Table 2.4, Figure 2.4.).

Above all, the Italians (67% "hope" versus **22%** "fear"), Irish (65%/16%), Dutch (65%/18%) and Portuguese (**64%**/17%) feel "hope", while Luxemburgers (**40%** "fear" versus **44%** "hope"), French (**40%/52%**) and Danes (**38%/56%**) feel "fear" more than anyone else.

Compared to six months ago, hope has strongly diminished :

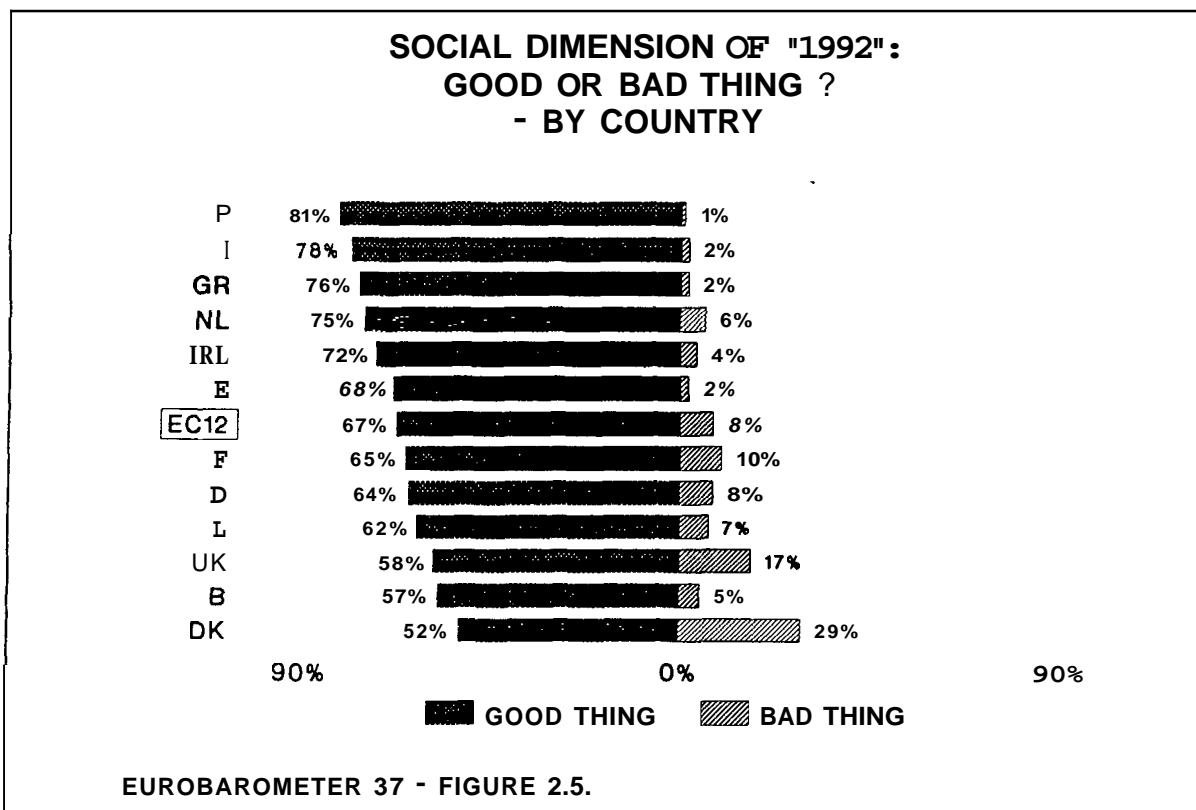
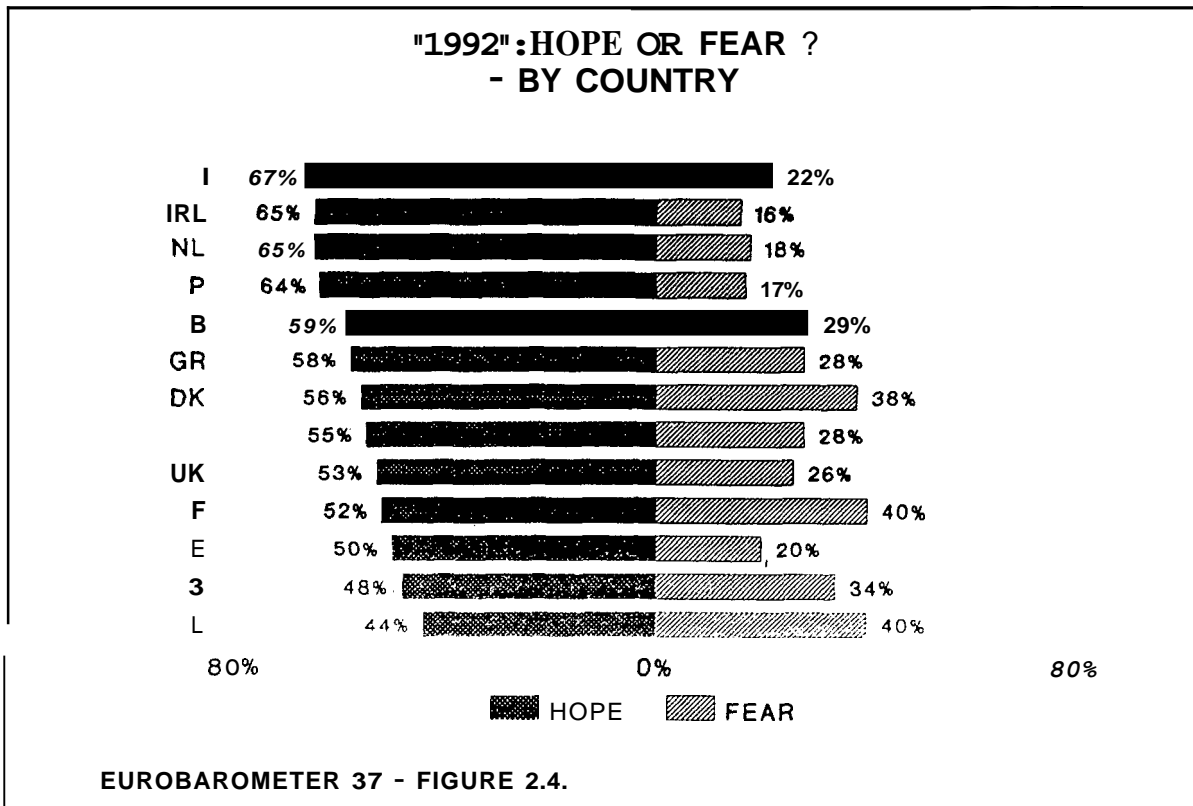
- * in Germany : -9 points, balanced by a slight increase in fear (**+3**) and a strong advance in "DK/NR" (+6) ;
- * in Spain : -8 points, balanced by a slight increase in fear (+3) and a strong advance in "DK/NR" (+7) ; and
- * in Ireland : -7 points, balanced by a strong advance in "DK/NR" (+7) and accompanied by a (not significant) decrease in fear (-1).

44% of Europeans (from **34%** in France to 63% in Italy) believe that the Single Market is "a good thing". The proportion of people who think otherwise is very small: the highest percentages are registered in Denmark (17% versus **40%** "a good thing"), West Germany (**14%** versus 36%), Belgium (**12%** versus **42%**), the United Kingdom (12% versus **40%**) and France (12% versus **34%**). The percentage of people who think that the Single Market is "neither good nor bad" is especially high : at the Community level, it rises to 31%; in France, it even reaches **44%**, and 42% in Luxembourg (Table 2.5).

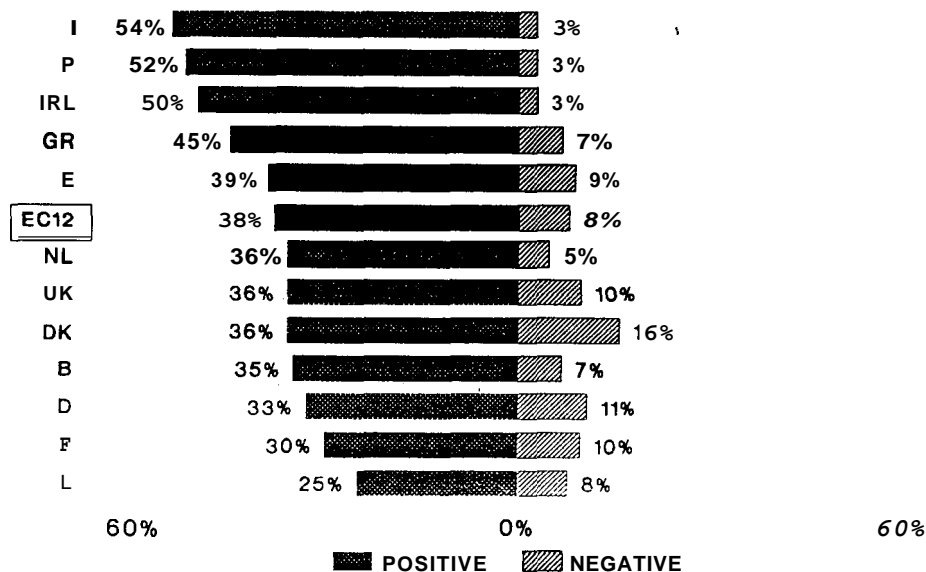
Since the last survey, "good thing" responses have fallen **4** points at the Community level, "bad thing" and "neither good nor bad thing" held steady (respectively +1 and -1); "DWNR" have increased **3** points. The most significant national changes are as follows:

- * "good thing" responses increased 6 points in Portugal and **4** points in Greece; they fell 6 or 7 points in Germany, Spain and Italy.
- * "neither good nor bad thing" responses have fallen 6 to 7 points in Belgium, Greece, Spain and Portugal; they have increased by 7 points in Italy and **4** points in East Germany.
- * "bad thing" responses have fallen 4 or 5 points in Ireland and Luxembourg; they have increased by **4** points in Belgium and Spain.

EUROBAROMETER 37



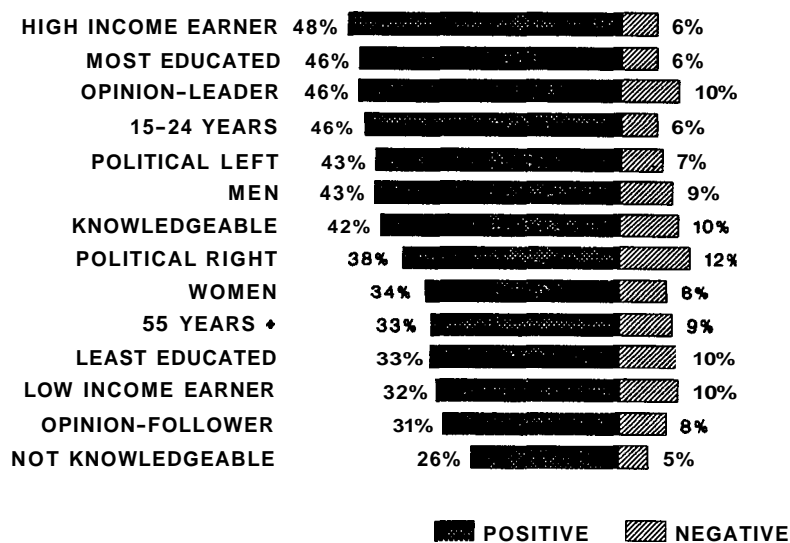
**POSITIVE/NEGATIVE ATTITUDES REGARDING
"1992" - BY COUNTRY (*)**



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 2.6.

* % EC12 'AMBIVALENT' ATTITUDES: 53%

**POSITIVE/NEGATIVE ATTITUDES REGARDING
"1992" - EC 12, BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC
VARIABLES**



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 2.7.

EUROBAROMETER 37

The "Typology of Single Market Attitudes" (refer to the Annexes for their structuring) reveals that "positive attitudes" characterise 38% of Europeans, "ambivalent" 53% and "negatives" not even 8%. Six months ago, the numbers were 42%, 51% and 7% respectively (Table 2.6, Figure 2.6.).

Above all, the Italians (54%), Portuguese (52%) and Irish (50%) display positive attitudes, while Danes (16%) are the most often negative; the Luxemburgers (68%) and French (60%) most frequently show an ambivalent attitude.

Compared to six months ago, some countries show significant changes:

- * ambivalent attitudes have fallen in Belgium (-6), Portugal (-4) and Greece (-3), while positive attitudes have increased by 3, 5 and 4 points respectively ;
- * positive attitudes fell in Italy (-9), Germany (-6) and Spain (-5), whereas ambivalent (+9, +6 and +2 respectively) and negative (unchanged, +1 and +4 (the latter being the highest registered)) increased or stayed the same.

When one cross-analyses these results with various socio-demographic and socio-political variables, the tendencies which have already been described in Chapter 1 (Section 1.2) for the "Typology of European Attitudes" hold true here as well (Table 2.7, Figure 2.7):

- * women are proportionally less numerous than men in displaying positive attitudes, but this is counter-balanced by proportionally more ambivalent attitudes;
- * positive attitudes tend to decrease with age, contrary to ambivalent attitudes and - to a lesser and non-continuous degree - negative attitudes;
- * positive attitudes increase strongly with termination age of studies, contrary to ambivalent attitudes and - in a relatively marginal and non-continuous manner - negative attitudes;
- * positive attitudes are proportionally more numerous - and negative, less numerous - on the left as compared to the right of the political spectrum;
- * positive attitudes increase with "leadership", while ambivalent attitudes decrease;
- * positive attitudes increase with income level, contrary to ambivalent attitudes and - in a relatively marginal way - negative attitudes;

- * the greater the media usage, the more proportionally numerous people are in having positive attitudes and the less likely they are in having ambivalent or negative attitudes;
- * positive attitudes are more frequent among people who have recently heard about the European Community, contrary to ambivalent attitudes;
- * as opposed to ambivalent and negative attitudes, positive attitudes are a largely increasing factor in the "Typology of European Attitudes" (the construction of this Typology is explained in the Annexes).

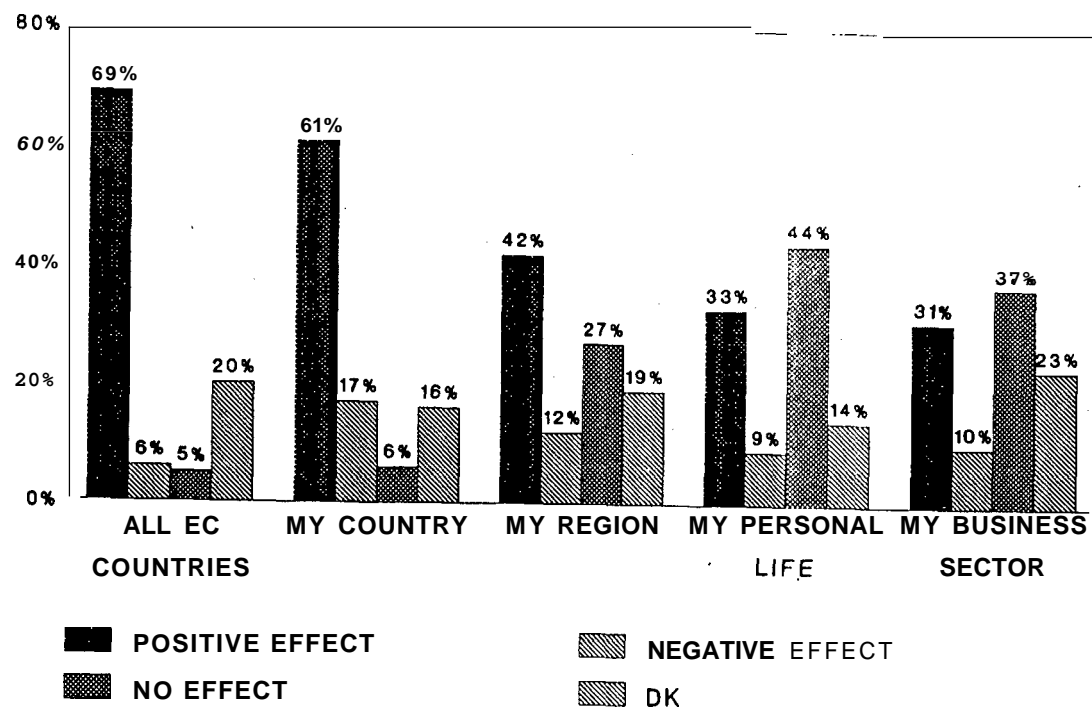
An absolute majority of people in all Community countries think that the social dimension of the Single Market is "a good thing": the EC12 average is 67% with national percentages varying from 52% in Denmark to 81% in Portugal. Denmark and Belgium respectively register the strongest rate of "bad thing" (29%; EC12 average: 8%) and "neither good nor bad" (26%; EC12 average: 12%) responses (Table 2.8, Figure 2.5.).

Even if Community averages have not altered much since EB36 (from -1 point to +2 points depending on response categories), some national percentages have, nevertheless, undergone major changes:

- * The percentage of people thinking that this "European Social Dimension" is "a good thing" has substantially increased in Luxembourg (+8), Portugal (+7), France (+7) and Greece (+5). These rises have been accompanied by a decrease in DK/NR and/or "bad thing" and/or "neither good nor bad" responses; in France, "bad thing" responses have gone up as well (+2).
- * Only Denmark registers a significant - if light - fall in "good thing" responses (-3); and the strongest increase (+6) in "bad thing" responses. In Germany, the latter response went up 3 points (a rise exclusively balanced by an equivalent fall in DWNR), the second most important increase.

The same tendencies can be seen comparing the results of the question "the Single Market - a good thing?" and those of the question "Social Dimension of the Single Market - a good thing?". In both cases: a) the Italians, Portuguese and Greeks are proportionally the most numerous in thinking that it is "a good thing"; and b) Danes are proportionally the most numerous in finding it "a bad thing".

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF "1992"
- EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 2.8.

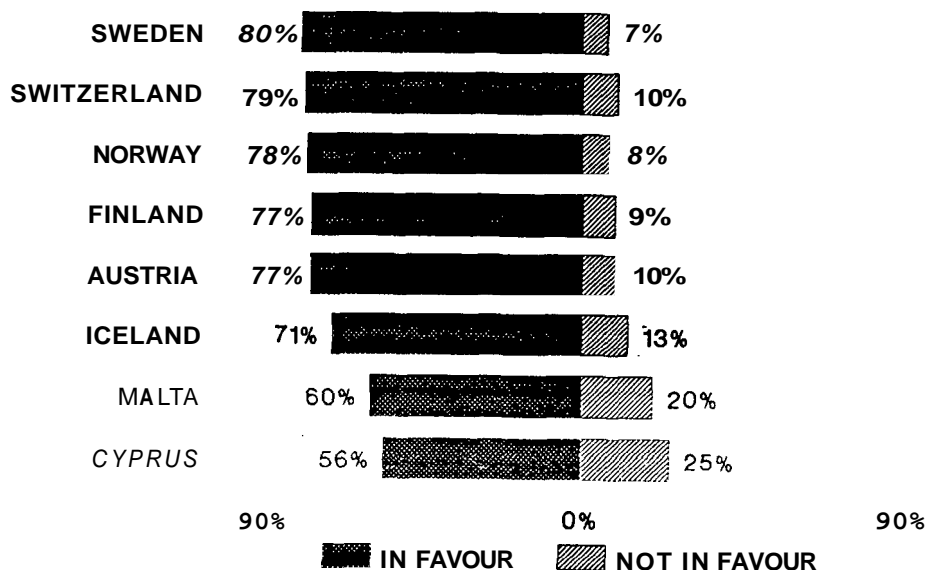
When Europeans are **asked** if they think the effects of the Single Market will be positive or negative for "their personal life", "the **type** of business they work in", "the region where they live", "their country" or even "the countries of the EC", the Portuguese are always at the head of the countries which think the effect will be positive (Table 2.9.1, Figure 2.8.).

At the Community level, the nearer one moves towards the sphere of the individual - that which has a direct impact on the citizen - the more the positive effects reduce and "no effect" responses above all benefit. Thus the percentage of "positive effect for the countries of the EC" is the highest (EC12 average: 69% "positive effect" versus 5% "no effect"), followed by "our country" (61%/6%) and "our region" (42%/27%) ; for "the type of business in which I work" (31%/37%) and "my personal life" (33%/44%), the "positive effect" does not differ much, but "no effect" follows the same pattern.

The results for each item is shown as follows :

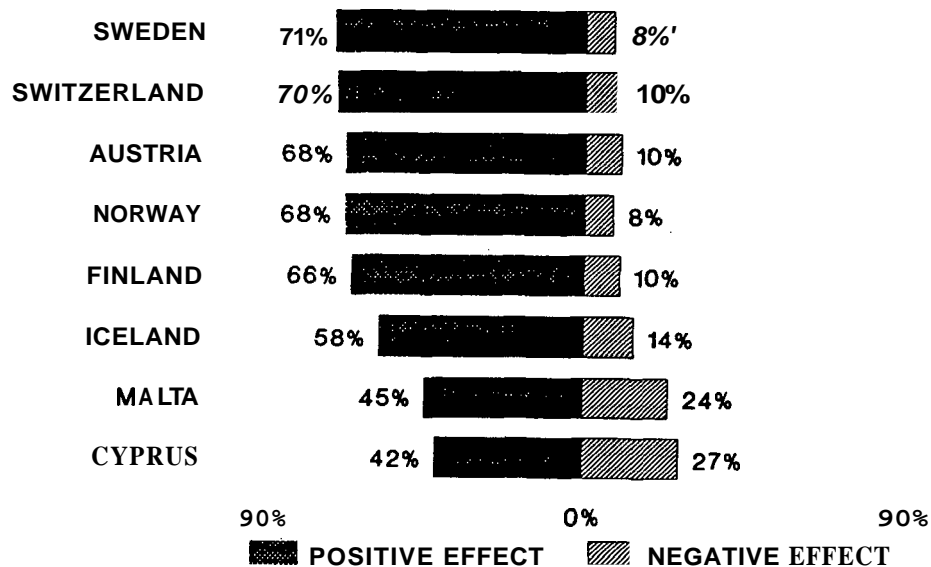
- * in all EC countries, an absolute majority of people interviewed think that the Single Market will have a positive effect for "the countries of the EC" (from 61% of Luxemburgers to 76% of Portuguese);
- * in all EC countries, an absolute or relative majority of people interviewed think that the effect of the Single Market will be positive for "their country" (from 44% of West Germans to 76% of **Portuguese**);
- * A majority of citizens assess that the Single Market will have no effect for "the region where they live" in Luxembourg (51%), in Belgium (46%), the Netherlands (43%), the United Kingdom (39%) and West Germany (36%). Everywhere else, a majority thinks it will have a positive effect (from 30% in Denmark to 67% in Portugal);
- * A relative majority of citizens think that the effects of the Single Market will be positive for "the type of business they work in" in Portugal (48%), Greece (42%), Spain (33%) and Denmark (32%). Most (36%) do not comment in the Netherlands and a majority (from 38% to 47%) thinks there will be no effect in other countries (except France where views are divided: 34% "positive effect" and "no effect").
- * Most people in Portugal (52%) and Greece (45%) believe that the effect of the Single Market will be positive for "their personal life"; elsewhere a majority (from 37% in Spain to 55% in Belgium) thinks there will be "no effect".

FAVOURABLE OR NOT CONCERNING NEW EC MEMBERS ? - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 2.9.

IMPACT OF POTENTIAL NEW EC MEMBERS ? - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 2.10.

This question has also been asked in the framework of the "Flash" survey organised among "Euro-Deciders" (*see* above). The same logic applies *as* had been shown above, but in a distinctly diminished way. This "diminishing" *can* firstly be explained by the fact that, irrespective of which country (*or* group of countries concerning Benelux), the percentage of "positive effects" everywhere attains an absolute majority, except in Benelux on the issue of "the region where I live", where this threshold is none the less almost attained (49%) (Table 2.9.2).

It is interesting to note that "Euro-Deciders" in the United Kingdom (68% and **64%** respectively) and Germany (66% and 63%) are proportionally the most numerous in considering that the effect of the Single Market will be positive for their type of business and for their personal live, while Spanish (78%) and Italian (76%) Euro-Deciders are ahead concerning the positive impact on the region where they live.

2.4 EC enlargement

After Turkey (1988), Austria (1989), Cyprus (1990), Malta (1990) and Sweden (1991), Finland and Switzerland this year joined the list of countries having submitted their applications to join the European Community. Faced with these candidatures, one of the EC's preoccupations is particularly the question of whether it would not better (first of all) to "deepen" the Community rather than enlarge it to around twenty countries, which might be joined in due course by Central and Eastern European countries. Are citizens from current EC countries in favour or not of these new members? If yes, which candidatures do they support?

