

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



Fieldwork: April-May 1995

43
AUTUMN
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Report on Standard Eurobarometer 43

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Directorate-General X

Survey Research Unit

T.120 - 1/107

Rue de la Loi 200/Wetstraat 200

B-1049 Bruxelles/Brussel

Tel: (32.2) 299.94.39

Fax: (32.2) 299.92.05

E-mail: karlheinz.reif@dg10.cec.be

Internet: Europa Server <http://www.cec.lu>

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, the former German Democratic Republic since Autumn 1990 and Austria, Finland and Sweden from Spring 1995 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 (27th July 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

- After its "utilitarian" (economy orientated) component had started to descend in 1989 on average for EC12 and its "constitutional" component (concerning principles of integration and being a member) after Spring 1991 (but before "Maastricht", all elements of public support for "Europe" dropped even more dramatically in 1992 and 1993. Since then, a consolidation at lower levels has been observed. In Spring 1995, many countries continue this or show signals of recovery, except for Spain, and Portugal.
- All three new member states register slight or even severe drops in support as compared to their referenda or to measures taken at the end of 1994.
- Public awareness of the Intergovernmental Conference in the media in Spring 1995 was 31%. The highest level of awareness of the IGC was in Denmark, half of the Danes having heard of the IGC, it was lowest in Spain, Ireland and the Netherlands where only one in four had heard about the Conference.
- France and Germany are seen as the two countries most ready to intensify the development of common European policies, Portugal and Greece are perceived as least ready.
- While the majority of citizens support the concept of subsidiarity, over half of EU citizens want the Union to take more joint action in certain areas, these include co-operation with the third world, co-operation in the fight against drug trafficking and in the fields of research and technology. Closer to home issues such as social security, health care, education and culture are seen as the remit of national governments.
- By the year 2010 a majority of EU citizens expect the Union to work together in a number of key areas; 66% expect to be using a single currency by that date.
- Awareness of the European Parliament is at its highest level since 1984.
- Public support increases for measures that will reinforce the democratic process, in particular the role of the European Parliament.
- The 1995 enlargement is seen as positive overall by two in three European citizens.
- Only one in three people feel informed about the European Union, but citizens of the new member states, Austria, Finland and Sweden, generally feel well informed about European Union issues.
- A majority of citizens from the new member states are in favour of European unification, but express less regret concerning a possible dissolution, and as yet (only five months after joining) are not in a majority to judge membership as "a good thing" or to see their country benefiting from membership.
- A majority of people expect the European Union to be as competitive as the United States by the year 2010, however fewer expect the Union to have a competitive advantage over Japan by that date.
- Six in ten people support joint EU action in dealing with big international bodies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
- Living near a nuclear power station and fallout from nuclear tests are considered dangerous by six in ten people; sensitivity to fall out from nuclear tests has increased in France, Italy and Belgium.
- Only one person in three believes that cancer can be prevented. One in five believe that lifestyle modifications could improve their chances of not developing the disease. Smoking is seen as a major contributor to increasing the risk, as is alcohol and poor diet. Alcohol is seen as a risk by three quarters of French, Greeks and Luxembourgers, conversely relatively few Swedes or British associate alcohol consumption with cancer.

Major News Items around the time of the Field Work 7th April to 18th May 1995

1st January	The creation of the World Trade Organisation - France assumes the Presidency of the European Council
4th-10th January	European Parliament hearings for the new Commissioners of the European Commission
18th January	Jacques Santer succeeds Jacques Delors and outlines his programme for the Commission The European Parliament votes in the new Commission 416 votes for, 103 against and 59 abstentions
1st February	Sir Leon Brittan and Manuel Marin are elected Vice-presidents of the Commission for the next five years

14th March	Negotiations for an association agreement are opened with Slovenia. The UN sends urgent humanitarian aid to Rwanda and Burundi
26th March	The Schengen Agreement comes into force
28th March	Negotiations concerning fishing rights are opened by the EU with Morocco. Portugal acknowledges the possibility of different speeds for the introduction of the single currency
3rd April	Malta: Jacques Santer indicates that a favourable response to its application is likely
7th April	The European Parliament calls for better protection for the city of Tuzla in ex-Yugoslavia. Preparation for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference: the Council draws a first evaluation of the application of Maastricht
8th April	The Germans concerned by the delays introduced by Paris in the application of the Schengen Agreement
10th April	A consensus amongst the Finance Ministers of the 15 concerning the single currency, introduction foreseen in 2002 and 2003 The Czech prime minister announces that the Czech Republic will make its formal application for membership in the up-coming months.
18th April	Boutros Boutros-Ghali supports the elimination of all nuclear weapons
20th April	The United Nations issues a communique concerning the bombing in Oklahoma City (USA) Belgium accuses France of not respecting the Schengen agreement
21st April	Schengen: France responds, she will adopt a law concerning the proceedings in July: Belgium stands by its accusations Preparation of the IGC: the Commission begins the reflection: an evaluation of Maastricht and objectives for the Conference
23rd April	The Rwandan armed forces are said to have massacred some 2.000 Hutus

25th April	First inter-parliamentary meeting concerning the membership application of the Ukraine
	Nicosia announces that Malta already meets the Maastricht convergence criteria, apart from the rate of inflation
28th April	Attempt by the Contact Group to extend the ceasefire in Bosnia. If not the UN anticipated full scale war
2nd May	Croat offensive against Serbs in the Krajina
5th May	It is announced that the membership application by Bulgaria will be made in 1996
7th May	Jacques Chirac elected President of France with 52.64% of the vote
8th May	103 countries support the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?
11th May	Jacques Santer proposes that a referendum should be held before the conclusion of the IGC in 1996
	Slight decrease in unemployment in the Union in March 1995 (down to 10.8%)
15th May	The Ebola epidemic is declared under control. The UN watches developments
21st May	Following the general election in Belgium, the existing coalition returns to government

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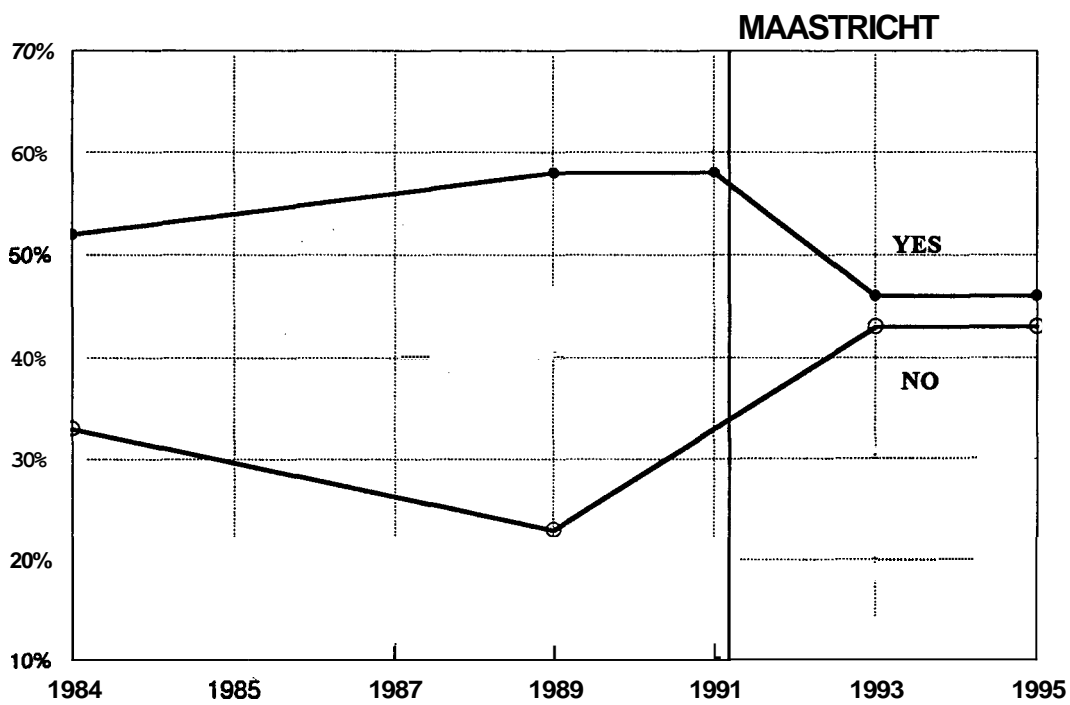
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BENEFIT FROM EU MEMBERSHIP?



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 1.1

Preamble

Public Support for European Integration and the European Union

The general pattern of long term change in public support for European integration and the European Community / European Union shows that following the all-time low registered after the second oil price crisis of 1979/1980, a gradual recovery could be observed until the end of the 1980s. Utilitarian support began to fall as of 1989 on EC12 average and even earlier in important member states (Italy 1988), France (1987). Constitutional support went on climbing in most countries until Spring 1991. It started to fall as of Summer or early Autumn 1992, i.e. before the Maastricht meeting of the European Council of Heads of State and Government. The "Maastricht Crisis" accelerated and amplified the fall of general public support for "Europe" as of Spring and especially as of Autumn 1992.

Beginning around Autumn 1993, a consolidation at lower levels of support has been observed. It more or less continues through Spring 1995. Towards the end of 1994, in some countries and as far as specific indicators are concerned, the first signals of a recovery are discernable while in other member states the decline of support has continued.

Overall short term change between December 1994 and April/May 1995 expresses a minor drop. This is primarily due to still growing dissatisfaction in Spain and Portugal as well as more modest declines concerning some indicators only, in the other big member states, i.e. Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

i. Public Opinion and European Integration

For a considerable time, research¹ has only exceptionally² seen a crucial **role for citizens' views**, for public opinion, in the progress of European integration (and other cases of multinational community building) during the first decades after 1945.

Communication researchers³, emphasized the central role of "the mutual compatibility of main values" for countries to integrate, that is to form "*an amalgamated security community*" and also the need for "*a distinctive way of life, i.e. values, institutions and habits of action to mark the area off from major neighbours*". In any case, a "sense of community" must exist. Integration is "*a matter of mutual sympathies and loyalty; of 'we-feeling, trust and mutual consideration; of partial identification in terms of self images and interests*".

In their earlier writings, the "neo-functionalists" emphasise primarily the role of "political actors ... shifting their loyalties, expectations and political activities toward a new **centre**"⁴ and of the "complementarity of elite **values**"⁵. Mass public attitudes were not seen to be relevant. But in their later writings, neo-functionalists clearly revise their theory and stress the importance of "**elite and mass perceptions**", of "**the attitudes of masses and members of the elites**", of "broad political opinion", of a common ("regional") identity, accompanied by a "myth of permanence and inevitability". And, still concentrating on "national elites attentive to integration issues" or just "relevant elites", **public opinion** surveys are seen as needed to assess "the development of a **distinctive regional identity** and its wide distribution across classes and corporate groups"⁸.

One of the most prominent "realists" in International Relations, who insisted on the obstinacy of the Nation-State, nevertheless considered "an intense general and positive will or enlightened national patriotism capable of prodding leaders into political integration" and a "compellingness in the international system, i.e. a perceived external threat" to be conducive to the obsolescence of the Nation-State⁷.

The first **book** really concentrating on the analysis of public opinion support for European integration and the European Community on the basis of survey research evidence available was published in 1970¹⁰.

Public support for "Europe" was quite strong and, in addition, had increased from the late 1940s to the late 1960s. Their analysis of the process of European integration and of the way the EC worked led the authors to the conclusion, however, that public opinion had not played a decisive role. It was rather part of "the hostile or congenial context as constraining or facilitating but not determining the growth of the Community system". They described the relatively high public support found at the time as a **"permissive consensus"**¹¹.

We have ourselves drawn on the concept of permissive consensus when analysing public support and/or citizen involvement in European Community affairs, stressing that most of the times in most member countries, "Consensus about (and public support of) 'Europe' and 'more of it' is more permissive, acceptive, benevolent, than demanding, challenging, pressing or pushing."

The permissive consensus is put at risk, however, as: *"...enhanced salience would be more likely to manifest itself in spillback situations....if the perceived gains of integration were threatened....supportive elites and mass publics (would) be mobilized to assume a more active role....if the Community were to broaden its scope or increase its institutional capacities markedly....there (would) be reason to suspect that the level of support or its relationship to the political process would be significantly altered"*.

We see public opinion and attitudes as co-determining the speed of European integration and as contributing to defining the nature and form of political union. And were it by "providing material for counter elites to work on". Permissive consensus allows for integration by political, economic, military and cultural elites, as long as those parts of the elites who are opposed to integration (or to more integration) do not succeed in mobilising significant support. If and when they do, this slows down the speed of integration, stops it, or even reverses its direction¹⁴.

As compared to 1969, when the first book was written that applied the concept of "permissive consensus" to the analysis of public opinion towards European integration, the European Community system has grown significantly. By 1989, much more "Europe" existed than in 1969. As the EU, nevertheless, to a considerable extent still lacks the mechanisms citizens normally use for influencing the course of politics in a democracy¹⁵, the legitimacy of the Community system is at risk. As we have observed over recent years, the "permissive consensus" may well erode if it no longer suffices to "carry" the amount of policy making transferred - or said to be transferred - to "Brussels":

*"But a heavy price has to be paid for this: the paradox of integrated economics and separate politics, the paradox of an elaborate process of multinational bargaining coexisting with an obstinately 'national' process of political life and elections"*¹⁶. *A further development of the Community in....the Delors direction "...might be stopped not only by a world recession"*¹⁸, *but also by a set of domestic backlashes against the economic hardships the single market might impose on certain sectors, professions or regions. If the disadvantaged turn to Brussels for relief and find that Brussels simply doesn't either have the financial means to provide it or the political clout to force significant redistribution, such revolts may become more serious' "*.

As our results show, both predictions have become a reality. The record peak of constitutional support from 1989 to Spring 1991 not only went hand in hand with the new dynamics of the Delors presidency and "good news" from Eastern Europe, but also with low inflation rates, high economic confidence among the majority, in spite of considerable unemployment.

But the EC had already broadened its scope and increased its institutional capacities when the Single Market Programme was decided amongst political and bureaucratic elites, supported by important business elites, in 1985/1986. "Project 1992" meant even "more Europe" than had already been accumulated. The more its details became clearly defined and scrutinised by the economic actors concerned the more the potential significance for at least some people's everyday life started to have a wider impact on the politically less interested, too. With sectorial discussions about single issues of "1992" becoming visible, "net benefit perception" and "net hope invested in the Single Market" began to decline: the conditions for an erosion of the permissive consensus had started to be met. Salience had increased.

A question totally different from the one on whether and to what extent public opinion does play a role in making European integration progress or slow down is: does there exist one European public opinion

or are there rather, at least today, fifteen distinguished (Member State) public opinions towards "Europe" to be taken into account? By far the dominant view on that matter in present day social and political science is that there is not a single European *Öffentlichkeit*, *espace public* or public". Political culture, language as well as mass media reach barriers prevent it. We have to take into account at every moment that we look at EU12 or EU15 (weighted) averages of survey research results that they are not representing aggregate privately presented opinions of citizens who live in a single space of public debate, discussion, controversy or consensus, but in 12/15 different public spaces. Even though there is more interrelationship between the British and the Irish public space; between the French and the Francophone Belgian; between the Dutch and the Flemish; between the Austrian and the German; between the Danish and the Swedish. In principle, we still deal with national public opinions towards "Europe". To the extent that the agenda of the national discussions (if ever they really take place) is the same - irrespective of whether the opinions expressed are similar or not - the institutions benefit more from such debate. But such a situation is not surprising. On the contrary. It is perfectly normal in an environment that is best described by calling it partially con-federal and partially federal.

ii. Long Term Trends: the General Pattern over the Past Decade

On average throughout the Twelve, the general pattern of public support for "Europe" over the past ten or fifteen years is characterised by a rise until 1989 (for basic approval of EC membership until early 1991), a downturn thereafter, continuing until late 1992/early 1994, followed by a consolidation at lower levels of support and, as of late 1994 by the first signals of recovery.

In an abstract, simplified form, figure 1.1 illustrates this general pattern of the development (for "perceived benefit from membership of respondents' country in the European Community / European Union"): **i.e. the erosion of the 'permissive consensus'** - having grown to a remarkably high level since the gradual recovery after the second oil price crisis of 1979/80 - **started long before the December 1991 'Maastricht' meeting of the European Council** and the February 1992 signing of the Treaty on European Union. (cf. the levelling of "benefit" and the increase of "not benefited" as of 1989. See also figures 1.2 and 1.3 for the detailed concrete "perceived benefit" data and figure 1.5 for "net hope related to the Single Market", i.e. percent optimists minus per cent pessimist, at the EC12 average level). In some important big Member States, the change in the trend of basic support also began in 1988/89 (Italy) or even in 1986/87 (France): an effect of the differential welcome of legislation related to the Single European Market (for the evolution of "net benefit" in these two countries see figure 1.4a and 1.4b).

During the very same period, the particularly sensitive curve of **"net hope"** (related to the Single European Market; see figures 1.5a to 1.5i) continued climbing in other countries until Spring 1991 (Denmark, Portugal), or did not drop significantly (in the United Kingdom) or, though zigzagging, reached a new peak in early 1991 (Belgium, The Netherlands; modest on EC12 average). Luxembourg and Greece recovered as of Autumn 1992, climbing ever since. The downturn of the EC12 weighted average of 'net hope' started after Spring 1991, also before the 'Maastricht Summit'. The difference between optimists and pessimists had fallen from 45% in 1989 to a mere 16% in Autumn 1992. (figure 1.5)

In order to see in greater detail whether different indicators present different general patterns of long term evolution, we select the previously presented "net benefit" and "net hope related to the single market" together with (net) "support for EU membership of one's country" and ('net') "support for a European Government responsible to the European Parliament". All four are plotted into one over time graphic (figure 1.6). We see that while, at EU12 average level, "net benefit" and "net hope" peak in 1989 and decline thereafter, "net membership" and "net Eurogovernment (EP) support" peak in Spring 1991 and then drop slowly. We also see that, at EU12 average level, "net hope" tends to recover earlier than "net benefit" after their consolidation at markedly lower levels owing to the post-Maastricht amplification of the crisis.

The conclusions drawn from this analysis suggest a grouping "net benefit" and "net hope" into one combined ('net') "utilitarian support" indicator and "net membership" plus "net Euro-Government" into one combined ('net') "basic constitutional support" indicator. Finally, we combine all four into ('net') "overall support"). These three new indicators are plotted over time (figure 1.7).

One can see that utilitarian support started to drop in 1989 as soon as legislation on issues of the Single European Market accelerated and began to be examined and controversially discussed among the different sectors of the economy and between both sides of industry. "Constitutional support" also begins to drop before the Maastricht "summit" but only in summer 1991, after the Gulf war, when recession had started to hit many member state economies, when the official start of the Single Market, as an overall politically relevant date, came closer, and when news from Eastern Europe seriously started to turn sour.

During the weeks and months following the Maastricht agreement and the signing of the Treaty on European Union, a more intense politicisation of "Europe" was set into motion. After the Danish referendum of June 2nd, 1992, and - even more so - the French referendum of September 20th, 1992, immediately preceded by "Black Wednesday" (the withdrawal of Pound Sterling and the Lira from the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System), all indicators are found to be in free fall.

The drops in constitutional support and the (even sharper than before) drops in utilitarian support after Spring 1991 were not only taking place when elite controversies over important elements of the Single Market and over "Maastricht" were increasing and when referenda in Denmark and France were rendering public opposition against "much more Europe" visible and revealing a remarkably high dissatisfaction with the Single Market; they were also accompanied by a clear signal about an economic recession and, increasingly, by "bad news" from Eastern Europe, and after the summer of 1993, an additional speculative attack on the less strong currencies in the EMS, leading to the extension of the band of non-intervention from 2.5% to 15%.

In 1993 or 1994, most economies of the Union resurged from recession. Unemployment, however, continued at a very high if not growing level in most countries. Where it was consolidated or fell, mostly "small jobs", part time work, or simply a change in the definition of government statistics were behind the success stories published. High interest rates - to a considerable extent originating in the consequences of the German government not having accepted the advice of the Frankfurt **Bundesbank**, when fixing the conversion rate at the time of German monetary union - prevented more growth.

But except for rows in the House of Commons and in spite of European elections and enlargement referenda, European Union affairs disappeared from the front pages in most countries for most of the time. Public opinion related to it calmed down. Public opinion polls registered a new consolidation. At considerably more modest levels, though, than four, five or six years before".

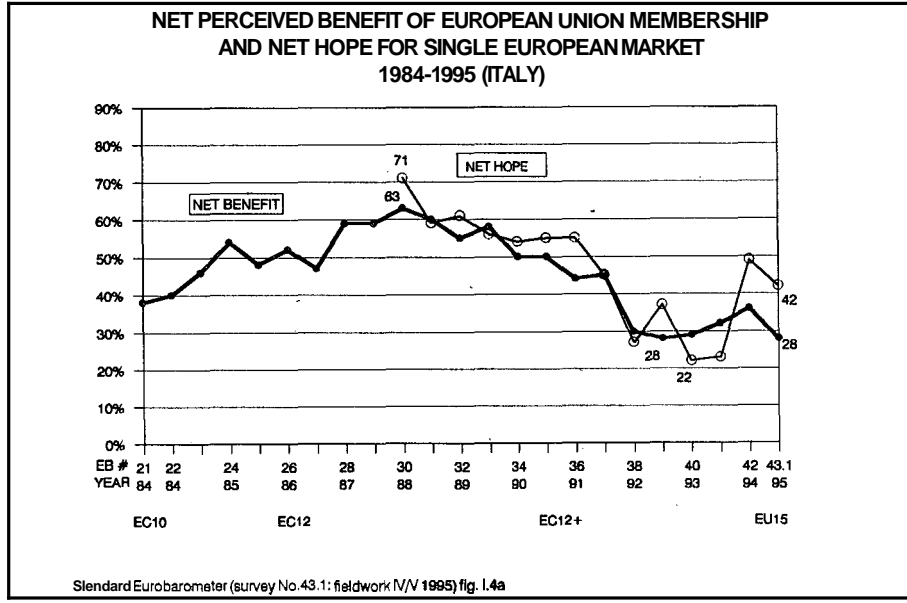
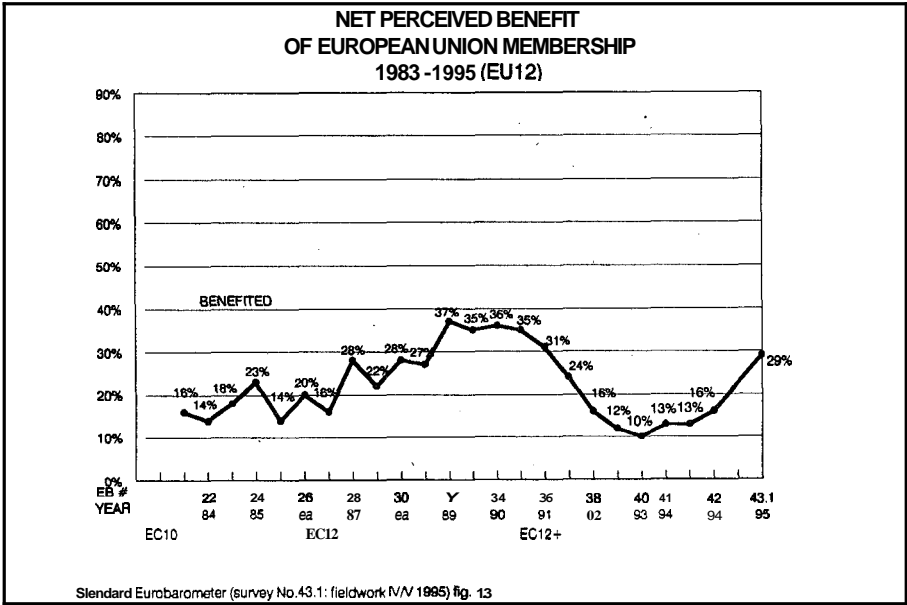
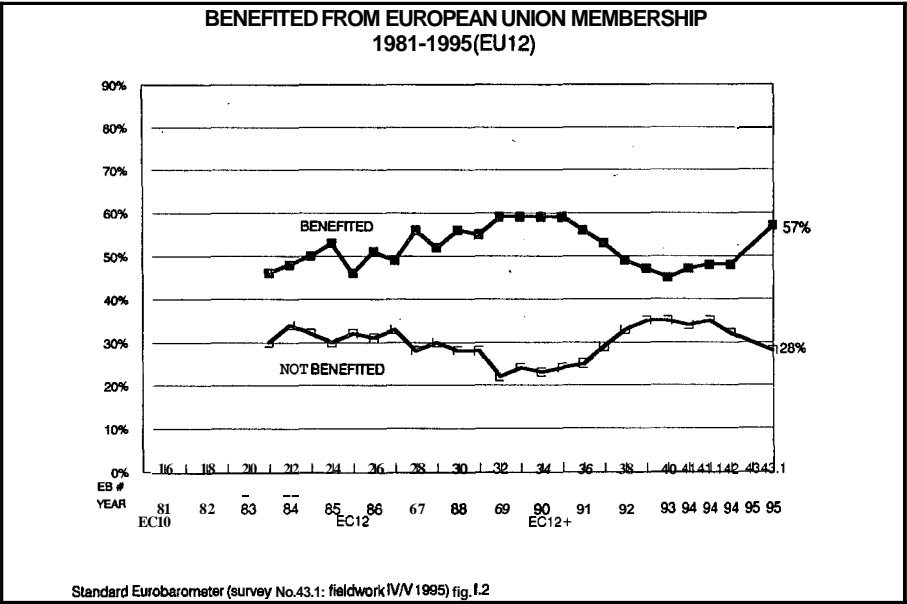
Long Term Change of 'net' Utilitarian Support by Country and EU12

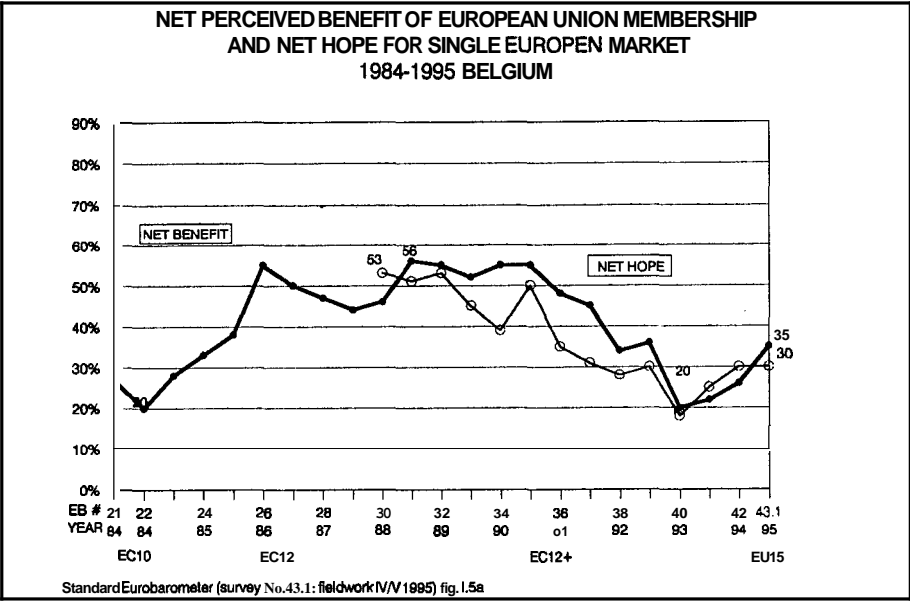
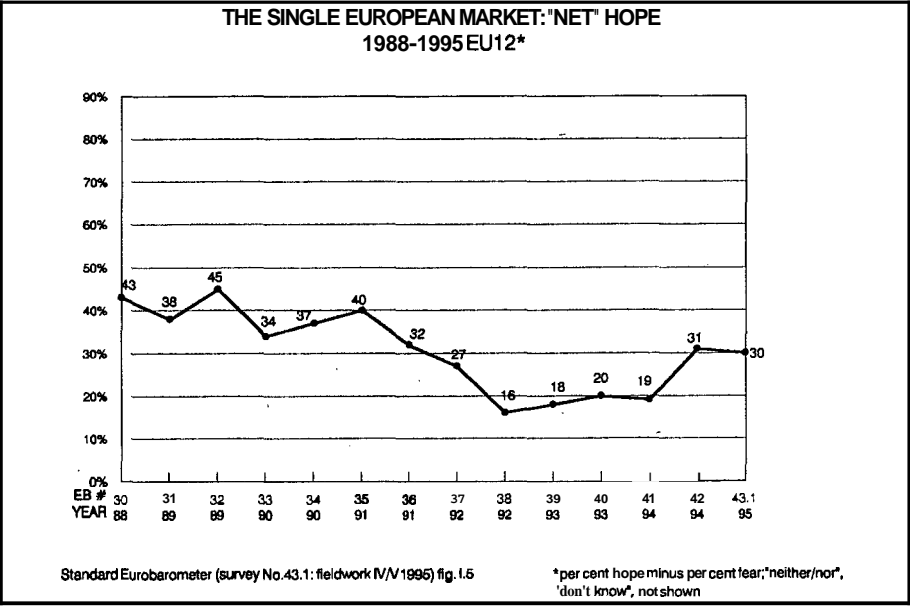
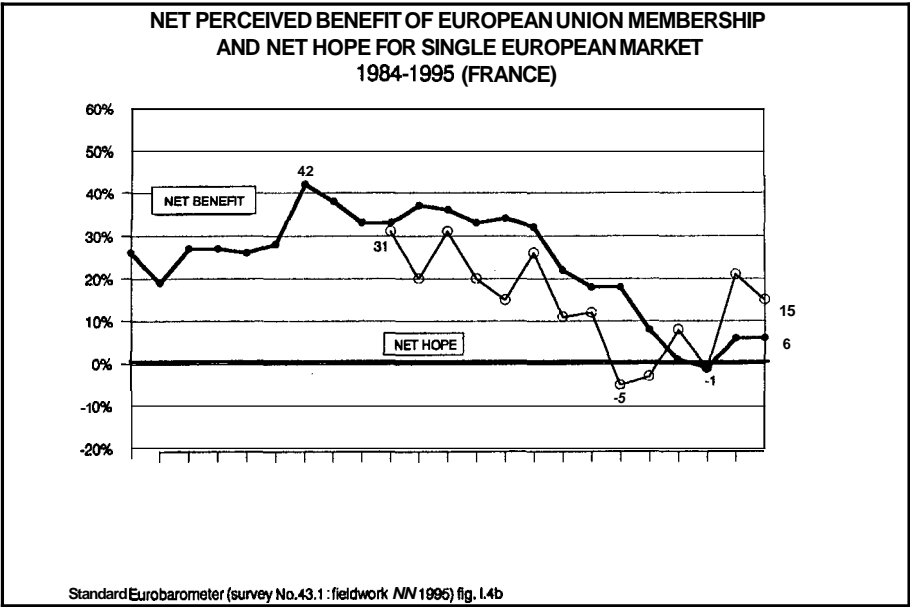
Entries are "percentagepoints net" (% positive replies minus % negative replies), year (with S = Spring or A = Autumn)

'Net' Benefit from EU Membership							Single Market: 'Net' Hope					
Country	1984S	Highest	When	Lowest	When	1995S	1998A	Highest	When	Lowest	When	1995S
B	+27	+20	93 A	+56	89 S	+33	+53	+53	89 A	+18	93 A	+06
DK	+08	+57	92 A	+08	84 S		+07	+40	91 S	+07	88 A	+24
D	+15	+40	90 A	+02	93 A		+33	+40	90 A	- 01	93 S	+23
D(W)	+15	+33	90 A	+03	93 A		+33	+40	89 A	+01	93 S	+24
D(E)90ff	-	+69	90 A	- 04	93 A		+58	+58	90 A	- 07	94 S	+19
GR	+09	+70	93 A	+08	85 A	+33	+33	+57	93 A	+18	91A	+55
E'86ff	- 56	+33	91 S	- 56	86 S	+52	+50	+62	89 S	+07	92 A	+23
F	+26	+42	87 S	- 01	94 S		+31	+31	89 A	- 05	92 A	+15
IRL	+30	+84	94 A	+30	84 S		+66	+69	95 S	+49	93 A	+69
I	+38	+63	88 A	+28	93 S		+71	+71	88 A	+22	93 A	+42
L	+59	+64	86 S	+50	87 S		+34	+46	95 S	- 02	90 A	+46
NL	+50	+67	91 S	+45	84 A	+52	+57	+61	91 S	+43	91 A	+58
P'86ff	+02	+74	91 S	+02	86 S	+30	+61	+61	88A	+19	93 S	+35
UK	- 24	+10	90 A	- 25	84 A	- 06	+37	+38	89 A	+11	92 A	+26
EU12	+16	+37	89 A	+10	93 A	+29	+44	+45	89 A	+15	92 A	+30
EU15						+10						+28

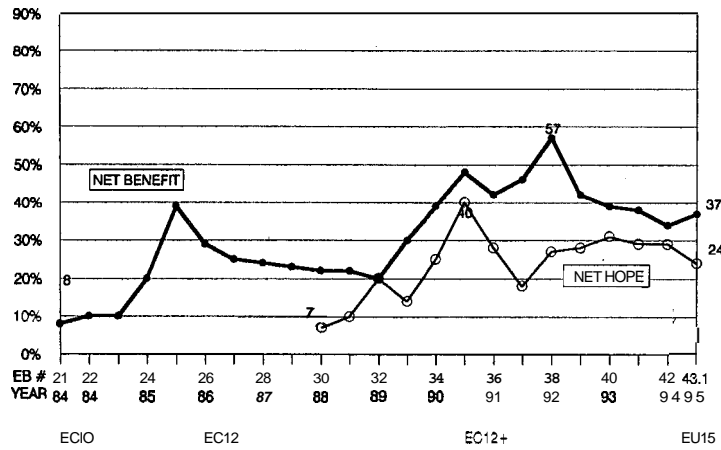
'Net' Support for EU Membership							'Net' Support for a European Government					
Country	1981S	Highest	When	Lowest	When	1995S	1987A	Highest	When	Lowest	When	1995S
B	+43	+75	91 S	+32	82 A	+58	+43	+58	95 S	+31	88 S	+58
DK	+01	+54	92 A	- 01	85 S	+33	- 51	- 32	91 S	-56	88 S	- 36
D	+40	+58	90 A	+40	81 S	+46	+13	+41	91 S	+13	87A	+28
D(W)	+40	+53	90 A	+39	94 S	+46	+13	+41	90 A	+13	87A	+30
D(E)90ff	-	+86	90 A	- 37	94 S	+45	+41	+41	90 A	+07	93A	+20
GR	+20	+70	90 S	+16	85 A	+66	+18	+61	95 S	+18	87A	+61
E'86ff	- 37	+75	91 S	+22	95 S	+22	+40	+54	91 S	+3a	92 A	+40
F	+39	+70	87 A	+39	81 S	+41	+41	+54	89 A	+18	92 A	+41
IRL	+24	+77	94 A	+16	83 A	+74	+16	+44	95 S	+16	87A	+44
I	+68	+79	88 A	+59	82 A	+67	+59	+66	95 S	+56	93A	+66
L	+76	+86	87 A	+62	94 S	+75	+32	+56	95 S	+14	88 S	+56
NL	+66	+87	91 S	+69	82 A	+73	+20	+67	94A	+14	93 S	+41
P'86ff	+56	+76	91 S	+32	95 S	+32	+28	+60	92 S	+26	95 S	+26
UK	- 24	+44	91 S	- 24	81 S	- 19	- 14	+02	89 S	-30	92A	-04
EU12	+33	+58	91 S	+26	82 A	+45	+24	+40	91 S	+	93 A	+31
EU15						+42						+34

1. In political and social science as well as in economics, irrespective of this research having been carried out or commented within or outside of the European institutions.
2. Such exceptions were the "European federalists", more often found among specialists from law schools than from departments of political, social or economic science, as well as - at least to some extent - the representatives of the "communications approach", e.g. Karl Deutsch and his associates. For an excellent comparative analysis of these theories (excluding the federalists, however) with respect to the relevance of (political) culture and public opinion, see SINNOTT, Richard (1995) "Bringing Public Opinion Back In", pp. 11-32, in: Oskar Niedmayer and Richard Sinnott, eds., *Public Opinion and Internationalised Governance*, London: Oxford University Press.
3. Using primarily elite interviews, see Deutsch, Karl, et al., (1957) *Political Community and the North Atlantic Area*, Princeton: Princeton University Press; pp. 5 and 36.
4. Haas, Ernst B., (1958), *The Uniting of Europe*, Stanford: Stanford University Press, p. 16.
5. Haas, Ernst B., and Philippe Schmitter, (1964), 'Economics and differential patterns of political integration: projections about unity in Latin America', *International Organisation*, vol 18, pp. 705-737.
6. Haas, Ernst B., (1971), "The Study of Regional Integration: Reflections on the Joy and Anguish of Pretheorizing", pp. 26ff in Lindberg, Leon N. and Stuart A. Scheingold, eds., *Regional Integration: Theory and Research*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
7. Nye, Joseph S., (1971), *Peace in Parts: Integration and Conflict in Regional Organisation*, Boston: Little Brown, p. 89 and p. 73.
8. Schmitter, Philippe, (1971), "A Revised Theory of Regional Integration", in Lindberg, Leon N. and Stuart A. Scheingold, eds., *Regional Integration: Theory and Research*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
9. Hoffmann, Stanley, (1966), "Obstinate or Obsolete? The fate of the nation state and the case of Western Europe", pp 862-912 in *Daedalus*, vol.95.
10. Lindberg, Leon and Stuart A. Scheingold, (1970), *Europe's Would-be Pocky. Patterns of Change in the European Community*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, pp.41ff. - A doctoral dissertation at the University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands, confining its analysis to university students in five countries of the Six and in England, was also published in 1970: Cornelis, Petrus-Arsene, *Europeans about Europe*, Amsterdam: Swets & Zeitlinger. - For a comprehensive presentation and commentary of research in the first decade of the Community see Rabier, Jacques-René (1989): "L'Opinion publique et l'intégration de l'Europe dans les années 1950", pp. 561-584, in: *Groupe de Liaison des Historiens auprès des Communautés*, ed., (1989), *La Relance européenne et les Traités de Rome*, Bruxelles, Milano, Paris, Baden-Baden: Bruylant, Giuffrè, LGDJ, Nomos.
11. This concept is taken from Key, V.O. Jr., (1961). *Public Opinion and American Democracy*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf. - A similar concept, "consensus *mou*", summarizes the conclusions of a careful analysis of French data on public opinion towards European integration and the Community: 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, n° 3.
12. See Eurobarometer Report No 27, pp.39 and 41
13. Lindberg and Scheingold, 1970, pp. 274ff. esp. p. 277.
14. See Reif, Karlheinz (1993), "Cultural Diversity as Factors in European Identity", pp. 131-153, in: Garcia, Soledad, ed., 1993, *European Identity and the Search for Legitimacy*, London: Pinter, for the Eleni Nakou Foundation and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.
15. See Reif, Karlheinz, "Das Demokratiedefizit der EG und die Chancen zu seiner Verringerung", pp. 37-62, in: *Politische Bildung*, Nr. 3, 1993.
16. "Real" elections, i.e. elections that (most of a time by confirming, modifying, or completely changing the majority of an assembly of representatives) "produce" a government (a new one, a modified one, or continuation of the outgoing government at local, regional, national or supra-national level) with citizens entitled to vote knowing about this "government production". The authors cited here refer implicitly to elections at national level. European (Parliament) elections have not been "real elections". Before 1994 they did not produce a (proto-) government (the European Commission). But although European elections in 1994 did, citizens did not know about it. Hence they were not "real". Some citizens became aware of it, when elections had gone by, and the European Parliament voted on the designated candidate for President of the European Commission and on the Commission as a whole. See Reif, Karlheinz (1994), "*Démocratie communautaire: Le jour où l'on pourra renverser un gouvernement européen*", pp. 47-55 in: Francis Whyte, *L'Europe à visage humain*, Paris: Editions l'Harmattan. See also Reif, Karlheinz (1994), "Survey research on European elections", in: *ESOMAR news brief*, nr. 8, September 1994.
17. The article cited here was first published in 1990.
18. As shown in a sophisticated cross-country and over-time analysis, economic conditions also have an impact on support levels. In particular a high inflation rate contributed to widespread declines in 'diffuse' (overall unspecific) support. This becomes particularly visible for the second oil price crisis and other important phases of European or world wide recessions. See Dalton, Russell J., and Richard Eichenberg (1990) "Europeans and the European Community: The Dynamics of Support for European Integration", paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, 1990.
19. Keohane, Joseph, and Hoffmann, Stanley, (1990) "Conclusion: Community Politics and Institutional Change", pp. 276-298, in William Wallace, ed., *The Dynamics of European Integration*, London: Pinter for the Royal Institute of International Affairs.
20. See, for example, Gerhards, Jürgen (1993) "Westeuropäische Integration und die Schwierigkeit der Entstehung einer europäischen Öffentlichkeit", pp. 96-110, in *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, vol. 22, nr. 2; Habermas, Jürgen (1992) "Staatsbürgerschaft und nationale Identität", pp. 632-660, in ders., *Faktizität und Geltung. Beiträge zur Diskurstheorie des Rechts und des demokratischen Rechtsstaats*, Frankfurt: Suhrkamp; Wolton, Dominique (1993) *La dernière utopie. Naissance de l'Europe démocratique*, Paris: Flammarion.
21. Anyone interested in receiving full, country by country, documentation in graphical and/or table form for any of the indicators of public support for "Europe" should contact the Eurobarometer unit of the European Commission (see cover for full address details).



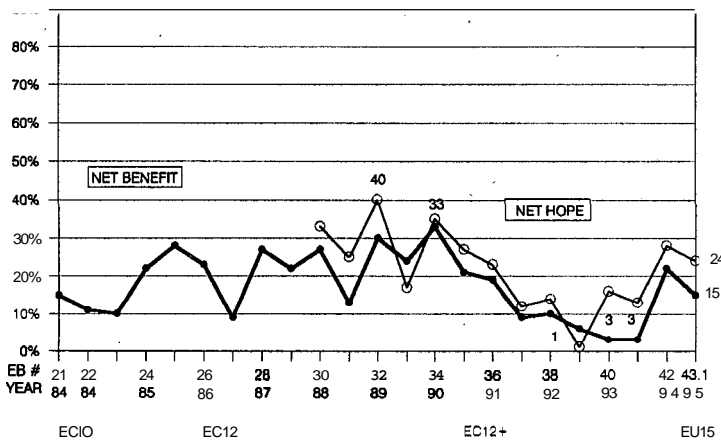


NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1984-1995 DENMARK



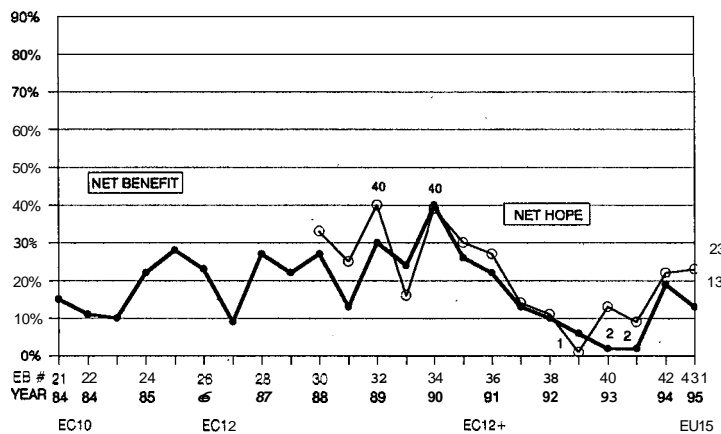
StandardEurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.1.5b

NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1984-1995 GERMANY (WEST)



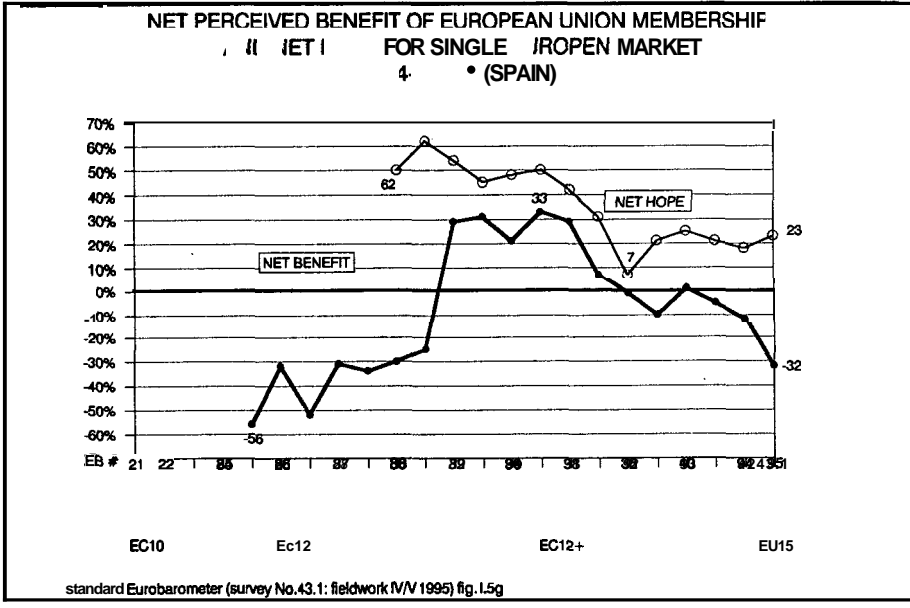
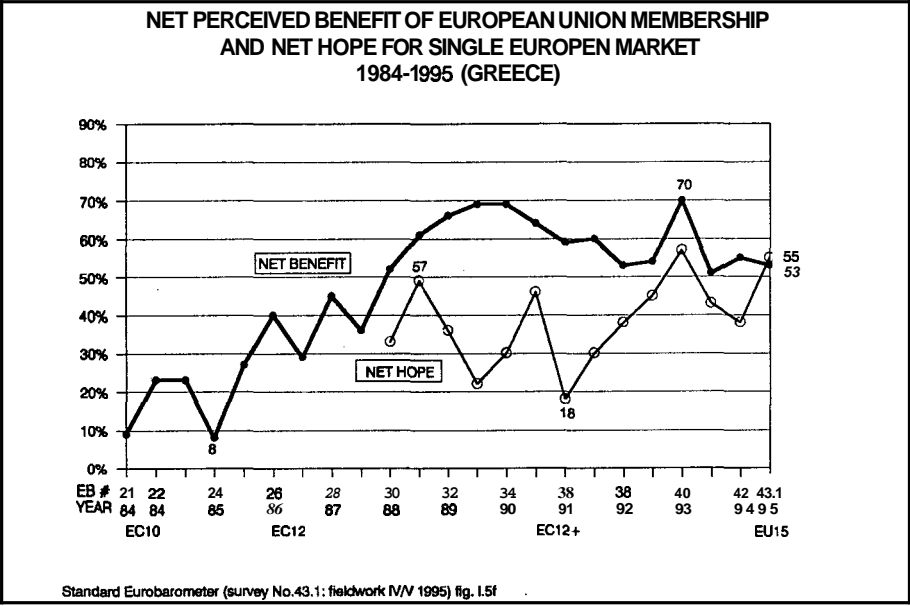
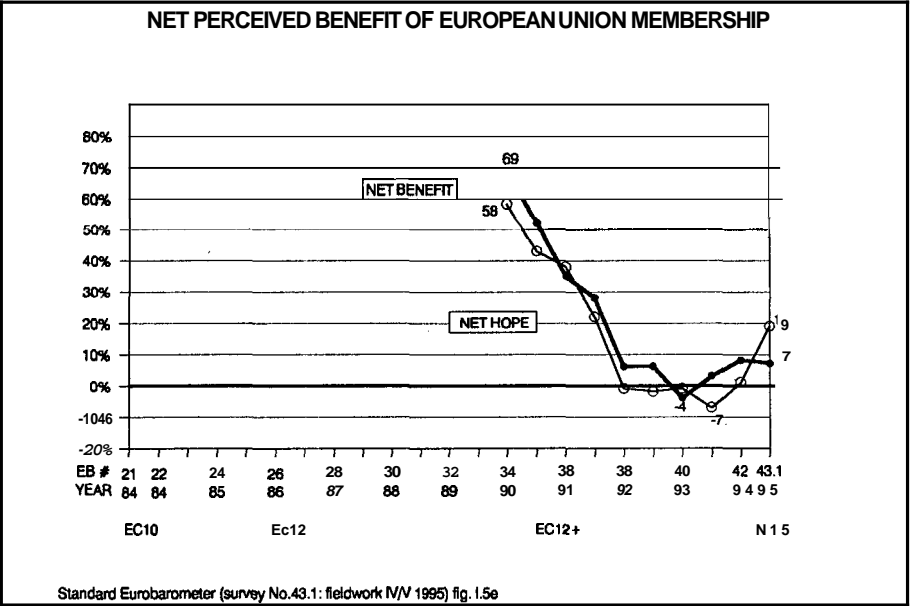
Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.1.5c

NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1984-1995 GERMANY*

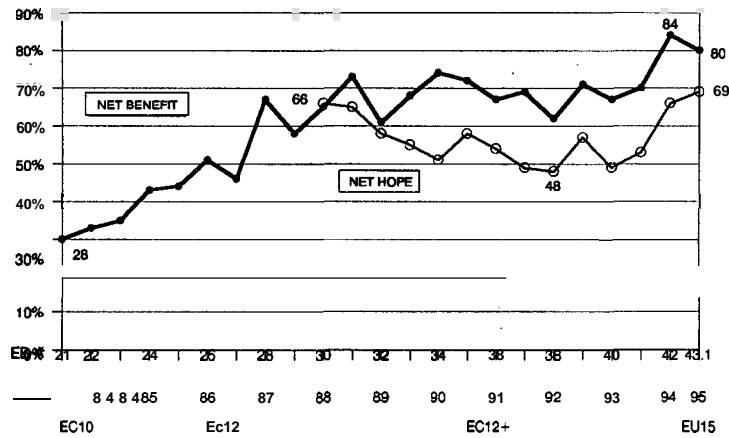


*unified Das of autumn 1990

StandardEurobarometer (survey No.43.1 fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 15d

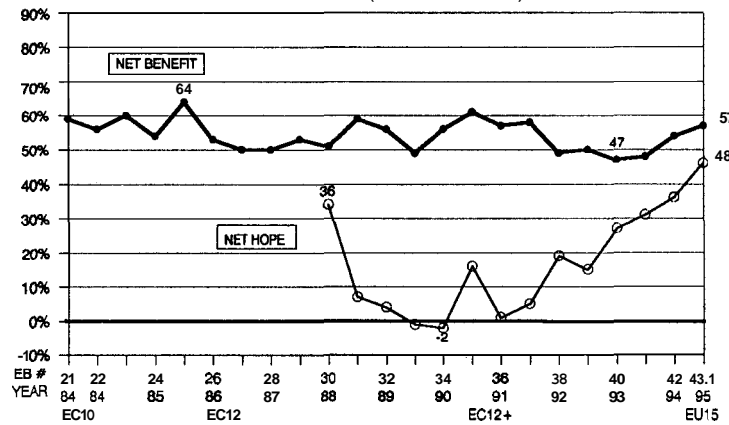


NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1984-1995 (IRELAND)



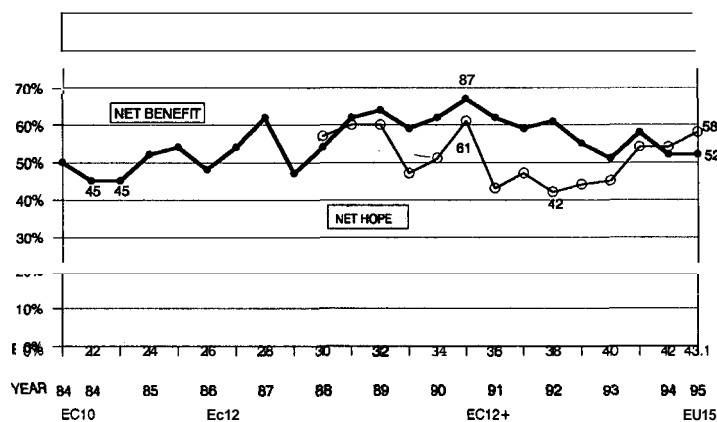
Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. I.5h

NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1984-1995 (LUXEMBOURG)



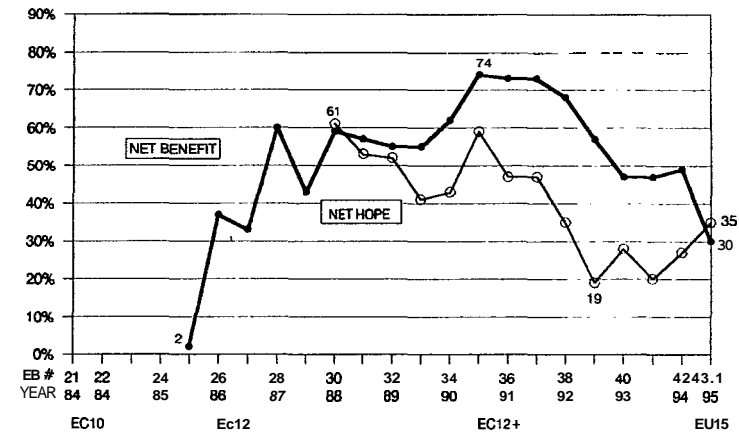
Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. I.5i

NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1984-1995 (THE NETHERLANDS)



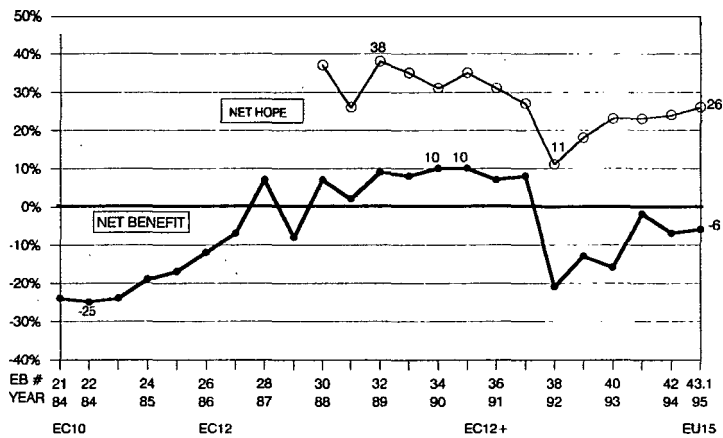
Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. I.5j

**NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1986-1995 (PORTUGAL)**



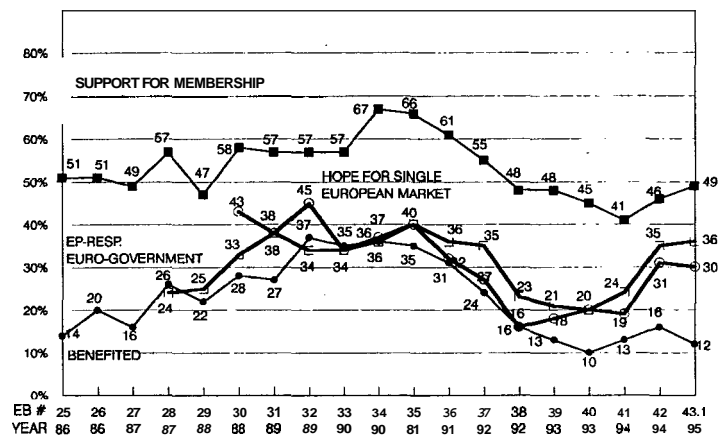
StandardEurobarometer (survey NO 40.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. I.5k

**NET PERCEIVED BENEFIT OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
AND NET HOPE FOR SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
1984-1995 (UNITED KINGDOM)**



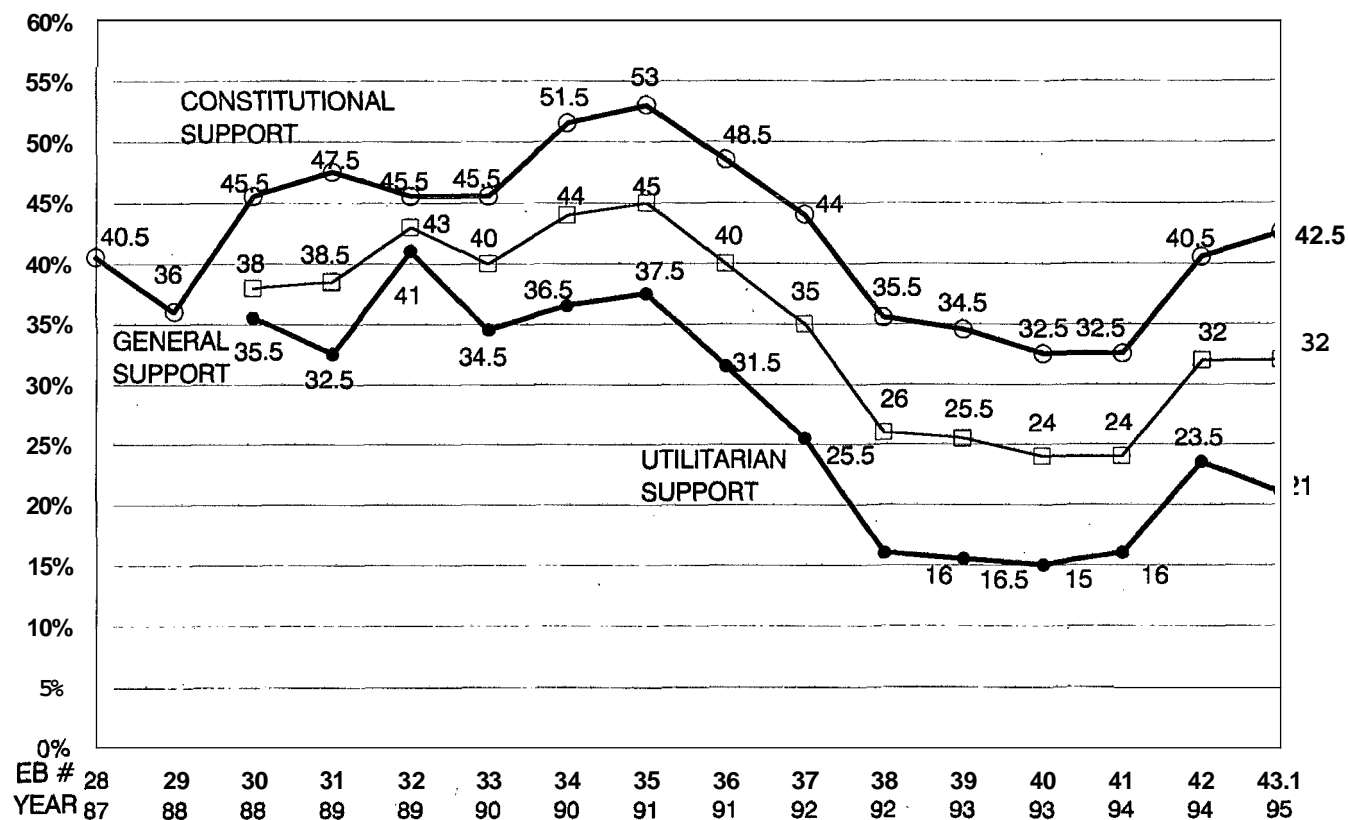
StandardEurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. I.5l

**NET RESULTS FOR ...
1986-1995 EU12**



Standard Eumbarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 16

NET RESULTS FOR ... 1987-1995 EU12



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 17

REPORT

1. Levels and Recent Changes in Public Support for the European Union

1.1 The "Eurobarometer" Indicators of Public Support of the EU

Traditionally since 1987, four Eurobarometer questions are called "the four standard indicators". In addition to their quite broad and general subject matter, one important reason had been that the respective questions had been asked at least twice a year for several years. Since 1987, a number of additional questions correspond to the same criteria. Hence, in this report, we look at ten different indicators which we call "standard indicators".

The first four are identical to the four standard indicators of 1987ff.: support for unifying western Europe, evaluating membership of one's country in the EC/EU positively, seeing this membership to benefit one's country and, finally, to personally regret if one were told that the EC/EU had been scrapped: **unification, membership, benefit, regret**. Three of them have already been addressed in the introduction (see above). Another question, whether respondents express themselves in favour or opposed to the European Union having a **European Government (EP)** (i.e. responsible to the European Parliament), already presented in the introduction (this question has been asked since 1987). Since the controversy about the Treaty on European Union (the "Maastricht" treaty) an additional version of this question has regularly been asked, speaking of a "European Government responsible to the European Parliament **and to the European Council** composed of the Heads of [State and] Government of the Member States"

Another question¹ has proven to be quite useful in differentiating an important dimension of public opinion related to European Community affairs in the second half of the 1980s: **hope or fear related to the Single European Market**.

