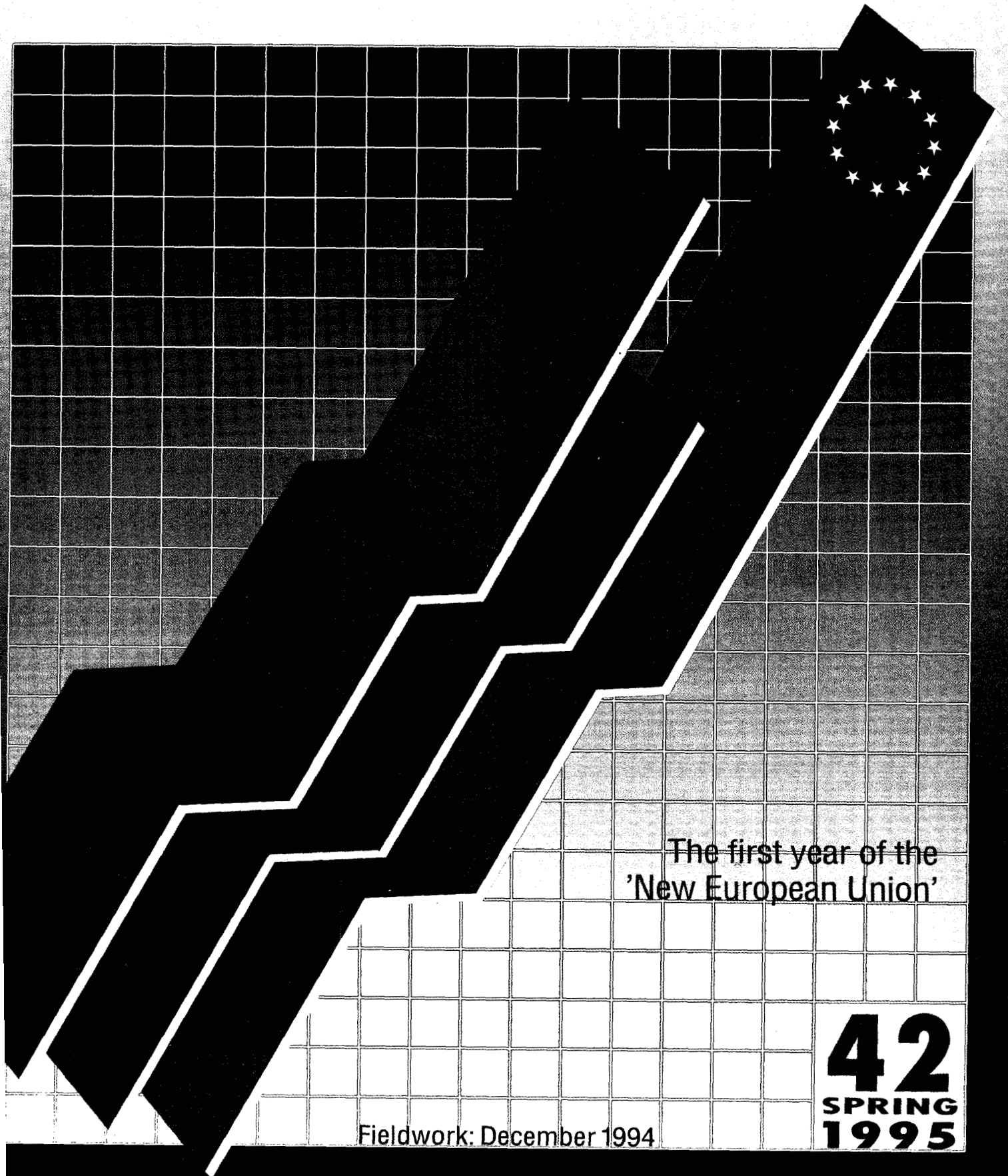


EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



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EURO BAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The First Year of the New European Union

Report on Standard Eurobarometer **42**

Fieldwork: December 1994

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Introducing the Eurobarometer

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. 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 Union, 2000 persons have been sampled in Germany since Eurobarometer 34: 1000 in east Germany and 1000 in west Germany.

The present surveys are carried out by national institutes associated with the "INRA (Europe) European Coordination Office". This network of institutes involved was 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 often add up to more than 100%. 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 (30th January 1995).

The latest version of Eurobarometer Trends will be published shortly. It covers a series of long term trends, some of which go back to 1962. This latest update includes all surveys up to standard Eurobarometer No 42 (December 1994).

Surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The Survey Research (Eurobarometer) Unit (B.X.7) organises general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all Member States and, occasionally, in third countries. There are five different types of Eurobarometer polls available.

- Traditional Standard Eurobarometer with reports published twice a year
- Monthly Telephone Monitoring EB "europinion" with quarterly reports published by Unit X.A.2
- Telephone Flash EB, primarily used for special target group surveys
- Top Decision Makers EB to monitor the views of political, administrative, media and business leaders
- Central and Eastern EB, an annual survey of general public opinion in 16 Central and Eastern European countries for Unit X.C.3 in cooperation with DG I and DG IA

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer polls and the telephone Flash EB polls serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

The Monthly Telephone Monitoring EB (which will be replaced by a continuous tracking EB as of January 1996) and the Top Decision Makers EB are restricted to service the needs of the President, the College and the Commissioner responsible for Information and Communication.

Highlights

- Expectations of EU citizens for the next twelve months show an upturn, optimists outnumber pessimists for the first time since the end of 1991.
- Just four out of ten citizens say they are interested in matters related to the European Union. Interest in politics in general is barely more widespread.
- Awareness of the EU institutions and key issues through the media is relatively high, varying from 67% for the Maastricht Treaty, to 40% for the European Court of Justice. Just over half of the public had recently heard of the European Parliament and/or the Commission.
- After a decline in support for the European Union since 1991 there now appears to be a consolidation of opinion at a lower level: 58% see their country's membership positively, 12% see membership as a "bad thing", the rest are indifferent.
- The Euro-dynamometer shows 44% of EU citizens see the current pace of European integration as rather slow, 55% would favour more rapid progress. This gap has, however, shrunk by 5% since April 1994.
- A clear absolute majority (55%, up 5 points) are in favour of a European government responsible to the European Parliament, (20% are against). If such a government were, in addition, responsible to the European Council of national heads of government, 62% are in favour and only 15% against. Only the Danes record a negative majority down, however, to 45:36 from 63:24.
- Despite considerable media coverage during the period of the interviews, knowledge of the newly designated members of the Commission who were to take up office in January 1995, with one or two notable exceptions, remains low. In Spain, Greece and France eight in ten were unable to name the new Commissioners correctly. The Danes, however, remain at the top of the list with 81% being able to name their new Commissioner, followed at a far by the Germans 48% (able to name both commissioners), and the Irish (45%).
- Austria, Finland and Sweden are welcomed as new members of the Union by an overwhelming majority, over 80%, in the twelve Member States. Enthusiasm for enlargement to Central and Eastern Europe is more circumspect.
- After a continuous decline since the Summer of 1991, optimism and hope relating to the "Single Market" consolidated at just above the fifty per cent level since it entered into force in January 1993. It has now climbed again to 59% "hopeful", an increase of 5% since April 1994, 30% remain "somewhat" or "very" fearful.
- On average throughout the Union, 37% are against a single European currency, while just over a half are for it. In Denmark, United Kingdom and Germany majorities are against a single currency (69%, 58% and 53% respectively). But when invited to imagine Europe in the year 2010, six out of ten Danes, British and Germans expect themselves and their children to be using a single European currency.
- Opinions on a "Two Speed Europe" are divided: 37% for 45% against. Support is highest in those countries which consider themselves ready to intensify common European policy development: the Netherlands, France, Luxembourg, Germany and Belgium.
- Three quarters of EU citizens believe there should be a balance between handling certain matters under national sovereignty and others together in the European Union according to the principle of subsidiarity.
- For four out of ten persons interviewed "God is very important" in their life, (they score 8 or higher on a 10 point importance scale). The respective proportions are far above average in Greece, Portugal, Italy and Ireland.

Major New Items around the time of the Field Work 28th November to 31st December 1994

REFERENDA	
12 June	Austria votes 66.4% for entry into the European Union and 33.6% against
16 October	Finland votes 57.1% for entry and 42.9% against
13 November	Sweden votes 52.2% for entry and 46.9% against
28 November	Norway votes 52.0% against entry and 48% for.

* * *

- 28 November The Twelve give approval for the start of negotiations for the association agreements with the 3 Baltic states. Opening negotiations with Slovenia remain blocked due to a dispute between Slovenia and Italy.
- 2 December Uruguay Round: Sir Leon Brittan congratulates the "yes" vote of the U.S. Senate concerning the introduction of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- 5 December Budapest Summit: EU, USA and Russia agreed to strengthen European Conference on Security and Cooperation.
- 5 December A survey shows by a clear majority that the British public would like a referendum on the single currency.
- 6 December Mr. Boutros-Ghali proposes a total demilitarization of the "safe havens" of Bihac, Gorazde, Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Tuzla and Zepa.
- 9 December Essen Summit: Last summit of the Twelve under the Presidency of Chancellor Kohl before handing over to France 1 January 1995. The debate included the enlargement to the countries of Eastern Europe and for the Union itself the question of employment.
- 9 December The World Trade Organisation will be formed on 1st January, 1995. Fifty countries have already ratified the Uruguay Round and the formation of the WTO.
- 11 December Russian troops cross the border into the Chechen Republic.
- 11 December Jacques Delors announces that he will not stand as a candidate at the French presidential elections.
- 12 December Austria, Sweden and Finland sign agreements to enter the Economic Monetary System on the 1st of January 1995.
- 14 December Maastricht Treaty: European Parliament considers that the co-operation in the area of Justice and internal affairs is insufficient.
- 15 December Rwanda: European Parliament requests all aid to be released as soon as possible.
- 16 December The European Parliament will vote in the new Commission on the 18 January 1995.
- 20 December Humanitarian aid: the Commission and the United Nations agree to collaborate in their efforts in case of disasters and catastrophes.
- 22 December EU: Fishing Council agreed, by qualified majority, to the integration of Spain and Portugal into the Common Fisheries Policy.
- 22 December Schengen: Seven countries of the Union agree to abolish border controls as of the 26th of March 1995.
- 23 December The Council authorises the Commission to enter into negotiations on competition with the United States.
- 23 December Humanitarian aid: Fifty million ECU released for the Rwanda and Burundi refugees in Tanzania, Zaïre and Uganda.

Editorial

This standard Eurobarometer No 42 is published at a time when the European Union is entering a new phase in its history. Nineteen-ninety-four was a watershed year in many senses: the Maastricht Treaty had, at the end of 1992, reached its final stages and was ratified in all Member States. By 1994 it had been in application for just a year. The European elections for the European Parliament were held in June of 1994, and at the close of the year the new Commission and President were nominated to be endorsed by the European Parliament in January 1995, all under the new provisions of the Treaty. Finally three new Member States were to be welcomed into the Union.

The Treaty on European Union, signed in Maastricht on 7th February 1992, marked the conclusion of the Intergovernmental Conferences on Economic and Monetary Union and Political Union, which opened in Rome in 15th December 1990. In essence the treaty marked a new stage in the process to creating an even closer union among the peoples of Europe. It enhanced **political** powers for the European Parliament, made changes in the **decision-making** process, and laid down the principles and timetable for **Economic and Monetary Union**, the setting up of a European Central Bank and the introduction of a single currency by 1999 at the latest. In a second *pillar* the Treaty was to create a European Political Union which would, amongst other things, provide for increased intergovernmental **co-operation on foreign and defence policies**. The *third pillar* was to provide for greater intergovernmental **co-operation in the field of justice and home affairs** dealing with, amongst other matters, co-operation on the disappearance of internal border controls and questions of immigration and asylum.

The Maastricht Treaty enhanced the legislative powers of the European Parliament, in particular introducing legislative co-decision and redefining the relationship between the Parliament, Commission and Council. The Parliament now voted on the new Commission President and the Commission programme, the mandates of these two bodies running in parallel. Constitutionally this was to change the very nature of the European elections, although the citizens of Europe had not become aware of it.

Thus by the end of 1994 considerable changes had occurred within the Union. The Union had also been preparing itself for the entry of three new members. Following referenda in four applicant countries, Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, the first three voted to join the Union, Norway for the second time voted 52% to 48% to remain outside. This represented overall the fourth enlargement and the first since the accession of the southern states of Spain and Portugal in 1986.

On the world stage the Bosnia conflict continued to dominate the headlines, the Rwandan civil war horrified world opinion and on the economic front the Uruguay Round of the Gatt Agreement was, not without difficulties, approaching its conclusion.

It was against this backdrop of European and international affairs that the standard Eurobarometer survey No 42 was conducted. In addition, the Maastricht Treaty (Article No 2) had foreseen the setting up in 1996 **of an Intergovernmental Conference** "to examine those provisions of this *Treaty* for which revision is provided, in accordance the objectives set out in *Articles A and B*¹". Union leaders had at the Corfu summit in June 1994 confirmed the setting up of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference (IGC).

The start of 1995 saw the preparations beginning for the 1996 IGC and in May of this year the European Commission published its own document entitled "**Report by the Commission for the Reflection Group**", the Reflection Group being the body set up to draw up proposals for the IGC itself. Meeting for the first

¹ Article A establishes the name of the European "Union", and describes the Treaty's task as "to organise, in a manner demonstrating consistency and solidarity, relations *between the* Member States and their peoples". Article B sets out the objectives of the Treaty: to promote economic and social progress, to assert its identity on the international scene, to strengthen the protection of rights of its citizens, to develop close co-operation on justice and home affairs and to maintain in full the "acquis communautaire".

² "Intergovernmental Conference 1996 Commission Report for the Reflection Group": Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, ISBN 92-827-4178-8.

time in Messina in June, this group will continue to work throughout the year in order to prepare a draft document for the Madrid meeting (summit) of the European Council in December of this year.

The Commission report for the Reflection Group in its Preface entitled "Preparing Europe for the 21st Century" outlines the principle points for consideration by the **1996** Intergovernmental Conference. It emphasises two objectives that should guide the IGC:

- the Union must act democratically, transparently and in a way people can understand; the Union must act effectively, consistently and in solidarity. This is obvious when we are talking about its internal workings, but it must also be true in its external dealings, where it will have to bring a genuine European identity to bear.

The principal themes outlined highlighted the need for a simplification of the treaties, the effects of subsidiarity, the effectiveness of the institutional structures, coherence in foreign affairs and security issues, cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs. Throughout the underlying focus should be **a Europe for the citizens.**

While no increase in powers of the Union is foreseen, the document underlines the importance of developing the existing provisions including, for example, the move towards a single currency. In addition an improvement on the decision-making mechanisms which would lead to wider use of the majority rule, which the document states becomes more urgent as the prospect of future enlargement approaches. A study of the possibility of different speeds of integration to allow some Member States to progress faster than others and on the one hand and to let those needing more time to do so on the other. This, the Commission insists, must be done within a single institutional framework and must centre on a common objective.

The European Parliament on the 17th May **1995** also adopted a report on the IGC (The Bourlanges-Martin Report)³. The Parliament adopted four main chapters as guidelines concerning the IGC:

1. The objectives and policies of the Union,
2. The institutions of the Union and the unity of the institutional system
3. The decision-making mechanisms of the Union
4. Prospects for enlargement

The first chapter of the report, "objectives", calls for a treaty for the citizens of Europe and the full implementation of its new responsibilities, including a common foreign and security policy, effective action in field of justice and home affairs, a more balanced Economic and Monetary Union and more citizens rights. The subsequent chapters discuss the institutional system, the strengthening of democracy in the Union, reform of the decision-making mechanisms and the implications of future enlargement.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities has also produced a document which makes observations of a general nature concerning essentially the judicial sphere. Finally the European Council has produced a report for the European Parliament concerning the progress of the Union with particular reference to Article D of the Treaty⁴.

Thus the period of consultation and debate concerning the **1996** IGC is developing in all the European institutions, what is however interesting is the fact that at the time of the survey a public debate on the ICG was effectively absent and by March of this year the Commission's monitoring survey **Euroinion** reported that only 17% of the EU had heard of the IGC, **81%** had not.

This current Eurobarometer report presents the findings of a survey carried out at a time when the Union is on the threshold of reappraising its functioning. In the pages that follow the reader will find accounts

³ "EU Treaty and Intergovernmental Conference", Committee on Institutional Affairs (Rapporteurs Mr. J Bourlanges and Mr D Walker). Resolution PE 190.441/1

⁴ Article D is concerned with the role of the European Council and its relations with the European Commission and the European Parliament.

of how the citizens of Europe view the Union: its strengths and weaknesses, what they hope and believe in and what they see the future of the Union to be. Most of the key issues to be addressed by the IGC have been covered in the survey, these include attitudes towards a single currency, a common foreign and defence policy, a "two-speed" Europe and areas of competence for national and European parliaments. It provides a snapshot of public opinion at the start of the process, a benchmark measure. Subsequent surveys continue to measure these key issues and in up-coming Eurobarometer surveys we will be able to witness whether public opinion changes, as and when the political debate intensifies.

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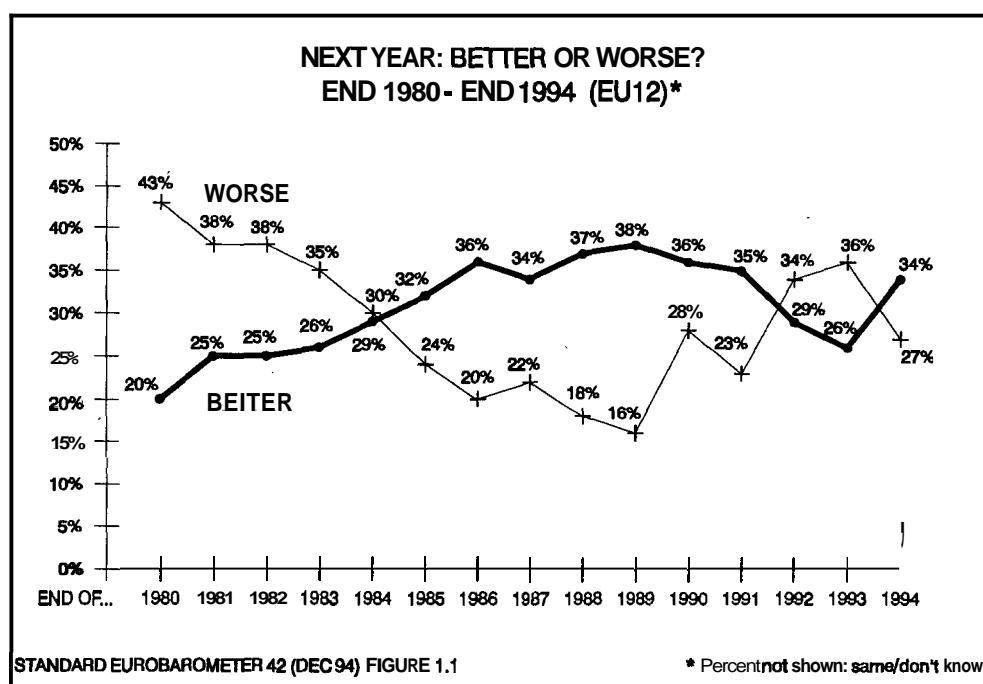
REPORT

1. The European Union Today

1.1 General expectations for the year to come

The last Standard Eurobarometer survey, carried out in December 1994, shows that a considerable number of European citizens are again hopeful again for the future. The proportion of people who believe that "1995 will be better than 1994" (34%) increased by 7 points since the end of 1993 (for the year 1994), whereas 27% think the opposite (down 8 points). Three out of ten do not expect a change (32%, +2).

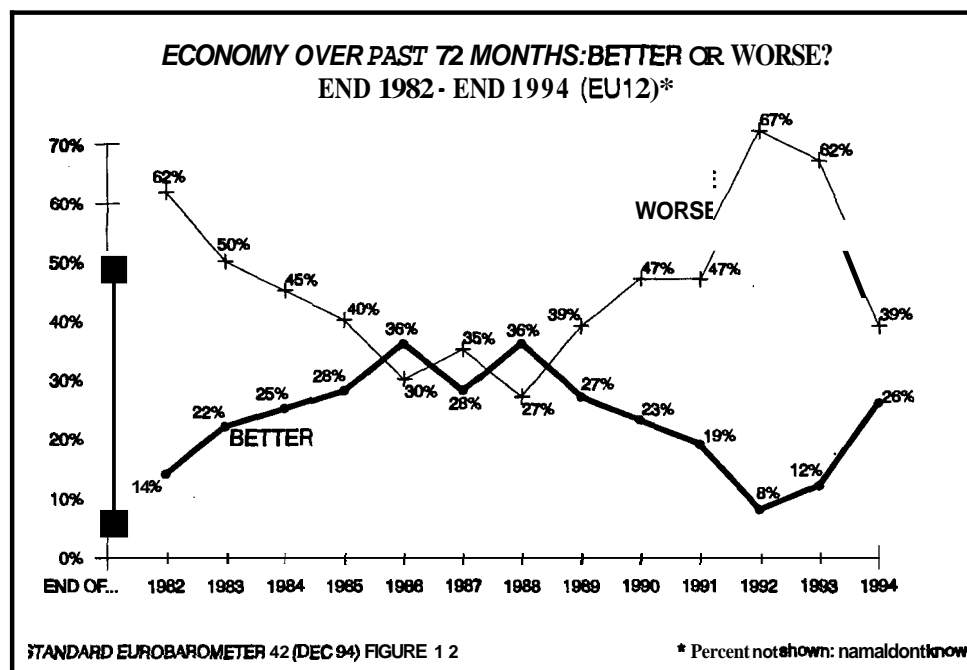
Optimism is highest in Ireland (47%), followed by Italy (44%), Denmark (44%) and Spain (41%). It is especially in Italy (+15), Ireland (+13), Belgium (+12), Portugal (+12), Spain (+8) and in France (+8) that confidence has returned. Pessimism is prevalent in Greece (60% "worse", 22% "better"), but also in the United Kingdom (40%: 33%). (Table 1.1)



1.2 Situation of the economy

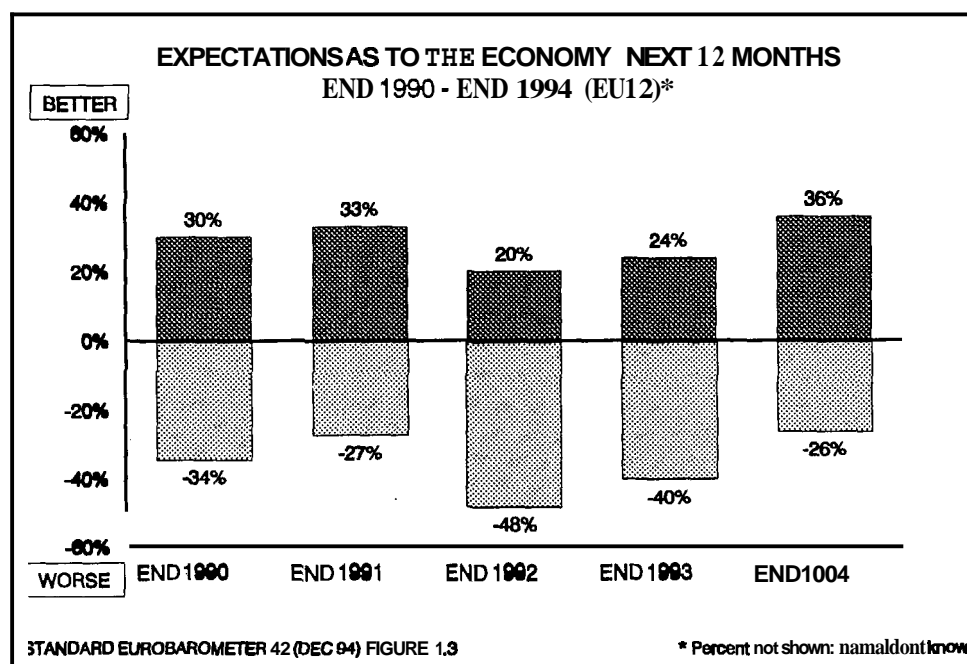
EU citizens continue to think that the current economic situation of their country has improved compared to 12 months ago. A quarter of Europeans (26%, up 14 points) say it improved, although two in five (39%) still say the opposite: "worse". At the end of the previous year 1993, 62% had recorded a negative response. A significant fall of 23 points in the negative statement in 12 months.

It is mainly in Ireland (up 31 points, making a total at the end of 1994 of 53%), in the Netherlands (+23 to 32%), in Denmark (+21 to 46%) and in Germany (+21 to 31%), that many people are again confident in their country's economy. (Table 1.2)



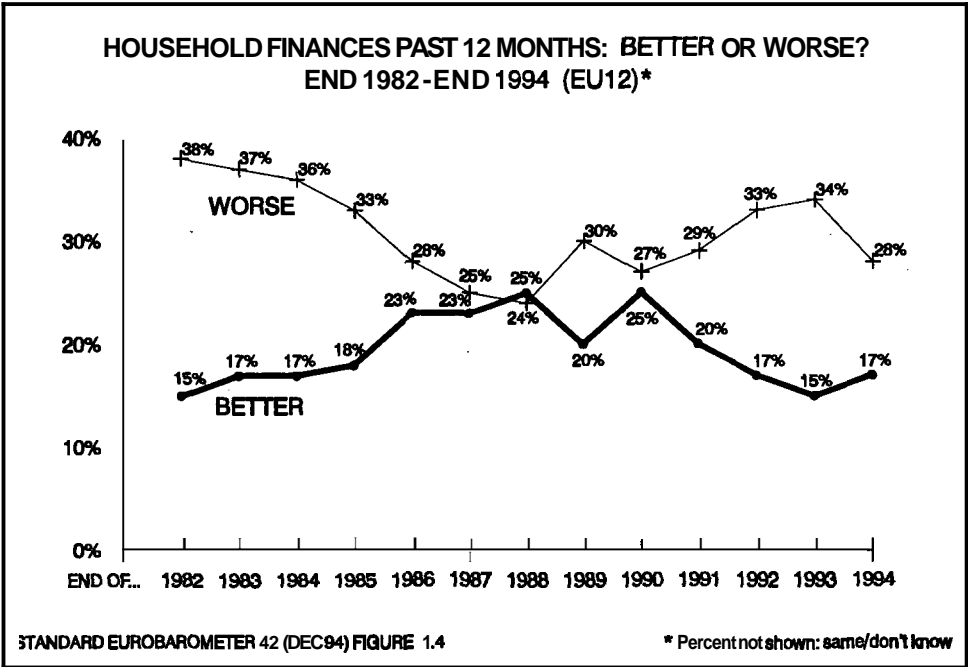
Increasing optimism can also be observed for the expectations as to the economy in the next 12 months. Thus, at the European Union level, those expecting improvement increased by 12 points (now 36%) and the number of those fearing deterioration has decreased by 14 points (today 26%). A third of persons interviewed (33%, +3) continue to think that the new year will not bring change.

The optimists' figure exceeds the Community average in Ireland (56% "better", 13% "worse"), Italy (45%: 20%), Denmark (42%: 16%), in the Netherlands (41%: 30%), in Germany (39%: 23%) and Spain (39%: 24%). In Greece especially (60% "worse", 18% "better"), people are inclined to think the opposite. And similarly in the United Kingdom (40%: 31%) in spite of objective economic figures and, may be, due to a lack of political confidence. In Portugal (31% "worse", 28% "better") and in Belgium (31%, 29%) opinions are divided. (Table 1.3)

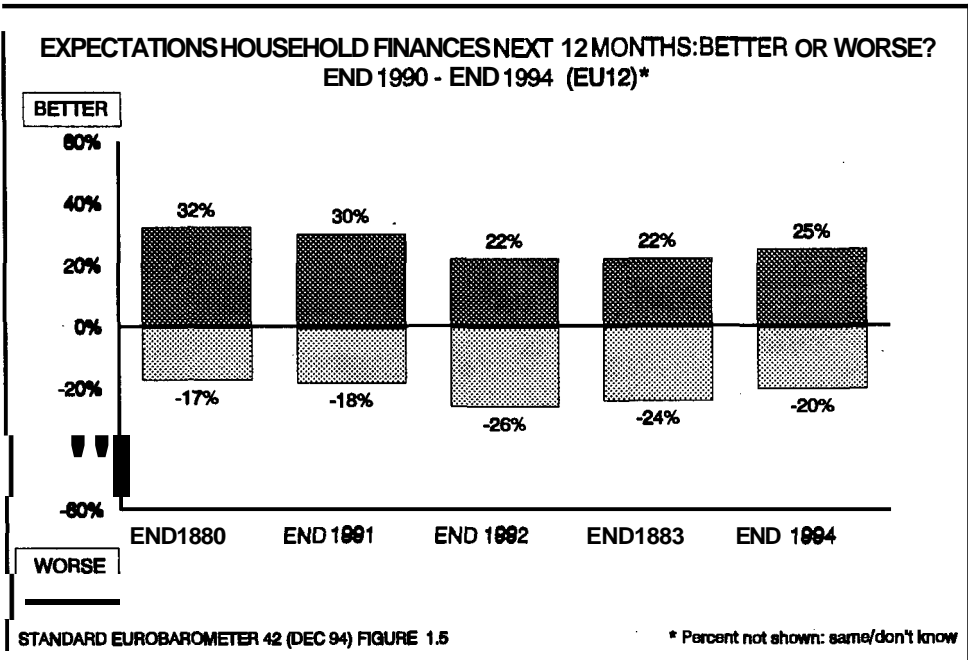


1.3 Private household finances

Regarding the **current** financial situation of their own household, EU citizens remained less satisfied with developments since the end of 1993. The trend that takes shape is similar to that for the economy of the country, but to a clearly lesser extent: "Winners" increase slightly (17% "better", +2), "losers" decrease (28% "worse", - 6). For the majority (53%, +4), their private financial situation did not change.



Among those who say that their **current** situation is worse than 12 months ago, the Greeks rank first (44% "worse" against 17% "better"), followed by the French (37% : 14%), the British (33% : 29%), the Netherlands (33% : 16%) and the Portuguese (33% : 15%). (Table 1.4)



As for the year to come, a majority of people interviewed (52%, +3) do not expect a change. A quarter (25%, +2) expect an improvement, and a fifth (20%, -4) a deterioration of their private financial situation.

Again the Irish (32% "better", 13% "worse") are comparatively the most optimistic, thinking that the financial situation of their household will improve, followed by Luxembourgers (30% : 9%) and Danes (30% : 11%). A particularly high number of Greeks (45% "worse", 20% "better") expect a deterioration of their household finances. (Table 1.5)

1.4 The labour market

The unemployment rate (12% in 1994 for EU12) remains a major problem in each Member State. As for the question whether the employment situation improved or not during the last 12 months, **pessimism** decreased but still dominates. Since the end of 1993, the share of citizens thinking that the employment situation has worsened has fallen 23 points, but still remains very high at 54%, while persons thinking the opposite increased by 8 points (to 14% at the end of 1994).

The decrease of those considering that the situation "worsened" can be observed in all the countries, but it is particularly marked in Denmark (-49), Belgium (-40) and Ireland (-33). Conversely the number judging the employment situation as "better" increased considerably in Denmark (+45), Ireland (+25) and Belgium (+14), and also in the Netherlands (+11) and in Italy (+10). In Denmark as well as in the United Kingdom, at the end of 1994 the official unemployment rate had actually fallen since 1993.

Even if pessimists are predominant (30% "worse", 27% "better") regarding the development of the employment situation in the future, their total fell sharply: minus 22 points from a year ago, whereas that of the optimists increased (+10). Optimists exceed the EU12 average in 5 countries: in Denmark (53%), Ireland (46%), Italy (41%), Spain (32%) and in the Netherlands (28%). In Ireland and Spain optimism seems to remain unchanged or have increased again over the year, whereas the unemployment rate in these two countries is the highest in the Union 18% and 24% respectively in 1994). Almost a third of EU citizens (33%) continue to think that 1995 will bring no change to the labour market. (Tables 1.6, 1.7)

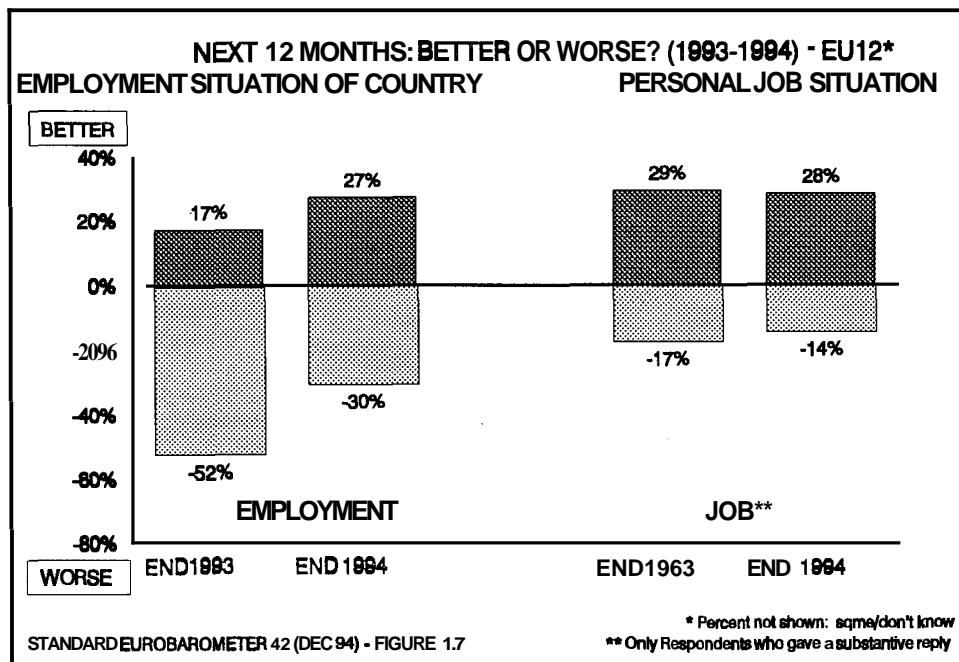
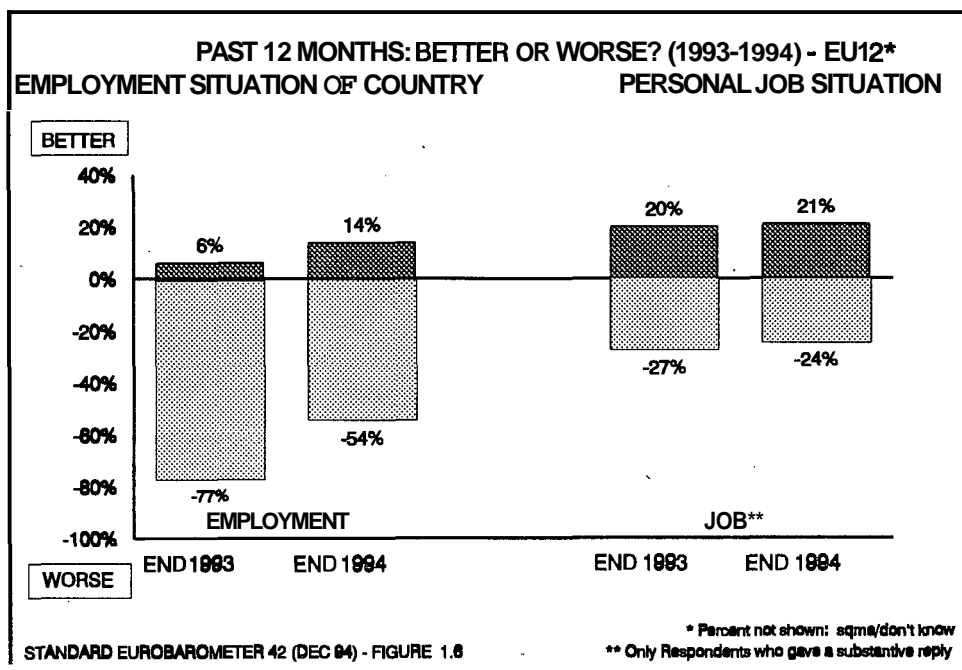
1.5 One's own job perspectives

In general, a positive opinion is more widespread among the EU citizens with regard to their own professional situation as compared to their perception of the employment situation in general.

Fifty-four per cent think that unemployment grew during the last 12 months, but only 24% report a deterioration with regard to their own job situation. 21% consider that their professional situation improved. Over half (55%) considered that their job situation remained unchanged.

In the United Kingdom (32% "better", 29% "worse"), Ireland (24% : 15%), Belgium (24% : 19%), Denmark (22% : 12%), and Luxembourg (22% : 13%) more persons consider that their employment situation improved during the last 12 months than those that say the contrary. On the other hand, in Greece (41% "worse", 17% "better"), Spain (32% : 14%), Portugal (28% : 15%), the Netherlands (27% : 23%) and in Italy (25% : 19%) proportions are reversed. Opinions are divided in Germany (19% "better", 18% "worse") and in France (21% : 22%).

For the year to come, three out of five of the active or job applicant citizens (58%, +4 points) think that their professional situation will not change. Twenty-eight percent (-1) expect that it will improve and 14% (-4 points) anticipate a deterioration. Two thirds of Danes (71%), Luxembourgers (67%) and Germans (66%) do not expect change. The Italians (34%), British (33%), Spaniards (31%) and the Irish (31%) are most likely to think that their situation will improve in the future. In Belgium a considerable optimistic upturn in relation to December 1993 is noted (26%, +13). (Tables 1.8, 1.9)



2. European Union: interest, awareness and need for information

2.1 Interest in "European Affairs"

Politics in general - and its European aspect in particular - do not arouse any great interest in many citizens of the European Union. In fact, only 43% of all persons questioned in the twelve Member States report being concerned "a great deal" or "to some extent" about politics.

This modest interest in politics has remained relatively stable with regard to the European average for years and has never exceeded the 50% mark.

The number of people who report being interested in politics increased significantly in Ireland and in Italy (+6% in both cases) between June 1994 (EB 41.1) and December 1994 (EB 42) while it fell in the Netherlands (-11%). Elsewhere changes were only slight.

As usual, it is in Denmark that the level of interest in politics is the highest (72% responded "a great deal" or "to some extent") and it is in Portugal that this level is the lowest (26%). (Table 2.1)

The important events in terms of the future of the Union which took place in 1994 (the European elections, the accession negotiations with the four applicant countries and the corresponding referenda, Jacques Santer's designation as new Commission President as well as the appointment of the other European Commissioners) did not strengthen the interest of the citizens of the twelve Member States in European politics, at least not for the focal period of our survey.

Only 37% of the people surveyed in December 1994 claimed to be interested "a great deal" or "to some extent" by European politics, versus 62% "not much" or "not at all". This is a decrease of 5 points compared to Spring 1994.

The Danish are the most numerous in saying that they are concerned with European politics (59%), followed by the Luxembourgers (53%) and the Greeks (47%), who are the only ones, moreover, to devote significantly more attention to politics at the European level than to politics in general. (Table 2.2)

On the other hand, the greatest gap in the interest levels between European and general politics, in favour of the latter, exists in the Netherlands (where the lowest percentage of citizens are concerned with European affairs), in Denmark, in the United Kingdom and in Germany.

A decline in interest in European politics, with respect to six months ago, occurred in practically all the countries (except Luxembourg and France). The most noticeable of these declines were recorded in the Netherlands (-15%), Italy (-14%), Denmark (-12%) and Portugal (-11%).

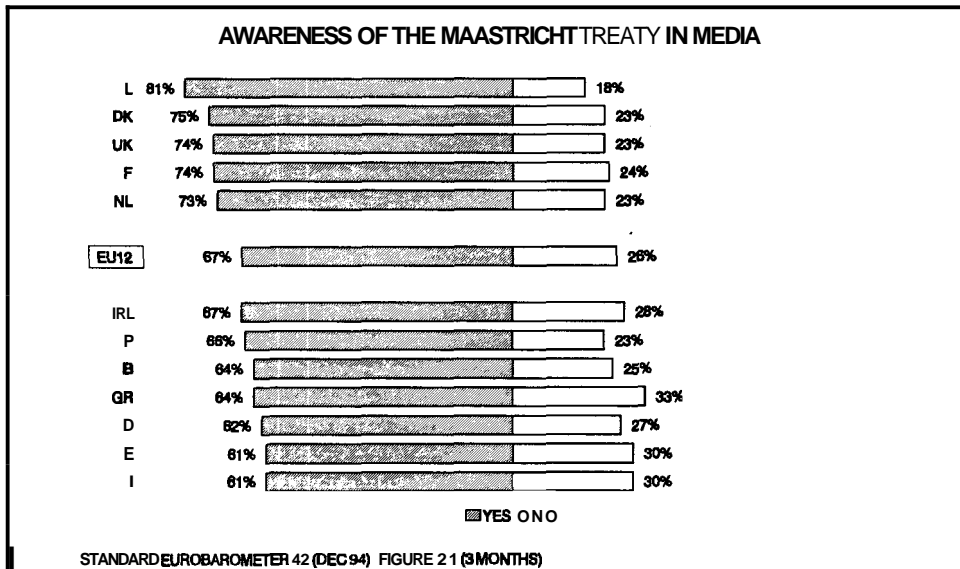
2.2 Awareness of the European Union and of its institutions

Despite the fact that only 37% of the citizens of the Union claim to be interested "a great deal" or "to some extent" by European politics, the rate of awareness of the European institutions (or of the most important issues) is much higher.

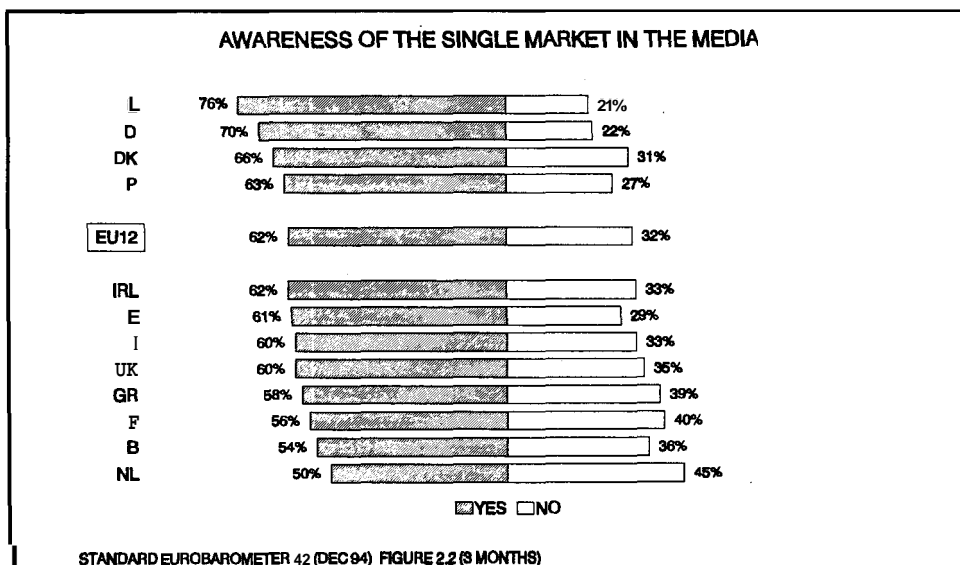
To ascertain a little more precisely what Europeans know about these subjects, they were asked whether "over the last 3 months" (or, for the other half of each sample, "recently") they had heard or read something about the European Parliament, the Commission, the Council of Ministers, the European Court of Justice, the Single Market or the Maastricht Treaty.

The period specified in the question (i.e. "last 3 months" or "recently") did not have any significant influence on the answers (with a maximum 2 or 3% variations in certain cases). However, the general tendency shows a slightly higher percentage if the question formulation "over the last 3 months" is used.

Among the subjects listed above, the Maastricht Treaty is the one which is most often cited by the people surveyed in December 1994; 67% of the citizens of the Union "have read or heard" something in this regard "over the last three months". The most numerous are the Luxembourgers (81%), while in Italy it was most seldom recorded and yet still reached 61%¹. (Table 2.3)



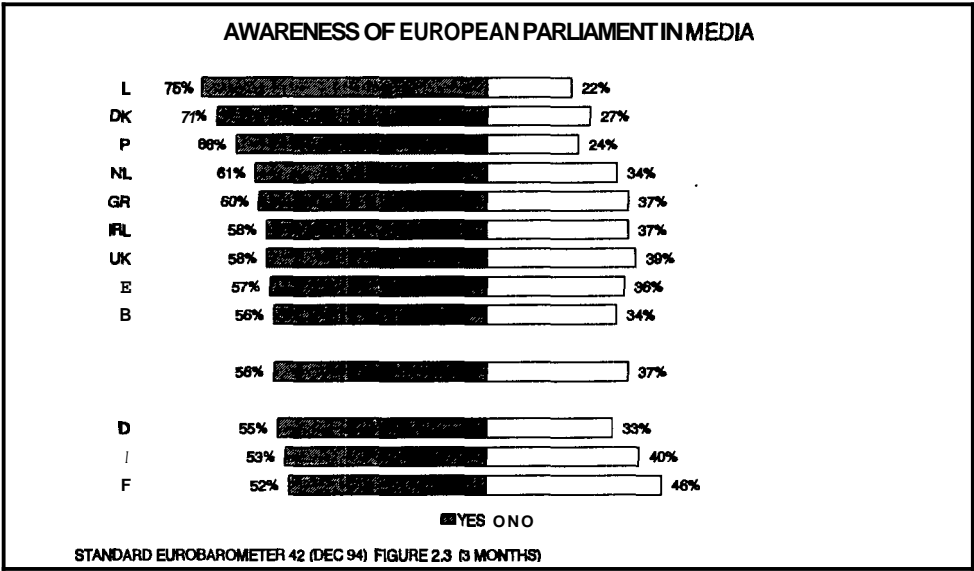
The second place, with regard to the public's awareness, is taken by the subject of the Single Market, since 62% of the people interviewed remember having read or heard something about it in the last three months. Once again in Luxembourg this topic is most well known (76%), and in the Netherlands that it accounts for the lowest level of awareness (50%)². (Table 2.4)



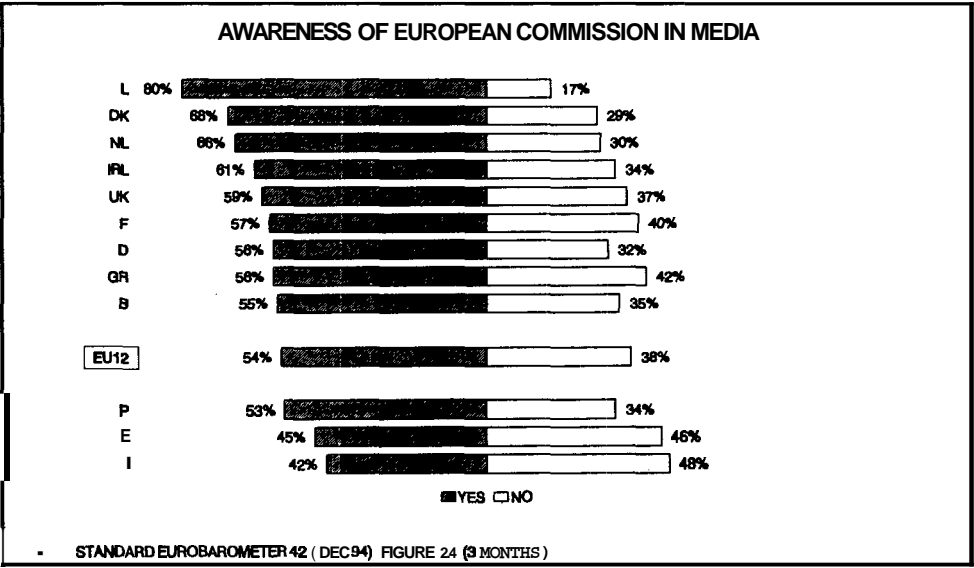
¹ cf. Chapter 8

² cf. Chapter 7

Of the institutions, the European Parliament is the most well known (for almost ten years now) by the citizens of the Union: 56% have heard something about it in the last three months. The Luxembourgers are informed in the greatest proportion (75% have heard something during the last three months), and in France, the respective rate is the lowest (52%)³. (Table 2.5)



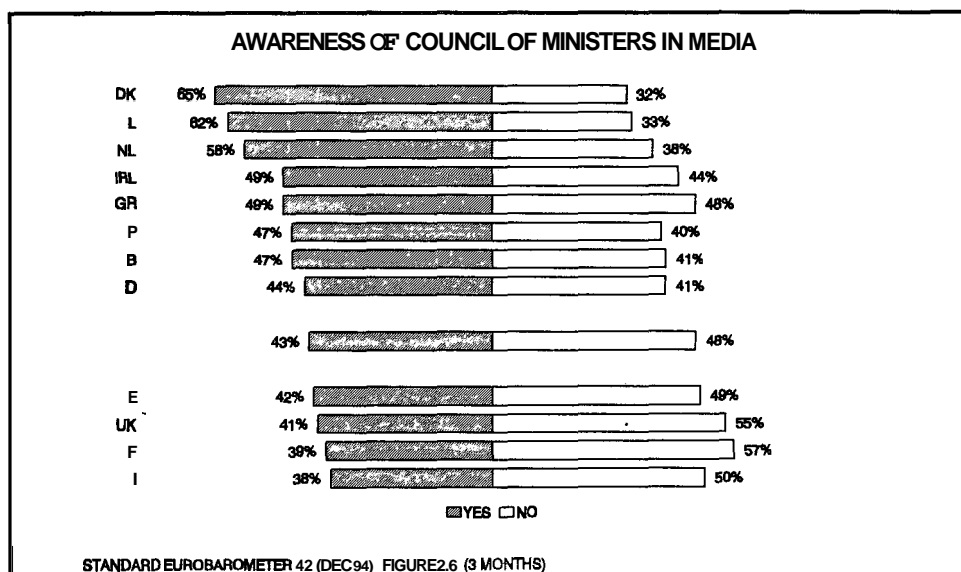
The Commission enjoys an awareness rate of 54% among those questioned (+7% in relation to a year ago). In Luxembourg there has been the sharpest increase in awareness over the past year: +14% (an effect of the designation of Jacques Santer as head of the Commission?) and it is also the country in which this institution remains the most well known (80%). On the other hand, the Italians are the least well informed: only 42% have heard something about the Commission⁴.



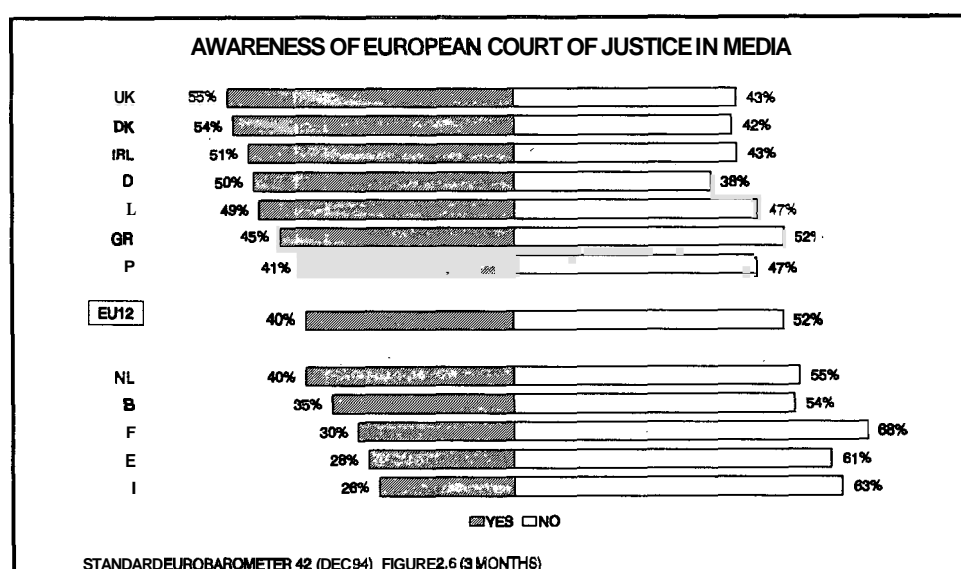
³ cf. Chapter 4
⁴ cf. Chapter 5

With reference to the Council of Ministers and the European Court of Justice, more than half the citizens of the Union have neither read nor heard anything in the last three months.

In fact, only 43% of the respondents in the twelve countries report having read or heard something in connection with the Council of Ministers as compared to 48% for whom this is not the case. The Danish distinguish themselves positively (65% heard something during the last 3 months), as do the Luxembourgers (62%) and the Dutch (58%). On the other hand, the respective rate concerning the Council of Ministers is lowest for the Italians, the French, the British and the Spanish. (Table 2.5)



Of all the institutions of the Union, the European Court of Justice records the least awareness for the given period. Only 40% of those questioned remember having heard something about this institution (versus 52% who do not). The Court is most often cited in Great Britain (55%), Denmark (54%), and Ireland (51%), while it is most seldom mentioned in Italy (26%), Spain (28%) and France (30%).

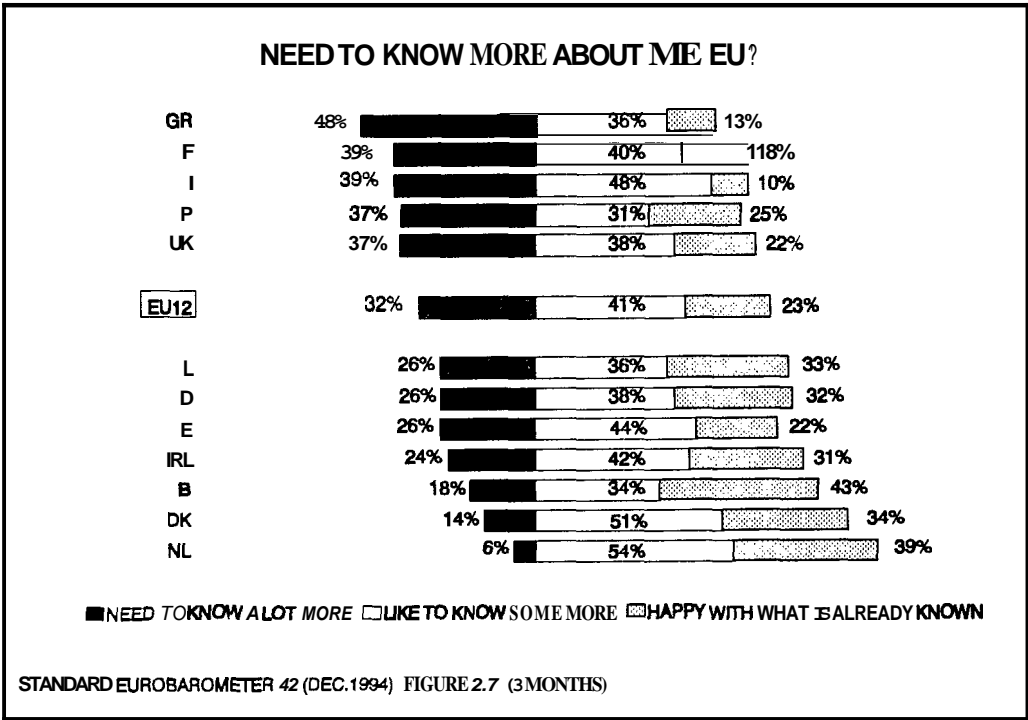


2.3 The need to know more

Almost three quarters of the people questioned in the Member States in December 1994 said they felt a need for additional information concerning the European Union, even if only 37% had declared their interest in European politics.

