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EUROBAROMETER 57

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EU15 Report

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Introducing the Eurobarometer

Eurobarometer public opinion surveys ("Standard Eurobarometer surveys") have been conducted each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973. From Autumn 2001, they have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General Press and Communication (Opinion Polls) of the European Commission. They have included Greece since Autumn 1980 (Eurobarometer 14), Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985 (Eurobarometer 24), the former German Democratic Republic since Autumn 1990 (Eurobarometer 34) and Austria, Finland and Sweden from Spring 1995 (Eurobarometer 43) 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 in Luxembourg (600) and in 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 the Eurobarometer 34: 1000 in East Germany and 1000 in West Germany.

In each of the 15 Member States, the survey is carried out by national institutes associated with the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, comprising INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) and comply with its standards.

The figures shown in this report for each of the Member States are weighted by sex, age, region and size of locality. The figures given for the European Union as a whole are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country. Due to the rounding of figures 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). 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.

This report, which was drawn up by the Directorate-General Press and Communication of the European Commission, Opinion Polls (Head of Sector : Mr. Thomas Christensen), is an internal working document of the European Commission.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organises general public opinion surveys aimed at specific target groups as well as at the public at large. It also conducts qualitative surveys (group discussion, in-depth interview) in all Member States and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- *Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys, with reports published twice a year, and Special Eurobarometer surveys (see Annexe D for list), which use the same methodology as standard Eurobarometer*
- *Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, based on the same methodology as standard Eurobarometer, with reports published once each year*
- *Telephone Flash EB, which are also used for special target-group surveys (eg. Top Decision Makers)*
- *Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews)*

The Eurobarometer Website address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/

HIGHLIGHTS

This 57th Eurobarometer report presents an analysis of public opinion towards the European Union in spring 2002. This is the first Eurobarometer survey to be fielded after the introduction of the euro notes and coins on 1 January 2002.

The survey results point to a “return to normality” among EU citizens following the shock and aftermath of September 11. These events significantly affected people’s views in many regards. However, on the whole, the survey shows that the EU public continues to more supportive of the European Union than it was before the events of September 11. The key findings are:

Warm welcome for the euro

- 67% of those surveyed are in favour of the euro. This represents an increase of six percentage points from the previous measurement which was taken prior to the introduction of the euro notes and coins. In the 12 euro-zone countries, three quarters of the respondents now support the euro, up from 68% in autumn 2001. Outside the euro-zone, support for the single currency is obtained from 52% of people in Denmark, 49% of people in Sweden and 31% of people in the United Kingdom.
- 63% of those surveyed feel comfortable about using the euro, less than half a year after the introduction of the notes and coins. People in the euro-zone countries are significantly more likely to feel comfortable than are people in the pre-in countries where the likelihood that people have used the euro is obviously much lower (69% vs. 38%).

Key indicators on the European Union remain high six months after 9/11

After 9/11 most indicators of support for the European Union registered large increases. Six months after the terrorist attacks, these improvements have largely been maintained:

- 53% of those surveyed regard their country’s membership to the European Union as a good thing (-1 point since autumn 2001)
- 51% of respondents feel that their country has benefited from its membership to the European Union (-1 point since autumn 2001).
- 49% of respondents have a positive image of the European Union, up from 42% in spring 2001.
- 34% of those surveyed would feel very sorry if the European Union were to be scrapped, up from 28% in spring 2001.

However, the large increases in trust in national and supranational institutions registered after 9/11 have now subsided:

- 46% of respondents say they trust the European Union, down from 53% in autumn 2001.

Meaning and personal feelings about the European Union

- For close to half of the respondents surveyed the European Union means the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU. For 49%, the European Union is synonymous with the euro. For three in ten respondents, the EU represents peace and a stronger say in the world.
- For close to of the respondents, the European Union gives them personally the feeling of hope. 29% say that the EU gives them the feeling of trust. 19% say it gives them the feeling of indifference and 16% say it gives them the feeling of mistrust.
- Despite this optimism, many people voice fears about the building of Europe. 65% of respondents fear that further integration of the EU Member States will lead to an increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime and to more unemployment.

Attitudes to enlargement

- Half of those surveyed are in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries and 30% are against this. A more detailed question finds that 40% believe that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join, with a further 21% showing unlimited support for enlargement. The same proportion feels that the EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries.
- 41% of those surveyed believe that after the next planned enlargement, EU decisions should be taken by a majority of the Member States while 33% favour unanimous decision-making.
- The proportion of the population that feels well informed about enlargement remains low: only 21% of respondents say they feel very well or well informed.

Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

- 28% of those surveyed feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the self-perceived knowledge scale). This is significantly lower than in autumn 2001 (-7 points).
- Self-perceived knowledge is one of the most important explanatory variables when it comes to understanding variation in support for the European Union. People with a low knowledge level are not necessarily more likely to be against the European Union: what characterises this group is its neutral or indifferent attitude towards the EU. The implication of these results is that support for the European Union will not increase substantially as long as large proportions of the EU public continue to feel that they do not know a lot about the European Union.

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	
1. The life of EU citizens in Spring 2002.....	1
1.1. Life satisfaction.....	1
1.2. Life satisfaction in the past and in the future.....	2
1.3. The fears of EU citizens.....	5
1.4. Trust in institutions.....	6
2. Knowledge and awareness of the European Union	10
2.1. Interest in European Union news	10
2.2. Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union	12
2.3. Awareness of the European Union institutions and bodies	15
2.4. Sources of information about the European Union	18
2.5. Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency	19
3. The core indicators of support for the European Union.....	21
3.1. Support for European Union membership	21
3.2. Support for European Union membership in relationship to other indicators of support.....	23
3.3. Benefit from European Union membership.....	24
3.4. Feelings if the European Union were to be scrapped	42
3.5. The role of the Union's institutions and bodies	44
3.6. Trust in the European Union and its institutions and bodies.....	45
4. People's underlying attitudes to the European Union	51
4.1. Image of the European Union	51
4.2. Meaning of and personal feelings about the European Union.....	53
4.3. People's fears about the European Union.....	57
4.4. European identity and pride	59
5. Decision-making in the European Union	63
5.1. Effect of EU decisions.....	63
5.2. Support for joint EU decision-making	64
5.3. Support for a European Union constitution.....	67
5.4. Preferred method for appointing the President of the European Commission	68
5.5. Right to veto	70
5.6. Direct taxation for the European Union	71
6. Attitudes towards the Union's current policies	73
6.1. Priorities and key issues	73
6.2. The euro.....	75
6.3. Enlargement.....	84
7. The European Parliament.....	95
7.1. Effect of the activities and decisions taken by the European Parliament	95
7.2. Participation in elections	96
7.3. Attitudes to the European Parliament.....	99
7.4. Awareness of and contact with the European Parliament	101

Table of Contents - Annexes

	Page
A. Lists	
A.1. List of graphs	A.1
A.2. List of tables	A.5
A.3. Text in German of the questions and answer categories used in the tables	A.9
A.4. Explanatory note for table headings.....	A.25
B. Tables	B.1
C. Technical Specifications	
C.1. Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives	C.1
C.2. Administrative Regional Units.....	C.2
C.3. Sample Specifications.....	C.3
C.4. Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic variables	C.6
D. Eurobarometer Specific Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans.....	D.1

REPORT

Introduction

This report presents the findings from the Eurobarometer survey No. 57 which was fielded in spring 2002. It is the first Eurobarometer following the introduction of the euro notes and coins on 1 January 2002.

The views and attitudes of EU citizens that are manifested in this survey indicate a “return to normality” following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States. In the aftermath of these attacks EU citizens were significantly more likely to trust both their own governments and parliaments and the European Union as a whole. However, in spring 2001, EU citizens are still more likely to support the European Union than they were prior to September 11.

The aim of the report is to give readers an overview of how European citizens feel about the European Union, its policies and its institutions, although a number of other, related, issues are also presented.

The report begins with an examination of a number of measures that relate to **people’s perceptions of their current situation (overall life satisfaction)**. The chapter also looks at **people’s trust in a number of international institutions** and analyses the **extent to which people fear the occurrence of certain disasters in light of September 11**.

Chapter 2 examines the extent to which people **pay attention to news about the European Union** in comparison to news about other issues and then reports on people’s **self-perceived knowledge levels**. This is a very important analysis variable that explains many of the differences in people’s attitudes towards the European Union. **Awareness of 9 of the Union’s institutions and bodies** is also analysed in this chapter. The chapter then looks at the **sources people use when they look for information about the EU** and which of these **sources they prefer**. The chapter ends with a brief look at awareness and the perceived importance of the **Spanish Presidency of the Council of Ministers** during the first half of the year 2002.

Chapter 3 looks at long-term developments in **public opinion towards the European Union**. Here the standard indicators - **support for EU membership** and **perceived benefit from EU membership** - are presented. The chapter also reports on a number of other trend measures, such as **people’s feelings if the EU were to be scrapped**, **trust in the European Union** and **trust in the Union’s institutions and bodies**.

Chapter 4 looks at **people’s underlying attitudes to the European Union**. The first half of the chapter presents the results of questions that measure how people think about the EU: **what image does it conjure up**, what is its meaning and **what feelings does it give people**. Here we also report on **people’s fears about the integration of the European Union**. The second part of the chapter covers questions that measure **people’s sense of identity with and pride of the European Union**.

The 5th chapter reports on a number of questions about the decision-making process in the European Union. It begins by looking at the extent to which the public favours **joint EU decision-making over national decision-making**, then presents the results of a question that measures **public support for a European Union constitution** and then presents the results of three new questions: what is the **preferred method of appointing the President of the European Commission**, **should each country retain its right to veto** and **are people in favour of being taxed directly to fund the Union’s expenditures?**

Chapter 6 looks at the current policies of the European Union. It begins with a general examination of what the **public regards as priorities for the Union** and the **extent to which the public supports the Union’s current actions**. The chapter then reports in detail about public opinion towards two very important current policy issues: the euro and enlargement. Here we present a **thorough examination of public opinion towards the euro** following the introduction of the euro notes and Chapter 6 is completely dedicated to **public opinion about enlargement**. The chapter ends with a thorough examination of **support for enlargement**, **people’s underlying attitudes to enlargement**, **how supportive the public is of the applicant countries** and how the **decision-making process should be handled in an enlarged Union**. The chapter ends by reporting on **how well informed people feel about enlargement**.

Chapter 7 focuses on the European Parliament and begins with an analysis of the **extent to which the decisions and activities of the Parliament affect people's daily life**. The chapter also looks at **people's likelihood of participating in European Parliament elections**. The results of a question that measures the **extent to which people like and dislike things about the Parliament** is also presented in this chapter. We finish the chapter with an **examination of awareness levels about the European Parliament**.

The final chapter looks at a number of other dimensions of life in the European Union.

We wish to thank all the citizens of the European Union who have taken part in the Eurobarometer survey over the years. Without their participation, this report could not have been written.

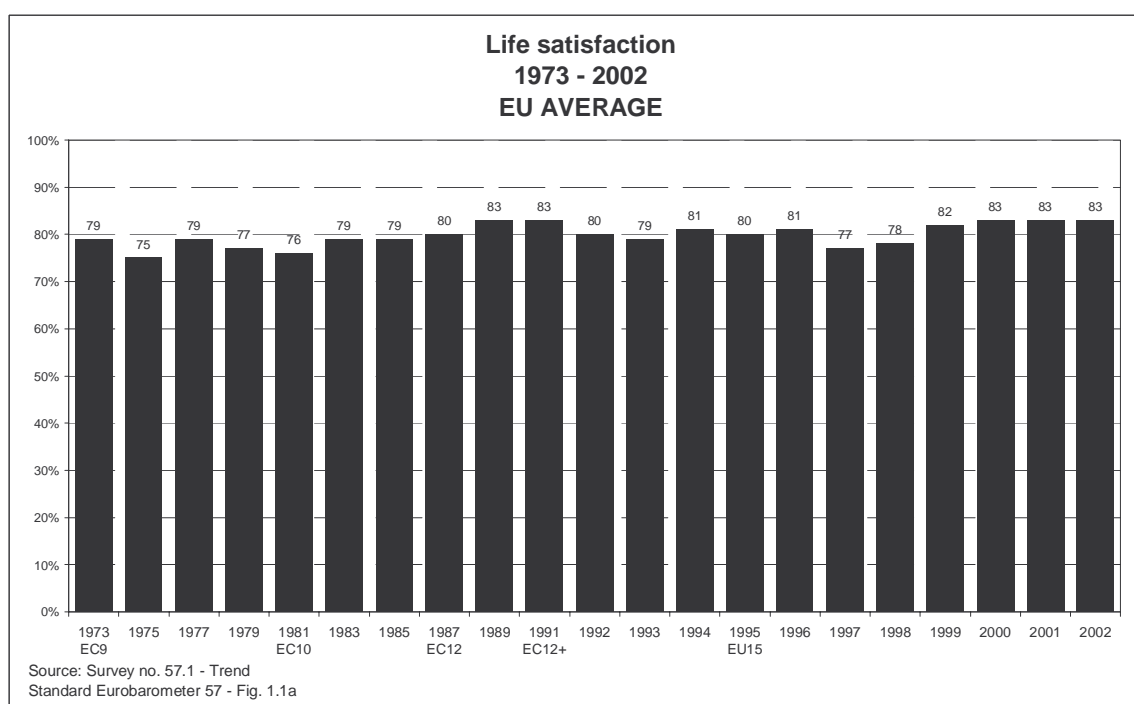
1. The life of EU citizens in Spring 2002

This chapter examines life satisfaction levels among EU citizens and looks at how satisfaction levels have evolved since the Eurobarometer first started in 1973. The chapter also looks at people's assessment of their present situation compared with 5 years ago and at their expectations for the coming five years. The second part of the chapter looks at people's fears and examines the extent to which EU citizens trust various institutions in their country, like the media, government, the church and the judicial system.

1.1. Life satisfaction

Since its inception in 1973, the Eurobarometer has regularly asked European Union citizens how satisfied they are with their life in general. This life satisfaction question is a summary measure of how people feel about all things related to their lives, ranging from their personal happiness, their health, their family and their economic situation to their views about society in general.

Eighty-three percent of respondents to the spring 2002 Eurobarometer survey say that on the whole they are fairly or very satisfied with the life they lead, a finding that remains unchanged since 2000. Even September 11, 2001 and its aftermath did not influence people's judgement of their current life satisfaction. The graph below shows that throughout the years at least 75% of respondents have given a positive assessment of their life.



The country by country analyses show that people in Denmark are most likely to feel satisfied. In fact, Denmark is the only country where more than half of the population (64%) feels very satisfied. When the group that feels fairly satisfied (33%) is added to this we find that only 3% of Danish respondents have a negative assessment of their life. Sweden, the Netherlands (94% each) and Luxembourg (91%) are the other three countries where more than 9 in 10 people feel satisfied with the life they lead. People in Greece (62%) and Portugal (65%) are least likely to feel satisfied.



In comparison to autumn 2001, we find relatively little change in life satisfaction levels. (Table 1.1a)

The demographic analyses show that unemployed people (61%) and those that left full-time education before they reached age 16 (78%) are least likely to feel satisfied. For all other demographic groups, the satisfaction level is 80% or higher with students (90%) most likely to feel satisfied¹.

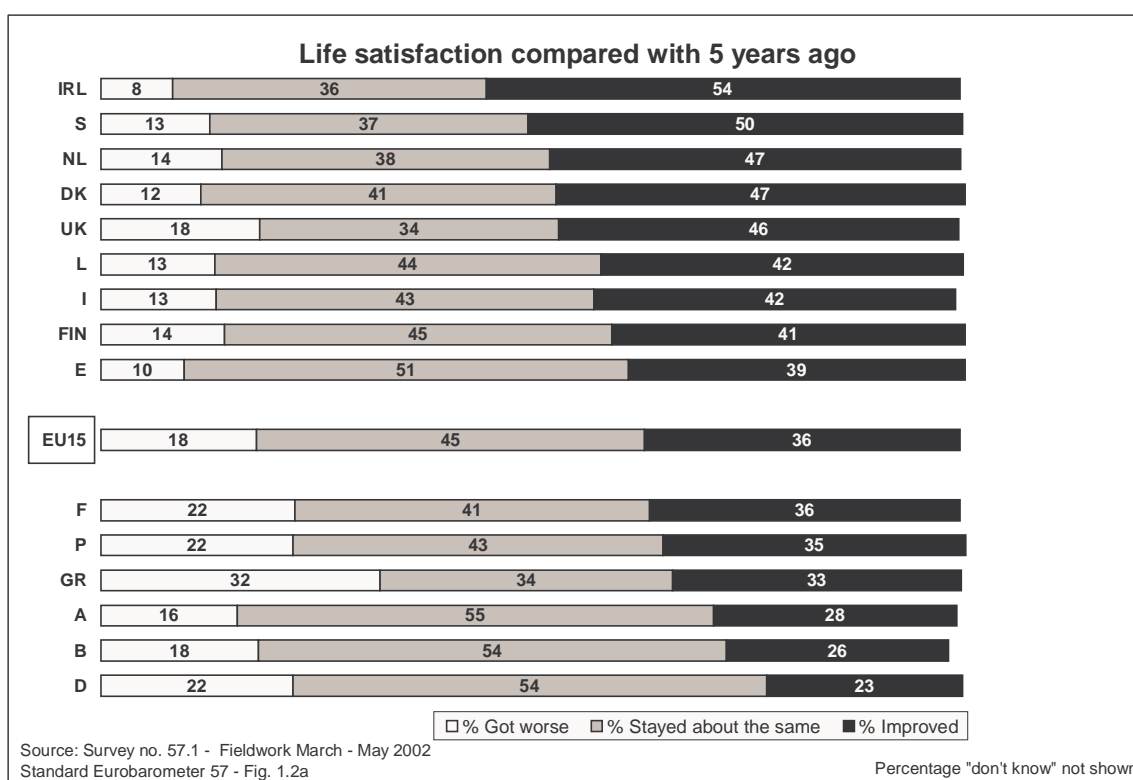
We find the usual cleavage between supporters and opponents of the European Union: people who support their country's membership to the EU are significantly more likely to feel satisfied (88%) than people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (76%). (Table 1.1b)

1.2. Life satisfaction in the past and in the future

The following graph shows that 36% of EU citizens feel that their present situation has improved compared with 5 years ago, 45% feel it has stayed about the same and 18% feel it has got worse.

As can be seen, there are large differences of opinion among the populations from the 15 Member States. At 54%, the Irish are most likely to feel that their present situation has improved, with 50% of Swedish and 47% of Dutch and Danish respondents sharing this view. In the UK (46%), Luxembourg, Italy (42% each) and Finland (41%) at least 4 in 10 people feel their situation has improved during the past 5 years. Austrians (55%), Belgians and Germans (54% each) are most likely to feel that their situation is the same as it was 5 years ago, followed by Spanish respondents (51%). At 32%, people in Greece are most likely to say that their situation got worse during the past five years. It is the only country where more than a quarter of respondents expresses this view.

¹ A description of the analysis variables can be found in Annex A.4.



In comparison to the previous measurement, taken in spring 2001, there is evidence of a slightly less optimistic mood among respondents. The proportion of people who feel their life has got worse in the past 5 years increased in Germany (+5), France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg (+4 each) and Belgium (+3). Additionally, the proportion of people who feel their life improved went down in Belgium (-8), Portugal (-4), Austria and the Netherlands (-3 each). Denmark and Finland are the only two countries where people are now more likely to feel that their life improved in the past 5 years (+3 each). (Table 1.2a)

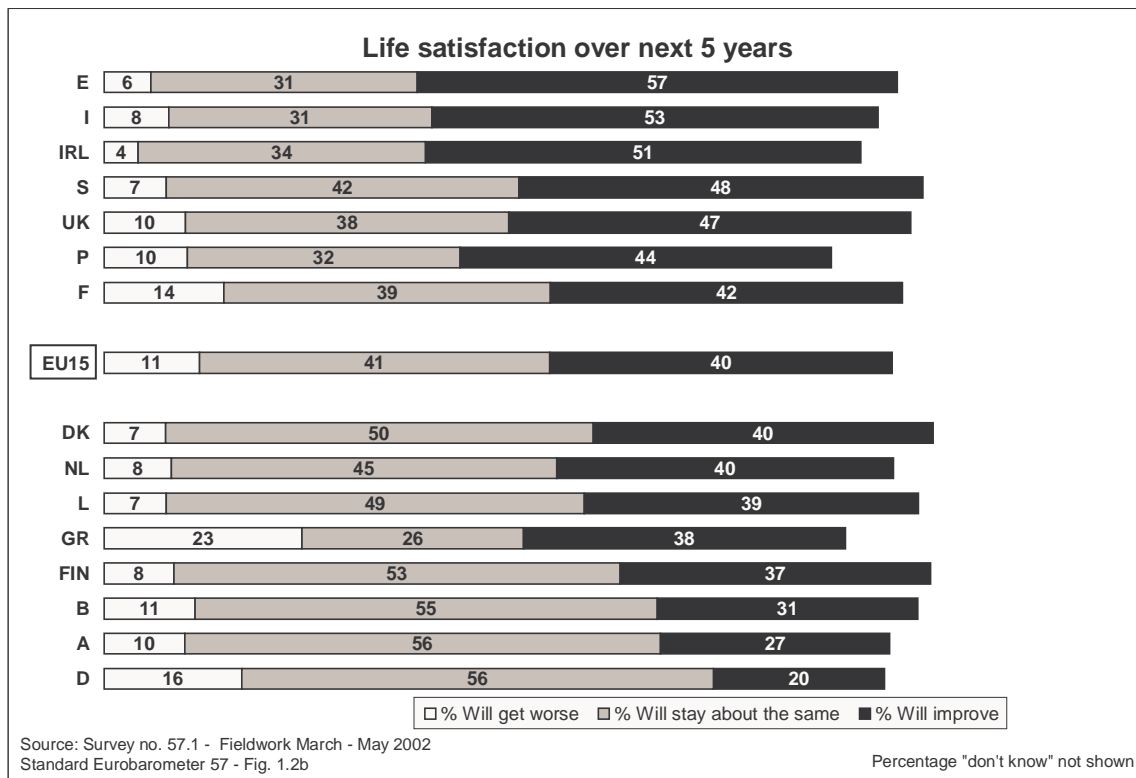
The demographic break-downs show that students (51%) are most likely to feel that compared with 5 years ago their present situation has improved. Unemployed people are more likely to feel that their present situation has got worse (35%) than to feel that it has improved (27%).

The next table shows a close correlation between life satisfaction and how people feel about their present situation compared to 5 years ago.

Relationship between life satisfaction and views about one's present situation compared with 5 years ago		
Present situation compared with 5 years ago has:	Views about life in general:	
	Satisfied	Not satisfied
	%	%
Improved	41	13
Stayed the same	47	35
Got worse	11	51
(Don't know)	1	1
Total	100	100

Finally attitudinal analyses show that people who regard their country's membership to the EU as a good thing are significantly more likely to feel that their present situation compared to 5 years ago has improved (42%) than are people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (27%). Among the latter group, 30% feel their present situation has got worse, compared to only 13% of people who view their country's membership to the EU as a good thing. (Table 1.2b)

Looking at people's forecast for the next 5 years, the survey shows that 4 in 10 EU citizens believe their life will improve and that only 1 EU citizen out of 10 feels it will get worse. 41% of the EU population feels their personal situation will stay about the same.



The country by country results show that in Spain (57%), Italy (53%) and Ireland (51%) more than half of the population expects their personal situation to improve over the next 5 years. In Germany, Austria (56% each), Belgium (55%), Finland (53%) and Denmark (50%) at least half of the people believe their personal situation will remain more or less the same in the next 5 years. People in Greece (23%) are still most likely to feel that their personal situation will get worse though considerably less so than in spring 2001 (-6). In all other countries a sense of pessimism is expressed by less than 20% of the population.

Comparisons with spring 2001 show that people in Luxembourg (+7), Greece (+6) and Denmark (+5) are now more likely to feel their personal situation will improve. In France (+6) and to a lesser extent in Germany (+3), people are now more likely to feel that their personal situation will get worse in the course of the next 5 years. (Table 1.3a)

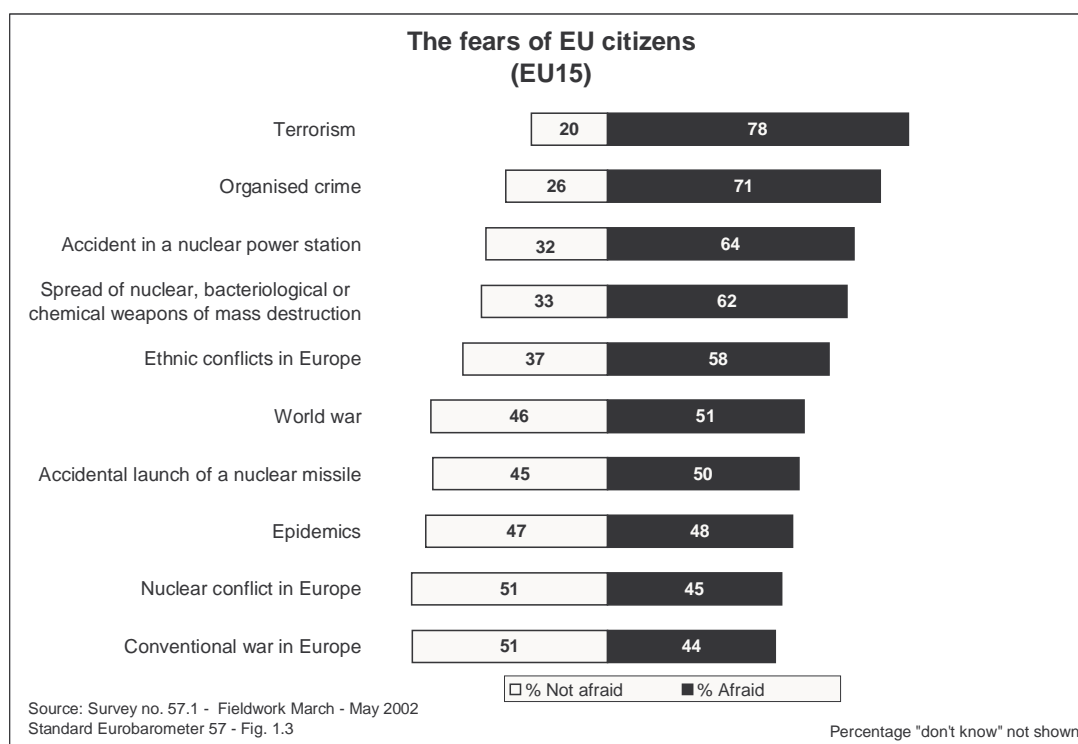
The demographic analyses show that the younger people are the more likely it is that they are optimistic about the future. 68% of people aged 15 to 24 believe their personal situation will improve, compared to only 13% of retired people of whom 58% feel that their personal situation will not change. The majority of unemployed people (51%) feel their situation will improve; only 12% believe it will get worse.

Again we find that people who regard their country's membership to the EU as a good thing are significantly more likely to feel that their situation will improve (47%) than people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (27%) are. (Table 1.3b)

1.3. The fears of EU citizens

The spring 2002 survey has repeated a question that was also asked shortly after the terrorist attacks on the United States and in the midst of the war against terrorism in Afghanistan. The question measures whether people are afraid of 10 things that could have disastrous effects for the world.

The autumn 2001 results showed that September 11th and its aftermath had a large influence on how fearful people were. In comparison to autumn 2000, fear of a world war increased by 19 percentage point, a 17 percentage point increase was noted in the fear of the spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction, a 16 percentage point increase was noted in the fear of nuclear conflict in Europe, a 12 percentage point increase was noted in the fear of terrorism and the fear of a conventional war in Europe increased by 11 percentage points. The latest results show that 6 months later EU citizens are considerably less fearful of these disasters happening. On average, the percentage of people that is afraid has gone down by 13 percentage points and the percentage of people that is not afraid has gone up by 11 percentage points.



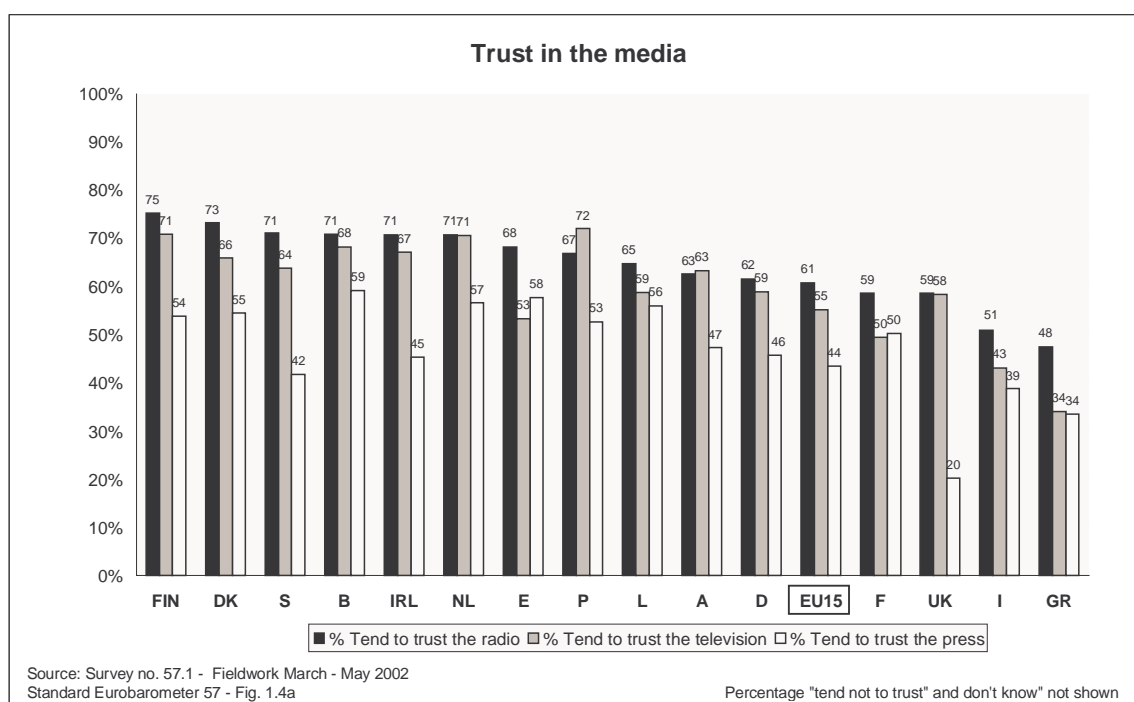
However, the speculation in the media about possible new attacks may help to explain why nearly 8 in 10 EU citizens are still afraid of terrorism (-8 percentage points since autumn 2001). After September 11, the Eurobarometer found that 79% of EU citizens feared the spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction. Now 62% are afraid of this.

Organised crime, which is something that is not specifically related to the activities of terrorists, is also something that fewer people now fear than they did in autumn 2001 (-8) but at 71% still second on the list.

The chances of a nuclear or conventional war in Europe are now deemed less likely with a majority saying that they are not afraid of this. In autumn 2001, around 6 in 10 EU respondents expressed a fear of a nuclear or conventional war in Europe. (Table 1.4)

1.4. Trust in institutions

Trust in national and international institutions is becoming a standard feature of the Eurobarometer. In spring 2002 the question was fielded for the 5th time². We begin by looking at people's trust in the media.



The country results show that more than 7 in 10 people trust the **radio** in Finland (75%), Denmark (73%), Sweden, Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands (71% each). Trust is least widespread in Greece (48%) and Italy (51%). More than 7 in 10 people in Portugal (72%), Finland and the Netherlands (71% each) trust the **television** whilst trust is again least widespread in Greece (34%). More than half the population in Belgium (59%), Spain (58%), the Netherlands (57%), Luxembourg (56%), Denmark (55%), Finland (54%) and Portugal (53%) has trust in the **press**. In the UK, trust in the press continues to be problematic, with only 20% of respondents saying they tend to trust it. (Table 1.5a)

In comparison to autumn 2001, the results show that trust in the radio and in the press has not changed significantly at the EU level but that trust in the television is now slightly less widespread (-7)³.

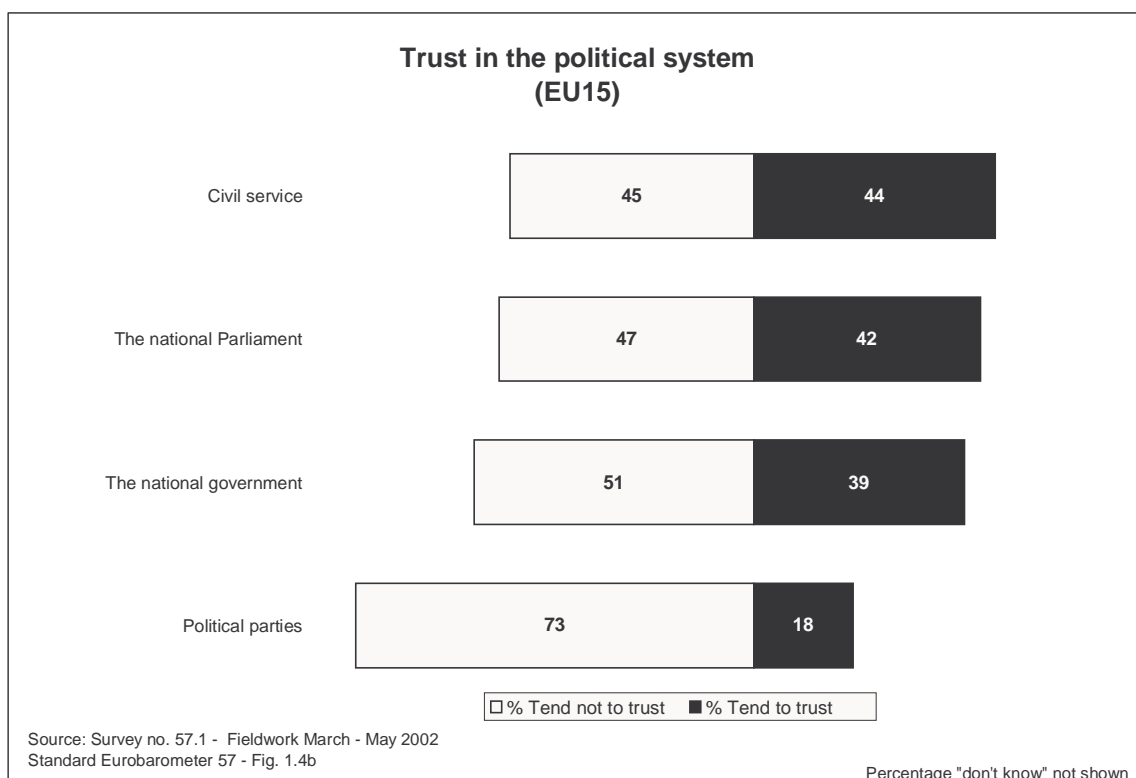
Next we look at trust in four political institutions: the national governments, the national parliaments, the civil service and political parties. Like other surveys, the Eurobarometer shows that confidence in these institutions is low. Taken together, 36% of EU citizens now trust these four institutions with average trust levels ranging from 29% in Italy to 58% in Luxembourg.

² The question contains 17 items. Results for all items but the European Union are shown in tables 1.4a to 1.4c. Results for the item measuring trust in the European Union are reported separately in Chapter 3 (see also table 3.6a).

³ See Eurobarometer 56, fig. 1.7a.

Trust in political institutions (Average trust level of 4 institutions, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	58
Denmark	54
The Netherlands	52
Sweden	49
Austria	47
Ireland	44
Finland	43
Spain	40
Portugal	40
Belgium	40
Average for EU15	36
Germany	35
Greece	34
United Kingdom	34
France	30
Italy	29

The next graph depicts the results for each of these 4 institutions at the EU15 level. It shows that EU citizens are most likely to trust their country's civil service (44%), while only 18% tend to trust the political parties in their country.

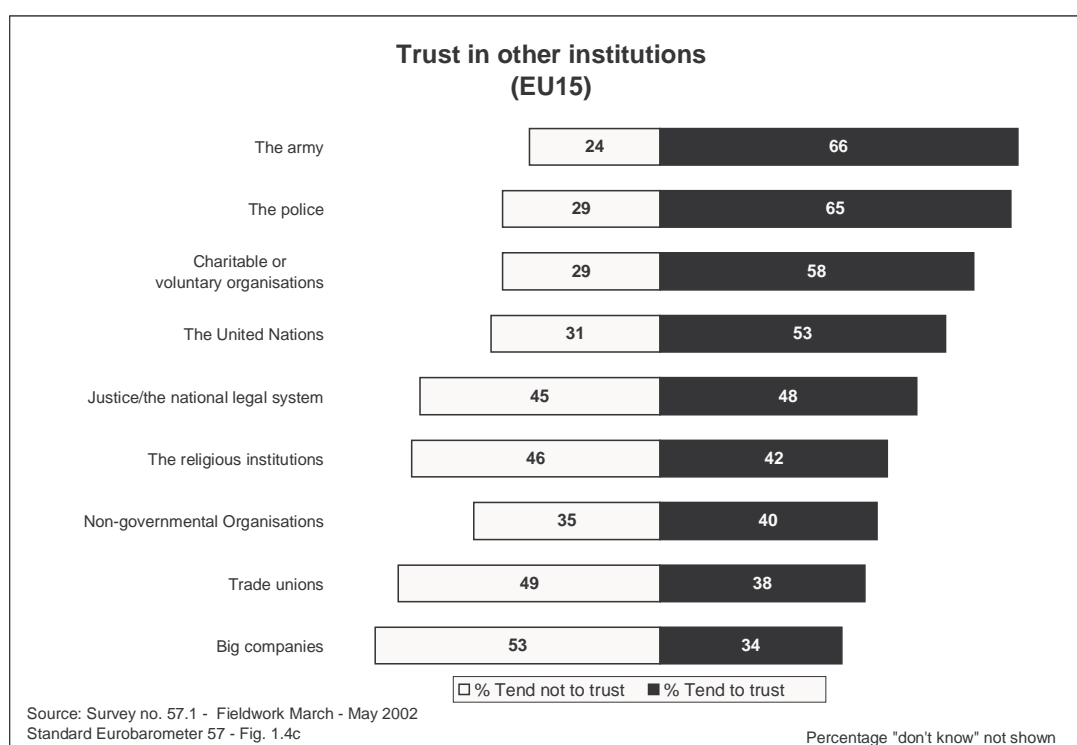


After the events of September 11th, trust in the national parliaments and national governments had increased respectively by 11 and 10 percentage points but these have now returned to the levels obtained prior to the terrorist attacks. (Table 1.5b⁴)

The survey also measures trust in the following institutions:

- *The justice / legal system in each country*
- *The police*
- *The army*
- *Religious institutions*
- *Trade unions*
- *Big companies*
- *The United Nations*
- *Non-Governmental organisations*
- *Charitable or voluntary organisations*

The next graph shows that at 66%, EU citizens are most likely to trust the army, followed by the police (65%) and charitable or voluntary organisations (58%). On the whole, trust levels are now less widespread than they were in autumn 2001, just after the terrorist attacks, with the largest drops recorded in trust of the United Nations (-6) and the army (-4).



The next table shows which three of these institutions are most widely trusted in each Member State. The **army** tops the list in 7 of the 15 Member States, comes in second place in a further 4 countries and in third place in Sweden and Austria. The Netherlands and Spain are the only to countries where the army does not make the top three. The **police** tops the list in Denmark, Austria, Germany and Luxembourg, comes in second place in Finland, Sweden, Ireland, Italy and the UK and in third place in the Netherlands, Spain and France. The police does not make the top three in Belgium, Portugal and Greece. **Charitable or voluntary organisations** are first on the list in Belgium, come in second place in Spain, Portugal, France and the Netherlands and in third place in Ireland and the UK. The **United Nations** continues to top the list in Sweden and the Netherlands and third in Denmark, Luxembourg, Italy and Belgium. The **justice system** makes the list in Austria (second place) and in Finland, Greece and Germany (third place). **Religious institutions** come in second place in Greece and in third place in Portugal. In Spain, **NGO's** top the list. (See also table 1.5c⁵)

⁴ See Eurobarometer No. 56, fig.1.7b.

⁵ For a comparison with autumn 2001 results, see Eurobarometer 56, table 1.7c.

TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED INSTITUTIONS (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Charities	56	The police	71
The army	53	The army	64
The United Nations	50	The United Nations	63
Denmark		The Netherlands	
The police	89	The United Nations	62
The army	78	Charities	62
The United Nations	75	The police	59
Germany		Austria	
The police	71	The police	74
The army	62	The justice system	69
The justice system	57	The army	64
Greece		Portugal	
The army	80	The army	71
Religious institutions	62	Charities	64
The justice system	61	Religious institutions	63
Spain		Finland	
NGO's	69	The army	88
Charities	68	The police	88
The police	58	The justice system	68
France		Sweden	
The army	66	The United Nations	73
Charities	63	The police	73
The police	57	The army	67
Ireland		United Kingdom	
The army	80	The army	77
The police	71	The police	67
Charities	64	Charities	63
Italy			
The army	68		
The police	67		
The United Nations	57		

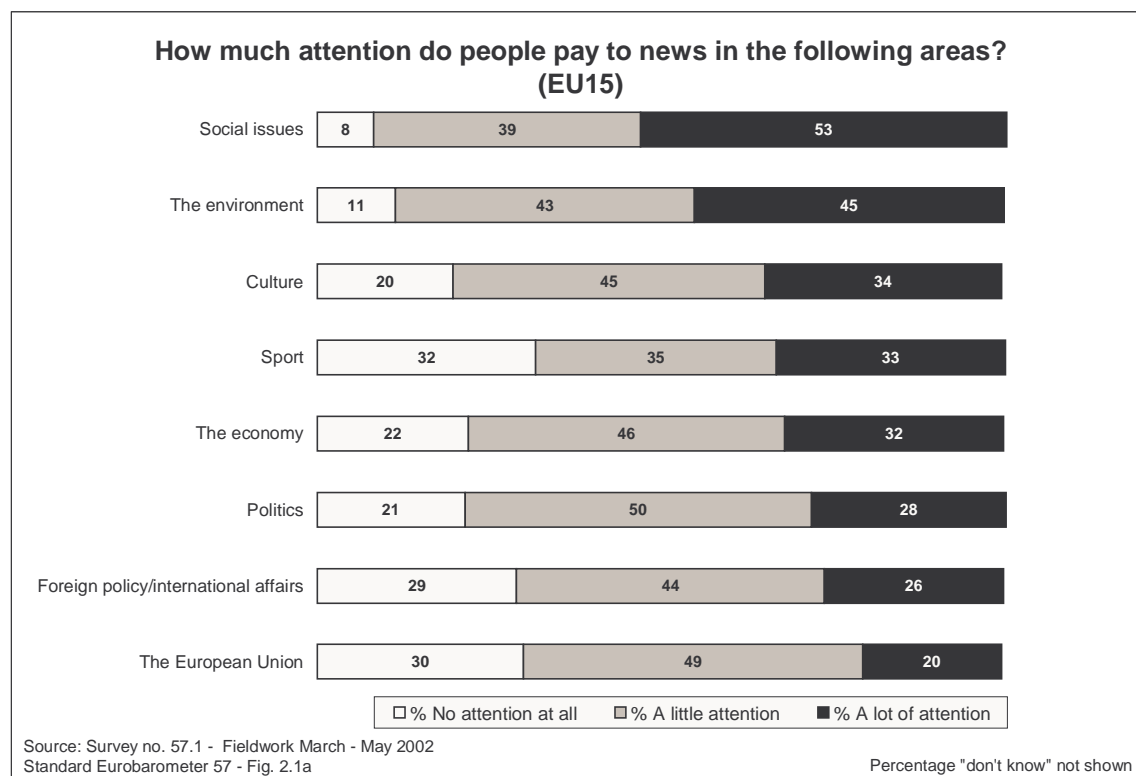
2. Knowledge and awareness of the European Union

This chapter presents the results from a number of questions that measure the extent to which EU citizens are interested in, aware of and knowledgeable about the European Union. The chapter also looks at how people look for information about the European Union and which sources they prefer.

2.1. Interest in European Union news

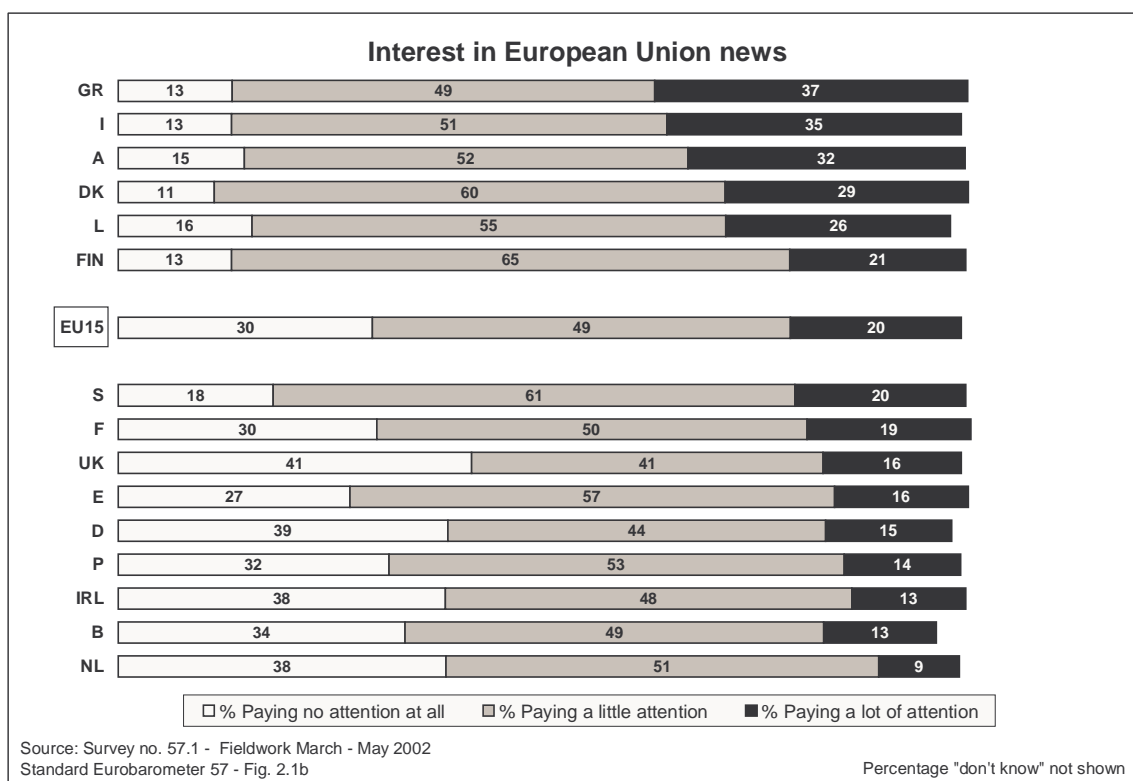
We begin this chapter by looking at the results of a question which provides information about how interested Europeans are in news about the European Union in comparison to other news topics. The question, first asked in autumn 1999, asks respondents whether they pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to news in 8 areas, one of them being the European Union.

As the next graph shows, 7 out of 10 people surveyed say they pay attention to news about the European Union but only 2 in 10 say they pay a lot of attention to it. Interest in news is most widespread when it comes to social issues with 53% paying a lot of attention and a further 39% paying a little attention. There is also widespread interest in news about the environment, with 45% paying a lot of attention and 43% paying a little attention. More than 3 in 4 EU citizens also pay attention to news about culture (79%), the economy and politics (78% each)⁶.



Looking at the extent to which interest in news about the European Union varies from country to country shows that at least 8 in 10 people in Denmark (89%), Greece, Italy, Finland (86% each), Luxembourg and Sweden (81% each) pay attention, with Greek respondents most likely to pay a lot of attention (37%). People in the UK (41%) are most likely to pay no attention at all.

⁶ See also table 2.1.



In comparison to spring 2001, we find that people in Spain, Portugal, the UK and Greece are now significantly more likely to pay attention to news about the European Union. People in the Netherlands are now significantly less likely to pay attention to news about the EU. (Table 2.2a)

The demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women are to pay attention to news about the European Union (74% v. 65%). The youngest age group is less likely to pay attention than people aged 25 and over are. 83% of people who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older pay attention, compared to 61% of those who left full-time education before age 16. Analyses of the respondent occupation scale show that managers and self-employed people (82% each) are most likely to pay attention to news about the European Union compared to only 58% of unemployed people.

At the attitudinal level, we find those who regard their country's membership as a good thing significantly more likely to pay attention to news about the European Union (82%) than are people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (56%). (Table 2.2b)

There is a strong correlation between interest in news about the EU and people's self-perceived knowledge about it. As the following table shows, only 44% of those who feel they know very little about the EU pay attention to news about the EU, compared to 92% of those who feel they know a lot about the European Union⁷.

⁷ The results of the self-perceived knowledge measurement are discussed in the next section of this chapter.

Relationship between interest in EU news and self-perceived knowledge about the EU			
Amount of attention to EU news:	Self-perceived EU knowledge		
	Low (score 1-3)	Average (score 4-7)	High (score 8-10)
	%	%	%
A lot	5	25	58
A little	39	58	34
None	54	16	7
Don't know	2	1	1
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100

2.2. Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

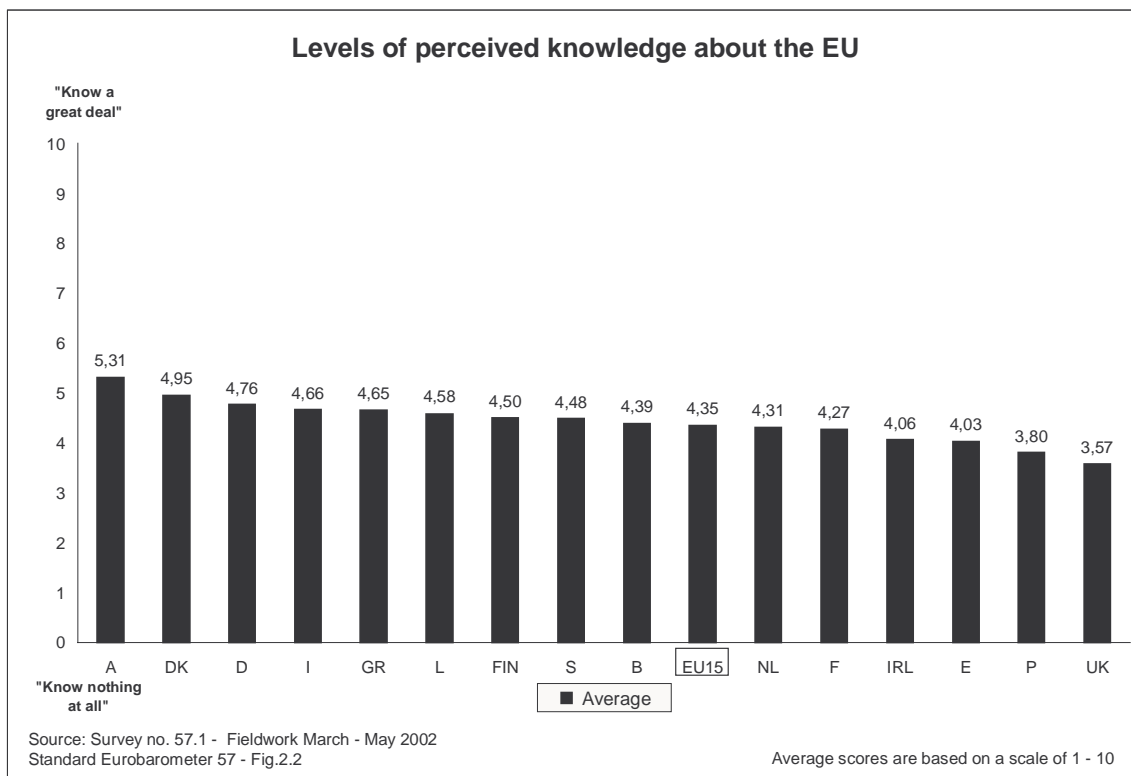
Self-perceived knowledge about the European Union⁸ not only strongly correlates with the amount of attention people pay to news about the European Union but more importantly, it is also a good predictor of people's general stance towards the Union. Our analyses show that the more people feel they know about the European Union, the more likely it is that they support it. This applies to all the standard indicators of support that are used in the Eurobarometer surveys. In this regard, the finding that there are actually quite a few people that feel they know little about the European Union to a certain degree explains the relatively widespread indifference in the European Union among EU citizens.

The EU15 results presented in the table below show that 28% of EU citizens feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale).

Self-perceived knowledge of EU affairs Spring 2002 (in %, EU15)	
Scale	%
1 (Know nothing at all)	10
2	11
3	15
4	15
5	19
6	12
7	9
8	5
9	1
10 (Know a great deal)	1
Don't know	1
Average score	4.35

⁸ The question is: "how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions". Respondents were asked to select from a card a number - on a scale from 1 to 10 - which best represents their perceived knowledge about the European Union. The higher the number they select, the more they feel they know about the EU.

The following graph depicts the average scores⁹ for each of the 15 countries. It shows that self-perceived knowledge levels vary significantly from one Member State to the next.



As in spring 2001, knowledge levels are highest in Austria, where the average score is 5.31, and lowest in the UK, where the average score is 3.57. An inspection of the distribution of responses shows that 45% of people in Austria feel they know quite a lot to a great deal (i.e. score 6 and higher on the scale) about the European Union. At 36%, people in Denmark come in second place followed by people in Germany (35%), Italy (34%), Belgium, Greece (33% each), the Netherlands (32%) and Finland (30%). In the United Kingdom, Portugal (18% each) and Spain (19%), this is the case for less than 2 in 10 people. (Table 2.3a¹⁰)

In comparison to autumn 2001, self-perceived knowledge levels have increased slightly in Greece (+0.17) and Spain (+0.14) and are now slightly lower in Luxembourg, Finland (-0.29 each), France (-0.25), the Netherlands and Ireland (-0.22 each)¹¹.

The relationship between self-perceived knowledge of the EU and a number of the standard indicators of support for the Union is depicted in the following three tables.

⁹ The average scores represent the sum of the responses for each of the ten points on the scale times the value of each point divided by the total number of responses.

¹⁰ To make the table easier to read, a recoded version of the scale is presented consisting of four categories: 'know (almost) nothing' - points 1+2; 'know a bit' - points 3 to 5; 'know quite a lot' - points 6 to 8 and 'know a great deal' - points 9+10.

¹¹ For autumn 2001 average scores, see Eurobarometer Report 56, figure 7.6.

Relationship between support for EU membership and self-perceived knowledge about the EU

Country's membership to EU is ...	Self-perceived EU knowledge ¹²		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
a good thing	37	62	72
Neither good nor bad	35	26	16
A bad thing	13	9	11
Don't know	16	3	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Relationship between image of the EU and self-perceived knowledge about the EU

Image of the EU is ...	Self-perceived EU knowledge		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Positive	32	58	70
Neutral	37	29	16
Negative	18	11	12
Don't know	13	3	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>99</i>

Relationship between feelings if the EU were to be scrapped and self-perceived knowledge about the EU

Feelings if the EU were to be scrapped:	Self-perceived EU knowledge		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Very sorry	16	43	61
Indifferent	55	39	23
Very relieved	14	9	11
Don't know	15	10	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>

¹² Respondents are classified as having a low knowledge level if they placed themselves on points 1-3 of the self-perceived knowledge scale. Average = points 4 to 7; high = points 8-10.

These tables show that respondents with a low knowledge level are not significantly more likely to be against the EU. However, the characteristic of this group to which 36% of respondents belong is the neutral or indifferent attitude towards the European Union.

The following table shows the average scores for various socio-demographic groups in the EU. It shows that opinion leaders, managers and people who stayed in full-time education the longest are most likely to give themselves the highest score on the self-perceived knowledge scale. At the bottom of the table we find people who score lowest on Opinion Leadership Index¹³.

Average scores on perceived knowledge scale for various groups at the EU15 level	
Group	Score
Opinion Leadership Index: ++	5.81
Managers	5.40
Educated up to age 20+	5.20
Opinion Leadership Index: +	4.90
Self-employed	4.88
Men	4.75
Students	4.67
Employees	4.61
Aged 40-54	4.53
Aged 25-39	4.40
Average for EU15	4.35
Educated to age 16-19	4.28
Aged 15-24	4.24
Aged 55+	4.23
Retired	4.22
Opinion Leadership Index: -	4.09
Unemployed	4.09
Manual workers	4.04
Women	3.97
Educated to age 15 or younger	3.69
House persons	3.58
Opinion Leadership Index : --	3.20

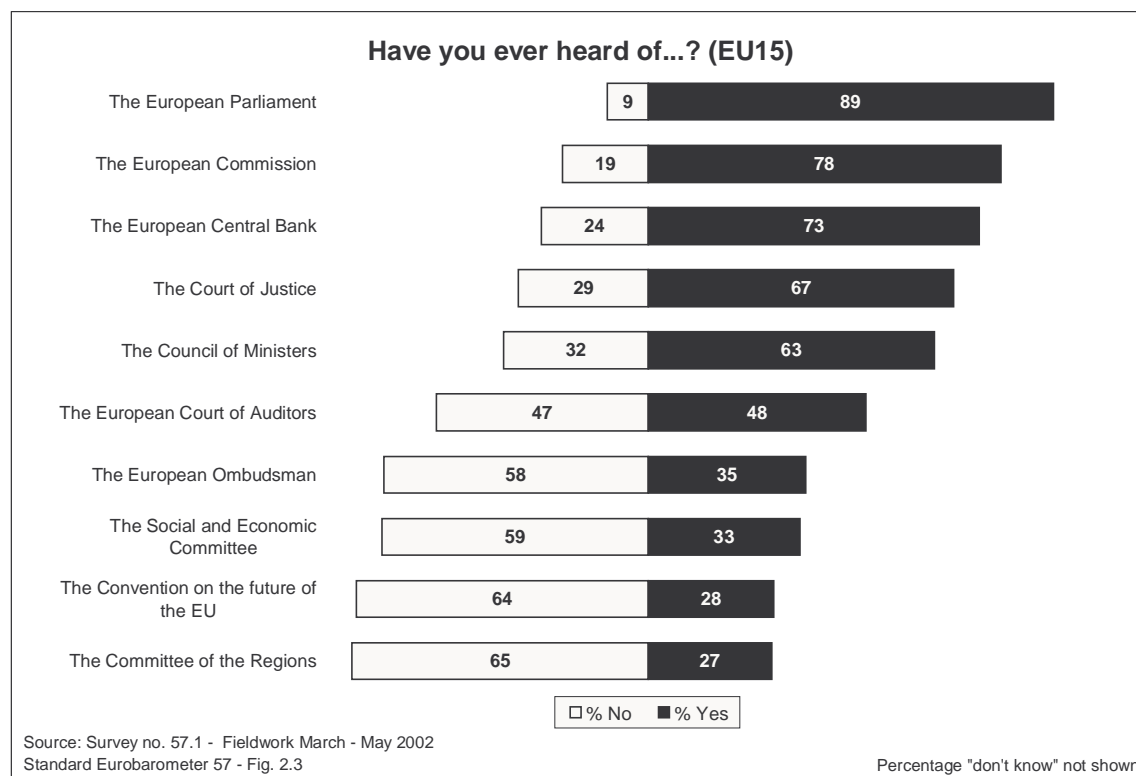
2.3. Awareness of the European Union institutions and bodies

For the seventh time in a row, the survey has measured public awareness of a number of the European Union's institutions and bodies¹⁴. This survey sees the addition of the newly formed Convention on the Future of the European Union to the list, bringing the total number of institutions or bodies on which awareness is measured to 10.

¹³ See Appendix C.4 for a definition of the analysis variables.

¹⁴ The question asks respondents whether they have ever heard of the institution in question. Chapter 3 reports on the extent to which people trust these institutions.

Trend analyses show relatively little change over time. The public continues to be most likely to have heard of the European Parliament (89%), followed by the European Commission (78%) and the European Central Bank (73%). Just like the other relatively new institutions or bodies, awareness of the Convention on the future of the EU is relatively low¹⁵.



Country by country analyses show that awareness for the **European Parliament** ranges from 81% in Greece to 98% in Denmark. For the **European Commission** awareness ranges from 69% in Germany to 95% in Finland. Awareness of the **European Central Bank** is also most widespread in Finland (91%) and least widespread in Greece (56%). People in Denmark (95%) are most likely to have heard of the **Court of Justice**, while people in the UK (56%) are least likely to have heard of it. People in Sweden (90%), continue to be most likely to have heard of the **Council of Ministers**, while awareness levels are lowest in the UK (36%). The **European Ombudsman** - Jacob Söderman from Finland – continues to be by far most recognised in his home country (81%). He is least known in Germany (22% each). Awareness of the **European Court of Auditors** is most widespread in Austria (74%) and least widespread in the UK (14%). People in Luxembourg (59%) are most likely to have heard of the **Economic and Social Committee**, while people in the Netherlands and the UK (21% each) are least likely to have heard of it. Awareness of **the Convention on the future of the European Union** ranges from 14% in the UK to 48% in Luxembourg. Awareness of the **Committee of the Regions** continues to be most widespread in Portugal (49%), while people in the UK (12%) are still least likely to be aware of the existence of this institution. (Table 2.4)

In order to provide a general impression of awareness levels in each of the Member States, we have calculated an average by summing up the percentage of "aware" responses for each institution/body and by dividing this by the total number of institutions (10) included in the survey. As the following table shows people in Luxembourg (where many of these institutions are located) are most likely to have heard of the 10 institutions and bodies while this is least likely to be the case in the UK.