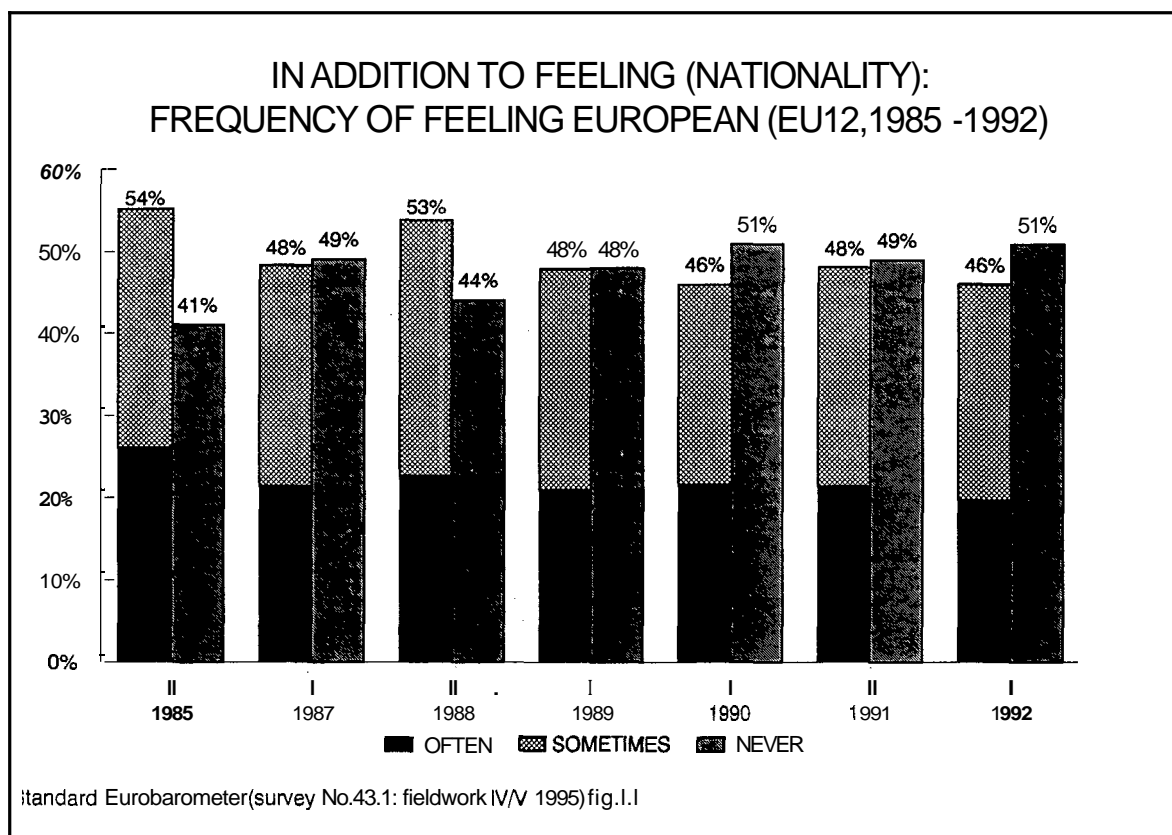
"Feeling European", in addition to the feeling of belonging to one's nation, had long been measured by a question concentrating on frequency. Since 1992 we use another question aiming at getting to grips with citizens' **"European Identity"**. It refers to "the near future" - a well known technique in survey question "engineering" that allows one to refer to the present time and outlook rather than inviting a balance sheet of the past. As the "feeling European" question is based on the assumption that one does not need to give up one's national identification in order to adopt a European one.³ "Europe is a relatively small place, intra-European frontiers are rapidly disappearing, and national loyalties are no longer incompatible with a strong sense of belonging to this new Europe"⁴.

¹ Only the French Head of State attends meetings of the European Council. All other member states are represented by their Head of Government.

² It was Daniel Debomy who had used it first in a small experimental survey executed on behalf of the Commission's Eurobarometer unit.

³ The question was first asked, in collaboration with the department of Sociology at the University of Nantes in France, on behalf of the French Minister for European Affairs.

⁴ Tsoukalis, Loukas (1991), *The New European Economy: The Politics and Economics of Integration*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, preface, p. viii.



The twin question of the "**Eurodynamometer**", as Jacques Rabier, the founder of the Eurobarometer surveys⁵ had called it, was first asked⁶ in standard EB survey no 25 of Autumn **1986**. As a question impossible to use in telephone surveys, it has been used regularly at least twice a year in the (face-to-face) standard Eurobarometer polls since **1994**. With the help of a picture of seven people in different states of motion, from standing still through running as fast as possible, the perceived current as well as the desired future pace of European unification is being measured.⁷ While documenting all aspects, we here explicitly address primarily to the information indicating whether a respondent wants "Europe" to get along more or less rapidly than he or she sees it getting ahead now.

⁵ See preface and chapter 23 of Reif, Karlheinz and Ronald Inglehart, eds. (1991): *Eurobarometer: The Dynamics of European Public Opinion*. Essays in Honour of Jacques-René Rabier, London: Macmillan.

⁶ Gratefully taking up an idea originally used by Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann in Germany.

Eurodynamometer
Do citizens want Europe to speed up (+, ++) or to slow down (-, --)

		B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
				West	East					
Total	Weight	1000	1000	1000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	15800
--	(1.0)	3	14	6	6	7	4	4	3	6
-	(2.0)	7	18	14	15	16	6	7	8	10
0	(3.0)	21	30	24	24	25	20	18	15	21
+	(4.0)	38	24	31	31	32	37	28	37	33
++	(5.0)	30	13	23	22	18	33	41	35	29
Average		4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
No answer		1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	2

		I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Total	Weight	1000	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1300	12800	15800
--	(1.0)	2	4	3	8	6	9	9	12	6	6
-	(2.0)	4	11	8	11	5	14	17	14	10	10
0	(3.0)	14	32	22	25	27	28	28	25	20	21
+	(4.0)	36	34	47	31	27	36	30	30	33	33
++	(5.0)	44	19	20	24	34	13	14	17	29	29
Average		4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4
No answer		0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	2

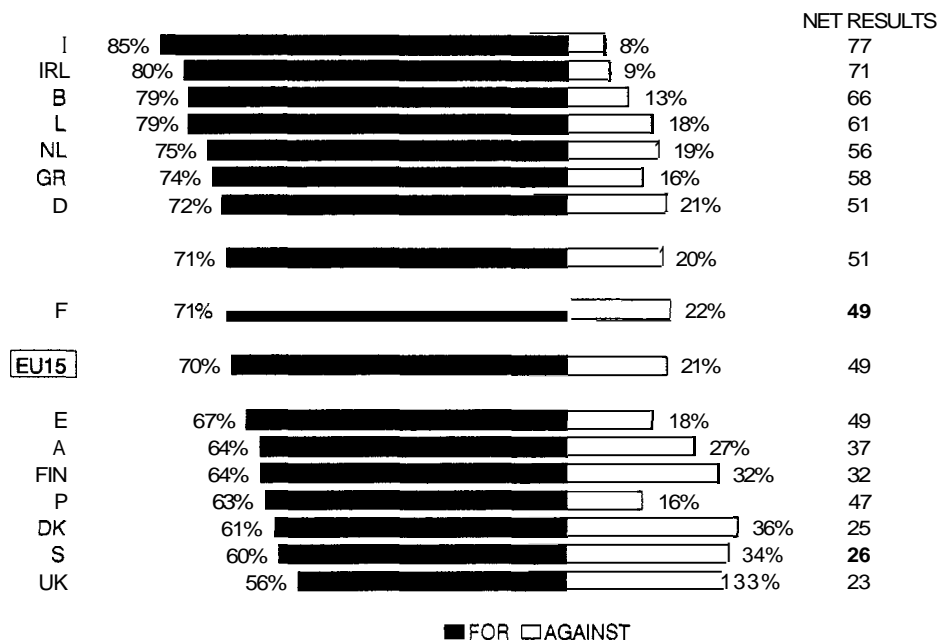
Citizens' satisfaction with the way democracy works in their own country is a classic of Eurobarometer questions. As of 1989, we also asked about **satisfaction with democracy in the European Community** (or, now, Union), and since 1994 we have included the municipal democracy satisfaction aspect: "Trust, throughout Europe, can develop further if people see their local cultures and interests respected while a common European citizenship develops"⁷.

Positive, negative as well as positive minus negative i.e. "net" values for all these indicators are documented in figures 1.2 to 1.11 for results of Spring 1995. These charts show the relative position of each member state as well as the weighted average at the EU12 and EU15 levels. (Tables 1.10a, 1.10b and 1.10c)

⁷

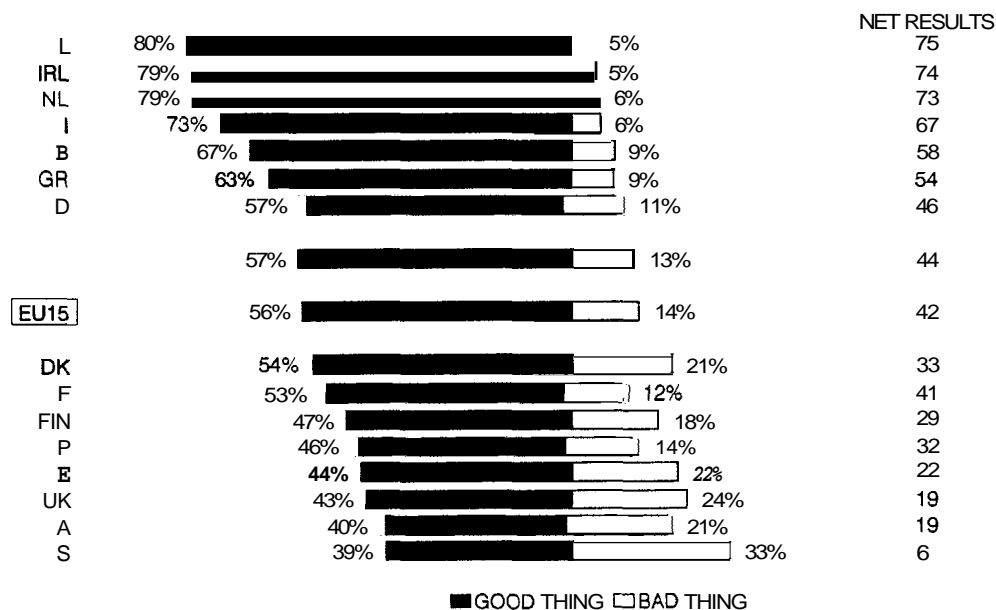
Garcia, S., "Images of Europe" paper presented at the symposium on "Images of Europe", 13 to 17 April 1992, Aghios Nicolaos, Crete.

SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION - EU12/EU15



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No. 43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 1.2

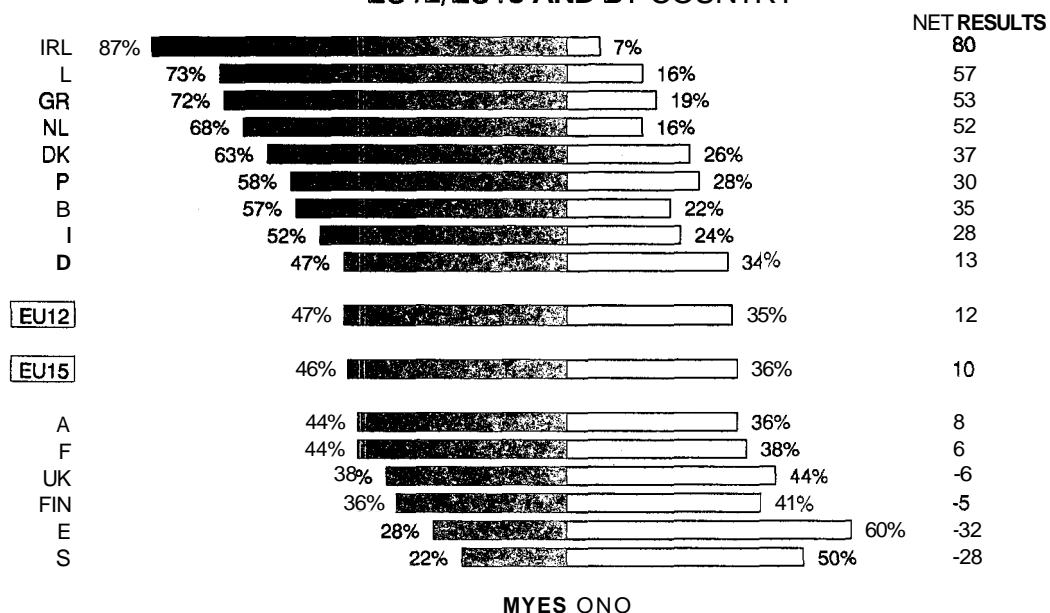
*percentage 'don't know' not shown

SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP
- EU12/EU15 AND BY COUNTRY

Standard Eurobarometer (survey No. 43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 1.3

*percentage 'neither/nor', 'don't know' not shown

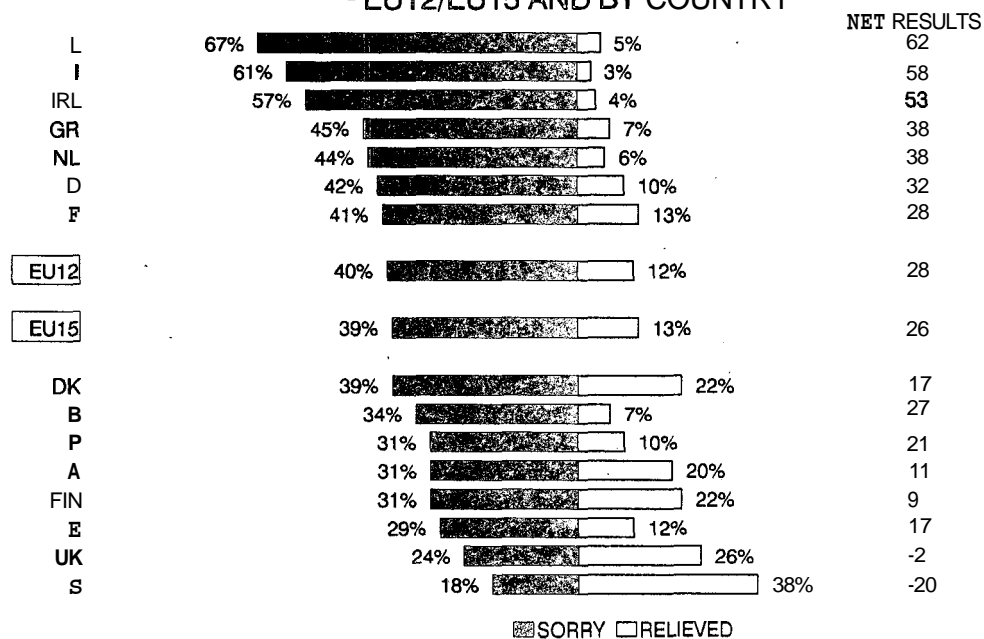
BENEFITED FROM EU MEMBERSHIP? - EU12/EU15 AND BY COUNTRY



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.I.4

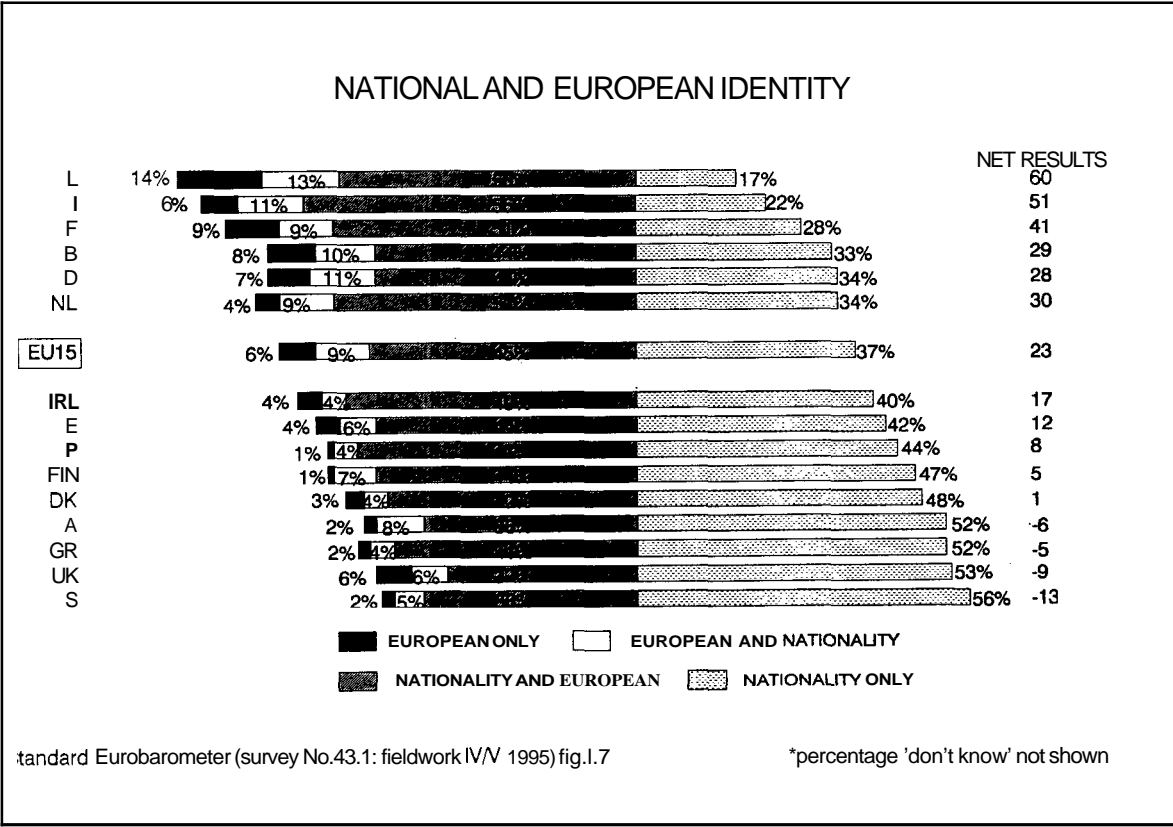
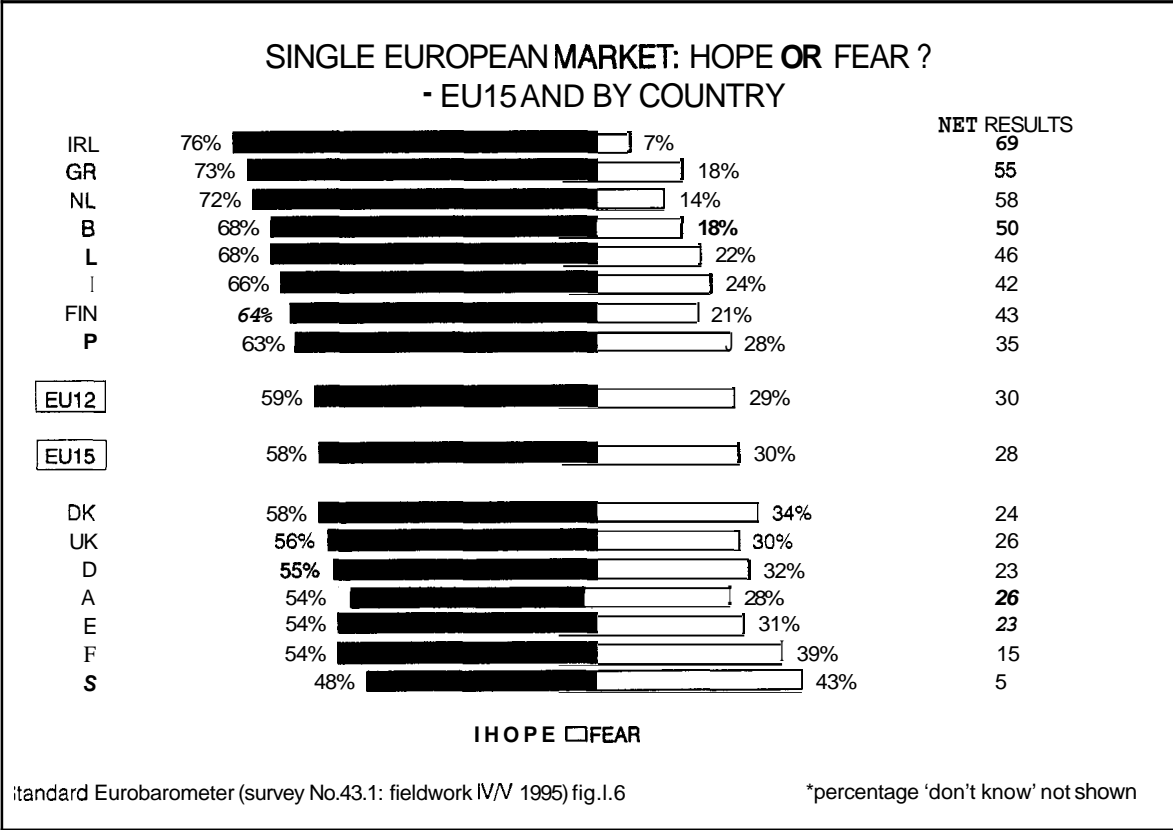
*percentage 'don't know' not shown

REGRET DISSOLUTION - EU12/EU15 AND BY COUNTRY

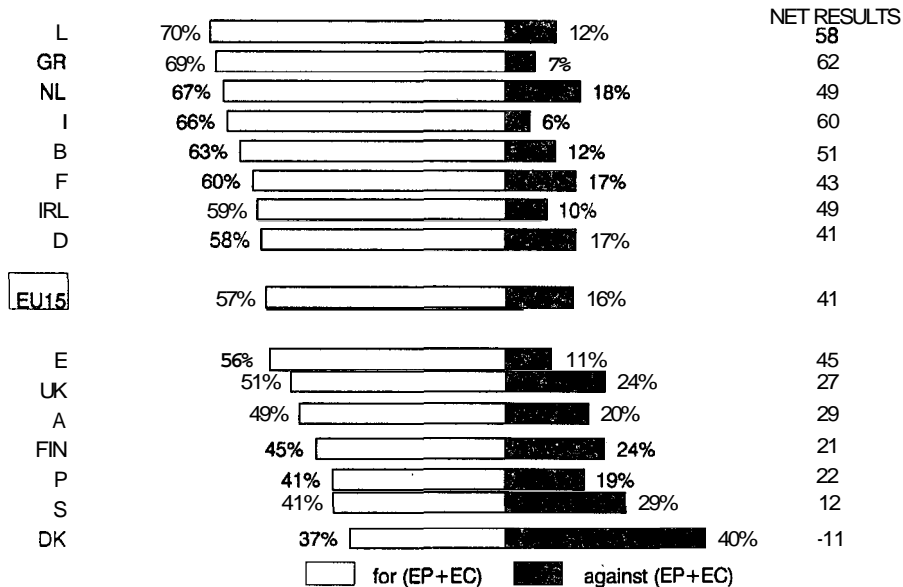


Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.I.5

*percentage 'indifferent', 'don't know' not shown:



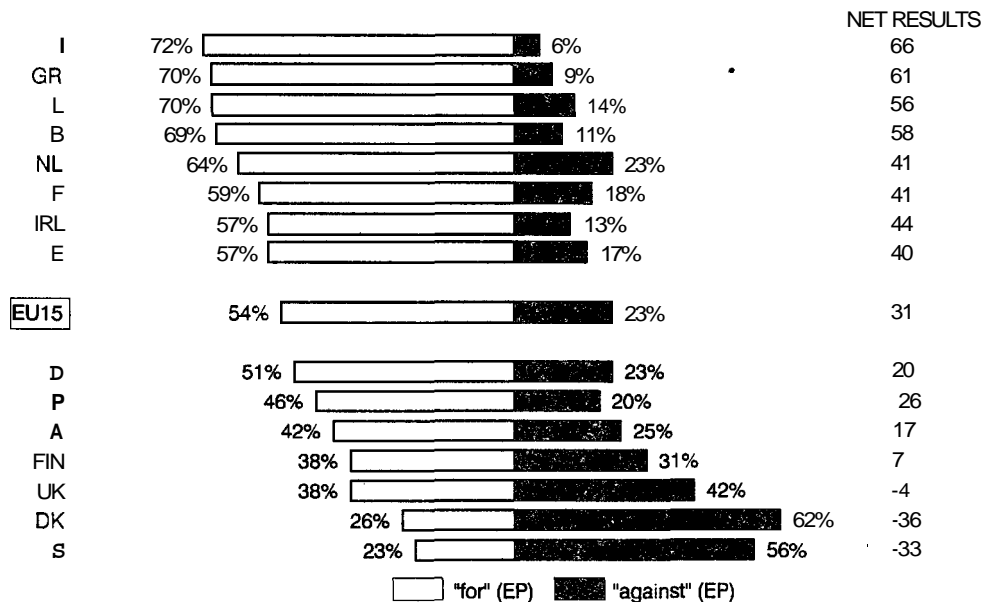
FOR OR AGAINST A EUROPEAN (UNION) GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND TO THE COUNCIL OF HEADS OF NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT (PER CENT; BY COUNTRY AND EU 15)*



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.1.8

*percentage 'don't know' not shown

FOR OR AGAINST A EUROPEAN (UNION) GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (PER CENT; BY COUNTRY AND EU15)*

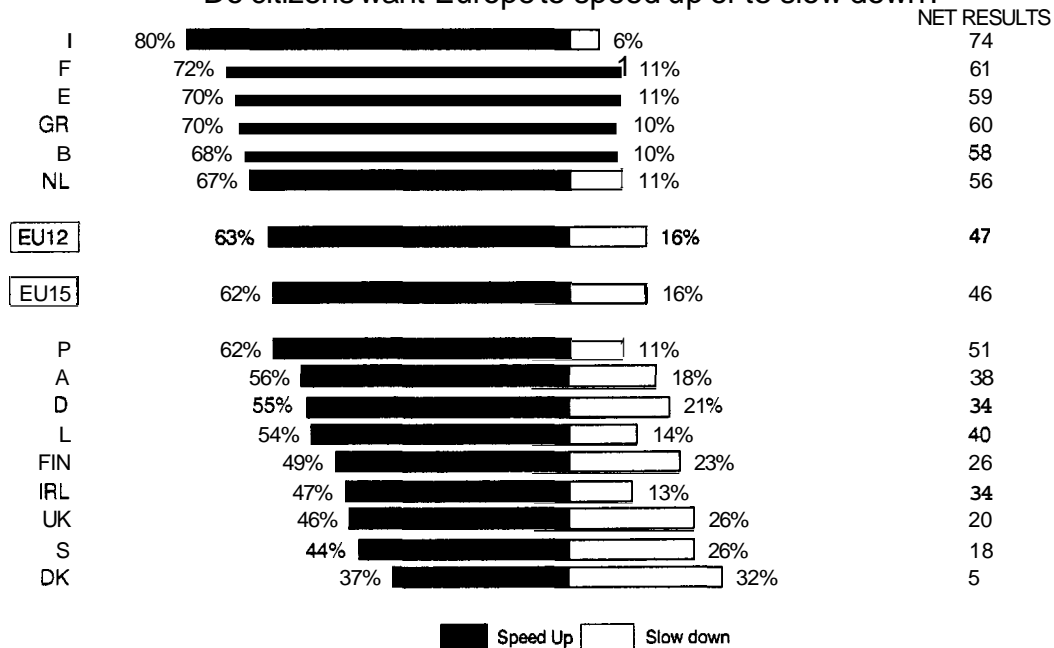


Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.1.9

*percentage 'don't know' not shown

EURODYNAMOMETER - EU15/EU12 AND BY COUNTRY

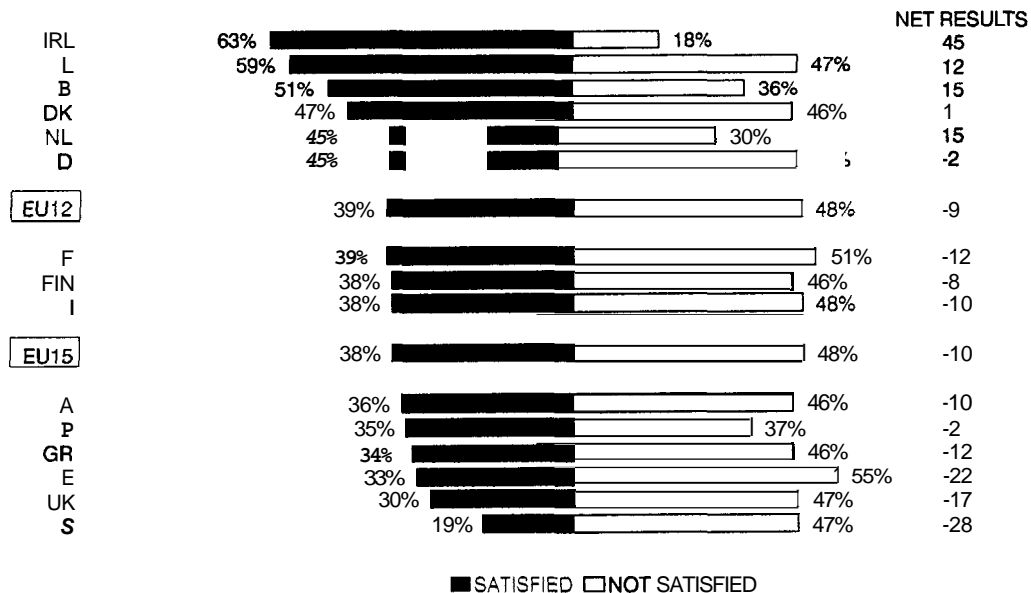
Do citizens want Europe to speed up or to slow down?



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 1.10

*percentage 'no answer', '0' not shown

SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EU - EU15/EU12 AND BY COUNTRY



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.1.11

*percentage 'don't know' not shown

1.2 Levels of Support: socio-demographic, socio-political and national differences

1.2.1 Socio-economic and socio-political differences in support level

The ten indicators inspected here represent different underlying attitude dimensions of respondents with respect to "Europe", European integration, the European Union, its institutions and their future'. Nevertheless, the socio-demographic and politico-cultural background of all - of each and every one of the ten indicators reveals a similar, if not identical, pattern:

Men opt for "pro-European" answers significantly more often than women. But the difference almost completely disappears among persons having experienced/undergone higher education, and even reverses for persons still in higher education. Just one more proof that differences between men and women in such respects are not "biological", but exclusively socio-economic and/or socio-cultural.

Young people are notably more pro-European than their elders. And this difference continues through all age groups.

If we look at the **occupation of respondents**, managers and other white collar workers are more often "pro European" than farmers/independent workers/shop or company owners or blue collar workers, unemployed or housepersons and retired persons. As soon as we control for gender (see above), age, education level and interest in politics, these differences disappear or are - at least - significantly smaller.

The more educated a respondent, the more often she or he is pro European.

It is, thus, not surprising that - on average - the higher their **social grade** as measured by the seven point "ESOMAR Social Grade Scale" the more often respondents are pro-European. However, there are two notable exceptions: people in the highest social grade are slightly less likely to hold pro-European attitudes and opinions than people still very highly placed but just below. Similarly, at the lower end of the social grade scale, openness towards European integration is somewhat more widespread than in the strata just beyond. This is particularly evident in the countries of the South of the European Union.

The co-determination by the various aspects of respondents' socio-demographic background are not documented, here, for each of the ten standard indicators under inspection. In principle, the pattern is very similar, if not identical, for each of them. As an illustration, the reader may compare tables 3.2 (optimism/pessimism vis-à-vis the "new" EU), 3.5 (support of and opposition to a single currency), and 3.8 (for or against the Commission to need the confidence of a majority in the European Parliament).

If we are interested in the relationship between peoples' general political interests and attitudes on one hand and their views related to "Europe" on the other, we also discover quite stable general patterns: Citizens **interested in politics** are more often pro-European. Eurobarometer has defined an index of "opinion leadership", which is not dependent on respondents being placed in important political, economic or social positions. This index, rather, reflects a role a person adopts (or does not) in everyday life at all levels of society: persons reporting having frequently discuss politics with friends and family and, at the same time, see themselves as often attempting to convince others of their own views, rank high on our "opinion leadership" scale. If neither applies, they rank low.

⁸ A (principal components, rotated) factor analysis of these variables shows: "unification", "regret dissolution" and "membership" represent one underlying attitude (in a more differentiated version, "benefit" and "hope or fear related to the Single Market" are also found to be elements of the same factor). At least in Spring 1995, answers to the two "Euro-government" questions constitute one separate factor and so does each of the others, i.e. individual difference between perceived and desired pace of European unification ("Euro dynamometer"), "satisfaction with EU democracy" and "European identity".

⁹ For details see appendix.

Opinion leaders of this "every day life" type are very significantly more often pro-European than "opinion followers" (there is, for example, a net difference of 28 percentage points between them if it comes to the Commission to need or not an EP majority. (Table 3.8)

Differences between respondents who place themselves on the **Left, as compared to the Right**, on a ten point scale are most of the time moderate when it comes to pro-European opinions and attitudes. In case of doubt, respondents seeing themselves on the Left are slightly more frequently pro-European.

1.2.2 Differences in support level across countries

In section 1.1 we have presented the individual indicators on which this chapter is based. The respective figures show how the different member states rank as compared to each other. In the present section, we adopt an overall perspective and look for each country's tendency to rank high or low with respect to all the ten indicators.

The following table shows for each indicator, the top five and the bottom five countries ranked by level of net value for each indicator in Spring 1995 and the ranks of the three "newcomers" among the Fifteen. Country symbols are **bold** if opponents outnumber supporters, they are *italic* if both camps are of equal size.

**Rank order of member countries on ten indicators
of 'net' support for the European Union**
(Based on 'net' values of indicators: percent positive minus percent negative)

	RANK Lowest five 15, 14, 13, 12, 11	A	FIN	S	RANK Top five 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
UNIFICATION	UK - DK - S - FIN - A	10	11	14	I - IRL - B - L - GR
MEMBERSHIP	S - A - UK - E - FIN	14	I 0	15	L - IRL - NL - I - B
BENEFIT for country	E - S - UK - FIN - F	I 0	13	15	IRL - L - GR - NL - DK
REGRET Dissolution	S - UK - FIN - A - E	11	12	15	L - I - IRL - GR - NL
HOPE single market	S - F - D - E - DK	08	07	15	IRL - NL - GR - B - L
EUROP.-IDENTITY	S - UK - A - GR - FIN	13	11	15	L - I - F - NL - B
EU-GOVMT(+ECncl)	DK - S - UK - FIN - P	09	12	14	GR - I - L - B - NL
EU-GOVMT(EPonl)	DK - S - FIN - P - UK	10	13	14	I-GR - B - L - IRL
EU-DYN(Δwntd-is)	DK - S - FIN - UK - D	08	13	14	I - E - GR - P - F
SATSF.EU-DEMOC.	S - E - UK - P - F	04	08	15	IRL - L - B - A - DK

A number of conclusions can be drawn from the table above: no country is only found in the middle group. **Five countries never rank among the bottom five: Luxembourg (9T5), Ireland (7T5), Belgium (7T5), Italy (7T5), and The Netherlands (6T5)**¹⁰. **Five other countries never rank among the top five: Sweden (10B5), the United Kingdom (9B5), Finland (8B5), Portugal (3B5), and**

¹⁰ The bold figures in brackets indicate the number of times each country ranks among the top five with respect to the ten indicators. The *italic* figures in brackets indicate the number of times each country ranks among the bottom five.

Germany (2B5)¹¹. One country also ranks very prominently among the top five, but also figures once in the group of the last five: Greece (**7T5, 1B5**). The reverse is true for two Member States; they rank low four or five times, but once high: Spain (**1T5, 5B5**), and Austria (**1T, 4B**). France (**2T, 3B**) ranks low twice but three times high. Denmark (**2T5, 5B5**) ranks low five times but high twice.

Compared to the average of the Twelve, all three new Member States show lower level of support (see chapter 7). But there is no single indicator amongst the 10 where all *three* new countries together rank as the bottom *three*. Sweden, however, is never better than second last.

1.3 Recent Change in Public Support: from Autumn 1994 to Spring 1995

1.3.1 Overall Recent Change for EU12 and EU15

Compared to December 1994, we register a minor drop at EU12 average level of ('net') support in April/May 1995 for 7 out of the 10 different indicators presented in this chapter. A modest overall increase in support is only found for two indicators. One indicator remains on average unchanged, indicating a majority who continue to be dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union (55% of those who give an opinion). (See the Table T1) To the extent that measures had already been taken in the three new Member States on the occasion of the Autumn 1995 standard Eurobarometer poll, a number of significant drops are found (see section 1.4.3 below).

Short term change in support (EU12)

		Difference	Spring 95	Winter 94
(1)	"For" European Unification	- 3 points	70%	73%
(2)	EU Membership "good"	- 1 point	57%	58%
(3)	Benefit from membership	- 1 point	47%	48%
(4)	Regret dissolution of EU	- 1 point	40%	41%
(5)	Single market "net" optimism	- 1 point	30pts	31pts
(6)	See themselves (also) as Europeans	- 2 points	61%	63%
(7)	"For" a European Government (resp. EP+ECouncil)	- 4 points	58%	62%
(8)	"For" a European Government (resp. just to EP)	+ 1 point	56%	55%
(9)	Eurodynamometer ("net speed up")	+ 2/70 pts.	14/70	12/70
(10)	Democracy in the EU works satisfactorily	± 0 points	133 pts of 300	

The overall decrease registered for EU12 in Spring 1995 since December 1994 is primarily due to more significant falls in Spain and Portugal and, somewhat less dramatic, France¹².

¹¹ "Net hope" related to the Single European Market is +25 points net for West Germany, but 20 points net for East Germany. As to the Euro-Dynamometer, West Germans and East Germans perceive the current pace of European unification at a scale value of 36/70, but East Germans register 42/70 for desired pace, while West Germans show 45/70. The net difference for the West is 9/70, for the Five New Länder 6/70, and the weighted average is 8/70.

¹² As figures for EU average are weighted by the size of each country's population aged 15 and more, even moderate changes in the fourth most populated country weigh more than dramatic changes in small member states.

1.3.2 Short Term Change in Support: Individual countries of The Twelve

Like levels of support, patterns of short term change vary, of course, across countries as well as with respect to different indicators. The following table presents the ups and downs since December 1994 for each indicator and each country of the Twelve.

Changes since December 1994 for each Country of EU12 and for each Indicator
(Changes of ± 4 and more points are in bold, of ± 2 and less points not shown [~])

Indic*	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
1	+	+	~	-	-	~	+	~	+	~	-	-
2	+	~	-	~	-	-	~	+	~	~	-	~
3	+	+	-	~	-	~	~	-	+	~	-	~
4	~	~	~	-	-	~	-	+	~	~	~	~
5	+	~	~	+	+	-	~	-	+	~	+	~
6	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	+	~	-	-	-
7	~	~	~	+	-	~	-	-	+	-	-	-
8	+	~	~	+	-	-	+	~	+	-	-	-
9	~	~	~	~	-	~	~	-	~	~	-	~
10	~	+	+	~	-	-	-	-	~	+	-	~
=	+	+	-	\pm	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

* Indicator number corresponds to those in the previous table.

The situation in **Spain** during the first months of 1995 was economically as well as politically quite critical. Before the beginning of the tourist season, unemployment was particularly high. The Peseta floating outside of the EMS exchange rate mechanism rendered imports expensive. Ever since Spain had to devalue the Peseta, the number of citizens no longer seeing the country benefiting from its EU membership was larger than the proportion perceiving such benefit. This indicator fell from -12 points in December 1994 to -32 points in Spring 1995, while the government continued its austerity course in order to qualify for the Single Currency. Deterioration of the economic situation, and even more so, of perceived public perspectives of a bad (or worsening) economic future often reduce support for 'Europe'. Some hope is invested in the Single Market (+ 5 points net) but overall rank 12 out of 15.

Equally difficult was the political situation of the minority Socialist government known to be receiving further support in Parliament by the Catalan nationalists only because the Spanish presidency of the EU was approaching. Political scandals of corruption and criminal methods of fighting the militant Basque independence movement ETA (with rumours of even Prime Minister Gonzales knowing about it) totally destroyed the political climate. Municipal elections had shown a further weakening of the government.

The evolution of the situation in **Portugal** is similar to Spain although on a relatively more positive level. While there are still **58%** of Portuguese who see their country as benefiting from EU membership (against 28% who do not), 'net' benefit perception fell 19 points in Portugal from five months earlier (down from rank 5 of 15 to rank 9 of 15)! As the government continued to make noteworthy attempts

to meet the EMU convergence criteria, economic hardship persisted or even increased for a large part of the population. 'Net' hope related to the Single Market increases again since 1993/1994 but is just over half the size of 1988 or Spring 1991. The Portuguese aspiration for a more rapid pace of the European Union and of European unification (rank 12 for the difference between observed and desired speed), but they are hesitant with respect to clearcut political union (ranks 11 and 12 for the Euro-Government indicators). A few months before their general elections the demand for domestic political change increased - not unrelated to the very critical level of consumer confidence (the respective EC-index was -24 in April and -22 in May).

On the background of an economically difficult situation in **France**, the climate of public opinion was primarily determined by the Presidential election. While 'Europe' had been highly visible and seen positively at the end of 1994, because the outgoing European Commission President Jacques Delors had lead the polls as a potential candidate (even though he then renounced such ambitions), the fieldwork for Spring standard Eurobarometer survey coincided with the two rounds of the elections. National issues dominated; as far as Europe was addressed at all during that time, the distribution of attitudes and opinions was heading downwards: 'net' approval of EU membership dropped (-4 points), and the proportion of French seeing themselves "in the near future" as (also) Europeans went down by a third (-22 points 'net'). And so did "satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union" (-3 points, 51% are dissatisfied, 39% satisfied: rank 11 among 15). Since Spring 1993, the proportion of citizens seeing France as not benefiting from its EU membership is about the same size as the proportion of those perceiving such benefit. In Spring 1987 60% saw benefit, 20% did not. France is twice among the top five countries and on three indicators among the bottom five, especially with respect to hope related to the Single Market: in the four surveys between Autumn 1992 and Spring 1994, there were more pessimists than optimist on three occasions.

The evolution of benefit perception in **Germany** shows the same pattern as in France, the most positive distribution had been reached in Autumn 1990 (German unification) but the gap in favour of positive replies has widened more since the October 1994 general elections (now 47% : 34%; 61% : 21% in 1990). German perceptions of benefit and approval of membership have been found to be below the EC average during most of the past ten years (while in France they had been above it until 1989). After 1990/91, confidence in the Single Market faded from +40 points 'net' to +1 point 'net' in Spring 1993. Since then optimism has recovered somewhat to just above +20 points 'net'. In Spring 1995, the German public ranks once in the ten indicators among the top five and twice among the five lowest¹³.

Public opinion towards Europe in **Italy** is traditionally very favourable. If approval of membership dropped some 15 points net since 1988 and net benefit perception from over +60 points to less than +30 in 1993 and +26 points in Spring 1995; and although hope invested in the Single Market fell from +71 points net in 1988 to just +22 points net in Spring 1993, rose to net +49 last December, to fall again this Spring to +42 points net, Italians, nevertheless, rank first or second in 6 of our 10 indicators and fourth in a seventh. But they are more often dissatisfied (49%) with the way democracy works in the EU than satisfied (38%). Traditionally the most likely among all EU citizens to be dissatisfied with the way democracy works in their (respective) own country, they had 'reached' 25% satisfied in December 1994, only to be back to 19% this Spring. The hope invested in the changes of the party system soon faded. When asked "why?", many of those 24% who feel fearful about the Single Market (33% in 1992 and 1993) say "our country is not ready yet". Italy's hurdle for entry in the European Monetary Union appears to be even much higher.

Against the backdrop of an increase in consumer confidence¹⁴, the climate of public opinion in **Belgium** with respect to Europe has, on balance, improved. In line with this, the two indicators most directly related to economic aspects went up significantly: "net benefit" (+9 points from 26 to 35) and "net hope" related to the "Single European Market" (+11 from 40 to 51 points). Increases were observed for the

¹³ See table in section 1.2.2 on page 10.

¹⁴ Up 6 points to -9 from -15, i.e. the respective index still being negative.

more political indicators: "net unification", "net approval of EU membership" and (net) support for a European Government responsible to the European Parliament. The single drop, in line with EU average, is in the (net) proportion "feeling (also) European".

Denmark shows little short term change in our ten indicators; if so it is towards more support. Net "benefit from EU membership" went up (+3 from 31 to 34) along with consumer confidence (up +1 point from +8 to +9; Denmark is one of the three EU11¹⁵ countries with positive values in consumer confidence). More significant increases are to be noted with respect to (net) "support for European Unification" (up +6 to now +25) and "satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU" (up +12 points net to now +1). Entry of Sweden and Finland was quite important for public opinion in Denmark.

Luxembourg is the third member state with a positive balance of short term change in support: five "ups", no "downs". Besides a generally (and traditionally positive economic climate, the fact that since January 1995 the former Luxembourg Prime Minister, Jacques Santer, is President of the European Commission already had a notable effect in December 1994. It is reinforced in April/May 1995 after the new (Santer) Commission was confirmed by the European Parliament. The increases in support indicators are particularly significant for "hope related to the Single Market" and a "European Government responsible to the European Parliament" (+11 to now + 56 points net).

Traditionally showing a high level of public support for the EU, **the Netherlands** have **also** been continuously critical with respect to certain institutional elements. As compared to four or five months earlier, more Dutch citizens have a positive assessment of EU democracy (up +13 points net to now still -1). The (traditionally) high proportion of supporters of a European Government has noticeably shrunk (by -9 points net to now still +41 on the "EP only" indicator and by -6 points net to now +49 for the "EP and European Council" indicator). All other indicators remained stable.

Greece shows drops in its proportion of "Euro-Identifiers" (-14 points net to now -5 net), and of supporters for European Unification (-13 points net to now still +58) and upturns: Net hope related to the Single Market (up +17 points net to now +55; in spite (or because?) of a continuing negative EU record in consumer confidence) and support for the formation of a European Government (both types: EP only" +11 points to +61 net; "EP+ECouncil" up +11 points to now +62 net) went up very significantly.

Ranking lowest among the Twelve with respect to levels of net support, **the United Kingdom** shows no recent change for **six** of the ten indicators. The other four go down: "Unification" (-9 points to now +2); the proportion of "Euro-identifiers" (-8 points to now +9) as well as net support for both versions of "European Government" ("responsible to the EP" down -5 points to now -4; "...and also to the European Council" down -6 points to now net +27).

1.3.3 Short Term Change in the New Member States

As we have seen (see section 1.3.2 above), support levels in the three new Member States are on average lower than compared to the average of the Twelve (see also chapter 7). As to changes from December 1994 to April/May 1995, we can only draw on 4 or 5 of our ten indicators generally discussed in the present chapter: "unification", "membership", "benefit", "regret" and - except for Finland - the "Eurodynamometer". On average for EU12, we have seen a minor drop for 7 out of 10 indicators. **On average among the three new countries, we observe a drop in 2 out of 4 indicators:**

¹⁵ The Consumer confidence surveys of the European Commission, on which the index is based, are not being carried out in Luxembourg. Other sources hint at a positive consumer confidence climate there.

Short term change in the three new Member States

Indicator	A	FIN	S	A	FIN	S
Unification	+12	-4??	+2	+	-	+
Membership	+8	±0	-8	+	~	-
Benefit	-3	-8	-15	-	-	-
Regret	-1	-9	-12	-	-	-
Euro-dynamometer	+03	n.a.	+03	+	.	+

Supporters for EU membership in **Austria** was 31% in our December 1994 poll, in Spring 1995 it was 40%¹⁶. Opposition had grown by (- 1 point from 20% to 21%. Hence, net support went up from +11 to +19 points, an increase of +8 points. Support for European unification rose +12 points net. The Eurodynamometer scale difference between perceived current pace of European integration and desired speed was +03/70, some 4 percentage points. Perceived benefit for Austria from it's EU-membership, on the other hand, and the proportion of interviewees who would show regret "if they were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped" had gone down, although less than the size of the margin of error.

Finland's result for membership support remained unchanged. All other three indicators register statistically significant drops (of net -4, -8, and -9 points for unification, benefit and regret respectively).

The fall of public support for the European Union in **Sweden**, however, was more important. "membership" lost - 8 points net, "benefit" dropped net -15 points and "net regret" decreased -12 points. As was confirmed by the result of Swedish elections of Members of the European Parliament a few months later: opposition went on growing. It is likely to take some time before supporters gain a clearcut advantage again even if support for European integration in general remained stable.

¹⁶

In Austria, mass media reported about other opinion polls there also carried out in Spring. They were said to show that opponents to Austrian membership had become a majority one year after the referendum of June 12th, 1994. This was definitely wrong! The distribution of results was "within usual margins of error" - identical to ours. The journalists had ignored that "don't knows" are equivalent to abstentions.

2. The Future of the Union

2.1 Introduction

As the Eurobarometer has tracked public opinion over the past twenty years through the various processes of Treaty amendments, the ratification of new treaties and the various enlargements it is now monitoring the next stage in the development of the Union, namely the preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference (IGC). The conference is foreseen in the Treaty of Maastricht (Article 2) with a view to revising certain elements of the Treaty itself. Whether these are to be of a radical type or more adjustments to the existing Treaty has been under debate, but that the three pillars of the Union

- economic and monetary policy
- foreign and defence policy
- justice and home affairs

will be examined, is certain.

The "Reflection Group" set up following the Corfu summit in June 1994 to prepare for the IGC has published a first document¹, an interim report and a final report for the December 1995 Madrid Summit in preparation for the IGC itself in 1996.

In March 1995 Euro² reported that only 17% of the EU population had heard of the IGC in the media. The Eurobarometer no 43 poll (fieldwork April - May 1995) showed that 31% had heard something about the IGC in the media, while 62% had not.

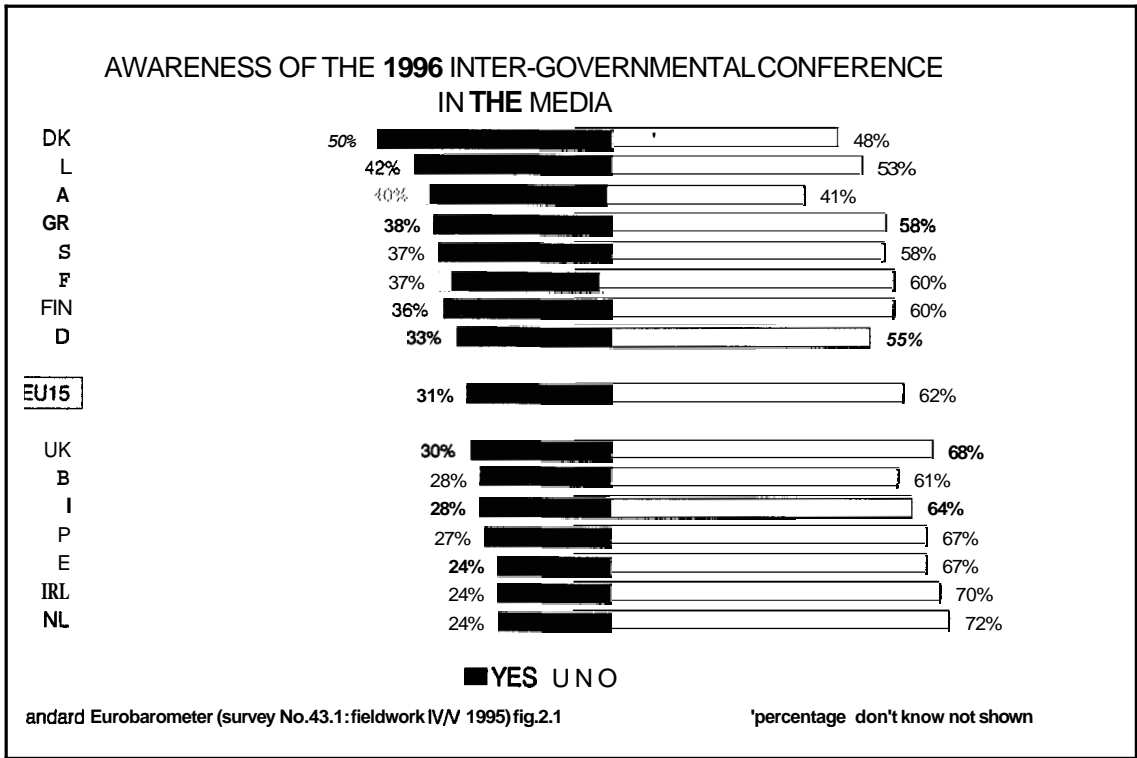
Analysis by country showed that, as with many European issues, the Danes were most aware, with half of all respondents reporting having heard or read something about the IGC "recently" or in the "last three months". Luxembourg and Austria followed with 42% and 40% awareness respectively. Amongst the least aware of any media coverage were those in Spain, Ireland and the Netherlands, 24% awareness in each country. (Table 5.5)

We may conclude that as the public debate intensifies so public awareness has increased. The following sections will examine citizens views on such issues as a "two-speed Europe", sovereignty and subsidiarity, and the hopes and expectations of people with regards to the European Union in the next fifteen years. In essence what are the issues that the European public considers need addressing in the context of the future of the Union and indeed in the context of the Intergovernmental Conference itself?

¹ "Intergovernmental Conference 1996 Commission Report for the Reflection Group": Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, ISBN 92-827-4178-8.

² Euro³ is the report on the monthly monitoring survey of the European Commission.

³ A split ballot question was used for the media awareness question, the two question forms used were "aware in past three months" and "aware recently".



2.2 "Two-speed Europe"

Awareness of "a two-speed Europe"

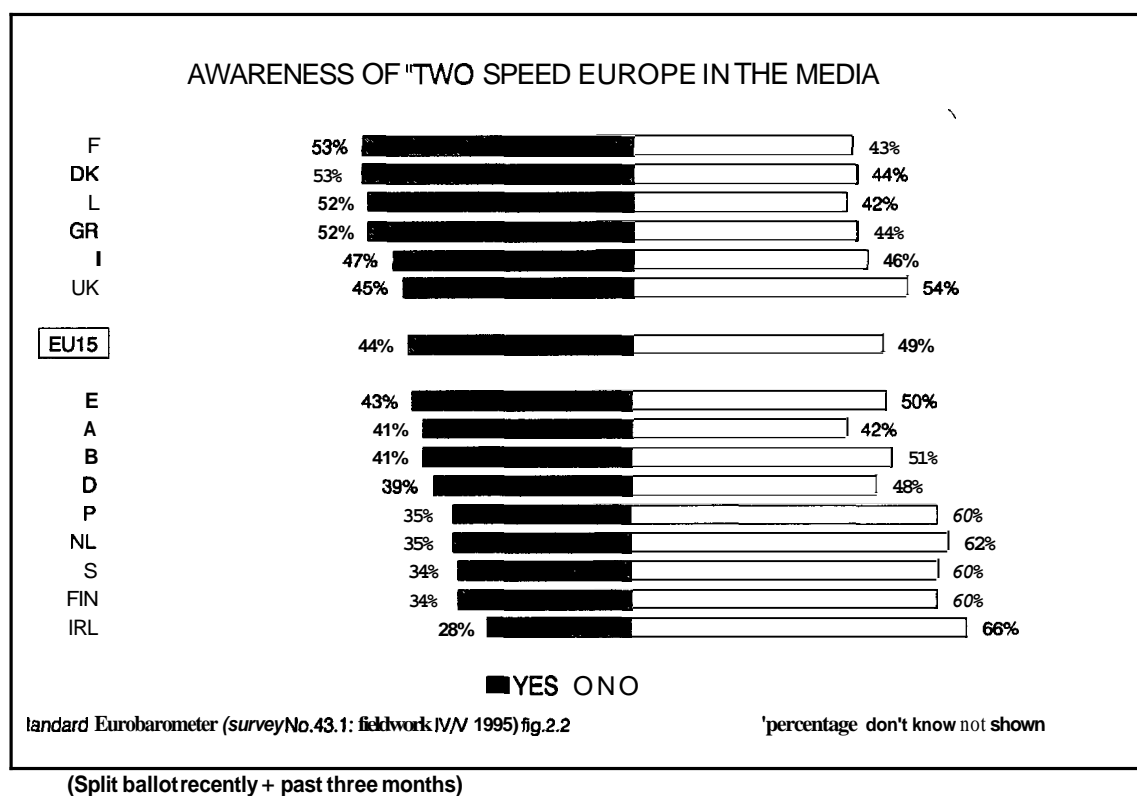
Awareness in the media of the idea of "a two-speed Europe which implies that certain European Union member states would advance more rapidly than others towards further European integration" was higher than for the IGC. Forty-four percent claimed to have read or heard about the idea of a "two-speed Europe" recently/past three months⁴. In France, Denmark, Luxembourg and Greece over half those interviewed were aware, while in Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and Ireland the figure dropped to approximately one in three. (Table 5.5)

In the Eurobarometer survey no 42 (December 1994) two questions were introduced concerning the concept of a "two-speed Europe". The first was:

"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 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"

Results indicated that Germany and France were considered by at least seven out of ten EU citizens as ready to intensify the development of certain European policies. Conversely those perceived as least ready were Greece, Portugal and Ireland.

⁴ See previous footnote on use of split ballot question.



The most recent survey, **EB 43**, was extended to include the new member states of Austria, Finland and Sweden. While the rank order of the "old Twelve" remains essentially the same, we see that both Austria and Sweden are viewed by nearly half of all EU citizens (47% and 46% respectively) as ready to intensify development. Finland is seen as marginally less ready (38%).

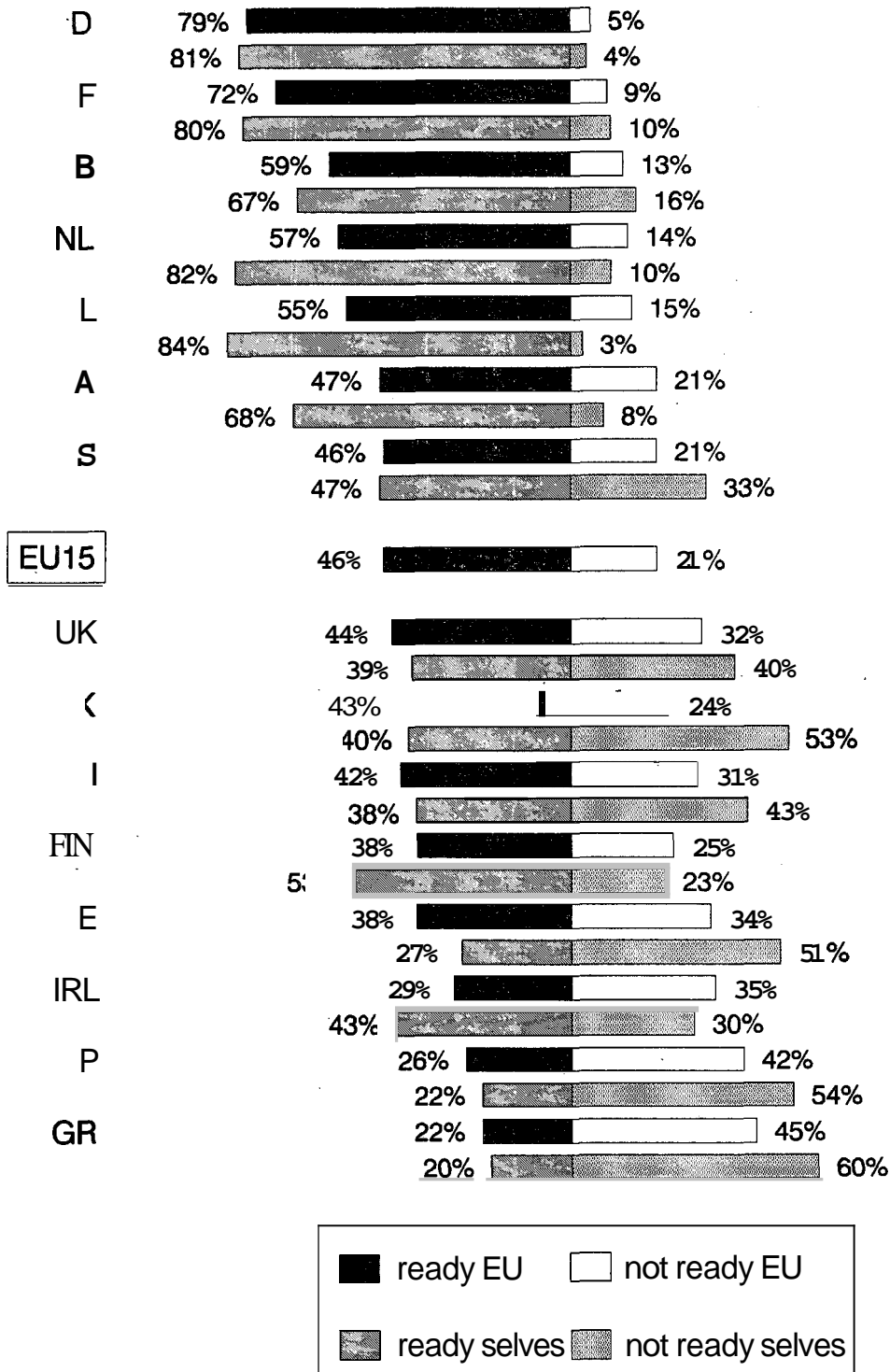
Analysis of the perceptions of a country's **own residents** to further integration highlights some interesting variations. Of the countries considering themselves most ready we find Luxembourg (84%) compared with the EU15 figure of **55%** considering it ready. The Netherlands also considers itself more ready than does the EU population at large, **82%** compared to 57%. The two other countries which consider themselves as most ready, namely France and Germany are also rated by other members of the Union as ready; France 72 : 80% and Germany 79 : 81%.