In all EC countries, an absolute majority of citizens are in favour of EC membership for Sweden (EC12 average: 80% "for"), Switzerland (79%), Norway (78%), Finland (77%), Austria (77%) as well as Iceland (71%). Concerning **Malta** (EC12 average: **60%**), only West Germany shows a relative rather than absolute majority in favour (**46%**). As to Cyprus (EC12 average: 56%), favourable opinions **do** not attain absolute majorities in all member countries, but nevertheless systematically achieve a relative majority (Table 2.10, Figure 2.9.).

Danes and East Germans are always proportionally the most numerous in favouring membership for Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland; while Italians and the British are the most in favour of Malta; and the Greeks and Italians of Cyprus. France has the highest percentage of people not in favour **of** Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland joining; for **Malta**, those least in favour are West Germany, France and Luxembourg; and for Cyprus, it is West Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg and France.

If Europeans are asked if each of these countries joining would have a positive or negative effect on the current twelve EC member countries and their citizens, **an** absolute majority in all EC countries thinks that it would be positive in the **cases** of Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland. For **Malta**, national percentages of "positive effect" attain a relative majority everywhere except West Germany; while for **Cyprus**, **these** national percentages attain relative majorities everywhere as well, except in Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands. **At** the EC12 level, the percentages of "positive effects" increase to 71% for Sweden, 70% for Switzerland, 68% for Austria and Norway, 66% for Finland, **45%** for Malta and 42% for Cyprus (Table 2.11, Figure 2.10.).

3. POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

3.1. Economic and Monetary Union

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) is, along with Political Union; the chief component of the Maastricht Treaty. The procedure worked out to reach EMU as such had already begun on 01/07/1990 and envisaged three successive stages, the last of which is due to start no earlier than 01/01/1997, or 01/01/1999 at the latest. Once achieved, the EC is envisaged to have a "European system of central banks" (composed of the European Central Bank and national central banks), a single currency (the ECU: this treaty foresees that only the United Kingdom will be allowed to decide by itself whether to opt in or out of this single currency), a single monetary policy and an external exchange rate policy for the ECU.

In order to grasp the level of support that EC citizens bring to EMU, the EUROBAROMETER asked a question about the creation of a European Central Bank and another about replacing the different currencies of the member states with a single common currency. At the Community level, an absolute majority of people interviewed are in favour of realising these two projects (Table 3.1).

The idea of creating a European Central Bank is backed by 55% of EC citizens (versus 25%). The Dutch (68%), Portuguese (65%) and Luxemburgers (64%) are proportionally the most numerous in favouring it.

EUROBAROMETER 37

The United Kingdom (37% "in favour" versus **44%** "not in favour") and Denmark (**42%** versus 51%) are the only two countries where the percentage of people not in favour of a European Central Bank is higher than those who are in favour. Everywhere else except West Germany (47% "in favour" versus **33%** "not in favour" - a relative majority **of those** "in favour"), absolute majorities declare themselves in favour of this Bank.

Most citizen also agree with the idea of establishing a single European currency (**54%** "in favour"/31% "not in favour"). Italians (73%), Belgians and Greeks (both **68%**) declare themselves most frequently in favour of such a currency. Only most Danes (**37%** "in favour"/57% "not in favour"), British (35%/52%) and West Germans (39%/46%) are not in favour. Everywhere else, an absolute majority is in favour except in East Germany (47%/41% - a relative majority "in favour").

3.2 Political Union - foreign policy, security and defence

The existence of a European foreign, security and defence policy is a fundamental condition of Political Union, which the details of the Treaty of Maastricht foresee happening in different stages. The "Common Foreign and Security Policy" (CFSP) section implies that Ministers of Foreign Affairs from different member states would cooperate more closely than even under the "Political Cooperation" arrangement which has been in place since 1970/1974; its chief objectives are to: safeguard common values, fundamental interests and the independence of the Union, reinforce the security of the Union and its member states, maintain peace and reinforce international security, promote international cooperation...

As to the section on "European defence policy", the Treaty only hints at it, indicating **mainly** that a defence dimension should be integrated into the **CFSP**. This dimension **could**, in the end, lead to a real "common defence". The Western **European** Union ("WEU", which **is** only composed of nine countries for now, even if the Twelve already foresee negotiations leading towards Denmark, Ireland and Greece joining) will begin to play an essential role in the development of this common defence and will be integrated progressively into the Political Union, finally completely merging into it in 1998.

As in EUROBAROMETER 34-36, this survey measured EC citizens' support for the questions of foreign policy, security and defence which have been finalised in the Maastricht Treaty. Results relating to this question are presented as follows (Table 3.2):

- * 59% versus 23% are in favour of, "as a Political Union, the EC being responsible for foreign policy towards countries outside the EC". A relative majority of favourable opinions are found in Ireland (49% "in favour"/ 24% "not in favour"), Denmark (48%/ 43%) and the United Kingdom (44%/ 38%), even if unfavourable opinions are very large in the two latter countries; in all other member states, this majority is absolute (from 56% in Spain to 73% in Italy). With the exception of Greece (-3 points), percentages "in favour" have increased since the last survey (see EB36) in all member countries: from 2 points (Belgium, Spain) to 10 points (Portugal) or, even 11 points (Luxembourg); the rise in Denmark is 8 points and, at the Community level, 4 points.
- * 70% versus 16% are in favour of, "as a Political Union, the EC being responsible for a common policy in matters of security and defence". Except for Ireland, (47% "in favour"/ 29% "not in favour" - a very comfortable relative majority "in favour"), absolute majorities in favour emerge everywhere: from 52% (versus 40%, the strongest opposition) in Denmark, 55% (versus 31%) in the United Kingdom ...up to 82% (versus 10%) in the Netherlands and 83% (versus 9%) in East Germany (West Germany: 71% versus 14%). Except in Greece and Ireland (results as before), the percentages of those "in favour" have risen everywhere since the last survey: from 2 points (Belgium, Spain) to 7 points (West Germany, France, Luxembourg) and even 8 points (East Germany); in Denmark and the United Kingdom, as well as at the Community level, the rise is 5 points.

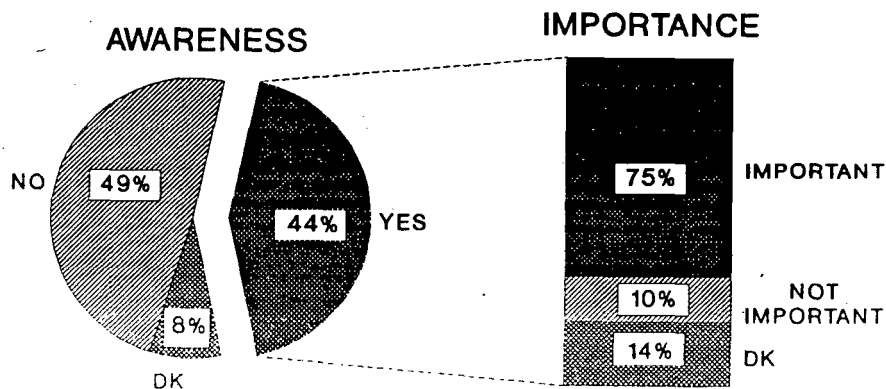
3.3 Treaty of Maastricht

The "Treaty on European Union" was approved by the Heads of State or Government of the twelve member states during the European Council ("summit") of Maastricht on 11 December 1991. It was signed in the same town on 7 January 1992.

Despite the importance of this event for the future of Europe, only 44% (versus 49%) of EC citizens in March/April 1992 said they recently heard anything about this summit. Depending on the country; this percentage oscillates between 30% (Italy) and 74% (the Netherlands). People saying they have not heard about "Maastricht" constitute an absolute majority in Spain (63%), Italy (62%), Portugal and Germany (both 51%) (Table 3.3, Figure 3.1.).

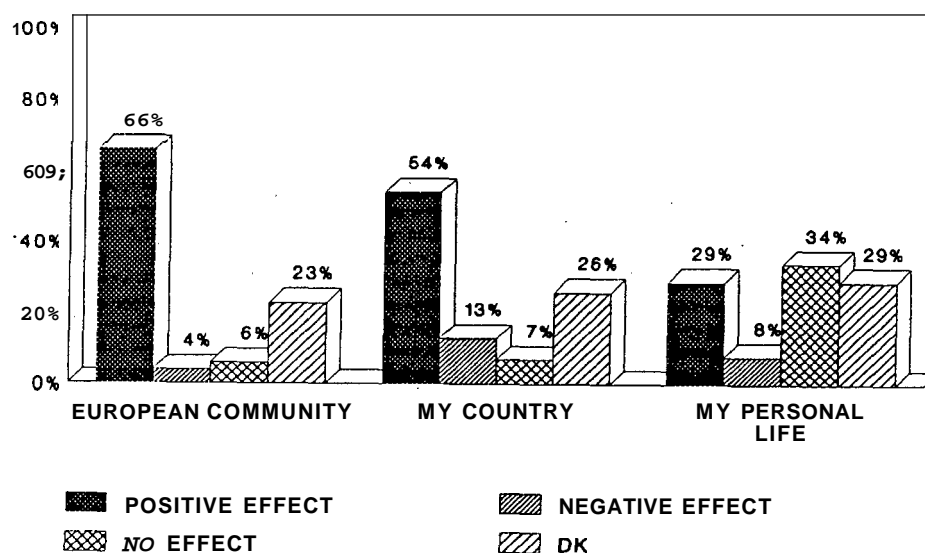
EUROBAROMETER 37

AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF MAASTRICHT SUMMIT - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 3.1.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACT OF THE MAASTRICHT TREATY - EC 12 (% OF THOSE AWARE OF TREATY)



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 3.2.

People **who have heard about the Summit** in ten out of twelve, member states remember "Monetary Union" by far the most frequently (EC12 average: **32%**) among the themes of the summit and of the Treaty of Maastricht (this **was** an open-ended question); in Greece, "defence policy" (11%) is as frequently cited as "Monetary Union" (10%), while the latter issue is hardly mentioned in Portugal even if "Political Union" is cited **by** 50% **of** people interviewed. The percentage of people who did not give an opinion on this question is especially high: although it **does** not rise above **3%** in the United Kingdom, it reaches 51% in France and 59% in Spain; the EC12 average is 36% (Table 3.4).

"Monetary Union" is most frequently mentioned in Germany (45%), Luxembourg (41%), Belgium (36%) and the United Kingdom (35%), while "Political Union" is recalled most often in Portugal (50%) and Denmark (18%). A "common defence policy" is most prominent among Greeks (11%); "common foreign policy" as well as "European citizenship" among the Portuguese (respectively 13% and 8%) and the "social dimension" among the British (11%). At least 50% of the Dutch (83%), Irish (57%), British (57%) **and** Greeks (50%) gave replies which, on first analysis of *the* results of this question, cannot be classified.

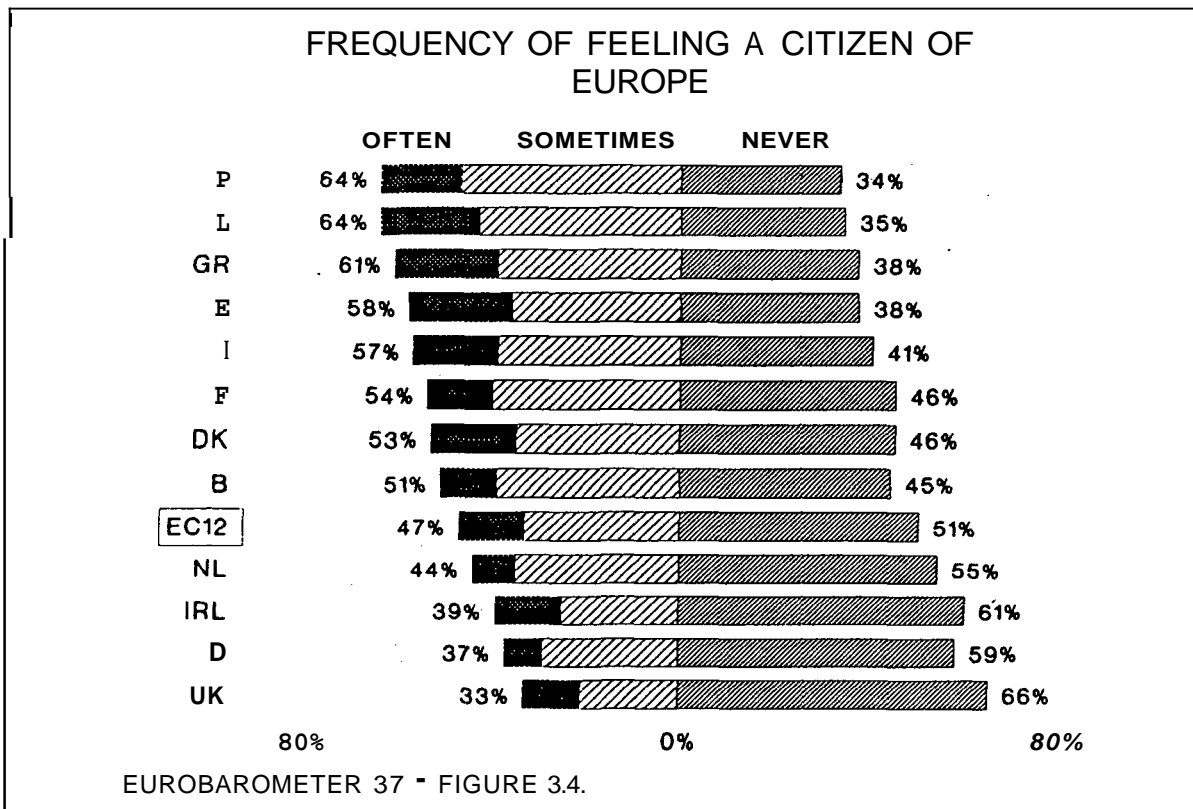
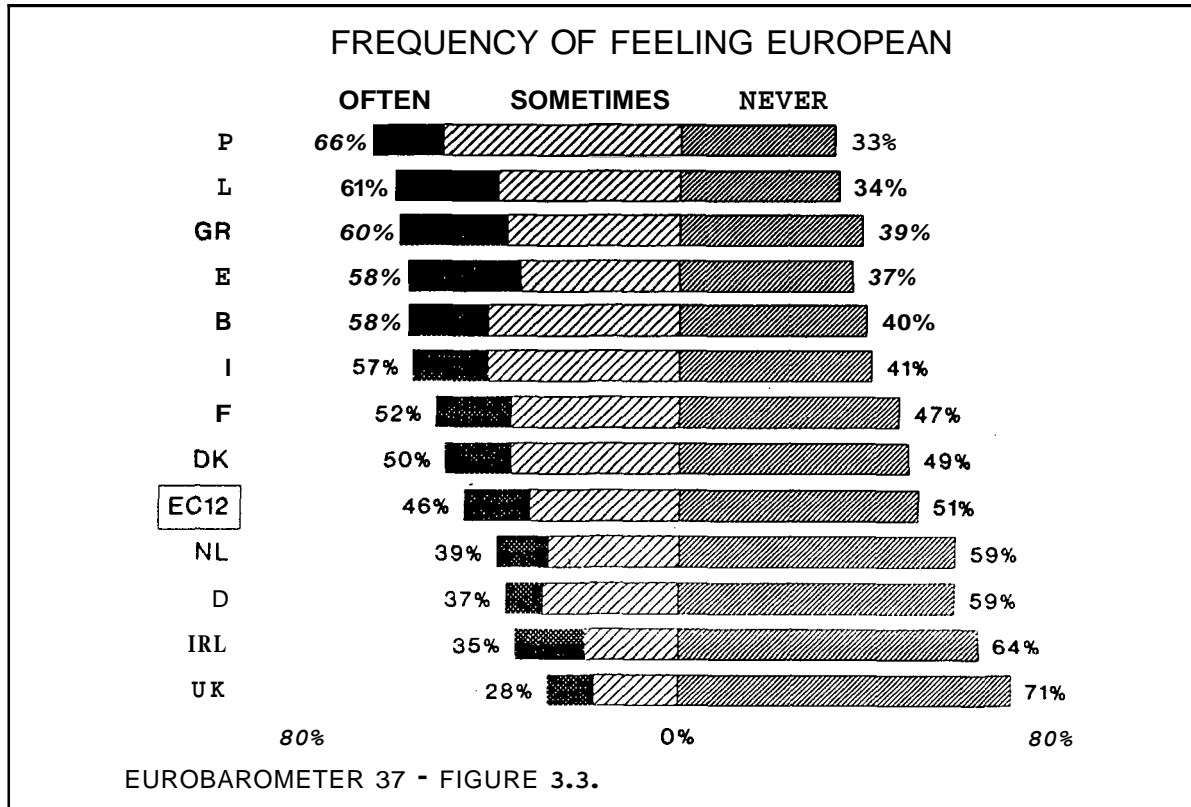
75% of EC citizens (always only those who have heard about the Maastricht Summit) believe it is "very important" or "important"; only 10% find it "not very important" or "not important at all" while **14%** do not comment. In all member countries, the percentages of "very important/important" are enormous: they vary from 69% in Ireland to 83% in Portugal. The Netherlands, with hardly 16%, still has the highest percentage of "not very important/not important at all" (Table 3.5, Figure 3.1.).

If Europeans are asked about the kind of effect (i.e. "positive effect", "no effect", "negative effect") they expect the Maastricht Treaty to have on "their life", "their country" or even "all the European Community", it is always the Portuguese, just as it is with the "effect of the Single Market" (Table 2.9.1) (once again, this might be called the "Presidential effect"), who are at the head of countries believing that these effects will be positive (Table 3.6.1, Figure 3.2.).

At the Community level, rather like the "effect of the Single Market" (Table 2.9.1), the more something directly touches the citizen, the more positive effects regress. The results for each item present themselves as follows:

- * An absolute majority of people interviewed in all EC countries thinks that the Maastricht Treaty will have a positive effect for "all the European Community" (from 58% of the French to 79% of Portuguese). The Community averages are **66%** "positive effect", 6% "no effect" and 4% "negative effect"; **23%** do not comment.

EUROBAROMETER 37



- * An absolute or relative majority of people interviewed in all EC countries believes that the effect of this Treaty will be positive for "their country" (from 41% of Danes to **73%** of Portuguese). The Community averages are: 54% "positive effect", 7% "no effect" and 13% "negative effect"; 26% do not comment.
- * Most Portuguese (51%), Spaniards (38%), Greeks (37%) and Irish people (36%) believe this Treaty will have a positive effect on "their life". Everywhere else, most people interviewed (from 29% in Denmark to **42%** in the Netherlands) think that it will have no effect; in France, the rate of "no effect" (33%) is also as high as DK/NR (34%). It seems that the citizens of the poorest countries of the Community are those who have the highest hopes that their standard of life will improve thanks to decisions taken at Maastricht. The Community averages are: 29% "positive effect", **34%** "no effect" and **8%** "negative effect"; 29% do not comment.

This question has also been asked in the framework of the "Flash" survey organised among "Euro-Deciders" (see above). As shown in Table 3.6.2, whatever the country (or group of countries in the case of Benelux), the percentages of "positive effect" attain an absolute majority of at least 61% for "all the European Community" and "my country". Contrastingly, even though an absolute majority (60% !) of "Euro-Deciders" overwhelmingly await the "positive effect" of the Single Market on "their own life" (Table 2.9.2), only 39% (from 30% in Germany to **48%** in Spain) expect such results from "Maastricht".

3.4 European Citizenship

On the occasion of the first Inter-Governmental Conference on Political Union (Rome 14/12/90), the Spanish government put on the table a document which aimed at introducing the idea of "European citizenship" into the new Union Treaty.

According to this proposal, the transition to a Political Union - comprising of an external policy, a common security and defence as well as an Economic and Monetary Union - fundamentally overturned the schemes which had prevailed until now : the establishment of such a Union demands the creation of a common integrated space, within which the European citizen will play a central role.

EUROBAROMETER 37

The Spanish proposal deals with the definition of a **citizenship of the European Political Union** conceived as the "personal and unalterable status of the nationals **of** the member states who, because **of** their belonging to the Union, have special rights **and** duties specific to the framework **of** the Union, which are exercised and are specifically protected within the borders **of** the Community, but this does not prejudice the possibility **of** claiming the status of European citizen as much outside those aforementioned borders".

The "Treaty on European Union", signed at Maastricht, has taken a great step in the direction **of** this issue of citizenship. It foresees, among other issues, that:

- * any citizen of the Union residing in a member state of which s/he is not a national, should have the right to vote and be eligible to stand at local elections and at European elections in that state;
- * on the territory of a **third** country where his/her state is not represented, any EC citizen should benefit from diplomatic and consular protection from any other member state; ...

In order to try and define the way in which EC citizens react when faced with the idea of "European citizenship", the EUROBAROMETER asked several questions on the subject. The main results are presented in the following paragraphs:

When EC citizens are **asked** if they feel not only their "national identity" but a "European identity" (i.e. that they are "Belgians", "Danes", "Germans"... but also "Europeans"), **46%** agree that this happens "often" or "sometimes", while **51%** say it "never" happens to them. The Portuguese (**66%** "often" or "sometimes"), Luxemburgers (61%), Greeks (60%), Belgians (58%), Spaniards (58%) and Italians (57%) are proportionally the most numerous in feeling this "European identity"; and it is, above all, the British (71% "never"), **Irish (64%)** and Germans as well as the Dutch (**both 59%**) who are proportionally the most numerous in not feeling that way (Table 3.7, Figure 3.3.).

If they are asked if they ever think of themselves not only as "(national) **citizens**" but **also "citizens of Europe"** (i.e. that they are "Belgian citizens", "Danish citizens", "German citizens"... but also "citizens of Europe"), the results do not differ much except in Belgium (58% "often/sometimes" "European" versus 51% "often/sometimes" a "citizen of Europe"), the Netherlands (39% versus **44%**), the United Kingdom (**28%** versus **33%**) and Ireland (35% versus 39%). At the Community level, this difference is one point (Table 3.7, Figure 3.4.).

⁸ For Wallonia, Flanders and Brussels respectively, the results are 61%/54%, 54%/46% and 65%/71%. In Flanders and Wallonia, the influence of "European"/"citizen of Europe" terminology is understood in the same sense, while the opposite is true for Brussels.

In order to analyse further how EC citizens envisage this "European citizenship", this survey also carried the following question: "in the near future, **do** you **see** yourself **as** "(nationality) only" (i.e. only Belgian, Dane, German,...), **as** "(nationality) and European", "European and (nationality)" or "European only"?". Unlike the two preceding questions, this question is not asked for the present time, but "in the future"(Table 3.8).

Responses to this question mainly show that, in the near future:

* **48%** of Europeans see themselves as "(nationality) and European". The Italians (57%) as well as Greeks and French (both 55%) are proportionally the most numerous in envisaging it.

* 38% of Europeans see themselves as "(nationality) only". Above all, the British (54%) and Irish (52%) see themselves **this** way.

As detailed above, the Maastricht Treaty defines new political rights for Community nationals. What do respondents think about the fact that an EC citizen resident in another EC country would have the right...(Table 3.9, Figure 3.5.):

* *... to vote in local elections in that country?*

Views are very divided on this subject: **47%** of people interviewed agree while **46%** do not; **7%** do not comment.

The highest percentage of favourable responses are found in Ireland (**67%**), Italy (**55%**), the Netherlands (**55%**), East Germany (**54%**) and Spain (**54%**); while the largest number of unfavourable responses are in Denmark (65%), Luxembourg (62%), West Germany (**58%**), Belgium (**54%**) and Greece (52%).

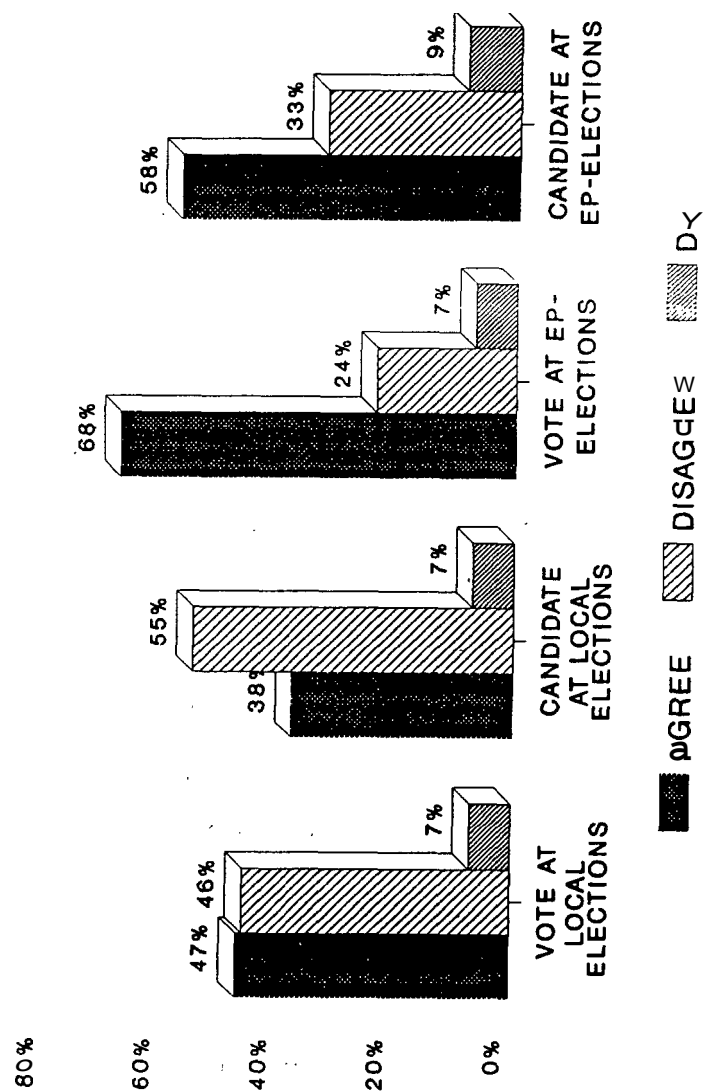
* *... to be a candidate for local elections in that country?*

An absolute majority of EC citizens oppose this possibility: 38% agree while 55% do not; 7% do not comment. A relative majority in Ireland (**49%**), Spain (**48%**), Italy (**48%**) and the Netherlands (**47%**) agree with this proposal. Everywhere else, absolute majorities of people "disagree"; these majorities **are** especially high in Luxembourg (**76%**), Denmark (**71%**), Greece (**69%**), West Germany (**66%**) and Belgium (**64%**).