¹⁵ For Autumn 2001 results, see Eurobarometer No. 56, figure 7.10 and table 7.8.

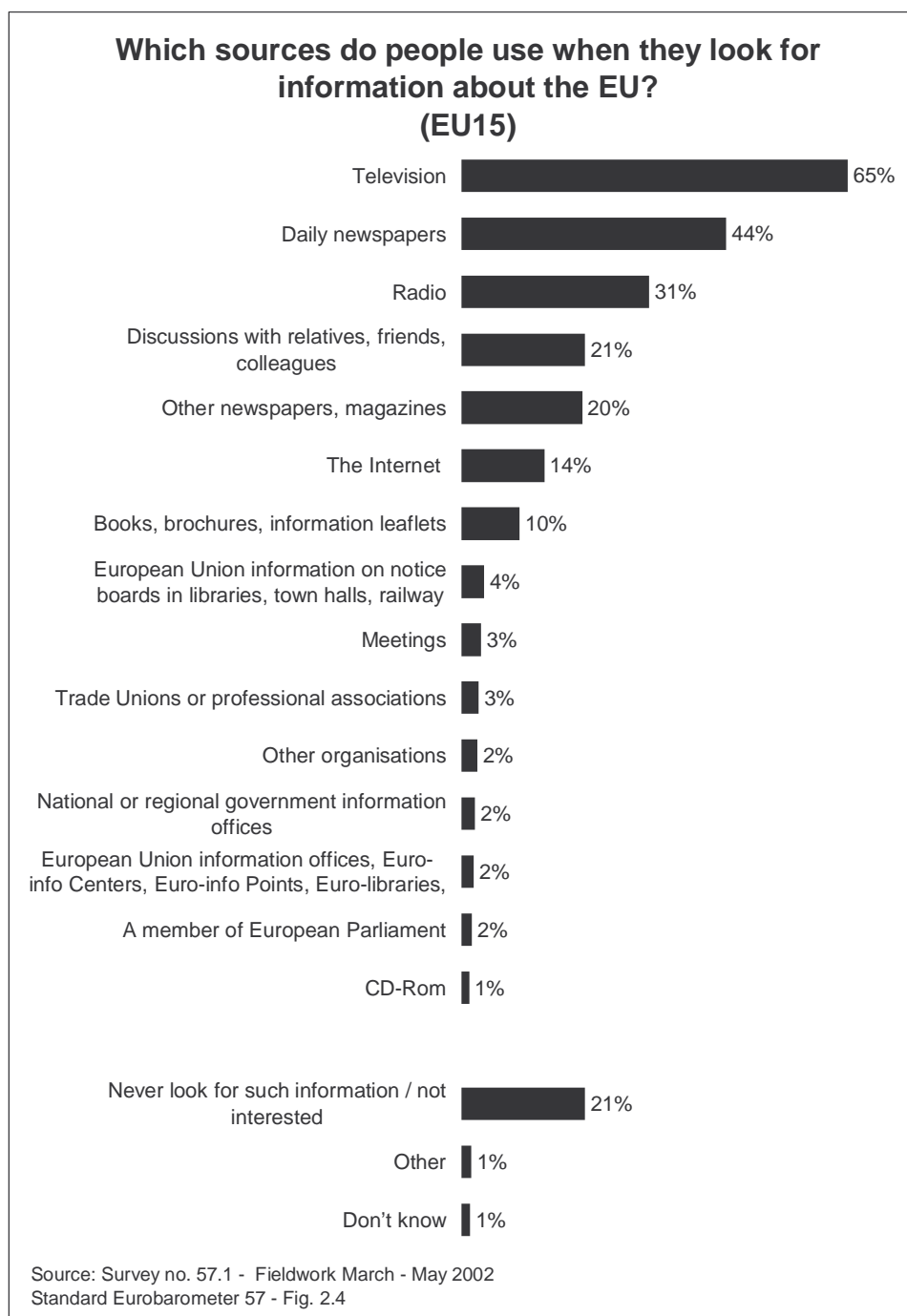
Awareness of the EU institutions and bodies (Average awareness levels for the 10 institutions/bodies, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	71
Austria	68
Finland	67
Portugal	64
Denmark	63
Spain	63
Ireland	59
Belgium	59
France	56
Sweden	55
The Netherlands	55
EU15	54
Greece	54
Germany	53
Italy	53
United Kingdom	41

Awareness levels not only vary from country to country but also depend on how knowledgeable people feel they are about the European Union. The following table shows that the more people feel they know about the EU, the more likely it is that they have heard of the EU institutions.

Awareness levels of the EU institutions/bodies by self-perceived knowledge about the European Union (in %)			
Institution:	High knowledge level	Average knowledge level	Low knowledge level
European Parliament	97%	94%	81%
European Commission	93%	85%	64%
European Central Bank	92%	81%	56%
Court of Justice	90%	77%	49%
Council of Ministers	84%	72%	45%
Court of Auditors	76%	55%	31%
Social & Economic Committee	64%	40%	17%
European Ombudsman	56%	40%	23%
Committee of the Regions	54%	32%	14%
Convention on EU	53%	32%	15%

2.4. Sources of information about the European Union

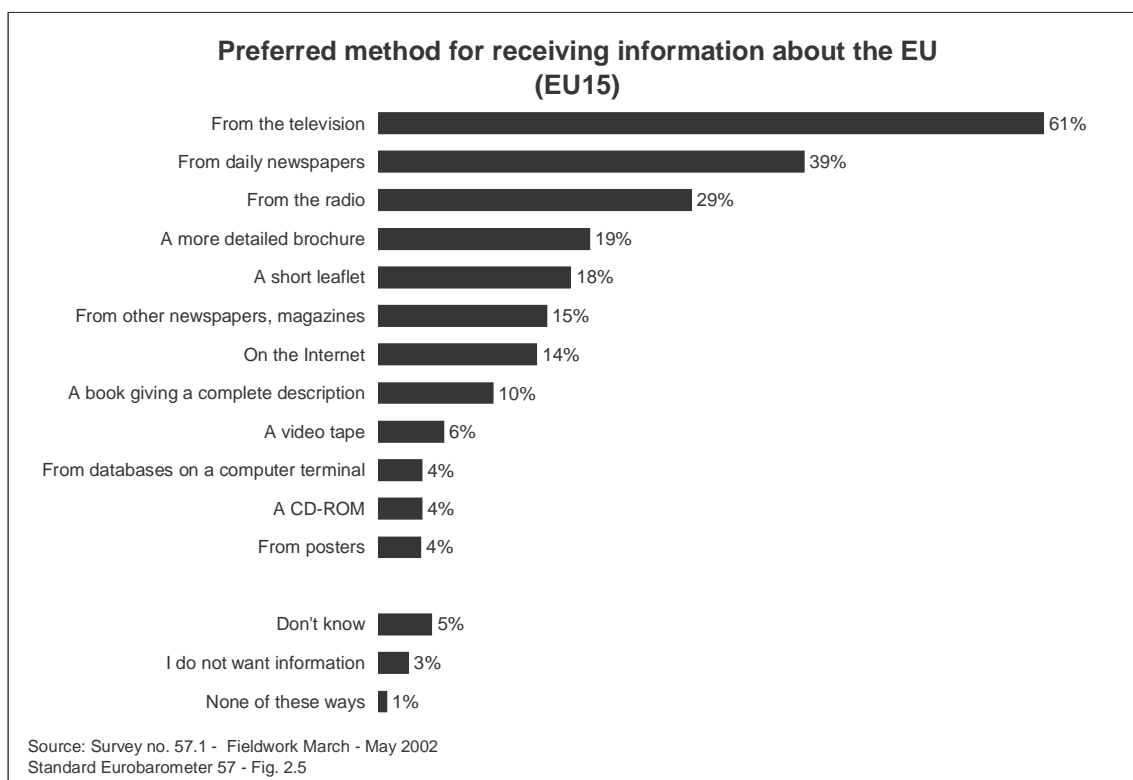
A regular feature of the Eurobarometer is to question EU citizens about the sources they use when they look for information about the European Union. As usual, the results indicate that the public is most likely to use the media. 65% of respondents say they turn on the television when they look for information, 44% of respondents read the daily newspapers and 31% listen to the radio¹⁶. At 21%, the percentage of EU citizens that discuss the European Union with each other is on the increase, up from 17% in autumn 2001. Two in ten EU citizens obtain information about the EU from other newspapers or from magazines.



¹⁶ Respondents were shown a card listing 15 sources and were asked to name all those they use when they look for information about the European Union. They could also mention other sources, say that they never look for information about the EU (not interested) or say they don't know.

As can be seen from the graph above, 21% of respondents never look for information or are not interested. This figure varies greatly from country to country. In Luxembourg and Denmark only 7% of respondents gave this reply whereas 37% of people in the United Kingdom never look for information about the European Union or are not interested in such information. (Table 2.5)

The survey also regularly asks respondents to indicate their preferred method(s) of receiving information about the European Union from a list of 12 pre-defined sources. Not surprisingly, people's preference goes to the three media sources they are most likely to use. 61% of respondents say they prefer the television, 39% say they prefer daily newspapers and 29% list the radio as a preferred source. The Internet is selected by 14% of respondents, up from 11% in autumn 2001. The other non-printed information tools, such as videotapes (6%), CD-ROMs and computer databases (4% each) continue to be less popular than printed sources. Only 4% of EU citizens would like information from posters¹⁷.



2.5. Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency

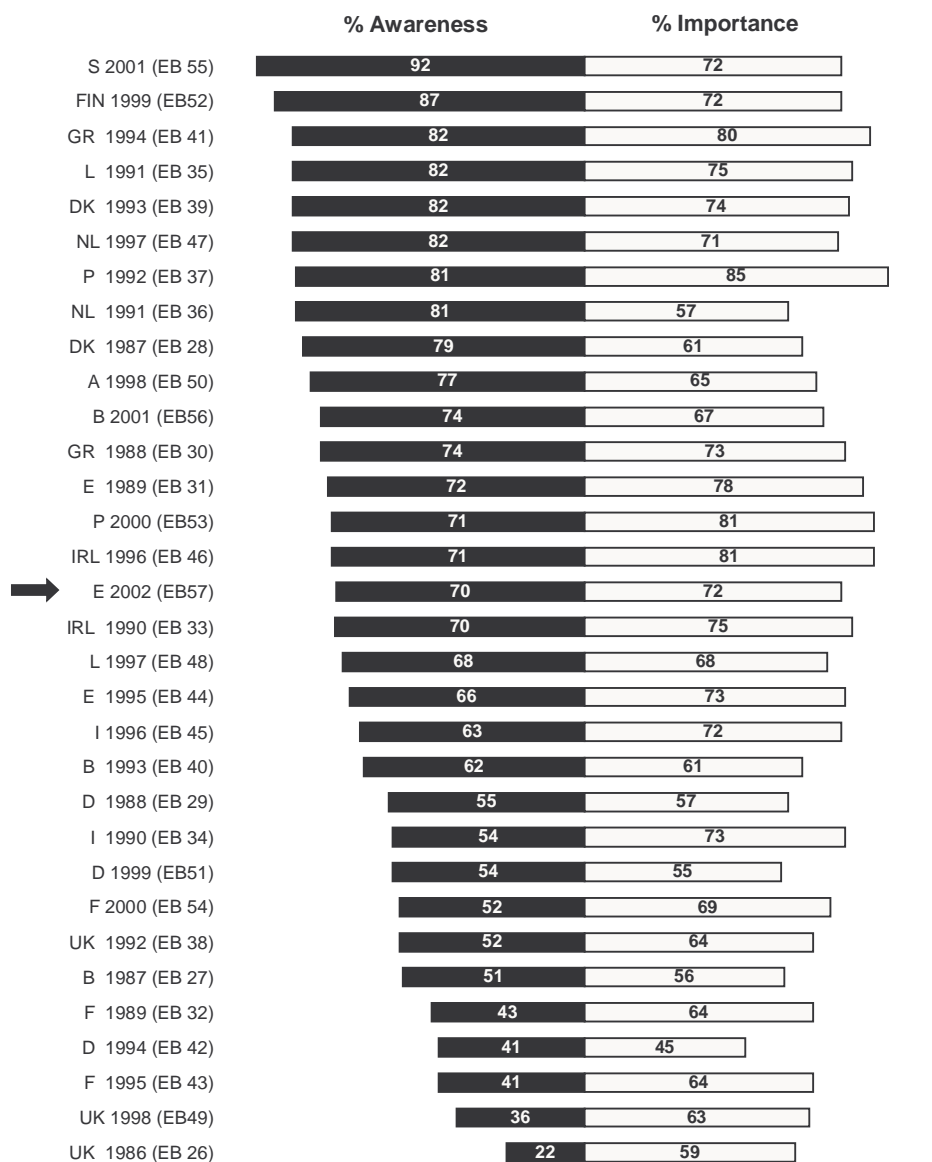
Since 1986, the Eurobarometer has looked at the awareness and the perceived importance of the Council of Ministers Presidency in the country that presides at the time of the survey¹⁸. Spain held the Presidency during the first six months of the year 2002.

As the following graph shows, 70% of the Spanish respondents were aware that their country held the Presidency. This is higher than when Spain held the Presidency in 1995 but lower than when it held the Presidency in 1989. 72% of Spanish respondents consider the Presidency an important event, which is slightly lower than in 1989 and 1995.

¹⁷ See table 2.6 for country results.

¹⁸ Each Member State of the European Union holds in turn the Presidency for a period of six months.

Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency



Source: Survey no. 57.1 - Fieldwork March - May 2002
Standard Eurobarometer 57 - Fig. 2.6

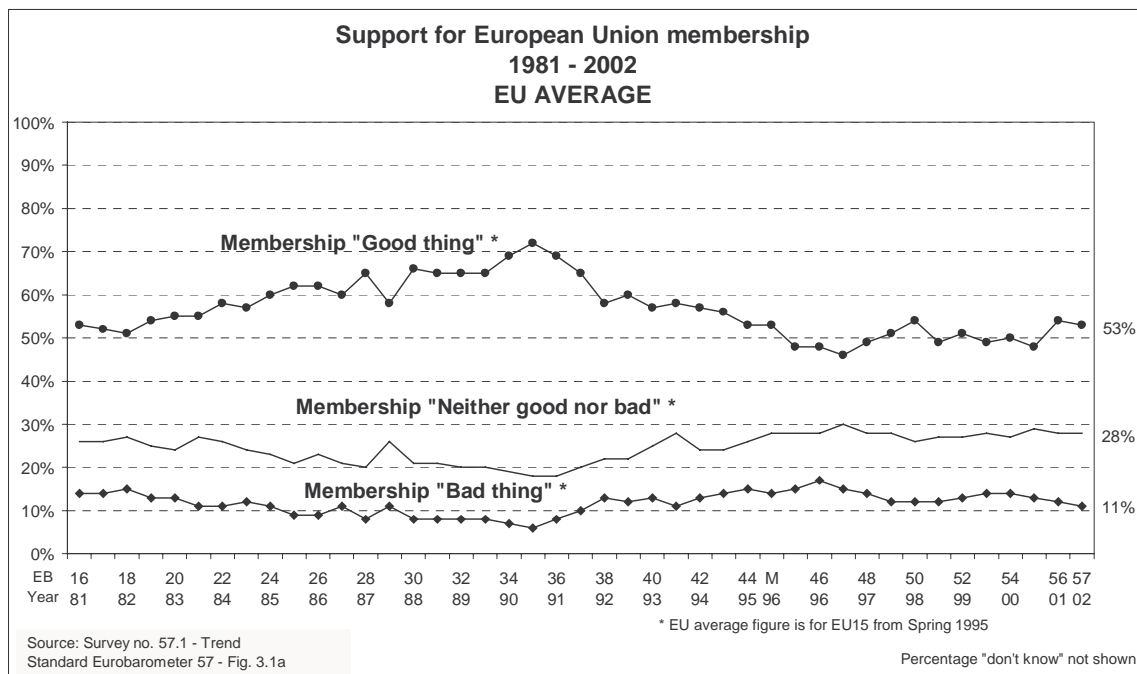
"Not aware/not important" and
"don't know" not shown

3. The core indicators of support for the European Union

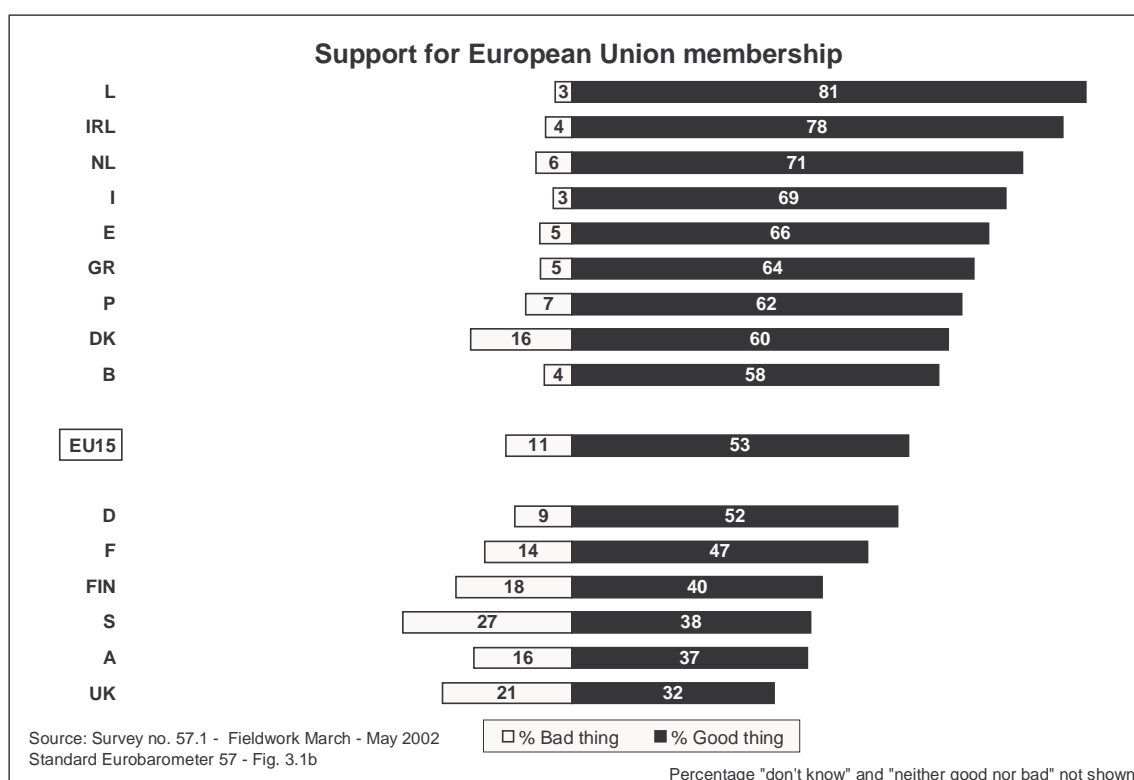
In this chapter we present the core indicators of support for the European Union in spring 2002. When comparing these results to the autumn 2001 wave of the Eurobarometer, it is important to take note of the special circumstances in which that survey was carried out. Because of the trauma suffered by the public as a result of September 11, most indicators of support for the EU registered large increases. The results of the present survey seem to indicate a return to normality, although many of the indicators of support remain higher than they were prior to September 11, 2001.

3.1. Support for European Union membership

Fifty-three percent of the population (one percentage point less than in autumn 2001) approve of their country's membership to the European Union. Only 11% see their country's membership as a bad thing (-1) and 28% regard membership as neither good nor bad.



Support for EU membership has not changed significantly since autumn 2001 and continues to be relatively high for recent times. However, support is still not as broad as it was at the beginning of the 1990's, when 72% of EU citizens regarded their country's membership to what was then still the European Community as a good thing. (See also individual country graphs, figs. 3.3a-o)



The graph above shows that support for membership to the European Union is most widespread in Luxembourg (81%). In Ireland (78%) and the Netherlands (71%) more than 7 in 10 people support their country's membership and in Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Denmark at least 6 in 10 people share this view. Opposition to EU membership ranges from 3% in Luxembourg and Italy to 27% in Sweden. However, unlike in spring 2001, there are no countries where those who regard EU membership as a bad thing outnumber those who see it as a good thing.

The trend analyses show that support for EU membership has increased significantly in Spain (+9), Italy (+5) and Finland (+3). A positive development has also been recorded in Belgium where the percentage of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing is now significantly lower (-4). Outright support is now lower in Austria, Sweden, Greece, France, the Netherlands and Ireland. In Austria, Sweden, Greece and Germany we instead now find an increase in the percentage of people who regard their country's membership to the EU as neither good nor bad. There are no countries where the percentage of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing has increased significantly. (Table 3.1a)

The demographic analyses indicate that men continue to be more likely than women are to regard their country's membership as a good thing (58% vs. 49%), whereas women continue to be less opinionated than men by opting for the neither good nor bad response (31% vs. 26%). Education is always a powerful explanatory variable when it comes to attitudes to the European Union. Levels of support for the European Union increase with education with only 43% of people who left school aged 15 or younger seeing their country's membership as a good thing compared to 67% of people who left full-time education aged 20 or older or who are still studying. Age is also an important variable with those aged 15 to 24 significantly more likely (59%) than those aged 55 and over (50%) to support their country's membership. Analyses of the economic activity scale show a gap of 21 percentage points in support levels between managers (65%) on the one hand and unemployed people (44%) on the other hand. (Table 3.1b)

As was already shown in chapter 2, self-perceived knowledge about the Union, its institutions and its policies is a very important predictor of support for EU membership is the extent to which people feel knowledgeable¹⁹. Our analyses show that people who feel they know a lot about the European Union are much more likely to regard their country's membership as a good thing than people who feel they know very little are. This latter group is significantly more likely to view their country's membership as neither good nor bad or to lack an opinion.

3.2. Support for European Union membership in relationship to other indicators of support

Clearly there is a strong relationship between support for EU membership and other measures of support for the European Union. The Eurobarometer asks respondents a number of other questions that measure support for the European Union in different ways. We have looked at the relationship between support for EU membership and three of these measures:

- Image of the European Union
- Feelings if EU were scrapped
- Trust in the European Union

The analyses show that 87% of respondents who have a positive image of the European Union believe their country's membership is a good thing. Among the group that has a positive image of the Union (this group represents nearly half of the surveyed population) only a small minority (2%) views their country's membership as a bad thing.

Respondents with a neutral image of the EU (31% of the EU population) are most inclined to also have a neutral view about their country's membership to the Union: 56% see it as neither good nor bad. Holding a neutral image clearly does not mean that one is against EU membership; only 7% feel this way, while 29% of those with a neutral image support their country's membership to the European Union.

The few respondents with a negative image of the Union (14%) are very critical of their country's membership to the European Union. Only 7% support their country's membership and 32% see it as neither good nor bad. As expected, many of the people with a negative image of the Union view their country's membership as a bad thing (53%)²⁰.

The relationship between support for EU membership and the second indicator – feelings if the EU were to be scrapped – is even stronger. 92% of those who would feel very sorry if the European Union were to be scrapped – this group makes up 34% of our sample - support their country's membership, while only 1% views it as a bad thing.

The segment of the population that is indifferent about the future of the European Union (an attitude held by 44% of respondents) is equally indifferent about their country's current membership with 45% viewing it as neither good nor bad. This finding can be linked to the earlier reported relationship between support and knowledge. 55% of the group that feels indifferent about the European Union knows very little about it. This has significant consequences: support for the European Union is to a large degree explained by the fact that a large segment of the population is simply not interested or involved.

The small proportion of respondents (11%) that would feel very relieved if the EU ceased to exist is obviously most inclined to regard EU membership as a bad thing (58%). Only 6% of the people belonging to this category regard their country's membership as a good thing; 30% see it as neither good nor bad²¹.

¹⁹ The results for this measurement are presented in chapter 2. Respondents were asked to indicate on a scale of 1 to 10 how much they feel they know about the European Union, its institutions and its policies. People who place themselves on points 1-3 of the scale are classified as having a low knowledge level, those with scores 4-7 are classified as having an average knowledge level and those with scores 8-10 are classified as having a high knowledge level.

²⁰ The country results for this question are described in section 4.1 of chapter 4.

²¹ The country results for this question are described in section 3.4 of this chapter.

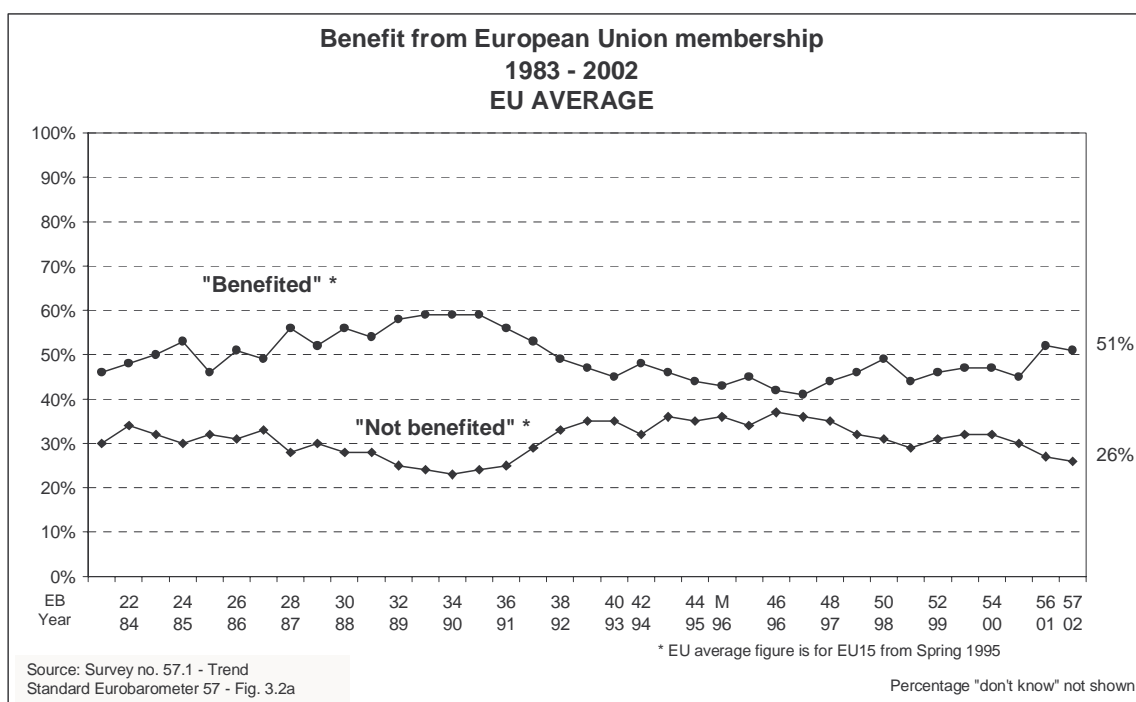
Analyses between the relationship between support for European Union membership and trust in the EU show that three-quarters of respondents that trust the EU also support their country's membership, 19% see it as neither good nor bad, and only 3% oppose their country's membership. The proportion of people that trusts the EU is 46%.

Even if people do not trust the European Union – this applies to 37% of the sample – they are still more likely than not to support their country's membership but this support is much less widespread: 34% support their country's membership to the EU, 37% see it as neither good nor bad and 21% oppose their country's membership to the European Union²².

We have also analysed the relationship between support for EU membership and pride to be a European Union citizen. This shows that among those that are proud (62% of respondents) nearly 7 in 10 support their country's membership to the Union while only 4% view it as a bad thing. Among the 27% that are not proud, support for EU membership is far less outspoken: 27% view their country's membership as a good thing, 39% see it as neither good nor bad and 25% see it as a bad thing²³.

3.3. Benefit from European Union membership

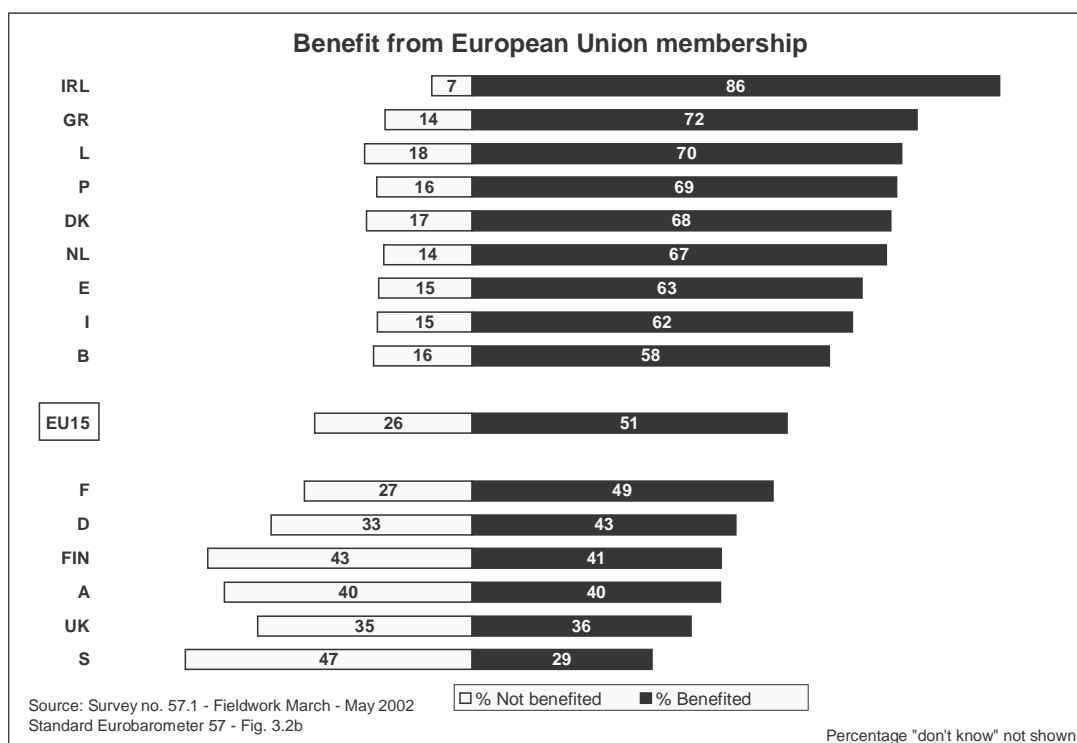
Fifty-one percent of the people surveyed feel that their country has benefited from EU membership and 26% feel their country has not benefited. The remaining 23% lack an opinion. These figures are very similar to those obtained in autumn 2001. Trend analyses show that the percentage of positive responses has not been this high since spring 1991.



The percentage of people that feel their country has benefited from EU membership ranges from a low of 29% in Sweden to a high of 86% in Ireland. Understandably, people in the three youngest EU Member States are most likely to feel that their country has not benefited from membership. In Sweden (47%) and Finland (43%) this is the majority view; in Austria this view is just as popular as the view that the country has benefited from EU membership (both 40%). (See also individual country graphs, figs. 3.4a-o)

²² The country results for this question are described in section 3.6 of this chapter.

²³ The country results for this question are described in section 4.3 of chapter 4.



Increases since autumn 2001 in the percentage of people that feel their country has benefited have been recorded in Italy (+5) and Spain (+3). In Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the UK the percentage of people who feel that their country has not benefited is now lower than it was in autumn 2001. However these drops are not accompanied by (significant) increases in the percentage of people who feel their country has benefited but rather by increases in the percentage of "don't know" responses. In Greece, the percentage of "don't know" responses has also increased, at the expense of favourable responses. In France and Ireland, favourable responses are also lower but in these countries both the percentage of unfavourable and "don't know" responses have increased slightly. In Austria and Portugal the percentage of people who feel their country has benefited is now lower and the percentage of people who feel their country has not benefited is now higher. (Table 3.2a)

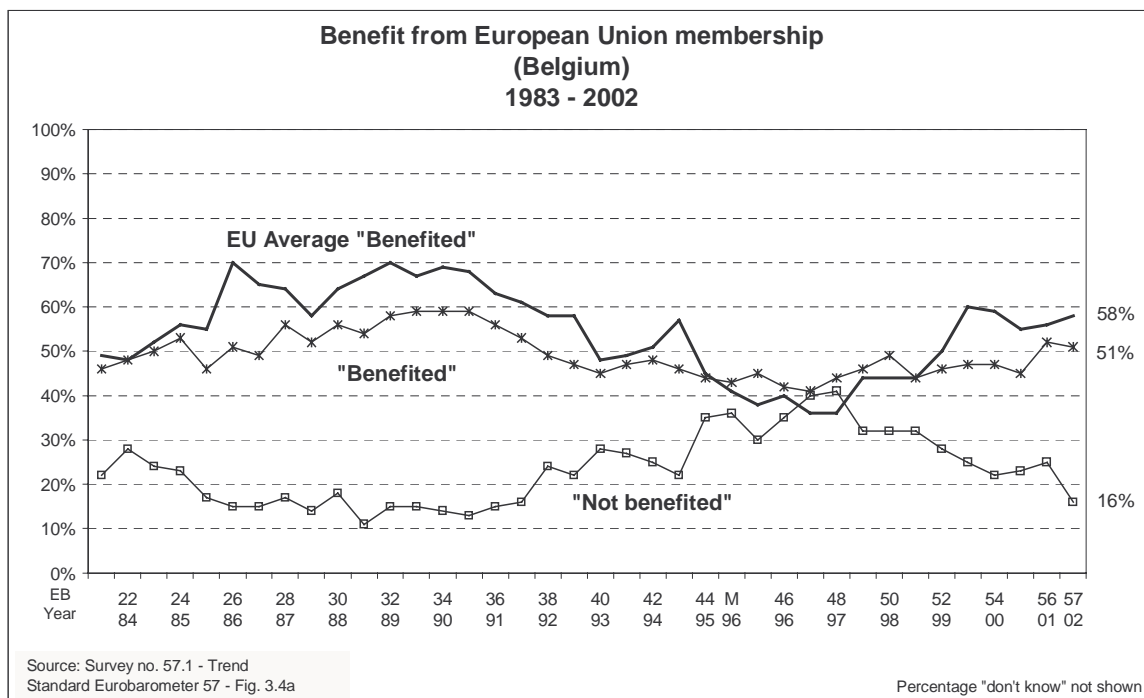
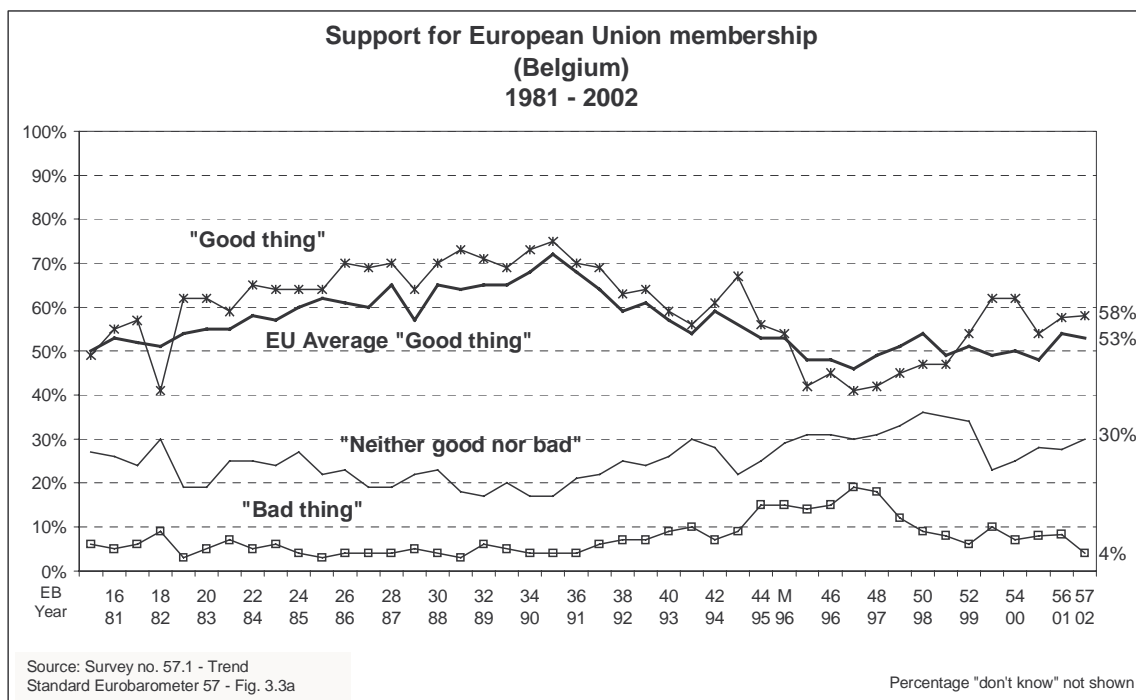
Demographic analyses show that people who left full-time education aged 20 or older (66%) are most likely to feel that their country has benefited, while people who left school aged 15 or younger (41% each) are least likely to share this view.

Supporters and opponents of the European Union remain very divided on this issue: 80% of people who support their country's membership believe their country has benefited, compared to only 10% of those who oppose their country's membership. (Table 3.2b)

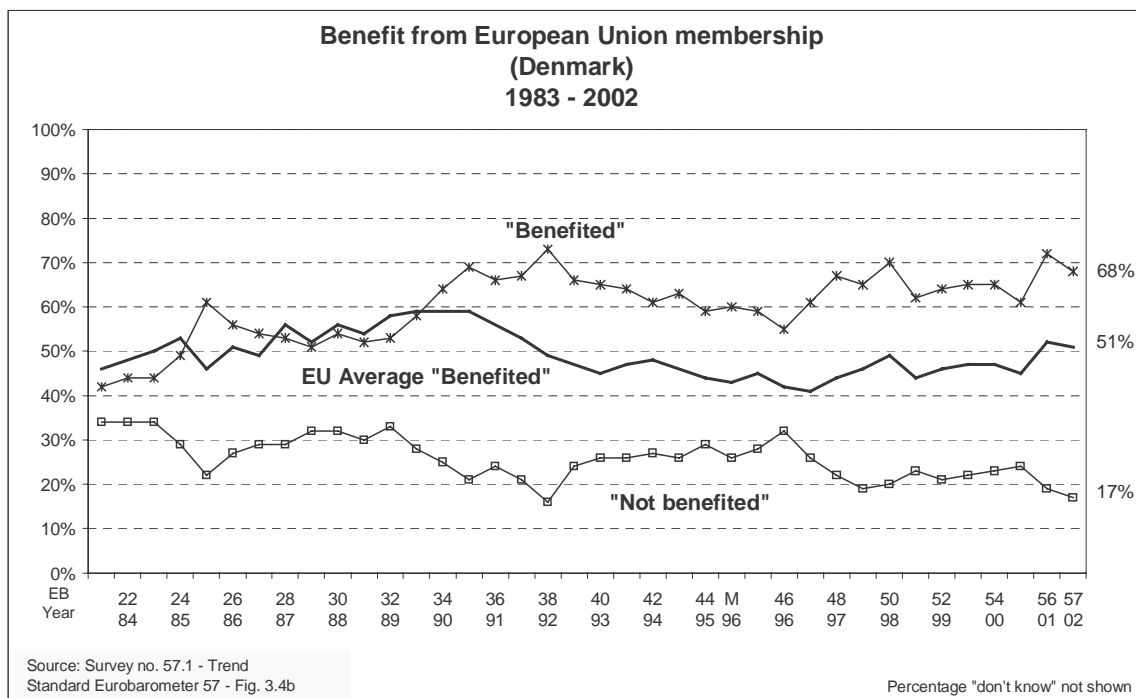
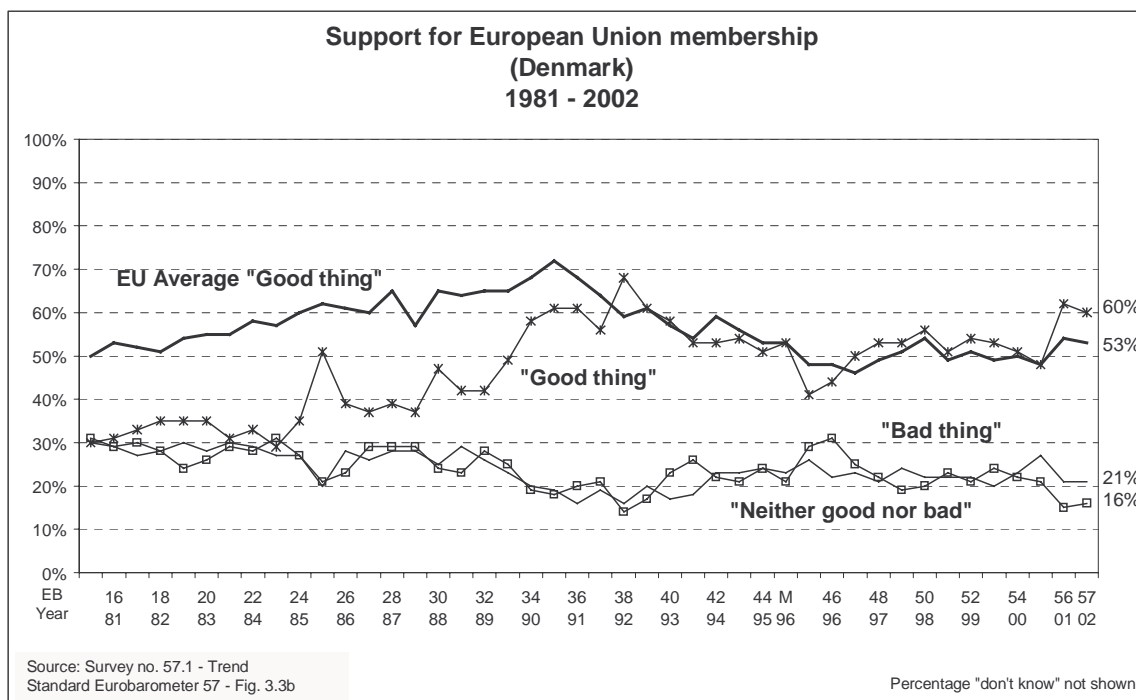
The cross-tabulations by self-perceived knowledge show that 69% of people with a high knowledge level feel their country has benefited, compared to 34% of people with a low knowledge level.

Benefit from EU Membership by Self-Perceived Knowledge (in %, for EU15)			
Country has::	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
N=	5760	8867	1139
Benefited	34%	60%	69%
Not benefited	29%	24%	23%
Don't know	37%	16%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%

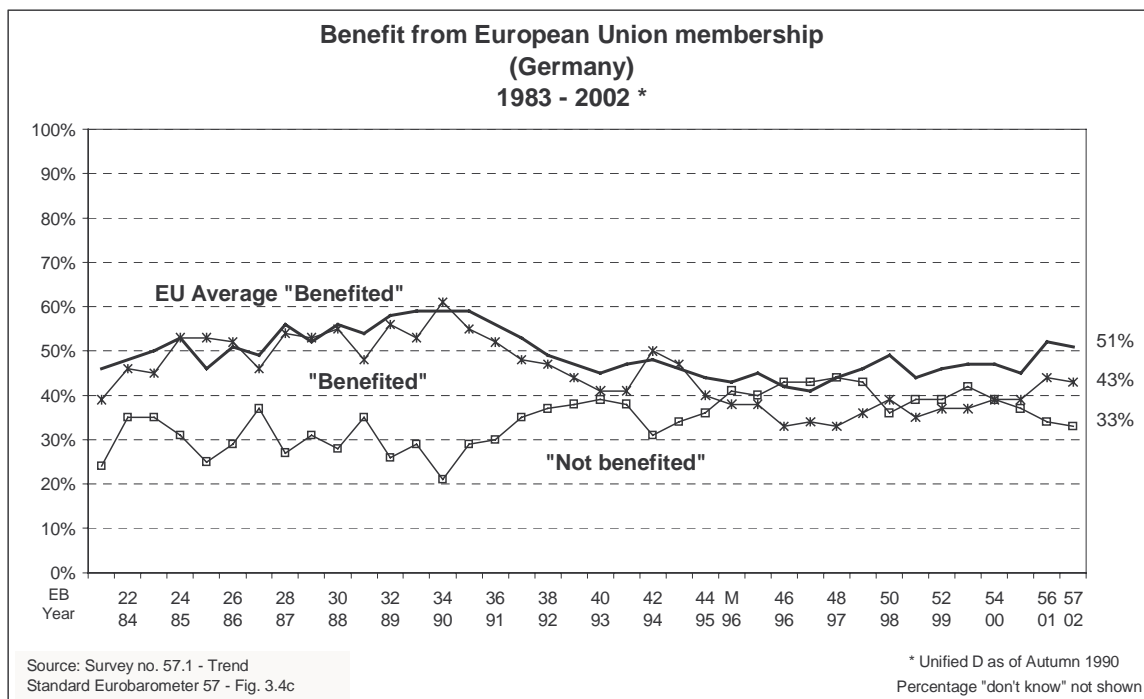
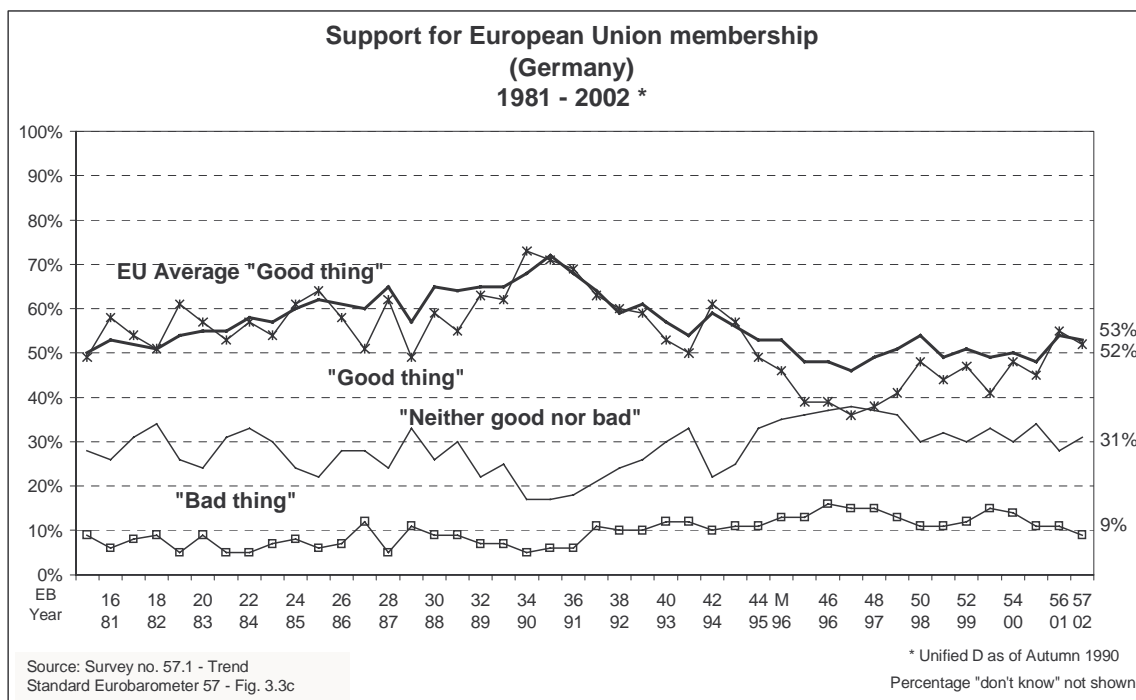
BELGIUM



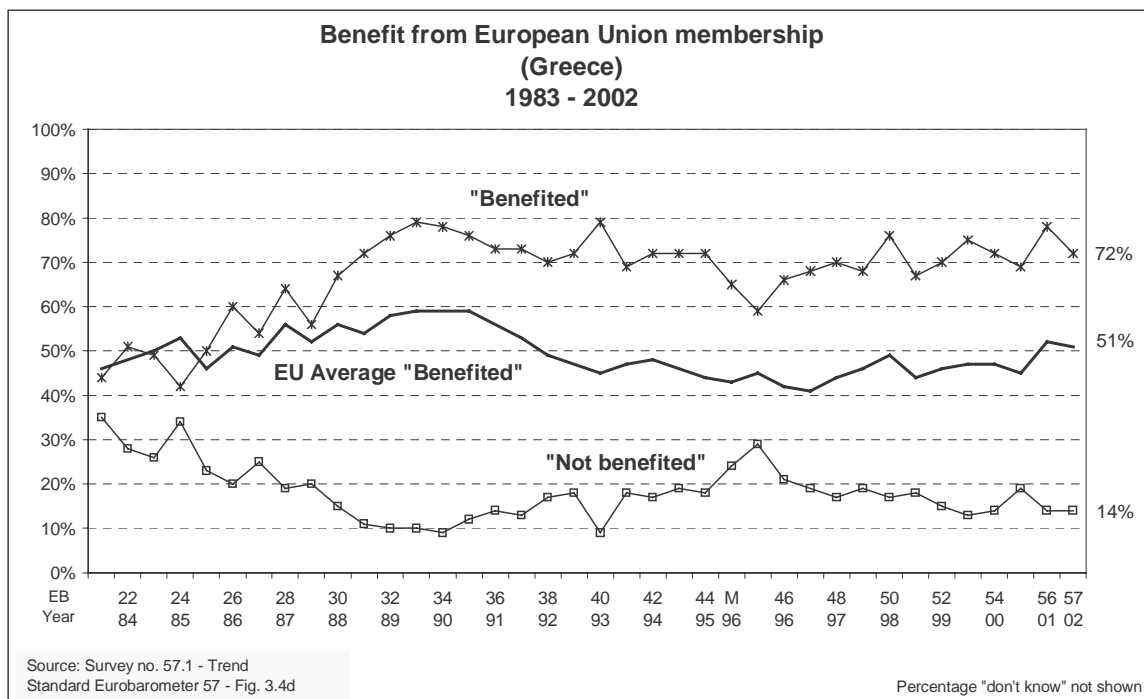
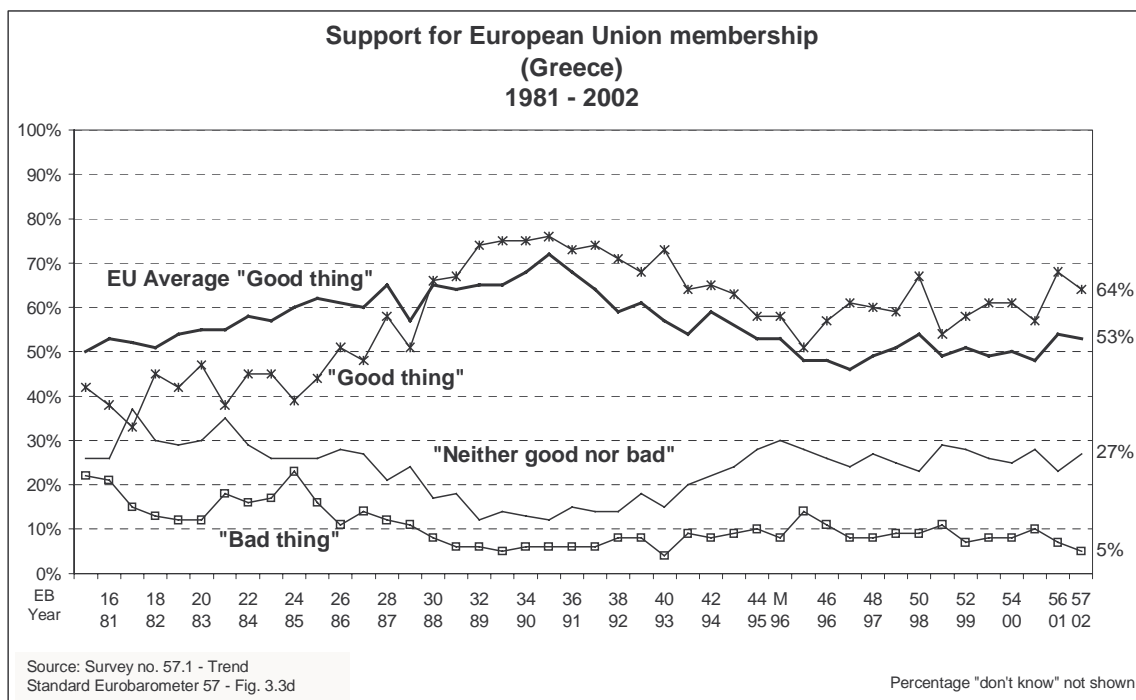
DENMARK