In a second group we find Belgium and Austria, again in both cases the national population rates the country as marginally more prepared than is thought generally: Belgium 67% nationally and 59% at EU15 level, Austria 68% nationally and 47% at EU15 level.

A third category emerges with countries which are less prepared and in which the countries' self perceptions correspond more closely to the views of EU citizens generally. In this group we find Denmark, Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Greece and Sweden. (Tables 2.1)

COUNTRIES READY TO INTENSIFY DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON EUROPEAN POLICY

HOW THEY ARE PERCEIVED BY THEMSELVES AND BY THE EU15



Standard Eurobarometer (survey N0.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.2.3 *percentage don't know not shown

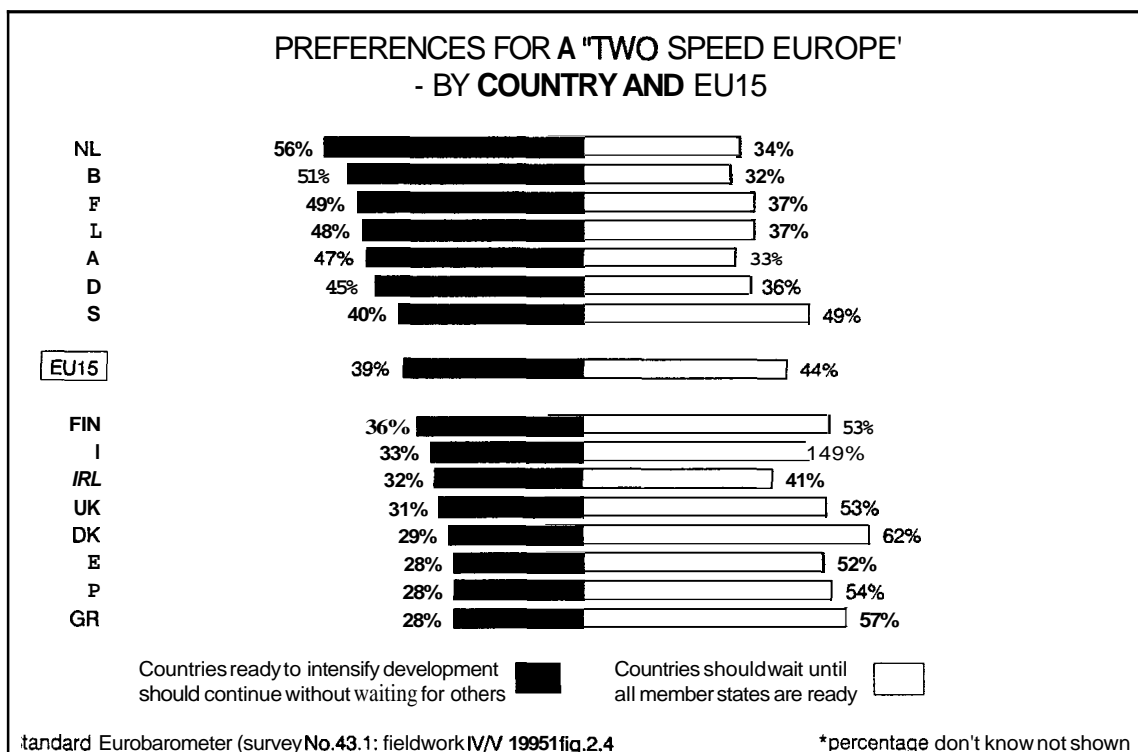
2.3 In favour of a "two-speed Europe"

Respondents were asked a follow-up question as to whether they were in favour of a "two-speed Europe".

As regards this idea of a "two-speed Europe", which of the following comes closest to you personal preference?

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

The results indicate that opinions remain divided, 44% against and 39% for. As at the end of 1994 those most in favour of a two-speed system tended to be those who saw themselves as most ready for further integration. Nevertheless, there is a certain cautionary note to be struck, as only in two countries, the Netherlands and Belgium (56% and 51% respectively), did a majority express an opinion in favour. Certainly in those countries considering themselves **less ready** to intensify, those in favour of a "two-speed Europe" was under a third. (Tables 2.2 and 2.3)



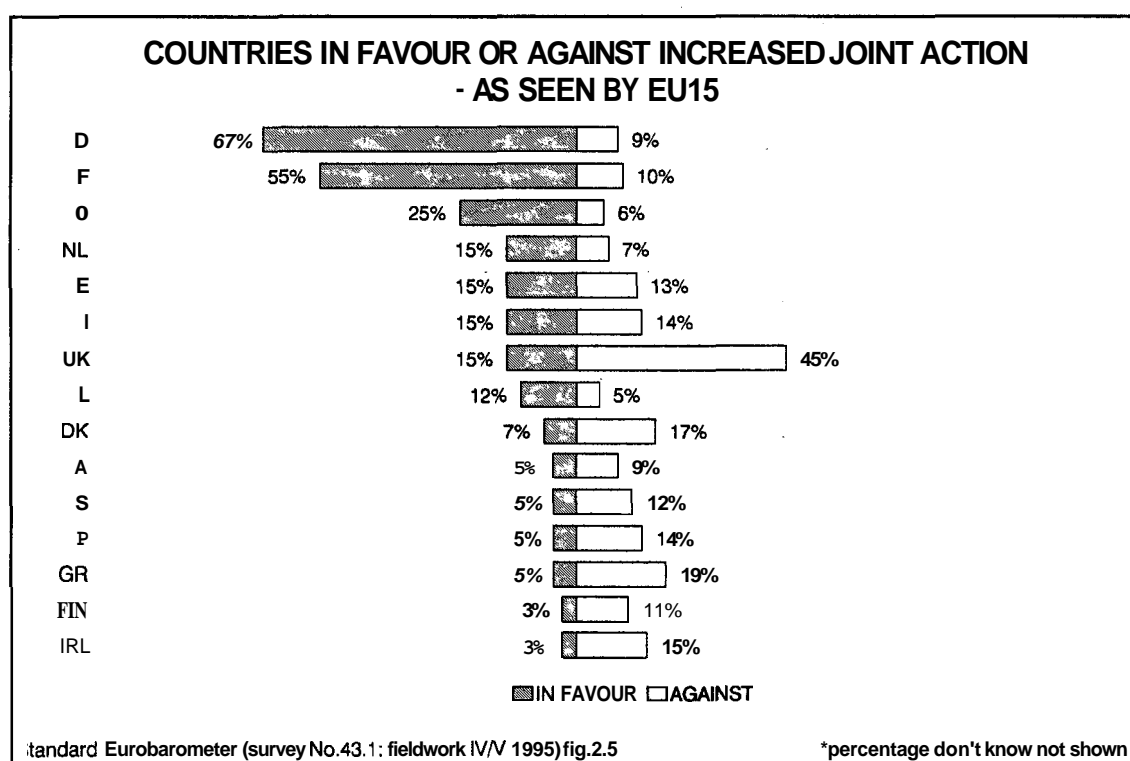
2.4 Governments most in favour of joint Union action

For the first time in the Eurobarometer we asked the two following questions:

In your opinion which countries' governments are most in favour of taking joint action in the European Union.

And in your opinion which countries' governments most against taking more joint action in the European Union ?

The answers were exceptionally clear cut, two-thirds (67%) of all EU citizens considered that the German government was in favour of **more joint action** and well over half (55%) saw the French government as anxious to advance in co-operative efforts. Belgium apart (25%), all other countries' governments were seen as less eager, 15% or less, to develop joint actions. (Table 2.4)

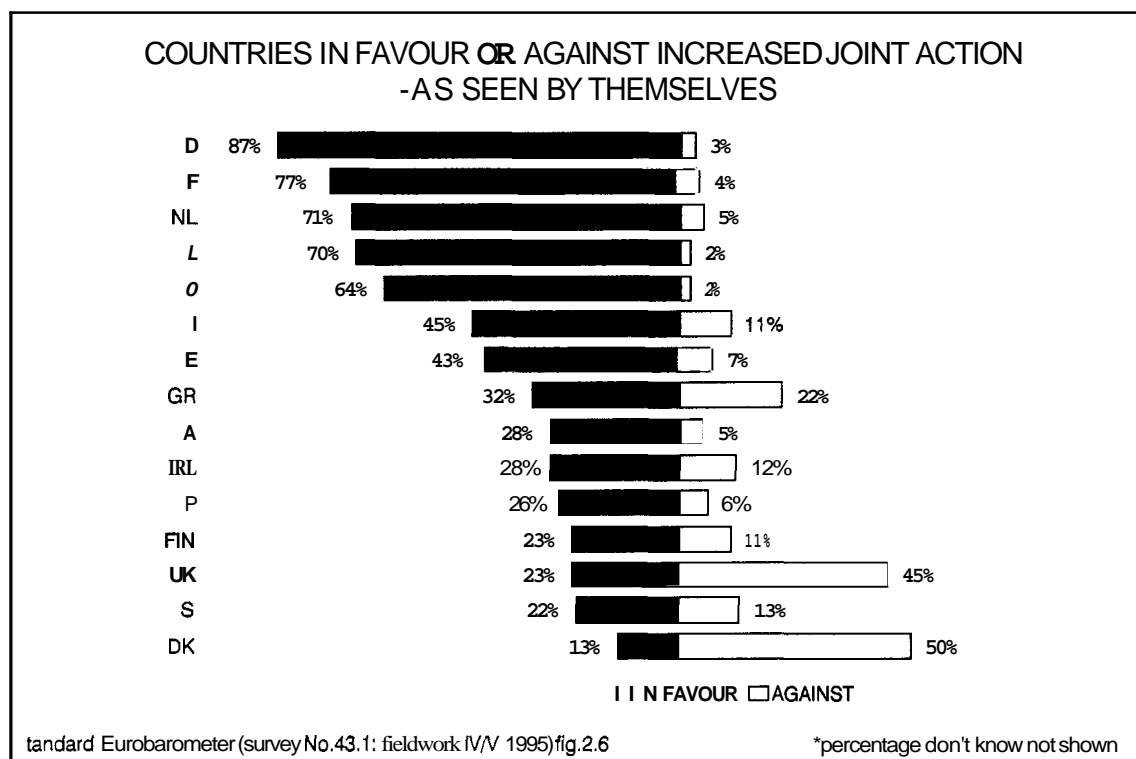


In all cases the residents of a member state were convinced that their country's government was more in favour of taking joint action than as perceived by EU citizens as a whole. In a number of cases the differences in perception were very pronounced.

In response to the question concerning governments desiring to take **less joint action**, under one in five believed this to be the case for any member state, the notable exception being the United Kingdom where 45% of the EU15 population believe the British government is against more joint action.

In the country by country analysis we see that United Kingdom residents share this general view that their government is unwilling to engage in more joint action. This perception is shared by the Danes, of whom half say that their government does not desire further joint action.

Nowhere else in the Union is this sentiment so palpable as in these two countries, but while the United Kingdom government is perceived as against more joint action by both its own citizens and EU citizens generally (45% for both), Denmark is seen as against by 50% of its own citizens, but only 17% of EU citizens overall.



2.5 The immediate future of the Union - Deeper or wider?

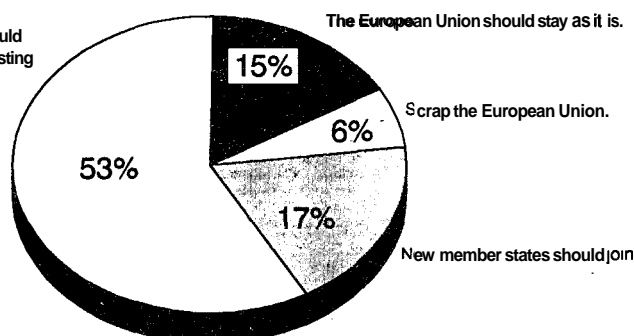
Having examined respondents' perceptions of member states' governments to future co-operation, the survey went on to ask how they themselves would prefer the European Union to develop in the immediate future, should:

- *The European Union should stay as it is*
- *The existing member countries should take more joint action in the existing European Union*
- *New member states should join*

The majority (53%) wanted the existing member states to take more joint action, while this was the majority opinion, it varied considerably in different member states. Substantially fewer people favoured the other options; widening the Union was supported by 17% and some 15% wanted the Union to stay as it currently is. Six percent spontaneously felt the Union should be scrapped, a further 10% did not favour any of the above mentioned solutions. (Tables 2.5 and 2.6)

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE ORGANISATION OF THE EU - EU15

More existing member states should take more joint action in the existing European Union.



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.2.7

*percentage don't know not shown

Countries most in favour of **enlargement** were Ireland, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Greece and Sweden, while fewest supporters were found in France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Those opting for the **status quo** were most likely to be found in Denmark and Austria. Italians, Dutch and French respondents were amongst those wanting to see **more joint action** in the Union as the table below illustrates.

Future Development of the Union			
	More joint action		New member states to join
EU15	15%	53%	17%
Austria	24	41	15
Belgium	19	55	12
Denmark	26	39	25
Germany	19	49	16
Greece	11	52	24
Spain	10	51	16
France	14	61	12
Ireland	19	35	26
Italy	5	68	16
Luxembourg	19	59	12
Netherlands	12	62	17
Portugal	19	39	16
	7	55	
UK	20	40	26

2.6 Europe in the year 2010

How citizens expect the European Union to develop in the next ten to fifteen years has been the subject of a series of questions asked at intervals over recent years. Topics covered have included most of the key issues covered by the Single European Act, the Treaty of Maastricht and, therefore by definition, those expected to be covered by the Intergovernmental Conference. The themes fall into five main categories: economic issues; social and employment policy; home affairs; military and defence policy; and enlargement.

2.6.1 Economic Issues - economic development and competitiveness

Two-thirds (**65%**) of EU citizens expect the Union "will act in common with respect to the main principles of economic policy": Luxembourg residents are the most likely to see this as a reality by the year **2010** (**77%**), followed by Ireland (**72%**), and in most other countries two-thirds of the population believed this to be the case, including the new member states of Austria and Sweden (**67%** each) while Finland was marginally less (**58%**) convinced.

In the framework of economic development, the introduction of a **single currency** by the year **2010** was also expected by two in three EU residents in all **15** member states. Sixty-six percent expected that they and their children "(will) regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency". When comparing the current **EU12** figure with the previous Eurobarometer survey (December **1994**), we observe that there has been a four percent rise in expectation that the single currency will be introduced.

The three new member states recorded significantly lower expectations than the "old Twelve"; Austria **57%**, Finland **54%** and Sweden **47%**. Expectations were highest in Luxembourg (**78%**), France (**77%**), Ireland (**75%**) and Belgium (**72%**), showing no change in rank order from December **1994**.

Nearly six in ten EU citizens believe "European goods and services will be as competitive as **American** goods and services on world markets". In Finland and Denmark anticipation is highest, **75%** and **71%** respectively expecting Europe to be competitive with the United States. In both Spain and Portugal under half (**49%** and **48%** respectively) felt that the Union would be competitive within the next **15** years, but in both countries one in three respondents were unable to express an opinion on this point.

Significantly fewer EU citizens, **45%**, agreed that "European goods and services will be as competitive as **Japanese** goods and services on world markets". In six member states, Greece (**57%**), Germany (**54%**), Finland and Austria (**52%**), Luxembourg (**51%**) and Ireland (**50%**), half or more thought the Union would have a competitive edge over Japan by the year **2010**⁵.

2.6.2 Social and Employment Policies

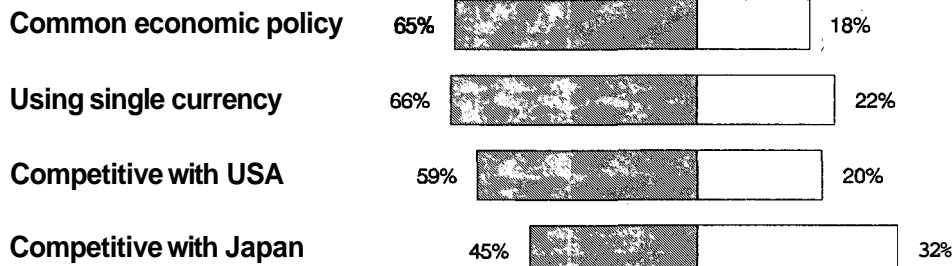
Expectations that "the Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of social and employment policy" by the year **2010** remained little changed from December **1994** with **56%** believing this to be the case. Expectations were lowest amongst the Danes, of whom **48%** did not believe the Union would act in common in this field, followed by the Finns with **42%**.

The related issue of **unemployment** indicated that only one in three persons believe that by the year **2010** "throughout the Union unemployment will be lower than it is today". Pessimism is highest in Denmark and the Netherlands, **66%** each, expecting levels of unemployment not to have dropped. Equally in Sweden (**57%**), the United Kingdom (**56%**) and Germany (**52%**) negative answers outweigh positive ones.

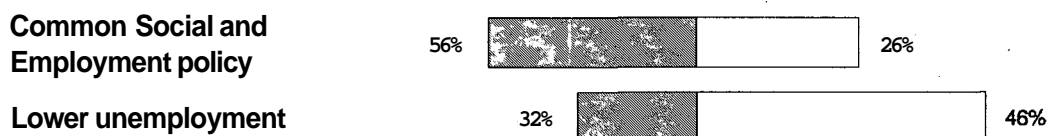
⁵ For detailed analysis see Chapter 8 "Competition and World Trade".

EXPECTATIONS FOR EUROPE IN 2010 EU15

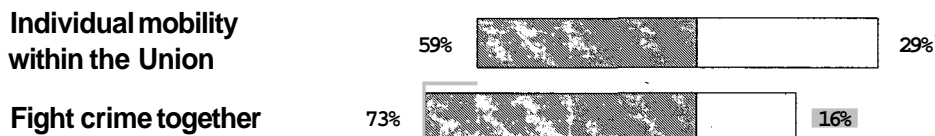
Economic



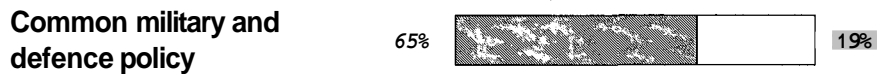
Social and Employment Policy



Home Affairs



Military and Defence



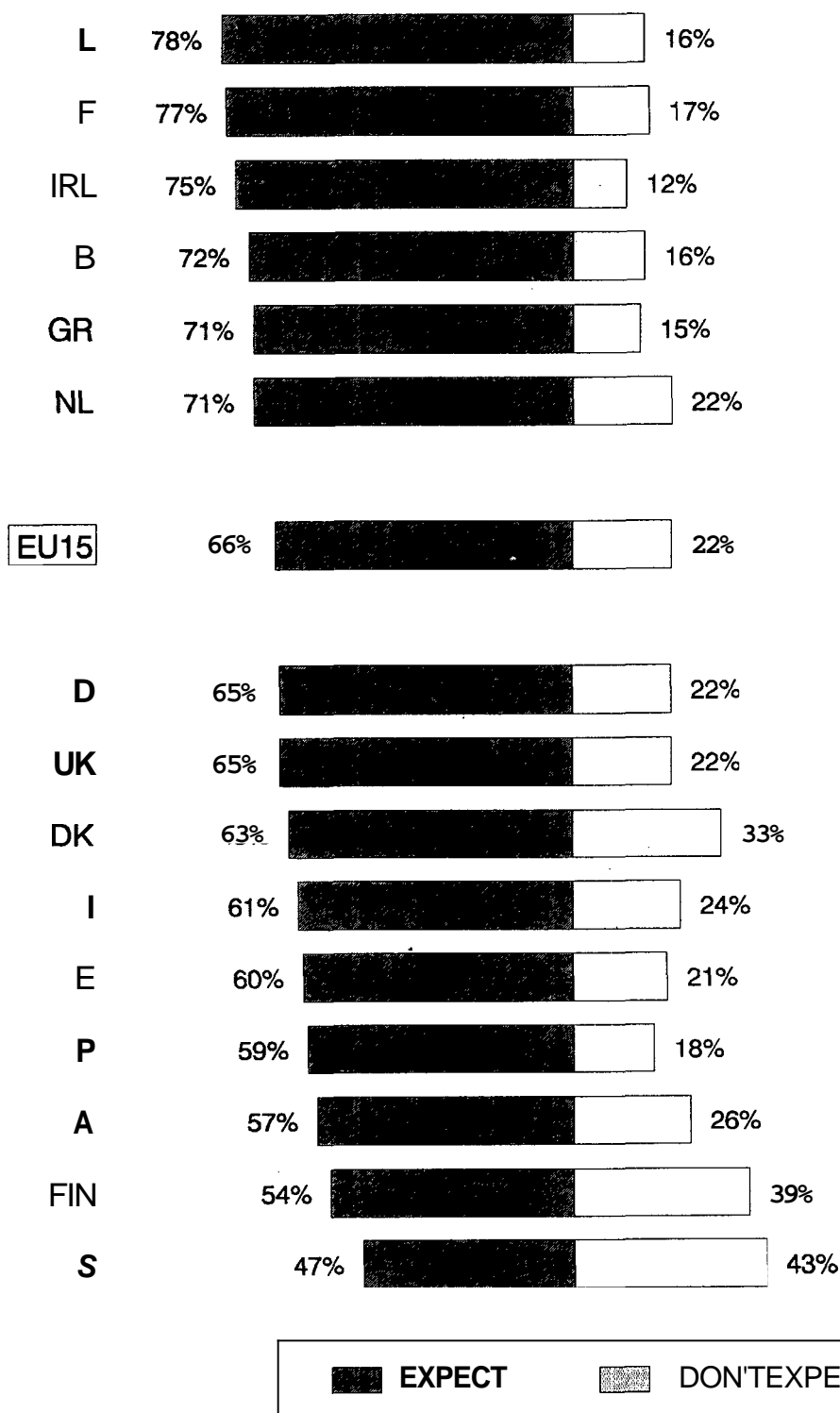
Enlargement



■ EXPECT □ DO NOT EXPECT

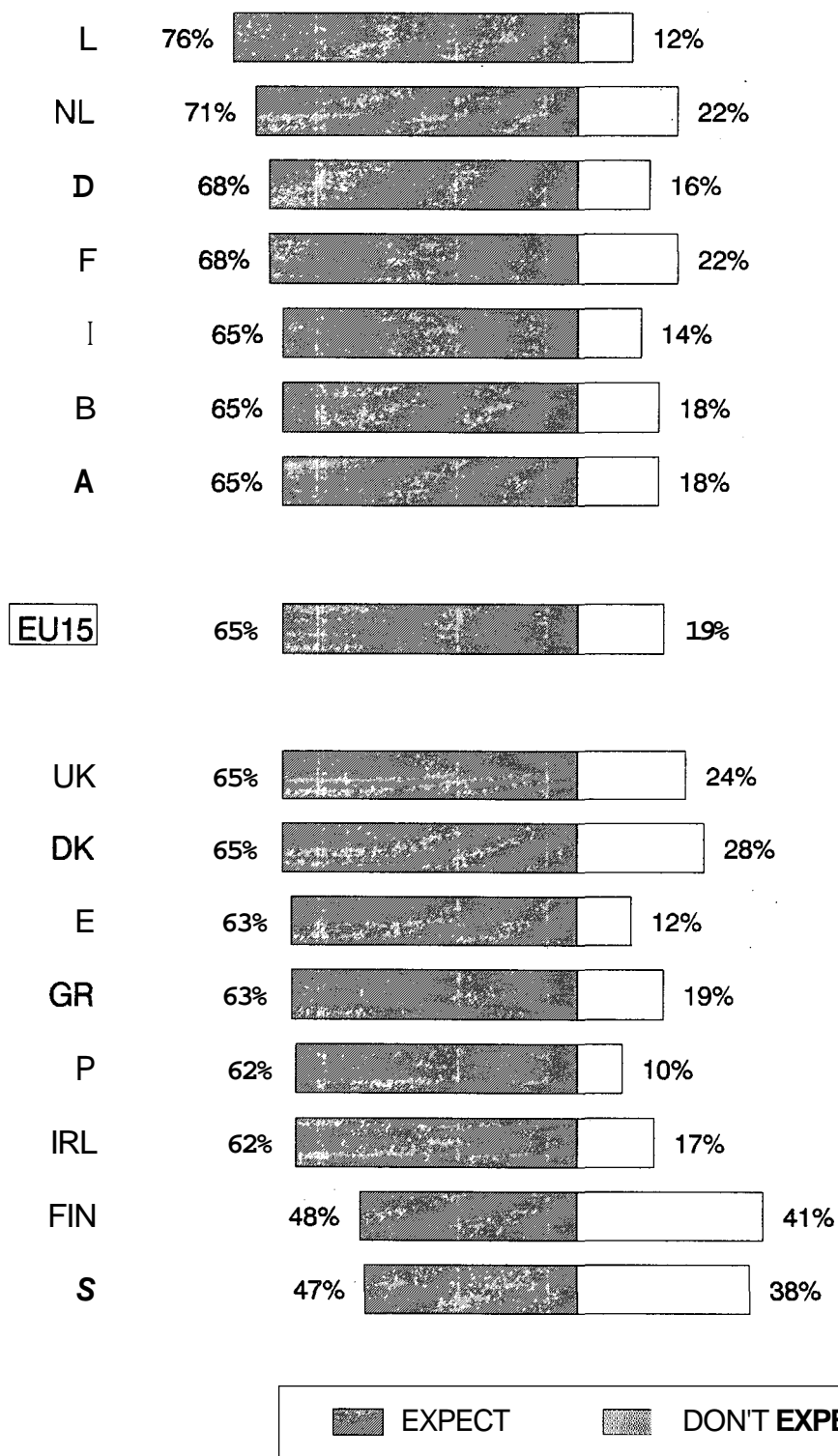
Standard Eurobarometer (survey No. 43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 2.8 *percentage don't know not shown

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2010: SINGLE CURRENCY



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.2.9 *percentage don't know not shown

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2010: COMMON DEFENCE POLICY



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.2.10 *percentage don't know not shown

2.6.3 Home affairs - social mobility and crime

Fifty-nine percent of EU citizens believe that they and their children *"will study, work, live in any of the Union countries just as you do today in (country)"*. This result remains unchanged from December 1994. Greatest mobility is expected by the Greeks (74%), Luxembourgers and Irish (72% each); least likely to see their families move are the Finns (47%), Danes (39%), Dutch and French (36% each) and Swedes (35%).

That by the year 2010 *"we will fight together in the EU against terrorism and organised crime such as the Mafia"* is anticipated by nearly three quarters of all EU citizens. Expectations were lowest in Greece (61%) and Portugal (65%).

2.6.4 Military and Defence Policies

The global view of Union citizens is that by 2010 *"the EU will act in common with respect to military and defence policy"*; 65% believe this will be the case, while only 19% do not expect there will be common policies in these areas. Two of the new member states, Sweden and Finland are less certain with responses being more equally divided; Sweden 47% "yes" to 38% "no" and Finland 48% "yes" to 41% "no".

2.6.5 Enlargement

Opinions on enlargement of the Union remain constant. Fifty-six percent of respondents agree that *"other European countries such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic or Slovakia will have become members of the European Union"* by 2010. Belief is strongest in Denmark (74%) and Finland (72%). In Spain and Portugal over one third "did not know" and, overall one in five persons "did not know", suggesting that this is an area where uncertainty persists⁶. (Tables 2.7 - 2.9)

⁶

See Chapter 7 "First impact of Enlargement" for detailed discussion.

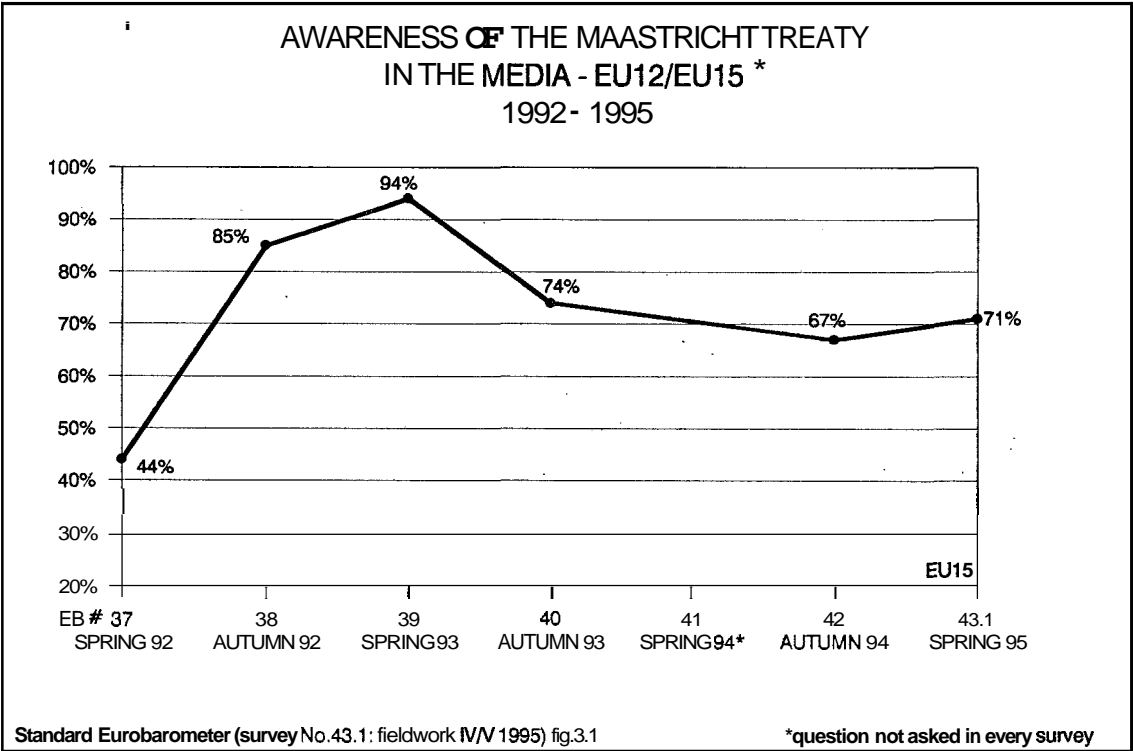
3. The Evolution of Opinions on the Union

3.1 Background

As we have seen in the previous chapter the Intergovernmental Conference of **1996** is intended to carry out a review of the Maastricht Treaty on European Monetary and Political Union, a Treaty signed between the then twelve member states on the 7th February **1992**. The Eurobarometer has monitored public opinion on the Treaty since early **1992**, and the following sections will examine the development of awareness of the Treaty in general terms and also examine its various components.

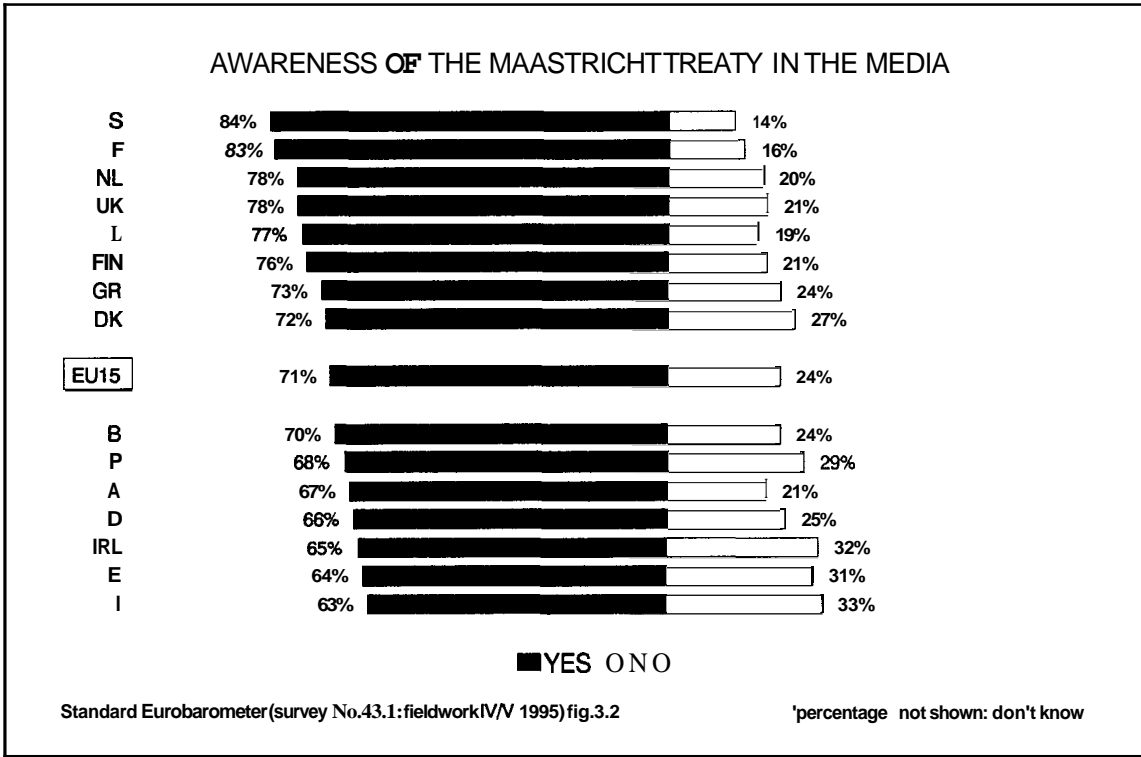
3.2 Awareness of the Maastricht Treaty

In the Spring of **1992** only just over four in ten persons had read or heard about the Treaty in the media, but as the public debate intensified with the ratification process, in six months we see a dramatic rise with more than four out of five people (**85%**) having heard or read about the Treaty. By Spring of **1993** we find awareness at its all time high of **94%**. This was undoubtedly due to the lively debates in national parliaments, together with the much publicised referenda in France, Ireland and two in Denmark; but by the time of the final ratification, October **1993**, it had fallen back to **74%** and dropped a further seven percentage points (**67%**) by the end of **1994** (EB 42). There appears to be some increase in the recent months and the current survey shows a figure of **71%**, possibly as the debate on the **1996** Intergovernmental Conference attracts media comment this figure will rise further.



Analysis of the current results shows particularly high rates of awareness of the Maastricht Treaty in Sweden and France (**84%** and **83%** respectively) and even in those countries with scores below the Union average of **71%**, in all cases over six in ten have heard something *recently* or in the *past three months*. The demographic and socio-economic variables show, as is frequently the case, high correlations between levels of awareness and high levels of education, high socio-economic groups,

high opinion leadership scores, in addition we find men more aware than women (77% : 66%). The profile of those aware of the IGC is similar, although starting at a lower base, and we can expect a similar pattern to emerge if media coverage is comparable. (Tables 5.7 and 5.6)



(split ballot A and B combined)

3.3 "The new European Union" - Hope or Fear?

In 1994 the Eurobarometer introduced a new question concerning peoples' attitudes to the effects of Maastricht. This question is a development from the original question "Single Market - Hope or Fear?"¹ which has been asked for a number of years. The revised form of the question is as follows:

"The recent past of the European community has been marked by a number of significant developments: the 'Single Market', the 'Treaty of European Union' (Maastricht Treaty), the election of the new European Parliament, the formation of a new Commission, new countries becoming 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?"

This question was subsequently simplified in the Spring 1995 survey to:

"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?"

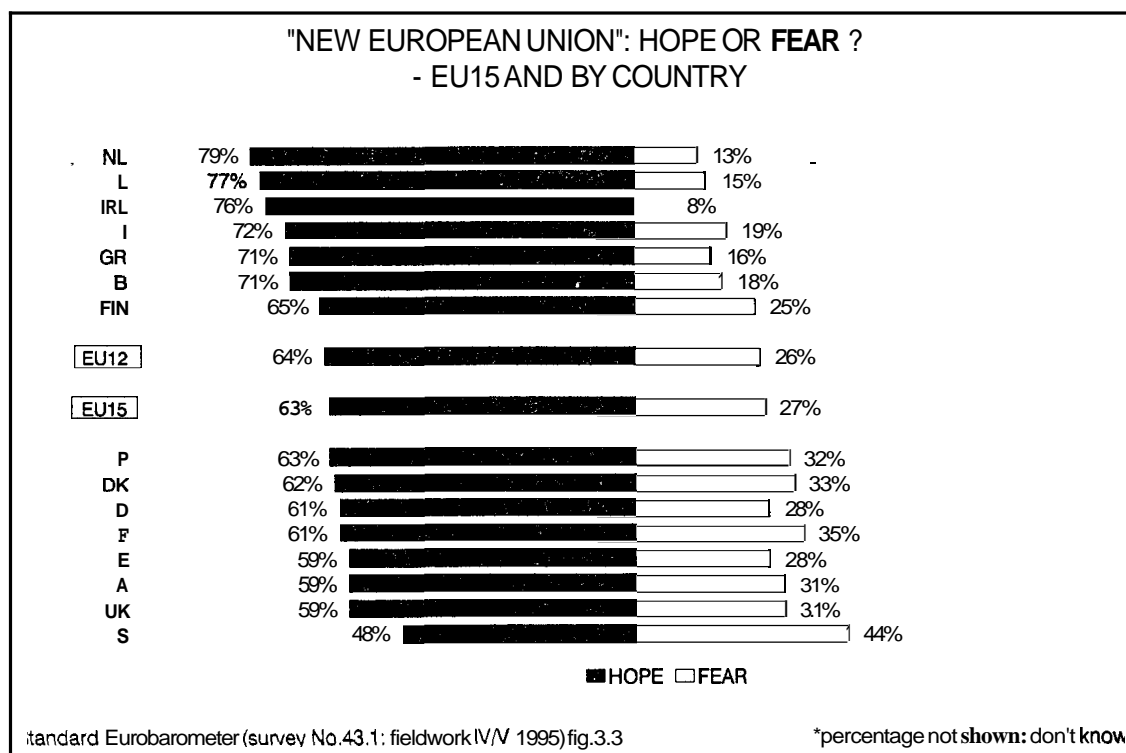
¹ See Chapter One for discussion of the detailed results to this question.

However, in this case it was preceded by the question concerning support for key issues covered by the Maastricht Treaty. Comparison with the results from the two surveys EB 42 (December 1994) and EB 43 (Spring 1995) suggests that the simplification of the question produced an increase in positive responses, although one cannot preclude a positive move towards the concept itself, this will only be established after future surveys using the new question formulation have taken place. More general trends in public opinion have already been discussed in Chapter one.

Hope in the "New European" Union

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12
1994	45	60	47	52	43	54	66	51	69	65	-	43	-	-	51	50
1995	71	62	61	71	59	61	76	72	77	79	59	63	65	48	59	64
net change	+26	+2	+14	+19	+16	+7	+10	+21	+8	+14	-	+20	-	-	+8	+14

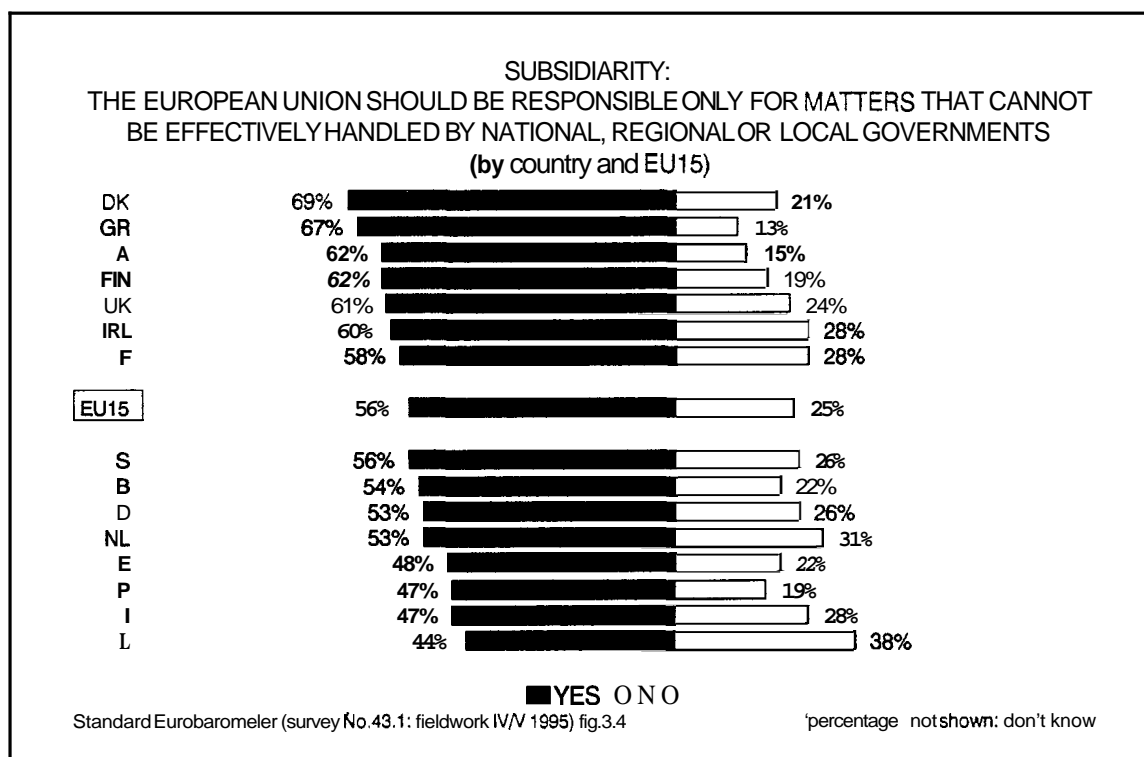
The overall ranking places the Dutch as the most **hopeful**, 79%, followed the Luxembourgers (77%), the Irish (76%), the Italians (72%) and the Greeks and the Belgians (71% each). At other end of the scale we find the least hopeful to be the Swedes (48%), the British, and the Austrians and Spanish 59% each. These findings approach the results found for the question relating to the "Single Market hope or fear" which is discussed in Chapter one. (Table 3.1 and 3.2)



3.4 What is to be decided where - subsidiarity

An important element in the Maastricht Treaty was the concept of **subsidiarity**; the member states of the Union should deal with most aspects of political life at national level, and only in matters where national, or regional/local, governments can no longer effectively handle a policy area or an important part of it should this be dealt with at Union level. Response to this question showed the majority, 56%, agree with this approach. Substantially fewer, 25%, support the opposite view point.

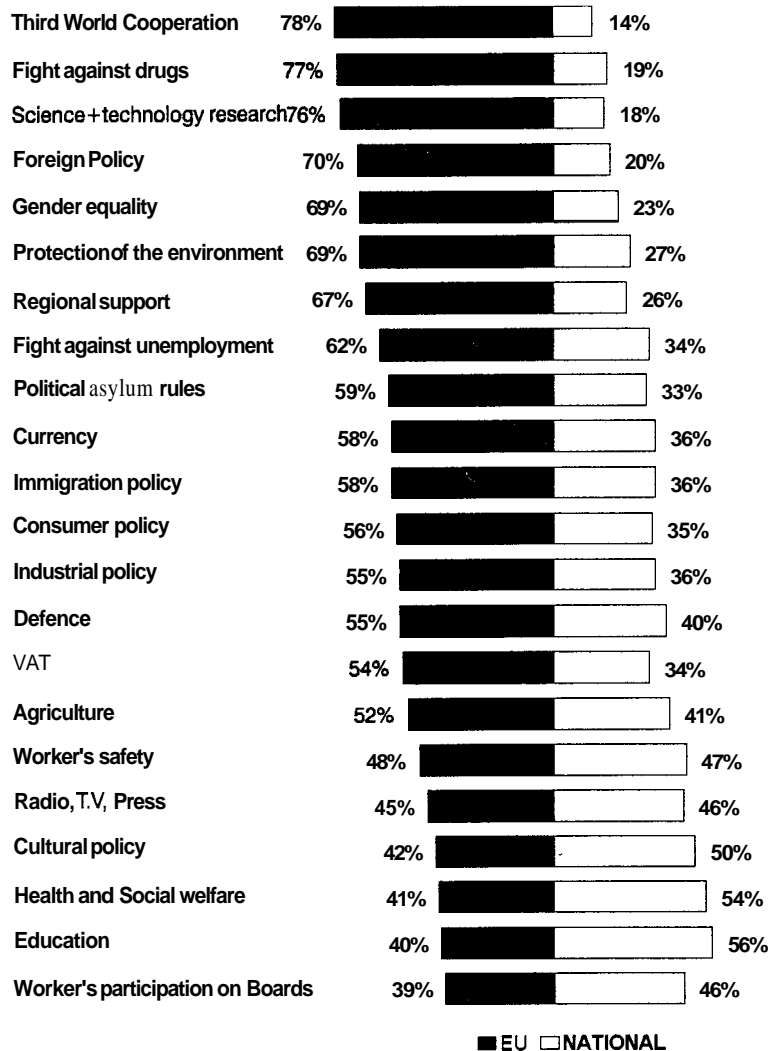
The desire to retain the maximum control at national level is, not surprisingly, most strongly held in Denmark (69%) followed closely by Greece (67%) then by Austria, and Finland (62% each), the United Kingdom (61%) and Ireland (60%). The Luxembourg residents are the least adamant about keeping decision making in the remit of the national government (44%).



The Eurobarometer has for a number of years consulted the participants in the surveys, without mention of Maastricht, asking for a number of policy areas which they consider should be treated at national, and which should be treated at European Union level. There are certain areas where joint action is strongly supported; we might define these in general terms as more international, while closer to home issues such as education, health care and cultural policy are seen rather as the remit of the national administrations.

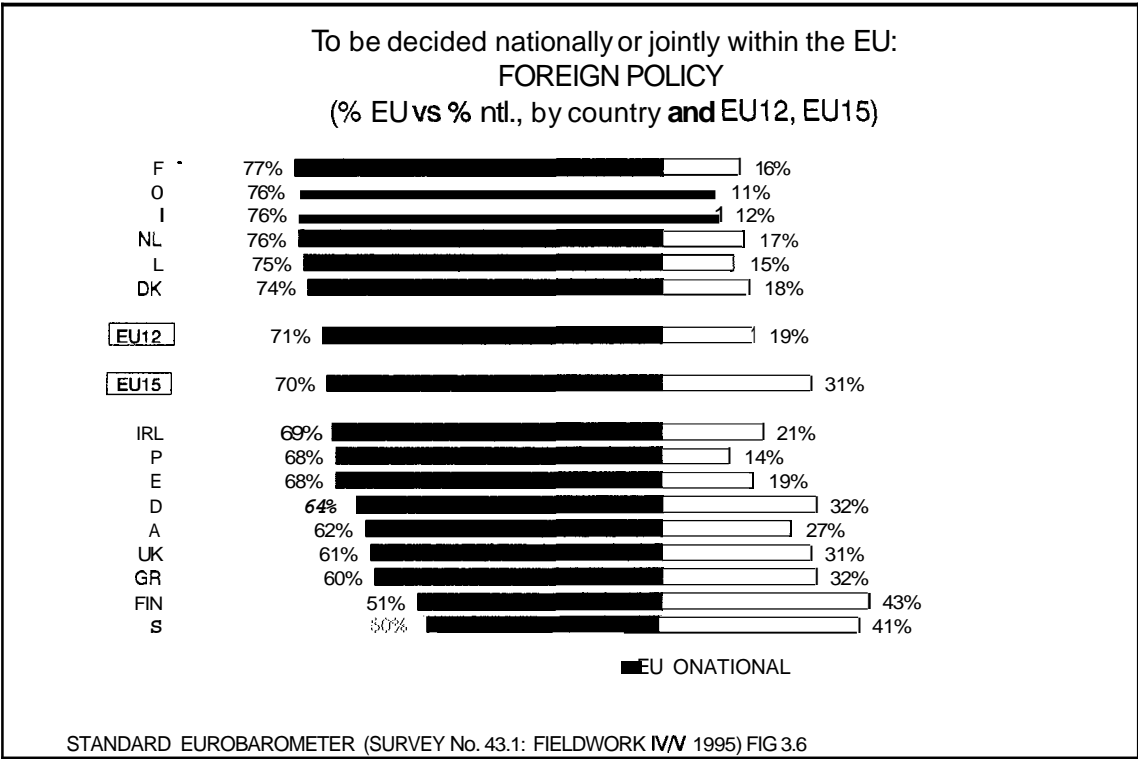
Analysis over time suggests that the rank order of the most highly rated issues has remained relatively stable with two exceptions; the fight against drugs where nearly eight in ten EU citizens favour EU decision making, an increase of 6% since the end of 1994 when it was last measured, and the fight against unemployment, which has increased 11 percentage points since the Spring of 1993.

NATIONAL OR JOINT EU DECISION MAKING - 22 POLICY AREAS - EU15

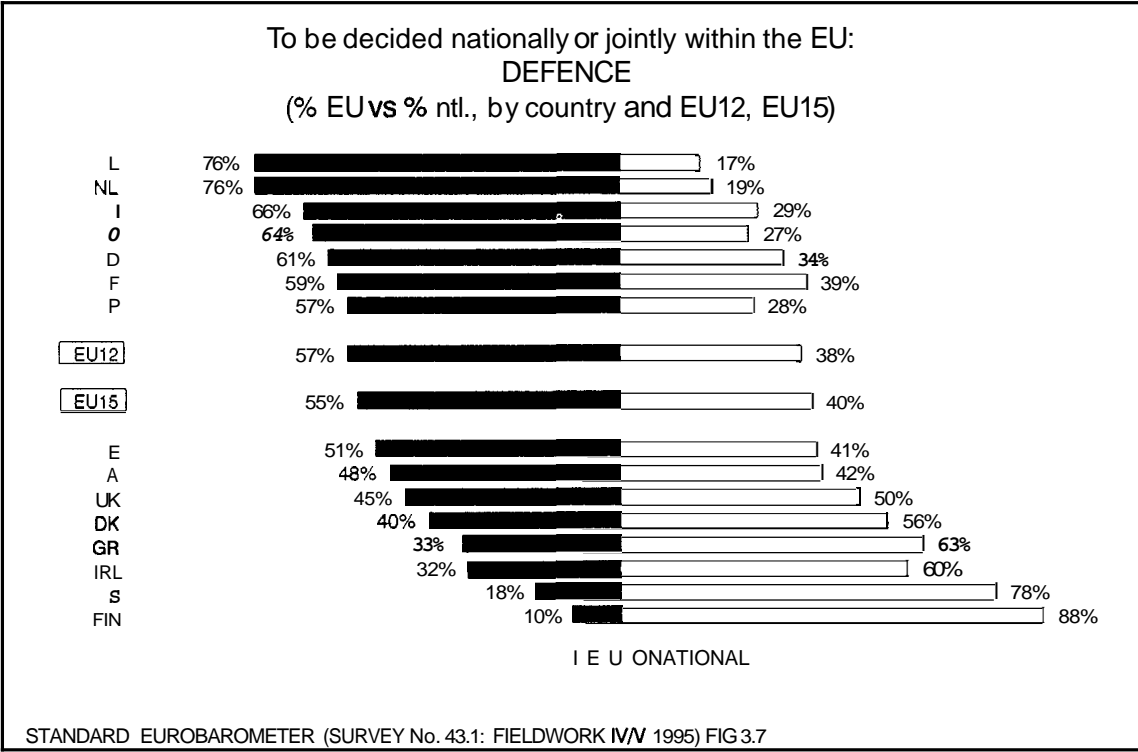


Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.3.5 'percentage not shown: don't know

Selecting two specific areas in the international field, we examined views in supporting for joint decision-making in the fields of defence and foreign policy. A common foreign policy is supported, as we have seen, by seven in ten people in the Union. But in six member states, five of the founder members (excluding Germany but including Denmark), three-quarters of the population feel matters of foreign policy should be developed at EU level. Two of the three new member states are significantly less enthusiastic, in Sweden and Finland only just on half of the respondents wanted joint action and four in ten were opposed. Socio-demographic variables reflect the same characteristics as are seen for the pro-European stance generally: high correlations with education, socio-economic group, opinion leadership index and media usage.



Attitudes to the adoption of a common defence policy are more nuance. Just over a half (55%) of those interviewed supported the idea of joint decision taking on defence. Luxembourg as the smallest member state together with the Netherlands were most strongly in favour, with three quarters of their residents supporting joint action. The level of resistance was very pronounced in both Sweden and Finland only 18% and 10% respectively supporting this idea. Greece and Ireland also fall well below the EU average (33% and 32% respectively). Again the "pro-European" will be more positive to this issue than others, this includes most of the socio-demographic variables.



3.5 Public support for key issues of the Maastricht on the eve of the IGC

A second question was posed in the survey seeking to establish public support for key issues in the Maastricht Treaty. People were asked to indicate their support for various policy areas covered in the Treaty. Analysis of the themes shows, in general, very little change in citizens' attitudes since the time of Maastricht. Nevertheless, we do see for those items which could be described as reinforcing the democratic process, such as "the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers 51% (+5), the European Parliament support for members of the Commission 70% (+4%), equal rights between the European Parliament and the Commission 51% (+5%), a European government responsible to the European Parliament and the Council 57% (+3%), there is also increased support for European voting rights and the ability to stand as a candidate in one's country of residence, (54% +6% and 45% +7% respectively).

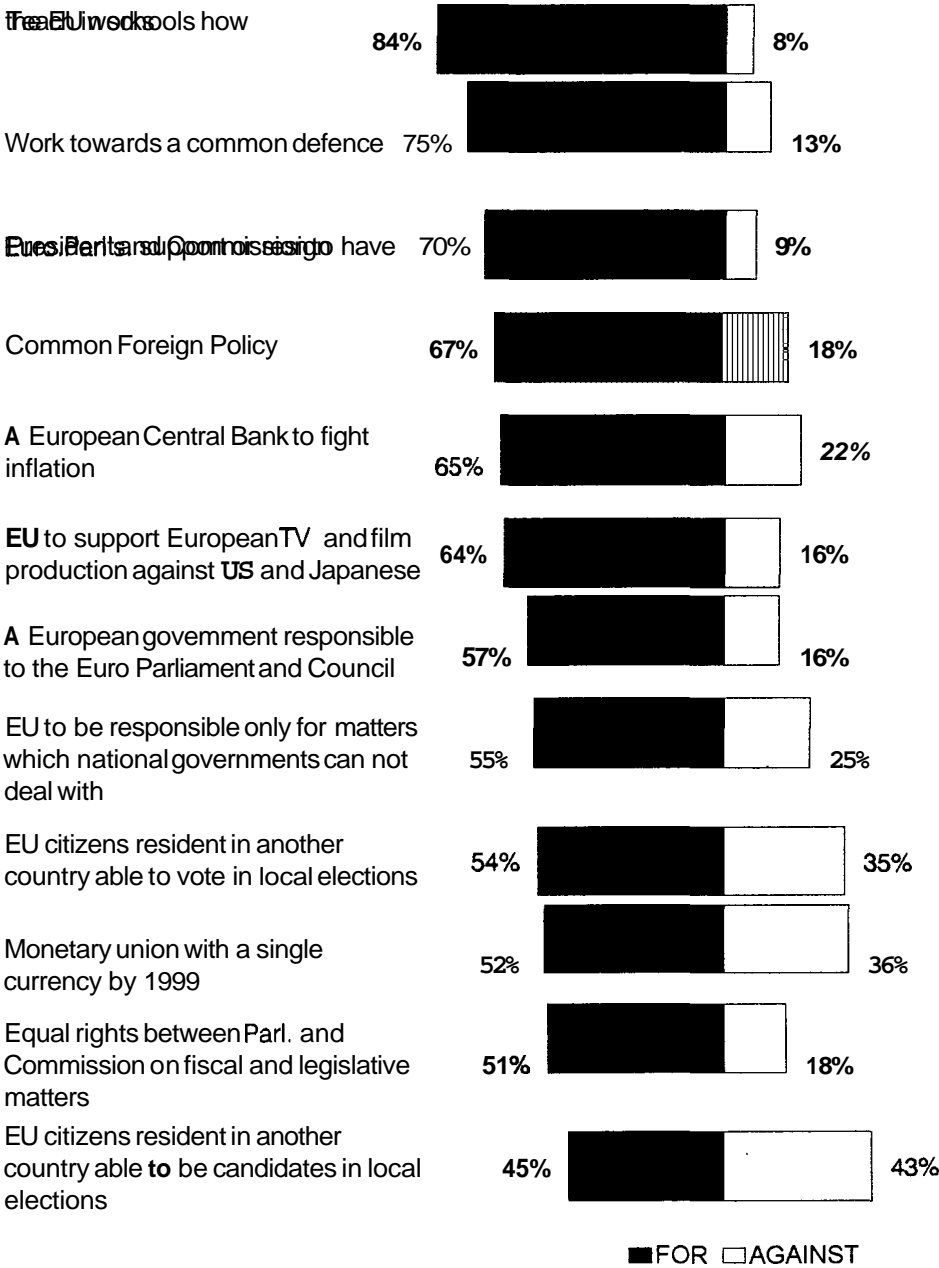
As these findings indicate the role of the European Parliament is, in the eyes of the citizens, increasing in importance, Chapter 4 deals with this issue in more depth.

Key Maastricht Issues

Theme	Spring 1993 EB 39	Spring 1995 EB 43	Percentage change
Economic and Monetary union			
Central Bank	62	65	+3
Single currency	52	52	0
Foreign policy and defence			
Common defence policy	77	75	-2
Foreign policy	66	67	+1
Democratic processes			
EP support for Commission members	66	70	+4
Subsidiarity	57	55	-2
European Government	54	57	+3
Vote local EU elections	48	54	+6
Candidate EU elections	38	45	+7

Apart from the themes discussed above there are a number of other issues on which there is majority public support as the graph below indicates. Apart from some of the more well-known "Maastricht" policy areas, new items introduced into the current survey, included the teaching about the functioning of the Union in our schools, this finds a very high degree of support (**84%**) and support for the European television and film industry (**64%**).

FOR OR AGAINST THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS?
- EU15



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No.43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig.3.8 *percentage not shown: don't know

4. The European Parliament

4.1 Introduction

Following the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of **1992** the European Parliament gained a number of new powers, changing its legislative role and redefining its relationship with the Commission. Nineteen-ninety-four saw the first elections after which these changes came into force, yet as we observed in Eurobarometer no **42**¹ the European Parliament elections in **1994** had all the prerequisites to be considered an election "as any other" except, the citizens had not become aware of this change".

The **1994** June elections sent **567** new members to Strasbourg, soon to be joined by a further **59** from the three new member states of Austria, Finland and Sweden. Turnout remained disappointingly low in some countries, particularly where compulsory voting does not apply; over a third of the EU population claimed that they did not vote or could not remember if they had voted'. This low participation was most pronounced amongst the young voters.

The debate surrounding the **1996** Intergovernmental Conference has in part focused on the democratic deficit and the need for the real involvement of citizens in the construction of Europe, what part has the European Parliament to play? The following sections will examine the development of public opinion in past six months and the role that the general public would like to see its democratically elected parliament play in the life of Europe.

4.2 Awareness of the European Parliament

There has been a steady increase in awareness of the European Parliament in the media in the past six months. Whether the question form "in the last three months" or "recently"² was used we see a net gain of between **8%** and **10%**. These gains have occurred in all member states, but gains were particularly strong in Greece, Germany and Portugal, while the smallest increase was recorded in the Netherlands'. (Table 4.1)

	A	B	DK	D	GR	E	β	IRL	I	L	NL	P	S	FIN	UK	EU15
Heard of last 3 mths	67	63	78	65	75	65	59	65	62	68	63	76	93	78	67	66
% gain	-	+7	+7	+10	+15	+7	+6	+7	+9	+7	+2	+10	-	-	+9	+10

In the detailed demographic analysis we see that men are more aware of European Parliament than women (**70%** : **61%**); the young are the least likely to have read or heard something about the Parliament, **56%** of under **25's** having "heard or read about" compared with **68%** of the over **25's**. Respondents measured on the "left-right" scale³ showed no difference, nor those measured on the level of satisfaction with European democracy scale⁴.