There were 32% who wanted to know "a lot more" on this subject and 41% who only wanted "some more information". The most numerous of those who express the need to know more about the Union are the Italians (87%), the Greeks (84%), the French (79%) and the British (75%).

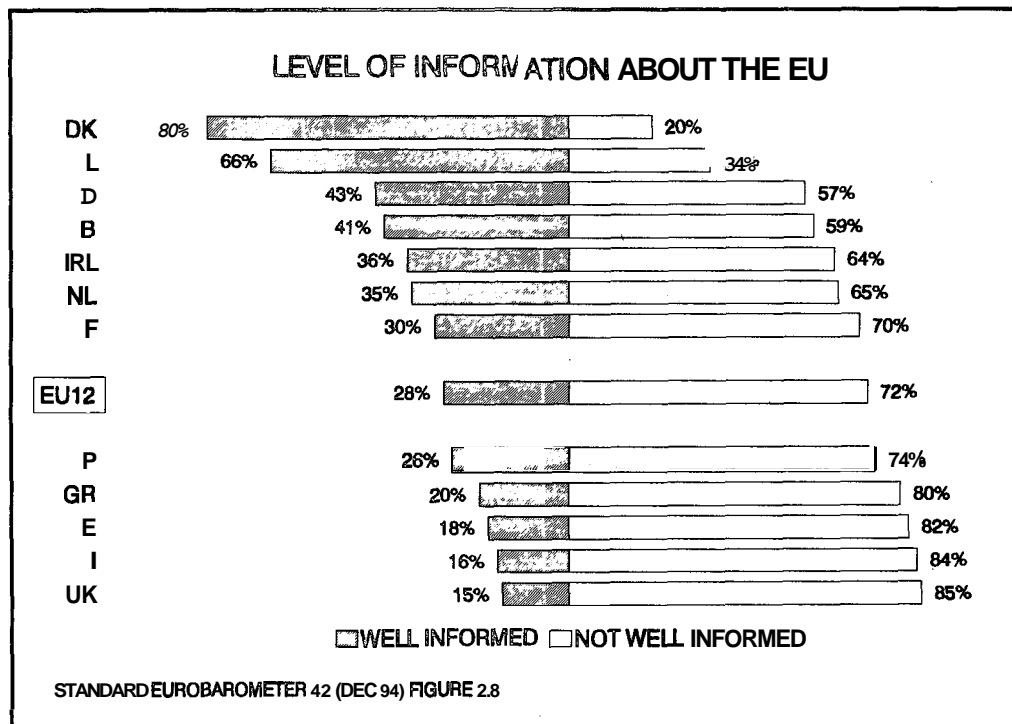
On the other hand, the countries where people most frequently describe themselves as "happy with" their current level of information and do not claim to feel a need to know more about European issues are: Belgium (43% of respondents), the Netherlands (39%) and Denmark (34%). (Table 2.6)



2.4 Level of information about concrete "EU-news"

In addition to asking people about their need for information about the European Union, the survey contained a range of "knowledge-questions" relating to series of names, important events and the like, associated directly with European Union affairs, as they had played a role in the media during the weeks when interviews were carried out or during the weeks and months immediately prior to the fieldwork period of December 1994. These questions ranged from whether one remembered the date of the last European Parliament elections (i.e. the 9th or 12th of June 1994) to whether one could recall the names(s) of one's own country's designated member(s) of the new European Commission or the outcome of the referenda on entry to the EU in Austria, Finland, Sweden or Norway (cf. chapters 3, 5, 6).

All answers to these "knowledge-questions" were combined into an "informedness-index" that gave one point for each correct answer, i.e. the number of points a respondent could get ranges from 0 to 20. These scores were grouped, and persons with a score of 15 or more are seen to be "well-informed" on Figure 2.8.



As the figures more than clearly show, Danish citizens are by far the best informed (80%). Next come Luxembourgers (66%), for whom it was relatively easy to name the designated President of the new Commission. The proportion of "well informed" citizens is below 50 per cent of all interviewed in each of the ten other Member States. The British are the least "well informed" about EU affairs, but amongst Italians and Spanish this ratio also lies below twenty per cent. The Greek and Portuguese samples also fall below the EU average of 28% "well informed".

In the editorial to the standard Eurobarometer No 38 (fieldwork Autumn 1992) we draw attention to the **"information gap"** among EU citizens in relation to "European" affairs and to the fact that this is probably due to a general lack of orientation, an "orientation gap": i.e. the lack of its institutions and their policies, as far as "Europe" is concerned of

"mechanisms (exist) that help citizens to orient themselves and to define their own interests and positions as regards political issues. Family, schools, mass media provide some knowledge. Political parties, political leaders, interest organisations and the public debate among them, reported and commented by the mass media, provide not only information but also orientation. Such orientation-giving mechanisms largely lack at the European Community, Hence the European Community public is confronted with not only a serious information gap but also with an equally serious orientation gap."

The report on the standard Eurobarometer survey No 39 showed (pp. 53-61) - with the help of a considerable number of "knowledge-questions" - that the information-gap among citizens is much wider as far as European matters are concerned than it is as far as matters directly related to their Member State are concerned. This "knowledge-index" at the time (Spring 1993) was highest in Denmark, France and Luxembourg and lowest in Spain, West Germany, Great Britain and Italy.

It appears that the above mentioned "orientation-gap" is lowest in Denmark, a country where "EU" affairs not only are traditionally intensely and often controversially debated, but also to which Parliament ("Folketing"), political parties and interested organisations pay regular attention. Danish citizens consistently record the highest scores as far as following any type of the news in the mass media. Their potential to differentiate various aspects of European Union politics is shown in their support score for their country's "Membership" of the European Community during the run-up to the first referendum about the Maastricht Treaty on European Union in Spring 1992: 57% of Danes interviewed considered their country's EC-membership to be "a good thing". In the same survey, however, only 42% of Danes were in favour of a single currency (57% were against), only 48% for a common foreign policy, just 52% for a common policy in matters of security and defence. Only 41% expected "a positive effect of the Maastricht Treaty on their country". But 56% expected "a positive effect of the single European Market on their country" overall.

2.5 The German Presidency

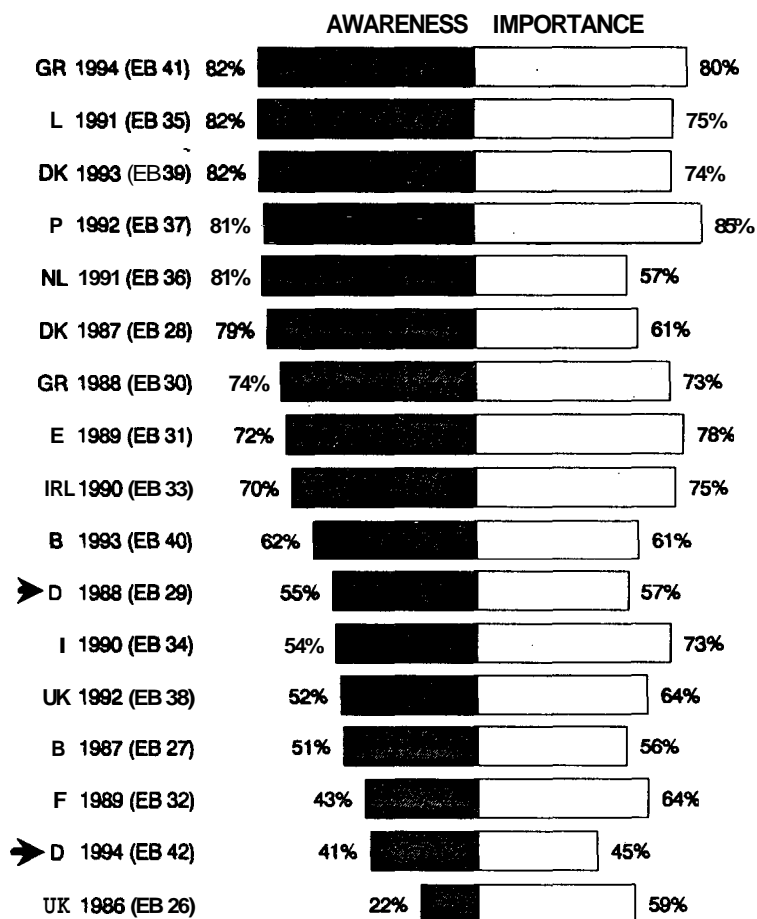
Each Member State presides over the Council of Ministers of the European Union for six months. Since the Autumn of 1986, Eurobarometer has been regularly measuring the level of awareness of the Presidency of the Council among the citizens whose country occupies this function.

In the second half of 1994, it was the turn of Germany. Only 41% of the Germans questioned reported having "recently read or heard" something in the newspaper, on the radio or on television about the German Presidency.

This is one of the lowest awareness rates recorded in eight years (only the British reported similar ignorance of their Presidency in 1986).

The German Presidency awareness rate among its citizens has thus fallen 14% in relation to 1988, when 55% of the Germans surveyed were aware of the fact that their country presided over the Community.

AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EU PRESIDENCY OF OWN COUNTRY

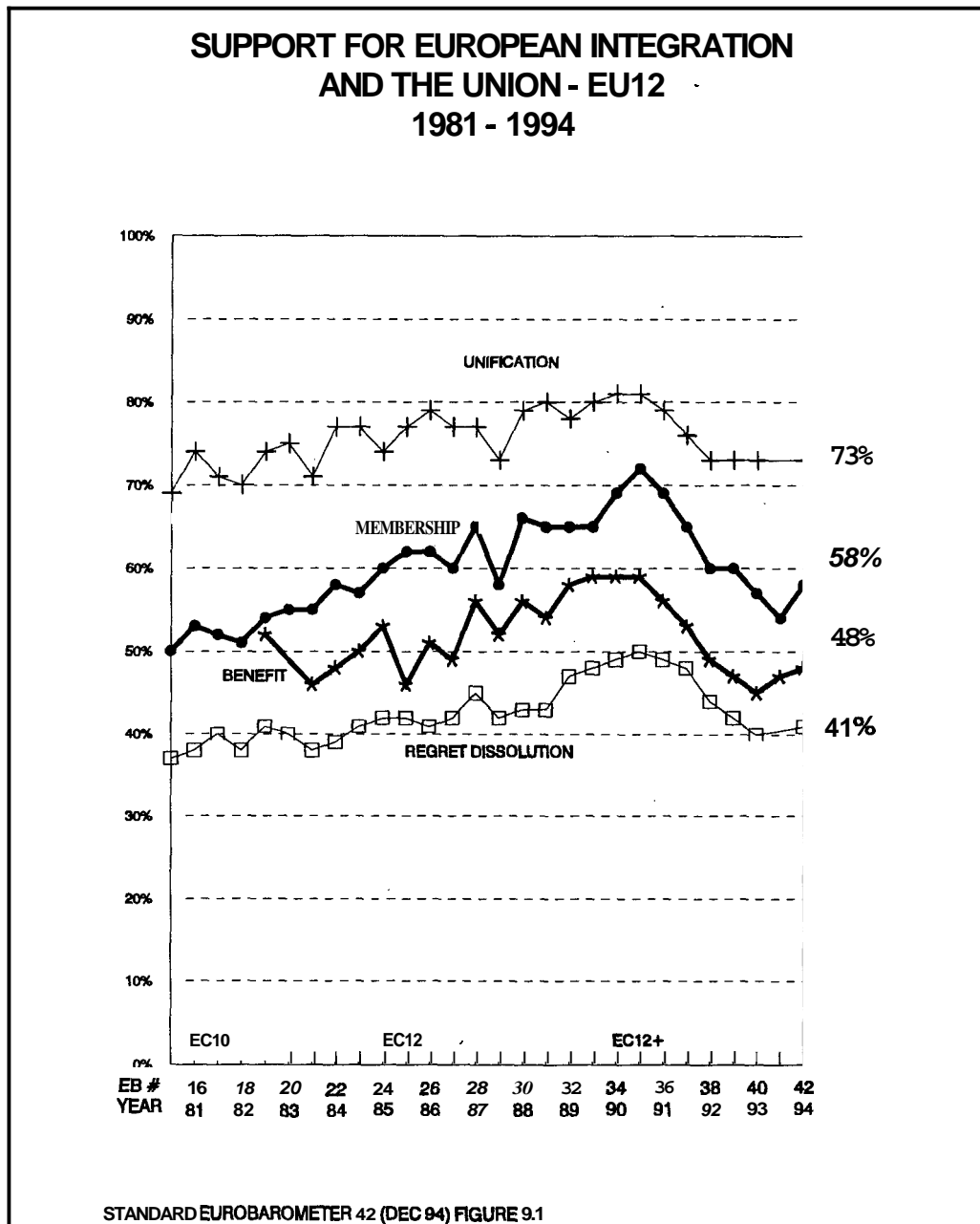


STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC. 1994) FIGURE 2.9 (3 MONTHS)

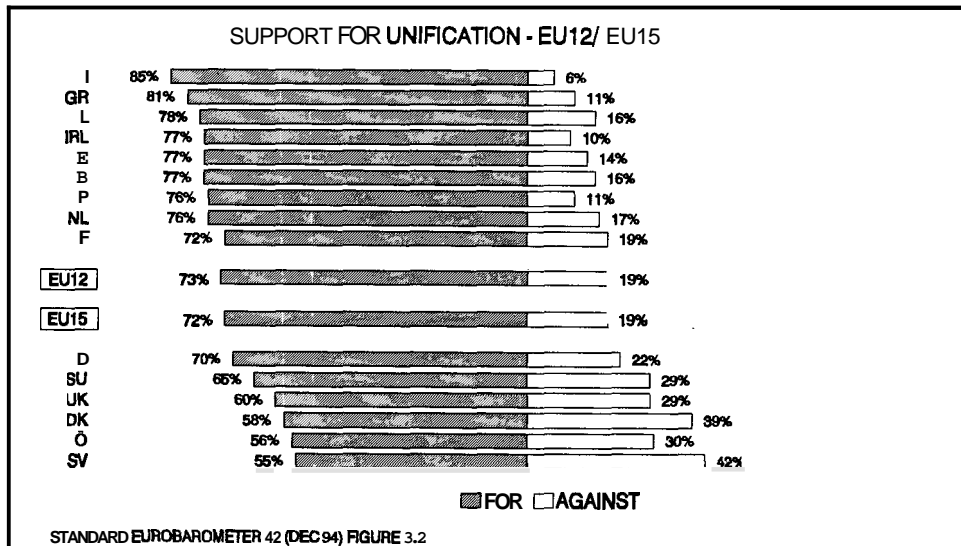
3. Public support for European Integration

3.1 Public support of the European Union

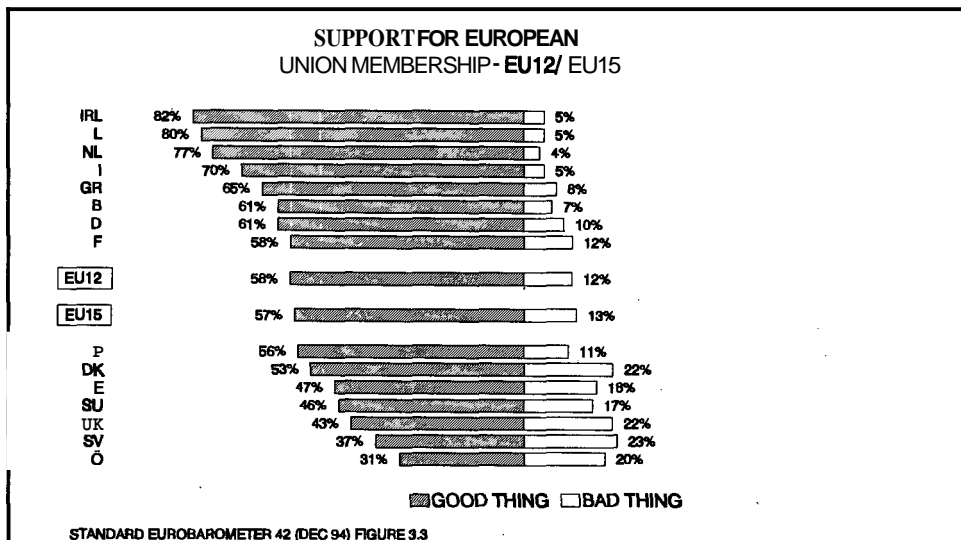
Whereas European citizens' support for the European Union had fallen since 1991, from November 1993 it now appears to be consolidating.



Seventy-three percent (down 2 points in relation to the Standard Eurobarometer survey No 41.1 fieldwork June 1994)¹ of persons questioned in the European Union are in favour of the **unification** of Western Europe, whereas 19% (+1 point) are not in favour. It is above all the Italians (85%, -4) and Greeks (81%, -1) who are "for", while the Danes (39% "against", +3) and the British (29%, +1) are proportionally the most numerous in their opposition to unification. Nevertheless, 58% (-3) in Denmark and 60% (-3) in the United Kingdom are "for". Support for the Union noticeably strengthened in Portugal with 76% "for" (+10) and 11% "against" (-6). (Table 3.1)



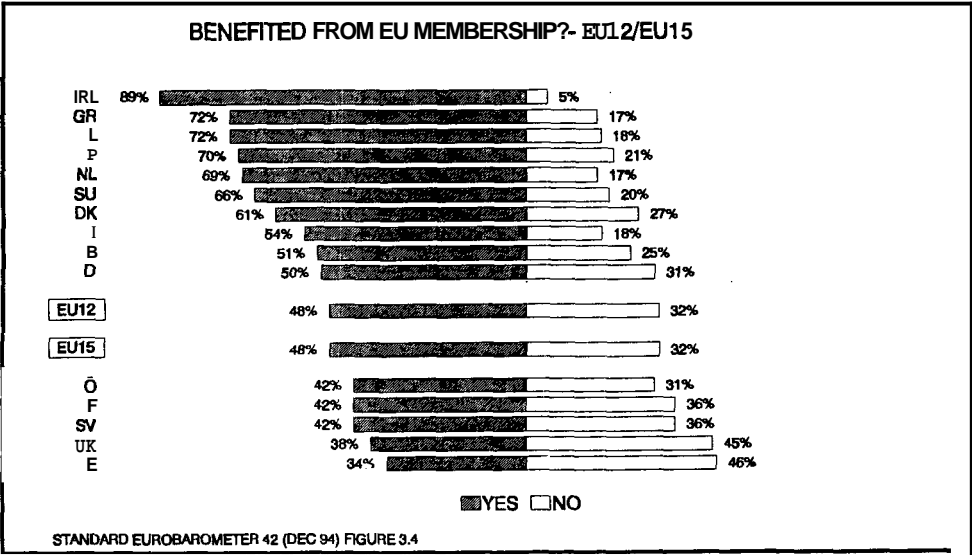
The positive opinions regarding **membership** gained ground (EU: 58% "good thing", +4)²; for 12% (0) of those interviewed it is a "bad thing, 24% regard membership as being "neither good nor bad" and 5% (0) "do not know". Eight respondents out of ten hold a favourable opinion in Ireland (82%) and in Luxembourg (80%). Moreover, it is in these two countries (Ireland: +10, Luxembourg: +8), and also in Germany (+10) and in France (+8), that support has increased the most significantly.



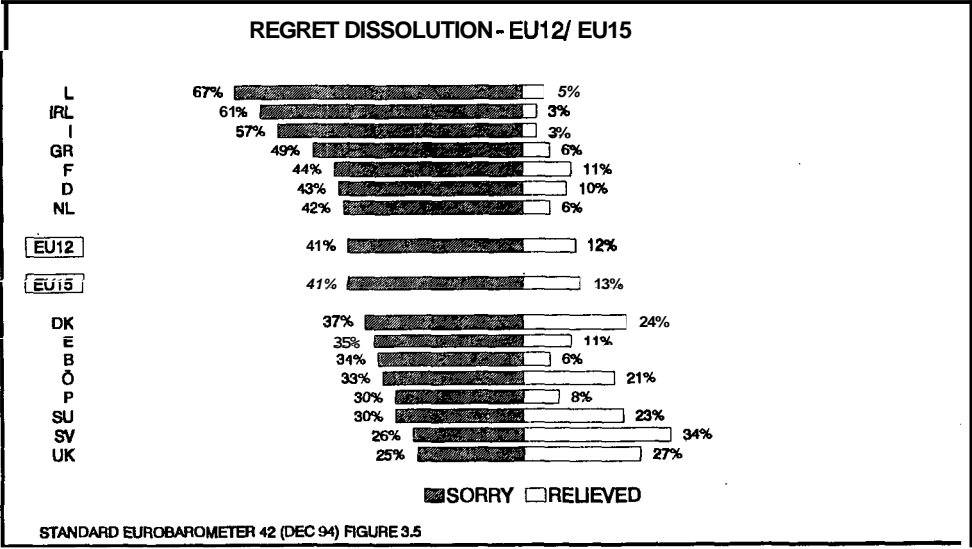
¹ The comparisons in this report are based, wherever possible, on the results of the Standard Eurobarometer (EB41), fieldwork 4th April to 4th May 1994. In addition, the report makes reference to research in Eurobarometer 41.1 (fieldwork 11th June to 8th July 1994). No Commission document on the results of this survey was released. See also Chapter 4.1.

² Compared to the Standard EB 41.0 April 1994 (cf. published report EB 41)

The perception of the country's **benefit from membership** in the Union is growing considerably in Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg. Half the European citizens (48%, +1)³ surveyed consider that "on balance" their country has "benefited from membership in the Union". High above this Community average, are the Irish (89%), the Greeks (72%) and the Luxembourgers (72%). A significant increase compared to Spring 1994 can be noted in Ireland (+9), in Germany (+8) and in Luxembourg (+7). However, in December 1994, one person out of three (32%, -2) in the twelve member Union did not see any benefit for his or her country. The consolidation is confirmed at the new "post-Maastricht" level, i.e. on a more politicized basis and, therefore prompting statements more subjected to the proof of public debate, but also less influenced by the economic recession.

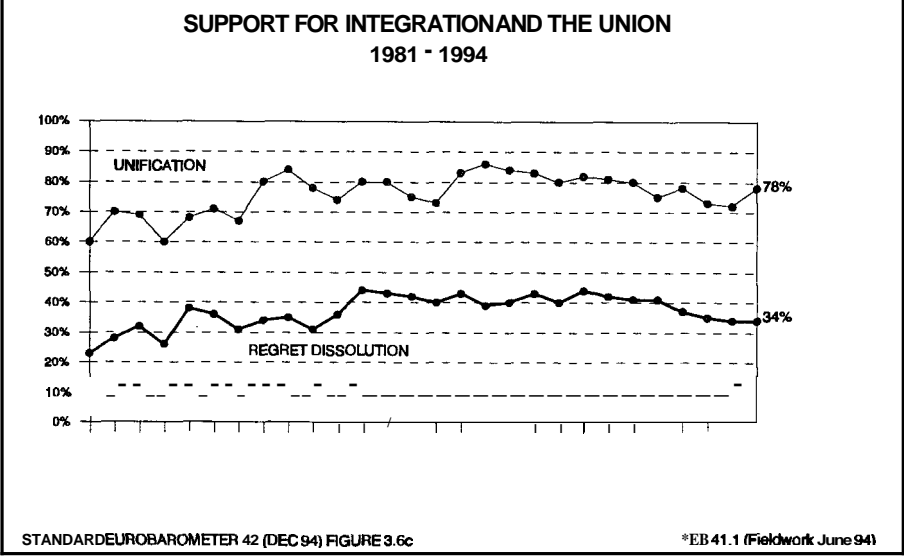
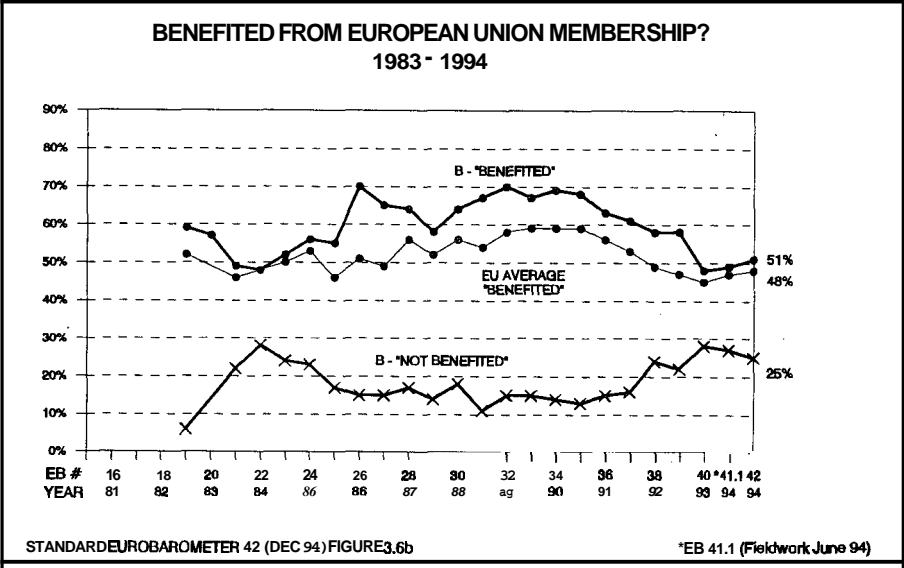
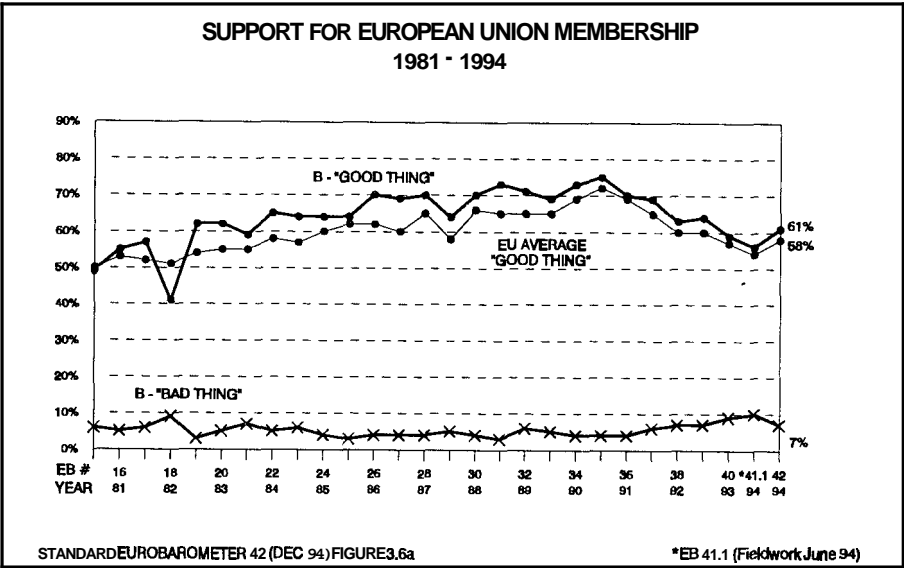


In the question about regrets in the event of **the dissolution** of the Union, responses remain unchanged: 41% (-1)⁴ would be very sorry about it, whereas 12% (+1) say that they would be relieved. The proportion of persons who would regret dissolution increased in Ireland (61%, +5) and in Portugal (30%, +5), whereas it decreased distinctly in Spain (35%, -7). However, two out of ten (38%, +1) show indifference: the European Union does not have any absolute emotional majority. (Tables 3.2 - 3.5).



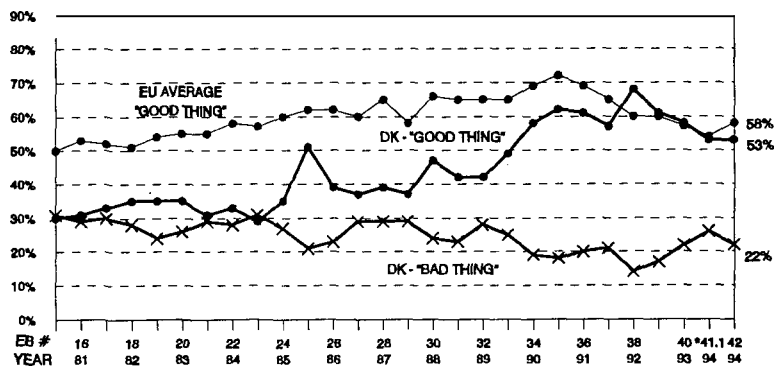
³ Compared to the Standard EB 41.0 April 1994
⁴ Compared to the Standard EB 41.1 June 1994

Belgique



Danmark

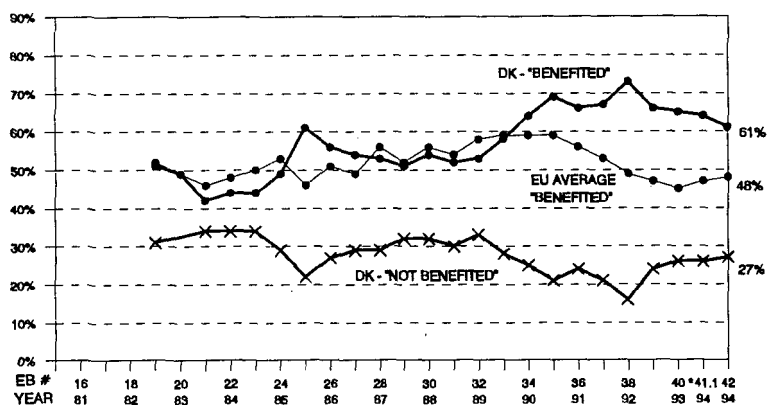
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP 1981 - 1994



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.68

*EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)

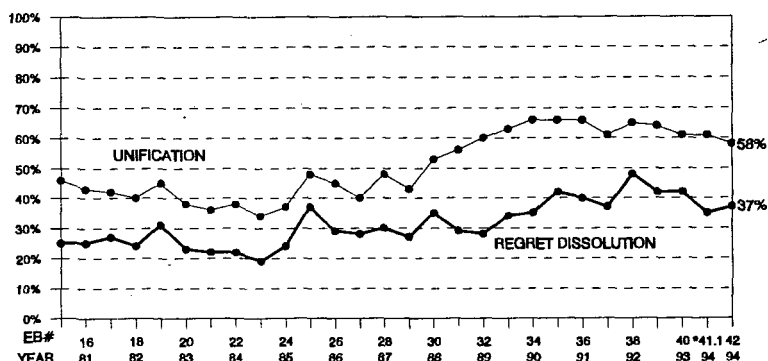
BENEFITED FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP 1983 - 1994



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6b

*EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)

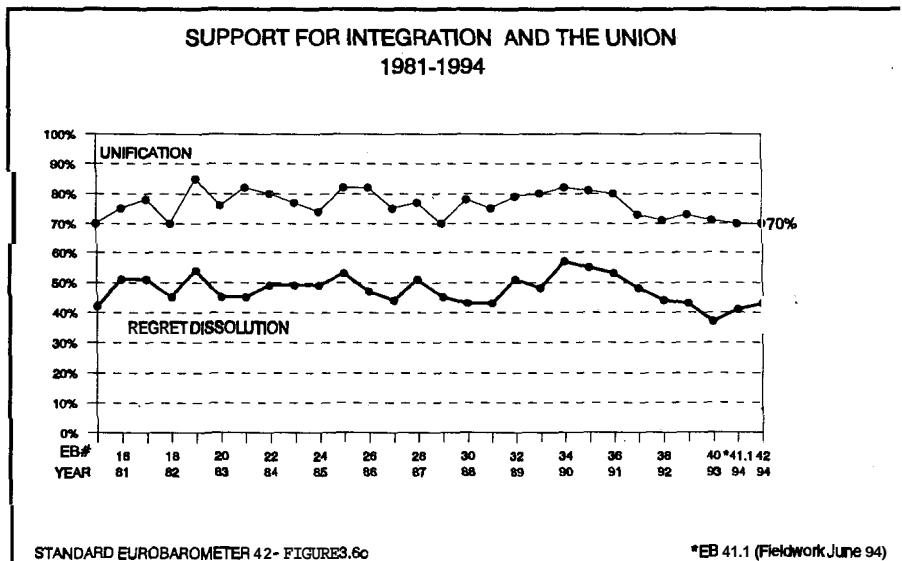
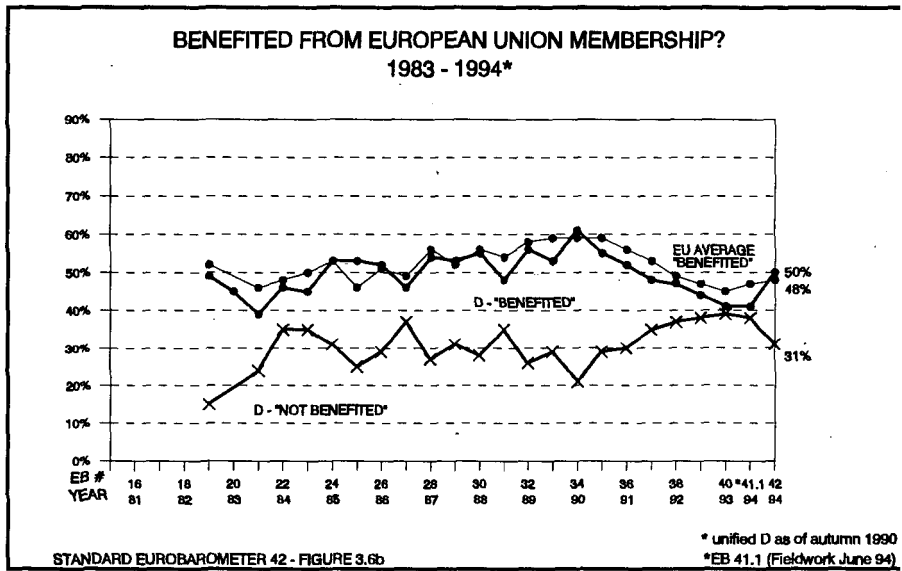
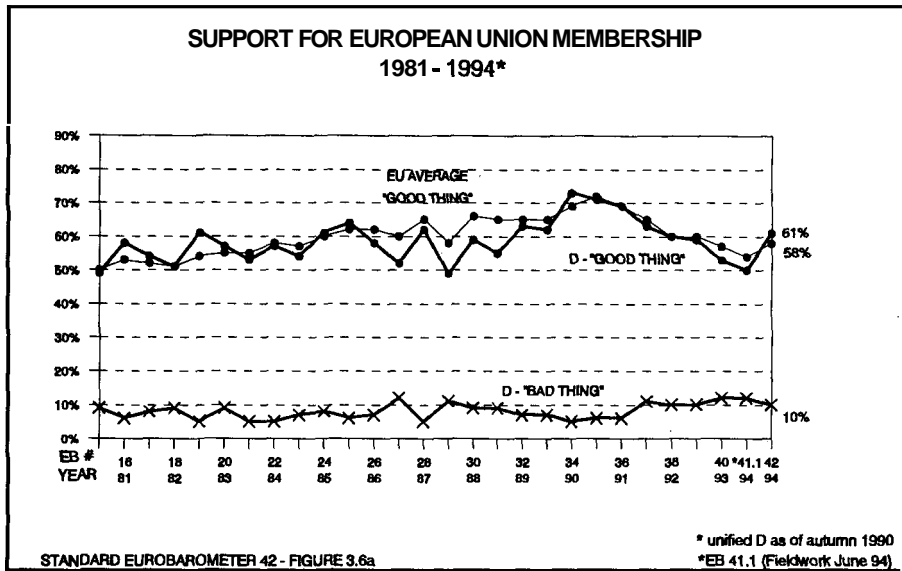
SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATION AND THE UNION 1981-1994



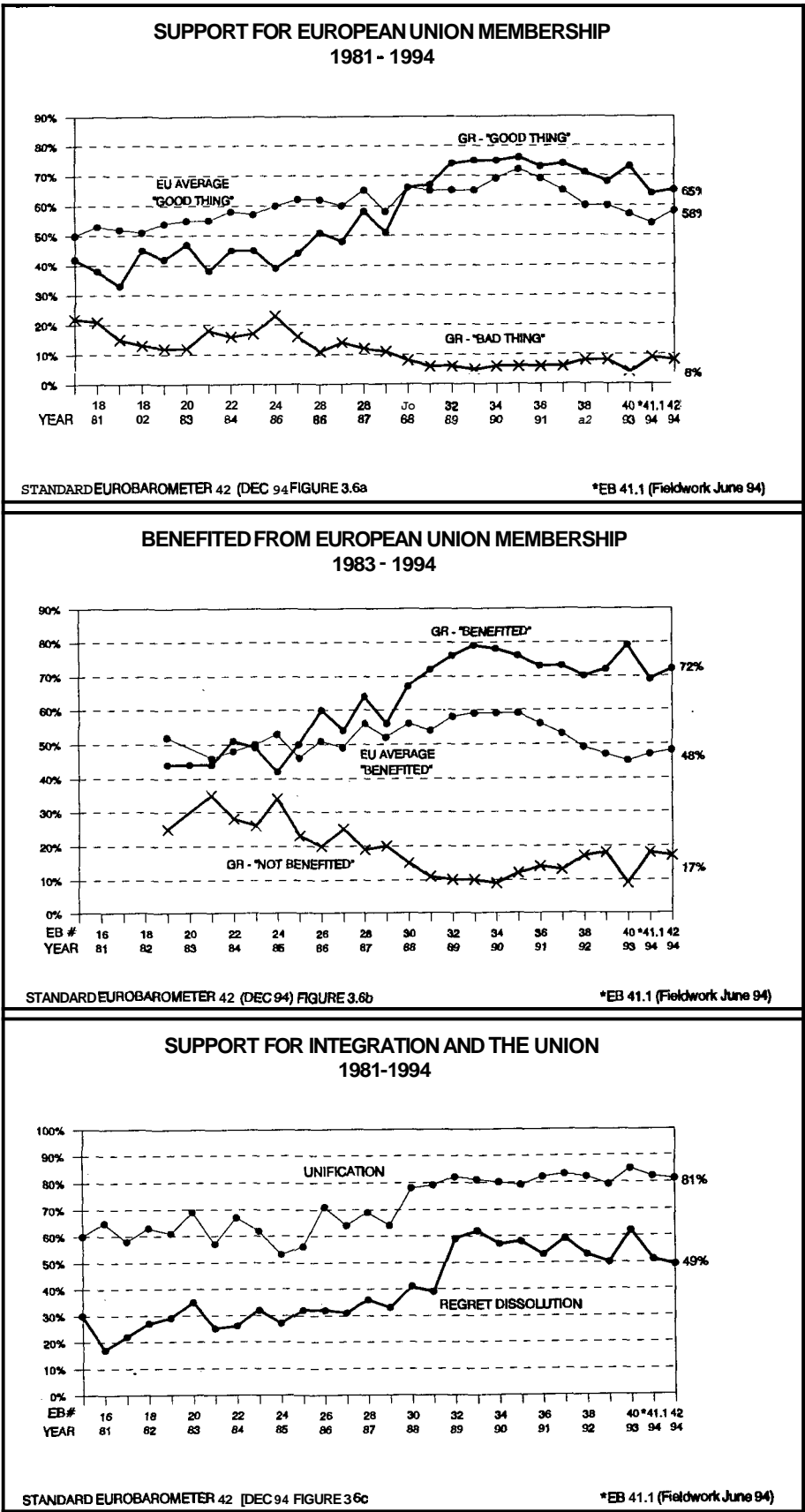
STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6c

*EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)

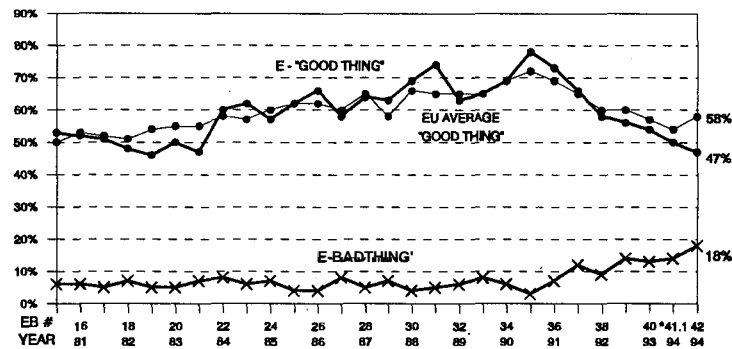
Deutschland



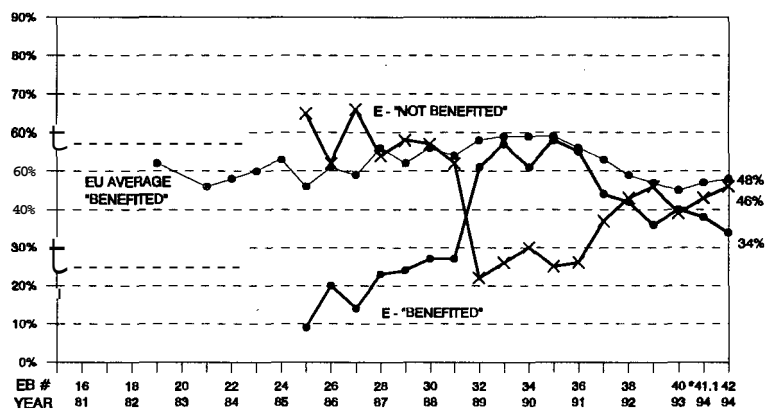
Greece



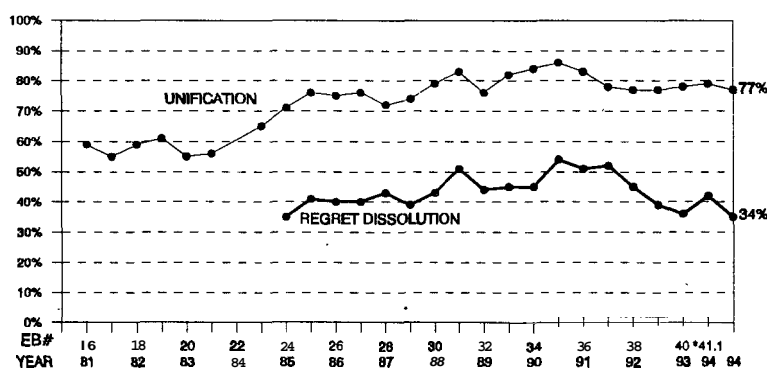
Espana

SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
1981 - 1994*

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6a

* 1981-1985 "would be"
* EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)BENEFITED FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
1986 - 1994*

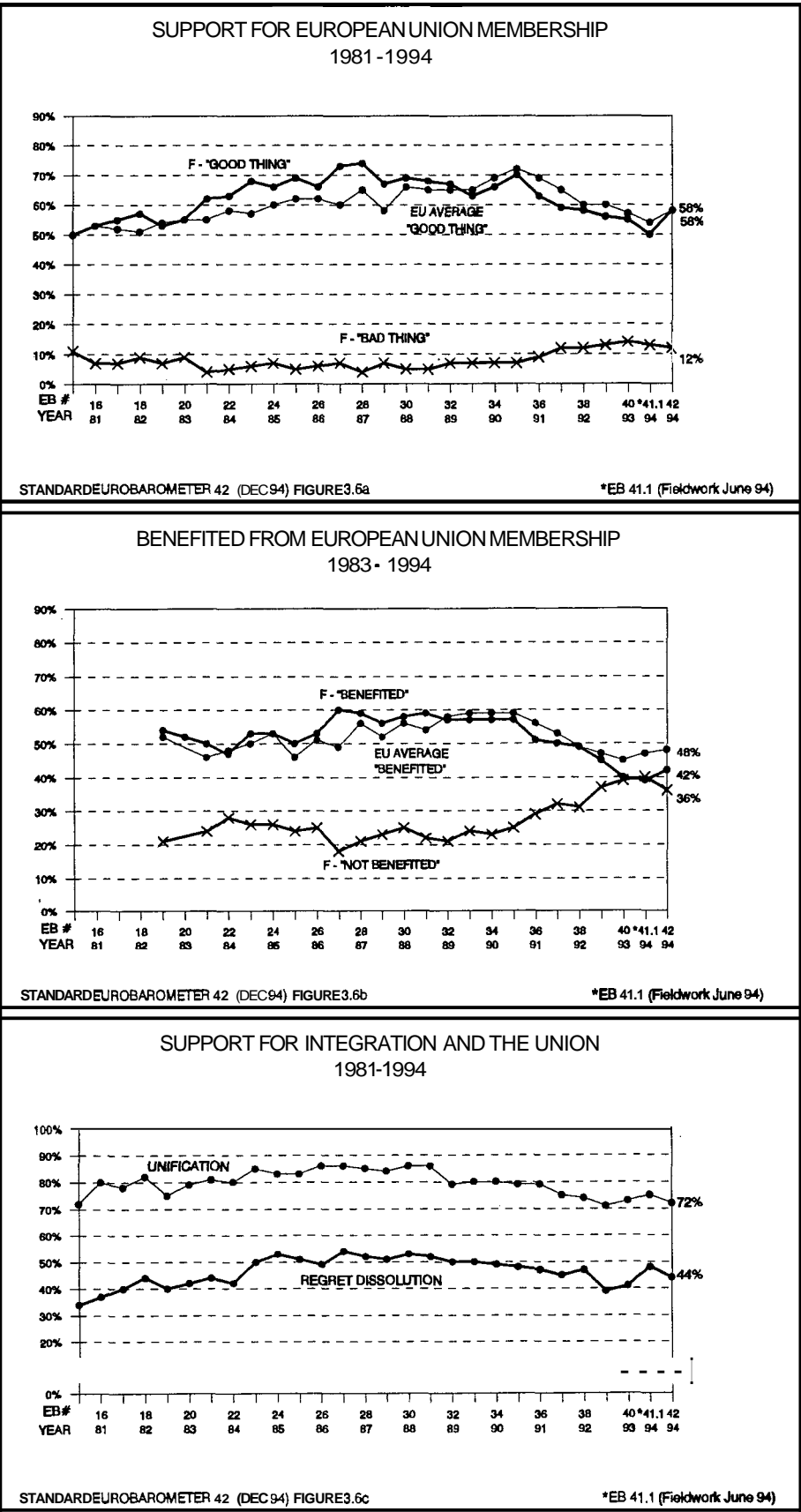
STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6b

* 1981-1985 "would be"
* EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATION AND THE UNION
1981-1994

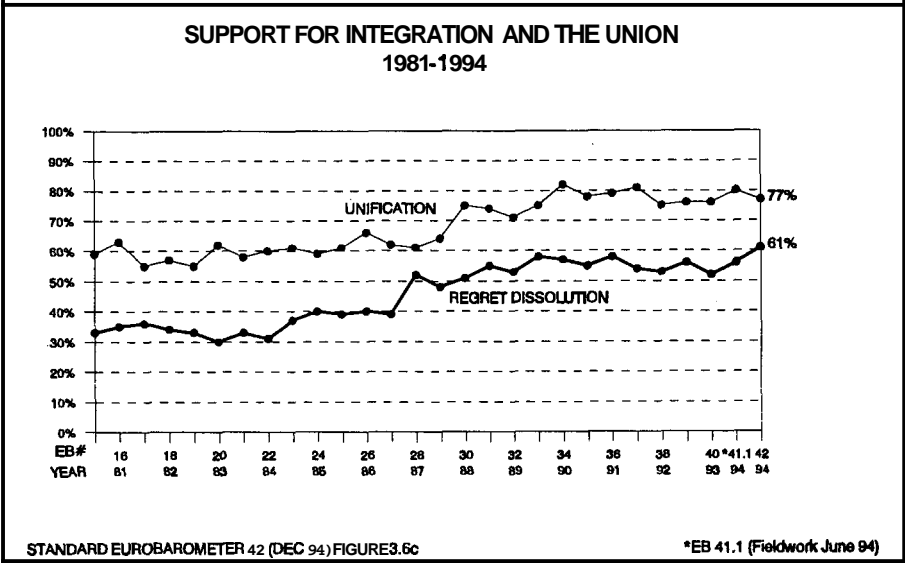
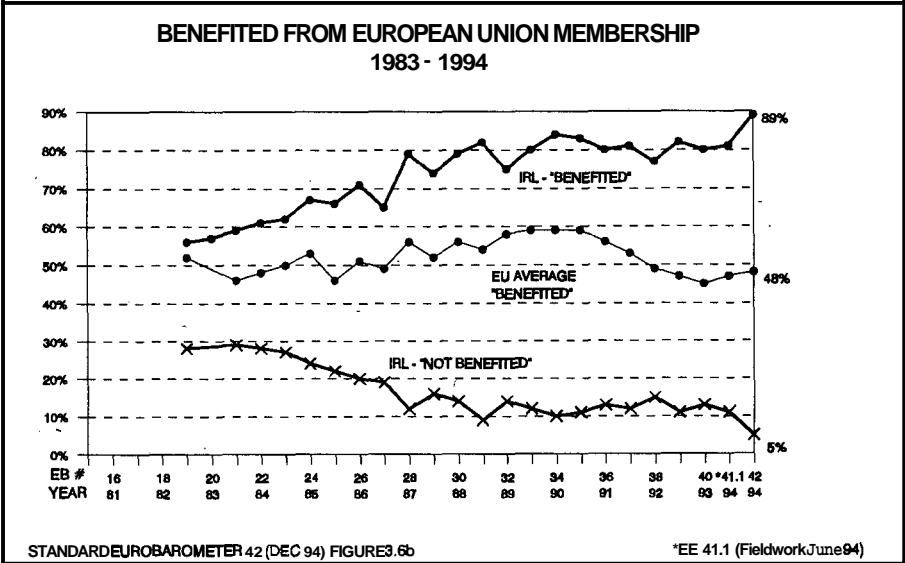
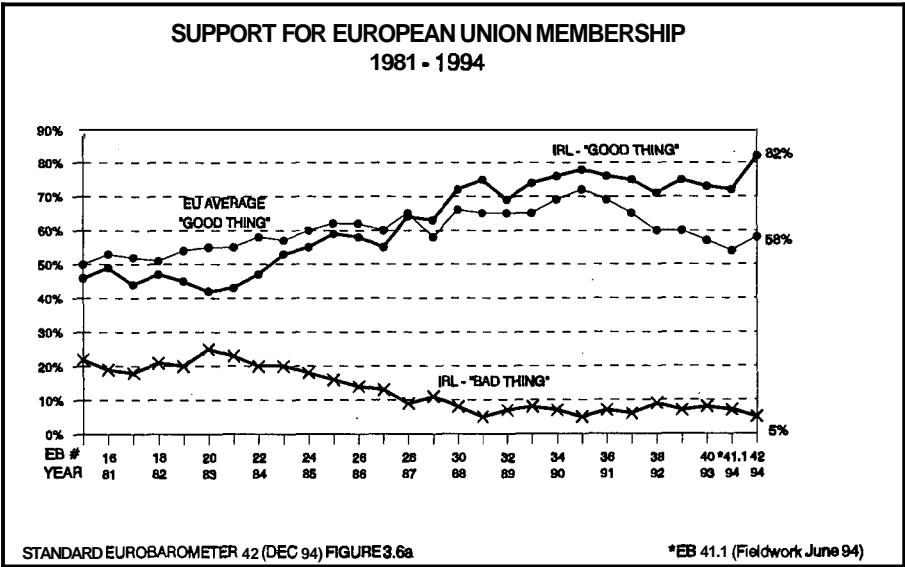
STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6c

* 1981-1985 "would be"
* EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)