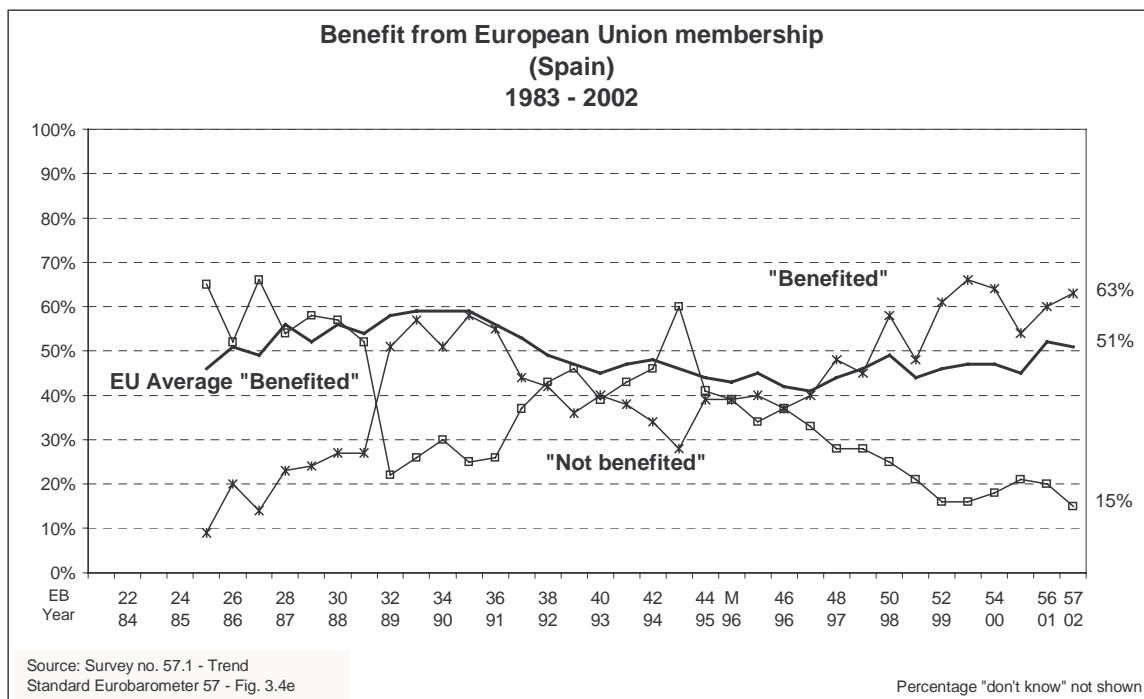
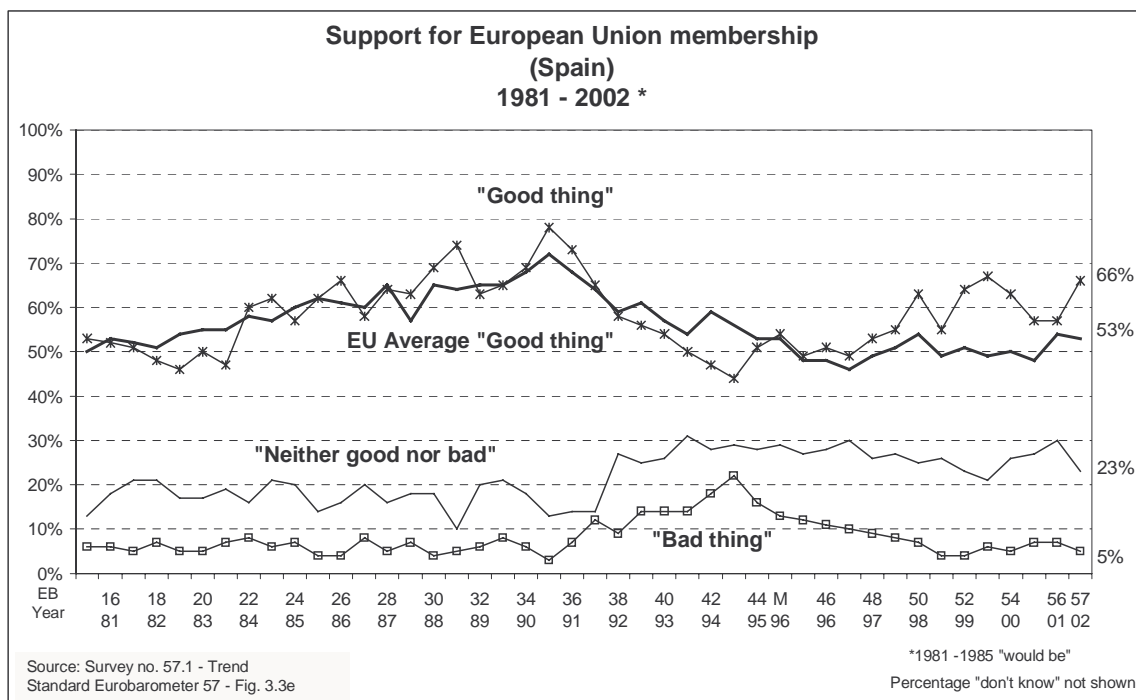
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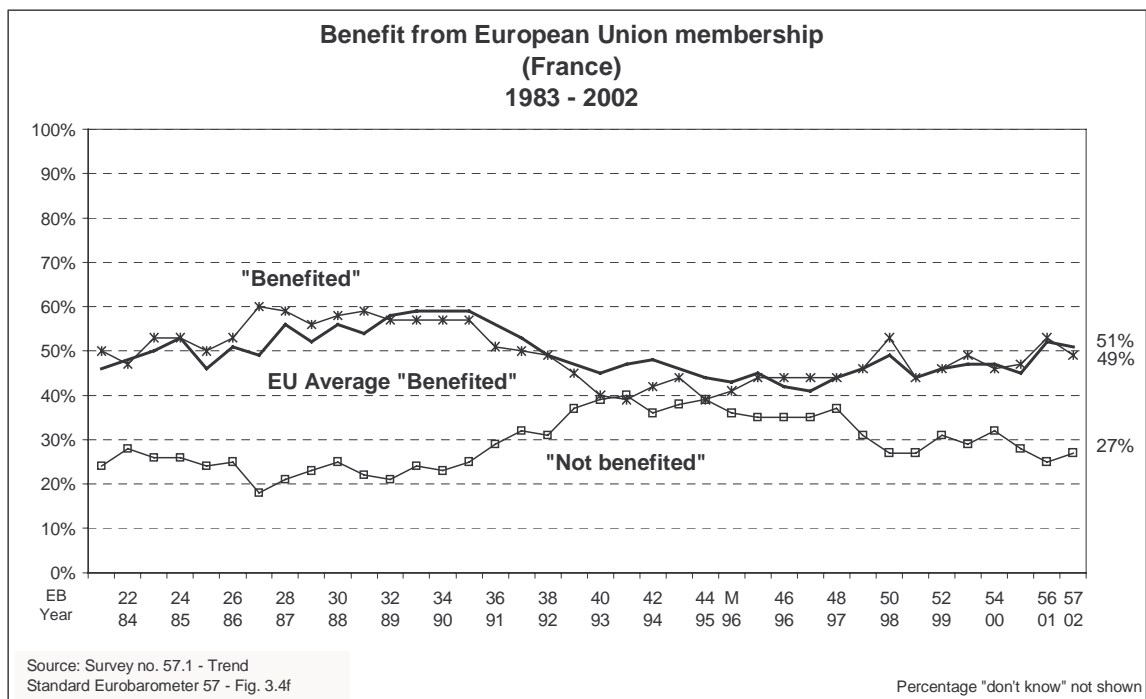
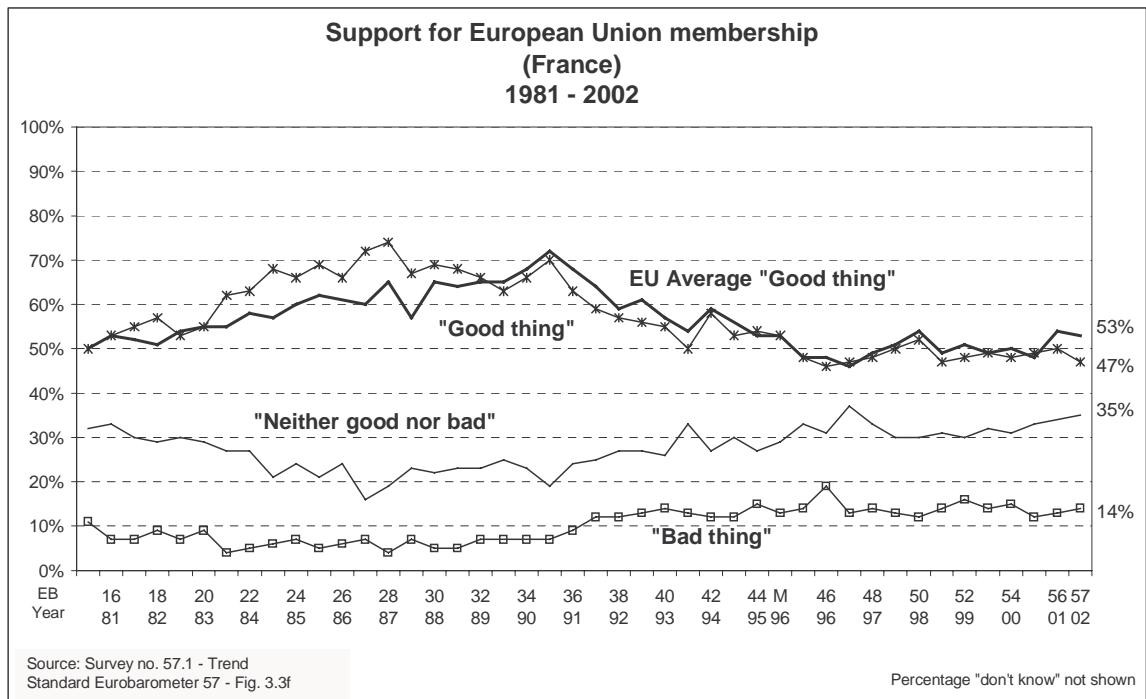
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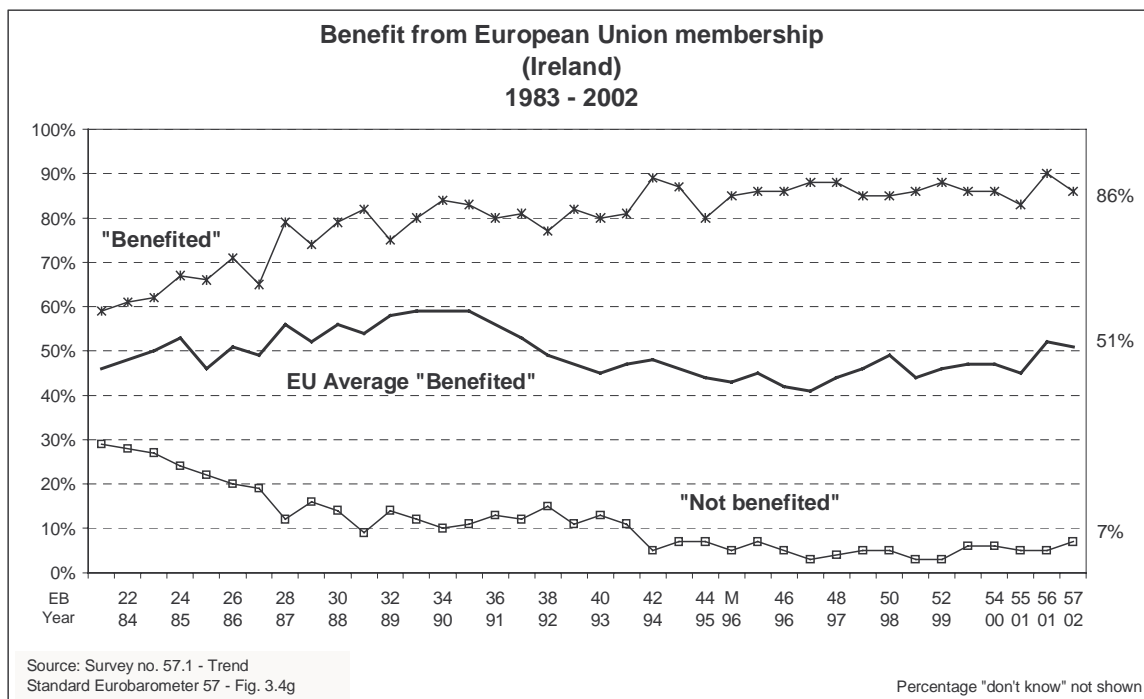
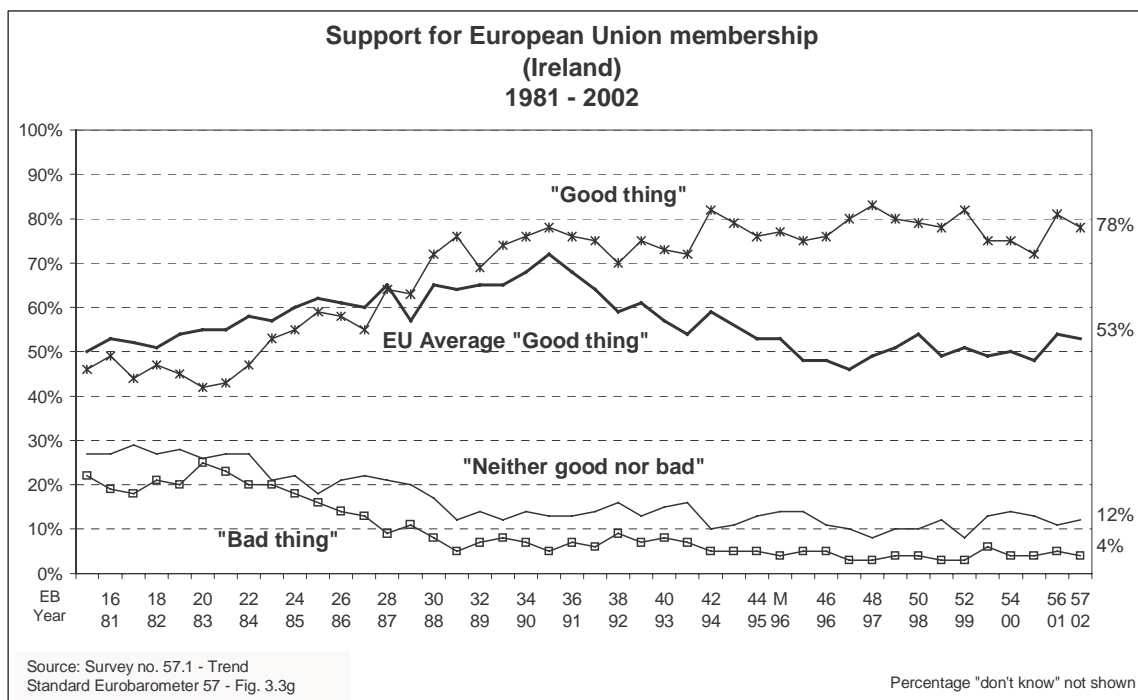
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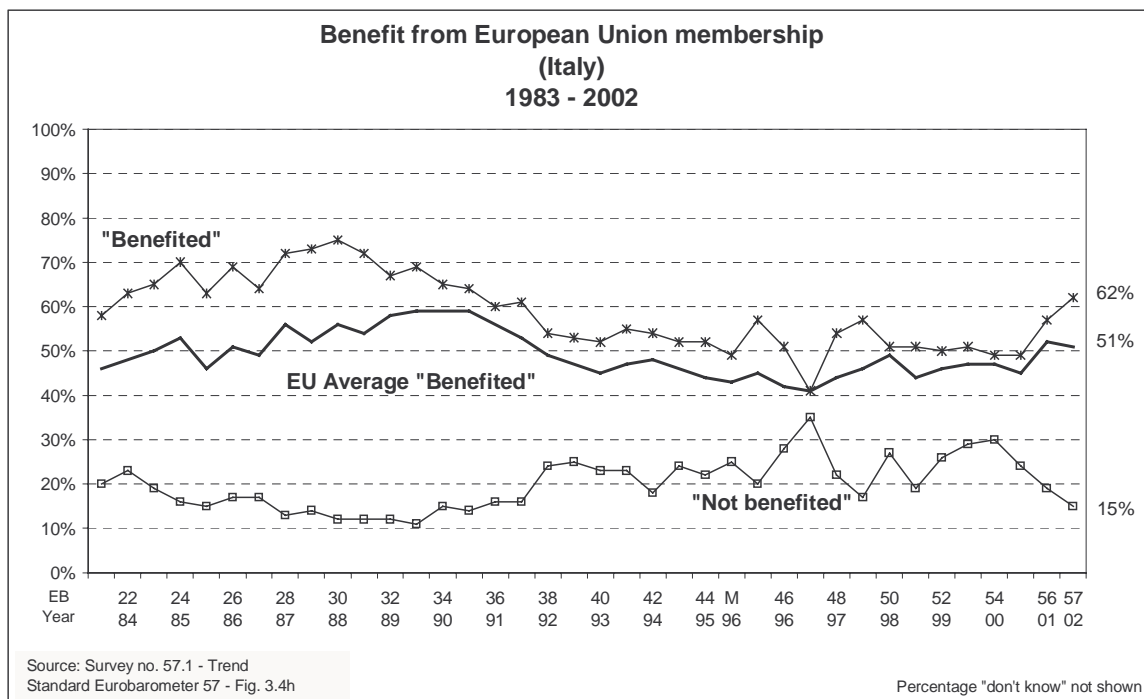
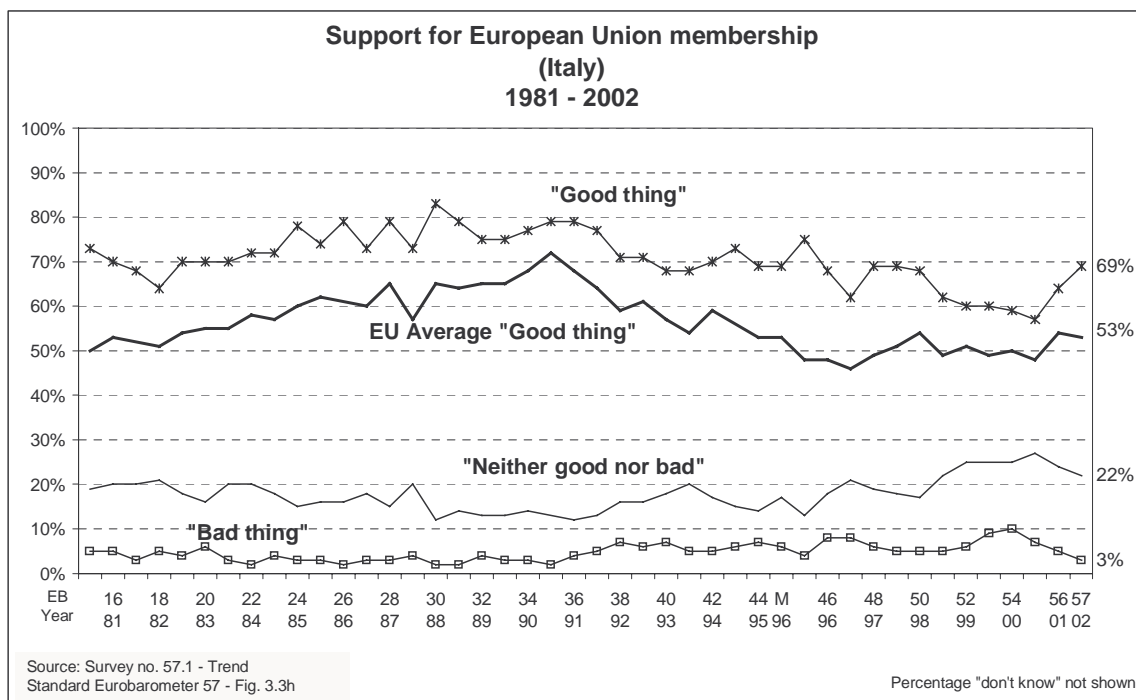
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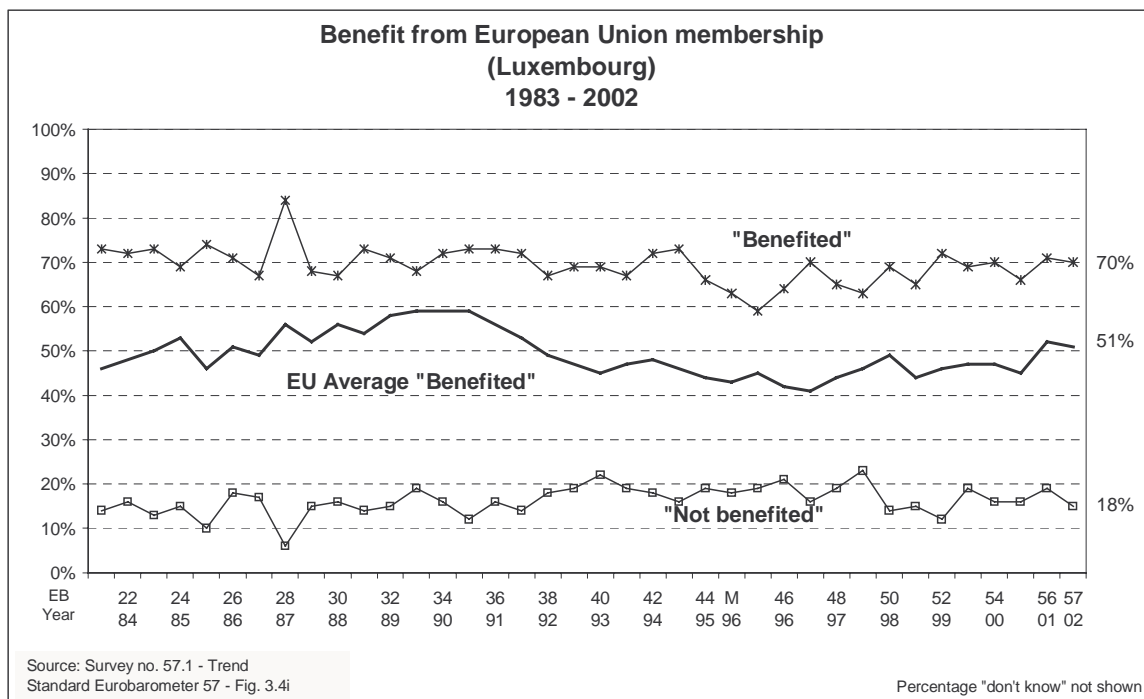
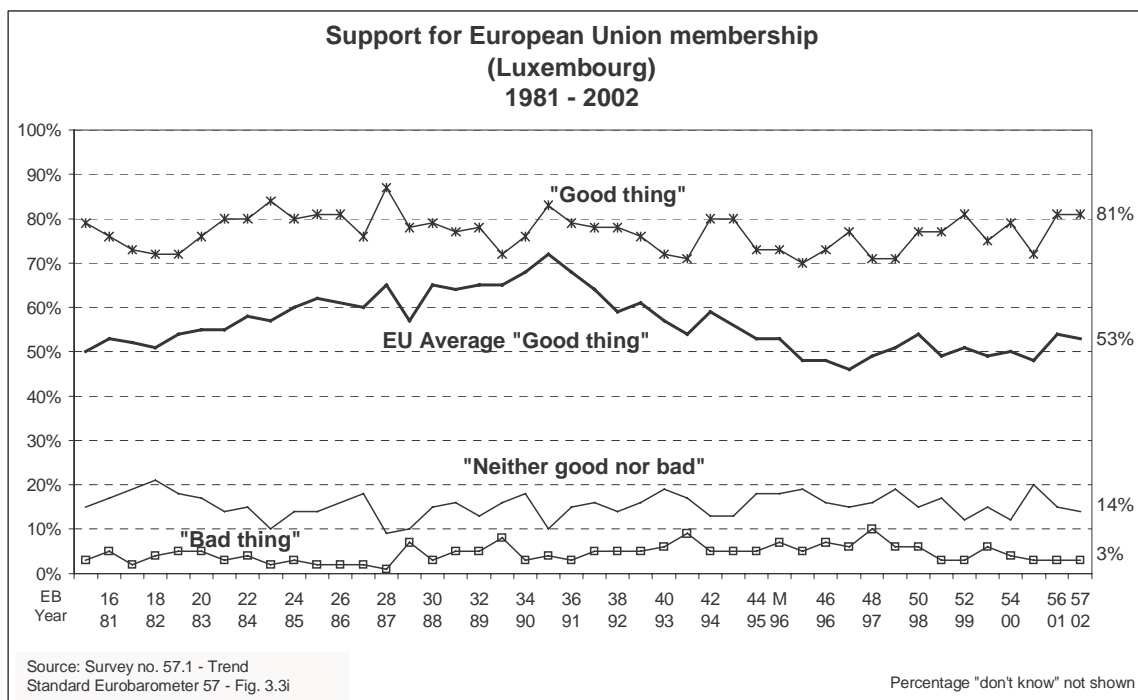
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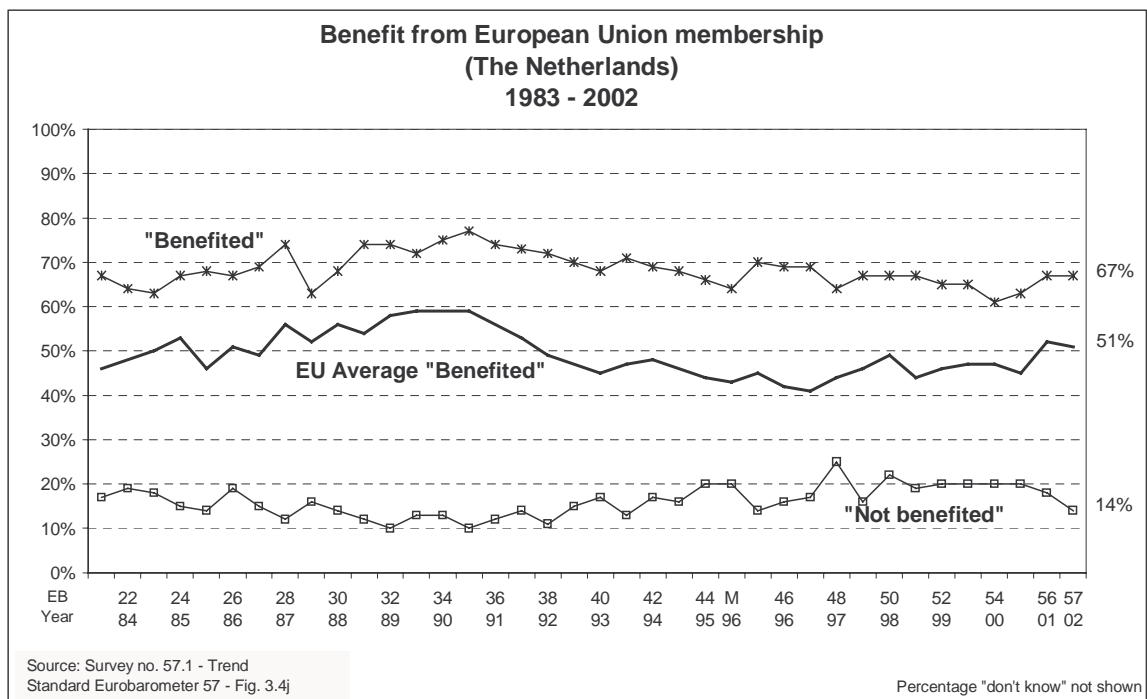
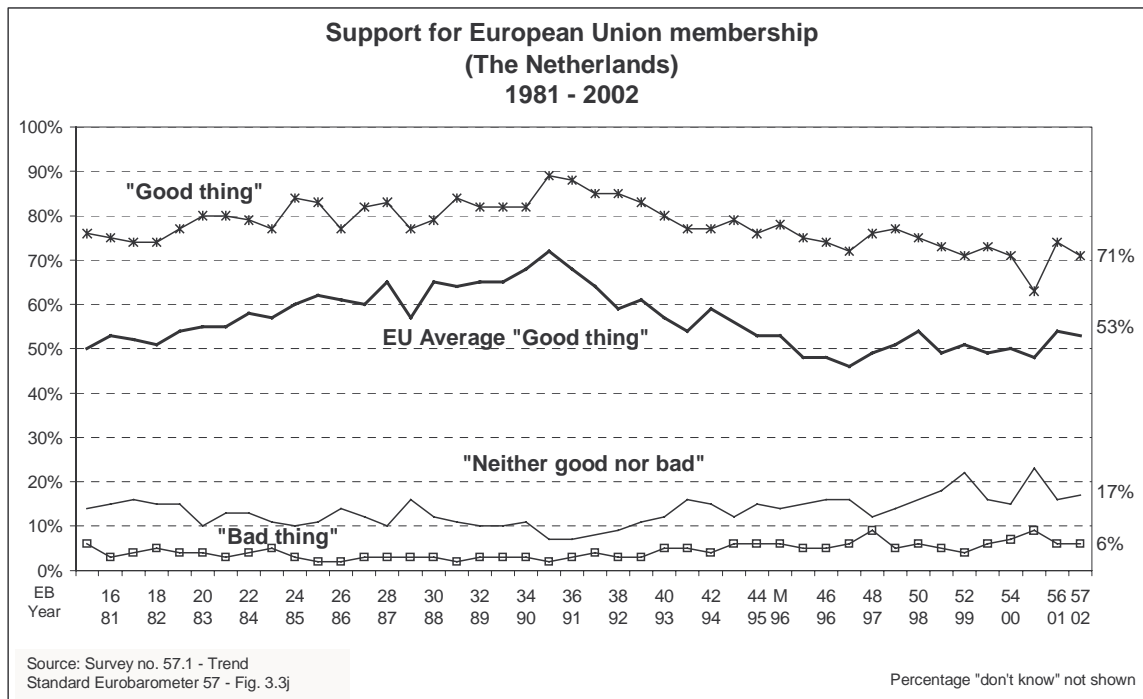
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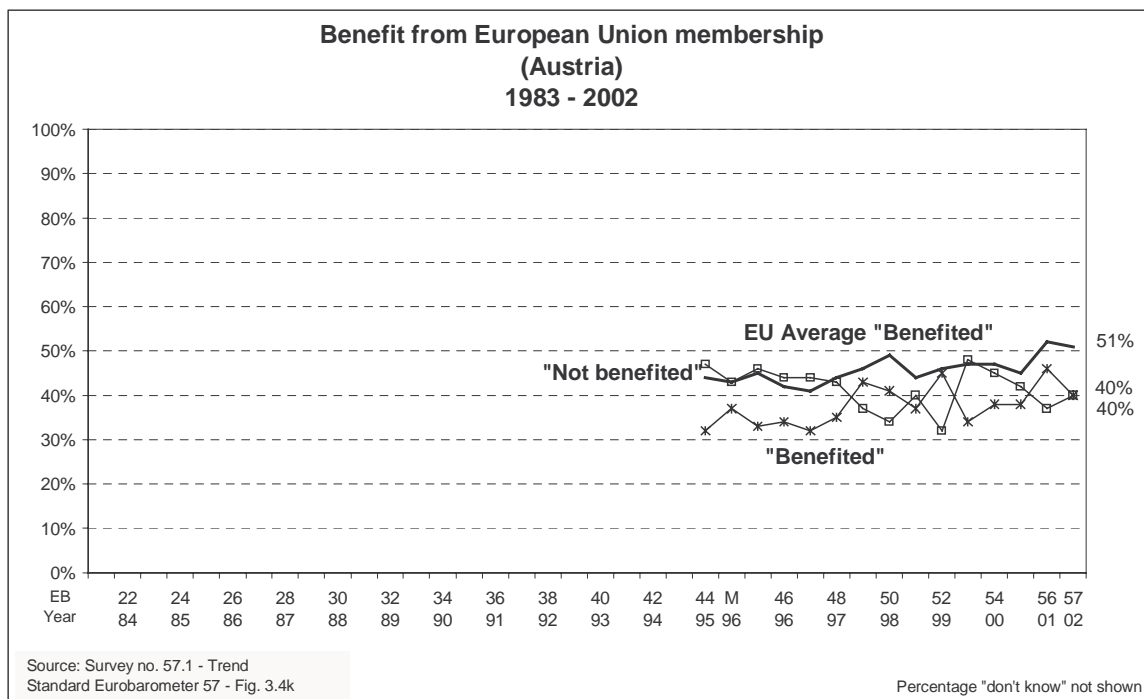
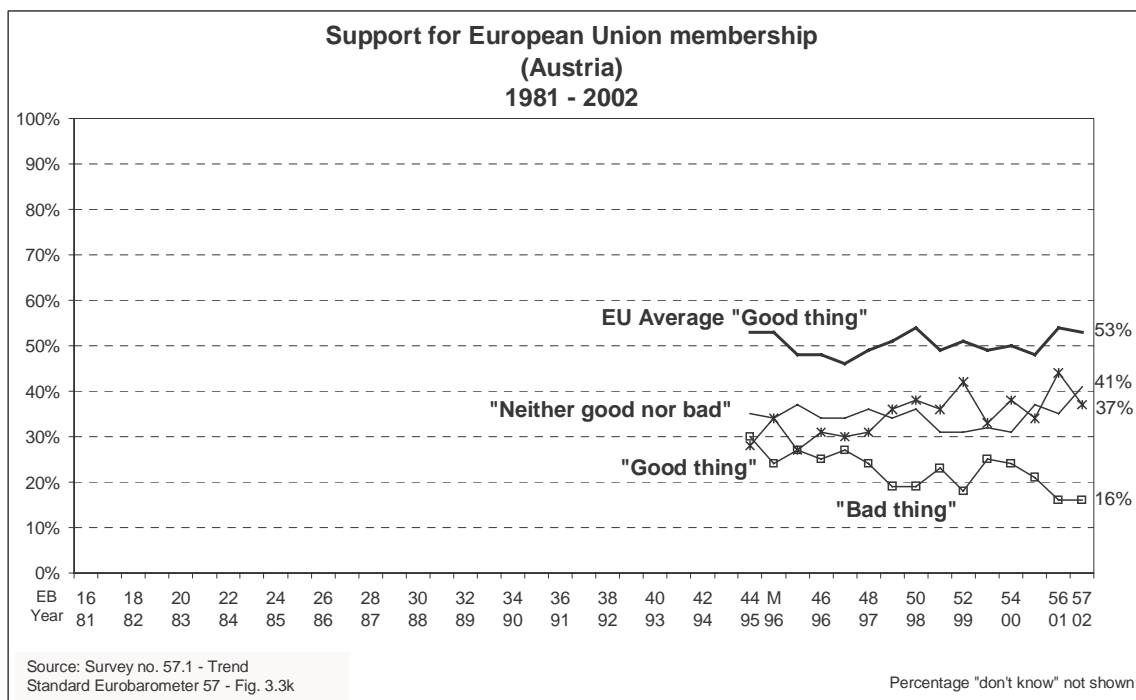
LUXEMBOURG



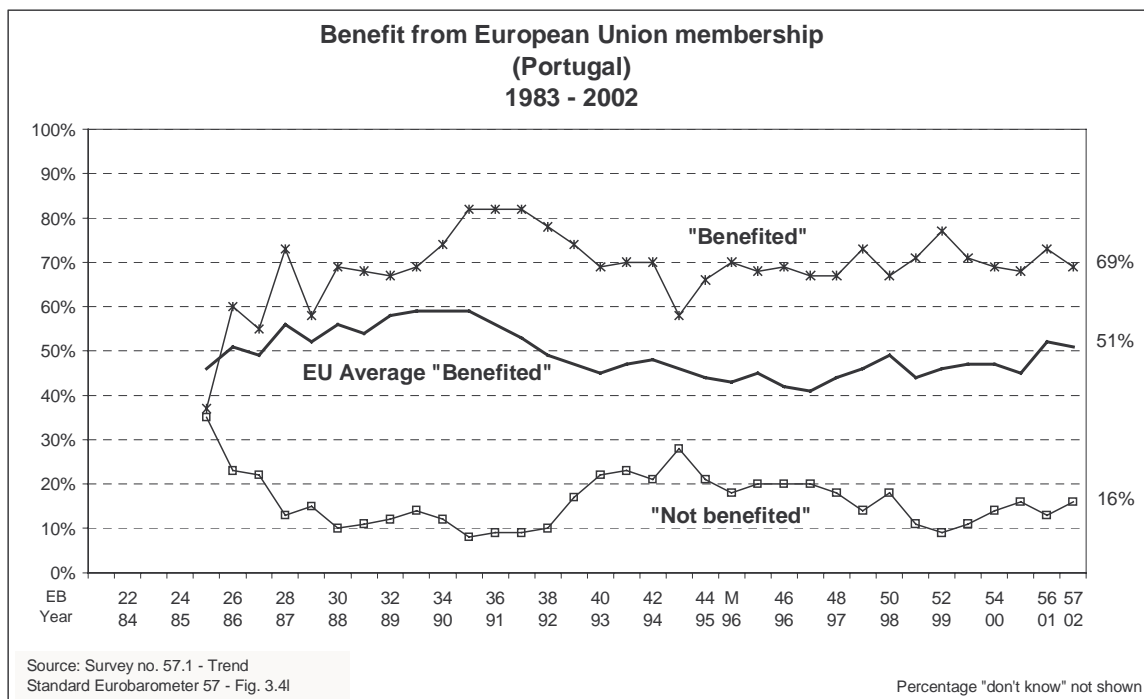
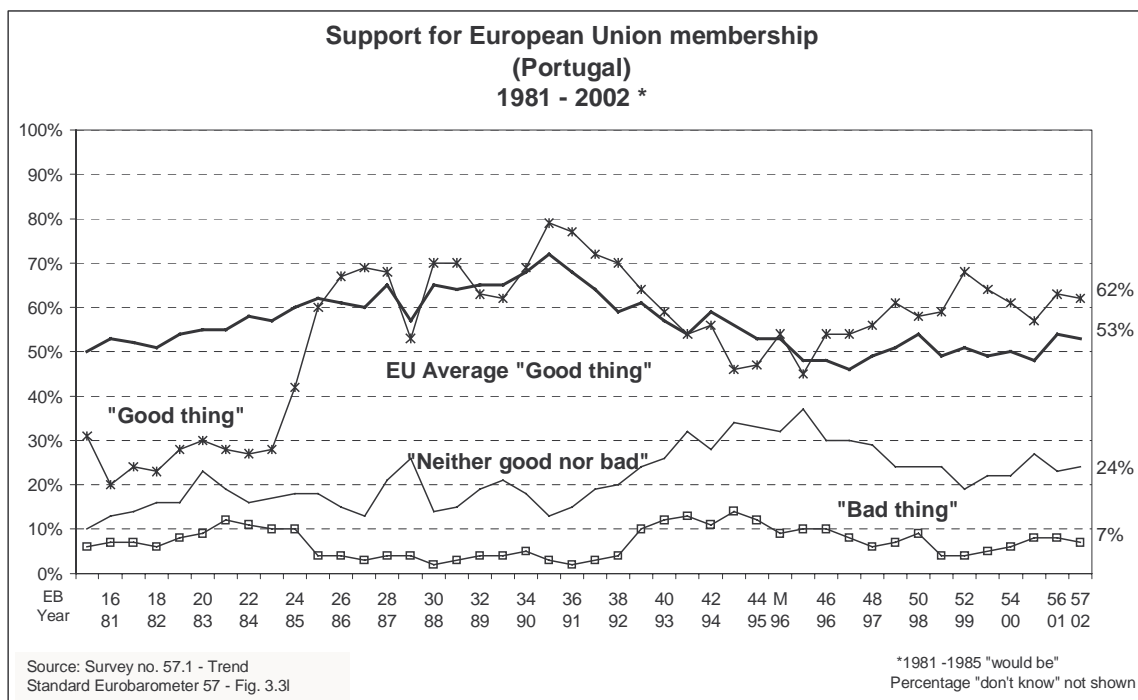
THE NETHERLANDS



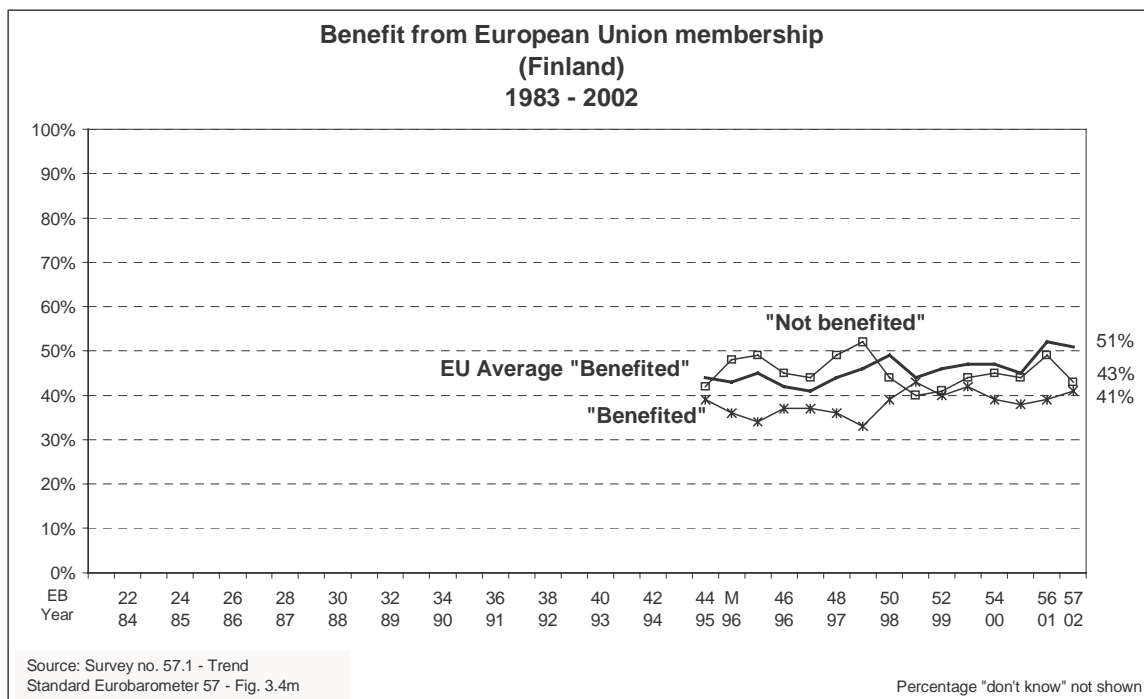
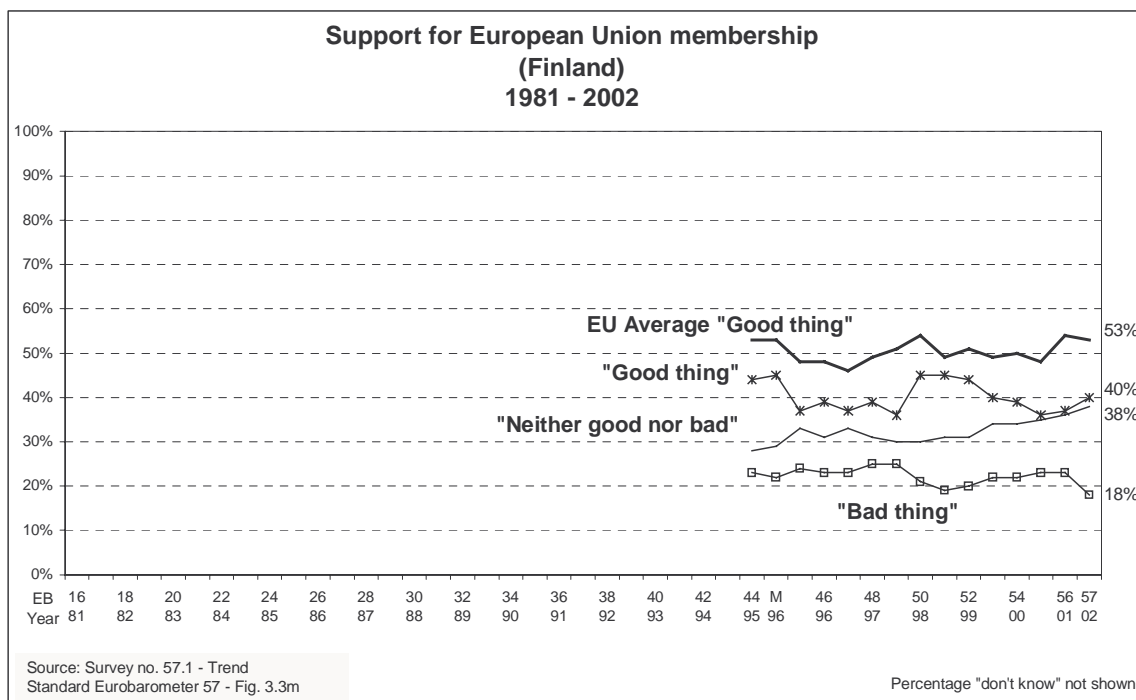
AUSTRIA



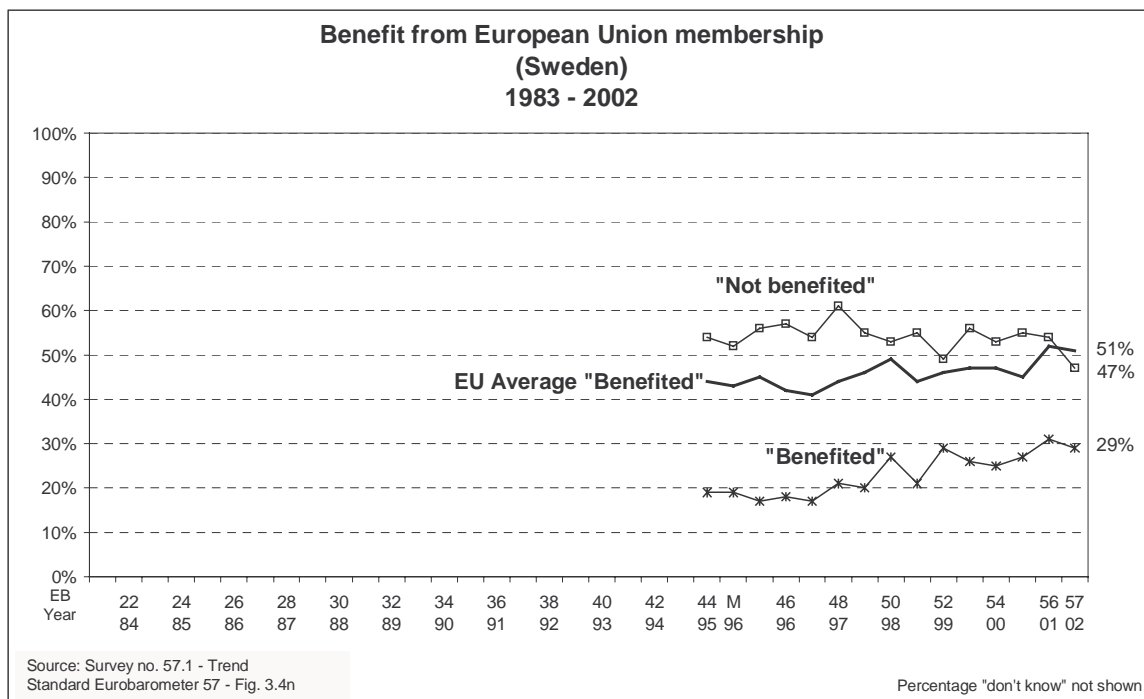
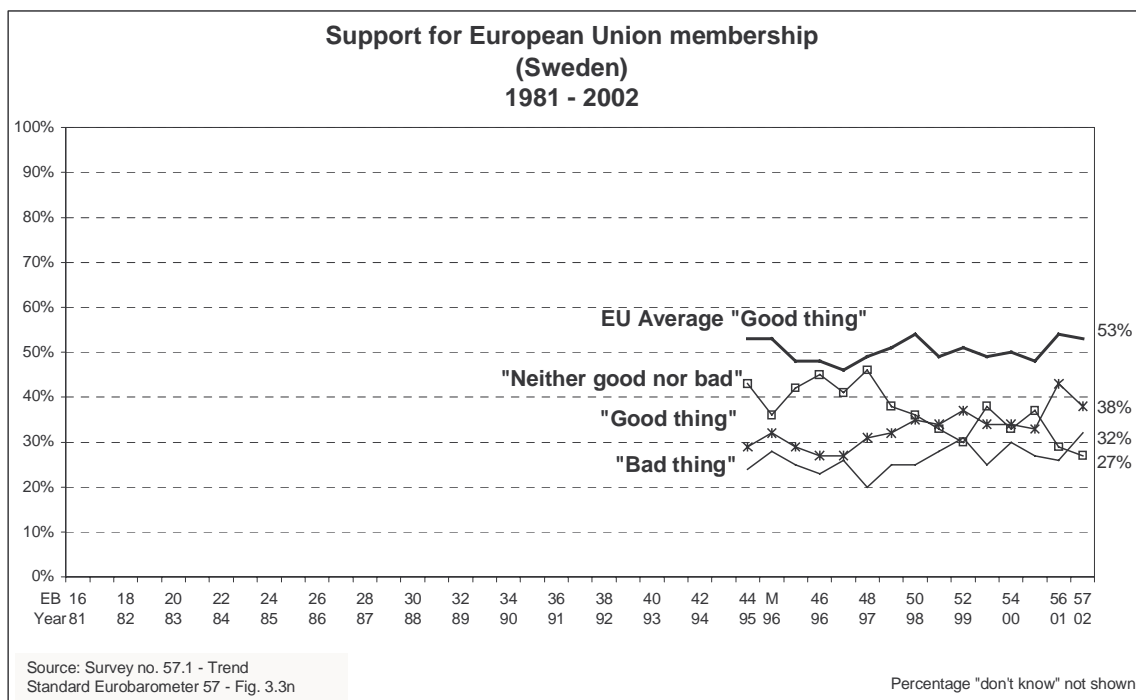
PORTUGAL



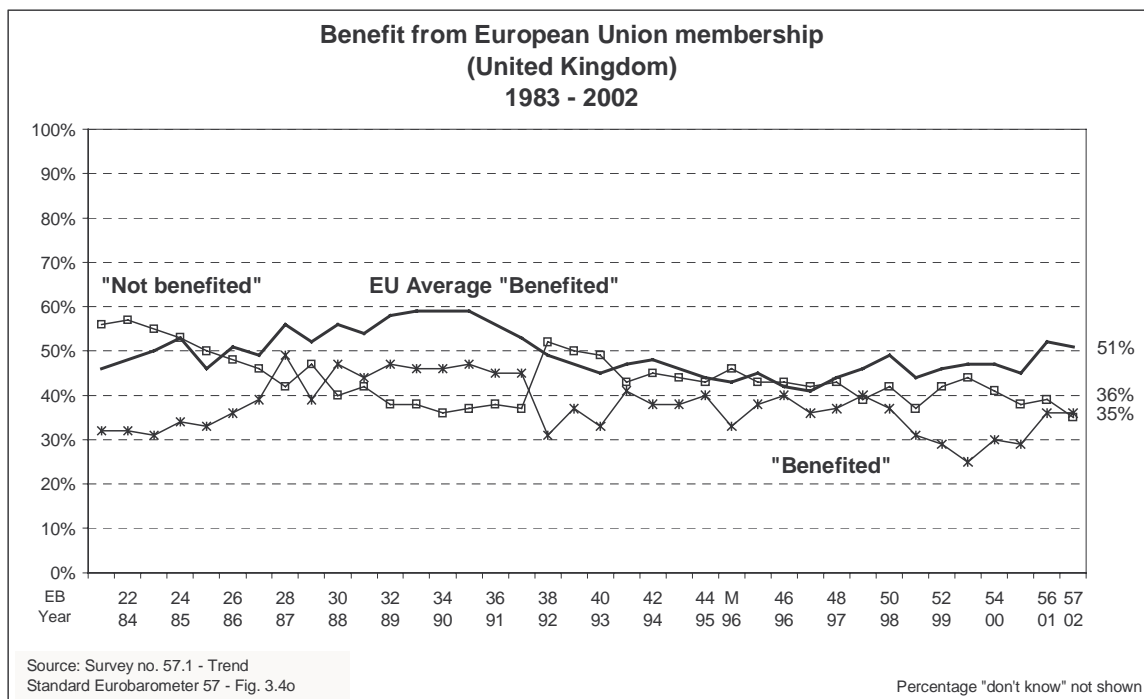
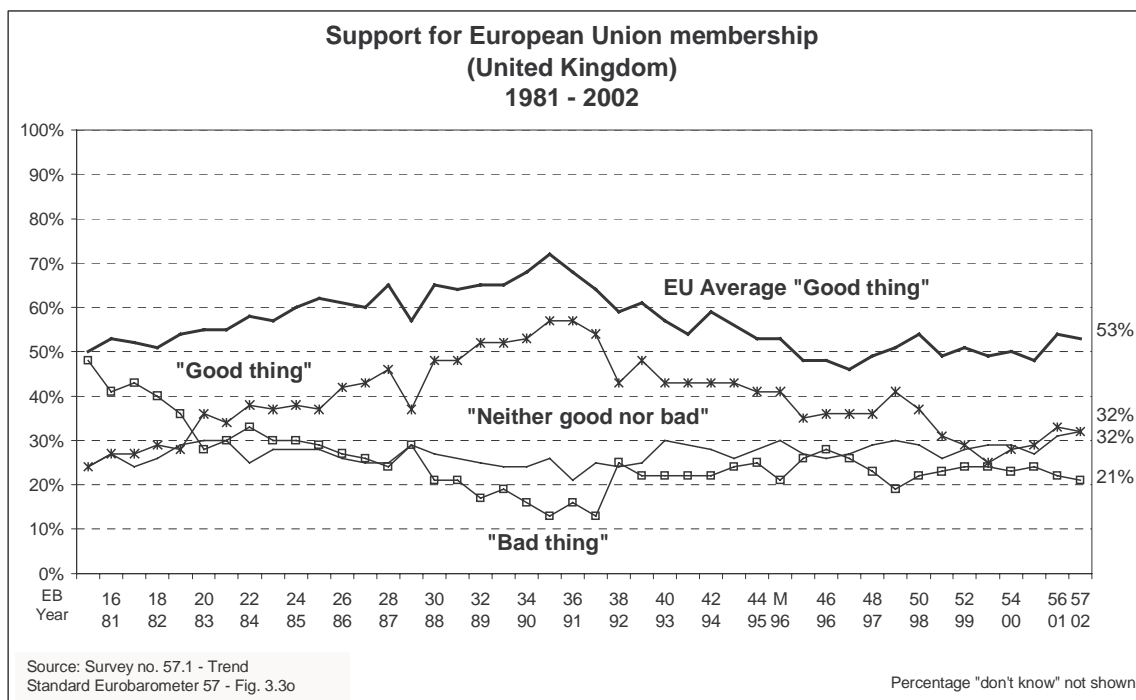
FINLAND



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM



The following question, asked previously in spring 2000 and spring 2001, links in with the discussion about whether people regard their country's membership as beneficial:

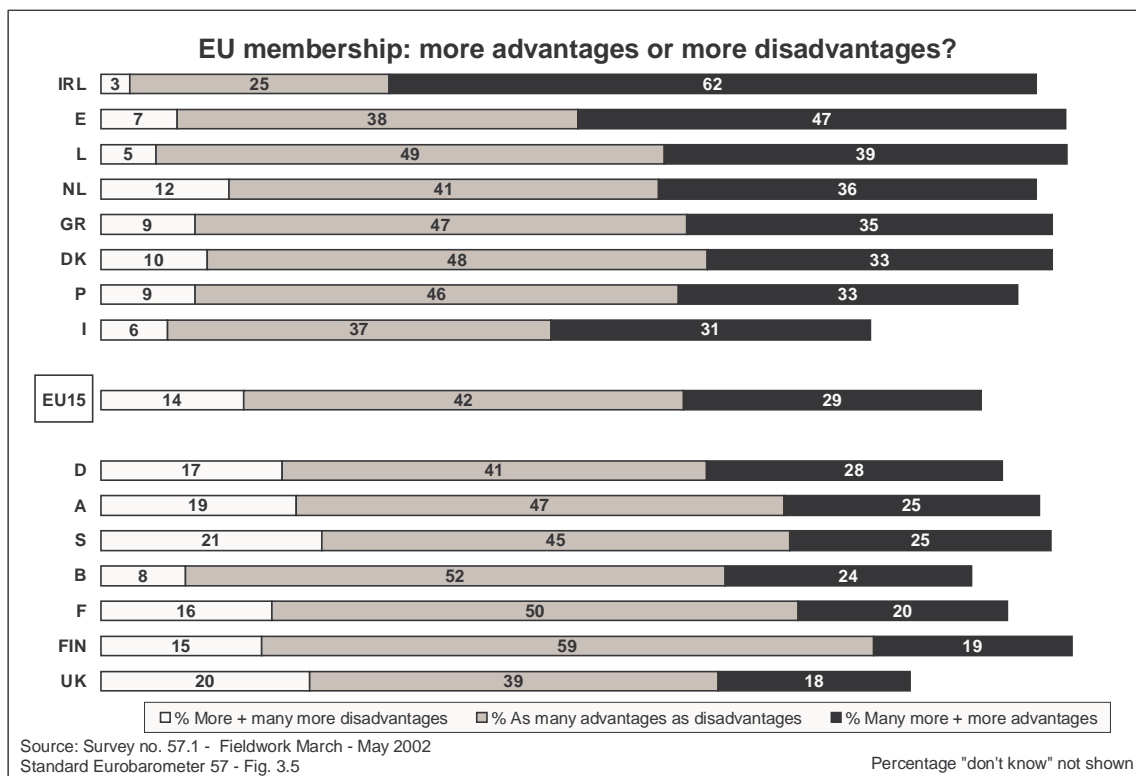
Do you think you, yourself, have got more advantages or more disadvantages from (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union?

At the EU15 level the breakdown of responses is as follows:

	Spring 02	Spring 01	Spring 00
	%	%	%
Many more advantages	4	4	5
More advantages	24	22	24
As many advantages as disadvantages	42	41	41
More disadvantages	11	12	13
Many more disadvantages	3	4	3
(Don't know / No opinion)	16	18	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

As can be seen the responses have remained stable over the three years that this question has now been asked.

The most recent results show that in Ireland more than half of the population (62%) feels that EU membership has given them personally more advantages. Though less than half feels this way in Spain (47%) it is still the most popular view. In all other countries the most popular view is that EU membership has brought people as many advantages as disadvantages. However, with the sole exception of the UK, the proportion of people that feels membership has brought more advantages outnumbers the proportion of people that feels membership has more disadvantages. The proportion of respondents who weren't able or who didn't want to give an opinion is high and ranges from 7% in Finland to 26% in Italy.



Whilst we noted above that at the EU15 level the results have been stable over time, there are quite a few shifts at the country level in comparison to spring 2001. There are positive developments in Italy, Ireland, Spain and Germany. In Greece, the Netherlands and Luxembourg people are now less likely to feel that EU membership has brought their country more disadvantages and more likely to feel that it has brought their country as many advantages as disadvantages. (Table 3.3a)

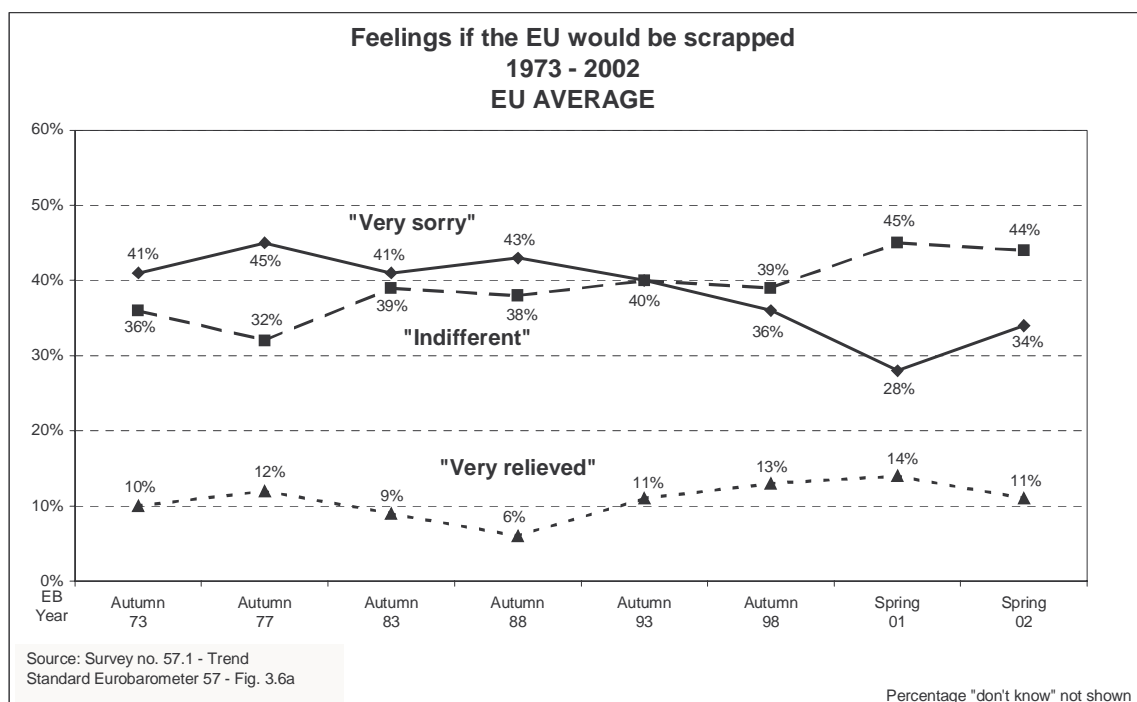
Among the various demographic groups, people who are still studying (40%), managers, (39%) and people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (37%) are most likely to feel that they have received more advantages. At 20%, retired people are most likely to feel that EU membership has brought their country more disadvantages.

At the attitudinal level, we find that 47% of people who support their country's membership to the EU feel they have personally received more advantages. At the other extreme we find that 60% of people who do not support their country's membership to the EU feel they have personally received more disadvantages. (Table 3.3b)

3.4. Feelings if the European Union were to be scrapped

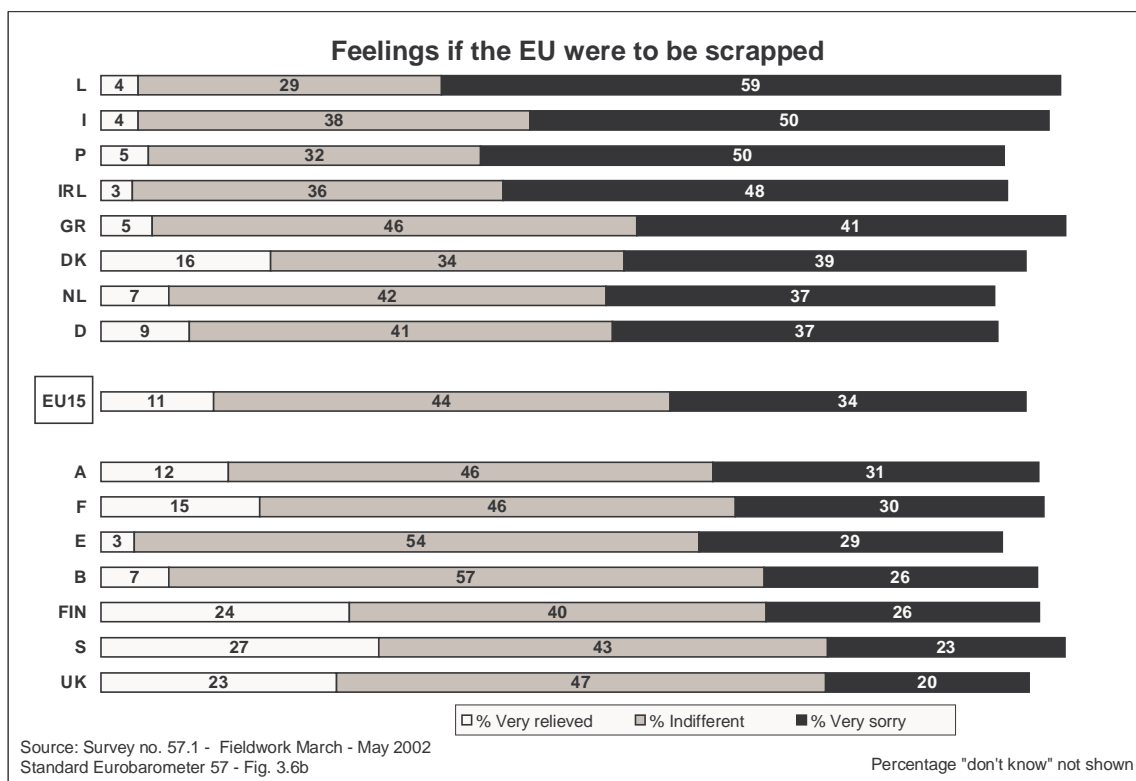
When the Eurobarometer first started in 1973, it included a question that asked people about the future of what was then still the European Economic Community²⁴. This question has been repeated several times since (in autumn 1977, autumn 1983, autumn 1988, autumn 1993, autumn 1998 and spring 2001). It has also been asked in the latest spring 2002 fieldwork wave.

As the following graph shows, the proportion of citizens that would feel very relieved if the EEC/EU were no more has always been very small. The proportion of EU citizens that would feel very sorry if the Union were to be scrapped dropped during the 1990's to reach a low of 28% in spring 2001. The latest results, however, show an increase of 6 percentage points so that 34% would now feel very sorry if the Union were to be scrapped. However, the majority of EU citizens would feel indifferent if the EU ceased to exist, a trend that was first noted in autumn 1998.



²⁴ The question is as follows: "If you were told tomorrow, that the Common Market (synonym for the EEC) / European Union had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved?"

The country results show that people in Luxembourg are most likely to feel very sorry if they were told the EU had been scrapped (59%), followed by people in Italy and Portugal (50% each). In Sweden (27%), Finland (24%) and the UK (23%), the likelihood that people would feel relieved if the EU were scrapped is the highest. Sweden and the UK are the only two countries where the proportion of people with this sentiment outnumbers the proportion of people who would feel very sorry if the EU were to be scrapped.



The proportion of people who say they would feel indifferent if they were told that the EU were scrapped remains quite high throughout the EU and ranges from 29% in Luxembourg to 57% in Belgium. It is the most widespread held sentiment in all countries except Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, Ireland and Denmark. As noted earlier, this points to a general lack of interest in the European Union.

In comparison to spring 2001, however, the latest results depict a significantly more positive situation. In 13 of the 15 Member States, people are now significantly more likely to say they would feel very sorry if the EU were to be scrapped with the largest increases noted in Italy (+14), Spain (+9), Luxembourg (+8), Portugal and Germany (+7 each). In France no significant changes are noted, Belgium being the only country where people are now slightly less likely to feel very sorry (-3). Here people are now more likely to feel indifferent (+4), an increase that is also recorded in Austria (+5) and the UK (+4). In Italy (-9), Portugal (-8), Greece, Spain (-5 each) and Luxembourg (-4) we find that people are now significantly less likely to feel indifferent. A further positive finding is that there are no countries where the proportion of people who would feel very relieved if the EU ceased to exist has increased. (Table 3.4a)

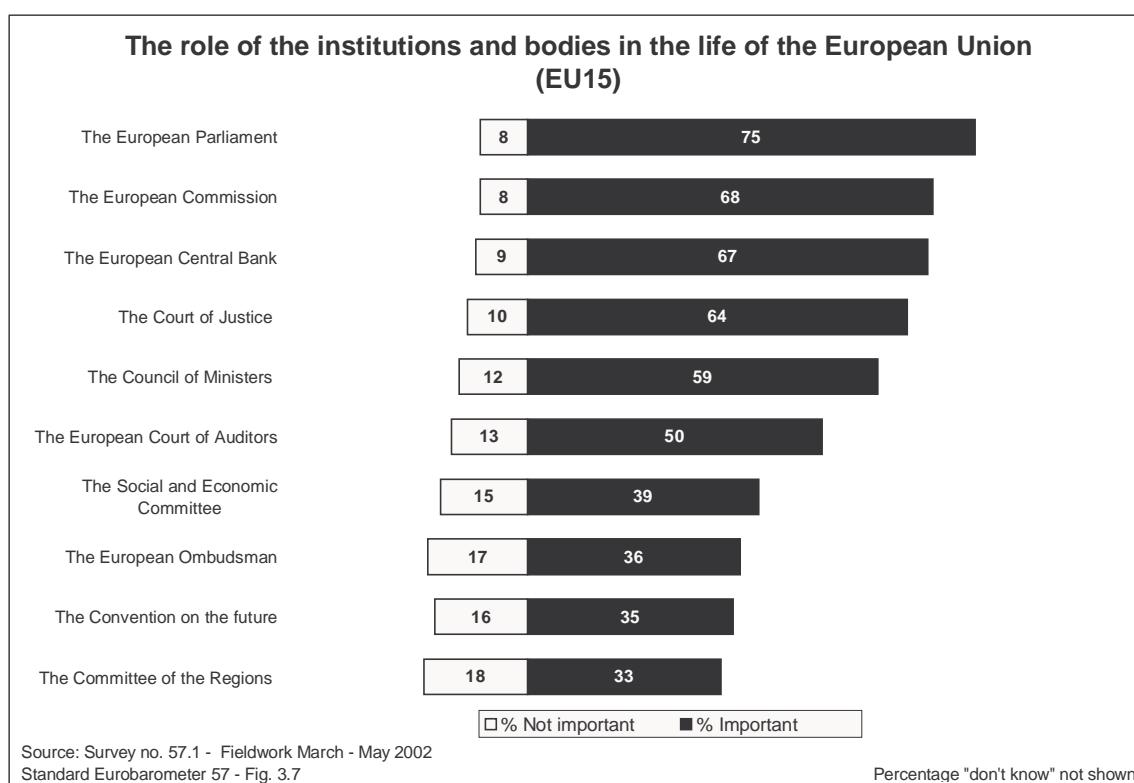
The demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women are to say that they would be very sorry (38% and 30%, respectively), although both genders are equally likely to feel very relieved (11%). Among the 4 age groups, we find that people aged 40 to 54 are most likely to feel very sorry (37%), while people aged 55 and over are most likely to feel very relieved (15%). A worrying finding is that the youngest age group is most likely to feel indifferent (49%). In terms of education, we find that the level of positive responses on this measure increases in line with the number of years that people have stayed in full-time education. Only 25% of people who left school by the age of 15 or younger say they would be very sorry, compared to 50% of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older. Analysis of the economic activity scale shows that 49% of managers would feel very sorry, followed by 42% of self-employed people, whereas only 27% of people looking after the home share this view. Retired people (18%) are most likely to say they would feel very relieved.