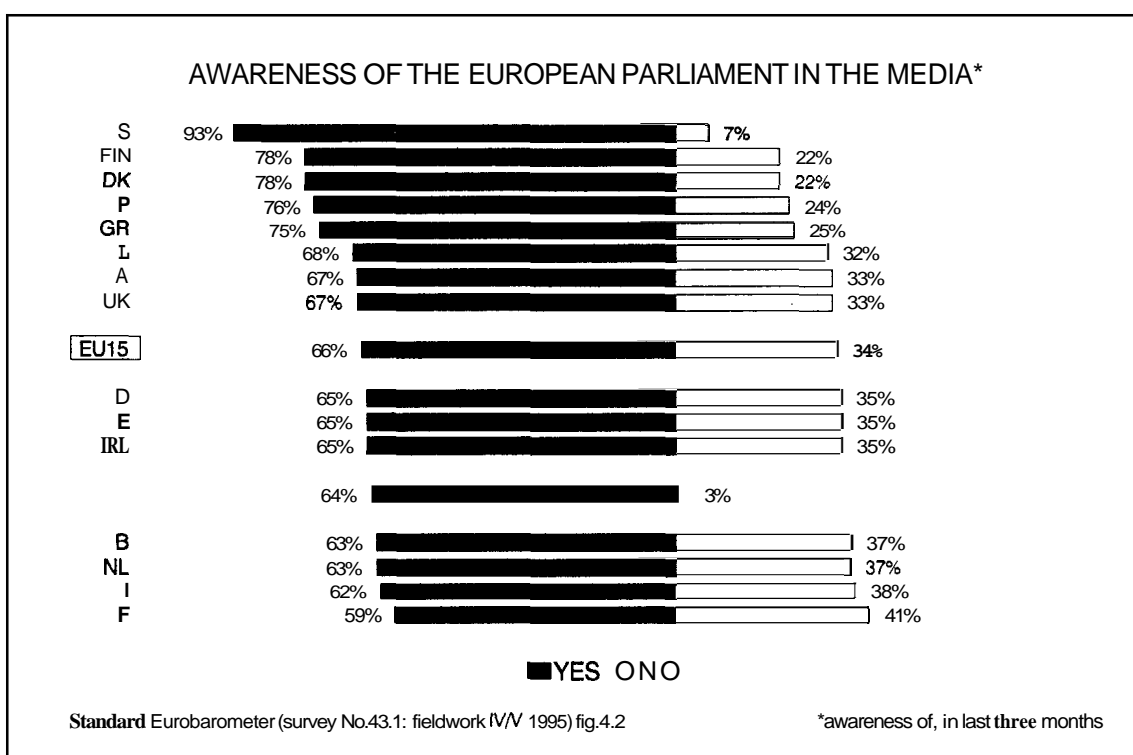
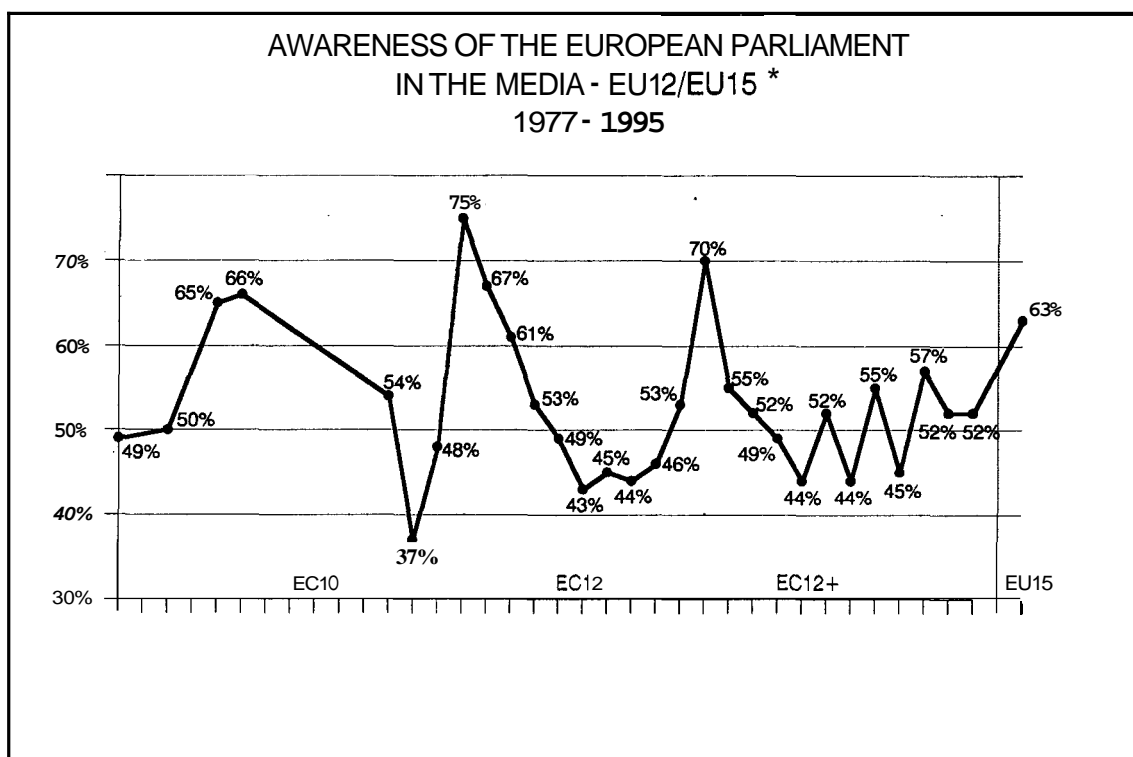
¹ For full results refer to Eurobarometer no 42 (fieldwork December 1994).

² A split ballot was used for the media awareness question: the two forms were aware "in the past three months" and aware "recently". For the current awareness of the EP in the media the more precise "last 3 months" has been used. In the trend data the combined "last 3 months/recently" has been used.

³ The question was asked for the first time in Austria, Finland and Sweden, therefore no percentage change figures are available.

⁴ Refer to annex C 4.7 for definition of self-placement on the Left-Right scale.

⁵ Satisfaction with European democracy is derived from a four point scale from "very satisfied" to "not at all satisfied" with democracy in the European Union.



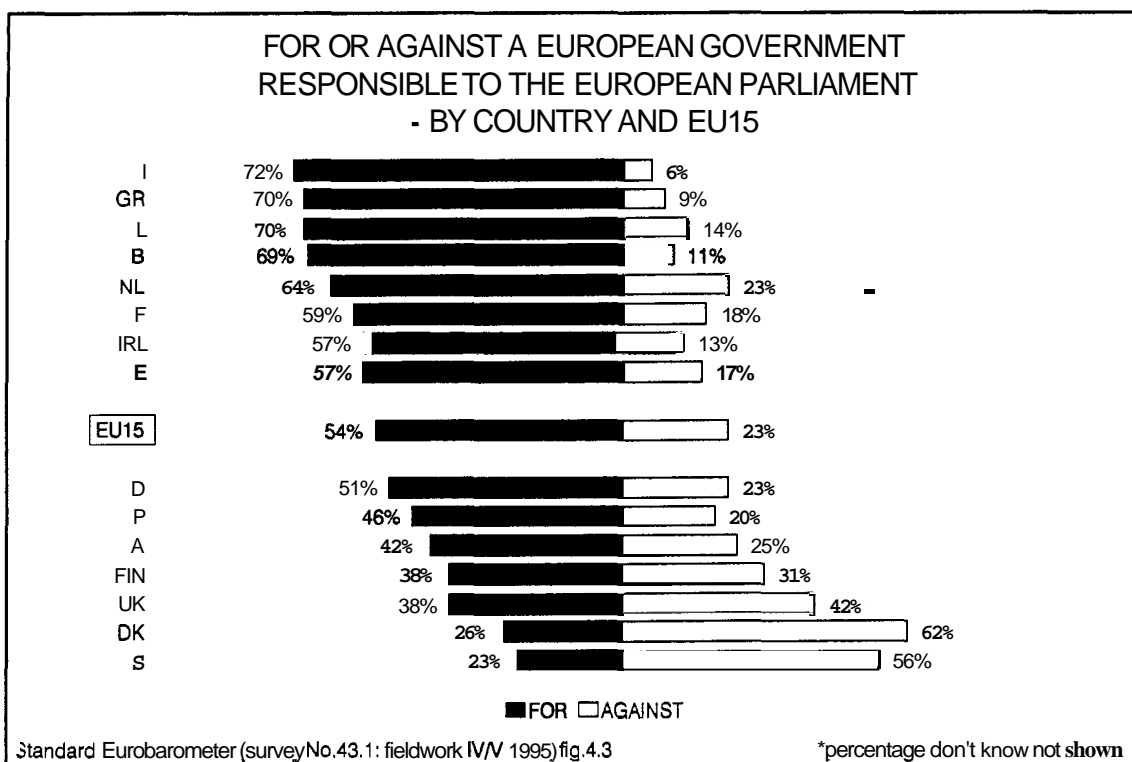
4.3 For or against a European Government

In the past two and a half years since Autumn 1993 public opinion has, for the most part, shown a steady increase in support for the concept of a European government responsible to the European Parliament. In 1993 in the Union as a whole (all twelve member states), 47% were in favour of *"the formation, for the European Union, of a European government responsible to the European Parliament"*. Even in those countries where public opinion is considered more resistant to "a federal Europe", particularly Denmark and the United Kingdom, the tendency although starting at a lower level, has moved in a positive direction. In Spain opinion has remained more or less stable, while in Portugal we witness a decline from 53% to 46% over the given period.

The three new member states have, as yet, only been surveyed in this most recent Eurobarometer, and their feelings in favour of a European government run below the Union average as the table below indicates. (Table 4.2)

	Autumn 93 EB 40	Spring 94 EB 41	December94 EB 42	Spring 95 EB 43
Belgique	54	59	63	69
Danmark	19	21	24	26
Deutschland	42	45	49	51
Greece	58	58	65	70
Espana	57	55	58	57
France	50	53	58	59
Ireland	42	45	48	57
Luxembourg	49	56	65	70
Netherlands	49	57	66	64
Portugal	53	51	52	46
United Kingdom	23	31	38	38
EU12	47	50	55	56
Austria'				42
Sweden'				23
Finland'				38
EU15				54

⁶ Question asked for the first time in Spring 1995 in Austria, Sweden and Finland



4.4 Role of the European Parliament

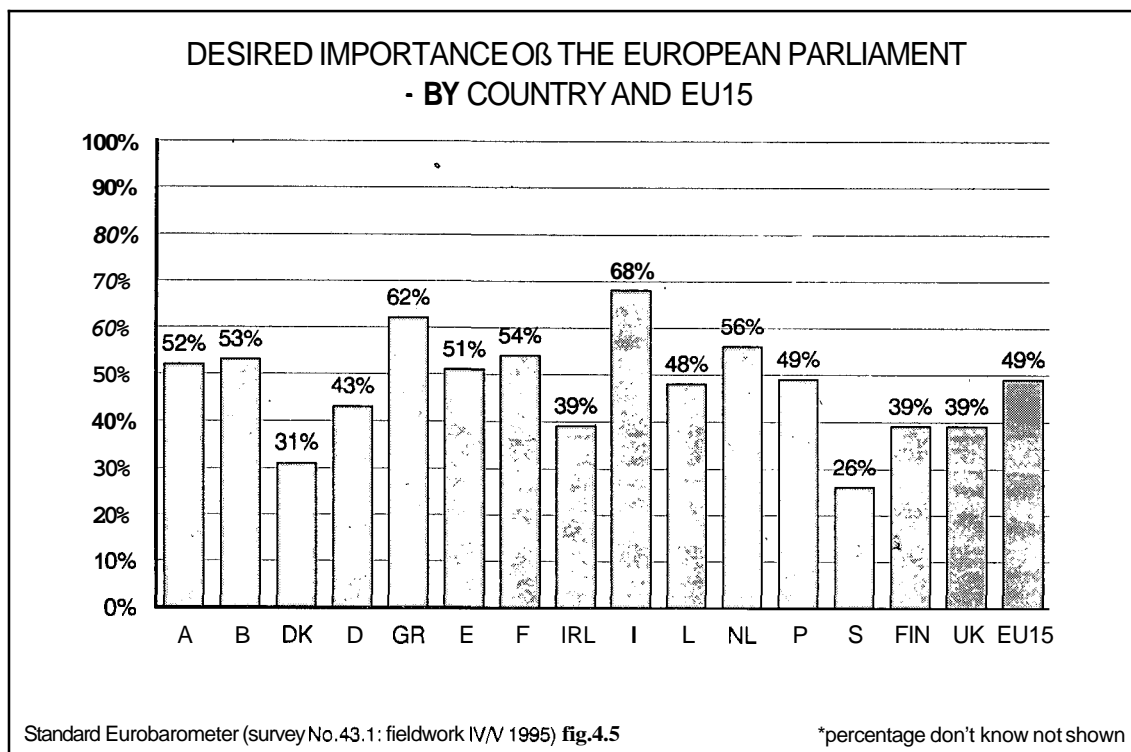
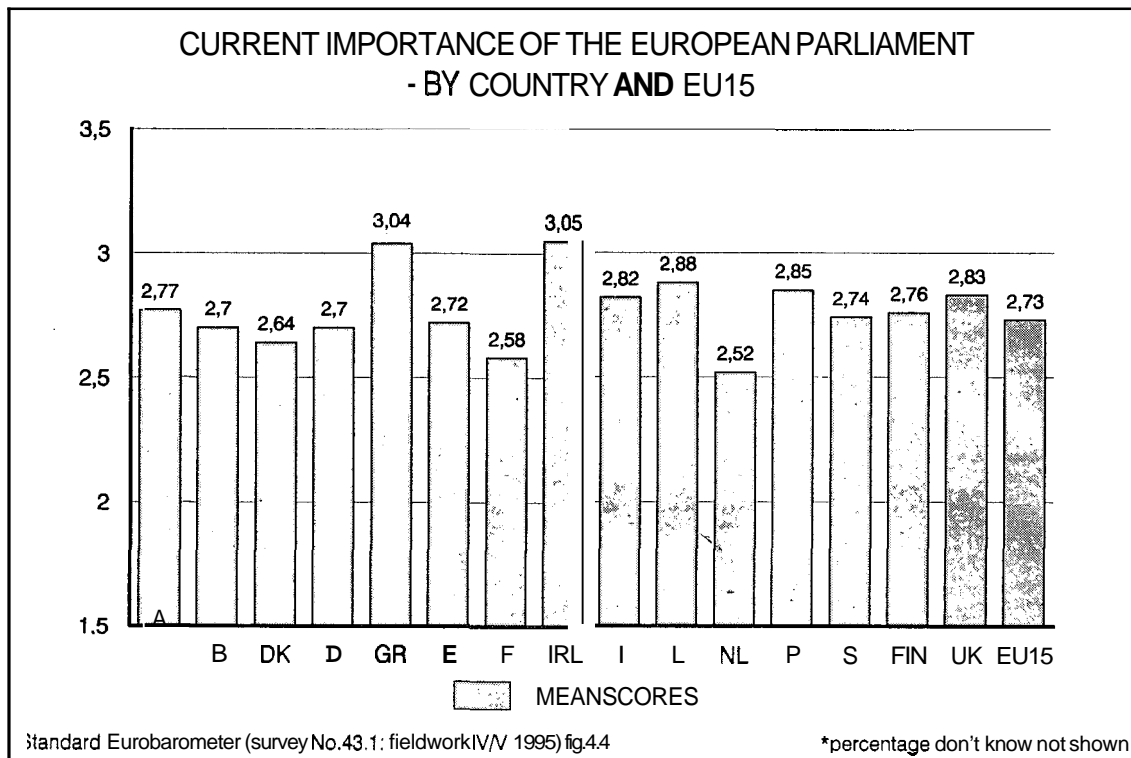
Views concerning the importance of the role of the European Parliament in the life of the European Union "**nowadays**" shows a slight downward trend in all countries, 56% for the EU15, down 3% from December 1994. In the country by country analysis Ireland (mean score⁷ 3.05), Greece (3.04) and Luxembourg (2.88) considered the current role as more important than elsewhere. Those countries considering the role of the Parliament as less important were notably the Netherlands (2.52), France (2.58), Denmark (2.64), Belgium and Germany both (2.7). Sixteen percent of the EU population sampled did not hold an opinion. (Tables 4.3 and 4.4)

Responses to the question concerning the **desired role** of the European Parliament showed that 49% would like to see its role enhanced, 17% would prefer it to remain at its current level, while 13% wished it to play a less important role. Aspirations were highest in Italy (68%) and Greece (62%). In four other countries over half the persons interviewed wished to see the European Parliament play a more important role: the Netherlands (56%), France (54%), Belgium (53%) and Spain (51%).

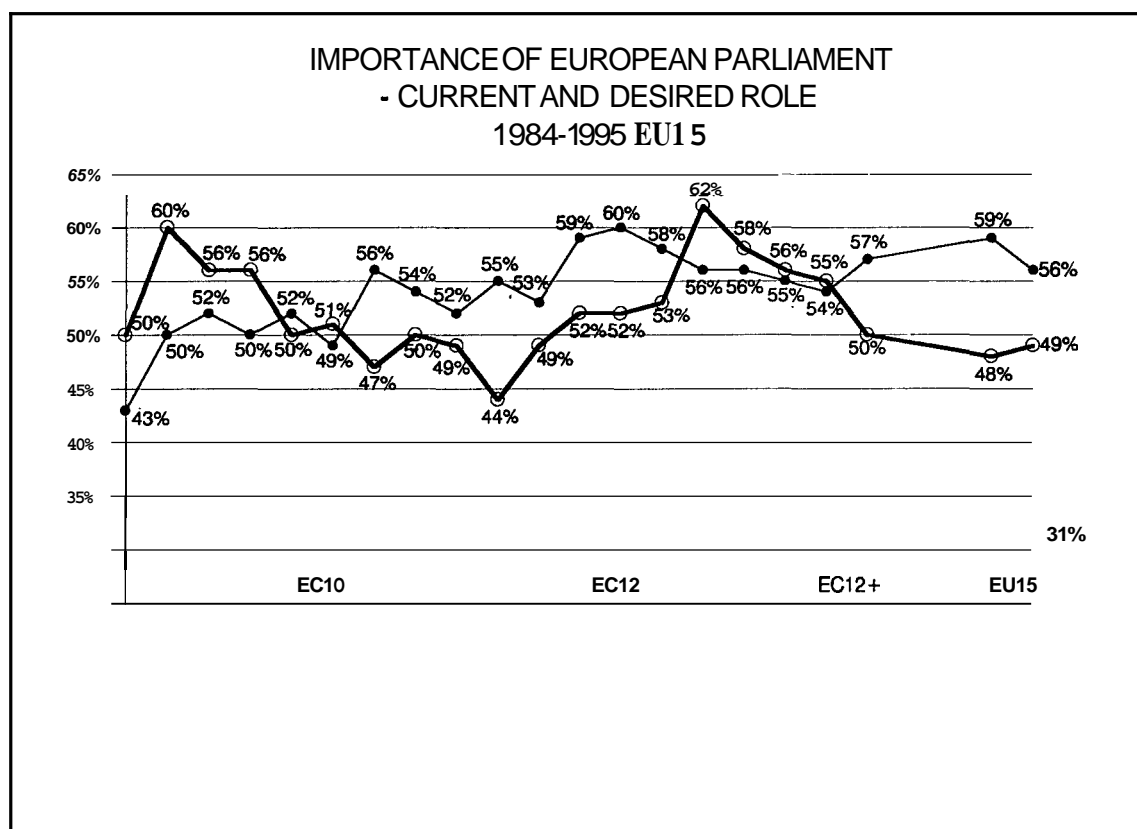
A less important role was the preference of at least one in five respondents living in the United Kingdom (39%), Austria (32%), Denmark (31%) and Sweden (26%). (Tables 4.5 and 4.6)

⁷

Mean scores were calculated attributing the following values: "very important" 4, "important" 3, "not very important" 2 and "not at all important" 1, "don't know" and no answers excluded.



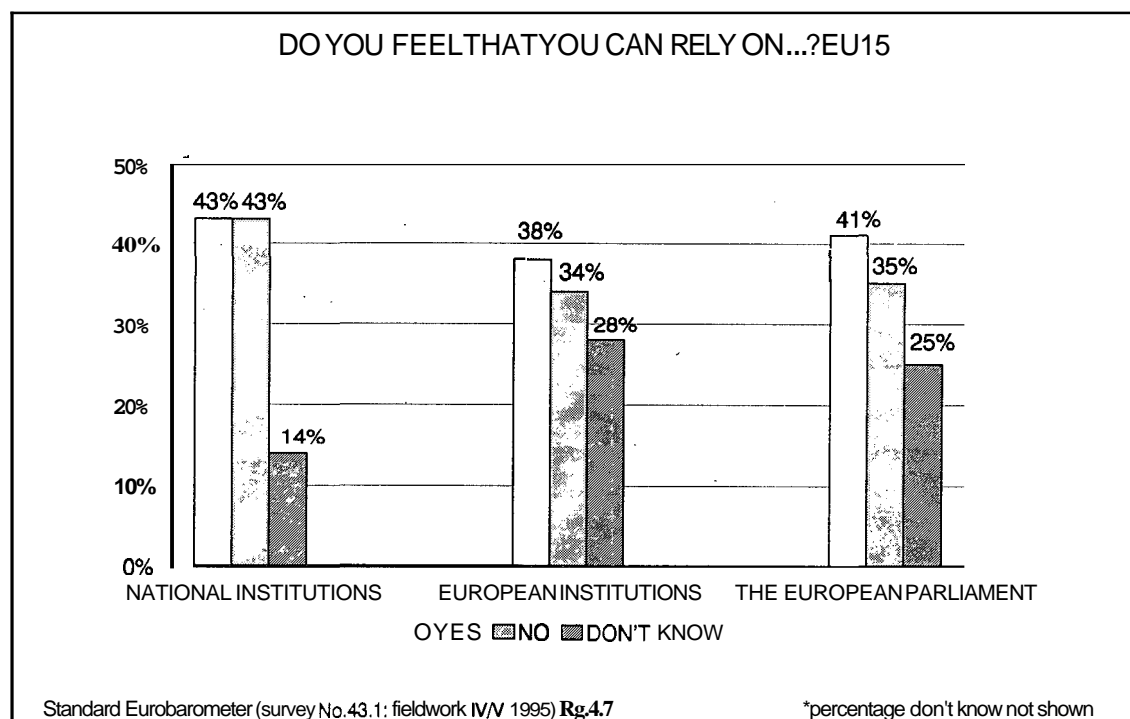
The cross analysis of these two questions concerning **current** and **desired** roles for the European Parliament shows that the two have, since December 1994, move closed together +4%. The accession of the three new member states has had no effect on the overall European total with regards to the current role of the Parliament (EU12 and EU15 both scoring 56% important). However, it is apparent that respondents of the old 12 member states are more in favour of enhancing the role of the Parliament (51%) as compared to only 31% of people in the three new member states, Austria, Finland and Sweden.



4.5 The effectiveness of the Parliament

The first question used to evaluate the effectiveness of the European parliament was *"to what extent do you feel you can rely on the following institutions (European commission, the national government, the European Parliament, the national parliament and the Council of Ministers) to make sure that the decisions taken by this institution are in the interests of people like yourself?"*

In general terms respondents felt that they could rely on their national institutions, Parliament 45% and government 42%, slightly more than they could on the European institutions, but as the following graph shows the level of knowledge of some of the European institutions is significantly lower than for national institutions, witnessed by the fact that one in four persons **did not know** if they could rely on the Union institutions compared with a similar figure of only 14% in the national context:



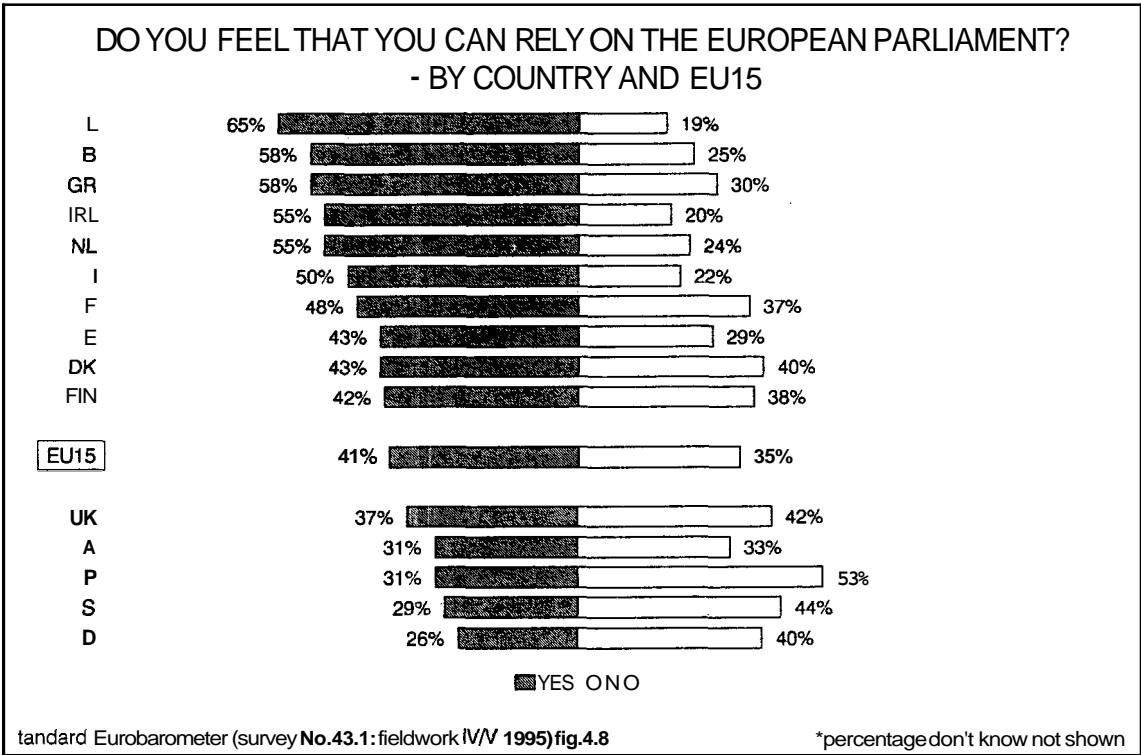
In the country by country analysis we observe that trust in the European Parliament exceeds trust in the national parliament⁸ in five countries, but that in the remaining ten, more trust is placed in the national institution. The largest differences were recorded in the three new member states; less trust in the European Parliament felt by more than one in five persons. Trust in the European Parliament as opposed to trust in the national parliament was most strongly felt in Italy and Belgium as the table below indicates. (Tables 4.7 and 4.8)

Trust in National and European Parliament			
	National Parliament	European Parliament	% Difference Trusting EP more
A	57	31	- 26
B	45	58	+ 14
DK	65	43	- 22
D	44	26	- 18
Gr	51	58	+ 7
E	43	43	0
F	45	48	+ 3
Irl	48	55	+ 7
I	34	50	+ 16
L	70	65	- 5
Nl	69	55	- 14
P	33	31	- 2
S	55	29	- 26
Fin	63	42	- 21
UK	44	37	- 7
EU15	45	41	+ 4

⁸ In each country the national Parliament the name of the lower House was specifically named, i.e. Assemblée Nationale (France), Bundestag (Germany) and House of Commons (United Kingdom).

The perceived reliability of the three European institutions asked about showed the European Parliament to be the most trusted (41%) followed by the Commission (39%) and then the Council (36%). The affirmative answers show little variation from December 1994, however what is witnessed is a decline in the number of persons stating they "don't know" and a proportionate rise in negative responses. We may conclude that, in general terms, the population is beginning to feel more informed **but** this is currently being translated into negative opinions.

While overall trust for the European Parliament runs at 41%, we find a wide range (39%) of opinions in individual member states. Two-thirds of Luxembourg residents feel that they can rely on the Parliament followed by Belgium and Greece (58% each). This figure drops to 26% for Germany, 29% for Sweden and 37% for both Portugal and Austria. The Portuguese record the highest level of non-reliance (53%).



The second question designed to measure the effectiveness of the European Parliament was:

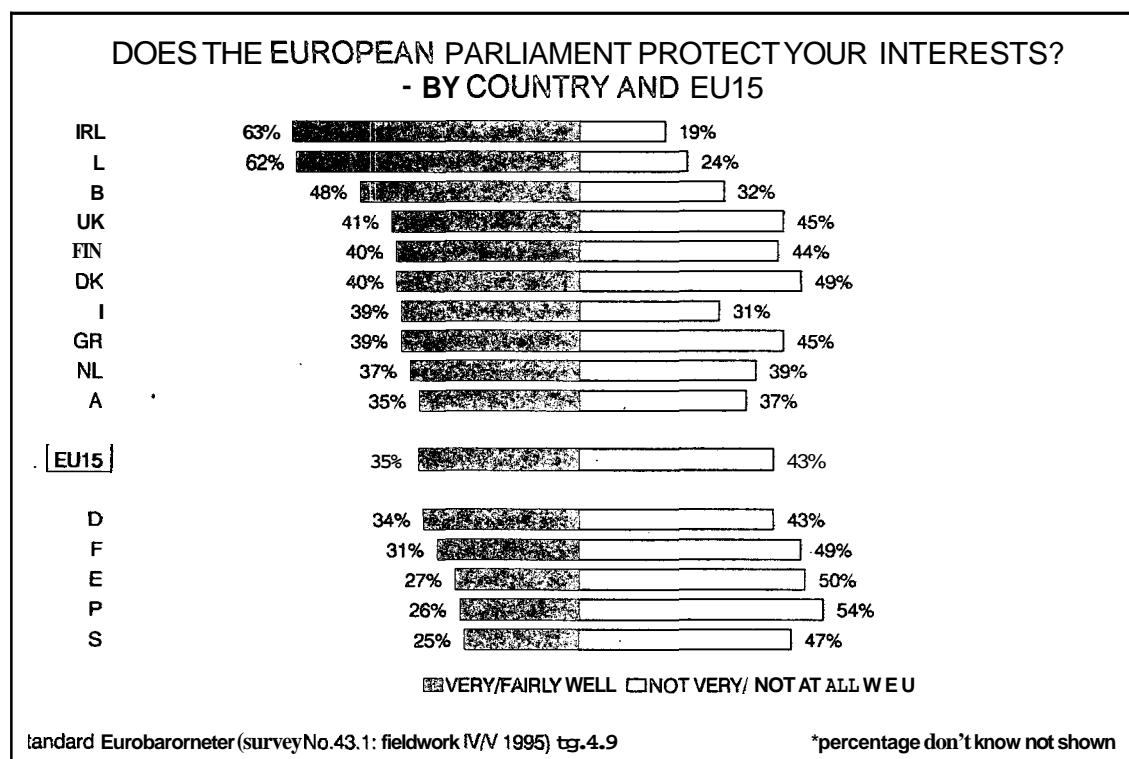
*"As a European citizen, **do** you feel the European Parliament protects your interests - very well, fairly well, not very well or not at all well".*

In comparison with December 1994 we see a slight decline in respondents' evaluation of the effectiveness of the European Parliament: 39% to 35% believing the Parliament protects their interests "very" or "fairly well".

In the demographic and attitudinal analyses we observe similar trends as observed for many other European Union issues: men, persons with high levels of education and in the higher socio-economic groups tend to be more positive and, in particular, those with positive attitudes to Europe generally as measured by the Eurobarometer index "attitudes to EU membership" .

⁹ Attitudes to EU membership is measured on a three point scale; good, neither good nor bad and bad.

In the country by country analysis Ireland and Luxembourg (63% and 62% respectively) are the only two member states where more than half of those interviewed believed the European Parliament protected their interests. (Tables 4.9 and 4.40)



4.6 Key policy areas for parliamentary action

The overall impression from the answers to this question is that the European public, as a whole, has moved to a more self-concerned mode, issues affecting them at a personal level have gained ground while more "international" issues have declined in importance at least at the level of the activity of the European Parliament.

Trends show that the EU public has become more convinced the European Parliament should give priority to the protection of the environment, 49%, an increase of six percentage points in the last six months. Health and social welfare issues also gained in importance amongst those interviewed, moving from fifth in the priority listing to second. Thirty-four percent rated this as an important area, a net gain of 6%. Consumer protection was the third category to gain support in recent months, it moved to 19%, a net gain of 5%.

Issues which have lost ground in recent months include co-operation with developing countries (Third World), 14% (-11), foreign policy to non EU countries 10% (-8), science and technological research 17% (-6) and Human rights 30% (-4).

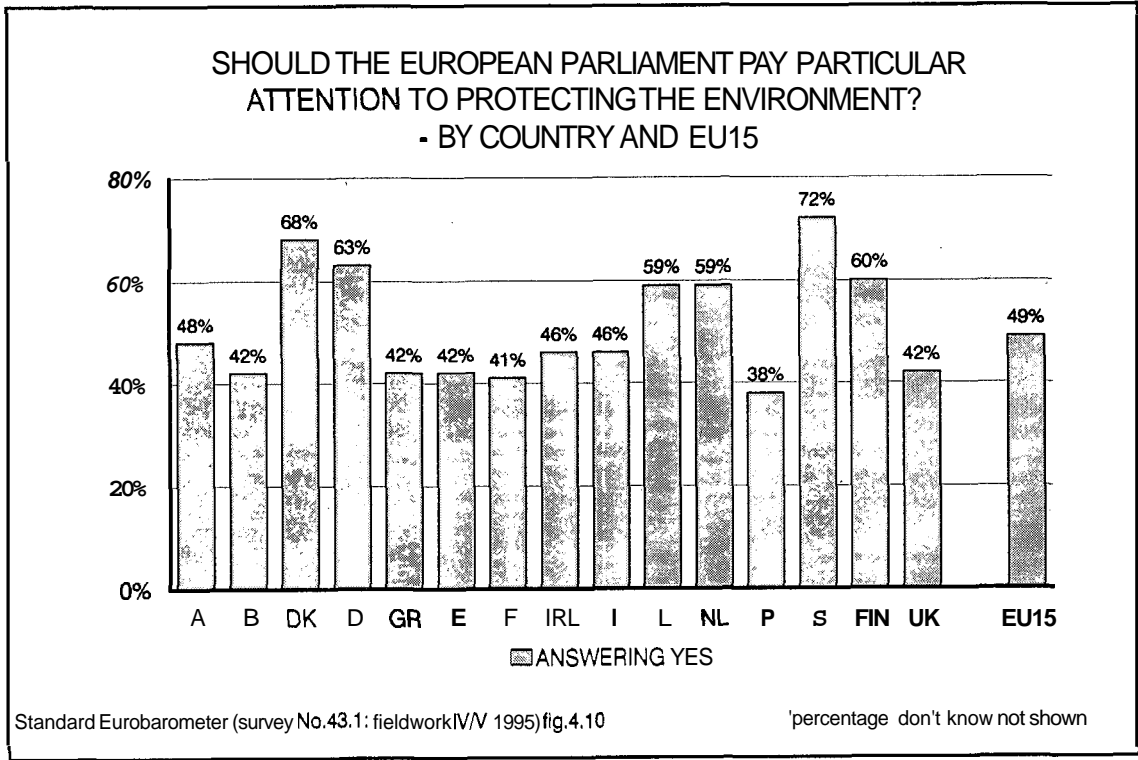
Other policy areas have only shown slight shifts as the following table indicates:

Areas of Priority action for the European Parliament			
Rank Order	Area	Percentage Rating	% Change from EB42
1	Protection of the environment	49	+ 6
2	Health and social welfare	34	+ 6
3	Human rights	30	- 4
4	Currency and economic policy	29	+ 1
5	Defence policy	26	- 3
6	Immigration policy	20	+ 1
7	Protection of the consumer	19	+ 5
8	Scientific and technological research	17	- 6
9	Education and cultural policy	14	+ 2
10	Co-operation with developing countries- Third World	14	- 11
11	Foreign policy to non-EU countries	10	- 8
12	Other areas of social policy	7	+ 1

Analysis of individual themes shows varying patterns of national concern, for example environmental protection is rated particularly highly in Sweden (72%), Denmark (68%) and Germany (63%) while in Portugal (38%), France (41%) and Belgium, Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom 42% wanted the Parliament to give it priority.

Health and social welfare were mentioned by approximately one in two persons in Portugal, Sweden, Greece and Ireland, while in Austria and Germany only one in four persons rated this as a priority area.

In general The French and the Germans rated more policy areas as priority for the European Parliament than other countries, they included defence, immigration, foreign policy towards non EU members and other social policies. On the contrary the Portuguese were least likely to mention the need for the European Parliament to act in the policy areas listed. (Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2)



5. Awareness of European Institutions and Affairs through the Media

5.1 Awareness of institutions of the European Union through the media

European Union citizens' awareness of European issues depends not only on the interest that they show in these themes, but in large part upon their political awareness as reflected through media usage.

The awareness level of European Union institutions has risen since the previous survey (Eurobarometer no 42; fieldwork: December 1994) in most of the twelve countries of the Union (in the three new member countries this question was asked for the first time).

Results of the standard Eurobarometer no 43 showed the awareness level of the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers and the European Court of Justice, was, in all cases, the highest in Sweden¹ and the lowest in France.

In the Spring of 1995 (between 7th April and 18th May), 63% of the citizens interviewed in the fifteen member states had "heard or read something" about the **European Parliament** either "recently", or "in the last three months". It is the highest awareness level recorded by the Eurobarometer since July 1989, the year when the last but one European elections (at the time 70%) took place. The Parliament still remains the EU institution most well known by the citizens of member countries³. (Table 5.1)

The level of awareness of the Parliament was highest in Sweden (88% of those interviewed), in Portugal (75%) and in Finland and Greece (74% each). Conversely, those interviewed in France were the least likely to have heard something about this institution (52% "heard of")⁴. The largest increase in awareness was noted in Greece (+16 points), this is probably due to the effect of the Presidency, Greece was president of the Council in the first half of 1994.

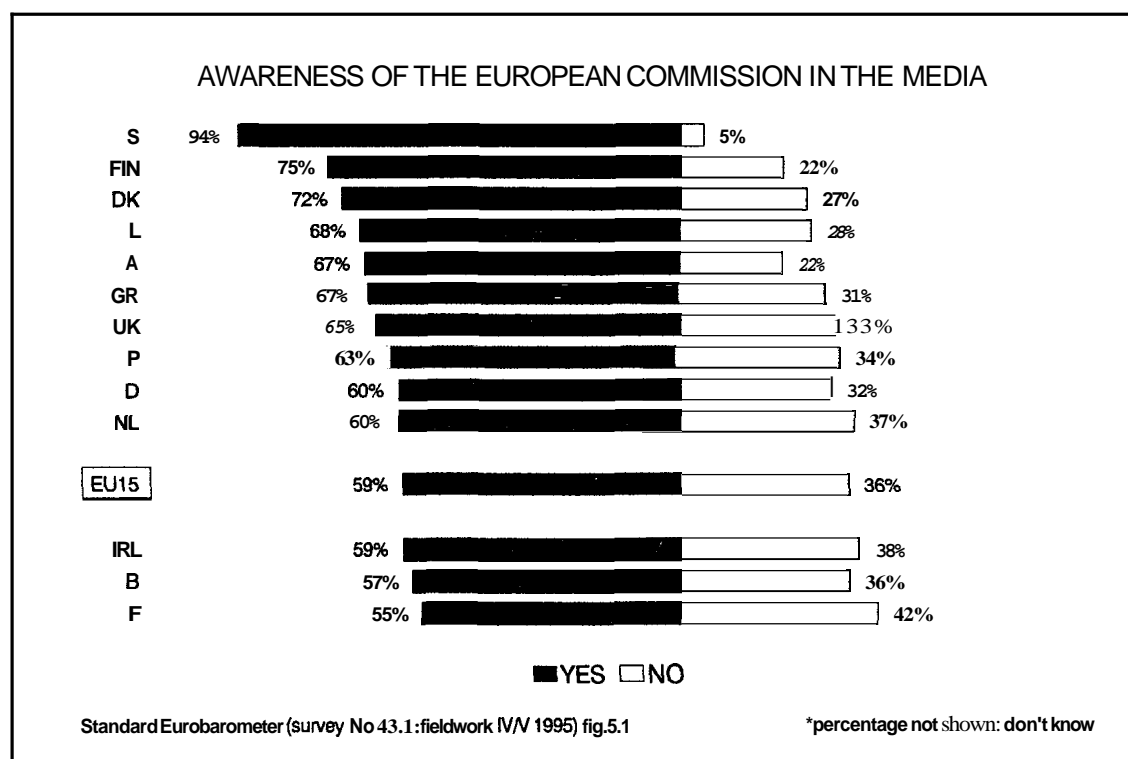
The **European Commission** has an awareness level of 59% amongst the citizens interviewed in the Fifteen (58% on average for the EU12; +4 points since December 1994). It was the highest in Sweden (94%), Finland (75%) and Denmark (72%) and the lowest in France (55% of the people interviewed have heard something about it), Belgium (57%) and Ireland (59%). (Table 5.2)

¹ This is not surprising bearing in mind that in a period just preceding entry, discussion in the media is frequent and therefore we can expect the public to be more familiar than is the case normally.

² This question was formulated in two different ways:
- "In the past three months have you heard or read anything about" (Institution or theme) (A)
- "Have you recently heard or read about" (Institution or theme) (B)
Each question was posed to a split half of the sample in order to verify the influence of the different question wordings. Overall, there is a slight increase in positive answers if the more precise definition "in the last three months" is used: +5% for the European Parliament and +1-2% for the other institutions. The analysis in this chapter is based on the combined totals.

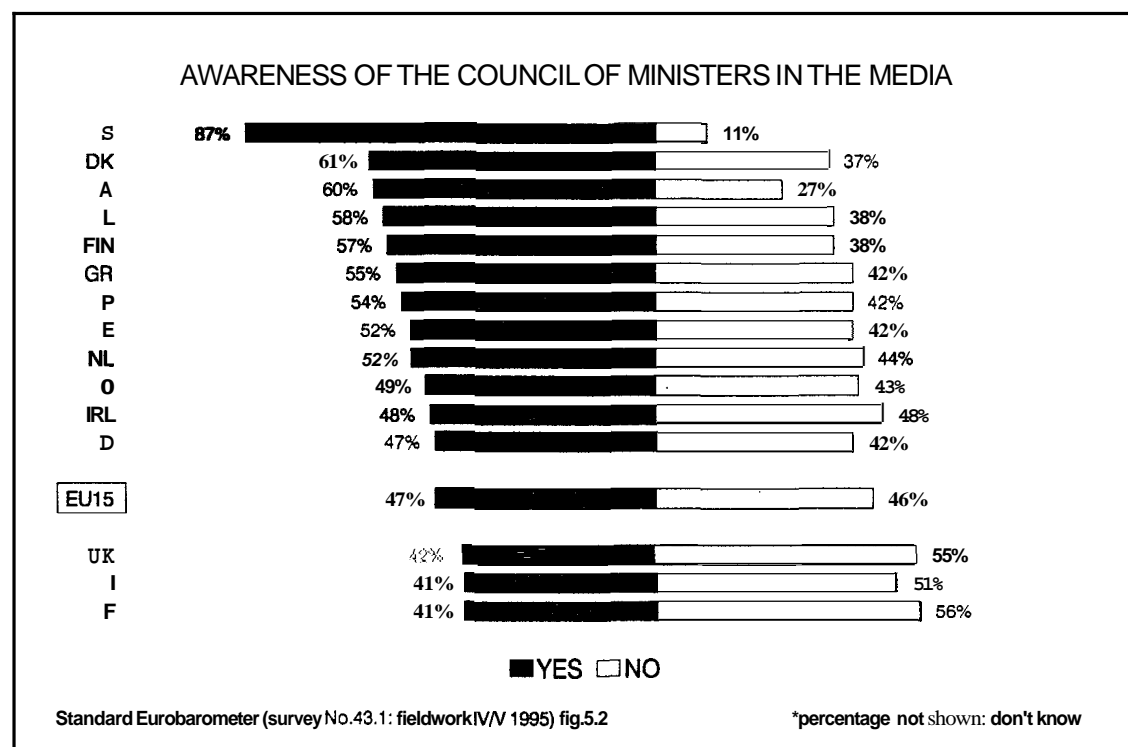
³ It appears that the European Parliament is the institution with which people are more easily able to relate, in part due to their existing knowledge of their own national parliament and the addition of the word European or Europe is a concept that easily recognisable.

⁴ See table and graph in Chapter 4.

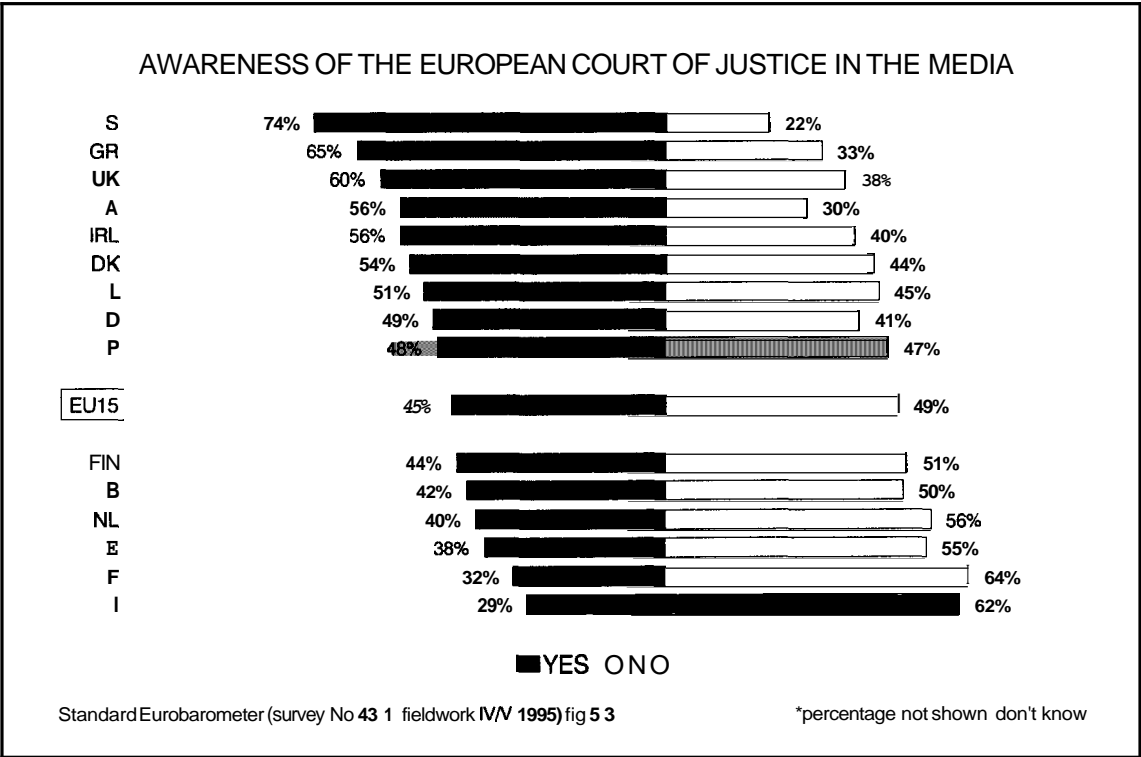


Awareness of the **Council** of Ministers and the European Court of Justice was just under half of those people interviewed in the member states (47% and 45% respectively on average for the EU15).

The awareness level of the Council was the highest in Sweden (87% of the people interviewed had read or heard something about it), Denmark (61%) and Austria (60%) and the lowest in France, Italy (41% in each case) and the United Kingdom (42%). (Table 5.3)



The European Court of Justice (45% on average for the EU15) is the institution the most often cited in Sweden (74%), Greece (65%) and the United Kingdom (60%). Conversely, the highest number of people not to have heard something about it were those interviewed in France (64% have heard nothing recently about it) and Italy (62%). (Table 5.4)



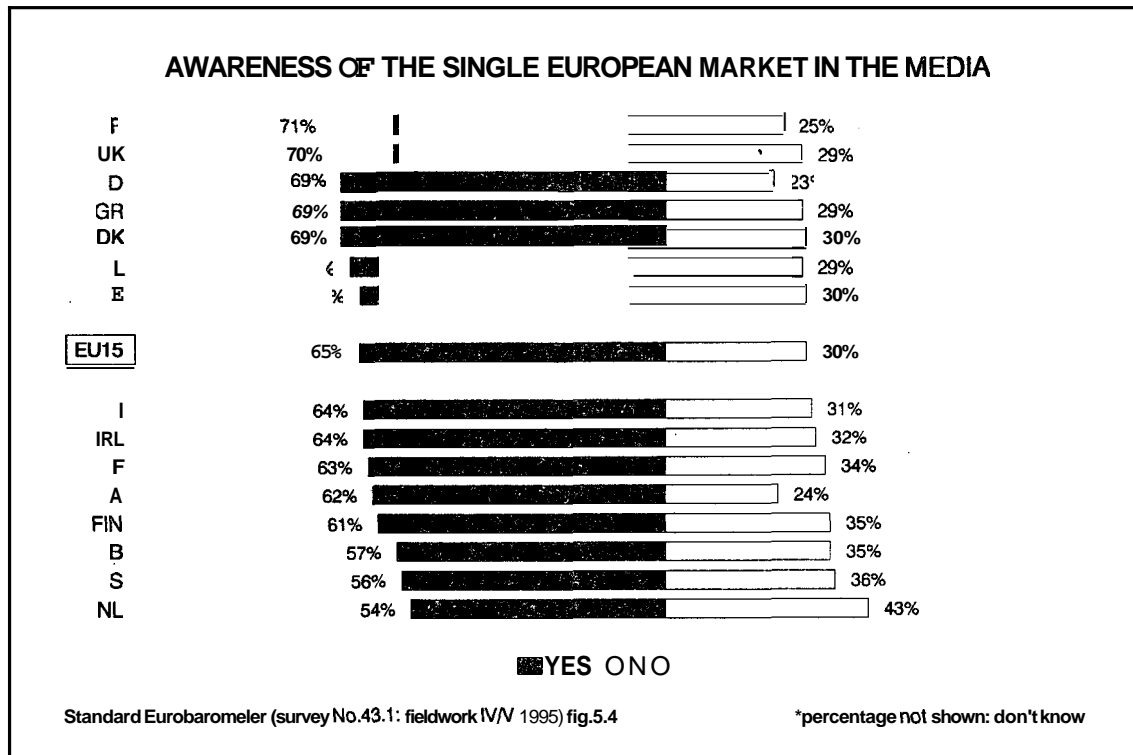
5.2 Awareness of major European Political themes

To measure the level of interest of the citizens of the member states in European politics, we asked a question about the awareness of some issues of current interest linked to European Union affairs.

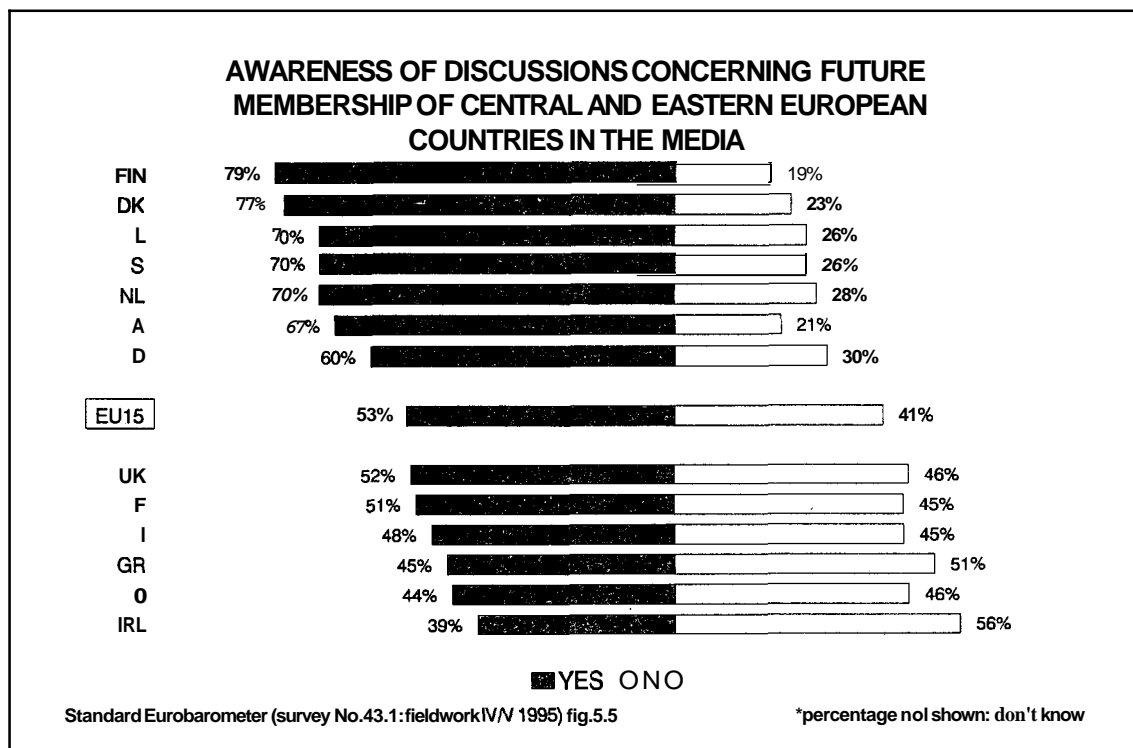
Amongst the listed themes, the **Maastricht Treaty** had the highest awareness level (71% on average for the EU15). The Swedes (84%) and the French (83%) had the highest number of people having heard something about it⁵. (Table 5.5)

Information in the media about the **Single Market** (65%) was most frequently mentioned by respondents in Portugal (71%) and the United Kingdom (70%) and the least often by those in the Netherlands (43% Of the people interviewed had heard nothing about it).

⁵ See chapter 3 for more detailed information.

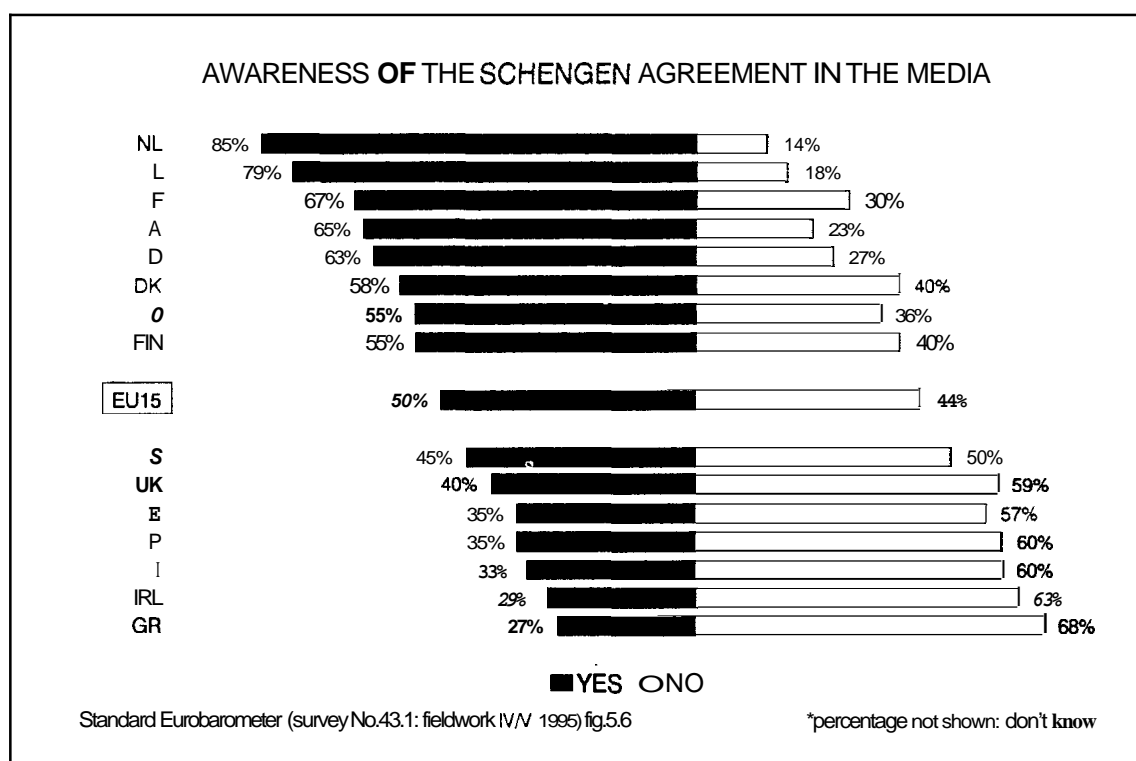


Discussion concerning the future **membership of Central and Eastern Europe (53% on average for the EU15)** had the highest awareness levels in Finland (79%) and Denmark (77%). Conversely, it was the lowest amongst the Irish (39%).



Half the people interviewed in the Fifteen remembered having seen information on the “**Schengen Agreement**”, signed between seven countries of the European Union (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal)⁶, which eliminates regular controls of people passing the internal borders, and which reinforces these controls on the external borders. The awareness level of Schengen was 59% amongst the people interviewed in the seven signatory countries (39% in the other countries). This level was significantly below average in Spain and Portugal (35% in each case) and above it in Austria (65%). It seems that there is a close link, on the one hand, between the topicality of this subject’ (and therefore its media coverage)’ and the interest in European politics; and, on the other, its awareness level. In the group of countries where citizens have quite often “heard something about” Schengen, we also find Denmark (where the citizens are, traditionally, well informed on the current events of European politics) and Finland (“membership effect”?).

The Dutch (85%) and Luxembourg residents (79%) were the most likely to remember something about Schengen. The highest percentage of persons not having read or heard about the Agreement was found in Greece (68% of the people interviewed had heard nothing about it), Ireland (63%), as well as Portugal and Italy (60% in each case).



The themes where the least media awareness was recorded (because they are much more “specialised”) in the fifteen countries, were the idea of “a **“two-speed Europe”** which implies that some member states of the European Union progress faster than others towards a wider European integration” (44% for the EU15 average) and the debate on the **“1996 Intergovernmental Conference**

⁶ The Schengen Agreement was signed by seven countries in 1985, then by Italy in 1990, Greece in 1992 and in April 1995 by Austria. Denmark, Finland and Sweden have observer status. To date border controls have been abolished between the first six signatories (France excluded, which requested an opt out clause).

⁷ The Schengen Agreement came into force on the 26th March 1995.

⁸ The subject of Schengen was prominent in the media from 12th to 18th February and 12th March to 1st April, namely the period immediately preceeding the fieldwork of this survey (for more detailed information on this subject see: “Euromedia”, no 2-4/1995, monthly publication of DGX/A/2).

intended to examine and revise the *Maastricht Treaty*" (34% of the people interviewed in the Fifteen remember having had information on this subject)'.

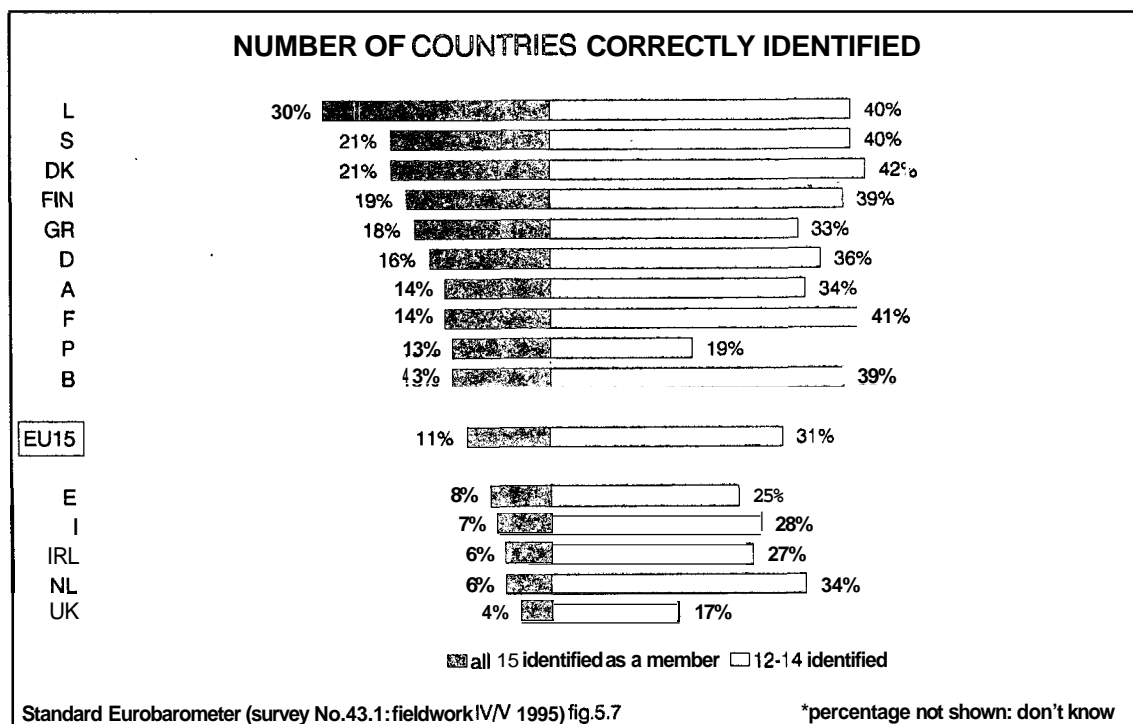
Analysis of the answers at the EU15 level on the awareness of all the institutions and major themes of European politics, indicates that awareness is usually higher amongst men, people who completed their education after the age of 20, those who show a positive attitude towards Europe, the managers, those who are regular media users and opinion leaders. We can see the same trend when analysing the answers to the questions on awareness of the countries members of the Union and on the Union's areas of competence. (Table 5.6)

5.3 Knowledge of EU member countries

In order to establish citizens' knowledge of the actual members of the Union, we asked them to cite (with the help of a map and an entire list of the countries in Europe) the names of all the countries now part of the EU, including the three new members. The results show, on the one hand, that interviewees' level of awareness of the latest enlargement (as well as the presence of this subject in the media and people's interest in news) and, on the other, the knowledge of the "old" member countries of the Union with the names that the citizens have had time to become familiar with.