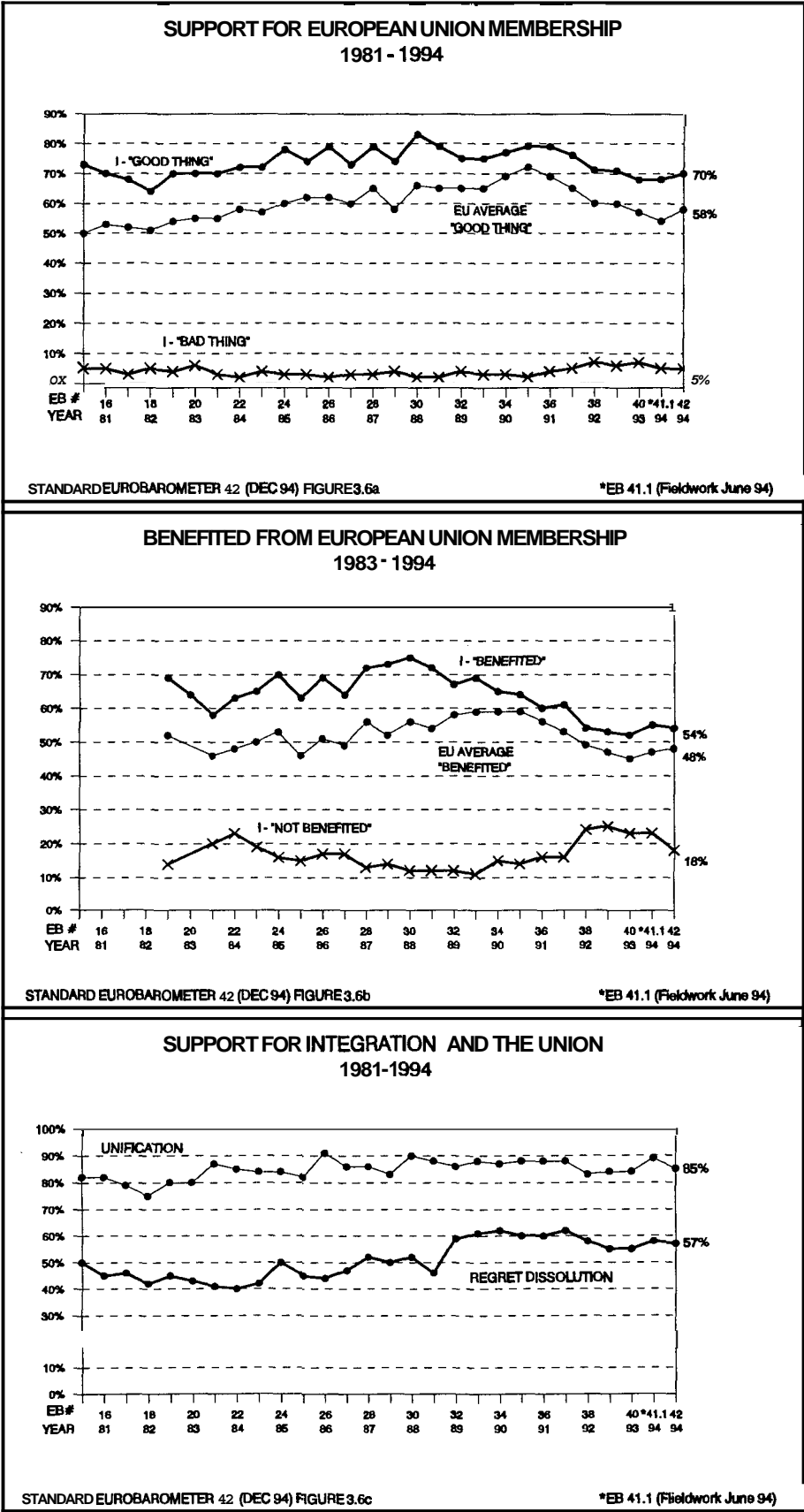
France



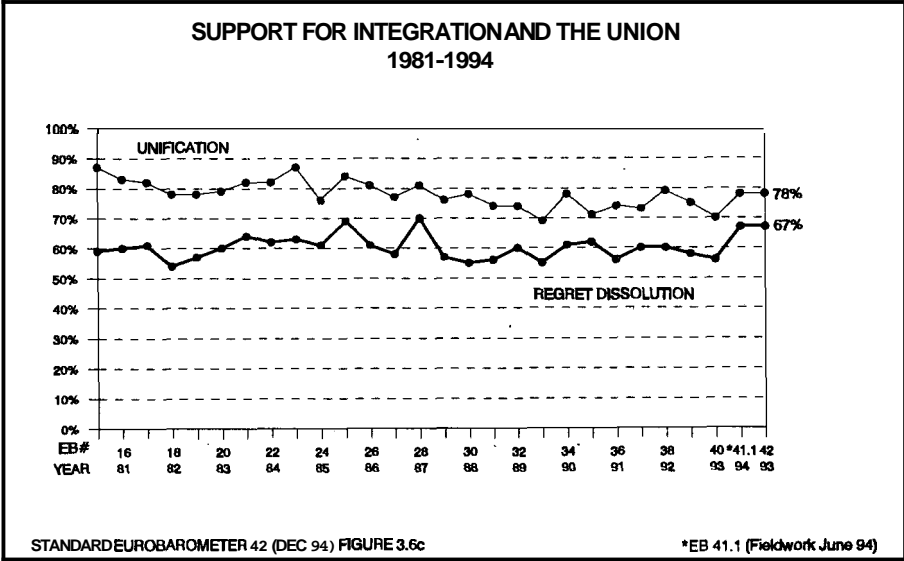
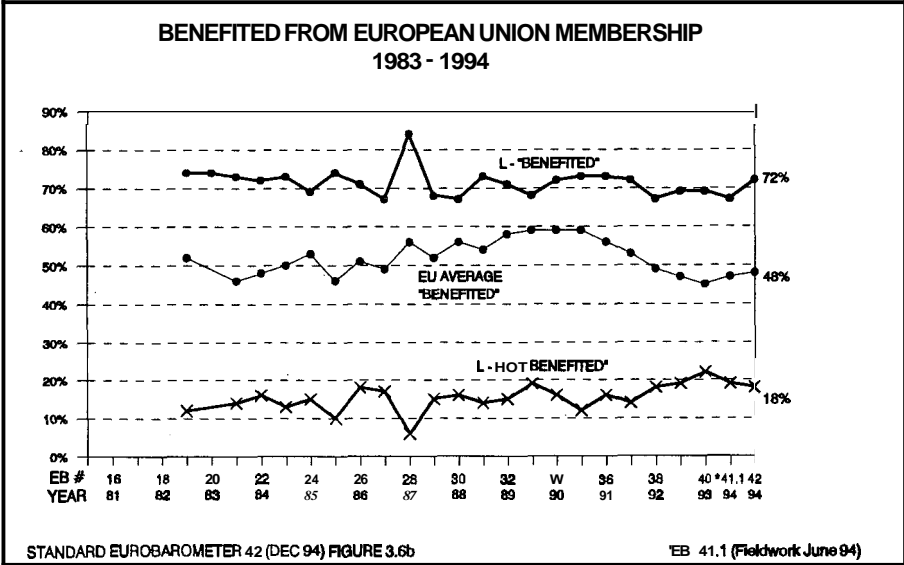
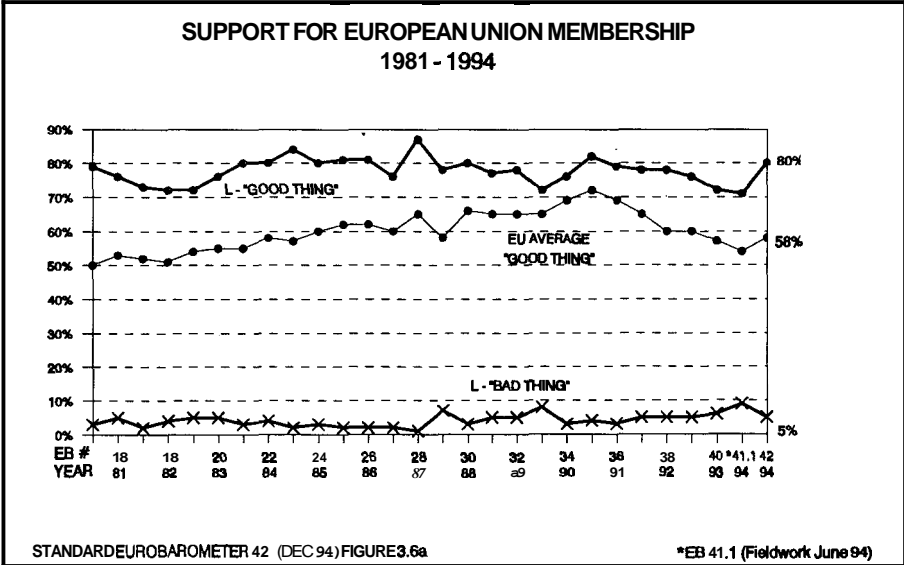
Ireland



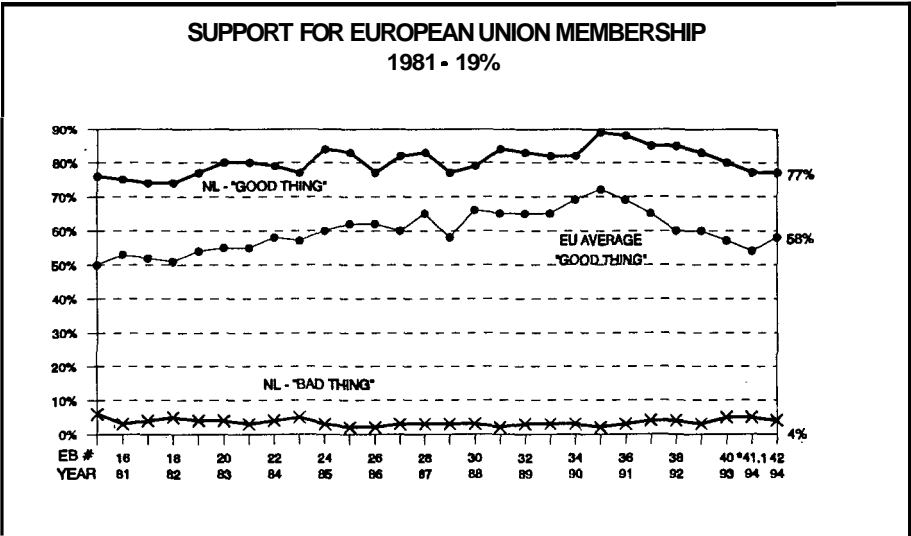
Italia



Luxembourg

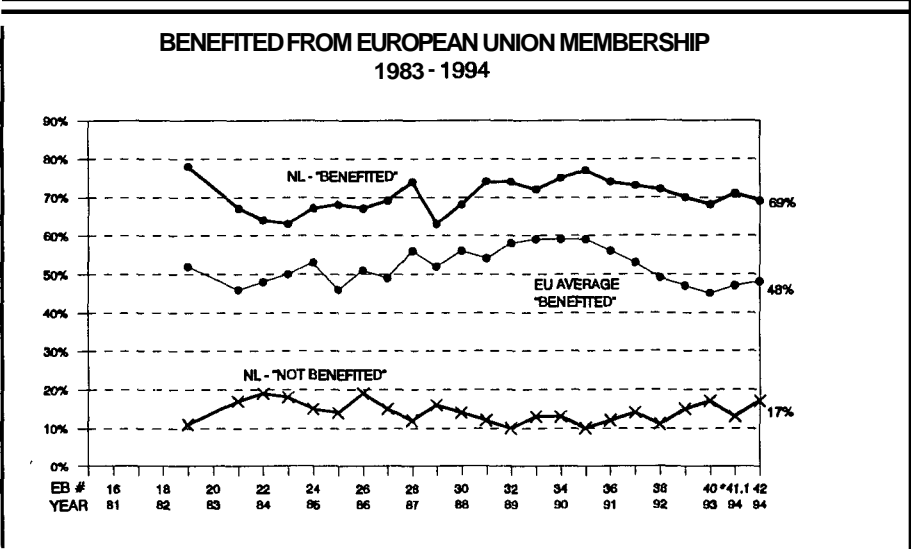


Nederland



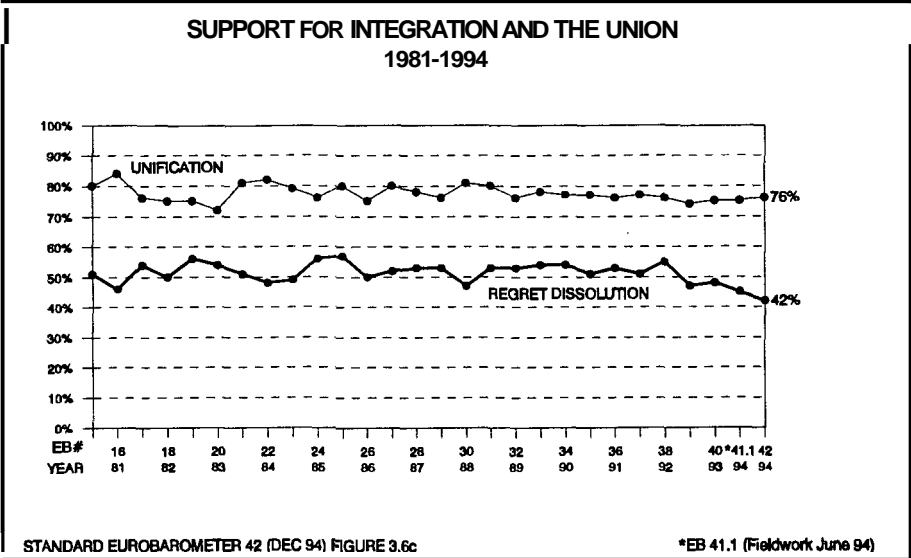
STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6a

*EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6b

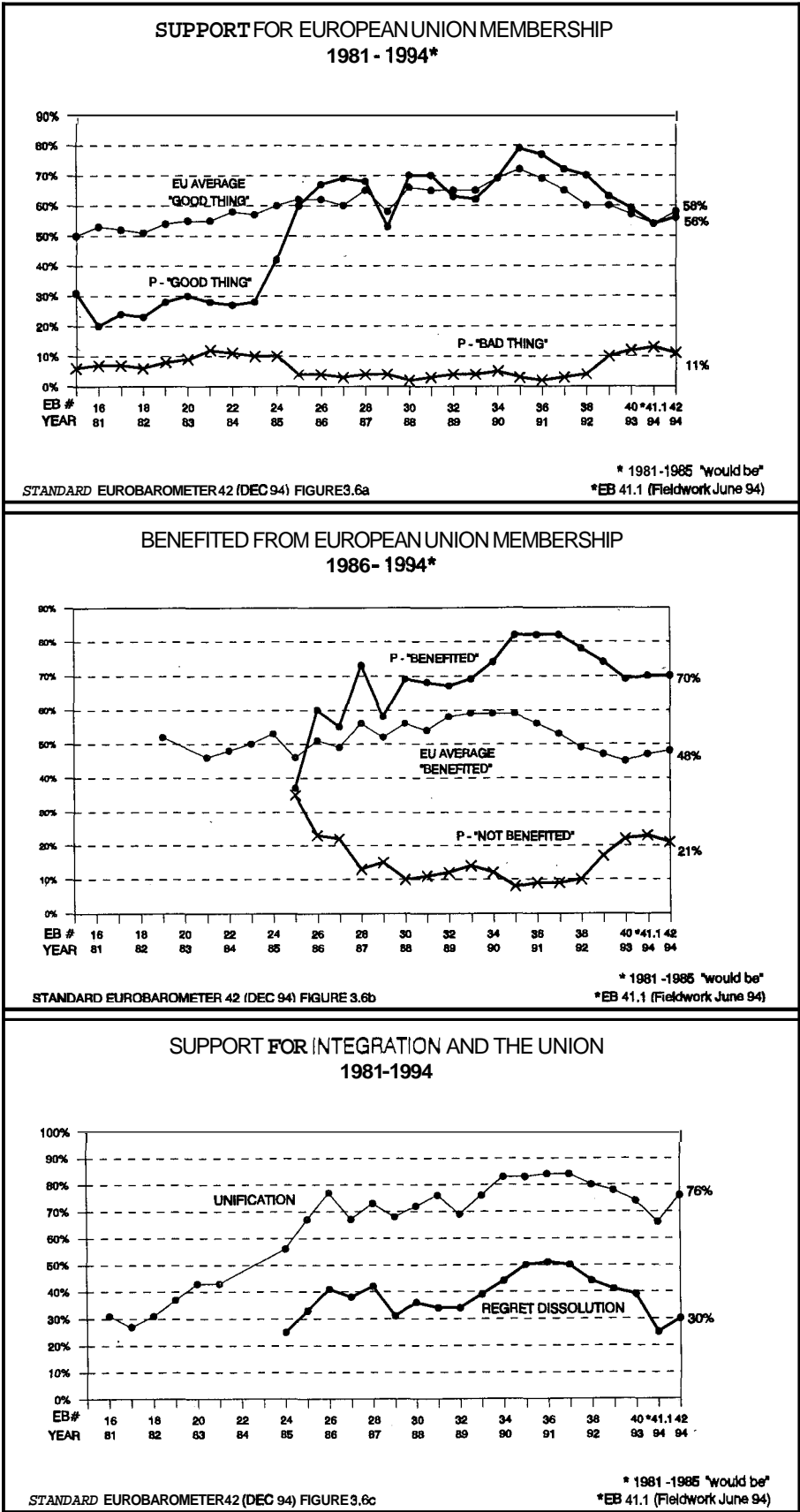
*EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)



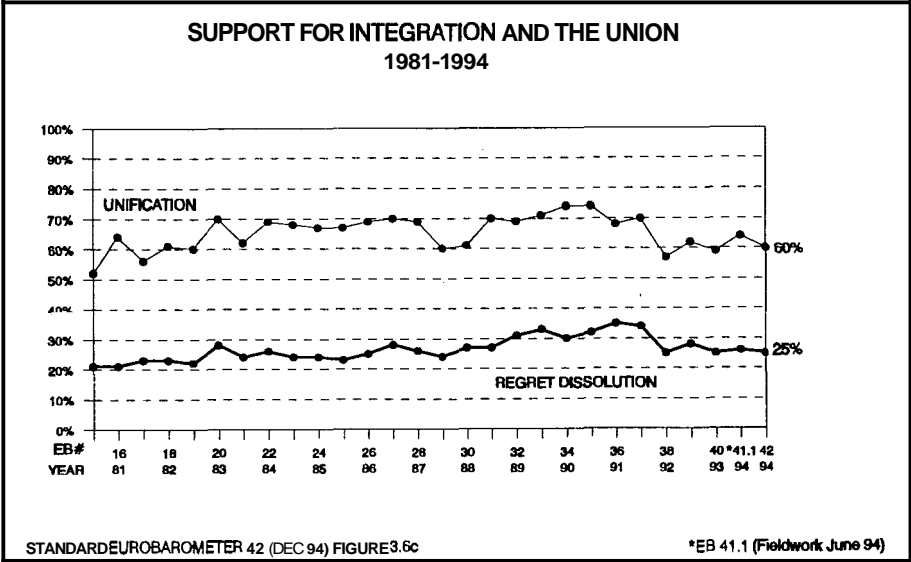
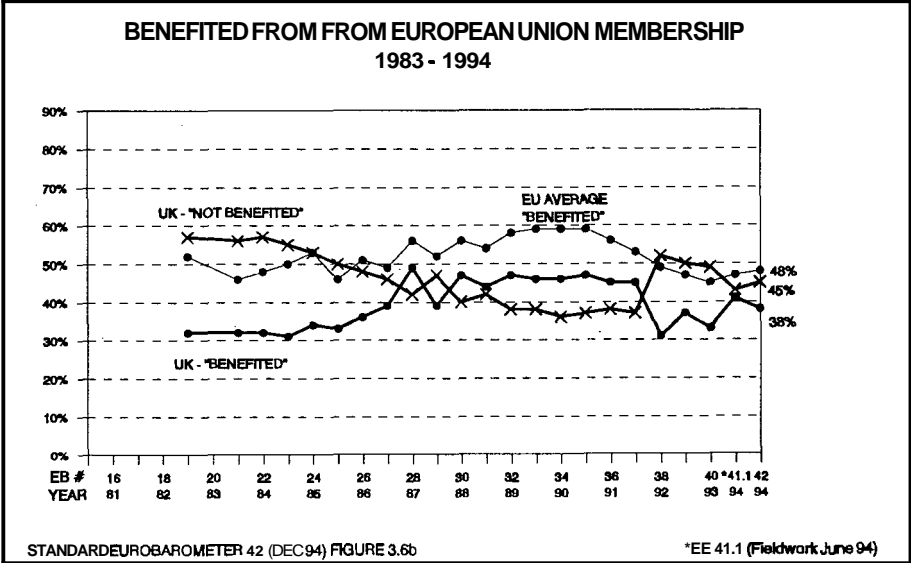
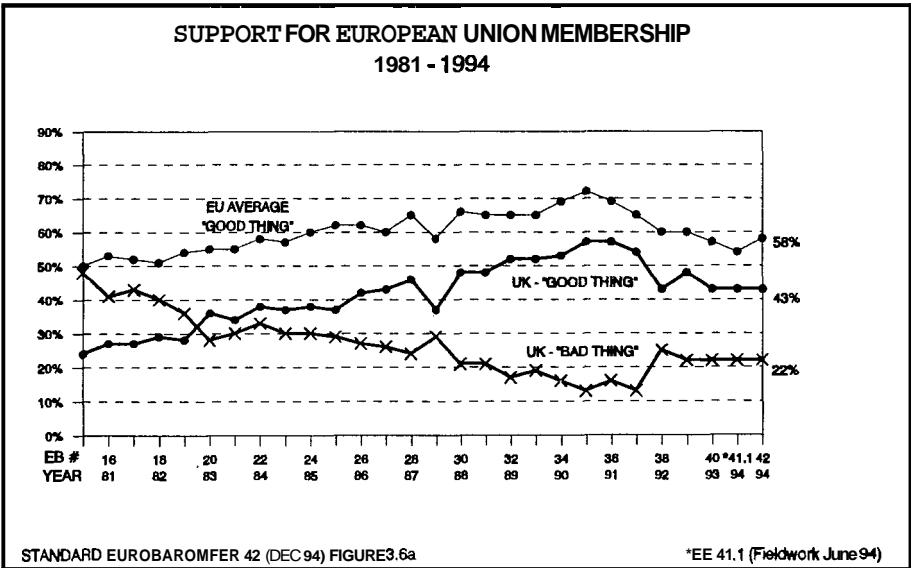
STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 3.6c

*EB 41.1 (Fieldwork June 94)

Portugal

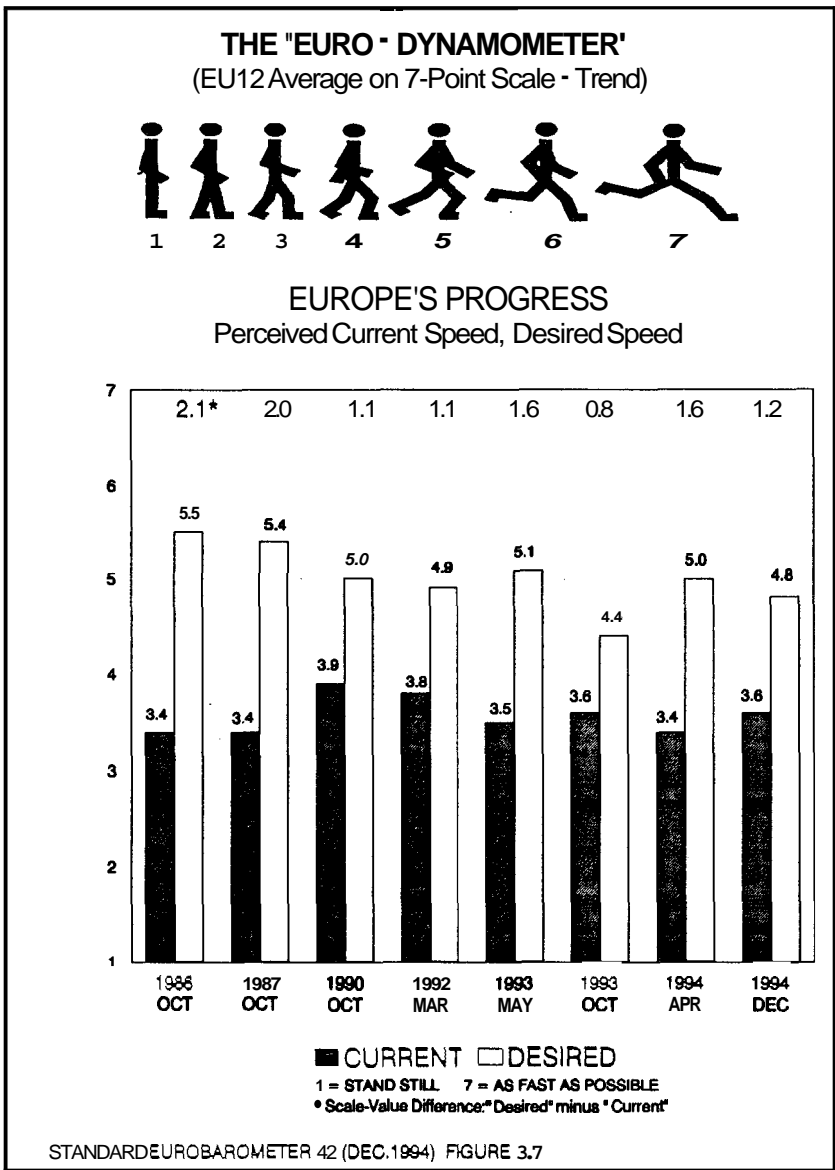


United Kingdom



3.2 The Euro-dynamometer

At the end of a year in which the Treaty on European Union entered into force (Maastricht, 1st November 1993), which included such events as: the election of the new European Parliament, a number of controversial summits regarding the choice by governments of the Member States for their candidate to the office of President of the new Commission, three "yes" referenda on the entry into the Union (Austria, Finland, Sweden) and one "no" (Norway), and towards the end of which the political men and women, specialized in the field started to intensify a concrete debate from the view point of the new "intergovernmental conference" planned for 1996 and intended to take stock of "Maastricht 1" and to prepare the institutional construction of Europe towards a further stage of enlargement (towards Central and Eastern Europe), the "Euro-dynamometer" recorded 44% of EU citizens as perceiving the speed towards European unification as relatively slow, a fall of only 4 points since April 1994⁵. On a scale from 1 to 7 (where 1-3 correspond to "moving relatively slowly", 4 to "moving at an average speed" and 5-7 "moving rather quickly") a perceived average "speed of current progress" amounts to 3.6 versus 4.8 "of desired speed of progress".

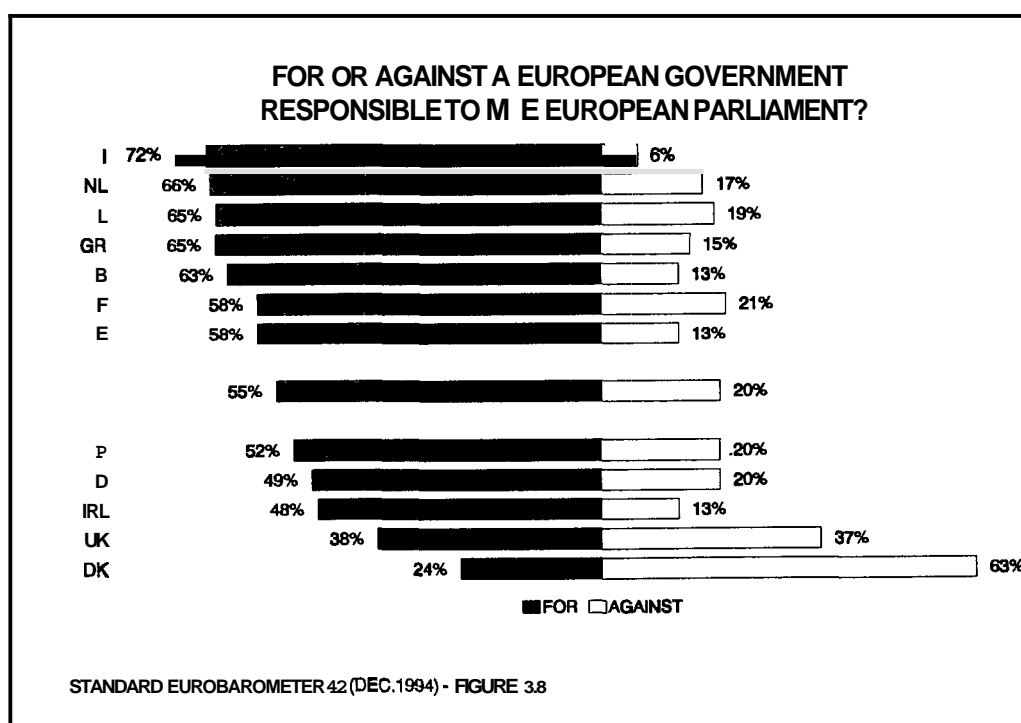


⁵ Compared to the Standard EB 41.0 April 1994

Those **desiring acceleration** (55%) remain the majority for the most part, even if their share has been reduced by 5 points since the Spring of 1994; those **preferring deceleration** are 20% of the respondent pool (+4). The proportion of those looking for rapid advancement exceeds the already high Community average in Greece (76%, +6), Italy (73%, -3), Spain (64%, -7), France (60%, -3) and the Netherlands (58%, -2). Whereas the gap between "perceived speed" and "desired speed" has decreased at the European level (difference of 1.6 points in April 1994; 1.2 in December 1994), it remains very high in Greece (2.2 points) and in Italy (2 points on a scale of 1 to 7, i.e. one-third of the logically maximum possible difference of 6). The difference between these two measures is negative in Denmark (-0.3); the Danes are the only ones who generally desire deceleration rather than further immediate acceleration. (Table 3.6)

3.3 Towards a European government?

When asked whether or not they are favourable to the formation of a European government responsible to the European Parliament, 55% (+5) of European citizens answer in the affirmative and 20% (-6) are opposed. Compared with Spring 1994, approval has increased markedly in the Netherlands (66% "for", +9) Luxembourg (65% +7), the United Kingdom (38%, +7), Greece (65%, +7) and France (58%, +5). Similarly, the opposition has lessened a great deal in the United Kingdom (37% "against", -10) and in the Netherlands (17%, -9). It is only in Denmark that a majority is opposed, albeit a reduced majority: 63% "against", -4; 24% "for", +3. (Table 3.7)



4. The new European Parliament

4.1 Background

Occasionally since 1977, and regularly every Spring and Autumn since 1982, standard Eurobarometer surveys have contained questions commissioned by the European Parliament. The topics and wording of these questions are defined by the Parliament. Every now and then, in additional questions asked on behalf of the Commission, the European Parliament figures as one item alongside other institutions of the European Union (European Community). Additional research such as "European Elections Study 1989" and post-election studies have also been commissioned from time to time¹.

The questions to which answers are reported in the present chapter were put for the European Commission (sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4) and the European Parliament (sections 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8).

The powers of the European Parliament have been significantly extended twice since it was directly elected for the first time in 1979: by the Single European Act of 1986 which entered into force in 1987 and by the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 1992 which entered into force in 1993. The Maastricht Treaty not only enhanced the Parliament's role in the legislative process, but also changed the nature of its relationship with the Commission. The process of co-decision was introduced, the duration of the Commission mandate now corresponds with that of the Parliament; the Commission mandate beginning in the January following the Parliament's election. The candidate for the office of Commission President, designated by the Member State governments is voted into office by a majority of the Parliament, and the Parliament likewise, is required to vote on the programme of the Commission as presented by the candidate Commissioners.

Constitutionally, this changes the very nature of European elections: the legitimacy of the Commission is derived from the legitimacy procedure of electing representatives by the citizens. As the person in the street "confirming or changing our government" is the most important aspect of a parliamentary election in a non-presidential western democracy, i.e. the first task of a newly elected popular assembly is the formation of a government. The European Parliament elections in **1994** had all prerequisites to be considered an election "as any other" except, the citizens had not become aware of this change. Nobody had told them in an effective way. Hence, they treated the elections just as they had done in 1979 or 1984 or 1985: as a national competition of low-priority and very limited importance. Once again, turn out corresponded, nationally and even regionally to the other national elections normally achieving the lowest turn out rate - unless other, perceived to be more (or most) important elections took place simultaneously.

Imagine one of the important political families in the European Union had presented their candidate for the succession of Mr. Delors as President of the Commission by Summer 1993. All other relevant political families would have been quasi forced by the mass media to do likewise - or at least to come up with a very good excuse as to why not. Citizens would have become aware of the far more serious nature these 1994 Euro-elections would have. But nobody did, hence up until the Corfu Summit they

¹ Additional research studies:

- "European Elections Study 1989" - directed by university researchers from all participating Member States - in the framework of this study - Standard Eurobarometer 31.
- Additional electoral questions on the Standard Eurobarometer 31 were sponsored by an international press consortium.
- Standard Eurobarometer 31A (fieldwork June & July 1989) was financed by: Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC), United Kingdom and the Office of the Prime Minister, France.
- Post electoral standard Eurobarometer survey 41.1 - the EU1 project on motivation: directed by Prof. Jean Blondel (EUI Firenze), Dr. Richard Sinnott (director of the CEEPA at University College Dublin) and Prof. Palle Svensson (University of Aarhus, Denmark).
- "The International European Elections - 1994" funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG in Bonn and by the University of Amsterdam. This project was co-ordinated by a steering committee under the direction of Dr. H. Schmitt (ZEUS & MZES), University of Mannheim, Germany

did not realise their relevance. By then, however, the attention of the average citizen in political matters had already passed on to the next topic that had a real chance to raise their interest - if any.

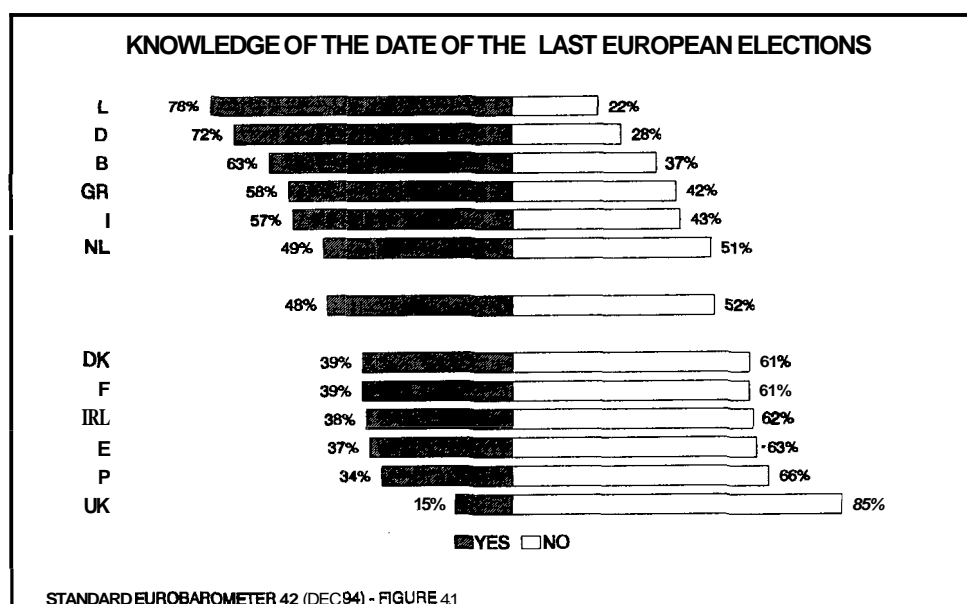
By consequence, turn out at the 1994 European elections was lower than ever before, even if some national patterns had changed somewhat. While general support for European integration had, by 1994, consolidated at the post Single-Market/post Maastricht crisis lower level, the European elections showed the usual characteristics: as long as they did not take place a short time (or simultaneously with) nationally more important elections, national opposition parties were more likely to show good results than parties in the national government. Small, new, protest-type parties fared better than established parties.

By the end of the year, in spite of institutional innovations showing their clear effect on the specialised political actors, the large majority of citizens and even most of the "political class" looked elsewhere.

4.2 The June 1994 elections

On 9th and 12th June 1994, the citizens of the European Union elected 567 members to the European Parliament. These were the first elections since the Maastricht Treaty had entered into force, endowing the Parliament with new powers. In so doing, the heads of government wanted to reduce the "democratic deficit" of which one often criticizes the European institutions.

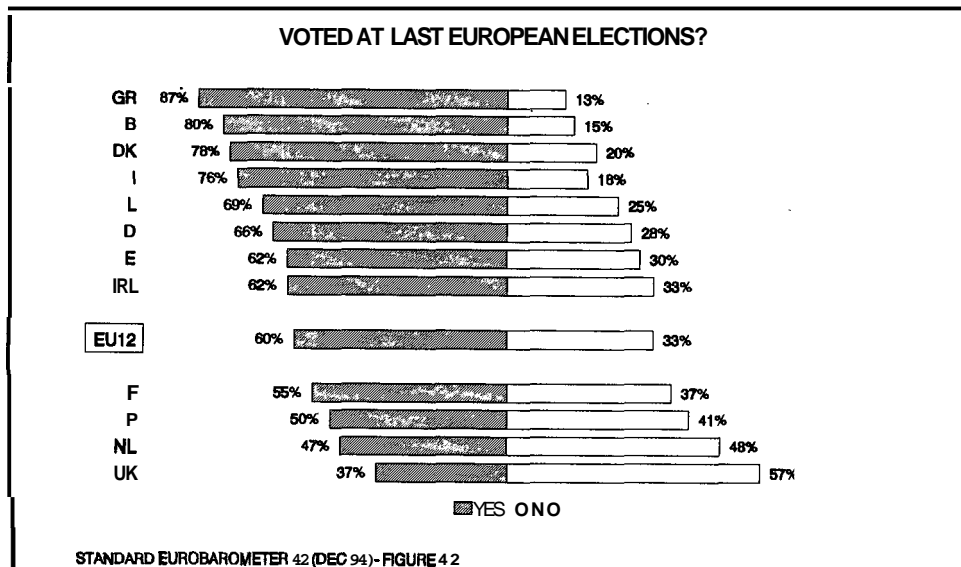
Six months afterwards, the recollection of the date of the European elections is mediocre: in December 1994, 48% of European citizens remembered the month and/or the year in which elections had taken place, while 52% did not remember or gave an incorrect answer. It must, however, be noted that these results are definitely better than in April 1994, two months before the elections, when this same question was also posed: then, only 22% of the EU citizens asked at the time gave the correct date; 78% did not know. In Luxembourg (78%), Germany (72%), Belgium (63%), Greece (58%) and Italy (57%) these dates are best remembered², while they are poorly known in the United Kingdom (85% incorrect date or "don't know"), Portugal (66%), Spain (63%), Ireland (62%), Denmark (61%) and France (61%)³. (Table 4.1)



² In Luxembourg, Belgium, Greece and Italy voting is compulsory although the penalties for non-participation vary from country to country

³ The level of participation in the elections in countries without compulsory voting is lowest in the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and France.

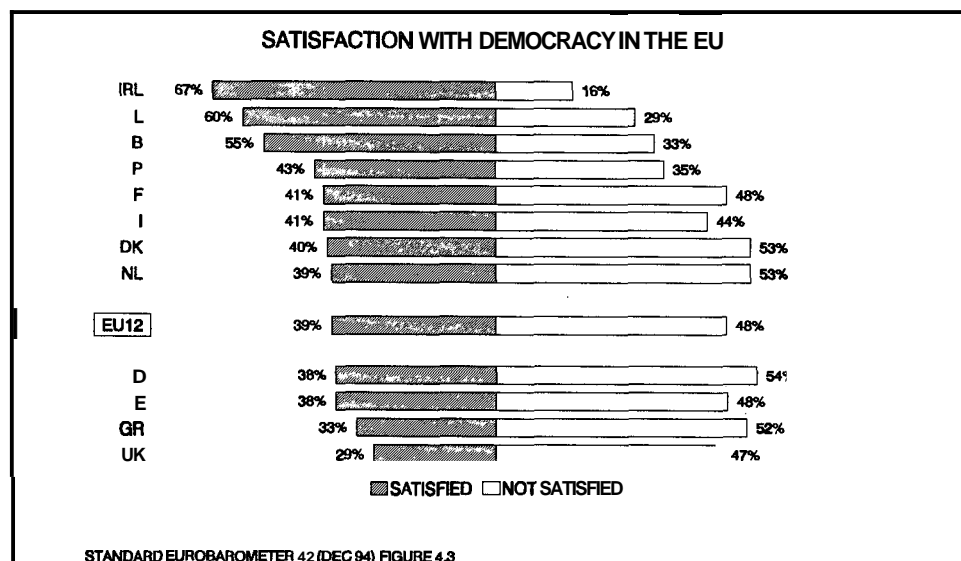
The actual participation rate in the European elections was **57%**. Within the framework of the standard Eurobarometer post-electoral survey (EB42 December 1994), 60% of the people interviewed declared having voted and 33% think or are certain that they did not vote. The declared participation was particularly high in Greece (87%), followed by Belgium (80%), Denmark (78%) and Italy (76%), and relatively low in the Netherlands (47%) and the United Kingdom (37%). (Table 4.2)



4.3 Satisfaction with democracy

Democracy in the Union

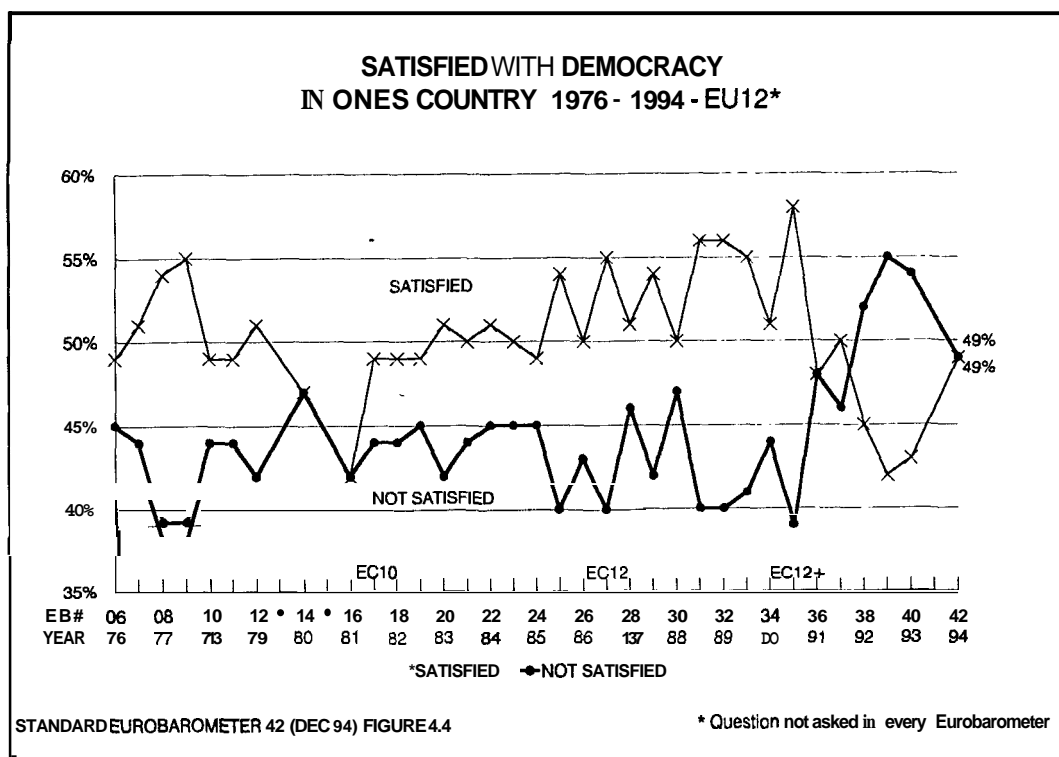
Two out of five European citizens are, on the whole, satisfied with the operation of democracy in the European Union (EU 39% "satisfied"-1 : 48% "not satisfied"-1). These results are more or less identical to those of April 1994. The citizens of most of the "small countries" are the ones who are more likely to be content with European democracy (Ireland 67%; Luxembourg 60%; Belgium 55%), whereas about half of the Germans (54%), the Danish (53%), the Dutch (53%), the Greeks (52%) the Spanish (48%), the French (48%) and the British (47%) report not being satisfied. The level of satisfaction has fallen sharply in the United Kingdom (-11) and Portugal (-10) compared to April 1994. A significant rise in the proportion of satisfied citizens was noted in Italy (+8). (Table 4.3)

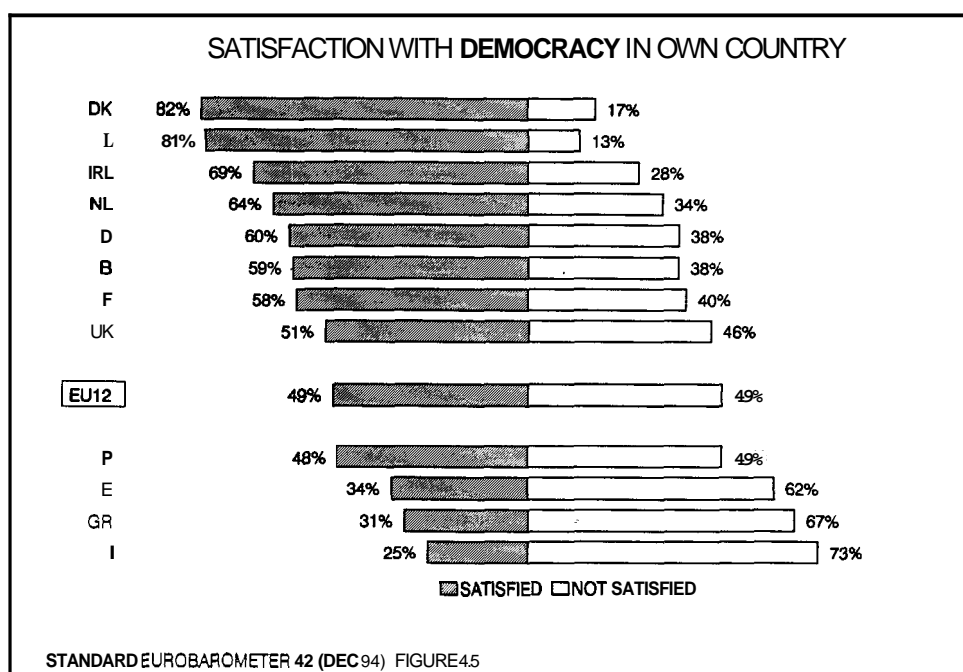


Democracy in one's own country

On the other hand, the satisfaction with the operation of democracy in one's own country has shown a tendency to increase, even if opinions remain divergent: 49% (+5) of persons questioned are satisfied, and 49% (-5) are not. The majority of the Danes (82%, +4), the Luxembourgers (81%, +9), the Irish (69%, +3), the Dutch (64%, -1), the Germans (60%, +7), the Belgians (59%, +5) the French (58%, +11) and the British (51%, +3) report being content, while about two-thirds of the respondents in Italy (73%, -6), Greece (67%, +1) and Spain (62%, -5) are dissatisfied.

Analysis of the differences between the level of satisfaction regarding the functioning of democracy in one's own country and of that in the European Union generally, shows that this difference is very great in Denmark (41 points greater satisfaction with one's own country), the Netherlands (25), Germany (21), the United Kingdom (22), Luxembourg (21) and France (17). Only in Italy (-15) and Greece (-2) does one tend to be more satisfied with the democracy of the European Union than with that of one's own country. (Table 4.4)



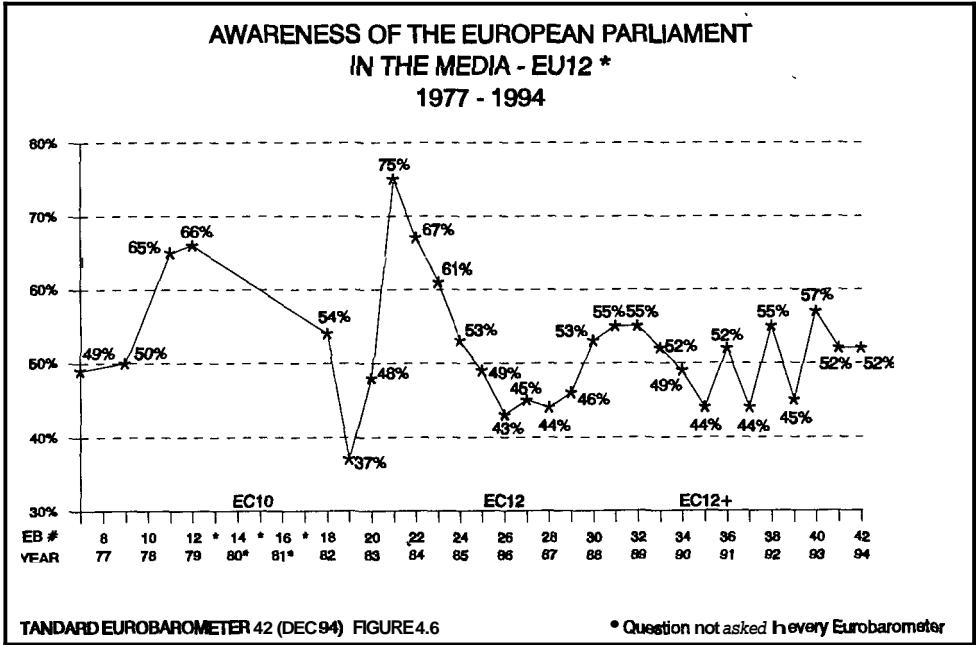


4.4 Awareness of the European Parliament

Six months after the European elections, more than half of European citizens (52%) have heard or read something recently about the European Parliament. This question was formulated in two different ways, (a) "Over the last three months, have you heard or read about the European Parliament", or (b) "Have you recently heard or read about the European Parliament". Each question was put to one half of the sample, "split ballot", in order to ascertain the influence of the wording of the question on the results. In relation to the Parliament, slightly more affirmative responses were gathered with the more precise reference to a time period.

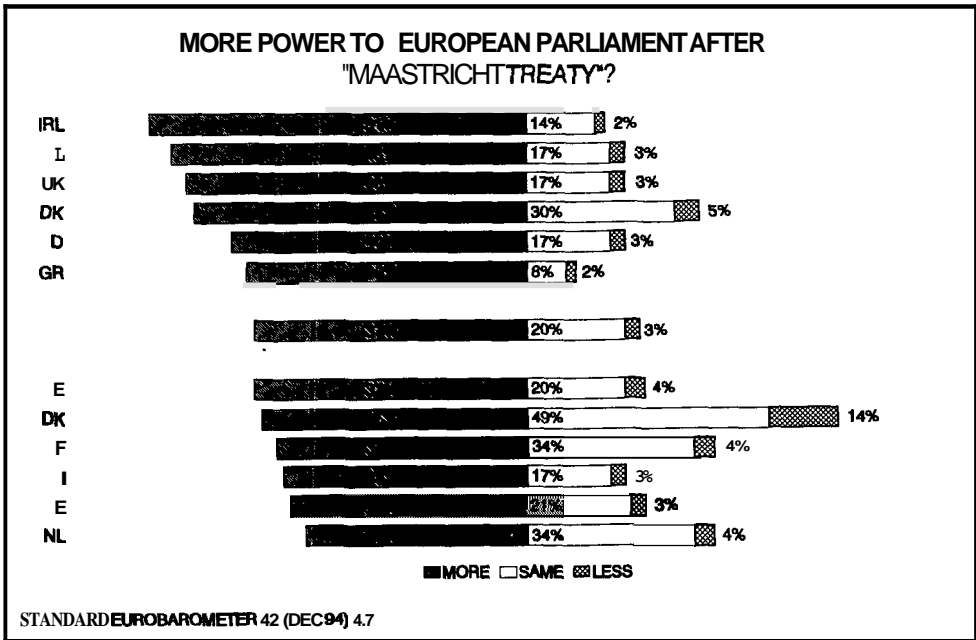
	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			west:		East										
% last 3 months	56	71	56	55	50	60	57	52	58	53	75	61	66	58	56
% heard of or read about recently	54	60	58	58	54	56	53	46	48	47	64	47	64	51	52

On average in the European Union, for the half of the sample with question formulation (b) "recently", the results are the same as those of April 1994, two months before the European elections. However, in the country by country analysis one can still note some important changes. An absolute majority of the Portuguese (64%, -14), the Luxembourgers (64%, -5), the Danes (60%, -3) the Germans (58%, +10), the Greeks (56%, -19), the Belgians (54%, +3) the Spanish (53%, -4) and the British (51%, +4) had "recently" heard something about the European Parliament. (Table 2.6)

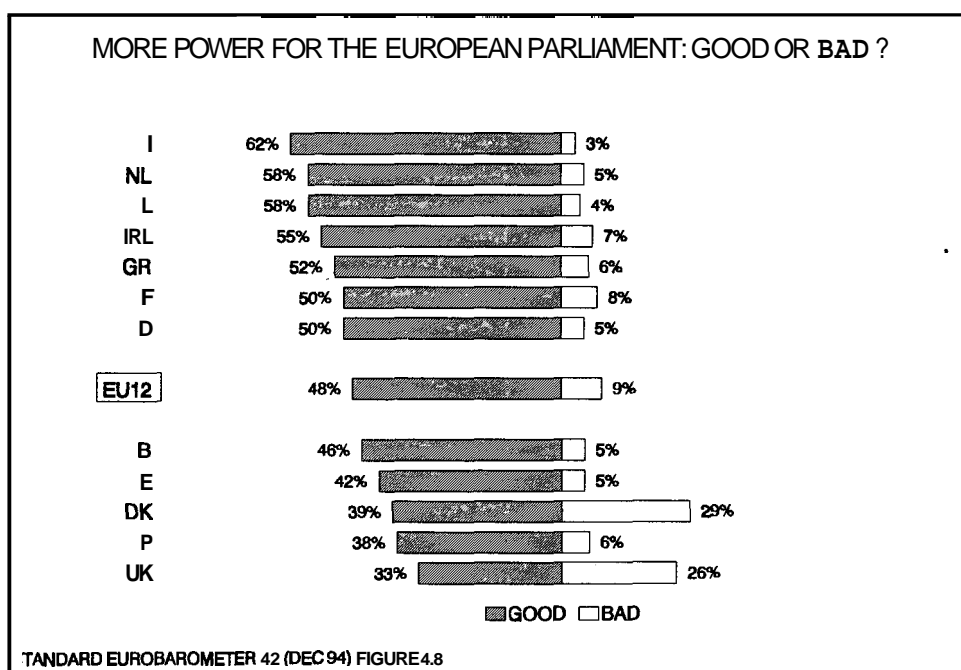


4.5 Power of the European Parliament

The Maastricht Treaty endowed the European Parliament with new powers. The ratification of the Maastricht Treaty was the cause of lively debates in certain Member States and a referendum was organized in Ireland and France, and in Denmark there were two. However, only 37% of European citizens know that the Maastricht Treaty envisages an increase in the powers of the European Parliament, 20% think that the powers would remain the same and 3% that they would decrease. It is only in Ireland (51%), Luxembourg (48%), the United Kingdom (46%) and Denmark (45%) that half or almost half of those interviewed responded that the Maastricht Treaty had increased the powers of the Parliament. The discussion which preceded the referendum in France did little to clear up the misconceptions of the French: only 34% gave the correct answer, 38% incorrect and 28% "don't know". (Table 4.5)



Even if few people in Italy (33%) and the Netherlands (30%) knew that the powers of the European Parliament increased with the ratification of the Treaty, they were no less in favour of it when they were informed that this was indeed the case. It is primarily the Italians (62% "good thing"), the Dutch (58%) and the Luxembourgers (58%) who approve of the Treaty in this respect, followed by the Irish (55%), the Greeks (52%), the French (50%) and the Germans (50%). Less than 10% in all countries with the exception of Denmark (29%) and the United Kingdom (26%) consider that the Maastricht Treaty is a "bad thing" in respect to the powers of the European Parliament. (Table 4.6)



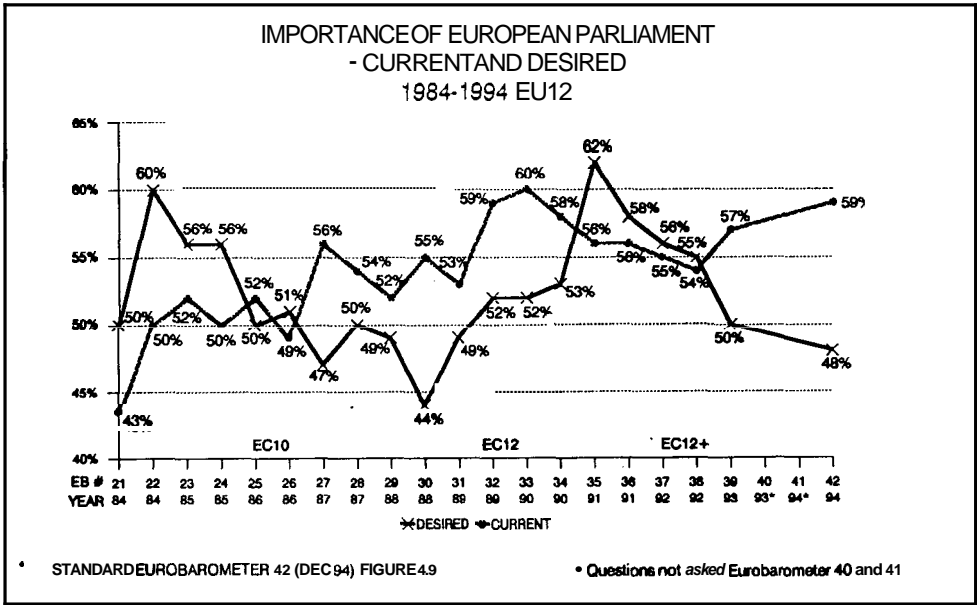
4.6 Current role and desired role

Few changes have been observed since March/April 1993 when these two questions were last asked: the proportion of those considering that the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union increased very slightly (59%, +2) and the proportion of those who desire an increase in the importance of its role fell slightly (48%, -2).

Especially in Ireland (71%), Luxembourg (70%) and Greece (70%), it is thought that the European Parliament **currently** plays an important role in the European Union. In Germany (+10) as in Luxembourg (+11), the proportion of those who share this opinion has increased considerably since Spring 1993.

In six countries of the European Union, one-fifth of the population is without an opinion: in Portugal (27%), the United Kingdom (26%), Spain (21%), Italy (21%), Ireland (20%) and the Netherlands (20%).