Earlier we explained that there is a close relationship between support for EU membership and people's feelings about the continued existence of the Union by showing the breakdown for support by people's responses to this measure. If we turn this around and show the breakdown for people's responses to this measure by people's support for their country's membership to the Union we find that 59% of people who support their country's membership to the EU would feel very sorry if they were told that the EU had been scrapped, while 60% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing would feel very relieved. (Table 3.4b)

3.5. The role of the Union's institutions and bodies

For the seventh time in a row the Eurobarometer has examined public opinion towards a number of the Union's institutions and bodies. Respondents were asked whether they think 9 of the Union's institutions and bodies play an important role or not in the life of the European Union. The institutions and bodies included in the survey are the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, the Court of Justice, the European Ombudsman, the European Central Bank, the European Court of Auditors, the Committee of the Regions and the Social and Economic Committee²⁵. For the first time, respondents are also asked to comment on the newly formed Convention on the future of the European Union.

As the graph below shows, the EU public is most likely to feel that the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union (75%), followed by the European Commission (68%) and the European Central Bank (67%). Less than 4 in 10 people believe that the 4 less well know institutions or bodies play an important role.



In comparison to autumn 2001, we find that people are now less likely to regard the institutions as important. On average, the decreases range from 7 percentage points for the Social and Economic Committee to 2 percentage points for the Court of Justice, the Council of Ministers and the European Ombudsman²⁶.

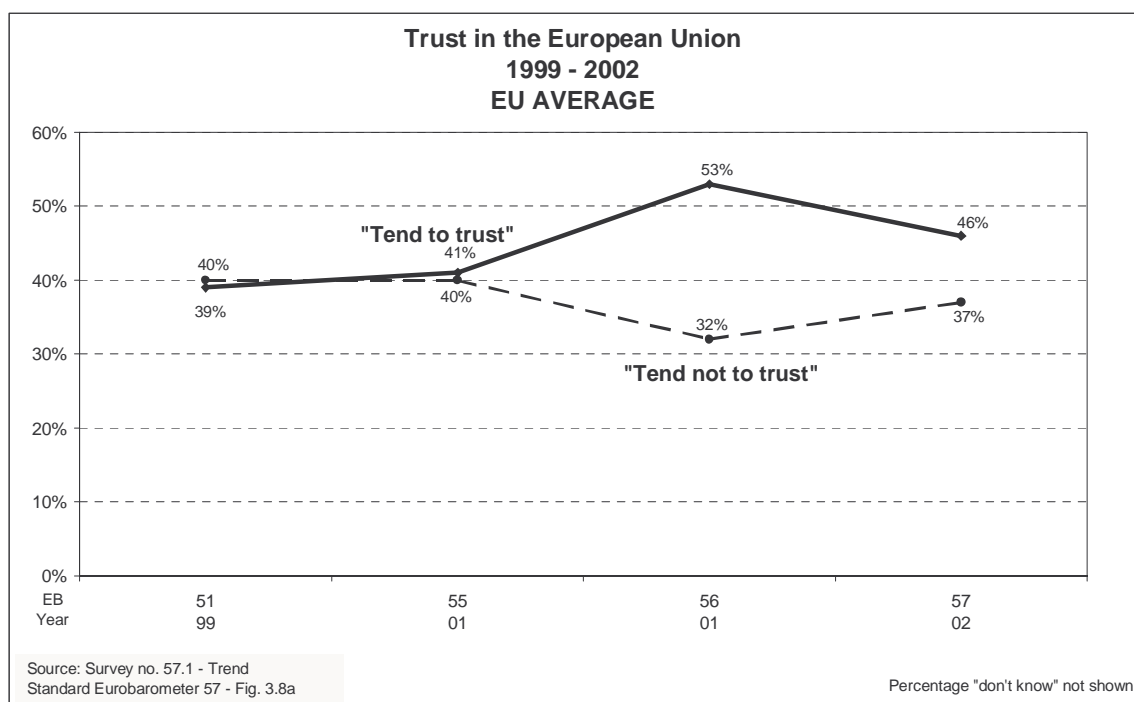
²⁵ Public awareness of these institutions/bodies is discussed in chapter 2.

²⁶ For autumn 2001 results, see Eurobarometer No. 56, page 41.

The country by country analyses show that the proportion of people that feels that the **European Parliament** plays an important role ranges from 63% in the UK to 87% in Luxembourg. A similar situation exists for the **European Commission** and the **European Central Bank** with people in Luxembourg most likely to feel that these two institutions play an important role (84% and 81%, respectively) and people in the United Kingdom least likely to share this view (55% and 48%, respectively). (Table 3.5)

3.6. Trust in the European Union and its institutions and bodies

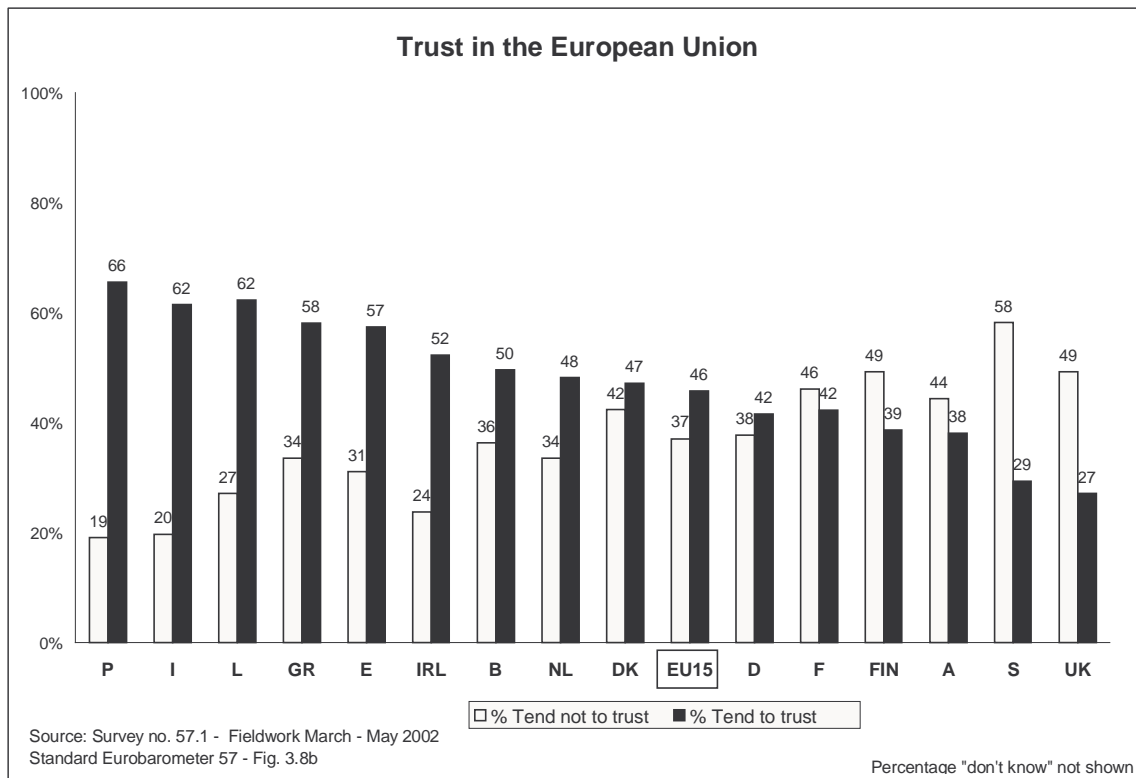
The survey also measures how widespread trust in these 10 institutions and bodies is. Firstly, however, we look at trust in the European Union as a whole. This question, that is part of a larger battery of questions²⁷, was first asked in spring 1999 (EB51). At that time, 39% of EU citizens said they trusted the Union and 40% said they didn't trust it²⁸. At the following measurement, taken two years later in spring 2001 (EB55), the survey found no significant changes (41% trusted the EU and 40% said they didn't). When the question was again asked following the September 11 attacks on the United States in autumn 2001, the survey found a large increase in the percentage of people that trust the Union (+12 to 53%) and a large decrease in the percentage of people that indicated a lack of trust (-8 to 32%). The latest results seem to point to a return to 'normality'. With the shock of September 11 behind them, 46% of EU citizens now say they trust the Union and 37% say they tend not to trust it.



The country by country analyses show that people in Portugal are most likely to trust the European Union (66%), followed by people in Italy, Luxembourg (62% each), Greece (58%), Spain (57%), Ireland (52%) and Belgium (50%). People in the UK (27%) are least likely to trust the European Union. In this country and in Sweden, Finland, France and Austria the public is more likely not to trust the Union than to trust it. Sweden is the only country where more than half of the population (58%) lacks trust in the European Union.

²⁷ The other trust items are discussed in chapter 1 (see tables 1.7a-c).

²⁸ The remaining 21% lacked an opinion.



The "return to normality" scenario becomes evident when we compare the latest results to those taken in autumn 2001. In all 15 Member States people are now less likely to trust the European Union, with decreases ranging from 3 percentage points in Italy and Portugal to 14 percentage points in the Netherlands. In most countries people are now more likely to lack trust with the highest increases recorded in Greece, the Netherlands and France (+12 each). However, there are a few countries where the drop in trust has not (only) resulted in an increase in lack of trust. In Portugal (+7), Germany, Denmark, Ireland (+5 each), Belgium (+4) and Luxembourg (+3) people are now more likely than they were in autumn 2001 to lack an opinion. (Table 3.6a)

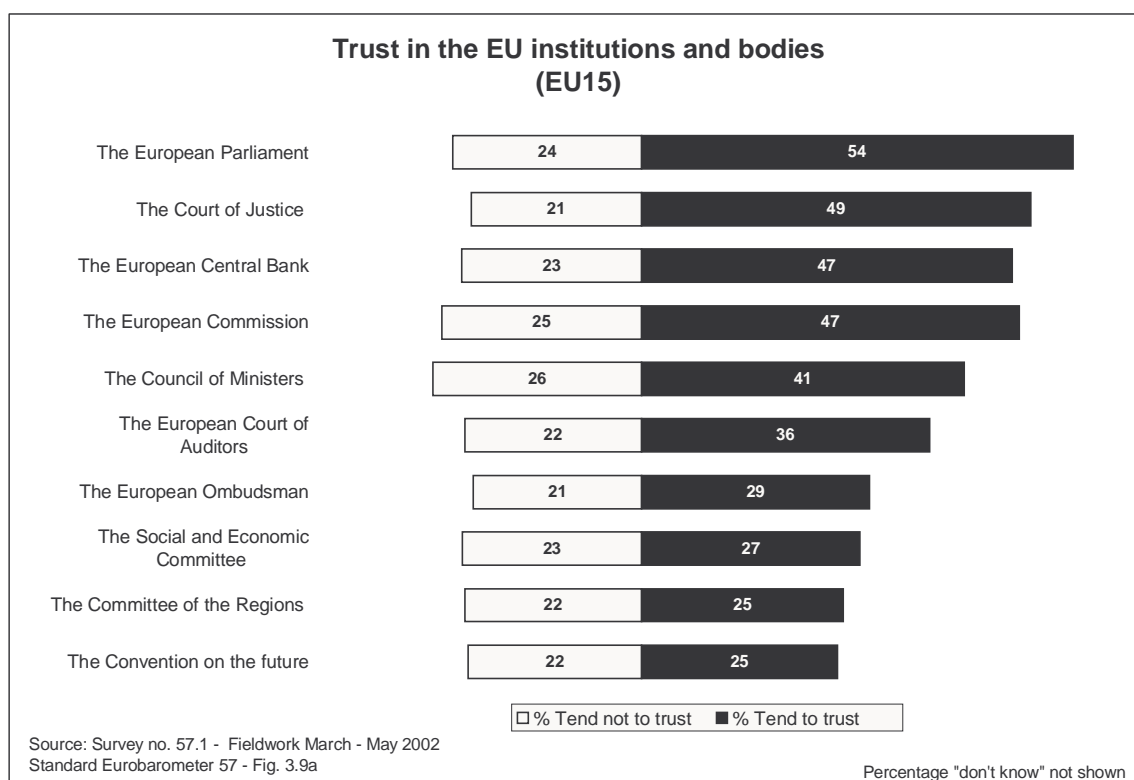
Trust levels not only vary from country to country, they also depend on how people generally feel about their country's membership to the EU. Our analyses indicate that 64% of people who regard their country's membership as a good thing trust the European Union, while 76% of those who regard it as a bad thing say they tend not to trust the European Union.

People's ability to make a judgement about this question depends on their self-perceived knowledge of the European Union. Analyses show that those who feel they know very little about the Union are three times less likely to hold an opinion than are those who feel they know a lot about the Union.

Trust in the EU by Self-Perceived Knowledge of the EU (in %, for EU15)			
	Low knowledge	Average knowledge	High knowledge
% Tend to trust	34	52	59
% Tend not to trust	42	34	34
% Don't know	24	14	7
% Total	100	100	100

Demographic analyses show that men are somewhat more likely than women to both trust and lack trust in the European Union with women more likely to lack an opinion. The youngest age group (53%) is significantly more likely to trust the European Union than older people are. Among the various educational groups we find that people who are still studying are most likely to trust the EU (58%) with only 41% of people who left school before the age of 16 saying they trust it. At 35%, unemployed people represent the occupational group that is least likely to trust the EU. (Table 3.6b)

Next we look at trust levels for the 10 institutions and bodies included in the survey. Although trust in these institutions and bodies varies significantly between the 15 Member States, the first thing to note is the high proportion of “don’t know” responses, particularly for the European Ombudsman, the Social and Economic Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the Convention on the future of the European Union. These partly explain why trust, as shown in the following graph, is so low.



At 54%, the European Parliament receives most widespread trust, followed by the Court of Justice (49%), the European Central Bank and the European Commission (47% each). Trust in the institutions and bodies is now somewhat lower than it was in autumn 2001, with the recorded decreases ranging from 1 percentage point for the Court of Justice to 6 percentage points for the Social and Economic Committee²⁹.

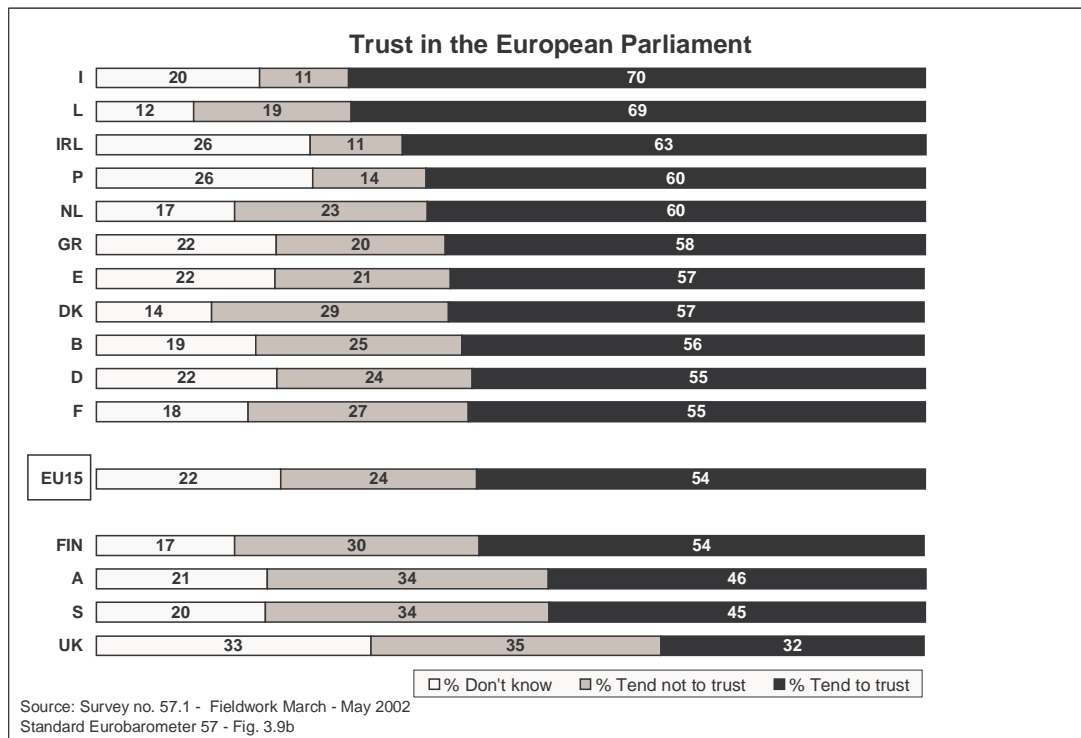
The next table shows the three most widely trusted institutions and bodies in each Member State. The **European Parliament** makes the top three in all Member States with the exception of Finland. It tops the list in Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Belgium and France, comes in second place in Luxembourg, Denmark and the UK and in third place in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria and Sweden. The **Court of Justice** tops the list in 6 countries: Luxembourg, Denmark, Germany Austria, Sweden and the UK. It comes in second place in the Netherlands and in third place in Finland, Greece and France. The **European Central Bank** tops the list in the Netherlands, comes in second place in Finland, Germany, Austria and Sweden and in third place in Luxembourg, Ireland, Portugal, and Belgium. The **European Commission** comes in second place in Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, and in third place in the UK. The **Council of Ministers** makes the top three in Spain and Greece. The **European Ombudsman**, who is Finnish, tops the list in his home country. The **Council of Ministers** comes in third place in Italy and Spain. (See also table 3.7)

²⁹ See Eurobarometer Report 56, graph 3.8a.

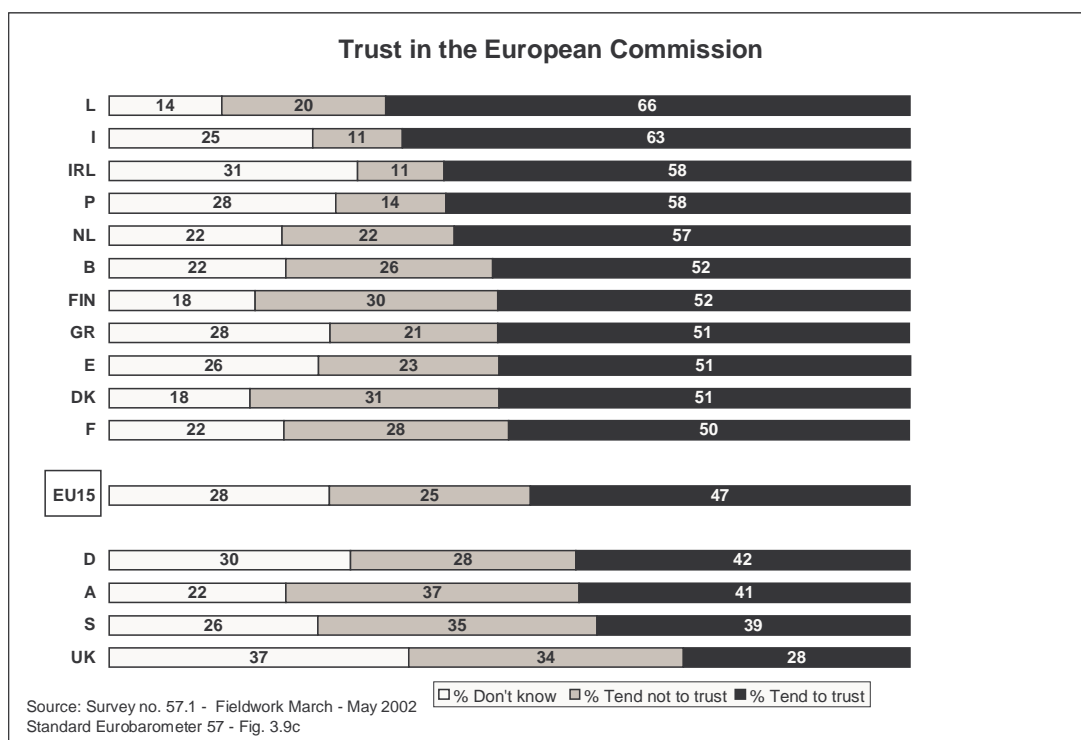
TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
European Parliament	56	Court of Justice	71
European Commission	52	European Parliament	69
European Central Bank	46	European Central Bank	67
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Court of Justice	70	European Central Bank	63
European Parliament	57	Court of Justice	61
European Central Bank	55	European Parliament	60
Germany		Austria	
Court of Justice	60	Court of Justice	56
European Central Bank	56	European Central Bank	50
European Parliament	55	European Parliament	46
Greece		Portugal	
European Parliament	58	European Parliament	60
European Commission	51	European Commission	58
Court of Justice	51	European Central Bank	55
Spain		Finland	
European Parliament	57	European Ombudsman	60
European Commission	51	European Central Bank	58
Council of Ministers	47	Court of Justice	58
France		Sweden	
European Parliament	55	Court of Justice	54
European Commission	50	European Central Bank	50
Court of Justice	43	European Parliament	45
Ireland		United Kingdom	
European Parliament	63	Court of Justice	32
European Commission	58	European Parliament	32
European Central Bank	56	European Commission	28
Italy			
European Parliament	70		
European Commission	63		
Council of Ministers	55		

Looking next in more detail at the country results for the **European Parliament** shows that around seven in ten people in Italy and Luxembourg trust it with around 6 in 10 people in Ireland (63%), Portugal, the Netherlands (60% each), Greece (58%), Denmark and Spain (57% each) trusting the Parliament. The UK is the only country where people who do not trust the Parliament outnumber those who trust it (35% vs. 32%). Trust levels are now lower than they were in autumn 2001 with the largest decreases recorded in Belgium (-12), Austria and Sweden (-9 each). The proportion of people who trust the European Parliament has not gone down (significantly) in Portugal, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Italy and the Netherlands³⁰.

³⁰ See Eurobarometer Report No. 56, graph 3.8b.



Looking at the country by country results for the **European Commission** shows that trust is most widespread in Luxembourg (66%), Italy (63%), Ireland, Portugal (58% each) and the Netherlands (57%). Around half of the people in Belgium, Finland (52% each), Greece, Spain, Denmark (51% each) and France (50%) trust the European Commission. Again we find that the UK is the only country where people who do not trust the Commission outnumber those who trust it (34% vs. 28%). As with the European Parliament, trust levels are now lower than they were in autumn 2001 with the largest decreases recorded in Belgium (-9), Spain (-8), Austria and the UK (-7 each). The proportion of people who trust the European Commission has not gone down (significantly) in Italy, Portugal, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Denmark, and the Netherlands³¹.



³¹ See also Eurobarometer Report No. 56, graph 3.8c.

Finally, we look at the median trust level for the 10 institutions and bodies in each of the Member States³². As the following table shows, the median is highest in Luxembourg (56%) and lowest in the UK (20%).

Trust in the EU institutions and bodies (Median score - % saying tend to trust for the 10 institutions and bodies, by country)	
Country	Median
Luxembourg	56
The Netherlands	49
Ireland	48
Finland	45
Italy	44
Denmark	44
Belgium	42
Portugal	41
France	39
Germany	39
Spain	39
EU15	39
Greece	38
Austria	38
Sweden	33
United Kingdom	20

³² We show the median ‘% trust’ score rather than the average, as the median is the appropriate measure of central tendency in distributions with extreme values. Once again readers are reminded that low levels of trust are mostly off-set by high levels of “don’t know” responses, not by high levels of distrust.

4. People's underlying attitudes to the European Union

In this chapter we present the results of a number of questions asked on the spring 2002 survey that measure people's underlying attitudes to the European Union. Some of these questions have been asked many times before and others are new. What they all have in common is that they provide insight into the reasons why people are in favour of or against the European Union.

4.1. Image of the European Union

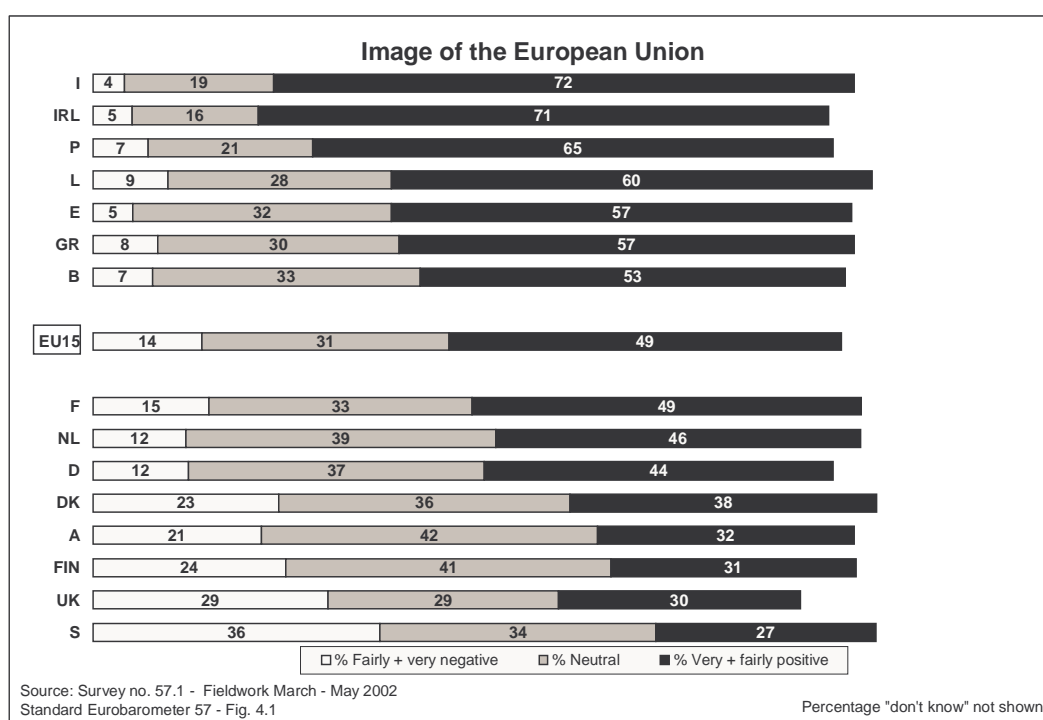
In spring 2000, the Eurobarometer first asked the following question:

In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

This question, which was also asked in spring 2001 and which has now been asked for the third time, provides an indication of people's emotive stance towards the European Union. At the EU15 level the breakdown of responses is as follows:

	Spring 02	Spring 01	Spring 00
	%	%	%
Very positive	10	7	7
Fairly positive	39	35	36
Neutral	31	33	31
Fairly negative	10	13	14
Very negative	4	5	5
(Don't know)	7	8	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

The latest results show that the EU public is now significantly more likely to hold a positive image of the European Union than it was in the two preceding years. Close to half of the people surveyed say that the European Union conjures up a very positive or fairly positive image and only 14% say it conjures up a fairly negative or very negative image.



As the graph above shows, more than seven in ten people in Italy (72%) and Ireland (71%) hold a positive image of the European Union. In Portugal (65%) and Luxembourg (60%) this view is shared by six in ten citizens and in Spain, Greece (57% each) and Belgium (53%) more than half of the people surveyed hold a positive image of the European Union. This is also the majority view in France (49%), the Netherlands (46%), Germany (44%) and Denmark (38%). In Austria and Finland, people are most likely to hold a neutral image of the EU (42% and 41%, respectively) with around 3 in 10 people holding a positive image and 2 in 10 people holding a negative image. The UK public is divided on the issue with all three positions (positive, neutral and negative) held by three in ten people. Sweden is the only country where the majority opinion is that the European Union conjures up a negative image (36%) with 34% holding a neutral image and 27% holding a positive image.

In comparison to spring 2001, we find that citizens from all EU Member States, except Sweden are now more likely to hold a positive image of the European Union. The largest positive increases have been recorded in Spain (+11), Italy (+10), Germany (+9 each), Luxembourg and Austria (+7 each). Whilst in Sweden no outright increase in the proportion of people that say the EU conjures up a positive image has been recorded, the proportion of people that feel the EU conjures up a negative image is now significantly lower (-8). Thus in Sweden we find a shift towards a more neutral image of the EU. (Table 4.1a)

An analysis of the various demographic groups in the population shows that around six in ten managers, people who are still studying, people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older and people who are self-employed say that the EU conjures up a positive image. At 40%, people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger are least likely to share this view. There is no demographic group where more than 20% feels that the European Union conjures up a negative image.

The following table depicts the relationship between this question and the question that measures how people would feel if the EU were to be scrapped (see chapter 3). It shows that among people who would feel very sorry if the EU were scrapped tomorrow, 88% feel that the EU conjures up a positive image. At the other extreme, we find that 68% of people who would feel very relieved if this were to happen say that the EU conjures up a negative image.

Relationship between image of the EU and feeling if EU were scrapped		
Image of the EU:	Feelings if EU were scrapped:	
	Very sorry	Very relieved
	%	%
Positive	88	7
Neutral	10	22
Negative	2	68
(Don't know)	1	3
<i>Total</i>	101	100

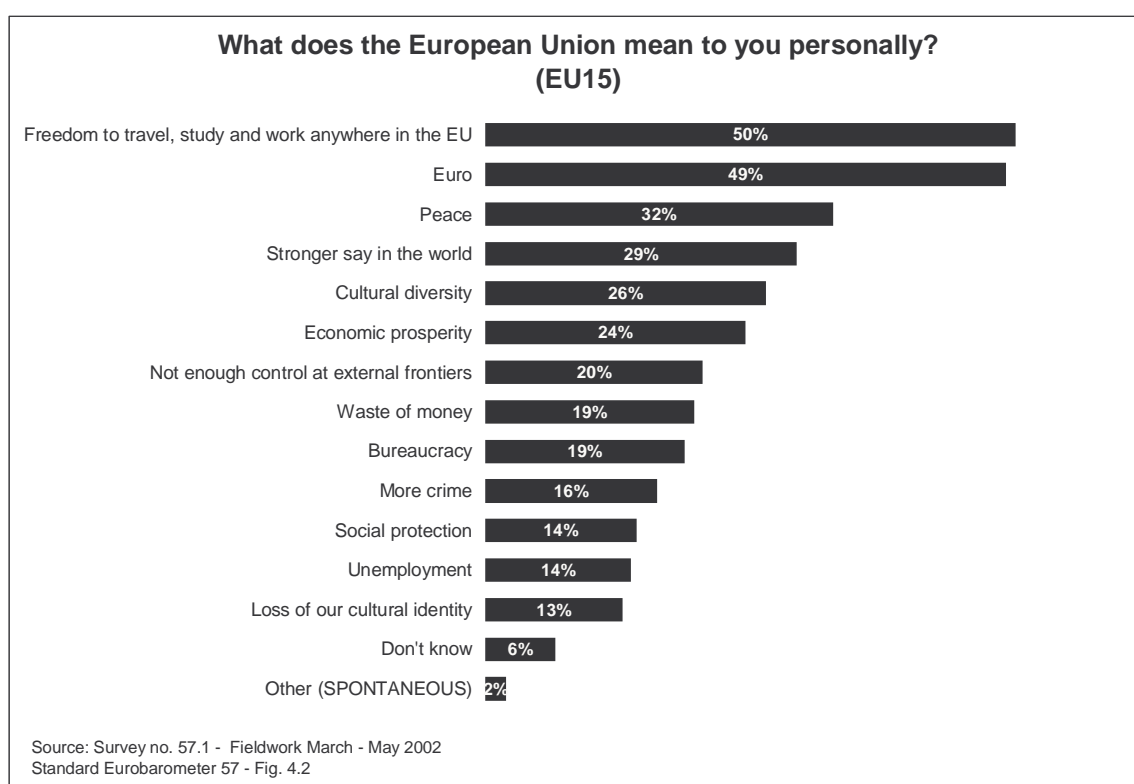
Furthermore, as one would expect, most people who support their country's EU membership have a positive image (79%) of the EU. 69% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing have a negative image. (Table 4.1b)

4.2. Meaning of and personal feelings about the European Union

The spring 2002 Eurobarometer survey has introduced a new question that asks respondents what the European Union means to them personally. Respondents were shown a card with 13 possible connotations – half of them positive and half of them negative - and were asked to indicate which of these applied to them. The positive connotations were by far the most frequently mentioned³³:

- For half of the respondents the EU means the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere
- For three in ten respondents the EU represents peace and a stronger say in the world
- For a quarter of the respondents the EU means cultural diversity and economic prosperity
- For 14%, the EU means social protection

The negative connotations – not enough control at external borders, waste of money, bureaucracy, more crime, unemployment and loss of cultural identity – were all mentioned by 20% or less of the respondents.

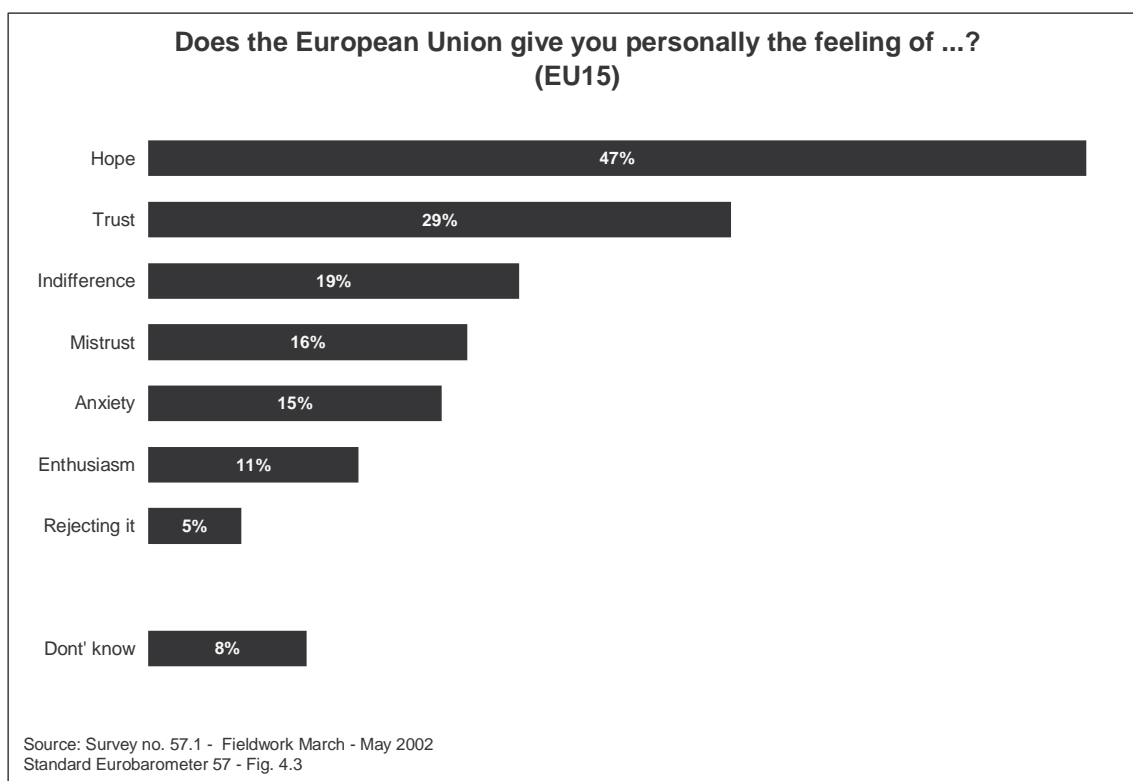


The next table shows the three most frequently mentioned personal meanings of the EU in each Member State. It shows that **the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union** makes the top three in all Member States. This finding indicates that for many EU citizens, the European Union has first and foremost a practical, albeit positive, meaning. The table also highlights that for many of the people living in the euro-zone countries, **the euro** is analogous to the European Union. It is the most frequently mentioned meaning in 8 of the 12 euro-zone countries and comes in second or third place in the other 4 countries. In the pre-in countries the euro is mentioned far less frequently and only makes the top three in the United Kingdom. Thirdly, the table shows that meanings with a negative connotation only make the top three in the more eurosceptic countries. In Sweden, more than half of the people surveyed find the European Union **bureaucratic** and a **waste of money**. The fourth finding that comes out of the table is that **economic prosperity** is a meaning of the EU that people in the 'poorer' nations are more likely to identify with. It makes the top three in Ireland, Spain and Portugal. Finally, the table shows that **cultural diversity** makes the top three in France. Here, 35% of respondents regard this as a meaning of the European Union, this being the highest percentage of all Member States. (See also table 4.2)

³³ The euro, the only item with a neutral connotation, was mentioned by 49% of respondents.

TOP THREE MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED MEANINGS OF THE EU (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
The euro	71	The euro	67
Freedom of movement	47	Peace	58
Peace	29	Freedom of movement	57
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Freedom of movement	51	The euro	59
Peace	44	Freedom of movement	48
Stronger say in the world	35	Stronger say in the world	40
Germany		Austria	
The euro	54	The euro	50
Freedom of movement	47	Freedom of movement	39
Peace	46	Waste of money	31
Greece		Portugal	
Freedom of movement	50	The euro	42
The euro	44	Freedom of movement	41
Peace	43	Economic prosperity	25
Spain		Finland	
Freedom of movement	54	The euro	57
The euro	49	Freedom of movement	56
Economic prosperity	35	Bureaucracy	32
France		Sweden	
The euro	55	Freedom of movement	59
Freedom of movement	52	Bureaucracy	53
Cultural diversity	35	Waste of money	51
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Freedom of movement	43	Freedom of movement	35
Economic prosperity	41	The euro	24
The euro	40	Waste of money	23
Italy			
Freedom of movement	63		
The euro	55		
Stronger say in the world	34		

The spring 2002 survey also includes a new question that asks respondents what feeling the European Union gives them personally by showing them a card with seven words. Respondents could choose as many of these as they wanted from the list, with the words representing a mix of positive and negative feelings. Again, the positive feelings were by far the most frequently mentioned.



As the graph above shows, for nearly half of the respondents the European Union gives them personally the feeling of hope. Close to three in ten respondents said the EU gives them the feeling of trust. The opposite feeling – mistrust – was chosen by half as many respondents (16%). The answers to this question confirm the non-negligible sentiment of indifference that affects the European Union, with 2 in ten respondents identifying with this feeling. 15% of respondents said the EU gives them a feeling of anxiety. Whilst this survey shows that enthusiasm is not a feeling that the public is likely to associate with the EU, this does not imply that people want to reject it, the latter being chosen by only 5% of the respondents.

We analysed the relationship between these feelings and some of the other attitudinal measurements that are included in the survey to check the consistency of the responses.

Relationship between feelings of the European Union and <u>positive attitudes</u> to the EU (EU15 averages)					
Feeling:	Membership good thing	Positive image	Tend to trust EU	Very sorry if EU were to be scrapped	Proud to be EU citizen
Hope	67%	69%	63%	76%	62%
Trust	44%	47%	45%	51%	41%
Enthusiasm	17%	18%	16%	21%	16%
Indifference	9%	8%	12%	4%	12%
Anxiety	8%	8%	9%	7%	10%
Mistrust	5%	5%	7%	4%	8%
Rejecting it	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Relationship between feelings of the European Union and <u>negative attitudes</u> to the EU (EU15 averages)					
Feeling:	Membership bad thing	Negative image	Tend not to trust EU	Very relieved if EU were to be scrapped	Not proud to be EU citizen
Hope	11%	12%	32%	11%	23%
Trust	6%	3%	16%	5%	10%
Enthusiasm	2%	1%	5%	3%	2%
Indifference	28%	29%	25%	23%	31%
Anxiety	36%	35%	22%	37%	27%
Mistrust	49%	51%	29%	50%	32%
Rejecting it	26%	24%	10%	24%	12%

The tables show a clear relationship between people's attitudes to the European Union and people's feelings about it. What stands out is that among the people with negative attitudes, mistrust is by far the most prevalent feeling about the European Union. However, negative attitudes do not necessarily lead people to want to reject the Union as this feeling is only held by around a quarter of respondents with a negative attitude towards the EU.

As is standard, there are also strong differences between the 15 Member States when it comes to the feelings the European Union invokes in people. The next table shows the three most frequently mentioned feelings about the European Union in each Member State. It shows that **the feeling of hope** makes the top three in all Member States, coming in first place in 13 countries. What people exactly mean by 'hope' is of course difficult to tell but in the broadest sense of its meaning the feeling discloses a positive forward looking attitude. The **feeling of trust** makes the top three in twelve of the 15 Member States, coming in first place in the Netherlands. This feeling does not make the top three in Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The **feeling of indifference** makes the top three in 7 countries, topping the list as the most frequently mentioned feeling in the United Kingdom. **Anxiety** makes the list in France, Greece, Germany, Sweden and Austria as the third most frequently mentioned feeling. In Ireland, Luxembourg and Italy, **enthusiasm** makes the top three. Finally, the analyses show that **mistrust** is the second most frequently mentioned feeling in Sweden and the third most frequently mentioned feeling in the UK and Denmark. The **feeling to reject the EU** does not make the top three in any of the Member States. (See also table 4.3)

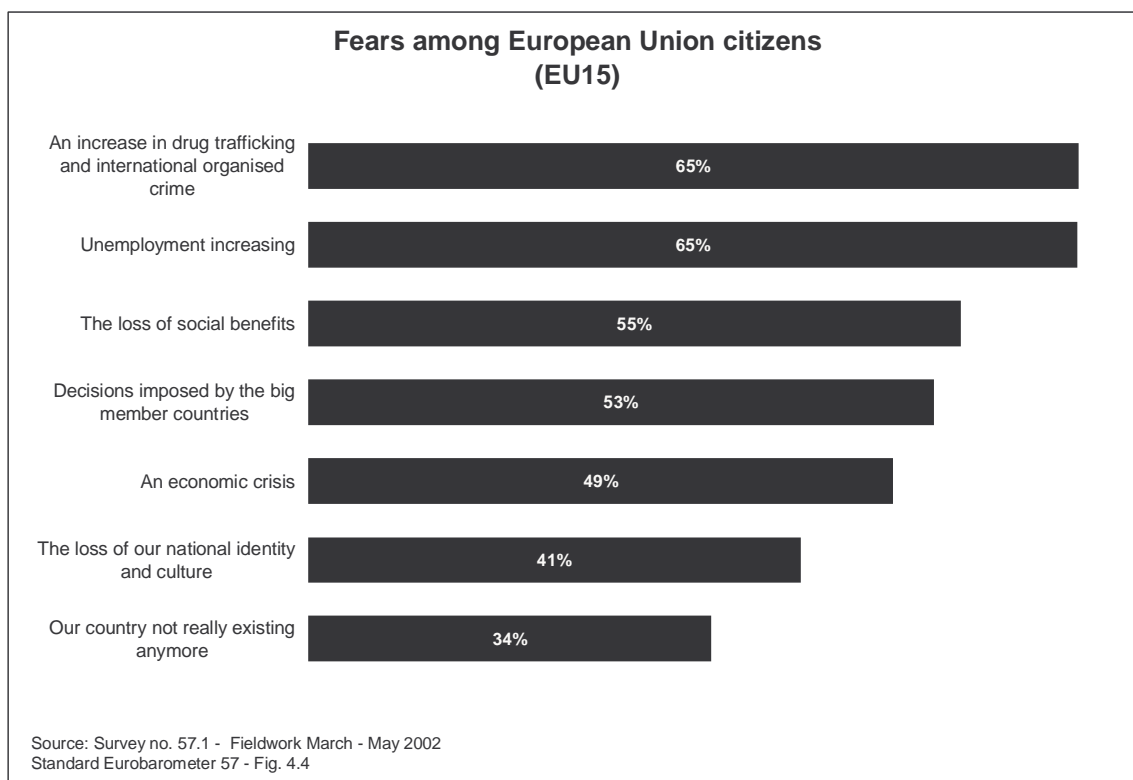
TOP THREE MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED PERSONAL FEELINGS ABOUT THE EU (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Hope	42	Hope	61
Trust	32	Trust	42
Indifference	24	Enthusiasm	14
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Hope	52	Trust	43
Trust	36	Hope	33
Mistrust	20	Indifference	18
Germany		Austria	
Hope	49	Hope	46
Trust	28	Trust	23
Anxiety	23	Anxiety	22
Greece		Portugal	
Hope	58	Hope	50
Trust	28	Trust	27
Anxiety	24	Indifference	12
Spain		Finland	
Hope	49	Hope	44
Trust	37	Trust	27
Indifference	19	Indifference	21
France		Sweden	
Hope	45	Hope	45
Trust	27	Mistrust	33
Anxiety	25	Anxiety	23
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Hope	47	Indifference	32
Enthusiasm	22	Hope	31
Indifference	20	Mistrust	20
Italy			
Hope	63		
Trust	46		
Enthusiasm	13		

4.3. People's fears about the European Union

In order to measure the extent to which the public is concerned about the ongoing process of European integration, respondents were asked the following question:

Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you, personally, are currently afraid of it, or not?

EU citizens are most likely to fear that the building of Europe will lead to an increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime and to an increase in unemployment (65% each). More than half of the people surveyed indicated that the building of Europe will lead to the loss of social benefits (55%) and to decisions being imposed by the big member countries (53%). Close to half of the respondents associated the building of Europe with an increased likelihood of economic crisis (49%). The fear that the building of Europe will lead to a loss of national identity and culture or to the disappearance of countries was expressed by 41% and 34% of respondents, respectively.



In Finland, Portugal, Sweden, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, the UK and Italy, an **increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime** is the most widespread fear. It is the second most widespread fear in France, Greece, Denmark and Spain and the third most widespread fear in Germany and Austria.

In Greece, France, Germany, Spain and Austria, **increasing unemployment** is the most widespread fear. It comes in second place in Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium and in third place in Finland, Ireland and Italy.

In Denmark, **decisions being imposed by big member countries** is the most widespread fear. This fear also makes the top three in all the other smaller Member States (Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Greece, Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium) and also in Italy.

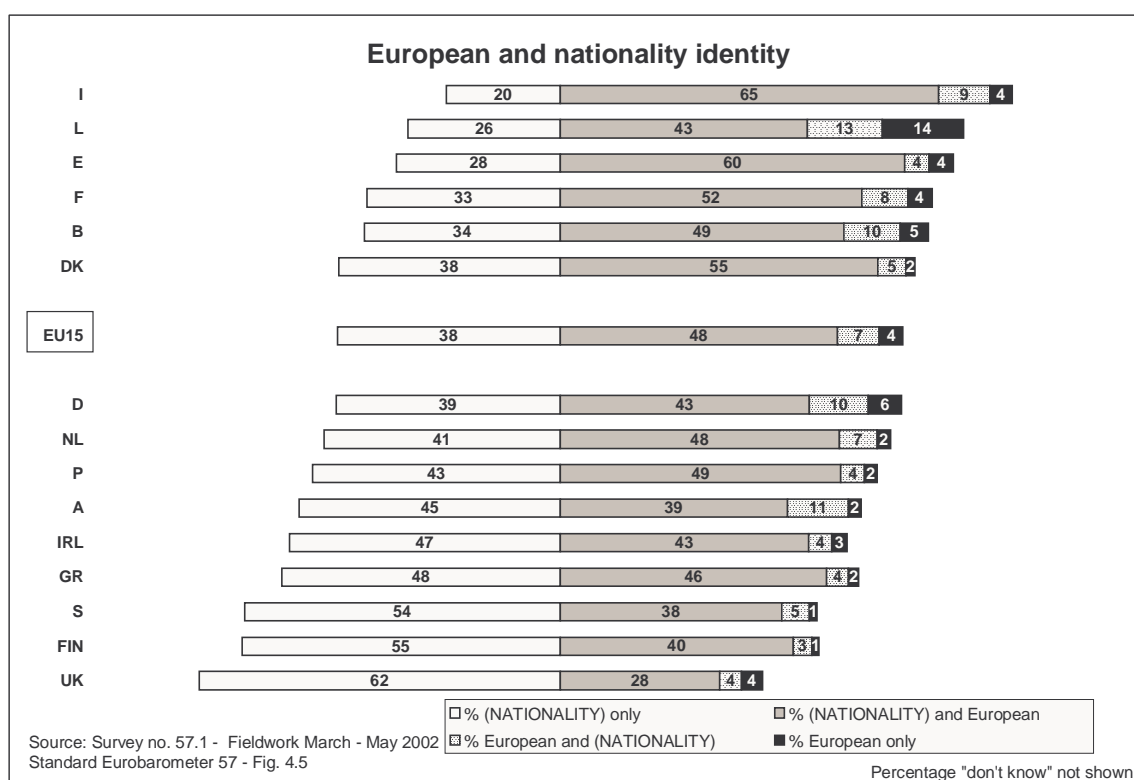
Another fear that makes the top three in several countries is the **loss of social benefits** (in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark).

Portugal and Spain are the only two countries where the fear of **an economic crisis** makes the top three. The United Kingdom is the only country where the fear to **lose the national identity and culture** and the fear that the **country will cease to exist** make the top three. (See also table 4.4)

TOP THREE MOST WIDESPREAD FEARS (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
More drugs & crime	67	More drugs & crime	73
More unemployment	64	More unemployment	70
Big countries decide	55	Big countries decide	60
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Big countries decide	66	More drugs & crime	70
More drugs & crime	62	Big countries decide	67
Loss of social benefits	51	Loss of social benefits	56
Germany		Austria	
More unemployment	74	More unemployment	65
Loss of social benefits	66	Loss of social benefits	61
More drugs & crime	61	More drugs & crime	58
Greece		Portugal	
More unemployment	78	More drugs & crime	81
More drugs & crime	71	More unemployment	75
Big countries decide	65	An economic crisis	72
Spain		Finland	
More unemployment	66	More drugs & crime	83
More drugs & crime	59	Big countries decide	73
An economic crisis	50	More unemployment	60
France		Sweden	
More unemployment	77	More drugs & crime	80
More drugs & crime	75	Big countries decide	74
Loss of social benefits	66	Loss of social benefits	56
Ireland		United Kingdom	
More drugs & crime	66	More drugs & crime	65
Big countries decide	59	Loss of national identity	61
More unemployment	53	Country will cease to exist	60
Italy			
More drugs & crime	55		
Big countries decide	51		
More unemployment	50		

4.4. European identity and pride

Fifty-nine percent of the people surveyed feel to some extent European: 4% feel European only, 7% see themselves in the first place as European and in the second place as citizens of their own country and 48% see themselves as citizens of their own country in the first place and European in the second place. In 12 of the 15 Member States the European sentiment outweighs the exclusive identity with one's own nationality. In autumn 2001, this was the case in 9 of the 15 Member States and on average 53% of EU citizens felt to some extent European.



The proportion of people who feel to some extent European is most widespread in Italy (78%), followed by Luxembourg (70%), where people are most likely to feel European only (14%). In the other Member States, the proportion of people who feel to some extent European ranges from 36% in the UK to 68% in Spain.

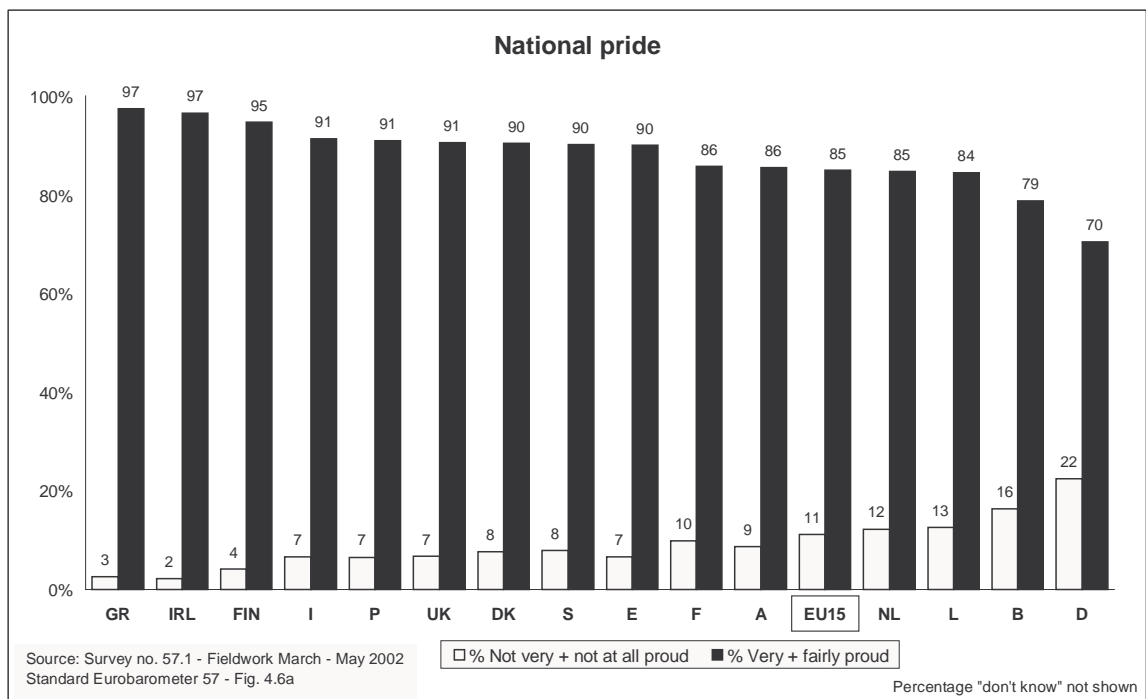
The country results indicate that in comparison to autumn 2001, people in many countries are now much more likely to feel to some extent European. Whilst the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 increased people's trust in all forms of government, including the European Union, these events also led to a more introvert attitude. With life returning to normal, this need is now less strong.

The largest increases in the proportion of the population that feels to some extent European have been recorded in Italy (+12), Greece (+11), followed by Spain (+9), the UK (+8), Portugal and Ireland (+7 each). Luxembourg and Sweden are the only countries where people are now significantly more likely to identify with their own nationality (+4) than they were in autumn 2001. (Table 4.5a)

The demographic analyses show that more than 7 in 10 respondents who are still studying, who left full-time education by the age of 20 or older (73% each) and who are managers (71%) feel to some extent European. Respondents who completed their full-time education before reaching age 16 (51%) and retired respondents (50%) are most likely to identify with their own nationality.

The attitudinal analyses show that 78% of people who regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing feel to some extent European. At the other extreme we find that 75% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing identify with their own nationality. (Table 4.5b)

The following graph shows that 85% of respondents are proud of their nationality, with results ranging from 70% in Germany to 97% in Greece. (See also table 4.6)



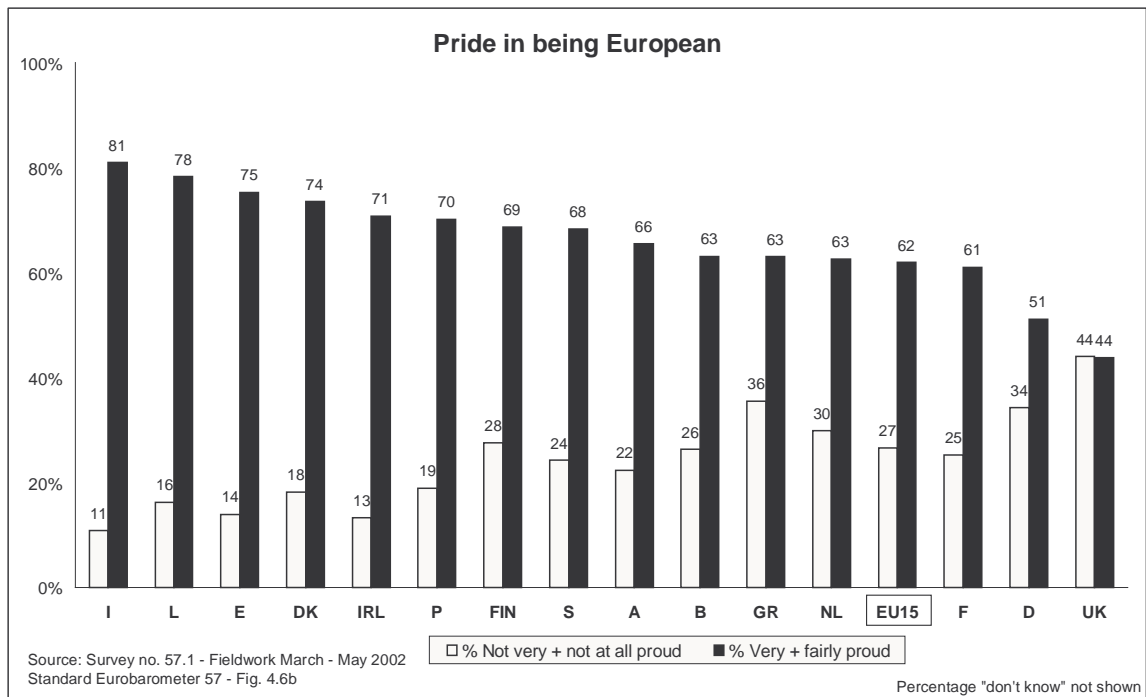
This is the third time that the Eurobarometer survey has measured the extent to which EU citizens feel proud to be European using the following question:

"Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be European?"

At the EU15 level the breakdown of responses is as follows:

	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Autumn 00
	%	%	%
Very proud	14	11	14
Fairly proud	48	49	48
Not very proud	17	19	19
Not at all proud	10	9	10
(Don't know)	11	12	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>

More than six in ten respondents feel very or fairly proud to be European, slightly more than in autumn 2001 and the same as in autumn 2000. Just over a quarter feels not very or not at all proud and 1 EU citizen in 10 lacks an opinion. The following graph shows that people who feel very or fairly proud are in the majority in all Member States, except the UK where respondents are divided on the issue.



Pride in being European is most widespread in Italy (81%), Luxembourg (78%), Spain (75%) and Denmark (74%). The proportion of people that feels proud is lowest in UK (44%). In all other countries, more than half of the respondents feel fairly or very proud to be European.

In comparison to autumn 2001, people in Finland (+9), Luxembourg (+7), Italy, Greece (+6 each), Germany (+4), Spain and Ireland (+3 each) are now significantly more likely to feel proud to be European. In Belgium and Denmark, the proportion of people who feel proud has not increased significantly but we do find a significant drop in the proportion of people who do not feel proud. In France, the Netherlands and Portugal no significant changes have been recorded. The UK, Sweden and Austria are the three countries where people are now less likely to feel proud to be European. (Table 4.7a)

Demographic analyses show that men are somewhat more likely than women are to feel proud although the proportion that does not feel proud is the same for both genders. Among the various age groups, we find a significant difference between people aged below 25 and people aged 55 or older. Among the first group, 67% feels proud to be European, compared to 57% among the latter group. Education is also an important determinant of people's pride. 72% of people who are still studying feel proud, followed by 69% of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older. Those who left school before they reached the age of 16 are at 54% the educational group least likely to feel proud. Among the various occupational groups we find that self-employed people are most likely to feel proud (69%), followed by managers and employees (67% each). Retired people (55%) are least likely to feel proud.

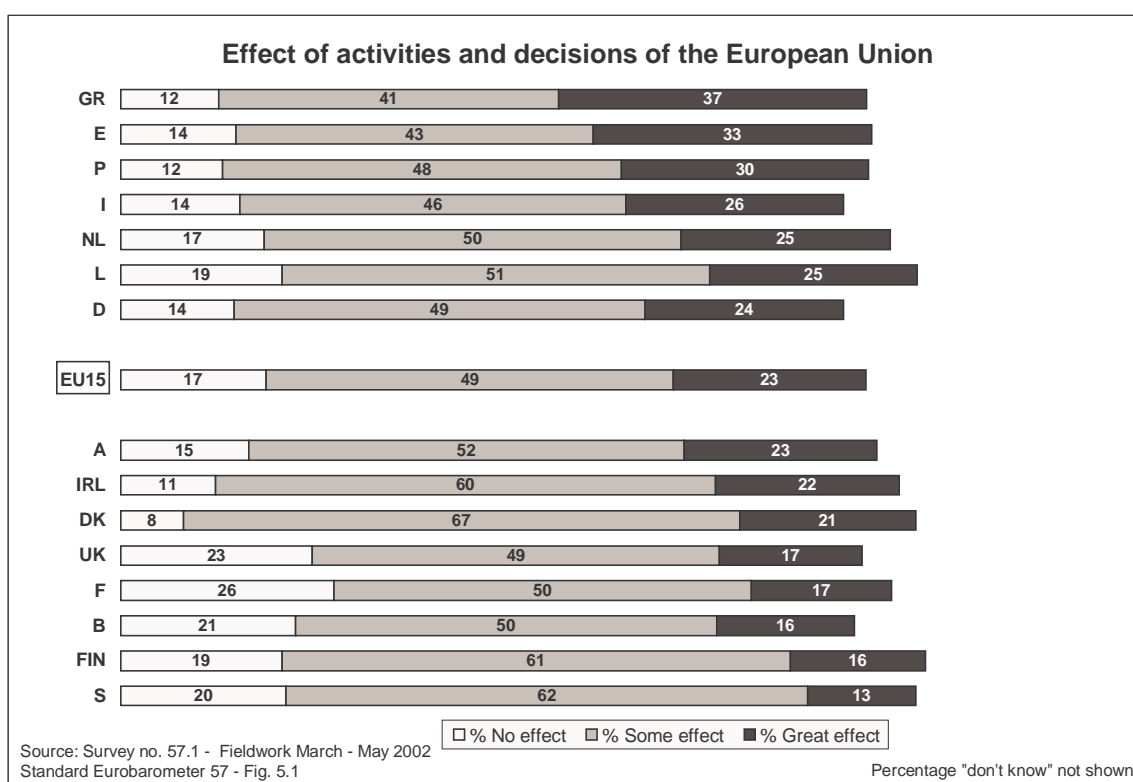
The attitudinal analyses show a strong relationship with people's support for the European Union. 80% of those who regard their country's membership as a good thing feel proud to be European, compared to only 27% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 4.7b)

5. Decision-making in the European Union

This chapter presents the results of 5 questions that measure people's views about the manner and efficiency of the EU decision-making process now and in the future.

