

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



41
JULY
1994

The Standard EUROBAROMETER No.41 survey was undertaken between 4th April and 6th May 1994, just before the June 1994 European Elections.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **support for EU membership continues a three year fall from its all-time high in Spring 1991 (then: 72% "EC membership is a good thing", now "EU(EC)" 54%).**
- **However, the percentage of people who perceive benefits in their country's membership of the European Union consolidates at the EU12 level (47% "benefit"; 34% 'not benefit') after a similar drop, while Spain and France continue to fall.**
- **Only half the electorate had recently been aware of the European Parliament in the media a month or two before the 1994 Euro-Election. This compares with three-quarters of the electorate (EC10) just before the 1984 Euro-Election.**
- **Levels of hope (54.96) and fear (35%) about the Single Market continue to hold steady since around the time the Single Market came into force at the beginning of 1993.**
- **There is also no change in the information deficit felt by most EU citizens (71% "not well/at all informed") since the height of the Maastricht debate in Spring 1993.**
- **A fifth (22%) of EU citizens say they have heard of the European Commission's White Paper on "Growth, Competitiveness, Employment". Of those who have heard, two-to-one (51% versus 26%) reckon its effects will be positive rather than not.**
- **Over the past four years, public support for a common defence and a common foreign policy rose, now remaining at high levels (75% and 68% respectively). Popular backing for the European Central Bank has been increasing over the same period (now: 65%). Opposition to the single currency may have bottomed out (support now at 53%).**
- **Four out of ten EU citizens (42%) can speak the English language. Then come German (31%) and French (29%). The ability to converse in a foreign language continues to grow. More than twice as many young people than old people have learned a foreign language and can converse in it.**
- **Despite economic recession, high unemployment and other bad news, eight out of ten EU citizens (79%) say they are 'on the whole satisfied with the life they lead'. Only a fifth (20%) feel dissatisfied. Precisely the same result was registered twenty years ago in the EC9.**

NOTE

EUROBAROMETER public opinion surveys ("standard EUROBAROMETER surveys") have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual of the European Commission each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973 ("EB" No. 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 asked of representative samples of the population aged fifteen years 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 unified Germany and the European Community, 2000 persons have been sampled in Germany 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). 'Faits et Opinions', Paris, was responsible for finalisation of questionnaires (working with the Commission's "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit), international coordination and the initial statistical processing of the data. The EB surveys from No. 32 onwards have been carried out by national institutes associated with the "INRA (EUROPE) European Coordination Office".

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 European Union as a whole, which are shown in this document, are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country. In certain cases, the total percentage in a table does 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% as well. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of 1% compared to the tables because of the way previously-rounded percentages are added.

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

- ⊗ Some of the results presented here have already been distributed by the publication of an Early Release (7th June 1994). The sections and paragraphs of this report which have already been published are annotated in the margin by the sign ⊗.

The latest version of EUROBAROMETER TRENDS was published recently. It covers a series of short and long term trends, some of which go back to 1962. The latest update includes all surveys up to standard EUROBAROMETER No.40 (Autumn 1993).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. DEMOCRACY AND THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS: JUNE 1994	
1.1 The democratic deficit	1
1.2 Who should be allowed to vote?	3
1.3 Awareness of the European Parliament & the elections	5
1.4 Possible factors influencing the vote	5
1.5 The powers of the European Parliament	7
2. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY	
2.1 Interest and informedness about the Union	9
2.2 Public support for European integration	10
2.3 The "Euro-Dynamometer"	27
2.4 The Greek Presidency	27
3. EUROPEAN POLICY AREAS	
3.1 The White Paper: "Growth, Competitiveness, Employment"	29
3.2 The Single Market	29
3.3 Political and monetary integration	31
3.4 Subsidiarity, national and EU policy domains	31
4. OTHER DIMENSIONS OF EUROPE	
4.1 Satisfaction with life	35
4.2 Proficiency in languages	37

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNEXES

DETAILS ON FIELDWORK AND SAMPLING	A2
Standard EUROBAROMETER survey NO.41 April-May 1994 by INRA Europe	
LIST OF GRAPHICS	A6
LIST OF TABLES	A8
TABLES	A11
SURVEYS ON ATTITUDES OF EUROPEANS	A41
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL VARIABLES	A52

The European Community has become the European Union

introductory note

... on the impact of changing an important word in a question on the answers/results of an opinion poll - with particular attention to comparison over time and between different countries.

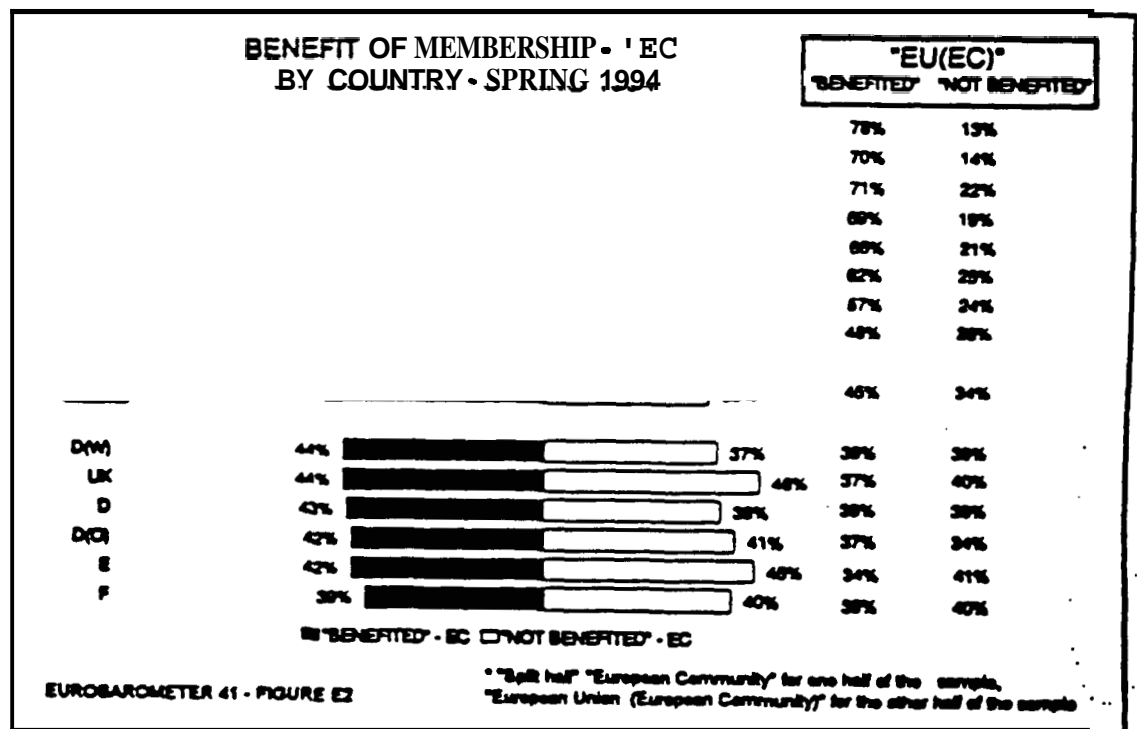
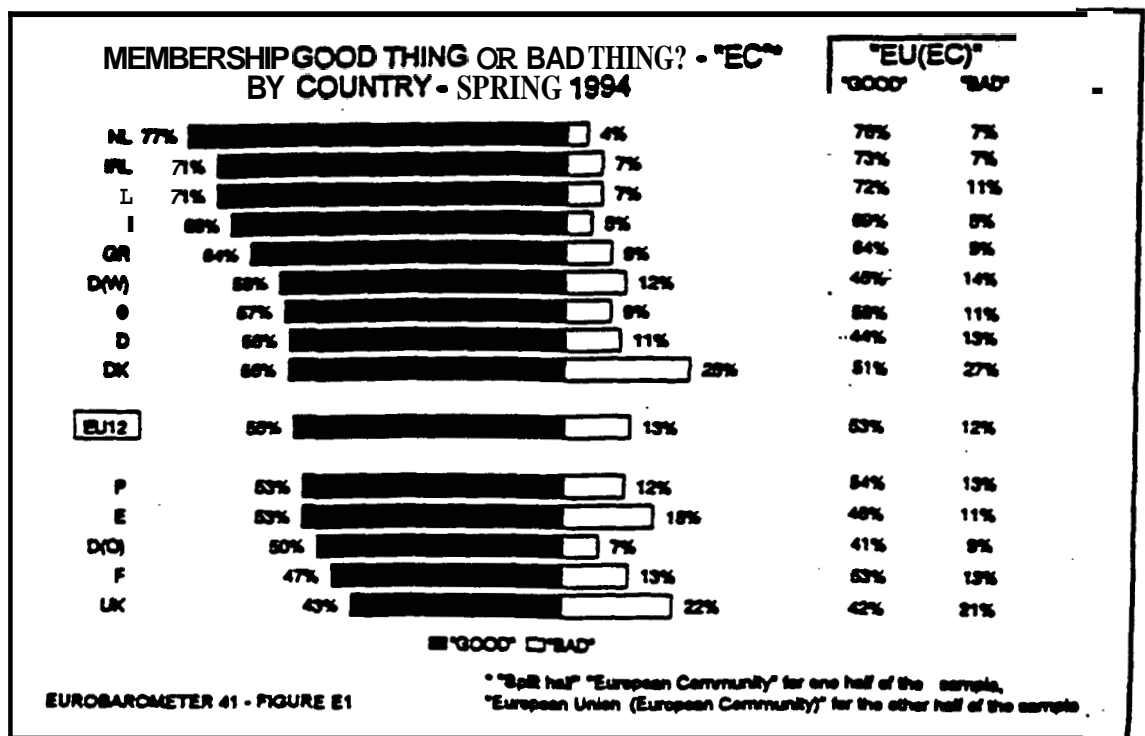
As of November 1st, 1993, the "European Community" changed its name to the "European Union" on the occasion of the "Maastricht Treaty" coming into force. The media in most countries immediately applied this change of name and ever since speak of the "European Union". Nevertheless, for the person in the street, this change of denomination is not necessarily obvious and self-evident.

In any case, EUROBAROMETER surveys have to take the new situation into account. Just as, in the 1970s, when EUROBAROMETER interviewers addressed people interviewed by speaking of "the European Community (Common Market)", we now have interviewers speak of "the European Union (European Community)".

As is well known, public opinion poll results, e.g. percentage distributions of answers, may be (and most of the times indeed are) quite different as soon as the same issue is addressed with different question wording and/or replies offered. This applies also if only one of the key terms changes in an otherwise identical set of question-cum-replies offered'.

If one wants to measure the "real" change of public opinion over time, one must keep the wording of one's question (as well as the wording and format of the replies offered) fully identical. Different results obtained at two different points in time may otherwise be either due to a real change in public opinion or simply due to the difference in question wording (and/or format). In order to find out 'how much' of the difference in results is due to question wording, the method of the so called 'split ballot' is used: for half of the sample the unchanged wording is

¹ As any introduction into 'what is an opinion poll and how it is done' reminds, there are further causes for variation in distributions of answers, like placement of a particular question in the interview/questionnaire and, related to this, contents of preceding topics addressed: conscious or sub-conscious style of interviewing by the interviewer, etc. etc.



used, for the other half a new wording key term is used. This was done in the Eurobarometer survey no. 41 for two "items" of the question addressing citizens' views as to which political domains ought to be dealt with at the national levels and which ones rather should be dealt with at the common European level: defence and (un)employment (see the following report, p. 33).

This technique of the 'split ballot' was also used with respect to one 'key' word in EUROBAROMETER surveys: 'European Community' (i.e. the "traditional" nomination over many years) versus 'European Union'. More precisely, to help respondents remember that the subject of the question has a new name: 'European Union (European Community)'.

The result is shown in Figs. E1-E2 (see also Tables 14b + c and 15b + c) for just two out of many questions: support for EC or EU(EC) 'MEMBERSHIP' of one's country and perceived "BENEFIT" of this membership for one's country.

Since not only a key word in question wording has changed but also the object of the question itself - as the post-Maastricht EU is, as such, different from the pre-Maastricht-EC and as this very change has been welcomed in different Member States with different degrees and substance matter of public controversy and debate - things are even more complicated: the object itself has changed; public debate about this change varied across countries and people's opinion about it either changed or did not.

This means: we cannot distinguish the reasons/causes behind different (distributions of) answers, with respect to whether we use the term 'European Community' versus the term 'European Union (European Community)' at present. All we can do for the moment is : (a) report the impact of the different terms on answering patterns as compared to answers to 'European Community' exclusively used in the EUROBAROMETER survey of six months earlier (October 1993), i.e. including in a non separable way the change of public opinion about "The Twelve" over time, (b) present some preliminary reasoning about likely important reasons/causes, and (c) clearly give a serious warning for everybody reading the following report - text as well as graphics and tables - : beware ! All results of questions containing the name of the Twelve, are a combination of both halves of this 'split ballot' i.e., in principle, the answers of people asked in terms of 'European Community' added up together with the answers of people asked the otherwise identical questions- terms of 'European Union (European Community)'.

Only here, in this technical introduction do we, for two questions, show the difference between the 'EC' half and the 'EU(EC)' half of our split ballot.

A detailed methodological research dossier is being prepared and will be available from the Commission's "Survey Research (EUROBAROMETER) Unit" (DGX.B.7) as of October 1994.

From evidence now available, we can report a significant tendency of 'don't know's' to increase (+5 points for support of 'MEMBERSHIP' + 4 points for perceived 'BENEFIT') as soon as the new name, i.e. 'European Union' is used instead of 'European Community'. In individual countries, this tendency is particularly strong in Germany, Spain and the UK for both indicators. (A difference in the opposite direction is, however, also found; most significantly in France (for "Membership") and in Italy (for "Benefit")).

As to the difference for substantive opinions expressed, the 'net support for membership' is, at the overall weighted average for The Twelve level, higher when the term 'European Community' is used (+3 points). This is particularly significant in Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands and Belgium. An effect in the opposite direction is found in France. When looking at the 'benefit' indicator, the overall difference at the European level is little significant, with a slight tendency to see more benefit when 'EC' is used, as compared to 'EU(EC)' (+1 percentage point). This tendency is more pronounced in Ireland, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. A notable tendency in the opposite direction is to be found in Greece, Portugal, Spain and Italy.

A first interpretation would underline (a) an increased subjective uncertainty among a part of the public which results from not being familiar with the new name, combined with (b) an "anti-Maastricht" effect among part of those who attribute the new name, correctly, to the Treaty on European Union, or with (c) at least some uncertainty as to whether the "new Europe" merits support and/or provides benefits.

I. DEMOCRACY AND THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS : JUNE 1994

⊗ 1.1 The democratic deficit

On 9th and 12th June 1994, EU citizens turned out to vote in the Euro-elections to elect 567 deputies to an enlarged European Parliament with increased powers, thanks to the Treaty on European Union.

However, the election also highlighted a worrying trend - a confirmation of the continuing steady decline in voter participation at Euro-elections, from 63.0% of EC citizens casting votes in the first Euro-elections held in 1979, to 61.0% in 1984, 58.5% in 1989 and now 56.5%.

In the run-up to the current Euro-elections, satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union suffered a fall (EU12: -4 "satisfied") compared to the result published in standard EUROBAROMETER report No.40 six months ago (Figure 1.1, Table 1). It now shows exactly repeats the result when the question was first asked in Spring 1993 (40% "satisfied"; 47% "dissatisfied").

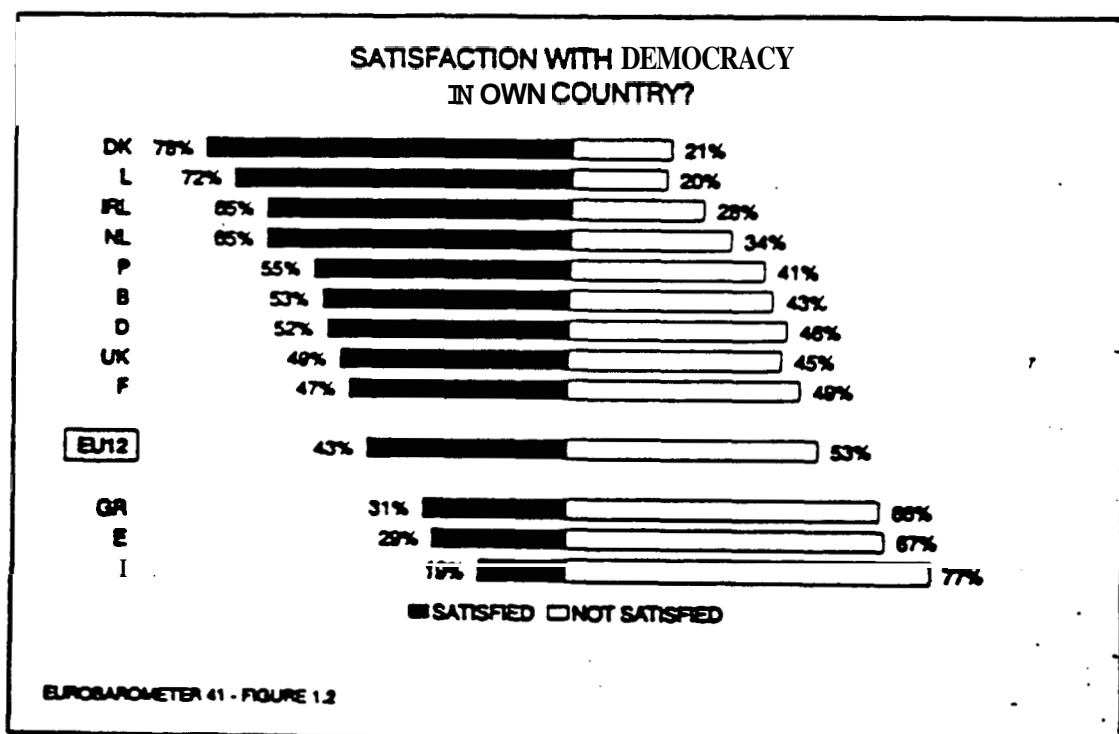
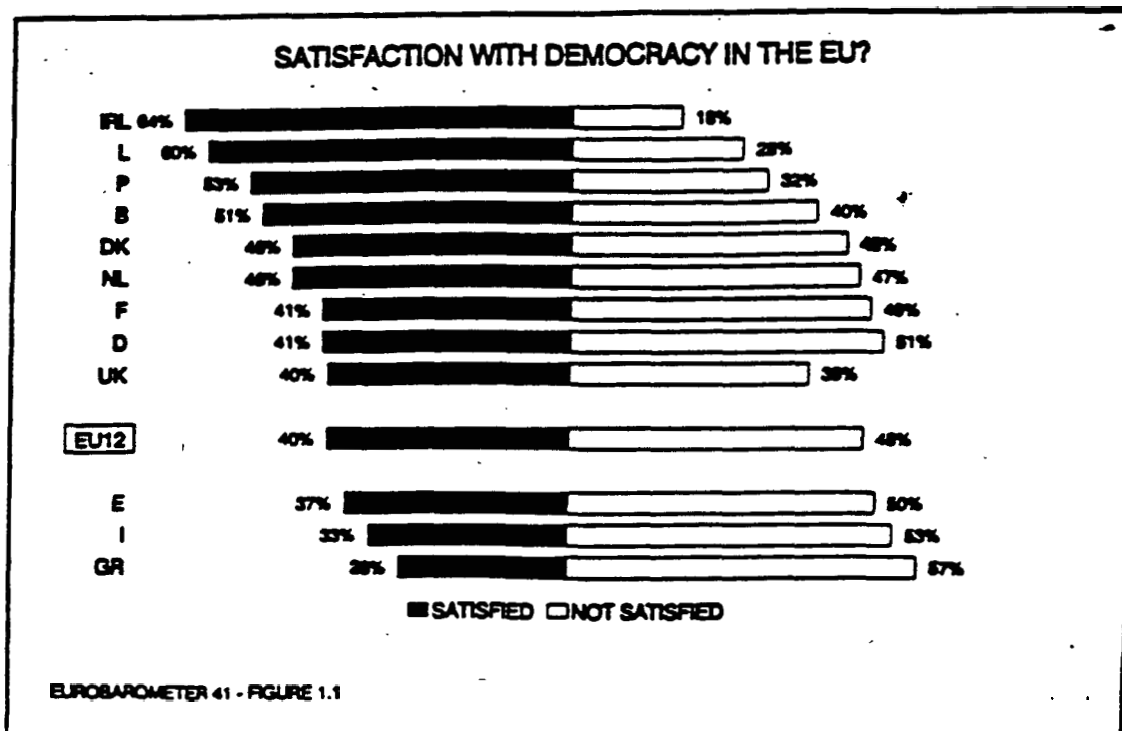
Back in Spring 1993, many people coming from the five most populous countries in the European Union had the greatest worries about the democratic deficit at the European level. This time, they are joined by Greece, whose people now are two-to-one dissatisfied. Faced with disputes concerning its relations with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and events in Bosnia, Greek satisfaction with EU democracy plummeted by 22 points since six months ago.

EU citizens are roughly as dissatisfied with their own country's democracy (43% "satisfied"; 53% "dissatisfied") as with the state of EU democracy (40%; 48%) (Figure 1.2, Table 2).

² All data contained in this report comes from the Standard EUROBAROMETER No. 41 Survey conducted 4th April to 6th May 1994 by INRA (Europe). For more technical details, please see the Annexes.

³ Occasionally, due to rounding, combined totals of positive and negative, as well as trends/shifts, may differ by one percent from non-aggregate figures. Thus marginal differences of not more than one percentage point may occasionally exist between the percentages shown in the graphics, text and tables.

⁴ Further breakdowns of results by socio-demographic and other variables, for some questions, are shown in the Annex tables of this report



The Italian General Election of 27/28th March 1994, which changed the political landscape of that country, has not managed to eradicate suspicions that once dogged its old political establishment. Although those "not at all" satisfied have sharply diminished (-12) this time around, both those "fairly dissatisfied" (+4) and "fairly satisfied" (+5) have equally gained. Overall, still 77% of Italians say they are dissatisfied with the way their democracy works and only 19% are satisfied, still the most negative result in the European union. Levels of dissatisfaction have done no more than to return roughly to those registered as recently as Spring 1992 (EB37: 21% "satisfied"; 76% "dissatisfied").

Dissatisfaction with Greece's own democracy has returned to around the levels registered before the 10th October PASOK General Election victory (EB39: 34% 'satisfied'; 65% "dissatisfied"). Having a minority government and faced with corruption scandals, Spain's satisfaction with democracy has also suffered a big drop since six months ago (-11 "satisfied"). Overall Greeks, Spaniards and Italians are all more than two-to-one dissatisfied with "the way their own country's democracy works" at the current time.

1.2 Who should be allowed to vote ?

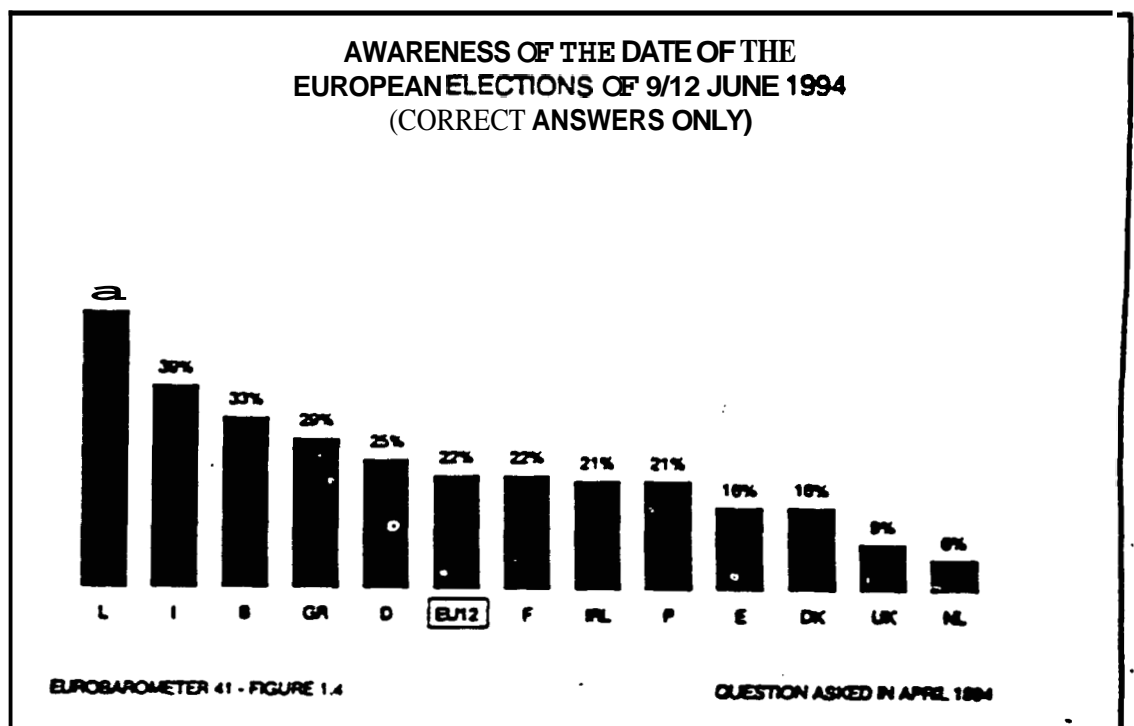
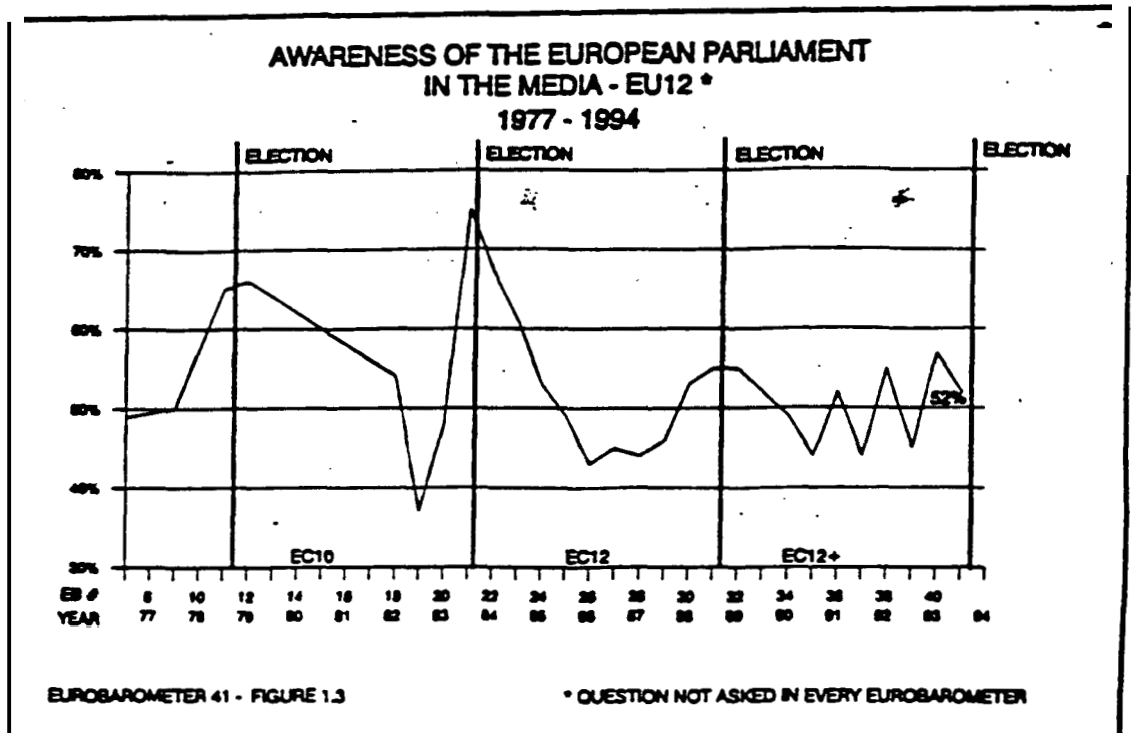
Citizens of a EU member state residing in another EU country should be allowed the right to vote at Euro-elections (as indeed they were for the first time in June 1994), say a large majority of EU citizens (74% "for"; 16% 'against'). In the approach to the 1994 Euro-election, the result is a slight improvement (+3) since six months ago. The biggest swing in support for this idea happens in Greece (+12) and Luxembourg (+11) ('able 3')⁵.

Two-thirds of EU citizens also say EU non-nationals should be allowed to stand as candidates at Euro-elections (64% "for"; 24% 'against') - again a three point improvement compared to last time. with Luxembourgers warming the most to the idea (+10).

EU non-nationals voting at local elections is also quite a popular proposition (53% 'for'; 37% "against", a sizeable +6 increase in support from last time). Notable increases in support come from Luxembourg (+14). Greece (+12) and the United Kingdom (+10) which reverse majority opposition to the idea registered last time in all these three countries. Now there is only clear opposition to the idea in Denmark (39% 'for'; 58% "against").

But allowing EU non-nationals to stand as candidates in local elections stirs greater resistance (42% 'for'; 46% "against"), although again there has been an increase in tolerance on this issue since last time at the EU level (+3). Again Luxembourg registers the biggest swing in favour (+11), although there is still a majority against (43% 'for'; 52% "against") in that country.