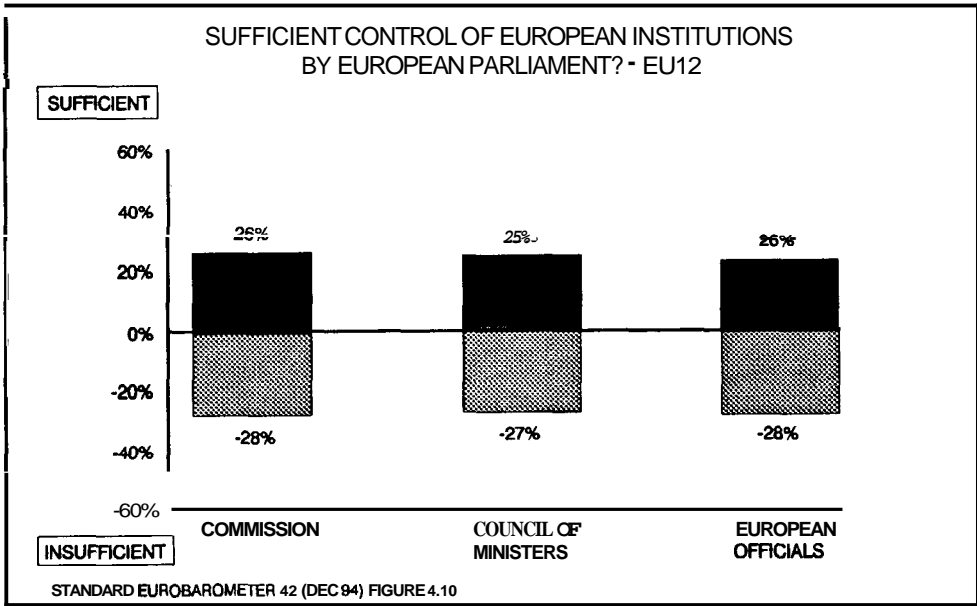
At the forefront of those wishing that the role of the European Parliament would increase are the Greeks (65%), the Italians (60%), the French (52%), the Luxembourgers (52%) and the Dutch (52%). One fifth of the Danes (19%) and the British (20%) desire a reduction in its role. (Tables 4.7, 4.8)

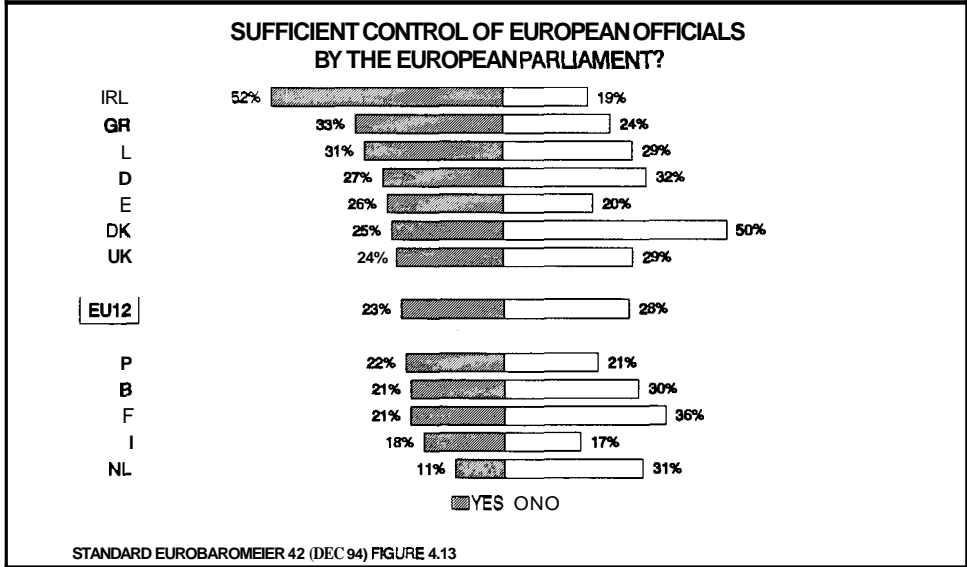
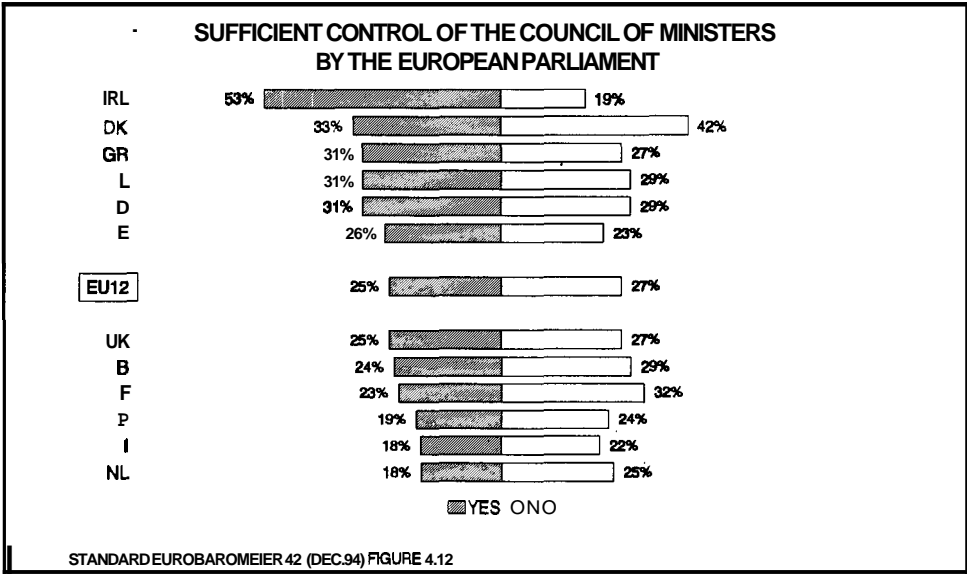
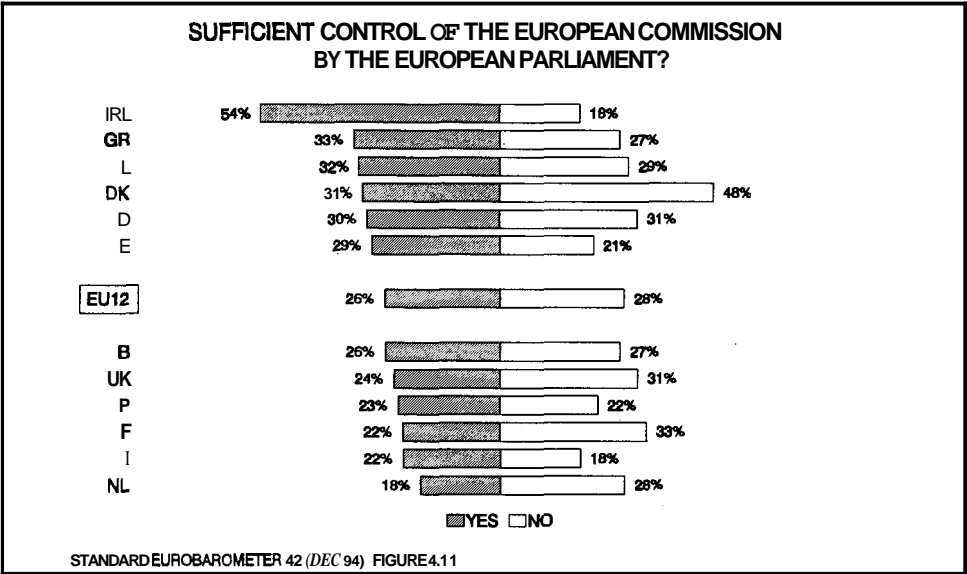


4.7 Appraisal of the functioning of the European Parliament

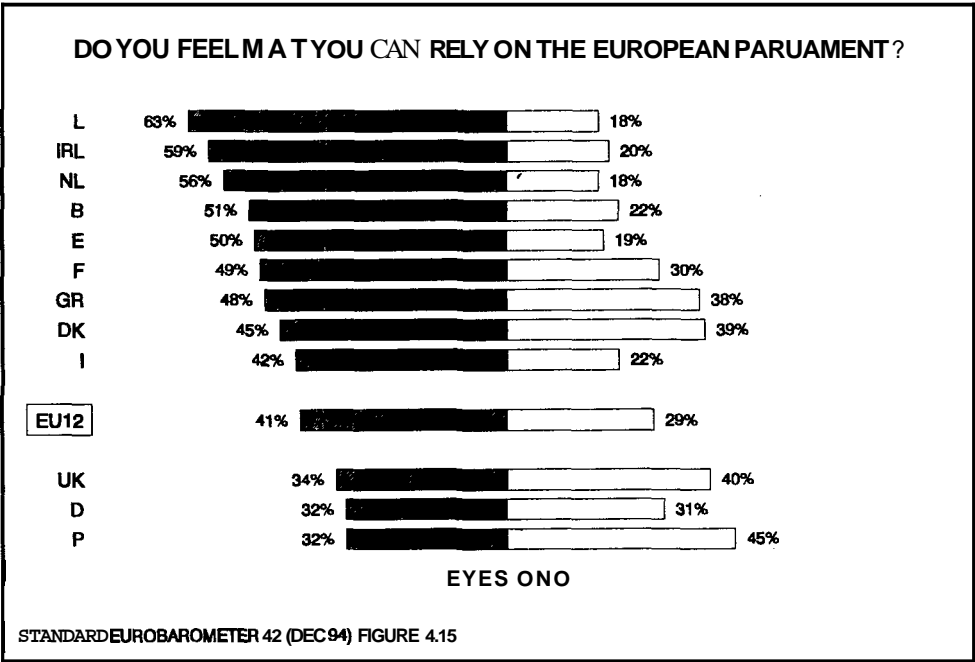
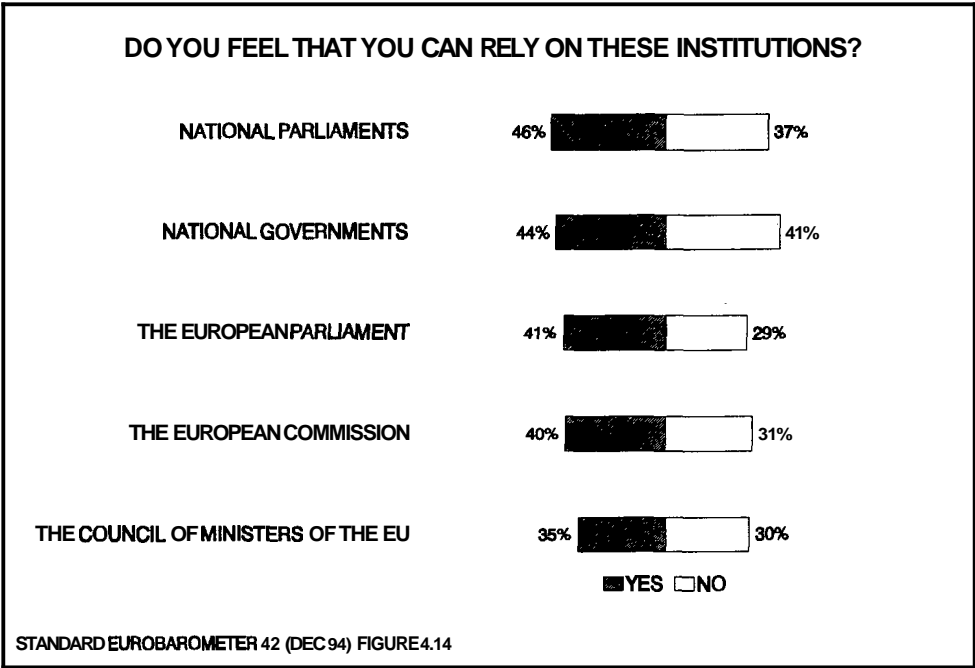
When the citizens of the European Union are asked if they think that the European Parliament has sufficient control over the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the European officials, the results for these 3 categories are remarkably similar: about a quarter of those interviewed think that the Parliament has **sufficient** control (Council of Ministers **25%**; Commission **26%**, European officials **23%**) and another quarter considers the Parliament's control **insufficient** (respectively **27%**; **28%**; **28%**). It is only in Ireland, Greece, Spain and Luxembourg that the majority of people interviewed are satisfied with the control exerted by the Parliament instead of the reverse. Indeed, in Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the majority of citizens are not satisfied.

The proportion of respondents without an opinion reaches almost 50% for each of the 3 institutions, respectively Council **48%**; Commission **47%**; European Civil Service (European officials) **49%**. Many EU citizens know little about the European institutions and the different roles played by each of them. (Table 4.9)

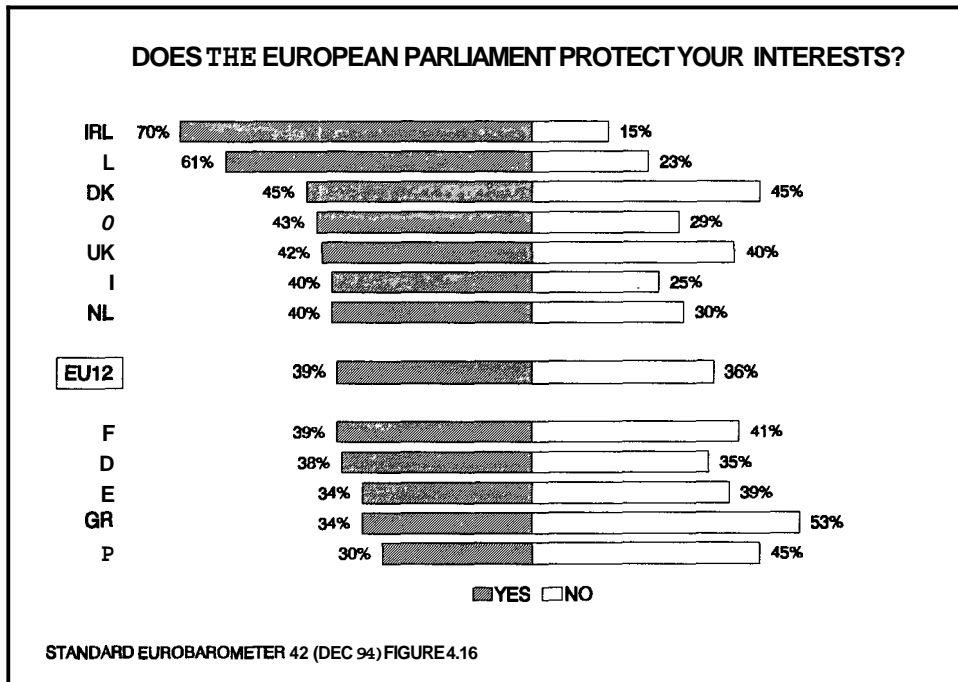




In the European Union, there is greater confidence in the national institutions than in the European ones when it comes to decision taking. Forty-six per cent of those questioned **rely** on their national Parliament, 44% their government, 41% the European Parliament, 40% the Commission and 35% the Council of Ministers of the European Union. These rather mediocre results for the European institutions are again partly explained by poor knowledge and understanding, and therefore mistrust, of the institutions of the European Union. Looking at the results in more detail, it is observed that the Belgians, the Spanish, and the Irish are more likely to have confidence in the European institutions than in their national institutions. On the other hand, in Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, the reverse is particularly striking.



Four people out of 10 (39%) consider that as a European citizen, their interests are protected by the European Parliament. A majority of the Irish (70%), the Luxembourgers (61%), the Belgians (43%), the British (42%), the Italians (40%), the Dutch (40%) and the Germans (38%) share this opinion. However, 36% of the European citizens surveyed believe the opposite and 25% "don't know". An absolute majority in Greece (53%) and a relative majority in Portugal (45%) consider that their interests are not protected by the European Parliament. In Denmark, opinions are divided (45% "yes"; 45% "no"). (Tables 4.10, 4.11)

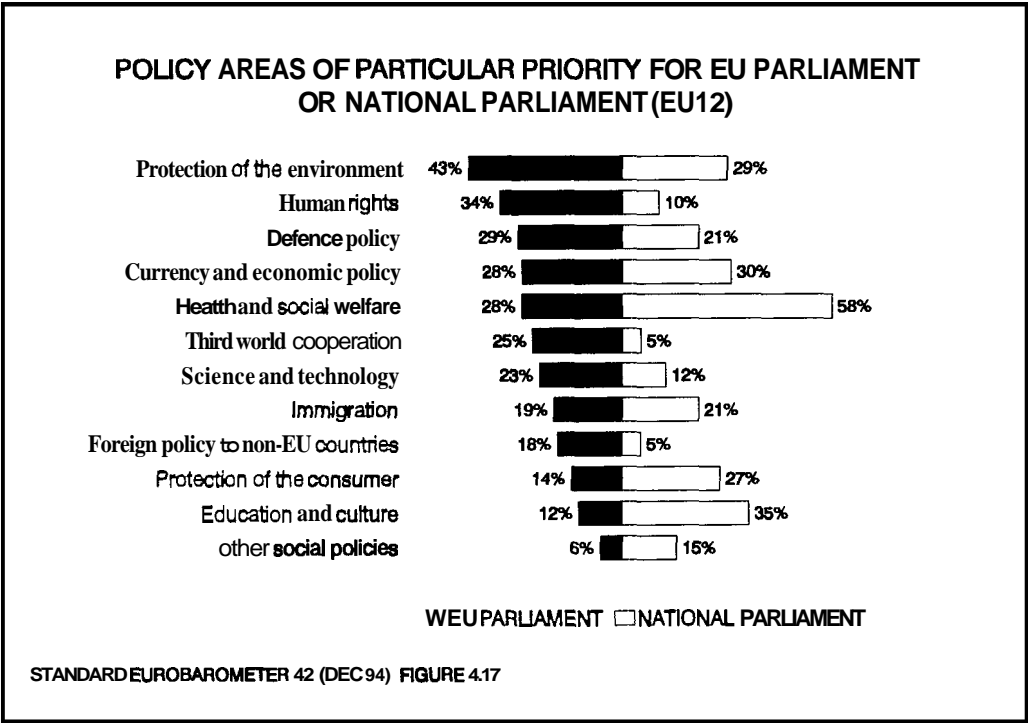


4.8 The priority fields of political action

On the whole, European citizens seem to share the same opinions when it involves deciding to which political fields the European Parliament and the national Parliaments respectively should pay particular attention. In all the countries of the European Union, a majority of people expressing an opinion think that the European Parliament should pay particular attention to **protection of the environment** (43%), **human rights throughout the world** (34%), **cooperation with developing countries** (the Third World) (25%), **scientific and technological research** (23%, with the exception of the Netherlands) and **foreign policy** towards countries outside the European Union (18%).

On the other hand, the national Parliaments should be more concerned with **health and social welfare** (58%), **education and cultural policy** (35%), **protection of the consumer** (27%), **immigration policy** (21%, except for Germany and Italy) and with other areas of **social policy** (15%).

With regard to defence *policy*, a majority of persons interviewed in Germany (39%), Luxembourg (29%), France (28%) Italy (28%), Belgium (26%), Spain (23%), Portugal (19%) and the Netherlands (17%) would like the European Parliament to pay particular attention to this subject area. Lastly, where currency and economic policies are concerned, in Italy (36%), Ireland (35%), Belgium (33%), Luxembourg (30%), France (28%), and the Netherlands (17%) citizens show a preference for the European Parliament to become more involved. (Table 4.12)



5. The new Commission

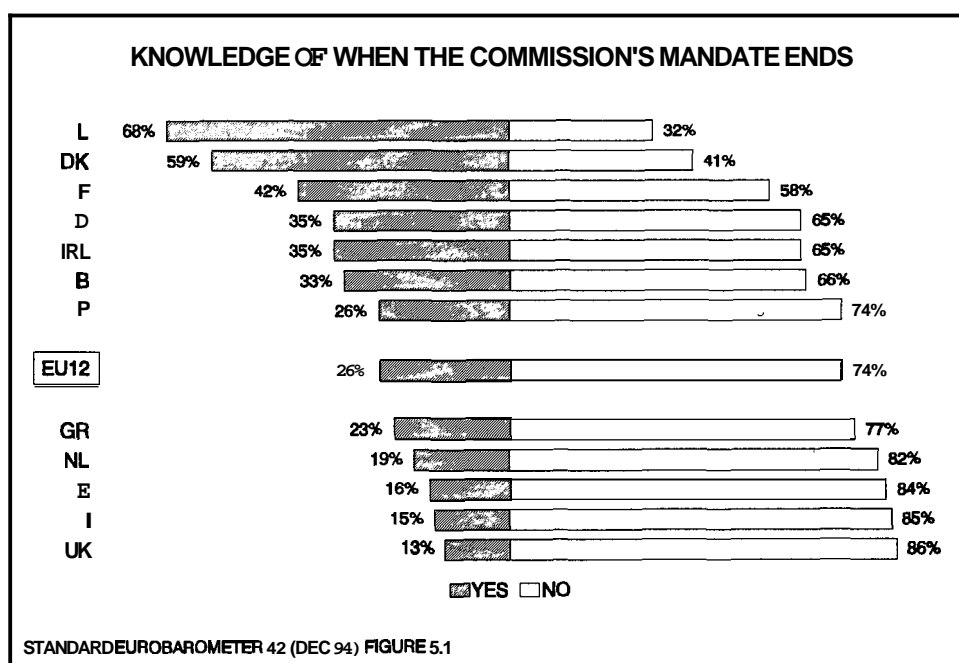
5.1 Awareness of the current Commission and of the future Commission

The recent awareness rate of the Commission perceived through the media increased by **7%** in relation to its level of **12 months ago** (December **1993**, Eurobarometer No **40**, **47%**). Indeed, more than half of all citizens of the EU (**54%**) say that they had "recently" heard or read something concerning the Commission in Brussels, i.e., about the Commission of the European Union. (Table 2.5).

In Luxembourg, a country housing a considerable number of European Union institutions, the awareness rate of the Commission is the highest (**80%**). The designation of a Luxembourger as head of the Commission contributed to the increase in awareness of the citizens of Luxembourg in this institution of the Union (**84%** of the Luxembourgers know that Jacques Santer was designated to succeed Jacques Delors). The fewest to have heard or read something concerning the Commission in Brussels were, as is already almost traditional, the Italians (**42%**), followed very closely by the Spanish (**45%**). It should be remembered that both these countries figure below the community average for media usage¹. The principal increases in this respect during the last year occurred in Germany (**+16%**), the United Kingdom (**+10%**) and Spain (**+7%**).

However, despite the fact that the awareness rate of the Commission amounts to 54% among the citizens of the Union, only one respondent in four (**26%**) could give the correct date for the end of the mandate of Jacques Delors's Commission. Six per cent of people answering this question indicated a different date and **67%** admitted that they "don't know". Again the Luxembourgers are the most well informed on this subject (**68%**), followed by the Danes (59%) and the French (**42%**).

On the other hand, the least able to answer this question giving incorrect answers were the British (**81%**), the Italians (**79%**) and the Spanish (**78%**). (Table 5.1)



¹ See annex number C.4.5 for definitions.

If the citizens of the Union, in their majority, do not know the deadline of the mandate of the Commission, they know even less about the outgoing commissioner(s) which their country sent to Brussels. The Danish were the best informed, **78%** of respondents correctly giving the name of their commissioner, followed by the Irish (60%), the Luxembourgers (55%) and the Dutch (52%). The least well informed on this subject are the Italians (**93%** of respondents could not answer this question), the Spanish (73%) and the British (**68%**). (Table 5.2)

The awareness rate for the members of the Commission who began their mandate in January **1995** is more or less the same as that for their predecessors. Better informed are, as almost always, the citizens of Denmark. **81%** of the Danes interviewed knew the name of their new commissioner. They are followed, after a wide gap, by the Germans (**48%** of those questioned could give one or two correct names) and the Irish (**45%**). (Table 5.3)

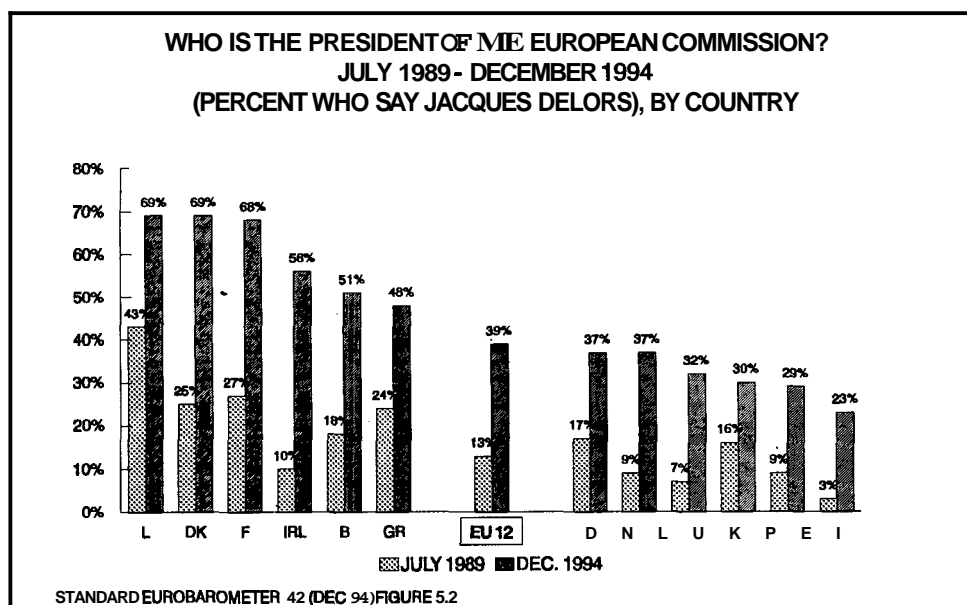
The Luxembourgers being a case apart, because of the appointment of Jacques Santer as President of the Commission, **84%** of respondents from this country knew his name as Jacques Delors's successor.

The new commissioners were least frequently recalled by their fellow countrymen in Spain (**86%**), Greece (**85%**) and France (**84%**).

5.2 Knowledge of the President of the Commission

The awareness rate of Jacques Delors's name as President of the Commission which was in place until January **1995** is higher than that of the other commissioners.

Indeed, **39%** of the citizens of the Union knew his name, 6% knew that he is French and 55% of the respondents were unable to identify him by name or nationality. Jacques Delors therefore is clearly more well known to the respondents than the date of the end of the mandate of the Commission (only 22% gave the correct date). (Table 5.4)



At the European level, the rate of awareness for Jacques Delors corresponds to that of the interest taken by the citizens in European politics. Six in ten of those describing themselves as interested in European affairs were able to recall his name and/or nationality.

Jacques Delors is most well known among the Danes and the Luxembourgers (69% in both cases) as well as among the French (68%). Meanwhile, those amongst whom he is the least well known are the Italians (73%), the Spanish (68%), the Portuguese (66%) and the British (63%).

Jacques Delors's awareness rate increased significantly during these last five years: in July 1989 (Eurobarometer No 31A) only 13% of respondents knew his name spontaneously, but in Spring 1993 (Eurobarometer No 39) 38% of the respondents already knew who the President of the Commission was. Since 1989, Jacques Delors has become more well known by the citizens of all the countries of the Union, but especially by the Irish (+46% in relation to July 1989), the Danish (+44%) and the French (+41%). (Table 5.5)

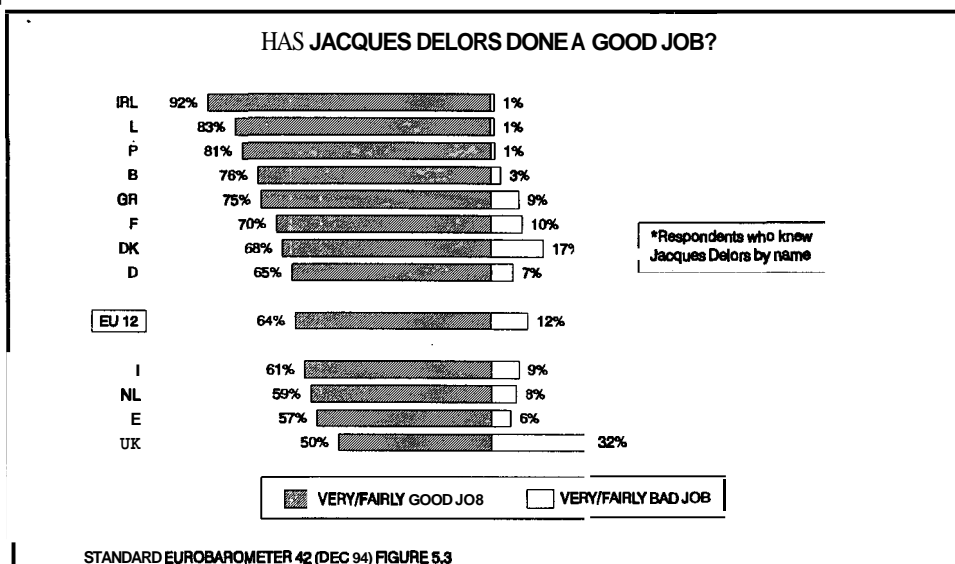
With regard to the Jacques Santer awareness rate as the new President of the Commission, of those surveyed in December 1994, 11% knew the name or knew that it was a Luxembourger (or the Prime Minister of Luxembourg) who was chosen as Jacques Delors's successor. Those who are most well informed about this event are clearly the Luxembourgers (87%), then the Belgians (33%), the Danish (25%) and the Dutch (22%). (Table 5.6)

5.3 Appraisal of President Delors's work

The citizens of the Union, questioned in December 1994, have a generally favourable impression of the work carried out by Jacques Delors during his mandate as President of the Commission². Forty-two per cent judge that he did a "very" or "fairly" good job and only 9% that he did a "fairly" or "very" bad job. On the other hand, 49% of those surveyed hold no opinion on this subject. The highest "don't know" rates were recorded in Italy (68%), Spain (65%), Portugal (61%) and former East Germany (61%). (Table 5.7)

If one takes into consideration only those people's opinions who took a position in answering this question, it is seen that 82% consider that Jacques Delors did a "very" or "fairly" good job. The most favourable opinions in this respect were expressed by the Irish, the Danes, the French and the Greeks. Meanwhile, criticism was most frequently heard in Great Britain.

Among the respondents who know of Jacques Delors in his capacity as President of the Commission (by name or by nationality), 64% express a positive opinion of his work, 12% judge it negatively and 24% hold no opinion.



² In this question the name of President Delors was explicitly mentioned.

6. Enlargement

6.1 Background

The number of Member States of the European Community has grown from the six who signed the Treaty of Paris establishing the "European Community for Coal and Steel" in 1951 and the Treaties of Rome on the European Economic Community and the European Community for Atomic Energy in 1957 to fifteen today. A first round of enlargement took place in the early 1970s: Denmark, the Republic of Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom had successfully negotiated accession treaties. After decisions by referenda, Denmark, Ireland and Britain joined in 1973; Norway remained outside. When the military dictatorships in Greece had been ousted and democratic government restored in 1974, this country joined the Community in 1981. Portugal and Spain followed in 1986 after successfully accomplishing the transition from authoritarian regimes to democratic government which had started in 1974 and 1975 respectively. The number of Members had risen to twelve.

As of January 1995, Austria, Sweden and Finland are now members of the European Union, while the people of Norway, once again, opted to stay out by a majority of 52% "for" to 48% "against".

Over the decades (whenever the Eurobarometer has asked the appropriate questions), a majority in every Member State has welcomed the entry of these countries. Equally, as far as other European countries which have applied for membership or future accession there has been public debate in the respective countries as well as within the Community. EU citizens have revealed that their collective appraisal of "organisable Europe" goes far beyond "organised Europe": the actual number of countries at each respective point in time.

Switzerland, Norway, Malta, Cyprus are all welcome in the eyes of EC citizens (cf. Eurobarometer report Nos 37 and 39). Similarly, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe after the breakdown of Communist regimes since 1989 are viewed favourably. (See Eurobarometer report Nos 34, 35 and 39). And yet there exists a more or less clearly defined borderline of what the citizens of the Twelve see (in any case, saw at the time when the respective surveys were done) as the limits of "organisable Europe". Neither Turkey nor Russia encounter the clear-cut, overwhelming support expressed again and again for the various other European actual or potential candidates (Eurobarometer report No 39).

If we ask such a question by specifying the time of possible accession (adding "in the near future") many respondents differentiate among the Central and Eastern European countries listed between Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic on the one hand and Bulgaria, Slovakia, Slovenia and Rumania on the other.

While the public within the Twelve showed unambiguous; welcoming, preference structures as soon as names of possible future member countries were explicitly given, notable proportions of interviewees not wanting (or seeing themselves sufficiently prepared) to take a clear-cut stand signalled indifference and/or lack of information, if not hidden reservation.

As has been reported on various occasions, many citizens are continuously and extensively informed about details of "European matters" even if such details are not prominent in the news media at the time of the interview. For example in Spring 1993 "only" 53% could identify all twelve EC Member States of the time, 47% could not¹. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that, in December 1994, the names of

¹ This is not surprising as soon as we remember that a considerable number of citizens lack more detailed knowledge about politics within their own country (cf. Eurobarometer report no. 39). In view of language and media dominance; the immensely complex institutional and procedural barriers and a clear deficit of mechanisms of simplification (or "reduction of complexity" as sociological or communication science jargon calls it) we had identified an "orientation gap" as the common denominator "behind" the frequently registered lack of concrete knowledge or "information gap": institutions and organisations that continuously nourish the public debate about "European affairs" in each Member State are much less developed in most countries of the European Union as compared to such institutions and organisations as far as "domestic affairs" are concerned.

countries having held referenda months ago did not come spontaneously to the mind of everybody, everywhere.

6.2 Knowledge about referenda on joining the European Union

During the period preceding the fieldwork for this survey, referenda amongst the populations of four candidate Member States were held on the following dates:

Austria	12th June 1994
Finland	16th October 1994
Sweden	13th November 1994
Norway	28th November 1994

The interviews, conducted in the period between 28th November 1994 and 31st December 1994, contained the question: *"Some countries have had a referendum on joining the European Union. Could you please tell me which countries?"* The spontaneous answers were recorded by the interviewers. Obviously, closeness in time plays a role in the response patterns, since 51% of the EU citizens mentioned Norway, 39% Sweden, 30% Finland and 29% mentioned Austria. This time and memory element appears to play a role in most of the Member States.

While 34% of the persons interviewed said "don't know" (i.e. they could not tell "which country"), the proportion of incorrect answers (one or more incorrect countries mentioned) was low: 11%.

As in many other information type questions, the Danish public shows by far the best knowledge concerning these referenda (the highest level of correct answers, the lowest level of incorrect answers, and a very low level of "don't know"). No less than 96% of the Danish population mentioned the Norwegian, 91% the Swedish, 78% the Finnish and 46% the Austrian referenda.

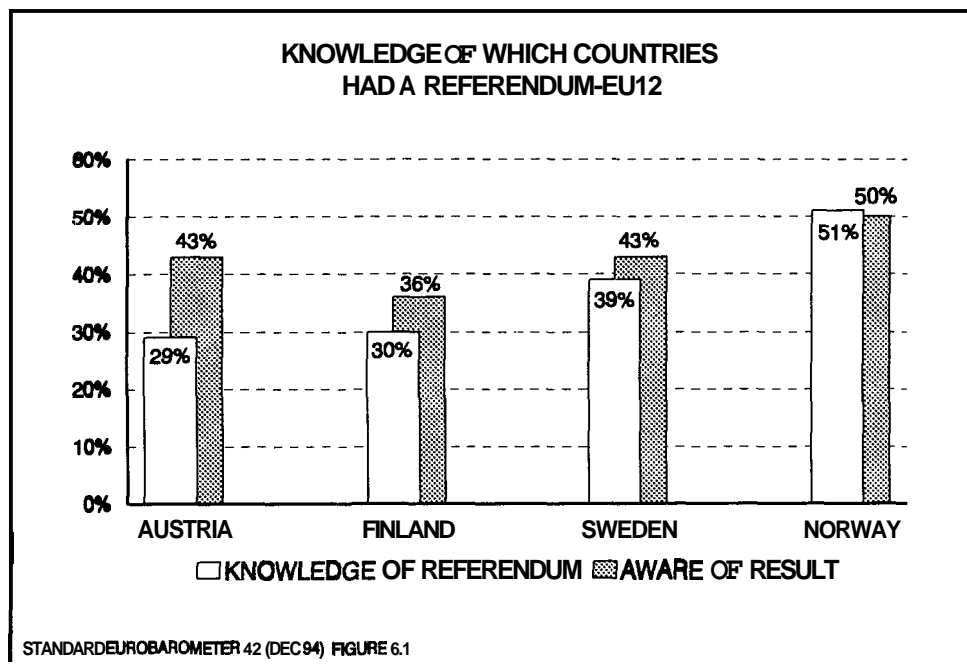
In Luxembourg, Germany (East and West) and Belgium, the knowledge about each of the four referenda appears better than the EU average. The Luxembourg population in particular recalled the Austrian referendum (62%, against 29% of the total EU), although it had taken place six months previously. Similarly, 53% of the Germans recalled the Austrian referendum. This suggests that not only proximity in time, but also "proximity" in culture and a common language played a role in the correct answering of the question.

Very high levels of "don't know" answers were found in Greece (55%), Italy (51%), Portugal (50%) and Spain (46%). Incorrect answers (EU average 11%) range from 4% in Denmark and 5% in Italy to 18% in France and 24% in the Netherlands. (Table 6.1)

As this question was measuring factual knowledge, it is not surprising that correct answers are concentrated in the groups with relatively high education, among people who are generally well informed and frequent users of the news media, those with a favourable attitude towards the EU (as measured by various standard indicators) and high interest in politics and in European matters, also amongst men and the 40 to 54 year age group.

A second factual knowledge question about enlargement of the European Union, and again about the referenda was asked: *"in fact, a referendum on joining the European Union took place in four countries: in Austria, in Finland, in Sweden and in Norway. For each of these countries, do you happen to know if there was a majority in favour of or against joining the European Union?"*

Exactly half of the EU population remembered the result of the most recent Norwegian referendum correctly (50%), 43% gave the correct answer concerning the Swedish one, 36% about the Finnish and 43% about the Austrian referendum.



The level of incorrect answers varies between 1% (the Danish-wide sample about the result of the Swedish referendum) and 18% (the Belgian sample about the result of the Norwegian one), and shows an average around 10%. But a large proportion of the EU population did not know the results of the various referenda (from 40%, EU-wide, in the case of the Norwegian referendum to 54% in the case of the Finnish one).

As in the previous question, the Danish public is shown to be by far the best informed: 96% gave the correct answer about the Norwegian referendum, 95% about the Swedish one, 84% about the Finnish and 65% about the result of the Austrian referendum.

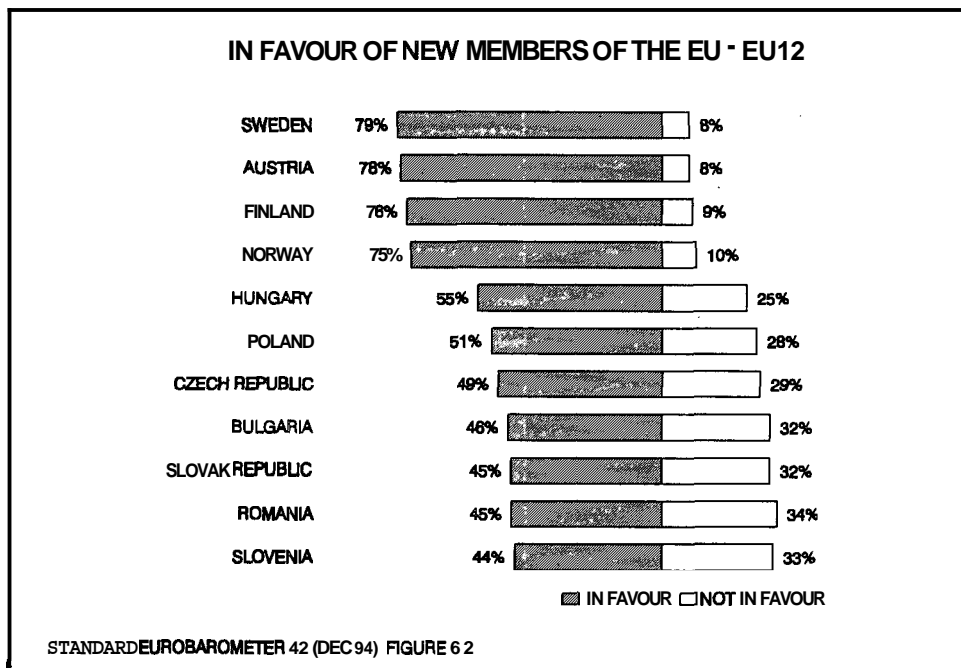
Other countries with comparatively high levels of correct answers (as to all four referenda on, or above, EU average) are Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. (Table 6.2)

A profile of those knowing the correct results of the various referenda gives a picture similar to the profile of people answering the previous question correctly.

6.3 Public support for enlargement of the European Union

The four candidate countries: Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden

Well over three quarters of the EU population was in favour of EU membership of each of the four countries that were then still candidate-members, at the time when the fieldwork for Eurobarometer 42 took place: 75% for Norway, 76% for Finland, 78% for Austria and 79% for Sweden (between 8 and 10% were not in favour and between 13% and 15% replied "don't know"). (Table 6.3)



There are no dramatic differences in these favourable opinions between the various Member States. But there is a slightly more favourable attitude towards the membership of these four candidate-countries in those countries where the knowledge, as reported on in 6.2, was relatively high: Denmark, Luxembourg, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. It should be noted that this opinion question *"For each of the following countries, are you in favour or not of it becoming part of the European Union, in the near future?"* was asked before the knowledge questions about the referenda.

In the countries where the "favourable" score is somewhat lower than the EU-average, it is associated with a higher level of "don't know" answers, rather than a larger share of unfavourable attitudes.

The Central Eastern European Countries

As can be seen in figure 6.2, the question was not only asked about the four candidate-countries mentioned above, but also about seven Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries. In all those cases the results are considerably less favourable: from 55% in favour of Hungarian membership to 44% in the case of Slovenia. Between 28% (in the case of Poland) and 34% (in the case of Rumania) have an outspoken unfavourable opinion about membership of these countries in the near future. At EU level, in all cases, the favourable opinions outweigh the unfavourable ones. Support varies significantly, however, across Member States.

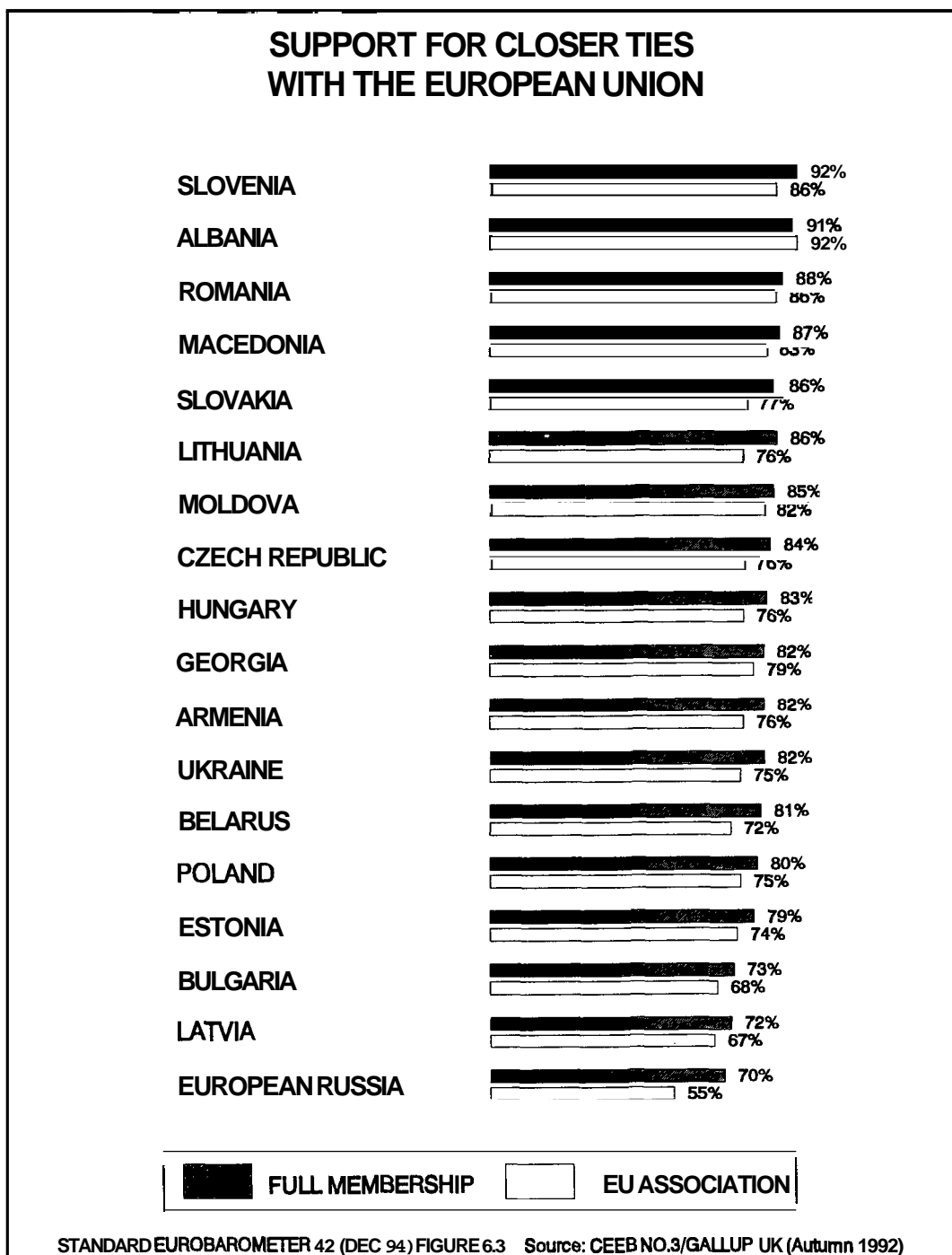
The share of "don't know" answers in the case of the Central and Eastern European countries is slightly higher than in the case of Austria and the Nordic countries, but this only partly explains of the negative opinions about future membership of CEE countries.

In seven EU Member States, favourable opinions about membership of all of these Central and Eastern European countries outweigh the unfavourable ones: Greece, Spain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. (Table 6.3)

In the other Member States a more diffuse picture emerges, although some comparable patterns can be distinguished: in Belgium, France and Luxembourg the unfavourable opinions about membership of Slovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Slovenia outweigh the favourable opinions.

A slightly negative balance of opinions about membership of Rumania and Slovenia can be observed in five Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East and West), France and Luxembourg.

As to the publics of these countries in Central and Eastern Europe themselves, they all aspire membership of the European Union by notable majorities (cf. Central and Eastern Eurobarometer No 3, Autumn 1992).



7. The European Single Market in Action

7.1 Awareness of the European Single Market

The Single Market has been in force for two years now, but **12** proposals still remain to be approved by the Council and some countries of the Union have yet to make efforts to transpose the some **219** measures into their national legislation.

After two years of application of the European Single Market, one might have expected that awareness of it would increase, approaching a certain "familiarisation" of the European citizens with this new reality. The results of the last Standard Eurobarometer survey reveal rather the opposite to be true: the proportion of persons declaring having heard something about the European Single Market "recently" is declining (**64%**, **-6**)¹ and the proportion of those stating the opposite is on the increase (**30%**, **+4**).

This loss of awareness is particularly strong in Denmark ("heard": **61%**, **-16**; "have not heard": **37%**, **+16%**), in Belgium (**55%**, **-15**; **35%**, **+10**), and in Portugal (**64%**, **-11**; **27%**, **+5**). In the Netherlands, only half of those interviewed report having heard something recently about the Single Market (**51%**, **-6**) whereas almost the same percentage states the opposite (**45%**, **+5**). However, more than **7** people out of ten in Luxembourg (**71%**, **-3**) and in Germany (**72%**, **-4**) have recently heard something concerning the Single Market. This question was last asked in September **1992**, a few months before the Single Market entered into force. Awareness of the Single Market was probably better at that time, given the abundance of information in the media on the consequences of the Single Market - especially just before 1st January **1993**; this awareness decreased sharply after this key date. (Table 2.4 and 7.1)

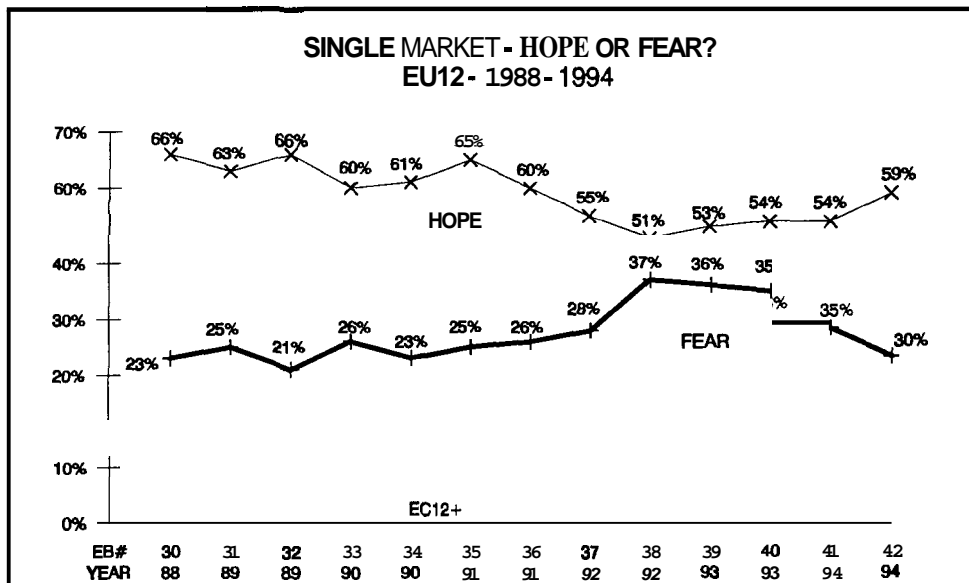
7.2 Hope and Fear

The weakening of awareness of the European Single Market did not, however, have negative effects on the optimistic expectations of the European citizens for it. The completion of the Single Market makes **6** out of **10** feel people "very" or "rather" hopeful (**59%**, **+5**)² and compared to only **3** out of **10** who are "fearful" (**30%**, **-5**). (Table 7.2)

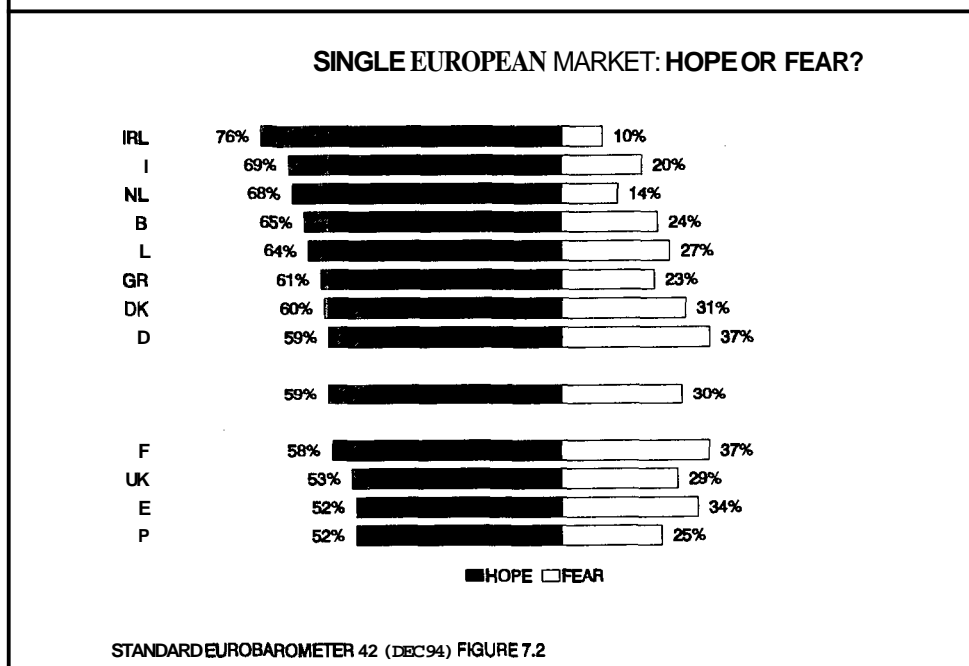
When one compares these figures with those of the previous years, one may note a significant renewal of "hopefulness" and a considerable decline in "fearfulness" for the first time since **1992**. Optimists are by far the most numerous in Ireland (**76%**, **+7**). However, about two-thirds of the Italians (**69%**, **+12**), the Dutch (**68%**, **-2**), the Belgians (**65%**, **+9**) and the Luxembourgers (**64%**, **+2**) also feel hopeful while more than one-third in France (**37%**, **-10**), Germany (**37%**, **-5**), Spain (**34%**, **+2**), Denmark (**31%**, **-1**) and the United Kingdom (**29%**, **-1**) report feeling fearful. .

¹ Compared with Standard EB 38 - September 1992

² Compared with Standard EB 41 - April 1994



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 7.1

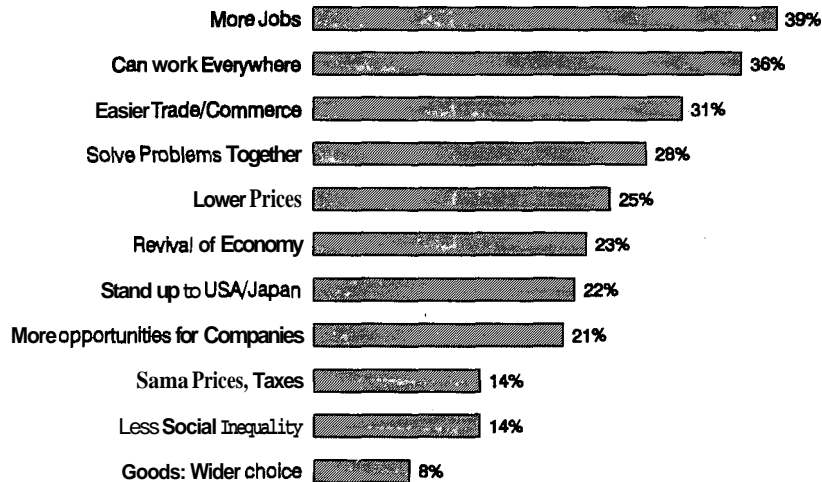


STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 7.2

Those who report feeling hopeful with regard to the European Single Market give the primary reason as being "more jobs and less unemployment" (39%, +7), followed by "the opportunity of working anywhere in the European Union" (36%, -9), "easier trade and commerce" (31%, -4) and "solving major problems better together" (28%, -1).

The reason for feeling fearful is similar, initially the fear of "more unemployment and less jobs" (32%, -1), followed by "the loss of our national identity" (29%, 0), "dubious future" (28%, 0) and "no more border controls to stop criminals and drugs" (28%, +2). In 1992, the second reason for fearfulness was "too much immigration" which now only achieves fifth place (24%, -6).