* *... to vote in European elections in that country ?*

An absolute majority of EC citizens are in favour of this idea: **68%** agree while **24%** do not; **7%** do not comment. The percentages of those who "agree" are high in all member countries, rising from 55% in Portugal and 58% in Denmark up to 81% in Ireland.

RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR CITIZENS OF ANOTHER EC COUNTRY - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 0.5.

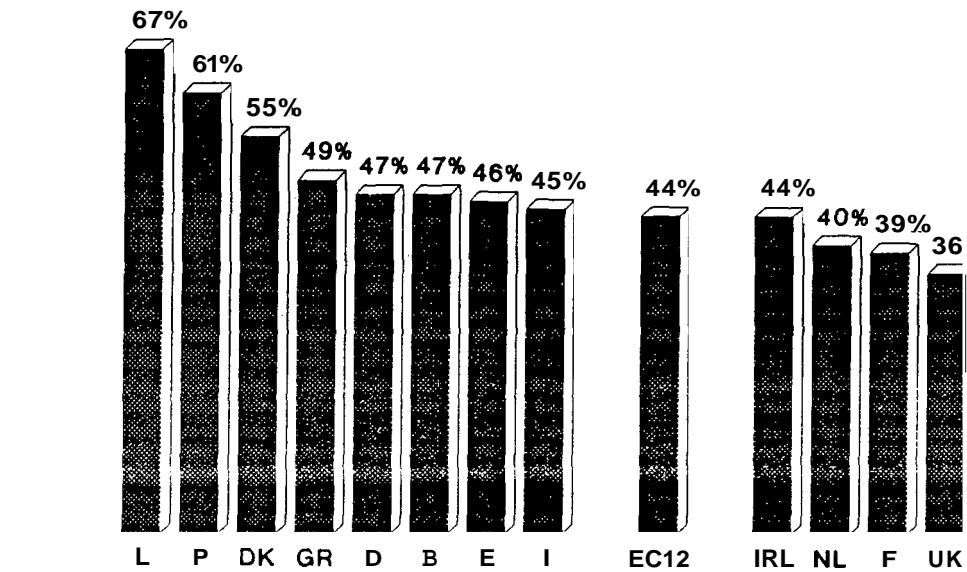
*

...to be a candidate for European elections in that country ?

An absolute majority of EC citizens favour this possibility: 58% agree while 33% do not; 9%do not comment. The strongest majorities of "agree" are observed in Ireland (68%), the United Kingdom (67%) and the Netherlands (62%). Those who "disagree" are most frequently found in Denmark (52%).

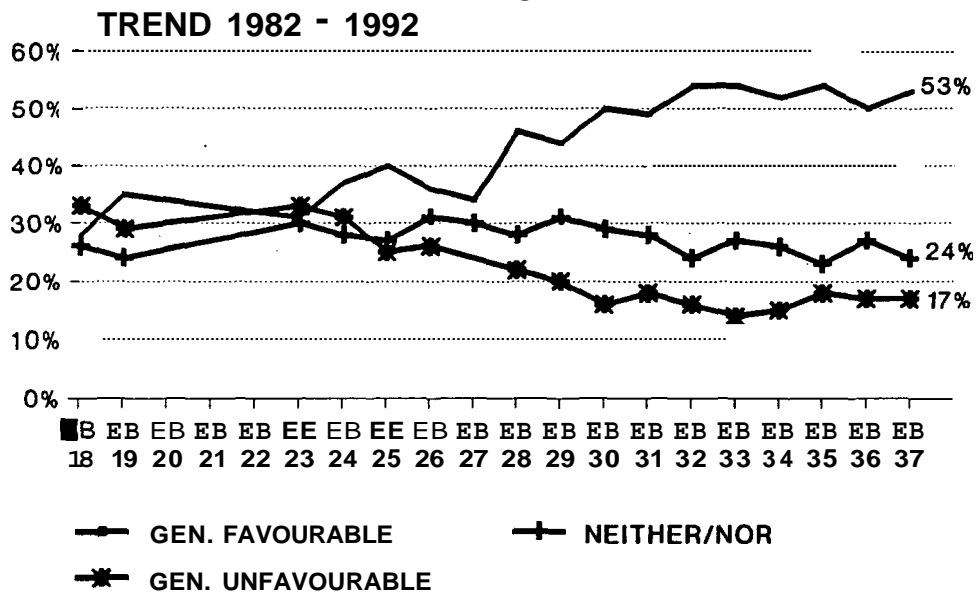
EUROBAROMETER 37

AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THROUGH THE MEDIA - BY COUNTRY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 4.1.

IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE MEDIA • - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 4.2.

4. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND ITS FUTURE

4.1. Awareness and image of the European Parliament

During the second half of 1991, preparations for the Maastricht summit on 9 and 10 December 1991 (see above) placed the European Parliament at the centre of Community news. The role of this institution was, in fact, redefined by the numerous proposals discussed at Maastricht: its future relations with the Commission and Council (especially reinforcing Parliament's control of the budget) as well as its legislative powers (for a number of policy areas, the Maastricht Treaty foresees a real procedure of *co-decision* and no less exclusively, ~~as~~ is the situation now, a procedure of *consultation* and a procedure of *cooperation*; it also foresees extending the *assent procedure*, as well as other new powers).

During the first half of 1992, the European Parliament stayed at the centre of Community news, within the framework of developments concerning the Maastricht Accord. It had been joined in these discussions by the national parliaments of various member countries, which are in the process of deciding on the ratification of the "Treaty on European Union" ("Political Union" as well as "Economic and Monetary Union").

Despite what is at stake, only **44%** of citizens interviewed declare they have "recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on television, anything about the European Parliament". The figure was 52% in Autumn 1991 at the time of the last survey (EB 36) (Table 4.1.1., Figure 4.1).

EUROBAROMETER 37

Awareness of the European Parliament is highest in Luxembourg (67%), Portugal (61%), and Denmark (55%). Compared to EB 36's data, the level of information about Parliament increased in Denmark (+ 7 points), Belgium (+ 3) and Luxembourg (+ 2); in other countries, it stayed the same or declined. The United Kingdom (36%, that is to say, the greatest fall: -20 points), France (39%, -9) and the Netherlands (40%, -13) are countries where awareness is the lowest.

Before continuing with analysing the results related to Parliament, it is useful to spend a little time stressing the fact that the two most "mediaworthy" institutions of the European Community (Commission and Parliament) are frequently not connected in the minds of European citizens:

- * among the 42% of Europeans who have recently heard about the Commission (Table 1.16), 69% have recently heard of Parliament, 25% have not heard of it, and 6% do not comment. In a similar fashion, among the 44% of Europeans who have recently heard about Parliament, 66% have recently heard about the Commission, 28% have not heard of it, while 6% do not comment;
- * it is also not surprising that 57% of Europeans have recently heard of either the Commission, or the Parliament, or even both these institutions. What is more, absolute majorities exist in all member states for this "all-inclusive Commission/Parliament awareness", varying from 51% in the United Kingdom, 52% in the Netherlands, 53% in Spain, up to 75% in Luxembourg (Table 4.1.2.).

Always bearing in mind this "lack of connection", it is useful to clarify that, among the 66% of Europeans who HAVE recently heard about the European Community, only 55% and 56% respectively say they have heard of the Commission and Parliament. These results perhaps give additional proof to the fact that the EC citizen finds all the Community machinery extremely complicated (Table 4.1.3.).

Among people who have recently heard about Parliament, an absolute majority (53%) have a favourable impression of it; this constitutes an increase of 3 points since EB36, which is counterbalanced by an equivalent decrease in neutral impressions (unfavourable impressions staying stable at the very low level of 17%)(Table 4.2, Figure 4.2.).

The highest rate of positive attitudes can be observed in Portugal (74%), Greece (67%) as well as Ireland and Italy (66%); and the highest rate of negative attitudes in Denmark (36%) and the Netherlands (33%).

Compared with the last survey, **favourable** opinions increased the most in Spain (**64%**, **+12**) and the **rise** of **unfavourable** opinions is the most clear-cut in West Germany (+7); negative attitudes have shown a decline of 7 points in the United Kingdom (30%). With the exception of Denmark (**34%** versus **36%**) and the Netherlands (**32%/33%**), positive impressions are at least **12** points higher than negative impressions.

It is noteworthy that the citizens of the country which has assumed the Presidency of the Council (Portugal) are proportionally the most numerous in having retained as much of a positive impression of the Commission (Table 1.17) as of Parliament.

When asked to cite the towns which host the European Parliament (see Chapter 1; Section 1.1), correct responses (Brussels and/or Strasbourg and/or Luxembourg) are in the majority (55%).

4.2 Current and desired role of the European Parliament

The current role of the European Parliament is judged "very important" or "important" by 55% of people interviewed, and "not very important" or "not at all important" by 27%; these results are almost identical to those of Autumn 1991 (Table 4.3).

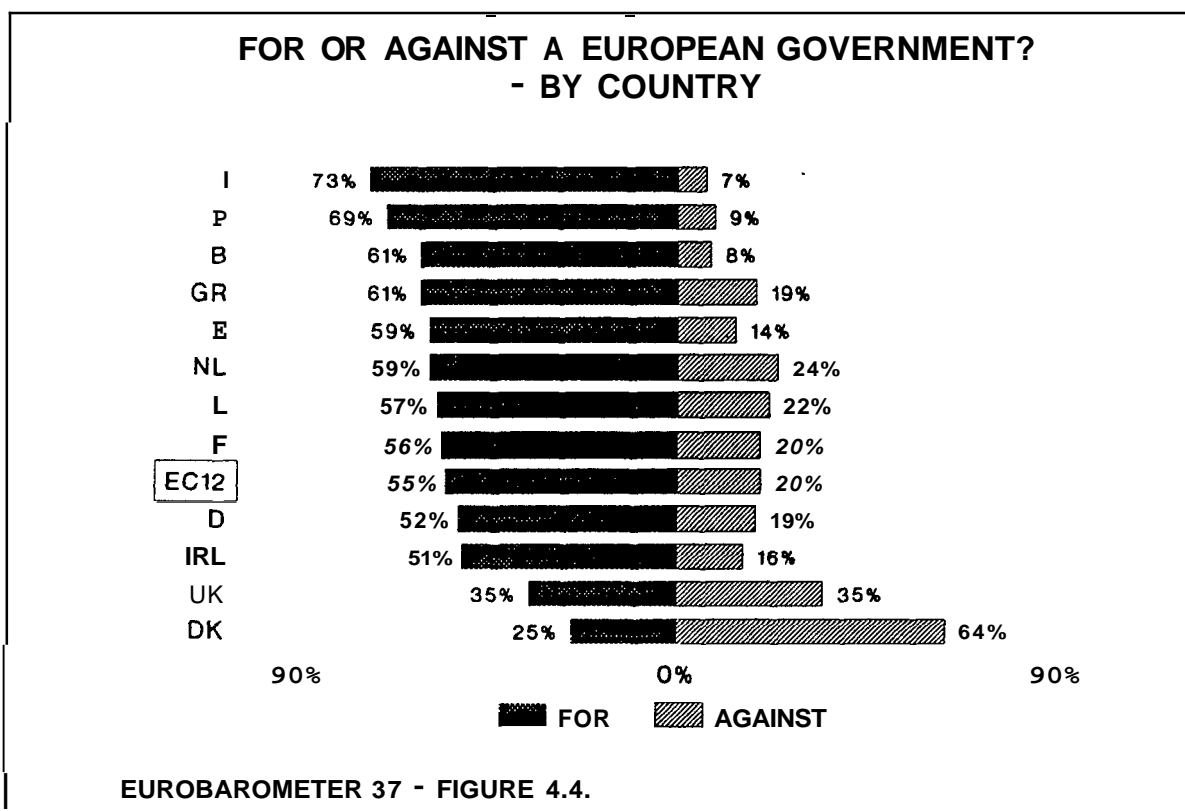
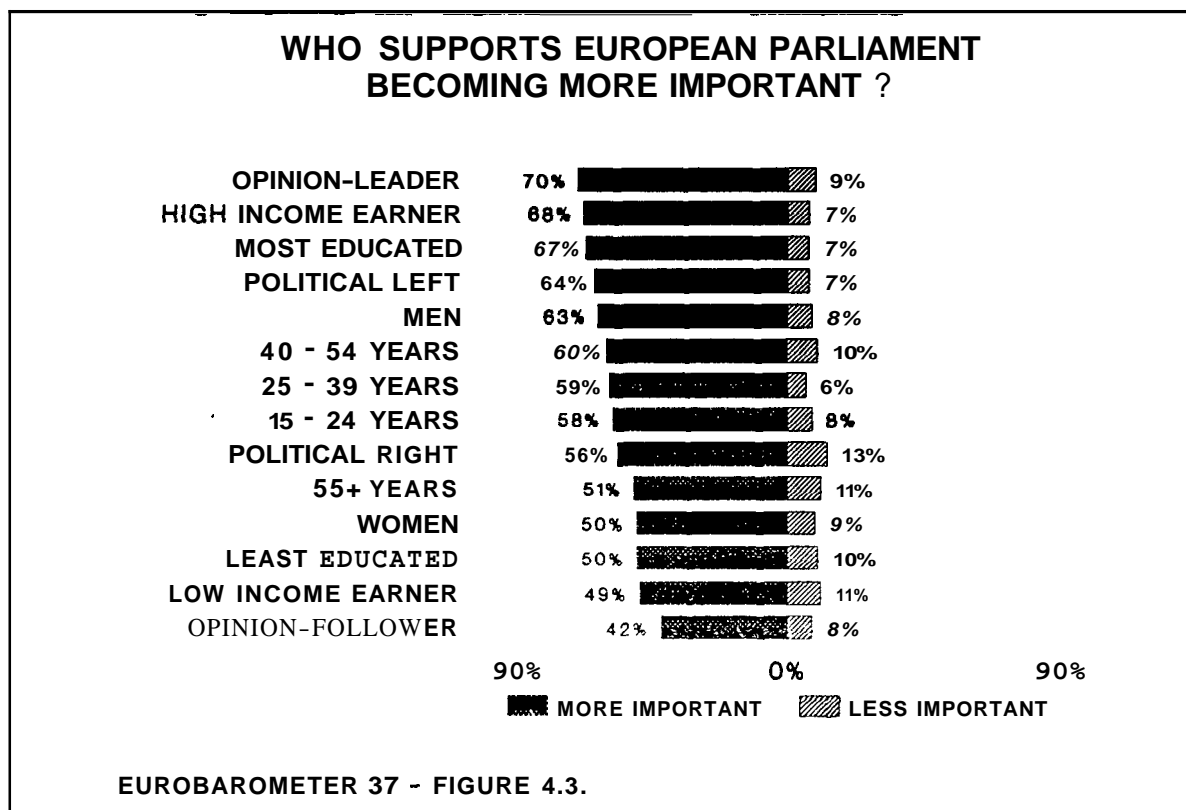
The rates of "very important/important" are the highest in Portugal (74%), Ireland (68%) and Luxembourg (66%); the Netherlands' rate is the lowest (42%, that is to say the only rate under 50%) and its percentage of "not very important/not at all important" is the strongest (46%).

In the course of six months, "very important/important" responses have gone up the most in Belgium (+11) and Denmark (+9); as to the percentage of "not very important/not at all important" replies, the highest increase is observed in East Germany and Luxembourg (both +4).

As shown in Table 4.4, most EC citizens consider that the EC's parliamentary assembly plays an "important" rather than "unimportant" role in various EC policy areas:

* **Environmental protection policy:** **63%** consider the role of Parliament as "important" (versus 17% "unimportant"). This opinion is mainly shared by East Germans (78% versus 11%, West Germany: 61%/25%) and clearly less by the Danes (53%/29%, that is to say, still an absolute majority saying "important").

* **European social policy :** **54%** find Parliament's role "important" (versus 22% "unimportant"). **At** 68% (versus 9%), the Portuguese are proportionally the most numerous in stating this opinion, while the Danes are proportionally the least numerous, with theirs being the only result showing a relative majority of "unimportant" opinions (32% versus 44%).



- * *Student exchange policy* : 51% assess the role of Parliament as "important" (versus 22% "unimportant"). This view is held the most by Luxemburgers (60%/22%) and the Irish (57%/12%); it is refuted the most by Danes (46%/30%, that is to say, still a very comfortable relative majority of "important").
- * *Consumer protection policy* : 50% find the Parliament's role "important" (versus 25% "unimportant"). This view is espoused above all by the Portuguese (62%/13%) and Irish (61%/12%); Denmark is the only country where a majority of "important" responses does not surface (37%/37%).
- * *The common recognition of qualifications* : 45% judge Parliament's role "important" (versus 27% "unimportant"). Luxemburgers (63%/21%) are proportionally the most numerous in recognising the importance of Parliament in this field; while the Danes (42%/35%) as well as the French (41%/39%), that is to say, still a relative small majority saying "important" are proportionally the most numerous in denying its importance.
- * *Policies in favour of families, women and old people* : 40% assess the role of Parliament as "important" (versus 32% "unimportant"). This view holds the most true in Ireland (56%/16%) while it is the most often rejected in Denmark (22%/47%) as well as in France (28%/49%).

Most EC citizens (56%, that is to say, 3 points fewer than six months previously) want Parliament to play a more important role that it does now, 16% (the same as EB 36) think this role should remain about the same and 9% (+1) assess that it should be attributed a less important role (Table 4.5).

Above all others, the Portuguese (73%), Italians (67%) and Dutch (66%) register favourable opinions concerning increasing the European Parliament's powers; Danes register the least (32% versus 27% (the maximum) unfavourable opinions).

Since Autumn 1991, support for this enlargement of powers suffered its greatest fall in Belgium (-7) (this fall having been completely compensated for by a rise in the response "about the same role") while it rose the most in Portugal (+7) as well as Luxembourg (+6).

Unsurprisingly (see previous chapters), the profile of individuals who support the European Parliament playing a more important role is as follows: more likely men than women, well educated, on the left of the political spectrum, more likely an "opinion-leader" and disposing of a high income (Table 4.6, Figure 4.3).

4.3 Political Union - prospects for a European government

More than **half** of EC citizens (55%) favour the formation of a **European** Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament, a fifth (20%) oppose the idea while a quarter (25%) does not comment on the question. These percentages are almost identical to those **observed** in Autumn 1991 (Table 4.7.1, Figure 4.4.).

The most likely to agree to such a government are Italians (**73%**) as well as Portuguese (69%), while the least likely to agree are the British (**35%**) and Danes (25%). In all member countries except the United Kingdom (35%/35%) and Denmark (25% "for", **64%** "against"), absolute majorities come out in favour of a European government. Since EB 36, support for this idea has made considerable progress in Luxembourg (+9) and Portugal (+8); in Denmark, those rejecting the idea **increased** by 4 points (the biggest rise).

Among Euro-Deciders ⁹, as shown in Table 4.7.2, 73% have favourable opinions and **23%** unfavourable opinions. These proportions vary from **38%/59%** in the United Kingdom to 94%/5% in Italy.

In the context of the debate concerning the Treaty on Political Union ("Maastricht"), EC citizens are in favour (62% versus 17%) of "the European Parliament having the right to decide together with the Council of Ministers representing national governments, on the legislation of the European Community". This idea is carried by an absolute majority in **all** countries except Denmark (41% "in favour", 46% "not in favour") and, but only just, in the United Kingdom (50% "in favour", 27% "not in favour", that is to **say, a large** relative majority of favourable opinions). The biggest support for this co-legislation can be observed among the Italians (71%), Dutch (70%) and French (69%) (Table 4.8).

⁹"Flash" survey carried out in 8 EC countries - see above and Annexes

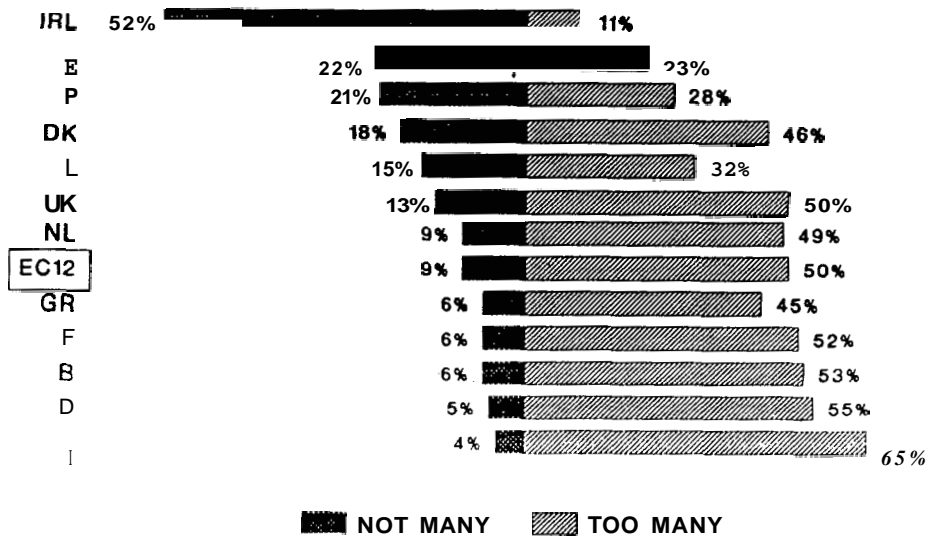
5. ISSUES FACING EUROPEAN SOCIETY

Within the framework of the 37th wave of the EUROBAROMETER (Spring 1992), several special studies were carried out on behalf of the European Parliament (see Chapter 4) and various specialised services of the European Commission. The main studies **are** about opinions concerning the environment, views connected with various questions on social security (health insurance, pensions.. .) and perceptions of various public health issues, particularly the drug problem.

Detailed analyses of the surveys requested by specialised services of the Commission will be presented in special reports at a later stage (please see the Annexes for the current list of these reports). By way of illustration, two questions of general interest can, however, already be subjected to a preliminary analysis and presented in this report.

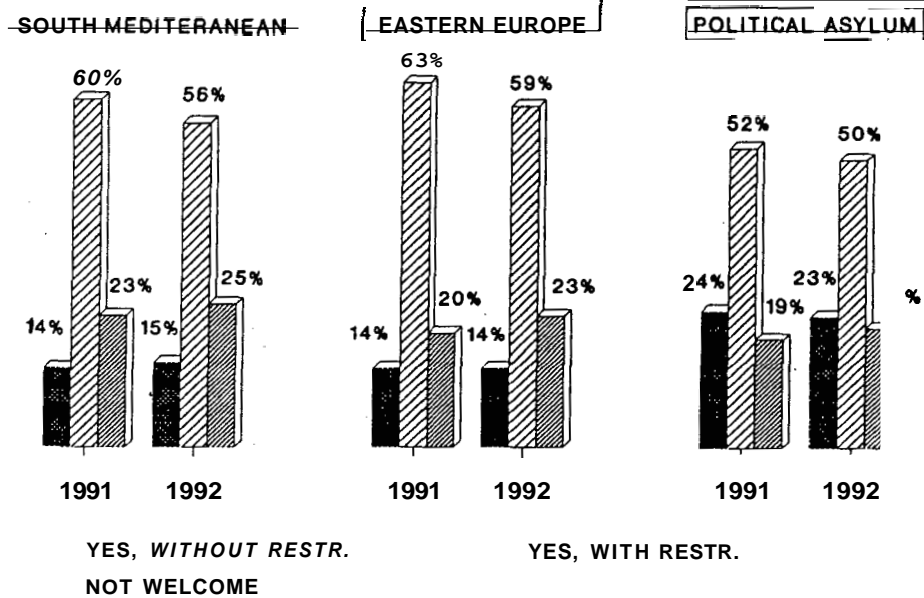
EUROBAROMETER 37

PRESENCE, IN ONE'S COUNTRY, OF PEOPLE COMING FROM NON EC COUNTRIES - BY COUNTRY



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 5.1.