⁵ Half the number of interviews (500) are conducted in Luxembourg compared to most other countries (1000). The size of shifts in opinion may partially be a reflection of this factor.



⊗ 1.3 Awareness of the European Parliament & the elections⁶

With just a month or two to go before the 1994 Euro-elections, around half of all EU citizens (52%) said they "have heard something recently about the European Parliament" in the media (Table 4).

Awareness of the European Parliament was highest in fact just before the 1984 Euro-election (75%). Since then, awareness in the months before the run-up to the Euro-elections has become less dramatic (Figure 1.3).

The period of the Maastricht debate saw an uneven but distinct increase in awareness of the European Parliament in the media. We shall see to what degree the European Parliament's new powers will make the media render it more visible to the public for instance when the new Parliament holds proceedings to approve the Commission in the Autumn.

During the month of April 1994, when fieldwork for this survey took place, awareness of the date of the forthcoming Euro-elections was not particularly high. More than three-quarters of EU citizens said they did not know the date (59%) or got it wrong (19%) (Figure 1.4, Table 5).

Of the 22% that got it right, the highest proportion were in Luxembourg (53%) Italy (39%) and Belgium (33%). Those least aware were in the Netherlands (6%), which was in the middle of its 3rd May General Election campaign throughout the time of the survey, a factor which no doubt blotted out all thoughts about the Euro-election to be held shortly afterwards. The United Kingdom's key 5th May Local Council Elections may have also been a factor in a similar low awareness result (9%) for that country.

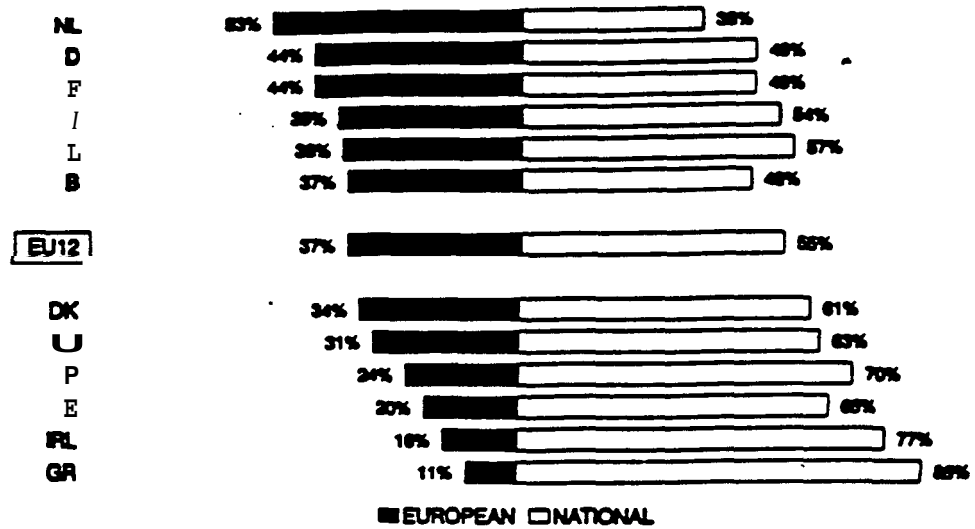
⊗ 1.4 Possible factors influencing the vote

Of those intending to vote, most felt national (55%) rather than European (37%) issues would play a more important role in the way they voted (Figure 1.5, Table 6). Only in the Netherlands was there a clear majority (53%) stating that European issues would predominate in their choice. National issues were ironically most important in those countries which are the greatest per capita beneficiaries of European Union regional aid (P, E, IRL, GR).

Most people who say they intend to vote think the content of the proposed policies (58%) will be most important for them when voting, followed by the parties (21%) and individual candidates (17%) (Table 7). The content of proposed policies comes first almost everywhere - exceptions are Portugal and Ireland (where content of proposed policies and individual candidates are in joint fifth place), as well as Greece (content of proposed policies and parties).

⁶ Questions for Chapters 1.3-1.5 were asked on behalf of the European Parliament.

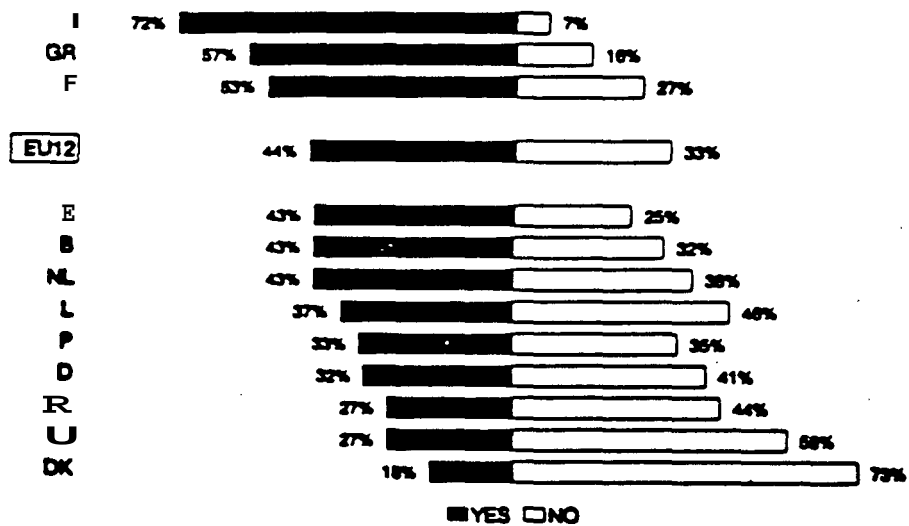
NATIONAL OR EUROPEAN ISSUES INFLUENCE VOTE AT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS *



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 1.5

* ONLY THOSE INTENDING TO VOTE

MORE POWER OR NOT FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT?



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 1.6

⊗ 15 The powers of the European Parliament .

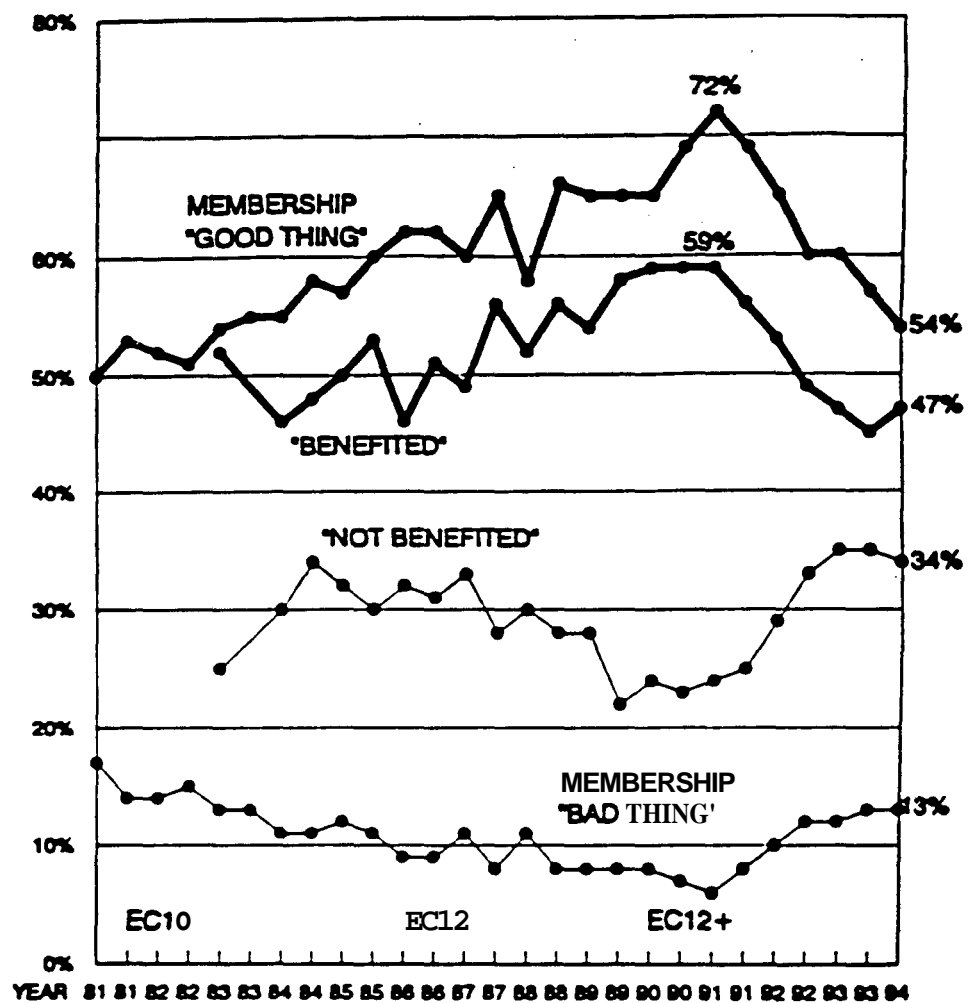
More EU citizens would like to see the European Parliament **gain in power (44%)** than not (33%). People coming from countries **bordering the Mediterranean (I,GR,F,E)** are the most supportive, while **more than two-to-one are opposed in the United Kingdom (27%:58%)** and **Denmark (18%:73%)** (Figure 1.6, Table 8).

The EU general public supports by outright majorities three specific gains in power for the European Parliament, largely reflected in the Treaty on the European Union, namely (Table 3, cf. also Table 16 and page 10):

- By an overwhelming 73% to 9%, that the President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a **majority in the European Parliament**. Otherwise they should resign. This immensely popular measure, especially supported by Dutch (83%) and German (81%) citizens, is **expected to be first tested this Autumn**, particularly if the new Parliament decides to conduct US senate-style hearings for each Commissioner (although they can only accept or reject the Commission as a whole). **Biggest increases in support for this proposal are registered in Luxembourg (+14) and Belgium (+12) since six months ago - and +7 for the Union as a whole (mainly because those who "don't know" decrease).**
- By 60% to 15%, that the **European Community/Union** should have a European Government responsible to the **European Parliament** and to the **European Council of Heads of National Government**, a 4 point **increase in support compared to last time**. A **+17 increase in support is registered in Luxembourg** .
- By 52% to 20%, that in matters of EC legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have **qual rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents National Governments**. Another **+7 increase in support at the EU level occurs**, particularly in Belgium (+11) and France (+10) this time.

⁷ When asked whether they are "for or against the formation of a European Government responsible to the European Parliament", that is, without adding the wording "and to the European Council of the Heads of National Government", cf. page 10) 50% of EU citizens support this notion, while 26% oppose. There has been a 3 point increase in support since six months ago (Table 16).

SUPPORT AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF EU MEMBERSHIP - EU12⁺ 1981 - 1994



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 21

2. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY

2.1 Interest and informedness about the Union

42% say they are very/somewhat interested in European politics, that is to say matters related to the European Community/Union. By contrast 56% say they are not very/at all interested. There has not been any significant change at the EU level concerning this measure since six months ago (Table 9).

Only a majority of Danes have a predominant interest (71%) in European politics, with a narrow majority of Greeks also interested to some degree (52%).

The perceived information deficit at the EU level has also not changed since last time (Table 10). 27% say they feel very/quite well informed about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, while a hefty 71% say they are not very/at all well informed. A 10 point decrease has occurred in the percentage of Luxemburgers saying they are not very/at all well informed since six months ago. There has been no reduction in the percentage of those perceiving themselves to be ill-informed at the EU level since the height of the Maastricht debate (Spring 1993) saw an increase in their numbers from 66% to the current 71%.

The greatest frustrations seem to be felt by Greeks, 52% of whom are interested in European politics, but only 23% of whom feel adequately informed, the latter being the second lowest result in the Union.

As we saw in the previous standard EUROBAROMETER report No. 40 (Chapter 2), the mass media inevitably is where people go to be better informed about European Union affairs.

Looking at how often people use media in general, 75% now say they watch the news on television 'everyday', while 46% say they read daily newspapers and the same percentage that they listen to radio news 'everyday' (Tables 11-13).

Since six months ago 'everyday' TV news-watching and radio news-listening went up +4 points, while newspaper-reading stayed roughly stable (+2). The percentage of those watching television news has been rising ever since the EUROBAROMETER first started tracking the subject (Spring 1980: 60% "everyday") and has reached a new high (Spring 1994: 75% "everyday").

Revelations about scandals in Spain may be a factor in the high increase in everyday usage of all three media registered over the past six months (TV +9 'everyday'; radio +8; newspapers +7) in that country.

⊗ 22 Public support for European integration

After significant falls over the past two and a half years, some consolidation may be taking place in the percentage of people who now see the benefits of EU membership (+1) (Figure 2.1, Table 14)

47% say their country benefits from EU membership, while 34% say it does not. Majorities everywhere say their country benefits, except in Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Spain where people are divided on the subject. There is significant improvement in the number of British saying their country has benefited compared to six months ago (+8) (Figure 2.2-2.15).

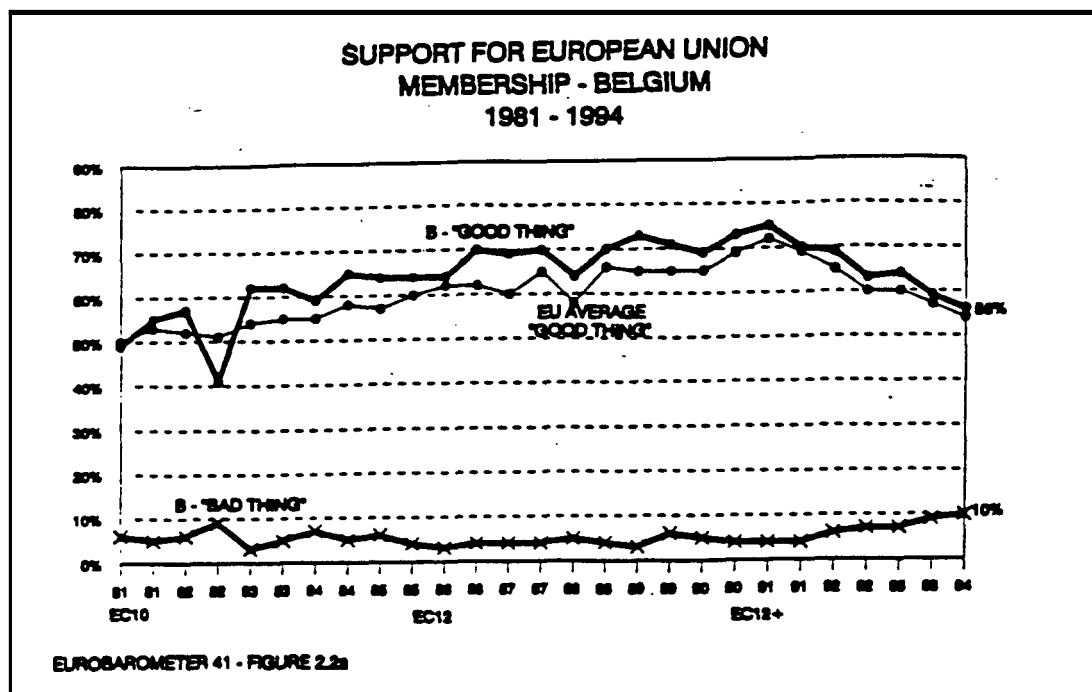
Yet the number of citizens who believe "EU membership is a good thing" continues to fall (-3). Nevertheless EU citizens are still convinced by four-to-one that EU membership is a "good thing" (54%) rather than a "bad thing" (13%). Even the British and Danes are two-to-one convinced that membership is good for their country (Table 15).

The fall in support for EU membership, beginning in October 1991 (-18) has been reflected less in a rise of "Euro-scepticism" ("bad thing" +7) but in the growth of indifference ("neither good nor bad" +11).

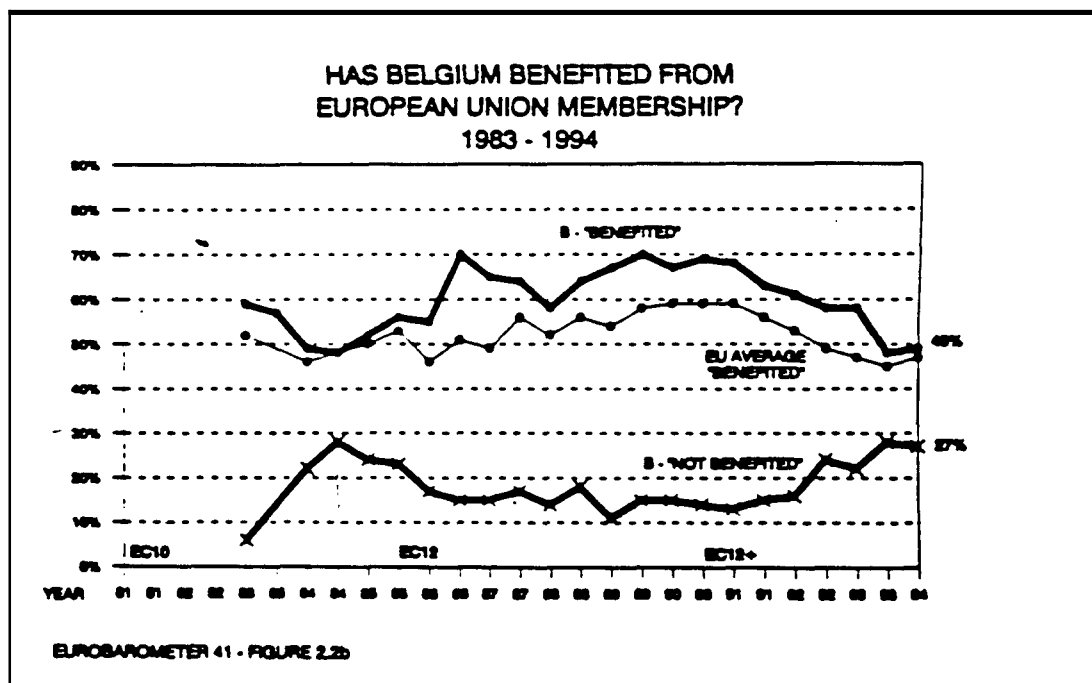
Compared to six months ago, the biggest fall on this indicator is registered in Greece (-9), along with significantly less people there thinking their country benefits from EU membership (-10). This result more than wipes out the pre-Presidency rise recorded in that country last time on these indicators. Nevertheless, Greeks are still overwhelmingly supportive of EU membership (64% "good thing") and recognise the benefits they receive from it (69% "benefit").

When asked whether they are 'for or against the formation of a European Government responsible to the European Parliament' (that is, without adding the wording "and in the European Council of the Heads of National Government", cf. page 7), 50% of EU citizens support this notion, while 26% oppose. There has been a 3 point increase in support since six months ago (Table 16).

Greatest support for the idea comes from Italians (68% 'for'; 10% 'against'). Only in the United Kingdom (31%:47%) and Denmark (21%:67%) is there opposition from most citizens.



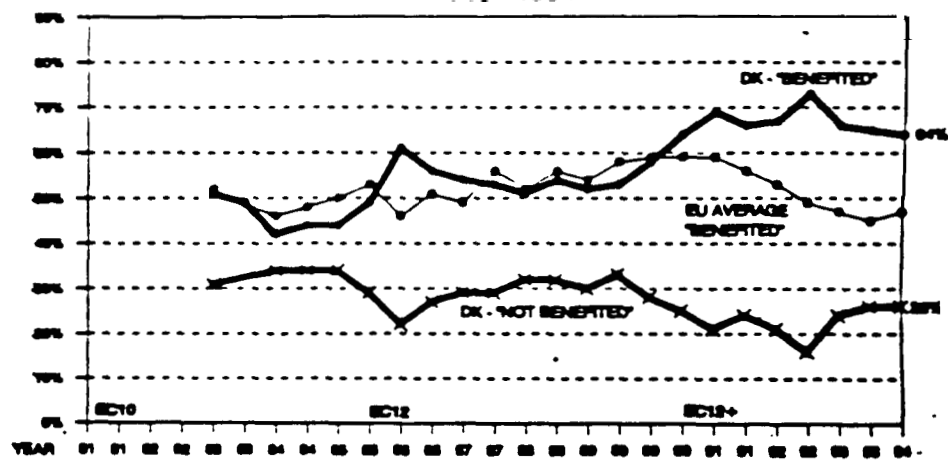
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
 "European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
 (European Community)" for the other half of the sample



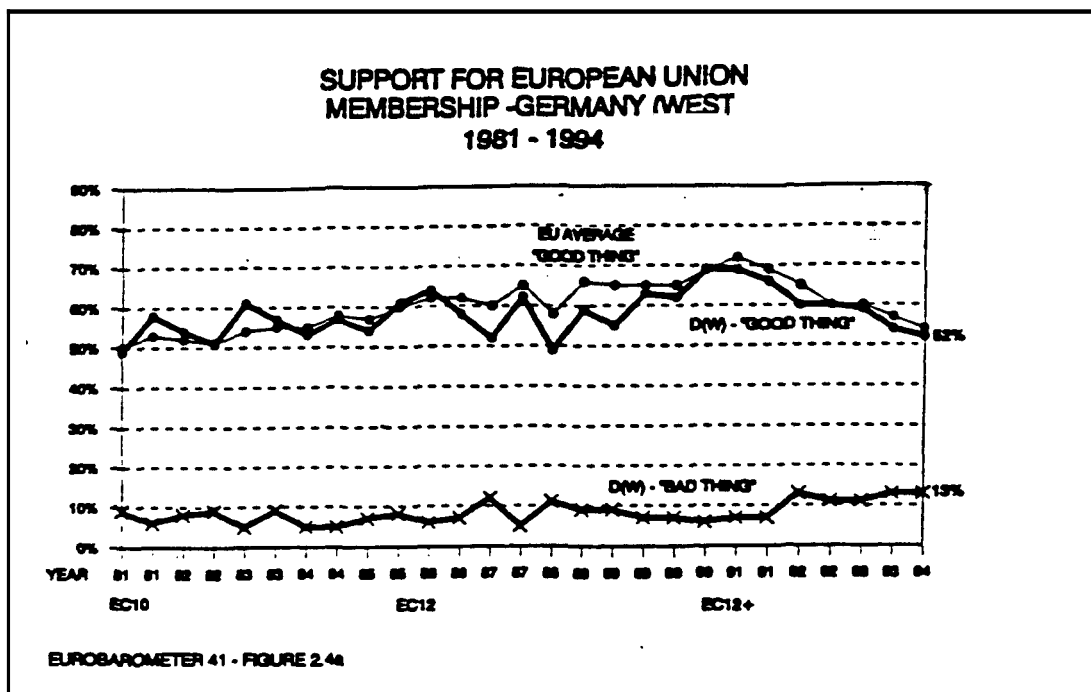
EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 2.3a

1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
 "European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
 (European Community)" for the other half of the sample

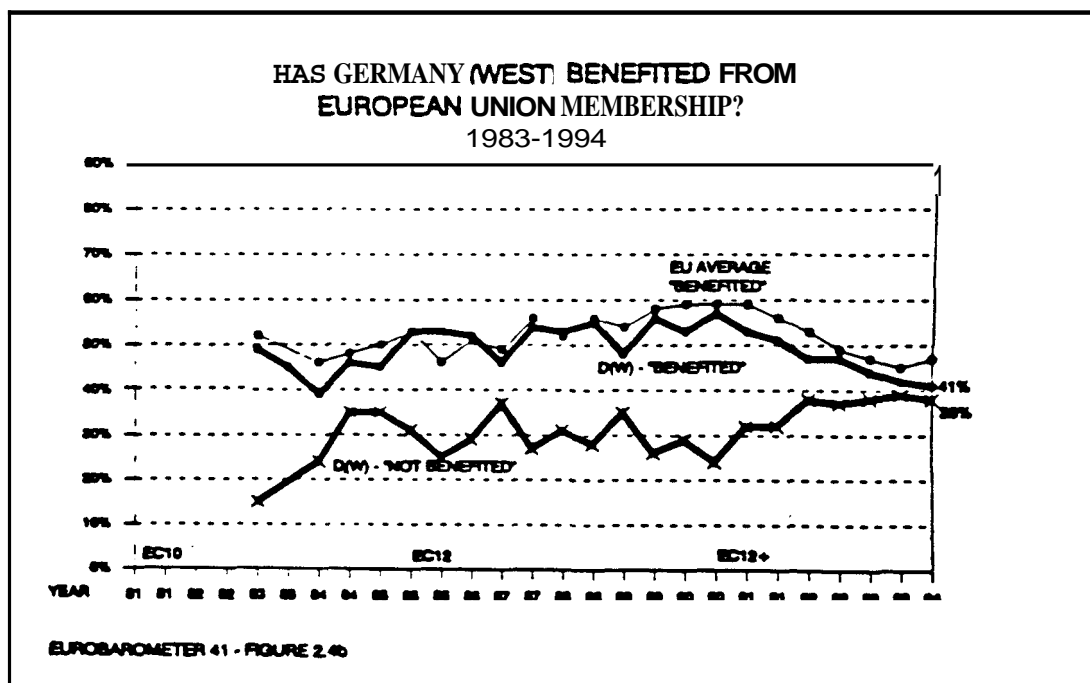
HAS DENMARK BENEFITED FROM
 EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP)
 1983 - 1994

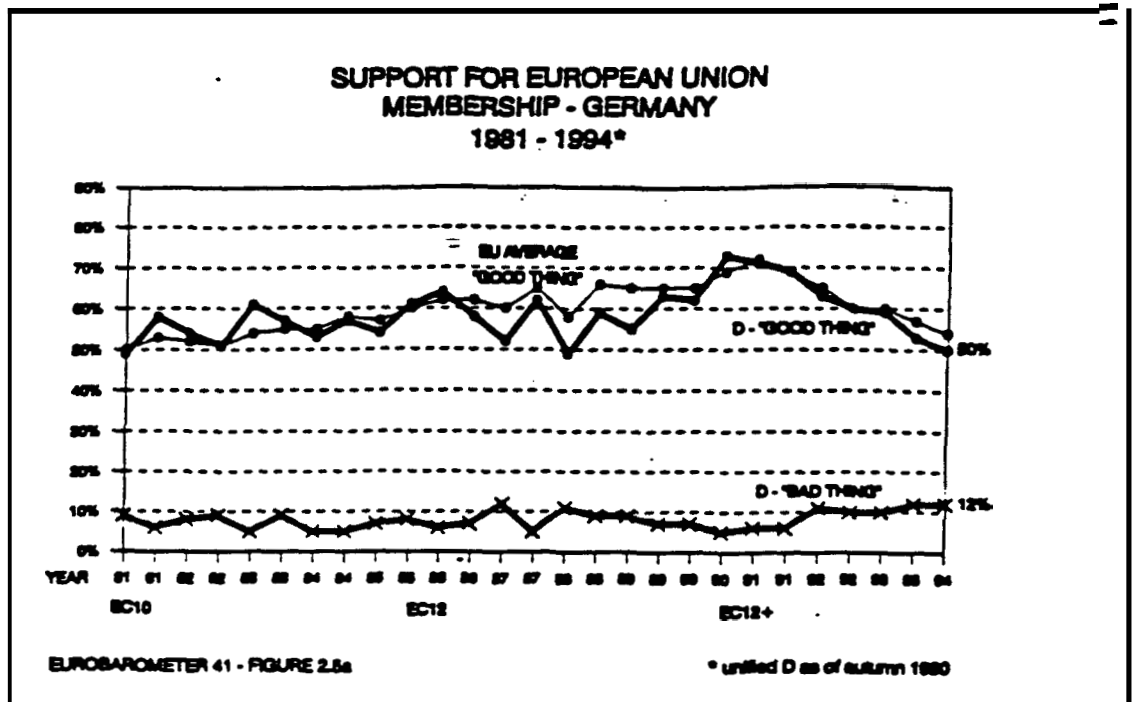


EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 2.3b

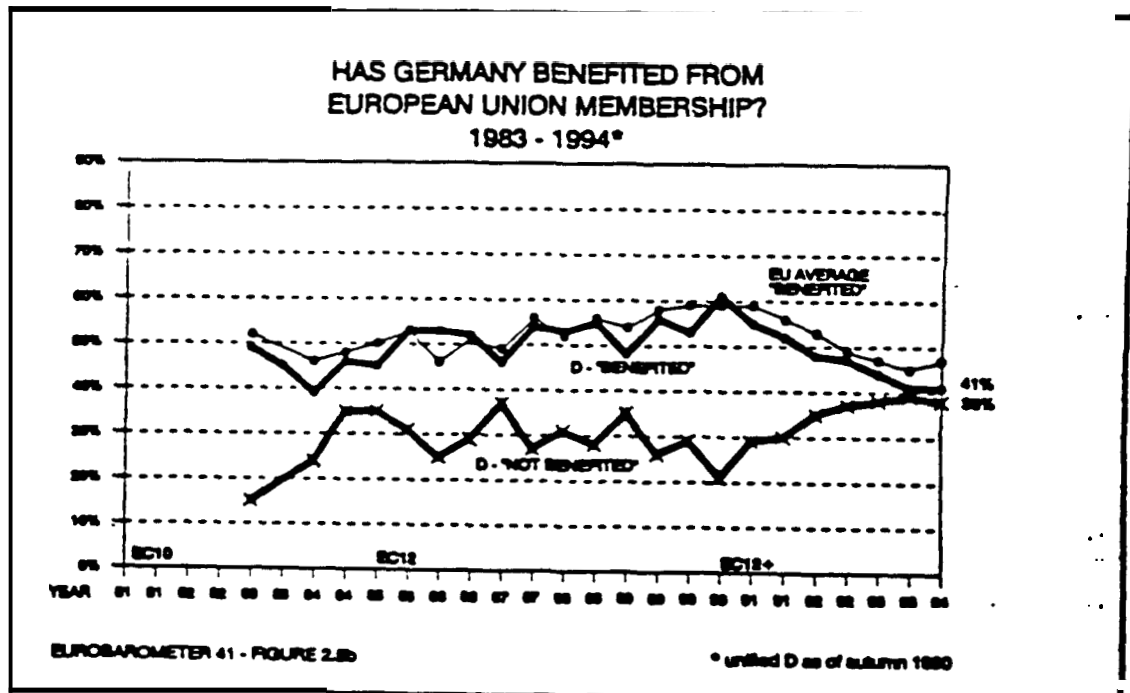


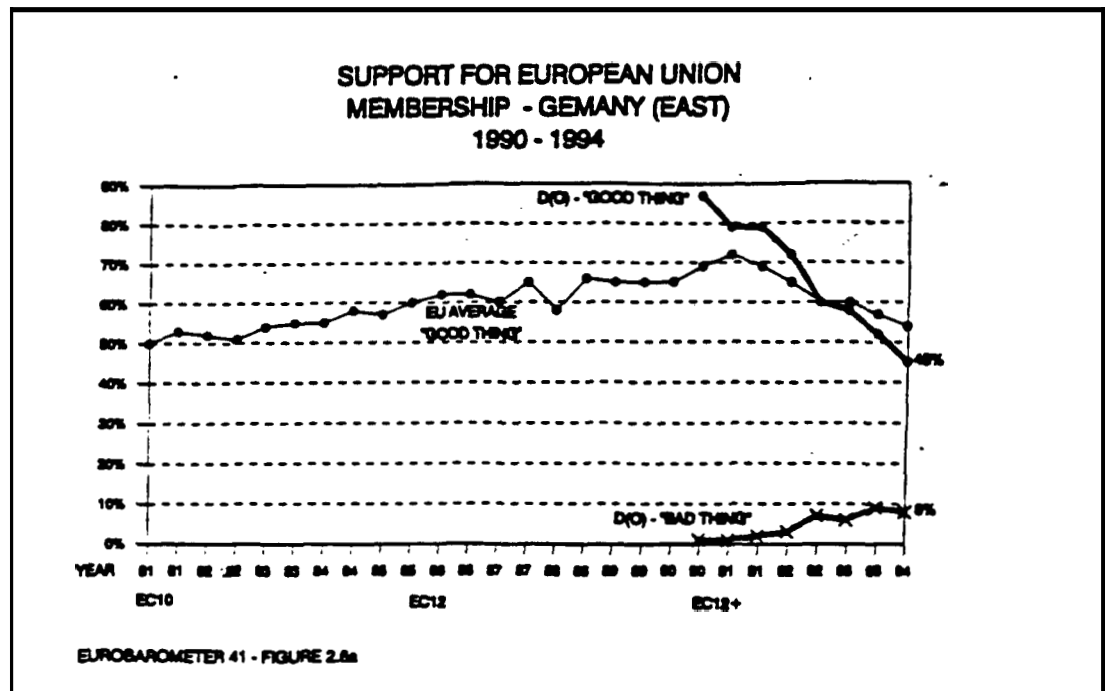
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample