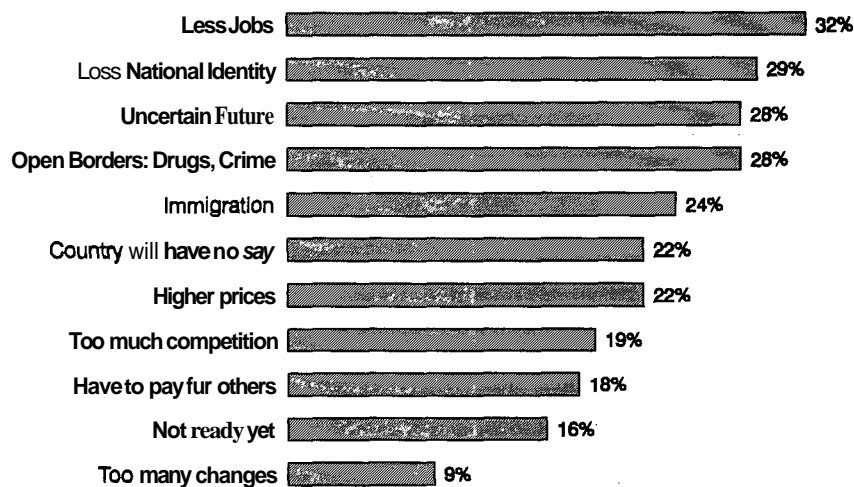
WHY HOPE FOR SINGLE MARKET? EU 12



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 7.3

Total % exceeds 100
as up to 3 answers possible

WHY AFRAID OF SINGLE MARKET? EU 12



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 7.4

Total % exceeds 100
as up to 3 answers possible

8. The Maastricht Treaty

8.1 Background

The Maastricht Treaty on European Union enhanced the legislative powers of the European Parliament, redefined the institutional relationship and laid down the principles and calendar for Economic and Monetary Union, including the setting up of a common European Central Bank independent of political institutions and charged, before anything else, with the task of reducing or keeping down inflation and the introducing of a single currency by 1999 at the latest. In a "Second Pillar" the Treaty on European Union establishes European Political Union, which consists of an intensified intergovernmental co-operation in a Common Foreign and Security Policy as well as working together towards a Common European Defence policy based on the 1948 Brussels Treaty, the "Western European Union". Finally, a "Third Pillar" laid the ground for intensified intergovernmental co-operation in the field of judicial and home affairs dealing with, among other matters, police co-operation with regards to the disappearance of internal border controls and with matters of common rules, regulations and principles on immigration from third countries and on political asylum.

More than most other steps forward on the road to European integration, the Maastricht Treaty had caused controversies in the political class of Member States and even reached public opinion and the direct attention of citizens. The latter, however, in spite of many headlines in printed or broadcast mass media, was largely confined to part of the public in northern and central member countries and much less so in the southern ones.

What was rapidly proclaimed to be the "Maastricht crisis" between European institutions and the citizens within the European Community had been identified in the results of standard Eurobarometer surveys as slow erosion of the permissive consensus on the occasion of the legislation concerning the completion of the Single European Market by the end of 1992¹.

The change of part of public opinion from a "permissive consensus" or a "*consensus mou*"³ had started, for instance, in Italy around 1988/89 and in France around 1986/87, i.e. years before a Treaty on European Union had even begun to be discussed behind the scenes, to say nothing about its being discovered by the mass media.

8.2 Awareness of the Maastricht Treaty

One year after the Maastricht Treaty on European Monetary and Political Union came into force (November 1993) the interviewees were asked whether they have recently heard or read about it.

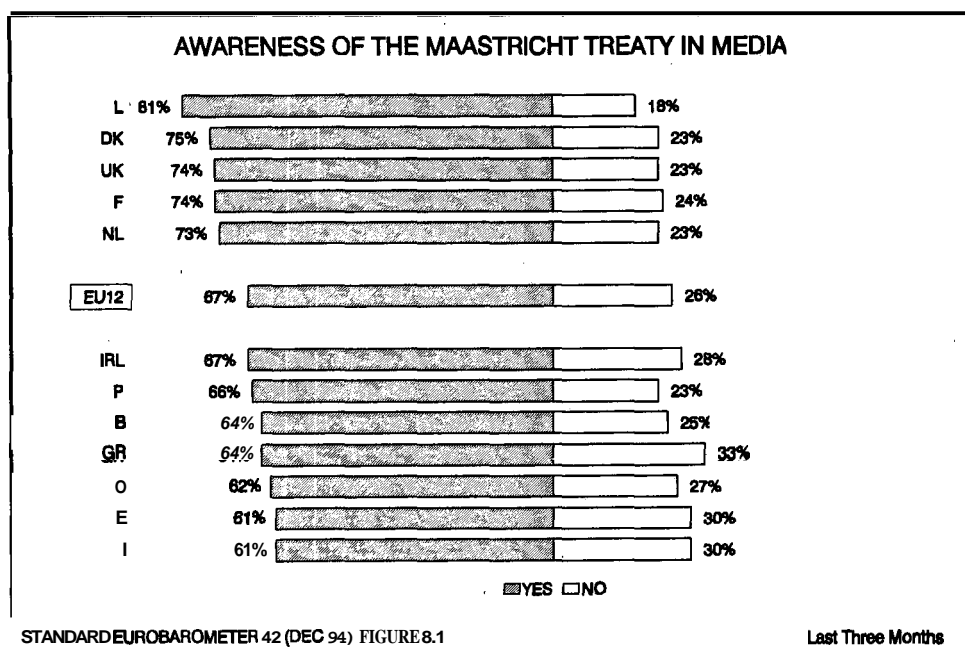
When in October 1993 the German Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe judged the Maastricht Treaty to be compatible with the German constitution, the last hurdle to ratification was removed. At that time, 74% of the EU sample had heard or read about the Maastricht Treaty recently. In December 1994 we still find an awareness-level of 67%, EU-wide (-7%). The awareness is higher than average in Luxembourg (81%), the United Kingdom (74%), the Netherlands (73%), France (74%) and in Denmark (75%)⁴. (Table 2.3b)

¹ Cf. the reports on standard Eurobarometer surveys Nos 34 ff., especially the editorial of report n° 38 and the 1992 special EB dossier "Concerns of Europeans".

² Lindberg and Sheingold, 1970

³ Percheron, Annick (1991): Les Français et l'Europe: acquiescement de façade ou adhésion véritable? pp. 382-406, in Revue Française de Science Politique, vol. 41 No 3

⁴ These figures are based on heard or read about in "last three months", the "recently" figures differ only slightly, see Tables 2.3a and 2.3b



8.3 Subsidiarity: national and EU policy areas

The Eurobarometer has for some time measured EU public preferences for a number of key policy areas as to whether they should be handled at the EU or national governmental level.

Largely speaking, the results at EU level are similar to those we observed in Eurobarometer 41 (fieldwork 4th April to 6th May 1994), and the main conclusion is still valid:

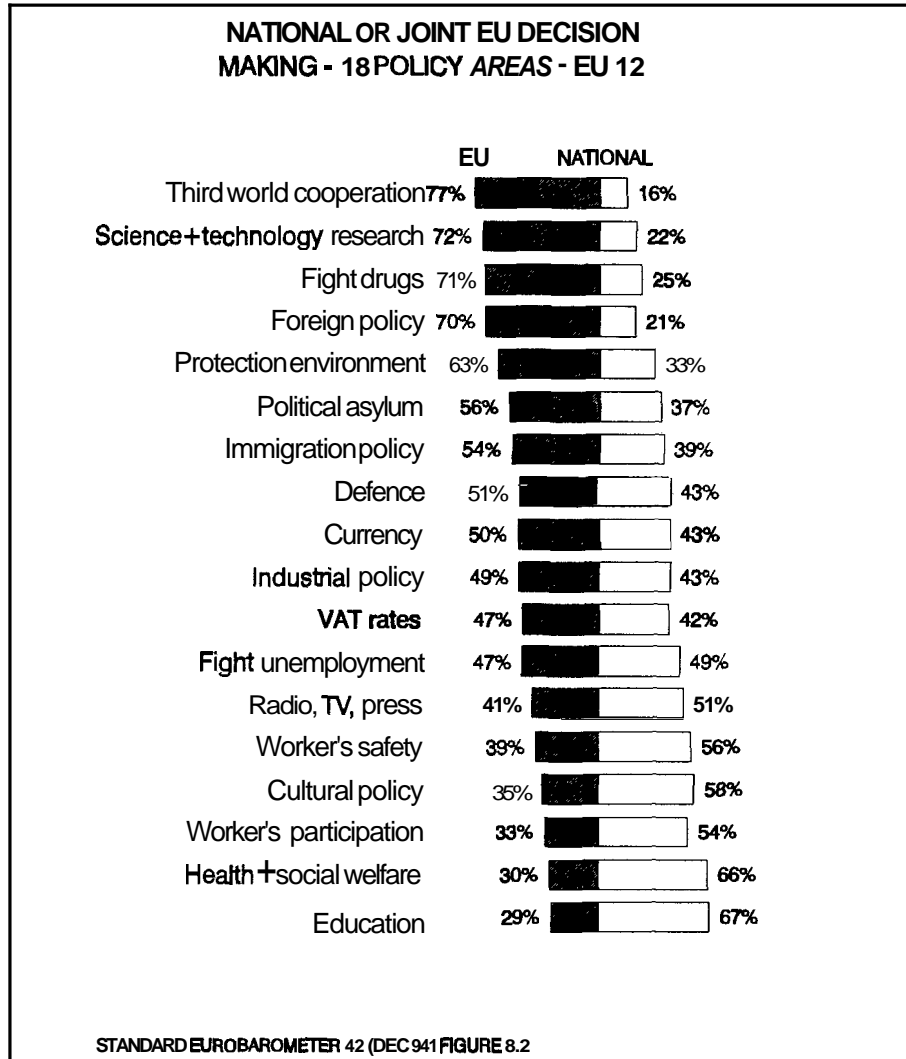
"...the nearer to home the issue, the more people prefer their national government handling it. Anything to do with external affairs gets substantial support for EU action - while 'bread and butter' issues such as education as well as health and social welfare are perceived by the majority as strictly within national governments' remit" ⁵.

There is, however, one significant change: the very close-to-home issue of national versus one single European currency gets 50% for being handled at EU level against, a nevertheless considerable, 43% national government level preference. We also observe that, whereas in Spring 1994 52% considered "the fight against unemployment" as a policy area which should be decided jointly within the European Union, the figure has now dropped to 47%. Consequently, the group favouring national governmental decision-making on this issue increased from 44% to 49%.

Support for joint decision-making in the fight against unemployment dropped in most countries: in Greece by 13%, in Denmark by 10%, in Spain and France by 9%, in Belgium by 8%, in Ireland and Italy by 7%, in Portugal by 5% and in the United Kingdom by 4%.

Only in Germany and in Luxembourg was a slight increase (4%) in favour of joint decision-making on employment matters observed. In the Netherlands there was no change.

⁵ This is not at all surprising a result for anybody familiar with the "constitutional engineering" of composite political systems. (Specialists of constitutional law call such composite political systems "Federations". But for reasons of preferring attacking substance matter issues instead of fighting rhetorical battles about words, the term "federalism" has become taboo in many European Union institutions because of severe misinterpretations of this term in Danish, English and French political debates). In the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, cultural and educational policies are strictly state level and not federal level competencies. If and when the individual German state governments feel a need to organise, e.g. educational matters along common lines, they conclude an inter-state treaty without federal level institutional involvement.



At EU-level the picture has not changed dramatically since Spring 1994, nevertheless in some Member States the thinking on these issues appears to be changing.

In Luxembourg and Greece the changes are particularly numerous. In Luxembourg the largest increase is in support for joint decision-making in participation of worker's representatives on company boards of directors (from 32% to 43%) and in industrial policy (from 47% to 57%).

In Greece the largest changes are those away from joint EU decision-making. Changes of 10% or more were found in the following areas: protection of the environment (from 58% to 45%), health and social welfare (from 46% to 35%), education (from 39% to 27%), basic rules for broadcasting and press (from 38% to 28%), health and safety of workers (from 44% to 32%) and the fight against drugs (from 66% to 56%); plus the already mentioned fight against unemployment (from 57% to 44%). (Table 8.1)

8.4 Public support for key issues of the Maastricht Treaty

A different question asked people whether they are "for" or "against" a number of propositions concerning key issues of the Maastricht Treaty. In the standard Eurobarometer 41 (Spring 1994) the increasing support for some of these key political and monetary issues over the past four years was analysed in detail: common defence policy, common foreign policy and the setting-up of a European Central Bank received increasing support over that period, while the introduction of one single currency has received the constant support of a majority over the course of time.

Support for	EB40 Autumn 93	EB41 Spring 94	EB42 (EU12) December 94
Single currency	51%	53%	53%
European Central Bank	64%	65%	66%
Foreign policy	69%	68%	69%
Common defence	77%	75%	78%
EP confirms commissioners	66%	73%	73%
Council-EP equal rights	45%	52%	53%
Vote local elections	47%	53%	56%
Vote European elections	71%	74%	76%
Candidate local elections	39%	42%	46%
Candidate European elections	61%	64%	64%
	56%	60%	62%
Subsidiarity	56%	57%	56%

Seventy-three per cent of EU citizens agree 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 view received particular support in Denmark (80%), Germany (82%) and in the Netherlands (77%). Please note that this question was asked well before the new procedure was first put into practice after the European elections of June 1994.

A majority (53%) of EU citizens is now of the opinion that "in matters of EU legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the *Council of Ministers*, which represents the national governments". In this case relatively strong support comes from some other Member States: Belgium (58%), Greece (59%), Luxembourg (59%), Ireland and Italy (both 57%).

Fifty-six per cent (compared to 47% the year before) now support the principle that "any citizen of another EU country who resides in (our country) should have the right to vote in local elections". Ireland (76%), Luxembourg (65%), Spain (64%) and Italy (63%) are particularly strong supporters, Denmark being the only Member State where this principle is not supported by a majority (43%).

Voting rights for European elections, "any citizen of another EU country who resides in (our country) should *have the right* to vote in European elections", is also supported by an increasing share of EU citizens: 76%. Strong support can be found in Ireland (86%), Italy (81%), Luxembourg, France and the Netherlands (80% each).

Although the support is growing, there is still no majority in favour of EU citizens residing in one's own town having the right to stand as a candidate in municipal elections (an increase from 39% in

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For a full description of all statements and country results see Table 8.2

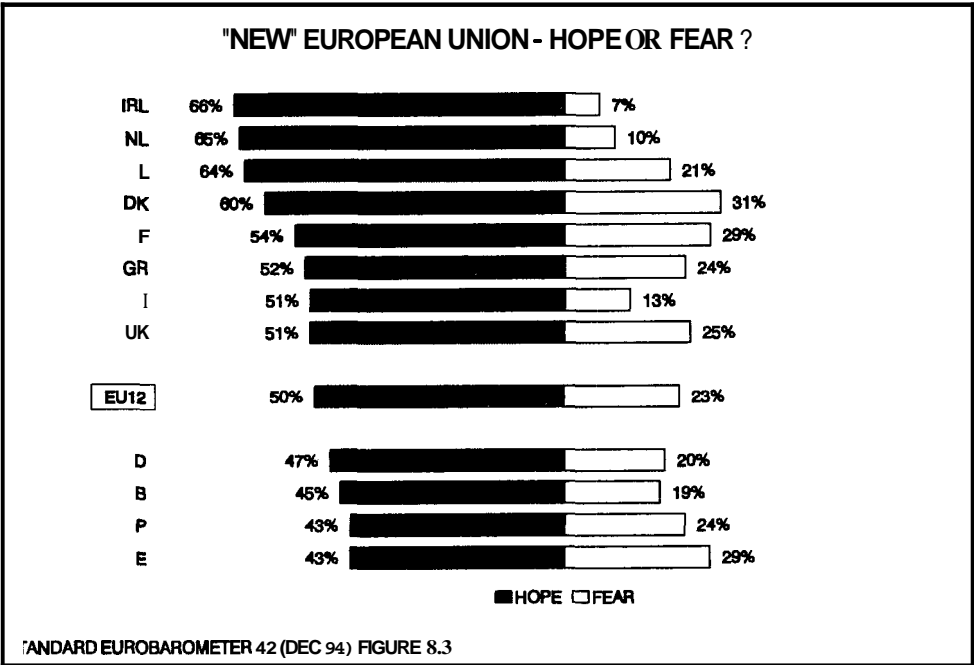
Autumn 1993 to 46% in December 1994). When excluding the undecided interviewees, majorities in favour are found in France (62%), Ireland (64%), Italy (57%), Spain (56%) and Luxembourg (55%).

The notion of a European Government, as expressed in the statement "the European Union should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of National Government" is also gaining support, from 56% in Autumn 1993 to 62% in December 1994. Majorities in support for such a European Government can be found in all Member States, except Denmark (36%). In Portugal 50% are in favour and 15% against. (Tables 8.2, 8.3)

8.5 "New" European Union - Hope or Fear?

*"The recent past of the European Community has been marked by a number of significant developments: the "Single Market", the "Treaty of the European Union" (or Maastricht Treaty), the election of the new European Parliament, the formation of a new Commission, new countries to become members of the European Union, Taking everything into consideration, would you say this new "European Union", as it is now called, makes you feel **very** hopeful, rather hopeful, rather fearful or very fearful?"* -

Answers to this question are summarized in Figure 8.3 and Table 8.4



Against the background of the new developments mentioned in the question, half of the EU citizens are "rather" or "very" hopeful, against 22% "rather" or "very" fearful. Twenty-eight per cent did not hold an opinion on this issue.

Almost two thirds of the Irish, Dutch and the Luxembourg interviewees are hopeful. Sixty per cent of the Danes, traditionally critical towards EU developments, express "hope" against the background of the new developments mentioned in the question.

Particularly hopeful towards the "new" EU are people with a higher education, those who are "fairly" or "very" satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union and in their own country, those who are "a great deal" or "to some extent" interested in European politics, relatively heavy media users, and those seeing themselves as belonging to the higher social classes.

9. Tomorrow's European Union

9.1 Background

The concrete debate in the run-up to the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference started in September 1994: the Christian-Democrat/Christian-Social parliamentary party of the German federal parliament Bundestag, that is the largest parliamentary party and the prime political force in the currently governing coalition of the country, published a document about the future of the European Union.

This document placed emphasis on a number of principles that might define the outcome of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference (IGC):

- a) Franco-German friendship and alliance was to continue to be one of the major "motors" for a more and more United Europe.
- b) The constitutional structure of the European Union has to be that of a federation, i.e. respecting the principle of "subsidiarity"; clearly attributing well defined policy domains to the federal (i.e. European) level of government, while all other policy domains remain at the Member State (national or sub-national) level.
- c) There can be no Monetary Union without Political Union, i.e. an unambiguously democratically legitimate European system of government with, of course, an unambiguous "statehood"¹.
- d) In policy domains that appear important to be handled at a supra-national level, but that are not seen as such by one or several Member States, or with respect to that one or several Member States are "not yet ready" to join a programme of common action, those ready and willing to go ahead, the "hard core", ought to do so.

What aroused particularly intense controversy, **was** the fact that the document not only stated the principles of (a) a "hard core" supposed to "go ahead" as soon as possible in a number of policy areas and (b) that any other Member State was supposed to join this hard core as soon as possible i.e. as soon as ready and willing to do so, but also identified which Member States - in the eyes of Chancellor Kohl's party - were seen to constitute this "hard core" at the time of publishing the documents. These were:

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany
Luxembourg
Netherlands

This controversy was particularly intense as far as the Group of the Party of European Socialists, i.e. the Social Democratic political family and European Parliamentary Party and the governments (and the public) of Italy and Spain were concerned.

¹ Over decades, the French and Germans have been using both the term "Political Union" with clearly different connotations: "institutional/statehood" by the Germans, "Foreign Policy" by the French.

² The fact that Chancellor Kohl declared himself not politically bound by the document, was seen to be purely tactical by most analysts and commentators. In fact the document was considered to describe Helmut Kohl's views accurately.

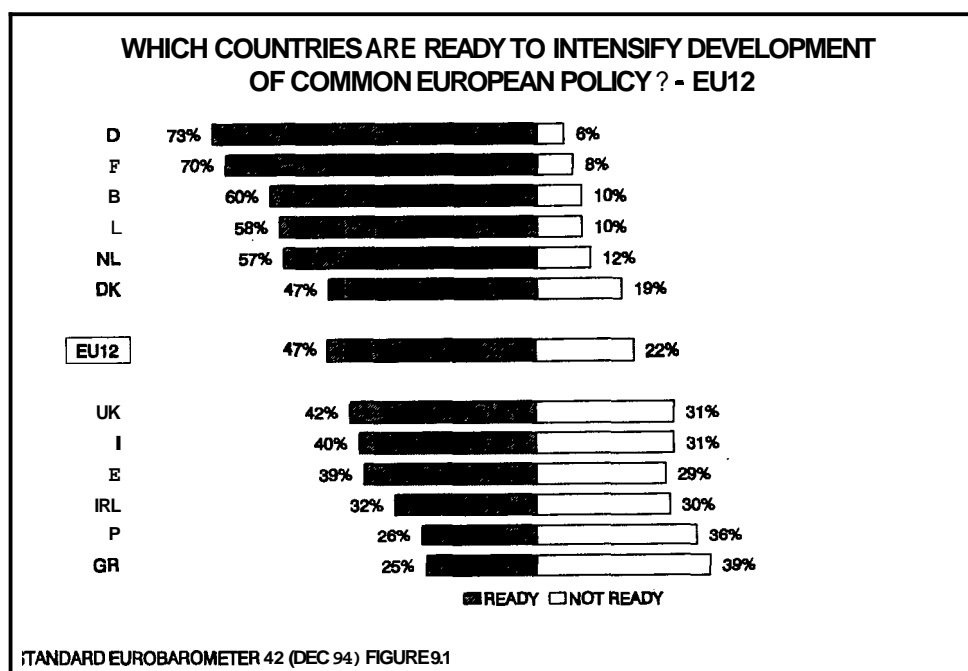
9.2 A Two-Speed Europe?

Initiated by the Commission Representation in Rome, the standard Eurobarometer survey No 42 of December 1994 asked two questions throughout the European Union³.

The first question read:

"For some time there has been talk of a "Two speed Europe". This means that some countries would be ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas, while other countries would not. Please tell me, for each of the following countries, whether or not you see it as being ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas"

Five countries are seen as ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas, by a majority of the EU public: Germany (by 73%), France (by 70%), Belgium (by 60%), Luxembourg (by 58%) and the Netherlands (by 57%). (Table 9.1)



When asking the public of each of these top five countries about their respective country's readiness, the outcome is:

80% of the Germans see their country as ready for intensified European policy,
81% of the French,
65% of the Belgians,
77% of the Luxembourgers,
81% of the Dutch

³ A series of additional questions were asked in Italy and some of them in a selection of Member States. Results were released on April 3, 1995, at the Commission Representation in Rome in a press conference presided over by Commissioner M. Monti. For the complete study carried out by Eurobarometer and INRA Italy, i.e. Pragma on behalf of the Rome Representation of the Commission, see Rapporto Europa, 1993, Eurispes, Istituto di Studi Politici Economici e Sociali.

While only **47%** of the EU public see Denmark as ready, **87%** of the Danes appear to see their own country as such. Spain, Portugal and Greece, show a reverse pattern. Whereas Spain is seen as ready for further European policy development by **39%** of EU citizens, only **32%** of the Spanish agree.

Only 25% of the EU public expect Greece to be ready, but a mere 21% of the Greeks themselves agree, and **60%** of them explicitly disagree. The Greeks see every other Member State as more ready than themselves.

Whereas 26% of the EU public consider Portugal as ready to intensify the development of common European policies in certain important areas, only **16%** of the Portuguese believe so.

Ireland is considered as ready by **32%** of the EU public on average, but by **45%** of the Irish Republic population itself.

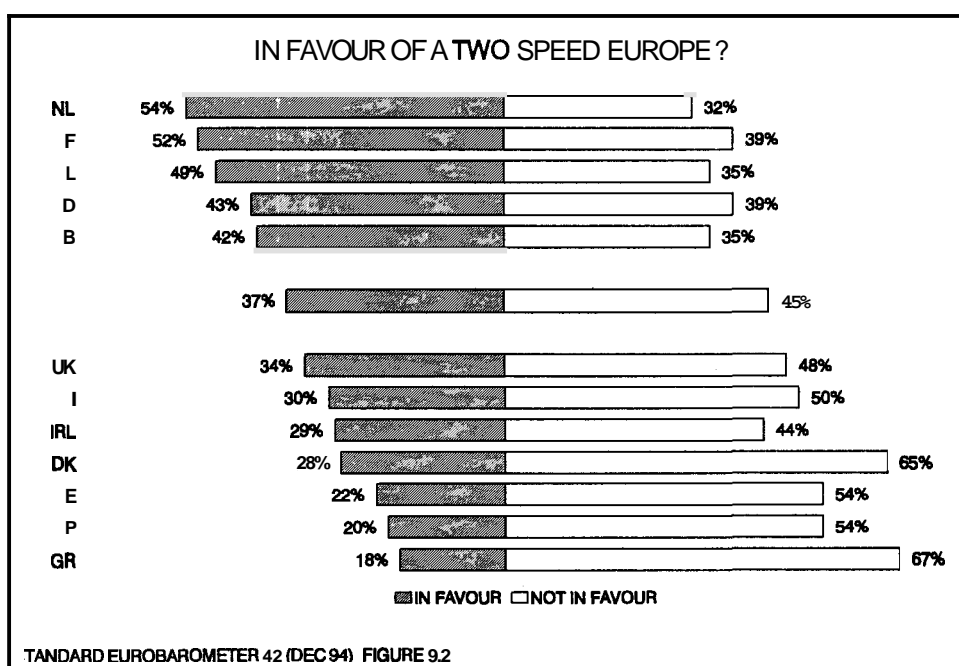
In Italy and the United Kingdom, there is little or no difference between the EU public as a whole and their own respective national publics.

The second follow-up question was:

"As regards this idea of a "Two speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference?

- that those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain areas should do so, without having to wait for others,

- or that those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should wait until all Member States of the European Union are ready for it?" (Table 9.2)



Almost half of the EU public (**45%**) are against a "Two-Speed Europe", while **37%** are in favour Europe-wide. It is interesting to see, however, that it is in exactly those countries that are seen as ready for intensified European policy development, and which consider themselves as such, that the positions in favour of a Two-Speed Europe outweigh the ones against'.

At the same time one should keep in mind that in only two Member States (the Netherlands and France) moderate absolute majorities can be found in favour of a Two-Speed Europe .

In this context it is useful to refer to a question we described in section 8.5, stating that half of the EU population is hopeful about "the new European Union" (i.e. after developments such as the Single Market, the Maastricht Treaty, the new Parliament and the new Commission), even in those countries which seem not to be ready now for immediate new common policy.

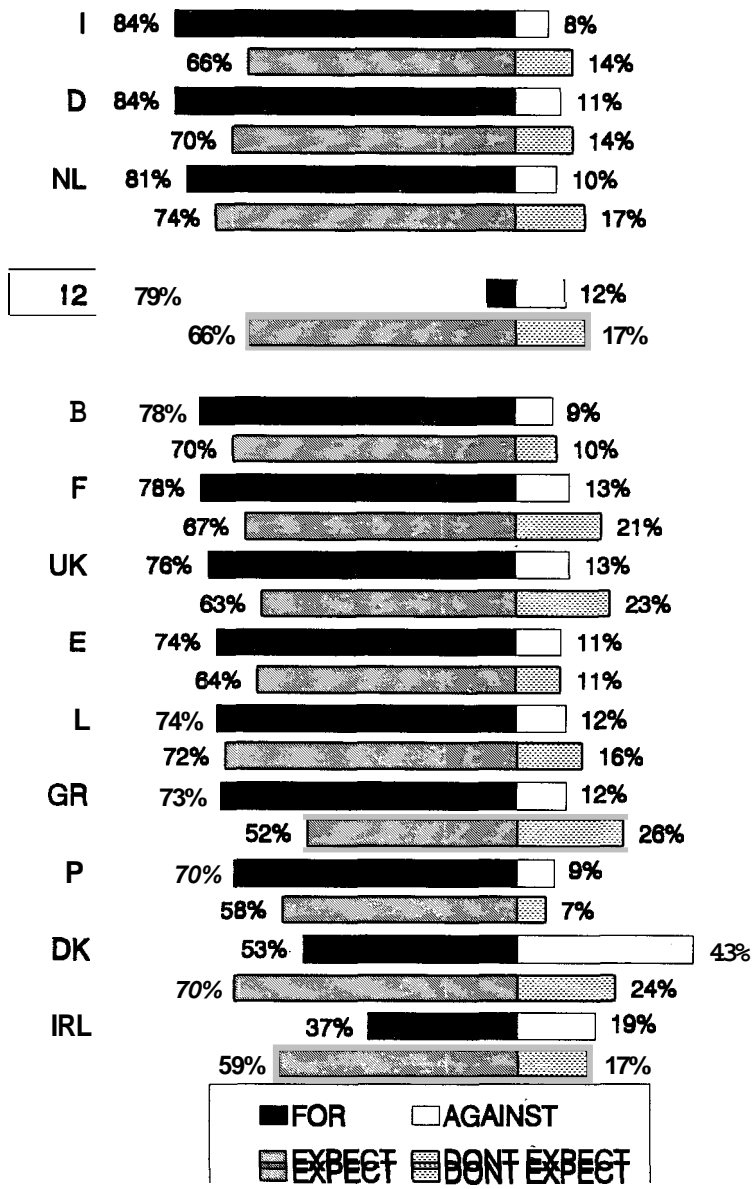
In those countries in which "hope" is less widespread than the EU average, the reason for this phenomenon is not so much that people are against the new developments, but that they find them difficult to evaluate. This is reflected by the fact that nearly one in three EU citizens felt unable to express an opinion concerning their hopes or fears for the new European Union.

9.3 Europe in the year 2010

The majority of EU citizens believe that 15 years from now a number of important objectives of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union will have become reality. (Table 9.3)

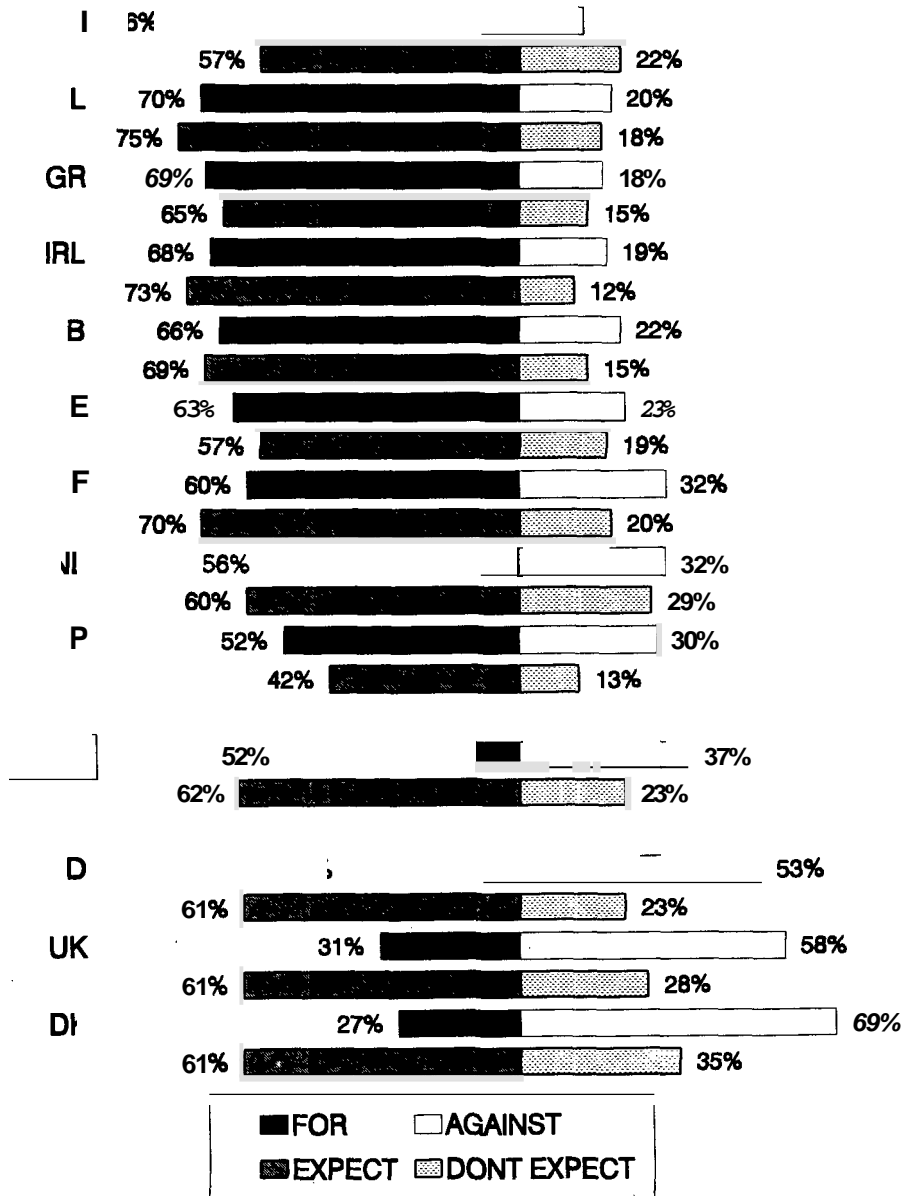
- In the year 2010 **"we will fight together within the European Union against terrorism and organised crime, such as the mafia"** is the expectation of three out of every four EU citizens (74%). Many Danes (84%) especially say they think this will have become reality by 2010.
- That **"the European Union will act in common with respect to military and defence policy"** in the year 2010, is anticipated by 66% of the EU public. Seventy-four per cent of the Dutch, 72% of the Luxembourgers and 70% of the Belgians, the Danes and the Germans share this expectation.
- Almost 7 in 10 (66%) of the EU public expect that in 15 years time **"the European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of economic policy"**. The Luxembourgers (78%) and the Danes (76%) are again most likely to say they expect this to happen, as well as the Irish and the Italians (71%), the Belgians and the French (70%).
- **"You and your children will regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency"**, is believed by 62% of EU citizens on average and by 75% of the Luxembourgers, 73% of the Irish, 70% of the French and 69% of the Belgians. Danes are the most reluctant, 35% stating they did not believe this would be the case.
- Almost six out of ten EU citizens (58%) believe that **"they and their children will study, work and live in any of the European Union countries just as they do today in (our country)"**. While in some countries this expectation is widespread (72% in Germany and Luxembourg), it is interesting to see that in five Member States one third or more of the people do not believe so: 38% in Denmark, 35% in the Netherlands, 33% in France, 32% in the UK and Italy.
- That **"the European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of social and employment policy"** by 2010, is believed by 58% of EU citizens (although in Chapter 8.3 we have seen that less than half of them today consider the fight against unemployment as a matter of joint EU decision-making). Whereas the Luxembourgers (75%) and the Irish (71%) are "optimistic". A relatively large proportion of the Danes (38%) and the Dutch (34%) do not believe this will happen within the next 15 years.
- Fifty-six per cent think that **"other European countries, such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic or Slovakia will have become members of the European Union"**. Twenty-three per cent of the respondents did not answer this question.

FOR OR AGAINST... AND EXPECTATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2010: COMMON DEFENCE POLICY



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 9.3

FOR OR AGAINST.. AND EXPECTATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2010: SINGLE CURRENCY



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 42 (DEC 94) FIGURE 9.4

9.4 Sovereignty and Subsidiarity

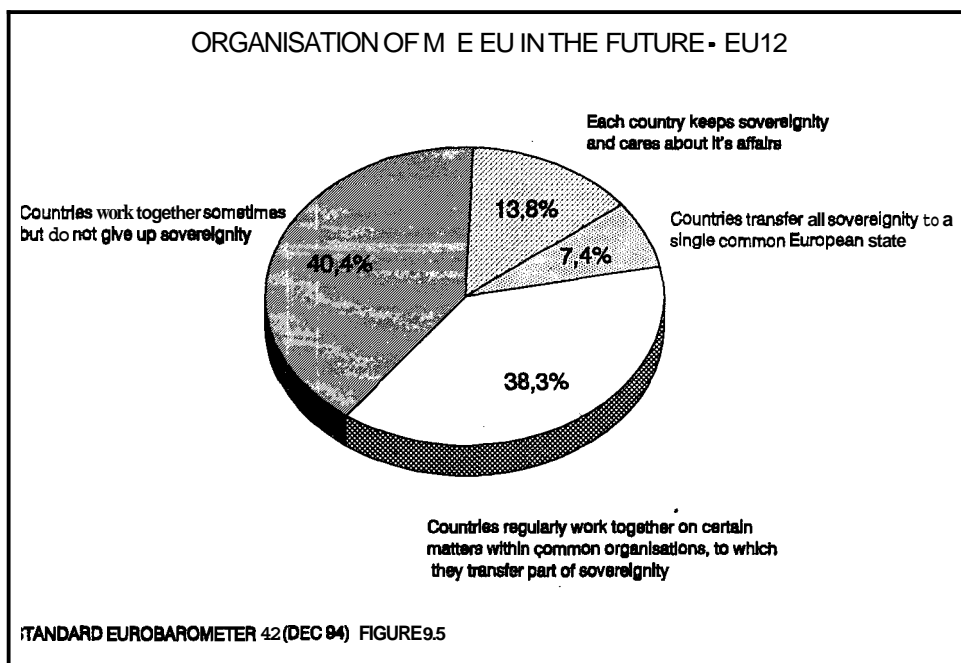
When looking to the future of Europe, the fundamental question is how should the Union be organized, especially taking into account the principle of state sovereignty on the one hand and submission to majority decision-making within the Union on the other hand. Four scenarios were given to the respondents in the Standard Eurobarometer 42 survey, out of which they were asked to state a preference.

The EU public is clearly divided concerning this matter. Thirty-eight per cent of the EU citizens say that in the future **"countries work together sometimes, but do not give up their sovereignty and never have to submit to decisions taken by a majority of countries"**.

Thirty-six per cent, however, choose the option **"countries regularly work together on certain matters within the common organisations, to which they transfer a part of their sovereignty; that is, they have to submit to the majority decisions of these common organisations on these matters"**.

A minority of 13% (from 6% in Greece to 16% in the UK) choose the statement: **"each country keeps its sovereignty and cares only about its own affairs"**.

But an even smaller minority of 7% opt for **"countries transfer all their sovereignty to a single common European state"**, and the variation between the countries is limited.



The Danes are clear in their views (only 1% say "don't know"), but at the other extreme we find one in five Portuguese respondents "don't know" (7% at EU level on average).

In only three countries do we find more than the average EU support for submission to majority decision making, while at the same time the proponents of this principle outweigh those who are against giving up sovereignty: Luxembourg (56% against 22%), the Netherlands (49% against 34%) and Germany (42% against 33%).

In four countries we find an outspoken preference for co-operation without ever giving up their country's sovereignty, outweighing those who are prepared to accept majority decision making: Denmark (49% against 34%), Ireland (47% against 28%), the United Kingdom (46% against 29%) and Portugal (45%

against 23%). In the other countries the differences are smaller, not exceeding 8% between those preferring either of the two views. (Table 9.4)

9.5 National and European identity

The European Union constitutes a composite political system of nation states who share certain elements of their sovereignty in order to attain goals which are, today, barely reachable by a single nation state of the size of Western European countries. If we look back at the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community by the 1951 Treaty of Paris, coming into force mid-1952, as a community of nation states, the EU has existed for 42 years

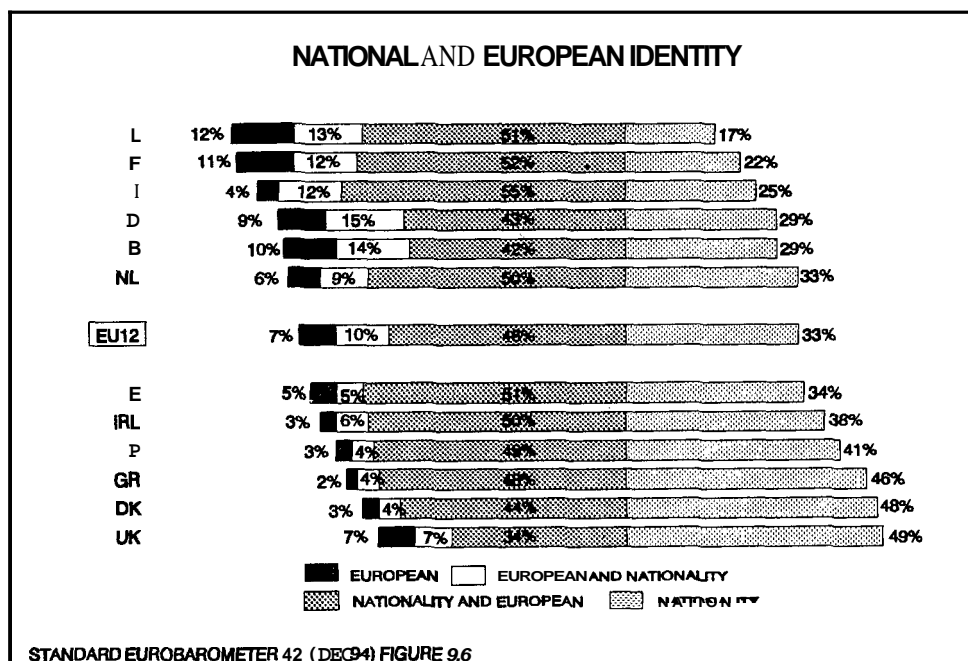
It is, therefore, not really surprising that it is in the six founder Member States that we find the highest proportion of respondents saying they **see themselves most of the time in addition to their nationality, as 'Europeans'**. "In the near future": two out of three in the "old six" Member States identify themselves as "Europeans" as well as their own nationality.

In any case, it appears promising for the consolidation of the European Union that 56% of the citizens of the Twelve say they see themselves "in the near future" as having a European as well as a national identity.

This corresponds to the constitution of the European Union as a community of nation states, the peoples of which, by signing the Treaties of Rome (1957) and Maastricht (1992) committed themselves to working towards an ever closer union.

At the end of the list, i.e. showing the highest number of "nationality only" identifiers, we find 49% in the United Kingdom, 48% in Denmark, 46% in Greece, 41% in Portugal.

Changes from Autumn 1993 to December 1994 must take into account that as of standard Eurobarometer survey No 41, we include not only citizens of the respective member country in our sample, but also citizens from other EU Member States, who reside in that country and have a sufficient command of the national language(s) to satisfactorily understand the interview and answer the questions.



Identification of the EU population with "Europe" (in addition to their own nationality, or even instead of) appears to be increasing. More than six out of ten EU citizens (**63%**) would characterise themselves in the near future as either "European only" or (Nationality) and European, or European and (Nationality). This European feeling is highest in Luxembourg **76%**, France **75%**, Italy **71%**, Germany **67%**, Belgium **66%** and the Netherlands **65%**. (Tables 9.5, 9.6)

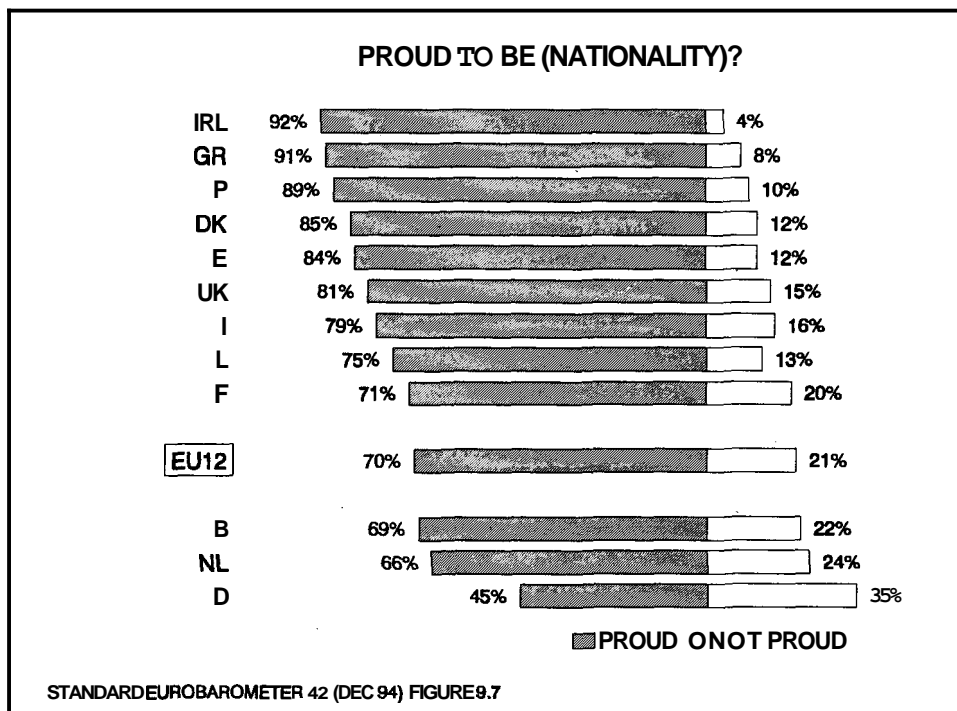
Union-wide the number of people who describe themselves first at European, and only then with their nationality, has increased by **7%** in Germany, by 5% in Belgium, and by **4%** in France and Luxembourg over the last year.

Those who see themselves as "Europeans only" represent **7%** of the EU population (a **3%** increase from a year ago). This growth came from Luxembourg (+8%), Belgium and France (+6%) and from Germany and the Netherlands (both +5%).

Answers to these questions are clearly related to those on national pride, as described in 9.6: those who are "fairly or very" proud of their nationality tend to identify themselves as such, of course, while the less proud ones tend to identify more with Europe, additionally or even exclusively.

9.6 National Pride

Seven out of every ten EU citizens are proud of their nationality, but we should add immediately that the country-by-country differences are quite large. In nine out of the twelve Member States, the score is higher than the EU average. Extremely proud of their nationality are the Irish (**92%** are "fairly" or "very proud" to be Irish), the Greeks (**91%**) and the Portuguese (**90%**). As an exceptional case we make mention of the German population, where only **45%** are "proud" and where **35%** explicitly say they are "not proud" to be German. In this country we also find the highest proportion of people who refuse (**6%**) or are do not feel able (13%) to answer this question. (Table 9.7)



Feelings of strong national pride are concentrated in the age group of 55 and over, and more frequently amongst those with a relatively low educational level and social class. (Table 9.8)

Opinions about the phenomenon of national pride appear to differ considerably between the various nationalities.

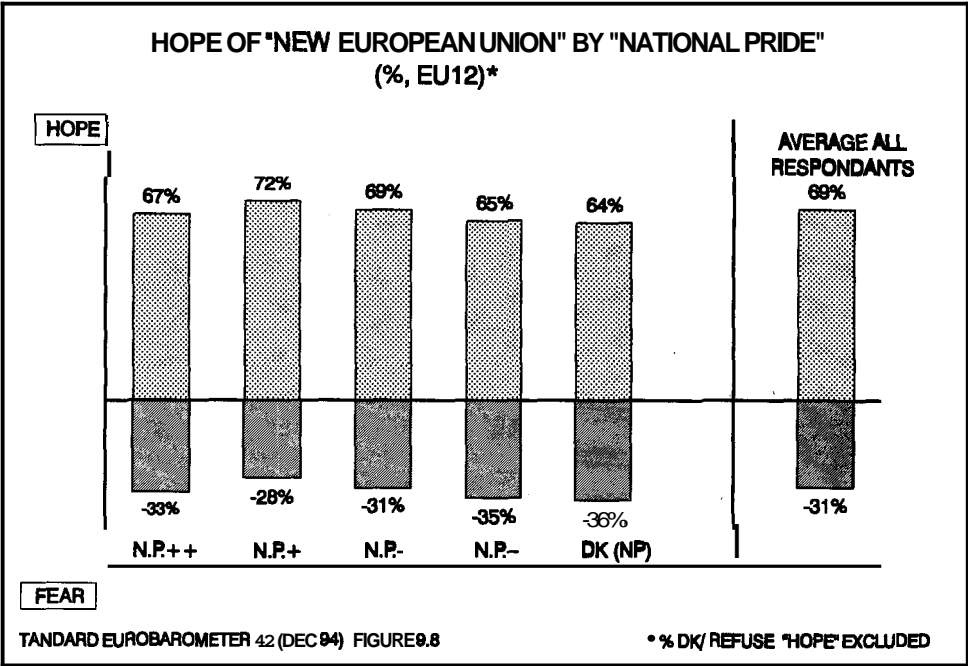
- **"National pride is natural"** is the most frequently chosen opinion for this subject (**44%** of the EU public agree). Sixty-eight per cent of the Danes, 63% of the Irish, 51% of Luxembourg and UK citizens, 50% of the Italians, 49% of the Dutch, and 45% of Spanish agree with this statement. In over half the Member States scores were above the average.
- **"National pride is a duty for every citizen"** say 18% of the EU population. But in Greece and Portugal this feeling is much more widespread, 56% of the Greeks and 47% of the Portuguese choose this option out of the eight statements, as representing their opinion.
- **"National pride does not make sense, because nationality is a matter of chance"**. Only 11% of the EU public chose this option. It is not surprising that a comparatively large proportion of those populations which are not "very proud" of their nationality choose this option: 20% of the Dutch, 17% of the Germans and 14% of the Belgians..
- **"National pride is dangerous, because it often leads to extreme nationalism and even to wars"**, 9% of the EU public hold this opinion. In Germany this figure is slightly higher, 13%.
- **"National pride does not make sense, because everyone is different"**, is chosen by 7% of the EU public, without any interesting variation between the various Member States.
- **"National pride is arrogant, because it is directed against persons of other nationalities"** is reported by only 4% of EU citizens.

Six per cent of respondents at EU level do not identify with any of these opinions, or say "I don't care about national pride". (Table 9.9)

As shown, six out of ten EU citizens say they are proud of their nationality either because this is seen to be a citizen's duty or because it is simply seen as "something natural". These types of national pride represent self-confidence based on belonging to one nation without this needing to be associated with intolerance or lack of respect or even aggressive attitudes as far as people from other nations are concerned.

And indeed, as figure 9.8 below shows, there is practically no correlation between being somewhat or even very proud of ones own nationality and feeling pessimistic with respect to European integration, or, more precisely, with respect to the "new European Union" as it is constituted by the Single European Market, the Maastricht Treaty, the enlargement towards Austria, Finland and Sweden, the election - a few months before fieldwork - of a new European Parliament, and the formation (and having to go to Parliament for approval within the weeks to come after fieldwork) of a new European Commission.

National pride and feeling optimistic or hopeful as far as the new European Union is concerned are not at all contradictory or mutually exclusive, they may (and do so for two thirds of citizens who reply to each of the two questions) go together, they are compatible, as has just been shown with respect to feeling of nationality and "European" at the same time, cf. section 9.4.

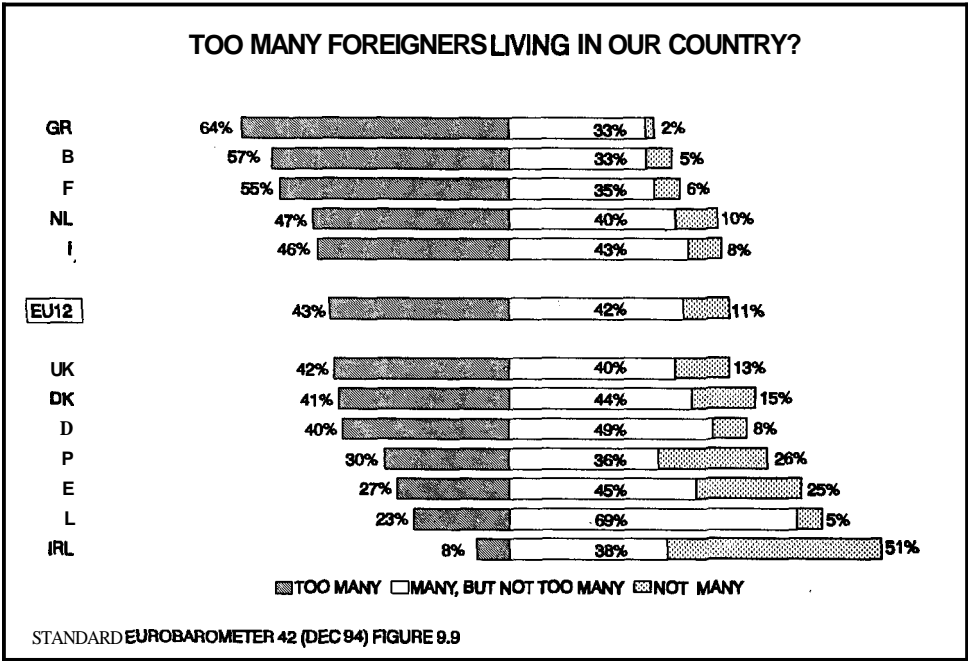


9.7 Xenophobia

Racism and xenophobia constitute one of the most important threats to democratic government in a number of member countries of the Union and - at the same time - a crucial risk for the progress of European integration.

Not less than **43%** of the EU public is of the opinion that there are too many foreigners living in their country, **42%** feel there are a lot, but not too many, **11%** say "not many" and **4%** "don't know".

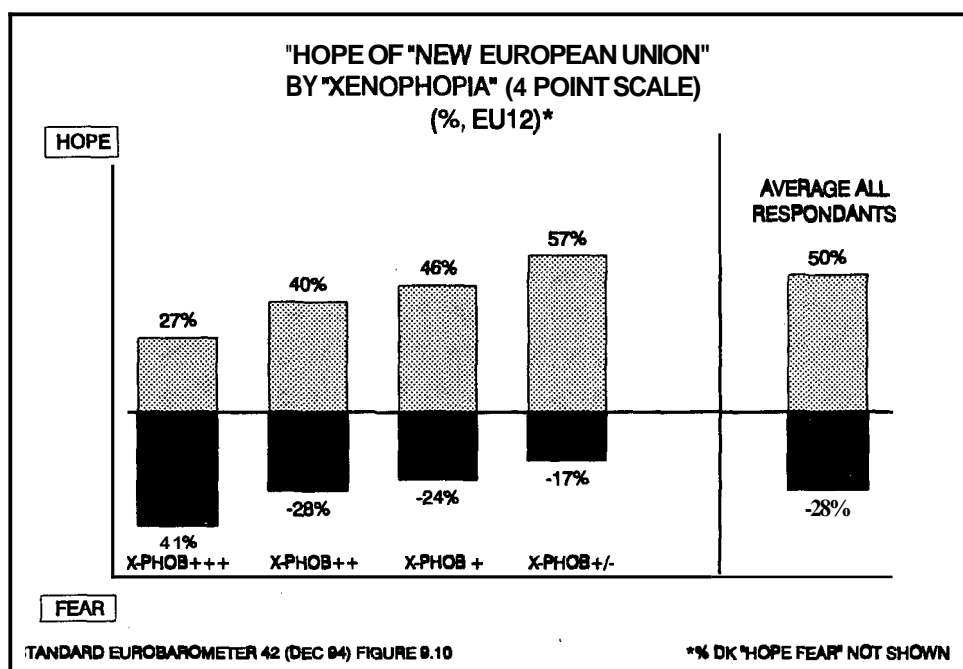
Sixty-four per cent of the Greeks find there are too many foreigners in their country, 57% of the Belgians, and 55% of the French. Sixty nine per cent of the Luxembourgers, and **49%** of the Germans say there are a lot of foreigners, but not too many. (Table 9.10)



On a more complete basis, i.e. covering answers to a number of questions, we have calculated a "Xenophobia Index" ranging from +++ = "very xenophobic" to +/- very little or not at all xenophobic?. The distribution of results at EU12 level is

+++	21 %
++	27.5%
+	28%
+/-	24%

As figure 9.10 below shows: the more xenophobic attitudes a person holds, the less optimistic has or she is as far as the "New European Union" (seeing it with hope or with fear) is concerned (cf. chapter 8 for results on "new EU" related optimism/pessimism as such).