WELCOME TO BE AFFORDED TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF IMMIGRATION - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 5.2.

5.1 Perceptions of the "Alien" - problems of immigration

On two occasions, the European Parliament has appointed a Commission of Enquiry on Racism and Xenophobia in Europe. In its final report (December 1985), the first commission recommended that a EUROBAROMETER survey be carried out to gauge the feelings of EC citizens on the question.

Appointed in 1989, the second parliamentary commission has **also** proposed in its conclusions (October 1990) that "surveys on the issue of racism and xenophobia be should conducted regularly within the framework of the EUROBAROMETER".

The immigration problem originating from non-EC countries is a major worry to other Community institutions as well. To that end for instance:

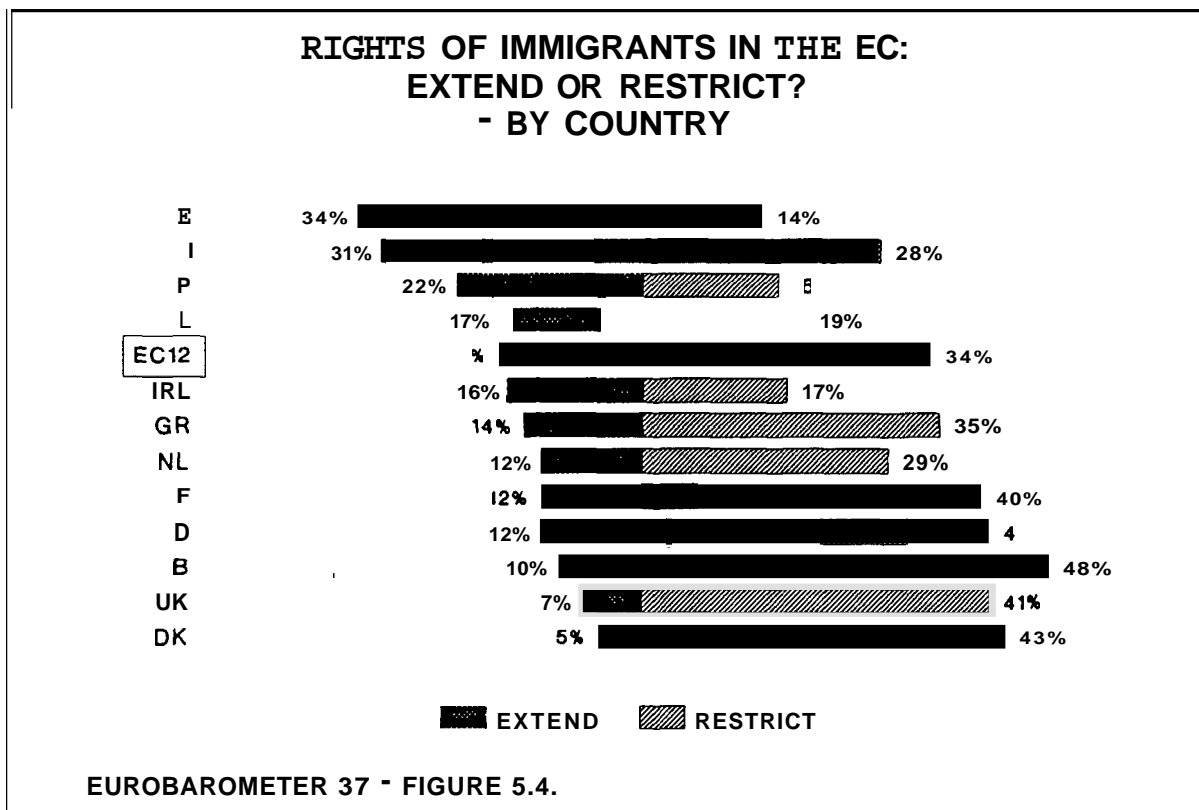
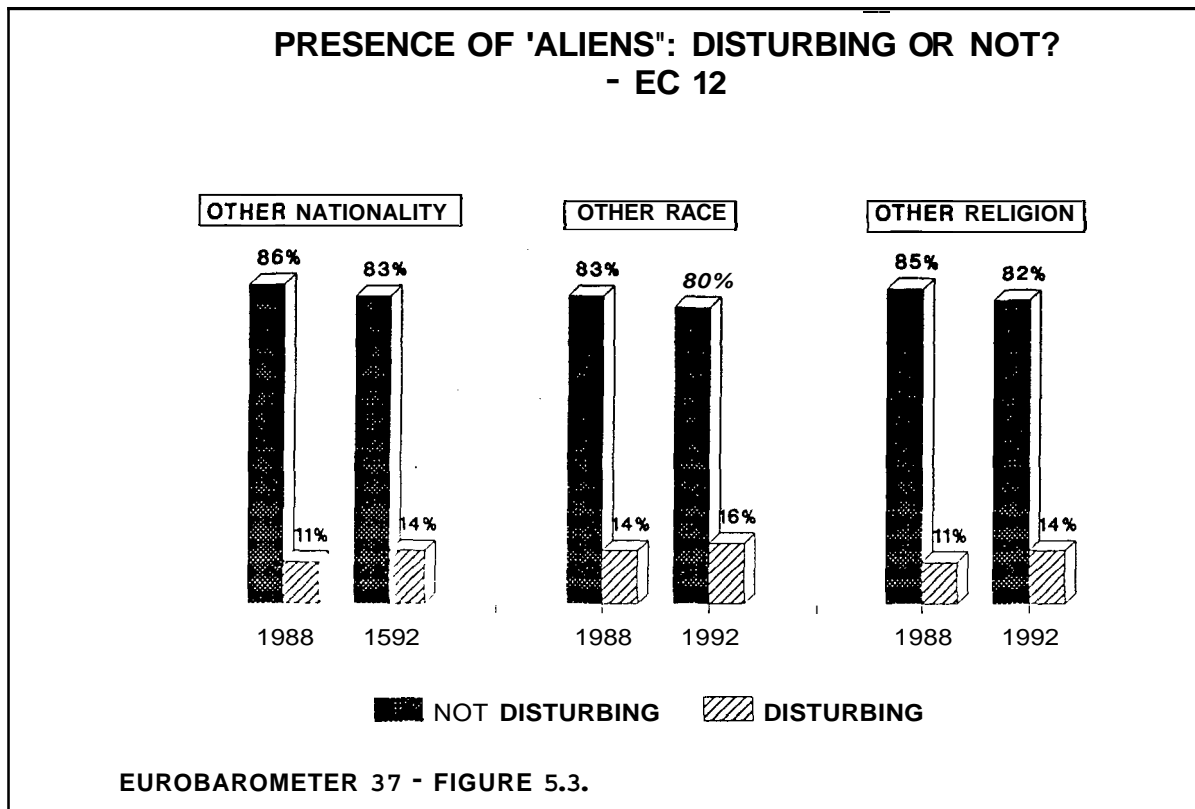
- * in June 1986, the European Parliament, the Council, representatives of member states brought together within the Council and the Commission have signed an "Inter-Institutional Declaration against Racism and Xenophobia" ;
- * in 1989, a draft resolution of the Commission concerning the fight against racism and xenophobia was submitted to the Council;
- * on 11 October 1991, the Commission presented a communication on immigration to the Council and Parliament.

To meet this information need, some questions on that topic had been asked in the framework of this EB 37. In this section, we propose briefly to run through the results relating to those questions.

In Spring 1992, 50% of European state that "generally speaking", too many " people who are not nationals of EC countries" live in their country; 35% think that they are "a lot but not too many" and 9% , that' they are "not many!"; those figures are statistically the same as those reported a year ago in EB 35 (Table 5.1, Figure 5.1.).

The feeling that there are too many non-EC foreigners is, above all, a characteristic of Italians (65%, or +2 points compared to EB 35) and the citizens of traditional host countries, i.e. West Germans 57%, -1; the East Germans: 48%, +3), Belgians (53%, -3) and the French (52%, -4).

EUROBAROMETER 37

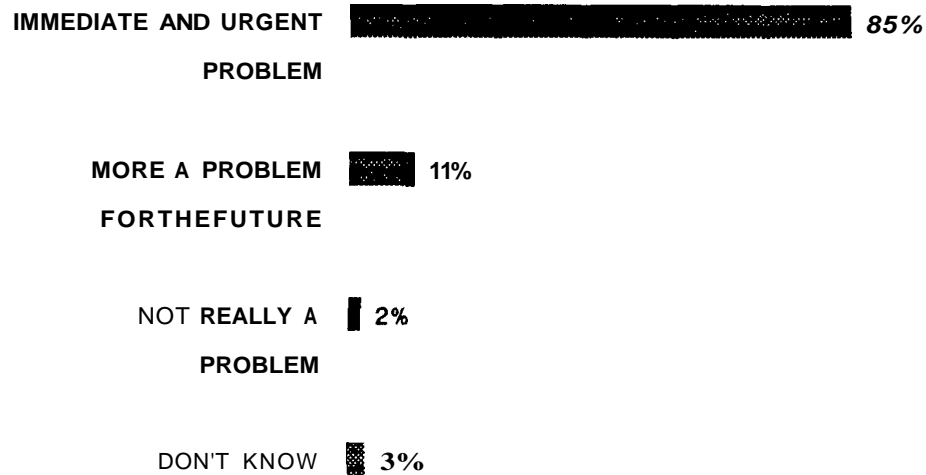


52% (as before) of the Irish feel that there are "not many" people who are not nationals of EC countries living in their country; respectively 26% (as before) and 11% (-1) feel that there are "a lot but not too many" and "not many". Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal show the highest increase in "too many" responses: for each of these three countries, the increase is 16, 12 and 10 points respectively.

The country of origin of this immigration, or the reasons for it, have an impact on opinions concerning the welcome these people receive (Table 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4; Figure 5.2):

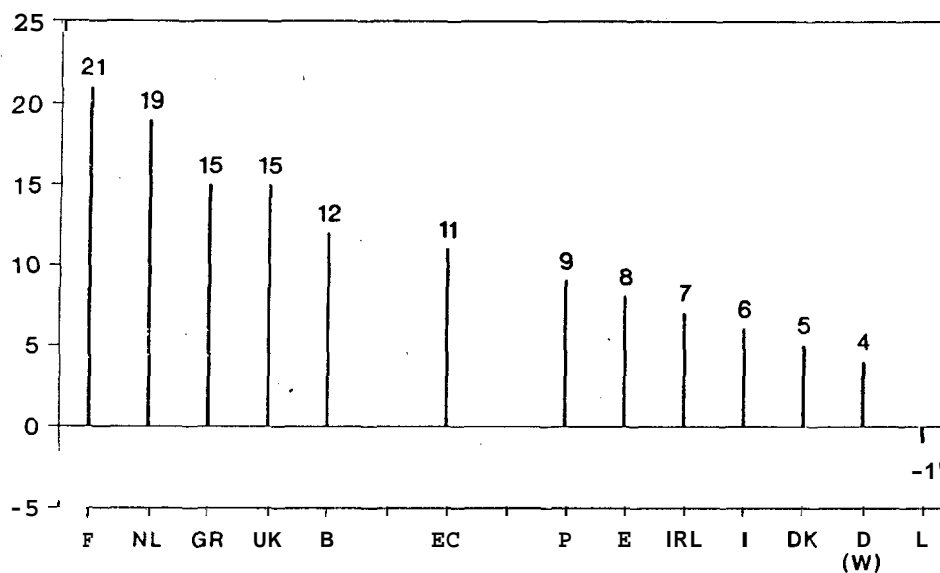
- * *When people come from countries south of the Mediterranean and wish to work in the EC*, 15% (+1 point compared with EB 35) of EC citizens feel that "here in the EC", "we should accept them without restrictions", 56% (-4) that "we should accept them but with restrictions" and 25% (+2) that "we should not accept them"; 5% (+2) do not comment. As in Spring 1991, the answers "without restrictions" are proportionally the most numerous in Spain (36%, +2) and Portugal (32%, along with Luxembourg the biggest drop: -6). In Denmark (37%, the highest increase +12), France (34%, +1), the Netherlands (34%, +6) and Belgium (33%, -1), the percentage of "should not accept them" responses are the highest.
- * *When people come from Eastern Europe and wish to work in the West*, 14% (as before) of EC citizens feel that "we should accept them without restrictions", 59% (-4) that "we should accept them but with restrictions" and 23% (+3) that "we should not accept them"; 5% (+2) do not comment. "Without restrictions" are proportionally the most numerous in Spain (38%, +2) and Portugal (32%, as before); this was the case as well in Spring 1991. The percentage of "should not accept them" responses are the highest in West Germany (33%, +7, East Germany: 28%, +5), Greece (30%, +6) as well as in Denmark (29%, that is to say, the highest increase: +10) and the Netherlands (29%, +7).
- * *When people suffering human rights violations in their country seek political asylum*, 23% (+1) of EC citizens state that "we should accept them without restrictions", 50% (-2) that "we should accept them but with restrictions" and 21% (+2) that "we should not accept them"; 7% (+1) do not comment. As in Spring 1991, "without restrictions" responses are proportionally the most numerous in Spain (47%, +1); in Denmark, the percentage of these responses falls from 38% to 28%, but the rate of "not accept them" responses stays very low compared to other member countries (moving from 8% to 10%).

URGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROBLEM - EC 12



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 5.5.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT: IMMEDIATE AND URGENT PROBLEM - NATIONAL SHIFTS BETWEEN EB29 AND EB37



EUROBAROMETER 37 - FIGURE 5.6.

As in Spring 1991, the percentage of "not accept them" responses are the highest in Belgium (29% ,**as** before), West Germany (29%, +2; East Germany: 12%, **+1**) and **France** (29%, an increase of **5** points, that is to say, after Luxembourg (+6), the highest increase registered).

At least eight out of ten EC citizens perceive the presence of the "alien" **as** "not disturbing", whether of a different nationality (83%, -3 points since EB 30 of Autumn 1988), race (80%, -3) or religion (82%, -3). This declared great tolerance towards aliens varies a great deal depending on the member state, but it never goes lower than the **64%** limit (in Denmark, on the question of "another religion") (Tables 5.5, Figure 5.3).

Questioned about the rights people coming from non-EC countries should enjoy in their country, 17% of Europeans (-2 since EB 35) think their rights "should be extended"; 39% (as before) think they "should be left as they are" and 34% (+1), that they "should be restricted"; 10% (+1) **do** not comment (Table 5.6, Figure 5.4.).

As in Spring 1991, people in favour **of** extending the rights of non-EC immigrants are proportionally more numerous in Spain (34%, as before) and Italy (31%, -7 points, the greatest **fall** after Greece (-8)). **As** was **also** the case in Spring 1991, Belgians (48%, -2) are proportionally the most numerous in declaring themselves in favour of restricting rights. The strongest rise in the percentage of people favouring such a restriction is in Denmark (43%, **+11**).

5.2 Concern about the environment

Since EB 29 (Spring 1988), and across all countries (except Luxembourg which remains as before: **83%** versus 84%), a rising proportion of people interviewed consider protecting the environment and fighting pollution **"an** immediate and urgent problem" (Table 5.7, Figures 5.5. and 5.6.).

The rise varies between **4** points (in West Germany: 88% versus 84%) to 21 points (in France: 59% versus 80%); a Community average of 11 points (85% versus **74%**). At least seven out of ten citizens currently hold this opinion in all Community countries. Thus, in the eyes of Europeans, proposals under discussion at the "Rio Summit" (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 03/06/1992 - 14/06/1992) were of utmost importance!

ERRATUM

- Page A3** : Contents. Please read :
"Flash EUROBAROMETER Survey N° 11, April 1992, by SOFRES"
"Flash EUROBAROMETRE N° 11, avril 1992, par la SOFRES".
- Page A17** : Table 1.1.2. Please read :
"European Community and the Maastricht Treaty..."
"Communauté Européenne et Traité de Maastricht..."
- Page A23** : Table 1.7.3. Please read :
"Relations entre **la** notoriété de la Communauté Européenne..."
- Page A39** : Table 2.3.2. Please read :
"Relations entre la notoriété de la Communauté Européenne..."

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STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 37.0 - EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 37.0

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STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 37.0 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between March 18 and April 15 1992, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 37.0 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.

The EUROBAROMETER 37.0 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 **N**th 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.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (x 000)</u>
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1036	23/03 - 04/04	7 994.4
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	20/03 - 06/04	4 160.4
Germany (East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1112	21/03 - 03/04	13 607.0
Germany (West)	SAMPLE INSTINT	1065	23/03 - 05/04	51 700.0
Greece	KEME	1000	23/03 - 06/04	7 825.6
Spain	ICP/RESEARCH	1000	18/03 - 07/04	29 427.2
France	TMO Consultants	1005	18/03 - 05/04	43 318.5
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1001	21/03 - 11/04	2 583.0
Italy	PRAGMA	1046	24/03 - 10/04	45 902.8
Luxemburg	ILRES	496	18/03 - 15/04	302.6
The Netherlands	NIPO	1002	21/03 - 03/04	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	24/03 - 10/04	7 718.7
Great Britain	MAI International Market Ras.	1016	18/03 - 10/04	44 562.0
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES	303	19/03 - 05/04	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 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, **E1049** 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 37.0 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

Entre le 18 mars et le 15 avril 1992, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 37.0 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD, à la demande de la COMMISSION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 37.0 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**.

<u>PAYS</u>	<u>INSTITUTS</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>DATES DE TERRAIN</u>	<u>POPULATION 15 + (x000)</u>
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1036	23/03- 04/04	7 994.4
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Luxembourg	ILRES	496	18/03 - 15/04	302.6
The Netherlands	NIV	1002	21/03 - 03/04	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	24/03- 10/04	7 710.7
Great Britain	MAI International Market Res.	1016	18/03 - 10/04	44 562.0
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES	303	19/03 - 05/04	1159.1

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), 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 "valeables" (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, 51049 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 Liège Luxembourg Brabant Flamand Antwerpen Bruxelles Brabant Wallon	ELLAS : Kentriki kai Dytiki Makedonia Thessalia Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki Anatoliki Sterea kai Nisia Peloponnisos & Dytiki Sterea Ipeiros Kriti Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou	ITALIA : Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte Liguria Lombardia Milano Trentino Veneto Friuli,Venezia,Giulia Emilia Toscana Marche Umbria Lazio Molise e Abruzzzi Campania Puglie Basilicata Calabria Sicilia Sardegna	UNITED KINGDOM : GREAT BRITAIN : Cleveland, Durham Cumbria Northumberland, Tyne & Wear Humberside North Yorkshire Swth Yorkshire West Yorkshire Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire Leicestershire, Northamptonshire Lincolnshire East Anglia Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire Surrey, East/West Sussex Essex Greater London Hampshire, Isle of Wight Kent Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire Cornwall, Devon Dorset, Somerset Hereford & Worcester, Warwickshire Shropshire, Staffordshire West Midlands (county) Cheshire Greater Manchester Lancashire Merseyside Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys Gwent, M-S-W Glamorgan Borders, Central, Fife Lothian, Tayside Dunfries-Galloway, Strathclyde Highlands, Islands Grampian NORTHERN IRELAND
DANMARK : Hovedstadsområdet Sjælland, Lolland-, Falster, Bornholm Fyn Jylland	ESPAÑA : Andalucia Aragon Asturias Balears Canarias Cantabria Castille-La Mancha Castilla-Leon Cataluna Extremadura Galicie Madrid Murcia Navarra Pais Valenciano Pais Vasco La Rioja	IRELAND : Dublin Rest of Leinster Munster Connaught/Ulster LUXEMBOURG : Centre Sud Nord Est	
DEUTSCHLAND : Schleswig Holstein Hamburg RB Braunschweig RB Hannover RB Lüneburg RE Weser-EMS Bremen Düsseldorf Köln Münster Detmold Arnsberg Darmstadt Giessen Kassel Koblenz Trier Rheinhausen-Pfalz Saarland Nordwürttemberg- Stuttgart Nordbaden-Karlsruhe Südbaden-Freiburg Südwestfalen- Tübingen Oberbayern Niederbayern Oberpfalz Oberfranken Mittelfranken Unterfranken Schwaben Berlin-Ost Berlin-Ost Rostock Schwerin Neubrandenburg Potsdam Frankfurt/O. Cottbus Magdeburg Halle Erfurt Gera Suhl Dresden Leipzig Chemnitz	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	NEDERLAND : Groningen Friesland Drente Overijssel Gelderland Utrecht Noord-Holland Zuid-Holland Zeeland Noord-Brabant Limburg Flevoland PORTUGAL : Norte Centro Lisboa e Vale do Tejo Alentejo Algarve Açores Madeira	

FICHE TECHNIQUE

FLASH 11

Etude réalisée pour: EUROBAROMETRE

Dates de terrain : Du 6 avril au 30 avril 1992

Méthodologie : Sondage postal, centralisé à Paris, effectué auprès d'un échantillon de 600 personnalités européennes faisant partie du Panel Eurodécideurs de la SOFRES et appartenant aux segments suivants:

- Dirigeants d'entreprise (55%)
- Experts financiers (27%)
- Relais d'opinion (18%):
Journalistes économiques /
financiers et professeurs
d'université.

Zones d'enquête : Allemagne, Bénélux, Espagne,
France, Grande-Bretagne, Italie

TECHNICAL DATA

FLASH 11

Study realised for: **EUROBAROMETER**

Field dates : From April 6 to April **30** 1992

Methodology : Mail survey, coordinated from Paris, among a sample of 600 European individuals, forming part of the **SOFRES** panel of Eurodeciders and belonging to the following segments:

- Managers (55%)
- Financial experts (**27%**)
- Opinion relays (**18%**): 'economic/financial journalists and university professors

Survey regions : Germany, Benelux, Spain, France, Great-Britain, **Italy**

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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) ?