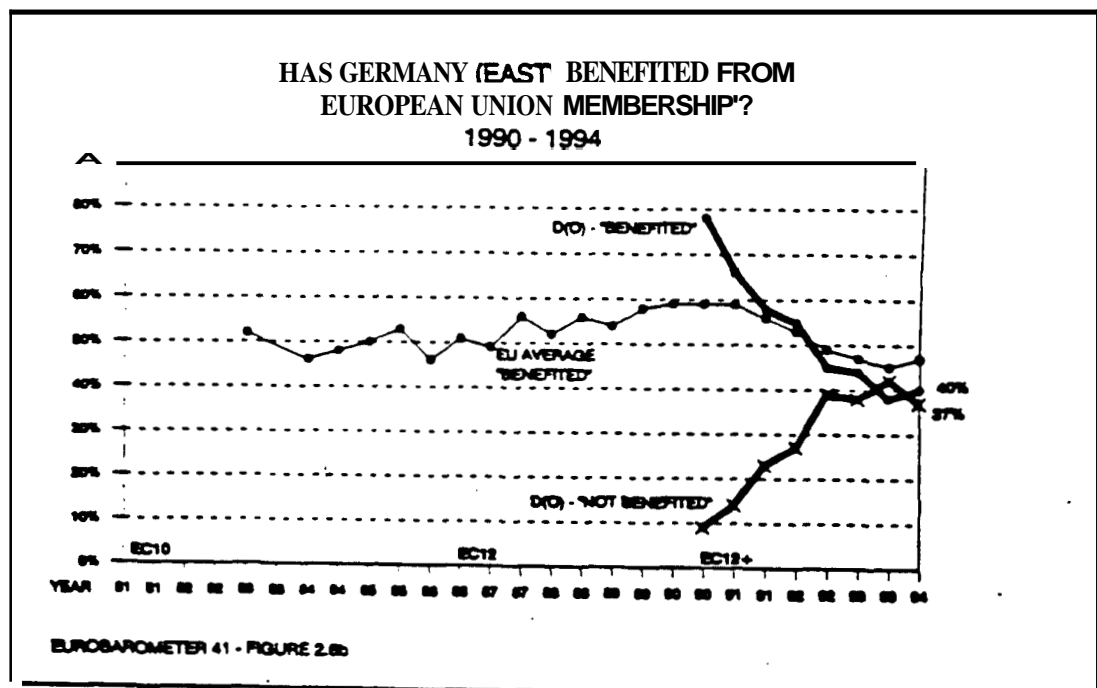


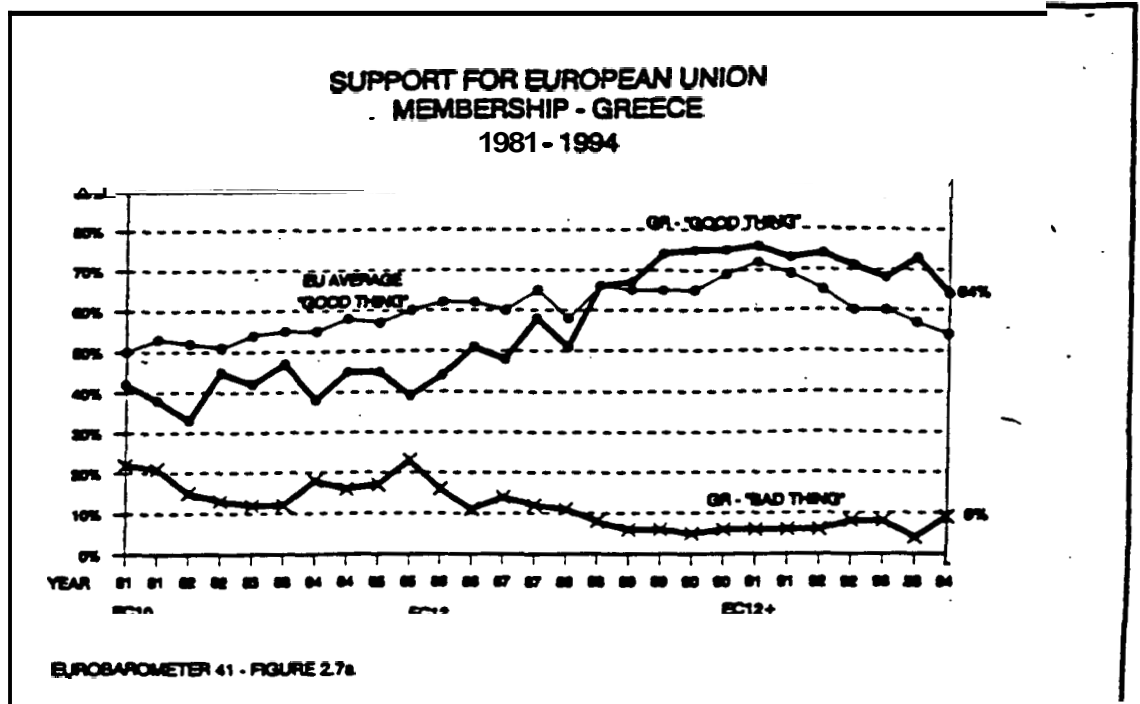
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - spring 1994: split half
 "European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
 (European community)" for the other half of the sample



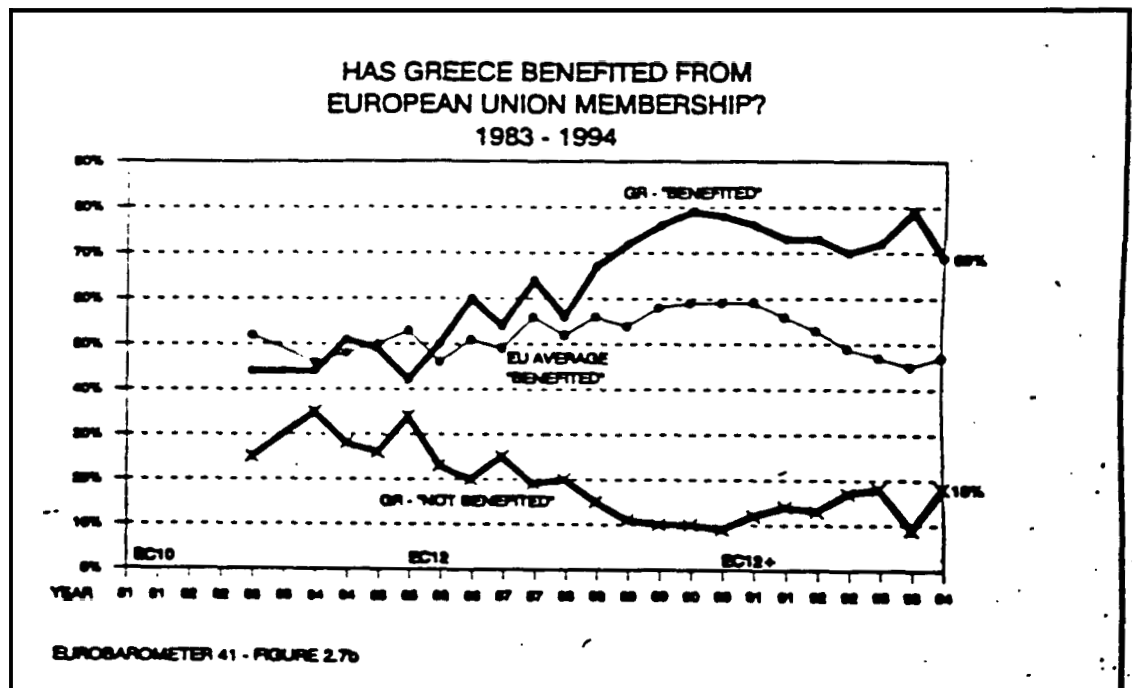


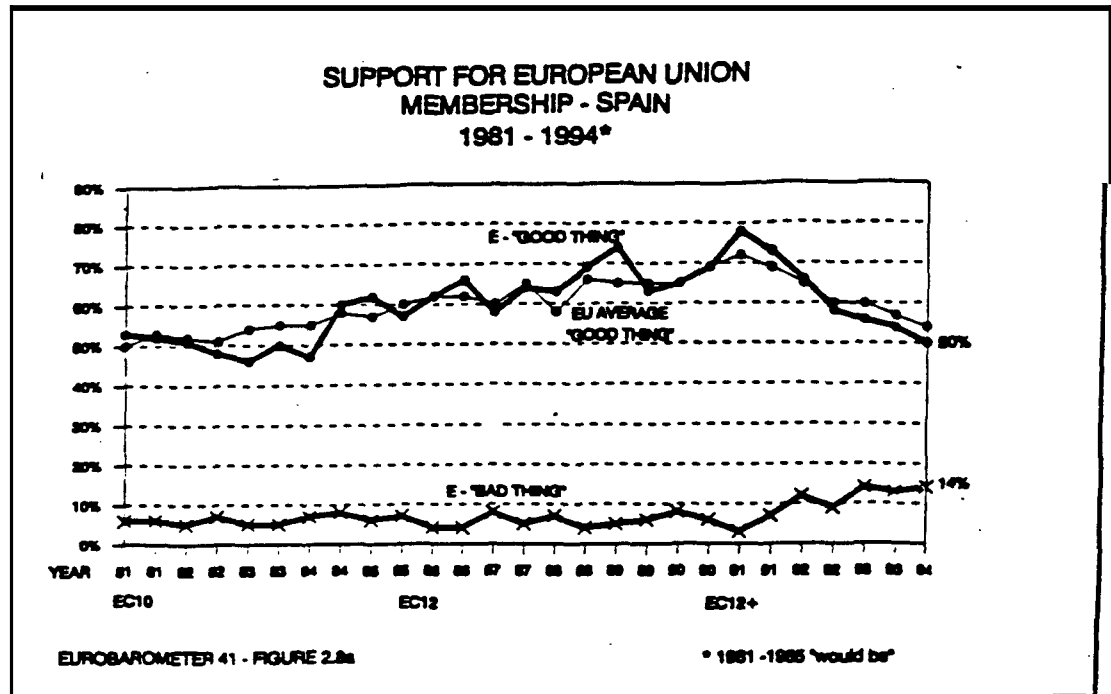
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample



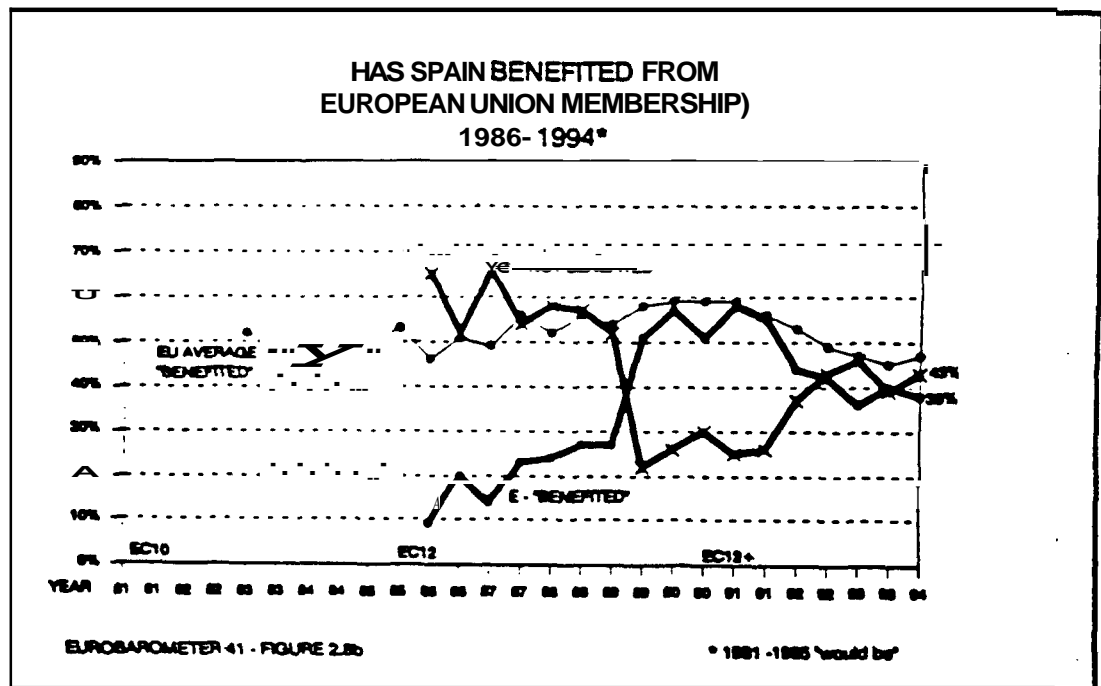


1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample

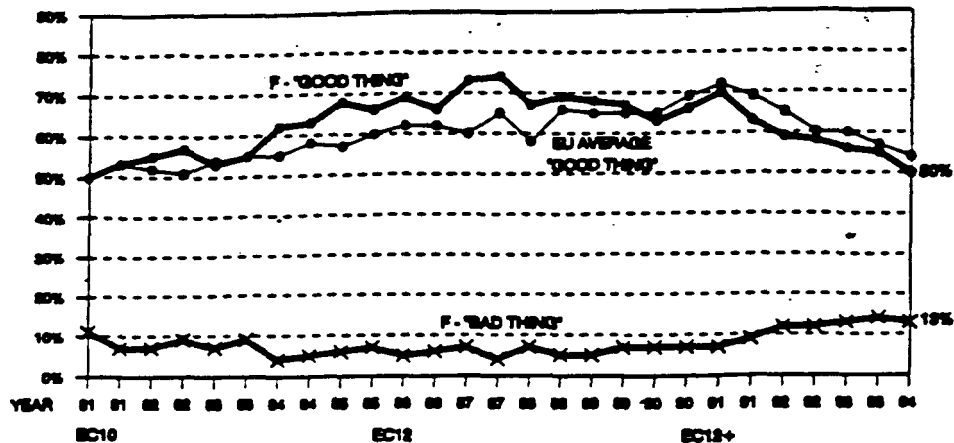




1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample



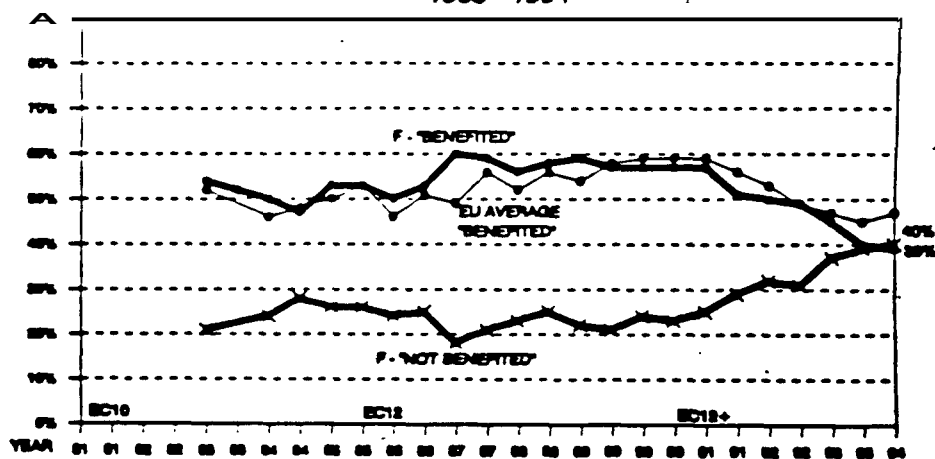
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP - FRANCE 1981 - 1994



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 2.9a

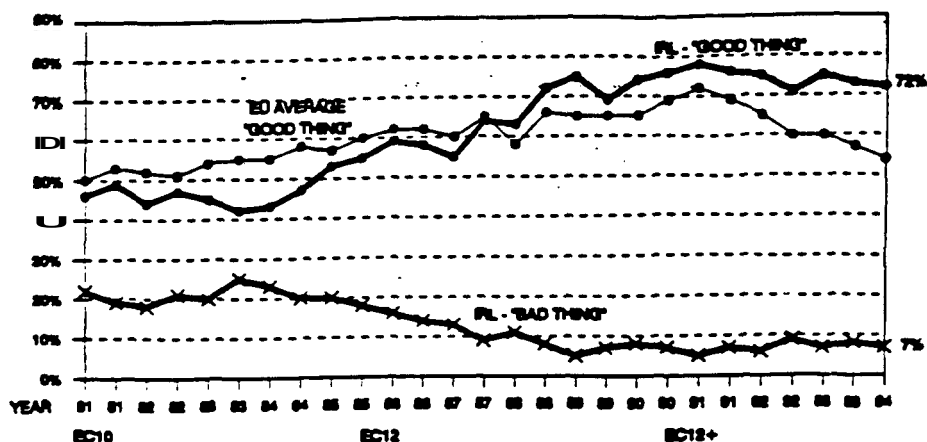
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample

HAS FRANCE BENEFITED FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP? 1983 - 1994



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 2.9b

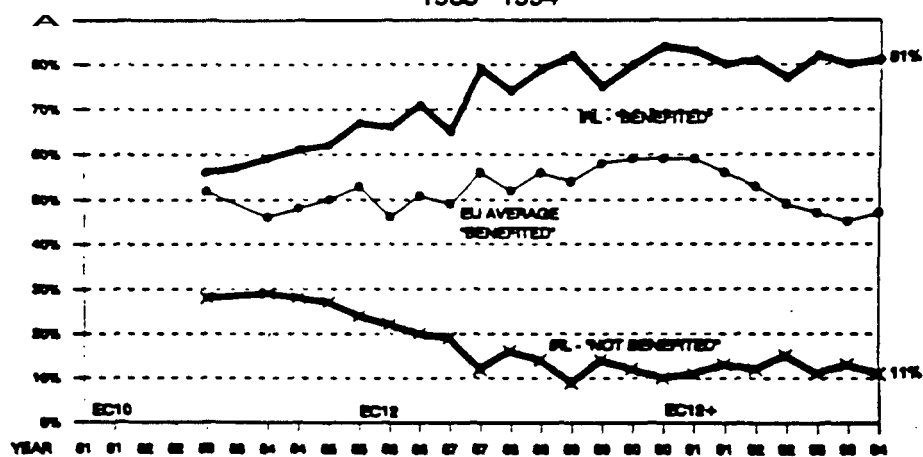
**SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION
MEMBERSHIP - IRELAND
1981 - 1994**



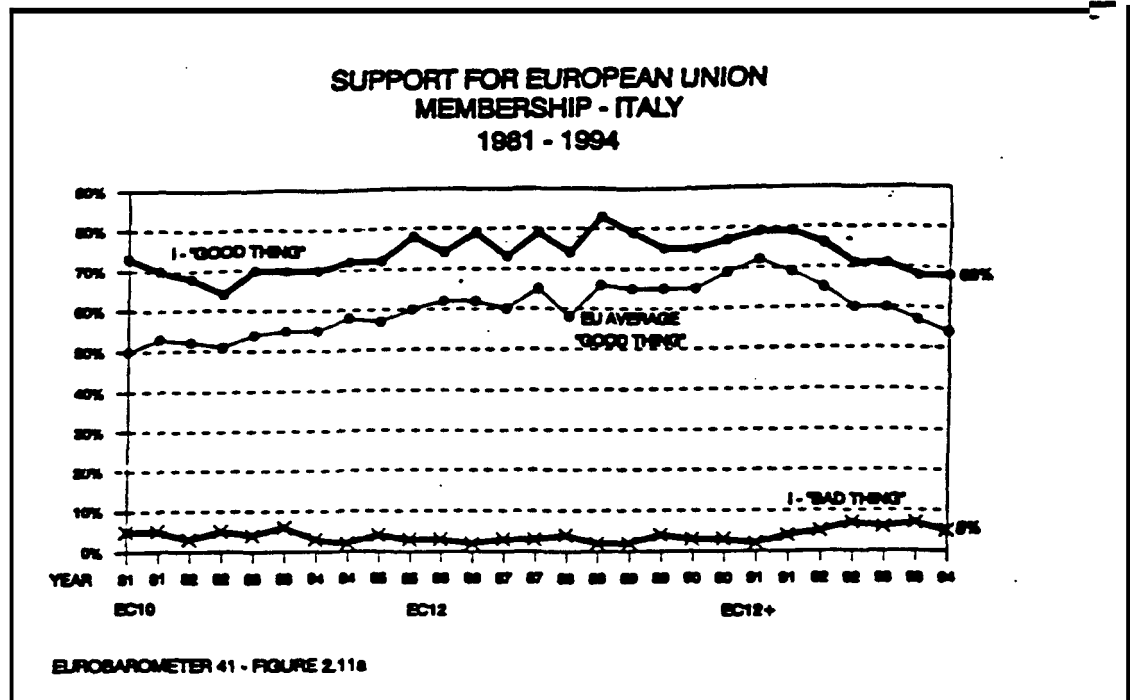
EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 2.10a

1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample

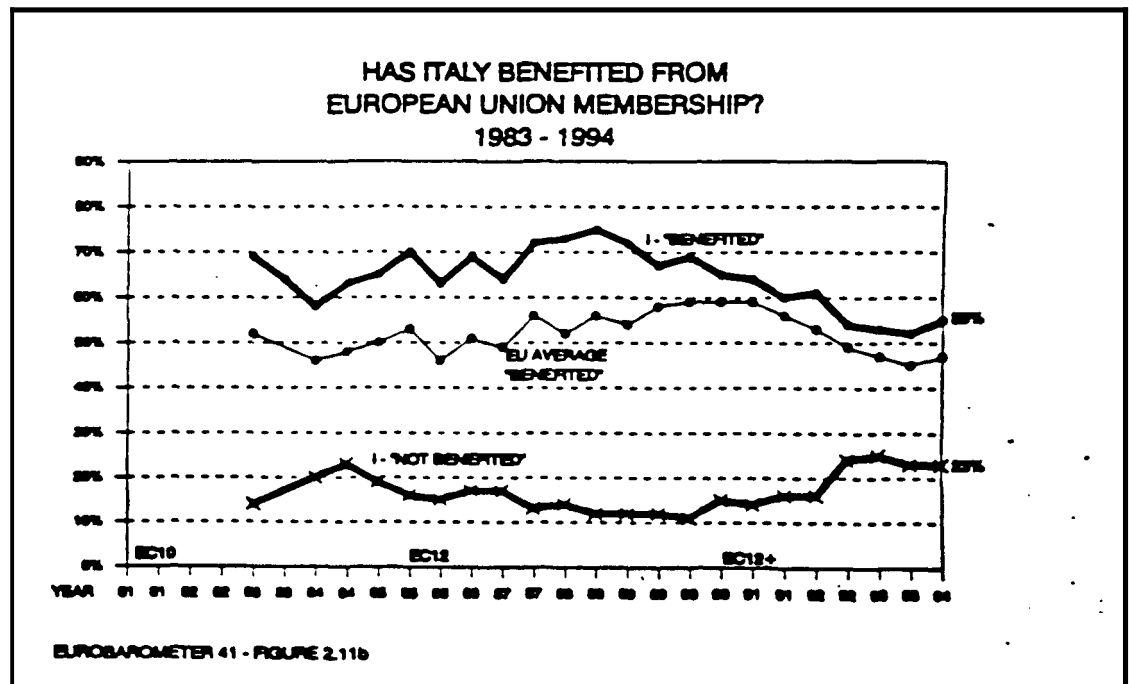
**HAS IRELAND BENEFITED FROM
EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP?
1983 - 1994**