In the Spring of 1995, a little more than half the people interviewed in the fifteen countries knew that Sweden and Austria had become members of the Union (55% and 54% respectively giving correct answers at the level of the EU15) and less than half knew Finland (40%) was a member. Amongst the citizens of the Twelve, the highest proportion to know the names of the three new member countries, were the people interviewed in Luxembourg, Germany and Denmark".

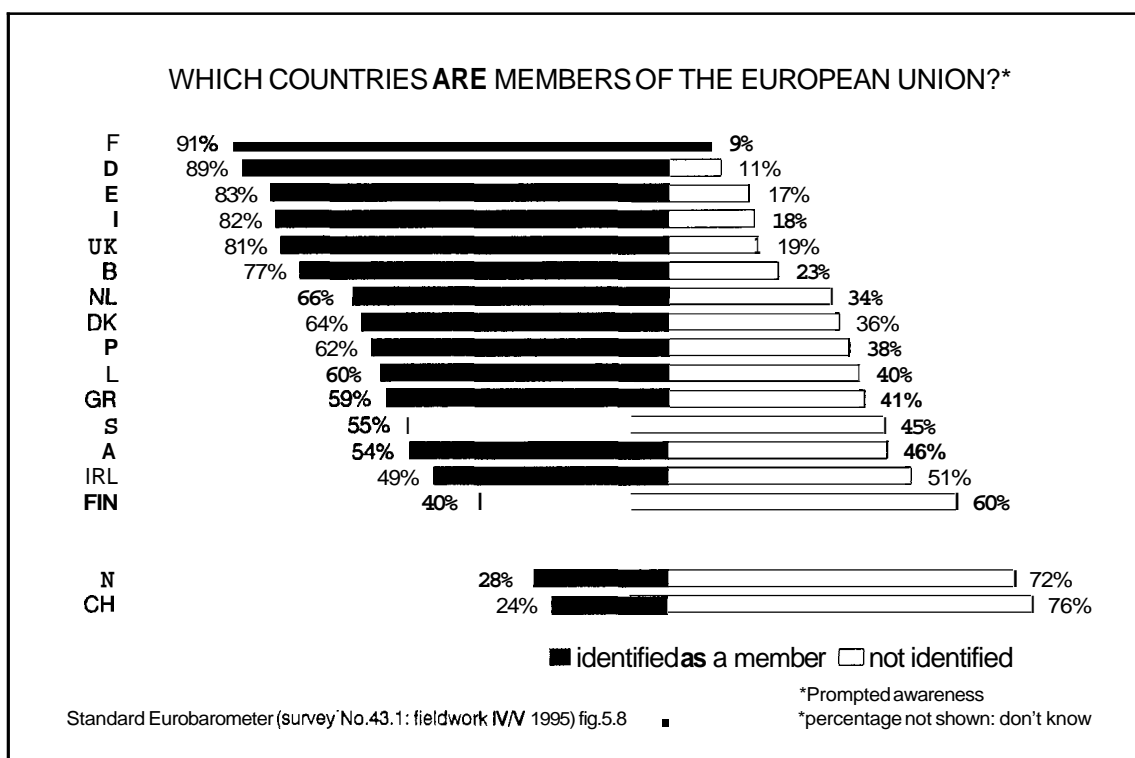
The **names of all the member countries** of the Union were correctly identified by only 11% of respondents in the Fifteen. Nearly one in three people interviewed were able to cite the names of twelve to fourteen countries.



⁹
¹⁰ See Chapter 2 for more detailed information.
See chapter 7 for more detailed information.

This level of knowledge varies widely from one country to another: in Luxembourg we find the greatest number of people well informed on this subject (70% of the people interviewed cited between twelve and fifteen states correctly). In the United Kingdom there was a greater lack of information (and the least interest): only 21% of the people interviewed knew the names of the twelve (or more) member states.

From the answers to this question, we can see that France is the best known country within the European Union: 91% know that France is part of the European Union. Other well known countries include Germany (89% of the people interviewed identified it as a member), Spain (83%), Italy (82%) and the United Kingdom (81%): thus the five big countries of the Union. Amongst the member countries with the lowest level of identification are Finland (66% of the people interviewed do not know that it is part of the Union), Ireland (51%), Austria (46%) and Sweden (45%). (Table 5.7)

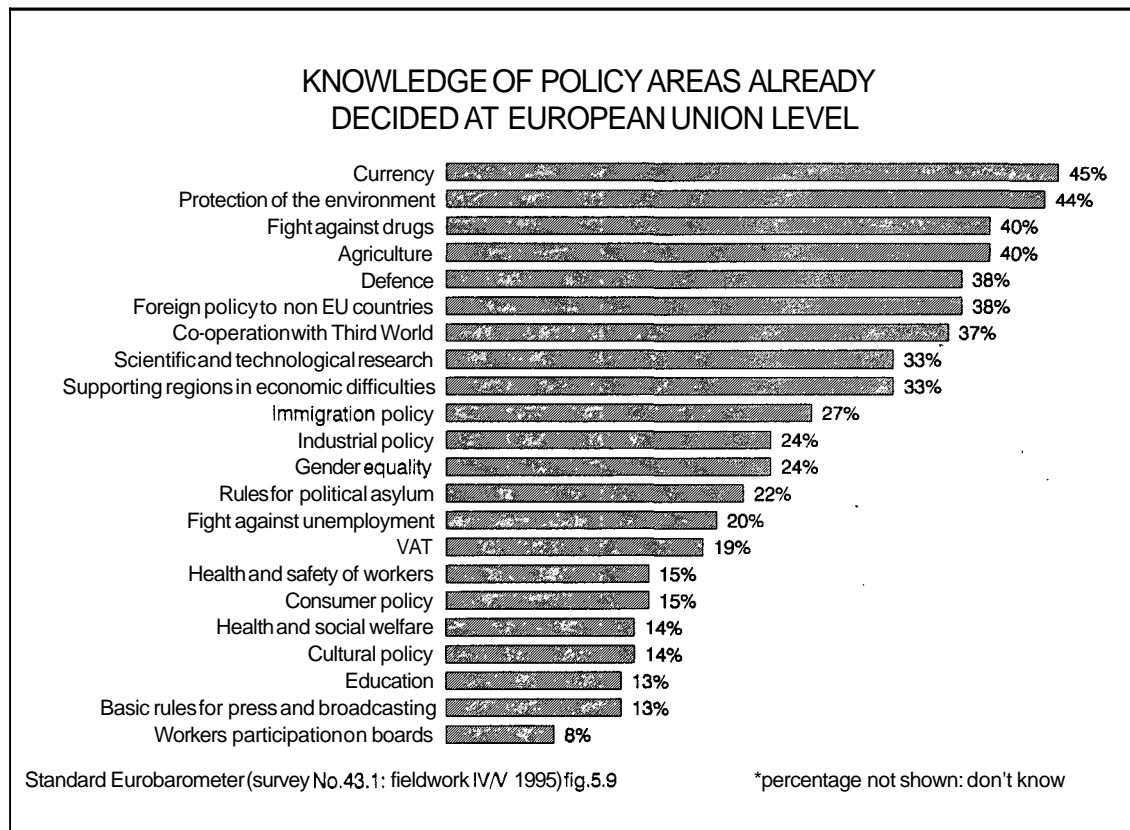


5.4 Knowledge of the areas of competency of the European Union

In order to assess citizens' knowledge of the various areas (political, economic, social, etc.) which fall, to a lesser or greater degree, within the remit of the European Union, we asked the following question:

"The government and the Parliament (nationality of the respective country) have agreed with those of the other European Union countries that, in a number of areas of political action, decisions would be jointly taken within the European Union, and not by each country individually. Could you tell me in which of these political areas, decisions are already taken at the level of the European Union, at least partly?"

Amongst the areas most often cited by respondents as falling within the competence of the Union, we find all those in which the Union actually has the most responsibility (and which have a wider media coverage) : currency (45% for the EU15 average), protection of the environment (44%), agriculture and fight against drugs (40% in each case), defence and foreign policy towards countries outside the EU (38% each) and co-operation with developing countries (37%). (Table 5.8)



Areas of action most seldom identified in this context were: participation of workers' representatives in the management of companies (cited by only 8% of respondents), basic rules for broadcasting, press and education (13% each). These were also the areas where the competence of the Union is the lowest and for which there is the lowest amount media coverage.

5.5 The French Presidency

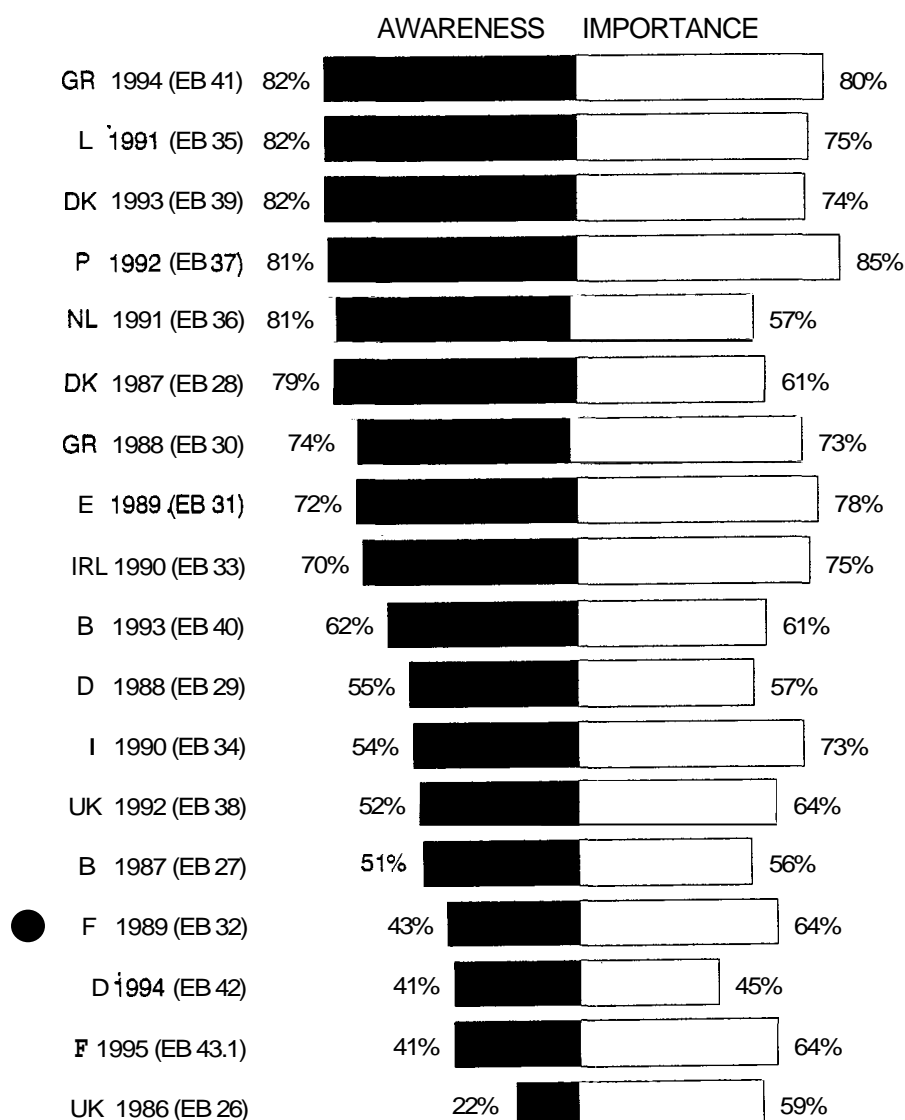
Since the Autumn of 1986, a question has regularly been asked in each standard Eurobarometer on the awareness and image of the presidency of the Council amongst citizens whose country is taking up this function at the time of the survey.

During the first half-year of 1995, France took over the presidency. Only 41% of the people interviewed in France in Spring 1995 said they had "recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television something about the French Presidency".

This is one of the lowest awareness levels ever recorded in the nine years since we began asking the question (it was lower only in the United Kingdom in 1986). The level is the same as that achieved in Germany in Autumn 1994 and very close to the French average of 1989. A low level of awareness of the presidency seems to be characteristic of the big countries where this event receives less media coverage than in small countries.

Despite relatively few people claiming awareness of their country's role as president of the Council, **64%** of the people interviewed considered this function (held by France at the time) as "very important" or "important". The importance attached by the French to the presidency remained at the same level as in 1989.

AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EU PRESIDENCY OF OWN COUNTRY



Standard Eurobarometer (survey No. 43.1: fieldwork IV/V 1995) fig. 5.10 *percentage not shown: don't know

6. Need for information and new areas of communication

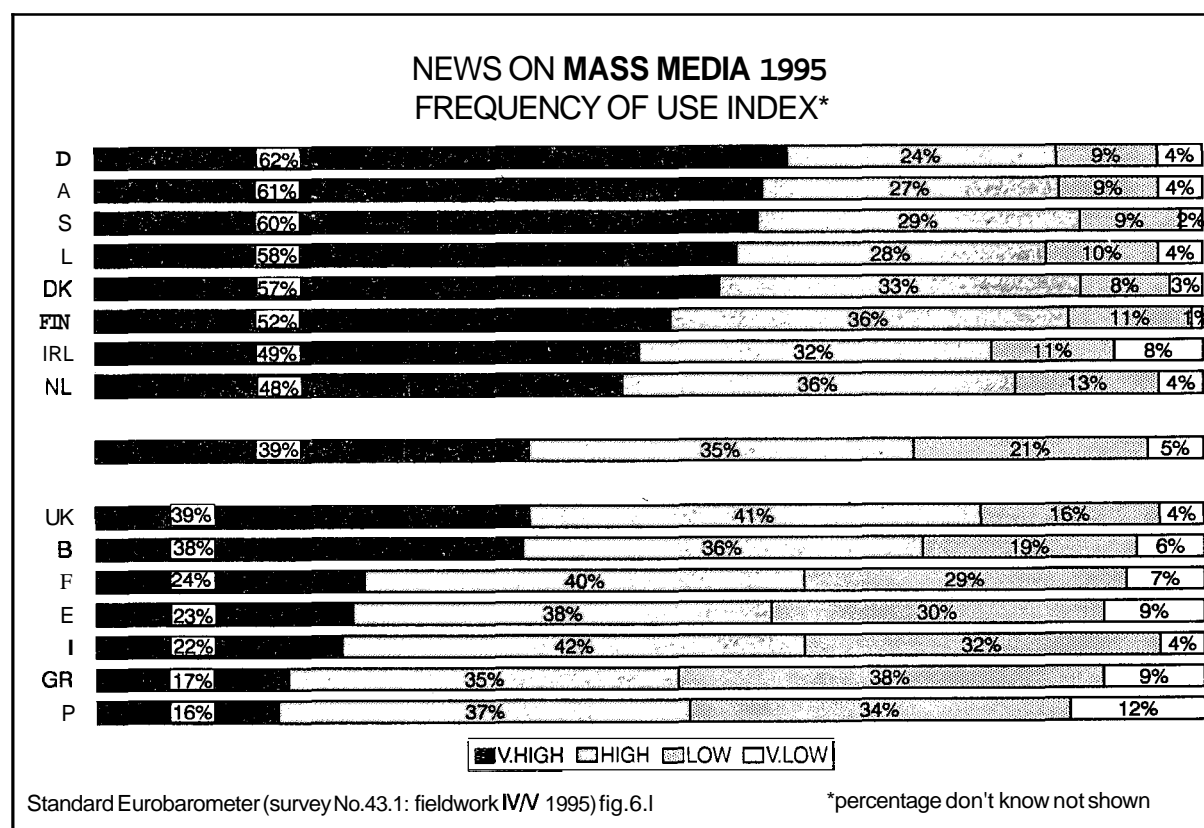
6.1 Tendencies in media usage

Media usage as a source of information about current affairs continues to increase in importance. Of the three media which are the principal sources of news (television, daily newspapers and radio), television provides the greatest amount of "news" information throughout the Union. In fact, 70% of Union inhabitants declare having watched news programmes on television "everyday" and 18% watch "several times a week". (Table 6.1)

Daily newspapers are a source of information for 45% of those interviewed, and news programmes on the radio are listened to "everyday" by 44% of Union inhabitants. There has been no significant change in this trend in recent years. (Tables 6.2 and 6.3)

Media usage varies widely from one country to another. The Italians are most likely to watch one (or more) news programmes on TV "everyday" (82%), while the French watch these programmes least often (59% "everyday").

Daily newspapers are most frequently read by the Swedes (72%) and the Finns (70%). On the other hand, most inhabitants of the Mediterranean region very seldom use this as a means to obtain information. Only 15% of the Portuguese, 21% of the Greeks, 28% of the Spaniards, 31% of the French and 32% of the Italians read a newspaper every day.

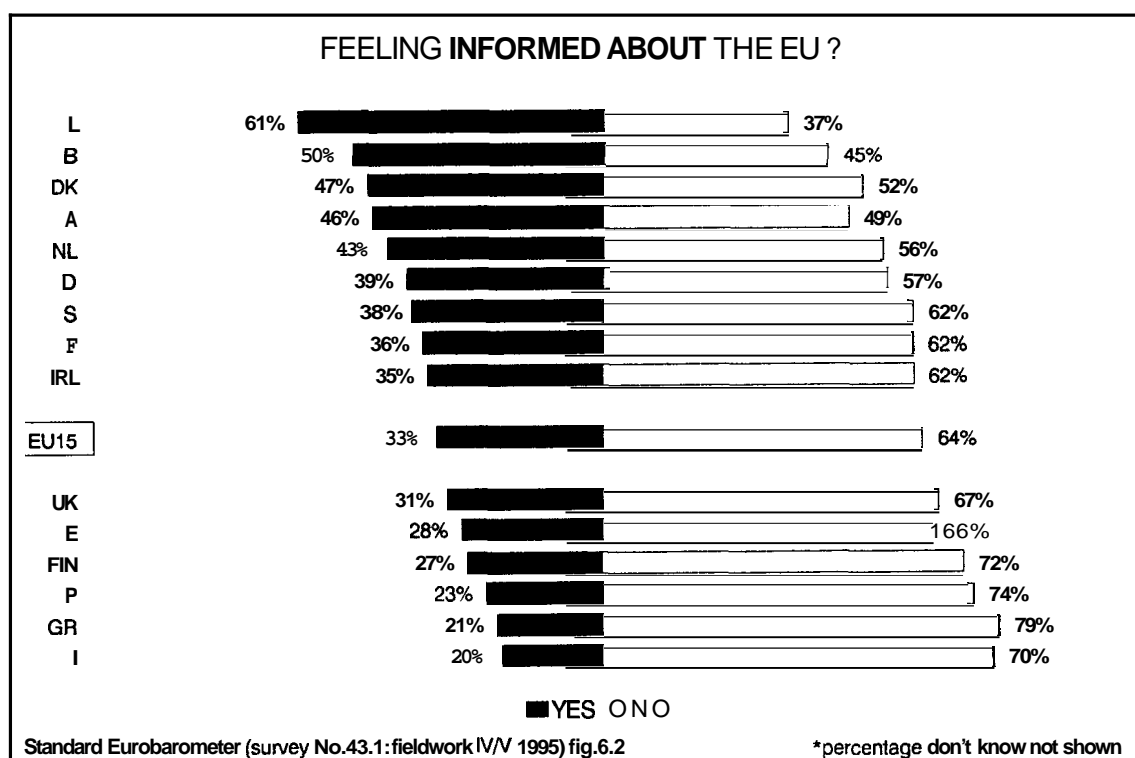


Information programmes on the radio are listened to most often in Denmark (**71%**) and Austria (**66%**). They also happen to be the two countries in the Union where the level of radio listening, as an information source, is higher than that of television.

Judging from the criteria of the Eurobarometer¹ (consultation of TV/radio/daily newspapers everyday or at least several times a week), the Germans continue to be significant media users. Sixty-two percent of them are high media users followed by the Austrians (**61%**) and the Swedes (**60%**). While southern countries of the Union: Portugal (**16%**), Greece (**17%**), Italy (22%), Spain (23%); and also France (23%) have the lowest percentage of high media users.

6.2 Feeling informed and the need for information

The analysis in chapter 5 of this report gave an insight into the level of interest of respondents in the fifteen countries for information concerning European matters and the presence of these subjects in the media. The survey also examined how well informed EU citizens felt concerning their level of knowledge: only 33% felt "very well" or "quite well" informed on "the European Union", its policies, its institutions, against **64%** who felt "quite badly" or "very badly" informed on European subjects.



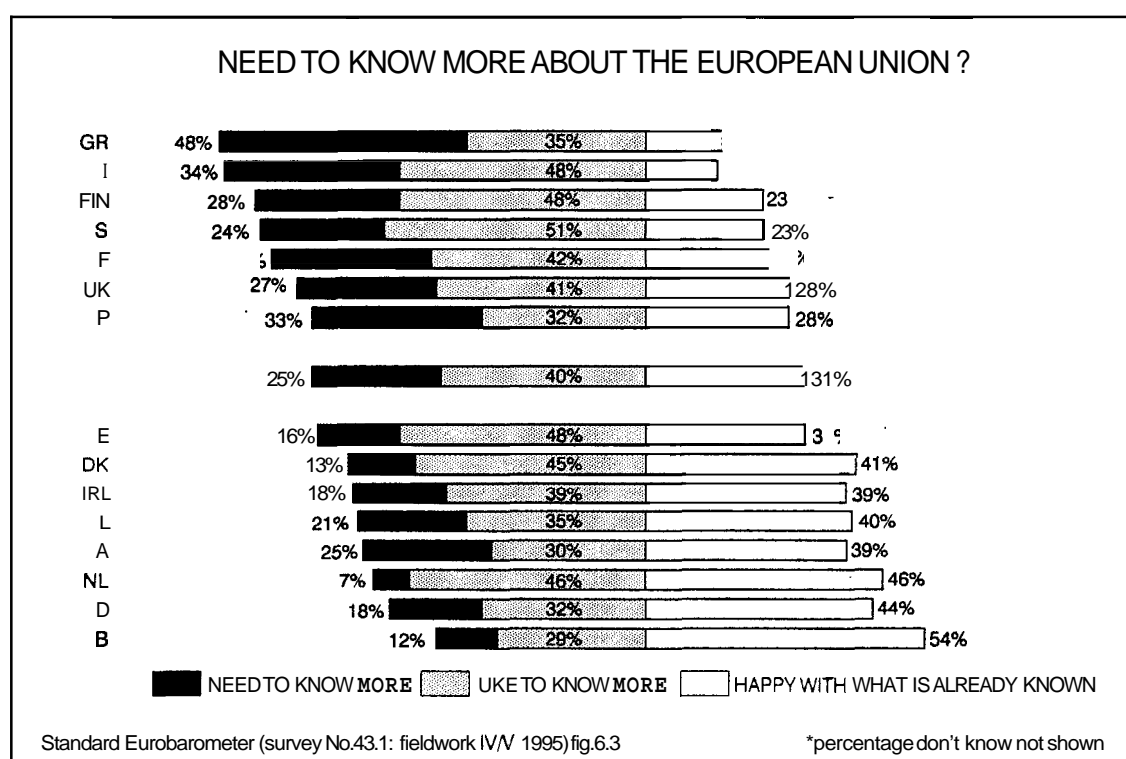
Luxembourg residents felt the best informed amongst EU citizens (**61%** considering themselves "very well" or "quite well" informed). They were followed by the Belgians (50%), the Danes (**47%**) and the Austrians (**46%**). A lack of information was most acutely felt by the Greeks (**79%** of the people interviewed said they were "quite badly" or "very badly" informed), the Italians (**78%**), the Portuguese (**74%**) and the Finns (72%).

¹ For a complete definition of these criteria see the "Technical specifications for socio-demographic and socio-political variables used in cross-tabulations" in the annexes of this report (page C.5).

The feeling of being informed has increased significantly since December 1994 amongst the people interviewed in the Netherlands (+12 points), Luxembourg (+11 points) and East Germany (+10 points). (Table 6.4)

Men feel more well informed than women (40% :26%), as well as the people who have completed their studies after the age of 20 (45%), those who hold positive European attitudes (40%), those who hold a managerial position (50%), and those who are frequent media users (43%) and those who are rated as opinion leaders (50%).

Bearing in mind that two-thirds of EU15 citizens feel badly informed on European affairs, it is not surprising that they desire more information on the European Union. Indeed, during this opinion poll, 25% of the people interviewed declared having "a real need to know more about the European Union" and 40% said that they "would like to have some additional information on the European Union".

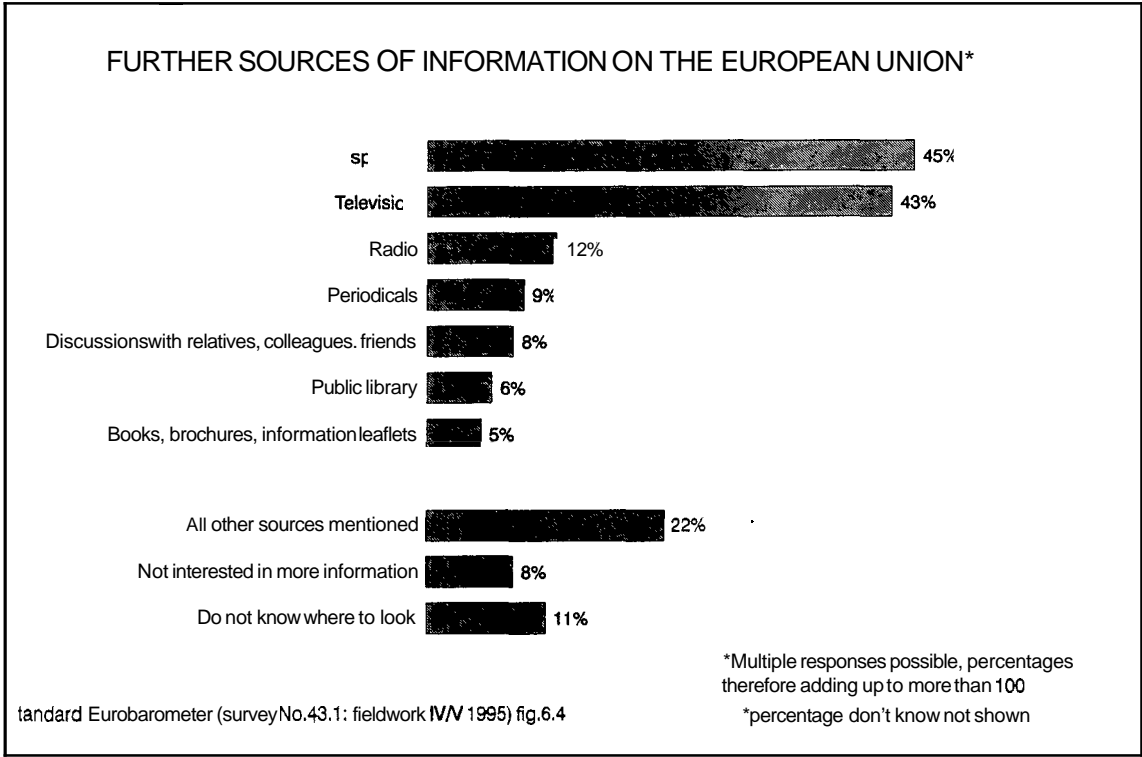


In Greece 83% of the people interviewed would like to receive more information, in Italy and Finland 76% each would like more information. Amongst the countries where the citizens stated a need for information that was above the EU15 average, we find virtually all the countries where inhabitants feel misinformed about the Union. The highest number of people stating they are satisfied with what they already know are to be found in Belgium (54%), the Netherlands (45%) and Germany (44%). (Table 6.5)

6.3 Current ways of being informed

6.3.1 Present sources of information on the European Union

In answer to the question “when you desire to obtain additional information on the European Union, its policies and its institutions, where *do you first go to get it?*”², the most frequently mentioned were the three traditional media (TV, radio and newspapers). Daily newspapers provide a source of information for 45% of the people interviewed in the 15 member states. Television accounts for 43% and is followed at a far by radio (21%) and periodicals (9%).



Thus it seems that citizens of the Union, in general, are somewhat passive in their behaviour. They do not go looking for information that interests them, but are satisfied with what is presented to them by the media.

This situation, like the trend in media usage, varies quite considerably from one country to another. In East Germany we find a majority of people (57%) read a **daily newspaper** to inform themselves on European Union issues. By contrast, in Belgium the same source is used by a mere 23% of respondents. The same pattern emerges for **television**: East Germans rate it most frequently (55%) and the Belgians the least often (20%) as a source of additional information. **Radio** as a source of information is cited most frequently in East Germany (23%) and Austria (22%) and the least often in Italy (4%). **Periodicals (weekly's or monthly's)** are read the most frequently in East Germany (16%) and in France (15%) compared to an EU15 average of 9%. **Discussions with friends** or colleagues serve to inform 8% of EU citizens, but are slightly more popular in Greece (16%) and France (13%).

² Open question; multiple answers possible

Citizens of the Union rarely go to a **public library** to seek additional information on various aspects of European politics (6% say they have done so). The Danes prove the exception with 26% claiming to use this information source, followed by the Finns (21%) and the Swedes (19%), significantly ahead of the citizens of other member states. **Books, brochures and leaflets** (EU15 average 5%) were mentioned by the East Germans (10%), Austrians, Finns and Swedes (9% of each of these three countries). (Table 6.6)

Other sources of information on European politics (for example, a member of the national or European Parliament, university or school teacher, Commission external offices or the European Parliament) were rarely cited (no more than 2% on average for the EU15).

In this context, there are some interesting exceptions. Even if in the respective countries only 1% of Union citizens go to the Commission offices, 12% in Finland have used this as a source of information. People interviewed in Denmark (8%), Finland, Austria and West Germany (6% each) go to their national agencies (ministries, etc) to inform themselves more often in comparison with other countries. Local administrations or municipalities, as a supplementary source of information on the EU, were most frequently cited in Greece (8%), Austria (7%) and the Netherlands (6%). People interviewed in Finland (8%) and Luxembourg (6%) were more likely than in other countries to inform themselves from consumer organisations and those in West Germany and the Netherlands (5% each) from political parties.

The greatest number of people saying they did not want more information were to be found in Portugal (22%) and Spain (16%). Those declaring "not knowing" where to look for supplementary information were found in Belgium (48%), Luxembourg (31%) and Austria (26%).

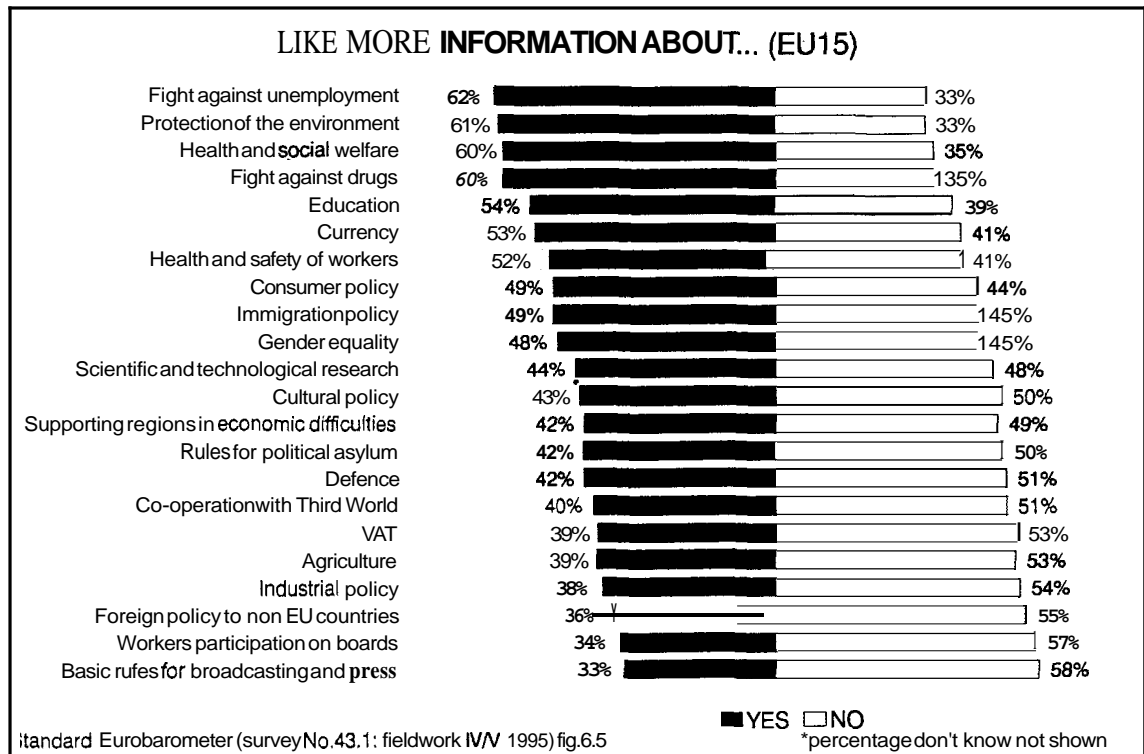
6.3.2 Political areas where people want to know more

Since half of Union citizens would like to know more about European politics, it is interesting to see which aspects were most requested. Respondents were informed that all the areas of political action listed³ were, at least partially, agreed at Union level. They were then asked on which subjects they would like to have more information.

The areas most often cited were the fight against unemployment (62% of citizens would like to have more information about this), protection of the environment (61%), health and social security and the fight against drugs (60% each), as well as education (54%), currency (53%) and health and safety of workers (52%). It seems appropriate to conclude that these are problems which represent a priority in the daily life of citizens of all the member states, and as such are areas which are frequently present in the media.

All the other themes were mentioned by less than half of the people interviewed. Amongst the remaining important issues, one finds consumer policy, immigration policy and equality for men and women. The areas which were cited least were foreign policy towards countries outside the Union (36%), participation of workers' representatives on company boards of directors (34%) and the basic rules for broadcasting and the press (33%). (Table 6.7)

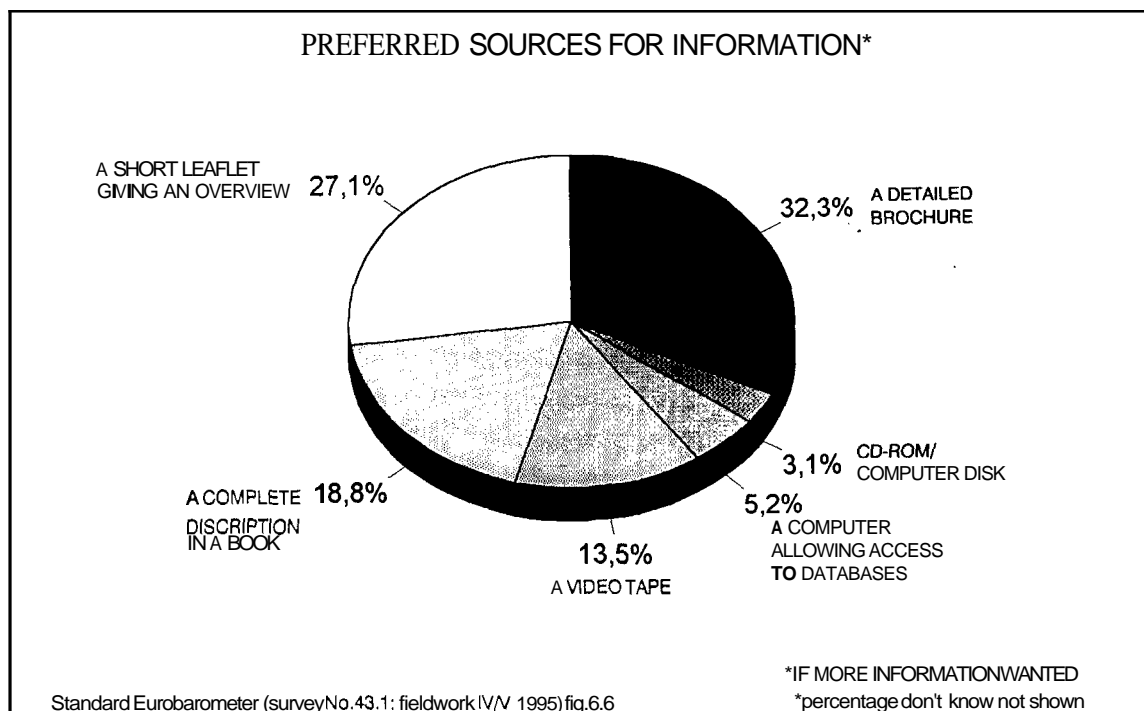
³ The areas of political action were presented to respondents as a list.



6.4 New ways of communication

In order to identify possible new forms of communication between citizens of the Union and its institutions, a series of questions were asked of those people who stated they wanted to know more about at least one area of political action.

A list of proposals was presented to respondents and they were asked to express their preference for the way to obtain supplementary information on European issues.

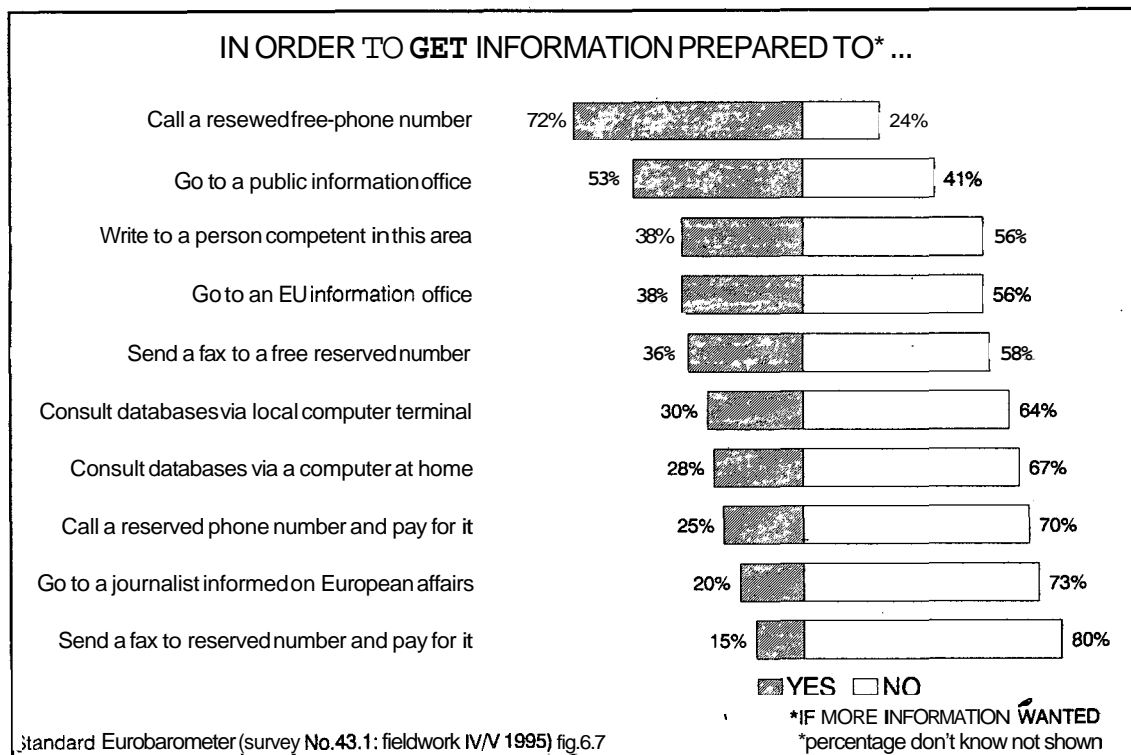


There was a strong preference for the written form (75%), either in the form of "a more detailed brochure" (31%), "a small leaflet giving just an overview" (26%), or "a book giving a complete description" (18%). Fewer people wanted to receive information on "a video cassette" (13%), a "computer terminal allowing consultation to a database" (5%) or a "CD ROM, a floppy disk for a personal computer" (3%).

"A detailed brochure" was preferred in Germany (45%) and Austria (40%) and the least often in Italy (29%). "A small leaflet" was preferred by 41% in Ireland, but on the other hand a "book" form often preferred in Portugal (31%) and Greece (30%). The Italians in comparison with other citizens of the Union were prepared to use a "video cassette" to inform themselves (18%). The use of a computer which would enable consultation of a "database" is most popular in Denmark (13%) and a "CD ROM or a floppy disk" in the Netherlands (7%). (Table 6.8)

With the objective of learning more about new direct⁴ communications links between the citizens of the Union and its institutions, we asked people interested in having more information to give their opinion on a list of proposals in this area. The overwhelming preference (72%) would like "to ring a free specially provided telephone number".

More than half the inhabitants of the fifteen countries (53%) also envisage "addressing themselves to a public information service", but respondents were less likely "to send a fax, at their own expense, to a specially provided number" (only 15% at EU level).



Cross country analysis indicates some variations. For example, the Greeks were the most willing "to go to an information office at the European Commission" (60%) or even to "ask a journalist who knows about European affairs". The Luxembourgers would more often than the other citizens, call a telephone number at their own expense (60%) or would pay for a fax (38%). (Table 6.9)

⁴

Compared with indirect channels which make up the traditional media.

Answers to the question concerning the price people would be prepared to pay for information⁵ gives an insight to the level of their interest in this area. Fifty-two percent of the people interviewed in the Union would like to receive free information. This feeling was particularly strong in Portugal (71%), Spain (66%) and France (62%).

The expected price most were prepared to pay (the lowest on the list of proposed options) is between 1 and 2,5 ECUs (10%)⁶. Those willing to pay more than 10 ECUs (the highest price) were to be found in Luxembourg (12%) while no-one in Portugal would be prepared to pay more than 10 ECU. (Table 6.10)

⁵ This question was only asked of people who wanted to know more about the areas of political action.

⁶ The prices were given in the national currency.

7. Enlargement of the European Union in January 1995

7.1 Awareness of the 1995 enlargement

On the 1st of January 1995 the European Union was enlarged for the fourth time in its history: Austria, Finland and Sweden were the latest countries to join the Union.

To measure the awareness of this event amongst the citizens of the fifteen countries, respondents in our survey were asked to name, with the aid of a map, those countries which formed part of the European Union¹.

In Spring 1995 (between 7th April and 18th May), a little more than half the respondents knew that Sweden and Austria had become members of the Union (55% and 54% respectively giving correct answers at the EU15 level) and significantly less than a half (40%) knew that Finland had joined².

The knowledge of this fact was, naturally enough, higher amongst the citizens of the new Member States. Thus in Sweden and Finland 96% of persons interviewed (in each country) knew that their country had become a member of the Union. In Austria 88% gave the correct answer. The citizens of these three countries were clearly the best informed concerning the recent enlargement.

Knowledge of New Member States (% , by country)

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
			West	East														
Austria	63	66	71	72	52	40	53	34	53	74	55	88	31	72	73	33	52	54
Finland	44	59	56	57	41	26	44	32	32	63	22	59	31	96	85	19	38	40
Sweden	57	80	67	68	52	44	53	52	49	65	49	65	46	89	96	41	53	55

Among the citizens of the Twelve, the most frequent to cite correctly the names of the new member states were the Luxembourgers, the Germans and the Danes each time. **Sweden** was named correctly (53% at EU12 level) by 80% of the Danes, 68% of the Germans and 65% of the Luxembourgers. **Austria** (52% EU12) was best known in Luxembourg (74% correct answers), Germany (72%) and in Denmark (66%). **Finland** is the least known in terms of its accession to the Union, 38% at EU12 level. Again the Luxembourgers were the best informed (63%), then the Danes (59%) and the Germans (57%).

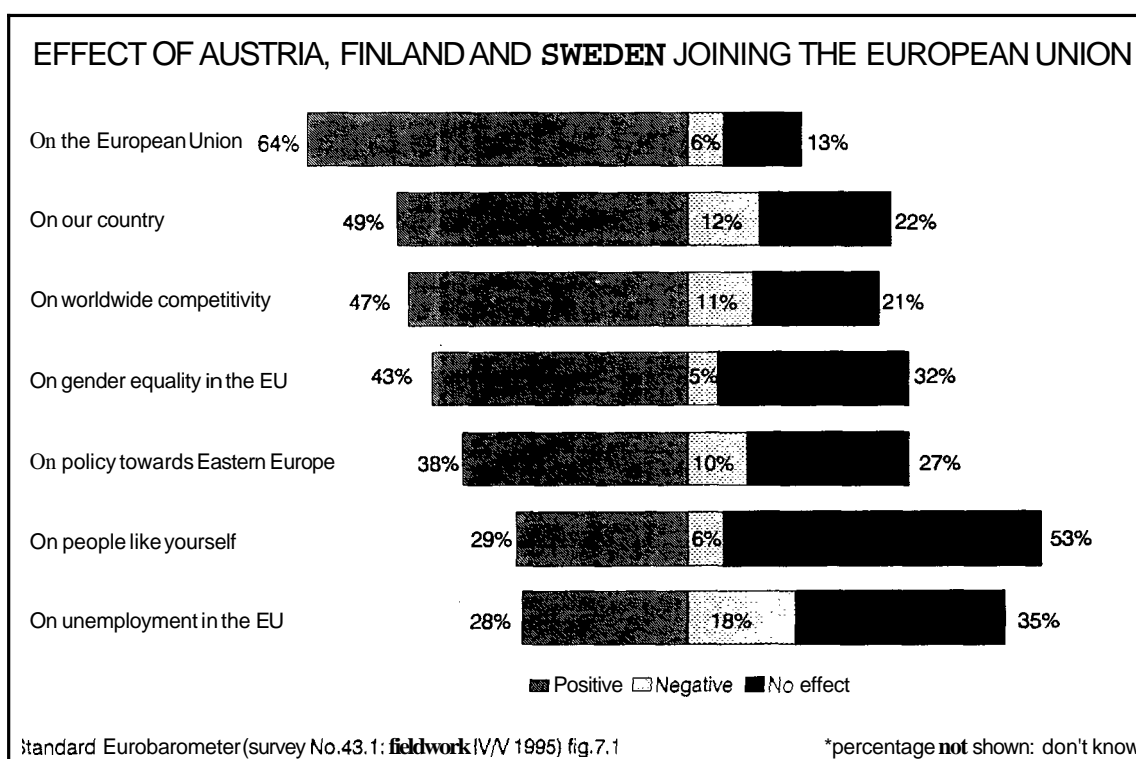
Conversely amongst those to be the **least informed** concerning the admission of the new Member States in January 1995 were the British, the Portuguese, the Spanish and the Dutch. **Sweden** as a new Member State was least known in the United Kingdom (41% correct replies), in Spain (44%), in Portugal (46%) and in the Netherlands (49%). Those persons interviewed who were most frequently unable to name **Austria** as a new Member State were the Portuguese (31%), the British (33%), the Irish (34%) and the Spanish (40%). **Finland** was almost unknown in the United Kingdom (only 19% correct replies), the Netherlands (22%), Spain (26%) and Portugal (31%).

¹ This aspect will be treated in a more detailed report on the information needs of Citizens of the European Union
² In the Eurobarometer survey no 42 (fieldwork December 1994), 51% of the persons interviewed in the Twelve knew that a referendum on membership had taken place in Norway, 39% were aware of the Swedish referendum, 30% of the Finnish and 29% of the Austrian.

7.2 How do the citizens of Europe view the effects of the 1995 enlargement?

Four months after the official joining of the three new countries to the European Union we wanted to measure the perceived effects, both positive and negative, which the enlargement had or was expected to have in certain areas.

On analysing the results, one notes that, at least for the moment, for the persons interviewed the overall effects of enlargement on the Union are seen as generally positive (64% for EU12). Forty-nine percent consider the effect to be positive on their own country and 47% see it as positive concerning the Union's competitiveness in the world. Respondents were less likely to believe that the enlargement would have a positive effect on equal opportunities between men and women (43%), on the Union's policy towards Eastern Europe (38%), on themselves personally (29%) or on unemployment in the European Union (28%). It would appear that the positive reactions are, however, rather more general and abstract compared with the perceived negative effects.



Those most likely to believe that the enlargement would bring **positive effects on the Union** were to be found in the Netherlands (74%), Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden (all 73%). (Table 7.1)

When considering the effect enlargement would have on their **own country** we find that the Danes were particularly positive, 73% believed enlargement would be positive for Denmark, which exceeds the optimism expressed in the new member states themselves. The Spanish were least likely to expect positive effects (33%). Those who expressed most hesitation about the effects of enlargement were the Swedes (27% of those interviewed thought that membership would have negative effects on their country) and the Austrians (25%). (Table 7.2)

Positive effects on the Union's **competitiveness on world markets** was anticipated in particular by the Finns (63%) and in the field of **equal opportunities** respondents in the Netherlands were the most hopeful (60%). (Table 7.3 and 7.4)

The Union's **policy towards Eastern Europe** would be influenced in a positive way in the view of those interviewed in Denmark (58%) and the Netherlands (51%). (Table 7.5)

Those most likely to believe that enlargement would have a positive effect on them **personally** were to be found in Denmark and Finland (51% each), the fewest were to be found in Spain (19%). On the other hand, amongst those who felt that there would be a negative effect on them personally we find the citizens of the three new member states; Sweden (18%), Austria (16%) and Finland (13%). (Table 7.6)

Concerning opinions on the effect of enlargement on **unemployment**, the Dutch and the Italians were the most hopeful, believing it would help reduce unemployment generally (51% and 39% respectively). Conversely, those most likely to think that effects would be negative were the Austrians (32%), the Greeks (26%) and the Luxembourgers (26%). (Table 7.7)

7.3 Attitudes of the citizens of the new Member States towards Europe

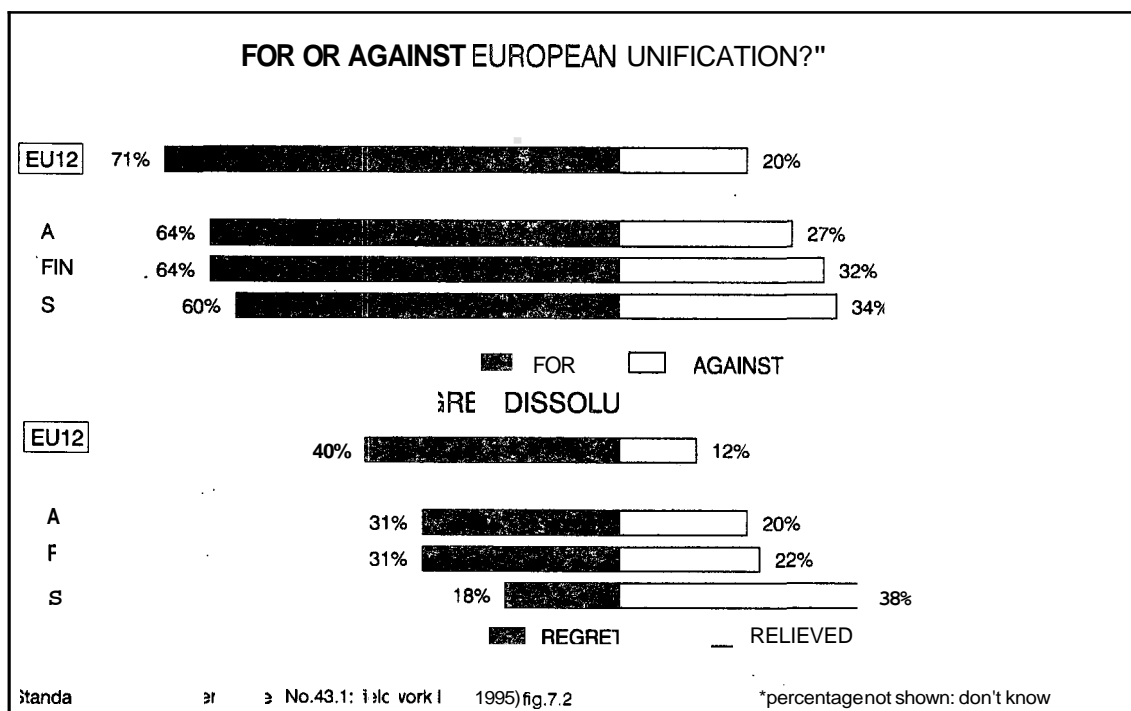
Four months after becoming European citizens the Austrians, the Swedes and the Finns are slightly reticent concerning certain aspects of the European Union.

According to Eurobarometer standard indicators :

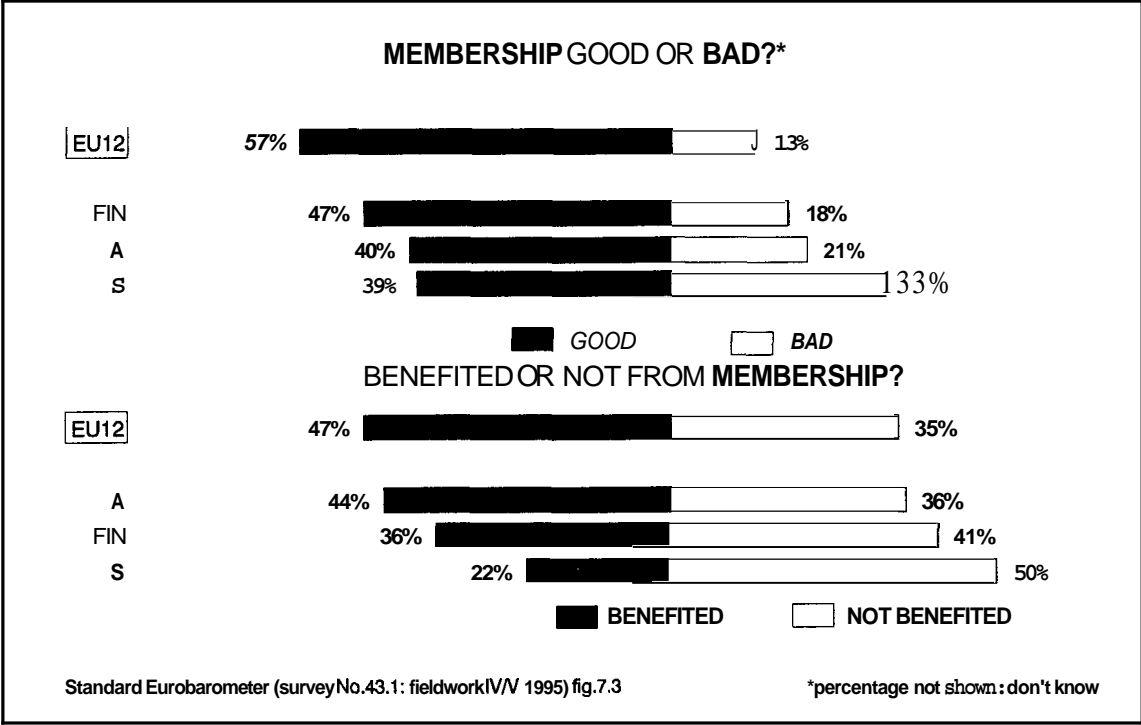
1. for or against the unification of Europe?
2. feelings concerning the dissolution of the Union?
3. the European Union a good or bad thing?
4. country's benefits from membership?

the degree of commitment of those persons interviewed in the three new member states is below the EU12 average. Their attitudes resemble more the attitudes of the British and the Danes.

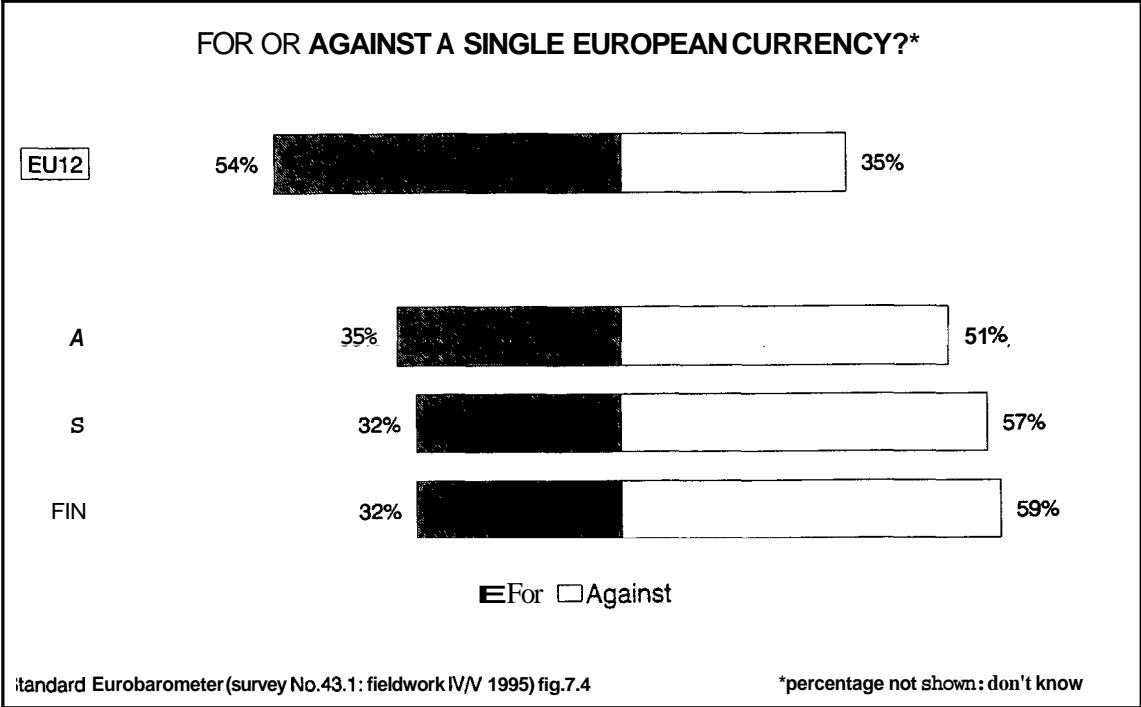
We also observe that citizens of the new member states are less favourably inclined to the idea of European unification compared with citizens of the Twelve; and they also express less regret at the prospect of dissolution of the European Union.



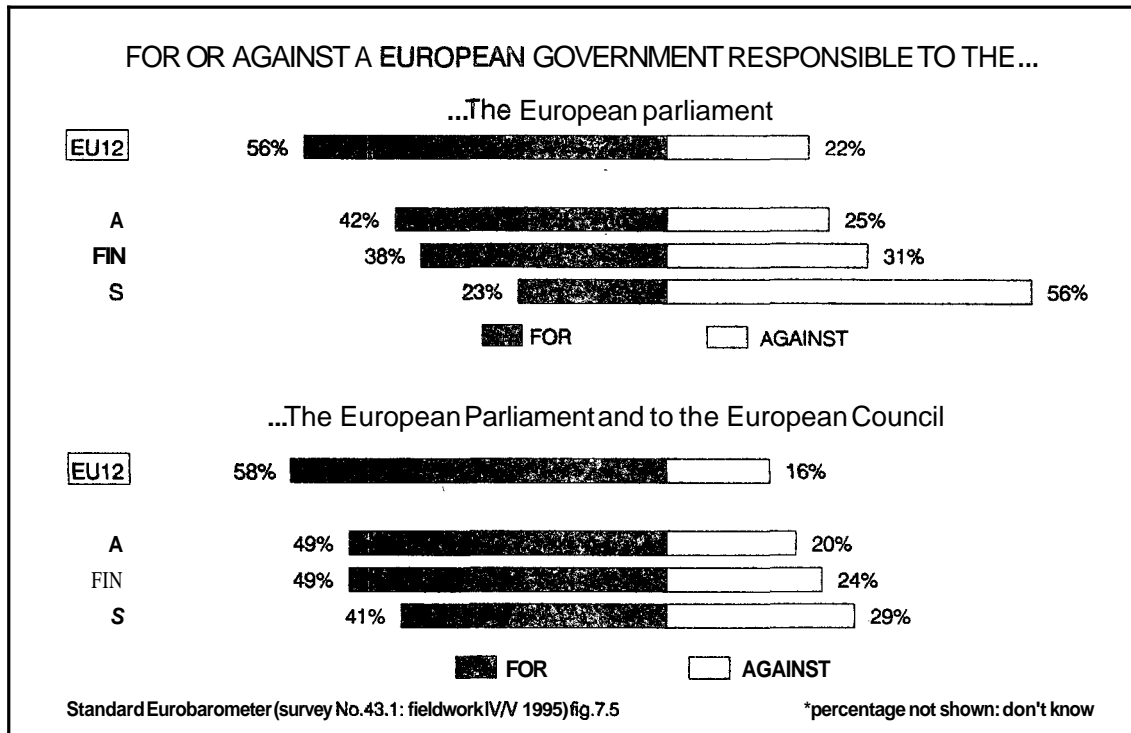
The answers to the other two questions should be interpreted with care, because in the very short 'time since joining the Union it is clear that for many respondents it is difficult to form an opinion on the effects of membership. From the results, we may conclude that membership is seen as "a good thing" by less than half the persons interviewed in the three countries and is roughly the same for the perceived benefit of membership to their country.