1st column: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EE36	B	DK	D				GR	E	EC 12+
			WEST		EAST				
Yes/Oui	63 -9	79 +4	70 -7	72 -5	81 +1	64 -12	59 -14	66 -7	
No/Non	36 +9	21 -4	24 +6	22 +5	15 0	35 +12	39 +14	32 +7	
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1 0	0 0	6 +1	6 +1	5 0	1 -1	1 -1	2 0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	

1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	F	IRL	I			P	UK	EC 12 +
Yes/oui	65 -3	60 -1	67 -6			78 -2	58 -10	66 -7
No/Non	34 +4	37 0	32 +7			19 +1	41 +11	32 +7
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1 -1	2 -1	1 -1	6 +1	+1	2 0	2 +1	2 0
TOTAL	101	99	100	100	100	99	101	100

Table/Tableau 1.1.2 : EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE MAASTRICHT TREATY - NATIONAL PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE HAVING RECENTLY HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE OF THEM / Commission européenne et Traité de Maastricht - pourcentages nationaux de personnes ayant récemment entendu parler de l'un et/ou de l'autre

QUESTIONS : See Tables 1.1 and 3.3/Voir Tableaux 1.1 et 3.3

B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
		West		East										
73	87	74	76	85	82	65	80	76	72	81	87	82	71	75

Table/Tableau 1.2 : AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY/La notoriété de la Communauté Européenne (% EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 1/Voir Tableau 1

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	STUDENT/ ETUDIANT
Yes	72	60	61	68	70	64	58	67	80	66
No	26	37	37	31	28	33	39	31	19	32
DK	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				MEDIA USE / RECOURS AUX MEDIA (*)			
	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible
Oui	84	73	60	50	78	68	63	60	75	66	55	38
Non	16	26	37	45	21	29	35	36	23	32	43	59
NSP	1	1	3	5	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	100

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

Table/Tableau 1.3 : MEDIA USE / Recours aux média (% EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See appendices/Voir annexes

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	STUDENT/ ETUDIANT
+++	42	33	25	37	44	39	32	41	45	25
++	37	36	36	36	34	40	39	36	36	37
--	17	24	29	21	18	17	23	18	15	29
---	4	7	10	6	4	4	6	5	4	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				TOTAL
	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	EC12+
+++	54	41	33	25	43	41	38	32	37
++	34	38	38	34	38	35	36	36	37
--	11	17	22	31	16	18	20	25	21
---	1	4	7	10	3	6	6	8	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

Table/Tableau 14 : **SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS DEAL WITH EUROPE** / Satisfaction quant à La façon dont Les hommes et Les institutions s'occupent de L'Europe (% , by country/par pays) (*)

QUESTION : Are you fairly satisfied or fairly dissatisfied with the way the following people or institutions deal with Europe in (OUR COUNTRY) ? /Etes-vous plutôt satisfait ou plutôt pas satisfait de La façon dont Les hommes ou les institutions suivants s'occupent de l'Europe en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

+ = % Fairly satisfied - = % Fairly dissatisfied	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					WEST				EAST							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Television	69	19	65	27	69	24	69	23	71	19	51	30	57	27	43	41
Press	67	17	69	23	66	26	65	26	62	25	46	29	53	19	51	35
Politicians	39	52	34	55	33	56	33	54	35	48	33	47	31	44	22	64
Churches	20	32	21	10	24	42	22	40	12	30	29	30	21	31	13	46
Companies	45	24	55	24	38	35	33	35	17	32	29	28	24	34	37	42
Teachers and lecturers	37	35	34	20	42	33	38	33	22	32	39	31	33	23	30	50
Government	48	42	44	48	43	47	44	45	47	36	38	43	38	38	34	54
Trade Unions	26	35	31	31	31	40	28	39	17	35	27	33	32	31	17	54
Regions	32	28	21	25	42	34	40	34	32	33	31	27	32	32	39	40
Local authorities	31	39	26	25	30	40	27	40	13	40	34	30	31	34	25	50
	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
la télévision	71	17	51	40	71	20	61	25	70	22	67	22	59	31	59	30
la presse	69	16	50	33	75	16	63	19	61	20	54	32	56	28	57	28
les hommes politiques	46	38	16	67	41	46	40	42	38	46	36	48	29	56	26	55
les Eglises	38	31	18	40	22	49	17	26	37	36	21	25	20	36	20	36
les entreprises	43	23	28	36	41	34	51	19	37	35	40	24	36	33	35	33
l'enseignement	58	10	31	38	47	32	35	28	36	39	39	18	36	32	35	32
le gouvernement	56	29	23	60	56	31	56	32	51	35	45	42	39	47	39	47
les syndicats	40	24	16	51	39	37	32	24	34	37	23	30	25	40	24	40
les régions	35	21	20	49	33	33	23	25	42	33	28	25	32	35	32	35
les pouvoirs Locaux	41	28	15	55	38	36	25	33	43	36	29	33	27	41	26	41

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

Table/Tableau 15 : **IMPORTANCE OF EC MATTERS / Importance des affaires communautaires (%) by country/par pays)**

QUESTION : Whether or not you have the time to take a personal interest in European Community matters, do you feel that these are very important, important, not very important or not at all important for the future of (OUR COUNTRY) and the (PEOPLE OF OUR 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: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EB36	B	DK	D						GR	E		F
			WEST		EAST							
Very important	18 -9	44 -7	25 -5	24 -4	22 -1	36 +2	30 -5	28 -9				
Important	59 +10	47 +9	51 -3	53 -2	58 -3	49 +1	49 -0	54 +9				
Not very important	12 +2	5 -2	14 +5	14 +4	15 +5	5 -1	8 +2	10 +1				
Not at all important	2 -1	1 -1	5 +3	4 +2	1 0	0 -2	2 -1	4 0				
Don't know	9 -2	2 +1	5 1	6 +2	4 -1	9 -1	11 +4	4 -1				
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	100	99						
1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I								EC 12	EC 12 +	
Très importantes	39 -7	33 -9	32 -3	18 -11	34 +5	31 -15	29 -8	29 -8				
Importantes	48 +9	54 +8	54 +2	66 +11	55 -2	50 +12	53 +6	53 +5				
Peu importantes	8 0	6 +1	8 +4	11 +1	4 -1	13 +6	10 +3	10 +2				
Pas du tout importantes	1 -3	1 0	1 -1	1 0	1 0	4 -1	3 0	3 0				
Ne sait pas	4 0	6 0	6 -1	4 -1	5 -3	3 -1	6 +1	6 +1				
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	99	101	101	101				

Table/Tableau 16 : **FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / Sentiment d'être informé sur la Communauté Européenne (%) by country/par pays)**

QUESTION : ALL things considered, how well informed do you feel you are about the European Community ? / Tout compte fait, comment vous sentez-vous informé sur La Communauté Européenne ?

	B	DK	D				GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West		East											
Very well/Très bien	3	4	5	5	1	3	5	2	6	4	9	2	3	3	4	
Quite well/Assez bien	40	26	37	34	22	24	20	31	31	27	46	40	36	26	29	
Not very well/ Assez mal	39	56	42	46	60	49	45	48	39	45	33	45	41	47	46	
Not at all well/ Très mal	12	14	14	14	15	21	24	16	23	23	9	11	17	24	19	
Don't know/Ne sait pas	5	1	2	2	1	2	7	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	
TOTAL	99	101	100	101	99	99	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	

Table/Tableau 1.71 : **KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCATION OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY** /Connaissance des villes où se situent les institutions de la Communauté Européenne (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : In which cities are the following institutions of the European Community Located ?/ Dans quelles villes sont situées les institutions suivantes de La Communauté Européenne ?

The European Commission/La Commission européenne (COMMISSION)

The European Parliament/Le Parlement Européen (PARLIAMENT)

The Council of Ministers representing the governments of the Member States/Le Conseil des Ministres représentant les gouvernements des Etats membres (COUNCIL)

The Court of Justice of the European Community/La Cour de Justice de La Communauté européenne (COURT)

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West		East										
COMMISSION															
Brussels/Bruxelles	78	80	60	60	58	54	38	56	62	49	65	68	55	50	54
Other cities/ Autres Villes	11	12	14	14	14	11	11	21	12	9	20	13	15	11	13
Don't know/Ne sait pas	11	8	26	27	28	35	51	24	27	42	15	19	30	38	33
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	99	100
PARLIAMENT															
Brussels and/or Luxemburg and/or Strasbourg/Bruxelles et/ou Luxembourg et/ou Strasbourg	68	75	66	65	62	45	32	66	57	50	82	65	51	48	55
Other cities/ Autres villes	7	9	12	13	17	11	14	10	13	9	8	13	17	11	12
Don't know/Ne sait pas	25	16	22	21	21	44	54	24	30	41	10	22	32	41	33
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
COUNCIL															
This depends/ Cela dépend	25	21	24	24	22	10	9	19	14	15	39	20	33	5	17
Other cities/ Autres villes	26	39	26	27	28	26	19	27	28	18	28	40	28	20	24
Don't know/Ne sait pas	49	40	50	50	50	65	72	53	58	66	32	41	39	75	59
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	99	99	101	100	100	100
COURT															
Luxembourg/Luxembourg	30	17	34	33	29	15	12	20	16	15	72	17	20	8	20
Other cities/ Autres villes	26	62	30	31	34	29	17	32	34	18	14	48	32	33	29
Don't know/Ne sait pas	45	20	36	36	38	56	72	48	51	67	14	36	49	59	52
TOTAL	101	99	100	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	101

Table/Tableau 1.7.2 : **KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCATION OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / Connaissance des villes où se situent les institutions de la Communauté européenne** (percentages of people having given 0-4 correct responses and average number of correct responses provided/pourcentages de personnes ayant fourni 0-4 réponses correctes et nombre moyen de réponses correctes fournies, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : See Table 1.7.1/Voir Tableau 1.7.1

	B	OK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West		East										
0 correct response/ 0 reponse correcte	11	8	22	22	21	38	55	25	25	37	9	18	36	37	31
1 correct response/ 1 reponse correcte	24	22	19	20	25	20	15	19	26	22	9	24	14	24	21
2 correct responses/ 2 réponses correctes	33	44	29	28	27	27	18	33	32	23	26	36	22	32	28
3 correct responses/ 3 réponses correctes	18	19	15	15	15	11	6	16	12	11	29	16	13	6	12
4 correct responses/ 4 réponses correctes	14	7	16	15	12	5	5	7	6	7	28	6	15	2	8
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	101	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	100
AVERAGE/MOYENNE	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5

Table/Tableau 1.7.3 : **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND KNOWLEDGE OF ITS INSTITUTIONS / Relations entre la notoriété de la Commission européenne et la connaissance des villes où se situent ses institutions** (Crosstabulation between tables 1.1 and 1.7.2/Croisement des tableaux 1.1 et 1.7.2, %, EC12+/CE 12+)

QUESTIONS : See Table 1.1 and 1.7.1/Voir Tableau 1.1 et 1.7.1

	HAS HEARD OF THE EC ?/ A ENTENDU PARLER DE LA CE ?		
	Yes/Oui	No/Non	DK/NSP
0 correct response/0 réponse correcte	21	51	51
1 correct response/1 reponse correcte	21	20	18
2 correct responses/2 reponses correctes	33	19	19
3 correct responses/3 réponses correctes	15	6	6
4 correct responses/4 réponses correctes	11	4	6
TOTAL	101	100	100
AVERAGE/MOYENNE	1.7	0.9	1.0

Table/Tableau 1.7.4 : KNOWLEDGE OF T Y LOCATION OF T Y INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY /Connaissance des villes où se situent les institutions de la Communauté européenne (percentages of people having given 0-4 correct responses and average number of correct responses provided/pourcentages de personnes ayant fourni 0-4 réponses correctes et nombre moyen de réponses correctes fournies, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 1.7.1/Voir Tableau 1.7.1

NUMBER OF CORRECT RESPONSES	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES			
	M	F					-16	16-19	20+	STUDENT/
0	22	40	39	27	26	33	45	27	10	33
1	20	21	20	22	18	22	21	21	20	21
2	33	24	23	30	31	27	22	31	37	25
3	16	9	11	12	15	11	8	12	19	14
4	10	6	7	9	10	8	5	9	14	8
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	101
AVERAGE	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.4

NOMBRE DE REPONSES CORRECTES	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				MEDIA USE / RECOURS AUX MEDIA (*)			
	++ high/ élevé	+	-- low/ faible		++ high/ élevé	+	-- low/ faible		++ high/ élevé	+	-- low/ faible	
0	13	22	35	53	18	26	33	41	19	30	48	60
1	18	22	21	18	22	19	22	20	20	23	19	17
2	34	32	27	20	35	30	26	25	34	29	21	12
3	20	14	10	5	15	14	11	9	16	12	7	6
4	15	10	7	4	10	10	8	5	12	7	5	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	101	100	101
MOYENNE	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.8

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

Table/Tableau 18 : THE **MOST POWERFUL INSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REGARDING EC LEGISLATION** /
L'institution de la Communauté Européenne ayant le plus de pouvoir en matière de législation CE (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Which one of the following institutions of the European Community is, in your opinion, the most powerful, in terms of having the final say on European Community legislation? / D'après vous, Laquelle des institutions suivantes de la Communauté Européenne a le plus de pouvoir, le droit de décision finale en matière de législation de la Communauté Européenne?

- The European Commission in Brussels/La Commission Européenne de Bruxelles (COMMISSION)
- The European Parliament/Le Parlement Européen (PARLIAMENT)
- The Council of Ministers representing the governments of the Member States/Le Conseil des Ministres représentant les gouvernements des Etats Membres (COUNCIL)

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
			Uest		East										
COMMISSION	14	27	14	14	15	13	7	24	23	16	19	15	14	25	17
PARLIAMENT	35	22	31	34	45	28	28	27	21	31	26	34	29	23	29
COUNCIL	25	38	26	25	21	19	17	27	26	19	37	34	22	23	24
Don't know/Ne sait pas	26	14	28	27	19	40	49	23	31	34	18	17	36	29	30
TOTAL	100	101	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	100

Table/Tableau 1.9 : **SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE** / Appui à l'unification de L'Europe occidentale (% by country/ par pays)

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

1st column: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EB36	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Very much for	23 -3	23 +1	29 -3	29 -3	28 -4	47 +1	39 -3	19 -5
To some extent for	57 +2	38 -6	43 -4	44 -4	48 -3	36 +1	39 -2	56 +1
To some extent against	10 +2	21 +1	15 +4	15 +4	15 +4	6 0	5 +1	10 +1
Very much against	2 +1	14 +3	6 +3	6 +3	4 +2	2 0	3 +1	6 +3
Don't know	8 -1	3 -2	8 +1	6 0	5 1	9 -2	14 +3	9 0
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	101	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Très pour	36 -8	42 -1	24 -2	22 -1	59 +5	24 -3	31 -2	30 -3
Plutôt pour	45 +10	46 0	49 +1	55 +2	25 -4	46 +5	46 0	46 0
Plutôt contre	5 0	6 +2	15 +2	13 +1	4 +1	13 +1	10 +1	11 +2
Très contre	2 -1	1 0	3 -2	4 -1	2 +1	6 -3	5 +2	5 +1
Ne sait pas	12 0	5 -2	9 +1	6 0	11 -2	10 -1	9 0	8 -1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	99	101	100

Table/Tableau 1.10 : 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?

1st column: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EB36	B	DY	D				GR	E	F
			WEST	1	EAST				
A good thing	69 -2	57 -4	60 -6	63 -6	72 -7	74 +1			
A bad thing	7 +3	21 +1	13 +6	11 +5	3 +1	6 0			
Neither good nor bad	22 +1	19 +3	21 +2	21 +3	21 +6	15 0	0	25 +1	
Don't know	3 -2	3 0	6 -2	5 -2	3 -1	6 0	+3		
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	101	101	100	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Une bonne chose	75 -1	76 -2	78 -1	85 -3	72 -5	54 -3	65 -4	65 -4	
Une mauvaise chose	6 -2	5 +1	5 +2	4 +1	3 +1	13 -2	10 +2	10 +2	
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	14 +1	13 +1	15 0	8 +1	19 +4	25 +4	19 +1	19 +2	
Ne sait pas	5 +1	5 0	1 -2	3 0	6 -1	7 +1	6 0	6 0	
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	

Table/Tableau 1.11 : HAS ONE'S COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EC MEMBERSHIP ? / Son pays a-t-il 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 member of the European Community ? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne ?

1st column: EB37 result 2nd column: Change EB36	B	DK	O				GR	E	F
			WEST	1	EAST				
Benefited	61 -2	67 +1	47 -4	48 -5	55 -3	73 0	44 -11	50 -1	
Not benefited	16 +1	21 -3	38 +7	35 +5	27 +4	13 -1	38 +12	32 +3	
Don't know	23 +1	12 +2	15 -2	16 -2	18 -1	14 0	19 0	19 -1	
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	101	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
Bénéficié	81 +1	61 +1	72 -1	73 -1	82 0	45 0	53 -3	53 -3	
Pas bénéficié	12 0	16 0	14 -3	14 +2	9 0	37 -1	29 +3	29 +3	
Ne sait pas	8 +1	23 -1	14 +3	14 0	9 0	18 +1	18 0	18 -1	
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	

Table/Tableau 1.12 : 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 colum: EB37 result 2nd colum: Change from EB36	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST			
Very sorry	41 -1	37 -4	48 -4	48 -5	50 -7		59 +5	52 +1	45 -2
Indifferent	43 -1	30 +2	28 -1	29 0	34 +6		27 -4	31 -1	39 +4
Very relieved	5 +2	22 +1	12 +7	10 +5	6 +4		4 0	6 0	9 +2
Don't know	11 0	11 0	12 -2	12 -1	10 -3		11 -1	12 +1	7 -4
TOTAL	100	100	100	98	100		101	101	100
1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +	
De grands regrets	54 -4	62 +2	60 +4	51 -2	50 -1	34 -1	48 -1	48 -1	
De l'indifférence	36 +5	25 -3	28 -3	35 +3	37 +1	43 +3	33 0	33 0	
Un vif soulagement	5 0	3 +1	4 0	4 0	2 0	16 -3	9 +1	9 +2	
Ne sait pas	6 0	10 0	9 -1	10 -1	11 0	7 0	10 -1	10 -1	
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	

Table/Tableau 1.13 : TYPOLOGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES / Typologie d'attitudes européennes (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTIONS : See appendices/Voir annexes

1st colum: EB37 result 2nd colum: Change from EB36	B	DK	D				GR	E	EC12+
			WEST			EAST			
Positive	64 -1	50 -2	57 -5	58 -6	64 -8		69 +2	60 -7	60 -3
Ambivalent	32 -2	33 +1	33 -1	33 +1	34 +7		27 -3	35 +5	34 +2
Negative	4 +2	18 +3	10 +5	9 +5	3 +2		4 +1	4 +1	6 +2
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101		100	99	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
Positives	55 -4	67 +1	7 -2	62 -2	70 -2	65 -3	48 -2	60 -3	
Ambivalentes	37 0	31 -1	23 0	36 +2	27 +1	33 +2	44 +3	34 +2	
Négatives	8 +4	2 0	+1	2 0	2 0	1 +1	8 -1	6 +2	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	

Table/Tableau 1.14 : **TYPOLGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES/ Typologie d'attitudes européennes (%)**, EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTIONS : See appendices/Voir annexes

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TYPOLGY SINGLE MARKET/ TYPOLOGIE MARCHE UNIQUE (*)			TOTAL EC12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	STUDENT/ ETUDIANT	+/-	-		
Positive	64	56	64	62	59	57	52	60	73	67	84	49	18	60
Ambivalent	28	39	31	33	34	36	40	33	24	28	15	46	44	34
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	100

	POLITICAL SCALE/ ECHELLE POLITIQUE (*)			OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				MEDIA USE / RECOURS AUX MEDIA (*)				EC INFO (***)		TOTAL CE12+
	L/G	C	R/O	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	Yes/ Oui	No/ Non	
Positives	67	61	57	70	65	57	48	71	63	58	52	64	61	55	49	66	50	60
Ambivalentes	27	34	34	22	29	36	45	25	30	36	40	30	33	39	45	28	44	34
Négatives	7	5	9	8	6	6	7	5	7	6	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	6
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

(***) Response to question Wave you recently heard or read something about the European Community (the EC) or the European Economic Community (the EEC) or not?"
/Réponse à la question "Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose au sujet de la Communauté Européenne (la CE) ou de La Communauté Economique Européenne (CEE)?"

Table/Tableau 1.15 : THE "EURO-DYNAMOMETER" / L'"Euro-Dynamomètre" (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION In your opinion, how is the European Community, the European unification advancing nowadays ? Please look at these people (SHOW CARD). N°1 is standing still, N° 7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the European Community, European unification. And which corresponds best to what you would like ? / A votre avis, comment avance actuellement la Communauté Européenne, l'unification de L'Europe ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages (MONTRER CARTE). Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez celui qui correspond le mieux à votre opinion de la Communauté Européenne, l'unification de L'Europe. Et quel est le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous souhaiteriez ?

AT WHAT SPEED IS EUROPE ADVANCING AT PRESENT?/A QUELLE VITESSE PROGRESSE ACTUELLEMENT L'EUROPE?	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			<div> <div>West</div> <div>East</div> </div>												
Slowly (codes 1-3)	34	24	43	45	50	36	37	48	19	35	34	46	29	34	39
At medium pace (code 4)	32	23	26	26	26	25	25	27	25	28	28	30	23	27	27
Quickly (code 5-7)	21	50	25	24	18	27	24	21	37	27	28	21	34	28	25
Don't know	13	3	5	5	6	12	14	4	20	10	11	4	15	11	9
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	101	101	100	100
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1992	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.8
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1990	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1987	3.5	2.9	3.0	-	-	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4

AT WHAT SPEED SHLD EUROPE BE ADVANCING ?/ A QUELLE VITESSE L'EUROPE DEVRAIT-ELLE PROGRESSER ?															
Lentement (codes 1-3)	14	40	27	27	26	5	12	17	8	6	17	18	9	21	17
Moyennement (code 4)	16	21	18	18	17	6	12	14	14	7	16	17	10	13	13
Rapidement (codes 5-7)	61	35	47	48	51	78	61	62	58	77	57	60	67	54	60
Ne sait pas	10	4	7	7	7	11	15	7	21	9	10	6	15	12	10
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	101	99	100	101	101	100	100
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1992	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.6	4.7	5.0
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1990	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.0
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1987	5.2	4.2	5.0	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.0	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.4
DIFFERENCE (**) 1992	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2
DIFFERENCE (**) 1990	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.1
DIFFERENCE (**) 1987	1.7	1.3	2.0	-	-	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0

(*) Calculated according to the percentages of answers corresponding to each of the seven points on the scale; "don't knows" excluded/Calculé selon les pourcentages de réponses correspondant à chacun des sept codes de l'échelle. Non réponses exclues.

(**) Absolute value/Valeur absolue

1st colum: EB37 result 2nd colum: Change from EB36	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Yes	47 0	59 +2	48 -3	47 -4	45 -7	45 +7	31 -12	46 -6
No	43 -5	39 -1	41 +6	41 +6	41 +5	49 -7	64 +14	52 +8
Don't know	10 +5	3 0	12 -2	12 -1	14 +2	6 0	5 -2	4 -1
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	101
1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Oui	48 +1	40 -1	54 -8	32 -15	58 +6	37 -16	42 -6	42 -7
Non	48 -2	53 0	43 +10	64 +16	34 -7	59 +16	52 +7	51 +7
Ne sait pas	5 +1	8 +2	3 -2	4 0	8 +1	4 0	7 0	7 0
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	101	100 0

Table/Tableau 1.17 : IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION / L'impression sur la Commission Européenne (% of those who have heard of the European Commission, by country / % de ceux qui ont entendu quelque chose au sujet de la Commission Européenne, par pays)

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 colum: EB37 result 2nd colum: Change from EB36	B	DK	WEST			EAST			GR	E	F
Generally favourable	47 +2	34 -2	41 -5	43 -3	53 +5	53 -10	57 +6	39 0			
Generally unfavourable	9 -6	33 -1	26 +5	22 +3	7 -2	11 +5	8 -1	19 -8			
Neither favourable nor unfavourable (SPONT)	35 +3	28 +3	26 +1	27 0	31 -3	32 +4	29 -6	33 +3			
Don't know	9 0	5 -1	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 +1	6 +1	8 +4			
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	99			
1ère colonne: Résultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +			
Plutôt bonne	65 -4	56 -2	38 +8	41 +8	77 +10	42 +3	47 +1	47 +1			
Plutôt mauvaise	11 -3	7 -3	21 -5	30 -6	4 0	32 -10	19 -4	11 -5			
Ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT)	17 +5	26 +4	34 0	20 -2	16 -7	20 +7	27 +3	27 +2			
Ne sait pas	7 +2	11 +1	7 -2	9 -1	3 -2	7 +2	8 +1	8 +1			
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100			

Table/Tableau 1.18 : **AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL PRESIDENCY / Notoriété et importance de la présidence du Conseil (% , 1986-1992)(*)**

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

QUESTION : Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that PORTUGAL 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 de quelque chose à ce sujet, pensez-vous que c'est ou non important que le PORTUGAL soit en ce moment 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	P 1-6 1992
AWARENESS OF PRESIDENCY												
Yes/Oui	22	51	79	55	74	72	43	70	54	22	81	21
No/Non	72	37	18	32	19	20	49	24	39	16	18	14
Don't know/Ne sait pas	6	13	3	14	7	7	8	7	7	2	2	6
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	101	100	100	101	101
IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENCY												
Very important/Très important	22	15	25	14	44	21	15	35	25	36	13	39
Important/Important	37	41	36	43	29	57	49	40	48	39	44	46
Not very important/Pas très important	25	24	24	23	15	6	21	11	14	14	30	5
Not at all important/Pas important du tout	8	6	8	8	4	2	4	5	3	3	6	2
Don't know/Ne sait pas	9	14	7	13	8	14	11	9	11	8	7	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101

(*) This question is asked only to the citizens of the country holding the presidency at the time of the EUROBAROMETER survey/Cette question est posée exclusivement aux citoyens du pays qui assure la présidence au moment du sondage EUROBAROMETRE.

Table/Tableau 1.19 : **AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN FLAG / Notoriété du drapeau européen (% , by country/par pays)**

QUESTION : Have you ever seen this symbol, or not ? / Avez-vous ou non déjà vu ce symbole ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West	East										
Yes/Oui	92	98	73	74	77	82	86	89	75	79	96	91	89	80
No/Non	5	2	19	19	18	16	12	9	22	18	3	7	9	17
Don't know/Ne sait pas	4	0	7	7	5	2	2	3	3	3	0	1	2	3
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 1.20 : WHERE DID YOU SEE THE EUROPEAN FLAG ? / OÙ avez-vous déjà vu le drapeau européen ? (% of those who have ever seen the flag/ % de ceux qui ont déjà vu le drapeau, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Where did you see it ? / Où l'avez-vous déjà vu ?