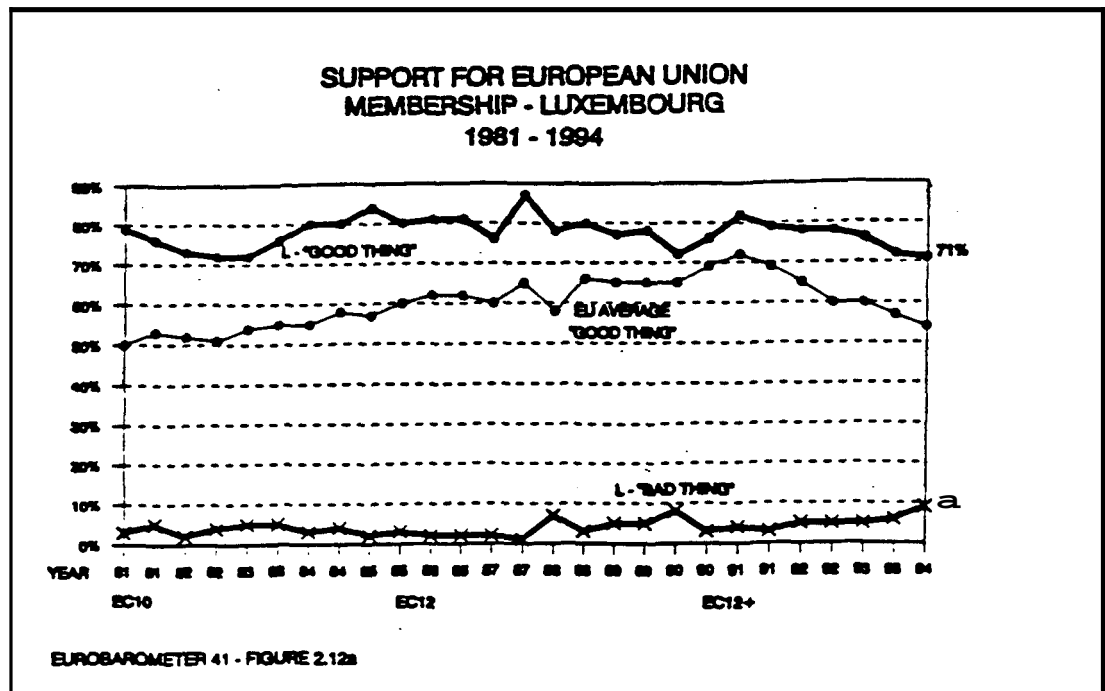


EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 2.10b

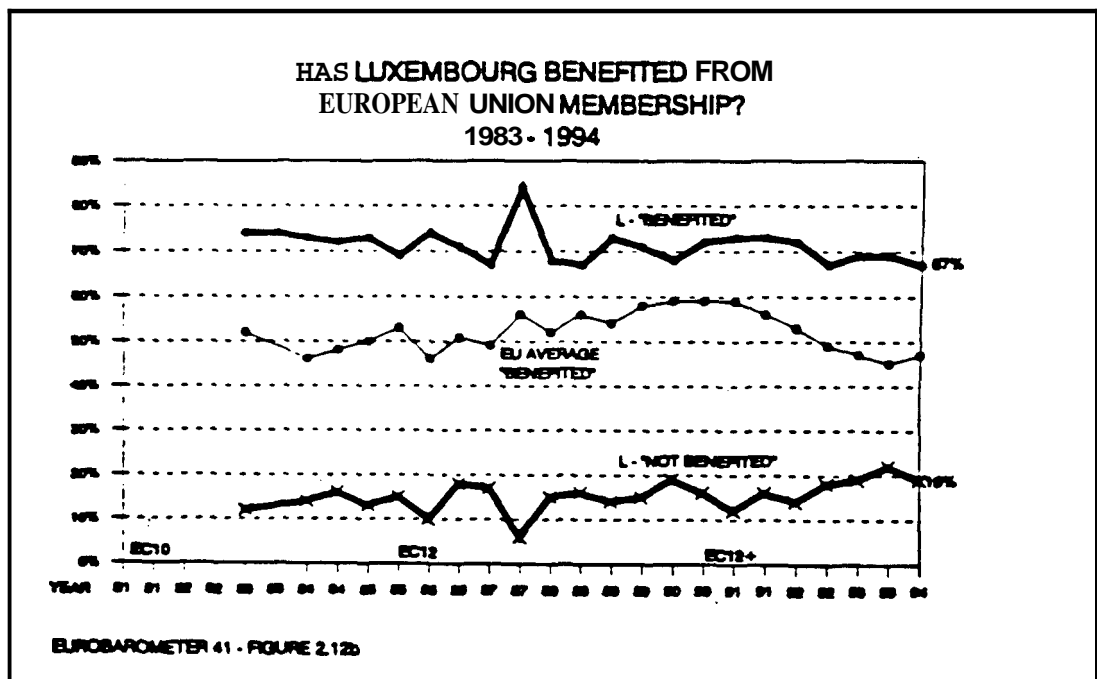


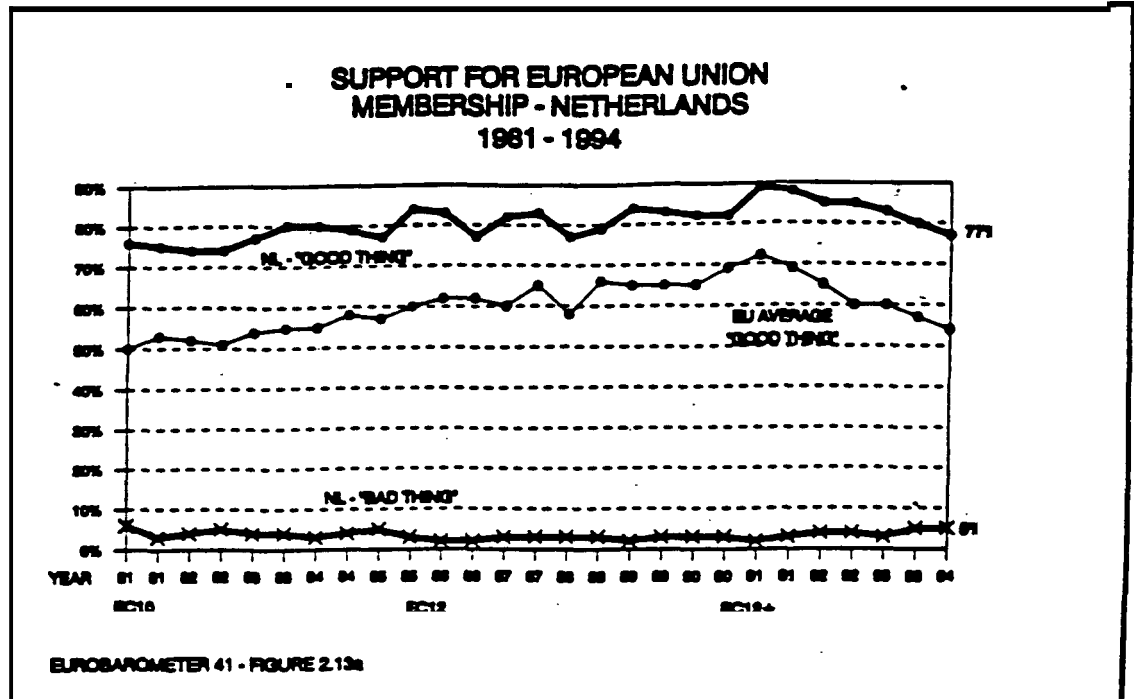
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - spring 1994: split half
 "European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
 (European Community)" for the other half of the sample



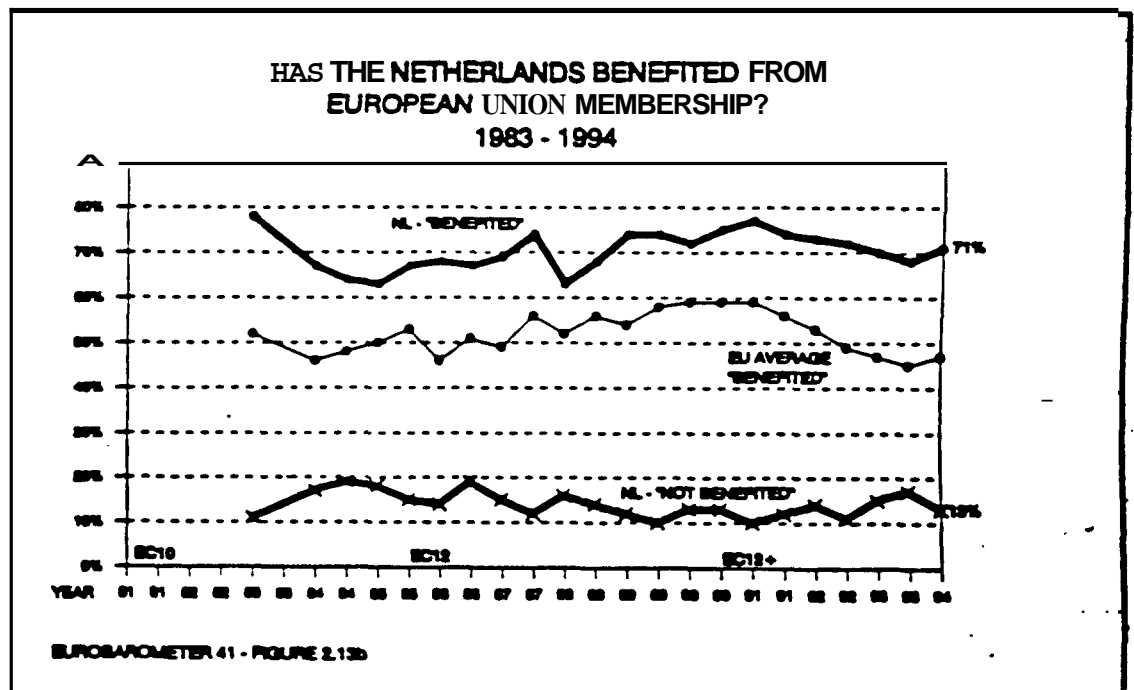


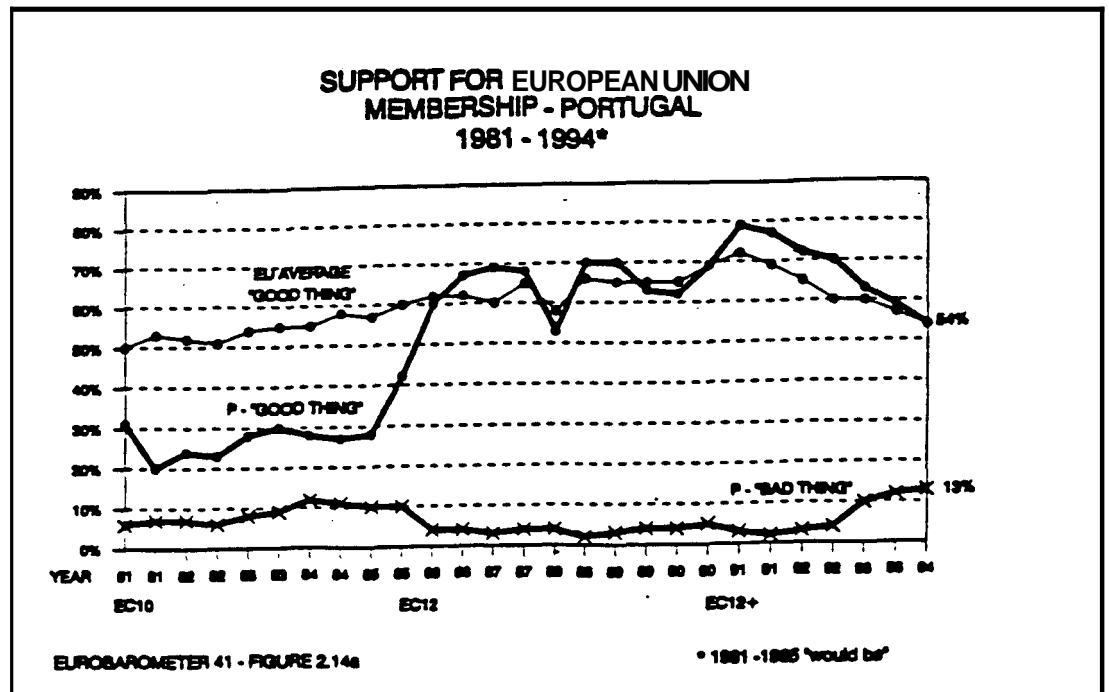
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample



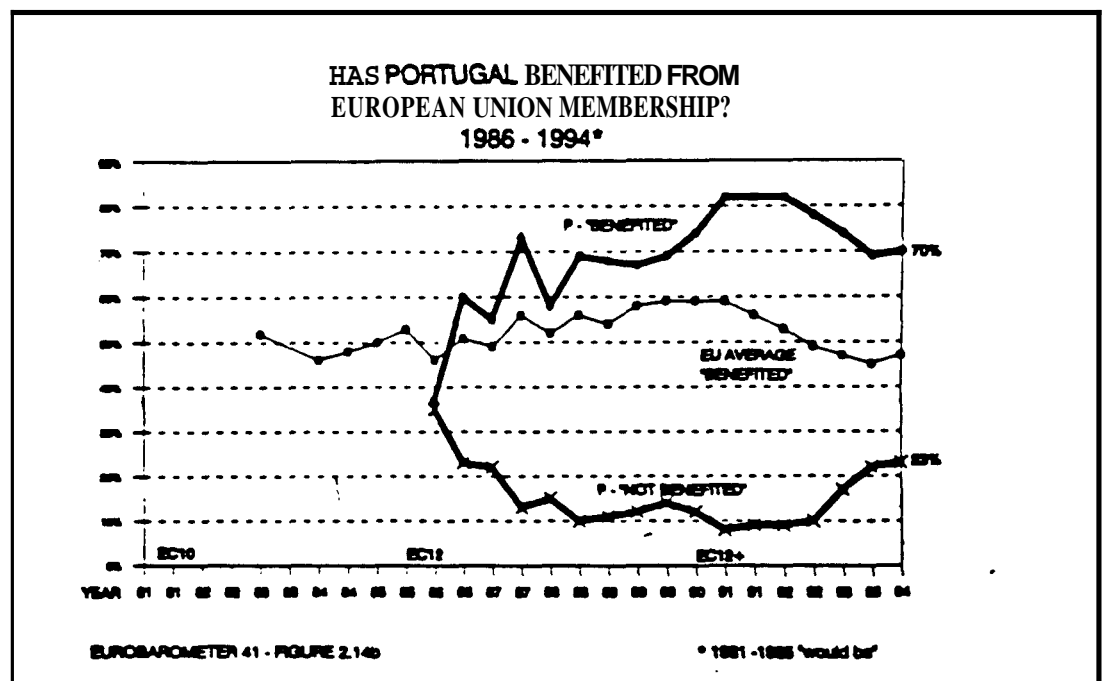


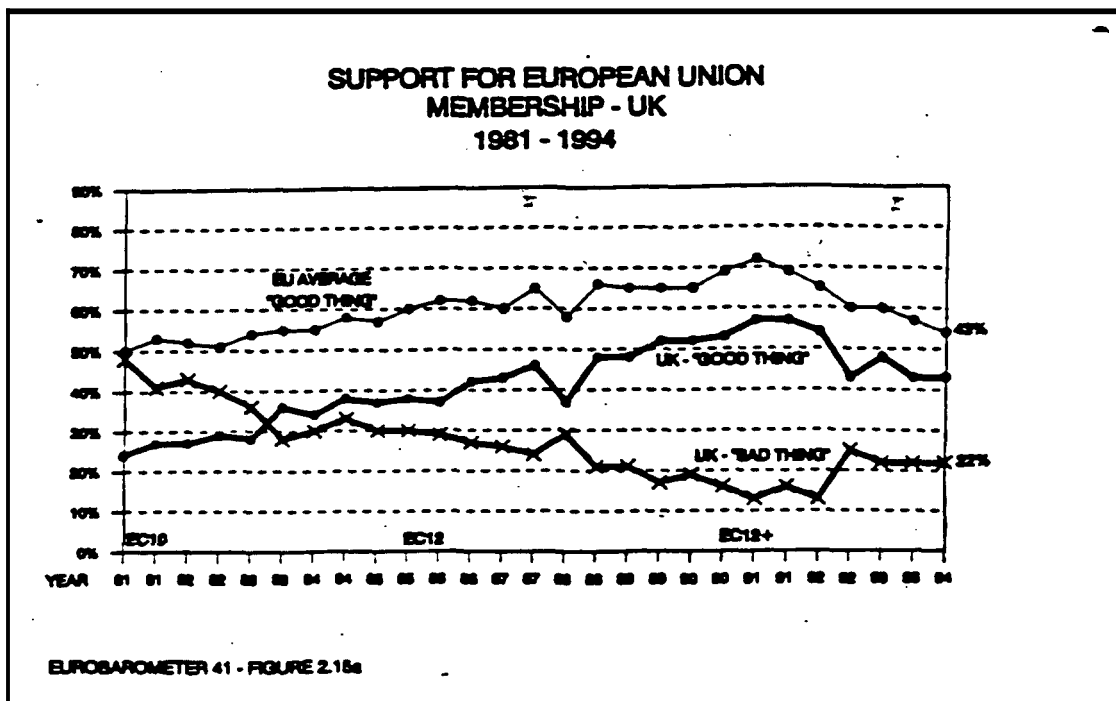
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - spring 1994: split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample



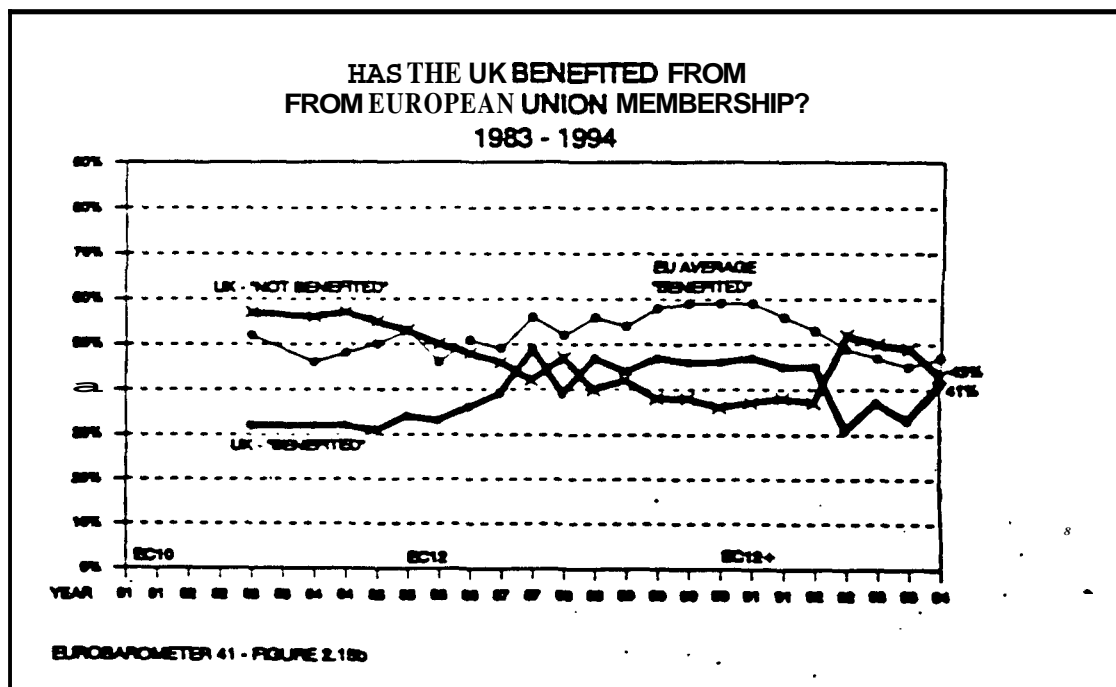


1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample





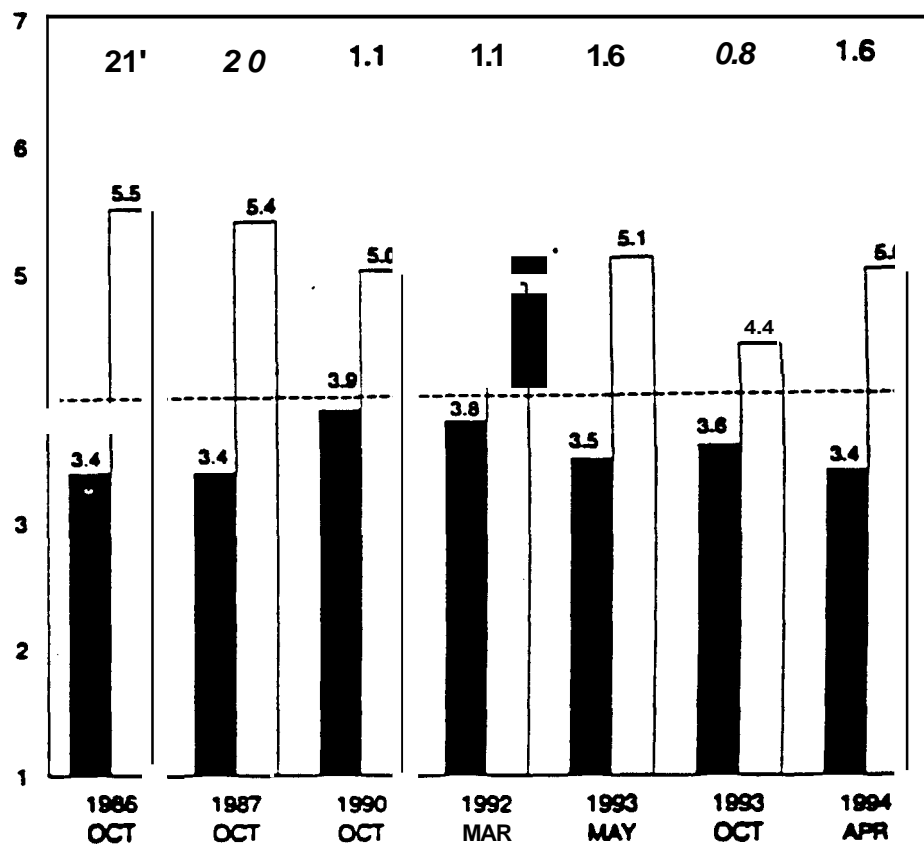
1981 - 1993: "European Community" - Spring 1994: Split half
"European Community" for one half of the sample, "European Union
(European Community)" for the other half of the sample



**THE 'EURO - DYNAMOMETER'
(EU12 AVERAGE ON 7-POINT SCALE - TREND)**



**EUROPE'S PROGRESS
PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED, DESIRED SPEED**

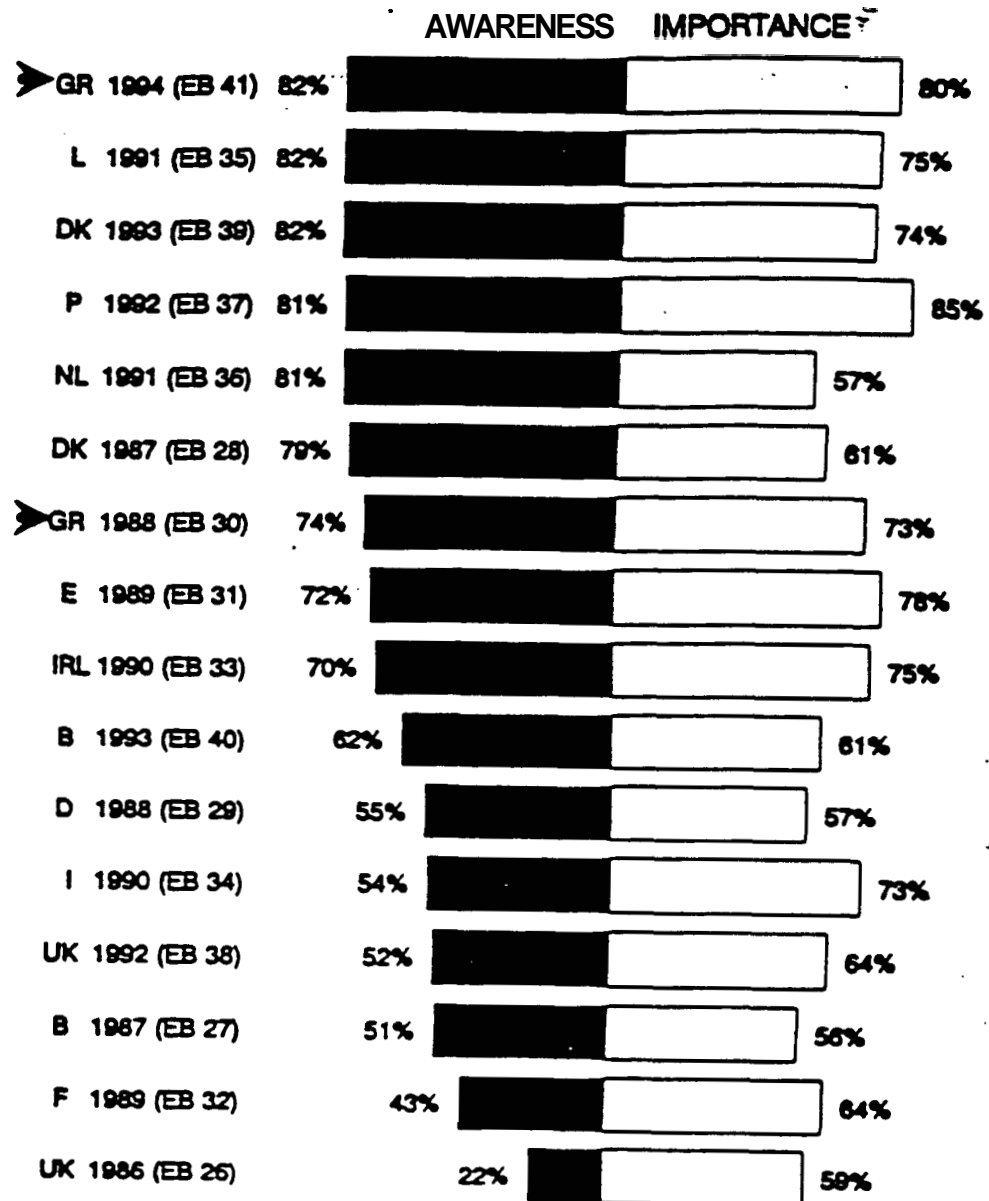


■ CURRENT □ DESIRED
1 = STAND STILL 7 = AS FAST AS POSSIBLE

*) SCALE-VALUE DIFFERENCE: DESIRED MINUS CURRENT

EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 216

AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EU PRESIDENCY OF OWN COUNTRY



⊗ 2.3 The "Euro-Dynamometer"

According to the "EURODYNAMOMETER", almost half of EU citizens (48%) see Europe advancing relatively slowly at present: Perceived current pace of advancing is back to the modest 1986, 1987 level. A clear majority (60%) would like to see the speed of European integration increase (Figure 2.16, Table 17).

The sentiment that things should go faster is prevalent in all countries except Denmark, where views are more divided (41% "more quickly"; 35% "more slowly"). Looking at the average result for both aspects, Danes believe the perceived speed to be about right for them (3.8 "advancing nowadays"; 4.0 "would like" on a scale from 1 to 7, the mid-point being 4.0).

Preferences for increasing the speed of European integration are back to where they were before the dip registered six months ago. The recovery has occurred everywhere, but to a slightly lesser extent in Germany than in other countries.

2.4 The Greek Presidency

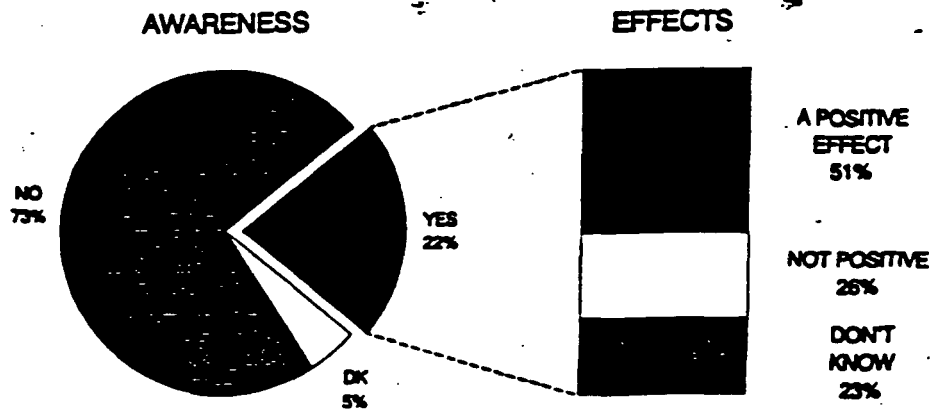
Since Autumn 1986, a question has been asked in every EUROBAROMETER about the awareness and image of the Council Presidency in the country holding the Presidency at the time of the survey. In Spring 1994, 82% of Greeks say they have "recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television something about the Greek Presidency" (Figure 2.17, Table 18).

Awareness levels for Greece are very high, on a par with Luxembourg, Denmark, Portugal and the Netherlands during the time of their Presidencies. It is 8 points higher than during the time of their previous Presidency in Autumn 1988.

Apart from Belgium, there seems a tendency for the media in countries with smaller populations to induce higher awareness levels of their Presidencies than in bigger countries.

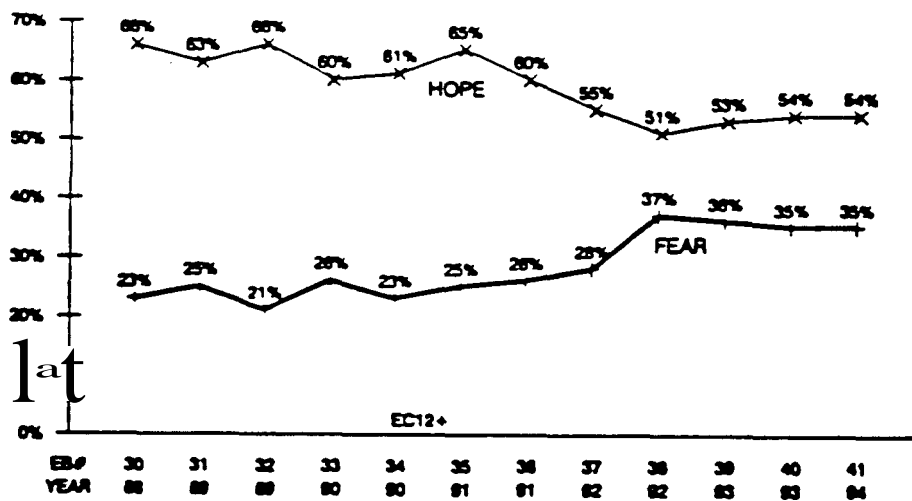
Irrespective of whether they have heard anything or not, Greeks were asked if they feel it is important or not that Greece is Resident of the Council of Ministers of the European Union at this time. 80% see it as very important/important, while 14% say it is not very/at all important. Only Portugal has ever received a higher score during a Presidency (85%).

AWARENESS OF THE WHITE PAPER "GROWTH, COMPETITIVENESS, EMPLOYMENT" - EU12



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 3.1

SINGLE MARKET - HOPE OR FEAR? EU12 - 1988 - 1994



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 3.2

3. EUROPEAN POLICY AREAS

3.1 The White Paper: "Growth, Competitiveness, Employment"

The European Commission has been busy selling the ideas of its White Paper on "Growth, Competitiveness and Employment". Mr. Pádraig Flynn, Commissioner for Social Affairs, has been visiting the capitals of the European Union to encourage support for this ambitious plan to turn the tide of unemployment, mainly by a huge investment programme in the areas of transportation, energy and telecommunications ("trans-European networks").