5.1. Effect of EU decisions

The spring 2002 survey asks respondents whether activities and decisions of the European Union have a great effect, some effect or no effect on people like themselves. On average, close to a quarter of respondents feel that these activities and decisions have a great effect on them, with nearly half feeling they have some effect on them. 17% of respondents said the activities and decisions of the European Union have no effect on them personally and 11% lacked an opinion.



The country by country analyses show that people in Denmark are most likely to feel that the activities and decisions of the EU have affect them (88%) although people in Greece are most likely to feel that these activities and decisions have a great effect. Other countries where at least three-quarters of the respondents said that the activities and decisions of the EU have a great effect or some effect are Ireland (82%), Portugal (78%), Finland (77%), Spain, Luxembourg (76% each), Sweden and Austria (75% each). (Table 5.1a)

The proportion of respondents that feels the activities and decisions of the European Union have an effect on them ranges from 64% among people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger to 84% among managers.

As one would expect, the following table shows that people who feel they know little about the EU are less likely to feel that the decisions and activities of the Union affect them then are people who rate their self-perceived knowledge level as higher.

Assessment of effect of EU activities and decisions by self-perceived knowledge about the EU (in %, for EU15)			
	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
% Great effect	15	26	36
% Some effect	43	53	49
% No effect	25	13	11
% Don't know	17	8	4
% Total	100	100	100

The attitudinal analyses reveal a large cleavage between supporters and opponents of the European Union. More than eight in ten respondents who regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing feel that the activities and decision of the Union affect them, compared to just over six in ten respondents who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (Table 5.1b)

5.2. Support for joint EU decision-making

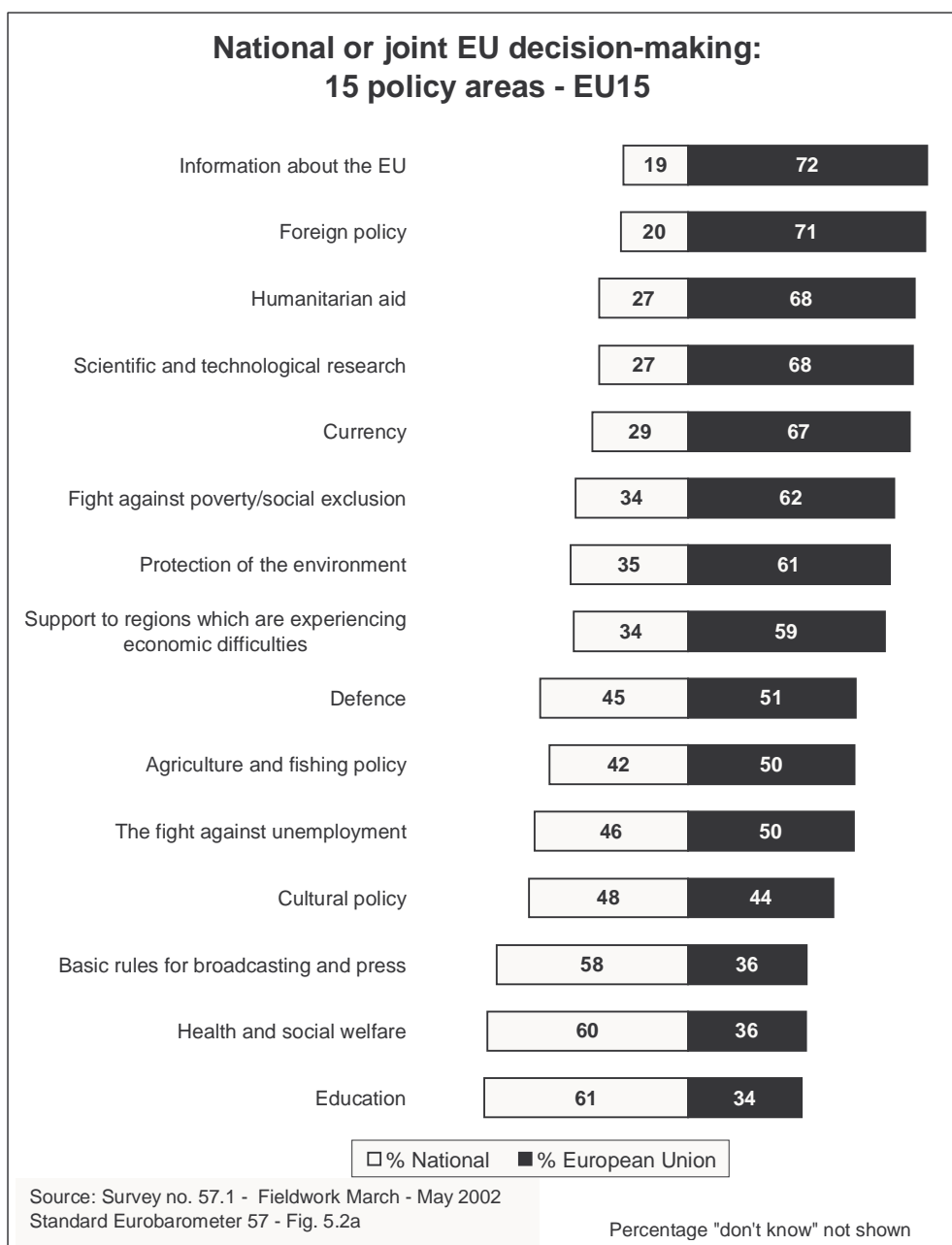
A standard question asks respondents whether decisions in 27 policy areas where the Union has, to varying degrees, decision-making competencies should be taken at national or at EU level.

On average, 54% of the public supports joint EU decision-making in these areas and it is favoured over national decision-making in 19 of the 27 areas.

SUPPORT FOR JOINT EU DECISION-MAKING BY COUNTRY		
Country	Average level of support for EU decision-making (for 27 areas, in %)	Number of areas where EU decision-making is more popular than national decision-making
Spain	68	27
Italy	66	23
Greece	59	20
Luxembourg	57	20
Belgium	55	19
EU15	54	19
Germany	54	16
Portugal	53	21
France	53	17
Ireland	52	14
The Netherlands	50	17
Austria	47	13
Denmark	41	12
United Kingdom	41	10
Finland	40	10
Sweden	37	9

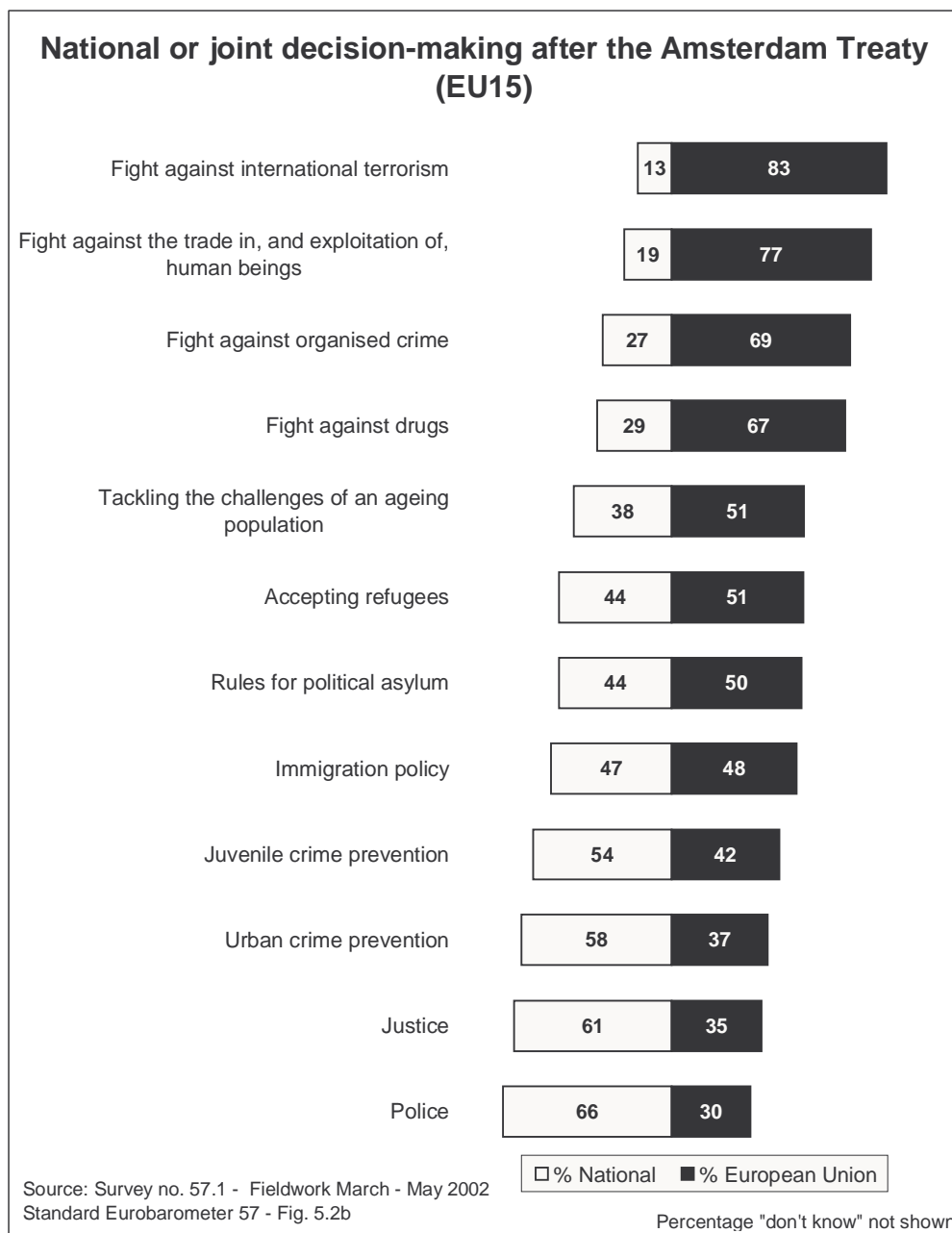
In 10 of the 15 Member States at least half of the population favours joint EU decision-making over national decision-making in the 27 policy areas covered in the survey. Support for EU decision-making is most widespread in Spain (68%). People in Sweden are, on average, least likely to want the EU to take decisions (37%), where it is favoured over national decision-making in only 9 of the 27 areas.

In the survey the question is divided into policy areas covered by the 3 pillars of the Maastricht Treaty and new policy areas, most of which are covered by the Amsterdam or Nice treaties. We first look at people's views concerning the Maastricht Treaty policy areas.



Support for joint EU decision-making continues to be most widespread when it comes to information about the EU, its policies and institutions. The next three areas in which the public is most likely to support joint EU decision-making are foreign policy, humanitarian aid and science and technological research. People are least likely to want EU decision-making for education, health and social welfare and broadcasting rules for the media.

Looking next at the other areas we find that eighty-three percent of EU citizens believe the EU, rather than their national government, should make decisions about the fight against international terrorism. It is the area where people are most likely to favour EU decision-making.



As for the other post-Amsterdam policy areas, we find that support for EU joint decision-making is most widespread when it comes to the fight against human trade and exploitation while people are most likely to support national decision-making in the areas of policing, justice, urban crime prevention and juvenile crime prevention. (See also table 5.2)

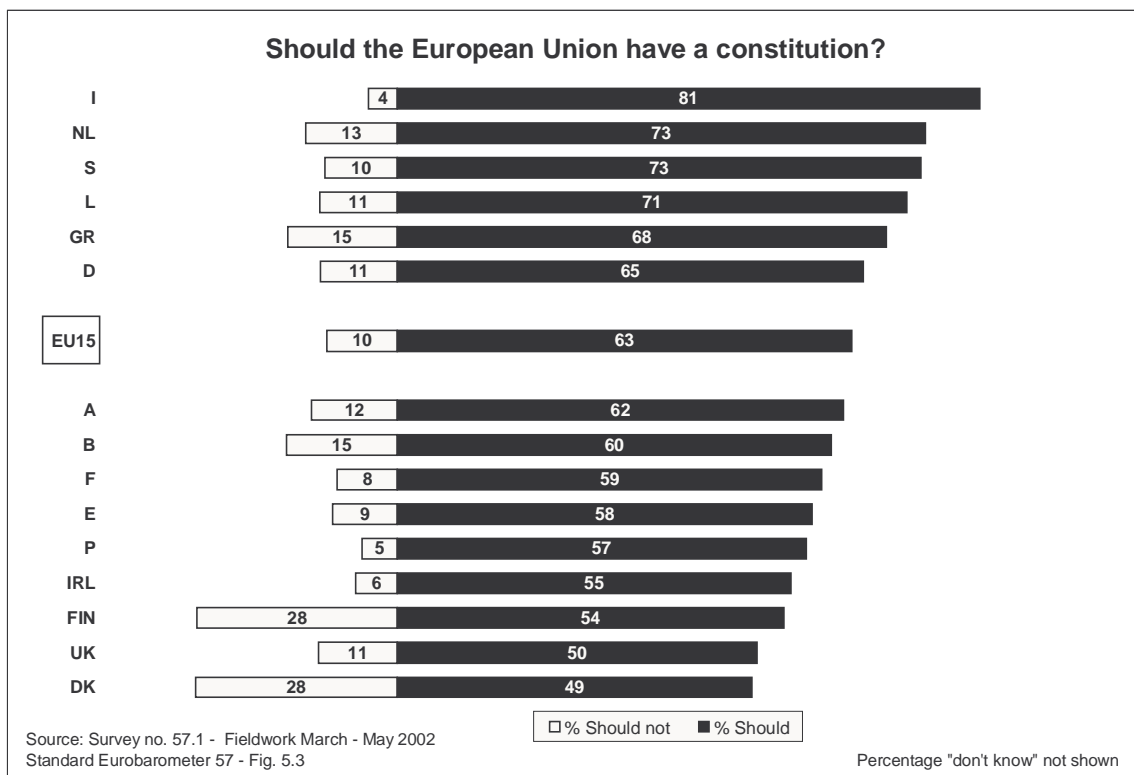
5.3. Support for a European Union constitution

The Eurobarometer also measures whether the EU public believes the European Union should have a constitution. This question was asked for the first time in spring 2000 following the start of the debate on how to organise the European Union in preparation for enlargement. It has now been repeated for the fourth time in a row. At the EU15 level the breakdown of responses is as follows:

	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01	Spring 00
Yes	63	67	62	70
No	10	10	10	6
(Don't know)	27	23	29	24
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

As can be seen over the years around six to seven EU citizens have supported a European Union constitution whilst opposition has always been very small. Quite a few people, however, lack an opinion.

The analyses show a different rank order of the countries than is the case with many of the other questions. People in Italy (81%) are most likely to support an EU constitution, followed by people in the Netherlands, Sweden (73% each), Luxembourg (71%), Greece (68%) and Germany (65%). People in Denmark and Finland (28% each) are most likely to believe that the European Union should not have a constitution.



In comparison to autumn 2001 support for a constitution increased in Finland and the Netherlands (+4 each). Opposition to the EU is now significantly lower in Finland and Denmark (-5 and -6, respectively). In several countries, however, people are now less likely to support a constitution. The largest drops in support have been recorded in Greece (-10), France, the UK (-8 each), Ireland (-7), Spain (-6) and Belgium (-5). (Table 5.3a)

The demographic analyses show that support for a constitution is highest among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (73%), managers and the self-employed (72% each). Opposition is low and differences in support levels are thus mostly explained by relatively large variations in the proportion of don't know responses.

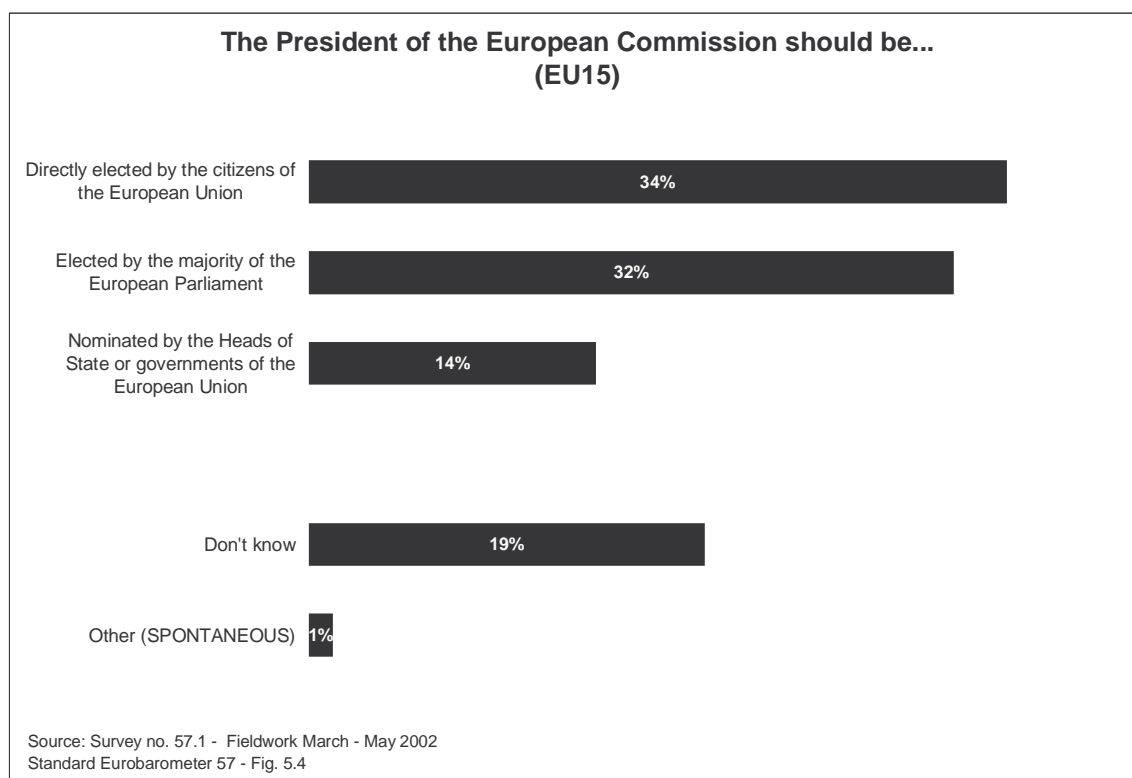
As one would expect, people who feel they know a lot about the European Union are significantly more likely than those who feel they know very little to hold an opinion. The following table shows that support levels are significantly higher among the first group (82%) than they are among the second group (55%).

Support for an EU constitution by knowledge about the EU (in %)			
	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
% Should	50	71	79
% Should not	9	10	11
% Don't know	42	19	10
% Total	101	100	100

It should come as no surprise to find that supporters of the EU are more likely to favour a constitution than its opponents are (75% vs. 48%). 21% of people who consider their country's membership to the European Union as a bad thing oppose a constitution, compared to 8% of people who support their country's EU membership. (Table 5.3b)

5.4. Preferred method for appointing the President of the European Commission

The President of the European Commission is nominated by the Heads of State and Government of the European Union after approval of the European Parliament. The Eurobarometer has asked respondents how they think the President should be elected. 34% of respondents find that the President should be directly elected by the citizens of the EU and 32% feel he or she should be elected by the majority of the European Parliament. Only 14% feel the President should be nominated by the Heads of State and Government and as the table below show, close to two in ten respondents don't know how the President should be elected.



In Denmark, Greece, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Finland and Greece the majority opinion is that the President of the European Commission should be elected by the majority of the European Parliament. In Luxembourg, France, the UK, Spain, Ireland and Portugal the majority opinion is that the President should be elected directly by the citizens of the European Union. In Belgium and Austria both views are shared by equal proportions of respondents. (Table 5.4a)

The demographic analyses show that unemployed people, women, people aged 15 to 39, manual workers, students people who left full-time education before the age of 19, retired people and people who look after the home prefer that the President is directly elected by the citizens of the EU. Self-employed people, people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older and managers prefer that the President is elected by the majority of the European Parliament. Among men, people aged 40 and over and employees both views are shared by equal proportions of respondents.

People's views as to how the President of the European Commission should be chosen depend on how they feel about their country's membership to the EU. Respondents who regard their country's membership as a good thing prefer for the President to be elected by a majority of the European Parliament. Respondents who regard their country's membership as a bad thing or as neither good nor bad prefer for the President to be directly elected by the citizens of the European Union. (Table 5.4b)

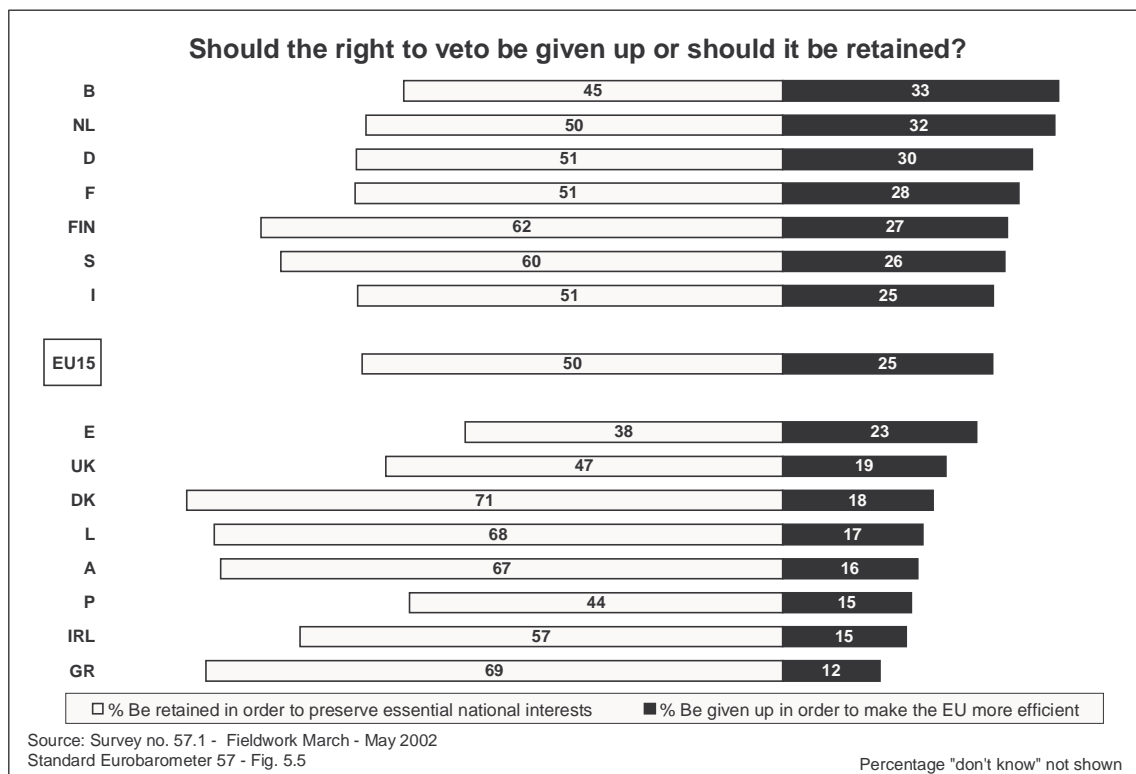
As the following table shows, people who tend to trust the European Union are also more likely to feel that the President should be elected by the majority of the European Parliament whereas people who tend to lack trust in the EU are more likely to feel that the President should be elected directly by the citizens of the European Union.

METHOD FOR APPOINTING EC PRESIDENT BY TRUST IN THE EU (IN %, FOR EU15)		
EC President should be...	Tend to trust EU	Tend not to trust EU
Nominated by the Heads of State or Government of the EU	17	12
Elected by the majority of the EP	38	26
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	32	39
Other (spontaneous)	1	2
Don't know	13	21

5.5. Right to veto

At the moment the Member States of the European Union have, in some instances, the right to veto decisions. One country's veto can block a proposal from becoming law. In an enlarged Union, with up to 25 Member States, this right to veto can seriously impede the EU decision-making process.

The Eurobarometer has measures how EU citizens feel about the right to veto. The majority of the public believes it should be retained in order to preserve essential national interests. Only a quarter of the population believes it should be given up in order to make the EU more efficient. The other quarter lacks an opinion.

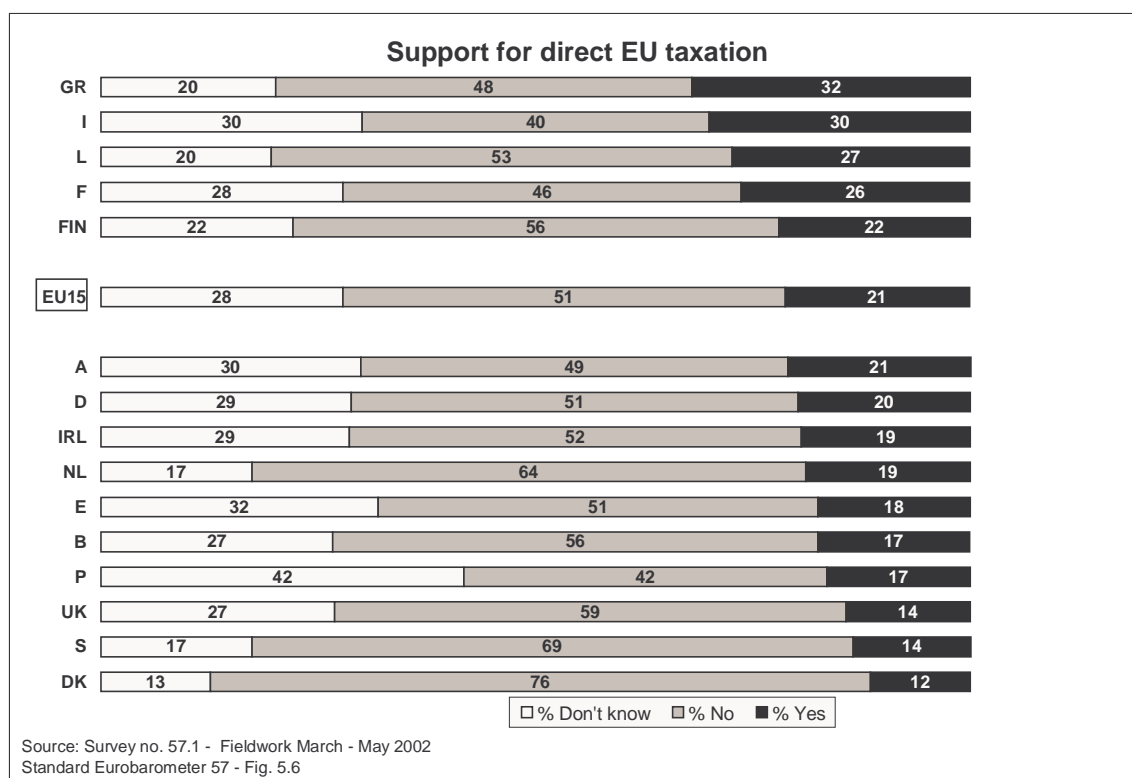


In all countries, the majority of respondents believe the right to veto should be retained. However, the extent of this conviction varies from country to country. In Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands the gap (in percentage points) between respondents who want to retain the right to veto and those who believe it should be given up is the smallest (below 20). It is the largest in Greece, Denmark and Austria, where an outright majority of the population believes the right to veto should be retained. (Table 5.5a)

Demographic analyses reveal very little variation among the various socio-demographic groups in the population; any differences in opinion that do appear can be mostly explained by varying percentages of 'don't know' responses. Even when we take account of people's attitudes towards the European Union, public opinion remains relatively homogeneous although those who regard their country's membership as a good thing are significantly more likely to believe the right to veto should be given up (31%) than are those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (17%). (Table 5.5b)

5.6. Direct taxation for the European Union

The Eurobarometer also includes another question that measures the public's attitude about a hypothetical situation that could become reality in the future. At the moment, each Member State passes on to the European Union a part of its tax revenue. Respondents were asked whether they would prefer to pay this contribution directly to the European Union, or not. As the table below shows, only around 2 in 10 respondents are in favour of direct taxation while around half of them are against it.



Greece, Italy and France are the only countries where around 3 in 10 respondents are in favour of direct taxation and where less than half oppose it. In all other countries more than half of the respondents oppose direct taxation with opposition most widespread in Denmark (76%), Sweden (69%) and the Netherlands (64%). Quite a number of respondents didn't have an opinion about this issue, with the percentage of "don't know" responses ranging from 17% in Sweden to 42% in Portugal. (Table 5.6a)

The demographic analyses show that support for direct taxation ranges from 16% among people who left full-time education before they reached age 16 to 28% among managers. Opposition for direct taxation ranges from 42% among students to 54% among people aged 40 to 54. The proportion of “don’t know” responses ranges from 21% among managers to 33% among students and people aged 15 to 24.

The attitudinal analyses show that 27% of people who regard their country’s membership to the EU as a good thing are in favour of direct taxation, compared to only 12% of people who regard their country’s membership as a bad thing. Among that latter group, 67% is against direct taxation. (Table 5.6b)

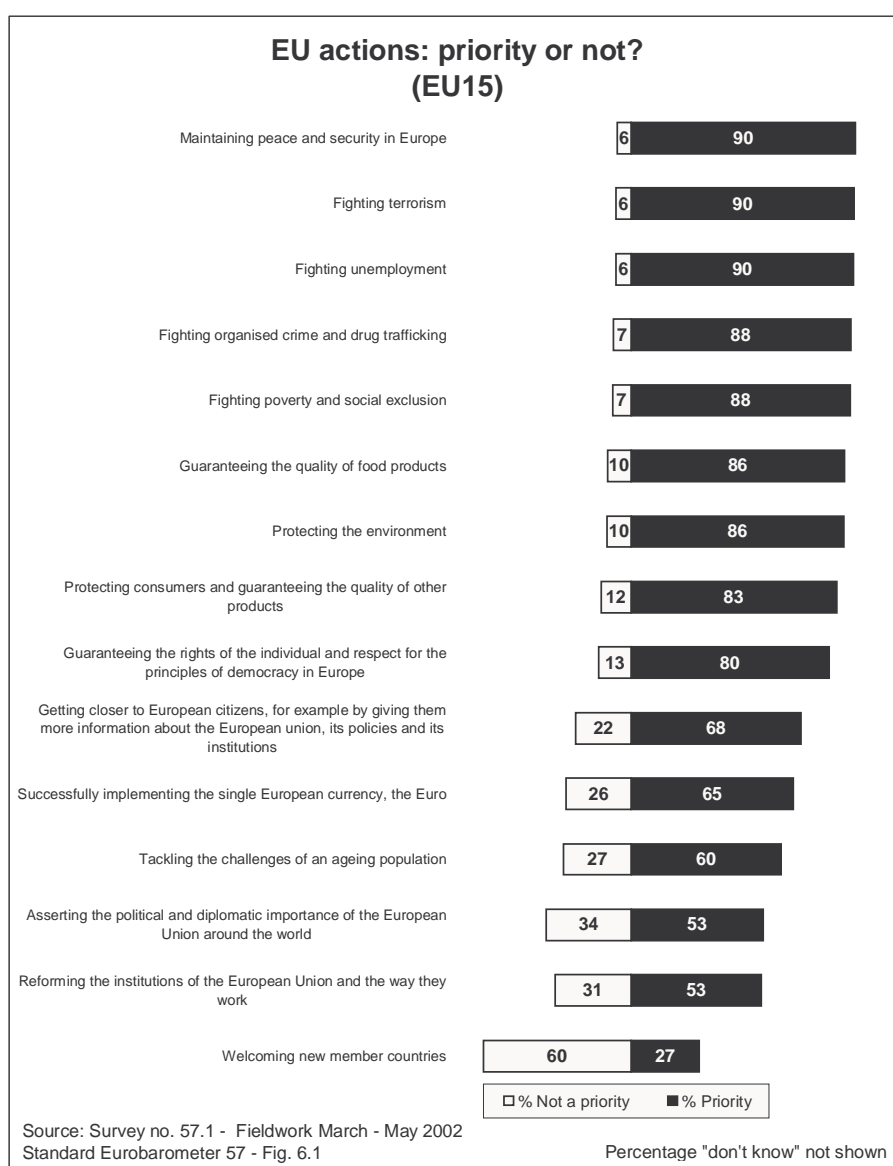
6. Attitudes towards the Union's current policies

In this chapter the results of questions that measure people's opinions with regards to the main activities of the European Union are analysed. The chapter looks at which of these activities the public regards as priorities and analyses the extent to which the public supports some of the key policies. Two of these policies – the euro and enlargement – are discussed in greater detail.

6.1. Priorities and key issues

For many years, the Eurobarometer has included a question that measures the extent to which the public views the Union's current actions as priorities³⁴.

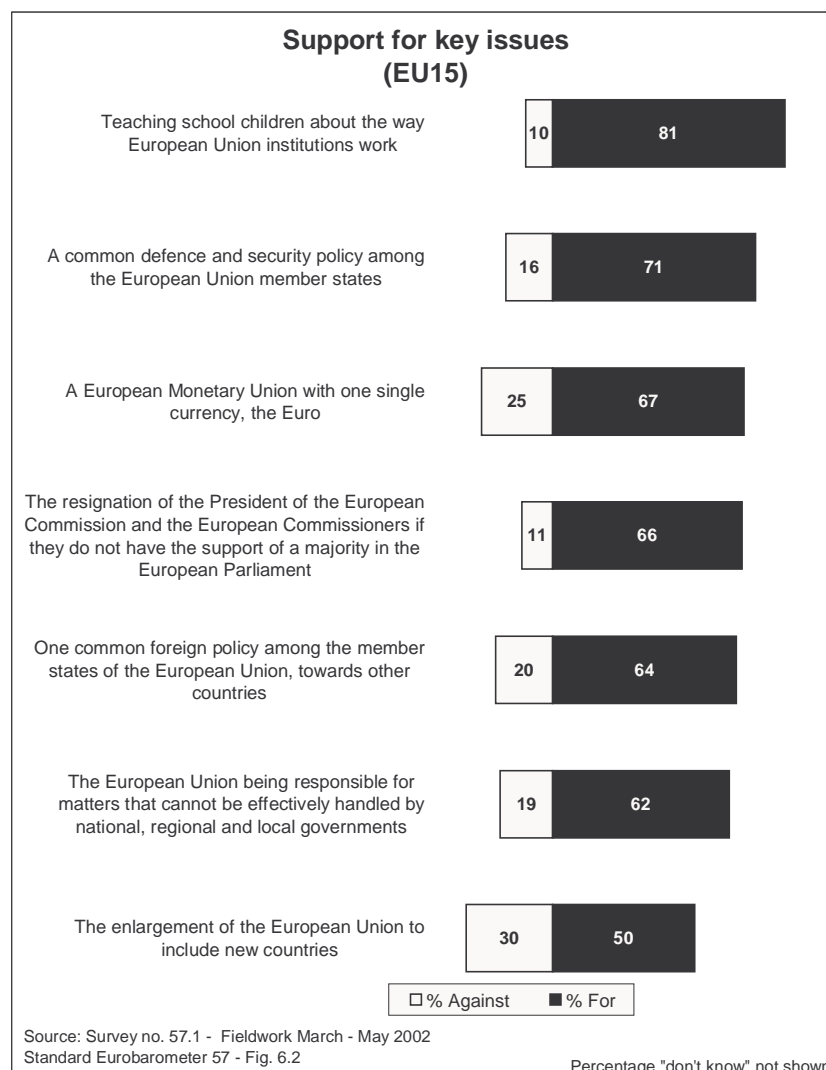
The views of EU citizens appear to be in line with the priorities of the European Union for most of the issues that are currently on the agenda. EU citizens are most likely to regard maintaining peace and security in Europe, fighting terrorism and fighting unemployment as priorities for the European Union. Enlargement is the only topic which a majority of respondents does not view as a priority for the Union.³⁵



³⁴ The Commission's Work Programme for the year 2002, can be found on http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/off/work_programme/2002/rolling_programme/index_en.htm.

³⁵ For country results, see table 6.1.

The survey also continues to measure public opinion towards a number of key issues of the European Union. Some of the issues are clear cut policy matters while others relate to democratic processes which govern the way the European Union functions.



An analysis of the 4 items on current policy matters shows that:

- Seventy-one percent of EU citizens are in favour of **one common defence and security policy among the EU Member States**. Support is most widespread in Luxembourg (87%) and Italy (82%). Opposition is most widespread in Sweden (38%) and Finland (37%).
- In the first months after the introduction of the euro notes and coins, 75% of people living in the 12 euro-zone countries but only 35% of the people living in the three countries outside the euro-zone (Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom) are for a **European monetary union with one single currency**³⁶.
- Support for a **common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union** is obtained from close to 2 in 3 EU citizens. Support is most widespread in Luxembourg, (78%), Italy (76%) and Germany (75%) whilst people in the UK and Sweden (37% each) are most likely to oppose a common foreign policy.
- Fifty percent of EU citizens favour **the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries**³⁷.

³⁶ Public opinion towards the single currency is discussed in more detail in section 6.2 of this chapter.

³⁷ A detailed analysis of public opinion towards enlargement is presented further down in this chapter.

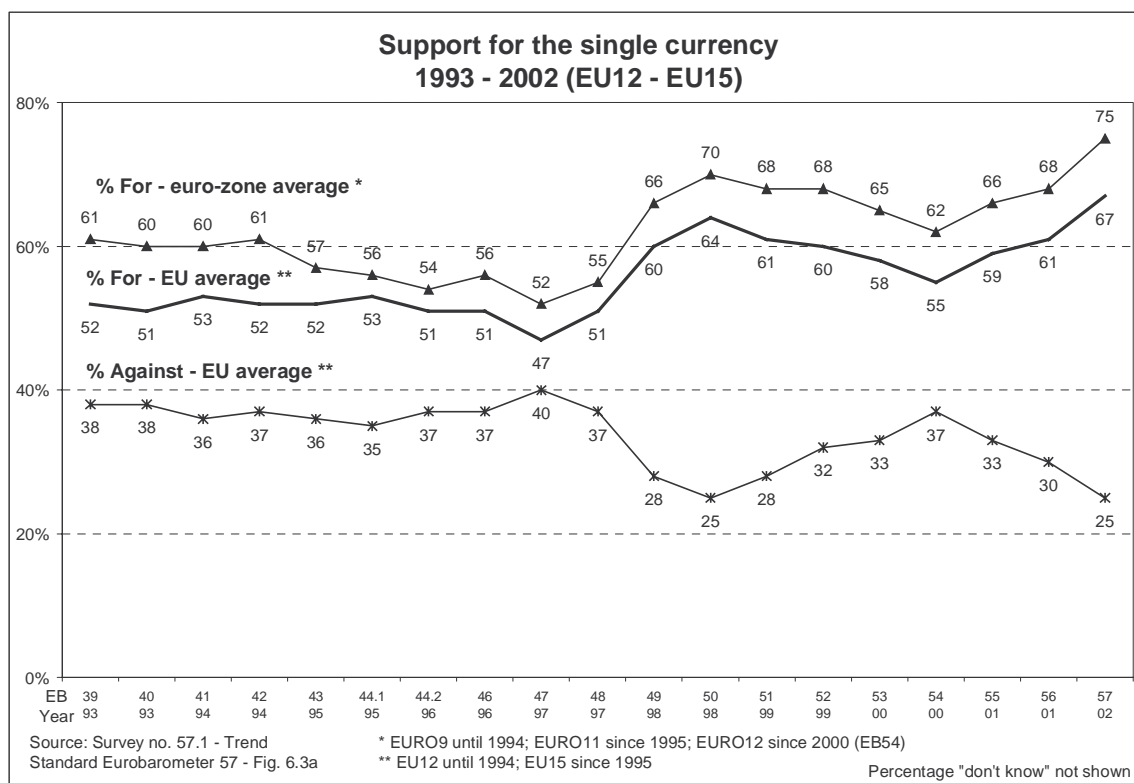
Looking next at the other items included in the question shows that:

- The majority of EU citizens are in favour of **teaching school children about the way the European Union institutions work**, with support levels ranging from 68% in the UK to 92% in Sweden.
- Two in three EU citizens believe the **President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners should resign if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament**, with support levels ranging from 50% in the UK to 83% in Finland.
- Sixty-two percent of EU citizens are in favour of the **European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments**, with support levels ranging from 45% in the UK to 71% in the Netherlands. (See also table 6.2.)

6.2. The euro

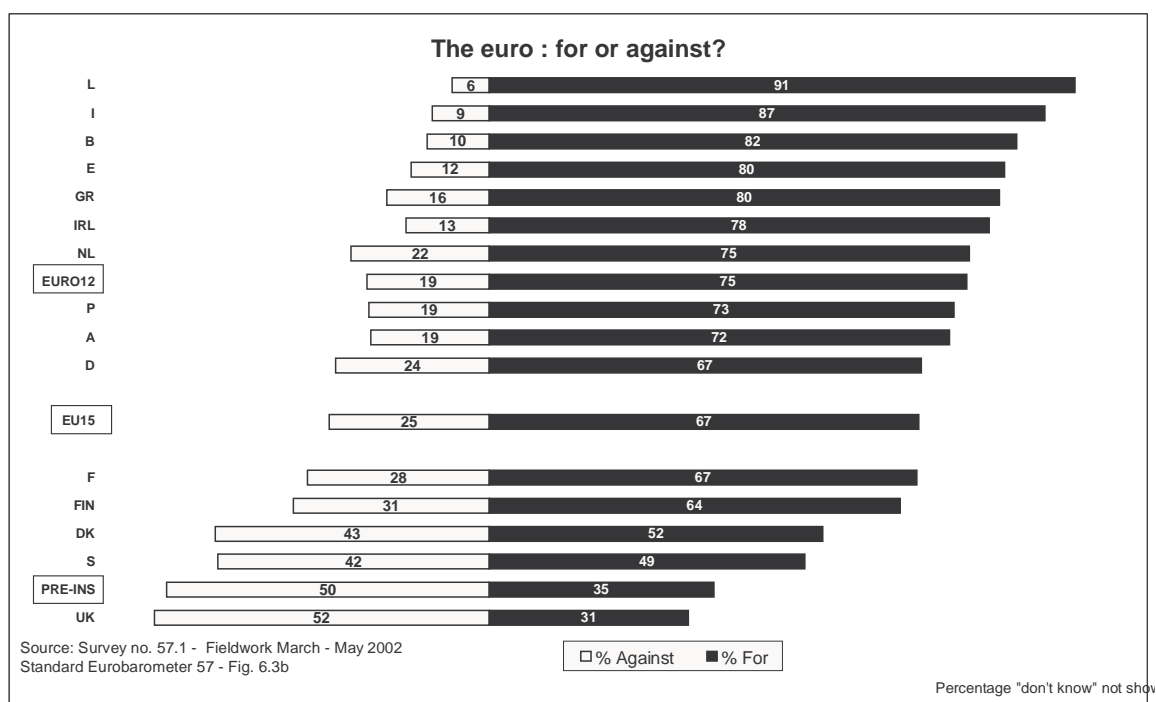
The Eurobarometer includes many questions that measure public opinion towards the single currency, the euro. The introduction of the euro notes and coins on 1 January 2002 has strengthened public opinion about the euro significantly. On average, 67% of respondents from the 15 Member States are now in favour of a European monetary union with one single currency, the euro. In the 12 euro-zone countries, where with the introduction of the notes and coins the euro finally became a reality, support increased from 68% in autumn 2001 to 75% in spring 2002, the highest ever since the Eurobarometer started measuring support for the single currency in 1993. On average, support for the euro is also obtained from 35% of the people living in the three countries outside the euro-zone (Denmark, Sweden and the UK) which represents a small increase of 3 percentage points since autumn 2001.

The following graph shows how public support for the euro has evolved since 1993.



In the euro-zone countries (EURO12), support for the euro is most widespread in Luxembourg (91%), Italy (87%), Belgium (82%), Spain and Greece (80% each). Unlike in previous years, the majority of people in all euro-zone countries are now in favour of the euro. In fact, the findings from the survey indicate that there is no euro-zone country where less than 6 in 10 people support the euro.

In comparison to autumn 2001 public support for the euro most improved in Finland (+15), followed by Spain (+11), Belgium (+10) and Italy (+8). Greece is the only euro-zone country where no significant improvement has been recorded since the previous measurement.



Among the "pre-in" countries, support for the euro is obtained from more than half of the people in Denmark (52%), which represents an increase of 5 percentage points since autumn 2001. In Sweden, 49% of the public is for a European monetary union with one single currency, the euro and 42% is against this. In the United Kingdom, support for the euro increased from 27% to 31% and opposition fell from 58% to 52%. Despite these improvements, the majority of the British public continues to oppose the euro. (Table 6.3a)

Among the various demographic groups in the population, the extent of support for the euro ranges from 59% of retired people and people that left full-time education before reaching age 16 to 78% of students and self-employed people.

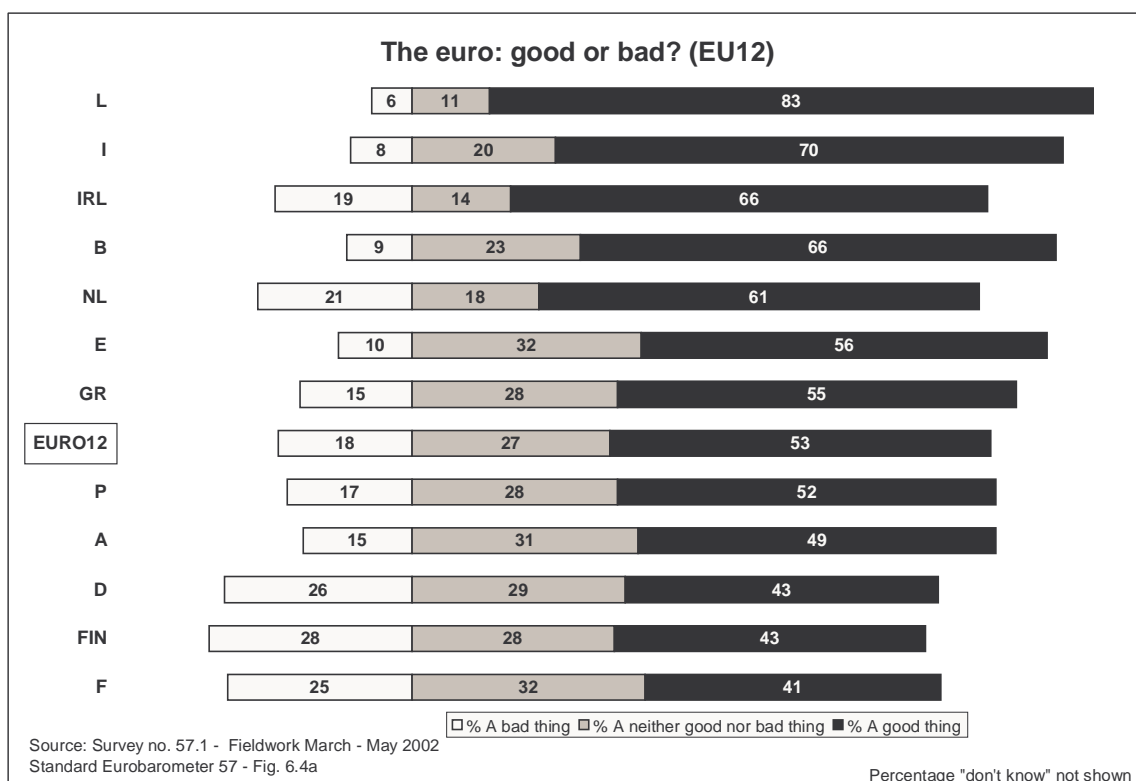
At the attitudinal level we find that the gap in support levels between those who regard their country's membership as a good thing (88%) and those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (20%) remains very large. (Table 6.3b)

The survey also includes the following measure of support:

"On 1st January 2002, the euro replaced the (former national currency). Do you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, neither a good nor a bad thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing?"³⁸

The distribution of answers on this measure is somewhat different from the traditional "support" question because respondents are given more answer options whereas the "traditional" question forces them to choose between being for or against the single currency. Hence we find that on the new question, 53% of people in the "EURO 12" countries believe that it is a good thing that the euro has replaced the national currencies, 27% view this as neither good nor bad and 18% see this as a bad thing.

³⁸ In the pre-in countries, the question wording was amended as follows: "If the euro replaced our (national currency), do you think it would be a very good thing, a fairly good thing, neither a good nor a bad thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing?"



As the graph above shows, people in Luxembourg are most likely to regard the euro as a good thing (83%), followed at a distance by people in Italy (70%), Belgium and Ireland (66% each). Finland (28%), Germany (26%), France (25%) and the Netherlands (21%) are the only countries where more than 2 in 10 people feel it is bad thing that the euro has replaced their respective national currencies.

Before the introduction of the euro notes and coins took place, the Eurobarometer also measured people's attitudes towards the forthcoming replacement of the national currencies by the euro. At that time, 46% of people living in the 12 euro zone countries regarded this as a good thing. Hence we find that after the fact, public opinion has improved significantly.

The largest outright improvement in public opinion on this measure has been recorded in Luxembourg where we find an 18 percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents that see it as a very good thing that the euro replaced their Franc. In Spain (+16), Belgium (+13), Italy (+12), Finland (+8), Germany (+5), the Netherlands, Portugal (+4 each), Ireland and Greece (+3 each), the proportion of people that regards this as either a very good thing or a fairly good thing has also increased since autumn 2001. In France, we find an increase in the proportion of people that feel the replacement of the euro is neither good nor bad and in Austria no significant shifts in public opinion have been recorded since autumn 2001. (Table 6.4a)

The results of the 12 euro-zone countries were also broken down by the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. These analyses show that in the 12 euro-zone countries the percentage that feels it is a good thing that the euro replaced the national currencies ranges from 40% among unemployed respondents to 65% of respondents that are still studying.

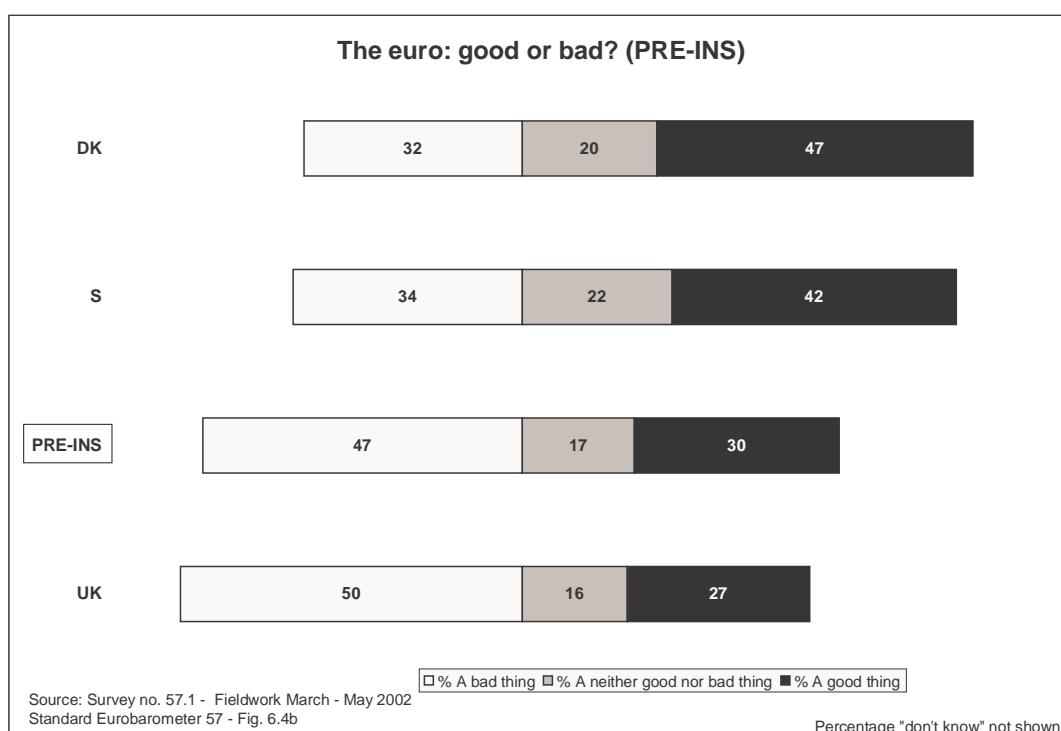
There is a close relationship between this measure and the traditional support measure. The following table shows that the rank order among the countries for the two measures is quite similar.

SUPPORT FOR THE EURO BY COUNTRY		
Country	% For	% Good thing
Luxembourg	91	83 (1)
Italy	87	70 (2)
Belgium	82	66 (3)
Spain	80	56 (6)
Greece	80	55 (7)
Ireland	78	66 (4)
EU12	75	53
The Netherlands	75	61 (5)
Portugal	73	52 (8)
Austria	72	49 (9)
Germany	67	43 (10)
France	67	41 (12)
Finland	64	43 (11)

If we cross the two measures, we find that 68% of people who support the euro believe it is a good thing that it replaced the national currencies while an equal percentage of those who oppose the euro believe it is a bad thing that it replaced the national currencies.

As was noted earlier, people's feelings about the euro depend on how they view the European Union in general. Hence we find that 74% of people who support their country's membership see the euro as a good thing while 63% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing see the euro as a bad thing. (Table 6.4b)

The views about the hypothetical replacement of the national currencies with the euro in the three countries outside the euro-zone are depicted in the following graph.



As can be seen, people in Denmark are most likely to regard the replacement of the Danish Krone with the euro as a good thing, followed by people in Sweden. Half of the British respondents said it would be a bad thing if the euro replaced the British Pound. (See also table 6.5a)

In the pre-in countries, the relationship between this measure and the traditional support measure appears to be even more direct. The results for both questions is depicted in the following table.

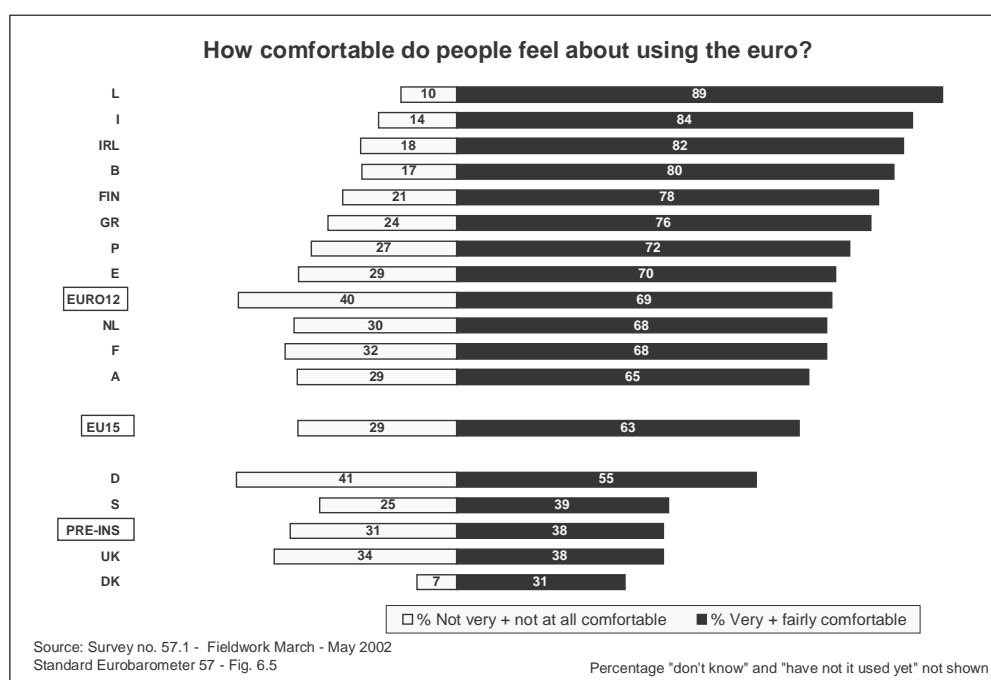
SUPPORT FOR THE EURO BY COUNTRY		
Country	% For	% Good thing
Denmark	52	47
Sweden	49	42
Pre-ins	35	30
United Kingdom	31	27

The cross-tabulation of the two measures shows that 77% of people in the three pre-in countries who support the euro believe it would be a good thing that if it replaced the national currencies. 80% of those who oppose the euro believe it would be a bad thing if the euro replaced the national currencies.

In the pre-in countries the relationship between support for the euro and support for the European Union is also strong with 64% of people in the pre-in countries who support their country's membership to the EU seeing the euro as a good thing. 84% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing see the euro as a bad thing.

An analysis of the socio-demographic variables for the respondents living in the pre-in countries shows that the proportion of respondents that believe the replacement of the euro would be a good thing ranges from 19% of people that look after the home to 50% of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older. (Table 6.5b)

Respondents in all Member States were also asked how comfortable they feel about using the euro. On average, 63% of all respondents feel fairly or very comfortable and 29% feel not very or not at all comfortable. As one would expect, people in the euro-zone countries are significantly more likely to feel comfortable than those living in the pre-in countries (69% vs. 38%) since quite a few people in the pre-in countries have not yet had a chance to use the euro.



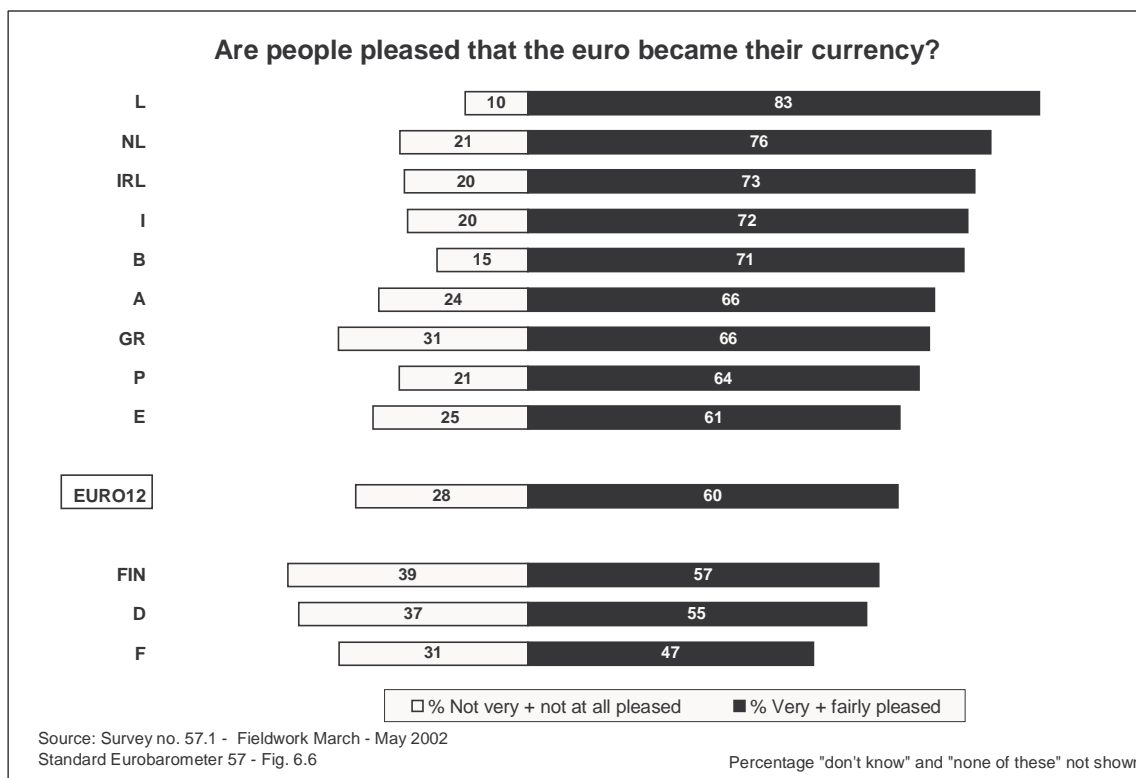
In the euro-zone countries, the proportion of respondents that feels comfortable using the euro is most widespread in Luxembourg (89%), followed by Italy (84%), Ireland (82%) and Belgium (80%). In all euro-zone countries, the majority of people already felt comfortable at the time of the survey – even if the euro notes and coins had only been in circulation for a few months.