The possibility of a **single European currency** replacing the national currency by 1999 did not arouse much enthusiasm amongst the citizens of the three new member states. The majority were opposed to the idea with 59% of Finns against, followed by 57% of Swedes and 51% of Austrians.



The formation of a **European government** responsible only to the European Parliament did not find favour either, with a majority against the proposal. In Sweden 56% were opposed to the idea, in Austria 25% and Finland 31%.



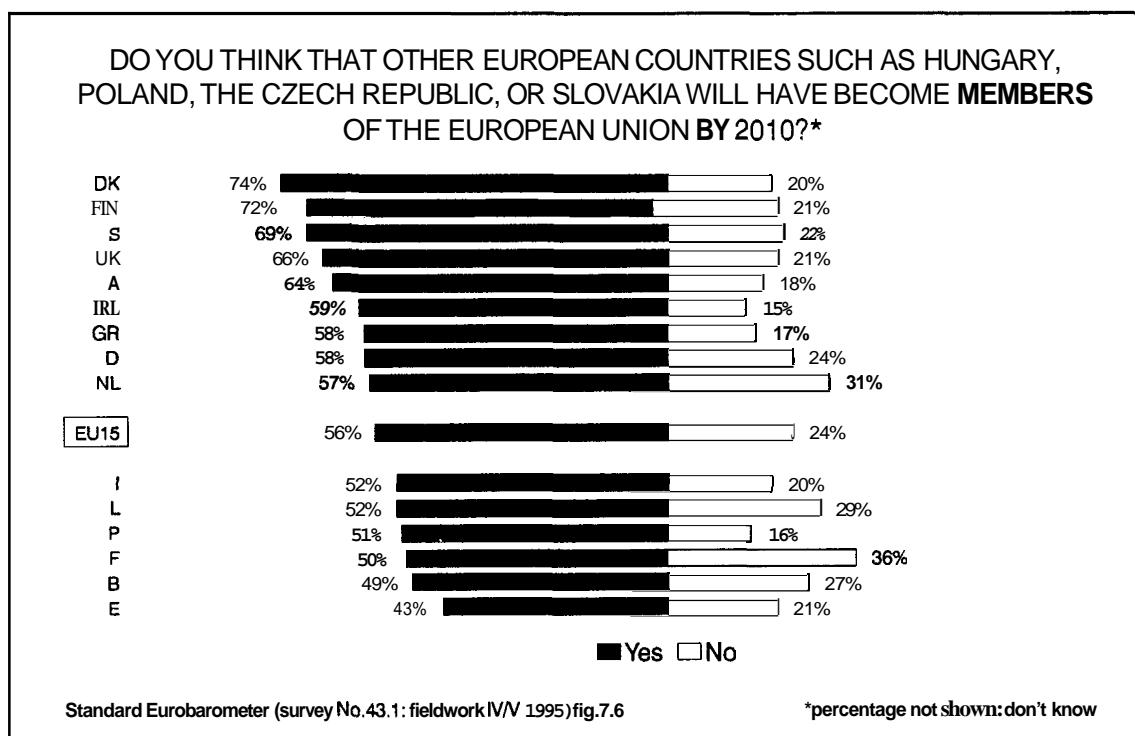
7.4 Future enlargements

In the context of the enlargement of January this year, respondents were asked if they thought future enlargements to include other European countries "such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic or Slovakia" would be a reality by the year **2010**.

The majority of the citizens of the Union (56%) think that within the next fifteen years such an enlargement will have become a reality. The Danes (**74%**) were the most likely to expect enlargement, followed by the Finns (72%), the Swedes (69%), the British (66%) and the Austrians (64%), thus the recent arrivals together with the countries known for their preference for a wider but not deeper Europe.

New Member States in the year 2010 (%, by country)

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
			WES		E													
Yes	49	74	57	58	60	58	43	50	59	52	52	57	64	51	72	69	66	56
No	27	20	24	24	23	17	21	36	15	20	29	31	18	16	21	22	21	24
Don'tknow	24	6	19	18	17	25	36	14	26	28	19	12	19	33	8	9	13	20
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100



In contrast, the most numerous to think that enlargement to include the Central European countries will not be a reality by the year 2010 are the French (36%), the Dutch (31%), the Luxembourgers (29%) and the Belgians (27%).

The largest number of persons without an opinion were to be found in Spain (36%), in Portugal (33%), in Italy (28%) and in Ireland (26%).

8. Competition and World-wide Trade

8.1 Introduction to the "Uruguay Round" and the World Trade Organisation of Commerce (WTO)

The creation of the World Trade Organisation, on the 1st January 1995, was the outcome of the negotiations of the "Uruguay Round". Seven years of discussions between 117 countries were necessary to conclude the agreement which has rewritten the rules of international economic activity and is a major revision of the 1947 "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" (GATT), which aimed at regulating the international economy after the war.

The Uruguay Round was undertaken after the Punta Del Este Conference in 1986. Its main goal was to assure that the benefits of the international commercial system were maintained. Liberalisation of commerce by a reduction of tariff and non tariff barriers were the principal objectives of these negotiations. But in addition, the Uruguay Round was expected to correct some anomalies in the functioning of the system established by the GATT. Amongst others, the inclusion of "services" was not foreseen in this agreement (only goods) even though this sector today represents about 20% of global trade. Another omission was the lack of protection for intellectual property rights. Additionally, the present agreement allows for more transparency in the settlement of disputes. Finally, the Round addressed the question of co-operation at a multilateral level and assistance to developing countries.

Sir Leon Brittan, Vice-president of the European Commission, believes that Europe is well placed to answer the challenge brought about by the agreement on the Uruguay Round and that the negotiations have reinforced European identity¹. A huge market is, in his view, more easily accessible. We can ask what position European goods and services will take within the world-wide market. On this basis, several questions were asked in the framework of the standard Eurobarometer no 43, mainly at the request of the "Information in economic fields" unit, DGX.C.5. The results of some questions from this series are presented in the following sections².

8.2 European competitiveness from now until the year 2010, as compared to the United States and Japan

"Try to imagine Europe in the year 2010. Do you think that the following things will become a reality or not?"

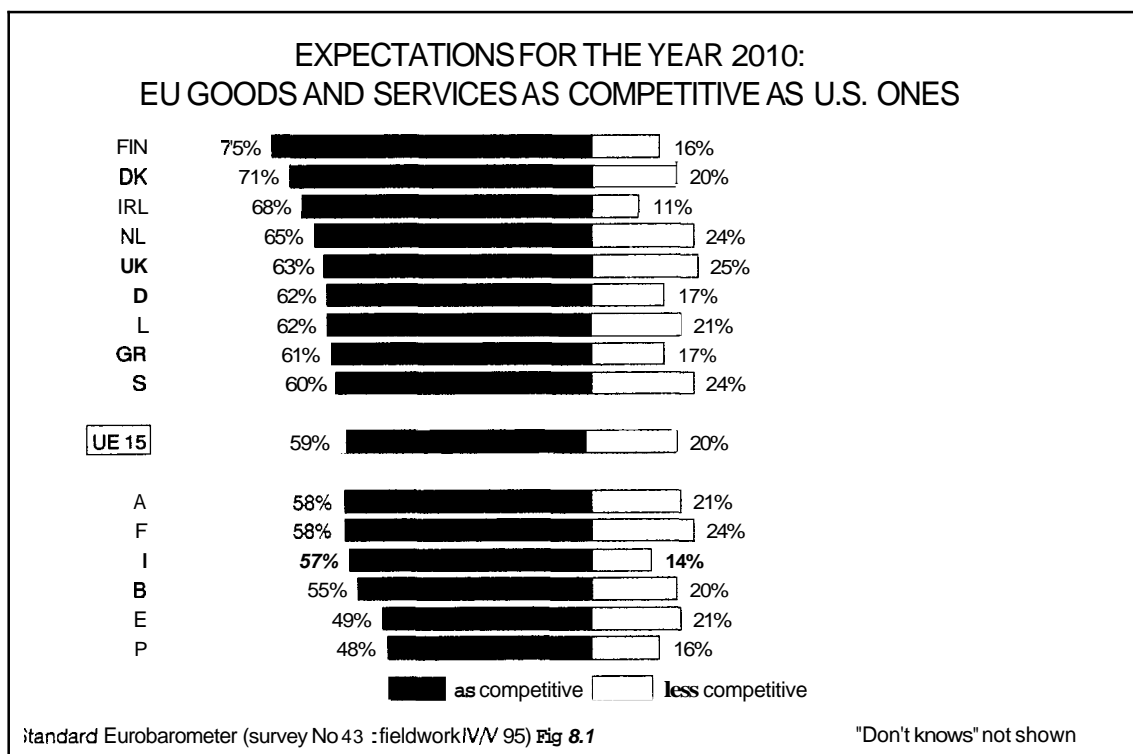
- European products and services will be as competitive as those coming from the United States on the world-wide markets.
- European products and services will be as competitive as those coming from Japan on the world-wide markets.

¹ "The Uruguay Round": Global agreement - global benefits, European Commission, Luxembourg. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1994.
² For full details, contact either the Trade and Industry unit (DGX.C.5) or the Public Opinion Survey (Eurobarometer) unit (DGX.B.7) of the European Commission.

Even if they are not totally confident in the future, the citizens of the European Union hope that, even if it is not the case today, their products **will** compete with the **American** products on the world-wide market within the next fifteen years. However, their expectations cool a little when it comes to **Japan**. Indeed, the future for our products there is seen as less hopeful. Less than half of the citizens of the fifteen (45%) think that our products and services will be as competitive as the Japanese and nearly one third of the people interviewed think that we will not be competitive enough. The most striking example was in Denmark: 71% of the population think that the Union will be competitive in terms of products and services with America, whereas 53% think that the Union will be less competitive than the Japanese.

As we have already stated in chapter 2³, looking at the answers obtained for the question concerning the United States, we see that 59% of the sample surveyed in the Union think that during the next 15 years at the latest, European products will be as competitive as the American ones. Optimism is felt particularly in Finland (75%), Denmark (71%) and Ireland (68%). Proportionally, showing more reticence to this idea were the citizens of Portugal (48%) and Spain (49%), but these two countries are also characterised by a relatively high number of "don't knows": 35% in Portugal and 30% in Spain. An inability by respondents to make a long term forecast or a simple lack of information?

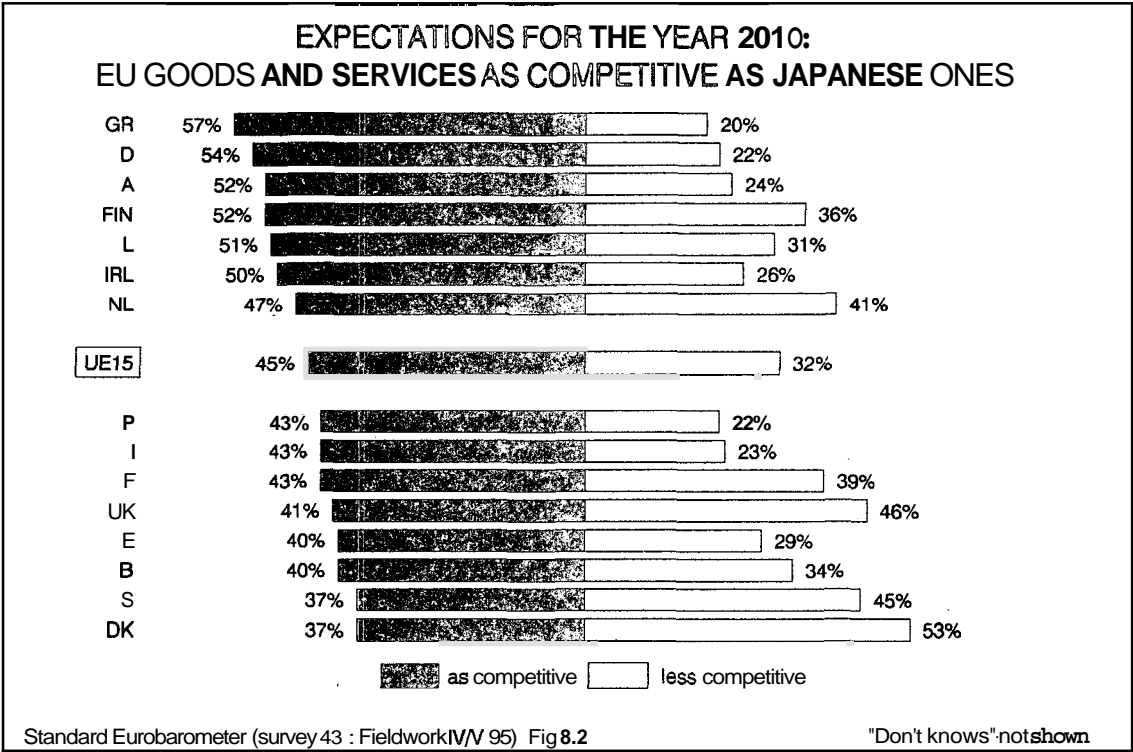
Results for the three new member states are slightly different, 62% of the people interviewed in these countries foresaw the competitiveness of European products on world markets as similar to that of American products, compared with 59% of the population for EU12. (Table 2.7)



³ Refer to Chapter 2 for other economic and political expectations.

The analysis by socio- and politico-demographic variables with regard to competitiveness with the United States indicates that the greatest number of optimists are found among citizens who are the most positive towards the European idea (69% of positive attitudes against 40% of negative attitudes think that we will be as competitive) and among those who place hope in the Single European Market and in the "New European Union". The higher we go on the scale of social classification, the more people we find who are confident in the Union's future competitiveness. Finally, we find that those who are defined as opinion leaders (66%), those who make greater use of the media (63%) and those who are or who feel best informed about Europe (69% and 68% respectively) are more optimistic than amongst the detractors.

As we have seen with regard to Japan, forecasts are less optimistic. Greece with 57% of 'yes' amongst the people interviewed, is the most positive, followed by Germany (54%, with 55% for West Germany and 47% for East Germany), Finland and Austria (52% each). In spite of these figures which are above average in two of the new member countries, the average percentage of citizens of the three 'newcomers' who imagine that our products will be "as competitive" is identical to that of the EU12. Indeed, Swedish citizens are, together with those of the United Kingdom and Denmark, amongst the individuals who are most doubtful as to the Union's competitiveness. Forty-five percent, 46% and 53% of the citizens of these countries respectively answer "no". The proportion of "don't knows" is highest in Portugal (35%), Italy (35%) and Spain (32%). (Table 8.9)



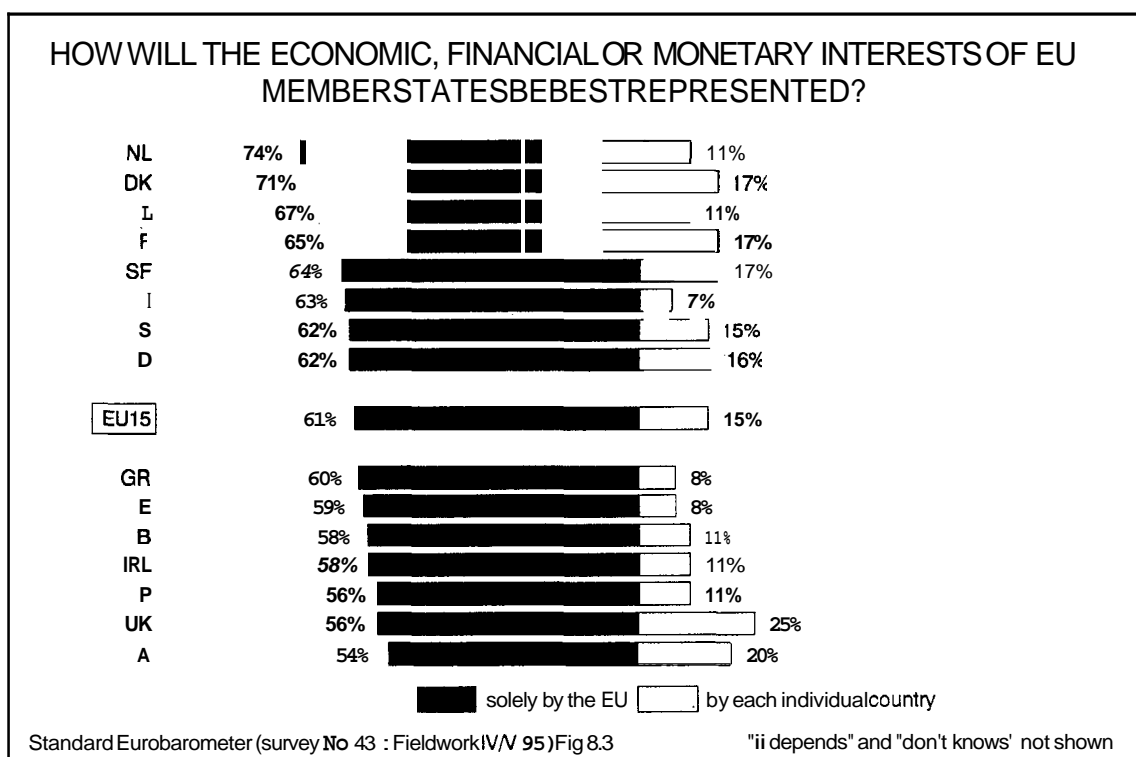
The demographic analysis of this question concerning Japan shows very similar patterns to that for the **USA**. However, trust in the **EU's** future competitiveness is still proportionally lower for **the** country of the Rising Sun.

8.3 The effectiveness of the European Union as a trade negotiator

Respondents were asked the following question:

"In order to face up to the major powers such as the United States, Japan or China, how do you think that the economic, financial or monetary interests of the member states of the European Union can generally be best represented at the World Trade Organisation, the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank?"

- By the European Union as a whole
- By each of the member states of the European Union individually
- It depends (Spontaneous)
- Don't know"



The graph above shows a "pro-European Union trend". Indeed the majority of people interviewed believe our interests are best defended by the EU as a whole. The EU is more effectively represented within the various international economic, monetary or financial institutions when it is united than when it is divided into its constituent entities. The Union equals power for almost two-thirds of the citizens of the Union.

Eight countries, the Netherlands (74%), Denmark (71%), Luxembourg (67%), France (65%), Finland (64%), Italy (63%), Sweden (62%) and Germany (62%) exceed the European Union average of 61%, giving the answer "by the European Union as a whole".

People interviewed in the seven other member countries are less willing to delegate the sovereignty of their country in this area.. Austria, Portugal and the United Kingdom, with 54%, 56% and 56% respectively, rank last. The British (25%) and the Austrians (20%) are most likely to believe that to face the power of countries such as the United States, Japan or China, one has to fight individually. Only 15% of Europeans citizens share this opinion. A relatively high number of people were unable to give an opinion, in particular in Portugal (30%) and Spain (29%). (Table 8.2)

With regard to demographic variables, we see that 66% of men interviewed support European Union intervention in the area of protection of economic, financial and monetary interests in the world, the figure for women is lower (57%). Other groups preferring European level intervention include, not surprisingly, those with pro-European views (75%), opinion leaders (71%), those from high socio-economic groups (71%) and those who have studied to a higher level (71%).

8.4 Cultural exception to international rules of trade

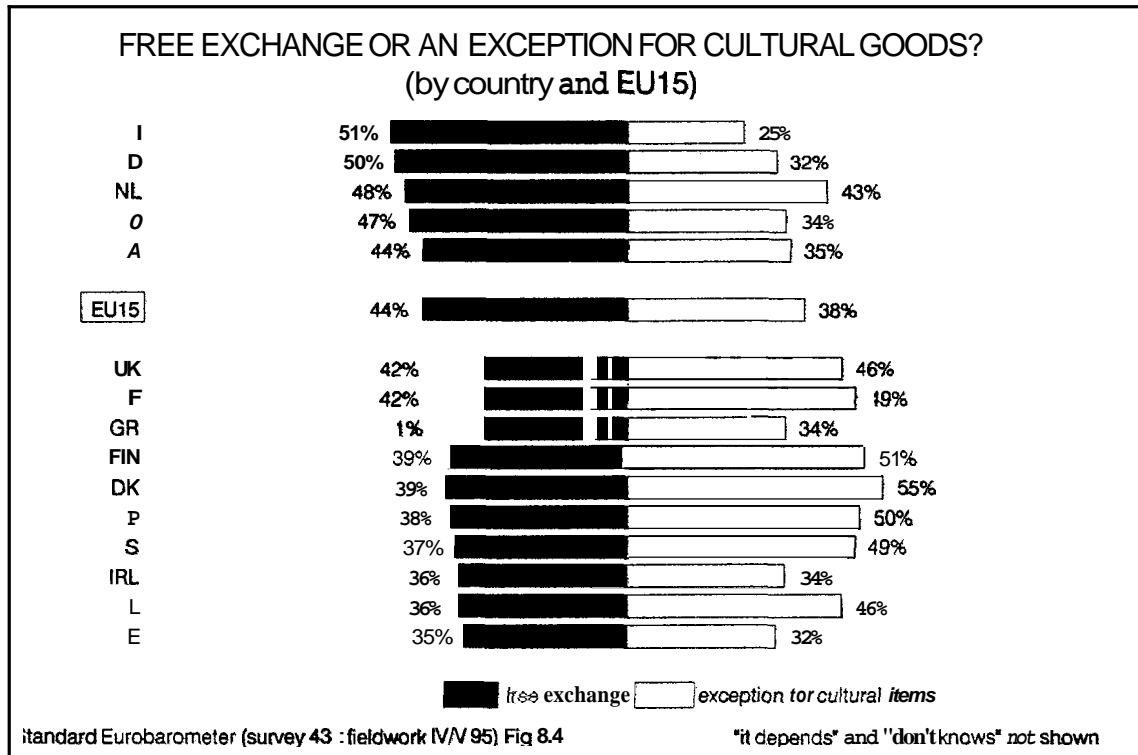
The hypothesis that cultural products (films, television programmes, etc.) should not follow the international rules of trade has been proposed by some. The idea of "cultural exception", a theme around which the whole question of the respect of national and regional identities revolves and to which theories of free trade are opposed.

Forty-four percent of EU15 citizens defend free trade as the best way to manage trade between the various countries of the world and believe that it is not necessary to favour an area or culture which would find it difficult to impose itself in the market. It is felt that only by proving their value and their competitiveness on the level of "price" as well as "quality" that European cultural products will be able to find the place which is due to them.

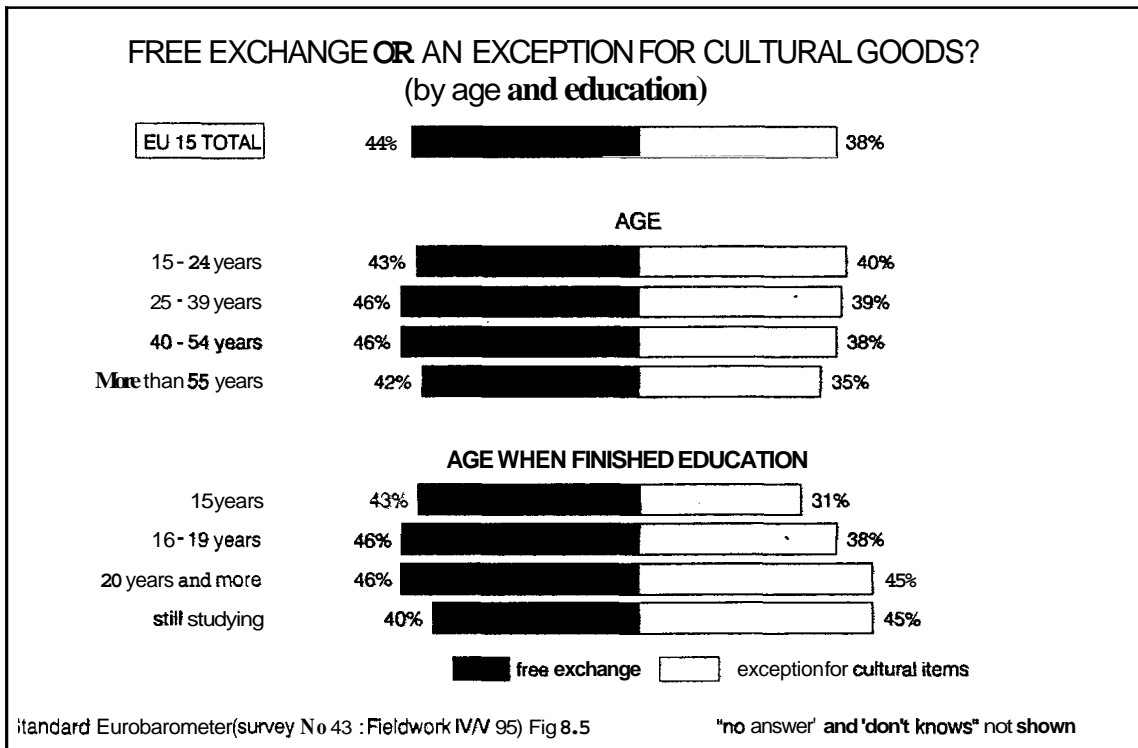
Thirty-eight percent of citizens interviewed in the Union disagree with this policy of open competition, including more than half of the Danes (55%), the Finns (51%) and the Portuguese (50%), followed by the French (49%), the British (46%) and the Luxembourgers (42%) believe that culture is an area which should have special rules derogating the international ones.

More reluctant to accept the concept of "cultural exception" are the Germans (32%), the Spanish (32%) and the Italians (25%). The latter are the greatest defenders of free trade. More than half of them (51%) believe that international rules of trade have to be applied without exception to all products. The Germans (50%) and the Dutch (48%) share this opinion which is above the EU15 (44%).

On average, the Irish (36%) and Luxembourgish (36%) citizens are committed to defending free trade in the area of culture. In the case of Spain we find 35% in favour of free trade, 32% against and a high 36% who "don't know". (Table 8.3)



Social and political demographic variables unveil some attitudinal differences based on age and level of education. Forty percent of those completing their education aged 15 or less are favourable to "cultural exception", whilst those aged over 55 have a more shaded opinion (35%). We note that the more educated people are, the more likely they are to believe that it is important to preserve the national cultural inheritance. Forty-five percent of the people interviewed who have studied until after the age of 20, or who are still studying, choose the "exception" measure in favour of cultural products. On the other hand, amongst the less educated only 31% support "the exception" measure.



We can also see that the respondents from the lower socio-economic groups are more likely to favour the free trade theory than others (50% amongst the "poorest" against 40% amongst the "wealthiest"). Finally, those who have a positive attitude towards Europe are from the high socio-economic groups, the opinion leaders and the media users are all more favourable towards free trade to the detriment of the protection of national cultures.

9. Some health risks facing Europeans

9.1 Europeans' position in the face of the potential danger due to radioactivity

The resumption of French nuclear testing, in Polynesia, in September, is putting radioactivity in the centre of numerous debates. The results presented here were collected before the international turmoil associated with the testing as the interviews took place in the late Spring of 1995. Respondents were asked the following question in order to obtain an indication of their level of concern in relation to radioactivity¹

"I am going to show you a certain number of situations which expose people to radiation. From this list, could you tell me the two situations which, in your opinion, lead to the most serious consequences?"

Sources of Radiation	EB 43 Spring 95 (EU12)	EB 39 Spring 93 (EU12)	% Difference (EU12)
Living near a nuclear power station	63	63	0
Fallout from military testing of atomic weapons	62	57	+5
Living near a uranium mine	28	27	+1
Living near a road where radioactive minerals or waste are transported	22	26	-4
Having an X-ray done	8	10	-2
Spending a long time in the mountains	-1	2	-1
Travelling in an aircraft at high altitude	1	1	0
None of these (spontaneous)	1	1	0
DK	3	3	0

When comparing the 1993 results with the present answers (comparison valid for EU12), we note that the opinion has shifted only very slightly in 24 months. The pattern of answers in 1994 is virtually identical to the previous survey (Eurobarometer no 39, Spring 1993). Living near a nuclear power station (63%) and fallout from military testing of atomic weapons (62%) are viewed as the most dangerous sources of radiation. Living near a uranium mine (28%) or near a road where radioactive minerals or waste are transported (22%) are the other two sources considered dangerous. As the table above indicates there has been an increase of five percentage points for the "fallout from military testing of atomic weapons" with a particularly high sensitivity amongst French citizens underlined by an increase from 53% to 64% (+11 points). The same phenomenon can be seen in Italy (+10 points) and in Belgium (+8 points). In contrast, "living near a nuclear power station" has declined from 26% to 22% (EU12).

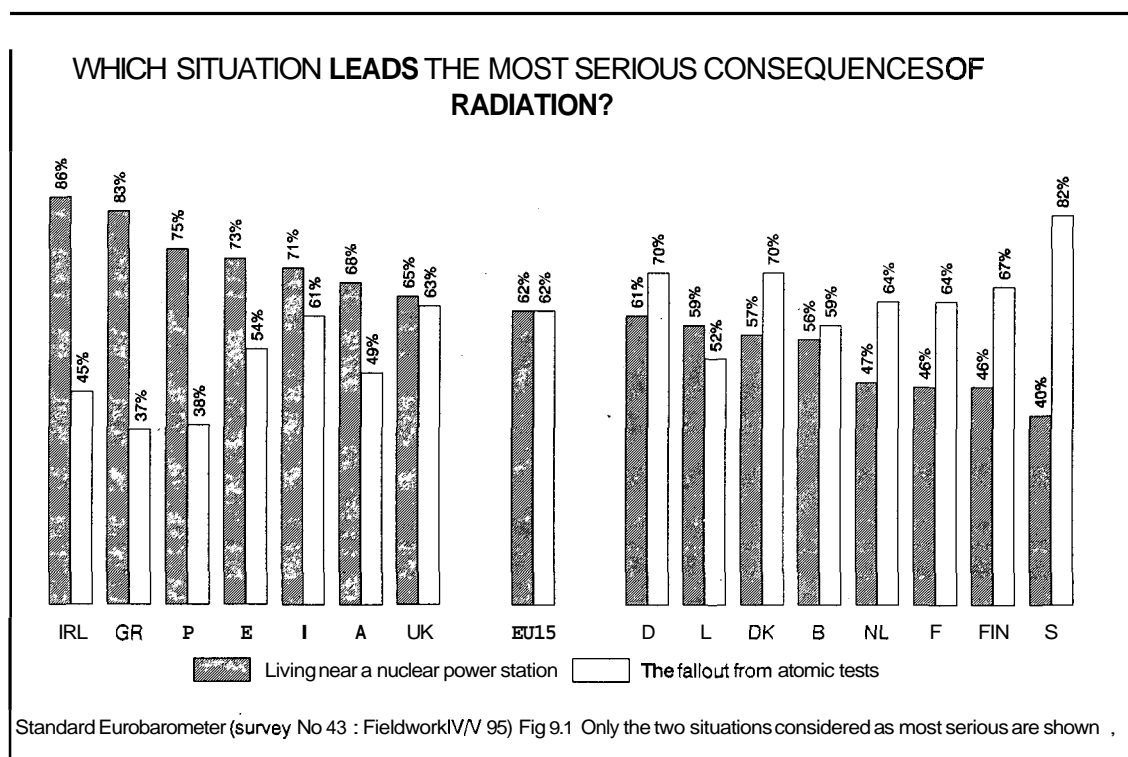
¹ The same question was last asked in Spring of 1993 (EB no 39.1 fieldwork November 93) and a number of times previously (EB Nos 43.1, 39.1, 35.0, 33.0, 31.0, 29.0).

When we look at the evolution on a "country by country" basis, we observe relatively small changes over the last two years. Opinions in Greece show the greatest changes, for example, 21% of its population think that X-rays can cause radiation with serious consequences compared to 10% in 1993. There are also more people (+8 points) who fear living near a road along which radioactive minerals are transported, but fewer Greeks are now concerned about the fallout due to military testing of atomic weapons (-6 points).

Views of citizens in the three new member states differs somewhat from the EU12 totals. Fewer respondents from Austria, Finland and Sweden fear living near a nuclear power station (63%, EU12 51%, EU3). They were, however, more concerned than the EU12 average about nuclear testing (62% to 68%).

Country by country analysis highlights some interesting variations. In Ireland (86%) and Greece (83%) people were worried about living near a nuclear power station. Concern was also high in the southern European countries: Portugal (75%), Spain (73%), and Italy (71%). In France, Finland (46% each) and Sweden (40%) fewer people are concerned about living near a nuclear power station.

Fear of being affected by radiation due to the fallout of military nuclear testing is highest in Sweden (82%) followed by Denmark (70%), Germany (70%) and Finland (67%). In two of the Mediterranean countries, Greece and Portugal, citizens are significantly less worried about military nuclear fallout (37% and 38% respectively). In France, which resumed testing in Autumn 1995, concern in Spring 1995 was marginally higher than the European average: 64% of the population thought that such testing could generate serious effects compared to 62% for the EU average,



Other sources of radiation are generally perceived as less dangerous; the Greeks were most likely (21%) to cite X-rays as a source of radiation, while 10% of Austrians felt that long stays in the mountains would increase the risk.

Analysis of the socio-demographic variables shows two distinct trends: first those more concerned about living near nuclear power stations tend to be women, those with lower levels of educational attainment and from lower socio-economic groups. Those more concerned about nuclear testing tend to be men, those with high educational attainment, from the higher socio-economic groupings, opinion leaders and high level media users.

One may conclude the greatest concerns regarding the risks of radiation are centred on nuclear power stations and nuclear testing. Men, persons with a high education level, socio-economic group, opinion leaders and frequent media users think that nuclear testing is more dangerous than living near a power station. Conversely, people belonging to the opposite socio-economic categories are more concerned about living near power stations.

9.2 How can cancer be prevented?

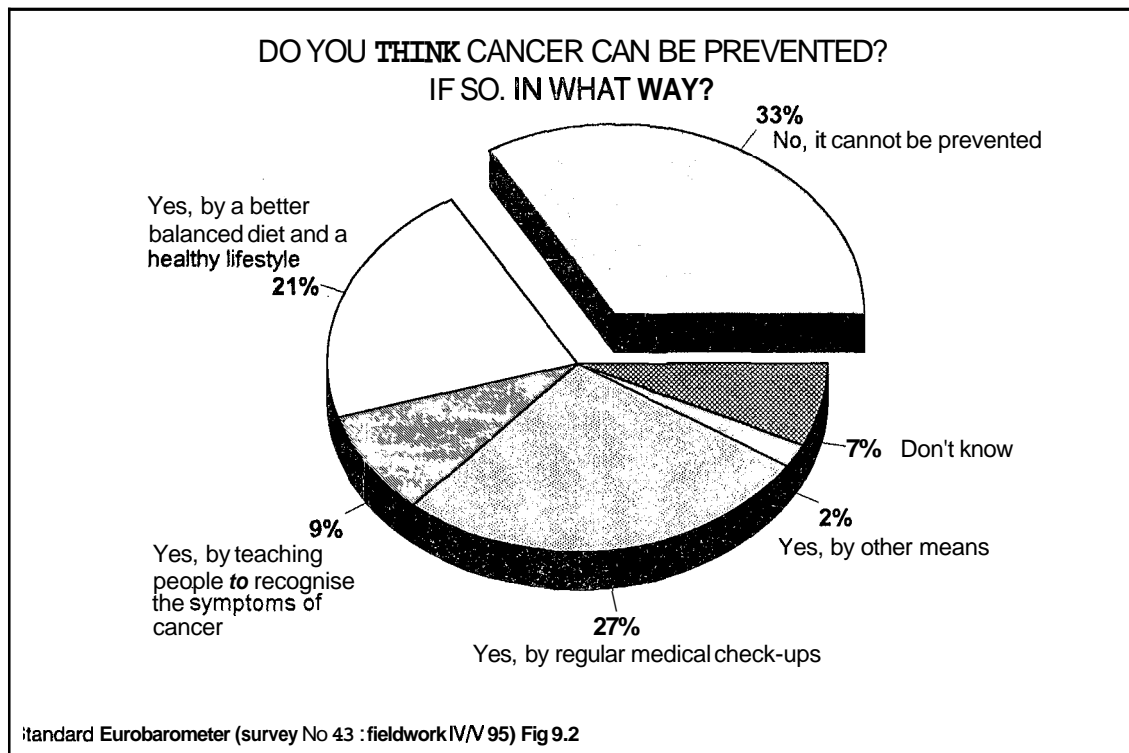
The last standard Eurobarometer report (no 42, fieldwork December 1994) examined the perceived effect of food and drink consumption on cancer. This time our concern was to know if the Union citizens think that cancer can be prevented or not, and if so how.

One person out of three thought that there is no way to prevent cancer. This is in contradiction with the fact that it is now certain that two-thirds of deaths due to cancer can be attributed to lifestyle choices and could, therefore, be avoided. The application in the daily life, of the ten commandments dictated by the "European code against cancer" it is believed could dramatically decrease (from 40 to 60% based on estimates) the risk of developing cancer in the future. We find citizens from the various countries are not equally well informed. More than two thirds of the Dutch (66%), 52% of the Germans, 47% of the British, 44% of the Finns and 41% of the Irish imagine that we do not have any means of preventing the disease. Fewer Portuguese (9%), Austrians (13%) and Swedes (14%) are of this opinion.

The majority of the people interviewed who believe cancer is preventable believe "**regular medical check-ups**" are essential, **27%** on average for the **EU15** but again, big differences come to light based on the country analyses: **45%** of the Greeks, 44% of the French, 39% of the Italians and 37% of the Portuguese consider regular check-ups as prudent compared with only 8% of the Dutch (which is not surprising as many have a fatalistic attitude to cancer prevention), 12% of Danes, 13% of Finns and 15% of Germans and British.

With regard to the solution, "**we can prevent it thanks to a better balanced diet and a healthy life**" 21% of the people in the Union believe this to be so: 53% of Danes, 43% of Swedes, and 31% of Luxembourgers; but only 17% of Dutch and 18% of Germans and Greeks admit that a change in their way of eating and lifestyle could be beneficial in this context.

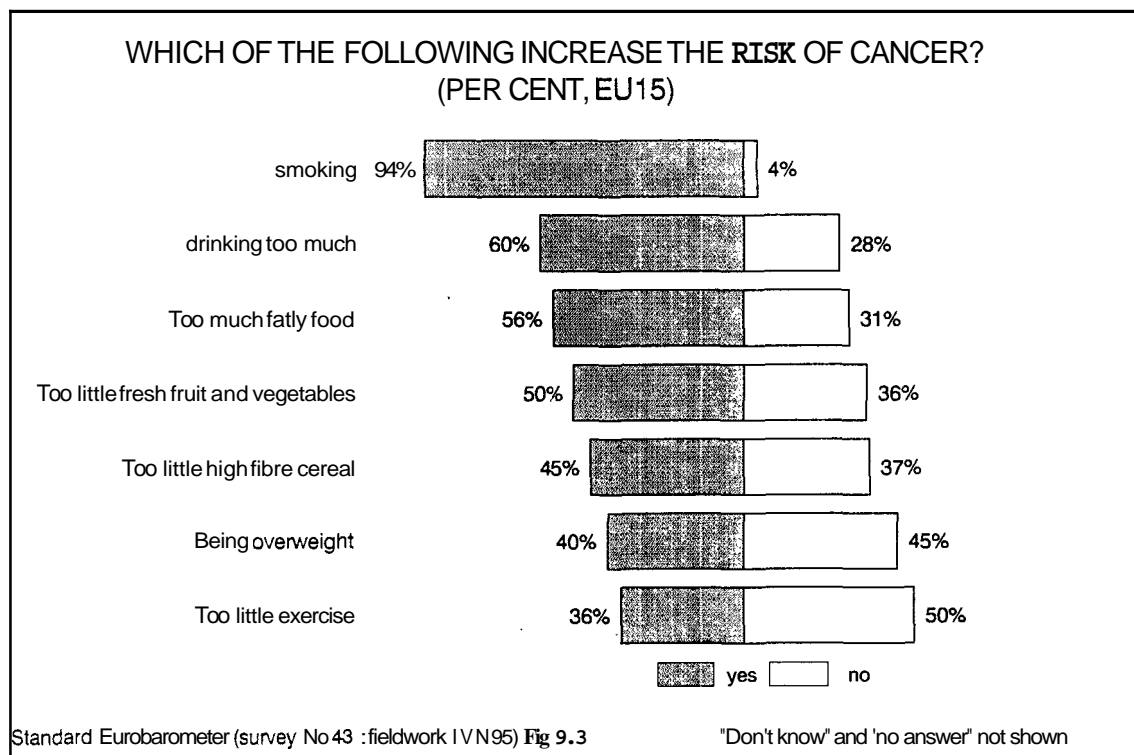
"**To teach people to recognise the symptoms of cancer**" was only considered by 9% of those interviewed as a solution. Nevertheless, 20% of the Portuguese and 15% of Austrians still find that the knowledge of symptoms could be beneficial for public health. Approximately one in ten people living in Portugal (11%), Austria (11%) and the United Kingdom (10%) were unable to give an answer.



It is interesting to see that respondents in the three new member states seem more informed than the old Europe of 12 concerning the prevention of cancer. If we examine the results from these three countries, we observe that 35% of the same population think that cancer could be avoided by adopting healthy eating and lifestyle patterns compared to 20% at EU12 level. Likewise 34% of the people in EU12 think that it is impossible to prevent cancer, whereas only 20% to agree with this amongst the newcomers. It is possible that the national information campaigns on this have had the most impact in these countries. (Table 9.2)

Socio- and politico-demographic variables have shown us that people who are the least informed about the ways to combat the disease are found slightly more frequently amongst women (34% against 32% for the men) and the elderly (37% for the 55+ compared to 31% for the 15-24 age group). In parallel, we notice that men (23%), people who have completed their studies after the age of 20 (31%) and managers (34%) are most likely to agree that food and a balanced lifestyle can contribute to a healthier life.

9.3 Behaviour that increases the risk of cancer



As shown in the graph above, people believe that cigarettes are the most likely cause of cancer (94%), this is followed by alcohol (60%) and greasy food (56%). Lack of exercise (36%) is the item least frequently mentioned. (Table 9.3)

Big differences are observed between countries. In certain countries like Portugal, Luxembourg and Greece, citizens seem to be much more aware of the things that can cause cancer than elsewhere. In the United Kingdom we consistently find the lowest levels of risk awareness.

Smoking is most frequently cited as a cancer causing agent in Sweden (98%), Finland (97%), France, Italy and East Germany (96% each). The percentages are only a little lower in West Germany and the United Kingdom (90% and 91% respectively).

In France (78%), Greece (76%) and Luxembourg (76%) people are most likely to think that too much alcohol "increases the risk of cancer". On the other hand, only 38% of the Swedes and 33% of the British see it as a danger to health.

The Portuguese (76%) and Luxembourgers (71%) are the most likely to worry about the risk to health of eating fatty foods. The Irish (50%) and British (39%) are less concerned. Fruit and vegetables are seen as particularly healthy in Luxembourg (66%) and Denmark (62%). Eating too little fruit and fresh vegetables or too few cereals rich in fibres is seen as a cause of cancer for fewer French (respectively 43% and 40%) and British people (45% and 40%). The Finns (68%), Portuguese (61%), Swedes (61%) are the most likely to cite fibre-rich food as healthy. Overweight is mentioned by 65% of the Portuguese and 62% of the Greeks. Those believing that excess weight and cancer are related are to be found amongst the Swedes (36%), the Italians (35%) and the British (27%). Too little exercise is perceived as a risk amongst the Portuguese (58%), Finns (53%) and Danes (52%).

Generally respondents from the three new member states appear to be more informed about the risks of poor diet and lifestyle options, with the striking exception concerning alcohol consumption. "Too much alcohol" is seen as a risk by 61% in the EU12 but by only **47%** of the people interviewed in the three countries.

The analysis of socio-demographic variables reveals almost no differences with regard to age, sex or level of education, with the exception of "smoking" for which the youngest (96% for the "15-24 years old") seem to be marginally more aware of the risk factor than the "over 55's" (92%). Women were slightly more aware of the dangers of a poor diet, 57% cited "too greasy food" as a risk factor, 52% cited "too little fruit and vegetables" in the diet and **47%** cited "too little cereals rich in fibre": for men the figures were, 55%, **48%** and **42%** respectively.

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Explanatory note for Table Headings

Note Explicative de Certains Intitulés dans les Tableaux

Codes for Member States / Les Codes des Etats Membres:			
Code	English	Français	
UE 15	15 members states of the European Union	Union Européenne de 15 pays membres	
B	Belgium	Belgique	
DK	Denmark	Danemark	
D(W)	ex-West Germany	ex-Allemagne de l'Ouest	
D	Germany	Allemagne	
D(O)	ex-East Germany	ex-Allemagne de l'Est	
GR	Greece	Grèce	
E	Spain	Espagne	
F	France	France	
IRL	Ireland	Irlande	
I	Italy	Italie	
L	Luxemburg	Luxembourg	
	The Netherlands	Les Pays-Bas	
A	Austria	Autriche	
P	Portugal	Portugal	
FIN	Finland	Finlande	
S	Sweden	Suede	
UK	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	
Socio-demographic variables / Les variables socio-démographiques			
English	Français	English	Français
Sex	Sexe	Self-employed	Indépendant
Male	Masculin	Managers	Cadres
Female	Féminin	Other white collars	Autres cols blancs
Age	Age	Manual workers	Ouvriers manuels
Age at the end of Studies	Age de fin d'études	House person	Gens de maison
Up to 15 years	Jusqu'à 15 ans	Unemployed	Chômeur
Still studying	Encore aux Btudes	European Altitudes	Attitude vis-a-vis de l'Europe
Opinion Leadership	Personne influençant l'opinion	Positive	Positive
European Social Giade	Niveau social européen	Ambivalent	Ambivalente
Respondent Occupation Scale	Echelle de l'occupation de la personne interogee	Negative	Négative

1.1a

SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION (% , by country)

SOUTIEN A L'UNIFICATION (% , par pays)

Question :

A. In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Europe ? Are you ... ?

D'une façon générale, êtes-vous pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits pour unifier l'Europe ? Etes-vous ... ?

B. 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: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
					WEST						EAST									
For - very much / Très pour	19	1	21	0	30	1	27	1	16	1	34	-2	15	-9	19	-1	36	-	23	
For - to some extent / Plutôt pour	60	1	40	3	44	1	4	5	1	50	40	-5	52	-1	52	-1	44	-6	47	
Against - to some extent / Plutôt contre	10	-2	21	-1	13	-1	14	-1	18	-4	11	4	13	2	16	2	5	-2	14	
Against - very much / Très contre	2	-2	15	-2	6	0	7	1	8	1	5	2	5	2	6	1	3	0	7	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8	2	3	0	7	-1	7	-1	9	3	10	2	16	7	8	-1	12	-1	9	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42																			
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15
For - very much / Très pour	34	3	47	9	22	4	21		33	-4	17		19		14	-2	23	-1	23
For - to some extent / Plutôt pour	51	-3	32	-7	53	-5	43		30	-8	46		40		42	-2	47	-2	47
Against - to some extent / Plutôt contre	5	1	14	0	15	3	18		9	2	21		19		19	1	13	0	14
Against - very much / Très contre	2	0	4	2	4	-1	8		6	2	11		15		15	4	7	1	7
Don't know / Ne sait pas	7	-2	3	-4	6	-1	10		21	8	5		6		10	-1	9	0	9
Total	100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100

split ballot A+B

B8

1.1b

SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION (% , by country)

SOUTIEN A L'UNIFICATION (% , par pays)

Question :

In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Europe ? Are you ... ?

D'une façon générale, êtes-vous pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits pour unifier l'Europe ? Etes-vous ... ?

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
For - very much / Très pour	22	22	28	26	17	37	15	19	35	23
For - to some extent / Plutôt pour	58	42	44	45	50	40	55	51	44	47
Against - to some extent / Plutôt contre	10	19	13	14	20	11	12	17	6	14
Against - very much / Très contre	2	15	7	7	6	5	4	6	4	8
Don't know / Ne sait pas	9	3	8	8	8	8	14	7	12	9
Total	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
For - very much / Très pour	37	49	25	19	35	17	18	13	23	23
For - to some extent / Plutôt pour	49	27	52	45	33	45	41	42	47	47
Against - to some extent / Plutôt contre	6	18	13	18	9	23	20	19	13	14
Against - very much / Très contre	2	3	5	9	6	12	16	17	7	8
Don't know / Ne sait pas	7	3	5	9	17	5	5	9	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

split ballot A

1.1c

SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION (%, by country)

SOUTIEN A L'UNIFICATION (%, 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 ... ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
			WEST		EAST					
For - very much / Très pour	16	20	31	28	16	31	16	18	37	23
For - to some extent / Plutôt pour	63	39	43	45	49	40	48	54	44	47
Against -to some extent / Plutôt contre	11	24	14	15	17	10	14	14	4	14
Against -very much / Très contre	2	15	6	7	9	6	5	6	3	7
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8	3	6	6	10	13	18	8	12	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
For - very much / Très pour	32	46	19	24	32	18	21	16	23	23
For - to some extent / Plutôt pour	53	38	54	39	27	48	39	42	47	47
Against -to some extent / Plutôt contre	5	10	16	18	10	19	18	18	13	14
Against -very much / Très contre	3	4	4	8	7	10	14	13	7	7
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8	3	7	11	25	5	7	11	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

split ballot B

B 10

1.2

EU MEMBERSHIP : "A GOOD THING"? (% , by country)

APPARTENANCE A L'UE : "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 l'Union Européenne est ... ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
					WEST						EAST									
A good thing / Une bonne chose	67	6	54	1	58	-5	57	-4	52	0	63	-2	44	-3	53	-5	79	-3	56	
A bad thing / Une mauvaise chose	9	2	21	0	12	2	11	1	7	-1	9	1	22	4	12	0	5	0	14	
Neither good nor bad / Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	22	-6	23	0	23	1	25	0	33	0	24	2	29	1	30	3	11	1	24	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	3	0	2	0	6	2	7	3	9	2	5	0	5	-1	4	1	5	2	6	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
A good thing / Une bonne chose	73	3	80	-1	79	2	40		46	-10	47		39		43	0	57	-1	56	
A bad thing / Une mauvaise chose	6	0	5	0	6	2	21		14	3	18		33		24	2	13	1	14	
Neither good nor bad / Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	15	-2	13	0	12	-3	31		34	6	29		21		26	-2	24	0	24	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	7	-1	3	1	3	-1	7		6	1	6		7		7	1	6	1	6	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100	

1.3

BENEFITED FROM EU MEMBERSHIP (% , by country)

APPARTENANCE A L'UE : BENEFICIE OU NON ? (% , 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: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

	B		DK		D				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
					WEST															
Benefited / Bénéficié	57	6	63	2	48	-4	47	-3	42	0	72	0	28	-5	44	2	87	-2	46	
Not benefited / Pas bénéficié	22	-3	26	-1	33	3	34	4	35	1	19	1	60	14	38	2	7	2	36	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	21	-2	11	-2	18	-1	19	-1	23	-1	10	-1	12	-8	18	-4	7	2	18	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A	P		FIN	S	UK		EU12		EU15	
Benefited / Bénéficié	52	-2	73	1	68	-1	44	58	-11	36	22	38	0	47	-1	46	
Not benefited / Pas bénéficié	24	6	16	-2	16	-1	36	28	7	41	50	44	-1	35	3	36	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	24	-5	11	0	16	2	20	13	3	23	28	17	1	18	-2	18	
Total	100		100		100		100	100		99		100		100		100	

B 12

1.4

ATTITUDE IF EUROPEAN UNION SCRAPPED (% , by country)

L'ATTITUDE EN CAS D'ABANDON DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , 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: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result																				
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
					WEST				EAST											
Very sorry / De grands regrets	34	0	39	2	45	-1	42	-1	31	0	45	-4	29	-6	41	-3	57	-4	39	
Indifferent / De l'indifférence	52	0	32	1	31	1	34	1	46	-1	40	4	52	8	38	0	32	1	38	
Very relieved / Un vif soulagement	7	1	22	-2	11	0	10	0	10	-1	7	0	12	1	13	2	4	1	13	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8	0	6	-2	12	-2	13	-1	13	3	9	0	7	-3	8	1	8	2	9	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l'EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Very sorry / De grands regrets	61	4	67	0	44	2	31		31	1	31		18		24	-1	40	-1	39	
Indifferent / De l'indifférence	27	-5	22	0	42	1	36		46	-8	40		35		44	-1	38	0	38	
Very relieved / Un vif soulagement	3	0	5	0	6	0	20		10	2	22		38		26	-1	12	0	13	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	9	0	7	1	8	-3	14		13	5	8		8		5	2	9	0	9	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100	

1.5

"THE SINGLE MARKET" : HOPE OR FEAR ? (% , by country)

"LE MARCHÉ 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 Marché Européen, début 1993, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result																						
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		WEST		D				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
Very hopeful / Beaucoup d'espoir	14	0	11	1	15	3	14	2	9	0	20	7	7	-2	10	-2	21	-3	10			
Rather hopeful / Un peu d'espoir	54	3	47	-3	41	-10	41	-7	44	9	53	6	47	4	44	-2	55	3	48			
Rather fearful / Un peu de crainte	12	-2	29	4	24	-3	25	-4	27	-7	12	-3	24	-2	24	1	4	-4	22			
Very fearful / Beaucoup de crainte	5	-4	5	-1	7	-1	7	-1	6	-3	6	-1	7	0	15	1	3	1	8			
Don't know / Ne sait pas	13	1	7	-2	13	11	13	9	13	0	9	-9	16	1	8	3	18	4	12			
Total	98		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100			

1ère colonne : resultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A	P		FIN		S	UK		EU12		EU15	
Very hopeful / Beaucoup d'espoir	9	-2	18	0	6	2	14	20	6	4		3	7	1	10	0	10	
Rather hopeful / Un peu d'espoir	57	-2	50	5	66	2	40	43	6	61		45	49	2	48	-1	48	
Rather fearful / Un peu de crainte	18	3	17	-6	12	-1	21	20	2	17		33	22	-1	21	-1	22	
Very fearful / Beaucoup de crainte	6	1	5	2	2	1	7	7	-1	4		10	8	2	8	0	8	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	10	-1	11	1	15	-3	16	10	-13	15		9	14	-3	12	1	12	
Total	100		100		100		100	100		100		100	100		100		100	

B.14

1.6 NATIONAL IDENTITY, EUROPEAN IDENTITY (% by country)
IDENTITE NATIONALE, IDENTITE EUROPEENNE (% par pays)

Question :

In the near future, do you see yourself as ... ?

Dans un avenir proche, vous voyez-vous ... ?

1st column: EB43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

	B		DK		WEST		D		EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
(Nationality) only	33	4	48	0	32	4	34	5	41	8	52	6	42	8	28	6	40	2	37	
(Nationality) and European	44	2	42	-2	45	2	44	1	43	-1	41	-7	44	-7	51	-1	49	-1	45	
European and (Nationality)	10	-4	4	0	12	-3	11	-4	8	-4	4	1	6	1	9	-3	4	-2	9	
European only	8	-2	3	0	8	-1	7	-2	4	-1	2	-1	4	-1	9	-2	4	1	6	
Don't know	4	-1	1	0	3	-1	3	-2	4	-2	1	0	4	-1	4	1	3	-1	3	
Total	99		97		99		99		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
(Nationalité) uniquement	22	-3	17	0	34	1	52		44	4	47		56		53	4	36	3	37	
(Nationalité) et Européen	56	1	50	-1	51	0	36		47	-2	44		36		32	-2	46	-1	45	
Européen et (Nationalité)	11	-1	13	0	9	0	8		4	-1	7		5		6	-1	9	-1	9	
Européen uniquement	6	2	14	2	4	-2	2		1	-2	1		2		6	-1	6	-1	6	
Ne sait pas	4	0	6	-1	3	0	3		5	1	1		2		2	-1	3	-1	3	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	

17

FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND TO THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL (% , by country)
POUR UN GOUVERNEMENT EUROPEEN RESPONSABLE DEVANT LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET DEVANT LE CONSEIL EUROPEEN (% , par pays)

Question :

Are you for or against the formation of a European Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council?

Etes-vous pour ou contre la formation, pour l'Union Européenne, d'un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen et devant le Conseil Européen?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

	B		DK		WEST		D				GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
For / Pour	63	0	37	2	58	-5	58	-4	57	-1	68	5	56	-6	60	-3	59	-4	57	
Against / Contre	12	1	48	3	17	-1	17	-2	18	-3	7	-5	11	0	17		11	2	16	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	25	0	15	-5	24	6	24	5	24	3	24	0	33	6	23	2	31	2	26	
Total	100		100		99		99		99		99		100		100		100		99	

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		41		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
For / Pour	66	-5	70	2	67	-1	49		41	-9	49		41		51	-2	58	-4	57	
Against / Contre	6	-1	12	-3	18	5	20		19	4	24		29		24	5	16	1	16	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	28	5	18	0	15	-4	32		40	5	27		31		25	-2	26	3	26	
Total	100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100		99	

B.16

1.8

FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)
POUR UN GOUVERNEMENT EUROPEEN RESPONSABLE DEVANT LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)

Question :

Are you for or against the formation of a European Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament ?

Etes-vous pour ou contre la formation, pour l'Union Européenne, d'un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

	B		DK		WEST		D		EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
For I Pour	69	6	26	1	52	1	51	2	47	3	70	5	57	-1	59	1	57	-	54	
Against I Contre	11	-2	62	-1	22	3	23	3	27	2	9	-6	17	4	18	-3	13	0	23	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	19	-5	12	0	26	0	26	-1	26	-4	21	1	26	-2	23	2	30	-10	23	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
For I Pour	72	0	70	6	64	-2	42		46	-6	38		23		38	0	56	1	54	
Against / Contre	6	0	14	-5	23	6	25		20	0	31		56		42	5	22	1	23	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	22	0	17	1	13	-4	34		34	6	31		21		19	-6	23	-1	23	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	

1.9a

EURO-DYNAMOMETER(% , by country)

EURO-DYNAMOMETRE(% , par pays)

Question :

In your opinion, how is the European Union, the European Unification advancing nowadays ? Please look at these people.

Nr1 is standing still, Nr7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the European Union, European Unification.

A votre avis, comment avance actuellement l'Union Européenne, l'unification de l'Europe ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages.

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 ? *

At what speed is Europe advancing at present ? A quelle vitesse progresse actuellement l'Europe ?			D																
			VEST		AST	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Slowly / Lentement (codes 1-3)	53	37	45	45	44	40	49	58	16	48	38	48	47	35	40	52	37	46	46
At medium pace / Moyennement (code 4)	26	28	27	28	31	29	23	25	30	26	30	30	22	24	30	25	29	27	27
Quickly / Rapidement (codes 5-7)	15	32	20	20	17	21	13	13	36	18	24	15	15	19	26	16	23	18	18
Don't know / Ne sait pas	6	3	7	7	8	11	15	4	19	9	8	6	16	22	4	7	10	9	9
Total	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
Mean / Moyenne' 95 I	3,3	3,9	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,3	3,2	4,4	3,4	3,8	3,5	3,4	3,6	3,8	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,5
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	-

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

B.18

1.9b

EURO-DYNAMOMETER(% , by country)

EURO-DYNAMOMETRE(% , par pays)

Question :

In your opinion, how is the European Union, the European Unification advancing nowadays ? Please look at these people.

Nr1 is standing still, Nr7 is running as fast as possible. 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.

Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Et quel est le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que-vous souhaiteriez ?

At what speed should it be advancing? A quelle vitesse devrait-elle progresser ?	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
			WEST		LAST														
Slowly / Lentement (codes 1-3)	15	38	27	28	30	9	12	16	9	7	19	17	25	8	28	38	30	19	20
At medium pace / Moyennement (code 4)	16	21	12	13	15	a	a	12	14	5	21	17	13	7	1a	19	13	11	11
Quickly / Rapidement (codes 5-7)	60	38	51	49	43	73	64	65	56	79	50	59	45	62	47	36	44	59	58
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8	3	10	10	10	10	16	7	21	10	11	a	17	22	6	7	12	11	11
Total	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
Mean / Moyenne' 95 I	4,9	3,9	4,5	4,4	4,2	5,6	5,4	5,0	5,2	5,7	4,8	4,7	4,5	5,5	4,2	3,8	4,2	4,9	4,8
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 / Différence** 95 I	1,6	0,0	0,9	0,8	0,7	1,9	2,1	1,8	0,8	2,3	1,0	1,3	1,1	1,9	0,5	0,4	0,4	1,4	1,3
Difference / Différence** 94 II	1,6	-0,3	0,7	0,6	0,3	2,2	1,8	1,7	0,7	2,0	0,5	1,4	-	1,5	-	-	0,3	1,2	-
Difference / Différence** 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 / Différence** 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 / Différence** 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 / Différence** 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	1,1	-
Difference / Différence** 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 / Différence** 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 percentage of answers corresponding to each of the seven points on the scale; "don't knows" excluded

Calculé selon les pourcentages de réponses correspondant à chacun des sept codes de l'échelle; "ne sait pas" exclus.