Nevertheless, the Commission's White Paper has clearly still not captured the imaginations of people at large, irrespective of the domination of unemployment and the economic recession as issues throughout most of the European Union.

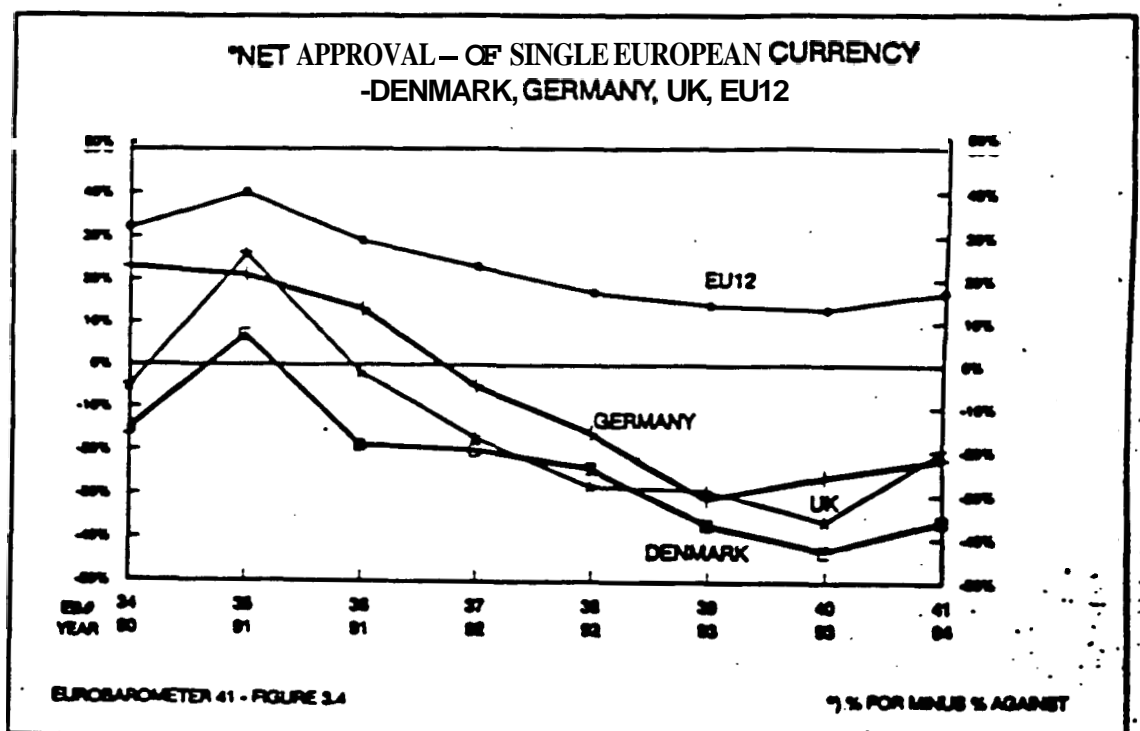
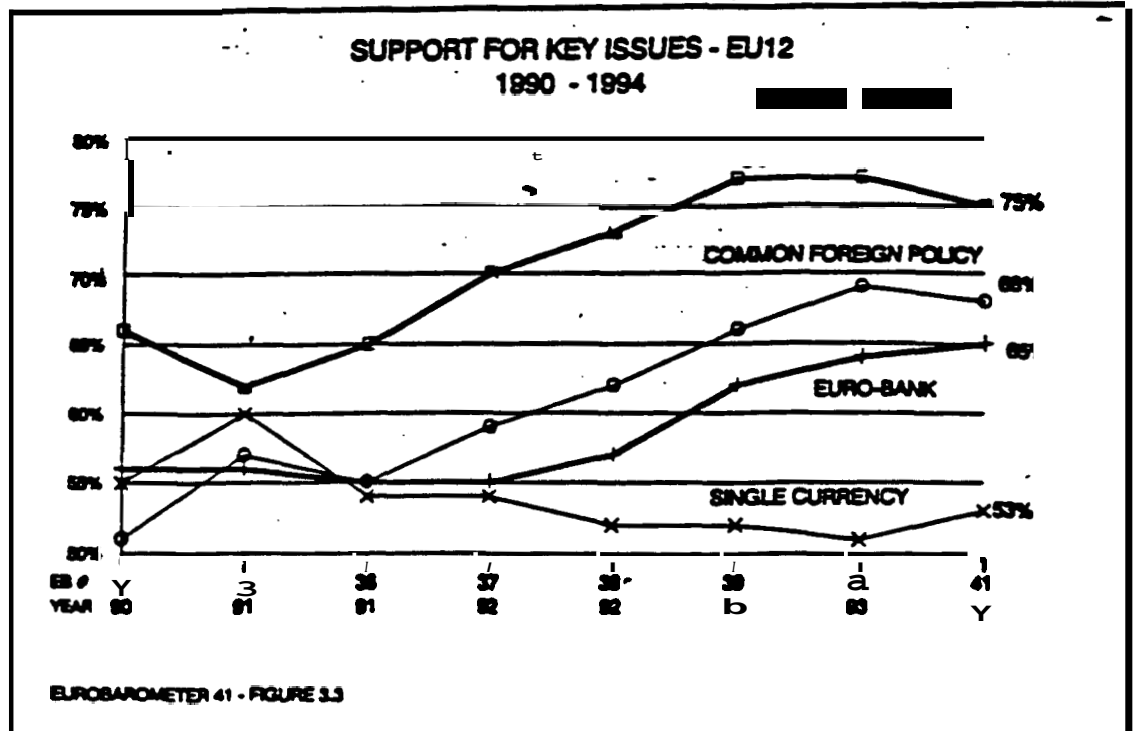
Only 22% of people in Spring 1994 say they "have ever heard of the White Paper by the European Commission in Brussels about growth, competitiveness and employment in Europe". Awareness is highest in Denmark (39%), Greece (35%), the United Kingdom (33%) and Ireland (31%). Lowest awareness is registered in Italy (14%), Belgium (16%) and the Netherlands (17%) (Figure 3.1, Table 19).

Of those who have heard about the White Paper, people are about two-to-one of the opinion that it will have a 'positive effect' (51%) rather than "not a positive effect" (26%). Positive opinions outnumber negative opinions everywhere except in the United Kingdom (39% "positive"; 38% "not positive") and Denmark (39%:35%). Most supportive (71%) are the relatively few Italians (14%) who have heard of it (Table 20).

3.2 The Single Market

Hopes and fears about the Single Market have settled down over the past two years since the dramatic rise in fears (+9) in Spring 1992. 54% say they feel "very/rather hopeful" about the Single Market which came about at the beginning of 1993. 35% say they are "very/rather fearful". There has been no change over the past six months (Figure 3.2, Table 21).

The French continue to be divided on the issue (47% "hope"; 48% "fear"). A large minority of Germans also express concern (41%) but half are hopeful (50%). Absolute majorities everywhere else are optimistic.



3.3 Political and monetary integration

On the key political and monetary issues facing Europe's agenda, EU citizens are generally very supportive (Figure 3.3, Table 3):

- By 75% to 1596, that the EC/EU Member States should work towards a common defence policy;
- By 68% to 17%, that European Community/Union Member States should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the EC/EU;
- By 65% to 22%, that there should be a European Monetary Union with a European Central Bank pursuing a policy of monetary stability, that is, fighting inflation;
- By 53% to 36%, that there should be a European Monetary Union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (national currency) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Community/Union.

Over the past four years, public support for a common defence and a common foreign policy rose, now remaining at high levels. Popular backing for the European Central Bank has been increasing over the same period. Opposition to the single currency may have bottomed out for now. As we begin to lead up to the 1996 Inter-Governmental Conference - and the debate heats up on the above issues - these indicators will become critical in gauging public sentiment about what Europe's integration should be taking us.

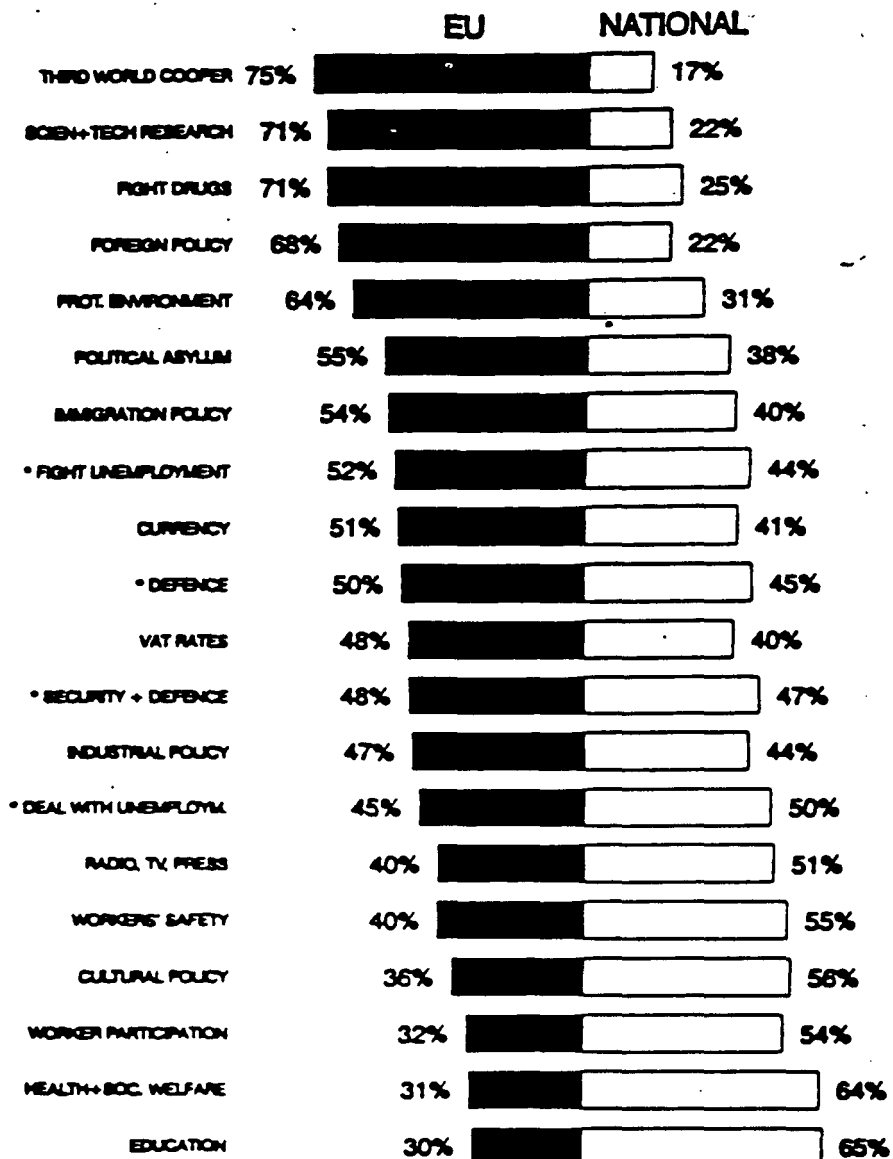
That is currently majority support for the above four proposals in all countries with the single currency proposal being the only exception in Denmark, the United Kingdom and Germany (Figure 3.4). Portuguese support for the single currency (-12), the European Central Bank (-11) and common defence (-12) has plunged since six months ago, although a majority there still remains in favour on all three issues.

The establishment of the European Central Bank in Frankfurt does not seem to have much altered feelings in Germany towards the single currency (+1), nor the European Central Bank itself (+4). Nevertheless most Germans are convinced of the usefulness of the European Central Bank (60% 'for'; 29% 'against') even if they largely oppose the single currency (33%:55%).

3.4 Subsidiarity, national and EU policy domains

Should the European Community/Union be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local government? This principle of 'subsidiarity' has the backing of 57% of EU citizens, while only 22% oppose (Table 3).

NATIONAL OR JOINT EU DECISION MAKING? 18 POLICY AREAS - EU12



EUROBAROMETER 41 - FIGURE 3.5

* SPLIT BALLOT (EACH VERSION
ASKED TO HALF OF SAMPLE)

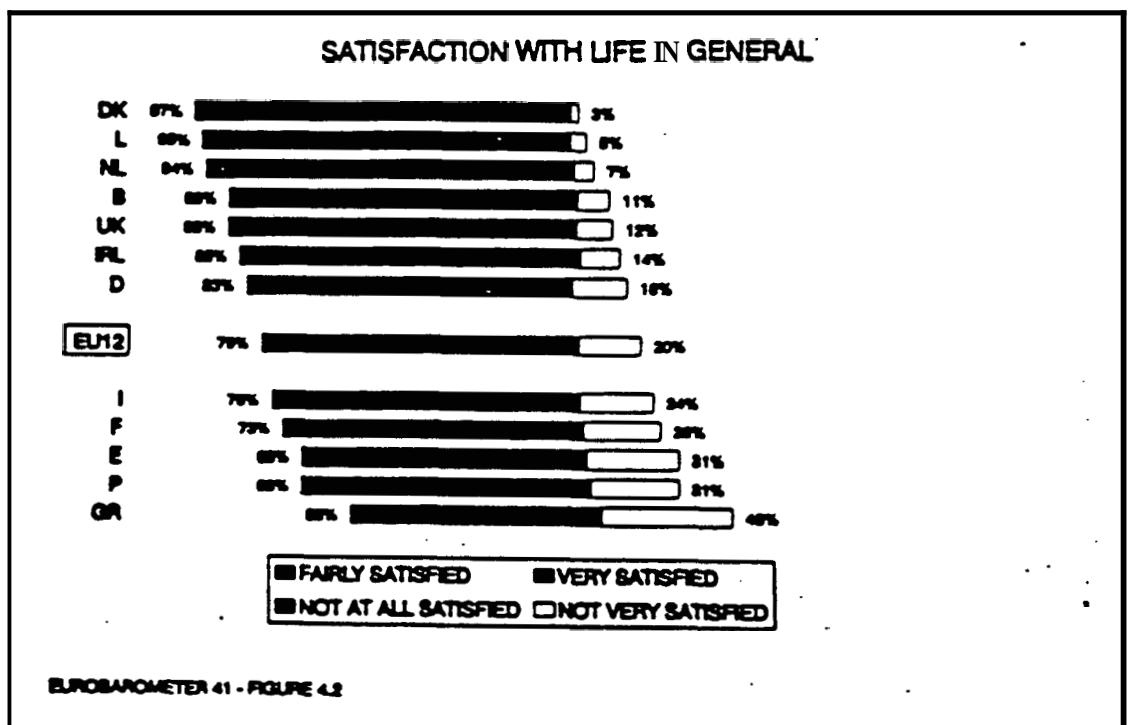
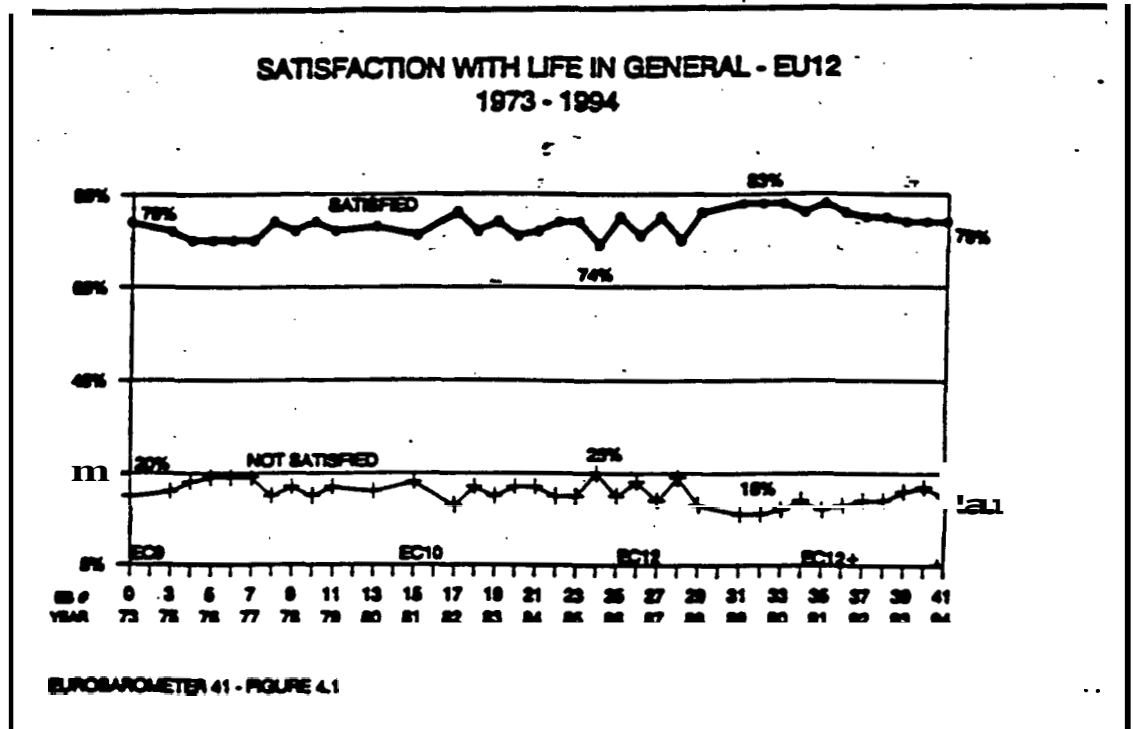
There has been no change in this view since six months ago at EU level. Danes are most enthusiastic about this idea (70% "for"; 19% "against"), while a majority support it in all countries. Public backing for this principle went up +11 in Luxembourg since last time.

The EUROBAROMETER has for some time measured EU public preferences for a number of key policy areas to be handled either at the EU or national level (Figure 3.5, Table 22). The results show that, broadly speaking, the nearer to home the issue, the more people prefer national government handling it. Anything to do with external affairs gets big support for EU action - while "bread and butter" issues such as education as well as health and social welfare are perceived by the majority as strictly within national governments' remit. If one looks at variation over the past six months across all these domains, no major change has occurred at the EU level - no more than 3 points on any issue. At country level, there are a few very major movements: Denmark and Luxembourg shift (both +11) towards people wanting national government to handle the protection of the environment. In Luxembourg more now feel the European Union should handle the health and safety of workers (+10).

Two split ballots were conducted to see the impact of question-wording. Using the word "defence" (50% EU: 45% national governments) - as opposed to using the words "security and defence" (48%:47%) makes a difference of 4 points "net". More respondents want the fight against unemployment to be treated at the European Community level than want to keep this in the exclusive competence of national government (52% vs. 44%). Dealing with unemployment (as it exists) in terms of just assuring unemployment benefits being properly paid - on the other hand - is seen to be better done at the national level by a (relative) majority of respondents (45% vs. 50%). A "net" difference of 13 points⁹. But they look to the European Union as the best way actually to get them out of the mess. This is an important area that deserves further in-depth analysis.

For some decades, debates on foreign affairs and defence take the different but interlocked dimensions of international security into account by using the term "security and defence". This terminology was also used in the mass media by politicians and journalists dealing with the subject. Several questions of EUROBAROMETER opinion polls therefore used the expression "security and defence" when addressing issues of military security. Over recent years, growing rates of crime intensified the public debate about fighting crime and ascertaining domestic security. In our hypothesis the term "security" more and more was attributed to issues that strengthened a connotation involving the police and not the military. We therefore tested this hypothesis by using the "split half" technique. We assumed that citizens would be more inclined to see matters of defence handled together at the European level while attributing the fight against crime to their national government. The results support our hypothesis.

In view of the growing resignation among important parts of the public as to the ability of their national governments to effectively do something that would reduce the problem of ever growing unemployment, we hypothesised that more and more respondents would be prepared to see other institutions try to tackle with this problem too, like the European Community (or Union). At the same time we expected taking care of the unemployed to remain a bread and butter issue and a core element of the welfare system: "Let the national institutions continue to be responsible for paying unemployment benefits but 'let's try Europe' when it comes to bring unemployment down. National institutions have already proven that they are not very effective in this area". In EUROBAROMETER 39, problems of employment and unemployment were evoked by help of the term "dealing with unemployment". Again, our hypothesis was confirmed by the results of a split half experiment.



4. OTHER DIMENSIONS OF EUROPE

Within the framework of the 41st wave of the standard EUROBAROMETER (Spring 1994), several special studies were carried out on behalf of various specialised services of the European Commission and the European Parliament.

The main studies this time were on blood and plasma as well as tobacco, AIDS, the ECU, experiences while crossing borders between EU member states, women issues and the European Parliament.

Detailed reports on the results of these questions commissioned by specialised services of the Commission will be presented at a later stage (see Annexes for the list of such studies since 1971).

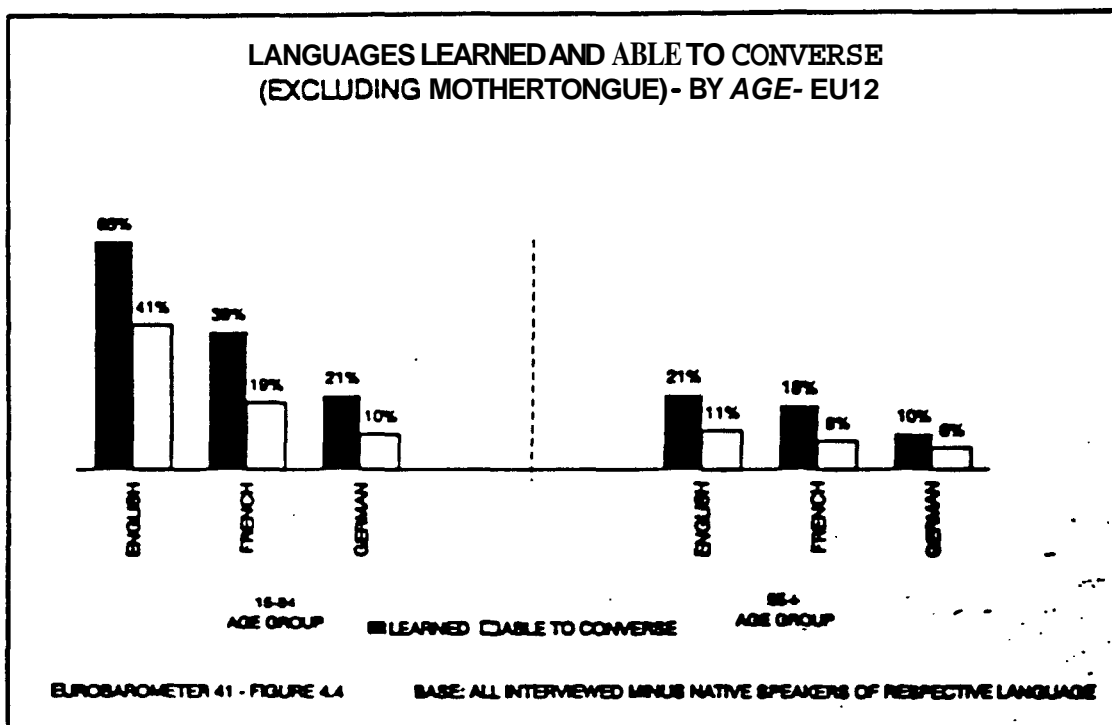
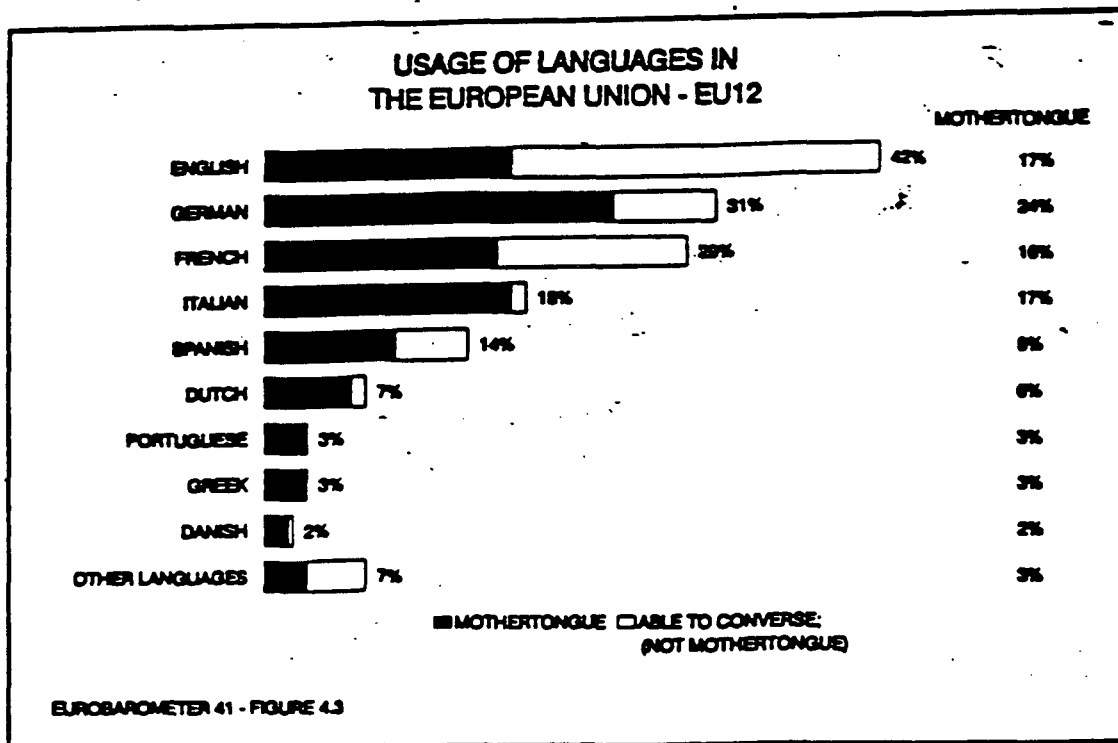
4.1 Satisfaction with life

Despite economic recession in many parts of Europe, dissatisfaction with democracy, unemployment and other majority-negative views often expressed in public opinion polls, eight out of ten EU citizens (79%) are on the whole satisfied with the life they lead. Only a fifth (20%) feel dissatisfied (Figures 4.1 & 4.2, Table U) .

There is a north-south split in the European Union on this matter. The proportions of those 'satisfied' are above-average in Denmark, Benelux countries, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany. They are below average in Portugal and the member countries bordering the Mediterranean - including France.

In almost all countries, at least two-to-one feel satisfied. Only in Greece is the result more narrow (55% 'satisfied'; 45% 'dissatisfied').

There has not been very much change in the result at the EU level since the question was first asked in Autumn 1973 in the then nine Member States of the European Community. In fact, the result at the EU12 level now is exactly the same as it was at the EC9 level twenty years ago (79%:20%). Satisfaction with life has always remained at a high 74%-83% with dissatisfaction correspondingly low (25%-16%).



Level of satisfaction with life increases with the level of education and is significantly higher among the young (15-24 year olds) especially if they are still studying¹⁰. It is more frequently found among white collar workers and among those who subjectively place themselves in the upper or upper middle class bracket. Public employees are much more often satisfied than those working in nationalised industries, with those in the private sector falling somewhere in the middle. Among those who are unemployed, many more say they are satisfied (62%) with life than not (38%) (Table 24).

4.2 Proficiency in languages

It may be no surprise that English is the language in most widespread use in the European Union ('mother tongue speakers' + 'non-mother tongue speakers, but able to take part in a conversation' = 42%). German (31%) comes next, followed closely by French (29%) (Tables 25-27).

Clearly German unification and the consequent entry of East Germany into the European Union recently pushed the balance more in favour of the German language. And Austria's recent 'JA' to the European Union in its referendum - with the influx of another 7 million native German speakers - will automatically add around another 2% to the total in the Union able to speak the German language next year.

English is the only language which can be used more by non-native (25%) than native (17%) speakers. Across the Union, 41% non-native speakers have learned the English language, compared to 28% having learned French and 15% German (Table 28).

The English language is taught the most as a foreign language across European Union countries - except Luxembourg (where French (95%) equals German (93%) in top place), the Netherlands (English (85%) equal with German (81%)) as well as Portugal (French (32%) equal with English (29%)). French foreign language teaching predominates in native English-speaking Ireland (41%) and the United Kingdom (51%).

The development of education over the last decades is reflected in the result by age group (Figure 4.4, Tables 29 and 30). For non-native speakers aged 55+ years, there was not much difference between the English and French language concerning teaching (21% and 18% respectively having been taught) and current conversational ability (11% and 8%). Two out of five of 55+ year olds report having learned a language other than their own.

¹⁰

Details on definitions can be found in the Annexes under "Technical specifications for socio-demographic and socio-political variables used in cross-tabulations".

For 15-24 year olds, however, the prospect of being taught a foreign language are quite different. More than double compared to 55+ years olds say they have learned at least one language other than their own. Preferences and/or opportunities are clearer too. Two-thirds (65%) of non-native English speaking 15-24 year olds say they have learned English and 41% say they can hold a conversation in that language. Next comes French (39% "learned" and 19% "hold a conversation"), German (21% and 10%) and Spanish (11% and 6%). All other languages in the European Union are studied and can be used by less than 3% of their respective non-native speakers.