[illegible]

Table/Tableau 121 : **KNOWLEDGE OF EUROPEAN FLAG / Connaissance du drapeau européen** (% of those who have ever seen the flag / % de ceux qui ont déjà vu le drapeau, several answers possible/plusieurs réponses possibles, by country/par pays) (*)

OPEN-ENDED QUESTION/QUESTION OUVERTE : What does this symbol stand for ? / Que représente ce symbole ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	EC 12+	
			WEST	EAST				
CORRECT ANSWERS : European/EC flag, European/EC symbol,...	40	53	70	68	60	39	42	41
CORRECT ANSWERS : Logo portraying EC, Europe, European Union, EC activities, ...	54	49	27	29	35	59	42	45
INCORRECT ANSWERS	7	4	3	3	4	3	5	9
Don't know	7	4	4	5	8	7	14	9
	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12+
REWYSES CORRECTES : Drapeau européen/CE, symbole européen/CE, ...	51	38	16	50	27	60	16	41
REWYSES CORRECTES : Représentations liées à la CE, à L'Europe, à l'union européenne, aux activités CE, ...	43	47	56	38	63	25	54	45
REWYSES INCORRECTES	4	2	26	12	11	7	9	9
Ne sait pas	6	16	6	8	9	9	22	9

(*) Replies to this *open-ended* question have been reorganised into "incorrect responses" and "correct responses". To better define the latter group of answers, answered by a majority of people (EC12 average : 86%), the "correct responses" have been further divided into two sub-categories : a) those who made specific reference to a EC/European flag or symbol; and b) the others / Les réponses à cette question ouverte ont d'abord été regroupées en "réponses incorrectes" et "réponses correctes". Pour affiner ce dernier groupe, largement majoritaire (moyenne CE12 : 86%), Les "réponses correctes" ont ensuite été scindées en deux sous-groupes : a) les réponses faisant explicitement référence au drapeau ou au symbole européen/CE; et b) Les autres.

Table/Tableau 122 = **OPINION** *ou* **TIE EUROPEAN** **FU6** / Opinion sur Le drapeau **européen** (averages/moyennes, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of **statements** concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. Number 1 indicates that you fully agree with the statement on the left-hand side of this scale. Number 10 indicates that you fully agree with the statement on the right-hand side of the scale. All figures between 1 and 10 can be used to indicate the extent to which you agree /Ce symbole est le drapeau européen. Voici une liste de propositions le concernant. Pourriez-vous me donner votre opinion sur chaque proposition. La note 1 veut dire que vous êtes tout à fait d'accord avec l'opinion à gauche de l'échelle. La note 10 veut dire que vous êtes tout à fait d'accord avec l'opinion à droite de l'échelle. Toutes les notes entre 1 et 10 peuvent être utilisées pour nuancer votre opinion.

Statements/Propositions:

1. 1= I don't like this flag/J'e n'aime pas ce drapeau
10= I like this flag/J'aime ce drapeau
2. 1= I am not proud of this flag/J'e ne suis pas fier de ce drapeau
10= I am proud of this flag/J'e suis fier de ce drapeau
3. 1= I don't consider this flag to be mine/J'e ne considère pas ce drapeau comme le mien
10= I consider this flag to be mine/J'e considère ce drapeau comme le mien
4. 1= This flag stands for something which is not good/Ce drapeau représente quelque chose qui n'est pas bien
10= This flag stands for something good/Ce drapeau représente quelque chose de bien
5. 1= This flag should not be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag/Ce drapeau ne devrait pas se trouver sur tous Les bâtiments publics de (NOTRE PAYS) à côté du drapeau national
10= This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag/Ce drapeau devrait se trouver sur tous les bâtiments publics de (NOTRE PAYS) à côté du drapeau national

	B	DK					E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
Statement 1/ Proposition 1	7.4	6.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.0	6.2	5.9	7.2	6.3	7.2
Statement 2/ Proposition 2	6.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.8	5.2	4.9	6.2	4.3	5.6
Statement 3/ Proposition 3	5.7	3.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	6.4	4.6	6.5	6.0	3.6	5.2
Statement 4/ Proposition 4	7.0	5.6	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.7	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.2	7.0
Statement 5/ Proposition 5	16.9	3.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.7	6.3	6.2	7.2	5.2	6.5

Table/Tableau 21 : NATIONAL OR JOINT COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING ? / Décisions nationales ou en commun au sein de 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	
	NA	EI	NA	EI	WEST			EAST			NA	EI	NA	EI	NA	EI
					NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EI						
Security and defence	35	51	49	41	37	59	36	61	29	61	54	41	42	41	44	51
Protection of the Environment	27	61	39	61	23	75	22	76	18	81	35	61	21	61	28	71
Currency	26	61	46	41	52	44	51	45	47	51	29	51	32	51	27	61
Cooperation with Third World	17	7	29	61	19	78	17	79	12	81	22	61	13	71	12	81
Health and social welfare	60	31	84	11	56	41	57	40	62	31	42	55	45	45	63	34
Education	60	31	72	25	56	40	59	37	68	21	50	41	48	41	53	45
Basic rules for broadcasting	47	41	75	21	45	49	46	48	50	45	44	41	41	44	43	51
Scientific & tech. research	16	71	22	74	26	70	25	72	19	71	19	71	13	75	14	81
Rates of Value Added Tax	24	65	45	51	44	49	45	48	48	44	48	37	31	51	21	71
Foreign policy towards non-EC countries	16	71	39	56	26	69	25	70	22	72	35	53	19	64	18	71
Participation of workers' reps. on company boards	46	31	77	12	54	38	55	37	57	32	41	39	43	41	47	44
Protection of computer-based information on individuals	45	37	76	19	45	49	46	49	47	46	35	39	38	46	52	40
Industrial policy	32	54	46	48	41	53	40	55	33	61	28	60	34	53	27	67
Cultural policy	47	41	72	24	42	54	42	54	45	51	49	40	41	48	41	55
Migration policy	38	50	58	39	37	61	37	60	41	56	40	47	30	58	33	60
Rules for political asylum	37	51	62	35	39	58	39	57	42	55	40	49	30	57	34	59
Health and safety of workers	52	38	75	22	54	42	56	40	65	32	43	52	44	47	51	46
Dealing with unemployment	44	47	59	27	56	41	57	40	60	36	40	55	45	46	40	57

Table 21 (continued)/Tableau 21 (suite)

1ère colonne: % National 2e colonne: % EC	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	NA	EL	NA	EL	NA	EL	NA	EL	NA	EL	NA	EL	NA	EL	NA	EL
Sécurité et défense	62	31	27	61	30	64	24	71	39	51	53	41	40	51	40	51
Protection de l'environnement	35	61	21	71	31	64	13	81	25	61	28	71	24	71	24	71
Monnaie	35	61	15	71	34	61	37	51	31	61	61	31	98	51	38	51
Coopération avec Les P.V.D.	14	71	7	81	15	71	20	71	13	71	16	81	14	71	14	81
Santé et sécurité sociale	58	31	42	51	61	31	54	41	39	51	69	21	55	41	56	41
Enseignement	68	21	35	51	53	41	63	31	51	41	73	21	55	41	55	41
Regles de base radio/TV/presse	46	41	39	51	41	41	48	41	46	41	59	31	46	41	46	41
Recherche scientifique et technologique	13	71	7	81	10	81	14	81	15	71	22	71	17	71	17	71
Taux de TVA	34	51	29	51	51	40	21	71	40	41	63	31	38	51	38	51
Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays non-CE	23	61	11	71	21	71	22	71	20	71	29	61	21	71	21	71
Particip.représ.travailleurs à direction entreprises	39	44	36	42	59	26	51	31	47	41	55	31	48	31	48	31
Protection des informations personnelles sur fichier informatique	54	34	32	41	55	34	52	41	48	31	62	31	47	41	47	41
Politique industrielle	35	57	22	69	32	56	26	61	28	65	54	41	35	57	35	57
Politique culturelle	57	36	25	37	48	43	52	36	40	53	53	42	42	51	42	51
Politique d'immigration	41	51	15	49	46	45	40	54	28	63	59	38	36	58	36	58
Règles en matière d'asile politique	36	52	16	74	44	47	41	55	30	58	49	44	35	57	35	57
Santé et la sécurité des travailleurs	40	56	31	63	62	31	48	49	35	60	51	47	47	49	48	48
Lutte contre le chômage	39	57	27	68	53	40	46	51	35	61	64	34	46	49	47	49

(*) 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).

Table/Tableau 22 : **EVALUATION OF PROPOSED COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS / Evaluation des réformes proposées pour la Politique Agricole Commune (%)**, 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?

1st column: EB37 Result 2nd col—: Change frun EE36	B	DK	D			GR	E	EC 12+
			WEST		EAST			
A good thing	40 +2	37 -7	47 0	40 0	52 -1	68 +7	48 -9	53 -2
A bad thing	9 -1	37 +4	19 +3	17 +1	13 -1	5 +1	13 +4	15 +2
Neither good nor bad (SPONT)	22 -1	11 +1	13 -2	13 -2	13 -2	9 -5	12 +2	12 -1
Don't know	21 0	15 +2	20 -1	21 +1	23 +6	17 -4	26 +2	20 +1
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	101	99	99	100

1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col:Variation depuis EB36	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12 +
Une bonne chose	48 -4	57 -3	58 -2	49 -6	59 -3	69 -2	57 -2	53 -2
Une mauvaise chose	20 +4	9 -1	9 +2	14 +5	15 -2	4 -1	15 0	15 +2
Ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPONT)	15 -2	9 0	9 -2	19 -2	10 +2	15 +4	9 0	12 -1
Ne sait pas	17 +3	24 +3	24 +1	17 +1	16 +3	12 -2	18 +2	20 +1
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	100	100	99	100

Table/Tableau 2.3.1 : **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: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EB36	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Yes	77 -2	81 -5	81 -4	81 -3	80 +1	73 -12	59 -13	60 -11
No	17 +2	18 +4	14 +5	14 +3	14 -2	24 +13	36 +12	35 +11
Don't know	5 -1	1 -2	6 0	6 0	6 +1	3 - 1	5 + 1	5 0
TOTAL	99	100	101	101	100	100	100	100

1ère colonne: Résultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Oui	69 -6	69 -5	74 -4	53 -14	78 +4	64 -7	68 -8	69 -7
Non	28 +6	27 +8	22 +3	45 +14	17 -5	34 +7	28 +8	27 +7
Ne sait pas	3 -1	4 +1	4 +1	3 +1	4 0	2 - 1	4 0	4 0
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 2.3.2 : **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AWARENESS OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET** / Relations entre la notoriété de la Commission européenne et la notoriété du marché unique européen (Crosstabulation between tables 1.1 and 2.3.1/Croisement des tableaux 1.1 et 2.3.1, %, EC12+/CE 12+)

QUESTIONS : See Tables 1.1 and 2.3.1/Voir Tableaux 1.1 et 2.3.1

	HAS HEARD OF THE EC ?/ A ENTENDU PARLER DE LA CE ?	
	Yes/Oui	No/Non
Has heard of the single market/ A entendu parler du marché unique	81	45
Has not heard of the single market/ N'a pas entendu parler du marché unique	16	50
Don't know/Ne sait pas	3	5
TOTAL	100	100

Table/Tableau 24 : THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET OF 1992: HOPE OR FEAR ? / Le Grand Marché Européen de 1992: espoir ou crainte ? (% by country/par pays)

1st column: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EB36	B	DK	D						GR	E	F
			WEST			EAST					
Very hopeful	21 -1	9 -2	11 -2	11 -2	11 -2	21 0	12 -2	15 0			
Rather hopeful	38 0	47 -3	35 -8	37 -7	44 -5	37 +4	38 -6	37 0			
Rather fearful	21 +2	30 +2	26 -1	26 0	27 +5	19 -5	15 +2	26 -2			
Very fearful	8 +1	8 +3	9 +4	8 +3	6 +2	9 -4	5 +1	14 0			
Don't know	13 -2	6 -1	20 +7	18 +6	12 +1	14 +4	31 +7	10 +2			
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	102			
1ère colonne: Résultat EB37 2e col:Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +			
beaucoup d'espoir	23 -4	17 -2	9 -1	7 -2	27 +8	11 -1	14 -1	14 -1			
Un peu d'espoir	42 -3	50 -4	35 +2	58 +2	37 -9	42 -2	41 -4	41 -4			
Un peu de crainte	12 0	16 +2	33 -6	15 -3	14 0	20 +1	20 -1	21 0			
beaucoup de crainte	4 -1	6 + 2	7 +4	3 - 1	3 - 1	6 0	7 + 1	7 + 1			
ne sait pas	19 +7	11 +2	17 +2	14 +5	19 +2	22 +3	18 +4	17 +4			
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100			

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sera, pour des gens comme vous, une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose, ou une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise ?

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by country/par pays)

100

Table/Tableau 2.7 : **TYPOLGY OF SINGLE MARKET ATTITUDES/** Typologie d'attitudes envers le Marché Unique (% EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTIONS : See appendices/Voir annexes

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TYPOLOGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES/ TYPOLOGIE D'ATTITUDES EUROPEENNES(*)			TOTAL EC12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	STUDENT/ ETUDIANT	+	+/-		
Positive	43	34	45	39	39	33	33	37	46	47	54	17	5	38
Ambivalent	48	58	49			58	57	54	47	47	44	72	44	53
Negative	9	8	6	8	10	9	10	8	6	6	3	11	51	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	101	100	100	99

	POLITICAL SCALE/ ECHELLE POLITIQUE (*)			OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				MEDIA USE / RECOURS AUX MEDIA (*)				EC INFO (***)		TOTAL CE12+
	L/G	C	R/D	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	Yes/ Oui	No/ Non	
Positives	43	38	38	46	44	34	31	48	39	36	32	42	38	34	26	42	31	38
Ambivalentes	51	54	50	44	48	58	61	45	52	56	59	48	53	59	69	49	61	53
Négatives	7	8	12	10	8	8	8	6	9	9	10	10	8	7	5	9	8	8
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	99

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

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

Table/Tableau 28 : THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF THE SINGLE MARKET - A GOOD THING ? / La dimension sociale du Marché Unique - 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, for example, 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, par exemple, sur les droits et devoirs des travailleurs et des employeurs de tous les pays. A votre avis, est-ce qu'une telle dimension sociale européenne est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose ?

1st column: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EB36	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
Good thing	57 -1	52 -3	61 0	64 0	64 +1	76 +5	68 -2	65 +7	
Bad thing	5 -1	29 +6	9 +3	8 +3	3 0	2 -2	2 -2	10 +2	
Neither good, nor bad (SPONT)	26 +2	10 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	9 -3	16 -6	
Don't know	11 -1	9 -3	17 -3	16 -3	13 -4	14 -3	21 +6	9 -3	
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	

1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col:Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Bonne chose	72 0	78 +1	62 +8	75 +3	81 +7	58 +1	67 +2	67 +2
Mauvaise chose	4 0	2 0	7 -2	6 -2	1 0	17 -1	8 0	8 0
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT)	8 +1	8 -2	17 -1	8 0	12 -2	11 +1	12 -1	12 -1
Ne sait pas	17 0	12 +2	14 -5	11 -1	6 -5	14 -1	14 -1	14 -1
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	101

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			Uest	East											
Your personal life/Votre vie personnelle															
positive effect	24	32	28	30	35	45	35	33	36	32	22	27	52	34	33
negative effect	7	17	14	13	9	8	8	10	8	2	1	5	1	7	9
no effect	55	42	45	43	38	30	37	46	45	52	50	15	29	15	44
don't know	15	10	13	14	19	18	19	12	11	15	13	18	12	12	14
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	101	101	99	101	100	101	100	101	100	101	100
The type of business you work in/Le secteur d'activité dans lequel vous travaillez															
effets positifs	26	32	23	23	25	42	33	34	33	36	23	28	48	28	31
effets négatifs	9	13	14	13	13	10	11	13	8	5	19	7	8	6	10
aucun effet	47	28	44	42	35	24	29	34	41	38	38	28	26	42	37
ne sait pas	19	26	20	22	28	23	27	20	19	21	20	36	18	24	23
TOTAL	101	99	101	100	101	99	100	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	101
positive effect	29	30	31	33	42	52	50	45	42	57	19	27	67	33	42
negative effect	9	15	16	16	15	10	15	14	8	6	15	10	6	12	12
no effect	46	27	36	33	21	18	13	25	35	16	51	43	11	39	27
don't know	18	28	18	19	23	20	23	17	16	22	15	21	17	16	19
TOTAL	102	100	101	101	101	100	101	101	101	101	100	101	101	100	100
Our country/Notre pays															
effets positifs	61	56	44	47	60	68	57	65	67	73	47	60	76	61	61
effets négatifs	14	25	30	27	17	10	15	17	7	8	26	17	6	16	17
aucun effet	8	7	8	7	4	3	6	6	8	4	10	5	4	8	6
ne sait pas	17	12	18	19	19	19	22	12	17	15	17	17	14	15	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100
All EC countries/Tous les pays de la CE															
positive effect	62	65	69	70	73	70	62	68	67	74	61	73	76	69	69
negative effect	7	11	7	6	3	3	5	9	2	3	8	8	2	5	6
no effect	7	4	7	6	2	3	6	5	7	3	9	4	3	7	5
don't know	24	20	18	18	21	24	27	19	23	19	22	16	19	19	20
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	101	99	99	100	101	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 292 : POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECT OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET / Effets positifs et négatifs du Marché Unique Européen (Mai Ling Survey among "Euro-deciders"/Sondage postal auprès des "Euro-décideurs" (*), %, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Do you think that the Single European Market will have a positive effect, a negative effect, or no effect at all... ? / Pensez-vous que Le Marché Unique Européen aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur... ?

"EURO-DECIDERS" "EURO-DECIDEURS"	BENELUX	D	E	F	I	GB	TOGETHER ENSEMBLE
positive effect	51	63	62	59	58	64	60
negative effect	6	4	5	2	1	0	3
no effect	39	31	32	36	39	33	35
don't know	4	2	1	3	2	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
effets positifs	53	66	55	59	65	68	61
effets négatifs	26	14	27	15	13	5	17
aucun effet	16	17	17	24	21	25	20
ne sait pas	6	2	1	3	1	3	2
TOTAL	101	99	100	101	100	101	100
positive effect	49	62	78	58	76	51	62
negative effect	8	5	12	11	6	5	8
no effect	39	32	8	27	14	42	27
don't know	4	1	2	4	4	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
Our country/Notre pays							
effets positifs	84	89	87	88	90	83	87
effets négatifs	7	6	12	7	7	8	8
aucun effet	5	3	0	2	2	5	3
ne sait pas	4	2	1	2	1	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
ALL EC countries/Tous les pays de La CE							
positive effect	79	94	94	83	92	92	89
negative effect	3	2	1	5	0	3	2
no effect	8	2	1	3	2	3	3
don't know	10	2	3	9	5	3	6
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	99	101	100

Table/Tableau 210 : ATTITUDES TOWARDS NEW MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / Attitude à l'égard de nouveaux membres de La Communauté Européenne (% , by country/par pays).

QUESTION : For each of the following countries, are you in favour or not of them becoming part of the European Community, in the near future ? / Pour chacun des pays suivants, seriez-vous favorable ou défavorable à ce que, dans un proche avenir, il fasse partie de La Communauté Européenne ?

+ : in favour - : not in favour	B		DK		D						GR		E		EC12+	
					WEST			EAST								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Austria	75	8	88	6	79	12	81	10	92	2	71	10	72	5	77	10
Sweden	77	5	92	5	79	11	82	9	91	2	76	7	74	4	80	11
Finland	73	8	91	6	76	12	78	10	87	3	73	7	72	5	77	5
Norway	75	7	93	5	78	11	80	9	88	2	72	7	73	5	78	5
Iceland	66	12	90	6	69	16	70	15	75	9	68	9	71	6	71	13
Switzerland	76	7	87	6	79	11	81	9	89	4	76	7	75	4	79	10
Malta	53	21	56	25	46	33	48	30	54	21	66	12	65	11	60	20
Cyprus	50	24	46	37	40	38	42	35	51	24	86	5	64	12	56	25
+ : favorable - : défavorable	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
L'Autriche	72	17	69	9	78	9	80	10	81	10	69	11	80	7	77	10
La Suède	77	13	72	8	83	5	80	10	91	3	74	7	81	6	80	7
La Finlande	73	15	70	8	80	7	78	12	87	5	69	10	79	7	77	9
La Norvège	75	13	71	9	81	7	79	10	92	2	69	10	80	7	78	8
L'Islande	68	19	65	11	74	13	74	15	78	8	63	13	73	11	71	13
La Suisse	74	18	73	7	79	11	80	11	87	6	78	7	81	8	79	10
Malte	52	30	63	13	74	10	51	30	62	17	57	18	70	14	60	20
Chypre	49	33	59	17	67	16	47	36	52	29	55	19	62	20	56	25

Table/Tableau 211 : EFFECT OF NEW MEMBERS FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / Effets de nouveaux " bres pour la Communauté Européenne (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : For each of these countries, please tell me if their joining the European Community would have a positive effect or a negative effect on the twelve current Member States and on their citizens? / Pour chacun de ces pays, pouvez-vous me dire si son adhésion à la Communauté Européenne aurait des effets positifs ou des effets négatifs pour Les douze pays " bres actuels et pour Leurs citoyens ?

+ : positive effect - : negative effect	E		DK		D						GR		E		EC12+				
					WEST				EAST										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
Austria	62	7	78	7	73	11	76	9	88	1	63	9	65	5	68	10			
Sweden	6	4	6	87	4	73	10	76	8	87	1	6	8	7	6	6	4	71	8
Finland	60	7	82	7	66	13	69	11	79	4	63	7	63	6	66	7			
Norway	61	6	86	5	69	12	71	10	80	2	63	7	65	5	6	8	8		
Iceland	55	9	79	8	57	18	57	17	60	13	58	9	62	6	58	14			
Switzerland	63	8	80	7	74	10	76	8	85	3	6	8	7	6	6	5	70	10	
Malta	39	19	36	34	32	37	33	35	36	26	55	13	53	13	45	24			
Cyprus	36	22	30	43	28	42	29	39	34	29	74	7	52	14	42	27			
+ : effets positifs - : effets négatifs	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +				
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
L'Autriche	65	16	61	9	6	6	9	68	11	68	12	62	12	65	12	68	10		
La Suède	70	11	63	8	71	4	68	12	81	4	6	8	8	67	10	71	8		
La Finlande	65	13	60	9	68	6	64	11	71	7	61	11	62	13	66	10			
La Norvège	67	12	61	8	69	5	66	10	79	4	62	11	67	10	68	8			
L'Islande	59	18	54	13	61	11	60	14	55	11	56	14	56	18	58	14			
La Suisse	67	18	63	8	67	10	70	12	78	7	72	8	68	11	70	10			
Malte	42	31	51	14	59	11	39	27	38	25	49	20	48	24	45	24			
Chypre	41	33	47	17	53	15	36	32	29	37	46	21	45	28	42	27			

Table/Tableau 3.1 : ATTITUDES TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION / Attitudes à l'égard de L'Union économique et monétaire (% , by country/par pays) (*)

QUESTION : At the "ent, the debate on European Union continues. Could you please tell me whether you are in favour or not, of ... / En ce moment, Le debat sur l'union Européenne continue. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes favorable ou non à ce que ... ?