In the pre-in countries, we find that less than four in ten people feel comfortable, with people in Denmark (31%) least likely to feel this way. (Table 6.6a)

The demographic analyses show large variations between the various groups in the population in the extent to which each of these groups feels comfortable. Men are more likely than women to feel comfortable (68% vs. 58%) even if women are more likely to handle the currency more frequently than men are in the running of the household. There is also a strong age influence with 70% of people aged 15 to 24 feeling comfortable, compared to 53% of people aged 55 and over. The effect of age is also evident in the differences among the various main economic activities of people and their educational background. For the main economic activity scale we find that self-employed people are most likely to feel comfortable (77%) and retired people are least likely to feel comfortable (52%). For the terminal education age scale, 52% of people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger feel comfortable, compared to 77% of people who are still studying.

The results of the breakdown by support for EU membership need to be interpreted with some care. At face value one would think that people who support their country's membership are more likely to feel comfortable than those who oppose it. However, the country variable influences these results: the countries where opposition to EU membership is most widespread happen to be the countries outside the euro-zone and there the likelihood that people are using the euro is obviously far smaller. Thus, it appears that the underlying factor that explains feeling comfortable is whether people have used the euro or not and not whether they support their country's membership to the European Union. (Table 6.6b)

Respondents living in the euro-zone countries were also asked whether, all things considered, they personally feel very pleased, fairly pleased, not very pleased or not at all pleased that the euro became their currency. 60% of respondents in the euro-zone are pleased that the euro became their currency, 28% are not pleased and 12% lack an opinion.



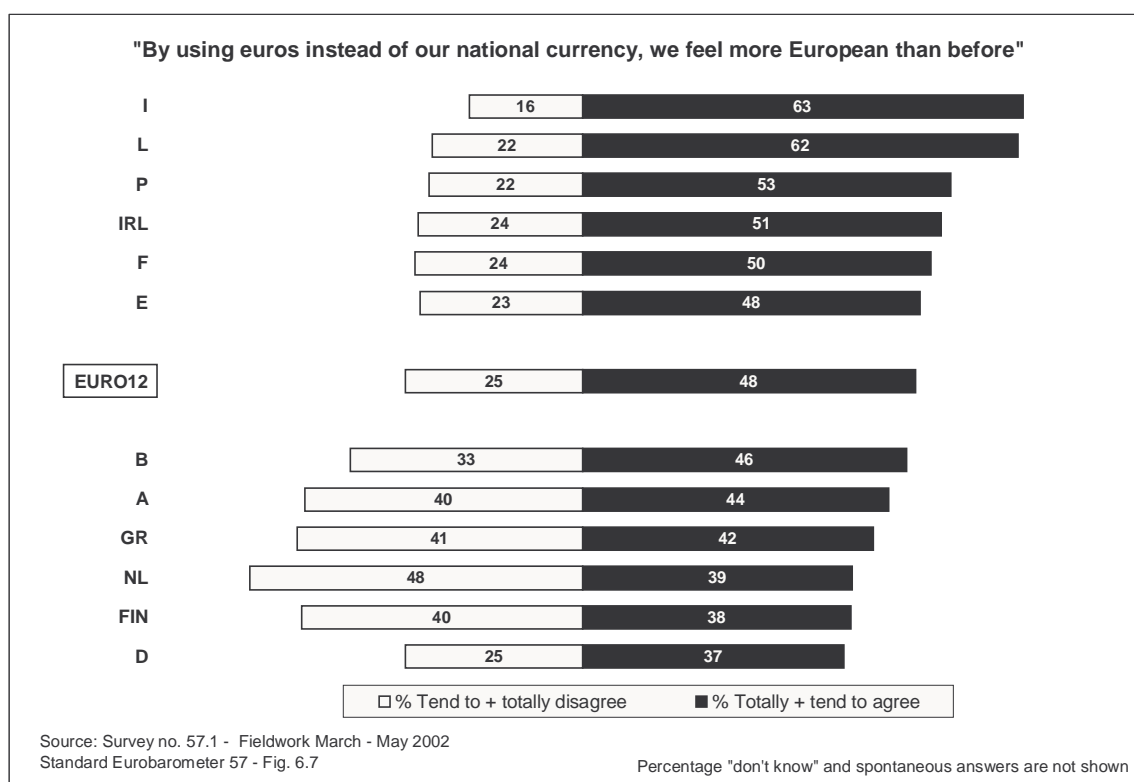
As the graph above shows, there are large variations between the 12 countries, although in all countries the majority view is that people are pleased. Luxembourg is the country with the largest proportion of pleased respondents (83%), followed by the Netherlands (76%), Ireland (73%), Italy (72%) and Belgium (71%). The percentage of people that feels pleased is lowest in France (47%) and Germany (55%), two countries that had strong and important currencies. However, the strength of the previous currency is not the only factor that affects people feelings. The country results indicate that issues such as national pride are also important. (Table 6.7a)

The demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women to feel pleased with the euro (65% vs. 56%). Age is again an important variable with 70% of people aged 15 to 24 feeling comfortable, compared to 52% of people aged 55 and over. Students are most likely to feel pleased with the euro (74%) while retired people (50%) are least likely to share this view. (Table 6.7b)

Respondents from the euro-zone countries were also asked whether they agree or disagree with the following statement:

"By using euros instead of (national currency), we feel more European than before".

On average 12% of respondents in the euro-zone totally agree with this statement, 36% tend to agree, 12% tend to disagree and 13% totally disagree. Two in ten respondents spontaneously replied that using the euro has nothing to do with how European they feel. Only 3% replied that they are not interested in the euro.

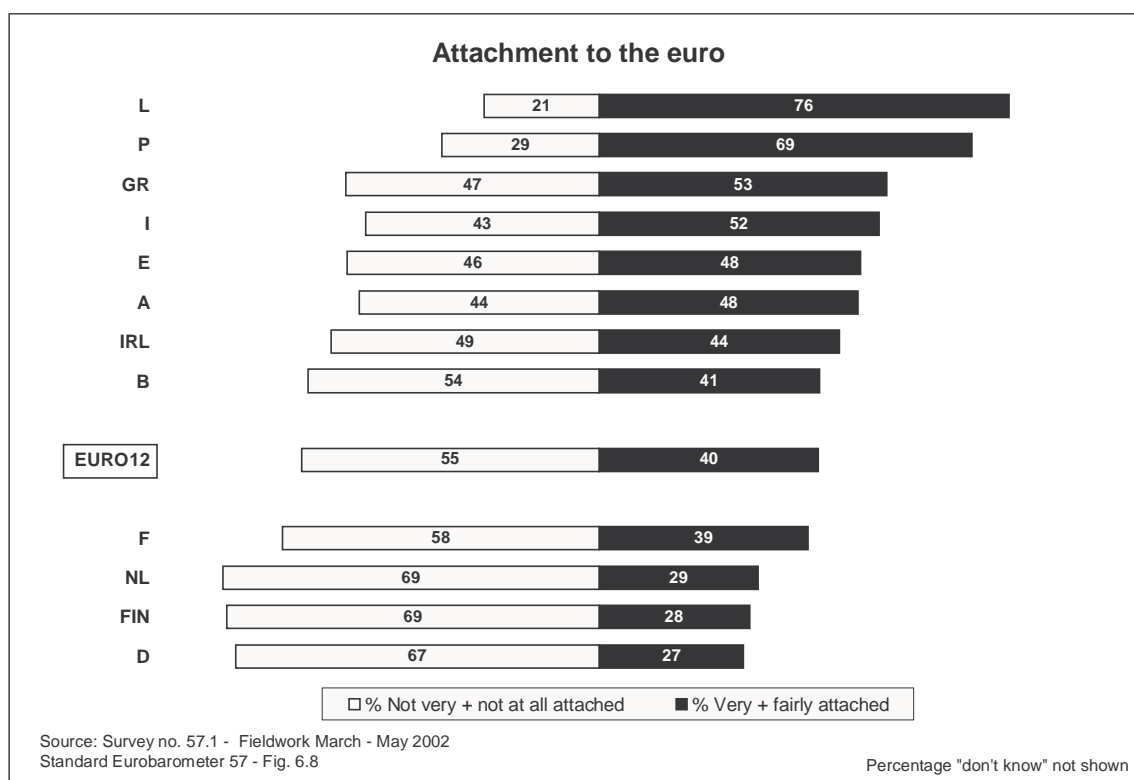


In Italy and Luxembourg, more than 6 in 10 respondents agree with the statement and in Portugal, Ireland and France this is the case for at least half of the respondents. In the Netherlands, people were most likely to disagree with the statement (48%), followed by Greece (41%), Finland and Austria (40% each). In Germany, 30% of respondents felt that using the euro has nothing to do with how European they feel. (Table 6.8a)

The demographic analyses show that the percentage of respondents that agree with the statement ranges from 39% among unemployed people to 62% among students. 63% of people who regard their country's membership as a good thing agree with the statement, compared to only 19% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 6.8b)

Finally, the survey asked respondents in the euro-zone countries how attached they feel to the euro and how attached they feel to their past national currency.

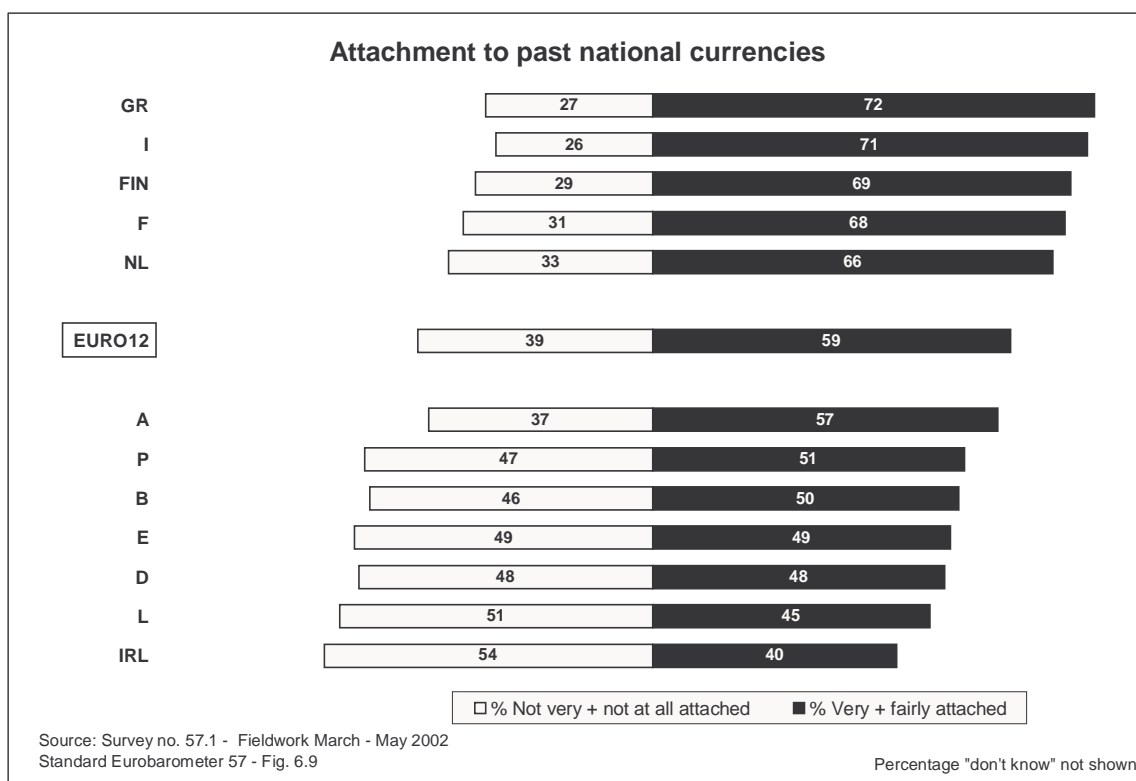
The survey has found that in the few months that the euro has been a reality for people, 40% already feel attached to it but this average results hides great variations between the 12 countries. In Luxembourg 76% of respondents feel very or fairly attached, followed by 69% of respondents in Portugal. In Finland, the Netherlands and Germany, on the other hand, close to 7 in 10 respondents feel not very or not at all attached to the euro³⁹.



The demographic analyses show that the percentage of respondents that feels very or fairly attached ranges from 32% among those who are unemployed people to 47% among those who are self-employed or who completed their full-time education aged 20 or older. 53% of respondents who regard their country's membership as a good thing feel attached to the euro, compared to only 18% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 6.9b)

As one would expect, attachment to the past national currencies is more widespread: on average 26% of respondents feel very attached, 33% feel fairly attached, 22% feel not very attached and 17% feel not at all attached.

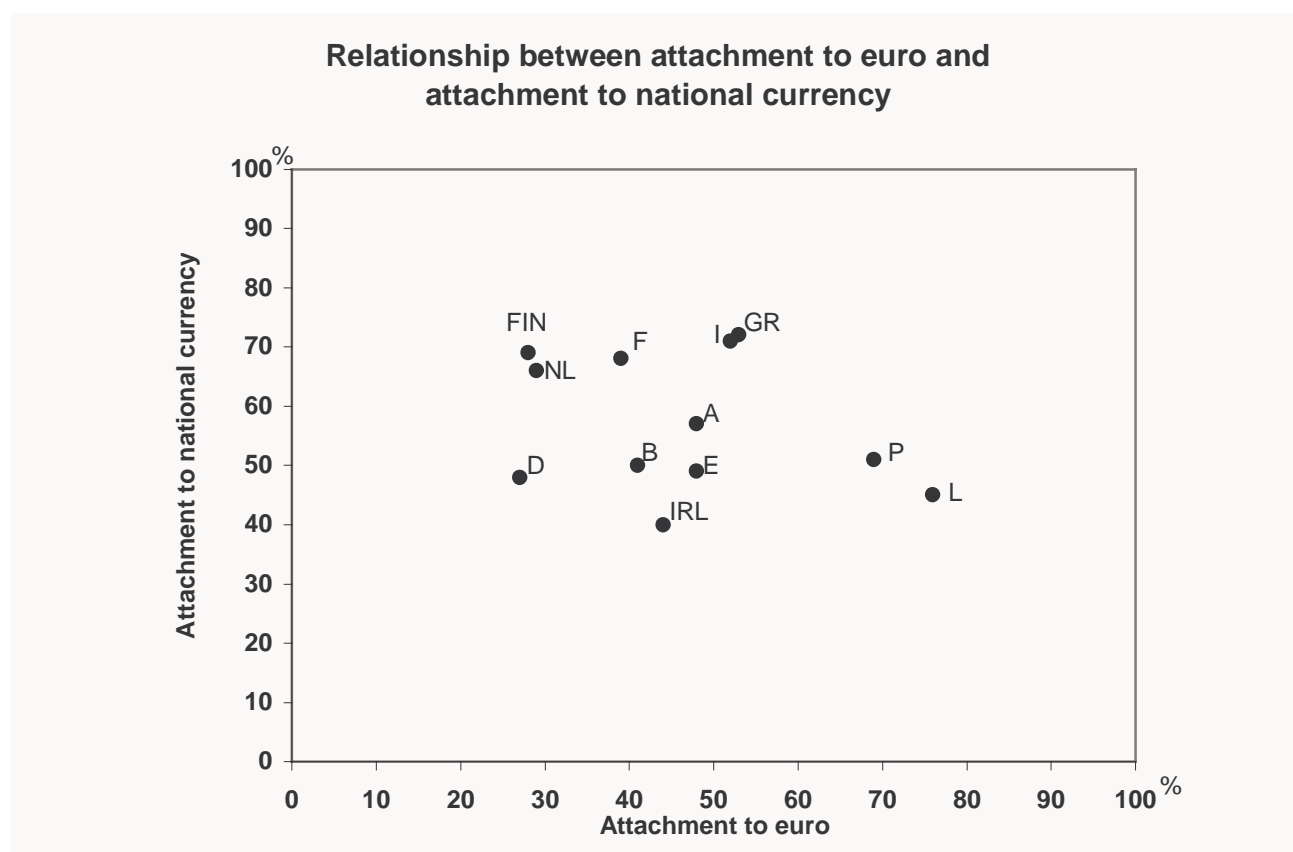
³⁹ See also table 6.9a.



As the graph above shows, people in Greece (72%) are most likely to feel attached to their past national currency (the drachma), followed by people in Italy (71%), Finland (69%), France (68%) and the Netherlands (66%). Ireland (54%) and Luxembourg (51%) are the only two countries where more than half of the respondents said they feel not very or not at all attached to their past national currencies. (Table 6.10a)

The demographic analyses reveal a situation that is quite the reverse both from what we typically find and from the situation that was described to explain attachment to the euro. Attachment to past national currencies is most widespread among retired respondents (66%), those aged 55 and over and those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger (65% each). It is least widespread among managers (48%). With regards to people's stance towards their country's membership of the European Union, we find that 81% of respondents who see this as a bad thing feel attached to their past national currency, compared to 51% of people who regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing. (Table 6.10b)

The following graph provides a visualisation of the country results for the two questions: attachment to the euro and attachment to the past national currencies. This shows that there isn't a relationship between these two questions at the aggregate level.



6.3. Enlargement

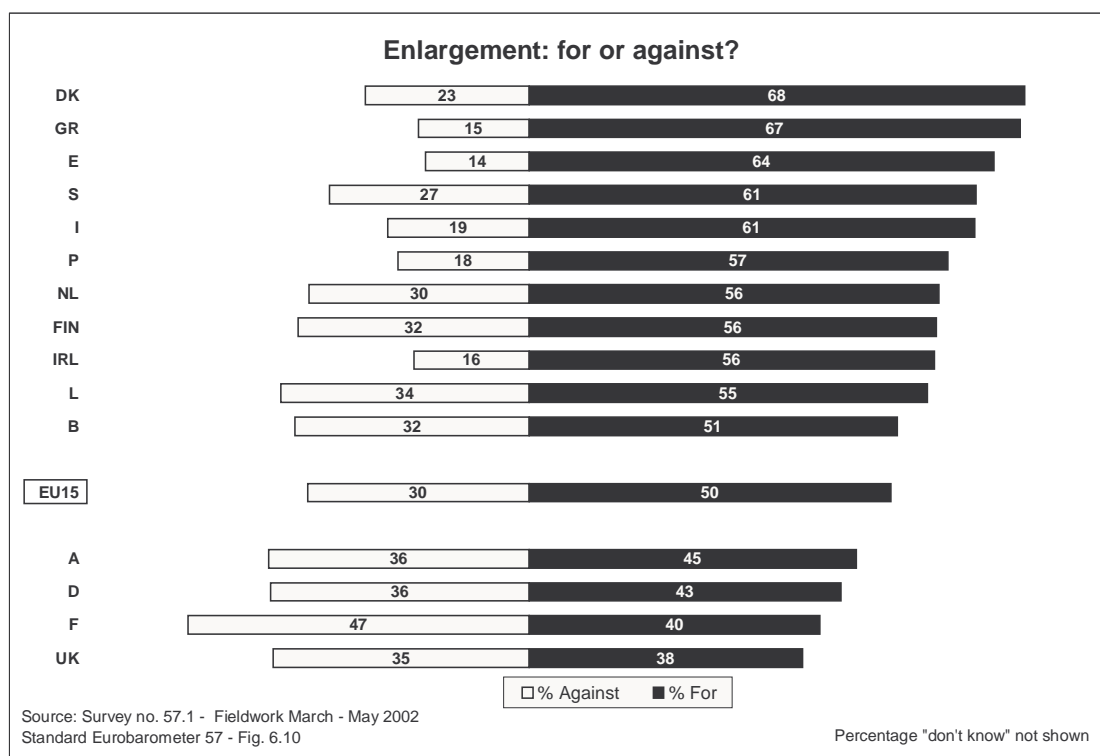
The Eurobarometer also measures in detail people's attitudes towards enlargement. Gunther Verheugen, the Commissioner responsible for enlargement, describes it as a "unique and historic task to further the integration of Europe by peaceful means, extending a zone of stability and prosperity to new members". This enlargement is without precedent in terms of scope and diversity with 13 countries taking part in the process⁴⁰. As already reported earlier in this chapter, 50% of respondents are in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries. 30% disagree with this statement and 20% lack an opinion. This result is very similar to the one obtained in autumn 2001, when 51% of respondents agreed with the statement. The following table shows how support for enlargement has evolved since it was first measured in autumn 2000⁴¹.

	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01	Autumn 00
	%	%	%	%
For	50	51	43	44
Against	30	30	35	35
Don't know	20	19	23	21
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As the following graph shows, in spring 2002 support for enlargement is most widespread in Denmark (68%), Greece (67%) and Spain (64%). Like in autumn 2001, France is the only country with more people who oppose enlargement (47%) than people who are in favour of it (40%).

⁴⁰ The 13 applicant countries are Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey. More information about enlargement can be found at: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/overview.htm>.

⁴¹ In Autumn 2001, the wording of the statement was amended from "The European Union should be enlarged to include new countries" to "The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries".



In comparison to autumn 2001, support for enlargement increased slightly in Spain and Luxembourg (+3 each). People in Sweden (-8) and Greece (-7) are now less likely to support it. This is also true, but to a lesser extent, in Ireland, Germany (both -4) and the UK (-3). In the other countries, no significant changes have been recorded. (Table 6.11a)

Differences in support levels between men and women are largely explained by the fact that women are more likely than men to lack an opinion. There are, however, real differences in opinion between the 4 age groups with the youngest age group (58%) significantly more likely to support enlargement than people aged 55 and over (43%). Support levels are highest among students (61%) and lowest among retired people (42%).

The attitudinal analyses show that 67% of people who support their country's membership to the European Union are in favour of enlargement, compared to only 18% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 6.11b)

The next table shows that views about enlargement also vary significantly depending on how knowledgeable people feel they are about the European Union. 63% of people who feel very knowledgeable about the European Union are in favour of enlargement, compared to only 38% of people who feel they know very little about the EU.

Relationship between Support for Enlargement and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union			
Enlargement:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
For	38	56	63
Against	35	28	24
Don't know	28	16	13
Total	101	100	100

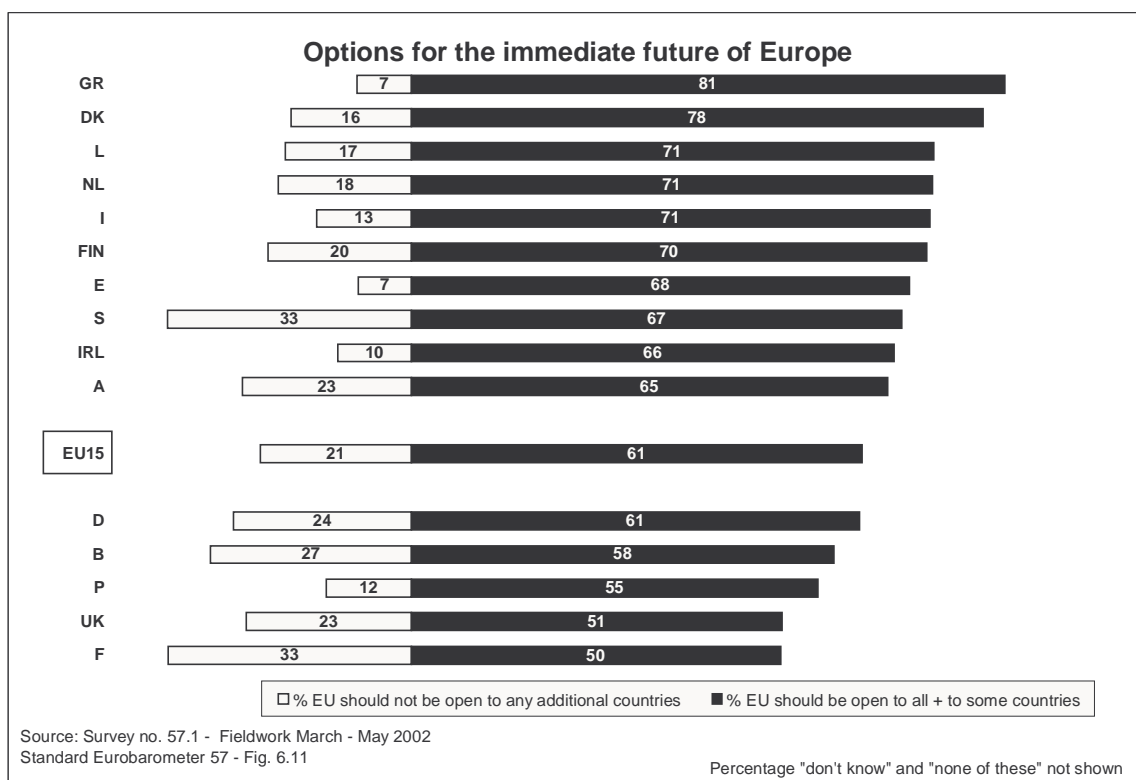
To take account of the fact that the 13 applicant countries will not join the Union simultaneously, another question that measures support for enlargement was included in the survey. Respondents were asked:

"Which of these three options do you prefer for the immediate future of Europe?"

- a) *The European Union should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join*
- b) *The European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join*
- c) *The European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries*
- None of these (spontaneous)*
- Don't Know"*

As in autumn and spring 2001, the most favoured option among EU citizens is that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join with 40% holding this view, compared to 39% in autumn 2001 and 44% in spring 2001.

Twenty-one percent of respondents show unlimited support for enlargement by choosing the first answer option, namely that the European Union should be enlarged to include all countries wishing to join. This is the same as in spring 2001, while in the autumn of that year, 24% of respondents chose the option. 21% of respondents believe the European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries (the third answer option). In autumn 2001, this applied to 20% of respondents and in spring 2001 this was the case for 16% of respondents.



The country results show that people in Greece are most open to enlargement with 81% believing that the EU should be open to all or to some countries. In Denmark (78%) close to 8 in 10 respondents share this view and in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy (71% each) and Finland (70%), this applies to 7 in 10 people.

Support for unlimited enlargement is most widespread in Spain (34%), Sweden (31%), Italy, Portugal and Ireland (29% each). However, unlike in autumn 2001, this is no longer the majority view in any of the countries. The most popular solution for the immediate future of Europe in all Member States is now limited enlargement. Support for this kind of enlargement is most widespread in Denmark (60%) and Luxembourg (57%) and is favoured by more than half of the people in the Netherlands (55%) and Greece (53%).

France and Sweden are the only two countries where more than 3 in 10 people believe the European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries (33% each). This view is shared by 27% of people in Belgium, 24% of people in Germany, 23% of people in Austria and the UK and 20% of people in Finland. In all other countries, less than 2 in 10 people oppose enlargement. The proportion of “don’t know” responses ranges from 5% in Denmark to 31% in Portugal.

In comparison to autumn 2001 we find the following significant shifts⁴²:

MORE SUPPORT FOR LIMITED ENLARGEMENT

Ireland:	8 percentage point increase at expense of no opinion (-6)
Spain:	8 percentage point increase at expense of support for unlimited enlargement (-6)
Italy:	6 percentage point increase at expense of support for unlimited enlargement (-4)

LESS SUPPORT FOR UNLIMITED ENLARGEMENT

Portugal	7 percentage point drop with increase in don't know responses (+9)
United Kingdom	6 percentage point drop with increase in “other” (+3) and don't know responses (+3)
Belgium	5 percentage point drop
Luxembourg	4 percentage point drop

LESS SUPPORT FOR LIMITED ENLARGEMENT

Denmark	3 percentage points
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MORE OPPOSITION TO ENLARGEMENT

Sweden	20 percentage point increase with significant drops for all other responses
Austria	5 percentage point increase at expense of support for unlimited (-3) and limited enlargement (-4)

The demographic analyses show that there is relatively little variation among the different socio-demographic groups in the population. Support for unlimited enlargement ranges from 19% among people who left full-time education before reaching age 20, retired people and people aged 55 and over to 29% among students. For limited enlargement, support is most widespread among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (50%) and least widespread among unemployed people and those who left school aged 15 or younger and unemployed people (32% each). Opposition to enlargement ranges from 11% among students to 26% among retired people. The proportion of people who disagree with any of these three options is low for all demographic groups. The level of “don’t know” responses ranges from 7% among managers and people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older to 21% among people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger.

When we cross the responses of this measurement of support with the “for or against” measure we find that:

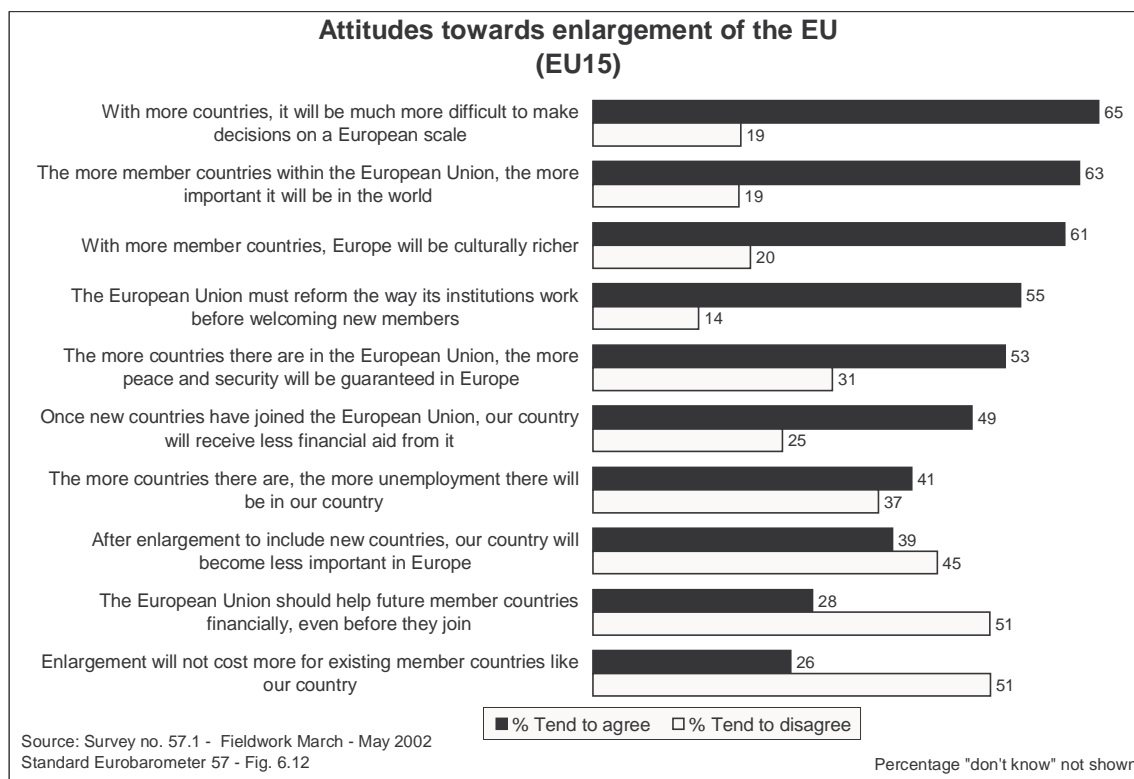
- Thirty-six percent of people who are for enlargement believe that enlargement should include all countries wishing to join, compared to 4% of people who oppose enlargement.
- Support for limited enlargement is obtained from 51% of people who are in favour of enlargement and 26% of people who when not given the choice oppose it.
- Only 6% of people who favour enlargement when forced to choose between the two extremes believe that the EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries, compared to 52% of people who oppose enlargement.

Other analyses show that respondents who support their country’s membership to the European Union are much more likely to favour unlimited enlargement (78%) than are those who oppose their country’s membership to the European Union (29%). (Table 6.12b)

Next we look at people’s underlying attitudes towards enlargement to gain a better understanding of the public’s somewhat hesitant stance.

⁴² See also table 6.12a.

Clearly, the public also sees positive aspects in enlargement. The majority of EU citizens feels that the Union will be more important in the world if it includes more countries (63%) while only 39% believe that their own country will become less important as a result of enlargement. 61% of EU citizens regard a Union that consists of more member countries as a cultural enrichment and 53% believe that a larger Union will guarantee more peace and security.



Many EU citizens also share the official view that the Union's institutions must be reformed (55%) as there is widespread concern that with more countries it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale (65%).

However, the public's reservations about enlargement become easier to understand when we look at the perceived economic implications. Only 26% of EU citizens agree that enlargement will not cost their own country more money. Many people also suspect that the budget will be shared differently with 49% feeling that once new countries have joined, their country will receive less financial aid. Furthermore, we find that quite a few EU citizens do not want future member countries to receive financial aid from the European Union to help them prepare to join (only 28% agree that this should happen). 41% of Europeans fear that enlargement will lead to higher unemployment levels in their country.

In comparison to autumn 2001, people's attitudes are somewhat less positive. The events of September 11 have shaken people's confidence in the ability of nations to guarantee peace and security; hence we find a 6 percentage point drop in the proportion of respondents that agree with the statement "the more countries there are in the EU, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe". People are now also significantly less likely to believe that the Union will be more important in the world with more member countries (-5). Attitudes about the economic implications are also significantly less positive⁴³.

The following table shows the differences in opinion between people who support enlargement and those who oppose it for each of these ten attitudinal items.

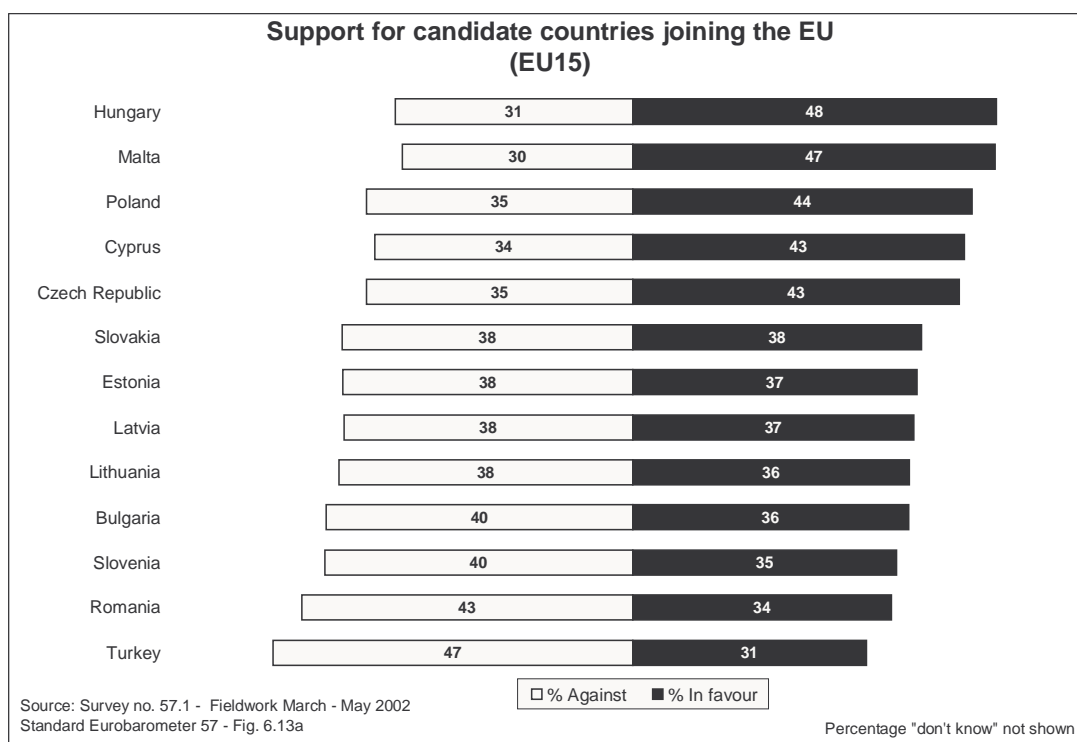
⁴³ See Eurobarometer 56, figure 6.4.

Relationship between attitudes to enlargement and support for enlargement		
Attitudes to enlargement:	Support for enlargement	
	For %	Against %
Positive attitudes:		
EU more important	81	43
EU culturally richer	79	42
More peace and security	72	30
Financial aid to new members	40	17
Not cost more	35	16
Neutral attitude:		
Reform institutions	61	58
Negative attitudes:		
Country less important	31	56
More unemployment	31	61
Less aid to country	47	61
More difficult to make decisions	63	76

The proportion of 'don't know' responses for all the statements about enlargement continues to be substantially higher than what we usually find in this survey, suggesting that there is room for public opinion to improve. (Table 6.13)

Next we look at the extent to which the public supports the membership of each of the 13 applicant countries. The survey also asked respondents whether they would support the membership of a number of EFTA countries, Albania and the countries that used to all be part of Yugoslavia.

Public opinion varies greatly depending on a) the country respondents are being asked about and b) the EU Member State that respondents live in. Looking firstly at the 13 applicant countries, we find that people are most likely to be in favour of Hungary (48%) joining the Union, followed by Malta (47%), Poland (44%), Cyprus and the Czech Republic (43% each).



As can be deduced from the figures presented in the graph above, public opinion on enlargement has still not crystallised with many people continuing to opt for the “don’t know” response when asked about their support for countries to become part of the European Union. Respondents are now somewhat less inclined than they were in autumn 2001 to support the candidature of these countries and more likely to lack an opinion as to whether the countries should join or not. On average, a decrease of 3 percentage points has been recorded at the EU15 level⁴⁴. The following table shows that the extent to which people support the membership of the candidate countries varies significantly between the Member States.

AVERAGE % IN FAVOUR OF THE 13 APPLICANT COUNTRIES JOINING THE EU (BY COUNTRY)	
Country	Average %
Sweden	60
Greece	59
Denmark	57
Finland	52
Spain	50
Italy	46
Luxembourg	44
Ireland	43
The Netherlands	42
Portugal	40
Belgium	40
EU15	39
Germany	36
Austria	36
United Kingdom	32
France	25

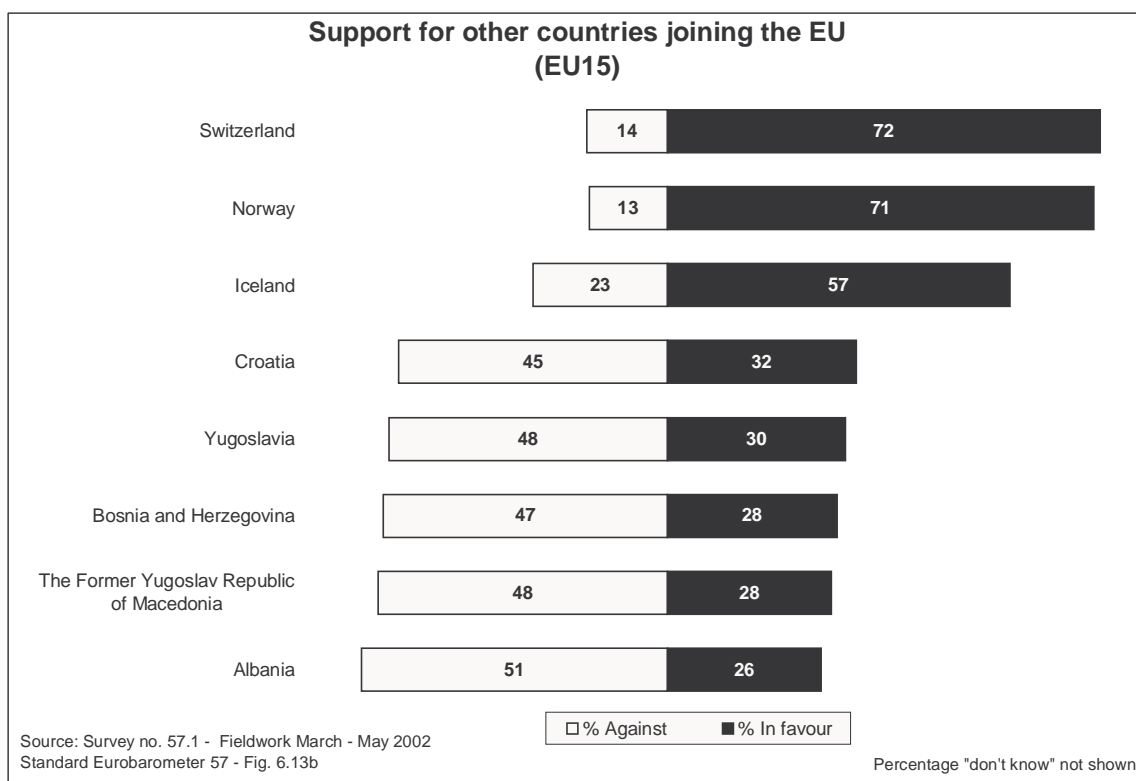
On average, people in Sweden (60%) are most likely to be in favour of the applicant countries joining the EU while support in France (25%) tends to be least widespread. (Table 6.14a)

Looking next at the other countries included in the survey shows that support for the EFTA countries is most widespread with 72% in favour of Switzerland becoming part of the EU, 71% in favour of Norway joining and 57% favouring the admission of Iceland.

When it comes to the countries that together represented the former Republic of Yugoslavia we find that people make little distinction between them with support ranging from 28% for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to 32% for Croatia. 26% of EU citizens are in favour of Albania joining the European Union⁴⁵.

⁴⁴ For the average level of support in each Member State in autumn 2001, see page 79 of the Eurobarometer Report No. 56.

⁴⁵ See also table 6.14b



With enlargement in mind, the Heads of State and Government reduced the number of areas where unanimous decision-making is required during the European Council in Nice⁴⁶.

This is the fifth time in a row that the Eurobarometer has measured how the public feels about majority voting with the following question:

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of Member States will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should European Union decisions then be made unanimously by all Member States or by a majority of the Member States?

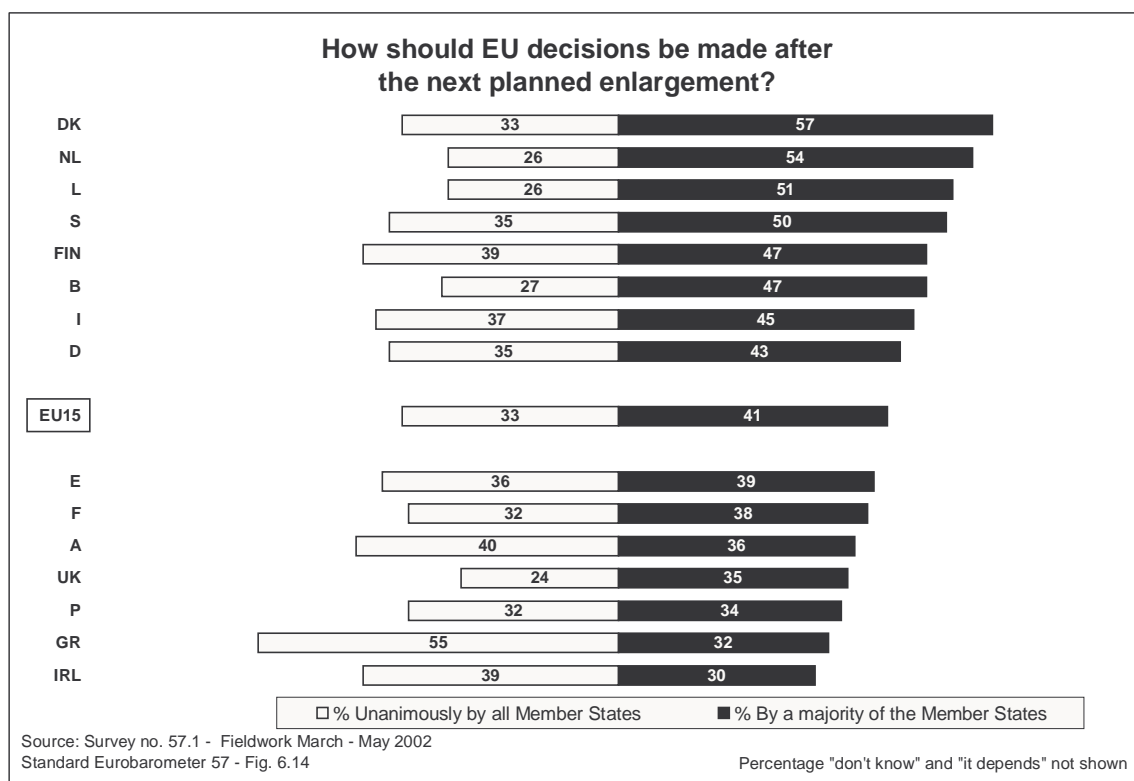
The following table provides a breakdown of the results for the 15 Member States as a whole.

	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01	Autumn 00	Spring 00
	%	%	%	%	%
Majority	41	46	48	50	45
Unanimously	33	39	35	35	38
(It depends)	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
(Don't know)	14	15	17	15	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

In spring 2002, respondents were no longer forced to choose between the two responses and interviewers could record the spontaneous response "it depends". This change has clearly affected the results as respondents are now both less likely to favour majority decision-making and to favour unanimity.

⁴⁶ For more information about the Nice Treaty, see <http://ue.eu.int/en/summ.htm>.

Looking at the country results shows that (more than) half of the people in Denmark (57%), the Netherlands (54%), Luxembourg (51%) and Sweden (50%) favour majority voting. In all other countries except Greece, Austria and Ireland it is the most favoured option. In Greece, more than half of the respondents want decisions to be taken unanimously. In Austria and Ireland this is the case for 4 in 10 respondents⁴⁷.



The demographic analyses indicate that managers (51%) are most likely to favour majority voting, followed by people who left full-time education aged 20 or older (50%). Unemployed people (33%), those who left full-time education before the age of 16 and people who look after the house (34% each) are least likely to favour it. Unemployed people are the only demographic group where unanimous voting is more popular than majority voting.

At the attitudinal level we find that 49% of people who support the EU prefer majority voting, compared to 29% of those who regard their country's EU membership as a bad thing. However, supporters of the Union are as likely as people who oppose their country's membership to favour unanimous decision-making. The latter group is significantly more likely to feel that the choice depends on the situation (15% vs. 8%). (Table 6.15b)

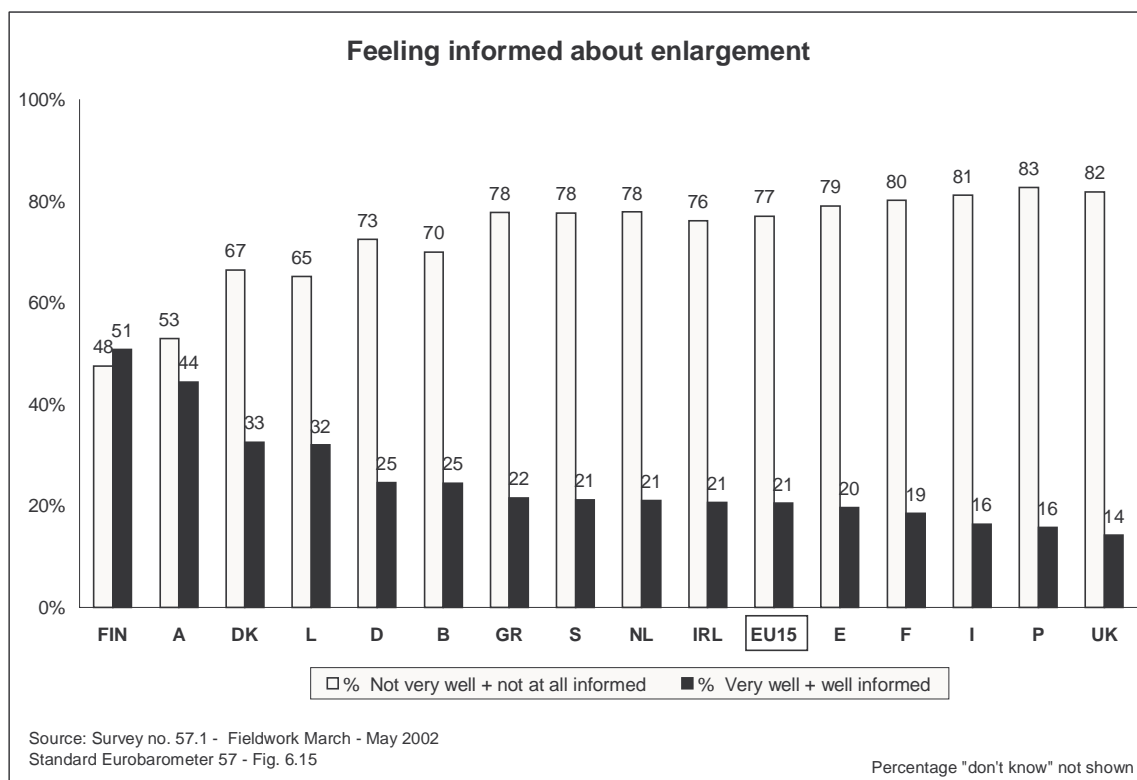
For the third consecutive time the survey has measured the extent to which the public feels well informed about enlargement. The following table provides a breakdown of the results for the 15 Member States as a whole.

	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01
	%	%	%
Very well informed	2	2	2
Well informed	19	20	17
Not very informed	49	50	44
Not at all informed	28	26	34
Don't know	2	3	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>

⁴⁷ See also table 6.15a.

The results show that the proportion of EU citizens who feel well informed has hovered around the 20% mark. More than three quarters of the respondents do not feel well informed.

The country results indicate that Finland is the only country where just over half of the population feels well informed about enlargement (51%). In Austria we also find that a significant minority feels well informed (44%). People in the UK (14%), Portugal and Italy (16% each) are least likely to feel well informed about enlargement.



In comparison to autumn 2001, we find significant improvements in Belgium, the UK and to a lesser extent in Spain. In Belgium, the proportion of people that feels well informed has increased by 4 percentage points and the proportion that does not feel well informed is now 8 percentage points lower. In the UK, we also find an increase of 4 percentage points in the proportion of respondents that feels well informed, matched by a drop of 5 percentage points in the proportion that does not feel well informed. In Spain people are now more likely to feel well informed (+3), but this is not matched by a significant decrease in the proportion of people that does not feel well informed. There are also a number of Member States where the public is now significantly less likely to feel well informed. These are Germany (-10 well informed; +6 not well informed), Luxembourg (-7; +6), France and Portugal (-5; +5 each). In Greece, the Netherlands and Ireland people are now more likely to feel not well informed (+3 each) but this is not matched by significant drops in the proportion of people that feel well informed. (Table 6.16a)

The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people that feels well informed about enlargement ranges from 14% among people who left full-time education before reaching age 16 to 33% among managers. Levels of feeling informed are significantly higher among people who support their country's membership of the European Union (27%) than they are among people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (17%). However, those who regard their country's membership to the EU as neither good nor bad are at 14% least likely to feel well informed. (Table 6.16b)

The following table shows that self-perceived knowledge about the European Union is a very important predictor of how well informed people feel about the European Union. As can be seen, 63% of respondents who score high on the self-perceived knowledge scale (points 8 to 10) feel well informed whereas 91% of respondents who score low on the scale (points 1 to 3) feel not very well or not at all well informed.

Relationship between Feeling Informed about Enlargement and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union			
Feeling:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Very well informed	1	1	10
Well informed	6	24	53
Not very well informed	41	58	29
Not at all well informed	50	16	8
Don't know	3	2	1
<i>Total</i>	101	101	101

7. The European Parliament

In this chapter we present the results of a number of questions that measure people's views and attitudes about aspects and elements of the European Parliament.

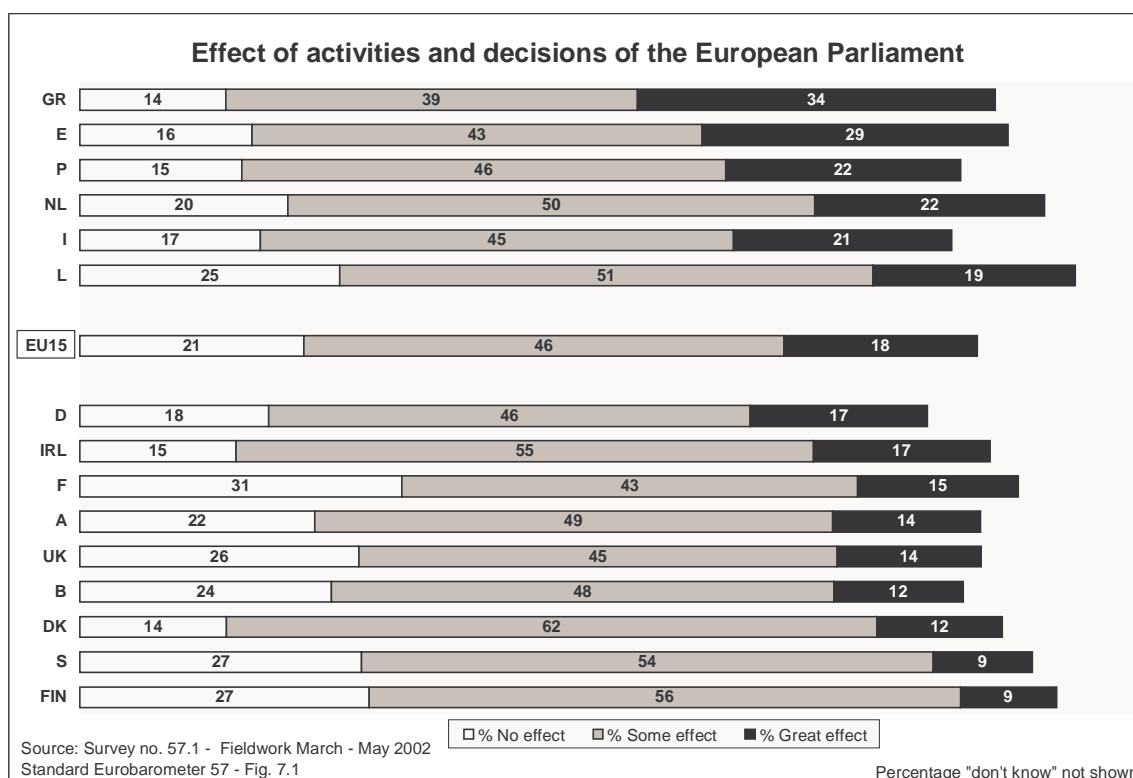
7.1. Effect of the activities and decisions taken by the European Parliament

The spring 2002 survey asks respondents whether activities and decisions taken by the European Parliament have a great effect, some effect or no effect on people like themselves. On average, 18% of respondents feel that the activities and decisions of the EP have a great effect on them, with 46% feeling they have some effect on them. 21% of respondents said the activities and decisions of the European Union have no effect on them personally and 15% lacked an opinion.

The following table shows that EU citizens are most likely to think that the decisions and activities of their respective national governments have an effect on them personally, followed by activities and decisions taken at the regional or local level and by the activities and decisions of their respective national parliaments.

	European Parliament	European Union	National Parliament	Regional or local Government	National Government
	%	%	%	%	%
Great effect	18	23	38	39	46
Some effect	46	49	41	41	39
No effect	21	17	14	12	9
(Don't know)	15	11	7	8	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As the following graph shows, people in Denmark are most likely to feel that the activities and decisions of the European Parliament affect them (74%), followed by people in Greece (73%), people in the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland (72% each). At 31%, people in France are most inclined to think that the activities and decisions of the European Parliament have no effect on them. (Table 7.1a)



The proportion of respondents that feels the activities and decisions of the European Parliament have an effect on them ranges from 58% among people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger to 73% among people who left full-time education aged 20 or older and managers.

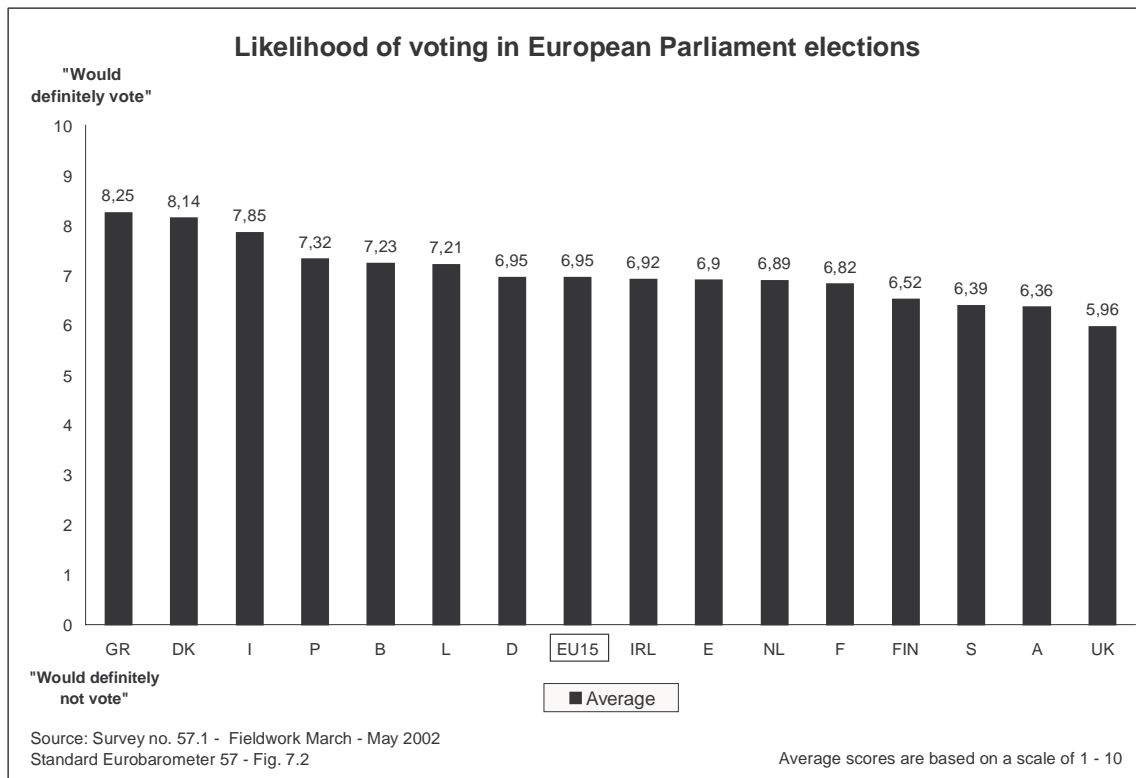
A good predictor of people's responses to this question is how much they feel they know about the European Union (the self-perceived knowledge scale). The more people feel they know, the more likely it is that they are of the opinion that the decisions and activities of the European Parliament have an affect on them. As one would expect, the following table shows that people who feel they know little about the EU are less likely to feel that the decisions and activities of the Union affect them than people who rate their self-perceived knowledge level as higher.

Assessment of effect of EP activities and decisions by self-perceived knowledge about the EU (in %, for EU15)			
	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
% Great effect	13	21	28
% Some effect	38	51	49
% No effect	28	17	16
% Don't know	21	11	7
<i>% Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

The attitudinal analyses show that 74% of respondents who regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing feel that the activities and decision of the European Parliament affect them, compared to 54% of respondents who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (Table 7.1b)

7.2. Participation in elections

Respondents were asked to indicate how likely it would be that they would vote if a European Parliament election were to take place the following day. They were asked to choose a number from 1 to 10 where 1 indicates that they would definitely not vote and 10 indicates that they would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions. The average score for the sample is 6.95. As the following graph shows, the likelihood that people would vote varies greatly from country to country with people in Greece and Denmark most likely to cast a vote and people in the UK least likely to participate in European Parliament elections.



The same question was asked about national elections and local elections and as we know from turnout rates at the different elections, people are somewhat less likely to participate in European elections than they are in national or local elections. However, in most countries the differences are not extremely large. The analyses show that the different participation rates noted between countries apply for all three elections and not just for the European elections. For national elections, the average likely participation score is 7.85 on a scale of 1 to 10 and for local elections the score is 7.66. In several countries (Belgium, Italy and Portugal), people are most likely to participate in local elections. The following table shows the average participation score in each Member State for all three elections⁴⁸.

⁴⁸ See also tables 7.2a-c

Participation in Elections Average score for 3 elections, by country)	
Country	Average
Denmark	8.96
Greece	8.61
Italy	7.92
The Netherlands	7.65
Sweden	7.62
Portugal	7.61
Luxembourg	7.60
Germany	7.59
EU15	7.49
Belgium	7.47
Ireland	7.44
France	7.41
Austria	7.28
Spain	7.24
Finland	7.21
United Kingdom	6.78

As the following table shows, the chance that people will vote in European elections depends strongly on how much they feel they know about the European Union. The higher people place themselves on the self-perceived knowledge scale, the more likely it is that they would vote if an election for the European Parliament were to be held tomorrow.

Likelihood of Participation in EP Elections by Self-Perceived Knowledge (in %, for EU15)			
	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
Average score	5.81	7.49	8.45

The likelihood that people will vote also depends on how they feel about the European Union in general. If they are in favour of their country's membership to the European Union, the chance that they will vote is far greater (7.79) than if they oppose their country's membership to the European Union (5.86).

Among the various socio-demographic groups in the population the likely average participation rate ranges from 6.17 for people aged 15 to 24 (which includes people who are not yet eligible to vote) to 7.83 for students. (Table 7.2d)

7.3. Attitudes to the European Parliament

The spring 2002 survey includes the following two questions:

“Thinking about the European Parliament, would you say there is anything in particular that you like about the European Parliament?”

“Thinking about the European Parliament, would you say there is anything in particular that you dislike about the European Parliament?”