ANNEXES

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 41.0 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES

INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV
 Jean QUATRESOZ - Dominique VANCRAEYNST
 Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
 B-1160 BRUSSELS
 BELGIUM

Tel. ++/32/2/775 01 11 - Fax. ++/32/2/772 40 79

BELGIQUE	MARKETING UNIT 430, Avenue Louise B-1050 BRUXELLES	Ma Pascale BERNARD	m. ++/32 2 648 80 10 ia. ++/32 2 648 34 08
DANMARK	GFK DANMARK Toldbodgade, 108 DK-1253 COPENUAGEN K.	Mr Erik CHRISTIANSEN	tel. ++/45 33 93 17 40 t u. ++/45 33 13 07 40
DEUTSCHLAND	SAMPLE INSTITUT Papenkamp, 2-6 D-23879 MÖLLN	Ms Doris SIEBER	tel. ++/49 4542 801 0 t u. ++/49 4542 801 201
ELLAS	KEVE Ippodamou Sunt. 24 GR-11635 ATHENA	Ms Fotini PANOUTSOU	tel. ++/30 1 701 80 82 t u. ++/30 1 701 78 37
ITALIA	PRAGMA V u Salaria, 298a I-00199 ROMA	Ms Maria-Adelaide SANTILLI	tel. ++/39 6 854 80 57 tu. ++/39 6 854 00 38
ESPAÑA	CIMEI Alberto Aguilera, 7-5º E-28015 MADRID	Ms Carmen MOZO	tel. ++/34 2 594 47 93 t u. ++/34 2 594 52 23
FRANCE	TMO Consultants 22. rue du 4 Septembre F-75002 PARIS	Ms Isabelle CREBASSA	tel. ++/33 1 44 94 40 00 t u. ++/33 1 44 94 40 01
IRELAND	LANSDOWNE Market Research 12, Hatch Street IRL-DUBLIN 2	Mr Roger JUPP	tel. ++/353 1 861 34 83 fax. ++/353 1 861 34 79
LUXEMBOURG	ILRES 6. rue du Marché aux Herbes GD-1728 LUXEMBOURG	Mr Charles NARGUE	tel. ++/352 47 80 21 fax. ++/352 48 20 20
NEDERLAND	NIPO "Westerdokhuis" Beemtsplein, 7 NL-1013 NJ AMSTERDAM	Mr Martin JONKER	tel. ++/31 20 651 66 01 t u. ++/31 20 638 63 74
PORTUGAL	NORMA Av. Infante Santo 70-1 tel P-1300 LISBOA	Mr Lopes DA SILVA	tel. ++/351 1 801 09 12 t u. ++/351 1 396 15 48
GREAT BRITAIN	NOP Corporate and Financial 1 & 2 Berners street London W1P 3AG UK	Mr Chris KAY	tel. ++/44 71 112 01 81 fax. ++/44 71 412 0222

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 41.0 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between April, 4 and May, 6 1994, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 41.0 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

The EUROBAROMETER 41.0 covers the population of the respective nationalities, aged 15 years and over, in each of the Member States of the European Union. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from all "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II and according to the distribution of the national, resident population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 18+ (x 000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1028	04/04 - 30/04	7 994.4
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	08/04 - 03/05	4 180.4
Germany(East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1058	11/04 - 28/04	13 807.0
Germany(West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1028	11/04 - 27/04	51 708.0
Greece	KEME	1002	04/04 - 21/04	7 825.8
Spain	CIMEI	1000	10/04 - 28/04	29 427.2
France	TMO Consultants	998	05/04 - 18/04	43 318.8
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1004	05/04 - 04/05	2 883.0
Italy	PRAGMA	1055	09/04 - 30/04	48 902.8
Luxembourg	ILRES	500	04/04 - 08/05	302.8
The Netherlands	NIFO	1001	11/04 - 28/04	11 803.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	11/04 - 03/05	7 718.7
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1051	08/04 - 27/04	44 882.0
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES	308	10/04 - 04/05	1158.1

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 EU 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. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook of 1989. 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. For 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 European Commission, "EUROBAROMETER", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

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

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

EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 41.0 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

Entre avril, 4 et mai 6 1994, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 41.0 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD, à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 41.0 couvre la population nationale, de 15 ans et plus, dans chaque Etat membre de l'Union Européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à multiples phases. Dans chaque pays EU, divers points de chute ont été tirés avec une probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population (afin de couvrir la totalité du pays) et à la densité de la population.

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

PAYS	INSTITUTE	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES DE TERRAIN	POPULATION 15+ (x1000)
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1028	04/04 - 30/04	7 894.4
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	08/04 - 03/05	4 180.4
Allemagne(Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1058	11/04 - 28/04	13 807.0
Allemagne(Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1028	11/04 - 27/04	81 704.0
Grèce	KEME	1002	04/04 - 21/04	7 825.6
Espagne	CIMEI	1000	10/04 - 29/04	29 427.2
France	TMO Consultants	996	05/04 - 18/04	17 314.6
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1004	05/04 - 04/05	2 141.0
Italie	PRAGMA	1055	09/04 - 30/04	45 802.8
Luxembourg	ILRES	500	04/04 - 08/05	302.6
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1001	11/04 - 28/04	11 803.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	11/04 - 03/05	7 718.7
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1051	08/04 - 27/04	44 562.0
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES	306	10/04 - 04/05	1 159.1

Dans chaque pays, l'échantillon a été comparé à l'univers. La description de l'univers se base sur les données de population EUROSTAT. Pour tous les Etats membres EU, 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 EU), INRA (EUROPE) recourt aux chiffres officiels de population, publiés par EUROSTAT dans l'Annuaire 1989 des Statistiques Régionales. Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

Les résultats des études EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés et sont présentés sous forme de tableaux, de fichiers de données et d'analyses. Pour chaque question, un tableau de résultats est fourni, accompagné de la question complète (en anglais et en français) en tête de page; ces résultats sont exprimés 1) en pourcentage calculé sur la base totale et 2) en pourcentage calculé sur le nombre de réponses "valables" (i.e. "Ne sait pas" et "Sans réponses" exclus). Tous les fichiers de données de l'EUROBAROMETRE sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Becheler 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 Européenne, "EUROBAROMETRE", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles; ils peuvent être obtenus à cette adresse.

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

Pourcentage observé	10% à 90%	20% à 80%	30% à 70%	40% à 60%	50%
Intervalle de confiance	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 1.0%	± 3.1%

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL UNITS / UNITES ADMINISTRATIVES REGIONALES

BELGIQUE

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

DANMARK

Hovedstadsområdet
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster
Bornholm
Fyn
Jylland

DEUTSCHLAND

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

ELLAS

Kentriki kai Dytiki
Makedonia
Thessalia
Anatoliki Makedonia
Thrakia
Anatoliki Steres kai
Nisia
Peloponnisos & Dytiki
Steres
Ipeiros
Kriti
Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou

ESPAGNE

Andalucia
Aragon
Asturias
Balears
Canarias
Cantabria
Castilla-La Mancha
Castilla-Leon
Cataluna
Extremadura
Galicia
Madrid
Murcia
Navarra
Pais Valenciano
Pais Vasco
La Rioja

FRANCE

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

ITALIA

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

IRELAND

Dublin
Rest of Leinster
Munster
Connacht/Ulster

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Sud
Nord
Est

NEDERLAND

Gröningen
Friesland
Drente
Overijssel
Gelderland
Utrecht
Noord-Holland
Zuid-Holland
Zeeland
Noord-Brabant
Limburg
Flevoland

PORTUGAL

Norte
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Madeira

UNITED KINGDOM

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

LIST OF GRAPHICS / LISTE DES GRAPHIQUES

Figure	Title / Titre	Page
E1	MEMBERSHIP GOOD THING OR BAD THING - 'EC' and "EU(EC)" BY COUNTRY - SPRING 1994/ Appartenance une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose - "CE" et "UE(CE)" par pays - printemps 1994)	vi
E2	BENEFIT OF MEMBERSHIP - 'EC' and "EU(EC)" BY COUNTRY - SPRING 1994/ Bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne ? - "CE" et "UE(CE)" par pays - printemps 1994)	vi
1.1	SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EU / Satisfaction à l'égard de la démocratie dans l'UE	2
1.2	SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN OWN COUNTRY / Satisfaction de la démocratie dans son propre pays	2
1.3	AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE MEDIA EU12 1977-1994/ Notoriété du Parlement Européen au travers des media UE12 1977-1994	4
1.4	AWARENESS OF THE DATE OF THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS OF 9/12 JUNE 1994 / Connaissance de la date des élections européennes de 9/12 juin 1994	4
1.5	NATIONAL OR EUROPEAN ISSUES INFLUENCE VOTE AT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS / Influence des questions nationales et européennes sur le vote aux élections européennes	6
1.6	MORE POWER OR NOT FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Plus de pouvoir ou non pour le Parlement Européen	6
2.1	SUPPORT AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF EU MEMBERSHIP (EU12) 1981-1994 / Soutien et bénéfice de l'appartenance à l'UE (UE12) 1981-1994	8
2.2-15	SUPPORT AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF EU MEMBERSHIP 1981-1994 (per country) / Soutien et bénéfice de l'appartenance à l'UE 1981-1994 (par pays)	11-24
2.16	THE 'EURO-DYNAMOMETER' (EU12 AVERAGE ON 7-POINT SCALE - TREND) - EUROPE'S PROGRESS: PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED, DESIRED SPEED/L' "Euro-Dynamomètre" (moyenne UE12 sur une échelle de 7 points - trend) - La progression de l'Europe: vitesse actuelle perçue, vitesse souhaitée	25

2.17	AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EU PRESIDENCY OF OWN COUNTRY/ Notoriété et importance de la présidence UE de son propre pays	26
3.1	AWARENESS OF THE WHITE PAPER 'GROWTH, COMPETITIVENESS, EMPLOYMENT' EU12 / Notoriété du Livre Blanc 'Croissance, compétitivité, emploi' (UE12)	28
3.2	SINGLE MARKET: HOPE OR FEAR? EU12 - 1988-1994 / Marché Unique - espoir ou crainte UE12 - 1990-1994 ?	28
3.3	SUPPORT FOR KEY ISSUES EU12 - 1990-1994 / Soutien à des thèmes clés UE12 - 1990-1994	30
3.4	'NET' APPROVAL' OF SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY - DK, D, UK, EU12 / 'Approbation nette' de la Monnaie Unique Européenne - DK, O, UK, UE 12	30
3.5	NATIONAL OR JOINT EU DECISION MAKING? 18 POLICY AREAS - EU12 / Législations nationales ou UE? 18 domaines politiques UE12	32
4.1	SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN GENERAL - EU12 1973-1994 / Satisfaction avec la vie en général UE12 1973-1994	34
4.2	SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN GENERAL / Satisfaction avec la vie en général	34
4.3	USAGE OF LANGUAGES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION - EU12 / Utilisation des langues dans l'UE UE12	36
4.4	LANGUAGES LEARNED AND ABLE TO CONVERSE (EXCLUDING MOTHER TONGUE) - BY AGE - EU12 / Langues apprises ou dans lesquelles on peut converser, excepté langue maternelle - par catégorie d'âge - UE12	36

LIST OF TABLES / LISTE DES TABLEAUX

Table/ Tableau 1 : **SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EU / Satisfac**
 l'égard de la démocratie dans l'UE (% , by country/par pays) A11

Table/ Tableau 2 : **SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN OWN COUNTRY /**
 Satisfac à l'égard de la démocratie dans son pays. (% , by country/ par pays)
 A11

Table/ Tableau 3 : **FOR OK AGAINST EU ISSUES / Pour ou contre les** différentes
 questions UE (% , by country/par pays) A12

Table/ Tableau 3a : **FOR OR AGAINST EU ISSUES / Pour ou contre les** différentes
 questions UE (% , EU12+/UE12+ , by socio-demographic and socio-political
 variables/ par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) A14

Table/ Tableau 4 : **AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Notoriété du**
 Parlement Européen (% , by country/par pays) A16

Table/ Tableau 5 : **KNOWLEDGE OF EURO-ELECTION DATE / Connaissance de la date**
 des élections européennes (% , by country/par pays) A16

Table/ Tableau 6 : **EUROPEAN OR NATIONAL ISSUES INFLUENCE VOTE ? / Influence**
 des thèmes nationaux ou européens sur les intentions de vote (% , by country/ par
 pays, only those who intend to vote / uniquement ceux qui ont l'intention de voter)
 A16

Table/ Tableau 6a : **EUROPEAN OR NATIONAL ISSUES INFLUENCE VOTE ? /**
 Influence des thèmes nationaux ou européens sur les intentions de vote ? (% ,
 EU12+/UE12+ , by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables
 socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) A17

Table/ Tableau 7 : **MOST IMPORTANT WHEN VOTING AT EURO ELECTIONS / Le plus**
 important lors du vote aux élections européennes (% , by country/par pays, only
 those who intend to vote/ uniquement ceux qui ont l'intention de voter) .. A18

Table/ Tableau 8 : **THE ROLE DESIRED FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Le rôle**
 souhaité pour le Parlement Européen (% , by country/par pays) A18

Table/ Tableau 8a : **THE ROLE DESIRED FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Le rôle**
 souhaité pour le Parlement européen (% , EU12+/UE12+ , by socio-demographic and
 socio-political variables / par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)
 A19

Table/ Tableau 9 : **INTEREST IN EUROPEAN POLITICS / Intérêt pour la politique**
 européenne (% , by country/ par pays) AZO

Table/Tableau 9a : **INTEREST IN EUROPEAN POLITICS / Intérêt pour la politique européenne** (% , EU12 +/UE12 + , by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/ par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) A21

Table/Tableau 10 : **FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION / Sentiment d'être informé sur l'Union Européenne** (% , by country/ par pays) A22

Table/Tableau 11-13 : **MEDIA USE / Recours aux médias** (% , by country / par pays) A22

Table/Tableau 14 : **HAS OUR COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EU MEMBERSHIP ? / Notre pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à l'UE ?** (% , by country/ par pays) A23

Table/Tableau 14a : **HAS OUR COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EU MEMBERSHIP ? / Notre pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à l'UE ?** (% , by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/ par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) A24

Table/Tableau 14b+c : **HAS OUR COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EC/EU(EC) MEMBERSHIP ? / Notre pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à la CE/UE(CE) ?** (% , by country/ par pays) A25

Table/tableau 15 : **EU MEMBERSHIP: 'GOOD THING' ? / Appartenance à l'UE: 'une bonne chose' ?** (% , by country/ par pays) A26

Table/tableau 15a : **EU MEMBERSHIP : 'A GOOD THING' / L'appartenance à l'UE: 'une bonne chose' ?** (% , EU12 +/UE12 + , by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/ par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) A27

Table/tableau 15b+c : **EC/EU(EC) MEMBERSHIP: 'GOOD THING' ? / Appartenance à la CE/l'UE(CE): 'une bonne chose' ?** (% , by country/ par pays) A28

Table/Tableau 16 : **FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ? / Pour un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen ?** (% , by country/ par pays) A28

Table/tableau 17 : **'EURO-DYNAMOMETER' / "Euro-Dynamomètre"** (% , by country/ par pays) A29

Table/Tableau 18 : **AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL PRESIDENCY / Notoriété et importance de la présidence du Conseil** (% , 1986-1994) A30

Table/Tableau 19 : **WHITE PAPER AWARENESS / Notoriété Livre Blanc** (% , by country/ par pays) A31

Table/Tableau 20 : WHITE PAPER : POS& EFFECT ? / Livre Blanc : effet positif ?
 (% , only those who are aware of White Paper/ uniquement ceux qui ont entendu
 parler du Livre Blanc) **A31**

Table/tableau 21 : THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET : HOPE OR FEAR ? / Grand
Marché Européen : espoir ou crainte ? (% , by country/par pays) A32

Table/tableau 21a : THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET : HOPE OR FEAR ? / Le Grand
Marché Européen : espoir ou crainte L'appartenance à l'UE : "une bonne chose" ?
 (% , EU12+ /UE12+ , by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables
 socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) **A33**

Table/Tableau 22 : NATIONAL OR JOINT EUROPEAN UNION DECISION-MAKING ? /
Décisions nationales ou en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ? (% , by country/
par pays) A34

Table/tableau 23 : LIFE SATISFACTION / Satisfaction à l'égard de la vie qu'on mène
 (% , by country/par pays) **A30**

Table/Tableau 24 : LIFE SATISFACTION / Satisfaction à l'égard de la vie qu'on mène
 (% , EU 12+ /UE12+ , by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables
 socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) **A37**

Table/Tableau 25 : USAGE OF LANGUAGES IN THE EU / Utilisation des langues dans
l'UE (% , by country/par pays) A38

Table/tableau 26 : LANGUAGE : MOTHER TONGUE / Langue maternelle (% , by
country/ par pays) A38

Table/Tableau 27 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPOKEN / Langues étrangères parlées (% ,
by country/par pays) A39

Table/tableau 28 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES LEARNED / Langues étrangères apprises
 (% , by country/par pays) **A39**

Table/tableau 29 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPOKEN / Langues étrangères parlées (% ,
by age/par catégorie d'âge) A40

Table/Tableau 30 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES LEARNED / Langues étrangères apprises
 (% , by age/par catégorie d'âge) **A40**

Table/Tableau 1 : SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EU / Satisfactions à l'égard de la démocratie dans l'UE (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Community/European Union ? Would you say you are... ? / Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans la Communauté européenne/Union européenne ? Diriez-vous que vous êtes... ?

1st column: EB41 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
Very satisfied	4 +2	3 0	2 -1	1 -2	1 0	3 -6	3 -2	2 0	
Fairly satisfied	48 -1	43 -3	43 -3	40 -4	29 -7	25 -18	34 -4	38 -8	
Not very satisfied	32 +1	33 -3	42 +6	43 +6	48 +8	47 +19	41 +5	38 +4	
Not at all satisfied	8 -2	13 0	7 -1	8 -1	11 -1	10 +3	8 +3	11 0	
Don't know	8 +1	9 +7	7 0	8 0	11 -1	15 +1	13 -1	11 +3	
TOTAL	101	101	101	98	101	100	100	101	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +	
Très satisfait	6 -1	2 0	7 +2	1 -1	1 -3	2 0	2 -1	2 -1	
Plutôt satisfait	58 +6	31 -1	52 -3	45 -3	52 -2	38 -2	38 -4	38 -3	
Plutôt pas satisfait	13 -4	42 +4	24 -4	40 +3	25 -2	27 0	37 +3	38 +4	
Pas du tout satisfait	6 +1	11 -1	5 -1	7 -2	7 +2	12 +3	10 +1	10 +1	
Ne sait pas	17 -1	14 -2	12 +7	7 +3	15 +6	22 0	13 +1	13 +1	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	

Table/Tableau 2 : SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN OWN COUNTRY / Satisfactions à l'égard de la démocratie dans son pays (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY) ? Would you say you are... ? / Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans (NOTRE PAYS) ? Diriez-vous que vous êtes... ?

1st column: EB41 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
Very satisfied	4 -1	17 -2	7 0	6 0	2 -1	4 -1	3 -3	4 0	
Fairly satisfied	49 +5	61 +2	50 +2	48 +1	33 +3	28 -8	28 -8	43 +1	
Not very satisfied	30 -1	16 -3	34 +2	37 +1	48 -4	49 +8	42 +3	33 -2	
Not at all satisfied	13 -4	5 -2	8 -3	9 -2	15 +1	17 -1	25 +7	18 +1	
Don't know	4 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 +1	3 +1	4 0	4 0	
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +	
Très satisfait	14 +4	2 +1	19 +4	8 +1	2 -1	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Plutôt satisfait	51 +1	17 +5	53 -5	58 -3	53 +5	43 +1	38 +1	38 +1	
Plutôt pas satisfait	18 -4	44 +4	17 -1	27 +3	31 -3	29 -3	35 +1	38 +1	
Pas du tout satisfait	10 -3	33 -12	3 0	7 0	8 -2	18 +2	17 -2	17 -2	
Ne sait pas	7 -2	3 0	8 +2	1 -2	4 0	8 0	4 0	4 +1	
TOTAL	100	98	100	100	98	100	100	101	

Table/Tableau 3 : FOR OR AGAINST EU ISSUES / Pour ou contre les différentes questions UE (% by country/pays) (*)

QUESTION : What is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. / Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

- a) There should be a European Monetary Union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Community (SINGLE CURRENCY) / Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire Européenne, avec une monnaie unique remplaçant d'ici 1999 (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies de la Communauté Européenne.
- b) There should be a European Monetary Union with a European Central Bank pursuing a policy of monetary stability that is fighting inflation (EURO CENTRAL BANK) / Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire Européenne, avec une Banque Centrale Européenne poursuivant une politique de stabilité monétaire, c'est-à-dire de lutte contre l'inflation.
- c) The Member States of the European Community should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Community (FOREIGN POLICY) / Les Pays membres de la Communauté Européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de la Communauté Européenne.
- d) The EC member states should work towards a common defence policy (COMMON DEFENCE) / Les Pays membres de la Communauté Européenne devraient travailler à l'élaboration d'une politique de défense commune.
- e) The President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise they should resign (EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS) / Le Président et les membres de la Commission Européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement Européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner.
- f) In matters of EC legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents the national governments (COUNCIL-PARLIAMENT EQUAL RIGHTS) / En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et les dépenses de la Communauté Européenne, le Parlement Européen devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des Ministres qui représente les Gouvernements nationaux.
- g) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections (VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales.
- h) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in European elections (VOTE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections européennes.
- i) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections (CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections municipales.
- j) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in European elections (CANDIDATE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections européennes.
- k) The European Community should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of National Government (EURO-GOVERNMENT) / La Communauté Européenne devrait avoir un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen et devant le Conseil Européen des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement.
- l) The European Community should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments (SUBSIDIARITY) / La Communauté Européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux.

Table/Tableau 3 - see previous page for details/voir page précédente pour plus de détails

1st column: % for 2nd column: % against	B		DK		WEST		EAST		GR		E		F	
	+		+		+		+		+		+		+	
a) SINGLE CURRENCY	62	28	29	65	34	55	33	55	33	58	65	21	65	25
b) EURO-CENTRAL BANK	70	19	47	42	59	30	80	29	63	26	69	13	72	18
c) FOREIGN POLICY	70	15	63	30	71	18	72	17	77	14	71	17	73	15
d) COMMON DEFENCE	78	12	50	44	81	14	81	13	84	12	71	18	79	13
e) EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS	67	11	78	8	80	8	81	9	86	5	68	7	68	10
f) COUNCIL-EP EQUAL RIGHTS	57	17	36	35	50	22	50	23	50	28	52	13	48	18
g) VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS	47	39	39	58	45	41	47	40	57	35	50	41	81	23
h) VOTE EURO-ELECTIONS	66	20	67	30	68	19	70	19	78	17	71	20	71	14
i) CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS	32	53	33	63	38	45	40	45	45	45	34	55	54	30
j) CANDIDATE EURO-ELECTIONS	53	33	57	39	80	26	82	25	68	23	59	31	67	17
k) EURO-GOVERNMENT	58	11	36	47	57	18	58	18	80	18	55	14	80	10
l) SUBSIDIARITY	48	23	70	19	57	21	59	20	86	16	50	25	51	21

1ère colonne: % favorable 2e colonne: % non favorable	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU12+	
	+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+	
a) SINGLE CURRENCY	68	19	74	13	65	27	59	32	47	34	35	58	54	35	53	38
b) EURO-CENTRAL BANK	70	13	76	10	68	20	73	15	60	21	48	37	65	22	66	22
c) FOREIGN POLICY	65	16	73	9	75	15	77	13	58	18	55	28	68	17	68	17
d) COMMON DEFENCE	52	26	75	13	75	13	83	11	67	18	70	20	75	15	76	15
e) EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS	63	8	70	7	76	11	83	8	45	18	72	11	72	10	73	9
f) COUNCIL-EP EQUAL RIGHTS	56	9	55	13	51	28	56	23	41	23	48	24	52	20	62	20
g) VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS	72	13	61	28	56	39	59	35	51	33	51	42	53	37	63	37
h) VOTE EURO-ELECTIONS	82	6	81	8	78	18	83	12	64	21	71	22	74	18	74	18
i) CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS	61	21	48	38	43	52	46	48	35	48	40	52	41	48	42	48
j) CANDIDATE EURO-ELECTIONS	71	13	77	12	70	25	75	18	51	30	63	29	64	24	64	24
k) EURO-GOVERNMENT	55	7	68	8	70	14	71	14	48	21	52	21	80	15	80	15
l) SUBSIDIARITY	60	12	55	25	58	24	55	31	47	22	65	18	57	23	67	22

(*) 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/Tabl. 3a : FOR OR AGAINST EU ISSUES / Pour ou contre les différentes questions UE (% EU12+ / UE12+), by socio demographic and socio political variables/variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 3a Voir Tableau 3a (• = "for"/"pour", - = "against"/"contre") (*) See appendices/ Voir annexes (**) Quartiles in each country/ Quartiles dans chaque pays

	SEX		AGE					EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME (**)				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL EU12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+		public service	nat. industry	private sector	+++	++	--	---	-18	18-19	20+	still study	
SINGLE CURRENCY •	57	48	56	55	55	47		53	43	50	55	58	52	48	48	50	61	61	53
-	34	37	33	35	35	38		37	48	39	39	38	35	37	38	38	32	29	38
EURO CENTRAL BANK •	69	60	67	68	65	59		67	60	63	72	67	62	59	58	63	75	71	85
-	22	22	19	22	23	24		23	28	24	22	24	24	22	23	25	19	17	22
FOREIGN POLICY •	72	65	69	71	70	64		73	67	68	74	75	68	63	61	69	79	70	88
-	18	16	16	18	17	17		15	20	18	17	13	18	18	17	18	15	18	17
COMMON DEFENCE •	78	73	75	77	76	73		80	77	78	81	80	74	71	70	78	85	78	75
-	16	14	14	16	15	14		13	15	16	15	13	17	16	18	18	12	15	15
EP CONFIRMS COMMISS. •	77	70	70	76	74	71		80	77	74	80	77	72	68	68	75	81	72	73
-	10	9	12	9	10	7		7	10	10	10	8	11	8	9	8	8	11	8
COUNCIL-EP EQUAL RIGHTS •	58	48	52	54	53	48		58	50	51	58	57	52	47	47	53	57	53	52
-	23	18	18	21	22	19		19	24	21	22	20	20	19	18	20	24	18	20
VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS •	54	51	58	58	52	47		56	47	51	57	53	51	51	48	52	57	61	53
-	38	35	32	35	39	39		38	43	39	37	38	39	35	38	40	35	30	37
VOTE EURO-ELECTIONS •	77	71	76	78	76	69		80	73	72	80	78	72	67	67	74	83	81	74
-	18	16	14	15	17	18		13	20	19	14	14	18	19	18	18	11	11	16
CAND. LOCAL ELECTIONS •	45	39	44	46	42	38		48	38	40	45	42	40	41	39	40	47	48	42
-	47	48	42	45	48	48		44	55	49	47	49	47	44	48	49	48	40	48
CAND. EURO-ELECTIONS •	68	61	67	68	68	58		70	59	63	70	68	62	60	58	64	74	70	84
-	24	24	21	23	25	27		22	34	28	23	23	27	24	28	27	20	19	24
EURO-GOVERNMENT •	84	84	81	84	80	85		88	88	88	85	85	84	84	82	80	70	85	80
-	17	14	12	15	18	15		14	17	17	18	15	17	15	15	18	15	12	15
SUBSIDIARITY •	80	85	84	88	80	84		83	80	84	80	80	80	84	84	85	81	85	87
-	25	20	25	28	23	17		23	21	22	28	23	22	20	18	22	28	27	22

A15

Table/Tableau 3a : FOR OR AGAINST EU ISSUES / Pour ou contre les propositions de Maastricht (% EU12 + JUE12 +, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 3a / Voir Tableau 3 (+ = "for"/"pour", - = "against"/"contre")

		OPINION LEADERSHIP (%)				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (%)						SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (%)					MEMBERSHIP		
		...	..	---	----	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp loyed	working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper	good	neither nor	bad
SINGLE CURRENCY	+	80	58	52	44	82	54	60	50	49	51	48	50	58	59	57	68	41	29
	-	35	35	38	37	30	38	33	40	34	38	41	38	32	34	32	25	45	83
CENTRAL BANK	+	72	69	63	53	75	73	69	63	57	61	58	62	70	75	68	77	58	40
	-	22	22	22	24	17	21	20	28	22	23	27	22	19	18	22	14	27	48
FOREIGN POLICY	+	78	72	68	54	75	77	74	68	58	68	62	67	73	75	84	77	84	51
	-	18	18	18	19	17	17	18	20	17	18	18	18	15	18	17	12	18	34
COMMON DEFENCE	+	83	77	78	64	78	83	79	75	69	75	70	75	80	84	70	83	71	58
	-	14	15	14	18	14	13	15	17	15	15	17	15	13	11	19	10	17	34
EP CONFIRMS COMMISS.	+	83	77	71	61	77	81	79	74	65	73	68	74	77	77	68	77	71	67
	-	8	8	10	10	10	9	9	11	8	8	11	8	8	8	21	7	10	18
COUNCIL-EP EQUAL RIGHTS	+	58	58	50	42	55	58	58	53	48	54	48	48	58	57	55	61	45	38
	-	24	20	18	18	22	25	18	22	17	17	21	20	18	22	17	15	22	37
VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS	+	81	55	51	45	54	53	58	52	52	58	51	54	54	58	48	80	47	38
	-	35	37	37	38	40	38	37	39	33	34	38	35	37	35	41	31	40	58
VOTE EURO-ELECTIONS	+	84	78	73	61	79	82	80	72	69	74	67	74	78	81	67	81	70	80
	-	13	18	18	20	14	12	14	20	17	15	21	18	13	12	18	11	18	31
CAND. LOCAL ELECTIONS	+	50	43	41	34	43	44	45	42	40	42	41	43	42	43	41	48	37	27
	-	44	47	47	48	47	47	47	48	44	45	48	45	47	48	43	42	50	64
CAND. EURO-ELECTIONS	+	78	68	64	50	68	73	69	65	60	63	58	68	68	68	64	72	58	51
	-	21	24	24	28	22	21	23	28	24	24	28	22	23	25	24	18	28	38
EURO-GOVERNMENT	+	88	85	88	48	85	87	88	84	83	81	82	88	85	71	87	88	82	44
	-	18	18	15	15	15	18	17	17	14	14	18	15	15	13	23	11	17	32
SUBSIDIARITY	+	82	80	88	47	82	88	88	87	84	88	88	87	88	88	81	88	88	63
	-	27	25	18	18	22	31	28	24	17	18	18	21	24	27	22	28	18	21

Table/Tableau 4 : AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Notoriété du Parlement Européen (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament? / Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement Européen?