- As an Economic and Monetary Union, the European Community having a common European Central Bank, with the heads of national central banks on its board of Directors / En tant qu'Union Economique et Monétaire, la Communauté Européenne ait une Banque Centrale commune Européenne, avec les directeurs des banques centrales nationales faisant partie de sa direction (EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK/BANQUE CENTRALE EUROPEENNE)
- Uithin 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 " " a commune remplace dans cinq ou six ans Les différentes monnaies des Etats Membres (SINGLE CURRENCY/MONNAIE COMMUNE)

1st column: % in favour 2nd column: % not in favour	B		DK		D								GR		E		F	
	+	-	+	-	WEST				EAST				+	-	+	-	+	-
EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK	63	16	42	51	47	33	49	31	58	25	63	14	58	16	62	22		
SINGLE CURRENCY	68	18	37	57	39	46	40	45	47	41	68	16	59	18	66	25		
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % "défavorable"	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
BANQUE CENTRALE EUROPEENNE	59	15	62	13	64	21	68	18	65	8	37	44	55	25	55	25		
MONNAIE COMMUNE	61	19	73	10	57	29	59	32	59	14	35	52	54	31	54	31		

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

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

QUESTION : At the moment, the debate on European Union continues. Could you please tell me whether you are in favour or not, of ... / En ce moment, le débat sur l'Union Européenne continue. 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/CE RESPONSABLE DE LA POLITIQUE ETRANGERE)

- 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/CE RESPONSABLE DE LA SECURITE-DEFENSE)

1st column: % in favour 2nd column: % not in favour	B		DK		WEST		EAST		GR		E		F	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
EC RESPONSIBLE FOR FOREIGN POLICY	62	17	48	43	61	23	61	23	61	25	58	23	56	18
EC RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY-DEFENCE	72	13	52	40	71	14	73	13	83	9	65	20	65	12
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % non favorable	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
CE RESPONSABLE DE LA POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE	49	24	73	8	66	18	64	24	58	14	44	38	59	23
CE RESPONSABLE DE LA SÉCURITÉ-DÉFENSE	47	29	78	7	72	13	82	10	68	8	55	31	70	16

(*) 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 : **AWARENESS OF THE SUMMIT IN MAASTRICHT / Notoriété du sommet de Maastricht (%)**, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Have you recently heard anything about the summit of the Heads of (State and) Government of the European Community in Maastricht in the Netherlands, or about the signing of the Treaty of Maastricht on European Union ? / Avez-vous récemment entendu parler du sommet des chefs (d'Etats et) de gouvernement de la Communauté Européenne à Maastricht, aux Pays-Bas, ou de la signature du Traité de Maastricht sur L'Union Européenne ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West	East										
Yes/Oui	45	62	35	36	37	66	31	60	62	30	56	74	41	49
No/Non	44	35	51	51	50	27	63	35	35	62	38	22	51	49
Don't know/Ne sait pas	11	2	13	13	12	7	7	5	4	9	6	4	8	3
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	99	100	101	100	101	101	100	100	101	101

Table/Tableau 3.4 : WHICH TOPICS DO YOU REMEMBER ABOUT THE SUMMIT AND THE TREATY OF MAASTRICHT? /Quels sont les thèmes du sommet et du Traité de Maastricht dont vous vous souvenez? (% of those who said they heard of the Summit in Maastricht/% de ceux déclarant avoir entendu quelque chose au sujet du Sommet de Maastricht, by country/par pays, several responses possible/plusieurs réponses possibles)

OPEN-ENDED QUESTION /Question ouverte

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West Ouest		East Est										
Monetary Union/ Union Monétaire	36	28	44	45	51	10	23	33	11	24	41	31	0	35	32
Political Union/ Union Politique	4	18	2	2	2	4	9	10	2	4	5	4	50	3	7
Common Defence Policy/ Politique commune de défense	2	9	2	2	2	11	5	5	7	6	2	2	8	5	5
Common Foreign Policy/ Politique étrangère commune	3	1	0	0	1	4	3	1	0	2	2	0	13	1	2
The social dimension of the Single Market/ Dimension sociale du marché Unique	4	7	1	1	1	2	5	0	2	1	2	5	6	11	4
European Citizenship/ Citoyenneté européenne	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	8	0	1
Other replies/ Autres réponses	14	21	34	36	43	50	7	11	57	29	25	83	13	57	34
Don't know/Ne sait pas	46	43	30	30	28	36	59	51	34	49	45	40	38	3	36

Table/Tableau 3.5 : IMPORTANCE OF MAASTRICHT SUMMIT / L'importance du sommet de Maastricht (% of those who said they heard of the Summit in Maastricht/% de ceux déclarant avoir entendu quelque chose au sujet du Sommet de Maastricht, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : In your opinion, was the summit in Maastricht and the signing of the treaty on European Union ...? / A votre avis, est-ce que le sommet de Maastricht et la signature du Traité d'Union Européenne ont été, pour la Communauté Européenne, un événement ...?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12
Very important/ Très important	25	36	26	34	35	23	35	31	17	19	33	23	26
Important/important	55	43	50	45	41	49	34	49	57	57	50	52	49
Not very important/ Peu important	8	5	8	9	5	8	6	4	8	15	3	9	8
Not important at all/ Pas important du tout	2	3	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	1	1	2	2
Don't know/Ne sait pas	10	14	14	10	17	17	25	15	17	7	13	14	14
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	99

Table/Tableau 361 : **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECT OF MAASTRICHT TREATY ?** Effets positifs et négatifs du Traité de Maastricht (% of those who said they heard of the Summit in Maastricht/% de ceux déclarant avoir entendu quelque chose au sujet du Sommet de Maastricht, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : In your opinion, will the Treaty of Maastricht have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on... ? / D'après vous, le Traité de Maastricht aura-t-il des effets positifs, des effets négatifs ou aucun effet du tout pour... ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	YL	P	UK	EC12+
			Uest	1	East										
positive effect	77	61	69	70	76	63	72	58	66	73	65	61	79	63	66
negative effect	4	10	5	4	3	4	1	6	3	1	3	2	1	8	4
no effect	7	6	5	5	4	9	3	6	5	3	8	11	2	10	6
don't know	13	24	22	21	16	25	25	30	27	23	25	26	18	20	23
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	99	101	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	99
... our country/notre pays															
effets positifs	60	41	45	48	58	57	63	48	61	60	45	52	73	55	54
effets négatifs	14	27	25	22	15	12	7	13	6	6	14	8	5	13	13
aucun effet	10	6	6	6	7	8	4	6	5	6	11	11	2	2	7
ne sait pas	16	26	24	23	20	23	27	33	27	28	30	29	20	20	26
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
positive effect	32	25	26	25	23	37	38	26	36	30	27	22	51	30	29
negative effect	13	19	13	12	8	7	4	8	5	2	6	4	4	10	8
		29	34	34											
no effect	36				37	30	26	33	33	36	39	42	19	37	34
don't know	19	27	27	28	32	26	32	34	26	32	28	32	27	23	29
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

"EURO-DECIDERS" "EURO-DECIDEURS"	BENELUX	D	E	F	I	GB	TOGETHER/ ENSEMBLE
... the European Community as a whole/L'ensemble de la Communauté Européenne							
positive effect	81	79	86	80	86	74	81
negative effect	1	7	3	5	1	10	4
no effect	11	6	5	5	5	12	7
don't know	8	9	6	10	8	5	8
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	101	100
effets positifs	74	61	77	72	81	68	72
effets négatifs	7	27	13	11	6	12	13
aucun effet	13	7	3	7	4	16	8
ne sait pas	6	6	7	9	9	5	7
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	100	101	100
positive effect	37	30	48	38	45	34	39
negative effect	10	11	10	5	5	1	7
no effect	49	54	34	50	39	61	48
don't know	4	5	7	7	11	5	7
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	101	101

(*) See appendices/cf. annexes

Table/Tableau 3.7 : **FREQUENCY OF THINKING OF ONESELF AS A EUROPEAN OR AS A CITIZEN OF EUROPE/ Fréquence du sentiment d'être un Européen ou un citoyen de L'Europe (%) by country/par pays)**

QUESTION A (asked to 49% of the sample/posée à 49% de l'échantillon): Do you ever think of yourself as not only (NATIONALITY), but also European? Does this happen often, sometimes or never? / Vous arrive-t-il de penser que vous êtes non seulement un (NATIONALITE), mais aussi un Européen? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, quelquefois ou jamais?

QUESTION B (asked to 51% of the sample/posée à 51% de l'échantillon): Do you ever think of yourself as not only a (NATIONALITY) citizen, but also a citizen of Europe? Does this happen often, sometimes or never? / Vous arrive-t-il de penser que vous êtes non seulement un citoyen (NATIONALITE), mais aussi un citoyen de L'Europe? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, quelquefois ou jamais?

1st column:Question A Result 2nd column:Question B Result	B	DK	D						GR	E	EC 12+	
			WEST				EAST					
			A	B	A	B	A	B				A	B
Often	17 12	14 18	9 9	8 8	4 4	23 22	24 22	14 14				
Sometimes	41 39	36 35	30 31	29 29	23 22	37 39	34 36	32 33				
Never	40 45	49 46	58 57	59 59	64 66	39 38	37 38	51 51				
Don't know	3 4	1 1	3 4	4 5	8 9	1 1	5 5	2 3				
TOTAL	101 100	100 100	100 101	100 101	99 101	100 100	100 101	99 101				
1ère col:Résultat QuestionA 2ème col:Résultat QuestionB	F	IRL	I		L		NL		P	UK	EC 12 +	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Souvent	16 14	15 14	16 18	22 21	11 9	15 17	10 12	14 14				
Quelquefois	36 40	20 25	41 39	39 43	28 35	51 47	18 21	32 33				
Jamais	47 46	64 61	41 41	34 35	59 55	33 34	71 66	51 51				
Ne sait pas	1 1	1 1	1 1	4 1	2 1	1 2	1 1	2 3				
TOTAL	100 101	100 101	99 99	99 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	99 101				

Table/Tableau 38 : **PERCEPTION OF ONESELF AS EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE** / Perception de soi comme Européen dans le futur (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : In the near future do you see yourself as (NATIONALITY) only, (NATIONALITY) and European, European and (NATIONALITY), or European only ? / Dans un avenir proche, vous voyez-vous comme (NATIONALITE) uniquement, comme (NATIONALITE) et Européen, Européen et (NATIONALITE) ou Européen uniquement ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			West		East										
Nationality only/ Nationalité uniquement	37	40	40	41	44	38	34	31	52	24	27	42	38	54	38
Nationality and European/ Nationalité et Européen	46	46	43	43	42	55	52	55	38	57	53	45	54	35	48
European and nationality/ Européen et nationalité	9	4	10	9	8	4	5	6	5	7	10	7	3	4	7
European only/ Européen uniquement	3	1	4	3	2	2	4	6	2	5	6	3	1	4	4
Don't know/Ne sait pas	5	1	4	4	4	2	6	2	3	7	4	2	4	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	101

Table/Tableau 39 : **THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND BE A CANDIDATE IN LOCAL AND EUROPEAN ELECTIONS** / Le droit de vote et d'être candidat aux élections municipales et au Parlement Européen (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Do you agree or not, that a citizen of another member country Of the European Community, who resides in (our country), should have the right to ...? / Seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord, qu'un citoyen de la Communauté Européenne qui reside en (notre pays), ait le droit ... ?

	B	DK	D WEST | EAST			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Agree	38	33	37	41	54	42	54	46	67	55	35	55	50	47	47
Disagree	54	65	58	54	41	52	35	49	27	35	62	39	41	49	46
Don't know	8	2	6	5	5	5	11	5	5	9	3	6	9	4	7
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100

BE A CANDIDATE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS IN (OUR COUNTRY)/
D'ETRE CANDIDAT AUX ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES EN (NOTRE PAYS)

D'accord	27	26	27	29	33	25	48	36	49	48	20	47	36	38	38
Pas d'accord	64	71	66	65	59	69	41	59	42	42	76	46	53	57	55
Ne sait pas	9	3	7	7	8	6	12	5	9	9	3	6	9	4	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	99	99	99	98	99	100

VOTE IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS IN (OUR COUNTRY)/
DE VOTER AUX ELECTIONS AU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN EN (NOTRE PAYS)

Agree	62	58	67	68	73	68	66	70	81	64	71	76	55	75	68
Disagree	29	38	27	25	18	27	22	25	13	25	25	19	35	20	24
Don't know	9	4	6	7	9	6	13	5	6	11	4	5	10	5	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99

D'accord	51	43	55	55	57	45	58	60	68	58					
Pas d'accord	39	52	37	36	32	47	27	34	24	31	36	30	49	27	33
Ne sait pas	10	5	8	9	11	8	15	6	9	12					
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 4.1.1 : **AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Notoriété du Parlement Européen (%)**, by country/pays)

QUESTION : Have you recently **seen** or **heard**, in the **papers**, or the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Community ? / Avet-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: EB37 result 2nd colum: Change from EB36	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST			
Yes	47 +3	55 +7	47 -2	47 -2	47 -1	49 -2	46 -11	39 -9
Nb	44 -1	41 -8	42 +3	41 +2	39 -3	43 +1	47 +10	53 +7
Don't know	3 -2	3 0	12 0	12 +1	14 +4	8 +1	7 +1	8 +2
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB37 2e col:Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Oui	44 -4	45 -6	67 +2	40 -13	61 0	36 -20	44 -8	44 -2
Non	48 0	47 +5	27 -6	55 +1	32 -1	61 +20	49 +8	48 +7
Ne sait pas	8 +4	8 + 1	6 + 4	5 + 2	7 + 1	3 0	8 +1	8 + 1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

Table/Tableau 4.1.2 : **EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - NATIONAL PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE HAVING RECENTLY HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE OF THEM / Commission européenne et Parlement européen - pourcentages nationaux de personnes ayant récemment entendu parler d'au moins une de ces institutions**

QUESTIONS : See Tables 1.16 and 4.1.1/Voir Tableaux 1.16 et 4.1.1

B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
		West	East										
60	70	59	59	60	53	57	58	58	75	52	70	51	57

Table/Tableau 4.1.3 : **AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AMONG PEOPLE HAVING RECENTLY HEARD OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / Notoriété du Parlement européen et de la Commission européenne parmi les personnes ayant récemment entendu parler de la Communauté européenne (%)**, EC12+/CE12+

QUESTIONS : See Tables 1.1, 1.16 and 4.1.1/Voir Tableaux 1.1, 1.16 et 4.1.1

HAS HEARD ... / A ENTENDU PARLER ..	... OF PARLIAMENT ? / ... DU PARLEMENT ?	... OF THE COMMISSION ? / ... DE LA COMMISSION ?
Yes/oui	56	55
No/Non	37	37
Don't know/Ne sait pas	2	8
TOTAL	101	100

Table/Tableau 42 : **IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / L'impression sur le Parlement Européen** (% of those who said they heard of the European Parliament / % de ceux déclarant avoir entendu parler du Parlement Européen, by country/par pays)

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

1st column: E637 result 2nd column: Change from E636	B	DK	1 0				GR	E	F
			VEST			EAST			
Generally favourable	41 -1	34 0	48 +3	49 +3	50 0		67 -2	64 +12	46 0
Generally unfavourable	19 +3	36 +1	27 +7	24 +6	12 +3		7 +3	5 -1	14 0
Neither favourable, nor unfavourable (SPONT)	31 -6	28 +4	18 -9	21 -7	31 -4		23 -1	26 -9	32 -4
Don't know	9 +5	2 -5	6 -2	6 -2	7 0		4 +1	5 -2	8 +4
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	1100		101	100	100

1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Plutôt bonne	66 -3	66 +1	37 0	32 -9	74 +7	43 +2	53 +3	53 +3
Plutôt mauvaise	11 +2	8 +1	25 +1	33 +2	4 0	30 -7	17 0	17 0
Ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT)	17 +1	22 0	33 +3	25 +6	21 -5	20 +4	24 -3	24 -3
Ne sait pas	6 0	4 -2	5 -4	10 +1	2 -1	7 +2	6 0	6 0

Table/Tableau 4.3 : 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: EB37 result 2nd colum: Change from EB36	B	DK	D						GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST						
Very important	10 -1	10 +1	11 -1	11 0	11 +1				20 -4	18 -2	7 -1
Important	49 +12	44 +8	41 -1	42 -1	45 0				44 +5	45 -1	46 +4
Not very important	24 -1	29 -3	25 -1	26 +1	27 +4				8 -1	10 -3	28 -1
Not at all important	4 +1	4 -1	8 +3	7 +2	4 0				1 -1	3 0	4 -1
Don't know	15 -9	12 -6	14 -1	14 -2	13 -5				27 +2	24 +6	15 -2
TOTAL	102	99	99	100	100				100	100	100

1ère colonne: Résultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Très important	25 -3	17 0	11 -4	4 -1	25 +2	9 -4	12 -1	12 -1
Important	43 +1	43 -4	55 +3	38 -1	49 -1	41 +1	43 0	43 0
Peu important	10 -1	19 +1	18 +2	43 +2	7 -1	25 0	23 0	23 0
Pas important du tout	3 0	3 +1	5 +2	3 -1	1 0	4 -1	4 0	4 0
Ne sait pas	20 -1	19 +3	12 -2	12 +1	17 -1	20 +2	17 0	18 +1
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	99	99	99	100

Table/Tableau 44 : **OPINION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Opinion à l'égard des activités du Parlement Européen** (% by country/par pays) (*)

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

1st colum: inportant 2nd colum: not inportant	B		DK		D				GR		E		F				
					WEST		EAST										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
European social policy	54	23	32	44	53	29	54	21	55	24	59	6	60	11			
The common recognition of qualifications	45	25	42	35	51	31	51	31	49	21	41	1	46	14			
Student exchange policy	49	21	45	32	53	29	53	24	54	25	41	5	53	10			
Policies in favour of families, women and old people	34	31	22	47	42	41	42	35	41	35	44	11	52	13			
Consrwr protection policy	52	25	37	37	47	35	48	32	53	24	48	10	57	11			
Environmental protection policy	60	20	53	29	61	25	64	21	78	11	57	8	61	10			
1ère col.: important 2e col.: pas inportant	IRL		I				NL		P		UK		EC 12				
	+	-	+	-					+	-	+	-	EC 12 +				
La politique sociale de l'Europe	62	9	63	15	62	18	42	40	6	8	9	51	18	54	22		
La reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes	53	14	50	22	63	21	46	31	42	19	36	25	45	27	45	27	
La politique d'échange d'étudiants	57	12	55	18	60	22	52	24	50	15	45	18	51	22	51	22	
Les politiques en faveur des familles, des femmes et des personnes âgées	56	16	39	29	45	36	30	44	51	19	43	24	40	32	40	32	
La politique de protection des consommateurs	61	12	54	19	55	26	50	31	62	13	47	23	50	25	50	25	
La politique de protection de l'environnement	67	9	65	13	68	18	63	26	6	8	9	62	13	63	17	63	17

(*) 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 45 : 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 column: EB37 result 2nd column: Change from EB36	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
More important	57 -7	32 +3	49 -2	51 -2	59 -3	63 -5	57 -3	63 -3	
Less important	4 0	27 +2	13 +3	12 +3	8 +1	3 -1	3 -2	7 +3	
About the same (SPONT)	28 +10	26 -2	17 0	16 0	14 +5	13 +4	15 -2	14 -1	
		15 -2	21 -1	21 -1	18 -4	21 +2	24 +6	15 0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	99	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Plus important	48 -2	67 0	43 +6	66 +1	73 +7	43 -4	56 -2	56 -3
Moins important	4 -1	2 0	11 0	8 +1	2 0	18 -1	9 +1	9 +1
Le même (SPONT)	24 +5	13 -2	37 -1	15 +2	11 0	20 +3	16 0	16 0
Ne sait pas	23 -3	18 +3	9 -5	11 -4	13 -9	19 +3	19 +2	18 0
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	99

Table/Tableau 4.6 : THE **ROLE DESIRED FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT** / Le rôle souhaité pour le Parlement Européen (% , EC12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables / %, CE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 4.5/Voir Tableau 4.5

	AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				POLITICAL SCALE/ ECHELLE POLITIQUE (*)		
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	STUDENT/ ETUDIANT	L/G	C	R/D
More important	58	59	60	51	50	57	67	60	64	57	56
Less important	8	6	10	11	10	10	7	7	7	8	13
About the same	17	17	15	16	16	17	16	16	14	18	16
Don't know	17	19	15	22	25	17	10	16	15	17	16
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	99	100	100	101

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				SEX(E)		EC12+ TOTAL
	++ high/ élevé	+	-- low/ faible		++ high/ élevé	+	-- low/ faible		M	F	
Plus important	70	62	54	42	68	59	55	49	63	50	56
Moins important	9	9	9	8	7	10	9	11	8	9	9
Le même	11	16	17	19	14	17	17	15	15	18	17
Ne sait pas	11	13	20	30	11	15	18	25	14	23	18
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	100	101	99	100	100	100	99

(*) See appendices/ Voir annexes

(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

Table/Tableau 4.7.1 : **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 column: E637 result 2nd column: Change from E636	B	DK	D						GR	E		F
			WEST			EAST						
For	61 +2	25 0	52 -1	52 -2	54 -3	61 0						
Against	8 -2	64 +4	20 +3	19 +3	18 +5	19 0						
Don't know	31 +1	11 -4	29 -1	29 -1	29 -1	21 +1				27 +5	24 +1	
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	101				100		100

1ère colonne: Resultat EB37 2e col: Variation depuis EB36	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Contre	51 -1	73 -2	57 +9	59 +3	69 +8	35 0	55 -1	55 -1
Ne sait pas	16 -1	7 -2	22 -1	24 -3	9 -4	35 -5	20 -1	20 0
TOTAL	33 +2	20 +4	21 -8	17 0	22 -4	30 +5	25 +2	25 +1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99

Table/Tableau 4.7.2 : **FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT** / Pour un gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen (Mailing Survey among "Euro-deciders"/Sondage postal auprès des "Euro-décideurs" (*), %, by country/par pays)

QUESTION : See Table 4.8.1/Voir Tableau 4.8.1

"EURO-DECIDERS" "EURO-DECIDEURS"	BENELUX	D	E	F	I	GB	TOGETHER/ ENSEMBLE
For/Pour	76	79	84	71	94	38	73
Against/Contre	24	17	14	24	5	59	23
Don't know/Ne sait pas	0	4	2	5	1	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(*) See appendices/voir annexes

B	DK	D								GR	E	F
		WEST				EAST						
+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	
64 13	41 46	56 24		59 22		68 14		66 9		61 12		69 16
IRL	I	L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+
+	+	+		+		+		+		+		+
55 14	71 5	55 22		70 18		66 8		50 27		62 17		62 17

(*) 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)

Table/Tableau 5.1 : ATTITUDES TOWARDS NON NATIONALS OF THE EC / Attitudes envers les personnes non ressortissantes des pays de la CE (% by country/par pays)

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

1st column: E635 Result 2nd column: E637 Result	B		DK		D								GR		E		EC 12+	
					WEST				EAST									
Too many	56	53	43	46	58	57	55	55	45	48	29	45	25	23	50	50		
A lot but not too many	31	33	36	34	33	35	34	36	36	38	47	44	41	43	34	35		
Not many	6	6	17	18	4	5	5	5	7	6	12	6	21	22	9	9		
Don't know	6	8	4	3	3	3	5	4	12	8	13	5	13	12	7	6		
TOTAL	99	99	100	101	98	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100		
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e cot: Résultat EB37	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +			
Trop	56	52	12	11	63	65	20	32	44	49	18	28	54	50	50	50		
Beaucoup mais pas trop	34	35	26	26	29	28	46	46	43	38	33	42	31	31	34	35		
Pas beaucoup	4	6	5	2	5	4	2	6	8	9	2	8	2	1	9	9		
Ne sait pas	6	8	1	0	3	3	8	7	5	4	2	1	1	0	6	7		
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100		

Table/Tableau 52 : ACCEPTANCE OF PEOPLE COMING FROM COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN / Accueil des personnes venant des pays du Sud de la Méditerranée (% , by country/par pays)

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

1st column: EB35 Result 2nd column: EB37 Result	B		DK		D				GR		E		EC 12+	
					WEST		EAST							
Without restrictions	6	9	7	3	11	15	11	13	10	8	34	36	14	15
With restrictions	57	52	66	60	61	51	61	53	61	61	50	47	60	56
Not accept them	34	33	25	37	25	30	25	29	26	27	11	10	23	25
Don't know	3	6	2	1	3	5	3	5	3	4	5	8	3	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101
1ere colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Résultat EB37	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK	
Sans restrictions	7	8	24	23	17	19	17	11	9	7	38	32	7	7
Avec restrictions	58	55	58	57	65	63	64	62	60	56	44	47	66	63
Ne pas les accueillir	33	34	12	10	15	14	17	21	28	34	7	11	26	27
Ne sait pas	2	3	7	10	3	4	3	6	3	3	11	9	1	3
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	101

Table/Tableau 53 : ACCEPTANCE OF PEOPLE COMING FROM EASTERN EUROPE / Accueil des personnes venant d'Europe de l'Est (% , by country/par pays)

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

1st column: EB35 Result 2nd column: EB37 Result	B		DK		D				GR		E		EC 12+	
					WEST		EAST							
Without restrictions	7	8	8	5	8	10	9	10	11	9	36	38	14	14
With restrictions	64	58	71	65	62	53	62	55	64	60	50	47	63	55
Not accept them	27	27	19	29	26	33	26	32	23	28	9	7	20	23
Don't know	2	7	2	1	3	4	3	4	2	4	6	8	3	5
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	101	101	100	100	101
1ère colonne: Résultat EB35 2e col: Résultat EB37	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK	
Sans restrictions	9	10	20	21	15	18	16	10	11	8	32	32	9	9
Avec restrictions	66	63	59	59	67	64	65	60	63	60	48	49	66	63
Ne pas les accueillir	22	24	13	10	15	14	16	23	22	29	7	10	23	26
Ne sait pas	3	3	8	10	3	5	4	6	4	4	13	10	1	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	99	100	101	99	101	100	101

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Table/Tableau 54 : ACCEPTANCE OF PEOPLE SEEKING POLITICAL ASYLUM / Accueil des personnes qui demandent l'asile politique (% by country/par pays)

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

1st column: EB35 Result 2nd column: EB37 Result	B		DK		D						GR		E		EC 12+	
					WEST		EAST									
Without restrictions	12	12	38	28	15	18	19	22	32	36	22	21	46	47	24	23
With restrictions	53	50	53	61	54	48	53	49	53	49	53	57	39	35	52	50
Not accept them	29	29	8	10	27	29	24	25	11	12	18	19	7	8	19	21
Don't know	6	9	1	1	4	5	4	4	3	3	7	4	8	10	6	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	101	101
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Resultat EB37	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +	
Without restrictions	20	15	21	17	27	26	26	19	22	19	32	33	16	15	24	23
With restrictions	51	51	49	55	50	46	58	55	59	61	42	44	61	59	52	50
Je pas les accueillir	24	29	18	13	15	17	13	19	16	18	7	10	20	20	19	21
Je sait pas	5	5	12	15	7	11	4	6	3	2	19	14	4	6	6	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	99	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	101

Table/Tableau 5.5 : PRESENCE OF PEOPLE OF ANOTHER NATIONALITY, RACE OR RELIGION - DISTURBING OR NOT ? / Présence de personnes d'une autre nationalité, race ou religion - gênante ou pas ? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Some people are disturbed by the opinions, customs and way of Life of people different from themselves.

a) Do you personally find the presence of people of another nationality, disturbing in your daily life ?

b) And do you find the presence of people of another race disturbing ?

c) And do you find the presence of people of another religion disturbing ? /

Certaines personnes sont gênées par les opinions, les habitudes et la façon d'être des gens différents d'eux-mêmes.

a) Vous, personnellement, dans votre vie de tous les jours, trouvez-vous gênante la présence de personnes d'une autre nationalité ?

b) Et trouvez-vous gênante la présence de personnes d'une autre race ?

c) Et trouvez-vous gênante la présence de personnes d'une autre religion ?