On average, 15% of respondents mentioned a specific positive aspect of the European Parliament and a further 22% said there were things they particularly liked without mentioning the specifics. 35% of respondents felt there was nothing they liked particularly about the European Parliament. The remaining 29% lacked an opinion.

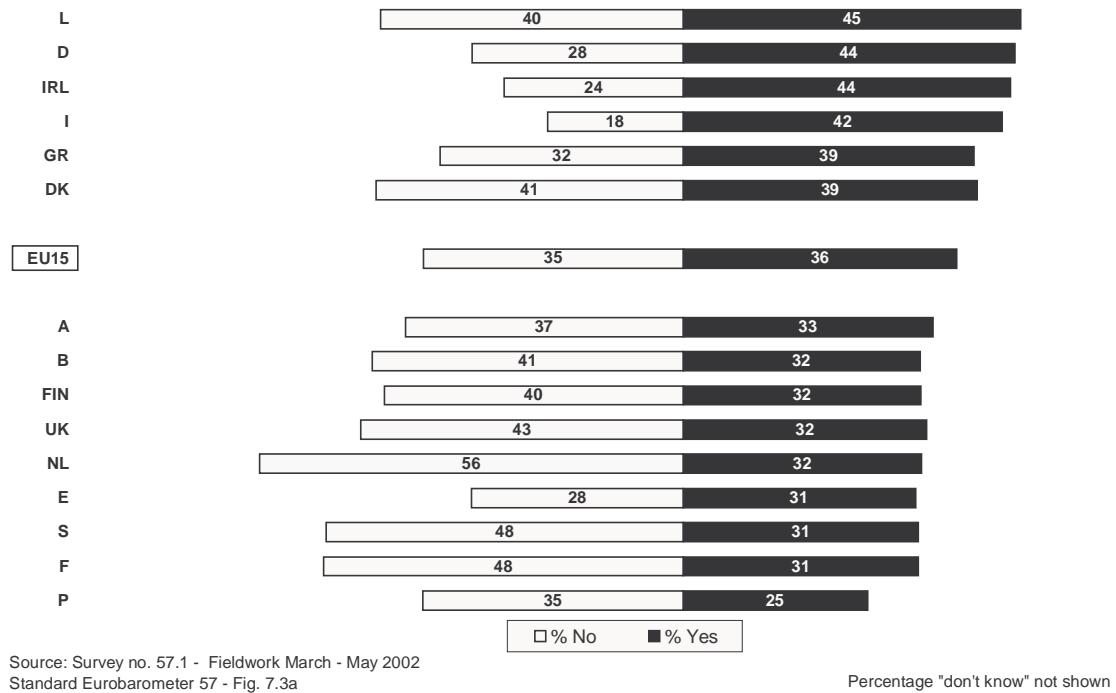
With regards to the second question, 16% of respondents mentioned a specific negative aspect of the European Parliament and a further 18% said there were things they particularly disliked without mentioning the specifics. 33% of respondents said there was nothing they particularly dislike about the European Parliament. 32% lacked an opinion.

If we look at the country results, we see that people in Luxembourg, Germany and Ireland are most likely to like things about the European Parliament whereas people in Denmark and Sweden are most likely to dislike things about the European Parliament. Interestingly, comparisons between the two questions show that there are quite a few countries where the proportion of people that particularly likes aspects of the European Parliament is equally high as the proportion that dislikes aspects of the EP. In other words, in some countries the public is generally quite opinionated about the European Parliament, be it positively or negatively.

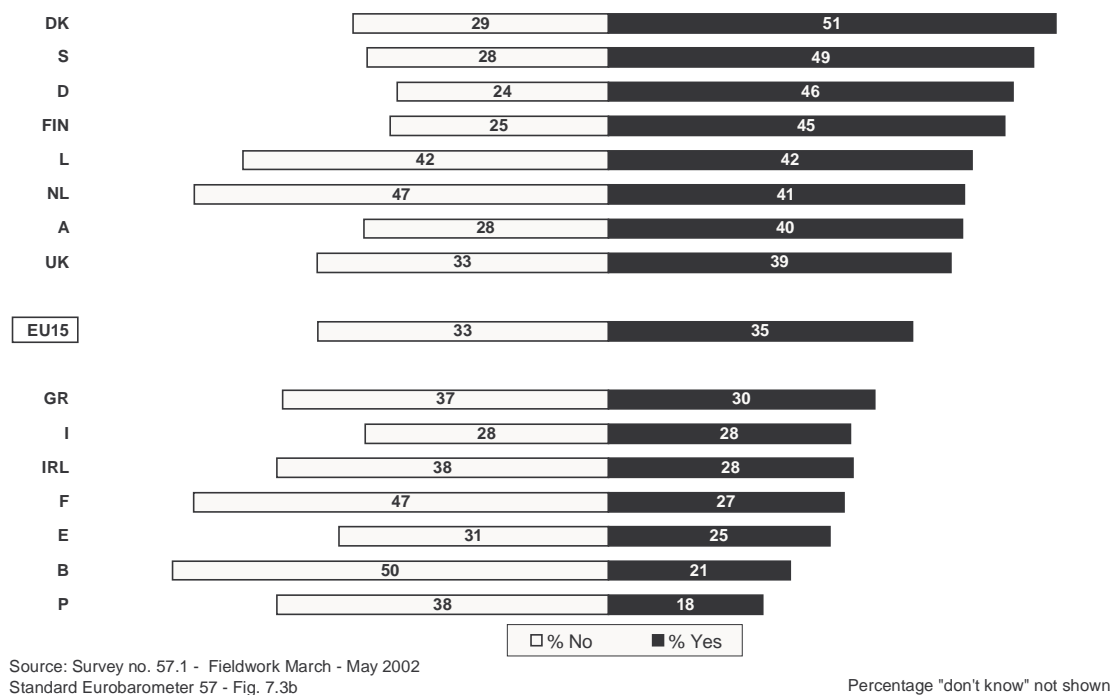
Having an opinion is very much related to how much people feel they know about the European Union in general. 60% of respondents who feel they know a lot about the EU (scores 8-10 on the self-perceived knowledge scale) said there is something they particularly like about the European Parliament and 52% said there is something they particularly dislike. Far lower percentages are recorded for the group that scores on points 1 to 3 on the self-perceived knowledge scale (20% and 25%, respectively). Clearly, however, the analyses do point to a division of responses depending on how people feel about the European Union in general. Respondents who support the European Union were far more likely to identify positive aspects of the European Parliaments than to identify negative aspects. For instance, 49% of respondents who regard their country's membership as a good thing said there was something they particularly like about the EP, while 34% said there was something they particularly disliked. Among the group that opposes their country's membership to the EU, the responses were quite the reverse: only 17% said that there were things they particularly like about the EP while 55% said that there were things they particularly dislike about the European Parliament⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ See also tables 7.3a+b.

Is there anything particular that people like about the European Parliament?

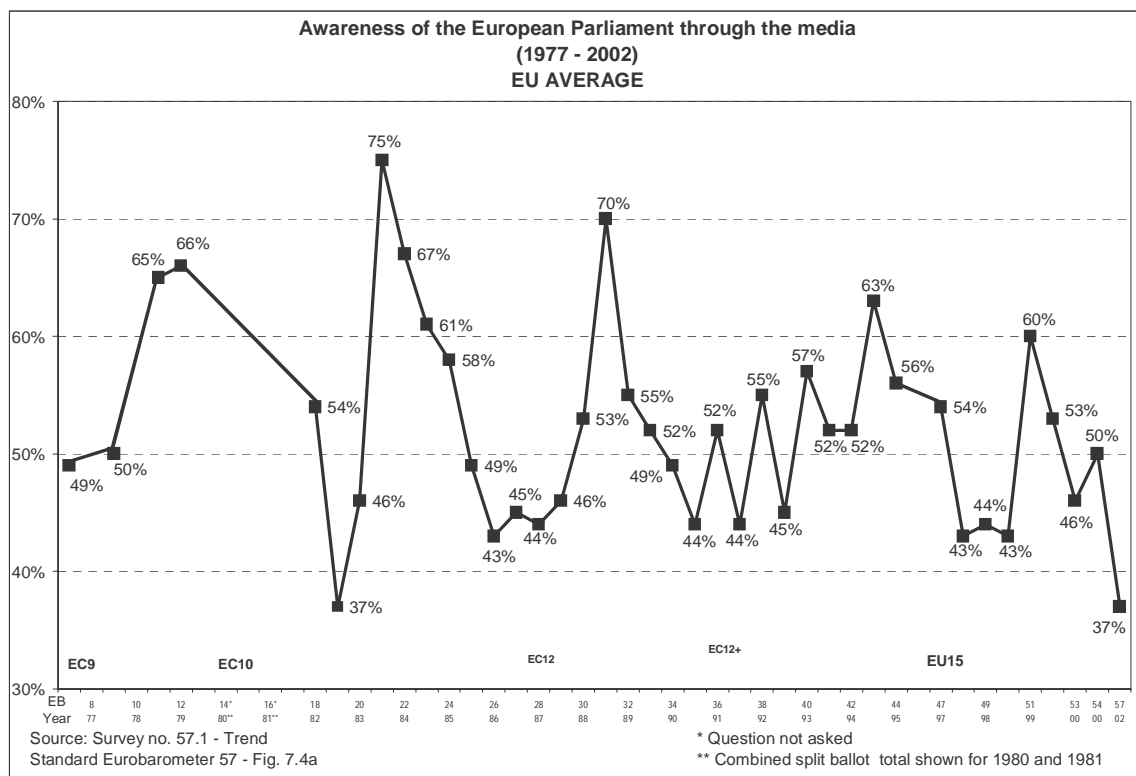


Is there anything particular that people dislike about the European Parliament?

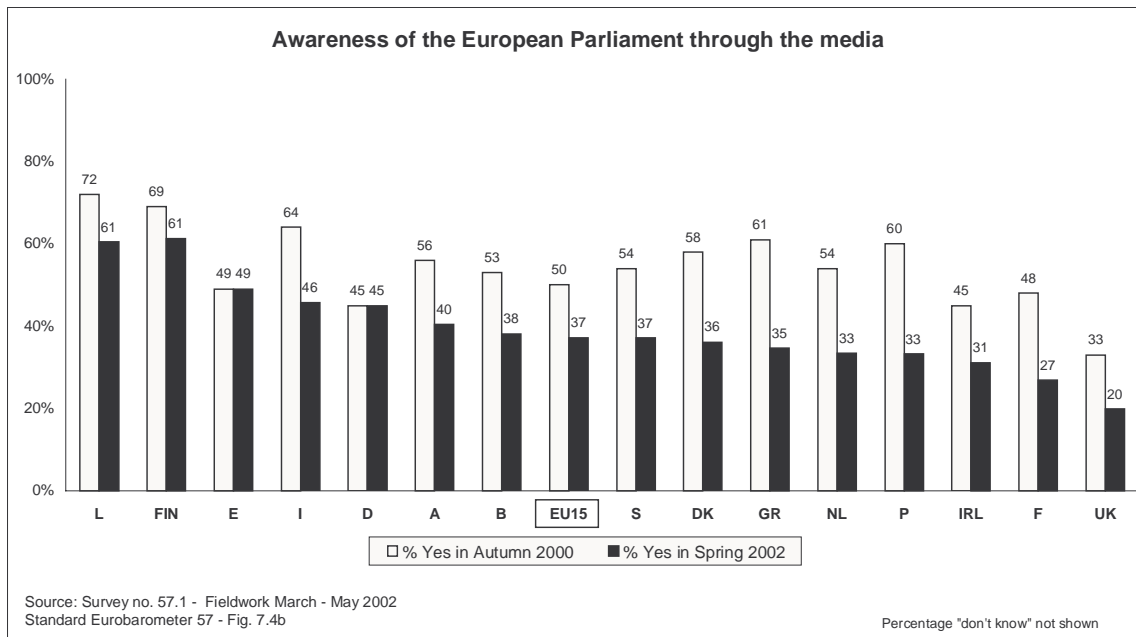


7.4. Awareness of and contact with the European Parliament

Since 1977, the Eurobarometer has measured the extent to which the public has recently seen or heard anything about the European Parliament in the papers, on the radio or on television. The latest measurement shows that in spring 2002 only 37% of EU citizens have received information about the European Parliament through these three media. In the 25 years that this measurement has been taken, awareness levels have been this low only once in the 1983. The current result represents a significant drop since the previous measurement in autumn 2000 (50%) and an even larger drop since spring 1999, when the European Parliament had received widespread media attention because of the June 1999 European Parliament elections. As the following graph shows awareness levels always peak just prior to elections.



In spring 2002, people in Luxembourg and Finland (61% each) are most likely to have recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament through the media, followed at a distance by people in Spain (49%). Awareness of the European Parliament is least widespread in the UK where only 2 in 10 people have recently seen or heard something about it through the media.



As the graph above shows, since autumn 2000 awareness levels have dropped in all countries except Spain and Germany where no change has been recorded. The largest drops have been recorded in Portugal (-27), Greece (-26), Denmark (-22) and France (-21). (Table 7.4a)

Analysis of the socio-demographic variables shows that awareness of the European Parliament is highest among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (49%). Awareness levels are lowest among young people (31%).

The following table shows that there is a large gap in awareness levels between people who feel they know a lot about the European Union and people who feel they know very little.

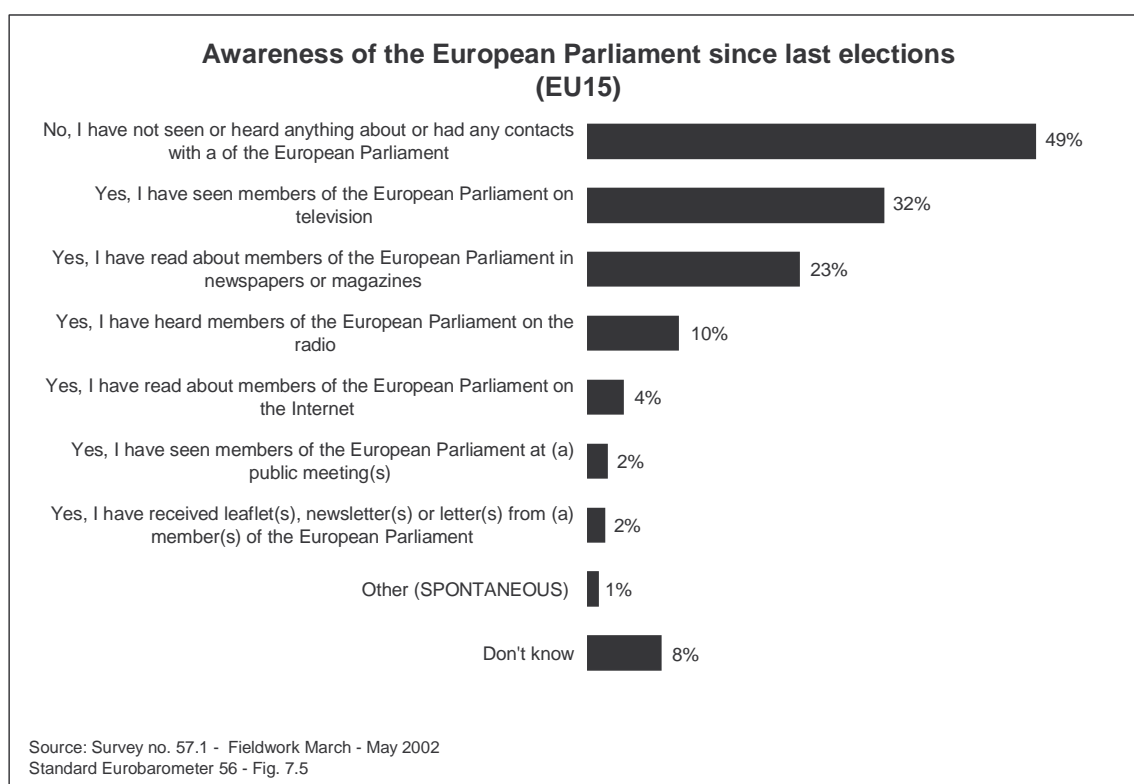
Awareness of the European Parliament through the media by self-perceived knowledge levels (in %)			
	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
% Yes	20	45	66
% No	68	48	30
% Don't know	11	8	5
% Total	99	101	101

Furthermore, the analyses point to a 14 percentage point gap in awareness levels between people who regard their country's membership to the EU as a good thing and those who see it as a bad thing (Table 7.4b)

The survey also asks people whether they have seen or heard anything about or had any contacts with a member of the European Parliament since the last elections through any of the following sources:

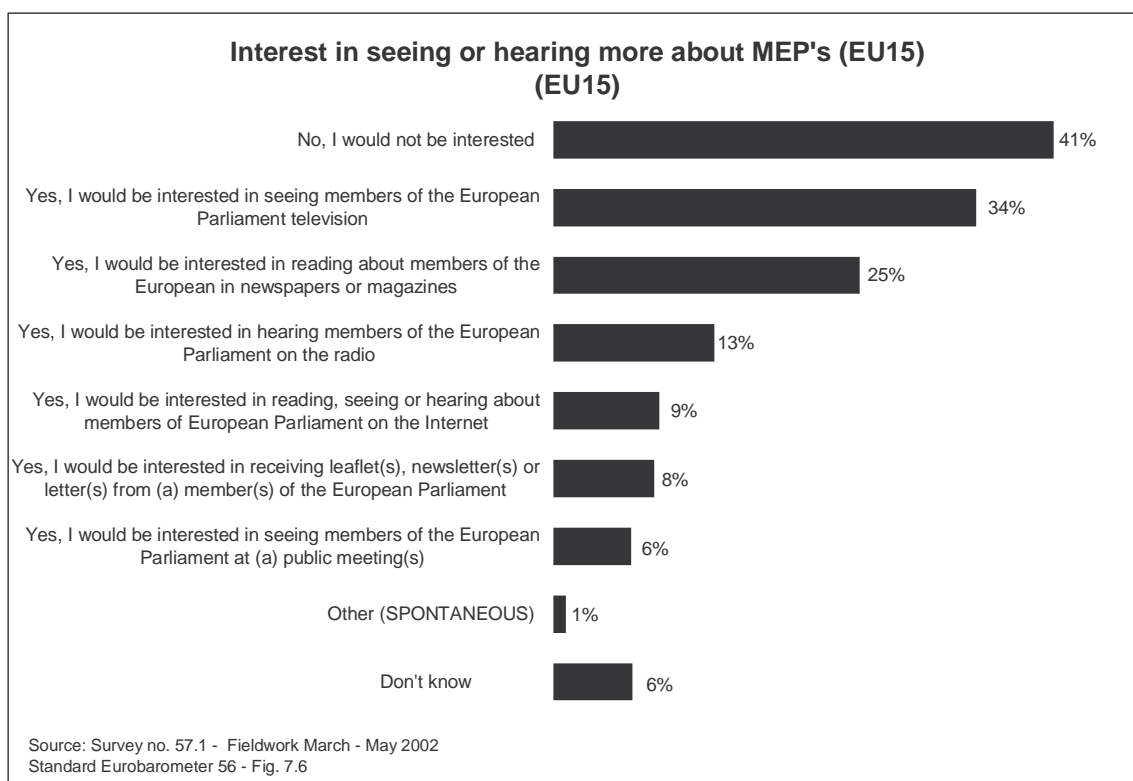
Television
Newspapers
Internet
Radio
Leaflets, newsletters or letters from MEP's
Direct contact with MEP's

Considering the results to the previous question, it is not surprising to find that close to half of the respondents have not seen or heard anything about or had any contacts with a member of the European Parliament since the last elections. As the following graph shows, the media is the most accessible source of information about MEP's. Only a very small minority of respondents has had direct contact with MEP's.



The country results show that the percentage of people that has not seen or heard anything about or had any contacts with a member of the European Parliament since the last elections varies considerably among the Member States and ranges from 20% in Denmark to 62% in the United Kingdom. The percentage of respondents that has seen Members of the European Parliament on television since the last elections ranges from 21% in the UK to 52% in Finland and Sweden. The percentage that has read something about MEP's in newspapers or magazines ranges from 7% in Portugal to 45% in Finland. For the radio, the percentage range from 4% in Portugal to 32% in Luxembourg. (Table 7.5)

The survey also measures whether people would be interested in seeing or hearing more about members of the European Parliament in any of the ways suggested in the previous question. On average, 41% of respondents said that they would not be interested. For those who are interested, the television is the preferred source (34%), followed by newspapers or magazines (25%) and the radio (13%).



The country by country analyses show that respondents who are not interested are in the majority in Belgium (52%), Germany (47%), Spain, the UK (45% each), Austria (44%), France (40%), Denmark (37%) and Ireland (36%). In the Netherlands and Portugal, the gap between those who hold this view and those who want more information about MEP's on TV is negligible. In Finland, the public is just as likely to hold each of these two opinions.

The desire to see more about MEP's on television is most widespread in Greece (47%), where it is the most popular response. It is also the most popular response in Luxembourg, Sweden (45% each) and Italy (41%). (Table 7.6)

ANNEXES / ANHÄNGE

Table of Contents - Annexes Table des Matières - Annexes Inhaltsverzeichnis - Anhänge

Page / Seite

A.	Lists / Listes / Auflistungen	
A.1	List of graphs / Liste des graphiques / Auflistung der Schaubilder.....	A.1
A.2	List of tables / Liste des tableaux / Auflistung der Tabellen (EN/FR).....	A.5
A.3	Text in German of the questions and answer categories used in the tables Texte en allemand des questions et des catégories de réponses utilisées dans les tableaux Deutscher Text der in den Tabellen verwendeten Fragen und Antwortkategorien	A.9
A.4	Explanatory note for table headings Note explicative des intitulés dans les tableaux Erklärung der Tabellenüberschriften	A.25
B.	Tables / Tableaux / Tabellen.....	B.1
C.	Technical Specifications / Fiches Techniques / Technische Spezifikationen	
C.1	Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives Instituts et Responsables de Recherche Beteiligte Institute und Ansprechpartner.....	C.1
C.2	Administrative Regional Units Unités Administratives Régionales Regionale Verwaltungseinheiten	C.2
C.3	Sample Specifications Spécifications de l'Echantillon Stichprobenspezifikationen	C.3
C.4	Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic variables used in cross-tabulations Définition et répartition des variables socio-démographiques utilisées dans les croisements Definition und gewichtete Verteilung der soziodemographischen Variablen, die in der Kreuztabellierung verwendet werden.....	C.6
D.	Eurobarometer Specific Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans Recherches Spécifiques sur les Attitudes des Européens dans l'Eurobaromètre Besondere Umfragen des Eurobarometers über die Einstellungen der Europäer	D.1

A.1 List of Graphs / Liste des Graphiques / Auflistung der Schaubilder

Nr.	Titles	Page / Seite
1.1a	Life satisfaction 1973 – 2001 EU AVERAGE Satisfaction de la vie (1973 – 2001) Moyenne UE Zufriedenheit mit dem Leben (1973 - 2001) EU-Durchschnittswert	1
1.1b	Life satisfaction Satisfaction de la vie Zufriedenheit mit dem Leben	2
1.2a	Life satisfaction compared with 5 years ago Satisfaction de la vie comparée à celle d'il y a 5 ans Lebenszufriedenheit im Vergleich zu vor fünf Jahren	3
1.2b	Life satisfaction over next 5 years Satisfaction de la vie dans les 5 prochaines années Lebenszufriedenheit in den nächsten fünf Jahren	4
1.3	The fears of EU citizens – EU15 Les craintes des citoyens européens – UE15 Die Ängste der EU-Bürger vor... – EU15	5
1.4a	Trust in the media Confiance dans les médias Vertrauen in die Medien	6
1.4b	Trust in the political system – EU15 Confiance envers le système politique et administratif – UE15 Vertrauen in das politische System – EU15	7
1.4c	Trust in other institutions – EU15 Confiance en d'autres institutions – UE15 Vertrauen in andere Institutionen – EU15	8
2.1a	How much attention do people pay to news in the following areas? (EU15) Attention accordée aux actualités dans les domaines suivants (UE15) Wieviel Aufmerksamkeit schenken die Menschen den Nachrichten in den folgenden Bereichen?	10
2.1b	Interest in European Union news Intérêt accordé aux nouvelles sur l'Union européenne Interesse an Nachrichten über die Europäische Union	11
2.2	Levels of perceived knowledge about the EU Auto-évaluation du niveau de connaissance sur l'UE Subjektive Beurteilung der Kenntnisse über die EU	13
2.3	Have you ever heard of ... ? (EU15) Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de ... ? (UE15) Haben Sie schon einmal etwas gehört oder gelesen über ...? (EU15)	16
2.4	Which sources do people use when they look for information about the EU? (EU15) Où les gens recherchent-ils des informations sur l'UE ? (UE15) Woher beziehen beziehen die Europäer ihre Informationen über die EU? (EU15)	18
2.5	Preferred method for receiving information about the European Union (EU15) Supports d'information préférés sur l'Union européenne (UE15) Bevorzugte Form der Vermittlung von Informationen über die EU (EU15)	19
2.6	Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency Notoriété et importance de la Présidence du Conseil Bekanntheitsgrad und Bedeutung der Präsidentschaft im Rat	20
3.1a	Support for European Union membership: 1981 – 2002 EU Average Soutien à l'appartenance à l'Union européenne: 1981 - 2002 Moyenne UE Befürwortung der Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union: 1981 – 2002 EU-Durchschnittswert	21
3.1b	Support for European Union membership Soutien à l'appartenance à l'Union européenne Befürwortung der Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union	22
3.2a	Benefit from European Union membership: 1983 – 2002 EU Average Bénéfice tiré de l'appartenance à l'Union européenne: 1983 – 2002 Moyenne UE Vorteile durch die Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union: 1983 – 2002 EU-Durchschnittswert	24
3.2b	Benefit from European Union membership Bénéfice tiré de l'appartenance à l'Union européenne Vorteile durch die Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union	25

Nr.	Titles	Page / Seite
3.3a-o	Support for European Union membership Soutien à l'appartenance à l'Union européenne Befürwortung der Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union BELGIUM / BELGIQUE / BELGIEN DENMARK / DANEMARK / DÄNEMARK GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE / DEUTSCHLAND GREECE / GRECE / GRIECHENLAND SPAIN / ESPAGNE / SPANIEN FRANCE / FRANKREICH IRELAND / IRLANDE / IRLAND ITALY / ITALIE / ITALIEN LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBURG THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS / NIEDERLANDE AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE / ÖSTERREICH PORTUGAL FINLAND / FINLANDE / FINNLAND SWEDEN / SUEDE / SCHWEDEN UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI / VEREINIGTES-KÖNIGREICH	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
3.4a-o	Benefit from European Union membership Bénéfice tiré de l'appartenance à l'Union européenne Vorteile durch die Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union BELGIUM / BELGIQUE / BELGIEN DENMARK / DANEMARK / DÄNEMARK GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE / DEUTSCHLAND GREECE / GRECE / GRIECHENLAND SPAIN / ESPAGNE / SPANIEN FRANCE / FRANKREICH IRELAND / IRLANDE / IRLAND ITALY / ITALIE / ITALIEN LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBURG THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS / NIEDERLANDE AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE / ÖSTERREICH PORTUGAL FINLAND / FINLANDE / FINNLAND SWEDEN / SUEDE / SCHWEDEN UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI / VEREINIGTES-KÖNIGREICH	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
3.5	EU membership: more advantages or more disadvantages? Appartenance à l'UE : plus d'avantages ou plus de désavantages ? EU-Mitgliedschaft: mehr Vorteile oder mehr Nachteile ?	41
3.6a	Feelings if the EU were to be scrapped: 1979 – 2002 EU Average Sentiment en cas de disparition de l'UE : 1979 – 2002 Moyenne UE Gefühl, falls die EU scheitern würde: 1979 – 2002 EU-Durchschnittswert	42
3.6b	Feelings if the EU were to be scrapped Sentiment en cas de disparition de l'UE Gefühl, falls die EU scheitern würde	43
3.7	The role of the institutions and bodies in the life of the European Union (EU15) Le rôle des institutions et organes dans la vie de l'Union européenne (UE15) Die Rolle der europäischen Institutionen und Organe im Leben der Europäischen Union (EU15)	44
3.8a	Trust in the European Union: 1999 – 2002 EU Average Confiance en l'Union européenne : 1999 - 2002 Moyenne UE Vertrauen in die Europäische Union: 1999 – 2002 EU-Durchschnittswert	45
3.8b	Trust in the European Union Confiance en l'Union européenne Vertrauen in die Europäische Union	46
3.9a	Trust in EU institutions and bodies (EU15) Confiance envers les institutions et organes de l'UE (EU15) Vertrauen in die europäischen Institutionen und Organe (EU15)	47
3.9b	Trust in the European Parliament Confiance envers le Parlement européen Vertrauen in das Europäische Parlament	49
3.9c	Trust in the European Commission Confiance envers la Commission européenne Vertrauen in die Europäische Kommission	49
4.1	Image of the European Union Image de l'Union européenne Image der Europäischen Union	51
4.2	What does the European Union mean to you personally? (EU15) Que représente l'Union européenne pour vous personnellement ? (UE15) Was bedeutet die Europäische Union für Sie persönlich? (EU15)	53

Nr.	Titles	Page / Seite
4.3	Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of ...? (EU15) L'Union européenne vous donne-t-elle un sentiment d' / de ... ? (UE15) Gibt Ihnen die Europäische Union persönlich ein Gefühl von (EU15)	55
4.4	Fears among European Union citizens (EU15) Les craintes des citoyens de l'Union européenne (UE15) Ängste der Unionsbürger (EU15)	58
4.5	European and national Identity Identité européenne et nationale Europäische und nationale Identität	60
4.6a	National pride Fierté nationale Nationaler Stolz	61
4.6b	Pride in being European Fier d'être Européen Stolz, ein Europäer zu sein	62
5.1	Effect of activities and decisions of the European Union Effet des activités et décisions de l'Union européenne Auswirkung der Tätigkeiten und Entscheidungen der Europäischen Union	63
5.2a	National or joint EU decision-making: 15 policy areas (EU15) Prise de décision nationale ou conjointe (européenne et nationale) : 15 domaines politiques (UE15) Beschlussfassung - auf nationaler oder europäischer Ebene : 15 Politikbereiche (EU15)	65
5.2b	National or joint decision-making after the Amsterdam Treaty (EU15) Prise de décision nationale ou conjointe après le traité d'Amsterdam (UE15) Entscheidungen auf nationaler oder europäischer Ebene nach dem Vertrag von Amsterdam (EU15)	66
5.3	Should the European Union have a constitution? L'Union européenne devrait-elle avoir une constitution ? Sollte die Europäische Union eine Verfassung haben?	67
5.4	The President of the European Commission should be ... (EU15) Le président de la Commission européenne devrait être ... (UE15) Der Präsident der Europäischen Kommission sollte ... (EU15)	69
5.5	Should the right to veto be given up or should it be retained? Le droit de veto devrait-il être abandonné ou conservé ? Sollte das Vetorecht abgeschafft oder beibehalten werden?	70
5.6	Support for direct EU taxation Soutien pour une taxation européenne directe Unterstützung für die direkte Steuerabgabe an die EU	71
6.1	EU actions: priority or not? (EU15) Actions de l'UE : priorité ou pas? (UE15) Was sind die wichtigsten Aufgaben der EU ? (EU15)	73
6.2	Support for key issues (EU15) Soutien aux thèmes clés (UE15) Zustimmung zu wichtigen Themen (EU15)	74
6.3a	Support for the single currency: 1993 – 2002 (EU12/EU15) Soutien à la monnaie unique: 1993 – 2002 (UE12/UE15) Zustimmung zur einheitlichen Währung: 1993 – 2002 (EU12/EU15)	75
6.3b	The euro: for or against? L'euro: pour ou contre? Der Euro: dafür oder dagegen?	76
6.4a	The euro: good or bad? (EU12) L'euro : bon ou mauvais ? (UE12) Der Euro: gut oder schlecht? (EU12)	77
6.4b	The euro: good or bad? (PRE-INS) L'euro : bon ou mauvais ? (PRE-INS) Der Euro: gut oder schlecht? (PRE-INS)	78
6.5	How comfortable do people feel about using the euro? Comment les gens se sentent-ils lorsqu'ils utilisent l'euro ? Wie wohl fühlen sich die Menschen dabei, den Euro zu nutzen?	79
6.6	Are people pleased that the euro became their currency? Les gens sont-ils content que l'euro soit devenu leur monnaie nationale ? Sind die Menschen damit zufrieden, dass der Euro zu ihrer Währung wurde?	80
6.7	"By using the euro instead of our national currency, we feel more European than before" "En utilisant des euros à la place de notre monnaie nationale, nous nous sentons un peu plus européen(ne)s qu'avant" "Durch die Nutzung des Euros statt der nationalen Währung fühlen wir uns europäischer als vorher"	81

Nr.	Titles	Page / Seite
6.8	Attachment to the euro Attachement à l'euro Verbundenheit mit dem Euro	82
6.9	Attachment to past national currencies Attachement aux anciennes monnaies nationales Verbundenheit mit den früheren nationalen Währungen	83
6.10	Enlargement: for or against? Élargissement : pour ou contre ? Erweiterung : dafür or dagegen?	85
6.11	Options for the immediate future of Europe Options pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Europe Optionen für die unmittelbare Zukunft Europas	86
6.12	Attitudes towards enlargement of the EU (EU15) Attitudes vis-à-vis de l'élargissement de l'UE (UE15) Meinungen zur Erweiterung der EU (EU15)	88
6.13a	Support for candidate countries joining the EU (EU15) Soutien pour les pays candidats à l'adhésion de l'UE (UE15) Unterstützung für neue Beitrittskandidaten (EU15)	89
6.13b	Support for other countries joining the EU (EU15) Soutien pour les autres pays à l'adhésion de l'UE (UE15) Unterstützung für andere Länder, die der EU beitreten (EU15)	91
6.14	How should EU decisions be made after the next planned enlargement? Comment les décisions de l'Union européenne devraient-elles être prises après les prochains élargissements prévus? Wie sollten EU-Entscheidungen nach der nächsten geplanten Erweiterung getroffen werden?	92
6.15	Feeling informed about enlargement Sentiment d'être informé sur l'élargissement Gefühl, über die Erweiterung informiert zu sein	93
7.1	Effect of activities and decisions of the European Parliament Effet des activités et décisions du Parlement européen Auswirkung der Tätigkeiten und Entscheidungen des Europäischen Parlaments	95
7.2	Likelihood of voting in European Parliament elections Probabilité de voter aux élections du Parlement européen Wahrscheinlichkeit, bei Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament, wählen zu gehen	97
7.3a	Is there anything particular that people like about the European Parliament? Y a-t'il quelque chose en particulier que les gens apprécient à propos du Parlement européen ? Gibt es etwas Bestimmtes, dass den Menschen am Europäischen Parlament gefällt?	100
7.3b	Is there anything particular that people dislike about the European Parliament? Y a-t'il quelque chose en particulier que les gens n'apprécient à propos du Parlement européen ? Gibt es etwas Bestimmtes, dass den Menschen am Europäischen Parlament nicht gefällt?	100
7.4a	Awareness of the European Parliament through the media (1977 - 2002) EU Average Notoriété du Parlement européen à travers les médias (1977 - 2002) Moyenne UE Bekanntheitsgrad des Europäischen Parlaments durch die Medien (1977 - 2002) EU-Durchschnittswert	101
7.4b	Awareness of the European Parliament through the media Notoriété du Parlement européen à travers les médias Bekanntheitsgrad des Europäischen Parlaments durch die Medien	102
7.5	Awareness of the European Parliament since last elections (EU15) Notoriété du Parlement européen depuis les dernières élections (UE15) Wahrnehmung des Europäischen Parlaments seit den letzten Wahlen (EU15)	103
7.6	Interest in seeing or hearing more about MEP's (EU15) Intéressé de voir ou d'entendre plus sur les membres du Parlement européen ? (UE15) Interesse, mehr über Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments zu sehen oder zu hören (EU15)	104

A.2 List of Tables / Liste des Tableaux / Auflistung der Tabellen

AN DEN DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN LESER: Für diese Informationen in deutscher Sprache, siehe Anhang A3

Nr.	Titles / Titres / Titels	Page / Seite
1.1a	Overall life satisfaction (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Satisfaction de la vie en général (% par pays) – Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.1
1.1b	Overall life satisfaction (% by demographics) Satisfaction de la vie en général (% par démographiques)	B.2
1.2a	Present life situation compared to 5 years ago (% by country) – Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB75.1) Situation actuelle comparée à celle d'il y a 5 ans (% par pays) - Évolution entre et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.3
1.2b	Present life situation compared to 5 years ago (% by demographics) Situation actuelle comparée à celle d'il y a 5 ans (% par démographiques)	B.4
1.3a	Expected personal situation in 5 years (% by country) – Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB75.1) Situation personnelle attendue dans 5 ans (% par pays) - Évolution entre et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.5
1.3b	Expected personal situation in 5 years (% by demographics) Situation personnelle attendue dans 5 ans (% par démographiques)	B.6
1.4	Fears of EU citizens (% by country) Craintes des citoyens européens (% par pays)	B.7
1.5a	Trust in the media (% by country) Confiance dans les médias (% par pays)	B.8
1.5b	Trust in the political system (% by country) Confiance envers le système politique et administratif (% par pays)	B.9
1.5c	Trust in other institutions (% by country) Confiance envers les autres institutions (% par pays)	B.10
2.1	Attention to news (% by country) Attention accordée aux informations (% par pays)	B.11
2.2a	Attention to news about the European Union (% by country) - Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Attention accordée aux informations sur l'Union européenne (% par pays) - Évolution entre et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.12
2.2b	Attention to news about the European Union (% by demographics) Attention accordée aux informations sur l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.13
2.3a	Perceived knowledge about the European Union (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Auto-évaluation du niveau de connaissance sur l'Union européenne (% par pays) - Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.14
2.3b	Perceived knowledge about the European Union (% by demographics) Auto-évaluation du niveau de connaissance sur l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.15
2.4	Awareness of EU Institutions and bodies (% by country) Connaissance des institutions de l'EU (% par pays)	B.16
2.5	Where do people look for information about the EU? (% by country) Où les gens recherchent-ils des informations sur l'UE ? (% par pays)	B.17
2.6	Preferred method for receiving EU information (% by country) Supports d'information sur l'UE préférés (% par pays)	B.19
3.1a	Support for European Union membership (% by country) - Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Soutien à l'appartenance à l'Union européenne (% par pays) - Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.21
3.1b	Support for European Union membership (% by demographics) Soutien à l'appartenance à l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.22
3.2a	Benefit from European Union membership (% by country) - Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Bénéfice tiré de l'appartenance à l'Union européenne (% par pays) - Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.23
3.2b	Benefit from European Union membership (% by demographics) Bénéfice tiré de l'appartenance à l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.24

Nr.	Titles / Titres / Titels	Page / Seite
3.3a	EU membership: advantages or disadvantages (% by country) – Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Appartenance à l'UE : avantages ou désavantages (% par pays) – Évolution entre et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.25
3.3b	EU membership: advantages our disadvantages (% by demographics) Appartenance à l'UE : avantages ou désavantages (% par démographiques)	B.26
3.4a	Feelings if the EU were to be scrapped (% by country) – Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Sentiments si l'UE devait être abandonnée (% par pays) – Évolution entre et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.27
3.4b	Image of the European Union (% by demographics) Image de l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.28
3.5	Perceived role of EU Institutions and bodies (% by country) Rôle escompté des institutions et organes de l'UE (% par pays)	B.29
3.6a	Trust in the European Union (% by country) - Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Confiance envers l'Union européenne (% par pays) – Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.30
3.6b	Trust in the European Union (% by demographics) Confiance envers l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.31
3.7	Trust in EU institutions and bodies (% by country) Confiance envers les institutions et organes de l'UE (% par pays)	B.32
4.1a	Image of the European Union (% by country) – Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Image de l'Union européenne (% par pays) – Évolution entre et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.33
4.1b	Image of the European Union (% by demographics) Image de l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.34
4.2	Meaning of the EU (% by country) Signification de l'UE (% par pays)	B.35
4.3	People's personal feelings about the EU (% by country) Sentiments personnels sur l'UE (% par pays)	B.37
4.4	Citizen's fears (% by country) Craintes des citoyens (% par pays)	B.38
4.5a	To be (Nationality)/European in the future (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Etre (Nationalité) Européen dans le futur (% par pays) – Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.39
4.5b	To be (Nationality)/European in the future (% by demographics) Etre (Nationalité) Européen dans le futur (% par démographiques)	B.40
4.6	National Pride (% by country) Fierté nationale (% pay pays)	B.41
4.7a	Pride in being European (% by country) - Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) Fièr(e) d'être Européen (% par pays) – Evolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)	B.42
4.7b	Pride in being European (% by demographics) Fièr(e) d'être Européen (% par démographiques)	B.43
5.1a	Effect of activities and decisions of the European Union (% by country) Effet des activités et décisions de l'Union européenne (% par pays)	B.44
5.1b	Effect of activities and decisions of the European Union (% by demographics) Effet des activités et décisions de l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.45
5.2	Policies: national or EU level decision-making? (% by country) Domaines d'action politique: niveau de décision national ou UE ? (% par pays)	B.46
5.3a	European Union constitution (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Constitution de l'Union européenne (% par pays) – Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.49
5.3b	European Union constitution (% by demographics) Constitution de l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.50
5.4a	Method of choosing the European Commission President (% by country) Méthode pour choisir le président de la Commission européenne (% par pays)	B.51
5.4b	Method of choosing the European Commission President (% by demographics) Méthode pour choisir le président de la Commission européenne (% par démographiques)	B.52

Nr.	Titles / Titres / Titels	Page / Seite
5.5a	Right to veto (% by country) Droit de veto (% par pays)	B.53
5.5b	Right to veto (% by demographics) Droit de veto (% par démographiques)	B.54
5.6a	Tax revenue (% by country) Recettes fiscales (% par pays)	B.55
5.6b	Tax revenue (% by demographics) Recettes fiscales (% par démographiques)	B.56
6.1	EU actions: priority or not ? (by country) Actions de l'UE: priorité ou pas ? (% par pays)	B.57
6.2	Support for key issues (% by country) Soutien aux thèmes clés (% par pays)	B.59
6.3a	Support for the single currency (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Soutien à la monnaie unique (% par pays) – Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.61
6.3b	Support for the single currency (% by demographics) Soutien à la monnaie unique (% par démographiques)	B.62
6.4a	The euro: good or bad? (% by country) – Part I L'euro : bon ou mauvais ? (% par pays) – 1 ^{ère} partie	B.63
6.4b	The euro: good or bad? (% by demographics) – Part I L'euro : bon ou mauvais (% par démographiques) – 1 ^{ère} partie	B.64
6.5a	The euro: good or bad? (% by country) – Part II L'euro : bon ou mauvais ? (% par pays) – 2 ^{ème} partie	B.65
6.5b	The euro: good or bad? (% by demographics) – Part II L'euro : bon ou mauvais (% par démographiques) – 2 ^{ème} partie	B.66
6.6a	How comfortable do people feel using the euro? (% by country) Comment les gens se sentent-ils lorsqu'ils utilisent l'euro (% par pays)	B.67
6.6b	How comfortable do people feel using the euro? (% by demographics) Comment les gens se sentent-ils lorsqu'ils utilisent l'euro (% par démographiques)	B.68
6.7a	Pleased with the euro (% by country) Content de l'euro (% par pays)	B.69
6.7b	Pleased with the euro (% by demographics) Content de l'euro (% par démographiques)	B.70
6.8a	The euro makes people feel more European (% by country) L'euro rend les gens un peu plus Européen (% par pays)	B.71
6.8b	The euro makes people feel more European (% by demographics) L'euro rend les gens un peu plus Européen (% par démographiques)	B.72
6.9a	Attached to the euro (% by country) Attaché(e) à l'euro (% par pays)	B.73
6.9b	Attached to the euro (% by demographics) Attaché(e) à l'euro (% par démographiques)	B.74
6.10a	Attached to old national currency (% by country) Attaché(e) à l'ancienne monnaie nationale (% par pays)	B.75
6.10b	Attached to old national currency (% by demographics) Attaché(e) à l'ancienne monnaie nationale (% par démographiques)	B.76
6.11a	Enlargement: for or against? (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Élargissement : pour ou contre ? (% par pays) - Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.77
6.11b	Enlargement: for or against? (% by demographics) Élargissement : pour ou contre ? (% par démographiques)	B.78
6.12a	Options for the immediate future of the European Union (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Options pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne (% par pays) – Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.79
6.12b	Options for the immediate future of the European Union (% by demographics) Options pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne (% par démographiques)	B.80
6.13	Attitudes towards enlargement of the EU (% by country) Attitudes vis-à-vis de l'élargissement de l'UE (% par pays)	B.81
6.14a	Enlargement: which countries should join (% by country) – Part I Élargissement : quels pays devraient adhérer (% par pays) – 1 ^{ère} partie	B.83
6.14b	Enlargement: which countries should join (% by country) – Part II Élargissement : quels pays devraient adhérer (% par pays) – 1 ^{ème} partie	B.84

Nr.	Titles / Titres / Titels	Page / Seite
6.15a	EU decision-making after enlargement (% by country) - Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Prise de décisions de l'UE après l'élargissement (% par pays) - Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.85
6.15b	EU decision-making after enlargement (% by demographics) Prise de décisions de l'UE après l'élargissement (% par démographique)	B.86
6.16a	Feeling informed about enlargement (% by country) – Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1) Sentiment d'être informé sur l'élargissement (% par pays) - Evolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.87
6.16b	Feeling informed about enlargement (% by demographics) Sentiment d'être informé sur l'élargissement (% par démographiques)	B.88
7.1a	Effect of activities and decisions of the European Parliament (% by country) Effet des activités et décisions du Parlement européen (% par pays)	B.89
7.1b	Effect of activities and decisions of the European Parliament (% by demographics) Effet des activités et décisions du Parlement européen (% par démographiques)	B.90
7.2a	Likelihood of voting in national elections (% by country) Probabilité de voter aux élections nationales (% par pays)	B.91
7.2b	Likelihood of voting in local elections (% by country) Probabilité de voter aux élections locales (% par pays)	B.92
7.2c	Likelihood of voting in European elections (% by country) Probabilité de voter aux élections européennes (% par pays)	B.93
7.2d	Likelihood of voting in European elections (% by demographics) Probabilité de voter aux élections européennes (% par démographiques)	B.94
7.3a	Positive aspects of the European Parliament (% by country) Les aspects positifs du Parlement européen (% par pays)	B.95
7.3b	Negative aspects of the European Parliament (% by country) Les aspects négatifs du parlement européen (% par pays)	B.96
7.4a	Awareness of European Parliament through the media (% by country) - Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.2) Notoriété du parlement européen à travers les médias (% par pays) - Evolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)	B.97
7.4b	Awareness of European Parliament through the media (% by demographics) Notoriété du parlement européen à travers les médias (% par démographiques)	B.98
7.5	Contact with EP since last elections (% by country) Contact avec le PE depuis les dernières élections (% par pays)	B.99
7.6	Interest in receiving more information about MEP's (% by country) Intéressé(e) de recevoir plus d'information sur les membres du Parlement européen (% par pays)	B.101

A.3 Deutscher Text der in den Tabellen verwendeten Fragen und Antwortkategorien

Tabellen N° 1.1a & 1.1b, Seiten B1-2

Sind Sie insgesamt gesehen mit dem Leben, das Sie führen, sehr zufrieden, ziemlich zufrieden, nicht sehr zufrieden oder überhaupt nicht zufrieden? Würden Sie sagen, Sie sind ...

(Vorlesen.)

1. ... sehr zufrieden,
2. ... ziemlich zufrieden,
3. ... nicht sehr zufrieden oder
4. ... überhaupt nicht zufrieden?
5. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 1.2a & 1.2b, Seiten B3-4

Wenn Sie Ihre gegenwärtige Situation mit der vor fünf Jahren vergleichen: Würden Sie dann sagen, sie hat sich verbessert, sie ist ungefähr gleich geblieben oder sie hat sich verschlechtert?

1. hat sich verbessert
2. ist ungefähr gleich geblieben
3. hat sich verschlechtert
4. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 1.3a & 1.3b, Seiten B5-6

Und wenn Sie an die nächsten fünf Jahre denken: Erwarten Sie, dass sich Ihre persönliche Situation verbessert, dass sie ungefähr gleich bleibt oder dass sie sich verschlechtert?

1. wird sich verbessern
2. wird ungefähr gleich bleiben
3. wird sich verschlechtern
4. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.4, Seite B7

Ich habe hier eine Reihe von Dingen, vor denen sich einige Menschen fürchten. Sagen Sie mir bitte zu jedem dieser Dinge, ob Sie persönlich davor Angst haben, oder nicht. Wie ist das mit ...?

(Einzeln vorlesen)

1. ... einem Weltkrieg
 2. ... einem Atomkrieg in Europa
 3. ... einem konventionellen Krieg in Europa (weder atomar, biologisch oder chemisch)
 4. ... dem versehentlichen Abschuss einer Atomrakete
 5. ... einem Unfall in einem Kernkraftwerk
 6. ... der Verbreitung atomarer, biologischer oder chemischer Massenvernichtungswaffen
 7. ... ethnischen Konflikten (Rassenkonflikten) in Europa
 8. ... Terrorismus
 9. ... organisierter Kriminalität
 10. ... Seuchen / Epidemien
- habe Angst davor
 - habe keine Angst davor
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.5a, Seite B8

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wieviel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit ...

(Einzel vorlesen)

1. der Presse
 2. dem Rundfunk
 3. dem Fernsehen
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.5b, Seite B9

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wieviel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit ...

(Einzel vorlesen)

1. die politische Parteien
 2. die Behörden
 3. die nationale Regierung
 4. das nationale Parlament
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.5c, Seite B10

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wieviel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit ...

(Einzel vorlesen)

1. die Justiz/das nationale Rechtssystem
 2. der Polizei
 3. der Bundeswehr
 4. den religiösen Institutionen
 5. den Gewerkschaften
 6. großen Unternehmen
 7. den Vereinten Nationen
 8. den Nichtregierungsorganisationen
 9. Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen oder ehrenamtlichen Organisationen
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 2.1, Seite B11

Verfolgen Sie im allgemeinen Nachrichten über die folgenden Themen? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand dieser Skala

(Skala vorlegen, Themen vorlesen)

1. Politik
 2. Soziale Themen wie z.B. Bildung, Gesundheit, Armut, usw.
 3. Die Europäische Union
 4. Wirtschaft
 5. Sport
 6. Umwelt
 7. Außenpolitik, internationale Angelegenheiten
 8. Kultur
- Ja, sehr aufmerksam
 - Ja, etwas aufmerksam
 - Nein, überhaupt nicht aufmerksam
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°2.2a & 2.2b, Seiten B12-13

Verfolgen Sie im allgemeinen Nachrichten über die folgende Europäische Union? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand dieser Skala.

(Skala vorlegen)

- Ja, sehr aufmerksam
- Ja, etwas aufmerksam
- Nein, überhaupt nicht aufmerksam
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.3a & 2.3b, Seiten B14-15

Sagen Sie mir bitte anhand dieser Skala, wieviel Sie Ihrer Meinung nach über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik, ihre Institutionen und Organe wissen.

(Skala vorlegen)

- Weiß (fast) nichts darüber (1-2)
- Weiß etwas darüber (3-5)
- Weiß recht viel darüber (6-8)
- Weiß sehr viel darüber (9-10)
- Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 2.4, Seite B16

Haben Sie schon einmal etwas gehört oder gelesen über ...

(Liste vorlegen und vorlebens.)

1. ... das Europäische Parlament
 2. ... die Europäische Kommission
 3. ... den Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
 4. ... den Europäischen Gerichtshof
 5. ... den Europäischen Bürgerbeauftragten
 6. ... die Europäische Zentralbank
 7. ... den Europäischen Rechnungshof
 8. ... den Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
 9. ... den Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
 10. ... den Konvent zur Reform der Europäischen Union
- ja
 - nein
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 2.5, Seiten B17-18

Wenn Sie Informationen über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen erhalten wollen, welche der folgenden Informationsquellen nutzen Sie dann?

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Intensiv nachfragen.)

Und welche noch?

1. Treffen, Veranstaltungen
2. Gespräche mit Verwandten, Freunden, Kollegen
3. Tageszeitungen
4. Wochenzeitungen, Zeitschriften
5. Fernsehen
6. Radio
7. Internet
8. Bücher, Broschüren, Informationsblätter
9. CD-ROM
10. Informationen über die Europäische Union in Aushängen in Büchereien, Rathäusern, Bahnhöfen, Postämtern
11. EU-Informationsbüros, Europa-Informationszentren, Europa-Informationsstände, Europa-Bibliotheken, usw.
12. Informationsbüros auf Bundes- oder Landesebene
13. Gewerkschaften oder Berufsverbände
14. andere Organisationen (z.B. Verbraucherorganisationen usw.)
15. ein Mitglied des Europäischen Parlaments oder des (nationalen Parlament)
16. sonstiges (Nur falls spontan genannt)
17. Suche nie nach solchen Informationen, kein Interesse (Nur falls spontan genannt)
18. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 2.6, Seiten B19-20

Ganz allgemein, wie würden Sie Informationen über die Europäische Union am liebsten bekommen?

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich.)

1. als kurzes Merkblatt, das nur einen Überblick gibt
2. als detailliertere Broschüre
3. als Buch mit umfassender Beschreibung
4. auf Videokassette
5. im Internet
6. auf CD-ROM
7. über einen Computer-Terminal, der es Ihnen ermöglicht, auf Datenbanken zuzugreifen
8. aus dem Fernsehen
9. aus dem Radio
10. aus Tageszeitungen
11. aus Wochenzeitungen, Zeitschriften
12. von Postern, Plakaten
13. ich wünsche keine Informationen über die Europäische Union (Nur falls spontan genannt)
14. keines davon (Nur falls spontan genannt)
15. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.1a & 3.1b, Seiten B21-22

Ist allgemein gesehen die Mitgliedschaft (unseres Landes) in der Europäischen Union Ihrer Meinung nach ... ?

(Vorlesen.)

1. ... eine gute Sache
2. ... eine schlechte Sache oder
3. ... weder gut noch schlecht?
4. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.2a & 3.2b, Seiten B23-24

Hat Ihrer Meinung nach (unser Land) insgesamt gesehen durch die Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union Vorteile, oder ist das nicht der Fall?

1. Vorteile
2. ist nicht der Fall
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.3a & 3.3b, Seiten B25-26

Was meinen Sie, hat Ihnen die Mitgliedschaft (Ihres Landes) in der Europäischen Union persönlich mehr Vorteile oder Nachteile gebracht?

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. deutlich mehr Vorteile
2. mehr Vorteile
3. genau so viele Vorteile wie Nachteile
4. mehr Nachteile
5. deutlich mehr Nachteile
6. weiß nicht / habe keine Meinung dazu (Nur falls spontan genannt)

Tabellen N° 3.4a & 3.4b, Seiten B27-28

Wenn man Ihnen morgen erzählen würde, dass die Europäische Union gescheitert ist, würden Sie es sehr bedauern, wäre es Ihnen gleichgültig oder würden Sie sehr erleichtert sein?

1. sehr bedauern
2. gleichgültig
3. sehr erleichtert sein
4. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 3.5, Seite B29

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser europäischen Institutionen und Organe, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach eine wichtige Rolle im Leben der Europäischen Union spielt oder nicht.

(Liste vorlegen vorlesen.)

1. das Europäische Parlament
 2. die Europäische Kommission
 3. der Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
 4. der Europäischen Gerichtshof
 5. der Europäische Bürgerbeauftragte
 6. die Europäische Zentralbank
 7. der Europäischen Rechnungshof
 8. der Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
 9. der Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
 10. den Konvent zur Reform der Europäischen Union
- wichtige Rolle
 - keine wichtige Rolle
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.6a & 3.6b, Seiten B30-31

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, ob Sie die Europäische Union eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen ?

1. eher vertrauen
2. eher nicht vertrauen
3. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 3.7, Seite B32

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser europäischen Organe, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.

(Liste vorlegen vorlesen.)

1. das Europäische Parlament
 2. die Europäische Kommission
 3. der Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
 4. der Europäischen Gerichtshof
 5. der Europäische Bürgerbeauftragte
 6. die Europäische Zentralbank
 7. der Europäischen Rechnungshof
 8. der Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
 9. der Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
 10. den Konvent zur Reform der Europäischen Union
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 4.1a & 4.1b, Seiten B33-34

Ganz allgemein gesprochen, ruft die Europäische Union bei Ihnen ein sehr positives, ziemlich positives, weder positives noch negatives, ziemlich negatives oder sehr negatives Bild hervor?

1. sehr positiv
2. ziemlich positiv
3. weder positiv noch negativ
4. ziemlich negativ
5. sehr negativ
6. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.2, Seiten B35

Was bedeutet die Europäische Union für Sie persönlich?

(Weißes Kartenspiel mischen und Karten einzeln vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Bereiche einzeln vorlesen)

1. Frieden
2. Wirtschaftlicher Wohlstand
3. Soziale Absicherung
4. Die Freiheit überall in der Europäischen Union reisen, studieren und arbeiten zu können
5. Kulturelle Vielfalt
6. Mehr Mitsprache in der Welt
7. Der Euro
8. Arbeitslosigkeit
9. Bürokratie
10. Geldverschwendung
11. Der Verlust unserer kulturellen Identität
12. Mehr Kriminalität
13. Nicht genug Kontrollen an den Grenzen der Europäischen Union
14. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
15. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.3, Seite B37

Gibt Ihnen die Europäische Union persönlich ein Gefühl von

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. ... Begeisterung
2. ... Hoffnung
3. ... Vertrauen
4. ... Gleichgültigkeit
5. ... Sorge
6. ... Misstrauen
7. ... Ablehnung
8. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.4, Seite B37

Wenn es um den Bau Europas, der Europäischen Union, geht, haben manche Menschen vielleicht Ängste. Hier ist eine Liste mit Dingen, von denen einige sagen, dass sie davor Angst haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob Sie persönlich derzeit davor Angst haben, oder nicht.

(Liste vorlegen.)

Wie ist es mit ... (Aussage vorlesen) ...Haben Sie derzeit davor Angst oder nicht?

1. ... einer Wirtschaftskrise?
 2. ... einem Anstieg des Drogenhandels und des international organisierten Verbrechens?
 3. ... höherer Arbeitslosigkeit?
 4. ... dem Wegfall von Sozialleistungen?
 5. ... dem Verlust unserer nationalen Identität und Kultur?
 6. ... Entscheidungen, die von den großen Mitgliedsländern erzwungen werden?
 7. ... dass unser Land nicht mehr wirklich existieren wird?
- Hat derzeit Angst davor
 - Hat derzeit keine Angst davor
 - Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 4.5a & 4.5b, Seiten B39-40

In der nahen Zukunft, sehen Sie sich da ...

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

16. ... nur als (Nationalität)
17. ... als (Nationalität) und Europäer/in
18. ... als Europäer/in und (Nationalität)
19. ... nur als Europäer/in
20. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.6, Seite B41

Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr stolz, ziemlich stolz, nicht sehr stolz oder überhaupt nicht stolz darauf sind, ... (Nationalität) zu sein?

(Nur eine Nennung zulassen.)

1. sehr stolz
2. ziemlich stolz
3. nicht sehr stolz
4. überhaupt nicht stolz
5. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 4.7a & 4.7b, Seiten B42-43

Und würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr stolz, ziemlich stolz, nicht sehr stolz oder überhaupt nicht stolz darauf sind, Europäer(in) zu sein?

1. sehr stolz
2. ziemlich stolz
3. nicht sehr stolz
4. überhaupt nicht stolz
5. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.1a & 5.1b, Seiten B44-45

Bitte überlegen Sie sich für die folgende Institution, ob deren Tätigkeiten, Entscheidungen usw. große Auswirkungen, einige Auswirkungen oder gar keine Auswirkungen auf Menschen wie Sie haben. Wie ist das mit...

... der Europäischen Union als Ganzes?

- große Auswirkungen
- einige Auswirkungen
- gar keine Auswirkungen
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 5.2, Seiten B46

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob er Ihrer Meinung nach von der (Nationalität) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollte.

1. Verteidigung
 2. Umweltschutz
 3. Währungsfragen
 4. humanitäre Hilfe
 5. Gesundheits- und Sozialwesen
 6. Grundregeln für Rundfunk, Fernsehen und Presse
 7. Kampf gegen Armut und soziale Ausgrenzung
 8. Kampf gegen Arbeitslosigkeit
 9. Landwirtschafts- und Fischereipolitik
 10. Unterstützung wirtschaftlich schwacher Regionen
 11. Bildungs- und Erziehungswesen
 12. Forschung in Wissenschaft und Technik
 13. Informationen über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen
 14. Aussenpolitik gegenüber Ländern außerhalb der Europäischen Union
 15. Kulturpolitik
 16. Einwanderungspolitik
 17. Regelungen zum politischen Asyl
 18. Kampf gegen das organisierte Verbrechen
 19. Polizeiwesen
 20. Justiz
 21. Aufnahme von Flüchtlingen
 22. Verhinderung von Jugendkriminalität
 23. Verhinderung von Kriminalität in den Städten
 24. Kampf gegen Drogen
 25. Kampf gegen Menschenhandel und die Ausbeutung von Menschen
 26. Kampf gegen internationalen Terrorismus
 27. Die Herausforderungen angehen, die sich durch eine alternde Bevölkerung ergeben
- Entscheidungen durch die Bundesregierung
 - Entscheidungen gemeinsam innerhalb der EU
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.3a & 5.3b, Seite B49-50

Sind Sie der Meinung, dass die Europäische Union eine Verfassung haben sollte, oder nicht?