4

The answers to the following questions have gone into the calculation of this index:

1. Generally speaking, how **do** you feel about foreigners living in (our country): are there too many, a lot but not too many, or not many?
2. Some people are disturbed by the opinions, customs and way of life of people different from themselves.
 - a. Do you personally find the presence of people of another nationality disturbing in your daily life?
 - b. And do you find the presence of people of another race disturbing?

10. Other Dimensions of Europe

10.1 Background

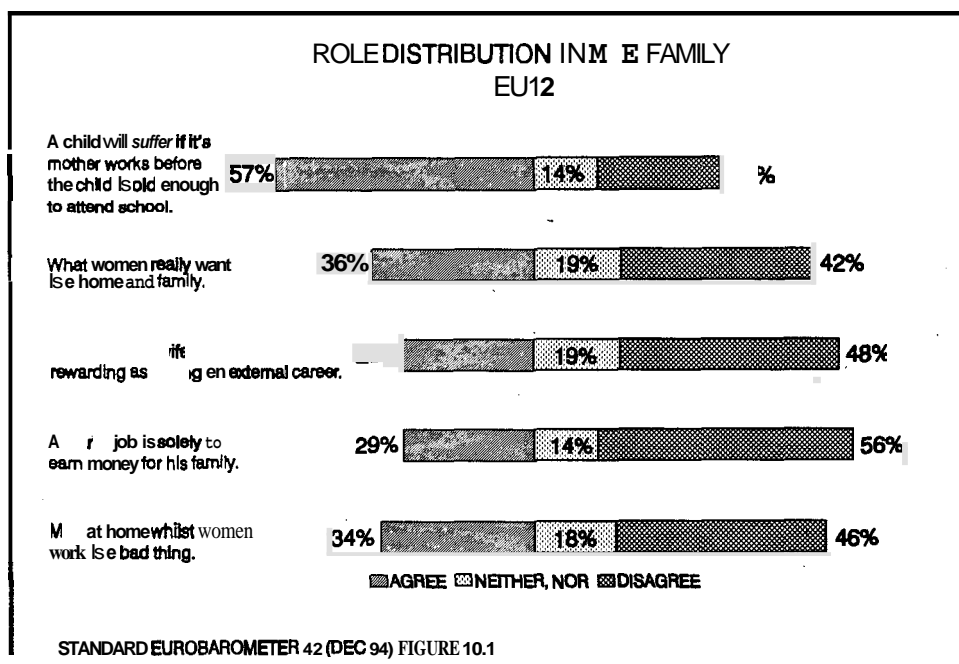
Within the framework of the standard Eurobarometer survey No 42 (fieldwork: December 1994), different special studies were carried out either on behalf of various specialised services of the European Commission or on behalf of the "Survey Research (Eurobarometer) Unit".

The main studies this time are about: opinions and attitudes towards the role of women and men in family life; the effect of food and drink consumption on increasing the risk of developing cancer; humanitarian aid by the European Union and religious beliefs.

Detailed reports on the results of most of these questions have been released (or will be at a later stage, see annexes for the current list of those studies which have already been published). By way of illustration, some questions can, however, be subject to a preliminary analysis and are presented here.

10.2 The role of women and men in family life.

People interviewed were asked to express their opinion on five statements about the role distribution between men and women in the family, on a scale from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree"¹. (Table 10.1)



'Before primary school, a child will probably suffer if his or her mother works!' Fifty-seven per cent of the EU population strongly agree with this opinion, while 28% strongly disagree, and 14% neither agree nor disagree. In Germany we observe an interesting phenomenon: whereas only 12% of West Germans disagree with this statement, 45% of the sample in East Germany disagree.

¹ In table 10.1 these country differences are expressed as an average score on a scale from "strongly agree" (5 points) to "strongly disagree" (1 point).

Countries with a high level of agreement are Greece (72%), Portugal (71%), Luxembourg (62%) and Italy (61%). Countries with a relatively high share of those who disagree are Denmark (43%), the United Kingdom and Spain (38% each), and Ireland and the Netherlands (both 36%).

"A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children". Forty-two per cent at EU level disagree, while 36% agree and 19% neither agree nor disagree. Countries with a strong agreement rate with this opinion are Belgium (50%), Greece (47%) and Ireland (46%), while majorities disagree in East Germany (71%), Spain and the Netherlands (55%), Denmark (53%) and the United Kingdom (51%).

Almost half (48%) of the EU public disagree with the statement **"Being a housewife gives just as much satisfaction as working for pay,"** while 29% agree and 19% neither agree nor disagree. We find a relatively high level of agreement in Luxembourg (47%), Greece and Ireland (44%), Denmark (40%) and West Germany (36%). Disagreement is frequently expressed in East Germany (73%), Spain (58%), Italy (56%) and the Netherlands (55%).

"A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family." Fifty-six per cent of the total EU sample disagree with this statement, while 29% agree and 14% neither agree nor disagree. Portugal (42%), Greece (41%), West Germany (40%) and Belgium (38%) however, show more support for this opinion; while a high proportion who disagree are found in Denmark (75%), East Germany and the Netherlands (both 70%), Spain (66%) and in the United Kingdom (65%).

"It is not good if the man stays at home and looks after the children and the woman goes out to work" At EU level 46% disagree, 34% agree and 18% neither agree nor disagree. In favour of this statement we find a majority in Portugal (66%), Greece (64%), a significant number in West Germany (41%) and in Italy (40%). Disagreement is high in the Netherlands (70%), Denmark (64%), Spain (58%) and in the United Kingdom (57%).

Demographic analysis shows that agreement with all the statements is consistently higher amongst men than women. Older respondents are also in favour of the more "traditional woman's role", as are the social groups E2 and E3. Social groups A and B score consistently lower than the EU12 average as illustrated in Table 10.2.

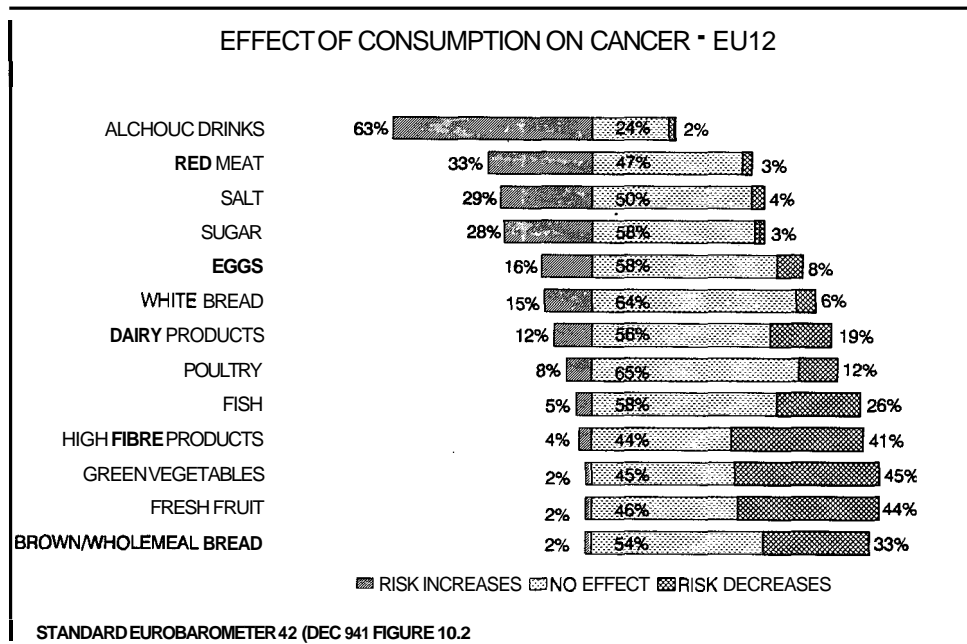
10.3 The effect of consumption on cancer

It is well known that consumption habits within Europe show enormous differences. Probably related to this, the thinking about what type of food is thought to be healthy (or not) also varies a great deal. Opinions about the effects of nutrition on the risk of cancer were measured by means of the question "For each of the following, *do* you think that eating MORE of *it* increases the risk of getting cancer, decreased it, or has no effect?". (Table 10.3)

Alcoholic drinks are seen by a clear majority (63%) of the EU public as increasing the risk of developing cancer. Red meat, salt and sugar are seen as risk increasing by a third of EU citizens. On the very positive side we find that high fibre products, green vegetables and fresh fruit are seen as risk decreasing by more than four out of ten EU citizens. For most products (except alcoholic drinks) close to half (or more) of the EU public see them as having no effect on the risk of cancer.

Alcoholic drinks are seen as risk increasing by most Portuguese (82%), Spanish (79%), French (76%) and Belgians (73%). In contrast, the British (45%), the Dutch (34%), the Danes (32%) and the Irish (31%) believe that consumption of alcoholic drinks has no effect on increasing the risk of developing cancer.

Red meat is most frequently considered as risk increasing in Greece (56%), Italy (51%) and Ireland (43%). Conversely, in France (68%), the Netherlands (61%), Denmark (59%) and the United Kingdom (56%) the majority do not believe there is any effect.



Overall, almost one third of EU citizens see **salt** as risk increasing; but nearly half of the Portuguese (49%) and the Belgians (46%) think it is, as do 44% of the Spanish and 38% of the Irish. "No effect" say 71% of the French, 59% of the Dutch and 55% of the Luxembourgers.

While more **sugar** is seen as risk increasing by 28% at EU level, this is true for 48% of the Portuguese and for 40% of the Belgians. Sixty-three per cent of the French and the Dutch, 62% of the Danes and 59% of the British do not believe sugar has any effect.

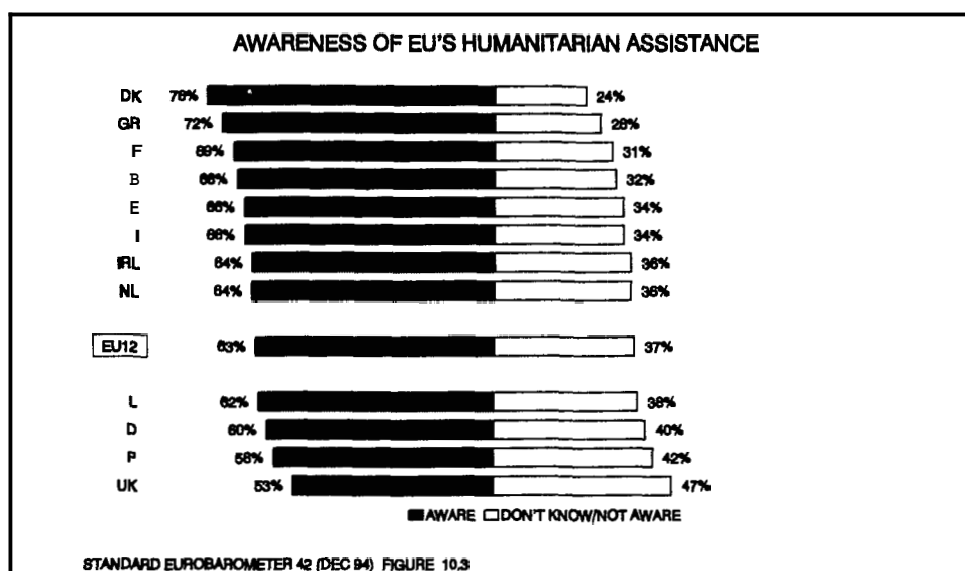
Whereas **high fibre products** are seen as risk decreasing by just four out of ten Europeans, 60% of the Irish, 53% of the Danes and 49% of both the Dutch and the Belgians think so.

Green vegetables are seen as particularly healthy in this respect by 45% of EU citizens interviewed. In Ireland (62%), Denmark (57%) and Spain (55%) people believe they reduce the risk of developing cancer; a similar pattern can be observed for fresh fruit.

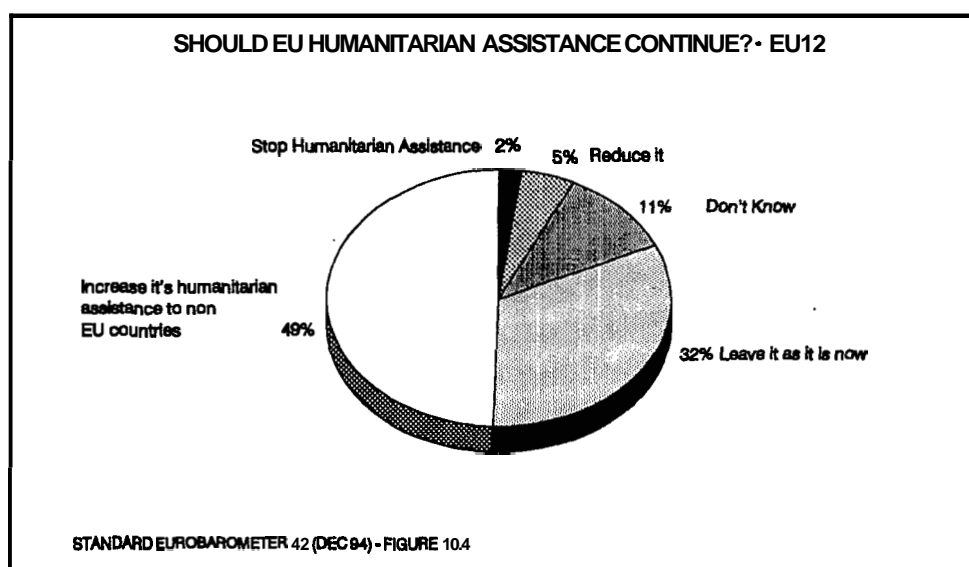
10.4 Humanitarian aid by the European Union

"Before this interview, were *you* aware or not that the *European Union* as a **whole** gives humanitarian assistance to non *European Union* countries?" Almost two thirds (63%) of the EU public are aware of that fact. Whereas on average 30% explicitly say "not aware" of this practice, this is more frequent among the British (42%). When we take the "don't know" answers into account, and add them those who answered "not aware", the difference between the United Kingdom and the other countries where the awareness level is low, becomes less pronounced. United Kingdom 47%, Portugal 42%, Germany 40% and Luxembourg 38%. (Table 10.4)

When similar questions are asked about humanitarian aid in less general terms, but related to a specific country, people remember more clearly; 72% of the weighted EU sample have heard about the European Union's aid to Rwanda and 74% about the aid to ex-Yugoslavia. In most of the Member States we find hardly any difference between the recall concerning aid to Rwanda and to ex-Yugoslavia, with three notable exceptions. Maybe due to different levels of media attention to these countries across Member States, we note that while 67% of the Danish population have heard about aid to Rwanda, 80% remember having heard about humanitarian aid to ex-Yugoslavia. Similarly, 50% of the Portuguese are aware of aid to Rwanda and 66% of aid to ex-Yugoslavia. In Ireland more people remember aid to Rwanda (80%) than aid to ex-Yugoslavia (70%).



One in two citizens (**49%**), find that the European Union should increase its humanitarian assistance to non-EU countries, while 32% think it should be left as it is now. Five per cent would prefer a reduction in aid and 2% want it to be stopped altogether. (Table 10.5)



National publics that are particularly in favour of increasing humanitarian assistance are in Greece (**88%**), Portugal (**69%**), Spain, Italy and Luxembourg (63% each) and Ireland (56%). "Leave it as it is now" say **48%** of the Danes, **46%** of the Dutch and 42% of the British. Belgians are slightly more often in favour of reducing or stopping humanitarian assistance to non-EU countries than other EU citizens.

10.5 Religious beliefs

"Religion" as a variable in social research can have various aspects (feeling to be religious, belonging to a religion, religious behaviour, importance of God in one's life), and therefore there are various ways of addressing the issue. In this chapter we describe the different ways in which questions are asked and results obtained.

"How important would you say God is in your life? Please choose between the *two* ends of the scale. If God is *not* important at all in your life, give a score *of* 1. If God is very important in your life, give a score of 10. The scores between 1 and 10 allow *you* to say how close to either side you are".

EU-wide, for well over one third of the population (36%) God is "very important" in their life (score 8, 9 or 10 on the scale from 1 to 10), 28% say "not important at all" by choosing points 1, 2 or 3 on the scale. When looking at country-by-country results we can recognise three types of country, according to the distribution of answers: (Tables 10.6 and 10.7)

- those countries in which the distribution of answers tends towards "important": Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy and Portugal;

those countries in which the distribution of answers tends towards "not important": Denmark and Eastern Germany;

those countries with a certain equilibrium between the extreme ends of the scale: all other countries fit into this category (France should be considered as a separate case since the score "not important" is double those of "important").

The data measured at the end of 1994 result from an ongoing secularisation-process: we compared these results with answers of an identical question ten years ago, in Eurobarometer 24 (Winter 1985). In all, except Greece, positive answers to this question decreased with a 23% drop in Ireland, in France -13, in Luxembourg -12 and in Italy -11. Only in Greece do we find an increase of the number of people who say God is important in their life (+19%).

Importance of God in one's life

	Not important (1-3)		Important (8-10)		
	EB 24 (10-11/85)	EB 42 (12/94)	EB 24 (10-11/85)	EB 42 (12/94)	% change
Belgium	31	31	35	26	-9
Denmark	41	43	18	14	-4
France	34	42	33	20	-13
Germany	24	24	38	33	-5
Greece	14	4	58	77	+19
Ireland	5	11	74	51	-23
Italy	13	11	64	53	-11
Luxembourg	20	24	45	33	-12
Netherlands	38	38	35	27	-8
Portugal	8	5	72	61	-11
Spain	14	20	46	46	0
United Kingdom	26	37	39	32	-7

Sense of belonging to a religion

"Do you consider yourself as belonging to a particular religion? If yes, which one?" Exactly 50% consider themselves as Roman Catholic (concentrated in Belgium 67%, Spain 79%, France 63%, Ireland 91%, Italy 88%, Luxembourg 89% and Portugal 91%). (Table 10.8)

The second largest group, EU-wide, consists of those who consider themselves as not belonging to any religion (24% altogether): 69% of the East Germans, 48% of the Dutch, 34% of the British and 27% of the Belgians.

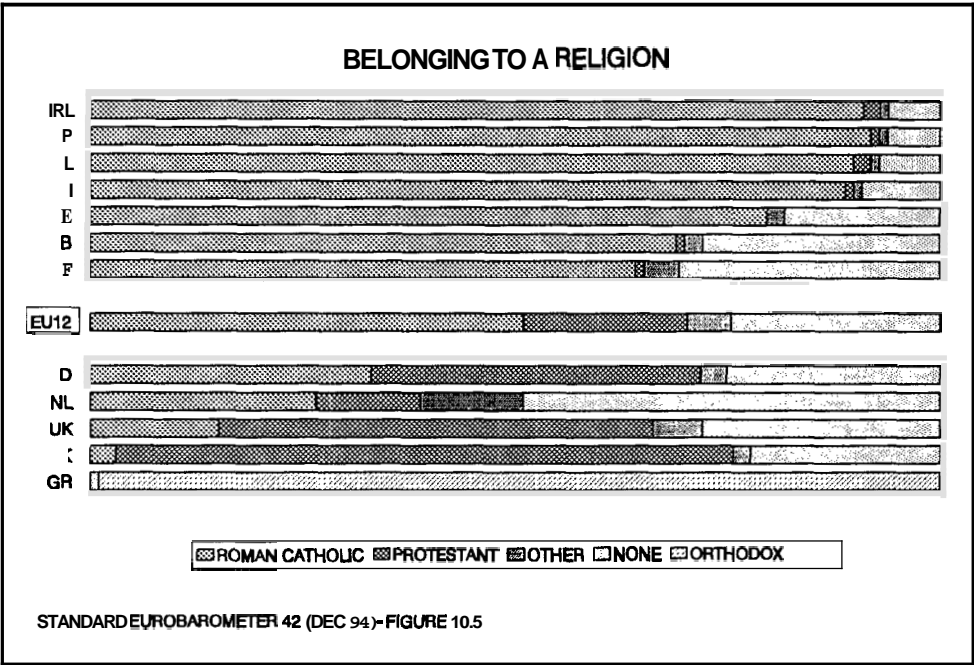
One out of five EU citizens consider themselves as Protestant: 72% of the Danes, 44% of the British, 39% of the Germans and 12% of the Dutch.

"Whether you do or you don't follow religious practices, would you say that you are religious, not religious, agnostic, atheist?". Fifty-nine per cent at EU level say they are **religious** (93% of the Greeks, 89% of the Portuguese, 82% of the Italians, 71% of the Irish, 69% of the Luxembourgers and 66% of the Spanish). (Table 10.9)

EU-wide, 23% describe themselves as **"not religious"** (35% of the Danes, 33% of the Germans, 32% of the Dutch and 31% of the British).

Five per cent of the EU population declares itself as **"agnostic"**

Eight per cent consider themselves as **"atheist"**, with a high concentration in East Germany (39%) and in France (19%).



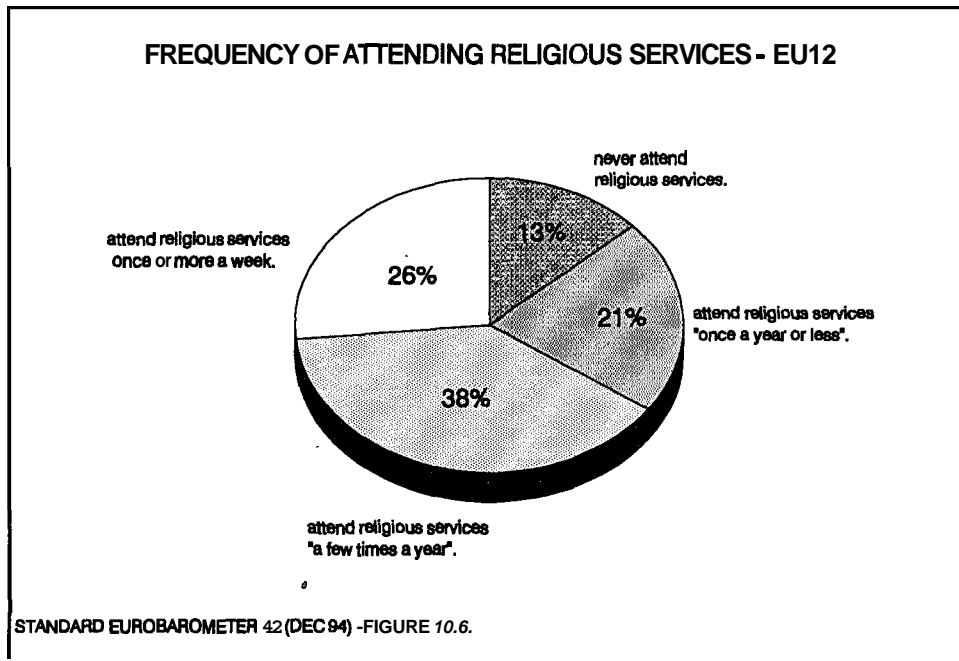
Attendance at Religious services and feeling religious

"Do you attend religious services several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less, or never?". Twenty-five per cent of the EU population say they attend religious services once or more per week, concentrated in Ireland (76%), Italy (42%), Portugal (37%) and Spain (35%). (Fig 10.7, Table 10.10)

Thirty-eight per cent of EU citizens claim to attend "a few times a year": **64%** in Greece, **49%** in Denmark and **43%** in the Netherlands.

One in five EU citizens claim to attend religious services "once a year or less". The Danes (**39%**), the East Germans (**36%**) and the French (**32%**) claim to attend services once a year or less.

Thirteen per cent of the EU population claim they never go to religious services, the highest being 21% in France.

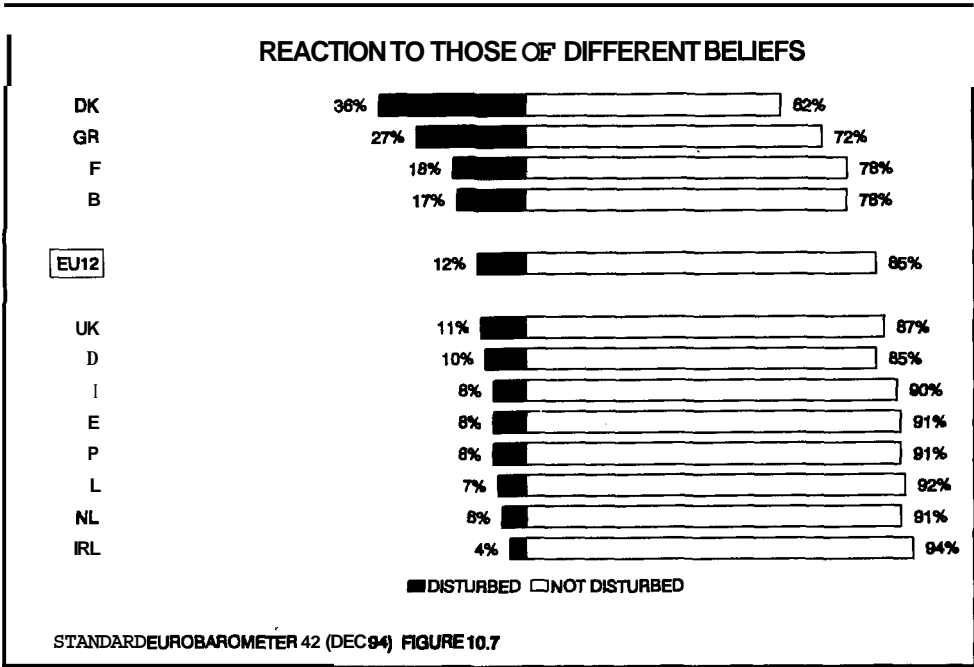


Comparison of the various answers to this set of questions gives interesting differences that certainly require further study. Whereas **74%** of EU citizens say they consider themselves as "belonging to a particular religion", only **59%** say they are "religious". This probably means that the "formal" membership continues, while a number of those members do not see themselves as religious any longer. This phenomenon can be found in all Member States, for example in Germany, where **74%** belong to a religion, only **49%** see themselves as religious.

Reaction to those of different beliefs

Finally, we illustrate the results of a question on tolerance, in this context: "Do you personally find the presence of people of another religion disturbing in your daily life?"². (Table 10.11)

² In fact this question was asked not only concerning other religions, but also concerning nationalities and race. Those results are reported elsewhere.



Eighty-five per cent of the EU population do not find the presence of people of another religion disturbing. In four countries we find relatively more people who feel disturbed: 36% in Denmark, 27% in Greece, 18% in France and 17% in Belgium. It is not easy to explain this phenomenon from the results we examined earlier, since the religious profile of these countries are so different (Denmark being predominantly Protestant, 98% of the Greeks being Orthodox, France and Belgium being predominantly Roman Catholic, but with a relatively high share of those not belonging to any religion). Nevertheless, one can conclude religious tolerance is the dominant sentiment amongst EU citizens.

ANNEXES

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1.1. Next Year: Better or Worse (% , by country) L'année prochaine : meilleure ou moins bonne ? (% , par pays)

Question: As far as you are concerned, do you think that next year - 1995 - will be better or worse than 1994?
En ce qui vous concerne, pensez-vous que l'année prochaine - 1995 - sera meilleure ou moins bonne que 1994?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			West		East			
Better	26 +12	44 +6	25 +7	26 +6	32 +2	22 -26	41 +8	33 +8
Worse	26 -21	8 -2	27 -11	26 -9	21 -5	60 +41	23 -8	19 -19
Same (SPONT)	39 +9	45 -2	41 +4	41 +5	40 +7	15 -5	29 +2	39 +8
Don't know	9 -1	3 -2	7 -1	7 -2	8 -21	4 -10	7 -2	9 +3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	10	101	100	10

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +
Meilleure	47 +13	44 +15	29 +4	31 +3	34 +12	33 +2	34 +7	34 +7
Moins bonne	14 -13	24 -16	16 -10	22 -2	29 -13	40 +6	27 -8	27 -8
Sans changement (SPONT)	22 -10	23 +3	47 +3	44 0	20 -1	23 -6	31 +1	32 +2
Ne sait pas	17 +10	10 -1	8 +3	3 -1	17 +3	4 -3	8 0	8 0
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101

1.2: Perceived Changes in Country's Economic Situation - 1994 (% , by country) Evaluation des changements de la situation économique du pays - 1994 (% , par pays)

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

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			West		East			
A lot better	1 + 1	4 + 3	2 0	2 0	3 + 1	1 -1	2 + 1	1 0
A little better	21 +18	42 +18	28 +23	29 +21	34 +16	12 -4	18 +13	14 +10
The same	40 +26	35 -10	35 +10	35 +10	32 +5	25 -18	31 +15	41 +14
A little worse	29 -14	16 -8	28 -19	28 -17	26 -13	39 +16	30 -12	24 -13
A lot worse	6 -32	2 -2	5 -16	5 -14	4 -8	21 +11	18 -18	13 -13
Don't know	3 +1	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 +1	2 -5	2 0	2 0
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	101	100	101	99

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +
Bien meilleure	7 +5	2 +1	1 0	1 0	1 -1	2 +1	2 +1	2 +1
Un peu meilleure	46 +26	25 +15	22 +12	31 +23	15 0	27 +2	24 +13	24 +13
Inchangée	28 -7	30 +14	42 +12	29 +8	34 +10	29 -1	33 +9	33 +9
Un peu moins bonne	12 -17	31 -8	26 -18	29 -20	38 -6	26 -5	28 -11	28 -11
Bien moins bonne	6 -3	12 -20	2 -4	7 -12	8 -3	14 +2	11 -12	11 -12
Ne sait pas	1 -3	1 -1	7 -2	3 +1	4 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.3. Anticipated Changes in Country's Economic Situation - 1995 (% by country)
 Changements attendus dans la situation économique du pays - 1995 (% par pays)

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

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	O	DK	W		E		GR	E	F
			West			East			
A lot better	2 + 2	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 - 4	3 + 1	2 + 1
A little better	27 +19	40 +11	36 +24	37 +23	40 +18	40 +18	17 -20	36 +15	28 +9
Stay the same	35 +13	40 0	33 +2	34 +2	38 +2	38 +2	19 -11	32 +1	44 +14
A little worse	26 -11	14 -9	20 -19	19 -18	16 -12	16 -12	34 +20	18 -9	13 -15
A lot worse	5 -24	2 0	4 -9	4 -8	1 -7	1 -7	26 +22	6 -6	6 -12
Don't know	6 +1	2 -2	4 +1	4 0	3 -2	3 -2	4 -7	6 -2	7 +3
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +	
Bien meilleure	5 +3	3 +2	1 0	2 +1	27 +8	2 0	2 0	2 0	
Un peu meilleure	51 +21	42 +12	34 +20	39 +19	34 +11	29 -1	34 +12	34 +12	
Inchangée	26 -8	30 +3	39 +4	27 +2	26 +12	26 -8	33 +3	33 +3	
Un peu moins bonne	9 -13	15 -11	19 -14	24 -16	5 -3	24 +3	19 -10	19 -10	
Bien moins bonne	4 -3	5 -4	2 -5	6 -5		16 +8	7 -5	7 -4	
Ne sait pas	6 0	6 -1	4 -6	3 0	8 -3	3 -3	5 -1	5 -1	
TOTAL		101	99	101	101	100	100	100	

1.4. Perceived Changes in Financial Situation of Own Household - 1994 (% by country)
 Changements perçus dans la situation financière de son ménage - 1994 (% par pays)

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

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	W		E		GR	E	F
			West			East			
A lot better	3 +2	5 +1	1 -2	2 -1	4 -2	4 -2	2 0	1 -1	2 0
A little better	14 +5	24 +5	12 +1	14 -1	24 -10	24 -10	15 -1	13 +3	12 +2
The same	59 +10	53 -7	63 +4	60 +5	47 +6	47 +6	39 -17	56 +4	48 +8
A little worse	18 -10	15 +2	19 -3	19 -2	20 +4	20 +4	29 +10	22 -7	26 -7
A lot worse	4 -4	2 -1	4 0	4 0	5 +2	5 +2	15 +10	7 0	11 -2
Don't know	3 -1	1 0	1 -1	1 -1	1 0	1 0	1 -1	1 0	1 -1
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	101	101	100	100
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +	
Bien meilleure	3 + 1	2 + 1	2 0	3 0	1 -1	3 -1	2 0	2 0	
Un peu meilleure	22 +6	10 +4	16 -5	13 -2	14 -4	26 +9	15 +3	15 +2	
Inchangée	52 0	65 +11	65 +5	50 -8	51 +6	36 -6	53 +3	53 +4	
Un peu moins bonne	16 -7	19 -15	12 +1	26 +7	29 +1	24 +1	22 -5	22 -4	
Bien moins bonne	5 0	3 -3	2 -1	7 +2	4 -2	9 -2	7 -1	6 -2	
Ne sait pas	2 -1	1 0	4 +1	1 +1	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	

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- 1.5. Anticipated changes in financial situation of own household - 1995 (% , by country)
Changements attendus dans la situation financière de son ménage - 1995(% , par pays)

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

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					West		East									
A lot better	2	0	4	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	0	2	-1	2	0	4	-1
A little better	18	+6	26	-2	17	+1	18	-1	21	-9	18	-19	27	+9	22	+5
Stay the same	57	+14	58	+3	58	+3	57	+5	54	+7	32	0	56	+1	53	+8
A little worse	15	-12	10	+1	18	-3	18	-2	19	+5	25	+15	9	-8	13	-7
A lot worse	3	-7	1	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	20	+10	2	-1	4	-7
Don't know	5	-3	1	-2	3	0	2	-1	1	-3	3	-6	5	-1	4	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		99		100		101		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
Bien meilleure	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	-1	2	-2	2	-1	2	-1
Un peu meilleure	30	+7	25	+4	28	+3	20	+1	21	+3	26	+4	23	+4	23	+3
Inchangée	50	-3	61	+9	59	0	49	-3	54	+16	38	-9	52	+3	52	+3
Un peu moins bonne	10	-3	7	-10	8	0	22	+2	16	-11	20	+1	15	-4	15	-4
Bien moins bonne	3	0	1	-2	1	0	6	+3	3	-1	11	+6	5	0	5	0
Ne sait pas	5	-2	4	-3	3	-2	2	-1	6	-5	3	-1	3	-2	3	-2
TOTAL	100		100		101		102		101		100		100		100	

- 1.6. Perceived changes in country's employment situation - 1994 (% , by country)
Changements perçus dans la situation de l'emploi du pays - 1994 (% , par pays)

Question Compared to 12 months ago, do you think the employment situation in this country now is?
Par rapport à ce qu'elle était il y a 12 mois, pensez-vous que la situation de l'emploi dans ce pays est actuellement...?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B		DK		D			GR	E		F					
					West		East									
A lot better	1	+1	3	+3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0				
A little better	15	+13	48	+42	13	+9	13	+9	12	+6	7	-4	12	+9	9	+7
The same	33	+24	32	+4	31	+16	30	+15	24	+10	25	-23	20	+12	29	+16
A little worse	34	-4	13	-41	35	-11	35	-11	35	-9	40	+15	34	-3	30	-7
A lot worse	14	-36	3	-8	16	-18	18	-16	25	-8	24	+15	31	-19	30	-17
Don't know	4	+2	1	0	4	+2	4	+2	4	+2	4	-3	3	+1	2	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		101		101		101		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL		I		L		NL		P	UK	EU12		EU 12 +			
Bien meilleure	2	+1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	5	+4	1	0	1	0
Un peu meilleure	34	+24	12	+10	8	+1	14	+11	6	0	16	+3	13	+8	13	+8
Inchangée	29	+8	29	+21	27	+10	26	+10	22	+7	38	+9	30	+14	30	+14
Un peu moins bonne	21	-20	36	-3	46	-7	39	-8	45	-6	27	-7	33	-6	33	-7
Bien moins bonne	12	-13	21	-28	13	-2	15	-23	24	0	13	-8	20	-17	21	-16
Ne sait pas	2	0	2	0	5	-3	5	+3	3	-1	1	-2	3	+1	3	+1
TOTAL	100		101		99		99		100		100		100		101	

1.7. Anticipated Changes in country's employment situation - 1995(%, by country)
 Changements attendus dans la situation de l'emploi du pays - 1995(%, par pays)

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			West		East			
A lot better	1 +1	3 +2	1 -1	1 -1	1 0	1 -3	1 -1	2 +2
A little better	19 +14	50 +27	24 +12	24 +10	22 +1	12 -22	31 +13	25 +14
The same	35 +15	37 -1	35 +12	35 +11	37 +10	24 -15	32 +5	37 +13
A little worse	30 -7	8 -23	27 -14	27 -12	26 -5	33 +20	21 -10	20 -11
A lot worse	9 -27	1 -5	8 -12	9 -10	10 -7	25 +21	8 -9	12 -19
Don't know	6 +1	2 +1	5 +3	4 +1	4 0	5 -2	6 0	4 +1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	100
1ère colonne: Resultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +
Bien meilleure	2 +1	2 +2	1 +1	1 0	1 +1	6 +5	2 +1	2 +1
Un peu meilleure	44 +21	39 +21	23 +15	27 +15	17 +10	11 -9	25 +9	25 +9
Inchangée	29 0	32 +10	32 +11	29 +11	30 +12	29 -11	33 +6	33 +6
Un peu moins bonne	13 -14	16 -18	31 -18	31 -13	34 -12	12 -14	21 -12	21 -12
Bien moins bonne	7 -5	6 -13	8 -7	8 -15	11 -7	9 -1	9 -10	9 -10
Ne sait pas	5 0	6 -1	6 -2	5 +3	7 -4	33 +30	10 +5	10 +6
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	100	100	100	100

1.8. Perceived changes of own job situation - 1994(%, by country, only respondents who give a substantive reply)

Changements perçus dans sa situation professionnelle - 1994(%, par pays, seulement les interrogés qui donnent une réponse de fond.)

Question: Compared to 12 months ago, do you think your job situation now is?

Par rapport à ce qu'elle était il y a 12 mois, pensez-vous que votre situation professionnelle est actuellement ...?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Changefrom EB40	B	DK	D			GR	E	F
			West		East			
A lot better	5 0	8 0	3 -2	3 -2	4 -2	3 -1	2 -2	5 +1
A little better	19 +10	14 -3	15 -1	16 0	20 -3	14 0	12 0	16 +3
Stay the same	58 0	67 +5	68 +7	63 +6	47 +1	42 -16	54 -2	58 +8
A little worse	12 -6	9 0	12 -1	12 -2	14 0	26 +10	20 +2	13 -8
A lot worse	7 -3	3 -1	3 -4	6 -2	15 +4	15 +7	12 +2	9 - 4
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	100	100	100	101

1ère colonne: Resultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +
Bien meilleure	6 +2	5 +3	8 - 5	8 0	1 + 1	7 -3	5 -1	5 -1
Un peu meilleure	18 +3	14 +1	14 -6	15 -1	14 -4	25 +E	17 +2	17 +2
Inchangbe	61 +7	57 +2	70 +15	49 -1	57 -5	39 -E	56 +2	55 +2
Un peu moins bonne	9 -8	17 -6	9 -6	19 3	22 -3	21 +E	16 -2	16 -1
Bien moins bonne	6 - 3	8 0	4 1	8 - 1	6 - 5	8 -3	7 -2	8 -2
TOTAL	100	101	101	99	100	100	101	101

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- 1.9. Anticipated changes in own job situation - 1995 (% by country, only respondents who gave a substantive reply)
 Changements attendus dans la situation professionnelle individuelle - 1995 (% par pays, seulement les interrogées qui donnent une réponse de fond.)

Question: And over the next 12 months, do you expect your job situation will get...?
 Et dans les 12 prochains mois, pensez-vous que votre situation professionnelle va devenir ...?

		B															
1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40		4 -2		DK		D				GR		E		F			
				West		East											
A lot better		22	+11	5	-1	3	-2	3	-2	4	-1	3	-4	2	0	6	0
A little better		22	+11	21	+1	19	-2	20	-3	22	-7	19	-15	29	+3	23	+1
Stay the same		11	-3	71	+3	69	+7	66	+6	57	+5	35	-13	57	0	62	+15
				2	-4	9	-1	9	+0	10	+2	24	+10	9	-3	7	-11
		4	-5	1	0	1	-3	2	-1	7	0	20	+17	4	0	3	-6
		99		100		101		100		100		101		101		101	
		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
		5	+2	4	+ 1	3	- 1	6	0	1	0	11	+3	5	0	5	0
		26	+2	30	+3	27	+5	17	-6	22	0	21	-2	23	0	23	-1
		58	-2	56	+5	67	+6	60	+9	59	+5	48	-5	59	+5	58	+4
		7	-3	7	-7	3	-9	14	-1	15	-2	13	+2	10	-3	10	-3
		3	- 1	2	- 2	1	- 1	4	0	3	-3	8	+3	4	-1	4	-1
		99		99		101		101		100		101		101		100	

2.1. Interest in politics (% , by country)
Intérêt pour la politique (% , par pays)

Question: To what extent would you say you are interested in politics?
 Dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que vous vous intéressez à la politique?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd col.: Change from EB41.1*	B	DK	D						GR	E	F
			West			East					
A great deal	6 0	26 +2	8 -1	8 -1	9 0	11 +2	6 -1	11 0			
To some extent	23 0	46 -3	34 +4	33 +2	29 -3	30 -2	31 0	33 0			
Not much	37 +4	24 +2	45 0	45 -1	47 0	38 0	25 -2	36 +1			
Not at all	33 -3	4 -2	13 -1	13 -1	15 +4	21 0	37 +2	20 -2			
Don't know	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 +1	0 0			
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100			
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41.1 *	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +			
Beaucoup	11 +3	7 +2	12 -6	9 -3	4 +1	13 +1	9 0	9 0			
Assez	33 +3	35 +4	40 +8	36 -8	22 -4	41 -1	34 0	34 0			
Pas beaucoup	31 +4	36 -3	37 0	45 +12	28 -2	28 +2	35 0	36 +1			
Pas du tout	24 -10	22 -2	11 -2	9 0	45 +4	17 -2	21 -1	20 -1			
Ne sait pas	1 +1	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 a			
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100			

EB 41.1 Post-electoral Eurobarometer Poll, field: June 1994
 EB 41.1 Sondage Eurobaromètre post-Électoral, terrain: juin 1994

2.2. Interest in European politics (% , by country)
Intérêt pour la politique européenne (% , par pays)

Question: To what extent would you say you are interested in European politics, that is to say matters related to the European Union (European Community)?
 Dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que vous vous intéressez à la politique européenne, c'est-à-dire aux affaires liées à l'Union Européenne (la Communauté Européenne)?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB41	B	DK	D						GR		
			West			East					
A great deal	4 -1	19 0	6 -2	6 -1	4 -2	11 -5					
To some extent	25 -6	40 -12	28 -2	26 -3	22 -6	36 -1					
Not much	35 -3	33 +10	49 +2	51 +4	56 +5	33 +1					
Not at all	34 +9	7 +1	16 +1	16 +1	17 +2	18 +3					
Don't know	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 +1					
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100			
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12+			
Beaucoup	6 0	6 -4	12 -7	5 -5	3 -3	10 -3	7 -2	7 -2			
Assez	32 0	30 -10	41 +11	22 -10	25 -8	34 a	30 -4	30 -3			
Pas beaucoup	29 -2	40 +9	35 -2	56 +11	29 -1	30 -2	38 +1	39 +2			
Pas du tout	33 +3	23 +6	12 -2	16 +4	42 +14	25 +4	23 +4	23 +4			
Ne sait pas	1 + 1	1 - 1	1 0	1 +1	1 - 1	1 +1	1 0	1 0			
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	99	100			

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Over the last 3 months Ces 3 derniers mois	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Yes/Oui	64	75	61	62	64	64	61	74	67	61	81	73	66	74	67
No/Non	25	23	28	27	23	33	30	24	28	30	17	23	23	23	26
Don't know/Ne sait pas	11	2	11	12	13	3	9	2	5	10	2	4	11	2	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	100

Recently Récemment	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Yes/Oui	68	69	62	62	64	67	64	72	67	63	78	74	65	76	67
No/Non	23	29	27	26	21	30	28	26	27	30	21	25	26	22	26
Don't know/Ne sait pas	9	2	12	13	15	3	8	3	7	8	2	2	9	2	7
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	100

2.4. Awareness of the single European market(%, by country) La notoriété du Marche Unique Européen (%, par pays)

Question: (split ballot)

- A: Over the last three months, have you heard or read about the Single European Market, which started in January 1993?
Au cours de ces 3 derniers mois avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur le Marche Unique Européen qui a débuté en Janvier 1993?
- B: Have you recently heard or read about the Single European Market, which started in January 1993?
Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose sur le Marche Unique Européen qui a débuté en Janvier 1993?

Over the last 3 months Ces 3 derniers mois	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Yes/Oui	54	66	70	70	70	58	61	56	62	60	76	50	63	60	62
No/Non	36	31	23	22	19	39	29	40	33	33	21	45	27	35	32
Don't know/Ne sait pas	11	3	8	8	11	3	10	4	6	7	3	6	11	4	7
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	99	101

Recently Récemment	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Yes/Oui	55	61	73	72	69	60	61	57	65	67	71	52	64	67	64
No/Non	35	37	19	20	21	37	32	39	29	27	27	46	27	30	30
Don't know/Ne sait pas	10	2	8	8	10	4	7	4	7	7	3	3	9	3	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	101	101	100	100	100

2.5. Awareness of European institutions (% , by country)
La notoriété des institutions européennes (% , par pays)

Question: (split ballot)

- A:** Over the last three months, have you heard or read about.??
 Au cours de ces 3 derniers mois avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur...
- B:** Have you recently heard or read about ...?
 Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ...?

The European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Union
 La Commission Européenne à Bruxelles, qui est la Commission de l'Union Européenne (COMMISSION)
 The Council of Ministers of the European Union, that is members of national governments deciding together
 Le Conseil des Ministres de l'Union Européenne, c'est-à-dire des membres des gouvernements nationaux qui décident ensemble (COUNCIL)
 The European Parliament, that is the Parliament of the European Union
 Le Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire le Parlement de l'Union Européenne (EP)
 - The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, that is the Court of Justice of the European Union
 La Cour Européenne de Justice de Luxembourg, qui est la Cour de Justice de l'Union Européenne (COURT)

% Over the last 3 months % ces 3 derniers mois	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
COMMISSION	55	68	57	56	50	56	45	57	61	42	80	66	53	59	54
COUNCIL	47	65	45	44	37	49	42	39	49	38	62	58	47	41	43
EP	56	71	56	55	50	60	57	52	58	53	75	61	66	58	56
COURT	15	54	52	50	42	45	28	30	51	26	49	40	41	55	40

% Recently aware % entendu ou lu récemment	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
COMMISSION	53	60	63	61	53	57	46	55	55	41	70	63	54	60	54
COUNCIL	46	55	49	47	39	50	40	39	45	35	55	52	50	39	42
EP	54	60	58	58	54	56	53	46	48	47	64	47	64	51	52
COURT	39	53	52	51	47	50	35	31	48	25	48	41	40	58	41

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2.6. Awareness of European institutions and key subjects and need for more information (% by country) La notoriété des institutions européennes et des thèmes clés et besoin d'en savoir plus (% par pays)

Question: Have you recently heard or read about ...?
Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ...?

- The European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Union
La Commission Européenne a Bruxelles, qui est la Commission de l'Union Européenne (COMMISSION)
- The Council of Ministers of the European Union, that is members of national governments deciding together
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'Union Européenne, c'est-à-dire des membres des gouvernements nationaux qui décident ensemble (COUNCIL)
- The European Parliament, that is the Parliament of the European Union
Le Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire le Parlement de l'Union Européenne (EP)
- The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, that is the Court of Justice of the European Union
La Cour Européenne de Justice de Luxembourg, qui est la Cour de Justice de l'Union Européenne (COURT)
- The Single European Market, which started in January 1993
Le Marché Unique Européen qui a débuté en Janvier 1993 (SINGLE MARKET)
- The Maastricht Treaty on European Monetary Union and European Political Union
Le Traité de Maastricht sur l'Union Européenne Monétaire et Politique (MAASTRICHT)

Question: Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?
Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui est la plus proche de votre opinion?

- I really need to know a lot more about the European Union
J'ai réellement besoin d'en savoir beaucoup plus sur l'Union Européenne (LOT MORE)
- I would like to have some more information about the European Union
J'aimerais avoir quelques informations supplémentaires sur l'Union Européenne (SOMEMORE)
- As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I already know
En ce qui me concerne, je suis satisfait de ce que je connais déjà (ENOUGH)

% Aware % Entendu ou lu	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Commission	53	60	63	61	53	57	46	55	55	41	70	63	54	60	54
Council	46	55	49	47	39	50	40	39	45	35	55	52	50	39	42
EP	54	60	58	58	54	56	53	46	48	47	64	47	64	51	52
Court	39	53	52	51	47	50	35	31	48	25	48	41	40	58	41
Single Market	55	61	73	72	69	60	61	57	65	67	71	52	64	67	64
Maastricht Treaty	68	69	62	62	64	67	64	72	67	63	78	74	65	76	67
% Need for EU information	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Lot More	18	14	26	26	28	48	26	39	24	39	26	6	37	37	32
Some More	34	51	39	38	34	36	44	40	42	48	36	54	31	38	41
Enough	43	34	31	32	36	13	22	18	31	10	33	39	25	22	23
Don't know/Ne sait pas	6	1	4	4	3	3	8	3	4	3	5	2	7	3	4
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

2.7: Awareness of EU institutions and key Issues (% EU12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
La notoriété des institutions et des thèmes clés de l'UE (% UE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table
Voir Tableau

LAST 3 MONTHS	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				INFORMEDNESS INDEX				TOTAL EU12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still study	++	+	-	--	
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	62	50	50	56	60	56	50	56	68	55	82	69	63	40	56
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	61	48	42	55	60	56	47	56	66	48	83	74	60	35	54
EUROPEAN COUNCIL	48	38	35	40	47	46	38	43	53	41	77	58	47	26	43
EUROPEAN COURT	46	35	31	40	44	43	36	43	48	32	65	54	47	25	40
MAASTRICHT TREATY	71	62	63	66	70	66	60	68	74	71	86	78	76	52	67
SINGLE MARKET	67	57	60	61	65	61	57	60	72	67	84	78	69	45	62

	RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP			EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	good	neither nor	bad	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3
PARLEMENT EUROPEEN	59	71	61	51	48	48	60	49	57	66	65	52	56	50	48	46
COMMISSION EUROPEENNE	61	74	56	49	42	46	58	50	51	63	67	51	52	44	47	40
CONSEIL EUROPEEN	48	54	44	38	36	34	47	37	44	52	51	42	41	32	41	33
COUR EUROPEENNE	46	54	38	40	32	36	43	37	41	46	48	41	40	37	31	25
TRAITE DE MAASTRICHT	72	76	66	63	57	65	70	64	65	74	74	67	67	65	61	49
MARCHE UNIQUE	66	75	64	59	51	58	66	58	57	69	68	60	62	55	60	49

Standard Eurobarometer 42

3.1. Support for Unification of Western Europe (% by country) Appui à l'unification de l'Europe occidentale (% par pays)

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

1st column: EB42 result 2nd col: Change from EB41.1	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					West		East							
For - very much	1a	+3	21	-21	29	+4	26	+3	15	-2	36	-1	24	-3
For - to some extent	59	+2	37	-1	43	-4	44	-3	49	+4	45	0	53	+1
Against - to some extent	12	-2	22	+4	14	-1	15	-1	22	+2	7	-1	11	+2
Against - very much	4	0	17	-1	6	+1	6	0	7	-3	3	0	3	-1
Don't know	6	-5	3	0	9	+1	8	0	7	-2	8	+2	9	0
TOTAL	99		100		101		99		100		99		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41			I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
Très pour	27	-2	31	-6	38	0	1a	-5	37	+7	16	-3	24	-2	24	-2
Plutôt pour	50	+5	54	+2	39	-1	58	+6	39	+3	44	0	49	0	49	0
Plutôt contre	7	-1	4	-1	14	+2	12	-2	7	-4	18	+2	12	0	13	+1
Tres contre	3	+1	2	+1	2	-4	5	0	4	-2	11	-1	6	+1	6	0
Ne sait pas	13	+3	9	+3	7	+3	7	+1	13	-4	12	+3	9	+1	9	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		101	

3.2. EU membership: "a good thing"? (% by country) Appartenance à l'UE: "une bonne chose"? (% par pays)

Question: Generally speaking, do you think that (our country's) membership of the European Union is?
D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (notre pays) de faire partie de la l'Union Européenne est....?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd col: Change from EB41	B	DK	D				GR		
			West		East				
A good thing	61 +5	53 -1	63 +11	61 +10	52 +7	65 +1			
A bad thing	7 -3	22 -4	10 -2	10 -1	8 0	8 -1			
Neither good nor bad	28 -2	23 +5	22 -9	25 -8	33 -8	22 +2			
Don't know	3 -2	2 -1	4 -1	5 -1	7 0	5 -2			
TOTAL	99	100	99	101	100	100			

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +
Une bonne chose	62 +10	70 +2	80 +8	77 0	56 +3	43 0	59 +5	58 +4
Une mauvaise chose	5 -2	5 0	5 -3	4 -1	11 -2	22 +1	12 -1	12 0
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	10 -6	17 -3	13 -4	15 -1	28 -4	28 -1	24 -3	24 -4
Ne sait pas	3 -2	8 +1	2 -1	4 +2	5 +2	7 -1	5 0	5 0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99

3.3. EU membership: "a good thing"? (% , EU12+; by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
L'appartenance à l'UE : "une bonne chose"? (% , UE12+ , par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table
Voir Tableau

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				INFORMEDNESS INDEX			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still study	++	+	-	--
A GOOD THING	61	55	62	60	58	55	50	56	72	67	76	68	61	49
A BAD THING	13	11	10	11	13	14	15	14	8	8	8	11	13	13
NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD	22	27	24	25	25	24	28	26	17	21	15	18	23	30
DK	4	7	5	5	4	7	8	5	3	4	2	2	3	9
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	101	99	100	101

	RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							TOTAL EU12+
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	
UNE BONNE CHOSE	58	71	67	52	54	52	68	69	58	56	50	48	51	58
UNE MAUVAISE CHOSE	15	9	9	15	11	12	8	10	12	13	17	14	12	12
NI BONNE NI MAUVAISE	23	18	21	29	27	29	20	18	25	26	28	32	27	24
NSP	4	2	3	4	8	7	4	4	5	5	5	6	10	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	102	103	99

Standard Eurobarometer 42

- 3.4.** Has our country benefited from EU membership? (% , by country)
Notre pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à l'UE ? (% , 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 Union?