1st column: Disturbing 2nd column: Not disturbing	B		OK		D						GR		E		EC 12+	
					WEST		EAST									
	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND
a) Nationality	19	77	17	82	18	75	17	77	11	81	28	67	7	91	14	83
b) Race	29	68	18	80	20	73	19	74	14	78	24	72	9	88	16	80
c) Religion	26	69	34	64	18	75	16	77	9	83	25	71	8	90	14	82
	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +	
	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND
a) Nationalité	16	82	9	89	9	88	11	87	13	82	5	94	13	85	14	83
b) Race	23	74	11	86	11	86	12	86	10	86	6	93	15	82	16	80
c) Religion	16	81	5	93	10	87	13	85	8	89	8	91	13	85	14	82

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Table/Tableau 56 : RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE EC - TO BE EXTENDED OR RESTRICTED ? / Droite des immigrants dans la CE - A étendre ou à restreindre ? (% , by country/par pays)

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

1st column: EB35 Result 2nd column: EB37 Result	B	DK	D				GR	E	EC 12+
			WEST		EAST				
Extended	13 10	6 5	12 12	12 12	14 11	26 14	3 4 3 4	19 17	
Restricted	50 48	32 43	39 43	37 41	28 33	27 35	12 14	33 34	
Left as they are	32 32	56 49	43 40	44 41	45 46	30 40	42 35	39 39	
Don't know	6 10	6 4	6 6	7 7	13 9	16 11	12 17	9 10	
TOTAL	101 100	100 101	100 101	100 101	100 99	99 100	100 100	100 100	
1ère colonne: Resultat EB35 2e col: Resultat EB37	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12 +	
Etendus	12 12	21 16	38 31	16 17	15 12	22 22	7 7	19 17	
Restreints	11 40	22 17	28 28	10 19	29 29	11 16	43 41	33 34	
Maintenus comme ils sont	42 40	47 52	24 29	66 59	49 52	41 44	44 45	39 39	
Ne sait pas	6 8	10 15	11 12	8 6	7 6	26 18	7 8	9 10	
TOTAL	101 100	100 100	101 100	100 101	100 99	100 100	101 101	100 100	

Table/Tableau 5.7 : **CONCERNS ABOUT ENVIRONMENT** / Préoccupation à l'égard de l'environnement (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : Many people are concerned about protecting the environment and fighting pollution. In your opinion, is this ... ? / Beaucoup de personnes se préoccupent de la protection de l'environnement et de la lutte contre la pollution. À votre avis, est-ce ... ?

												E		EC 12+		
1st column: EB29 Results 2nd column: EB37 Results	B		DK		D				GR				EC 12+			
					WEST		EAST									
An immediate and urgent problem	73	85	82	87	84	88	-	89	-	95	82	97	74	82	74	85
More a problem for the future	18	11	13	10	11	10	-	9	-	4	12	3	17	12	20	11
Not really a problem	5	2	3	3	3	1	-	1	-	0	1	2	3	1	3	2
Don't know	4	3	2	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	5	1	6	5	3	3
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	101	-	101	-	100	100	101	100	100	100	101
1ère colonne: Resultats EB29 2e colonne: Resultats EB37	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +	
Un problème immédiat et urgent	59	80	63	70	85	91	84	83	65	84	64	73	67	82	74	85
Davantage un problème pour l'avenir	37	17	27	19	13	7	13	12	29	17	16	14	25	10	20	11
Pas réellement un problème	2	2	5	8	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	5	3	3	2
Ne sait pas	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	17	12	3	5	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

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RECHERCHES SUR LES **ATTITUDES DES** EUROPEENS /
SURVEYS ON ATTITUDES OF THE EUROPEANS

- (1) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE" / "EUROPEANS AND EUROPEAN UNIFICATION" (FR/EN)
Sondage de février-mars 1970 / Survey *carried out* in February-March 1970
Rapport juin 1972 / Report June 1972 - 240 p.
- (2) "L'OPINION DES EUROPEENS SUR LES ASPECTS REGIONAUX ET AGRICOLES DU MARCHE COMMUN. **L'UNIFICATION** POLITIQUE DE L'EUROPE ET L'INFORMATION DU PUBLIC" (FR)
Sondage de juillet 1971 / Survey *carried out* in July 1971.
Rapport décembre 1971 / Report December 1971 - 64 p.
- (3) "SATISFACTION ET INSATISFACTION QUANT AUX CONDITIONS DE VIE DANS LES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE" (FR)
Sondage de septembre 1973 / Survey *carried out* in September 1973.
Rapport juin 1974 / Report June 1974 - 120 p.
- (4) "L'EUROPE **VUE** PAR LES EUROPEENS" (FR)
Sondage de septembre 1973 / Survey *carried out* in September 1973.
Rapport août 1974 / Report August 1974 - 48 p.
- (5) "**EUROBAROMETRE**" / "**EUROBAROMETER**" (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).
Sondage semestriel dont les résultats sont publiés depuis juin 1974. / Half-yearly survey published as from June 1974.
- (6) "FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE" / "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN" (FR/EN/DE)
Sondage de mai 1975 / Survey *carried out* in May 1975
Rapport décembre 1975 / Report December 1975 - 215 p.
- (7) "LE CONSOMMATEUR EUROPEEN" / "EUROPEAN CONSUMER" (FR/EN)
Sondage d'octobre 1975 / Survey *carried out* in October 1975
Rapport mai 1976 / Report May 1976 - 175 p.
- (8) "**LA** PERCEPTION DE LA **MISERE** EN EUROPE" / "**THE** PERCEPTION OF POVERTY IN EUROPE" (FR/EN/DE/NL/DA)
Sondage de mai-juin 1976 / Survey *carried out* in May-June 1976.
Rapport mars 1977 / Report March 1977 - 144 p. - 2^e édition (FR) septembre 1981.
- (9) "**LA** SCIENCE ET L'OPINION PUBLIQUE EUROPEENNE" / "SCIENCE AND EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION" (EN/DE/IT/NL) (FR épuisé)
Sondage d'avril-mai 1977 / Survey *carried out* in April-May 1977.
Rapport octobre 1977 / Report October 1977 - 98 p.

- (10) **"LES ATTITUDES DE LA POPULATION ACTIVE A L'EGARD DES PERSPECTIVES DE LA RETRAITE" / "THE ATTITUDES OF THE WORKING POPULATION TO RETIREMENT"** (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1977 / Survey carried out in October-November 1977.
Rapport **mai** 1978 / Report May 1978 - 52 p.
- (11) **"LES ATTITUDES DU PUBLIC EUROPEEN FACE AU DEVELOPPEMENT SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC'S ATTITUDES TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT"** (FR/DE) (EN épuisé)
Sondage d'octobre 1978 / Survey **carried** out in October 1978:
Rapport février 1979 / Report February 1979 - 67 p.
- (12) **"FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE EN 1978" / "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN IN 1978"** (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1977 / Survey **carried** out in October-November 1977.
Rapport février 1979 / Report February 1979 - 248 p.
- (13) **"CHOMAGE ET RECHERCHE D'UN EMPLOI: attitudes et opinions des publics européens"** (FR)
Sondage de mai-juin 1978 / Survey carried out in May-June 1978.
Rapport septembre 1979 / Report September 1979 - 74 p.
- (14) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEURS ENFANTS" / "THE EUROPEANS AND THEIR CHILDREN"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/DA) (IT épuisé)
Sondage d'avril 1979 / Survey **carried** out in April 1979.
Rapport d'octobre 1979 / Report October 1979 - 102 p.
- (15) **"LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT: their perception of discrimination at work"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/GR)
Sondage de juin-juillet 1980 / Survey carried out in June-July 1980.
Rapport décembre 1980 / Report December 1980 - 72 p.
- (16) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR REGION: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques" / EUROPEANS AND THEIR REGION public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA)
Sondage d'avril-mai 1980 / Survey carried out in April-May 1980.
Rapport décembre 1980 / Report December 1980 - 62 p.
- (17) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM"** (FWEN)
Sondage de mars-avril 1982 / Survey **carried** out in March-April 1982.
Rapport octobre 1982 / Report October 1982 - 79 p.

- (18) **"LES JEUNES EUROPEENS : étude exploratoire des jeunes âgés de 15 à 24 ans dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS: Exploratory study on young people aged between 15 and 24 years in the countries of the European Community"** - (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/GR)
Sondage de mars-avril 1982 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1982.
Rapport décembre 1982 / Report December 1982 - 139 p.
- (19) **"LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET L'ELECTION DE 1984"** (FR)
Sondage de mars-avril 1983 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1983.
Rapport août 1983 / Report August 1983 - 105 p.
- (20) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT"** (FR/EN/NL/IT/DA)
Sondage d'octobre 1982 / Survey *carried* out in October 1982.
Rapport novembre 1983 / Report November 1983 - 64 p.
- (21) **"LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND AID TO DEVELOPMENT"** (FR/EN)
Sondage de septembre-octobre 1983 / Survey *carried* out in September-October 1983.
Rapport mai 1984 / Report May 1984 - 134 p.
- (22) **"FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE EN 1983" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN AND MEN IN 1983"** (FR/EN + résumés disponibles dans les autres langues communautaires/ FR/EN + summaries available in other languages of the Community).
Sondage de mars-avril 1983 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1983.
Rapport juin 1984 / Report June 1984 - 186 p.
- (23) **"LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE - 1984" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT"** (EN) (FR épuisé).
Sondage de janvier-février 1984 / Survey *carried* out in January-February 1984.
Rapport décembre 1984 / Report December 1984 - 118 p.
- (24) **"LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L'INFORMATION DES CONSOMMATEURS : COMPARAISONS 1975-1985"** (FR)
Mars 1985 / March 1985 - 18 p.
- (25) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1984" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1984"** (FR)
Sondage d'octobre 1984 / Survey *carried* out in October 1984.
Rapport Juillet 1985 / Report July 1985 - 99 p.
- (26) **"L'OPINION DES SALARIES EUROPEENS SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL"** (FR)
Sondage de mars-avril 1985 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1985.
Rapport juillet 1985 / Report July 1985 - 47 p.

(26a) **ENQUETE AUPRES DES TRAVAILLEURS SALARIES SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL / EMPLOYEE SURVEY ON LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY (FR)**

(Economie européenne / European Economy nr. 27)

Octobre 1985/October 1985.

(27) **"LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L'ECU" / "EUROPEANS AND ECU" (FR/EN/DE/NL)**

Enquête faite dans sept pays de la Communauté Européenne à l'initiative d'un groupe de banques. / Survey *carried* out in seven EC countries on behalf of a group of banks. Sondage de mars-avril 1985 / Survey carried out in March-April 1985.

Rapport novembre 1985 / Report November 1985 - 43 p.

(28) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LES VACANCES" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR HOLIDAYS" (FR/EN/DE/IT/DA/ES/GR)**

Sondage de mars-avril 1986 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1986.

Rapport mars 1987 / Report March 1987 - 104 p.

(29) **"EUROPE 2000" / "EUROPE 2000"** (Disponibles dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).

Sondage de déc. 1986-janv. 1987 / Survey *carried* out in Dec. 1986-Jan. 1987

Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30ème anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987 / Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987 - 58 p.

(30) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1986" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1986"** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).

Sondage de mars-avril 1986 / Survey *carried out* in March-April 1986

Rapport mars 1987 / Report March 1987 - 107 p.

(31) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE" / "EUROPEANS AND ROAD SAFETY" (FR/EN)**

Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1986 / Survey *carried* out in October-November 1986.

Rapport mars 1988 / Report March 1988 - 98 p.

(32) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1986" / "EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1986"** (EN/FR + résumés disponibles en DE/ES/NL/DA/PO / FR/EN + summaries available in DE/ES/NL/DA/PO)

Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1986 / Survey *carried* out in October-November 1986.

Rapport Janvier 1988 / Report January 1988 - 163 p.

- (33) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : une étude sur les attitudes et comportements du public." / "EUROPEANS AND CANCER PREVENTION : a study of attitudes and behaviour of the public"** (FR/EN/DE)
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1987.
Rapport juin 1988 / ~~Report~~ June 1988 - 88 p.
- (34) **"LES EUROPEENS, LEUR AGRICULTURE ET LA POLITIQUE AGRICOLE COMMUNE" / "EUROPEANS, AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY".** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all languages of the Community).
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1987.
Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre - Février 1988 / Special edition of the Eurobarometer - ~~February~~ 1988 - 60 p.
- (35) **"HOMMES ET FEMMES D'EUROPE 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes." / "MEN AND WOMEN IN EUROPE 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes."** (FR/EN)
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey carried out in March-April 1987.
Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe" / Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe". - 64 p.
- (36) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1987" / "EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1987".** (FR/EN)
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1987 / Survey *carried* out in October-November 1987.
Rapport mai 1988 / Report May 1988 - 174 p.
- (37) **"LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT EN 1987" / "EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID IN 1987".** (FR/EN)
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1987 / Survey *carried* out in October-November 1987.
Rapport mars 1988 / Report March 1988 - 70 p.
- (38) **"LES JEUNES EUROPEENS EN 1987" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS IN 1987".** (FR/EN)
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1987 / Survey *carried* out in October-November 1987.
Rapport mars 1989 / Report March 1989 - 208 p.
- (39) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1988" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1988."** (FR)
Sondage de mars-avril 1988 / Survey *carried* out in March-April 1988.
Rapport octobre 1988 / Report October 1988 - 71 p.

- (40) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins". / "EUROPEANS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER : food consumption, ~~smoking~~, screening for women's cancers".** (FR/EN)
Sondage de ~~mars-avril~~ 1988 / Survey *carried out* in March-April 1988.
Rapport décembre 1988 / Report December 1988 - 71 p.
- (41) **"RACISME et XENOPHOBIE. Droits de l'homme et immigration dans la Communauté Européenne" / "RACISM and XENOPHOBIA. Human rights and immigration in the European Community"** (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL/DA/GR/ES/PO)
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1988 / Survey *carried out* in October-November 1988.
Rapport novembre 1989 / Report November 1989 - 120 p.
- (42) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : la notoriété du Programme et du Code européen" / "EUROPEANS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER : awareness of the Programme and the Europeans Code"** (FR/EN).
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1988 / Survey *carried out* in October-November 1988.
Rapport juin 1989 / Report June 1989 - 85 p.
- (43) **"LES EUROPEENS, LA SCIENCE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE / "EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY"**
Sondage mars-avril 1989 / Survey *carried out* in March-April 1989.
Rapport non disponible / Report not available.
Article disponible en EN / Article available in EN ("Europeans, Science and Technology" by J.R. Durant, J.D. Miller, J.F. Tchemia, W. van Deelen, 15 February 1991, 22 p.).
- (44) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : comportement liés au risque de cancer" / "EUROPEANS AND CANCER PREVENTION : behaviour linked with cancer"** (FR)
Sondage mars-avril 1989 / Survey *carried out* in March-April 1989
Rapport décembre 1989 / Report December 1989 - 79 p.
- (45) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PAUVRETE" / "EUROPEANS AND POVERTY"** (FWEN)
Sondage juin-juillet 1989 / Survey *carried out* in June-July 1989
Rapport mars 1990 / Report March 1990 - 110 p.
- (46) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1989"** (FR/EN/DE)
Sondage juin-juillet 1989 / Survey *carried out* in June-July 1989
Rapport novembre 1989 / Report November 1989 - 111 p.

- (47) "LES EUROPEENS ET LES ELECTIONS EUROPEENNES 1989" / "EUROPEANS **AND** THE 1989 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS"
Sondages oct.-nov. 1988, mars-avril 1989 et juin-juillet 1989/Surveys carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1988, in March-April 1989 and in June-July 1989
Diverses publications 1989 ff. du Groupe Transnational d'Etudes sur les Elections Européennes/Various publications 1989 of the Transnational European Election Study Group/Coordination: Hermann SCHMITT, Zentrum für Europäische Umfrageanalysen und Studien (ZEUS), Universität Mannheim, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
- (48) "LA FAMILLE ET LE DESIR D'ENFANT" / "THE FAMILY AND THE DESIRE **MIR** CHILDREN" (EN/DE) (FR épuisé)
Sondage oct.-nov. 1989 / Survey *carried* out in Oct.-Nov. 1989
Rapport août 1990 / Report August 1990 - 119 p.
- (49) "L'OPINION PUBLIQUE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE A PROPOS DES NATIONS UNIES" / "PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ABOUT THE **UNITED** NATIONS"
Sondage oct.-nov. 1989/Survey carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1989
Publik au printemps 1990 par l'ONU / Published in Spring 1990 by the UN/
- (50) "LES EUROPEENS ET LE SPORT" / "EUROPEANS AND SPORTS"
Sondage mars 1990/Survey carried out in March 1990.
A paraître en 1992/Forthcoming in 1992.
- (51) "**LES** JEUNES EUROPEENS EN 1990" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS IN 1990" (FR/EN)
Sondage octobre-novembre 1990/Survey carried out in October-November 1990
Rapport **mai** 1991 / Report May 1991 - 191 p.
- (52) "FAMILLE ET EMPLOI DANS L'EUROPE DES DOUZE" (FR) (EN épuisé)
Sondage octobre-novembre 1990/Survey carried out in October-November 1990
Rapport décembre 1991/Report December 1991 - 174 p.
- (53) "ACTIVITES DE LA CCE EN MATIERE D'AFFAIRES CULTURELLES"/"CEC ACTIVITIES IN CULTURAL AFFAIRS"
Sondage oct.-nov. 1990/Survey *carried* out Oct.-Nov. 1990
A paraître en 1992/Forthcoming in 1992.
- (54) "LA REPRESENTATION DES INTERETS **DANS** QUATRE PAYS DE LA CE"/"INTEREST REPRESENTATION IN FOUR EC COUNTRIES"
Sondage oct.-nov. 1990/Survey *carried* out Oct.-Nov. 1990
Publik en 1991 par le Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften/Published in 1991 by the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften (WZB)

- (55) "HARMONISATION DES **VARIABLES** SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUES POUR **LES** ETUDES ET LA RECHERCHE EN EUROPE (ESOMAR)"/"ESOMAR HARMONISED DEMOGRAPHICS FOR EUROPEAN SURVEY RESEARCH"
Sondage oct.-nov. 1990/Survey *carried* out Oct.-Nov. 1990.
Publié en 1991 par l'Association européenne pour les études d'opinion et du marketing/Published in 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR).
- (56) "LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE **UNIE** EN AUTOMNE 1990"/ "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN AUTUMN 1990" (DE/FR/EN)
Rapport **spécial** sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.34, octobre 1990 /
Special report on *the* results of *the* October 1990 Eurobarometer survey No.34.
Publié en février 1991 / Published in **February** 1991 - 41 p.
- (57) "L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET **LES** QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1991" /
"**THE** EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1991"
(FR/EN)
Sondage **mars** 1991 / Survey carried out March 1991.
Rapport novembre 1991 / Report November 1991 - 85 p.
- (58) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA SANTE ET LA SECURITE **AU** TRAVAIL" /
"EUROPEANS **AND** HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK" (EN/FR).
Sondage avril-mai 1991 / Survey *carried* out in April-May 1991
Rapport publié en 1992 / Report published in 1992 - 140 p.
- (59) "CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR **IN THE INTERNAL** MARKET" (EN)
Sondage avril 1991 / Survey *carried* out in April 1991
Rapport juillet 1991 / Report July 1991 - 16 p.
- (60) "EUROPEAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS URBAN **TRAFFIC** PROBLEMS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT" (EN)
Sondage avril 1991 / Survey carried out in April 1991
Rapport Juillet 1991 / Report July 1991 - 72 p.
- (61) "L'OPINION DES EUROPEENS CONCERNANT LA BIOTECHNOLOGIE EN 1991" / "OPINIONS **OF** EUROPEANS ON BIOTECHNOLOGY IN 1991" (EN/FR)
Sondage mars-avril 1991 / Survey carried out in March-April 1991
Rapport juillet 1991 / Report July 1991 - 76 p.
- (62) "LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE **UNIE** EN PRINTEMPS 1991" / "**THE EUROPEAN** COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1991" (DE/FR/EN)
Rapport **spécial** sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, **mars** 1991/Special report on *the* results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35
Rapport avril 1991 / Report April 1991 - 17 p.

- (63) **"LA POLITIQUE REGIONALE DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE" / "REGIONAL POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY"**
Sondage oct.-nov. 1991 / Survey carried out Oct.-Nov. 1991
A paraître en 1992 / Forthcoming in 1992

- (64) **"LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT EN 1991" / "EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID IN 1991"**
Sondage oct.-nov. 1991 / Survey carried out Oct.-Nov. 1991
A paraître / Forthcoming

- (65) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE EN AUTOMNE 1991"/ "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN AUTUMN 1991" (DE/FR/EN)**
Rapport **spécial** sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N°36, oct.-nov. 1991 /
Special report on the results of the Oct.-Nov. 1991 Eurobarometer survey **N° 36.**
Publié en décembre 1991 / Published in December 1991 - 20 p;

- (66) **"L'ENVIRONNEMENT"**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey *carried* out March-April 1992

- (67) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA DROGUE"**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey *carried* out March-April 1992

- (68) **"LA SECURITE SOCIALE"**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey *carried* out March-April 1992

- (69) **"LES PERSONNES AGEES"**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey *carried out* March-April 1992

- (70) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE EN PRINTEMPS 1992"/ "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1992"**
Rapport **spécial** sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.37, mars 1992 / Special report on the results of the March 1992 Eurobarometer survey **No.37**
A paraître en 1992 / Forthcoming in 1992.

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 = 12.800)
(weighted percentage for EC 12+ - **EE37.0**)

Self - employed

(1)	Farmer	2
(2)	Fishermen	0
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	2
(4)	Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, business proprietors	5
(5)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	2

Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	1
(7)	General management, director or top management	2
(8)	Middle management, other management	7
(9)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	7
(10)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver,...)	3
(11)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, ...)	5
(12)	Supervisors	1
(13)	Skilled manual workers	9
(14)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	5

Non-active

(15)	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	15
(16)	Student	11
(17)	Unemployed temporarily not working	5
(18)	Retired or unable to work through illness	20

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 the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" as reference. In order to classify as many respondents as possible with respect to their socio-professional setting, a new classification was created : the "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, the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" **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 = 12.800)
(weighted percentages for EC 12+ - **EB 37**)

Self-employed

(a)	Farmers/Fishermen	4
(b)	Professionals	3
(c)	Shop/Company owners	8
(d)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	3

Employed

(e)	Employed professionals	3
(f)	General management	4
(g)	Middle management	10
(h)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	9
(i)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver,...)	4
(j)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, ...)	5
(k)	Supervisors	3
(l)	Skilled manual workers	17
(m)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	6

Others (no SPS attributable)

(n)	"Main income earner" never in paid work, no answer, etc	23
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SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS

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

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

Presented in tables are the following categories (with EC 12 weighted percentages from the Nr. 33 EUROBAROMETER survey of Spring 1990) :

Working	28 %
Lower Middle	11 %
Middle	44 %
Upper Middle	8 %
Upper	1 %
Other replies, n.a	8 %
<hr/>	
	100 %

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTY PREFERENCE

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

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

Weighted EC - average proportion of persons not indicating a party choice ("would not vote", "spoil one's ballot", "do not answer" or "don't know") is 35 %. 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" ¹.

¹ 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.

SELF-PLACEMENT ON THE LEFT-RIGHT-SCALE

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

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

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

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"
Ambivalent attitudes	= Membership :	"for, to some extent"
		"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"
or		
	Membership :	No answer
	+ Unification :	No answer
Negative attitudes	= Membership :	"bad"
	+ Unification :	"against, to some extent"
		"against, very much"

TYPOLOGY OF SINGLE MARKET ATTITUDES

is based on answers to two different questions :

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

Positive =	Q.a	"very hopeful"
	or Q.a	"rather hopeful"
	and Q.b	"a good thing"
Ambivalent =	Q.b	"neither good nor bad thing"
Negative =	Q.a	"rather fearful"
	or Q.a	"very fearful"
	and Q.b	"a bad thing"