** Absolute value / Valeur absolue

1.10a

SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EU (% , by country)

SATISFACTION A L'EGARD DE LA DEMOCRATIE DANS L'UE (% , par pays)

Question :

And how about the way democracy works in the European Union (European Community) ?

Et du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans l'Union Européenne (Communauté Européenne) ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
			WEST		EAST					
Very satisfied / Très satisfait	5	4	7	6	2	3	3	2	6	3
Fairly satisfied / Plutôt satisfait	46	43	41	39	33	32	30	37	57	35
Not very satisfied / Plutôt pas satisfait	26	34	36	36	37	34	36	34	14	34
Not at all satisfied / Pas du tout satisfait	10	12	11	11	13	12	19	17	4	14
Don't know / Ne sait pas	12	8	6	8	15	18	13	9	19	14
Total	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Very satisfied / Très satisfait	2	7	2	5	2	2	1	1	3	3
Fairly satisfied / Plutôt satisfait	36	52	43	31	33	36	18	29	36	35
Not very satisfied / Plutôt pas satisfait	35	24	36	28	31	31	29	32	34	34
Not at all satisfied / Pas du tout satisfait	12	6	10	9	15	10	18	15	14	14
Don't know / Ne sait pas	16	11	9	27	20	21	34	23	19	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.10b

SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN OWN COUNTRY (% , by country)

SATISFACTION A L'EGARD DE LA DEMOCRATIE DANS SON PROPRE 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) ?

Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait du fonctionnement de la démocratie en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
			WEST		EAST					
Very satisfied / Très satisfait	8	19	14	12	6	4	5	4	12	6
Fairly satisfied / Plutôt satisfait	47	64	54	51	42	26	36	44	58	42
Not very satisfied / Plutôt pas satisfait	30	14	25	28	40	44	39	36	18	36
Not at all satisfied / Pas du tout satisfait	11	2	7	7	10	25	17	15	8	14
Don't know / Ne sait pas	4	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	5	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Very satisfied / Très satisfait	2	17	9	10	3	3	5	5	6	6
Fairly satisfied / Plutôt satisfait	18	59	60	51	39	51	50	43	41	42
Not very satisfied / Plutôt pas satisfait	50	15	24	28	37	38	33	36	36	36
Not at all satisfied / Pas du tout satisfait	29	4	4	6	17	5	9	11	15	14
Don't know / Ne sait pas	1	6	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.10c

SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN OWN TOWN (% , by country)
SATISFACTION A L'EGARD DE LA DEMOCRATIE DANS SA PROPRE VILLE (% , par pays)

Question :
And how about the way democracy works in this (town/city/village) ?
Et du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans cette (ville/commune/village) ?

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Very satisfied / Très satisfait	13	31	16	14	6	10	8	9	14	10
Fairly satisfied / Plutôt satisfait	51	51	52	51	46	39	45	51	57	47
Not very satisfied / Plutôt pas satisfait	20	10	20	22	33	32	29	22	15	24
Not at all satisfied / Pas du tout satisfait	10	3	7	8	11	16	12	13	5	13
Don't know / Ne sait pas	5	6	5	5	4	3	6	6	8	6
Total	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Very satisfied / Très satisfait	4	22	9	22	4	6	5	9	9	10
Fairly satisfied / Plutôt satisfait	31	47	57	48	55	57	54	50	47	47
Not very satisfied / Plutôt pas satisfait	32	15	20	17	24	25	24	22	24	24
Not at all satisfied / Pas du tout satisfait	29	6	7	5	11	4	6	9	13	13
Don't know / Ne sait pas	4	10	7	8	6	8	11	11	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B.2

2.1

"TWO SPEED EUROPE": WHICH COUNTRIES ARE PREPARED? (% by country)**"UNE EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES": QUELS PAYS SONT PRETS? (% 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 A 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 si, oui ou non, 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		D						GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
					WEST						EAST									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Belgium ■ Belgique	67	16	65	20	54	12	53	12	50	12	57	12	55							
Denmark ■ Danemark	47	17	40	53	33	29	34	28	36	25	49	20	54	10	45	33	48			
Germany ■ Allemagne	74	6	89	5	80	5	81	4	86	2	80	2	77	2	83	8	70	5	79	5
Greece ■ Grèce	24	42	25	56	28	32	27	32	24	31	20	60	16	51	28	51	17	44	22	45
Spain ■ Espagne	37	33	41	43	39	26	39	25	36	25	36	36	27	51	50	35	31	34	38	34
France ■ France	69	10	83	10	62	16	64	14	73	8	76	4	72	5	80	10	65	7	72	9
Ireland ■ Irlande	30	33	26	55	23	32	22	33	17	36	26	43	30	32	32	44	43	30	29	35
Italy ■ Italie	44	27	48	37	38	26	37	26	35	27	57	21	41	32	52	33	41	24	42	31
Luxembourg ■ Luxembourg	72	8	65	21	57	12	56	12	51	14	51	21	48	14	68	16	44	18	55	15
The Netherlands ■ Les Pays-Bas	70	8	70	19	59	12	57	12	51	13	56	19	50	13	66	18	45	18	57	14
Portugal ■ Portugal	24	41	29	51	30	28	29	29	24	30	23	48	16	57	34	47	18	42	26	42
United Kingdom ■ Royaume-Uni	46	28	42	50	24	48	25	46	32	41	71	6	68	7	37	49	47	25	44	32
Austria ■ Autriche	47	18	47	31	42	20	44	19	52	14	46	23	48	13	48	29		26	47	21
Finland ■ Finlande	37	24	39	39	36	21	37	20	43	18	32	33	38	17	43	32	25	32	38	25
Sweden ■ Suède	45	20	43	41	40	20	41	19	47	16	47	21	54	9	48	28	31	23	46	21

2.1 continued/suite

"TWO SPEED EUROPE": WHICH COUNTRIES ARE PREPARED ? (% , by country)

"UNE EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES": QUELS PAYS SONT PRETS ? (% , 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. Pleasetell 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 A 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 si, oui ou non, vous le considérez prêt à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants.

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Belgium / Belgique	58	11	63	20	73	16	54	8	55	5	57	13	67	9	55	16	59	13	59	13
Denmark ■ Danemark	50	13	51	19	66	18	41	16	49	10	47	25	56	22	32	35	43	25	43	24
Germany ■ Allemagne	79	3	80	6	81	9	75	5	71	2	73	6	83	4	73	7	79	5	79	5
Greece ■ Grèce	17	50	24	52	29	53	33	28	21	40	25	41	23	46	15	49	22	46	22	45
Spain ■ Espagne	33	35	32	48	47	38	33	31	48	20	33	37	38	39	34	38	36	34	38	34
France / France	75	4	74	12	78	13	62	12	70	2	65	12	78	8	71		29	9		9
Ireland ■ Irlande	28	30	37	36	45	37	31	23	33	25	26	40	28	41	33	36	29	35	29	35
Italy ■ Italie	37	43	37	44	50	36	46	18	54	10	41	27	45	29	38	24	42	32	42	31
Luxembourg ■ Luxembourg	52	13	84	3	77	12	53	9	49	12	53	15	65	11	43		55	15	55	15
The Netherlands ■ Les Pays-Bas	52	13	73	10	82	10	54	9	58	6	56	14	71	8	49	21	57	15	57	14
Portugal ■ Portugal	21	41	30	53	36	46	32	24	22	54	28	37	30	40	21	44	26	42	26	42
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	59	13	47	35	60	28	36	30	63	5	43	30	57	26	39	40	44	32	44	32
Austria ■ Autriche	53	13	59	19	62	22	68	8	40	14	47	22	52	22	37	29	46	21	47	21
Finland ■ Finlande	40	17	52	22	50	26	43	15	38	15	53	23	46	32	27	37	37	25	38	25
Sweden ■ Suède	49	13	58	17	67	17	49	11	50	9	52	22	47	33	34	32	45	21	46	21

B.24

2.2

"TWO SPEED EUROPE": PERSONAL PREFERENCE (% , by country)**"UNE EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES": PREFERENCE PERSONNELLE (% , 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 A DEUX VITESSES, laquelle des opinions suivantes se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
			WEST		EAST					
A. That those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others	51	29	44	45	47	28	28	49	32	39
B. 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	32	62	36	36	39	57	52	37	41	44
Don't know	16	7	20	18	14	15	20	13	27	16
Total	99	99	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
A. 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 les autres pays	33	48	56	47	28	36	40	31	39	39
B. 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	49	37	34	33	54	53	49	53	44	44
Ni sait pas	18	15	10	21	18	11	11	15	16	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

2.3

"TWO SPEED EUROPE": PERSONAL PREFERENCE (% by demographics)

"UNE EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES: PREFERENCE PERSONNELLE (% par démographiques)

Question :

As regards this idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE, which of the following comes closest to your personal preference ? - See table

En ce qui concerne cette idée d'une "EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES", laquelle des opinions suivantes se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ? - Voir tableau

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES			TOTAL	
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Up to 15 years	16-19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
A.	41	38	39	41	40	36	33	40	49	40	39
B.	46	43	46	45	45	42	44	44	43	47	44
Don't know	13	19	15	14	14	21	23	16	9	13	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
A.	49	44	40	39	34	36	26	39	51	43	38	34	37
B.	41	45	45	44	44	45	48	46	40	44	46	44	46
Ne sait pas	9	11	15	17	21	19	26	15	9	12	16	22	17
Total	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			OPINION LEADERSHIP			
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	++	+	-	--
A.	47	32	26	48	42	39	29
B.	42	45	53	44	46	45	40
Don't know	11	23	21	8	12	16	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	99

B.26

2.4

IN FAVOUR OF OR AGAINST TAKING MORE JOINT ACTION IN THE EU (% , by country)
EN FAVEUR OU CONTRE PLUS D'ACTIONS COMMUNES DANS LE CADRE DE L'UE (% , par pays)

Question :

In your opinion which countries governments are most in favour of taking more joint action in the European Union ?

In your opinion which countries governments are most against taking more joint action in the European Union ?

Selon vous, quels sont les pays dont les gouvernements sont les plus favorables à plus d'actions communes dans le cadre de l'Union Européenne ?

Selon vous, quels sont les pays dont les gouvernements sont les plus opposés à plus d'actions communes dans le cadre de l'Union Européenne ?

	B		DK		WEST				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Most in favour ■ les plus favorables : +																				
Most against ■ les plus opposés : -																				
Belgium ■ Belgique	64	2	17	2	23	6	22	6	19	6	15	6	13	4	32	6	18	8	25	6
Denmark ■ Danemark	4	17	13	50	7	20	8	20	9	20	6	22	6	9	5	21	14	11	7	17
Germany ■ Allemagne	48	5	82	3	87	3	87	3	90	2	46	27	43	13	79	5	61	7	67	9
Greece ■ Grèce	1	16	3	21	5	21	5	20	3	18	32	22	5	11	3	24	4	20	5	19
Spain ■ Espagne	5	11	9	13	11	14	11	15	9	15	16	13	43	7	15	11	8	21	15	13
France ■ France	42	9	68	6	56	13	58	12	65	7	40	13	33	19	77	4	45	7	55	10
Ireland ■ Irlande	1	16	1	18	4	18	3	20	1	25	5	16	2	8	2	16	28	12	3	15
Italy ■ Italie	5	9	11	10	11	16	11	17	8	18	18	11	13	11	11	16	11	13	15	14
Luxembourg ■ Luxembourg	27	3	9	2	19	6	18	6	15	6	11	6	6	4	14	3	11	7	12	5
The Netherlands ■ Les Pays-Bas	27	3	15	3	21	8	20	8	14	6	9	15	6	4	14	9	10	9	15	7
Portugal ■ Portugal	2	11	2	11	4	13	4	15	3	21	8	18	11	13	3	17	2	17	5	14
United Kingdom ■ Royaume-Uni	7	46	19	49	12	53	13	51	16	43	23	22	13	46	12	59	21	42	15	45
Austria ■ Autriche	2	4	1	5	7	12	9	12	13	12	3	7	2	5	3	9	3	9	5	9
Finland ■ Finlande	1	8	2	7	3	13	3	13	4	15	2	7	1	7	2	14	2	11	3	11
Sweden ■ Suède	2	12	4	15	5	11	5	12	7	15	4	6	3	6	4	19	3	9	5	12

2.4 continued/suite

IN FAVOUR OF OR AGAINST TAKING MORE JOINT ACTION IN THE EU (% , by country)

EN FAVEUR OU CONTRE PLUS D'ACTIONS COMMUNES DANS LE CADRE DE L'UE (% , par pays)

Question :

In your opinion which countries governments are most in favour of taking more joint action in the European Union ?

In your opinion which countries governments are most against taking more joint action in the European Union ?

Selon vous, quels sont les pays dont les gouvernements sont les plus favorables à plus d'actions communes dans le cadre de l'Union Européenne ?

Selon vous, quels sont les pays dont les gouvernements sont les plus opposés à plus d'actions communes dans le cadre de l'Union Européenne ?

Most in favour ■ les plus favorables : +

Most against ■ les plus opposés : -

	I		L		NL		A		P		F		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Belgium / Belgique	23	10	25	8	33	5	18	5	15	4	30	4	27	4	26	6	25	6	25	6
Denmark ■ Danemark	8	15	5	14	5	15	8	13	5	17	15	17	17	14	7	16	7	18	7	17
Germany ■ Allemagne	49	22	65	4	63	11	65	8	28	17	68	5	71	6	71	6	67	10	67	9
Greece ■ Grèce	8	20	2	20	2	23	9	17	9	8	3	26	2	30	2	14	5	18	5	19
Spain / Espagne	17	12	3	17	3	11	8	24	20	7	8	31	6	29	10	16	15	12	15	13
France / France	51	10	43	16	40	17	39	10	23	11	46	16	60	11	64	7	56	10	55	10
Ireland ■ Irlande	2	13	2	13	1	12	4	13	4	9	2	21	0	29	6	13	3	15	3	15
Italy ■ Italie	45	11	3	14	2	14	13	16	7	6	6	12	5	18	7	13	16	13	15	14
Luxembourg ■ Luxembourg	7	8	70	2	13	1	8	5	8	3	11	4	12	5	9	5	12	5	12	5
The Netherlands ■ Les Pays-Bas	8	9	22	3	71	5	13	7	5	4	19	6	15	3	10	8	15	8	15	7
Portugal ■ Portugal	5	13	5	17	2	11	3	17	26	6	4	21	2	26	1	12	5	14	5	14
United Kingdom ■ Royaume-Uni	17	36	5	51	10	47	10	31	6	23	11	38	25	35	23	45	15	46	15	45
Austria / Autriche	6	13	5	9	1	7	28	5	1	4	7	9	5	7	3	5	5	9	5	9
Finland ■ Finlande	2	12	2	9	1	8	4	11	0	5	23	11	11	13	1	9	2	11	3	11
Sweden ■ Suède	4	11	3	9	4	11	6	12	2	5	17	10	22	13	4	11	4	12	5	12

2.5

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EU (% by country)

AVENIR IMMEDIAT DE L'UE (% , par pays)

Question :

Which of these 3 options for the immediate future of the EU, would you prefer ? Please give one answer only.

Laquelle de ces 3 possibilités choisiriez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'UE ? Veuillez donner une seule réponse.

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	EU15	
			WEST	EAST						
EU should stay as it is	19	26	19	19	18	11	10	14	19	15
The existing member countries should take more joint action in the existing EU	55	39	48	49	50	52	51	61	35	53
New member states should join	12	25	16	16	17	24	16	12	26	17
Scrap the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	5	5	3	4	6	6	2	6
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2
Don't know	8	2	9	9	9	8	15	5	17	8
Total	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

2.6

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EU (% by demographics)**AVENIR IMMEDIAT DE L'UE (% par démographiques)**

Question :

Which of these 3 options for the immediate future of the EU, would you prefer ? Please give one answer only.

Laquelle de ces 3 possibilités choisiriez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'UE ? Veuillez donner une seule réponse

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	up to 15 years	16-19	20+	Still studying	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	EU 15
EU should stay as it is	15	15	12	13	15	17	18	15	10	9	10	18	21	15
The existing member countries should take more joint action in the existing EU	53	52	56	56	53	47	44	53	62	60	65	43	27	53
New member states should join	19	16	20	18	17	16	15	17	18	21	20	15	9	17
Scrap the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	6	5	3	5	6	7	8	5	4	2	0	6	31	6
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	4	5	2
Don't know	6	10	8	6	7	11	12	8	3	6	4	14	7	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Que l'UE reste telle qu'elle est	12	11	14	17	17	18	14	13	12	12	17	17	12
Que les pays membres actuels agissent davantage ensemble dans le cadre de l'UE actuelle	60	59	55	51	48	48	45	52	60	61	51	47	52
Qu'il y ait de nouveaux pays membres	18	18	17	17	16	14	15	18	19	16	17	14	20
Abandonner l'UE (SPONTANE)	4	4	5	5	6	8	8	7	5	4	6	6	5
Aucune de ces possibilités (SPONTANE)	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	3
Ne sait pas	5	5	6	8	9	10	16	7	4	5	7	14	8
Total	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.7

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 ?

+ : Yes ☐ Oui

: No / Non

	B		L		W		EST		EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Other European countries, such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic or Slovakia will have become members of the European Union ?	49	27	74	20	57	24	58	24	60	23	58	17	43	21	50	36	59	15	56	2
2. You and your children will regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency.	72	16	63	33	68	21	65	22	62	23	71	15	60	21	77	17	75	12	66	2
3. You and your children will study, work, live in any of the European countries just as you do today in (OUR COUNTRY).	61	26	57	39	65	21	65	20	66	23	74	15	53	31	57	36	72	18	59	2
4. We will fight together within the European Union against terrorism and organised crime, such as the mafia.	74	15	84	14	72	17	72	16	74	23	61	24	70	13	78	17	72	12	73	1
5. The European Union will act in common with respect to military and defence policy.	65	18	65	28	67	17	68	16	72	23	63	19	63	12	68	22	62	17	65	1
6. The European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of economic policy.	65	15	68	24	64	20	64	20	65	23	66	15	59	13	68	20	72	8	65	1
7. The European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of social and employment policy.	58	23	45	48	53	28	52	29	49	23	65	14	55	18	56	32	72	8	56	2
8. Throughout the European Union, unemployment will be lower than it is today.	30	44	25	66	25	51	25	52	23	23	37	49	39	31	33	48	41	35	32	4
9. European goods and services will be as competitive as American goods and services on world markets.	55	20	71	20	64	17	62	17	56	23	61	17	49	21	58	24	68	11	59	2
10. European goods and services will be as competitive as Japanese goods and services on world markets.	40	34	37	53	55	23	54	22	47	23	57	20	40	28		39	50	26	45	3

2.7 continued/suite

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 ?

+ : Yes / Oui

- : No / Non

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. D'autres pays européens, tels la Hongrie, la Pologne, la République Tchèque ou la Slovaquie seront devenus membres de l'Union Européenne ?	52	20	52	29	57	31	64	18	51	23	72	21	69	22	66	21	55	24	56	24
2. Vous, vos enfants, utiliserez couramment des billets et des chèques dans une monnaie européenne unique.	61	21	78	16	71	22	57	26	59	23	54	38	47	43	66	27	67	21	66	22
3. Vous, vos enfants étudierez, travaillerez, vivrez dans n'importe quel pays de l'UE comme vous le faites aujourd'hui en (NOTRE PAYS).	47	32	72	20	57	36	68	18	60	23	47	47	57	35	62	32	59	29	59	29
4. On luttera en commun au sein de l'Union Européenne contre le terrorisme et le crime organisé, par exemple la mafia.	71	13	77	15	77	17	68	18	65	23	81	14	70	23	77	16	73	15	73	16
5. L'Union Européenne agira en commun dans la politique militaire et de défense.	65	14	76	12	71	22	65	18	62	23	48	41	47	38	65	24	66	18	65	19
6. L'Union Européenne agira en commun en ce qui concerne les grands principes de la politique économique.	69	11	77	10	68	21	67	17	59	23	58	32	67	20	63	22	65	18	65	18
7. L'Union Européenne agira en commun en ce qui concerne les grands principes de la politique sociale et de l'emploi.	62	16	72	14	53	37	54	24	59	23	48	42	46	37	57	29	57	26	56	26
8. Partout dans l'Union Européenne, le chômage sera plus bas qu'aujourd'hui.	43	27	35	47	20	66	25	50	36	23	47	43	29	57	30	56	32	46	32	46
9. Les produits et services européens seront aussi compétitifs que ceux provenant des Etats-Unis, sur les marchés mondiaux.	57	14	62	21	65	24	58	21	48	23	75	16	60	24	63	25	59	20	59	20
10. Les produits et services européens seront aussi compétitifs que ceux provenant du Japon, sur les marchés mondiaux.	43	23	51	31	47	41	52	24	43	23	52	38	37	45	41	46	45	31	45	32

B.2

2.8

EUROPE IN THE YEAR 2010 (% by demographics)

L'EUROPE DE L'AN 2010 (% par démographiques)

Question :

Try to imagine Europe in the year 2010. Do you think the following things will have become a reality or not ?

You and your children will regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency.

Essayons d'imaginer l'Europe de l'an 2010. Pensez-vous que les choses suivantes seront devenues une réalité ou non ?

Vous, vos enfants, utiliserez couramment des billets et des chèques dans une monnaie européenne unique.

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
Yes	68	64	68	67	68	61	60	67	70	69	66
No	23	22	23	23	21	22	22	22	22	23	22
Don't know	10	14	9	10	10	17	18	11	8	8	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Oui	67	71	67	65	64	65	58	66	71	70	67	63	65
Non	23	22	23	22	24	20	18	23	21	21	22	20	26
Ne sait pas	9	8	10	13	12	15	23	11	8	9	11	17	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			OPINION LEADERSHIP				LEFT-RIGHT SCALE				EU FEDERALISME	
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	++	+		--	Left	Centre	Right	NA/DK/Refusal	+	-
Yes	74	59	49	70	69	65	58	69	66	67	58	91	64
No	17	24	40	22	21	23	23	21	22	24	21	6	23
Don't know	9	17	11	7	10	12	19	11	12	9	21	4	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.9

EUROPE IN THE YEAR 2010 (% by demographics)

L'EUROPE DE L'AN 2010 (% par démographiques)

Question :

Try to imagine Europe in the year 2010. Do you think the following things will have become a reality or not ?

The European Union will act in common with respect to military and defence policy.

Essayons d'imaginer l'Europe de l'an 2010. Pensez-vous que les choses suivantes seront devenues une réalité ou non ?

L'Union Européenne agira en commun dans la politique militaire et de défense.

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
Yes	68	63	66	67	66	63	62	66	68	67	65
No	20	18	20	21	19	17	16	20	21	20	19
Don't know	12	19	14	12	15	20	22	14	11	13	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Oui	67	68	67	67	65	64	55	70	67	71	64	61	64
Non	22	19	21	18	19	16	14	17	23	18	22	16	23
Ne sait pas	11	12	13	15	16	20	32	14	10	11	14	24	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			OPINION LEADERSHIP				LEFT-RIGHT SCALE				EU FEDERALISME	
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	++	+		--	Left	Centre	Right	NA/DK/Refusal	+	
Yes	73	60	50	69	68	66	58	67	68	66	58	90	64
No	16	19	36	21	19	19	18	20	18	21	16	7	20
Don't know	12	21	14	10	13	15	24	13	14	14	26	3	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B.34

3.1

THE NEW "EUROPEAN UNION" : HOPE OR FEAR ? (% , by country)

LA NOUVELLE "UNION EUROPEENNE" : ESPOIR OU CRAINTE ? (% , par pays)

Question :

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?

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?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result					D															
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		WEST				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
Very hopeful / Beaucoup d'espoir	13	3	9	1	15	4	14	4	9	2	14	5	7	2	11	1	20	-2	10	
Rather hopeful / Un peu d'espoir	58	23	53	1	47	10	48	11	49	13	58	14	52	14	50	6	56	12	53	
Rather fearful / Un peu de crainte	14	1	28	2	22	8	23	7	27	6	11	-7	21	-1	23	3	5	0	21	
Very fearful / Beaucoup de crainte	5	-1	5	0	6	2	6	2	6	0	5	-1	6	-1	11	2	3	1	7	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	10	-26	5	-5	10	-21	10	-23	10	-19	13	-11	13	-15	4	-13	17	-10	9	
Total	100		100		99		99		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Very hopeful / Beaucoup d'espoir	8	2	25	4	7	3	15		17	6	4		3		7	2	10	2	10	
Rather hopeful / Un peu d'espoir	64	19	52	9	72	11	45		46	14	61		45		52	6	54	12	53	
Rather fearful / Un peu de crainte	14	5	13	-6	11	2	24		25	9	22		35		22	2	20	4	21	
Very fearful / Beaucoup de crainte	5	1	2	0	2	0	7		7	-1	4		10		8	3	7	2	7	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	9	-27	8	-8	8	-17	10		5	-28	10		7		11	-13	9	-19	9	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		99		99		100		100	

3.2

THE NEW "EUROPEAN UNION" : HOPE OR FEAR ? (% , by demographics)
 LA NOUVELLE "UNION EUROPEENNE" : ESPOIR OU CRAINTE ? (% , par démographiques)

	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
Hope	66	61	67	65	66	58	55	63	73	71	63
Fear	27	27	21	29	26	31	32	28	24	19	27 °
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Espoir	74	69	67	61	55	56	57	62	76	69	60	60	59
Crainte	22	24	25	30	33	32	29	31	21	24	31	26	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE		
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative
Hope	87	46	14
Fear	9	38	81
Total	100	100	100

B.35

3.3

NATIONAL OR JOINT EUROPEAN UNION DECISION-MAKING ? (% , by country)**DECISIONS NATIONALES OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE ? (% , 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 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 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 l'Union Européenne. Parmi les domaines d'action politiques 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 l'Union Européenne ?

1st column : % National government 2nd column : % European Union	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRI		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	WEST		+	-	EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Defence	27	64	56	40	36	59	34	61	26	68	63	33	41	51	39	59	60	32	40	55
2. Protection of the environment	28	65	36	63	24	72	23	73	18	78	30	66	24	70	26	72	36	59	27	69
3. Currency	21	71	43	53	42	52	41	53	37	57	40	55	32	58	28	68	27	66	36	58
4. Co-operation with developing countries, Third World	13	76	20	77	19	73	18	74	14	79	25	68	11	78	9	85	15	79	14	78
5. Health and social welfare	53	38	80	19	48	47	50	45	57	37	47	50	52	41	69	29	53	42	54	41
6. Education	60	32	66	32	51	44	53	42	61	34	57	40	55	38	61	36	62	34	56	40
7. Basic rules for broadcasting and press	39	49	66	31	47	44	48	44	52	40	44	49	41	46	45	49	43	48	46	45
8. Scientific and technological research	11	78	19	78	25	69	24	71	20	75	20	74	15	76	14	84	12	81	18	76
9. Rates of VAT (Value Added Tax)	21	66	43	52	32	57	33	56	36	52	41	47	38	46	21	71	28	62	34	54
10. Foreign policy towards countries outside the EU	11	76	32	64	19	73	18	74	15	78	32	60	19	68	16	77	21	69	20	70
11. Participation of workers' representatives on company boards of directors	42	38	72	18	47	42	47	42	48	40	40	49	52	34	51	39	32	48	46	39
12. Industrial policy	24	63	53	41	36	57	35	58	32	60	29	66	39	49	32	62	27	63	36	55
13. Cultural policy	48	40	78	19	44	48	45	47	51	43	55	40	50	40	56	41	66	26	50	42
14. Immigration policy	29	61	53	45	35	60	34	60	32	63	35	57	27	62	35	61	41	50	36	58
15. Rules for political asylum	26	62	51	47	35	60	35	61	32	63	33	59	25	61	31	64	32	56	33	59
16. Health and safety of workers	46	46	70	28	49	46	50	44	54	39	44	52	51	41	53	44	34	61	47	48
17. The fight against unemployment	27	65	42	54	33	62	34	62	36	60	32	65	40	54	34	63	26	69	34	62
18. The fight against drugs	15	77	17	81	16	79	15	81	10	86	26	71	27	68	14	84	20	76	19	77
19. Agriculture	26	62	45	52	32	61	32	60	35	58	49	47	53	39	43	52	40	52	41	52
20. Equality for men and women	16	72	40	57	25	68	26	67	31	61	30	64	22	68	20	76	16	78	23	69
21. Consumer policy	25	61	59	37	37	57	37	57	38	56	32	60	35	54	32	61	22	69	35	56
22. Supporting regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	17	72	24	72	26	67	25	68	21	73	28	63	18	73	33	52	11	80	26	67

3.3 continued/suite

NATIONAL OR JOINT EUROPEAN UNION DECISION-MAKING ? (% , by country)

DECISIONS NATIONALES OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE ? (% , 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 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 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 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 l'Union Européenne?

ère colonne : % Gouvernement National																						
le colonne : % l'Union Européenne	+	-	+	-	+	-			P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15			
1. La defense	29	66	17	76	19	76			28	57	88	10	78	18	50	45	38	57	40	55		
2. La protection de l'environnement	28	68	22	72	13	84			24	62	41	56	42	56	31	65	26	70	27	69		
3. La monnaie	20	73	24	69	25	70			30	52	54	41	52	39	54	41	35	59	36	58		
4. La cooperation avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde	8	84	13	81	15	80	22	66	14	67	22	74	28	65	16	76	14	78	14	78		
5. La santé et la sécurité sociale	42	52	45	49	47	49	63	30	36	54	84	15	71	26	55	41	53	42	54	41		
6. L'enseignement	40	54	43	51	51	46	60	33	46	41	66	32	53	44	68	28	55	40	56	40		
7. Les règles de base en matière de Radio, de TV et de Presse	32	56	32	60	46	49	52	38	37	41	30	64	64	31	59	35	45	46	46	45		
8. La recherche scientifique et technologique	11	81	10	84	16	78	22	69	13	68	18	76	26	68	22	71	18	76	18	76		
9. Les taux TVA (Taxe sur la Valeur Ajoutée)	27	54	36	56	20	75			38	42	56	39	53	39	53	38	34	54	34	54		
0. La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'UE	12	76	15	75	17	76			14	68	43	51	41	50	31	61	19	71	20	70		
1. La participation des représentants des travailleurs à la direction des entreprises	38	41	38	49	45	44			40	41	63	29	62	24	44	41	46	40	46	39		
2. La politique industrielle	27	63	26	66	23	71			30	51	55	38	56	36	50	42	35	56	36	55		
3. La politique culturelle	35	56	43	50	55	39			47	35	61	34	70	24	58	35	50	43	50	42		
4. La politique d'immigration	18	75	35	59	27	69			25	58	69	28	55	41	57	38	34	59	36	58		
5. Les règles en matière d'asile politique	18	70	34	57	29	67			25	55	59	38	51	44	48	44	32	60	33	59		
6. La santé et la sécurité des travailleurs	33	61	44	50	38	59			32	56	78	20	71	26	44	52	46	49	47	48		
7. La lutte contre le chômage	23	72	32	63	31	64			29	61	39	58	40	56	39	56	33	62	34	62		
8. La lutte contre la drogue	17	78	14	81	13	84	21	72	18	72	18	80	29	69	25	72	18	78	19	—		
9. L'agriculture	36	56	28	65	27	68	47	45	40	47	57	40	56	39	51	43	40	52	41	32		
0. L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes	13	78	16	77	15	81			22	60	42	54	45	49	27	66	22	70	23	69		
1. La politique des consommateurs	24	64	26	65	41	53			24	59	48	46	57	34	43	48	34	57	35	56		
12. Aider les régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	26	65	12	81	34	60			17	68	36	61	37	56	23	70	25	67	26	67		

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.	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 autre pays de l'Union Européenne qui réside en (notre pays) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections municipales.
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.	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 en (notre pays) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections Européennes.
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.	i) 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'États et de Gouvernement.
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.	j) The European Union should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local Governments. L'Union Européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les Gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux.
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.	k) Children should be thought at school about the way European Union institutions work. On devrait apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union Européenne fonctionnent.
9 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.	l) The European Union should support film and television production in Europe in order to achieve a better balance between American, Japanese and European productions. L'Union Européenne devrait soutenir la production de films et de programmes télévisés en Europe, de manière à atteindre un meilleur équilibre entre les productions américaines, japonaises et européennes.

3.4 continued/suite

FOR OR AGAINST MAJOR EU ISSUES ? (% , by country)

ATTITUDES A L'EGARD DES GRANDES QUESTIONS RELATIVES A 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.

	B		DK		WEST				EAST		GR		E		F		II		EU15	
1st column : % for	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
2nd column : % against																				
a) Single Currency	67	22	30	66	39	49	38	50	33	54	67	19	58	20	63	31	68	18	52	36
b) Euro-Central Bank	70	15	54	39	61	26	61	26	62	26	76	8	63	14	70	22	72	12	65	22
c) Foreign Policy	64	17	69	25	70	17	70	16	70	15	77	9	64	12	70	19	62	16	67	18
d) Common Defence	74	13	56	37	75	13	76	12	81	8	82	8	69	10	81	12	60	20	75	13
e) EP confirms Commissioners	68	10	76	13	72	11	73	10	78	6	73	6	64	7	74	11	62	10	70	9
f) Council-EP Equal rights	58	15	36	39	53	21	53	21	51	19	65	6	43	16	53	21	56	11	51	18
g) Vote local elections	47	41	43	54	51	36	52	35	58	29	48	42	65	17	53	43	72	17	54	35
h) Candidate in local elections	34	54	35	62	45	40	46	40	48	39	36	54	57	23	34	60	58	26	45	43
i) Euro-government	63	12	37	48	58	17	58	17	57	18	69	7	56	11	60	17	59	10	57	16
j) Subsidiarity	54	22	69	21	52	28	53	26	58	21	67	13	48	22	58	28	60	18	55	25
k) Teaching about Europe	83	7	89	9	80	10	80	10	79	8	86	4	78	7	89	8	88	4	84	8
l) Support for European TV / films	63	15	54	36	58	20	59	19	64	13	69	6	64	9	76	14	68	9	64	16

1ère colonne : % favorable 2e colonne : % non favorable	I						A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) Monnaie unique	76	13	72	20	61	28	35	51	52	28	32	59	32	57	38	55	54	35	52	36
b) Banque centrale européenne	81	8	74	11	71	16	52	32	64	17	64	25	52	34	50	37	65	22	65	22
c) Politique étrangère commune	73	9	76	10	74	15	65	20	57	13	53	37	54	33	56	29	67	17	67	18
d) Politique de défense commune	77	9	81	7	80	12	69	18	69	8	48	42	45	43	79	14	76	12	75	13
e) Confiance du PE en la Commission	65	6	78	8	79	9	63	12	42	13	83	6	65	11	73	11	70	9	70	9
f) Egalité des droits PE-Conseil	53	10	63	17	49	27	43	22	38	14	46	25	36	21	53	21	52	18	51	18
g) Vote aux élections municipales	63	22	60	32	60	33	39	44	55	29	46	49	40	52	50	42	55	34	54	35
h) Candidature aux élections municipales	56	27	47		49	41	31	52	45	38	38	56	33	58	41	50	45	42	45	43
i) Gouvernement européen responsable	66	6	70	12	67	18	49	20	41	19	49	24	41	29	51	24	58	16	57	16
j) Subsidiarité	47	28	44	38	53	31	62	15	47	19	62	19	56	26	61	24	54	26	55	25
k) Enseigner à propos de l'Europe	85	5	84	8	82	11	76	11	81	5	89	8	91	6	87	7	84	8	84	8
l) support aux films / TV européens	66	9	74	11	51	34	55	21	57	10	59	27	51	33	68	19	65	16	64	16

B.O

3.5

FOR OR AGAINST ONE SINGLE CURRENCY? (% , by demographics)

ATTITUDES A L'EGARD DUNE MONNAIE UNIQUE? (% , par démographiques)

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.

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 Europe

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

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.

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
For	56	49	58	55	54	46	45	52	59	62	52
Against	36	37	32	36	36	40	39	38	33	29	36
Don't know	8	14	9	10	10	14	16	10	8	9	11
Total	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Oui	60	58	53	51	44	49	57	59	58	56	48	49	54
Non	32	34	38	38	44	35	22	32	34	34	42	33	33
Ne sait pas	8	8	9	11	11	16	21	9	7	9	10	17	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			EU FEDERALISME	
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	+	-
For	69	40	17	100	49
Against	29	44	76	-	39
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.6

FOR OR AGAINST ONE COMMON FOREIGN POLICY? (% , by demographics)

ATTITUDES A L'EGARD D'UNE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE COMMUNE? (% , par demographiques)

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.

The Member States of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union.

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Les Pays Membres de l'Union Européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de l'Union Européenne.

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
For	70	63	66	68	70	63	60	67	75	69	67
Against	19	17	19	19	17	16	17	19	17	18	18
Don't know	11	20	15	13	14	20	24	14	8	13	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E I	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
out	76	72	70	66	60	61	58	69	77	74	64	60	66
Non	15	18	18	18	21	18	13	19	16	16	22	14	19
Ne sait pas	9	10	12	15	19	22	29	13	8	10	15	26	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE		
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative
For	79	56	44
Against	11	20	44
Don't know	10	24	12
Total	100	100	100

B 2

3.7

FOR OR AGAINST A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY? (% , by demographics)

ATTITUDES A L'EGARD DUNE POLITIQUE DE DEFENSE COMMUNE? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

What is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Pleasetell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

The EU Member States should work towards a common defence policy.

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Les Pays Membres de l'Union Européenne devraient travailler à l'élaboration d'une politique de défense commune.

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
Yes	77	73	75	76	77	72	70	76	81	76	75
No	15	12	14	14	13	12	12	14	14	15	13
Don't know	8	15	11	9	10	16	18	10	6	9	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Oui	81	79	79	74	72	71	65	79	81	80	74	69	72
Non	11	15	13	14	15	13	10	11	14	10	16	11	15
Ne sait pas	7	7	8	12	13	16	25	10	5	9	10	20	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative
For	85	68	54
Against	8	14	38
Don't know	7	18	8
Total	100	100	100

3.8

FOR OR AGAINST THE SUPPORT OF A MAJORITY IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT? (% , by demographics)

POUR OU CONTRE LE SOUTIEN D'UNE MAJORITE AU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN? (% , par démographiques)

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.

The President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise they should resign.

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Le Président et les membres de la Commission Européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement Européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15- 24	25- 39	40- 54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16- 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
Yes	74	66	68	73	73	67	63	71	80	69	70
No	10	9	13	9	9	7	9	10	8	13	9
Don't know	16	25	19	17	18	26	28	19	12	18	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Oui	79	76	74	69	66	63	55	76	81	74	69	63	70
Non	8	8	9	10	12	9	7	8	8	9	12	8	10
Ne sait pas	13	16	17	20	22	28	38	16	11	16	19	29	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	((EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			OPINION LEADERSHIP				LEFT-RIGHT SCALE			
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	++	+		--	Left	Centre	Right	NA/DK/Refusal
Yes	78	62	61	81	74	72	56	74	73	72	56
No	7	10	21	8	10	8	12	9	9	10	9
Don't know	16	28	18	11	16	21	32	17	19	18	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B.4

3.9

FOR OR AGAINST EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT EQUAL RIGHTS WITH THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS? (% by demographics)

POUR OU CONTRE UNE EGALITE DES DROITS ENTRE LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET LE CONSEIL DES MINISTRES? (% , par démographiques)

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.

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.

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

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 représentent les gouvernements nationaux.

[illegible]

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
oui	56	55	55	51	49	46	41	56	61	56	51	45	51
Non	19	19	17	19	20	17	13	18	20	16	20	14	21
Ne sait pas	24	26	28	30	30	37	47	27	19	27	29	41	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

[illegible]

4.1

AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN MEDIA (% , by country)

NOTORIÉTÉ DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DANS LES MÉDIAS (% , par pays)

Question.

OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS/RECENTLY, have you heard or read about the European Parliament, that is the Parliament of the European Union ?

AU COURS DE CES 3 DERNIERS MOIS/RECEMMENT, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur le Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire le Parlement de l'Union Européenne ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result	D																			
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		WEST				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
Yes ■Oui	65	10	72	6	66	9	65	9	63	10	74	16	64	9	52	4	60	7	63	
No / Non	31	-5	28	-5	28	-5	28	-5	29	-6	25	-14	32	-6	46	-3	37	-4	33	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	4	-5	0	-1	6	-4	7	-4	8	-5	2	-2	4	-3	2	0	3	-3	4	
Total	99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : resultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		SF		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Yes / Oui	60	10	66	-3	60	5	70		75	10	74		88		64	10	62	8	63	
NO / Non	36	-6	31	2	38	-3	21		24	-2	24		11		35	-8	34	-6	33	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	4	-4	3	1	3	-3	9		2	-7	2		1		1	-2	3	-4	4	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

split ballot A+B

4.2

FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT(%, by country)
POUR UN GOUVERNEMENT EUROPEEN RESPONSABLE DEVANT LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (%) par pays)

Question :

Are you for or against the formation of a European Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament ?

Etes-vous pour ou contre la formation, pour l'Union Européenne, d'un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result						D															
2nd column: change from EB 42		B		DK		WEST				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
For / Pour		69	6	26	1	52	1	51	2	47	3	70	5	57	-1	59	1	57	-	54	
Against / Contre		11	-2	62	-1	22	3	23	3	27	2	9	-6	17	4	18	-3	13	0	23	
Don't know / Ne sait pas		19	-5	12	0	26	0	26	-1	26	-4	21	1	26	-2	23	2	30	-10	23	
Total		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l'EB 42

	I		L		NL		A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12		EU15
For / Pour	72	0	70	6	64	-2	42	46	-6	38	23	38	0	54
Against / Contre	6	0	14	-5	23	6	25	20	0	31	56	42	5	23
Don't know / Ne sait pas	22	0	17	1	13	-4	34	34	6	31	21	19	-6	23
Total	100		100		100		100	100		100		99		100

4.3

IMPORTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S PRESENT ROLE ? (% , by country)

IMPORTANCE DU RÔLE ACTUEL DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ? (% 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 EUROPEENNE un rôle ... ?

1st column: E 6 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: E 6 43 result																				
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL		EU15			
					WEST				EAST											
Very important / Très important	9	0	8	-5	12	-2	11	-2	9	-2	18	-4	8	-3	7	-3	22	-7	10	
Important/ Important	46	-6	48	0	44	-7	44	-7	43	-7	50	2	50	0	44	-1	48	5	46	
Not very important / Peu important	26	3	35	8	24	5	24	5	26	8	10	0	21	6	32	9	10	2	24	
Not at all important / Pas important du tout	4	0	3	0	7	2	7	3	6	3	2	0	5	1	6	1	4	2	5	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	15	3	7	-3	13	2	14	1	16	-1	20	2	16	-5	11	-6	17	-3	16	
Total	100		100		99		99		100		100		100		100		100		100	

3e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Very important / Très important	12	-1	15	-2	6	2	11		15	0	6		7		11	-1	10	-2	10	
Important / Important	48	1	56	3	38	-1	46		44	-4	53		46		48	4	46	-1	46	
Not very important / Peu important	22	4	18	3	40	6	20		17	8	21		21		19	3	24	5	24	
Not at all important / Pas important du tout	3	-1	4	1	4	0	5		5	2	3		4		3	1	5	1	5	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	17	-4	8	-4	13	-7	19		20	-7	17		22		19	-7	15	-4	16	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

B.8

4.4

IMPORTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S PRESENT ROLE ? (% , by demographics)

IMPORTANCE DU RÔLE ACTUEL DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN ? (% , par démographiques)

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL	
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Up to 15 years	16-19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15	
Important	57	55	58	58	59	51	53	57	56	60	56	
Not important	32	25	25	29	29	29	25	28	36	27	28	
Total	89	80	83	87	88	80	78	85	92	86	84	

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Important	56	59	58	58	53	54	53	57	59	59	58	55	55
Pas important	35	32	28	27	25	27	21	31	35	28	27	23	28
Total	90	91	86	85	77	81	74	88	94	87	86	78	82

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			OPINION LEADERSHIP				LEFT-RIGHT SCALE			
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	++	+		--	Left	Centre	Right	NA/DK/Refusal
Important	67	47	38	57	61	56	47	57	60	57	47
Not important	23	30	44	36	28	27	26	32	26	30	24
Total	90	77	82	94	89	83	73	88	86	87	70

4.5

DESIRED FUTURE ROLE FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)
LE ROLE FUTUR SOUHAITE POUR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)

Question :

Would you personally prefer that 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: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result					D															
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		WEST				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
More important	53	13	31	2	43	-1	43	-1	46	3	62	-3	51	4	54	2	39	0	49	
Less important	8	1	23	4	18	6	17	5	14	-1	5	1	7	3	9	2	6	1	13	
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	23	-7	34	-4	18	-8	18	-6	18	0	11	-2	20	-5	19	-2	30	-3	17	
Don't know	16	-7	12	-1	21	3	21	2	21	-2	22	3	22	-2	18	-2	26	3	20	
Total	100		100		99		99		99		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport a l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Plus important	68	8	48	-4	56	4	32		49	4	39		26		40	2	51	3	49	
Moins important	3	1	8	2	11	4	21		7	5	14		22		24	4	12	3	13	
Le même (SPONTANE)	11	-4	31	1	16	-4	18		22	0	22		24		16	-5	17	-5	17	
Ne sait pas	19	-4	12	0	18	-3	29		23	-8	26		28		19	-2	20	-1	20	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	

B.0

4.6

DESIRED FUTURE ROLE FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by demographics)
LE RÔLE FUTUR SOUHAITÉ POUR LE PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par démographiques)

Question :

Would you personally prefer that 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 ?

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55+	Up to 15 years	16-19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
More important	55	45	50	51	53	46	45	47	60	53	49
Less important	14	12	11	12	13	14	13	15	10	10	13
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	17	18	18	18	17	16	17	18	17	18	17
Don't know	15	25	21	19	17	24	25	20	13	19	20
Total	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Plus important	58	54	49	49	43	45	49	54	59				
Moins important	11	11	14	13	14	13	6	12	12				
Le même (SPONTANE)	15	18	18	18	18	17	15	16	18				
Ne sait pas	16	16	19	19	25	24	29	18	11				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE		
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative
More important	64	37	23
Less important	6	14	43
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	17	19	12
Don't know	13	29	22
Total	100	100	100

4.7

RELIABILITY OF EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ? (% , by country)**CONFIANCE DANS LES INSTITUTIONS EUROPEENNES 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 importantes 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 ?

1st column : % can rely on it 2nd column : % cannot rely on it	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
	WEST		EAST															
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Commission	56	25	41	44	25	39	25	38	22	35	54	35	43	30	49	35	56	18
The (Nationality) government	42	47	61	34	43	39	43	39	45	38	43	51	33	54	48	42	51	37
The European Parliament	58	25	43	40	26	41	26	40	26	34	58	30	43	29	48	37	55	20
The National Parliament (use proper name for lower house, i.e. "Assemblée Nationale" (France), Bundestag (Germany), House of Commons (United Kingdom), ...)	45	40	65	29	45	34	44	35	40	39	51	43	43	42	45	42	48	38
The Council of Ministers of the European Union representing the national governments	49	27	44	40	26	37	26	36	25	31	49	34	38	29	47	36	49	20

1ère colonne: % confiance 2e colonne : % pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La Commission Européenne	45	25	68	17	53	21	28	31	28	54	42	40	30	45	35	44	39	35	39	35
Le Gouvernement (Nationalité)	32	49	77	13	68	24	57	27	29	64	53	40	45	46	38	55	41	46	42	45
Le Parlement Européen	50	22	65	19	55	24	31	33	31	53	42	38	29	44	37	42	41	34	41	35
Le parlement (Nationalité) (Utiliser la dénomination correcte pour la chambre basse : i.e. "Assemblée Nationale" (France), Bundestag (Germany), House of Commons (United Kingdom), ...)	34	45	70	16	69	22	57	23	33	58	63	30	55	35	44	46	44	41	45	40
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'Union Européenne, représentant les gouvernements nationaux	40	23	63	20	49	25	31	29	27	55	41	33	32	38	31	42	37	34	36	34

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16-19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
Can rely on it	44	37	44	42	42	36	36	39	47	48	41
Cannot rely on it	37	33	32	36	35	35	37	35	34	28	35
Don't know	19	30	24	22	23	28	27	25	20	25	25
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Confiance	45	45	42	39	38	36	39	43	44	46	38	37	35
Pas confiance	31	34	35	36	37	38	33	37	37	30	39	32	38
Ne sait pas	24	21	24	24	25	26	29	19	18	23	23	31	26
Total	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			OPINION LEADERSHIP				LEFT-RIGHT SCALE			
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative	++	+		--	Left	Centre	Right	NA/DK/Refusal
Can rely on it	56	28	13	46	44	40	34	43	43	42	31
Cannot rely on it	22	41	74	37	34	34	35	36	34	35	33
Don't know	22	31	13	17	22	26	30	21	24	23	36
Total	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	99

4.9

DOES THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PROTECT OUR INTERESTS? (% , by country)

LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DEFEND-T-IL NOS INTERETS? (% , 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	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Very well / Très bien	4	6	6	5	2	5	2	1	8	3
Fairly well / Assez bien	44	34	29	29	29	34	25	30	55	32
Not very well / Assez mal	24	39	33	32	32	34	36	35	14	31
Not at all well / Très mal	8	10	11	11	10	11	14	14	5	12
Don't know / Ne sait pas	20	11	21	22	26	16	23	20	19	22
Total	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Very well / Très bien	4	9	2	5	5	2	1	2	3	3
Fairly well / Assez bien	35	53	35	30	21	39	24	39	32	32
Not very well / Assez mal	23	21	32	29	35	33	30	30	31	31
Not at all well / Très mal	8	3	7	8	20	12	18	15	12	12
Don't know / Ne sait pas	30	14	24	29	20	15	28	14	21	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B.54

4.10

DOES THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PROTECT OUR INTERESTS? (% by demographics)
LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DEFEND-T-IL NOS INTERETS? (% par démographiques)

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40 - 54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16-19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
Very well	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3
Fairly well	34	31	35	33	34	29	28	33	35	37	32
Not very well	33	29	29	33	31	30	29	30	35	29	31
Not at all well	13	11	10	12	13	13	14	12	10	a	12
Don't know	16	27	22	19	19	26	26	21	17	22	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
Très bien	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	4	5	4	2	3
Assez bien	35	35	33	32	32	28	25	32	37	34	33	29	27
Assez mal	31	31	31	32	30	30	28	33	34	28	32	31	33
Très mal	11	11	11	11	13	15	14	15	11	9	13	11	17
Ne sait pas	19	19	22	21	22	25	29	17	14	23	18	27	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE		
	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative
Very well	5	2	1
Fairly well	44	22	10
Not very well	26	36	37
Not at all well	5	14	40
Don't know	20	27	12
Total	100	100	100

4.11

POLICY AREAS TO WHICH THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION (% , by country)

DOMAINES POLITIQUES SUR LESQUELS LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DEVRAIT PARTICULIEREMENT METTRE L'ACCENT (% , par pays)

Question :

Here is a list. Can you tell me which policy area, or areas, the European Parliament should pay particular attention to ?

Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire sur lequel, ou lesquels, de ces domaines politiques le Parlement Européen devrait particulièrement mettre l'accent ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	EU15	
			WEST	EAST						
Defence policy	20	15	30	31	35	32	16	29	16	26
Protection of the environment	42	68	63	63	62	42	42	41	46	49
Protection of the consumer	21	11	21	20	18	20	21	18	22	19
Currency and economic policy	30	17	29	29	31	31	28	35	26	29
Co-operation with developing countries, the Third World	12	21	15	14	11	9	13	14	13	14
Health and social welfare	38	31	26	26	28	47	31	30	46	34
Other areas of social policy	6	3	9	9	10	7	8	11	8	7
Education and cultural policy	12	10	8	8	7	21	14	9	22	14
Scientific and technological research	18	20	17	17	19	8	14	22	14	17
Foreign policy towards countries outside the EU	8	10	15	15	14	10	5	12	5	10
Immigration policy	21	18	31	31	28	1	7	29	10	20
Human rights throughout the world	27	36	27	27	30	38	31	30	40	30
Don't know	7	6	5	6	6	5	14	3	7	7

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
La politique de défense	25	21	26	28	19	21	15	29	27	26
La protection de l'environnement	46	59	59	48	38	60	72	42	49	49
La protection du consommateur	21	20	13	19	27	15	9	15	19	19
La monnaie et la politique économique	41	22	22	21	15	22	28	20	29	29
La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde		14	15	9	14	15	10	17	14	14
La santé et la sécurité sociale	33	35	39	25	50	49	41	43	34	34
D'autres domaines de la politique sociale	4	9	3	9	10	10	4	3	7	7
L'enseignement et la politique culturelle	13	15	17	9	22	21	13	26	14	14
La recherche scientifique et technologique	22	9	13	16	7	20	19	14	17	17
La politique étrangère A l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'UE	6	12	11	5	4	12	7	7	10	10
La politique d'immigration	19	15	16	20	4	14	17	15	20	20
Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier	25	44	36	25	20	31	40	32	29	30
Ne sait pas	6	4	4	17	16	3	5	9	7	7

4.12

POLICY AREAS TO WHICH THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION (% by demographics)

DOMAINES POLITIQUES SUR LESQUELS LE PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DEVRAIT PARTICULIÈREMENT METTRE L'ACCENT (% par démographiques)

Question

Here is a list Can you tell me which policy area, or areas, the European Parliament should pay particular attention to ?

Voici une liste Veuillez me dire sur lequel, ou lesquels, de ces domaines politiques le Parlement Européen devrait particulièrement mettre l'accent ?

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16- 19	20 +	Still studying	Positive	Ambi- valent	Negative	EU 15
Defence policy	29	24	22	26	28	28	26	29	26	21	28	25	22	26
Protection of the environment	50	49	52	51	50	46	43	50	56	53	53	46	44	49
Protection of the consumer	19	18	15	19	19	20	21	20	15	14	19	19	17	19
Currency and economic policy	33	26	29	30	32	26	25	29	35	30	36	23	17	29
Co-operation with developing countries, the Third World	14	14	18	15	13	12	11	14	15	21	15	13	14	14
Health and social welfare	33	34	31	34	33	36	38	34	30	29	34	34	32	34
Other areas of social policy	8	7	7	8	7	6	6	8	9	6	8	7	6	7
Education and cultural policy	13	15	19	15	13	11	11	13	15	22	14	15	12	14
Scientific and technological research	19	16	21	18	16	15	13	17	22	22	19	15	17	17
Foreign policy towards countries outside the EU	11	8	8	10	11	9	7	10	13	10	11	7	8	10
Immigration policy	21	20	18	19	22	21	19	22	20	16	19	21	24	20
Human rights throughout the world	26	33	35	31	28	26	27	30	29	38	29	30	29	30
Don't know	6	8	5	6	5	10	11	6	3	4	4	10	13	7

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	O	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
La politique de défense	28	28	30	26	26	24	18	29	29	31	25	22	24
La protection de l'environnement	58	54	50	48	48	43	38	49	60	52	50	45	49
La protection du consommateur	15	19	18	20	19	19	23	19	16	17	19	19	19
La monnaie et la politique économique	34	33	33	29	22	27	27	34	36	34	28	23	28
La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde	17	13	15	14	12	12	10	13	14	13	15	14	12
La santé et la sécurité sociale	29	30	34	33	40	39	34	30	30	34	35	36	30
D'autres domaines de la politique sociale	8	8	7	7	5	8	6	7	10	8	7	6	10
L'enseignement et la politique culturelle	14	15	14	12	18	11	13	13	16	13	15	14	15
La recherche scientifique et technologique	20	21	17	19	14	14	12	20	21	20	16	13	16
La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'UE	13	12	10	11	7	7	6	9	14	10	10	7	9
La politique d'immigration	21	22	21	22	21	17	14	20	21	22	22	16	19
Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier	28	30	32	28	31	29	29	25	26	30	29	34	33
Ne sait pas	3	5	4	7	8	10	16	7	2	4	7	11	6

5.1

AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS IN MEDIA (% , by country)**NOTORIETE DES INSTITUTIONS EUROPEENNES DANS LES MEDIAS (% , par pays)**

Question : (split ballot)

A: OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS, have you heard or read about ... ?

AU COURS DE CES 3 DERNIERS MOIS, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ... ?

B: RECENTLY, have you heard or read about ... ?

Avez-vous RECEMMENT entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ... ?

- 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 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 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)

% Aware *	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
% Entendu ou lu			WEST:	EAST														
EP	63	78	66	65	75	65	59	65	62	68	63	67	76	78	93	67	64	66
COMMISSION	57	76	58	59	70	55	60	62	48	71	60	63	64	79	95	66	59	60
COUNCIL	46	64	49	47	55	53	43	49	41	58	52	56	55	58	88	43	46	48
COURT	38	56	48	48	65	38	33	57	31	50	37	52	48	43	75	56	43	44

% Aware **	O	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
% Entendu ou lu			WEST:	EAST														
PE	67	65	66	65	72	63	46	55	59	63	56	75	73	69	82	62	60	61
COMMISSION	58	68	61	61	65	53	51	57	47	64	60	71	62	72	92	64	57	58
CONSEIL	51	58	48	47	54	51	40	48	40	57	52	66	53	56	85	41	45	47
COURT	45	52	49	49	65	37	30	55	27	51	43	61	47	45	73	65	44	45

% Aware ***	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
% Entendu ou lu			WEST:	EAST														
EP	65	72	66	65	74	64	52	60	60	66	60	70	75	74	88	64	62	63
COMMISSION	57	72	60	60	67	54	55	59	48	68	60	67	63	75	94	65	58	59
COUNCIL	49	61	48	47	55	52	41	48	41	58	52	60	54	57	87	42	46	47
COURT	42	54	48	49	65	38	32	56	29	51	40	56	48	44	74	60	44	45

• : Split ballot "A"

** : Split ballot "B"

*** : Split ballot "A+B"

5.2 AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN MEDIA (% by country)
NOTORIÉTÉ DE LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)

Question :
OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS/RECENTLY, have you heard or read about the European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Union ?
AU COURS DE CES 3 DERNIERS MOIS/RECEMMENT, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur la Commission Européenne à Bruxelles, qui est la Commission de l'Union Européenne ?

1st column: EB 43 result		2nd column: change from EB 42														
		p														
		B	DK		WEST		EAST		GR		E	F	IRL	EU15		
Yes / Oui	57	3	72	88	69	0	60	2	5	11	54	8	15	59	1	59
No / Non	36	0	27	-77	32	2	32	1	0	10	40	-6	2	38	2	36
Don't know / Ne sait pas	6	-4	1	-11	3	-2	8	1	5	2	6	-4	3	2	-4	5
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

		I		L		NL		A		P		SF		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Yes / Oui	48	68	-7	60	-5	67	10	75	94	65	6	58	4	59							
No / Non	47	28	5	37	5	22	-1	22	5	33	-4	07	1	06							
Don't know / Ne sait pas	5	3	0	4	0	11	3	-9	1	2	-1	5	3	5							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

split ballot A+B

5.3

AWARENESS OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN MEDIA (% , by country)

NOTORIÉTÉ DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES DANS LES MÉDIAS (% , par pays)

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result																					
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		EU15		
					WEST						EAST										
Yes / Oui	49	2	61	1	48	1	47	2	43	5	55	5	52	11	41	2	48	1	47		
No / Non	43	1	37	0	42	4	42	3	43	-1	42	-4	42	-7	56	-1	48	3	46		
Don't know / Ne sait pas		-3	2	-1	10	-4	10	-5	13	-5	3	-1	6	-4	3	-1	4	-4	6		
Total	99		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		SF		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Yes / Oui	41	5	58	0	52	-3	60		54	5	57		87		42	2	46	4	47	
No / Non	51	0	38	0	44	3	27		42	3	38		11		55	-2	48	-1	46	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8	-5	5	1	4	0	13		5	-7	5		2		3	0	6	-3	6	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

split ballot A+B

5.4

AWARENESS OF COURT OF JUSTICE IN MEDIA (Y0, by country)
NOTORIÉTÉ DE LA COUR DE JUSTICE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% , par pays)

Question :

OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS/RECENTLY, have you heard or read about the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, that is the Court of Justice of the European Union ?