1st column: EB41 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	D		EAST		GR	E	F
			WEST						
Yes	51 -7	63 +3	48 -8	48 -10	46 -18	75 +18	57 +2	47 -7	
No	41 +8	34 -5	43 +9	43 +11	44 +18	21 -18	38 -1	50 +9	
Don't know	8 -1	2 0	9 -1	9 -1	10 0	4 -2	5 -1	3 -1	
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12+	
Oui	56 -2	55 0	69 +6	41 -23	78 +15	47 -11	52 -5	52 -5	
Non	40 +6	39 0	29 -4	58 +24	18 -14	50 +10	43 +5	43 +6	
Ne sait pas	4 -5	5 -1	2 -2	4 0	4 -2	3 +1	5 -1	5 -1	
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	

Table/Tableau 5 : KNOWLEDGE OF EURO-ELECTION DATE / Connaissance de la date des élections européennes (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Do you know the date on which the next European election will take place in (YOUR COUNTRY) or not? / Savez-vous ou non à quelle date les prochaines élections européennes auront lieu dans (NOTRE PAYS)?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST	EAST										
Yes, correct date/ Oui, date correcte	33	16	24	25	29	16	22	21	39	53	8	21	8	22
Yes, but date not correct/ Oui, mais date incorrecte	25	26	20	19	33	19	22	26	14	20	16	18	18	19
No, does not know the date/ Non, ne connaît pas la date	43	58	56	57	38	65	56	54	47	27	78	63	73	59
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100

Table/Tableau 6 : EUROPEAN OR NATIONAL ISSUES INFLUENCE VOTE ? / Influence des thèmes nationaux ou européens sur les intentions de vote (% by country/par pays, only those who intend to vote/uniquement ceux qui ont l'intention de voter)

QUESTION : Still thinking about your vote at the European elections, which will be more important to you - your opinion about national issues, or your opinion about Europe? / Toujours à propos de votre vote aux élections européennes, qu'est-ce qui sera le plus important pour vous: votre opinion sur les problèmes nationaux ou votre opinion sur l'Europe?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST	EAST										
Opinion on national issues/ Opinion sur les problèmes nationaux	48	61	48	49	85	65	49	77	54	57	38	70	63	66
Opinion on Europe/ Opinion sur l'Europe	37	34	45	44	11	20	44	18	39	38	53	24	31	37
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	14	6	8	8	4	15	8	7	8	5	9	7	6	8
TOTAL	99	101	101	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	100

A17

Table/Tableau 6a : EUROPEAN OR NATIONAL ISSUES INFLUENCE VOTE ? / Influence des thèmes nationaux ou européens sur les intentions de vote ? (% EU12+ / UE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables / par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 6/ Voir Tableau 6

	SEXES		AGE				EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL EU12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	public service	nat. industry	private sector	...	...	...	...	16	18-19	20+	at school	
OPINION ON NATIONAL ISSUES	53	57	54	56	53	57	54	54	55	52	52	57	58	60	57	48	50	55
OPINION ON EUROPE	40	34	38	38	40	32	40	40	37	43	42	37	31	30	37	45	40	37
DK/NSP	7	9	8	6	7	10	8	8	8	8	7	7	11	11	8	8	10	8
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	101	100	99	100	100

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (*)					MEMBERSHIP		
	...	...	...	...	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp layed	working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper	good	neither nor	bad
OPINION ON NATIONAL ISSUES	49	54	58	58	55	50	54	57	61	59	60	58	55	48	54	48	63	72
OPINION ON EUROPE	45	40	33	28	39	44	41	37	30	34	31	34	38	48	38	44	28	21
DK/NSP	8	8	8	14	8	8	8	8	10	8	8	10	7	8	8	7	10	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	101	99	100	100	100	100	99	101	100

(*) See appendices/ Voir annexes

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

Table/Tableau 7 : MOST IMPORTANT WHEN VOTING AT EURO ELECTIONS / Le plus important lors du vote aux élections européennes (% by country/par pays, only those who intend to vote/uniquement ceux qui ont l'intention de voter)

QUESTION : When voting at the European elections, what will be most important to you ? / Lorsque vous voterez aux élections européennes, qu'est-ce qui sera le plus important pour vous ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
Individual candidates/ Les candidats	21	27	12	12	11	28	18	17	40	19	33	9	38	17	17
Parties/ Les partis	23	24	30	27	17	33	26	16	16	12	19	27	22	22	21
Content of policies/ Les programmes électoraux	47	47	55	58	67	34	48	64	40	65	44	61	35	58	58
None of these/ Aucun de ces éléments (SPONT)	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	1
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	6	1	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	89	100	100	101	101	100	100	102	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 8 : 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 to have more power than now, or not ? / Personnellement, souhaiteriez-vous ou non que le Parlement européen ait plus de pouvoir qu'à l'heure actuelle ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
More power/ Plus de pouvoir	43	18	33	32	28	57	43	53	27	72	37	43	33	27	44
Not more power/ Pas plus de pouvoir	32	73	41	41	42	16	25	27	44	7	48	38	35	58	33
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	25	9	26	27	30	27	32	20	29	21	17	19	32	16	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

Table/Tableau 8a : THE ROLE DESIRED FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Le rôle souhaité pour le Parlement européen (% EU12+AE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 8/ Voir Tableau 8

	SEX(1)		AGE				EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL
	M	F	15 24	25 39	40 54	55+	public service	nat. industry	private sector	+++	++	-	-	-18	18-19	20+	still study	EU12+
MORE POWER	48	40	45	45	45	41	49	35	41	48	48	43	39	38	41	54	50	44
NOT MORE POWER	34	33	30	33	35	35	32	39	37	37	33	35	33	33	38	31	29	33
OK	18	28	16	22	20	24	19	26	21	11	19	22	28	29	23	15	21	23
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (*)					MEMBERSHIP		
	+++	++	-	-	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp loyed	working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper	good	neither nor	bad
PLUS DE POUVOIR	58	48	41	33	49	53	49	38	37	42	37	38	50	58	48	58	32	22
PAS PLUS DE POUVOIR	31	34	34	34	32	32	31	39	32	32	38	38	30	31	29	24	40	84
NSP	13	18	25	34	19	18	19	24	31	21	26	28	21	13	25	20	28	11
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	101	99	101	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	99

(*) See appendixes/ Voir annexes

(**) Quantities in each country/ Quantités dans chaque pays

Table/Tableau 9 : INTEREST IN EUROPEAN POLITICS / Intérêt pour la politique européenne (% by country/ par pays)

QUESTION : To what extent would you say you are interested in European politics, that is to say matters related to the European Community/ European Union : a great deal, to some extent, not much or not at all ? / Dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que vous vous intéressez à la politique européenne, c'est-à-dire aux affaires liées à la Communauté Européenne/Union européenne : beaucoup, assez, pas beaucoup, ou pas du tout ?

1st column: EB41 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B		DK		WEST		EAST		GR	E	F					
A great deal	5	-2	19	+2	8	+2	7	+1	6	0	15	+1	7	-4	8	-4
To some extent	31	+1	52	+2	29	+3	28	+3	37	-3	35	+1	30	0	30	0
Not much	38	-2	23	-2	47	0	48	0	51	-1	33	+6	38	0	38	0
Not at all	24	+2	6	-1	16	-3	16	-2	15	+3	24	-1	22	+4	22	+4
Don't know	2	+1	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	2	-1	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		101		100		101		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +				
Beaucoup	6	-1	10	0	18	+4	10	-1	8	-3	13	+3	9	-1	9	-1
Assez	32	0	15	+4	31	-1	32	0	34	-4	34	+1	34	+2	33	+1
Pas beaucoup	32	+4	32	-2	38	+1	46	0	30	0	32	-2	37	0	37	-1
Pas du tout	30	-1	17	0	13	-2	12	0	28	+6	21	-2	19	0	19	0
Ne sait pas	0	-2	2	0	0	-2	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		101		100		99	

Table/ Tableau 8a : INTEREST IN EUROPEAN POLITICS / Intérêt pour la politique européenne (% EU12 + UE12 +, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 8 / Voir Tableau 8

	SEX/		AGE				EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL EU12 +
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	public service	nat. industry	private sector	...	...	...	...	-18	18-19	20+	at school	
A GREAT DEAL	12	6	5	8	11	11	13	9	8	13	10	8	6	7	8	17	8	8
TO SOME EXTENT	36	31	37	36	35	30	41	25	31	40	37	30	27	28	33	45	38	33
NOT MUCH	36	38	42	40	36	34	32	37	41	35	37	42	37	39	40	29	40	37
NOT AT ALL	15	23	21	16	17	23	13	27	18	11	14	18	28	27	18	9	14	18
DK/NSP	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	89	101	100	101	100	101	101	89
Average	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)		RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)							SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (*)						MEMBERSHIP		
	...	...	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp loyed		working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper		good	neither - nor	bad
A GREAT DEAL	28	9	5	2	13	20	9	8	6	5	6	8	10	15	12	12	4	10
TO SOME EXTENT	44	41	31	15	38	44	39	30	28	28	25	32	38	42	34	42	24	28
NOT MUCH	21	39	43	37	34	30	40	42	37	42	42	38	38	33	31	33	48	38
NOT AT ALL	6	10	20	43	15	6	11	21	27	23	28	23	15	10	23	13	23	28
DK/NSP	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	101	100	101
Average	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2

(*) See appendix/ Voir annexes

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

Table/Tableau 10 : FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION / Sentiment d'être informé sur l'Union Européenne (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : All things considered, how well informed do you feel you are about the European Community/European Union, its policies, its institutions ? / Tout compte fait, comment vous sentez-vous informé sur la Communauté Européenne/l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ?

1st column: EB41 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					WEST		EAST									
Very well	2	0	5	+1	3	0	3	+1	2	+1	2	-2	2	+1	1	-1
Quite well	31	-2	36	-1	29	-3	28	-3	25	-4	21	+5	20	-2	28	-1
Not very well	44	0	51	-1	51	+5	52	+5	56	+2	53	+1	51	+5	47	0
Not at all well	21	+3	7	+1	15	-3	15	-2	15	0	23	-3	25	-4	24	+3
Don't know	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	+1	2	+1	1	-2	3	0	2	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
Très bien	3	-1	3	+1	8	+3	2	0	1	-3	3	+1	2	0	2	0
Assez bien	24	-4	20	+2	43	+7	35	-3	19	0	22	+2	25	0	25	0
Assez mal	44	+4	50	0	35	-7	47	+2	46	0	47	-2	49	+1	49	+1
Très mal	28	+1	25	-2	11	-2	15	0	30	0	27	0	22	-1	22	-1
Ne sait pas	1	-1	2	-2	3	0	1	0	4	+2	1	-1	2	0	2	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

Table/Tableau 11-13 : MEDIA USE / Recours aux médias (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : About how often do you... ? / Tous les combien à peu près... ?

- watch the news on television ? / regardez-vous les émissions d'information à la télévision ?
- read the news in daily papers ? / lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens ?
- listen to the news on the radio ? / écoutez-vous les émissions d'information à la radio ?

TELEVISION NEWS/ ACTUALITE TV	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
					WEST		EAST																
everyday/ tous les jours	67	68	74	74	74	76	74	75	65	73	86	72	78	68	80	76							
several times a week/ plusieurs fois par semaine	19	22	18	18	17	17	17	14	20	14	10	15	16	25	10	16							
once or twice a week/ une ou deux fois par semaine	8	6	5	5	3	6	6	6	9	9	3	7	4	8	7	6							
less often/ moins souvent	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	3	2	6	2	3							
never/ jamais	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	1							
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	100	101	100							

NEWS - DAILY PAPERS/ ACTUALITE - JOURNAUX	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	O	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST									
everyday/ tous les jours	37	61	63	64	70	25	33	32	48	36		17	88	48
several times a week/ plusieurs fois par semaine	18	14	17	18	14	11	13	13	15	18		13	18	14
once or twice a week/ une ou deux fois par semaine	14	12	7	7	7	15	15	23	19	17		16	12	14
less often/ moins souvent	15	9	8	8	5	19	18	17	10	16		23	9	13
never/ jamais	17	5	4	4	4	30	23	15	8	13		32	12	13
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	101	101	101	100

RADIO NEWS/ INFORMATIONS A LA RADIO	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
everyday/ tous les jours	52	69	55	56	68	29	44	42	68	25	73	53	29	83	48
several times a week/ plusieurs fois par semaine	17	11	21	20	16	15	12	15	12	13	9	13	24	18	16
once or twice a week/ une ou deux fois par semaine	9	6	8	7	5	14	8	10	7	9	5	8	14	10	9
less often/ moins souvent	13	10	9	9	7	20	17	15	7	23	8	14	20	11	14
never/ jamais	9	5	6	5	3	22	19	17	8	31	6	14	13	16	16
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	101

Table/Tableau 14 : HAS OUR COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EU MEMBERSHIP ? / Notre pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à l'UE ? (% 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/European Union ? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne/l'Union Européenne ?

1st column: EB41 results 2nd column: Change EB40	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					WEST		EAST							
Benefited	49	+1	64	-1	41	-1	41	0	40	+2	69	-10	38	-2
Not benefited	27	-1	26	0	38	-1	38	-1	37	-5	18	+8	43	-4
Don't know	24	-1	10	0	21	+2	21	+2	23	+4	14	+2	19	-3
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		101	
1ère colonne: Résultats EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12	
Bénéficié	81	+1	55	+3	67	-2	71	+3	70	+1	41	+8	47	+1
Pas bénéficié	11	-2	23	0	18	-3	13	-4	23	+1	43	-8	34	-1
Ne sait pas	8	+1	22	-3	14	+4	17	+2	6	-1	16	-2	19	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		100		100	

Table/ Tableau 14a : HAS OUR COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EU MEMBERSHIP ? / Notre pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à l'UE ? (% EU12+ / UE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables / par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

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/European Union ? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne/Union Européenne ?

	SEX (E)		AGE				EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME / NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				ASC AT END OF STUDIES / AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL
	LI	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	public service	nat. industry	private sector	...	...	...	...	18	18-19	20+	still study	EU12+
BENEFITED	49	44	51	51	46	39	52	35	44	56	49	43	43	38	45	58	58	47
NOT BENEFITED	36	33	27	30	38	40	33	43	38	31	36	39	36	40	36	21	24	34
DK/NSP	15	23	21	19	16	11	15	22	18	13	11	18	21	22	19	14	18	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	101	100

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (*)					MEMBERSHIP		
	...	...	...	...	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper	good	neither nor	bad
BENEFITED	59	50	44	36	48	59	50	43	43	48	38	45	51	57	48	68	27	8
NOT BENEFITED	32	33	36	35	37	29	33	38	33	33	40	37	32	28	28	18	47	82
DK/NSP	9	17	20	28	16	12	18	19	25	21	21	18	17	15	28	13	26	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	101	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100

(*) See appendices/ Voir annexes

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

Table/Tableau 14b+c : HAS OUR COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EC/EU(EC) MEMBERSHIP ? / Notre pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à la CE/UE(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 (a) European Community/ (c) European Union (European Community) ? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne ?

14b "EC/CE"	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST	EAST										
Benefited/ Bénéficié	50	86	44	43	68	42	39	83	53	68	72	69	44	48
Not benefited/ Pas bénéficié	26	26	37	36	17	45	40	10	23	18	12	24	46	35
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	24	8	19	19	15	13	21	7	24	14	17	7	10	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

14c "EU/CE/UE/CE"	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST	EAST										
Benefited/ Bénéficié	48	82	39	38	69	34	39	78	57	66	70	71	37	45
Not benefited/ Pas bénéficié	28	25	39	38	19	41	40	13	24	21	14	22	40	34
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	24	13	22	24	12	24	22	10	19	13	17	8	23	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	101	101	100	100	101	101	100	100

Table/Tableau 15 : EU MEMBERSHIP: "GOOD THING" ? / Appartenance à l'UE: "une bonne chose" ? (% by country/par pays)

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

1st column: EB41 result 2nd col: Change from EB40	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					WEST		EAST							
A good thing	56	-3	53	-5	52	-2	50	-3	45	-7	64	-9	50	-4
A bad thing	10	+1	26	+4	13	0	12	0	8	-1	9	+5	14	0
Neither good nor bad	30	+4	18	+1	31	+3	33	+4	41	+7	20	+5	31	+7
Don't know	4	-1	3	+1	5	0	5	0	6	+1	7	-1	6	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		101		101	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12	
Une bonne chose	72	-1	68	0	71	-1	77	-3	54	-5	43	0	54	-3
Une mauvaise chose	7	-1	5	-2	9	+3	5	0	13	+1	22	0	13	0
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	16	+1	20	+2	17	-3	16	+4	32	+6	29	-1	27	+2
Ne sait pas	5	+1	7	+1	3	0	2	-1	3	-1	7	+2	6	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		102		101		99	

Table/ Tableau 15a: EU MEMBERSHIP: "A GOOD THING" / L'appartenance à l'UE: "une bonne chose" ? (% EU12 + UE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION: See Table 16 / Voir Tableau 15

	SEX(E)		AGE				EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL EU12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	public service	nat. industry	private sector	+++	++	-	--	-18	18-19	20+	still study	
A GOOD THING	58	51	60	56	53	50	58	43	50	82	57	48	48	45	51	68	88	64
A BAD THING	13	12	7	11	15	16	12	14	13	12	12	14	14	15	13	10	8	13
NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD	28	30	27	28	28	28	24	37	31	24	27	31	31	32	30	20	22	28
DK	4	7	6	5	5	8	4	8	5	2	4	8	7	7	8	2	4	8
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	98	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	101
Average	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.4

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (*)					MEMBERSHIP		
	...	..	..	..	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp loyed	working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper	good	neither nor	bad
UNE BONNE CHOSE	87	59	51	40	55	68	58	47	48	54	42	54	60	69	84	100	0	0
UNE MAUVAISE CHOSE	12	12	12	14	17	10	11	13	12	13	18	12	11	8	13	0	0	100
NI BONNE NI MAUVAISE	20	25	31	35	23	21	28	34	32	27	35	29	25	19	19	0	100	0
NSP	2	4	8	11	4	3	4	6	7	8	7	4	5	4	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	102	101	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100
Average	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.0

(*) See appendices/ Voir annexes

(**) Quantities in each country/ Quantités dans chaque pays

Table/Tableau 15b+c : EC/EU(EE) MEMBERSHIP: "GOOD THINGS" ? / Appartenance à la CEE/UEEE: "une bonne chose" ? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Generally speaking, do you think that OUR COUNTRY'S membership of the (b) European Community/ (c) European Union (European Community) is ...? / D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de (b) la Communauté européenne/ (c) l'Union européenne (Communauté européenne) est ...?

15b "EC/CE"	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
A good thing/ Une bonne chose	57	56	58	56	50	64	53	47	71	68	71	77	53	43	55
A bad thing/ Une mauvaise chose	9	25	12	11	7	9	18	13	7	5	7	4	12	22	13
Neither good nor bad/ Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	31	18	31	33	43	20	29	36	17	19	19	16	33	31	29
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	4	1	0	0	0	7	0	4	5	8	3	3	2	4	3
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

15c "EU(EE)/UE/CEE"	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
A good thing/ Une bonne chose	55	51	45	44	41	64	46	53	73	69	72	76	54	42	53
A bad thing/ Une mauvaise chose	11	27	14	13	9	9	11	13	7	5	11	7	13	21	12
Neither good nor bad/ Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	30	18	32	33	39	20	32	30	15	20	15	16	30	26	27
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	5	5	10	10	12	8	12	5	5	6	3	1	3	11	8
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	101	101	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 16 : 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 ? / Êtes-vous pour ou contre la formation d'une Union Européenne avec un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen ?

1st column: EB41 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B		DK		WEST		EAST		GR		E		F			
For	59	+5	21	+2	46	+3	45	+3	40	+1	58	0	55	-2	53	+3
Against	18	0	67	-2	27	+1	28	0	30	-2	20	+8	18	0	24	-4
Don't know	24	-4	13	-1	27	-4	28	-5	30	+1	23	-5	29	+2	24	+2
TOTAL	101		101		100		101		100		101		100		101	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
For	45	+3	68	+2	56	+7	57	+8	51	-2	31	+8	50	+3	50	+3
Centre	20	0	10	0	24	-6	26	-3	22	-1	47	-2	28	-1	28	-1
Ne sait pas	35	-2	21	-3	19	-2	17	-5	28	+2	22	-8	24	-2	24	-2
TOTAL	100		99	-1	99	0	100		99		100		100		100	

Table/Tableau 17 : "EURO-DYNAMOMETER" / "Euro-Dynamomètre" (% by country/pays)

QUESTION In your opinion, how is the European Community/European Union, 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 Union, European unification. And which corresponds best to what you would like ? / A votre avis, comment avance actuellement la Communauté Européenne/Union 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/Union 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	EU12+	
			West		East										
Slowly (codes 1-3)	57	42	47	47	48	43	48	63	15	43	40	48	34	42	48
At medium pace (code 4)	24	23	28	27	24	20	23	20	25	27	30	30	22	28	25
Quickly (code 5-7)	12	29	18	18	18	23	13	10	35	20	22	18	25	21	17
Don't know	8	8	7	7	8	15	15	7	24	10	8	6	19	11	10
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	101	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean/Moyenne (*) 94 I	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.4
Mean/Moyenne (*) 93 II	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.8
Mean/Moyenne (*) 93 I	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5
Mean/Moyenne (*) 92 I	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8
Mean/Moyenne (*) 90 II	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 (*) 87 II	3.5	2.9	3.0	-	-	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.4

AT WHAT SPEED SHOULD IT BE ADVANCING ? LA QUELLE VITESSE DEVRAIT-ELLE PROGRESSER ?	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+	
			West	East											
Lentement (codes 1-3)	16	35	23	28	34	7	8	14	10	7	15	14	10	20	18
Moyennement (code 4)	17	18	16	16	15	7	8	14	14	7	21	18	8	11	13
Rapidement (codes 5-7)	55	41	50	48	40	70	71	63	53	76	53	80	68	82	80
Ne sait pas	11	6	10	11	11	18	17	9	23	10	12	8	24	13	12
TOTAL	99	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	99	101
Mean/Moyenne (*) 94 I	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.1	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.7	5.0
Mean/Moyenne (*) 93 II	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.4
Mean/Moyenne (*) 93 I	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.8	5.1
Mean/Moyenne (*) 92 I	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.8	4.7	4.9
Mean/Moyenne (*) 90 II	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.0
Mean/Moyenne (*) 87 II	5.2	4.2	5.0	-	-	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.0	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.4
DIFFERENCE (**) 94 I	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	0.8	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.8
DIFFERENCE (**) 93 II	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.8
DIFFERENCE (**) 93 I	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
DIFFERENCE (**) 92 I	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.2
DIFFERENCE (**) 90 II	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.1
DIFFERENCE (**) 87 II	1.7	1.3	2.0	-	-	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.8

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

(**) Absolute value/ Valeur absolue

Table/Tableau 18 : AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL PRESIDENCY / Notoriété et importance de la présidence du Conseil (% 1986-1994)(*)

QUESTION : In the European Community/European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of Ministers for six months. Just now, it's the turn of GREECE. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on radio or television anything about the Presidency of GREECE ? / Dans la Communauté Européenne/Union 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 de la Grèce. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la présidence de la Grèce ? (AWARENESS OF PRESIDENCY)

QUESTION : Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that GREECE is President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community/European Union 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 la GRECE soit en ce moment Président du Conseil des Ministres de la Communauté Européenne/Union 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	UK 7-12 1992
AWARENESS PRESIDENCY													
Yes/ Oui	22	51	79	55	74	72	43	70	54	82	81	81	52
No/ Non	72	37	18	32	19	20	49	24	39	16	18	14	45
DK/ NSP	3	13	3	14	7	7	8	7	7	2	2	6	3
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	101	100	100	101	101	100
IMPORTANCE PRESIDENCY													
Very important/ Très important	22	15	25	14	44	21	15	35	25	36	13	39	29
Important	37	41	36	43	29	57	49	40	48	39	44	46	35
Not very important/ Pas très important	25	24	24	23	15	6	21	11	14	14	30	5	1
Not at all important/ Pas important du tout	8	6	8	8	4	2	4	5	3	3	8	2	7
DK / NSP	9	14	7	13	8	14	11	9	11	8	7	9	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	101

	DK 1-6 1993	B 7-12 1994	GR 1-6 1994										
AWARENESS PRESIDENCY													
Yes/ Oui	82	62	82										
No/ Non	17	37	15										
DK/ NSP	1	1	3										
TOTAL	100	100	100										
IMPORTANCE PRESIDENCY													
Very important/ Très important	31	16	39										
Important	43	45	41										
Not very important/ Pas très important	18	28	10										
Not at all important/ Pas important du tout	6	8	4										
DK / NSP	2	3	6										
TOTAL	100	100	100										

(*) 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 19 : WHITE PAPER AWARENESS / Notoriété Livre Blanc (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : Have you heard or read about the "White Paper" by the European Commission in Brussels about growth, competitiveness and employment in Europe ? / Avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur le "Livre Blanc" de la Commission européenne de Bruxelles au sujet de la croissance, la compétitivité et l'emploi en Europe ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
Yes / Oui	16	39	24	24	21	35	19	18	31	14	27	17	20	33	22
No / Non	74	60	70	71	74	58	78	79	64	86	70	80	75	63	73
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	10	2	6	6	6	7	5	3	5	7	3	3	6	4	5
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100

Table/Tableau 20 : WHITE PAPER : POSITIVE EFFECT ? / Livre Blanc : effet positif ? (% only those who are aware of White Paper/ uniquement ceux qui ont entendu parler du Livre Blanc)

QUESTION : With its "White Paper" the European Commission launched a debate about employment, growth and competitiveness. Do you think that this will have a positive effect or not ? / Avec son "Livre blanc", la Commission européenne a ouvert un débat sur l'emploi, la croissance et la compétitivité. Pensez-vous que cela aura un effet positif ou non ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
A positive effect/ Un effet positif	53	39	56	53	39	46	57	49	61	71	58	61	67	38	51
Not a positive effect/ Pas un effet positif	22	35	27	28	29	22	13	29	14	11	27	21	13	38	28
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	24	26	17	20	32	32	31	22	25	18	15	18	21	23	23
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

Table/Tables 21 : THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET : HOPE OR FEAR ? / Grand Marché Européen : espoir ou crainte ? (% by country/per pays)

QUESTION : Personally, would you say that the Single European Market which came about at the beginning of 1993 makes you feel very hopeful, rather hopeful, rather fearful or very fearful? Personnellement, diriez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen, début 1993, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte?