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (notre pays) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union Européenne?

1st column: EB42 results 2nd column: Change EB41	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					West		East							
Benefited	51	+2	61	-3	52	+10	50	+8	42	+2	72	-5	34	-5
Not benefited	25	-2	27	+1	30	-7	31	-7	34	-3	17	-1	46	+3
Don't know	23	0	12	+2	19	-2	20	-1	24	+2	11	-2	20	+1
TOTAL	99		100		101		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12	
Bénéficié	89	+9	54	-1	72	+7	69	-2	70	-1	38	-3	49	0
Pas bénéficié	5	-6	18	-5	18	-1	17	+5	21	-2	45	+2	32	-2
Ne sait pas	5	-4	28	+6	11	-6	14	-3	10	+3	17	-1	20	+3
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		101		100		101	

- 3.5.** Attitude if European Union scrapped (% , by country)
L'attitude en cas d'abandon de l'Union Européenne (% , par pays)

Question: If you were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved?

Si l'on annonçait demain que l'Union Européenne est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence (cela vous serait égal) ou un vif soulagement?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd col.: Change from EB41.1	B		DK		D				GR		E		F							
					West		East													
Very sorry	34	0	37	+2																
Indifferent	52	0	31	+2																
Very relieved	6	-1	24	-4																
Don't know	8	0	8	0																
TOTAL	100		100																	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41.1	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU12		EU 12 +	
De grands regrets	61	+5	57	-1	67	+2	42	-3	30	+5	25	-1	42	-1	41	-1
De l'indifférence	30	-2	32	+1	22	-1	41	+1	54	-2	45	0	38	+1	38	+1
Un vif soulagement	3	0	3	0	5	-1	6	-1	8	0	27	+3	12	+1	12	+1
Ne sait pas	6	-4	9	-1	6	0	11	+4	8	-4	3	-3	9	0	9	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		101		100	

3.6. "Euro-Dynamometer" (% by country)
 "Euro-Dynamomètre" (% par pays)

Question: In your opinion, how is the 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 Union, European unification. And which corresponds best to what you would like?
 A votre avis, comment avance actuellement l'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 l'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)	51	36	42	42	42	40	40	58	17	43	34	51	32	40	44
At medium pace (code 4)	23	26	29	28	27	28	25	23	27	28	32	30	19	26	26
Quickly (code 5-7)	15	34	22	22	19	20	21	14	41	19	24	13	21	23	20
Don't know	11	4	7	8	12	12	13	5	15	11	10	6	28	11	10
TOTAL	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
Mean/Moyenne* 94 II	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6
Mean/Moyenne* 94 I	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.4
Mean/Moyenne* 93 II	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.6
Mean/Moyenne* 93 I	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
Mean/Moyenne* 92 I	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.8
Mean/Moyenne* 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	3.6	3.4	3.4

At what speed should it be advancing? A quelle vitesse devrait-elle progresser?	B	DK	West	D	East	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
Lentement (codes 1-3)	14	44	25	28	35	7	12	17	12	7	20	16	8	31	20
Moyennement (code 4)	17	22	18	18	17	6	9	15	17	7	28	17	12	16	14
Rapidement (codes 5-7)	55	30	46	44	35	76	64	60	56	73	42	58	53	40	55
Ne sait pas	14	4	11	11	13	12	15	8	16	12	10	8	27	13	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	101	100	101	99	100	99	100	100	101
Mean/Moyenne* 94 II	4.8	3.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.8
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	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.6	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	5.6	4.7	4.9
Mean/Moyenne* 90 II	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.0
Mean/Moyenne* 87 II	5.2	4.2	5.0	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.0	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.4
Difference** 94 II	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	0.7	2	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.3	1.2
Difference** 94 I	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	0.6	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.6
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	0.9	1.0	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	1.0	1.6
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	1.5	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	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.1
Difference** 87 II	1.7	1.3	2.0	-	-	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0

* Calculated according to the percentages of answers corresponding to each of the seven points on the scale; "don't 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

Standard Eurobarometer 42

3.7. For a European government responsible to the European Parliament? (% , by country)
Pour un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen? (% , par pays)

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

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB41	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					West		East									
For	63	+5	24	+3	51	+4	49	+4	44	+4	65	+7	58	+3	58	+5
Against	13	-5	63	-4	18	-8	20	-7	25	-5	15	-5	13	-3	21	-2
Don't know	25	0	13	0	31	+4	31	+3	31	+1	20	-2	28	-1	21	-3
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		99		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
Pour	48	+2	72	+4	65	+7	66	+9	52	+1	38	+7	55	+5	55	+E
Contre	13	-7	6	-4	19	-4	17	-9	20	-2	37	-10	20	-6	20	-6
Ne sait pas	40	+6	22	+1	16	-4	17	0	28	+2	25	+4	24	0	25	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		99		100	

4.1. Knowledge of **Euro-election** date (% , by country)
 Connaissance de la date des Elections europeennes (% , par pays)

Question: Do you happen to remember the date on which the latest European election has taken place in (our country) or not?
 Savez-vous ou non à quelle date les dernières Elections europeennes ont eu lieu dans (notre pays)?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West	East											
Yes, correct: June 94 Oui, date correcte: Juin 94	41	20	37	39	46	40	25	21	25	39	57	23	14	6	27
Yes, correct: 94 Oui, date correcte: 94	22	19	34	33	30	18	13	18	13	18	21	27	21	10	20
Yes, but date not correct Oui, mais date incorrecte	11	15	6	6	6	15	10	14	8	8	5	19	9	12	10
No, does not know the date Non, ne connaît pas la date	26	46	22	22	18	27	53	47	54	35	17	32	56	73	42
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	99

4.2. Reported having voted in the last **Euro-election** (% , by country)
 Affirmant avoir voté lors des dernières Elections européennes (% , par pays)

Question: There was a European election on Thursday 9th June/Sunday 12th June. For one reason or another, many people in (our country) did not vote in that election. Could you please think back to Thursday 9th/Sunday 12th: did you yourself vote in the European election?
 Les elections europeennes ont eu lieu le jeudi 9 juin/dimanche 12 juin. Pour une raison ou une autre, beaucoup de personnes en (notre pays) n'ont pas voté à ces Elections. Pourriez-vous essayer de vous souvenir du jeudi 9/dimanche 12: vous personnellement, avez-vous voté aux Elections europeennes?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West	East											
I am absolutely certain I voted Je suis tout-&fait certain d'être allé voter	75	71	58	59	62	80	52	49	51	70	65	41	44	26	53
I am fairly certain I voted Je suis relativement certain d'être allé voter	4	7	7	7	8	7	10	6	11	6	3	6	6	11	8
I don't think I voted Je ne pense pas être allé voter	2	3	4	4	4	1	3	5	6	2	1	5	6	8	5
I am certain I didn't vote Je suis certain de ne pas être allé voter	13	17	25	24	20	12	27	32	27	16	25	42	36	48	29
I don't remember whether I voted Je ne me rappelle plus si je suis allé voter (SPONT)	2	2	3	3	3	1	5	6	4	5	2	3	6	5	5
Refused Refus	3	0	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	2
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	101	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	102

4.2.1 Reported having voted in the last Euro-elections (**%**, **EU12+**, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
 Affirmant avoir voté lors des **dernières élections** européennes (**%**, **UE12+**, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table
 Voir Tableau

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				INFORMEDNESS INDEX				TOTAL
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still study	++	+	-	--	EU12+
I am absolutely certain I voted	53	53	31	53	63	60	55	52	65	29	80	67	54	41	53
I am fairly certain I voted	7	8	6	7	8	9	9	8	7	4	4	7	9	8	8
I don't think I voted	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	3	4	5	5
I am certain I didn't vote	30	28	54	29	19	20	23	29	21	57	12	20	28	36	29
I don't remember whether I voted (SPONT)	4	5	3	5	4	5	6	4	3	3	1	2	3	7	5
Refused	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	102

	RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP			EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	good	neither nor	bad	A	B	C	D	EI	EZ	E3
Je suis tout-&fait certain d'être allé voter	61	63	60	47	55	49	59	46	41	62	56	50	52	43	52	61
Je suis <i>relativement</i> certain d'être allé voter	8	6	5	8	9	9	7	10	8	6	6	8	9	7	10	7
Je ne pense pas être allé voter	4	3	4	6	5	4	3	6	7	3	4	4	5	7	4	3
Je suis certain de ne pas être allé voter	21	24	26	32	24	29	26	30	36	24	29	32	28	36	25	21
Je ne me rapelle plus si je suis allé voter (SPONT)	4	2	4	6	5	5	3	6	6	3	3	4	4	6	6	6
Refus	2	2	2	2	1	5	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	99	101	99	101	99	100	100	99	100	101	99	100

4.3. Satisfaction with democracy in the EU(%, by country)
Satisfaction à l'égard de la démocratie dans l'UE (%, par 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 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 l'Union Européenne? Diriez-vous que vous êtes...?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB41	B		DK		D			GR	E	F
					West		East			
Very satisfied	4	0	3	0	4 +2	4 +3	2 +1	2 - 1	4 + 1	2 0
Fairly satisfied	51	+4	38	-5	37 -6	35 -5	27 -2	31 +6	34 0	39 0
Not very satisfied	24	-8	40	+8	41 -2	41 -2	42 -7	40 -7	34 -7	35 -3
Not at all satisfied	10	+1	14	+1	12 +5	13 +5	14 +4	12 +2	15 +6	13 +2
Don't know	12	+3	6	-3	7 +1	8 +1	14 +3	15 0	14 +1	11 0
TOTAL	101		101		101	101	99	100	101	100

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12	EU 12 +
Très satisfait	9 +2	2 0	8 +1	1 0	1 0	1 -1	3 +1	3 +1
Plutôt satisfait	58 -1	39 +8	52 -2	38 -7	42 -10	28 -10	37 -1	36 -2
Plutôt pas satisfait	13 0	33 -9	24 +2	41 +1	29 +4	33 +6	35 -2	35 -3
Pas du tout satisfait	3 -2	10 -1	5 +1	12 +5	6 -1	15 +2	12 +2	12 +2
Ne sait pas	17 0	15 +1	11 -2	8 0	22 +8	24 +3	14 +1	14 +1
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100

4.4. Satisfaction with democracy in own country (%, by country)
Satisfaction à l'égard de la démocratie dans son pays (%, par 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: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB41	B		DK		D			GR	E	F
					West		East			
Very satisfied	6	+1	18	+1	9 +2	9 +3	6 +4	3 - 1	4 + 1	4 0
Fairly satisfied	53	+4	64	+3	56 +6	51 +4	35 +2	28 0	30 +4	54 +11
Not very satisfied	26	-4	15	-1	28 -5	31 -5	43 -5	49 0	43 +1	28 -5
Not at all satisfied	11	-2	2	-3	6 -2	7 -2	14 -1	18 +1	19 -6	12 -3
Don't know	3	-1	0	-1	1 -1	2 0	2 0	1 - 2	4 0	2 -2
TOTAL	99		99		100	100	100	99	100	100

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12	EU 12 +
Très satisfait	12 -3	2 0	14 -5	4 -5	1 -1	5 0	5 0	5 0
Plutôt satisfait	57 +6	24 +7	67 +14	60 +4	46 -7	46 +3	44 +5	44 +5
Plutôt pas satisfait	21 +3	48 +4	12 -5	28 +1	39 +8	34 +4	35 0	35 -1
Pas du tout satisfait	6 -4	25 -8	1 -2	6 0	10 +1	12 -4	13 -4	13 -4
Ne sait pas	3 -4	1 -2	5 -4	2 0	3 -1	3 -3	2 -2	2 -2
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	99

Standard Eurobarometer 42

- 4.5. More power for European Parliament since Maastricht Treaty? (% by country)
Plus de pouvoir pour le Parlement Européen depuis le Traité de Maastricht? (% par pays)

Question: Do you happen to know if on the basis of the "Maastricht Treaty", the "Treaty on the European Union" which is in force since November 1993, the European Parliament now has more powers, less powers or the same powers as before?

Savez-vous éventuellement si, avec le "Traité de Maastricht", le "Traité de l'Union Européenne" qui est en vigueur depuis novembre 1993, le Parlement Européen a maintenant plus de pouvoirs, moins de pouvoirs ou les mêmes pouvoirs qu'avant?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
More powers Plus de pouvoirs	37	45	42	40	35	38	32	34	51	33	48	30	31	46	37
Less powers Moins de pouvoirs	4	5	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	2	3	4	3	3	3
The same powers Les mêmes pouvoirs	20	30	18	17	16	8	21	34	14	14	17	34	15	17	20
Don't know Ne sait pas	39	20	38	39	44	52	45	28	33	52	32	32	52	34	39
TOTAL	100	100	101	99	99	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	99

4.5.1 More power for European Parliament since the Maastricht Treaty? (% EU12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
 Plus de pouvoir pour le Parlement européen depuis le Traité de Maastricht? (% UE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table
 Voir Tableau

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				INFORMEDNESS INDEX				TOTAL EU12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still study	++	+	-	--	
MORE POWER	44	32	35	39	43	34	28	37	51	42	71	55	39	22	37
LESS POWER	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3
THE SAME POWER	22	19	20	23	20	19	18	23	22	16	18	23	23	18	20
DK	31	47	43	35	34	44	50	36	25	39	10	21	34	57	39
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	101	99	99	101	99	101	102	100	100	99

	RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						MEMBERSHIP			EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	good	neither nor	bad	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3
PLUS DE POUVOIR	42	55	44	35	26	30	43	29	36	46	49	38	37	31	26	22
PAS PLUS DE POUVOIR	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	6	3	2	2	4	3	3	4
LES MEMES POUVOIRS	20	19	20	24	21	22	20	25	19	21	18	22	22	24	23	12
NSP	35	23	35	37	51	45	34	43	39	30	31	38	37	42	48	62
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	102	103

Standard Eurobarometer 42

- 4.6. More power for European Parliament: A good thing? (% by country)
Plus de pouvoir pour le Parlement Européen: Bonne chose? (% par pays)

Question: In fact, the European Parliament has *more powers* now. Do you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither a good nor a bad thing?

En fait, le Parlement Européen a maintenant plus de pouvoirs. Pensez-vous que c'est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
A good thing Une bonne chose	46	39	51	50	45	52	42	50	55	62	58	58	38	33	48
A bad thing Une mauvaise chose	5	29	5	5	6	6	5	8	7	3	4	5	6	26	9
Neither a good nor a bad thing Ni une bonne ni une mauvaise chose	26	32	25	26	31	21	30	31	19	15	23	24	25	26	25
Don't know/Ne sait pas	22	0	19	19	18	22	23	11	20	21	15	13	31	15	18
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100

- 4.7. Importance of the European Parliament's present role (% by country)
L'importance du rôle actuel du Parlement Européen (% par pays)

Question: How important a part would you say the European Parliament plays in the life of the European Union nowadays...?
A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement Européen joue-t-il dans la vie de l'Union Européenne un rôle...?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					West		East									
Very important	9	-1	13	+3	14	+4	13	+3	11	+3	22	-1	10	-2	10	+1
Important	52	+5	47	-4	51	+8	51	+7	50	+5	48	+5	50	+5	45	+2
Not very important	23	-1	27	+3	19	-7	19	-7	18	-7	10	+2	15	-2	23	-4
Not at all important	4	+1	3	0	5	-1	4	-2	3	-1	2	0	4	+1	5	0
Don't know	12	-3	10	-2	12	-2	13	-2	18	0	18	-7	21	-1	17	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12		EC12 +	
Très important	28	+4	12	-8	17	+9	4	-4	15	+1	12	-1	12		12	-1
Important	43	-4	47	+6	53	+2	39	0	48	-7	44	-1	47		47	+3
Peu important	7	-2	18	-1	15	-7	34	-5	9	0	16	-7	19		19	-4
Pas important du tout	2	-1	3	+1	3	-1	4	0	2	-1	2	-2	4		4	a
Ne sait pas	20	+2	21	+3	12	-3	20	+9	27	+8	26	+11	19		19	+3
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		101		100		101		101	

4.8. Desired future role for the European Parliament (% , by country)
Le rôle futur souhaité pour le Parlement Européen (% , par pays)

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

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B	DK	D						GR	E	F
			West			East					
More important	40 -10	29 -2	44 -3	44 -3	43 -5	65 +4	47 -6	52 +3			
Less important	8 -2	19 -2	11 -5	12 -3	15 +3	4 0	4 -1	7 -2			
About the same (SPONT)	30 +2	38 +8	26 +7	24 +5	18 0	13 -2	25 +2	21 -3			
Don't know	23 +12	14 -4	19 0	20 +1	24 +2	19 -1	24 +3	20 +2			
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100			
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB39	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +			
Plus important	39 -3	60 -2	52 +4	52 0	45 -15	38 0	48 -2	48 -2			
Moins important	5 -2	2 -2	6 0	7 -4	2 -2	2 0 -6	9 -3	9 -3			
Le même (SPONT)	33 +6	15 -1	30 -11	20 -1	22 +5	21 +3	22 +2	22 +2			
Ne sait pas	23 -2	23 +5	12 -3	21 +4	31 +12	21 +2	21 +3	22 +3			
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101			

4.9. Sufficient control by the European Parliament? (% , by country)
Suffisamment de contrôle par le Parlement Européen ? (% , par pays) *

Question: Do you think the European Parliament has sufficient control, or not, over...
Pensez-vous que le Parlement Européen contrôle suffisamment ou non,...


1st column: % yes sufficiently 2nd column: % no not sufficiently	B	DK	D						GR	E	F
			West			East					
The European Commission, i.e. the 17 European Commissioners	26 27	31 48	32 30	30 31	23 34	33 27	29 21	22 33			
The Council of Ministers, representing each Member State's government	24 29	33 42	33 28	31 29	21 33	31 27	26 23	23 32			
European officials, who work for the Commission or the Council	21 30	25 50	29 31	27 32	19 36	33 24	26 20	21 36			
1ère colonne: % Oui suffisamment 2e colonne: % Non pas suffisamment	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU12+			
La Commission Européenne, c.à.d. les 17 Commissaires européens	54 18	22 18	32 29	18 28	23 22	24 31	26 27	26 36			
Le Conseil des Ministres représentant le gouvernement de chaque Etat Membre	53 19	18 22	31 29	18 25	19 24	25 27	25 27	25 27			
Les fonctionnaires européens qui travaillent pour la Commission ou le Conseil	52 19	18 17	31 29	11 31	22 21	24 25	23 28	23 36			

* 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).

4.10. Reliability of European and national institutions? (% , by country)
Confiance dans les institutions européennes et nationales? (% , par pays) •

Question: Many important decisions are made by the European Union. They might be in the interest of people like yourself, or they might not. To what extent do you feel you can rely on each of the following institutions to make sure that the decisions taken by this institution are in the interest of people like yourself?

De nombreuses décisions sont prises par l'Union Européenne. Elles peuvent être dans l'intérêt de gens comme vous ou non. Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous pouvoir faire confiance à chacune des institutions suivantes, pour veiller à ce que les décisions qu'elle prend soient dans l'intérêt de gens comme vous?

2nd column: % cannot rely on it	B		DK		D						GR					
					West			East								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Commission	52	20	44	42	31	31	29	32	21	35	43	44	51	19		
The national government	42	38	68	27	52	31	49	33	39	43	46	46	31	54		
	51	22	45	39	35	29	32	31	21	35	48	36	50	15		
	42	35	72	24	53	27	50	30	40	42	50	43	41	42		
The European Council	45	24	44	38	30	31	28	32	20	34	39	42	42	21		
1ère colonne: % Confiance	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12			
2e colonne: % Pas confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La Commission Européenne	62	17	38	23	64	17	60	15	31	45	31	44	41	31	40	31
Le gouvernement national	49	38	34	41	77	13	65	25	34	56	36	54	44	41	44	41
Le Parlement Européen	59	20	42	22	63	18	56	18	32	45	34	40	42	26	41	29
Le parlement national	44	40	41	34	73	15	64	25	37	51	39	48	46	37	46	37
Le Conseil Européen	54	17	32	23	61	18	51	19	29	44	26	41	35	30	35	30

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

4.11. Does the European Parliament protect our interests? (% , by country)
Le Parlement Européen défend-t-il nos intérêts? (% , par pays)

Question: As a European citizen, do you think that the European Parliament protects your interests?
En tant que citoyen européen, estimez-vous que le Parlement Européen défend vos intérêts?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Very well/Très bien	2	7	4	3	1	3	3	2	12	2	9	0	1	2	3
Fairly well/Assez bien	42	38	37	35	28	31	31	37	58	37	53	40	28	39	37
Not very well/Assez mal	20	35	27	27	28	40	29	28	11	19	19	22	30	27	26
Not at all well/Très mal	9	11	8	8	8	13	10	13	4	6	5	8	14	13	10
Don't know/Ne sait pas	28	10	25	27	36	13	27	21	15	36	16	30	26	18	25
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	102	100	99	99	101

4.12. Policy areas to which the European Parliament should pay particular attention (% , by country)
Domaines politiques sur lesquels le Parlement Européen devrait mettre **particulièrement** l'accent ? (% , par pays)

- Question: a) Here is a list. Can you tell me to which policy area or areas the European Parliament should pay particular attention?
Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire sur lequel ou lesquels de ces domaines politiques le Parlement Européen devrait **particulièrement** mettre l'accent ?
- b) And to which policy area or areas should (the national parliament) pay particular attention?
Et sur lequel ou lesquels de ces domaines politiques le Parlement (denomination du parlement national) devrait-il **particulièrement** mettre l'accent?

1st column: % Eur. Parliament 2nd column: % National Parl.	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					West				East					
	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP
Defence policy	26	11	15	28	37	19	39	19	46	21	29	48	23	19
Protection of the environment	33	28	56	38	54	38	55	36	57	31	41	29	35	24
Protection of the consumer	17	33	10	16	15	29	15	30	15	31	21	34	15	31
Currency and economic policy	33	26	16	40	33	38	32	39	31	41	39	39	28	29
Cooperation with Third World	25	5	27	3	29	5	29	5	30	5	18	6	28	8
Health and social welfare	22	58	23	65	22	55	21	57	17	66	36	51	18	52
Other areas of social policy	6	14	3	14	9	20	8	22	6	29	6	5	8	13
Education and cultural policy	8	37	10	35	12	25	10	26	6	28	15	36	11	30
Scientific & technological research	20	9	31	4	21	19	22	18	26	16	19	8	20	6
Foreign policy towards non-EU countries	22	3	18	3	27	7	27	6	27	5	15	7	13	3
Immigration policy	20	24	19	25	32	29	31	29	28	28	4	7	9	11
Human rights throughout the world	27	7	37	5	37	9	38	9	42	9	37	12	32	9
Don't know	9	8	7	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	14	14

1ère colonne: % Eur. Parliament 2e colonne: % National Parl.	IRL		IT		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU12+	
	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP	EP	NP
	21	31	28	18	29	6	17	10	19	14	24	28	28	21	29	21
	37	35	36	33	47	39	60	43	32	20	42	22	42	29	43	29
	20	30	15	32	13	34	13	24	17	38	9	12	14	27	14	27
	35	26	36	26	30	18	17	14	16	17	18	37	28	30	28	30
	31	7	30	5	25	5	17	7	21	3	21	5	25	5	25	5
	26	60	23	57	19	52	50	66	24	59	47	60	28	57	28	58
Autres domaines de la politique sociale	11	12	5	1	5	1	4	1	8	1	4	9	6	1	5	15
L'enseignement et la politique culturelle	14	46	8	36	10	36	17	44	10	38	21	48	13	35	12	35
Recherche scientifique et technologique	21	4	25	10	20	6	15	12	20	4	19	8	23	11	23	12
Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays non-UE	19	3	16	4	1	8	3	9	3	1	4	2	1	7	5	18
Politique d'immigration	9	19	19	14	7	18	24	27	7	9	13	19	19	21	19	21
Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier	35	7	27	9	35	9	39	16	29	3	33	11	34	10	34	10
Ne sait pas	5	4	6	7	1	0	2	1	2	1	7	6	6	8	6	6

* 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)

Standard Eurobarometer 42

5.1. Informed about end of mandate of European Commission? (% , by country) Connaissance de la date de la fin du mandat de la Commission Européenne. (% , par pays)

Question: Do you happen to know when the European Commission, that has been in office over the last years, will end its mandate and a new Commission will take office? (If yes) Will this happen in 1994 still, or in 1995, or in 1996, or later? Savez-vous éventuellement, quand la Commission Européenne qui a été en fonction au cours de ces dernières années, terminera son mandat et qu'une nouvelle Commission entrera en fonction? (Si oui) Cela aura-t-il encore lieu en 1994, ou en 1995, ou en 1996 ou plus tard?

December 1994	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West	East										
Yes, 1994/Oui, 1994	8	12	5	5	6	2	4	6	3	19	5	6	3	4
Yes, 1995/Oui 1995	26	48	31	30	26	17	14	38	30	13	49	14	20	22
Yes, 1996/Oui 1996	3	5	3	3	2	3	0	4	6	2	1	4	2	3
Yes later/Oui, plus tard	2	1	3	3	3	4	6	4	3	3	8	2	2	4
Don't know/Ne sait pas	63	35	58	59	63	70	78	51	56	79	28	70	81	67
TOTAL	102	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

5.2. Knowledge of Commissioners in December 1994 (% , by country) Connaissance en décembre 1994 des Commissaires (% , par pays)

Countries with two Commissioners
Pays représenté par deux Commissaires

Question: (Our Country) has two Members of the European Commission, two "Commissioners". Do you happen to know the names of the current two (nationality) Commissioners who are in Brussels as Member of the Commission that will end its mandate in January 1995? (If yes) Could you please give me their names? (Notre pays) est représenté par un/deux membres de la Commission Européenne, un/deux "Commissaires". Connaissiez-vous éventuellement le(s) nom(s) des Commissaires actuels qui se trouvent à Bruxelles comme Membres de la Commission qui terminera son mandat en Janvier 1995? (Si oui) Pouvez-vous me citer leurs noms?

December 1994	D		E	F	I	UK
	West	East				
Yes, correct name of two Commissioners Oui, noms corrects de deux Commissaires	16	15	11	10	2	5
Yes, one name correct Oui, un nom correct	28	27	24	17	4	28
Yes, only wrong names Oui, noms incorrects	6	6	6	8	5	6
Don't know Ne sait pas	51	52	59	65	88	62
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	101

* As one of the two French Members of the Commission is President of the Commission, the following question was asked in France
Un de deux membres français de la Commission Européenne étant le Président de la Commission, c'est la question suivante qui a été posée en France :

France has two Members of the European Commission, two "Commissioners". One is the President Jacques Delors. Do you happen to know the name of the other current French Commissioner who is in Brussels as Member of the Commission that will end its mandate in January 1995? (If yes) Could you please give me his/her name? La France est représentée par deux membres de la Commission Européenne, deux "Commissaires". L'un est le Président Jacques Delors. Connaissiez-vous éventuellement le nom de l'autre Commissaire actuel qui se trouve à Bruxelles comme Membre de la Commission qui terminera son mandat en Janvier 1995? (Si oui) Pouvez-vous me citer son nom?

52 (continued/suite)

Countries with one Commissioner
Pays représenté par un Commissaire

Question: (Our country) has one Member of the European Commission, one "Commissioner". Do you happen to know the name of the current (Nationality) Commissioner in Brussels as Member of the Commission that will end its mandate in January 1995? (If yes) Could you please give me his/her name?

(Notre pays) est représenté par un membre de la Commission Européenne, un "Commissaire". Connaissez-vous éventuellement le nom du Commissaire (nationalité) actuel qui se trouve à Bruxelles comme Membre de la Commission qui terminera son mandat en Janvier 1995? (Si oui) Pouvez-vous me citer son nom?

December 1994	B	DK	GR	IRL	L	NL	P
Yes, correct name/Oui, nom correct	35	78	39	60	55	52	46
Yes, wrong name/Oui, nom incorrect	8	8	4	8	5	10	5
Don't know/Ne sait pas	57	14	57	32	40	38	49
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.3. Knowledge of new Commissioners (%by country) Connaissance des nouveaux Commissaires (% par pays)

Question: As already mentioned, (our country) has two Members of the European Commission, two "Commissioners". Do you happen to know the names of one or both person(s) chosen as (Nationality) Commissioner(s) in the new Commission that will begin its mandate in January 1995? (If yes) Could you please give me their names?

Comme nous l'avons déjà mentionné, (notre pays) est représenté par deux membres de la Commission Européenne, deux "Commissaires". Connaissez-vous éventuellement les noms de l'une ou des deux personnes(s) choisie(s) comme Commissaire(s) (nationalité) au sein de la nouvelle Commission qui débutera son mandat en Janvier 1995? (Si oui) Pouvez-vous me citer leurs noms?

December 1994	D			E	F	I	UK
	West		East				
Yes, two correct Oui, deux noms corrects	24	23	19	8	6	13	12
Yes, one correct Oui, un nom correct	25	25	24	6	10	15	19
Yes, wrong name Oui, incorrect	3	3	4	3	2	3	2
Don't know Ne sait pas	48	49	53	83	82	70	68
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101

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5.3 (continued/suite)

Question: As already mentioned, (our country) has one Member of the European Commission, one "Commissioner". Do you happen to know the name of the person chosen as the (nationality) Commissioner in the new Commission that will begin its mandate in January 1995? (If yes) Could you please give me his/her name?

Comme nous l'avons déjà mentionné, (notre pays) est représenté par un membre de la Commission Européenne, un "Commissaire". Connaissez-vous éventuellement le nom de la personne choisie comme Commissaire (nationalité) au sein de la nouvelle Commission qui débutera son mandat en Janvier 1995? (Si oui) Pouvez-vous me citer son nom?

December 1994	B	DK	GR	IRL	L*	NL	P
Yes, correct name/ Oui, nom correct	30	81	15	45		34	30
Yes, wrong name / Oui, nom incorrect	4	4	2	4		5	1
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	66	15	83	51		61	69
TOTAL	100	100	100	100		100	100

The Luxembourg Member of the European Commission being the President of the Commission, the following question was put in Luxembourg, only if Jacques Santer not correctly cited as new President in previous question
Le Membre Luxembourgeois de la Commission Européenne étant le Président de la Commission, c'est la question suivante qui a été posée au Luxembourg, uniquement si Jacques Santer n'a pas été correctement cité comme nouveau Président dans la question précédente:

As already mentioned, Luxembourg has one member of the European Commission, one "Commissioner". Do you happen to know the name of the person chosen as the Luxembourg Commissioner in the new Commission that will begin its mandate in January 1995? (If yes) Could you please give me his/her name?

Comme nous l'avons déjà mentionné, le Luxembourg est représenté par un Membre de la Commission Européenne, un "Commissaire". Connaissez-vous éventuellement le nom de la personne choisie comme Commissaire au sein de la nouvelle Commission qui débutera son mandat en janvier 1995? (Si oui) Pouvez-vous me citer son nom?

Jacques Santer was identified by 84% of Luxembourgers
Jacques Santer a été identifié par 84% des luxembourgeois.

5.4 Who is the President of the current European Commission (1994)? (% by country) Qui est le **Président** actuel de la Commission **Européenne** (1994)? (% par pays)

Question: In fact, a new Commission will take office in January 1995. Do you happen to know the name of the person who has been President of the European Commission over the past years, and whose mandate will come to an end in January 1995?

En fait, une nouvelle Commission entrera en fonction en janvier 1995? Connaissez-vous éventuellement le nom de la personne qui a été Président de la Commission Européenne ces dernières années, et dont le mandat se terminera en janvier 1995?

December 1994	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Yes/ Oui: Jaques DELORS	51	69	38	37	32	48	29	68	56	23	69	37	30	32	39
Yes a Frenchman Oui un français	4	8	11	11	13	2	3	2	5	4	6	4	4	5	6
Yes, other name Oui, autre nom	4	3	6	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	7	2	3	4
Don't know Ne sait pas	41	20	45	47	51	47	65	27	35	70	20	52	64	60	51
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.5. Who is the President of the Commission of the European Community (1989)? (% by country)
Qui est le Président de la Commission de la Communauté Européenne (1989)? (% par pays)

Question: Do you happen to know who is the President of the Commission of the European Community in Brussels? (If yes) Who is that?
 Est-ce que vous savez qui est le Président de la Commission des Communautés Européennes à Bruxelles? (Si oui) Qui est-ce?

July 1989	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
Yes, correct/Oui, correcte	18	25	17	24	9	27	10	3	43	9	16	7	
Yes, wrong name/Oui, erroné	6	7	4	4	2	6	3	1	1	4	0	4	
Don't know/Ne sait pas	76	68	79	72	89	67	87	96	56	77	84	89	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.6 Knowledge of new President's name? (% by country)
Connaissance du nom du nouveau Président? (% par pays)

Question: A successor of Jacques Delors has been chosen as the new President of the European Commission. Do you happen to know who? (If yes) Could you please give me his/her name?
 Un successeur de Jacques Delors a été choisi comme nouveau Président de la Commission Européenne. Savez-vous éventuellement de qui il s'agit? (Si oui) Pouvez-vous me citer son nom?

December 1994	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Yes/ Oui: Jacques SANTER	19	15	10	10	10	8	3	5	13	3	84	7	11	2	6
Yes a Luxembourger (politician), Prime Minister of Luxembourg Oui, un (politicien) Luxembourgeois, Premier Ministre du Luxembourg	14	10	9	9	8	3	2	6	4	1	3	15	3	3	5
Yes, other name Oui, autre nom	9	21	11	11	11	5	5	12	8	3	1	24	2	12	10
Don't know Ne sait pas	58	55	70	70	71	84	91	77	75	93	12	54	84	82	79
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	110	100	100	99	100

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5.7 Good job done by Jacques Delors? (% by country) Bon travail effectué par Jacques Delors? (% par pays)

Question: In fact, it is President Jacques Delors who will finish his mandate in January 1995. What is your view about the job that Jacques DELORS has done as President of the European Commission? Do you think he has done a very good job, a fairly good job, a fairly bad job or a very bad job?

En fait, c'est le Président Jacques Delors qui terminera son mandat en janvier 1995. Quelle est votre opinion sur le travail que Jacques Delors a fait comme Président de la Commission Européenne? Pensez-vous qu'il a effectué un très bon travail, un assez bon travail, un assez mauvais travail ou un très mauvais travail?

All interviewed December 1994	6	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
A very/fairly good job Un très/assez bon travail	53	64	43	42	36	58	29	59	73	28	71	38	38	39	42
A fairly/very bad job Un assez/très mauvais travail	3	16	7	6	3	8	6	11	2	4	2	5	1	2	9
Don't know/Ne sait pas	44	20	50	52	61	34	65	30	25	68	27	57	61	41	49
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Only respondents who know J. Delors by name (or nat.)	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
A very/fairly good job Un très/assez bon travail	76	68	66	65	60	75	57	70	92	61	83	59	81	50	64
A fairly/very bad job Un assez/très mauvais travail	3	17	8	7	4	9	6	10	1	9	1	8	1	3	12
Don't know/Ne sait pas	21	15	26	28	36	16	37	20	7	30	16	33	19	18	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

6.1 Which countries had a referendum on joining the EU? (% by country)
Quels pays **ont** organisé un **référéndum** sur l'adhésion à l'UE? (% par pays)

Question: Some countries have had a referendum on joining the European Union. Could you please tell me which countries?
Certains pays ont organisé un **référéndum** sur l'adhésion à l'Union Européenne. Pourriez-vous éventuellement me dire quels pays?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West;		East										
Austria/Autriche	37	46	53	53	53	14	19	26	23	23	62	21	22	10	29
Finland/Finlande	39	78	48	47	42	15	23	33	23	22	54	28	21	16	30
Sweden/Suède	51	91	51	52	56	23	27	42	35	29	58	48	28	30	39
Norway/Norvège	57	96	66	67	71	22	41	52	45	33	62	62	43	49	51
One or more incorrect answers Une ou plusieurs réponses incorrectes	9	4	7	7	6	1	3	18	10	5	9	24	5	14	11
No, don't know Non, ne sait pas	31	2	20	19	17	55	46	28	38	51	18	24	50	39	34

6.2 Referendum results: Yes or No? (% by country)
Résultat du **référéndum**: Oui ou Non? (% par pays) •

Question: In fact, a referendum on joining the European Union took place in four countries: in Austria, in Finland, in Sweden and in Norway. For each of these countries, do you happen to know if there was a majority in favour of or against joining the European Union?
En fait, un **référéndum** sur l'adhésion à l'Union Européenne a eu lieu dans quatre pays: en Autriche, en Finlande, en Suède et en Norvège. Pour chacun de ces pays, savez-vous éventuellement s'il y a eu une majorité pour ou une majorité contre l'adhésion à l'Union Européenne?

+ : majority in favour - : majority not in favour	B		DK		D				GR		E		EC12+	
					West									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Austria	51	6	65	6	67	6	67	5	64	3	21	5	27	6
Finland	45	9	44	3	50	11	50	10	50	7	16	2	23	9
Sweden	55	7	95	1	58	2	58	9	56	8	20	10	27	9
Norway	44	49	3	96	11	64	10	65	9	68	2	19	7	41

+ : majorité favorable - : majorité défavorable	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
L'Autriche	49	8	32	7	31	5	72	4	47	12	26	2	28	5	43	6
La Finlande	44	12	28	10	22	9	59	11	46	13	24	2	27	2	36	2
La Suède	50	14	34	12	28	8	59	12	56	14	29	3	37	2	43	2
La Norvège	14	56	11	42	12	28	9	65	12	65	5	41	2	47	11	50

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

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6.3. In favour of new members for the European Union (% , by country) En faveur de nouveaux membres de l'Union Européenne (% , par pays) *

Question: For each of the following countries, are you in favour or not of them becoming part of the European Union, in the near future?
Pour chacun des pays suivants, seriez-vous favorable ou defavorable à ce que, dans un proche avenir, il fasse partie de l'Union Européenne?

+ : in favour - : not in favour	B		DK		D				GR		E		EC12+	
	+	-	+	-	West				East		+	-	+	-
Austria	80	7	86	7	85	6	85	6	86	4	74	9	69	7
Finland	77	8	89	8	81	8	81	8	82	6	74	9	66	8
Sweden	81	7	90	8	83	7	83	7	84	5	75	9	69	7
Norway	79	8	87	7	77	11	78	11	79	8	73	10	68	8
The Czech Republic	39	42	53	38	44	33	47	31	56	23	56	24	52	18
Hungary	42	39	55	34	57	25	58	23	61	19	60	22	55	16
Poland	41	40	54	34	42	36	43	35	44	32	57	25	55	17
Slovakia (Slovakian Republic)	36	45	48	41	38	38	40	36	47	29	53	27	52	20
Bulgaria	37	43	43	43	37	40	39	38	47	29	55	27	55	16
Romania	36	46	42	45	35	42	36	42	36	40	59	24	53	18
Slovenia	35	45	43	44	36	39	36	39	36	39	53	27	51	18
+ : favorable - : defavorable	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
L'Autriche	76	12	75	6	78	9	86	7	81	9	63	6	75	9
La Finlande	76	12	74	7	76	8	87	5	85	5	63	6	74	9
La Suede	78	11	78	6	79	7	88	4	90	3	68	5	77	8
La Norvège	75	14	77	6	77	10	83	8	86	5	66	6	74	10
La République Tchèque	42	40	44	30	58	21	46	38	55	29	45	19	50	28
La Hongrie	47	37	49	26	61	19	46	39	60	24	49	16	53	27
La Pologne	47	38	52	24	59	21	44	42	63	24	47	17	57	24
La Slovaquie (Republique Slovaque)	36	45	42	31	56	22	38	46	50	31	44	20	46	31
La Bulgarie	38	44	44	28	56	24	40	45	49	32	47	17	47	31
La Roumanie	37	46	45	29	56	24	39	45	48	35	45	19	47	32
La Slovénie	35	45	41	30	57	23	38	46	48	32	44	19	44	33

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

7.1. Awareness of European Institutions and key subjects and need for more information (% , by country)
La notoriété des institutions européennes et des thèmes clés et besoin d'en savoir plus (% , par pays)

Question: Have you recently heard or read about ...?
Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ...?

- The European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Union
La Commission Européenne à Bruxelles, qui est la Commission de l'Union Européenne (COMMISSION)
- The Council of Ministers of the European Union, that is members of national governments deciding together
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'Union Européenne, c'est-à-dire des membres des gouvernements nationaux qui décident ensemble (COUNCIL)
- The European Parliament, that is the Parliament of the European Union
Le Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire le Parlement de l'Union Européenne (EP)
- The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, that is the Court of Justice of the European Union
La Cour Européenne de Justice de Luxembourg, qui est la Cour de Justice de l'Union Européenne (COURT)
- The Single European Market, which started in January 1993
Le Marché Unique Européen qui a débuté en Janvier 1993 (SINGLE MARKET)
- The Maastricht Treaty on European Monetary Union and European Political Union
Le Traité de Maastricht sur l'Union Européenne Monétaire et Politique (MAASTRICHT)

Question: Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?
Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui est la plus proche de votre opinion?

- I really need to know a lot more about the European Union
J'ai réellement besoin d'en savoir beaucoup plus sur l'Union Européenne (LOT MORE)
- I would like to have some more information about the European Union
J'aimerais avoir quelques informations supplémentaires sur l'Union Européenne (SOME MORE)
- As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I already know
En ce qui me concerne, je suis satisfait de ce que je connais déjà (ENOUGH)

% Aware % entendu ou lu	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
COMMISSION	53	60	63	61	53	57	46	55	55	41	70	63	54	60	54
COUNCIL	46	55	49	47	39	50	40	39	45	35	55	52	50	39	42
EP	54	60	58	58	54	56	53	46	48	47	64	47	64	51	52
COURT	39	53	52	51	47	50	35	31	48	25	48	41	40	58	41
SINGLE MARKET	55	61	73	72	69	60	61	57	65	67	71	52	64	67	64
MAASTRICHT TREATY	68	69	62	62	64	67	64	72	67	63	78	74	65	76	67
% NEED FOR EU INFORMATION	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
LOT MORE	18	14	26	26	28	48	26	39	24	39	26	6	37	37	32
SOME MORE	34	51	39	38	34	36	44	40	42	48	36	54	31	38	41
ENOUGH	43	34	31	32	36	13	22	18	31	10	33	39	25	22	23
DON'T KNOW	6	1	4	4	3	3	8	3	4	3	5	2	7	3	4
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

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7.2. The Single Market: Hope or Fear? (% , by country)
Le Marche Unique: Espoir ou Crainte? (% , par 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 Marche Européen, debut 1993, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB41	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			West			East			
Vety hopeful	14 +E	10 +1	12 +3	12 +3	9 +2		13 -1	9 +1	12 +7
Rather hopeful	51 +4	50 -2	51 +7	48 +6	35 0		47 -3	43 -2	46 +4
Rather fearful	14 -8	25 -2	27 -4	28 -4	34 -2		15 0	26 +1	23 -7
Very fearful	9 -1	6 +1	8 0	8 -1	9 -2		7 +1	7 +1	14 -3
Don't know	12 +1	9 +2	2 -6	4 -4	13 +2		17 +2	15 -1	5 -1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100		99	100	100
1ère colonne: Resultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB41	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12	EU 12 +	
Beaucoup d'espoir	24 +i	10 +2	19 +7	4 -2	14 +4	6 -1	10 +2	10 +2	
Un peu d'espoir	52 0	59 +10	45 -5	64 0	37 -6	47 +1	50 +4	49 +3	
Un peu de crainte	8 -3	15 -10	23 -2	13 -1	18 -5	23 +1	22 -3	22 -4	
Beaucoup de crainte	2 -2	5 -3	3 -3	1 -2	8 -3	6 -2	8 -1	8 -1	
Ne sait pas	14 -2	11 0	10 +3	18 +4	23 +10	18 +2	11 0	11 0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	

7.3. Single Market: Why Hope? (% by country, only those who answered very or rather hopeful about Single European Market)
Le Marché Unique: Pourquoi de l'espoir? (% par pays, uniquement ceux à qui le Marché Unique donne beaucoup ou un peu d'espoir)

Question: You said that you feel hopeful about the Single European Market. Among the following statements, could you tell me the main reasons for your hopes about the Single Market? (3 answers maximum)

Vous m'avez dit que le Grand Marché Européen vous donne de l'espoir. Parmi les propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me citer les principales raisons de votre espoir à l'égard du Grand Marché? (3 réponses maximum)

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB38	B		DK		D				GR		E		F	
					West		East							
The opportunity to work anywhere in the EU	28	-11	34	-3	36	-9	35	-8	27	-8	37	0	39	-2
Lower prices and cost of living	23	+2	20	+1	27	-2	28	-3	37	-1	40	+14	26	-1
Easier trade and commerce	32	-7	23	-7	29	-9	29	-8	29	-5	22	0	16	-2
Stand up better to competition from the USA & Japan	21	-7	29	-5	22	-5	22	-5	23	0	15	-7	14	-6
More opportunities for companies	19	0	37	-2	19	-2	19	-2	21	+3	12	+3	28	+13
More jobs and less unemployment	33	+6	38	+10	32	+10	34	+8	43	-4	52	+21	45	+16
The same prices and taxes in all member states	19	-10	13	+1	14	-9	16	-6	22	+4	21	-2	7	-5
Solve major problems better together	22	+1	39	+7	31	-7	31	-6	32	-1	20	-10	23	+2
Reviving and improving the economy	22	+6	24	+5	25	+4	26	+4	27	0	24	0	26	+4
Less social inequality	13	+2	17	+9	15	+2	15	0	18	-4	13	+1	14	-6
Wider choice of goods and products	11	+2	5	-2	9	-6	10	-5	13	-1	18	+3	7	-7
Other	1	0	1	0	2	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Don't know	1	-1	0	-6	0	-5	0	-5	0	-4	0	-5	2	-7
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB38	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12	
Possibilité de travailler partout dans l'UE	40	-4	43	-14	45	+3	28	-4	47	-8	31	-5	37	-8
Baisse des prix et du coût de la vie	38	+4	20	-2	17	-6	19	+4	40	-2	29	+3	25	0
Echanges commerciaux plus faciles	29	+4	40	-1	28	-6	40	-3	16	-10	37	-2	31	-4
Mieux faire face à la concurrence des EU et du Japon	12	-1	15	-2	21	-16	20	-10	5	-7	24	+3	22	-3
Plus de possibilités pour les entreprises	23	+6	19	+4	19	+7	25	+5	22	+7	25	-3	21	+1
Plus d'emplois et moins de chômage	52	-1	38	-1	41	+17	29	+14	44	+4	41	+4	39	+7
Mêmes prix & taxes dans toute l'UE	15	-7	15	-5	13	-3	20	+1	13	-2	11	-5	14	-4
Mieux résoudre les grands problèmes ensemble	17	-1	29	+1	34	+1	37	-1	20	+1	25	-2	27	-2
Relancer et améliorer l'économie	20	+3	27	+4	24	0	18	0	16	-1	18	-2	23	+1
Moins d'inégalités sociales	10	+2	9	-1	26	+12	18	+1	23	-5	17	+4	14	0
Plus grand choix de produits à l'achat	9	-3	4	-1	10	-2	2	-2	12	+4	12	0	8	-2
Autres	1	0	0	-1	0	-2	0	0	1	0	0	-2	1	0
Ne sait pas	0	-6	0	-3	2	+1	0	-10	2	-1	1	-2	0	-4

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- 7.4.** Single Market: Why Fear? (% by country, only those who answered very or rather fearful about Single European Market)
 Le Marché Unique: Pourquoi de la crainte? (% par pays, uniquement ceux à qui le Marché Unique donne beaucoup ou un peu de crainte)

Question: You said that you feel fearful about the Single European Market. Among the following statements, could you tell me the main reasons for your fears about the Single Market? (3 answers maximum)
 Vous m'avez dit que le Grand Marché Européen vous donne de la crainte. Parmi les propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me citer les principales raisons de votre crainte à l'égard du Grand Marché? (3 réponses maximum)

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from E638										
The loss of our national identity	18 0	50 +4	25 -5	23 -6	14 -11	23 +7	17 +3	28 -6		
An uncertain future	34 +8	31 +10	20 -3	21 -3	23 -4	35 +8	38 -1	38 +5		
Our country won't have any say anymore	26 +11	58 +12	15 0	15 +1	14 +4	12 -3	14 +7	16 +3		
Too much competition	21 -3	6 -7	17 -1	17 +1	15 +4	32 -8	37 -1	22 -5		
More unemployment and less jobs	26 -10	20 -7	27 +1	33 +3	49 +5	53 +11	42 +1	39 -7		
Too much immigration into (our country)	31 -6	29 -3	24 -2	25 -19	29 -14	19 +7	10 -6	32 0		
Higher prices and cost of living	18 -13	8 +3	20 -1	22 0	26 +4	47 +8	30 -10	14 -5		
We are not ready yet	14 -4	14 +1	9 -2	10 -4	15 -10	26 -5	28 -5	15 -3		
No more border controls to stop criminals and drugs	24 +4	37 -1	35 -7	38 -5	45 0	13 +5	7 -1	32 +6		
We will have to pay for the others	20 +5	10 0	27 -17	29 -13	34 0	10 -1	14 +6	13 -5		
Too many changes, too much upheaval	9 -1	9 0	6 -1	7 -1	10 -1	7 -4	8 0	9 0		
Other	5 +1	3 0	6 +4	5 +3	3 +1	1 0	2 -2	3 0		
Don't know	1 -20	0 -6	0 -7	0 -6	1 -2	1 -4	1 -1	1 -1		
1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis E638	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12	EU 12 +		
La perte de notre identité nationale	38 +3	21 +8	19 -6	37 +1	22 -4	56 +7	30 +1	29 0		
Un avenir incertain	36 -7	23 -5	34 +3	29 +5	39 -4	21 -2	28 0	28 0		
Notre pays n'aura plus rien à dire	43 +15	20 -1	23 +1	23 +6	10 +3	48 +17	22 +4	22 +4		
Une trop grande concurrence	30 +6	18 -11	24 -2	12 -1	37 -5	7 -2	20 -3	19 -4		
Plus de chômage et moins d'emplois	32 -6	15 -8	52 +12	26 +5	45 +15	22 -5	30 -3	33 -1		
Une trop grande immigration en (notre pays)	8 -2	17 -2	13 -18	33 +4	8 +1	28 -2	24 -5	24 -6		
Hausse des prix et du coût de la vie	20 -8	21 -5	21 -20	13 -2	21 -5	26 -2	22 -3	22 -3		
Nous ne sommes pas encore prêts	12 +4	35 -10	7 -2	7 -15	26 -7	7 -6	16 -6	16 -6		
Absences de contrôle aux frontières pour arrêter les criminels et la drogue	24 +1	21 +8	57 +24	31 -2	25 -2	28 0	27 +2	28 +2		
Nous devons payer pour les autres	5 0	9 -4	7 -4	19 -1	11 +2	17 +6	17 -3	18 -2		
Trop de changements, trop de bouleversements	11 +3	13 -5	8 -1	4 -7	10 -2	6 -7	8 -3	8 -2		
Autres	5 +2	1 -1	1 +1	5 -1	0 -2	2 -1	3 0	3 0		
Ne sait pas	1 -9	2 -3	2 +1	1 -5	2 -3	1 -4	1 -4	1 -4		

8.1 National or Joint European Union decision-making? (% , by country)
Décisions nationales ou en commun au sein de l'Union Européenne? (% , 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	
	NA	EU	NA	EU	West		NA	EU	East		NA	EU	NA	EU
Defence	28	61	64	34	37	58	36	59	31	65	75	22	47	42
Protection of the environment	32	61	46	52	30	67	29	68	27	71	51	45	34	59
Currency	31	60	46	48	48	47	48	46	49	45	54	40	40	48
Cooperation with Third World	13	75	29	67	17	77	16	77	15	79	31	63	16	73
Health and social welfare	66	27	89	10	63	33	64	32	70	27	61	35	66	26
Education	71	22	78	21	63	32	65	31	72	25	70	27	65	27
Basic rules for broadcasting	47	41	72	24	45	48	46	47	53	41	66	28	50	36
Scientific & technical research	14	76	23	73	30	65	30	66	31	67	32	62	20	70
Rates of Value Added Tax	26	63	56	40	44	48	44	48	46	45	64	27	44	39
Foreign policy - non-EU countries	12	75	35	61	21	72	21	72	20	73	44	51	23	62
Participation of workers' reps. on company boards	54	32	77	12	51	39	53	37	60	31	61	27	59	23
Industrial policy	36	54	54	42	44	50	43	51	41	54	49	45	49	39
Cultural policy	58	33	83	15	51	42	53	40	60	36	74	21	60	30
Immigration policy	35	56	62	37	38	58	38	59	38	59	53	40	37	52
Rules for political asylum	35	55	60	38	38	58	38	58	38	58	50	42	32	54
Health and safety of workers	57	36	77	21	57	38	59	36	66	31	64	32	63	28
Fight against unemployment	41	52	68	30	45	52	45	52	47	51	53	44	61	32
Fight against drugs	23	69	26	72	17	78	17	79	17	80	41	56	33	59
1ère colonne: % National	IRL		IT		L		NL		P		UK		EU12	
2e colonne: % EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU	NA	EU
Défense	66	27	38	57	20	69	26	70	41	41	55	41	44	51
Protection de l'environnement	50	46	35	60	30	62	15	83	34	51	38	59	34	62
Monnaie	37	58	25	67	30	60	39	58	42	39	65	29	43	50
Coopération avec les P.V.D.	18	77	9	83	14	78	16	81	14	66	22	73	16	77
Santé et sécurité sociale	71	26	60	35	57	37	60	39	51	37	67	31	66	30
Enseignement	74	22	54	41	47	45	63	33	61	26	76	21	66	29
Règles de base radio/TV/presse	51	39	44	46	35	55	49	45	47	31	63	30	50	41
Recherche scientifique et technologique	16	75	16	76	11	81	18	79	15	64	27	66	22	72
Taux de TVA	43	47	38	47	47	44	24	71	44	32	59	33	42	47
Politique étrangère - pays non-UE	24	68	11	78	16	74	18	75	16	59	30	62	21	70
Participation des représentants des travailleurs à la direction des entreprises	44	39	50	32	44	43	56	33	45	31	52	33	54	33
Politique industrielle	44	48	36	55	32	57	28	67	35	43	58	34	44	48
Politique culturelle	74	20	49	43	49	44	58	37	56	24	63	30	58	35
Politique d'immigration	51	42	22	72	41	51	31	66	36	44	61	33	40	54
Règles en matière d'asile politique	42	47	19	71	39	53	29	69	32	45	52	40	36	55
Santé & sécurité des travailleurs	49	47	47	48	51	42	51	48	48	38	54	42	56	39
Lutte contre le chômage	48	49	44	52	41	53	50	48	37	50	58	38	49	47
Lutte contre la drogue	37	59	23	72	20	73	15	83	20	69	35	62	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)

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8.2 For or against major EU issues (% by country)
Attitudes à l'égard de grandes questions pour l'UE (% par 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 Union.
Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire Européenne, avec une monnaie unique remplaçant d'ici 1999 (*monnaie nationale*) et toutes les autres monnaies de l'Union Européenne. **(SINGLE CURRENCY)**
- b) There should be a European Monetary Union with a European Central Bank pursuing a policy of monetary stability that is fighting inflation.
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. **(EURO-CENTRAL BANK)**
- c) The Member States of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union.
Les Pays Membres de l'Union Européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de l'Union Européenne. **(FOREIGN POLICY)**
- d) The EU Member States should work towards a common defence policy
Les Pays Membres de l'Union Européenne devraient travailler à l'élaboration d'une politique de défense commune. **(COMMON DEFENCE)**
- 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.
Le Président et les membres de la Commission Européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement Européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner. **(EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS)**
- f) In matters of EU legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents the national governments.
En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et les dépenses de l'Union Européenne, le Parlement Européen devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des Ministres qui représente les gouvernements nationaux. **(COUNCIL-PARLIAMENT EQUAL RIGHTS).**
- g) Any citizen of another EU country who resides in (our country) should have the right to vote in local elections
Tout citoyen d'un pays de l'Union Européenne qui réside dans (notre pays) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales. **(VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS)**
- h) Any citizen of another EU country who resides in (our country) should have the right to vote in European elections
Tout citoyen d'un pays de l'Union Européenne qui réside dans (notre pays) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections européennes. **(VOTE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS)**
- i) Any citizen of another EU country who resides in (our country) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections.
Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de l'Union Européenne qui réside dans (notre pays) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections municipales. **(CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS)**
- j) Any citizen of another EU country who resides in (our country) should have the right to be a candidate in European elections
Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de l'Union Européenne qui réside dans (notre pays) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections européennes. **(CANDIDATE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS)**
- k) The European Union should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of National Government.
L'Union Européenne devrait avoir un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen et devant le Conseil Européen des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement. **(EURO-GOVERNMENT)**
- l) The European Union should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments
L'Union Européenne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux. **(SUBSIDIARITY)**

O

8.2

See previous page for details

Voir page précédente pour plus de détails

1st column: % for 2nd column: % against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
	+	-	+	-	West		East				+	-	+	-	+	-
a) Single Currency	66	22	27	69	39	52	38	53	35	57	69	18	63	23	60	32
b) Euro-Central Bank	72	13	48	45	63	30	63	30	63	28	75	11	68	16	71	21
c) Foreign Policy	67	16	62	33	75	17	75	17	74	16	70	14	67	15	71	18
d) Common Defence	78	9	53	43	84	12	84	11	87	9	73	11	74	11	78	13
e) EP confirms Commissioners	68	8	80	8	82	9	82	8	83	7	71	7	72	9	73	10
9 Council-EP Equal rights	58	14	35	33	55	21	54	21	53	22	59	11	51	18	51	22
g) Vote local elections	50	36	43	53	53	32	54	31	57	31	53	41	64	20	55	37
h) Vote Euro-elections	69	19	69	28	73	16	73	16	73	17	75	18	74	10	80	14
i) Candidate local elections	40	47	37	59	46	39	47	38	50	38	38	56	56	27	62	58
j) Candidate Euro-elections	57	28	57	39	62	24	63	24	66	22	59	34	67	16	51	40
k) Euro-government	63	11	36	45	64	18	62	19	58	21	63	12	62	11	63	16
l) Subsidiarity	48	21	81	17	56	22	57	21	60	17	51	24	51	19	57	25
1ère colonne: % favorable 2e colonne: % non favorable	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) Single currency	68	19	76	14	70	20	56	32	52	30	31	58	53	36	52	37
b) Euro-Central Bank	73	13	81	10	75	14	69	15	61	20	48	36	66	22	66	23
c) Foreign Policy	66	17	78	10	79	10	73	13	61	13	56	26	69	17	70	17
d) Common Defence	37	19	84	8	74	12	81	10	70	9	76	13	78	12	79	12
e) EP confirms Commissioners	65	8	70	6	72	12	77	7	52	12	71	10	73	9	74	9
9 Council-EP Equal rights	57	10	57	13	59	19	51	22	46	13	19	22	53	18	53	19
g) Vote local elections	76	15	63	25	65	30	58	30	57	24	52	38	56	32	56	31
h) Vote Euro-elections	86	6	81	9	80	16	80	11	71	11	76	16	76	14	76	14
i) Candidate local elections	64	24	57	28	55	39	48	40	44	35	44	46	46	41	46	41
j) Candidate Euro-elections	77	12	76	11	75	21	72	15	61	18	68	22	64	23	64	23
k) Euro-government	63	8	71	7	68	15	68	13	50	15	53	18	62	18	62	15
l) Subsidiarity	65	14	61	24	42	36	53	29	45	19	65	18	56	22	56	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).