 AU COURS DE CES 3 DERNIERS MOIS/RECEMMENT, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur la Cour Européenne de Justice de Luxembourg,
 qui est la Cour de Justice de l'Union Européenne ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
2nd column: change from EB 42					WEST			EAST												
Yes / Oui	42	5	54	1	48	-4	49	-1	51	7	65	17	38	6	32	2	56	7	45	
No / Non	50	-2	44	1	42	5	41	3	38	-2	33	-16	55	-3	64	-2	40	-3	49	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	8	-3	2	-1	9	-2	9	-3	10	-5	2	-1	7	-3	5	2	4	-3	6	
Total	99		100		99		99		99		100		100		100		100		100	

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		SF		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
Yes / Oui	29	4	51	3	40	-1	56		48	8	44		74		60	4	44	3	45	
No / Non	62	0	45	-2	56	1	30		47	0	51		22		38	-3	50	-1	49	
Don't know / Ne sait pas	9	-4	5	1	4	0	14		5	-8	5		3		2	0	6	-2	6	
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

split ballot A+B

5.5

AWARENESS OF KEY SUBJECTS IN MEDIA (% by country)

NOTORIÉTÉ DES THÈMES CLÉS DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)

Question :

OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS/RECENTLY, have you heard or read about ... ?

AU COURS DE CES 3 DERNIERS MOIS/RÉCEMMENT, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ... ?

- 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 Union, which is in force since November 1993 and which provides for a single European currency by 1999, at the latest
Le Traité de Maastricht sur l'Union Européenne, qui est en vigueur depuis novembre 1993 et qui prévoit une monnaie unique européenne pour 1999 au plus tard (MAASTRICHT TREATY)
- The Intergovernmental Conference planned for 1996, to examine and revise the Maastricht Treaty
La Conférence Intergouvernementale prévue pour 1996, afin d'examiner et de réviser le Traité de Maastricht (CONFERENCE)
- A 'two speed Europe' which implies that certain EU Member States would advance more rapidly than others towards further European integration
Une 'Europe à deux vitesses' qui implique que certains Etats Membres progressent plus rapidement que d'autres vers une plus grande intégration européenne (TWO SPEED EUROPE)
- Discussions concerning the future membership of countries in Central and Eastern Europe
Des discussions concernant la future adhésion des pays d'Europe Centrale et de l'Est (FUTURE MEMBERSHIP)
- The Schengen agreement, signed by 7 countries of the European Union, which removes regular checks on people at internal EU borders and strengthens these checks at external borders
L'accord de Schengen, signé entre sept pays de l'Union Européenne, qui supprime les contrôles réguliers de personnes aux frontières intérieures, et qui renforce ces contrôles aux frontières extérieures (SCHENGEN AGREEMENT)

1st column : Yes																						
	B		DK		D								GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
					WEST						EAST											
2nd column : No	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
SINGLE MARKET	57	35	69	30	68	24	69	23	74	18	69	29	65	30	63	34	64	32	65	30		
MAASTRICHTTREATY	70	24	72	27	66	26	66	25	69	23	73	24	64	31	83	16	65	32	71	24		
CONFERENCE	28	61	50	48	33	55	33	55	29	56	38	58	24	67	37	60	24	70	31	62		
TWO SPEED EUROPE	41	51	53	44	40	48	39	48	35	50	52	44	43	50	53	43	28	66	44	49		
FUTURE MEMBERSHIP	44	46	77	23	59	31	60	30	64	27	45	51	38	54	51	45	39	56	53	41		
SCHENGEN AGREEMENT	55	36	58	40	63	27	63	27	63	27	27	68	35	57	67	30	29	63	50	44		

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1ère colonne : Oui																				
2e colonne : Non																				
MARCHE UNIQUE	64	31	67	29	54	43	62	24	71	25	61	35	56	36	70	29	66	30	65	30
TRAITE DE MAASTRICHT	63	33	77	19	78	20	67	21	68	29	76	21	84	14	78	21	71	25	71	24
CONFERENCE	28	64	42	53	24	72	40	41	27	67	36	60	37	58	30	68	31	62	31	62
EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES	47	46	52	42	35	62	41	42	35	60	34	60	34	60	45	54	44	49	44	49
FUTURE ADHESION	48	45	70	26	70	28	67	21	37	56	79	19	70	26	52	46	52	42	53	41
L'ACCORD DE SCHENGEN	33	60	79	18	85	14	65	23	35	60	55	40	45	50	40	59	50	44	50	44

Split ballot A+B

5.6

AWARENESS OF EU INSTITUTIONS AND KEY ISSUES IN MEDIA (% by demographics)**NOTORIETE DES INSTITUTIONS ET DES THEMES CLES DE L'UE DANS LES MEDIAS (% par démographiques)**

Question :

OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS/RECENTLY, have you heard or read about ... ?

AU COURS DE CES 3 DERNIERS MOIS/RECEMMENT, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur .. ?

- 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 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 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 Union, which is in force since November 1993 and which provides for a single European currency by 1999, at the latest
Le Traité de Maastricht sur l'Union Européenne, qui est en vigueur depuis novembre 1993 et qui prévoit une monnaie unique européenne pour 1999 au plus tard **(MAASTRICHT TREATY)**
- The Intergovernmental Conference planned for 1996, to examine and revise the Maastricht Treaty
La Conférence Intergouvernementale prévue pour 1996, afin d'examiner et de réviser le Traité de Maastricht **(CONFERENCE)**
- A 'two speed Europe' which implies that certain EU Member States would advance more rapidly than others towards further European integration
Une 'Europe à deux vitesses' qui implique que certains Etats Membres progressent plus rapidement que d'autres vers une plus grande intégration européenne **(TWO SPEED EUROPE)**
- Discussions concerning the future membership of countries in Central and Eastern Europe
Des discussions concernant la future adhésion des pays d'Europe Centrale et de l'Est **(FUTURE MEMBERSHIP)**
- The Schengen agreement, signed by 7 countries of the European Union, which removes regular checks on people at internal EU borders and strengthens these checks at external borders
L'accord de Schengen, signé entre sept pays de l'Union Européenne, qui supprime les contrôles réguliers de personnes aux frontières intérieures, et qui renforce ces contrôles aux frontières extérieures **(SCHENGEN AGREEMENT)**

5.6 continued/suite

AWARENESS OF EU INSTITUTIONS AND KEY ISSUES IN MEDIA (% , by demographics)

NOTORIÉTÉ DES INSTITUTIONS ET DES THÈMES CLÉS DE L'UE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% , par démographiques)

Question :

OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS/RECENTLY, have you heard or read about ... ?

AU COURS DE CES 3 DERNIERS MOIS/RECEMMENT, avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ... ?

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				OPINION LEADERSHIP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	++	+		--	EU 15
EP	69	58	57	63	69	64	59	63	73	63	78	70	60	49	63
COMMISSION	66	53	50	61	65	59	52	60	72	56	78	66	56	43	59
COUNCIL	52	43	39	47	53	49	41	47	60	45	66	54	44	32	47
COURT	51	39	34	46	50	46	40	46	54	39	60	50	42	31	45
SINGLE MARKET	72	60	64	68	69	62	57	67	76	68	79	71	65	49	65
MAASTRICHT TREATY	77	66	70	74	74	68	62	74	81	74	85	78	70	56	71
CONFERENCE	36	27	24	31	35	34	27	31	42	27	46	35	29	20	31
TWO SPEED EUROPE	53	36	37	47	49	42	35	43	60	44	66	51	40	27	44
FUTURE MEMBERSHIP	59	47	49	56	57	50	41	53	71	57	74	61	51	32	53
SCHENGEN AGREEMENT	56	45	43	52	56	50	41	51	67	46	69	57	48	33	50

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						EUROPEAN ATTITUDES		
	A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employer	Manager	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	Positive	Ambivalent	Negative
PE	72	71	66	63	53	56	59	71	78	64	60	56	58	69	55	66
COMMISSION	70	68	61	59	50	50	45	67	75	62	57	50	52	65	51	62
CONSEIL	57	56	50	46	38	40	39	56	63	49	43	40	40	53	40	48
COURT	53	53	48	45	37	36	32	52	59	44	43	36	42	48	39	50
MARCHE UNIQUE	76	73	69	66	57	58	54	75	79	68	62	56	64	72	58	63
TRAITE DE MAASTRICHT	82	78	75	73	65	62	54	79	84	74	70	62	66	77	64	71
CONFERENCE	39	37	33	32	23	25	22	38	43	32	28	25	28	36	25	31
EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES	59	55	45	43	30	35	34	57	62	46	39	31	40	51	34	43
FUTURE ADHESION	70	66	55	52	42	42	30	60	75	58	48	40	50	60	44	50
L'ACCORD DE SCHENGEN	68	60	52	50	39	43	29	53	72	57	49	40	43	56	44	49

B 5.7
64 **KNOWLEDGE OF EU MEMBERS (% , by country)**
CONNAISSANCE DES MEMBRES DE L'UE (% , par pays)

Question :

Here is a map and list of the countries of Europe as a whole. Please give me the numbers or the names of all countries which are members of the European Union ?

Voici une carte et une liste des pays de l'Europe entière. Veuillez me donner les numéros ou les noms de tous les pays qui sont membres de l'Union Européenne ?

	B	DK	WEST	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15	
Austria / Autriche	63	66	71	72	72	52	40	53	34	53	74	55	88	31	72	73	33	52	54
Belgium/ Belgique	93	85	78	75	65	73	67	90	62	74	96	90	70	64	70	80	72	77	77
Denmark/ Danemark	70	98	76	75	70	67	55	66	70	53	76	69	67	50	79	92	55	63	64
Finland/Fintande	44	59	56	57	61	41	26	44	32	32	63	22	59	31	96	85	19	38	40
France / France	89	94	93	93	91	91	87	95	83	91	95	92	83	84	89	91	90	91	91
Germany / Allemagne	87	96	96	95	92	92	82	93	83	86	98	93	88	79	89	89	84	89	89
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	77	89	84	82	76	84	74	89	87	77	86	78	72	62	78	84	85	59	81
Greece/Grèce	62	74	68	66	56	96	53	65	54	61	73	55	65	49	62	59	39	59	59
Ireland / Irlande	54	60	56	54	44	45	42	53	92	37	63	49	49	44	49	46	54	50	49
Italy / Italie	82	85	86	84	77	89	77	91	71	95	90	69	77	70	73	77	68	83	82
LuxembourgI Luxembourg	82	65	78	76	71	68	42	77	54	53	98	70	58	54	61	63	27	59	60
The Netherlands / Les Pays-Bas	83	90	79	76	67	76	45	73	47	60	88	86	64	40	68	80	55	66	66
Portugal/ Portugal	65	62	58	57	52	73	76	79	59	57	90	58	49	92	58	62	47	63	62
Spain / Espagne	80	88	83	81	74	83	90	92	76	83	92	82	68	86	80	85	79	84	83
Sweden / Suède	57	80	67	68	72	52	44	53	52	49	65	49	65	46	89	96	41	53	55

5.8

NATIONAL OR JOINT EUROPEAN UNION DECISION-MAKING ? 18 POLICY AREAS (% , by country)**DECISIONS NATIONALES OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE ? 18 DOMAINES DE DECISION (% , par pays)**

Question :

In fact, the (NATIONALITY) government together with those of the other countries in the European Union, have agreed that a number of policy areas will be decided jointly within the European Union, and not by each country separately. Can you tell me which area(s) of policy are already, at least to some extent, decided at the European Union level ?

En fait, le gouvernement et le Parlement (NATIONALITE) se sont mis d'accord avec ceux des autres pays de l'Union Européenne pour que, dans un certain nombre de domaines d'action politique, les décisions soient prises en commun au sein de l'Union Européenne, et non par chaque pays séparément. Pouvez-vous me dire dans le(s)quel(s) de ces domaines politiques, les décisions sont déjà prises au niveau de l'Union Européenne, au moins en partie ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	EU15	
			WEST	EAST						
1. Defence	50	37	42	45	54	28	38	43	23	38
2. Protection of the environment	43	77	48	50	57	41	40	40	42	44
3. Currency	55	53	48	47	47	40	51	62	33	45
4. Co-operation with developing countries, Third World	50	55	32	33	37	33	33	40	29	37
5. Health and social welfare	18	19	15	14	10	24	12	9	21	14
6. Education	16	28	13	12	8	14	14	10	15	13
7. Basic rules for broadcasting and press	23	16	9	9	10	18	13	16	15	13
8. Scientific and technological research	40	48	34	34	33	33	34	39	36	33
9. Rates of VAT (Value Added Tax)	35	16	18	16	11	20	26	24	13	19
0. Foreign policy towards countries outside the EU	46	56	37	38	43	30	30	44	25	38
1. Participation of workers' representatives on company boards of directors	13	7	6	5	4	10	5	8	9	8
2. Industrial policy	31	38	23	24	24	35	21	28	31	24
3. Cultural policy	19	18	16	15	10	11	12	13	12	14
4. Immigration policy	30	39	24	24	23	18	28	27	27	27
5. Rules for political asylum	31	33	20	20	19	21	24	24	21	22
6. Health and safety of workers	18	21	10	9	5	18	9	10	29	15
7. The fight against unemployment	30	37	18	18	17	30	19	22	26	20
8. The fight against drugs	45	53	41	43	50	38	31	48	37	40
9. Agriculture	44	64	34	35	36	34	34	48	42	40
0. Equality for men and women	32	27	17	16	12	28	23	23	39	24
1. Consumer policy	23	21	14	13	12	22	14	14	21	15
2. Supporting regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	47	55	28	30	38	31	32	29	34	33

B
5

5.8 continued/suite

NATIONAL OR JOINT EUROPEAN UNION DECISION-MAKING ? 18 POLICY AREAS (% by country)

DECISIONS NATIONALES OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE ? 18 DOMAINES DE DECISION (% par pays)

Question :

In fact, the (NATIONALITY) government together with those of the other countries in the European Union, have agreed that a number of policy areas will be decided jointly within the European Union, and not by each country separately. Can you tell me which area(s) of policy are already, at least to some extent, decided at the European Union level ?

En fait, le gouvernement et le Parlement (NATIONALITE) se sont mis d'accord avec ceux des autres pays de l'Union Européenne pour que, dans un certain nombre de domaines d'action politique, les décisions soient prises en commun au sein de l'Union Européenne, et non par chaque pays séparément. Pouvez-vous me dire dans le(s)quel(s) de ces domaines politiques, les décisions sont déjà prises au niveau de l'Union Européenne, au moins en partie ?

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
1. La défense	34	56	55	26	34	12	15	30	39	38
2. La protection de l'environnement	36	55	58	29	36	63	53	44	44	44
3. La monnaie	41	56	55	30	28	29	35	27	45	45
4. La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde	34	50	43	21	30	48	29	43	37	37
5. La santé et la sécurité sociale	10	37	17	14	11	17	14	20	14	14
6. L'enseignement	12	34	17	12	6	20	37	9	12	13
7. Les règles de base en matière de Radio, de TV et de Presse	11	39	21	13	9	30	15	9	12	13
8. La recherche scientifique et technologique	29	50	40	30	24	44	31	28	33	33
9. Les taux TVA (Taxe sur la Valeur Ajoutée)	12	49	28	18	16	15	25	13	18	19
10. La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'UE	32	50	55	27	20	46	35	41	38	38
11. La participation des représentants des travailleurs à la direction des entreprises	3	30	11	6	5	10	9	15	8	8
12. La politique industrielle	19	44	36	26	20	26	24	18	24	24
13. La politique culturelle	10	39	20	10	7	18	10	18	14	14
14. La politique d'immigration	23	43	39	22	16	34	24	30	27	27
15. Les règles en matière d'asile politique	17	39	38	16	12	32	23	22	22	22
16. La santé et la sécurité des travailleurs	13	38	20	11	7	15	9	31	15	15
17. La lutte contre le chômage	16	45	25	21	20	31	29	19	20	20
18. La lutte contre la drogue	30	51	53	29	26	51	40	39	40	40
19. L'agriculture	27	56	56	34	26	69	58	46	39	40
20. L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes	22	46	41	13	14	31	21	35	24	24
21. La politique des consommateurs	12	37	16	15	12	20	13	18	15	15
22. Aider les régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	22	50	38	38	26	53	48	43	32	33

6.1

MEDIA USE: TELEVISION (% , by country)

UTILISATION DES MEDIAS: TELEVISION (% , par pays)

Question :

About how often do you watch the news on television ?

Tous les combien à peu près regardez-vous les émissions d'information à la télévision ?

	B	DK	WEST	σ	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Everyday / Tous les jours	67	66	66	68	74	70	68	59	66	70
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	17	25	24	22	17	16	16	21	18	18
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	8	7	4	5	6	9	7	11	10	7
Less often / Moins souvent	5	2	4	4	3	3	6	6	4	4
Never / Jamais	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	2
Don't know / Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Everyday / Tous les jours	82	71	72	62	58	80	67	75	70	70
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	12	16	17	24	27	13	23	14	18	18
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	3	7	5	8	9	4	7	8	7	7
Less often / Moins souvent	2	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	4	4
Never / Jamais	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	2
Don't know / Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.2

MEDIA USE: DAILY PAPERS (% , by country)

UTILISATION DES MEDIAS: JOURNAUX QUOTIDIENS (% , par pays)

Question :

About how often do you read the news in daily papers ?

Tous les combien à peu près lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens ?

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Everyday / Tous les jours	35	57	57	59	65	21	28	31	44	45
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	19	13	21	21	19	11	12	15	18	16
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	14	15	9	8	6	15	18	18	20	14
Less often / Moins souvent	16	11	8	8	6	23	17	18	12	13
Never / Jamais	15	4	4	4	3	29	26	18	6	13
Don't know / Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Everyday / Tous les jours	32	63	61	57	15	70	72	58	43	45
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	20	13	11	19	12	13	13	9	16	16
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	17	12	10	13	15	6	7	15	14	14
Less often / Moins souvent	17	9	7	7	20	9	7	8	13	13
Never / Jamais	13	3	11	4	37	3	2	9	13	13
Don't know / Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.3

MEDIA USE: RADIO (% , by country)

UTILISATION DES MEDIAS: RADIO (% , par pays)

Question :

About how often do you listen to the news on the radio ?

Tous les combien à peu près écoutez-vous les émissions d'information à la radio ?

	B	DK	WEST		EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15	
Everyday/ Tous les jours	50	71	54		56	63	25	39	38	65	44
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	19	12	20		20	19	17	12	16	13	15
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	9	5	9		8	6	11	10	8	9	9
Less often / Moins souvent	12	8	12		11	8	21	18	16	8	15
Never/ Jamais	10	4	5		5	3	27	23	22	6	16
Don't know / Ne sait pas	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Everyday / Tous les jours	23	65	52	66	28	48	59	49	43	44
Several times a week / Plusieurs fois par semaine	12	13	15	17	18	15	13	11	15	15
Once or twice a week / Une ou deux fois par semaine	11	8	5	8	12	10	8	10	9	9
Less often / Moins souvent	22	10	14	7	26	22	15	13	15	15
Never / Jamais	31	4	14	3	15	5	4	17	17	16
Don't know / Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B.70

6.4

LEVEL OF INFORMATION ABOUT EU (% by country)

NIVEAU D'INFORMATION À PROPOS DE L'UE (% , par pays)

Question :

All things considered, how well informed do you feel you are about the European Union, its policies, its institutions ?

Tout compte fait, comment vous-sentez vous informé sur l'Union Européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

[illegible]

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l'EB 42

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l'EB 42	I		L		NL		A	P		FIN		S		UK		EU12	EU15	
Very well / Très bien	1	-1	10	7	4	3	7	1	0	2		5		4	1	3	1	3
Quite well / Assez bien	19	-2	51	4	39	9	39	22	2	25		33		27	3	30	4	30
Not very well / Assez mal	52	3	30	-8	42	-6	38	46	-9	60		54		48	4	46	0	46
Not at all well / Très mal	26	-1	6	-2	14	-4	11	28	-8	12		8		19	-8	19	-4	18
Don't know / Ne sait pas	2	-1	3	0	1	-1	5	3	-2	1		0		2	1	3	1	3
Total	100		100		100		100	100		100		100		100		100	100	

6.5

NEED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE EU ? (% , by country)**BESOIN D'EN SAVOIR PLUS À PROPOS DE L'UE ? (% , par pays)**

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 ?

1st column: EB 43 result

2nd column: change from EB 42

1st column: EB 43 result					D															
2nd column: change from EB 42	B		DK		WEST				EAST		GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
I really need to know a lot more about the European Union	12	-6	13	-1	20	-7	18	-8	14	-13	48	0	16	-10	31	-8	18	-6	25	
I would like to have some more information about the European Union.	29	-5	45	-6	32	-7	32	-6	29	-5	35	-1	48	4	42	2	39	-3	40	
As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I already know	54	11	41	7	41	10	44	12	52	16	15	2	31	9	24	6	39	7	31	
Don't know	5	0	1	0	6	2	6	2	4	1	2	-1	5	-3	3	0	4	0	4	
Total	100		100		99		99		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : résultat EB 43

2e colonne : changement par rapport à l' EB 42

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15	
J'ai réellement besoin d'en savoir beaucoup plus sur l'Union Européenne	34	-5	21	-5	7	1	25		33	-4	28		24						25	
J'aimerais avoir quelques informations supplémentaires sur l'Union Européenne	48	0	35	-1	46	-8	30		32	1	48		51		41	3	40	-1	40	
En ce qui me concerne, je suis satisfait de ce que je connais déjà	14	4	40	7	46	7	39		28	3	23		23		28	7	31		31	
Ne sait pas	5	1	4	-1	2	0	7		7	0	1				3		4			
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	

B.72 6.6
 EU INFORMATION SOURCES (% by country)
 SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE (% par pays)

Question :

When you are looking for more information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, where do you look first ? (Multiple responses possible)

Quand vous désirez obtenir des informations supplémentaires sur l'Union Européenne, ses politiques, et ses institutions où allez-vous d'abord les chercher ?

	B	DK	WEST	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15	
Newspapers	23	40	47	49	57	28	38	44	48	45
TV	20	36	39	42	55	39	48	47	39	43
Radio	7	19	13	15	23	6	17	16	12	12
Magazines	7	1	13	14	16	8	3	15	3	9
Discussions	6	6	9	9	8	16	8	13	3	8
Public library	5	26	4	4	2	1	2	4	9	6
Books	4	5	7	7	10	9	4	6	4	5
All other sources mentioned	15	30	33	29	15	47	11	15	21	22
Not interested in more information	0	5	4	5	6	0	16	10	8	8
Do not know where to look	48	14	9	9	7	13	7	6	15	11

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Journaux	50	36	55	41	24	21	37	50	46	45
TV	54	22	43	38	41	30	28	39	44	43
Radio	4	13	10	22	14	9	14	10	12	12
Magazines	10	1	10	0	5	1	1	2	9	9
Discussions	7	4	5	8	7	6	7	4	8	8
Bibliothèque	1	0	13	1	0	21	19	16	6	6
Livres	4	3	5	9	3	9	9	2	5	5
Autres sources mentionnées	10	36	40	30	7	66	29	24	19	22
Pas d'intérêt pour plus d'informations	30	0	8	0	22	0	0	6	8	8
Ne sait pas où trouver cette information	5	31	7	26	20	15	16	14	10	11

6.7

INTEREST IN INFORMATION ON POLICY AREAS ? (% , by country)

INTERET QUANT AUX INFORMATIONS SUR LES DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE (% , par pays)

Question:

Actually, all these policy areas are, at least to some extent, decided jointly within the European Union.

Can you tell me for each one whether you would like to get more information about it, or not ?

En réalité, tous ces domaines d'action politique sont, au moins en partie, décidés en commun au sein de l'Union Européenne.

Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun d'entre eux, si vous aimeriez ou non recevoir plus d'information, à leur sujet ?

	st column : % Yes		Ind column : % No		I		WEST		EAST		GR		F		IRL		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Defence	24	68	25	73	39	52	37	54	28	61	56	39	37	54	52	45	38	53
2. Protection of the environment	42	51	45	53	62	32	61	32	60	31	68	28	59	33	68	30	60	34
3. Currency	40	51	26	72	51	41	53	39	58	33	61	35	47	44	64	34	51	43
4. Co-operation with developing countries, Third World	22	68	27	70	35	55	33	56	25	59	46	48	46	44	47	48	40	49
5. Health and social welfare	42	50	39	59	51	40	52	39	54	37	74	22	59	34	68	31	64	31
6. Education	36	54	37	62	42	47	43	46	44	44	67	29	60	33	63	34	61	33
7. Basic rules for broadcasting and press	22	68	18	80	27	60	27	59	29	57	45	49	33	56	38	57	27	63
8. Scientific and technological research	30	62	28	70	38	51	38	51	35	52	51	44	44	46	58	38	32	58
9. Rates of VAT (Value Added Tax)	30	61	20	78	34	55	35	54	38	49	42	52	39	51	48	48	40	53
0. Foreign policy towards countries outside the EU	19	71	24	74	35	55	34	55	28	58	48	47	33	55	45	51	31	58
1. Participation of workers' representatives on company boards of directors	17	72	17	81	31	57	31	57	29	57	43	51	36	52	44	51	27	62
2. Industrial policy	20	69	23	76	30	58	31	58	32	55	45	49	39	50	47	49	36	55
3. Cultural policy	28	63	25	73	34	56	34	55	33	54	54	42	48	42	52	45	45	47
4. Immigration policy	31	60	40	59	48	43	47	44	43	48	41	53	37	52	65	33	44	47
5. Rules for political asylum	24	66	35	64	48	43	48	43	44	45	46	49	32	56	52	44	30	59
6. Health and safety of workers	35	56	31	68	43	48	44	46	45	41	66	29	53	39	60	37	55	39
7. The fight against unemployment	44	48	38	61	54	38	56	36	63	29	72	24	63	30	76	23	66	29
8. The fight against drugs	42	50	37	62	52	40	53	39	55	36	72	24	61	32	73	25	65	29
9. Agriculture	21	69	20	78	27	62	27	61	29	58	60	36	49	43	50	48	38	54
0. Equality for men and women	33	58	30	69	37	53	37	52	38	50	58	38	53	39	56	41	51	41
1. Consumer policy	32	58	27	71	49	42	49	42	49	39	57	37	50	40	55	42	46	46
2. Supporting regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	26	64	23	75	34	54	33	55	32	55	50	44	47	43	50	46	37	52

B.74

6.7 continued/suite

INTEREST IN INFORMATION ON POLICY AREAS ? (% , by country)

INTERET QUANT AUX INFORMATIONS SUR LES DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE (% , par pays)

Question :

Actually, all these policy areas are, at least to some extent, decided jointly within the European Union.

Can you please tell me for each one whether you would like to get more information about it, or not ?

En réalité, tous ces domaines d'action politique sont, au moins en partie, décidés en commun au sein de l'Union Européenne.

Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun d'entre eux, si vous aimeriez ou non recevoir plus d'information, à leur sujet ?

1ère colonne : % Oui			L		NL				P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		Ei 5	
2e colonne : % Non	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. La défense	56	34	32	57	24	73	41	46	40	54	49	46	37	56	35	60	42	51	42	51
2. La protection de l'environnement	78	16	62	32	55	43	63	28	53	41	61	34	63	32	47	49	61	34	61	33
3. Lamonnaie	66	28	50	43	43	53	46	42	45	49	51	45	45	49	41	54	53	41	53	41
4. La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde	55	34	45	47	36	59	31	54	34	59	38	55	33	59	34	61	41	51	40	51
5. La santé et la sécurité sociale	74	20	59	34	57	39	56	33	64	30	66	32	53	41	54	42	60	34	60	35
6. L'enseignement	68	24	52	40	50	46	49	39	53	41	59	37	51	42	51	45	54	39	54	39
7. Les règles de base en matière de Radio, de TV et de Presse	51	39	33	58	24	72	36	51	32	61	30	62	24	66	26	68	34	58	33	58
8. La recherche scientifique et technologique	61	29	43	50	36	60	37	49	39	55	36	58	36	56	32	63	44	48	44	48
9. Les taux W A (Taxe sur la Valeur Ajoutée)	44	44	41	50	35	62	39	45	40	53	44	51	34	57	37	58	39	53	39	53
10. La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'UE	47	41	35	54	32	64	32	52	34	58	41	53	33	58	29	65	37	55	36	55
11. La participation des représentants des travailleurs à la direction des entreprises	39	47	32	58	21	75	32	51	35	59	38	56	26	64	30	64	34	57	34	57
12. La politique industrielle	51	40	33	57	28	68	30	55	41	53	35	58	31	61	32	62	38	54	38	54
13. La politique culturelle	60	31	40	51	32	65	35	52	45	48	37	57	30	61	34	61	43	49	43	50
14. La politique d'immigration	60	32	45	46	43	54	50	40	41	52	54	42	44	49	39	55	49	45	49	45
15. Les règles en matière d'asile politique	48	42	41	51	46	52	46	42	34	59	44	50	37	56	31	64	42	50	42	50
16. La santé et la sécurité des travailleurs	68	26	58	36	47	49	52	37	60	35	57	39	38	53	47	49	53	41	52	41
17. La lutte contre le chômage	77	18	64	30	57	40	56	33	63	32	64	32	53	41	48	47	62	33	62	33
18. La lutte contre la drogue	75	19	62	32	55	43	55	34	56	39	59	36	56	38	50	46	60	34	60	35
19. L'agriculture	52	37	38	54	26	70	44	43	52	42	44	51	31	61	30	64	39	53	39	53
20. L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes	63	29	52	41	48	49	43	43	45	50	45	49	40	52	44	51	48	45	48	45
21. La politique des consommateurs	61	29	42	48	44	52	58	31	45	49	46	46	41	50	35	59	49	44	49	44
22. Aider les régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	59	29	44	47	33	63	43	43	44	51	45	48	30	60	35	59	42	49	42	49

6.8

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (% , by country)**SOURCES D'INFORMATION (% , par pays)**

Question :

In general, how would you prefer to get this information? Please give one answer only.

En général, sous quelle forme préféreriez-vous obtenir ces informations? Veuillez me donner une seule réponse.

	B	DK	WEST	I	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
A short leaflet, that just gives an overview	20	19	28	30	37	27	16	15	41	26
A more detailed brochure	40	39	46	45	39	26	28	36	27	31
A complete description in a book	17	14	11	10	7	30	26	25	12	18
A video tape	10	10	6	6	7	7	15	15	12	13
A CD-rom, a computer floppy disk	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
A computer terminal allowing you to consult databases	6	13	3	3	3	4	5	4	2	5
Don't know	2	2	3	4	5	5	9	3	5	4
Total	99	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Un petit dépliant vous donnant juste un aperçu	30	20	29	29	21	34	31	30	25	26
Une brochure plus détaillée	12	35	33	40	18	28	31	32	31	31
Un livre vous donnant une description complète	23	26	10	14	31	12	10	12	18	18
Une cassette vidéo	18	8	12	6	15	9	12	15	13	13
Un CD-rom, une disquette d'ordinateur	3	4	7	2	3	6	4	3	3	3
Un terminal d'ordinateur vous permettant de consulter les banques de données	7	4	6	2	4	10	11	6	5	5
Ne sait pas	7	3	3	8	9	3	2	2	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

6.9

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION ? (% , by country)
SOURCES SUPPLEMENTAIRES D'INFORMATION ? (% , par pays)

Question :

In order to get such information, would you be prepared, or not, to ... ?

Pour obtenir cette information, seriez-vous prêt ou non à ... ?

1st column : % Yes 2nd column : % No	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	WEST		EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Call a specially reserved phone number and pay for it	24	73	24	74	26	68	25	69	20	71	37	59	27	67	20	77	21	73
2. Send a fax to a specially reserved number and pay for it	14	83	11	86	16	78	14	80	8	86	22	73	13	81	10	88	8	87
3. Call a specially reserved free-phone number	73	24	58	40	68	25	67	26	65	29	69	28	76	20	73	25	64	32
4. Send a fax to a specially reserved number free of charge	45	51	26	71	33	60	33	60	31	62	34	60	36	58	37	61	24	69
5. Write, send a letter to a person competent in this area	40	55	31	66	34	59	32	61	23	68	41	54	32	60	45	51	37	57
6. Go to an information office of the European Commission	35	59	38	59	27	63	25	66	18	74	60	35	46	49	47	49	39	55
7. Go to a public information office	52	43	56	41	45	47	45	47	45	45	61	34	54	41	62	34	63	33
8. Go to a journalist, who is informed about European affairs	18	75	18	79	15	76	13	77	7	84	43	52	18	75	27	69	13	79
9. Consult databases, via a computer terminal located in your town/city/village	33	62	33	64	22	70	20	71	16	76	30	61	25	68	31	66	20	72
10. Consult databases, via a PC, computer at home	31	63	38	60	22	71	21	72	16	76	28	64	25	68	25	70	18	75

1ère colonne : % Oui 2e colonne : % Non	I		NL		A		P		FIN		UK		EU12		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Appeler à vos frais un numero de telephone specialement prévu pour	24	68	60	37	45	53	26	65	20	76	20	77	33	63	26	71
2. Envoyer un fax à vos frais à un numero specialement prévu pour	20	73	38	59	30	68	14	78	7	89	13	84	21	77	13	84
3. Appeler un numero de telephone gratuit specialement prévu pour	73	21	79	18	75	24	64	30	74	23	71	26	71	27	76	23
4. Envoyer gratuitement un fax à un numero specialement prévu pour	42	49	48	47	45	52	33	59	42	55	39	59	36	61	36	58
5. Ecrire, envoyer une lettre à une personne que vous considérez competente	34	56	41	53	41	56	36	55	26	69	30	66	32	65	50	48
6. Aller dans un bureau d'information de la Commission Européenne	39	53	51	43	29	66	25	65	37	58	37	60	50	47	40	56
7. S'adresser à un service d'information du public			60	37	41	56	43	49	51	45	53	45	58	38	67	31
8. S'adresser à un journaliste qui connaît les affaires européennes	24	65	28	66	14	83	17	72	20	74	17	79	18	79	16	81
9. Consulter des banques de données au départ d'un terminal d'ordinateur situé dans votre ville/commune/village	38	53	35	61	30	68	25	67	29	67	45	52	31	67	36	61
10. Consulter des banques de données depuis chez vous au départ d'un PC, d'un ordinateur	35	58	31	65	33	65	26	66	23	73	38	59	32	66	32	65

6.10

PAYMENT FOR INFORMATION (% , by country)

PAIEMENT POUR L'INFORMATION (% , par pays)

Question :

How much would you possibly be prepared to pay for the type of information you prefer ?

Combien seriez-vous éventuellement prêt à payer pour le type d'information que vous préférez ?

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Nothing	55	49	45	46	48	46	66	62	55	52
Between 1 and 2.5 ECU	20	17	23	22	22	20	13	12	20	18
Between 3 and 5 ECU	11	16	17	17	14	15	7	13	8	13
Between 6 and 10 ECU	6	10	7	7	8	8	3	8	6	8
More than 10 ECU	3	7	3	3	3	7	1	3	2	4
Don't know	4	2	4	4	5	5	10	2	9	6
Total	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Rien	47	32	35	42	71	47	48	51	52	52
De 1 à 2.5 ECU	18	15	28	16	14	21	19	21	18	18
De 3 à 5 ECU	10	19	20	13	4	20	15	15	13	13
De 6 à 10 ECU	9	15	8	9	1	7	11	9	8	8
Pius de 10 ECU	5	12	6	4	0	4	3	3	4	4
Ne sait pas	11	8	4	16	9	2	3	2	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ENLARGEMENT EFFECTS: EUROPEAN UNION (% , by country)
EFFETS DE L'ELARGISSEMENT: UNION EUROPEENNE(% , par pays)

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on 1st January 1995. **All** things considered, do you think that this will have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on ... ? -THE EUROPEAN UNION

L'Autriche, la Finlande et la Suède ont rejoint l'Union Européenne le premier janvier 1995. Tout bien considéré, pensez-vous que cela aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur ... ? - L'UNION EUROPEENNE

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Positive effect / Effets positifs	64	73	66	66	67	73	55	63	57	64
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	4	4	8	6	2	2	4	10	6	6
No effect at all / Aucun effet	15	16	11	12	12	8	9	14	15	13
Don't know / Ne sait pas	15	6	14	14	16	17	33	14	22	17
Total	99	100	98	98	98	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

7.2

ENLARGEMENT EFFECTS: OUR COUNTRY (% by country)

EFFETS DE L'ELARGISSEMENT: NOTRE PAYS (% par pays)

Question :

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on 1st January 1995. All things considered, do you think that this will have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on ... ? - OUR COUNTRY

L'Autriche, la Finlande et la Suède ont rejoint l'Union Européenne le premier janvier 1995. Tout bien considéré, pensez-vous que cela aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur ... ? - NOTRE PAYS

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Positive effect / Effets positifs	47	73	54	54	53	43	33	49	39	49
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	5	5	13	11	5	12	18	13	11	12
No effect at all / Aucun effet	30	18	18	19	24	25	17	25	31	22
Don't know / Ne sait pas	17	4	15	15	16	20	32	14	20	17
Total	100	100	99	99	98	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Positive effect / Effets positifs	57	55	62	49	40	64	53	38	48	49
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	4	5	8	25	14	18	27	13	11	12
No effect at all / Aucun effet	19	23	17	11	20	10	12	34	23	22
Don't know / Ne sait pas	20	17	13	15	27	9	9	16	18	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ENLARGEMENT EFFECTS: WORLDWIDE COMPETITIVITY (% by country)
EFFETS DE L'ELARGISSEMENT: COMPETITIVITE MONDIALE (% par pays)

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on 1st January 1995. All things considered, do you think that this will have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on ... ? - OUR WORLDWIDE COMPETITIVITY

L'Autriche, la Finlande et la Suède ont rejoint l'Union Européenne le premier janvier 1995. Tout bien considéré, pensez-vous que cela aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur ... ? - NOTRE COMPETITIVITE MONDIALE

[illegible]

7.4

ENLARGEMENT EFFECTS: EQUALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE EU (% , by country)**EFFETS DE L'ELARGISSEMENT: L'EGALITE ENTRE HOMMES ET FEMMES DANS L'UE (% , par pays)**

Question :

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on 1st January 1995. All things considered, do you think that this will have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on ... ? - EQUALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE EU

L'Autriche, la Finlande et la Suède ont rejoint l'Union Européenne le premier janvier 1995. Tout bien considéré, pensez-vous que cela aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur ... ? - L'EGALITE ENTRE HOMMES ET FEMMES DANS L'UE

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Positive effect / Effets positifs	35	46	38	36	28	46	40	44	44	43
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	5	4	5	5	3	3	4	7	5	5
No effect at all / Aucun effet	39	40	39	40	46	27	25	37	28	32
Don't know / Ne sait pas	19	10	17	18	22	25	31	12	23	19
Total	99	100	99	99	98	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Positive effect / Effets positifs	55	52	60	30	39	55	49	41	43	43
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	2	4	4	9	3	10	13	7	5	5
No effect at all / Aucun effet	22	29	22	41	27	25	27	33	32	32
Don't know / Ne sait pas	20	15	14	20	31	11	11	18	19	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

ENLARGEMENT EFFECTS: POLICY TOWARDS EASTERN EUROPE (% , by country)

EFFETS DE L'ELARGISSEMENT: POLITIQUE A L'EGARD DES PAYS D'EUROPE DE L'EST (% , par pays)

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on 1st January 1995. All things considered, do you think that this will have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on ? - OUR POLICY TOWARDS EASTERN EUROPE

L'Autriche, la Finlande et la Suède ont rejoint l'Union Européenne le premier janvier 1995. Tout bien considéré, pensez-vous que cela aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur ... ? - NOTRE POLITIQUE A L'EGARD DES PAYS D'EUROPE DE L'EST

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Positive effect / Effets positifs	35	58	40	40	41	44	30	35	35	38
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	9	4	10	9	5	7	8	14	7	10
No effect at all / Aucun effet	30	28	30	30	30	15	18	32	25	27
Don't know / Ne sait pas	25	11	19	20	21	34	45	20	33	26
Total	99	100	99	99	98	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

7.6

ENLARGEMENT EFFECTS: PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF (% , by country)**EFFETS DE L'ELARGISSEMENT: LE\$ GENS COMME VOUS (% , par pays)**

Question :

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on 1st January 1995. All things considered, do you think that this will have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on ... ? - PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF

L'Autriche, la Finlande et la Suède ont rejoint l'Union Européenne le premier janvier 1995. Tout bien considéré, pensez-vous que cela aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur ... ? - LES GENS COMME VOUS

	B	DK	WEST	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15	
Positive effect / Effets positifs	22	51	35	34	30	27	19	25	23	29
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	3	3	5	4	1	3	6	7	7	6
No effect at all / Aucun effet	64	42	50	51	58	56	55	61	57	53
Don't know / Ne sait pas	11	5	9	9	10	14	21	8	13	12
Total	100	100	99	99	98	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Positive effect / Effets positifs	33	40	40	39	24	51	41	21	28	29
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	2	4	5	16	5	13	18	10	5	6
No effect at all / Aucun effet	51	45	43	36	52	29	35	59	54	53
Don't know / Ne sait pas	15	11	12	9	19	7	6	11	12	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ENLARGEMENT EFFECTS: UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EU (% , by country)
EFFETS DE L'ELARGISSEMENT: LE CHOMAGE DANS L'UE (% , par pays)

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on 1st January 1995. All things considered, do you think that this will have a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect at all on ... ? - UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EU

L'Autriche, la Finlande et la Suède ont rejoint l'Union Européenne le premier janvier 1995. Tout bien considéré, pensez-vous que cela aura des effets positifs, négatifs ou aucun effet sur ... ? - LE CHOMAGE DANS L'UE

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	EU15	
			WEST	EAST						
Positive effect / Effets positifs	26	23	26	24	17	34	26	23	32	28
Negative effect / Effets négatifs	18	10	19	18	17	26	18	23	16	18
No effect at all / Aucun effet	37	54	38	41	50	16	22	41	28	35
Don't know / Ne sait pas	18	13	17	16	15	24	35	12	24	19
Total	99	100	99	99	98	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

8.1

HOW CAN THE ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL OR MONETARY INTERESTS OF THE MEMBER STATE OF THE EU
GENERALLY BE BEST REPRESENTED ? (% , by country)

COMMENT LES INTERETS ECONOMIQUES, FINANCIERS OU MONETAIRES DES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'UE SONT-ILS
LES MIEUX REPRESENTES ? (% , par pays)

Question :

In order to face up to the major powers such as the United States, Japan or China, how do you think that the economic, financial or monetary interests of the Member States of the European Union can generally be best represented at the World Trade Organisation, the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank ?

Pour faire face aux grandes puissances que sont les Etats-Unis, le Japon, ou encore la Chine, comment croyez-vous que les intérêts économiques, financiers ou monétaires des Etats membres de l'Union Européenne peuvent généralement être les mieux représentés auprès de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce, du Fonds Monétaire International ou encore de la Banque Mondiale ?

	B									
By each member of the member states of the EU individually	11									
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	9	3	5	5	4	5	5	6	4	5
Don't know	22	9	17	17	17	27	29	12	27	19
Total	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Par l'union Européenne dans son ensemble	63	67	74	54	56	64	62	56	61	61
Par chacun des Etats membres de l'UE séparément	7	11	11	20	11	17	15	25	15	15
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	6	5	4	6	5	4	2	3	5	5
Ne sait pas	25	16	11	21	30	15	21	15	19	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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8.2

FREE-TRADE OR EXCEPTIONS TO CULTURAL PRODUCTS (% , by country)

LIBRE-ECHANGE OU EXCEPTION POUR LES PRODUITS CULTURELS (% , par pays)

Question :

Which of these two statements comes closest to your own view ?

A. The international rules of trade should apply to all products, without any exceptions, since free trade must be protected

B. The international rules of trade should not apply to cultural products, such as films, television programs, etc ... since national cultures should be protected

Voici deux affirmations. Laquelle se rapproche le plus de votre opinion personnelle ?

A. Les règles internationales du commerce devraient s'appliquer à tous les produits, sans exception, car le libre-échange doit être protégé

B. Les règles internationales du commerce ne devraient pas s'appliquer aux produits culturels, comme les films, les programmes de télévision, etc. , car les cultures nationales doivent être protégées

	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
A.	47	39	50	50	48	41	35	42	36	44
B.	34	55	32	32	36	34	32	49	34	38
Don't know	18	6	18	18	16	25	33	10	30	18
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
A.	51	36	48	44	38	39	37	42	45	44
B.	25	46	43	35	50	51	49	46	38	38
Ne sait pas	24	17	10	21	12	11	14	11	18	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

8.3

FREE-TRADE OR EXCEPTIONS TO CULTURAL PRODUCTS (% by demographics)

LIBRE-ECHANGE OU EXCEPTION POUR LES PRODUITS CULTURELS (% par démographiques)

Question :

Which of these two statements comes closest to your own view ?

A. The international rules of trade should apply to all products, without any exceptions, ^{since} free trade must be protected

B. The international rules of trade should not apply to cultural products, such as films, television programs, etc ... since national cultures should be protected

Voici deux affirmations. Laquelle se rapproche le plus de votre opinion personnelle ?

A. Les règles internationales du commerce devraient s'appliquer à tous les produits, sans exception, car le libre-échange doit être protégé

B. Les règles internationales du commerce ne devraient pas s'appliquer aux produits culturels, comme les films, les programmes de télévision, etc. , car les cultures nationales doivent être protégées

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES				TOTAL
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	Up to 15 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	EU 15
A.	48	42	43	46	46	42	43	46	46	40	44
B.	39	37	40	39	38	35	31	38	45	45	38
Don't know	14	21	16	14	15	23	26	15	10	16	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE					
	A	B	C	D	E I	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed
A	51	44	45	46	43	42	38	50	48	46	45	42	44
B	39	44	42	35	36	33	30	37	43	43	39	31	37
Ne sait pas	11	12	13	19	20	26	32	13	9	11	16	26	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	EUROPEAN ATTITUDE			OPINION LEADERSHIP				LEFT-RIGHT SCALE			
	Positive	Ambi-valent	Negative	++	+		--	Left	Centre	Right	NA/DK/Refusal
A	51	39	36	49	46	45	39	44	47	47	37
B	37	37	45	42	40	37	33	40	39	39	32
Don't know	12	24	19	9	14	18	29	16	15	14	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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9.1
BELIEFS CONCERNING RADIATION (% by country)
CROYANCES RELATIVES AUX RADIATIONS (% par pays)

Question :

I am going to show you a certain number of situations which expose people to radiation. From this list, could you tell me the two situations which in your opinion lead to the most serious consequences ? (TWO REPLIES ONLY)

Je vais vous soumettre un certain nombre de situations qui exposent les personnes à des radiations. Dans cette liste, pouvez-vous me dire quelles sont les deux situations qui ont, à votre avis, les conséquences les plus graves ? (DEUX REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	B	DK	WEST		[EAST —	GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
Living near a nuclear power station	56	57	60	61	65	83	73	46	86	62
Spending a long time in the mountains	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Living near a uranium mine	26	20	30	31	35	26	22	35	24	28
Fallout from military testing of atomic weapons	59	70	70	70	67	37	54	64	45	62
Having an X-ray done	10	10	7	7	5	21	7	9	6	8
Living near a road along which radioactive minerals or waste are transported	27	27	15	15	15	26	15	30	30	22
Travelling in an aircraft at high altitude	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Don't know	3	1	2	2	2	3	6	2	3	3

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Vivre près d'une centrale nucléaire	71	59	47	68	75	46	40	65	63	62
Faire un séjour prolongé à la montagne	1	3	3	10	1	2	1	1	1	2
Habiter près d'une mine où l'on extrait l'uranium	25	29	30	24	17	35	32	23	28	28
Les retombées des essais nucléaires militaires	61	52	64	49	38	67	82	63	62	62
Faire une radiographie (rayons X)	5	10	11	10	7	14	9	10	8	8
Habiter près d'une route servant au transport de minerais ou de déchets radioactifs	22	24	25	19	23	23	27	25	22	22
Voyager en avion à haute altitude	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Rien de tout cela (SPONTANE)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ne sait pas	2	5	1	5	13	4	1	3	3	3

9.2

POSSIBILITY TO PREVENT CANCER (% , by country)

POSSIBILITE DE PREVENIR LE CANCER (% , par pays)

Question :

Do you personally think that cancer can be prevented, or not ? (IF YES) How can it be prevented ?

Pensez-vous personnellement qu'il est possible de prévenir le cancer, ou pas ? (SI OUI) Quelle est la meilleure façon de le prévenir ?

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	EU15
			WEST		EAST					
No, it cannot be prevented	30	21	52	52	53	20	21	19	41	33
Yes, it can be prevented by a better balanced diet and a healthy lifestyle	27	53	18	18	15	18	22	20	24	21
Yes, it can be prevented by teaching people to recognise the symptoms of cancer	7	8	7	7	8	10	13	12	10	9
Yes, it can be prevented by regular medical check-ups	29	12	14	15	19	45	33	44	18	27
Yes, it can be prevented by other means (SPONTANEOUS)	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2
Don't know	4	3	7	6	4	4	8	3	6	7
Total	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	EU15
Non, on ne peut pas le prévenir	18	27	66	13	9	44	14	47	20	33
Oui, on peut le prévenir par un régime mieux équilibré et une vie saine	22	31	17	29	22	28	43	19	35	21
Oui, on peut le prévenir en apprenant aux gens à reconnaître les symptômes de cancer	10	7	4	15	20	7	10	7	11	9
Oui, on peut le prévenir par des contrôles médicaux réguliers	39	29	8	29	37	13	25	15	24	27
Oui, on peut le prévenir par d'autres moyens (SPONTANE)	3	2	2	5	1	3	3	3	4	2
Ne sait pas	8	4	3	11	11	6	6	10	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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9.3

REASONS THAT INCREASES THE RISK OF CANCER (% , by country)
CHOSSES QUI AUGMENTENT LES RISQUES DE CANCER (% , par pays)

Question :

For each of the following, do you think it increases the risk of cancer, or not ?

Pour chacune des choses suivantes, pensez-vous, ou non, qu'elle augmente le risque de cancer ?

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		EU15		
	+	-	+	-	WEST				EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
+ : Yes																					
- : No																					
Drinking too much alcohol	65	24	52	37	57	27	59	26	68	20	76	12	73	16	78	17	52	37	60	28	
Being overweight	52	36	47	44	42	38	43	38	46	34	62	23	44	38	38	50	40	48	40	45	
Too much fatty food	69	23	63	31	58	25	58	25	55	26	69	16	57	25	57	36	50	37	56	31	
Too little exercise	40	49	52	40	39	43	40	43	42	42	45	39	39	43	36	56	43	44	36	50	
Smoking	95	4	95	5	90	5	92	4	96	3	94	4	93	3	96	3	93	5	94	4	
Too little fresh fruit and vegetables	54	33	62	31	53	32	52	32	50	35	54	27	51	31	43	46	56	32	50	36	
Too little cereal with high fibre content	51	34	51	37	47	34	46	34	43	38	47	26	43	32	40	47	53	33	45	37	

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
+ : oui																					
- : Non																					
Trop d'alcool	66	21	76	15	49	39	57	27	79	11	50	39	38	50	33	55	61	27	60	28	
Un poids excessif	35	46	56	30	41	58	48	34	65	18	47	41	36	53	27	61	40	45	40	45	
Une nourriture trop grasse	60	24	71	18	60	32	62	23	76	12	65	26	58	34	39	50	56	31	56	31	
Trop peu d'exercice	26	57	51	37	40	51	45	37	58	24	53	38	37	53	29	61	36	50	36	50	
Le fait de fumer	96	1	95	2	95	3	92	4	93	3	97	2	98	2	91	7	94	14	94	4	
Trop peu de fruits et de légumes frais	47	35	66	24	60	29	53	30	63	22	56	33	51	39	45	45	49	36	50	36	
Trop peu de céréales riches en fibres	42	33	58	28	53	32	49	28	61	20	68	23	61	31	40	50	44	38	45	37	

C. Technical Specifications Specifications Techniques

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

INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV
Dominique VANCRAEYNEST
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
B -1150 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Tel. ++/32/2/775 01 11 - Fax. ++/32/2/772 40 79

Country Pays	Company Société	Contact	Telephone Téléphone	Fax
Austria	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-514 4020 Linz	Ms Jitka Nuemann	43.732.60.35.30	43.732.60.35.304
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT 430, Avenue Louise B-1050 Bruxelles	Ms Pascale Bernard	32.2.648.80.10	32.2.648.34.08
Danmark	GFK DANMARK Toldbodgade, 10B DK-1253 Copenhagen K	Mr Erik Christiansen	45.33.93.17.40	45.33.13.07.40
Deutschland	SAMPLE INSTITUT Papenkamp, 2-6 D-23879 Mölln	Ms Doris Sieber	49.4542.801.0	49.4542.801.201
Ellas	Ippodamou Street, 24 GR-11635 Athena	Ms Fotini Panoutsou	30.1.701.80.82	30.1.701.78.37
Italia	PRAGMA Via.Salaria, 298a. I-00199 ROMA	Ms Maria-Adelaide Santilli	39.6.884.80.57	39.6.854.00.38
España	CIMEI Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E-28015 Madrid	Ms Carmen Mozo	34.2.594.47.93	34.2.594.52.23
France	TMO Consultants 22, rue du 4 Septembre F-75002 Paris	Ms Isabelle Crebassa	33.1.44.94.40.00	33.1.44.94.40.01
Ireland	Lansdowne Market Research 12, Hatch Street Dublin 2	Mr Roger Jupp	353.1.661.34.83	353.1.661.34.79
Luxembourg	ILRES 15, rue du Marché aux Herbes GD-1728 Luxembourg	Mr Charles Margue	352.47.50.21	352.46.26.20
Nederland	NIPO "Westerdokhuis" Barentszplein, 7 NL-1013 NJ Amsterdam	Mr Martin Jonker	31.20.551.66.01	31.20.638.63.74
Portugal	NORMA Av Infante Santo 70-I s/1 P-1300 Lisboa	Ms Mafalda Brasil	351.1.601.09.12	351.1.396.15.48
Great Britain	NOP Corporate & Financial 1 & 2 Berners Street London W1P 3AG	Mr Chris Kay	44.71.612.01.81	44.71.612.02.22
Sweden	TEMO AB Gårdsfogdevaägen, 5-7 S-17126 Solna	Mr Michael Söderström	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

Amberg
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
Oberfranken
Oberpfalz
Potsdam
RB Lüneburg
RB Braunschweig
RB Weser-EMS
RB Hannover
Rheinhausen-Pfalz
Rostock
Saarland
Schleswig Holstein
Schwaben
Schwerin
Südbaden-Freiburg
Südwestfalen-Tübingen
Trier
Unterfranken

ELLAS

Anatoliki Makedonia
Anatoliki Sterea kai

Ipeiros
Kentrikikí 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
Cbte d'Azur
Franche-Comte
Haute Normandie
Ile de France
Languedoc-Roussillon
Limousin
Lorraine
Midi-Pyrénées
Nord/Pas-de-Calais
Pays de la Loire
Picardie
Poitou-Charentes
Provence-Alpes
Rhône-Alpes

IRELAND

Connaught/Ulster
Dublin
Munster
Rest of Leinster

ITALIA

Basilicata
Calabria
Campania
Emilia
Friuli, Venezia, Giulia
Lazio

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

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

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

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

Etä-B-Savo
Etä-Karjala
Etä-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
Gothenburgs 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 April 7 and May 18 1995, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 43.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission. The Eurobarometer 43.1 covers the national population - holding nationality of any member state of the European Union - 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.

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)
Austria	SPECTRA	1014	14/04 - 09/05	6 044
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1056	18/04 - 05/05	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	17/04 - 08/05	4 087
Germany (East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1049	17/04 - 05/05	13 608
Germany (West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1055	17/04 - 05/05	52 083
Greece	KEME	1006	16/04 - 05/05	7 474
Spain	CIMEI	1000	18/04 - 05/05	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1002	18/04 - 04/05	43 590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	17/04 - 13/05	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	1057	15/04 - 04/05	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	499	07/04 - 17/05	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1010	19/04 - 18/05	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	1000	15/04 - 06/05	7 338
Sweden	TEMO	1017	18/04 - 15/05	7 808
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1030	19/04 - 16/05	4 017
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1066	20/04 - 04/05	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	305	20/04 - 11/05	1159

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 avril 7 et mai 18 1995, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marche et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 43.1 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne. L'Eurobaromètre 43.1 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.

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)
Autriche	SPECTRA	1014	14/04 - 09/05	6 044
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1056	18/04 - 05/05	8 356
Danmark	GFKDANMARK	1000	17/04- 08/05	4 087
Allemagne (Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1049	17/04 - 05/05	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1055	17/04 - 05/05	52 083
Grèce	KEME	1006	16/04 - 05/05	7 474
Espagne	CIMEI	1000	18/04 - 05/05	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1002	18/04 - 04/05	43 590
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	17/04 - 13/05	2 549
Italie	PRAGMA	1057	15/04 - 04/05	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	499	07/04- 17/05	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1010	19/04 - 18/05	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	1000	15/04- 06/05	7 338
Suède	TEMO	1017	18/04 - 15/05	44 225
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1030	19/04- 16/05	
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1066	20/04 - 04/05	

Intervalle de confiance		± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%
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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 = 15.800)
(weighted percentage for EU 12+ - EB43.1)

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	5%
(5)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	2%

Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	1%
(7)	General management, director or top management	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	5%

Non-active

(15)	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	13%
(16)	Student	11%
(17)	Unemployed or temporarily not working	5%
(18)	Retired or unable to work through illness	21%

Basing cross-analyses on "occupation" would exclude half of our respondents from analysis. An alternative, also used in past Eurobarometer reports, is to base analyses on a (non-marxist) concept of "objective social class" using the occupation of the 'person who contributes most to the household income' as reference. In order to classify as many respondents as possible with respect to their socio-professional setting, a new classification was created : the "Socio-Professional Status".

For those in paid work it is based on their own present occupation. For those not in paid work, "former occupation" was used where applicable (retired, housewives having been in paid work in the past, temporarily not working, unemployed). For those never having been in paid work, the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" was used and, if the head of household was not in paid work at the time of the interview, his or her "former occupation" was used, where applicable. Socio-Professional Status is, consequently, a classification "as close to the respondent himself/herself as possible" but drawing upon additional background information to the extent necessary and available, in order to determine the interviewee's socio-professional status, including a maximum of respondents in the respective analyses. The resulting distribution is as follows:

Socio-professional Status (n = 15.800)
(weighted percentages for EU 12+ - EB 43.1)

Self-employed

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

Employed

(e)	Employed professionals	2%
(f)	General management	4%
(g)	Middle management	14%
(h)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	11%
(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)	9%
(k)	Supervisors	3%
(l)	Skilled manual workers	21%
(m)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	9%

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 43.0 survey of March-April 1995. This question was not asked in Eurobarometer 43.1) :

Working	27 %
Lower Middle	12 %
Middle	45 %
Upper Middle	7 %
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,

Standard Eurobarometer 43

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)

	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)

	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

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	5/72	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
3	Satisfaction et Insatisfaction quant aux conditions de vie dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne 120 p.	9/73	5/74	FR
4	L'Europe vue par les Européens 48 p. <i>Sondage semestriel sont publiés depuis juin 1974</i>	9/73	8/74	FR
6	European Men and Women Femmes et Hommes D'Europe 215 p.	5/75	12/75	EN, FR, DE
7	The European Consumer Le Consommateur Européen 175 p.	10/75	5/76	EN, FR
8	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La Perception de la Misère en Europe 144 p. <i>2nd Edition 2ème édition</i>	5-6/76	3/77 9/8	DA, DE, EN, FR, NL FR
9	Science and European Public Opinion La Science et L'Opinion Publique Européenne 98 p.	4-5/77	10/77	DE, EN, IT, NL
10	The Attitudes of the Working Population to Retirement Les Attitudes de la Population active à L'Egard des Perspectives Retraite 52 p.	10-11/77	5/78	DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
11	The European Public's Attitudes to Scientific and Technical Development Les Attitudes du Public Européen Face au Développement Scientifique et Technique 67 p.	10/78	2/79	DE, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport	Survey Sondage	Report Rapport	Languages Langues
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55	Esomar Harmonised Demographics for European Survey Research <i>Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR)</i>	10-11/90	1991	EN
56	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1990 <i>Special report on the results of the October 1990 Eurobarometer survey No. 34</i> La Communauté Européenne et L'Allemagne Unie en Automne 1990 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No. 34, octobre 1990</i> 41 p.		2191	DE
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62	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey No. 35</i> La Communauté Européenne et L'Allemagne Unie au Printemps 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No. 35, mars 1991</i> 17 p.		5/91	DE, EN, FR

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