1st column: EB41 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B		DK		D		EAST		GR		E		F			
					WEST											
Very hopeful	9	-2	9	0	9	-1	9	-1	7	-2	14	-5	8	-2	5	0
Rather hopeful	48	+4	52	-1	44	+1	42	0	35	0	50	-1	45	-1	42	+3
Rather fearful	23	-3	27	0	31	0	32	+1	36	+1	15	+7	25	+1	30	0
Very fearful	9	-2	5	+1	9	+2	9	+1	11	+1	8	+1	8	-1	18	+3
Don't know	11	+3	7	0	8	-1	8	-1	11	0	15	-2	16	+2	8	-4
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		100		100		100		101	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB41 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
Beaucoup d'espoir	17	+2	8	+2	12	0	8	-1	10	-1	7	+1	8	0	8	0
Un peu d'espoir	52	-1	49	-2	50	+2	64	+6	44	-3	46	-2	46	0	46	0
Un peu de crainte	11	-3	24	0	24	-8	14	-2	23	+1	22	-2	25	-1	28	0
Beaucoup de crainte	4	0	8	-2	7	+3	3	0	11	+3	8	+1	9	0	9	0
Ne sait pas	16	+3	11	+1	7	0	14	-1	13	-1	16	+2	11	-1	11	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		99		99		100	

Table/Tableau 21a: THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET: HOPE OR FEAR ? / Grand Marché Européen: espoir ou crainte ? (% EU12 + AE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION: See Table 21/ Voir Tableau 21

	SEX(E)		AGE				EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU ("")				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL EU12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	public service	nat. industry	private sector	+++	++	-	-	-18	18-19	20+	at school	
VERY HOPEFUL	10	8	7	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	10	8	8
RATHER HOPEFUL	48	43	52	48	47	38	47	42	44	53	50	42	40	38	48	53	54	48
RATHER FEARFUL	24	28	21	25	27	28	28	27	28	26	28	31	26	29	28	24	20	28
VERY FEARFUL	10	8	8	8	10	11	8	17	8	7	8	10	13	10	10	8	7	8
DK/NSP	8	15	13	8	8	14	8	8	11	8	7	11	18	15	10	8	11	11
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	98	101	101	100
	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (*)					MEMBERSHIP		
	+++	++	-	-	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp layed	working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper	good	neither nor	bad
VERY HOPEFUL	11	8	7	8	8	12	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	10	10	12	4	3
RATHER HOPEFUL	48	48	48	37	48	55	48	48	43	45	40	43	48	54	58	58	37	18
RATHER FEARFUL	23	27	28	25	22	24	28	28	28	26	27	28	27	23	15	18	38	38
VERY FEARFUL	11	8	8	10	13	8	8	8	8	11	12	8	8	8	12	4	11	30
DK/NSP	8	7	12	21	8	4	8	10	17	12	15	12	8	5	7	8	13	10
TOTAL	100	101	100	98	100	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
Average	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.8

(*) See appendix/ Voir annexe

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

Table/Tableau 22 : NATIONAL OR JOINT EUROPEAN UNION DECISION-MAKING ? / Décisions nationales ou en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ? (% 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/European Union. 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/European Union ? 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/l'Union 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/l'Union Européenne ?

1st column: % National 2nd column: % EU	B		DK		D								GR		E		F	
					WEST				EAST									
	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU		
Defence**	38	57	84	33	34	62	34	62	33	63	68	25	55	38	43	52		
Security and defence**	42	51	58	40	37	58	36	59	33	63	65	27	52	39	48	48		
Protection of the environment	32	62	54	45	25	70	25	71	28	71	35	58	32	58	30	68		
Currency	37	54	44	48	51	43	49	45	44	50	42	47	35	52	27	67		
Cooperation with Third World	21	68	29	68	19	74	19	74	17	76	30	58	18	70	13	82		
Health and social welfare	68	28	89	10	63	32	64	31	68	28	48	48	63	27	73	24		
Education	66	27	79	20	61	33	63	32	70	28	55	39	64	27	67	29		
Basic rules for broadcasting	47	45	72	24	44	49	46	47	52	40	48	38	49	36	61	42		
Scientific & tech. research	18	75	26	70	31	64	30	64	28	67	23	85	22	85	17	79		
Rates of Value Added Tax	26	64	53	42	41	50	41	50	40	49	50	33	40	40	22	68		
Foreign policy towards non-EU countries	16	73	35	58	28	68	28	68	28	68	40	47	23	80	18	74		
Participation of workers' reps. on company boards	52	33	75	12	55	35	56	34	58	30	48	34	52	28	68	32		
Industrial policy	35	55	58	36	48	44	47	46	42	53	38	52	47	38	38	58		
Cultural policy	60	32	83	14	51	42	52	42	55	40	63	29	58	31	62	34		
Immigration policy	35	58	62	35	42	54	41	54	40	55	42	48	33	53	35	61		
Rules for political asylum	36	57	61	37	41	54	41	55	41	55	40	48	31	57	35	59		
Health and safety of workers	59	37	78	21	60	35	61	34	65	31	50	44	60	31	57	39		
Dealing with unemployment**	44	49	71	26	52	42	53	42	56	40	40	55	57	35	35	62		
Fight against unemployment**	37	60	58	40	48	48	48	48	48	50	37	57	51	41	34	64		
Fight against drugs	21	75	30	68	22	73	21	74	17	81	29	68	36	55	18	79		

i - o - Mim2 baal

1ère colonne: % National 2e colonne: % EU	IRL		IT		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU12+	
	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU
Défense**	67	24	42	52	32	58	22	72	58	36	55	38	45	48	46	80
Sécurité et défense**	67	25	43	52	35	57	24	71	54	35	60	37	47	47	47	48
Protection de l'environnement	45	49	34	62	40	55	17	81	38	53	38	61	31	64	31	64
Monnaie	37	53	28	66	38	55	38	55	48	38	64	31	41	51	41	51
Coopération avec les P.V.D.	21	72	10	82	18	75	18	78	18	63	21	73	17	75	17	75
Santé et sécurité sociale	63	31	55	40	60	35	58	37	60	30	67	30	64	31	64	31
Enseignement	72	23	53	43	51	44	68	28	62	28	78	21	64	31	65	30
Règles de base radio/TV/presse	53	38	48	44	38	50	51	43	50	31	64	31	51	40	51	40
Recherche scientifique et technologique	15	75	14	78	14	78	16	78	18	66	28	66	22	71	22	71
Taux de TVA	39	49	34	50	58	37	24	71	53	28	62	30	40	48	40	48
Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays non-UE	25	63	11	78	22	67	15	78	20	60	30	60	22	68	22	68
Participation des repr. des travailleurs à la direction des entreprises	40	41	45	38	58	32	57	30	60	23	64	31	53	32	54	32
Politique industrielle	41	50	34	57	42	47	31	64	42	43	60	32	44	47	44	47
Politique culturelle	71	22	43	49	52	38	61	34	58	29	62	29	58	38	58	38
Politique d'immigration	53	39	28	68	46	48	32	64	38	48	63	32	40	54	40	54
Règles en matière d'asile politique	46	42	23	66	44	47	28	68	40	43	52	38	37	58	38	58
Santé & sécurité des travailleurs	45	50	45	51	57	39	53	44	55	35	53	44	55	40	55	40
S'occuper du chômage**	41	55	42	54	60	36	48	50	43	48	65	32	50	48	50	48
Lutte contre le chômage**	39	56	37	59	44	49	48	48	38	55	55	42	44	52	44	52
Lutte contre la drogue	30	66	24	72	27	67	21	77	26	66	30	37	25	70	25	71

(*) 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)

(**) Split ballot; only half sample asked each / "Split Ballot": seule la moitié de l'échantillon a reçu cette question

Table/Tableau 23 : LIFE SATISFACTION / Satisfaction à l'égard de la vie qu'on mène (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead ? Would you say you are ...? / Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait de la vie que vous menez ? Diriez-vous que vous êtes... ?

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
Very satisfied	33	+7	68	+5	20	-1	17	-2	8	-2	8	-2	14	-1	14	+3
Fairly satisfied	55	-3	29	-4	66	+1	66	+1	65	0	47	+5	54	-1	58	-2
Not very satisfied	8	-3	2	0	12	+1	14	+1	21	-1	34	-3	24	+1	20	0
Not at all satisfied	3	-1	1	0	1	-1	2	-1	6	+3	11	-1	7	+1	6	-1
Don't know	1	+1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1	0	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB41	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
2e col: Variation depuis EB40																
Très satisfait	35	+3	13	-1	43	+3	47	+2	4	-1	32	+1	21	+1	20	0
Plutôt satisfait	50	-2	63	+3	52	0	47	-1	64	+2	56	0	58	+1	58	0
Plutôt pas satisfait	10	-1	19	-2	4	-2	5	0	23	-3	9	-2	18	0	18	-1
	4	0	5	0	1	-2	2	0	8	+1	3	0	4	-1	4	0
Ne sait pas	1	0	1	+1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	+1	1	0
TOTU	100		101		101		101		100		100		101		100	

Table/Tablons 24 : LIFE SATISFACTION / Satisfaction à l'égard de la vie qu'on mène (% EU2+ / UE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables / par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 23 / Voir Tableau 23

	SEX(E)		AGE				EMPLOYMENT SECTOR			LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	public service	nat. industry	private sector	+++	++	-	-	-18	18-19	20+	still study	EU12+
VERY SATISFIED	20	21	23	18	18	21	22	11	18	25	21	17	18	17	18	25	25	20
FAIRLY SATISFIED	60	58	62	60	58	57	60	63	60	62	61	59	63	58	60	57	62	59
NOT VERY SATISFIED	18	11	13	18	19	18	14	18	18	11	15	18	22	19	19	15	12	18
NOT AT ALL SATISFIED	4	4	3	3	5	8	3	8	4	2	3	5	8	8	4	3	1	4
DK/NSP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	101	102	102	101	101	100	101	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	101	101	100
Average	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS (*)					MEMBERSHIP		
	...	..	-	-	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp loyed	working	lower middle	middle	upper middle	upper	good	neither nor	bad
TRES SATISFAIT	22	20	20	18	18	23	21	18	23	12	18	15	22	28	28	22	17	18
PLUTOT SATISFAIT	57	61	59	57	58	64	62	62	63	50	57	58	60	60	61	61	58	62
PLUTOT PAS SATISFAIT	18	15	17	17	17	12	13	18	17	28	20	20	14	8	11	13	18	21
PAS DU TOUT SATISFAIT	5	3	4	8	5	2	3	3	8	11	5	6	3	3	2	3	4	8
NSP	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	98	100
Moyenne	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8

(*) See appendix/ Voir annexe

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

Table/Tableau 25 : USAGE OF LANGUAGES IN THE EU / Utilisation des langues dans l'UE (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : What is your mother tongue ? And which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation ? / Quelle est votre langue maternelle ? Et quelles sont, parmi ces langues, celles que vous parlez suffisamment bien pour participer à une conversation ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12
			WEST		EAST										
Danish/ Danois	0	100	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
German/ Allemand	16	47	99	99	100	5	1	8	4	3	90	60	1	8	31
French/ Français	70	8	11	9	2	4	9	100	14	17	90	16	20	21	29
Italian/ Italien	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	1	100	15	1	1	2	18
Dutch/ Néerlandais	68	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	1	7
English/ Anglais	34	68	40	35	16	25	13	30	100	19	46	72	20	100	42
Spanish/ Espagnol	3	2	2	2	1	0	88	10	1	2	4	3	7	a	u
Portuguese/ Portugais	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	im	0	a
Greek/ Grec	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	i	a
Other languages/ Autres langues	3	5	5	6	11	3	25	6	20	1	94	8	1	8	7
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*) Multiple-choice percentages add up to more than 100 / La somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100 (à choix multiples)

Table/Tableau 26 : LANGUAGE : MOTHER TONGUE / Langue maternelle (% by country/pays)

QUESTION : What is your mother tongue ? / Quelle est votre langue maternelle ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST		EAST										
Danish/ Danois	0	99	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
German/ Allemand	1	0	96	97	99	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	24
French/ Français	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Italian/ Italien	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	100	2	0	0	0	17
Dutch/ Néerlandais	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	6
English/ Anglais	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	1	0	98	17
Spanish/ Espagnol	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Portuguese/ Portugais	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	100	0	a
Greek/ Grec	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other languages/ Autres langues	0	1	2	2	1	0	14	2	10	0	94	5	0	3	3
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	a	100

Table/Tableau 27 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPOKEN / Langues étrangères parlées (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : And which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, except your mother tongue / Et quelles sont, parmi ces langues, celles que vous parlez suffisamment bien pour participer à une conversation, exception faite de votre langue maternelle ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST	EAST										
Danish/ Danois	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
German/ Allemand	15	47	3	3	1	5	1	7	4	2	88	80	1	8
French/ Français	30	8	11	9	2	4	9	5	17	18	18	20	21	13
Italian/ Italien	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	2
Dutch/ Néerlandais	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	1	1
English/ Anglais	34	68	40	35	18	25	13	30	9	19	48	71	20	4
Spanish/ Espagnol	3	2	2	1	1	0	13	10	1	2	4	3	7	3
Portuguese/ Portugais	0	0	-	-	-	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Greek/ Grec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Other languages/ Autres langues	2	5	3	4	11	3	11	3	11	1	4	1	3	4
None of these languages/ Aucune de ces langues	46	21	30	32	38	68	60	55	59	85	2	13	88	85
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	3	5	24	27	38	0	1	3	12	1	18	3	4	8

(*) Multiple-choice percentages add up to more than 100 / La somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100 (à choix multiples)

Table/Tableau 28 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES LEARNED / Langues étrangères apprises (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Which of the following languages have you learned, except your mother tongue / Quelles sont, parmi les langues suivantes, celles que vous avez apprises, exception faite de votre langue maternelle ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			WEST	EAST										
Danish/ Danois	1	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1
German/ Allemand	28	74	3	3	1	7	3	23	10	7	83	81	2	15
French/ Français	46	29	23	19	6	10	18	5	41	38	85	9	32	51
Italian/ Italien	4	2	2	2	1	4	2	6	1	0	17	4	2	8
Dutch/ Néerlandais	22	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	8	0	2
English/ Anglais	51	81	57	53	36	38	26	59	9	42	82	85	28	4
Spanish/ Espagnol	7	6	3	2	1	1	13	21	4	4	7	8	8	8
Portuguese/ Portugais	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	5	2	0	1
Greek/ Grec	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	2	1
Other languages/ Autres langues	4	10	7	14	43	3	13	8	30	1	0	10	1	8
None of these languages/ Aucune de ces langues	24	11	25	26	30	52	47	29	37	1	9	81	38	34
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	5	3	12	12	12	0	1	1	5	0	8	2	8	4

(*) Multiple-choice percentages add up to more than 100 / La somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100 (à choix multiples)

Table/Tableau 29 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPOKEN / Langues étrangères parlées (% by age/par catégorie d'âge)

QUESTION Which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, except your mother tongue ? / Quelles est (sont), parmi ces langues, celles que vous parlez suffisamment bien pour participer à une conversation, exception faite de votre langue maternelle ?

LANGUAGE	AGE			
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
Danish/ Danois	0	0	0	0
German/ Allemand	10	9	7	6
French/ Français	19	13	14	8
Italian/ Italien	2	2	2	1
Dutch/ Néerlandais	1	1	1	1
English/ Anglais	41	32	21	11
Spanish/ Espagnol	6	5	4	4
Portuguese/ Portugais	0	1	1	0
Greek/ Grec	0	0	0	0
Other languages/ Autres langues	5	4	4	3
None of these/ Aucun de ceux	35	48	55	64
DK-No answer/ NSP-Pas de réponse	6	7	8	11

(*) Multiple-choice percentages add up to more than 100 / La somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100 (choix multiples)

Table/Tableau 30 : FOREIGN LANGUAGES LEARNED/ Langues étrangères apprises (% by age/par catégorie d'âge)

QUESTION Which of the following languages have you learned, except your mother tongue ? / Quelles sont, parmi les langues suivantes celle que vous avez apprises, exception faite de votre langue maternelle ?

LANGUAGE	AGE			
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
Danish/ Danois	0	1	1	1
German/ Allemand	21	18	14	10
French/ Français	39	33	27	18
Italian/ Italien	3	4	3	2
Dutch/ Néerlandais	2	2	2	1
English/ Anglais	65	53	34	12
Spanish/ Espagnol	11	10	7	6
Portuguese/ Portugais	1	1	1	0
Greek/ Grec	1	2	1	1
Other languages/ Autres langues	10	11	8	6
None of these/ Aucun de ceux	11	22	38	64
DK-No answer/ NSP-Pas de réponse	2	2	5	6

(*) Multiple-choice percentages add up to more than 100 / La somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100 (choix multiples)

RECHERCHES SUR LES **ATTITUDES** DES EUROPEENS /
SURVEYS ON **ATTITUDES** OF 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)
Sondage d'avril 1979 / Survey carried out in April 1979.
Rapport 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'** (FR/EN)
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/DE)**
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)**
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.
Rapport mars 1985 / Report March 1985
- (25) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1984" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1984" (FR/EN/DE)**
Sondage d'octobre 1984 / Survey carried out in October 1984.
Rapport juillet 1985 / Report July 1985 - 99 p.

- (26) **'L'OPINION DES SALAIRES 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 SALAIRES SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL' / 'EMPLOYEE SURVEY ON LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY' (FR)** i
(Economie européenne / European Economy nr. 27)
Rapport octobre 1985 / Report October 1985 - 12 p.
- (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'** (Disponible 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 / FWEN + **summaries** available in DE/ES/NL/DA/PO/IT)
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)
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 Community languages).
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey carried out in March-April 1987.
Edition speciale de l'**Eurobaromètre** - Février 1988 / Special edition of the Eurobarometer - February 1988 - 60 p.
- (35) **"HOMMES ET FEMMES D'EUROPE 1987. Evolution der 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.
Supplement 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'. (FRIEN)
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'** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages)
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 European 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. Tchernia, W. van Doelen. A paper presented to the 1991 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C. 15 February 1991, 22 p.).
- (44) **'LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : comportements 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'** (FR/EN)
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 ~ ~ - N o 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 ff. 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'ENFANTS' / 'THE FAMILY AND THE DESIRE FOR CHILDREN' (EN/DE) (FR épuisé)
Sondage octobre-novembre 1989 / Survey carried out in October-November 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' (EN)
Sondage octobre-novembre 1989 / Survey carried out in October-November 1989
Publié au printemps 1990 par l'ONU / Published in Spring 1990 by the UN
- (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' / 'FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE TWELVE' (FR/EN)
Sondage octobre-novembre 1990 / Survey carried out in October-November 1990
Rapport décembre 1991 / Report December 1991 - 174 p.
- (52A) 'FIRST EUROPEAN SURVEY ON THE WORK ENVIRONMENT 1991-1992' (EN)
Sondage mars-avril 1991 / Survey carried out in March-April 1991
Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions - 229 p.

- (53) 'LA **REPRESENTATION** DES **INTERETS** DANS QUATRE PAYS DE LA CE' /
'**INTEREST** REPRESENTATION IN FOUR EC COUNTRIES'
Sondage octobre-novembre 1990 / Survey carried out October-November 1990
Publié en 1991 par le Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften / Published in 1991 by the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften (WZB)
- (55) '**ESOMAR** HARMONISED DEMOGRAPHICS FOR EUROPEAN SURVEY RESEARCH' (EN)
Survey carried out October-November 1990. Published 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)
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.
Rapport en février 1991 / Report 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 in 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)
Survey carried out in April 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.
A book on this topic is also available: Durant, John ed, 'Biotechnology in Public: A review of recent research.. Science Museum for the European Federation of Biotechnology. London 1992.

- (62) **LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE AU PRINTEMPS 1991' / 'THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1991' (DE/FR/EN)**
Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, mai 1991 / Special report on the results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35
Rapport avril 1991 / Report April 1991 - 17 p.
- (63) **"LES POLITIQUES REGIONALES DANS L'OPINION PUBLIQUE" / "REGIONAL POLICY IN THE PUBLIC OPINION"**
Sondage octobre-novembre 1991 /
Survey carried out in October-November 1991
Etudes de Développement Régional, N°3, CCE Bruxelles 1992
- (64) **"LA FACON DONT LES EUROPEENS PERCEVOIENT LE TIERS-MONDE EN 1991" / 'THE WAY EUROPEANS PERCEIVE THE THIRD WORLD IN 1991' (FR/EN)**
Sondage octobre-novembre 1991 / Survey carried out October-November 1991
Rapport paru en mai 1993 / Report May 1993
- (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, octobre-novembre 1991 / Special report on the results of the October-November 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 36.
Rapport décembre 1991 / Report December 1991 - 20 p.
- (66) **'LES EUROPEENS ET L'ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1992' / 'THE EUROPEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN 1992' (FR/EN)**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992
Rapport novembre 1992 / Report November 1992 - 118 p.
(Brochures disponibles en FR/EN / Brochures available in FR/EN)
- (67) **'SEMAINE EUROPEENNE DE PREVENTION DE LA TOXICOMANIE' / 'EUROPEAN WEEK FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION' (FR/EN)**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992
Rapport novembre 1992 / Report November 1992
- (68) **'LA SECURITE SOCIALE' / 'SOCIAL SECURITY'**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992
- (69) **'LES ATTITUDES FACE AU VIEILLISSEMENT' / 'AGE AND ATTITUDES' (FR/EN)**
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992
Rapport janvier 1993 / Report January 1993 - 36 p.

- (70) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE AU PRINTEMPS 1992" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1992" (FR/EN/DE)**
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
Rapport mai 1992 / Report May 1992 -23 p.
- (71) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE EN AUTOMNE 1992" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN AUTUMN 1992" (DE/FR/EN)**
Rapport special sur les resultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 38, septembre-octobre 1992 / Special report on the results of the Eurobarometer survey N° 38
Rapport février 1993 / Report February 1993
- (72) **"LE TABAGISME INVOLONTAIRE OU LA POLLUTION DES NON-FUMEURS PAR LES FUMEURS" (FR/EN)**
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 /
Survey carried out in September-October 1992
Rapport mars 1993 / Report March 1993
- (73) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA COUR EUROPEENNE DE JUSTICE EN 1992" / "EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE IN 1992"**
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 /
Survey carried out in September-October 1992
- (74) **"LA SECURITE DES PRODUITS" / "PRODUCT SAFETY"**
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 /
Survey carried out in September-October 1992
- (75) **"LE MARCHE UNIQUE DES CONSOMMATEURS" / "THE CONSUMER'S SINGLE MARKET"**
Sondage novembre 1992 / Survey carried out in November 1992
- (76) **"EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY" (EN)**
Sondage novembre 1992 / Survey carried out in November 1992
Rapport juin 1993 / Report June 1993
- (77) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA FAMILLE" / "EUROPEANS AND THE FAMILY" (FR/EN)**
Sondage mars-avril 1993 / Survey carried out in March-April 1993
Rapport décembre 1993 / Report December 1993
- (78) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA SANTE ET LA SECURITE AU TRAVAIL" / "EUROPEANS AND HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK" (FR/EN)**
Sondage mars-avril 1993 / Survey carried out in March-April 1993

- (79) 'L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1993' /
 'PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ON ENERGY IN 1993'
 (FR/EN)
 Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993
 Rapport septembre 1993 / Report September 1993
- (80) 'BIOTECHNOLOGIE ET GENIE GENETIQUE: CE QU'EN PENSENT LES
 EUROPEENS EN 1993' / 'BIOTECHNOLOGY AND GENETIC ENGINEERING:
 WHAT EUROPEANS THINK ABOUT IT IN 1993' (FR/EN)
 Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993
 Rapport octobre 1993 / Report October 1993
- (81) 'LE MARCHE UNIQUE DES CONSOMMATEURS' / 'THE CONSUMERS'
 MARKET'
 Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993
- (82) 'EXCLUSION SOCIALE' / 'SOCIAL EXCLUSION'
 Sondage octobre-novembre 1993 / Survey carried out in October-November
 1993
- (83) 'LES ATTITUDES FACE A LA TRANSFUSION SANGUINE, LE SIDA ET LE
 TABAGISME EN EUROPE' / 'ATTITUDES ON BLOOD TRANSFUSION, AIDS
 AND TOBACCO IN EUROPE'
 Sondage avril-mai 1994 / Survey carried out in April-May 1994
 Publication du rapport en préparation / Publication of report in preparation
- (84) 'LES EUROPEENS ET L'ECU' / 'EUROPEANS AND THE ECU'
 Sondage avril-mai 1994 / survey carried out in April-May 1994
 Publication du rapport en préparation / Publication of report in preparation
- (85) 'LES ELECTIONS DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN' / 'ELECTIONS FOR THE
 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'
 Sondage avril-mai 1994 / Survey carried out in April-May 1994
 Publication du rapport en préparation / Publication of report in preparation

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-POUTICAL VARIABLES USED IN CROSSTABULATIONS

SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS

Roughly half of our **representative** sample of the EU 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 EU 12+ - EB41)

Self - employed

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

Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	1%
(7)	General management, director or top management	1%
(8)	Middle management, other management	6%
(9)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	0%
(10)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver)	2%
(11)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, ...)	6%
(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 or temporarily not working	5%
(18)	Retired or unable to work through illness	21%

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 where 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, where applicable. SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS is, consequently, a classification 'as close to the respondent himself/herself as possible' but drawing upon additional background information to the extent necessary and available, in order to determine the interviewee's socio-professional status, including a maximum of respondents in the respective analyses. The resulting distribution is as follows :

SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS (n = 12.800)
(weighted percentages for EU 12+ = EB 41)

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	2%
(f)	General management	4%
(g)	Middle management	13%
(h)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	10%
(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,)	8%
(k)	Supervisors	4%
(l)	Skilled manual workers	21%
(m)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	9%

Othon (non-SPS attributable)

(n)	'Main income earner' never in paid work, no answer, etc	22%
-----	---	-----

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE

is based on a combination/selection of the current respondent occupation variables: -

7. **Self** employed
 = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...) + Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person + Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company
2. Managers
 = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) + General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)
3. Other white collars
 = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)
4. Manual Workers
 = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant
5. House persons
 = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working
6. Unemployed
 = Unemployed or temporarily not working.

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 EU 12 weighted percentages from the Nr. 41 EUROBAROMETER survey of April-May 1994)** :

Working	29 %	
Lower Middle		13 %
Middle	42 %	
Upper Middle		7 %
Upper	2 %	
Other replies, n.a		8 %
<hr/>		
	101 %	

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 maners 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.

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
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
NI	=	Non-attached

Weighted EU- 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.

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 Y

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

TYPOLOGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES

is based upon answers to the following questions :

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

Positive **attitudes** = Membership: 'good'
 + Unification: 'for, very much'
 "for, to some extent"

Ambivalent **attitudes** = Membership: 'neither good nor bad'
 "bad"
 No answer
 + Unification: "for, very much"
 "for, to some extent"

or Membership: "good"
 "neither good nor bad"
 No answer
 + Unification: 'against, to some extent'
 "against, very much"

or Membership: No answer
 + Unification: No answer

Negative **attitudes** = Membership: "bad"
 + Unification: 'against, to **some** extent'
 'against, very much'

SELF-PLACEMENT ON THE LEFT-RIGHT-SCALE

Left

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Right

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE (ESOMAR 7-POINT SCALE)

is based on the recommendation of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR) to harmonise the measurement of social grade across borders. This approach uses three different types of input variables (Occupation of the Main Income Earner, Education level of the Main Income Earner and Household purchase power operationalized as ownership of selected Durables). The combination of these input variables results in a new social grade classification with, as categories, (upper to lower) A, B, C, O, E1, E2, E3.

Input variable 1: Occupation of the Main Income Earner

is based on a classification into 16 groups (E.1 to E.16) of the occupation of the Main Income Earner:

- E.1 General management, director or top management/6 empl or +
- E.2 Self employed professional
- E.3 Employed professional
- E.4 General management, director or top management/5 empl or +
- E.5 Middle management, other management/6 empl or +
- E.6 Middle management, other management/5 empl or +
- E.7 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company AND owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person/6 empl or +
- E.8 Employed position, working mainly at a desk
- E.9 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company/5 empl or +
- E.10 Student
- E.11 Employed position, not at a desk but travelling or in a service job
- E.12 Farmer & Fisherman
- E.13 Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, housewife
- E.14 Supervisor & skilled manual worker
- E.15 Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant
- E.16 Retired or unable to work through illness, unemployed or temporarily not working

Input variable 2: Education level of the Main Income Earner

is based on a classification into 6 groups of education level (adjusting the finishing age of general education in accordance with extra general education or specific apprenticeship and/or professional training):

- 1. up to 14 years
- 2. 15 - 16 years
- 3. 17 - 18 years
- 4. 19 - 20 years
- 5. 21 - 24 years
- 6. 25 years and over

Input variable 3: Household Ownership of selected Durables

is based on ownership in terms of number of products owned (list of products measured):

a colour TV set,
 a video recorder,
 a video camera,
 a radio-clock,
 a PC/home computer,
 a still camera,
 an electric drill,
 an electric deep fat fryer,
 2 or more cars,
 a second home or a holiday home/flat,

Combination of input variables :

On the basis of all active MIE:

Occupation of MIE

Education :

	E1 + E4	E2 + E6	E3 + E5 + E6	E7 + E8	E11	E14	E12
21 +	A	A	B	B	C	D	D
17-20	A	A	B	C	C	D	D
15-16	C	C	C	D	E1	E1	E3
14	C	D	D	D	E1	E2	E3
13-	D	D	D	E2	E2	E3	E3

On the basis of all non active MIE (E10 + E13 + E16):

Number of products owned:

Education :

	5 +	4	3	2	1	0
21 +	A	A	B	C	C	D
17-20	A	B	B	D	D	D
15-16	C	C	C	E1	E1	E2
14	C	C	D	E1	E2	E3
13-	C	D	D	E2	E3	E3