8.3. (continued/suite)

		INFORMEDNESS				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE						
		++	+	-	--	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3
Single Currency	+	60	56	52	49	59	54	60	49	48	50	56	58	53	50	48	51	57
	-	33	38	40	36	33	39	33	43	35	38	34	34	39	42	43	35	25
Central Bank	+	78	73	68	60	66	74	72	64	59	65	72	71	66	65	60	64	65
	-	18	22	24	23	25	21	20	25	23	23	20	20	24	25	26	23	17
Foreign Policy	+	84	78	73	61	71	78	76	67	64	71	77	74	71	70	64	67	61
	-	13	17	18	17	18	18	14	20	15	16	15	16	17	18	18	14	16
Common Defence	+	86	84	83	72	80	86	82	78	75	78	84	82	81	79	76	76	71
	-	11	12	11	12	11	11	11	13	10	13	9	11	11	13	12	12	11
EP confirms Commissioners	+	86	84	78	64	76	83	78	72	66	71	81	79	76	73	73	69	59
	-	7	8	9	9	10	9	8	11	7	10	7	8	8	11	7	6	11
Council-EP Equal Rights	+	69	58	54	46	56	56	58	53	46	52	56	58	55	50	50	51	47
	-	18	23	21	16	22	23	18	20	16	19	20	20	19	21	17	16	14
Vote local elections	+	67	60	56	53	56	61	62	52	56	61	58	62	58	56	54	55	55
	-	26	32	34	31	34	32	27	36	27	29	30	28	33	33	33	31	27
Vote Euro-elections	+	84	82	80	70	77	85	84	72	71	78	82	82	79	76	72	72	67
	-	12	13	13	15	16	10	10	18	14	15	11	11	13	15	16	14	15
Cand. local elections	+	59	49	46	42	48	52	51	41	45	49	50	51	48	44	42	44	44
	-	34	43	44	39	44	39	40	46	36	40	38	38	42	44	41	40	36
Cand. Euro-elections	+	74	66	67	60	66	73	72	60	60	65	69	70	67	63	62	61	56
	-	20	26	24	23	26	21	20	29	21	25	21	22	23	26	23	24	23
Euro-Government	+	71	70	67	53	66	69	70	60	54	60	68	69	63	63	56	57	56
	-	18	18	16	13	17	17	13	17	13	15	15	13	17	16	15	13	13
Subsidiarity	+	64	61	60	50	59	59	59	55	49	57	57	56	60	58	54	55	46
	-	25	25	23	18	25	28	25	21	17	21	25	26	23	20	19	17	17

8.3. For or against EU issues (% EU12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
 Attitudes à l'égard de grandes questions pour l'UE (% UE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table (+ = "for", - = "against")
 Voir Tableau (+ = "pout", - = "contre")

		SEX		AGE				MEMBERSHIP			AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL EU12+
		M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	good	neither nor	bad	-16	16-19	20+	still study	
Single Currency	+	56	49	56	55	53	48	65	41	23	48	50	60	61	52
	-	36	39	34	35	38	40	27	47	71	40	41	32	29	37
Euro-Central Bank	+	69	63	68	69	67	61	78	56	35	60	65	75	72	66
	-	23	22	20	21	24	24	14	28	56	25	25	17	16	23
Foreign Policy	+	71	68	66	70	72	70	79	63	48	66	69	79	66	70
	-	19	15	19	18	17	15	12	20	39	15	19	15	19	17
Common Defence	+	80	77	77	79	81	78	87	73	62	76	79	84	79	79
	-	13	10	13	12	12	10	7	15	29	11	12	11	12	12
EP confirms Commissioners	+	76	72	71	75	75	74	80	70	65	69	75	81	73	74
	-	10	7	10	10	10	6	6	9	19	8	10	7	9	9
Council-EP Equal Rights	+	56	50	50	55	55	50	61	46	34	48	54	58	52	53
	-	22	16	18	20	20	18	15	21	39	16	21	20	19	19
Vote local elections	+	57	56	58	60	59	51	65	49	36	53	54	64	63	56
	-	34	29	31	29	31	34	26	36	54	32	34	28	27	31
Vote Euro-elections	+	78	75	79	78	78	72	85	70	57	70	76	85	82	76
	-	15	13	12	13	14	15	8	18	32	16	16	10	9	14
Cand. local elections	+	47	45	47	49	49	41	54	39	29	42	45	52	53	46
	-	42	39	41	39	40	43	35	46	61	41	43	39	34	41
Cand. Euro-elections	+	67	62	68	66	68	59	73	57	45	59	63	72	72	64
	-	25	22	21	23	22	25	18	29	43	24	26	21	17	23
Euro-Government	+	64	59	60	64	64	59	72	54	39	56	62	70	65	62
	-	17	13	14	15	17	15	10	17	37	15	17	15	11	15
Subsidiarity	+	59	53	50	56	56	60	58	57	58	54	59	57	51	56
	-	24	20	25	24	25	15	24	18	23	16	21	28	27	22

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8.4. The "New European Union": Hope or fear? (% , by country)
La "nouvelle Union Européenne": Espoir ou crainte? (% , par pays)

Question: The recent past of the European Community has been marked by a number of significant developments: the "Single Market", the "Treaty of the European Union" (or "Maastricht Treaty"), the election of a new European Parliament, the formation of a new Commission, new countries to become members of the European Union,... Taking everything into consideration, would you say this new "European Union", as it is now called, makes you feel very hopeful, rather hopeful, rather fearful or very fearful?

Un certain nombre de développements significatifs ont marqué le passé récent de la Communauté Européenne: Le "Marché Unique", le "Traité de l'Union Européenne" (ou "Traité de Maastricht"), l'élection d'un nouveau Parlement Européen, la formation d'une nouvelle Commission, le fait que l'Union Européenne devrait compter de nouveaux pays membres... Tout bien considéré, diriez-vous que cette nouvelle "Union Européenne", comme on l'appelle maintenant, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte?

	B	DK	D						F	IRL	I	L		NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West														
Very hopeful Beaucoup d'espoir	10	8	11	10	7				10	22	6	21		4	11	5	8
Rather hopeful Un peu d'espoir	35	52	37	37	36				44	44	45	43		61	32	46	42
Rather fearful Un peu de crainte	13	26	14	16	21				20	5	9	19		9	16	20	17
Very fearful Beaucoup de crainte	6	5	4	4	5				9	2	4	2		1	8	5	6
Don't know Ne sait pas	36	10	34	33	31	24	28		17	28	36	16		25	33	24	28
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100		100	101	100	101		100	100	100	101

- 9.1. "Two speed Europe": which countries are prepared? (% , by country)
 "Une Europe à Deux Vitesses": quels pays seront prêts? (% , par pays)

Question: For some time there has been talk of a "Two Speed Europe". This means that some countries would be ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas, while other countries would not. Please tell me, for each of the following countries, whether or not you see it as being ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas?

Depuis un certain temps, on parle "d'une Europe À Deux Vitesses". Cela veut dire que certains pays seraient prêts à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants et que d'autres pays ne le seraient pas. Pour chacun des pays suivants, veuillez me dire, oui ou non, si vous le considérez prêt à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants?

+: Yes ready/ Oui prêt -: No not ready/ Non pas prêt	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Belgium	65	14	63	18	63	9	60	9	51	10	60	9	59	8	70	12
Italy	42	29	34	56	46	23	43	23	34	21	58	16	39	32	41	38
Denmark	44	21	87	4	43	23	43	23	40	20	54	14	59	8	47	27
Germany	69	7	21	52	80	5	80	4	81	2	75	5	71	3	78	8
Greece	23	42	32	42	36	24	35	23	30	19	21	60	19	48	33	41
Spain	35	32	83	7	46	19	44	19	36	19	33	37	32	42	52	29
France	68	9	23	52	68	11	68	10	68	7	76	3	72	3	81	9
Ireland	31	31	37	42	28	27	26	27	20	26	33	31	36	29	35	36
The Netherlands	67	8	65	16	61	10	58	11	48	13	60	10	53	11	63	16
Luxembourg	67	8	67	16	65	9	62	9	52	9	54	15	54	11	70	10
Portugal	22	41	28	45	32	23	31	23	26	19	23	44	17	52	36	39
United Kingdom	37	33	38	40	23	48	24	45	30	34	68	7	66	6	36	45
+: Yes ready/ Oui prêt -: No not ready/ Non pas prêt	IRL		I		L		NL		P		ÜK		EU 12		EU 12 +	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Belgique	40	17	52	9							55	11				
Italie	26	33	40	35							31	34				
Danemark	41	18	40	15							44	20				
Allemagne	62	6	72	3							67	5				
Grèce	13	45	17	41	26	44	28	49	13	38	18	44	25	40	25	39
Espagne	23	35	32	22	34	38	46	34	32	23	31	35	40	29	39	29
France	59	7	70	5	70	10	76	10	61	4	68	5	71	8	70	8
Irlande	45	23	23	25	39	30	41	37	25	22	39	27	32	30	32	30
Pays-Bas	42	16	46	11	72	4	81	7	50	4	54	12	57	12	57	12
Luxembourg	39	17	47	11	77	3	76	8	44	7	53	12	59	10	58	10
Portugal	16	41	17	35	32	41	37	40	16	52	24	37	26	37	26	36
Royaume-Uni	43	22	51	15	41	33	57	25	56	5	40	33	42	30	42	31

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9.2. "Two Speed Europe": personal preference **W**, by country)
"Une Europe à Deux Vitesses": **préférence** personnelle (**Y** par pays)

Question: As regards this idea of a "Two Speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference
En ce qui concerne cette idée d'une "Europe à Deux Vitesses", laquelle des opinions suivantes se rapproche le plus de la vôtre?
That those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain areas should do so without having to wait for others
Les pays qui sont prêts à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants devraient commencer à le faire, sans attendre (START WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE OTHERS)
Or that those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should wait until **all** Member States of the European Union are ready for it
Ou les pays qui sont prêts à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants devraient attendre que tous les Etats Membres de l'Union Européenne soient **prêts** à le faire (WAIT TILL OTHERS ARE READY)

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Start without waiting for the others	42	28	44	43	39	18	22	52	29	30	49	54	20	34	37
Wait till others are ready	35	65	38	39	46	67	54	39	44	50	35	32	54	48	45
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	23	7	18	18	15	15	23	9	27	21	16	14	26	18	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

9.3 Europe in the year 2010 (% , by country)
L'Europe de l'an 2010 (% , par pays)

Question: Try to imagine Europe in the year 2010. Do you think the following things will have become a reality or not?
 Essayons d'imaginer l'Europe de l'an 2010. Pensez-vous que les choses suivantes seront devenues une réalité ou non?

- a) Other European countries, such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic or Slovakia will have become members of the European Union.
 D'autres pays européens, tels la Hongrie, la Pologne, la République Tchèque ou la Slovaquie seront devenus membres de l'Union Européenne. **(ENLARGEMENT)**
- b) You and your children will regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency.
 Vous, vos enfants, utiliserez couramment des billets et des chèques dans une monnaie européenne unique.
(SINGLE CURRENCY)
- c) You and your children will study, work, live in any of the European Union countries just as you do today in (our country).
 Vous, vos enfants étudierez, travaillerez, vivrez dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union Européenne comme vous le faites aujourd'hui en (notre pays). **(FREE BORDERS)**
- d) We will fight together within the European Union against terrorism and organized crime, such as the mafia.
 On luttera en commun au sein de l'Union Européenne contre le terrorisme et le crime organisé, par exemple, la mafia. **(COMMON FIGHT AGAINST CRIME)**
- e) The European Union will act in common with respect to military and defence policy.
 L'Union Européenne agira en commun en ce qui concerne la politique militaire et de défense.
(COMMON DEFENCE)
- 9 The European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of economic policy.
 L'Union Européenne agira en commun en ce qui concerne les grands principes de la politique économique.
(COMMON ECONOMIC POLICY)
- g) The European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of social and employment policy.
 L'union Européenne agira en commun en ce qui concerne les grands principes de la politique sociale et de l'emploi.
(COMMON SOCIAL POLICY)

1st column: % for 2nd column: % against	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) Enlargement	49	24	74	19	53	25	54	24	57	20	54	19	50	17	56	27
b) Single currency	69	15	61	35	61	24	61	23	59	22	65	15	57	19	70	20
c) Free borders	61	24	56	38	74	15	72	15	66	17	65	18	60	28	57	33
d) Common fight against crime	72	11	84	13	76	14	76	13	76	11	61	19	67	13	78	13
e) Common defence	70	10	70	24	70	15	70	14	73	11	52	26	64	11	67	21
f) Common Economic Policy	70	11	76	16	66	19	65	18	63	16	64	16	61	12	70	18
g) Common Social Policy	62	17	52	38	55	24	55	25	53	25	60	17	55	18	60	26
1ère colonne: % favorable 2e colonne: % non favorable	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU 12		EU12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) Elargissement	58	15	51	18	56	28	56	27	45	15	59	14	56	21	56	21
b) Monnaie unique	73	12	57	22	75	18	60	29	42	13	61	28	62	23	62	23
c) Frontières libres	66	15	45	32	72	20	54	35	55	14	59	32	58	27	58	27
d) Lutte commune contre le crime	69	13	70	13	75	16	77	14	61	7	77	15	74	13	74	13
e) Defense commune	59	11	66	14	72	16	74	17	58	7	63	23	66	17	66	17
9 Politique économique commune	71	11	71	11	78	10	66	20	60	4	63	20	66	16	66	16
g) Politique sociale commune	71	11	59	18	75	14	52	34	60	6	60	24	58	22	58	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)

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9.4. Future organisation of Europe (% , by country)
Organisation future de l'Europe (% , par pays)

- Question: On this list are 4 descriptions of how Europe might be organised in the future. Please tell me which one you prefer
Voici 4 descriptions de la manière dont l'Europe pourrait être organisée dans le futur. Voulez-vous me dire laquelle vous préférez?
- Each country keeps its sovereignty and cares only about its own affairs.
Chaque pays conserve sa souveraineté et s'occupe uniquement de ses propres affaires.
(KEEP SOVEREIGNTY, CARE ONLY FOR OWN AFFAIRS)
The countries work together sometimes, but do not give up their sovereignty and never have to submit to decisions taken by a majority of countries.
Les pays travaillent parfois ensemble mais n'abandonnent pas leur souveraineté et n'ont jamais à se soumettre à des décisions prises par une majorité de pays.
(COUNTRIES DON'T HAVE TO SUBMIT TO MAJORITY DECISIONS)
 - The countries regularly work together on certain matters within common organisations, to which they transfer a part of their sovereignty; that is, they have to submit to the majority decisions of these common organisations on these matters.
Les pays travaillent régulièrement ensemble dans certains domaines au sein d'institutions communes auxquelles ils transfèrent une partie de leur souveraineté; c'est-à-dire qu'ils doivent se soumettre aux décisions majoritaires des institutions communes dans ces domaines.
(MAJORITY OF COUNTRIES DECIDES ON SOME MATTERS)
 - The countries transfer all their sovereignty to a single common European state.
Les pays transfèrent toute leur souveraineté à un Etat Européen unique et commun.
(SINGLE COMMON EUROPEAN STATE)

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West	East										
Keep sovereignty, care only for own affairs	15	14	12	13	14	6	14	14	9	11	7	9	16	13
Countries don't have to submit to majority decisions	32	49	32	33	37	31	37	38	47	35	22	34	45	38
Majority of countries decide on some matters	35	34	42	42	43	39	30	37	28	38	56	49	23	36
Single common European state	8	2	9	8	3	9	7	8	3	9	5	6	4	7
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	10	1	4	4	2	15	13	4	9	9	8	4	20	7
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	101	100	102	100	101	99	101

9.5 National Identity, European Identity (% , by country)
Identité nationale, identité européenne (% , par pays)

Question: In the near future do you see yourself as...?
Dans un avenir proche, vous voyez-vous...?

1st column: EB42 result 2nd column: Change from EB40	B	DK	D		GR	E	F		
			West	East					
(Nationality) only	29 -3	48 -2	28 -13	29 -14	34 -15	46 +5	34 -4	22 -10	
(Nationality) and European	42 -10	44 +1	43 -1	43 0	44 +6	48 -4	51 +5	52 0	
European and (Nationality)	14 +5	4 0	15 +7	15 +7	12 +5	4 0	5 0	12 +4	
European only	10 +6	3 0	9 +5	9 +5	5 +2	2 +2	5 +1	11 +6	
Don't know	6 +3	1 0	5 +2	5 +2	6 +3	1 -2	5 -2	3 0	
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB42 2e col: Variation depuis EB40	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU 12	EU 12 +
(Nationalité) uniquement	38 -10	25 -1	17 -19	33 -7	41 0	49 -10	33 -7	33 -7
(Nationalité) et Européen	50 +7	55 0	51 +1	50 +1	49 +2	34 +5	46 0	46 +1
Européen et (Nationalité)	6 +1	12 +1	13 +4	9 0	4 0	7 +2	10 +3	10 +3
Européen uniquement	3 +1	4 0	12 +8	6 +5	3 +1	7 +4	7 +3	7 +3
Ne sait pas	4 +1	4 0	7 +6	3 +1	4 -2	3 -1	4 0	4 0
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	100

9.6. National Identity, European Identity (% EU12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
 Identité nationale, identité européenne (% UE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table
 Voir Tableau

	NATIONAL PRIDE					AGE AT END OF STUDIES AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				INTEREST IN EUROPEAN MATTERS		TOTAL EU12+
	Very proud	Fairly proud	Not very Proud	Not at all proud	Refusal DK	-16	16-19	20+	still study	Yes	No	
(Nationality) only	45	32	23	17	22	44	33	19	19	20	40	33
(Nationality) and European	46	53	43	30	33	41	45	56	50	55	41	46
European and (Nationality)	5	9	16	20	20	6	11	14	16	14	8	10
European only	3	4	12	24	12	5	7	8	11	9	6	7
Don't know	1	2	6	10	14	5	3	4	4	2	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	101	99	101	100	100	100	100

9.7. Proud or not about own nationality (% by country)
 Fier ou pas de sa propre nationalité? (% par pays)

Question: Would you say that you are proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be (Nationality)?
 Diriez-vous que vous êtes très fier, plutôt fier, pas tellement fier, ou pas fier du tout d'être (Nationalité)?

14A+16B	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Very proud/Très fier	23	39	13	12	9	68	46	27	67	33	30	14	34	40	30
Fairly proud/Plutôt fier	46	46	32	33	39	23	38	45	26	46	45	52	56	41	41
Not very proud/Pas tellement fier	17	10	21	22	24	6	8	15	3	13	9	18	7	10	14
Not at all proud/Pas fier du tout	5	2	14	13	12	2	4	5	1	4	5	6	2	5	6
Refusal/Refus (SPONT)	1	0	6	6	4	1	3	3	1	1	5	2	0	1	3
Don't know/Ne sait pas	8	3	14	13	12	1	2	5	3	4	7	9	1	3	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	101	101	100	101	101	101	101	100	100	100

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9.8. Proud or not about own nationality? (% , EU12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
Fier ou pas de sa propre nationalité? (% , UE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table
Voir Tableau

	AGE				SOCIAL GRADE								AGE AT END OF STUDIES AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				TOTAL
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	-16	16-19	20+	still study	EU12+	
Very proud Très fier	22	24	29	39	24	24	27	31	29	38	46	41	27	21	21	30	
Fairly proud Plutôt fier	46	42	39	37	40	42	42	41	44	39	40	38	42	41	46	41	
Not very proud Pas tellement fier	15	14	16	13	18	16	15	14	13	13	7	11	15	18	15	14	
Not at all proud Pas fier du tout	8	8	6	4	8	8	7	5	6	4	3	4	7	8	10	6	
Refusal Refus (SPONT)	2	4	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	4	3	3	
Don't know Ne sait pas	6	8	7	5	8	7	7	6	5	4	4	5	7	8	5	6	
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	102	99	101	100	101	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	

9.9. Opinion about national pride (% , by country)
Opinion concernant la fierté nationale (% , par pays)

Question: On this list are some opinions about national pride. Please tell me which one of these opinions comes closest to your own.

Sur cette liste figurent quelques opinions concernant la fierté nationale. Voudriez-vous me dire laquelle de ces opinions se rapproche le plus de la vôtre?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West	East										
National pride is a duty for every citizen La fierté nationale est un devoir pour tout bon citoyen	13	10	9	9	56	24	18	21	21	12	8	47	19	18
National pride is natural La fierté nationale est naturelle	44	68	37	38	32	45	37	63	50	51	49	43	51	44
National pride does not make sense, because nationality is a matter of chance La fierté nationale n'a pas de sens car la nationalité est le résultat du hasard	14	7	17	17	1	7	13	4	5	13	20	3	7	11
National pride does not make sense, because everyone is different La fierté nationale n'a pas de sens car chacun est différent	6	5	9	9	2	4	9	4	4	7	9	2	9	7
National pride is arrogant, because it is directed against persons of other nationalities La fierté nationale est arrogante car elle est dirigée contre les personnes d'autres nationalités	1	2	7	7	1	1	5	1	1	5	2	0	4	4
National pride is dangerous, because it often leads to extreme nationalism and even to wars La fierté nationale est dangereuse car elle conduit souvent à un nationalisme extrême voire à des guerres	6	5	14	13	4	9	10	3	7	5	3	2	6	9
None of these opinions Aucune de ces opinions (SPONT)	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	4	3	4	1	1	3
I don't care about national pride La fierté nationale ne m'intéresse pas (SPONT)	7	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	2	1	3
Don't know Ne sait pas	3	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	3
1 TOTAL	100	101	101	101	102	99	100	100	99	102	100	101	101	102

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9.10. Foreigners living in own country: Too many or not? (% , by country)
Etrangers vivant dans propre pays: Trop ou non? (% , par pays)

Question: Generally speaking, how do you feel about foreigners living in (our country): are there too many, a lot but not too many or not many?
Dune manière générale, quel est votre sentiment à l'égard des étrangers qui vivent dans (notre pays): y en a-t-il trop, beaucoup mais pas trop ou pas beaucoup?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West;		East										
Too many Trop	57	41	40	40	40	64	27	55	8	46	23	47	30	42	43
A lot, but not too many Beaucoup mais pas trop	33	44	49	49	48	33	45	35	38	43	69	40	36	40	42
Not many Pas beaucoup	5	15	7	8	9	2	2	5	6	51	8	5	10	26	13
Don't know Ne sait pas	6	1	3	3	3	2	4	5	4	3	3	3	8	5	4
TOTAL	101	101	99	100	100	101	101	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

10.1. Role of father and mother in the family (averages, by country)
Le rôle du père et de la mère dans la famille (moyennes, par pays)

Question: Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree that...?
Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, d'accord, ni d'accord ni pas d'accord, pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord pour dire...?

- a) Before primary school, a child will probably suffer if his or her mother works
Avant l'école primaire, un enfant souffrira probablement si sa mère travaille
- b) A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children
Avoir un travail est très bien, mais ce que la plupart des femmes désirent réellement, c'est un foyer et des enfants
- c) Being a housewife gives just as much satisfaction as working for pay
Pour une femme, rester au foyer donne autant de satisfaction que d'avoir un travail rémunéré
- d) A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family
La tâche de l'homme est de gagner l'argent; la tâche de la femme est de prendre soin de la maison et de la famille
- e) It is not good if the man stays at home and looks after the children and the woman goes out to work
Ce n'est pas bien si l'homme reste à la maison et s'occupe des enfants et si la femme travaille à l'extérieur

Average score score moyen	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
a)	3.35	2.95	4.01	3.78	2.87	3.91	3.13	3.49	3.23	3.55	3.65	3.21	3.80	3.11	3.46
b)	3.36	2.65	3.07	2.88	2.17	3.20	2.58	3.12	3.12	3.10	3.19	2.55	2.97	2.73	2.91
c)	2.93	2.93	2.95												2.71
d)	2.95	1.92	2.98	2.81	2.15	3.02	2.31	2.50	2.64	2.62	2.72	2.20	2.97	2.34	2.57
e)	2.84	2.26	3.15	3.10	2.91	3.68	2.54	2.66	2.84	2.98	2.57	2.25	3.68	2.57	2.83

* Average scores calculated according to the percentages of answers corresponding to each of the five points on the scale; "don't knows" excluded
Moyennes calculées selon les pourcentages de réponses correspondant à chacun des cinq codes de l'échelle. "Ne sait pas" exclus.

10.2. Role of father and mother in the family (averages, **EU12+**, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables)
 Le rôle du père et de la mère dans la famille (moyennes, **UE12+**, par variables **socio-démographiques** et socio-politiques)

Question: Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree that...?
 Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, d'accord, ni d'accord ni pas d'accord, pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord pour dire...?

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				INFORMEDNESS INDEX				TOTAL EU12+
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	Still study	+++	++	--	-	
Before primary school, a child will probably suffer if his or her mother works	3.50	3.43	3.16	3.21	3.51	3.83	3.78	3.41	3.22	3.10	3.46	3.41	3.47	3.48	3.46
A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children	2.97	2.86	2.58	2.60	2.94	3.36	3.34	2.83	2.61	2.41	2.69	2.79	2.87	3.03	2.91
Being a housewife gives just as much satisfaction as working for pay	2.75	2.67	2.43	2.52	2.71	3.05	3.04	2.65	2.48	2.29	2.64	2.62	2.66	2.79	2.71
A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family	2.68	2.47	2.07	2.14	2.59	3.23	3.18	2.47	2.12	1.83	2.42	2.42	2.53	2.69	2.57
It is not good if the man stays at home and looks after the children and the Woman goes out to work	2.90	2.76	2.50	2.51	2.87	3.29	3.24	2.77	2.52	2.33	2.82	2.70	2.78	2.92	2.83

	RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE (*)						MEMBERSHIP			EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	good	neither nor	bad	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	
Avant l'école primaire, un enfant souffrira probablement si sa mère travaille	3.51	3.24	3.27	3.40	3.69	3.22	3.44	3.49	3.48	3.40	3.26	3.40	3.48	3.41	3.68	3.79	
Avoir un travail est très bien, mais ce que la plupart des femmes désirent réellement, c'est un foyer et des enfants	3.00	2.40	2.68	2.69	3.15	2.68	2.85	2.93	3.05	2.65	2.69	2.81	3.02	2.96	3.28	3.38	
Pour une femme, rester au foyer donne autant de satisfaction que d'avoir un travail rémunéré	2.77	2.43	2.43	2.72	2.99	2.50	2.65	2.72	2.90	2.57	2.52	2.56	2.73	2.84	3.02	3.02	
La tâche de l'homme est de gagner l'argent; la tâche de la femme est de prendre soin de la maison et de la famille	2.70	2.08	2.17	2.53	2.85	2.35	2.46	2.65	2.78	2.31	2.29	2.38	2.63	2.59	3.06	3.26	
Ce n'est pas bien si l'homme reste à la maison et s'occupe des enfants et si la femme travaille à l'extérieur	2.96	2.47	2.58	2.80	3.01	2.67	2.76	2.89	2.97	2.69	2.65	2.67	2.88	2.85	3.13	3.33	

10.3. Nutrition and risk of cancer (% , by country)
L'alimentation et le risque de cancer (% , par pays)

Question: For each of the following, do you think that eating MORE of it increases the risk of getting cancer, decreases it or has no effect?

Pour chacun des produits suivants, pensez-vous que si l'on en consomme PLUS, on augmente le risque d'avoir le cancer, on le diminue ou cela n'a pas d'effet?

	B	DK	West	East	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	IEC12 +	
Red meat/Viande rouge															
increase/augmente	36	30	32	31	25	56	34	22	43	51	27	20	20	28	33
decrease/diminue	2	1	6	6	6	3	4	1	1	2	6	4	3	1	3
no effect/pas d'effet	45	59	42	43	47	25	40	68	47	28	51	61	47	56	47
don't know/ne sait pas	17	10	20	20	22	16	23	9	9	18	16	15	30	15	17
Poultry/Volaille															
increase/augmente	10	8	11	11	9	16	11	6	8	9	18	7	7	4	8
decrease/diminue	14	10	12	13	14	21	11	5	23	20	10	5	9	13	12
no effect/pas d'effet	62	74	60	60	61	48	57	81	63	57	58	74	61	72	65
don't know/ne sait pas	15	9	16	16	16	14	22	9	6	15	15	14	24	12	15
Fish/Poisson															
increase/augmente	6	7	7	7	7	3	3	3	8	5	11	14	3	3	5
decrease/diminue	35	41	26	26	24	36	32	16	39	36	23	19	20	22	26
no effect/pas d'effet	48	48	54	54	55	50	51	75	49	47	55	58	59	65	58
don't know/ne sait pas	12	4	14	14	14	11	14	7	5	12	11	10	18	10	11
Fresh fruit/Fruits frais															
increase/augmente	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	6	1	1	1	2
decrease/diminue	49	53	45	44	41	51	54	26	60	51	47	48	33	44	44
no effect/pas d'effet	40	42	44	45	47	37	34	68	36	38	40	48	51	48	46
don't know/ne sait pas	11	3	8	9	9	9	11	4	3	9	8	4	15	7	8
Green vegetables/Légumes verts															
increase/augmente	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	5	8	1	1	2
decrease/diminue	47	57	46	44	39	52	55	29	62	53	47	38	33	46	45
no effect/pas d'effet	40	38	42	43	47	36	32	64	33	36	39	48	50	46	45
don't know/ne sait pas						10	1	1	5	3	8	7	15	7	8
Salt/Sel															
increase/augmente	46	31	26	25	22	31	44	14	38	33	26	24	49	27	29
decrease/diminue	3	2	6	6	9	6	4	3	5	4	6	4	1	2	4
no effect/pas d'effet	34	54	52	51	47	45	31	71	44	40	55	59	26	53	50
don't know/ne sait pas	17	13	17	18	21	17	22	12	13	23	13	14	24	18	18
White Bread/Pain blanc															
increase/augmente	24	13	19	18	15	21	12	10	31	12	25	20	11	16	15
decrease/diminue	4	4	6	6	7	9	11	3	4	10	5	2	6	4	6
no effect/pas d'effet	57	76	60	60	61	54	56	78	56	60	58	68	58	68	64
don't know/ne sait pas	16	8	15	16	18	17	21	9	9	18	12	10	25	13	15
Brown bread, wholemeal bread/Pain gris, pain complet															
increase/augmente	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
decrease/diminue	42	43	36	35	32	37	35	21	52	33	42	38	25	35	33
no effect/pas d'effet	46	51	53	53	55	47	45	69	43	49	46	57	54	55	54
don't know/ne sait pas	11	5	11	11	11	14	17	8	5	16	9	4	19	9	12

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10.3 (continued/suite)

	West				East			E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12 +
High fibre products Produits riches en fibres																
increaselaugmente	1	1	4	4	3	8	3	3	4	6	8	1	11	2	4	
decrease/diminue	49	53	44	42	37	30	46	30	60	45	38	49	17	43	41	
no effect/pas d'effet	38	41	43	45	50	41	33	60	32	33	43	45	40	46	44	
don't know/ne sait pas	12	5	9	10	11	22	18	7	4	17	12	5	32	8	12	
Dairy products (milk, butter, cheese) Produits laitiers (lait, beurre, fromage)																
increaselaugmente	9	11	5	4	4	11	9	6	21	21	5	6	8	22	12	
decrease/diminue	24	20	30	29	28	31	20	19	18	12	24	23	12	6	19	
no effect/pas d'effet	54	62	54	54	56	44	51	69	53	46	60	63	58	59	56	
don't know/ne sait pas	14	8	12	12	12	14	20	7	7	21	11	8	23	13	14	
Eggs/ Oeuf																
increaselaugmente	18	16	16	15	12	24	21	8	19	22	18	18	17	15	16	
decrease/diminue	10	8	12	12	13	11	8	6	14	8	8	6	7	4	8	
no effect/pas d'effet	55	65	52	53	56	47	49	77	57	46	61	66	53	67	58	
don't know/ne sait pas	17	10	19	20	20	18	23	9	10	24	13	10	24	14	17	
Alcoholic drinks Boissons alcoolisées																
increaselaugmente	73	60	55	57	61	70	79	76	58	72	70	56	82	40	63	
decrease/diminue	2	1	4	5	6	1	0	1	4	1	2	2	0	3	2	
no effect/pas d'effet	15	32	27	25	20	16	10	19	31	15	20	34	7	45	24	
don't know/ne sait pas	11	7	14	14	12	12	11	5	8	13	9	8	11	12	11	
Sugar/Sucre																
increaselaugmente	40	26	31	29	25	35	28	25	31	26	33	25	48	25	28	
decrease/diminue	2	2	7	7	7	5	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	
no effect/pas d'effet	40	61	43	44	48	42	47	63	52	46	53	63	27	59	51	
don't know/ne sait pas	17	11	19	20	21	19	23	11	13	25	13	10	23	15	18	

10.4. Awareness of humanitarian aid given by the European Union (% , by country)
Notoriété de l'aide humanitaire donnée par l'Union Européenne (% , par pays)

- Question: a) Before this interview, were you aware or not that the European Union as a whole gives humanitarian assistance to non European Union countries
 Avant cette interview, étiez-vous, ou non, au courant que l'Union Européenne dans son ensemble offre une assistance humanitaire à des pays qui ne font pas partie de l'Union Européenne ?
- b) And have you heard about the European Union's aid to Rwanda, or not?
 Et avez-vous déjà entendu parler de l'aide de l'Union Européenne au Rwanda, ou pas?
- c) And about the European Union's aid to the ex-Yugoslavia?
 Et de l'aide de l'Union Européenne à l'ex-Yougoslavie?

+ : aware - : not aware	B		DK		D						GR		E		EU12+	
					West			East								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
EU aid as a whole	68	22	76	22	60	31	60	31	60	29	72	22	66	28	63	30
EU aid to Rwanda	77	14	67	29	66	24	67	23	70	19	74	20	80	13	72	20
EU aid to former Yugoslavia	78	13	80	17	68	22	69	21	73	17	78	15	82	11	74	19
+ : au courant - : pas au courant	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EU12 +	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
L'aide de l'UE en général	69	28	64	31	66	26	62	34	64	31	58	19	53	42	63	30
L'aide de l'UE au Rwanda	80	16	80	16	74	17	84	12	74	22	50	22	69	27	72	20
L'aide de l'UE à l'ex-Yougoslavie	80	16	70	23	78	14	85	9	78	18	66	12	66	29	74	19

10.5. Should the European Union increase its humanitarian aid? (% , by country)
 L'Union Européenne devrait-elle augmenter son aide humanitaire? (% , par pays)

- Question: Do you think the European Union should increase its humanitarian aid to non European Union countries, leave it as it is now, reduce it, or stop its humanitarian assistance?
 Pensez-vous que l'Union Européenne devrait augmenter son assistance humanitaire à des pays hors de l'Union Européenne, la laisser comme maintenant, la réduire, ou arrêter son assistance humanitaire?

	B	DK	---	D	---	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			Nest		East										
Increase Augmenter	31	35	46	46	48	88	63	46	56	63	63	33	69	34	49
Leave it as it is now La laisser comme maintenant	38	48	39	39	39	7	22	30	27	23	24	46	14	42	32
Reduce La réduire	11	6	4	4	4	1	2	8	1	2	1	8	3	8	5
stop it L'arrêter	5	3	2	2	1	0	0	6	0	1	2	2	1	2	2
Don't know Ne sait pas	15	9	9	9	8	4	13	10	16	12	10	12	13	14	11
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	99

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10.6. Importance of God in one's own life (% , by country) L'importance de Dieu dans sa propre vie (% , par pays)

Question: How important would you say God is in your life? Please choose between the two ends of the scale. If God is not important at all in your life, you give a score of 1. If God is very important in your life, you give a score of 10. The score between 1 and 10 allow you to say how close to either side you are
Dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que Dieu est important dans votre vie? Voudriez-vous situer votre opinion sur cette échelle de 1 à 10. Si Dieu n'est pas du tout important dans votre vie, vous donnez la note 1. Si Dieu est très important dans votre vie, vous donnez la note 10. Les notes entre 1 et 10 vous permettent de nuancer votre jugement.

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West;		East										
1-3	33	43	24	32	62	4	21	42	10	11	24	38	6	36	28
4-5	18	27	17	16	12	8	18	22	17	15	22	17	12	19	17
6-7	17	13	22	19	7	10	14	13	22	16	19	15	18	11	15
8-10	26	15	33	29	14	76	46	21	50	53	32	26	61	31	36
Don't know/Ne sait pas	5	2	4	4	5	1	2	2	1	4	2	4	3	2	3
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	99

10.7. Importance of God in one's own life (% , EU12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables) L'importance de Dieu dans sa propre vie (% , UE12+, par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

Question: See Table
Voir Tableau

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still study	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	
1-3	34	23	38	36	25	18	18	31	35	38	33	33	29	29	29	21	12	
4-5	19	16	19	19	18	15	17	19	15	18	15	17	17	19	20	18	16	
6-7	15	16	14	15	17	15	15	17	14	15	17	14	17	15	15	15	14	
8-10	29	43	25	27	37	50	48	30	32	26	33	32	34	33	33	43	56	
No answer	4	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	101	101	101	100	99	100	101	99	100	99	100	99	101	

10.8. Belonging to a religion (% , by country)
Appartenir à une religion (% , par pays)

Question: Do you consider yourself as belonging to a particular religion? (If yes) Which one?
Considérez-vous que vous appartenez à une religion? (Si oui) Laquelle?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+	
			West	East											
Roman Catholic Catholique	67	3	40	33	4	0	79	63	91	88	89	26	91	13	50
Protestant Protestante	1	72	43	39	25	0	0	1	2	1	2	12	1	44	19
Orthodox Othodoxe	0	0	1	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	3
Jewish Juive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muslim Musulmane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Buddhist Bouddhiste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hindu Hindouiste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Autres	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	5	1	5	2	2
None Aucune	27	22	13	25	69	1	18	30	6	9	7	48	6	34	24
Don't know Ne sait pas	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	99	100	99	101	101	100	99	100	98	99

10.9. Seeing oneself as religious (% , by country)
Se voir soi-même comme religieux (% , par pays)

Question: Whether you do or you don't follow religious practices, would you say that you are ...?
Indépendamment du fait que vous êtes pratiquant ou non, diriez-vous que vous êtes...?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Religious Quelqu'un de religieux	59	53	55	49	23	93	66	46	71	82	69	50	89	53	59
Not religious Quelqu'un de non religieux	21	35	33	33	35	4	18	24	24	4	19	32	6	31	23
An agnostic Un agnostique	2	2	2	1	1	1	7	5	1	8	2	3	1	6	5
An atheist Un atheke	8	6	4	10	30	1	7	19	1	3	3	5	2	7	8
Don't know Ne sait pas	10	4	6	7	11	1	3	7	4	3	7	11	1	4	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	101	99	101	100

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10.10. Attendance at religious services (% if religious, by country)

La participation a des services religieux (% si religieux, par pays)

Question: Do you attend religious services several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less or never?
 Vous rendez-vous aux services religieux plusieurs fois par semaine, une fois par semaine, quelque fois dans l'année, une fois dans l'année ou moins souvent encore, ou jamais?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EU12+
			West		East										
Several times a week Plusieurs fois par semaine	5	1	2	2	2	4	7	3	12	7	3	5	6	4	4
Once a week Une fois par semaine	23	2	16	16	11	21	28	9	64	35	20	23	31	21	22
A few times a year Quelque fois dans l'année	34	49	39	39	42	64	35	35	16	39	40	43	35	37	38
Once a year or less Une fois dans l'année ou moins souvent	20	39	28	28	36	10	18	32	4	11	22	14	21	21	21
Never/Jamais	17	10	15	15	9	1	13	21	4	8	15	15	7	16	13
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	101	100	102	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	99

10.11. Feeling disturbed by people being different (% by country)

Se sentir gêné par la présence de personnes étant différentes (% par pays)

Question: Some people are disturbed by the opinions, customs and way of life of people different from themselves
 Certaines personnes sont gênées par les opinions, les habitudes et la façon d'être des gens différents d'eux-mêmes.

- a) Do you personally find the presence of people of another nationality, disturbing in your daily life?
 Vous, personnellement, dans votre vie de tous les jours, trouvez-vous gênante la présence de personnes d'une autre nationalité?
- b) And do you find the presence of people of another race disturbing?
 Et trouvez-vous gênante la présence de personnes d'une autre race?
- c) And do you find the presence of people of another religion disturbing?
 Et trouvez-vous gênante la présence de personnes d'une autre religion?

1st column: Disturbing 2nd column: Not disturbing	B		DK		D			GR	E		EC 12+	
	D	ND	D	ND	West	D	ND	East	D	ND	D	ND
a) Nationality	13	83	16	82	12	84	11	85	8	88	3	93
b) Race	21	74	17	81	13	83	12	84	8	87	20	79
c) Religion	17	78	36	62	11	84	10	85	6	88	27	72
1ère colonne: Gênante 2e col: Pas gênante	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P	
	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND
a) Nationalité	14	84	4	95	8	90	9	89	1	0	8	6
b) Race	19	78	7	92	11	86	5	94	7	90	8	91
c) Religion	18	78	4	94	8	90	7	92	6	91	8	91

C. Technical Specifications Specifications Techniques'

C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives Instituts et Responsables de Recherche

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Austria	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 4020 Linz	Mr Klaus Nemetz	43.732.60.35.30	43.732.60.35.304
Sweden	TEMO AB Gärdsfogdevaägen, 5-7 S-17126 Solna	Mr Bo Hellström	46.8.764.64.90	46.8.28.64.28
Finland	Marketing Development Center Itätuulenkuja 10 02100 Espoo	Mr Juhani Pehkonen	358.0.613.500	358.0.6136.0510

C.2 Administrative Regional Units Unités Administratives Regionales

BELGIQUE

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

DANMARK

Bornholm
Fyn
Hovedstadsområdet
Jylland
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster

DEUTSCHLAND

Arnsberg
Berlin-Ost
Berlin-West
Bremen
Chemnitz
Cottbus
Darmstadt
Detmold
Dresden, Leipzig
Düsseldorf
Frankfurt-Oder
Gera, Suhl
Giessen
Halle, Erfurt
Hamburg
Kassel
Koblenz
Köln
Magdeburg
Mittelfranken
Münster
Neubrandenburg
Niedersachsen
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart
Oberbayern
Oderland
Oderpfalz
Potsdam
RB Lüneburg
RB Braunschweig
RB Weser-EMS
RB Hannover
Rheinhausen-Pfalz
Rostock
Saarland
Schleswig Holstein
Schwaben
Schwerin
Südbaden-Freiburg
Südwestfalen-Lippe
Trier
Unterfranken

ELLAS

Anatoliki Makedonia
Anatoliki Sterea kai

Ipeiros
Kentrikiki Dytiki
Kriti
Makedonia
Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou
Nisia
Peloponnisos & Dytiki
Sterea
Thessalia
Thraki

ESPAGNE

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

FRANCE

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

IRELAND

Connacht/Ulster
Dublin
Munster
Rest of Leinster

ITALIA

Basilicata
Calabria
Campania
Emilia
Friuli Venezia Giulia
Lazio

Liguria
Lombardia
Marche
Milano
Molise e Abruzzi
Puglia
Sardegna
Sicilia
Toscana
Trentino
Umbria
Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte
Veneto

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

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

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Açores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

Etelä-Savo
Etelä-Karjala
Etelä-Pohjanmaa
Häme
Kainuu
Keski-Suomi
Kymenlaakso
Lappi
Pirkanmaa
Pohjois-Karjala
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Pohjois-Savo
Satakunta
Uusimaa

Vaasan rannikkoseutu
Varsinais-Suomi

SVERIGE

Stockholm/Södertälje A Region
Göteborgs A-region
Malmö/Lund/Trelleborgs A-region
Semi urban area
Rural area

UNITED KINGDOM

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

NORTHERN IRELAND

C.3 Sample Specifications

Between November 28 and December 31 1994, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 42 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission. The Eurobarometer 42 covers the population of the respective nationality of the European Union member countries, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. 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. Note that in Austria, Sweden and Finland, the poll was restricted to a selection of questions, and inserted in an omnibus-type of survey, before their accession to the EU. In Sweden, the survey was limited to 500 cases and interviews were carried out via telephone*. In Finland the survey was carried out somewhat earlier

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 resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses 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	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1043	01/12 - 22/12	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	01/12 - 18/12	4 087
Germany (East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1045	01/12 - 17/12	13 608
Germany (West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1018	01/12 - 19/12	52 083
Greece	KEME	1002	30/11 - 16/12	7 474
Spain	CIMEI	1006	28/11 - 12/12	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1007	30/11 - 15/12	43 590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1002	30/11 - 23/12	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	1055	29/11 - 23/12	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	500	29/11 - 31/12	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1047	30/11 - 31/12	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	997	29/11 - 16/12	7 338
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1045	28/11 - 16/12	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	306	30/11 - 21/12	1 159
Austria	SPECTRA	1088	01/12 - 13/12	6 044
Sweden	TEMO	*502	05/12 - 15/12	7 808
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1003	14/11 - 27/11	4 017

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 or national CENSUS data. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

C.3 Specifications de l'Echantillon

Entre novembre 28 et décembre 31 1994, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marche et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 42 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne. L'Eurobaromètre 42 couvre la population nationale - avec la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union Européenne - de 15 ans et plus, résident 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 UE, 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. Notez qu'en Autriche, en Suède et en Finlande, le sondage a été limité à une sélection de questions et inséré dans une étude de type Omnibus et, ce avant leur adhésion à l'Union Européenne. En Suède, l'enquête a été réalisée par téléphone sur 500 individus. En Finlande, l'enquête a été réalisée un peu plus tôt qu'ailleurs.

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

Pays	Instituts	Nombre d'interviews	Dates de Terrain	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1043	01/12 - 22/12	8 356
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	01/12 - 18/12	4 087
Allemagne (Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1045	01/12 - 17/12	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1018	01/12 - 19/12	52 083
Grèce	KEME	1002	30/11 - 16/12	7 474
Espagne	CIMEI	1006	28/11 - 12/12	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1007	30/11 - 15/12	43 590
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1002	30/11 - 23/12	2 549
Italie	PRAGMA	1055	29/11 - 23/12	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	500	29/11 - 31/12	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1047	30/11 - 31/12	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	997	29/11 - 16/12	7 338
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1045	28/11 - 16/12	44 225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	306	30/11 - 21/12	1 159
Autriche	SPECTRA	1088	01/12 - 13/12	6 044
Suède	TEMO	*502	05/12 - 15/12	7 808
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1003	14/11 - 27/11	4 017

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 Eurobaromètre 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'Eurobaromètre sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D-5000 Köln 41). Ils sont à la disposition de tous les instituts membres du "European Consortium for Political Research" (Essex), du "Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research" (Michigan) et de toute personne intéressée par la recherche en sciences sociales. Les résultats des enquêtes Eurobaromètre sont analysés par l'unité "Sondages, Recherches, Analyses" de la DG X de la Commission Européenne, "Eurobaromètre", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles; ils peuvent être obtenus à cette adresse. Il importe de rappeler aux lecteurs que les résultats d'un sondage sont des estimations dont l'exactitude, toutes choses égales par ailleurs, dépend de la taille de l'échantillon et du pourcentage observé. Pour des échantillons d'environ 1.000 interviews, le pourcentage réel oscille dans les intervalles de confiance suivants :

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

C.4 Socio-Demographic and Socio-Political Variables used in cross tabulations

C.4.1 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+ - EB42)

Self-employed

(1)	Farmer	1%
(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	2%

Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	2%
(7)	General management, director or top management	1%
(8)	Middle management, other management	6%
(9)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	8%
(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, etc) .	6%
(12)	Supervisors	1%
(13)	Skilled manual workers	9%
(14)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	4%

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	6%
(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".

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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 42)

Self-employed

(a)	Farmers/Fishermen	4%
(b)	Professionals	3%
(c)	Shop/Company owners	9%
(d)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	3%

Employed

(e)	Employed professionals	3%
(f)	General management	4%
(g)	Middle management	14%
(h)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	10%
(i)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc)	4%
(j)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, etc)	8%
(k)	Supervisors	3%
(l)	Skilled manual workers	21%
(m)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	8%

Others (non-SPS attributable)

(n)	"Main income earner" never in paid work, no answer, etc	22%
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C.4.2 Respondent Occupation Scale

Respondent Occupation Scale is based on a combination/selection of the current respondent occupation variables:

- (1) Self employed = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc) + 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, etc) + 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, etc)
- (4) Manual Workers = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + 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.

C.4.3 Subjective Social Class

Subjective social class is determined 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 Eurobarometer No 42 survey of November-December 1994) :

Working	27 %
Lower Middle	12 %
Middle	44 %
Upper Middle	8 %
Upper	2 %
Other replies, n.a	7 %
	<hr/> 100%

C.4.4 Opinion Leadership

Opinion Leadership is based on the answers to the following two questions : (A) "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters *frequently*, occasionally or never?" and (B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views?c 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.

C.4.5 Media Use

Media use is based upon answers to the following question :

"About how often do you watch the news on television, read the news in the daily papers, listen to news broadcasts on the radio? Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never?,

- +++ News on TV/radio/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

C.4.6 Typology of European Attitudes

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"

C.4.7 Self-placement on the Left-Right-Scale

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

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

In this report, those who reply are grouped in tertiles of the one third of respondents placing themselves most left, the one third most right, and the centre third, for each country. The usual weighting according to each country's population aged 15 and more is applied.

C.4.8 European Social Grade (ESOMAR 7-Point Scale)

European Social Grade 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 purchasing power operationalized as ownership of selected Durables).

- (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

- (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

- (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,

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The combination of these input variables results in a new social grade classification with, as categories, (upper to lower) A, B, C, D, E1, E2, E3.

(1) On the basis of all active MIE:

	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

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

	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

D. Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans Recherches sur les Attitudes des Européens

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport	Survey Sondage	Report Rapport	Languages Langues
1	Europeans and European Unification Les Européens et L'Unification de L'Europe 240 p.	2-3/70	6/72	EN, FR
2	L'Opinion des Européens sur les Aspects Régionaux et Agricoles du Marche Commun. L'Unification politique de l'Europe et L'Information du Public 64 p.	7/71	12/71	FR
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84	Europeans and the ECU Les Européens et l'ECU	4-5/94	6/9	EN, FR
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