1. Ja, sie sollte eine Verfassung haben
2. Nein, sie sollte keine Verfassung haben
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.4a & 5.4b, Seite B51-52

Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer eigenen Meinung am nächsten: Der Präsident der Europäischen Kommission sollte ...

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. ... von den Staats- und Regierungschefs der Europäischen Union ernannt werden.
2. ... von der Mehrheit des Europäischen Parlamentes gewählt werden.
3. ... direkt von den Bürgern der Europäischen Union gewählt werden.
4. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.5a & 5.5b, Seite B53-54

In der Europäischen Union hat jedes Mitgliedsland das Recht, ein Veto bei den wichtigsten oder heikelsten Entscheidungen einzulegen. Mit anderen Worten, jedes Land kann eine solche Entscheidung blockieren, selbst wenn die anderen Länder diese Entscheidung unterstützen. Sollte dieses Vetorecht

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. ... beibehalten werden, um die wesentlichen nationalen Interessen zu erhalten?
2. ... abgeschafft werden, um die Europäische Union leistungsfähiger zu machen?
3. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.6a & 5.6b, Seite B55-56

Gegenwärtig führt jeder Mitgliedsstaat einen Teil seiner Steuereinnahmen an die Europäische Union ab. Würden Sie es vorziehen, wenn Sie diesen Beitrag direkt an die Europäische Union zahlen, oder nicht?

(Gemeint ist, dass die Bürger die Steuer direkt an die EU bezahlen)

1. Ja, eine direkte Zahlung wäre mir lieber
2. Nein, eine direkte Zahlung wäre mir nicht lieber
3. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.1, Seiten B57

Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Maßnahmen vor, die die Europäische Union ergreifen könnte. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser Maßnahmen, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach vorrangig behandelt werden sollte oder nicht.

1. neue Mitgliedsstaaten aufnehmen
2. mehr Bürgernähe in Europa erreichen, z.B. indem man die Bürger besser über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen informiert
3. die einheitliche Europäische Währung, den Euro, erfolgreich einführen
4. Armut und soziale Ausgrenzung bekämpfen
5. Umweltschutz
6. die Qualität von Lebensmitteln garantieren
7. Verbraucher schützen und die Qualität anderer Produkte als Lebensmitteln garantieren
8. Kampf gegen Arbeitslosigkeit
9. die Institutionen der Europäischen Union und ihre Arbeitsweise reformieren
10. das organisierte Verbrechen und den Drogenhandel bekämpfen
11. die politische und diplomatische Bedeutung der Europäischen Union in der Welt betonen
12. Frieden und Sicherheit in Europa bewahren
13. die Rechte des einzelnen und den Respekt vor den Grundsätzen der Demokratie in Europa garantieren
14. Den Terrorismus bekämpfen
15. Die Herausforderungen angehen, die sich durch eine alternde Bevölkerung ergeben.
 - vorrangig behandeln
 - nicht vorrangig behandeln
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.2, Seiten B59

Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.

(Einzeln vorlesen. Reihenfolge der Vorschläge von Interview zu Interview ändern. Aber immer alle Vorschläge abfragen.)

1. ... Eine Europäische Währungsunion mit einer gemeinsamen Währung, nämlich dem Euro
2. ... Eine gemeinsame Außenpolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union gegenüber anderen Staaten
3. ... Eine gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union
4. ... Die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union um neue Länder
5. ... Dass die Europäische Union für jene Fragen und Probleme zuständig sein sollte, die nicht effektiv durch die nationalen, regionalen und kommunalen Regierungen gelöst werden können
6. ... Der Rücktritt des Präsidenten der Europäischen Kommission und der Europäischen Kommissare, wenn diese nicht das Vertrauen einer Mehrheit im Europäischen Parlament besitzen
7. ... Kindern in der Schule lehren, wie die Institutionen der Europäischen Union arbeiten
 - dafür
 - dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.3a & 6.3b, Seiten B61-62

Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.

Eine Europäische Währungsunion mit einer gemeinsamen Währung, nämlich dem Euro.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.4a & 6.4b, Seiten B63-64

Am 1. Januar 2002 hat der Euro die (frühere national Währung) ersetzt. Ist dies Ihrer Meinung nach ...
(Vorlesen)

1. ... eine sehr gute Sache,
2. ... eine ziemlich gute Sache,
3. ... weder eine gute, noch eine schlechte Sache,
4. ... eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder
5. ... eine sehr schlechte Sache?
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.5a & 6.5b, Seiten B65-66

Am 1. Januar 2002 hat der Euro die (national Währung) ersetzt. Ist dies Ihrer Meinung nach ...
(Liste vorlegen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. ... eine sehr gute Sache,
2. ... eine ziemlich gute Sache,
3. ... weder eine gute, noch eine schlechte Sache,
4. ... eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder
5. ... eine sehr schlechte Sache?
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.6a & 6.6b, Seiten B67-68

Wie wohl fühlen Sie sich dabei, den Euro zu nutzen: Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sich ...
(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen)

1. ... sehr wohl fühlen
2. ... ziemlich wohl fühlen
3. ... nicht sehr wohl fühlen
4. ... überhaupt nicht wohl fühlen
5. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.7a & 6.7b, Seiten B69-70

Alles zusammen genommen, fühlen Sie sich sehr zufrieden, ziemlich zufrieden, nicht sehr zufrieden oder überhaupt nicht zufrieden, dass der Euro unsere Währung wurde?

(Nur eine Nennung)

1. sehr zufrieden
2. ziemlich zufrieden
3. nicht sehr zufrieden
4. überhaupt nicht zufrieden
5. Nichts davon (nur falls spontan genannt)
6. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.8a & 6.8b, Seiten B71-72

Stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage völlig zu, eher zu, lehnen Sie sie eher ab, oder lehnen Sie sie völlig ab: „Durch die Nutzung des Euros statt der (nationalen Währung) fühlen wir uns europäischer als vorher“.

(Nur eine Nennung)

1. stimme völlig zu
2. stimme eher zu
3. lehne eher ab
4. lehne völlig ab
5. Das hat nichts damit zu tun, wie europäisch wir uns fühlen (nur falls spontan genannt)
6. Ich interessiere mich nicht für Europa (nur falls spontan genannt)
7. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.9a & 6.9b, Seiten B79-74

Wie sehr hängen Sie persönlich an der einheitlichen europäischen Währung, also dem Euro: hängen Sie sehr daran, ziemlich daran, nicht sehr daran oder hängen Sie überhaupt nicht daran?

(Nur eine Nennung)

1. hänge sehr daran
2. hänge ziemlich daran
3. hänge nicht sehr daran
4. hänge überhaupt nicht daran
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.10a & 6.10b, Seiten B75-76

Und wie sehr hängen Sie persönlich noch an die (national Währung): hängen Sie noch sehr daran, ziemlich daran, nicht sehr daran oder hängen Sie überhaupt nicht mehr daran?

(Nur eine Nennung)

1. hänge noch sehr daran
2. hänge noch ziemlich daran
3. hänge nicht mehr sehr daran
4. hänge überhaupt nicht mehr daran
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.11a & 6.11b, Seiten B77-78

Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu den folgenden Vorschlägen? Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden Vorschlag, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind.

Die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union um neue Länder.

4. dafür
5. dagegen
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.12a & 6.12b, Seiten B79-80

Welche dieser drei Möglichkeiten für die unmittelbare Zukunft der Europäischen Union würden Sie bevor-zugen?

(Liste vorlegen – Nur eine Nennung)

1. Die Europäische Union sollte um alle Länder, die beitreten möchten, erweitert werden
2. Die Europäische Union sollte nur um einige der Länder, die beitreten möchten, erweitert werden
3. Die Europäische Union sollte um keine weiteren Länder erweitert werden
4. Keine dieser Möglichkeiten (Nur falls spontan genannt)
5. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.13, Seiten B81

Wenn Sie jetzt einmal an die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union durch die Aufnahme neuer europäischer Länder denken, stimmen Sie dann den folgenden Aussagen eher zu oder eher nicht zu?

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

1. ... je mehr Mitgliedsländer die Europäische Union hat, desto mehr wird der Frieden und die Sicherheit in Europa garantiert sein
 2. ... die Erweiterung wird keine Zusatzkosten für die jetzigen Mitgliedsländer, wie z.B. (unser Land), bedeuten
 3. ... nach der Erweiterung durch neue Länder wird (unseres Land) eine weniger wichtige Rolle in Europa spielen
 4. ... je mehr Mitgliedsländer es gibt, desto höher wird die Arbeitslosigkeit in (unserem Land) sein
 5. ... die Europäische Union sollte künftigen Mitgliedsländern finanziell helfen, auch schon bevor Sie beitreten
 6. ... wenn erstmal neue Länder beigetreten sind, wird (unser Land) weniger finanzielle Hilfe von der Europäischen Union erhalten
 7. ... mit zusätzlichen Länder wird es sehr viel schwieriger sein, Entscheidungen auf Europäischer Ebene zu treffen.
 8. ... je mehr Mitgliedsländer die Europäische Union hat, desto wichtiger wird ihre Rolle in der Welt sein
 9. ... die größere Zahl an Mitgliedsländern wird Europa kulturell bereichern
 - 10.... die Europäische Union muss die Arbeitsweise ihrer Institutionen reformieren, bevor neue Mitgliedsländer aufgenommen werden
- stimme eher zu
 - stimme eher nicht zu
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.14a, Seite B83

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jedes der folgenden Länder, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen wären, dass es Teil der Europäischen Union wird.

1. Tschechien
 2. Slowakei
 3. Polen
 4. Ungarn
 5. Rumänien
 6. Slowenien
 7. Estland
 8. Lettland
 9. Litauen
 10. Bulgarien
 11. Zypern
 12. Malta
 13. Türkei
- Dafür
 - Dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.14b, Seite B84

Und wie ist das mit jedem der folgenden Länder: Wären Sie dafür oder dagegen, dass es Teil der Europäischen Union wird?

(Länder einzeln vorlesen. Immer mal mit einem anderen Land beginnen, aber immer für alle Länder abfragen.)

1. Schweiz
2. Norwegen
3. Bosnien-Herzegowina
4. Kroatien
5. Jugoslawien
6. Island
7. Albanien

- dafür
- dagegen
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.15a & 6.15b, Seiten B85-86

Nach der geplanten Erweiterung der Europäischen Union wird die Zahl der Mitgliedstaaten von 15 auf mehr als 25 ansteigen. Wie sollten dann Ihrer Meinung nach die Entscheidungen der Europäischen Union getroffen werden?

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. einstimmig von allen Mitgliedstaaten
2. durch die Mehrheit der Mitgliedstaaten
3. es kommt darauf an (nur falls spontan genannt)
4. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.16a & 6.16b, Seiten B87-88

Wie gut fühlen Sie sich über die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union durch die neuen Beitrittskandidaten informiert? Fühlen Sie sich

1. ... sehr gut informiert?
2. ... gut informiert?
3. ... nicht sehr gut informiert?
4. ... überhaupt nicht gut informiert?
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.1a & 7.1b, Seiten B89-90

Bitte überlegen Sie sich für die folgende Institution, ob deren Tätigkeiten, Entscheidungen usw. große Auswirkungen, einige Auswirkungen oder gar keine Auswirkungen auf Menschen wie Sie haben. Wie ist das mit...

... speziell dem Europäischen Parlament?

- große Auswirkungen
- einige Auswirkungen
- gar keine Auswirkungen
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.2a, Seite B91

Einmal angenommen, morgen würden die Wahlen zum Bundestag stattfinden: Können Sie mir sagen, wie wahrscheinlich es ist, dass Sie zur Wahl gehen würden? Sagen Sie es mir bitte anhand dieser Skala von 1 bis 10: „1“ bedeutet, dass Sie auf keinen Fall zur Wahl gehen würden, und „10“ bedeutet, dass Sie auf jeden Fall zur Wahl gehen würden. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstimmen.

(Skala vorlegen. Vorlesen).

- Durchschnittswert

Tabelle N° 7.2b, Seite B92

Nehmen wir jetzt einmal an, morgen würden Landtagswahlen stattfinden: Können Sie mir sagen, wie wahrscheinlich es ist, dass Sie zur Wahl gehen würden? Sagen Sie es mir bitte wieder anhand dieser Skala von 1 bis 10: „1“ bedeutet, dass Sie auf keinen Fall zur Wahl gehen würden, und „10“ bedeutet, dass Sie auf jeden Fall zur Wahl gehen würden. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstimmen.

(Skala vorlegen. Vorlesen).

- Durchschnittswert

Tabellen N° 7.2c & 7.2d, Seiten B93-94

Und nehmen wir schließlich einmal an, morgen würden die Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament stattfinden: Können Sie mir sagen, wie wahrscheinlich es ist, dass Sie zur Wahl gehen würden? Sagen Sie es mir bitte wieder anhand dieser Skala von 1 bis 10: „1“ bedeutet, dass Sie auf keinen Fall zur Wahl gehen würden, und „10“ bedeutet, dass Sie auf jeden Fall zur Wahl gehen würden. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstimmen.

(Skala vorlegen. Vorlesen).

- Durchschnittswert

Tabelle N° 7.3a, Seite B95

Wenn Sie einmal an das Europäische Parlament denken, würden Sie sagen, dass es etwas Bestimmtes gibt, das Ihnen am Europäischen Parlament gefällt?

(Die Antwort des Befragten genau zuordnen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. Ja (Befragter nennt einen bestimmten positiven Aspekt zum Europäischen Parlament)
2. Ja (Befragter nennt keinen bestimmten positiven Aspekt zum Europäischen Parlament)
3. Nein (dem Befragten gefällt nichts am Europäischen Parlament)
4. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.3b, Seite B96

Und wenn Sie an das Europäische Parlament denken, würden Sie sagen, dass es etwas Bestimmtes gibt, das Ihnen am Europäischen Parlament nicht gefällt?

(Die Antwort des Befragten genau zuordnen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. Ja (Befragter nennt einen bestimmten negativen Aspekt zum Europäischen Parlament)
2. Ja (Befragter nennt keinen bestimmten negativen Aspekt zum Europäischen Parlament)
3. Nein (dem Befragten missfällt nichts am Europäischen Parlament)
4. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.4a & 7.4b, Seiten B97-98

Können Sie sich erinnern, in letzter Zeit in Zeitungen, Zeitschriften, im Radio oder im Fernsehen irgend etwas über das Europäische Parlament gelesen oder gehört zu haben? Das ist die parlamentarische Versammlung der Europäischen Union.

1. ja
2. nein
3. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.5, Seite B99

Hatten Sie seit den letzten Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament irgend etwas über einen Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlamentes gesehen, gehört oder hatten Sie Kontakt mit einem in einer der folgenden Weisen:

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. Ja, ich habe etwas über Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes in der Zeitung / in einer Zeitschrift gelesen.
2. Ja, ich habe etwas über Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Internet gelesen.
3. Ja, ich habe Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Fernsehen gesehen.
4. Ja, ich habe Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Radio gehört.
5. Ja, ich habe eine Broschüre, Informationen, einen Brief von (einem) Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlamentes bekommen.
6. Ja, ich habe Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes auf (einer) öffentlichen Versammlung(en) gesehen.
7. Nein, habe weder etwas gesehen, gehört, noch hatte ich sonst irgendeine Art von Kontakt.
8. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
9. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.6, Seite B101

Wären Sie selbst daran interessiert mehr über einen Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlamentes in einer der eben genannten Weisen zu sehen oder zu hören?

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. Ja, ich würde gerne etwas über Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes in der Zeitung / in einer Zeitschrift lesen.
2. Ja, ich würde gerne etwas über Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Internet sehen, hören oder lesen.
3. Ja, ich würde gerne Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Fernsehen sehen.
4. Ja, ich würde gerne Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Radio hören.
5. Ja, ich würde gerne eine Broschüre, Informationen, einen Brief von (einem) Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlamentes bekommen.
6. Ja, ich würde gerne Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes auf (einer) öffentlichen Versammlung(en) sehen.
7. Nein, ich wäre daran nicht interessiert.
8. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
9. Weiß nicht

A.4 Explanatory note for table headings

Note explicative des intitulés dans les tableaux

Erklärung der Tabellenüberschriften

CODES FOR MEMBER STATES / LES CODES DES ETATS MEMBRES / KODIERUNG DER MITGLIEDSLÄNDER			
Code/Kode	English	Français	Deutsch
EU 15 / UE 15	15 Members States of the EU	Les 15 Etats membres de l'UE	15 Mitgliedsländer der EU
B	Belgium	Belgique	Belgien
DK	Denmark	Danemark	Dänemark
D(W)	West Germany	Allemagne de l'Ouest	West-Deutschland
D	Germany	Allemagne	Deutschland
D(O)	East Germany	Allemagne de l'Est	Ost-Deutschland
GR	Greece	Grèce	Griechenland
E	Spain	Espagne	Spanien
F	France	France	Frankreich
IRL	Ireland	Irlande	Irland
I	Italy	Italie	Italien
L	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxemburg
NL	The Netherlands	Pays-Bas	Niederlande
A	Austria	Autriche	Österreich
P	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
FIN	Finland	Finlande	Finnland
S	Sweden	Suède	Schweden
UK	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	Vereinigtes-Königreich
Euro 12	12 euro-zone countries	Les 12 pays de la zone euro	12 Euro-Zone Länder
"Pre-ins"	3 countries outside euro-zone	Les 3 pays hors de la zone euro	3 nicht-Euro-Zone Länder

ANALYSIS VARIABLES / LES VARIABLES D'ANALYSE / ANALYSEVARIABLEN

English	Français	Deutsch	English	Français	Deutsch
Sex	Sexe	Geschlecht	Main economic activity scale	Echelle de l'activité économique principale	Haupterwerbstätigkeits-Skala
<i>Male</i>	<i>Masculin</i>	<i>Männlich</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Indépendants</i>	<i>Selbständige</i>
<i>Female</i>	<i>Féminin</i>	<i>Weiblich</i>	<i>Managers</i>	<i>Cadres</i>	<i>Führungskräfte</i>
Age	Age	Alter	<i>Other white collars</i>	<i>Autres cols blancs</i>	<i>Sonstige Angestellte</i>
<i>15-24</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>Manual workers</i>	<i>Travailleurs manuels</i>	<i>Arbeiter</i>
<i>25-39</i>	<i>25-39</i>	<i>25-39</i>	<i>House persons</i>	<i>Personnes au foyer</i>	<i>Hausfrauen/ Hausmänner</i>
<i>40-54</i>	<i>40-54</i>	<i>40-54</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Chômeurs</i>	<i>Arbeitslose</i>
<i>55+</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Retraités</i>	<i>Rentner</i>
Terminal education age	Age de fin d'études	Alter bei Bildungsabschluß	EU membership	Appartenance UE	EU Mitgliedschaft
<i>Up to 15 years</i>	<i>Jusqu'à 15 ans</i>	<i>Bis 15 Jahren</i>	<i>A good thing</i>	<i>Une bonne chose</i>	<i>Eine gute Sache</i>
<i>16-19</i>	<i>16-19</i>	<i>16-19</i>	<i>Neither good nor bad</i>	<i>Ni bonne ni mauvaise</i>	<i>Weder gut noch schlecht</i>
<i>20 years or more</i>	<i>20 ans ou plus</i>	<i>20 Jahren oder mehr</i>	<i>A bad thing</i>	<i>Une mauvaise chose</i>	<i>Eine schlechte Sache</i>
<i>Still studying</i>	<i>Etudiant</i>	<i>Schüler/Studenten</i>			
EU scrapped	UE abandonnée	Euro: für oder dagegen?			
<i>Very sorry</i>	<i>De grands regrets</i>	<i>Sehr bedauern</i>			
<i>Indifferent</i>	<i>De l'indifférence</i>	<i>Gleichgültig</i>			
<i>Very relieved</i>	<i>Un vif soulagement</i>	<i>Sehr erleichtert sein</i>			

TABLES / TABLEAUX / TABELLEN

1.1a - OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

SATISFACTION DE LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead ? Would you say you are ... ? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

D'une façon générale, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) de la vie que vous menez ? Diriez-vous que vous êtes ... ? (LIRE)

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very satisfied	17	-1	64	0	19	0	17	-1	10	-1	11	+2	16	-5	14	0	30	-1
Fairly satisfied	67	+1	33	+1	65	0	65	0	62	0	51	0	68	+5	66	+2	59	0
Not very satisfied	13	0	3	0	14	+2	16	+2	22	0	29	+1	13	-1	15	0	8	+1
Not at all satisfied	2	0	1	0	1	-1	2	-1	6	+2	9	-3	2	+1	4	-2	1	0
Don't know	2	+1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	-2
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		102		101		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	16	+1	39	+2	45	-2	26	-1	6	-1	26	+4	37	-4	32	+1	21	0
Plutôt satisfait(e)	64	-2	52	-4	49	+2	57	-2	60	+2	63	-4	56	+1	56	-2	62	0
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	16	0	7	+2	6	+1	13	+3	27	-3	8	-1	5	+1	9	+1	14	+1
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4	+1	2	+1	1	0	1	-1	7	+2	2	0	1	+1	2	0	3	0
Ne sait pas	1	+1	0	-1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	1	+1	1	+1	1	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	

1.1b - OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION DE LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead ? Would you say you are ... ? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

D'une façon générale, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) de la vie que vous menez ? Diriez-vous que vous êtes ... ? (LIRE)

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 57.1 n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Very satisfied	21	21	20	25	20	19	21
Fairly satisfied	62	62	61	62	63	63	60
Not very satisfied	14	13	15	10	14	15	15
Not at all satisfied	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Très satisfait(e)	21	26	17	19	21	12	21
Plutôt satisfait(e)	63	62	68	63	61	49	60
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	12	9	13	15	14	30	14
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	3	2	1	2	4	8	4
Ne sait pas	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Very satisfied	17	20	25	28	24	16	20
Fairly satisfied	61	63	61	62	64	62	56
Not very satisfied	17	14	12	8	10	17	20
Not at all satisfied	4	3	2	2	2	4	4
Don't know	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

1.2a - PRESENT LIFE SITUATION COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

SITUATION ACTUELLE COMPARÉE À CELLE D'IL Y A 5 ANS (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same or got worse?

Question FR :

Si vous comparez votre situation actuelle à celle d'il y a cinq ans, pensez-vous qu'elle s'est améliorée, qu'elle est restée à peu près la même ou qu'elle s'est dégradée ?

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Improved	26	-8	47	+3	23	-4	23	-3	19	-3	33	+1	39	-1	36	-2	54	0
Stayed about the same	54	+5	41	-1	55	-1	54	-1	54	0	34	-1	51	0	41	-1	36	+2
Got worse	18	+3	12	-2	21	+5	22	+5	27	+4	32	-1	10	+2	22	+4	8	-2
Don't know	3	+1	1	+1	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	-1
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		101		100		101		100		99	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
S'est améliorée	42	+2	42	+1	47	-3	28	-3	35	-4	41	+3	50	0	46	0	36	-2
Restée la même	43	-1	44	-5	38	-1	55	+5	43	+3	45	0	37	+2	34	-2	45	0
S'est dégradée	13	-3	13	+4	14	+4	16	0	22	+2	14	-1	13	-1	18	0	18	+2
Ne sait pas	2	+1	1	-1	1	0	2	-1	1	+1	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		101		101		99		100	

1.2b - PRESENT LIFE SITUATION COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO (% by demographics)
SITUATION ACTUELLE COMPARÉE À CELLE D'IL Y A 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same or got worse ?

Question FR :

Si vous comparez votre situation actuelle à celle d'il y a cinq ans, pensez-vous qu'elle s'est améliorée, qu'elle est restée à peu près la même ou qu'elle s'est dégradée ?

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Improved	36	37	36	53	49	36	17
Stayed about the same	45	44	45	34	36	46	57
Got worse	18	18	18	10	14	18	25
Don't know	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
<i>S'est améliorée</i>	43	48	48	41	32	27	17
<i>Restée la même</i>	39	40	39	43	47	37	56
<i>S'est dégradée</i>	18	12	12	15	20	35	26
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Improved	24	37	44	51	42	30	27
Stayed about the same	51	44	39	39	44	48	42
Got worse	24	17	16	7	13	21	30
Don't know	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.3a - EXPECTED PERSONAL SITUATION IN 5 YEARS (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

SITUATION PERSONNELLE ATTENDUE DANS 5 ANS (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?

Question FR :

Au cours des cinq années à venir, vous attendez-vous à ce que votre situation personnelle s'améliore, reste à peu près la même ou se dégrade ?

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Improve	31	-4	40	+5	21	-3	20	-3	17	-2	38	+6	57	+2	42	-4	51	+1
Stay about the same	55	+5	50	-2	56	-3	56	-1	55	+2	26	-2	31	-3	39	-3	34	+2
Get worse	11	0	7	-1	15	+3	16	+3	20	+3	23	-6	6	+1	14	+6	4	-3
Don't know	4	-1	2	-3	8	+2	8	+1	7	-4	13	+2	7	+1	6	+1	11	0
TOTAL	101		99		100		100		99		100		101		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
S'améliore	53	-1	39	+7	40	+2	27	-3	44	-6	37	-1	48	+2	47	-1	40	-2
Reste à peu près la même	31	-2	49	-5	45	-4	56	+2	32	+6	53	+7	42	-2	38	+2	41	-1
Se dégrade	8	+2	7	0	8	0	10	+2	10	-3	8	-1	7	0	10	+1	11	+1
Ne sait pas	9	+2	4	-2	7	+2	7	-1	14	+3	3	-4	4	+1	5	-2	7	0
TOTAL	101		99		100		100		100		101		101		100		99	

1.3b - EXPECTED PERSONAL SITUATION IN 5 YEARS (% by demographics)
SITUATION PERSONNELLE ATTENDUE DANS 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse ?

Question FR :

Au cours des cinq années à venir, vous attendez-vous à ce que votre situation personnelle s'améliore, reste à peu près la même ou se dégrade ?

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Improve	40	42	39	68	55	38	15
Stay about the same	41	40	42	22	32	45	57
Get worse	11	11	11	4	7	11	19
Don't know	7	7	8	6	6	7	9
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
S'améliore	43	45	51	46	37	51	13
Reste à peu près la même	39	43	37	38	44	27	58
Se dégrade	10	7	7	10	11	12	20
Ne sait pas	8	5	5	6	8	10	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Improve	25	41	45	69	47	35	27
Stay about the same	50	42	38	22	39	45	44
Get worse	16	11	10	3	8	13	21
Don't know	10	6	6	6	6	7	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.4 - FEARS OF EU CITIZENS (% by country)
CRAINTES DES CITOYENS EUROPÉENS (% par pays)

Question EN :

Here is a list of things that some people say they are afraid of. For each of these, please tell me if, personally, you are afraid of it, or not?

Question FR :

Voici une liste de choses que certaines personnes disent craindre. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, personnellement, vous la craignez ou non ?

EB 57.1 + : Afraid - : Not afraid	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
A world war	39	55	39	59	46	49	49	46	60	37	68	31	64	35	48	49	48	48
A nuclear conflict in Europe	30	63	29	69	45	50	47	48	54	43	62	35	57	40	38	58	52	43
A conventional war in Europe (not nuclear, bacteriological or chemical)	28	65	34	63	41	50	44	48	54	40	65	32	57	39	37	58	41	50
The accidental launch of a nuclear missile	35	59	40	57	44	48	47	46	56	38	69	28	62	35	49	47	62	32
An accident in a nuclear power station	52	44	57	40	60	35	60	35	61	34	83	15	67	29	73	24	76	19
Spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction	45	50	58	38	59	33	61	32	66	29	78	19	65	31	64	32	63	30
Ethnic conflicts in Europe	49	46	61	36	48	46	49	45	54	39	68	29	69	27	67	29	49	41
Terrorism	70	26	66	31	72	25	73	24	76	21	85	14	87	12	87	12	70	27
Organised crime	71	26	58	40	67	30	69	29	73	24	84	15	74	23	70	27	71	25
Epidemics	38	57	29	68	39	55	40	53	46	47	79	20	61	36	52	45	45	46
+ : Craint - : Ne craint pas	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Une guerre mondiale	53	44	50	48	26	71	33	63	70	29	30	68	36	61	57	40	51	46
Un conflit nucléaire en Europe	40	56	41	55	22	75	34	62	68	30	27	71	33	64	55	41	45	51
Une guerre conventionnelle en Europe (ni nucléaire, ni bactériologique, ni chimique)	44	50	39	56	23	73	32	63	66	31	26	71	39	58	47	48	44	51
Un lancement accidentel d'un missile nucléaire	45	49	49	47	26	69	41	54	70	27	39	58	38	57	58	39	50	45
Un accident dans une centrale nucléaire	67	27	75	23	43	52	66	29	72	25	57	40	54	43	60	35	64	32
La prolifération des armes nucléaires, bactériologiques ou chimiques de destruction massive	64	30	60	36	46	49	41	51	70	26	47	50	62	35	66	30	62	33
Des conflits ethniques en Europe	59	35	56	39	58	38	36	57	71	27	37	59	56	41	53	41	58	37
Le terrorisme	89	9	73	25	63	33	52	43	82	17	53	45	66	33	72	26	78	20
Le crime organisé	85	13	73	23	57	40	47	49	83	15	64	35	66	32	63	34	71	26
Les épidémies	45	48	46	51	38	59	29	65	77	21	36	62	38	61	51	44	48	47

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

1.5a - TRUST IN THE MEDIA (% by country)
CONFIANCE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

EB 57.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	59	35	55	41	46	46	46	46	43	49	34	61	58	36	50	45	45	49
Radio	71	23	73	22	63	30	62	31	57	36	48	48	68	27	59	38	71	25
Television	68	26	66	29	60	34	59	34	57	36	34	64	53	44	50	48	67	29
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La presse écrite	39	51	56	40	57	36	47	43	53	34	54	40	42	53	20	74	44	49
La radio	51	34	65	32	71	22	63	31	67	24	75	19	71	24	59	31	61	31
La télévision	43	47	59	38	71	24	63	31	72	23	71	23	64	32	58	35	55	39

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

1.5b - TRUST IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM (% by country)

CONFIANCE ENVERS LE SYSTÈME POLITIQUE ET ADMINISTRATIF (% par pays)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

EB 57.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Political parties	22	69	35	56	18	72	17	72	14	74	16	81	24	67	13	83	24	64
Civil service	51	39	60	32	46	41	45	43	39	48	31	65	43	47	45	49	64	23
The (NATIONALITY) government	43	46	57	38	39	50	37	51	33	54	39	55	48	45	30	63	43	47
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	43	46	63	29	43	44	42	45	35	50	51	45	46	42	32	58	45	43
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les partis politiques	15	75	32	57	35	53	25	65	21	70	21	70	23	68	15	74	18	73
L'administration publique	29	58	64	29	55	34	66	23	47	43	43	45	60	29	48	37	44	45
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	33	53	70	22	61	31	47	42	44	43	54	38	54	40	33	56	39	51
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	38	48	65	26	58	32	50	36	50	39	53	40	59	34	37	50	42	47

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

1.5c - TRUST IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES AUTRES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

EB 57.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal sytem	35	59	75	20	59	32	57	34	47	42	61	36	42	51	34	62	58	34
The police	49	45	89	8	73	20	71	22	65	28	58	40	58	36	57	38	71	24
The army	53	38	78	12	63	24	62	25	57	29	80	17	56	33	66	28	80	13
The religious institutions	32	58	73	15	39	46	36	49	26	58	62	35	37	54	34	57	38	52
Trade unions	41	48	51	39	34	50	34	50	34	49	41	51	36	53	36	56	46	34
Big companies	40	49	50	33	27	57	27	58	25	60	32	60	36	52	38	53	35	48
The United Nations	50	34	75	15	49	32	48	33	44	37	38	53	58	30	44	43	62	19
Non-Governmental Organisations	47	31	43	27	30	39	30	39	31	39	36	50	69	22	42	41	50	21
Charitable or voluntary organisations	56	31	63	26	48	35	48	34	47	33	55	36	68	21	63	31	64	21
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)	44	46	56	34	55	39	69	25	35	56	68	26	58	34	46	45	48	45
La police	67	26	71	24	59	37	74	20	57	36	88	11	73	23	67	28	65	29
L'armée	68	23	64	24	55	32	64	25	71	19	88	9	67	25	77	15	66	24
Les institutions religieuses	53	36	39	50	39	49	43	47	63	30	68	24	60	30	38	44	42	46
Les syndicats	34	52	49	40	53	31	38	48	43	42	59	31	46	41	39	43	38	49
Les grandes entreprises	41	43	40	50	43	42	34	53	42	46	40	48	30	60	25	61	34	53
L'organisation des Nations Unies	57	26	63	23	62	24	49	33	62	20	67	23	73	19	55	28	53	31
Les Organisations Non-gouvernementales	39	34	54	25	48	26	39	36	50	28	36	43	43	30	30	34	40	35
Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	57	30	63	29	62	26	58	28	64	25	54	37	50	38	63	24	58	29

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

2.1 - ATTENTION TO NEWS (% by country)

ATTENTION ACCORDÉE AUX INFORMATIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

In general, do you pay attention to news about each of the following? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En général, quelle attention accordez-vous aux informations (nouvelles) sur les sujets suivants ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE)

EB 57.1 Average score	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Politics	1,87	2,42	2,16	2,15	2,11	2,12	1,84	1,98	1,97
Social issues such as education, health care, poverty, etc.	2,33	2,58	2,17	2,19	2,27	2,75	2,44	2,55	2,33
The European Union	1,79	2,17	1,76	1,76	1,74	2,23	1,89	1,89	1,75
The economy	1,99	2,35	1,98	1,99	2,05	2,57	1,94	2,06	2,23
Sport	2,00	2,04	1,90	1,91	1,95	2,26	2,07	2,01	2,22
The environment	2,25	2,49	2,12	2,10	2,05	2,62	2,34	2,41	2,23
Foreign policy/ international affairs	1,82	2,32	2,01	2,00	1,96	2,30	1,84	1,93	1,79
Culture	2,06	2,14	1,84	1,85	1,88	2,35	2,35	2,27	2,09
Moyenne	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
La politique	2,25	2,15	2,12	2,31	1,71	2,17	2,27	1,98	2,07
Les problèmes sociaux tels que l'éducation, les soins de santé, la pauvreté, etc.	2,70	2,52	2,39	2,51	2,37	2,59	2,52	2,44	2,45
L'Union européenne	2,22	2,11	1,71	2,18	1,82	2,07	2,02	1,75	1,90
L'économie	2,24	2,13	2,10	2,36	1,88	2,25	2,27	2,12	2,10
Le sport	2,13	2,08	2,05	2,19	1,96	2,23	2,08	1,91	2,02
L'environnement	2,57	2,50	2,24	2,47	2,13	2,48	2,37	2,32	2,34
La politique étrangère / les affaires internationales	2,10	2,13	2,01	2,21	1,54	2,19	2,21	1,85	1,97
La culture	2,52	2,21	2,15	2,11	2,01	2,11	2,07	1,96	2,15

2.2a - ATTENTION TO NEWS ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

ATTENTION ACCORDÉE AUX INFORMATIONS SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

In general, do you pay attention to news about the European Union? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En général, quelle attention accordez-vous aux informations (aux nouvelles) sur l'Union européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
A lot of attention	13	0	29	-1	15	+4	15	+4	13	+1	37	-3	16	-2	19	+2	13	-1
A little attention	49	-1	60	+2	44	+2	44	+2	46	+3	49	+6	57	+2	50	-2	48	+1
No attention at all	34	-2	11	-1	39	-6	39	-5	39	-4	13	-3	27	0	30	0	38	0
Don't know	4	+3	1	+1	3	0	3	0	3	+1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0
TOTAL	100		101		101		101		101		100		101		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Beaucoup d'attention	35	+3	26	-2	9	-4	32	-2	14	+3	21	-5	20	-3	16	-1	20	+1
Un peu d'attention	51	-1	55	+3	51	-1	52	+3	53	+1	65	+7	61	+2	41	+5	49	+2
Pas d'attention du tout	13	-2	16	-1	38	+4	15	-1	32	-4	13	-1	18	0	41	-6	30	-2
Ne sait pas	1	-1	3	0	2	+1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		101	

2.2b - ATTENTION TO NEWS ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
ATTENTION ACCORDÉE AUX INFORMATIONS SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In general, do you pay attention to news about the European Union? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En général, quelle attention accordez-vous aux informations (aux nouvelles) sur l'Union européenne ?
 (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
A lot of attention	20	25	16	13	17	21	25
A little attention	49	49	49	49	52	51	45
No attention at all	30	26	34	37	30	26	29
Don't know	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
<i>Beaucoup d'attention</i>	29	26	21	13	15	15	25
<i>Un peu d'attention</i>	53	56	53	50	48	43	43
<i>Pas d'attention du tout</i>	17	17	25	36	36	41	31
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
A lot of attention	15	19	28	20	28	11	16
A litte attention	46	47	55	52	54	48	40
No attention at all	37	33	15	28	18	39	42
Don't know	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3a - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

AUTO-ÉVALUATION DU NIVEAU DE CONNAISSANCE SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions and bodies ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions et organes ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	21	+1	10	+3	15	+5	14	+4	14	+4	17	-4	22	-2	20	+7	28	+9
Know a bit (3-5)	45	0	54	-2	47	-3	48	-3	51	-2	50	0	57	0	54	-4	47	-6
Know quite a lot (6-8)	32	+2	33	-1	32	-1	31	-1	30	0	30	+4	18	+2	24	-1	21	-3
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	+1	3	0	4	+1	4	+1	3	0	2	-1	2	+1	1	-1	3	+2
Don't know	1	-4	0	0	3	-2	3	-2	2	-2	1	0	2	0	1	-2	2	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	17	+3	17	+7	22	+6	10	+3	32	+4	18	+6	13	0	37	+7	21	+4
En sait un peu (3-5)	48	-5	55	-6	46	-3	41	-3	50	-4	51	-2	60	+1	45	-8	50	-3
En sait assez (6-8)	31	+2	22	-2	31	-2	41	+2	16	-1	29	-3	26	+1	16	+2	26	0
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	2	0	6	+1	0	-1	5	0	2	+1	2	0	1	-1	1	0	2	0
Ne sait pas	1	0	1	0	1	-1	4	-2	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	0	-2	1	-2
TOTAL	99		101		100		101		100		101		100		99		100	

Please note that for visual presentation purposes, the original 10-point scale has been recoded into four categories : points 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9-10.
Veuillez noter que, pour des raisons de présentation visuelle, l'échelle, présentée à l'origine en 10 points, a été recodée en 4 catégories : points 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 et 9-10.

2.3b - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
AUTO-ÉVALUATION DU NIVEAU DE CONNAISSANCE SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions and bodies ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions et organes ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	21	15	26	23	20	18	23
Know a bit (3-5)	50	48	51	49	50	50	49
Know quite a lot (6-8)	26	32	20	25	26	29	24
Know a great deal (9-10)	2	3	1	2	3	2	2
Don't know	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	13	8	15	24	34	24	24
En sait un peu (3-5)	47	46	52	52	49	51	49
En sait assez (6-8)	35	40	29	20	16	22	24
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	3	3	3	2	1	3	2
Ne sait pas	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
TOTAL	99	97	101	101	101	101	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	31	22	8	15	12	26	28
Know a bit (3-5)	50	51	48	50	51	53	46
Know quite a lot (6-8)	16	24	39	31	34	18	22
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	2	4	3	3	1	3
Don't know	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.4 - AWARENESS OF EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% by country)
CONNAISSANCE DES INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Have you ever heard of the... ? (SHOW CARD WITH INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES)

Question FR :

Avez-vous déjà entendu parler du/de la... ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES)

EB 57.1 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	92	5	98	2	84	12	84	12	82	14	81	17	90	9	92	8	95	4
European Commission	85	9	92	7	69	24	69	24	69	23	73	23	80	17	82	17	86	11
Council of Ministers of the EU	72	22	77	21	53	36	54	36	57	34	68	28	78	17	68	30	67	26
Court of Justice of the European Communities	77	18	95	5	76	18	77	18	79	16	67	29	62	31	67	32	67	26
European Ombudsman	41	54	48	49	22	64	22	64	21	63	44	50	59	34	35	62	54	40
European Central Bank	71	25	82	17	80	14	81	14	84	11	56	39	75	20	67	32	84	12
European Court of Auditors	57	37	20	76	63	29	64	28	68	25	37	57	53	39	59	39	39	52
Committee of the Regions of the EU	31	62	33	63	26	61	27	60	32	54	29	63	42	48	27	69	31	59
Economic and Social Committee of the EU	30	62	43	53	34	52	36	50	43	42	43	50	45	45	34	63	40	50
The Convention on the future of the European	35	54	39	56	21	65	21	65	19	63	39	54	42	50	32	65	32	58
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	93	5	97	3	96	4	90	8	87	12	97	3	96	3	86	13	89	9
Commission européenne	80	16	94	6	84	14	87	11	81	17	95	4	85	13	73	25	78	19
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	73	22	83	16	66	31	76	20	76	22	76	21	90	8	36	60	63	32
Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes	57	37	90	10	78	20	84	14	70	27	79	18	71	26	56	40	67	29
Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	23	68	40	57	28	69	46	49	45	50	81	17	27	68	37	59	35	58
Banque Centrale européenne	76	20	89	10	83	16	84	13	76	21	91	8	80	18	56	41	73	24
Cour des Comptes européenne	46	48	73	26	51	45	74	22	64	32	31	63	20	76	14	83	48	47
Comité des régions de l'UE	26	66	39	58	13	81	47	46	49	46	40	53	24	72	12	84	27	65
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	29	62	59	37	21	73	49	44	47	48	46	49	28	67	21	75	33	59
La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE	26	65	48	48	28	65	41	50	47	48	34	60	28	67	14	81	28	64

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown)

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué)

2.5 - WHERE DO PEOPLE LOOK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU? - Question text

OÙ LES GENS RECHERCHENT-ILS DES INFORMATIONS SUR L'UE? - Texte de la question

Question EN :

When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Which else? Results on next page

Question FR :

Quand vous désirez obtenir des informations sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions, lesquelles des sources suivantes utilisez-vous ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) Et encore ? Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Meetings
2. Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues [**Discussions**]
3. Daily newspapers
4. Other newspapers, magazines [**Other press**]
5. Television
6. Radio
7. The Internet
8. Books, brochures, information leaflets [**Printed materials**]
9. CD-Rom
9. European Union information on notice boards in libraries, town halls, railway stations, post offices [**Notice boards**]
10. EU-information offices, Euro-info-Centers, Euro-info Points, Euro-libraries, etc. [**EU offices**]
11. National or regional government information offices [**Government**]
12. Trade Unions or professional associations [**Unions & associations**]
13. Other organisations (e.g. consumer-organisations, etc.) [**Other organisations**]
14. A member of European Parliament or a member of (NATIONAL PARLIAMENT) [**Parliamentarians**]
15. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
16. Never look for such information / not interested (SPONTANEOUS) [**Not interested**]
17. Don't know

Français

1. Réunions, meetings [**Réunions**]
2. Discussions avec la famille, les amis, les collègues [**Discussions**]
3. Journaux quotidiens
4. Autres journaux, magazines [**Autre presse**]
5. Télévision
6. Radio
7. The Internet
8. Livres, brochures, fiches d'information [**Imprimés**]
9. CD-Rom
9. Panneaux d'information sur l'Union européenne dans les bibliothèques, mairies, gares, postes [**Panneaux d'information**]
10. Bureaux d'information de l'Union européenne, Euro-info Centres, Euro-info points, Euro-bibliothèques, etc. [**Bureaux de l'UE**]
11. Agences d'information spécialisées des administrations nationales ou locales [**Administrations**]
12. Associations professionnelles ou syndicales [**Syndicats & assoc.**]
13. Autres organisations (p. ex. organisations de consommateurs, etc.) [**Autres organisations**]
14. Un membre du Parlement européen ou un membre du (PARLEMENT NATIONAL) [**Parlementaires**]
15. Autres (SPONTANÉ)
16. Ne cherche jamais ce type d'information, pas intéressé (SPONTANÉ) [**Pas intéressé**]
17. Ne sait pas

2.5 - WHERE DO PEOPLE LOOK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU? - Results in %
by country (Full question text on previous page)
OÙ LES GENS RECHERCHENT-ILS DES INFORMATIONS SUR L'UE? - Résultats
en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Meetings	2	6	5	5	3	4	2	3	3
2. Discussions	14	36	24	24	23	27	12	24	13
3. Daily newspapers	39	54	60	60	58	27	35	39	39
4. Other press	16	30	26	25	24	14	9	22	15
5. Television	63	82	73	74	76	68	63	65	49
6. Radio	34	51	42	43	45	22	27	37	28
7. The Internet	13	26	15	14	12	9	8	11	10
8. Printed materials	9	19	7	8	9	8	5	12	8
9. CD-Rom	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
10. Notice boards	5	9	3	3	3	3	1	5	3
11. EU offices	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
12. Government	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2
13. Unions & associations	4	7	4	3	1	1	1	3	1
14. Other organisations	4	5	2	2	1	2	0	4	1
15. Parliamentarians	1	4	2	2	1	1	0	2	2
16. Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
17. Not interested	24	7	15	15	13	17	26	20	33
18. Don't know	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	1	9	2	7	1	2	3	3	3
2. Discussions	23	34	23	24	15	19	29	14	21
3. Journaux quotidiens	44	62	55	54	17	52	60	36	44
4. Autre presse	26	27	23	27	14	29	21	11	20
5. TV	69	79	65	68	66	67	68	47	65
6. Radio	20	55	34	44	12	34	43	23	31
7. Internet	18	17	23	15	6	23	25	13	14
8. Imprimés	11	22	10	11	3	15	22	11	10
9. CD-Rom	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
10. Panneaux d'information	2	10	8	4	1	7	6	3	4
11. Bureaux de l'UE	1	5	3	3	1	8	4	2	2
12. Administrations	2	5	2	3	1	1	3	2	2
13. Syndicats & assoc.	2	10	4	4	0	5	6	2	3
14. Autres organisations	2	10	4	4	1	3	4	3	2
15. Parlementaires	1	10	1	1	0	5	3	2	2
16. Autres	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1
17. Pas intéressé	12	7	18	15	28	15	19	37	21
18. Ne sait pas	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1

2.6 - PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING EU INFORMATION - Question text
SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE PRÉFÉRÉS - Texte de la question

Question EN :

In general, how would you prefer to get information about the European Union ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Results on next page

Question FR :

En général, sous quelle forme préféreriez-vous obtenir des informations concernant l'Union européenne ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) -

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. A short leaflet, that just gives an overview [**Short leaflet**]
2. A more detailed brochure [**Brochure**]
3. A book giving you a complete description [**Book**]
4. A video tape
5. On the Internet
6. A CD-ROM
7. A computer terminal allowing you to consult databases [**Computer terminal**]
8. From the television
9. From the radio
10. From daily newspapers
11. From other newspapers, magazines [**Other press**]
12. From posters
13. I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS) [**Does not want EU info**]
14. None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)
15. Don't know

Français

1. Un petit dépliant vous donnant juste un aperçu [**Dépliant**]
2. Une brochure plus détaillée [**Brochure**]
3. Un livre vous donnant une description complète [**Livre**]
4. Une cassette vidéo
5. Sur Internet
6. Un CD-ROM
7. Un terminal d'ordinateur vous permettant de consulter des banques de données [**Terminal ordinateur**]
8. A la télévision
9. A la radio
10. Dans les journaux quotidiens
11. Dans d'autres journaux, magazines [**Autre Presse**]
12. Sur des panneaux d'affichage publicitaire [**Panneaux publicitaires**]
13. Je ne souhaite pas d'information sur l'Union européenne (SPONTANÉ) [**Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE**]
14. Sous aucune de ces formes (SPONTANÉ)
15. Ne sait pas

2.6 - PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING EU INFORMATION - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE PRÉFÉRÉS - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Short leaflet	14	25	18	18	19	12	10	14	25
2. Brochure	22	24	22	22	21	17	16	20	20
3. Book	10	11	7	7	4	15	7	12	10
4. Video tape	6	5	3	3	4	2	6	7	6
5. Internet	15	27	13	13	12	13	10	10	13
6. CD-ROM	5	5	3	3	3	2	4	3	2
7. Computer terminal	4	10	3	3	1	3	2	4	6
8. Television	66	77	70	70	71	72	62	53	43
9. Radio	34	47	34	36	40	23	29	31	30
10. Daily newspapers	35	47	54	53	51	27	32	30	35
11. Other press	13	22	20	20	19	9	8	17	10
12. Posters	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	5	5
13. Does not want EU info*	2	1	3	3	3	1	6	2	1
14. None of these ways*	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
15. Don't know	10	1	2	2	3	1	6	10	7
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Dépliant	17	31	26	23	9	24	29	23	18
2. Brochure	15	28	23	20	8	14	27	21	19
3. Livre	19	14	5	6	6	6	13	10	10
4. Cassette vidéo	9	8	8	4	3	3	7	7	6
5. Internet	15	16	26	14	9	21	23	18	14
6. CD-ROM	6	7	5	7	3	2	7	3	4
7. Terminal ordinateur	5	5	4	5	3	5	8	4	4
8. Télévision	54	64	65	53	77	62	62	53	61
9. Radio	18	40	30	33	18	32	36	23	29
10. Journaux quotidiens	32	47	48	40	19	50	49	39	39
11. Autre presse	16	16	18	15	12	17	14	10	15
12. Panneaux publicitaires	5	6	5	4	7	2	2	4	4
13. Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE*	1	1	3	8	3	2	0	2	3
14. Sous aucune de ces formes*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
15. Ne sait pas	3	2	1	2	6	6	6	6	5

3.1a - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Union is ... ?

(READ OUT)

Question FR :

D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ? (LIRE)

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 56.2

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
A good thing	58	0	60	-2	53	-4	52	-3	48	+4	64	-4	66	+9	47	-3	78	-3
A bad thing	4	-4	16	+1	9	-2	9	-2	8	-2	5	-2	5	-2	14	+1	4	-1
Neither good nor bad	30	+2	21	0	29	+4	31	+3	36	-3	27	+4	23	-7	35	+1	12	+1
Don't know	7	0	3	+2	9	+2	9	+2	8	+1	4	+1	7	+1	5	+2	6	+3
TOTAL	99		100		100		101		100		100		101		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	69	+5	81	0	71	-3	37	-7	62	-1	40	+3	38	-5	32	-1	53	-1
Une mauvaise chose	3	-2	3	0	6	0	16	0	7	-1	18	-5	27	-2	21	-1	11	-1
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	22	-2	14	-1	17	+1	41	+6	24	+1	38	+2	32	+6	32	+1	28	0
Ne sait pas	6	0	2	0	6	+2	6	0	7	+1	4	0	4	+1	15	+1	8	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	

3.1b - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Union is ... ?
 (READ OUT)

Question FR :

D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ? (LIRE)

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 57.1							
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
A good thing	53	58	49	59	54	54	50
A bad thing	11	10	11	6	9	11	14
Neither good nor bad	28	26	31	24	30	29	29
Don't know	8	6	10	11	8	6	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Une bonne chose	63	65	58	48	45	44	48
Une mauvaise chose	9	9	8	11	9	11	16
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	24	23	28	33	33	32	28
Ne sait pas	4	4	5	9	13	13	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU SCRAPPED EU ABANDONNÉE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Very sorry	Indifferent	Very relieved
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	5445	6984	1721
A good thing	43	50	67	67	92	37	6
A bad thing	13	11	8	5	1	8	58
Neither good nor bad	33	31	22	21	6	45	30
Don't know	11	8	3	7	1	10	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.2a - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

BÉNÉFICE TIRÉ DE L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union ?

Question FR :

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 56.2

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Benefited	58	+2	68	-4	44	-2	43	-1	40	+2	72	-6	63	+3	49	-4	86	-4
Not benefited	16	-9	17	-2	32	-1	33	-1	37	-3	14	0	15	-5	27	+2	7	+2
Don't know	26	+7	15	+5	25	+4	24	+2	23	+1	13	+4	21	0	24	+2	8	+2
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		99		99		100		101	

1ère colonne : EB 57.1

2è colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 56.2

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Bénéficié	62	+5	70	-1	67	0	40	-6	69	-4	41	+2	29	-2	36	0	51	-1
Pas bénéficié	15	-4	18	-1	14	-4	40	+3	16	+3	43	-6	47	-7	35	-4	26	-1
Ne sait pas	23	-1	13	+3	18	+3	19	+2	15	0	17	+5	24	+9	30	+4	23	+2
TOTAL	100		101		99		99		100		101		100		101		100	

3.2b - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by demographics)
BÉNÉFICE TIRÉ DE L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union ?

Question FR :

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Benefited	51	56	47	58	53	53	45
Not benefited	26	25	26	15	24	27	31
Don't know	23	19	28	27	23	20	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
<i>Bénéficié</i>	58	63	58	48	45	44	44
<i>Pas bénéficié</i>	25	22	20	27	27	30	33
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	18	15	22	25	29	26	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Benefited	41	48	66	64	80	24	10
Not benefited	32	28	20	12	8	41	81
Don't know	28	24	15	24	13	34	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3a - EU MEMBERSHIP: ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE : AVANTAGES OU DÉSAVANTAGES (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union has brought you personally...?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'appartenance de (NOTRE PAYS) à l'Union européenne vous a personnellement apporté ...? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Many more advantages	2	-2	4	0	6	+3	5	+2	3	+1	6	-2	7	+2	2	-1	18	+2
More advantages	22	-3	29	+1	23	0	23	+2	23	+8	29	+1	40	+2	18	+2	45	+4
As many advantages as disadvantages	52	+4	48	+1	40	-3	41	-2	43	-1	47	+5	38	+1	50	-3	25	+2
More disadvantages	6	-2	9	0	15	0	16	0	17	-3	7	-5	6	-1	12	+1	2	-1
Many more disadvantages	2	-1	2	-2	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	1	-1	5	+2	1	0
Don't know	17	+5	9	0	14	+1	14	0	11	-5	9	+2	8	-3	13	-2	11	-4
TOTAL	101		101		100		101		99		100		100		100		102	

1ère colonne : EB 57.1

2è colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 55.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Beaucoup plus d'avantages	4	+1	8	0	5	0	4	-4	4	-1	2	0	3	0	3	0	4	0
Plus d'avantages	26	+10	31	0	31	-1	20	+6	29	0	17	+1	22	+4	16	0	24	+2
Autant d'avantages que de désavantages	37	+2	49	+8	41	+5	47	+1	46	-3	59	+3	45	+2	39	+5	42	+1
Plus de désavantages	5	-3	4	-3	11	-5	15	-4	7	+2	12	-1	17	-5	14	-1	11	-1
Beaucoup plus de désavantages	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	4	0	2	0	4	+1	4	0	6	-1	3	-1
Ne sait pas	26	-10	8	-3	11	+2	10	+1	12	+2	7	-3	9	-1	22	-4	16	-2
TOTAL	99		101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	

3.3b - EU MEMBERSHIP: ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES (% by demographics)
APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE : AVANTAGES OU DÉSAVANTAGES
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union has brought you personally...?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'appartenance de (NOTRE PAYS) à l'Union européenne vous a personnellement
 apporté ...? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Many more advantages	4	5	4	5	5	5	3
More advantages	24	27	21	29	26	25	20
As many advantages as disadvantages	42	42	43	40	42	43	42
More disadvantages	11	11	11	6	9	11	15
Many more disadvantages	3	3	3	1	2	3	4
Don't know	16	13	19	19	16	13	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Beaucoup plus d'avantages	5	7	3	5	4	3	3
Plus d'avantages	28	32	26	22	20	21	20
Autant d'avantages que de désavantages	42	42	44	43	42	43	42
Plus de désavantages	10	9	8	12	11	14	15
Beaucoup plus de désavantages	3	2	2	3	1	3	5
Ne sait pas	12	8	16	16	22	17	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Many more advantages	3	4	6	6	7	1	1
More advantages	19	22	31	34	40	8	5
As many advantages as disadvantages	41	43	45	37	39	59	26
More disadvantages	15	11	7	5	3	14	42
Many more disadvantages	4	3	2	1	0	2	18
Don't know	18	17	9	18	11	17	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.4a - FEELINGS IF THE EU WERE TO BE SCRAPPED (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

SENTIMENTS SI L'EU DEVAIT ÊTRE ABANDONNÉE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

Si on annonçait demain que l'Union européenne est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence ou un vif soulagement ?

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very sorry	26	-3	39	+5	39	+7	37	+7	31	+10	41	+4	29	+9	30	+2	48	+5
Indifferent	57	+4	34	-1	40	+1	41	+1	44	0	46	-5	54	-5	46	-2	36	+2
Very relieved	7	0	16	-7	8	-4	9	-5	11	-8	5	-1	3	-2	15	0	3	0
Don't know	10	-1	11	+3	14	-2	14	-2	15	-1	8	+2	14	-2	10	+1	13	-7
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		101		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
De grands regrets	50	+14	59	+8	37	+3	31	+5	50	+7	26	+4	23	+4	20	+4	34	+6
De l'indifférence	38	-9	29	-4	42	0	46	+5	32	-8	40	-1	43	+1	47	+4	44	-1
Un vif soulagement	4	-3	4	+1	7	-5	12	-8	5	-1	24	-4	27	-6	23	-2	11	-3
Ne sait pas	9	-1	8	-5	14	+2	10	-3	14	+3	10	+1	8	+2	11	-5	12	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		99		101		100		101		101		101	

3.4b - FEELINGS IF THE EU WERE TO BE SCRAPPED (% by demographics)
SENTIMENTS SI L'EU DEVAIT ÊTRE ABANDONNÉE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

Si on annonçait demain que l'Union européenne est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence ou un vif soulagement ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 55.1							
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Very sorry	34	38	30	32	34	37	33
Indifferent	44	41	46	49	46	40	42
Very relieved	11	11	11	4	8	12	15
Don't know	12	10	13	15	12	10	10
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
<i>De grands regrets</i>	42	49	37	28	27	29	33
<i>De l'indifférence</i>	40	35	43	49	50	45	40
<i>Un vif soulagement</i>	9	8	7	11	10	12	18
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	10	8	12	13	13	13	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Very sorry	25	31	50	38	59	8	3
Indifferent	48	46	34	44	31	69	32
Very relieved	14	12	8	4	1	12	60
Don't know	12	12	9	14	9	12	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.5 - PERCEIVED ROLE OF EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% by country)
RÔLE PERÇU DES INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union? (SHOW CARD WITH INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES)

Question FR :

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pensez-vous qu'il joue un rôle important ou pas dans la vie de l'Union européenne ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES)

EB 57.1 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	75	10	79	10	72	11	72	10	73	9	78	4	80	5	76	9	85	2
The European Commission	72	11	76	9	62	10	62	10	62	12	70	5	74	5	71	9	80	3
The Council of Ministers of the EU	64	14	61	12	50	17	51	16	56	14	66	7	72	6	63	13	70	5
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	66	13	78	10	70	11	70	11	70	9	67	7	63	8	62	14	71	4
The European Ombudsman	40	22	35	16	19	23	20	22	21	18	48	11	61	10	40	20	59	7
The European Central Bank	64	12	71	8	74	9	75	8	75	6	60	7	71	7	64	11	78	3
The European Court of Auditors	52	16	21	14	56	16	58	15	64	11	47	9	58	9	54	16	52	8
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	35	21	24	16	24	22	26	22	31	20	42	10	50	11	37	22	46	8
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	37	20	37	12	34	18	35	18	41	15	49	8	52	10	43	18	53	6
The Convention on the future of the EU	40	19	39	11	19	22	20	21	22	19	47	9	51	11	41	20	48	7
+ : Important - : Pas important	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	84	3	87	5	85	7	69	14	74	4	77	11	82	7	63	12	75	8
La Commission européenne	77	3	84	7	77	7	68	13	72	3	75	11	73	7	55	12	68	8
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	71	5	77	9	68	9	56	19	69	4	60	18	78	8	36	17	59	12
La Cour de Justice des Communautés	62	7	83	7	75	8	69	13	67	3	70	12	72	9	52	12	64	10
Le Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	30	11	40	18	40	23	34	31	51	6	72	12	30	23	33	16	36	17
La Banque Centrale européenne	72	6	81	7	80	5	71	12	69	3	73	12	74	9	48	13	67	9
La Cour des Comptes européenne	50	8	65	13	61	11	61	15	63	4	44	21	39	16	25	17	50	13
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	33	12	44	17	28	18	37	26	53	5	39	23	29	22	21	18	33	18
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	38	10	56	12	37	13	41	24	53	5	48	19	43	16	26	16	39	15
La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE	37	9	53	11	41	14	33	25	53	4	37	24	43	17	26	16	35	16

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

3.6a - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

CONFIANCE ENVERS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions.

Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust the European Union?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions.

Pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en l'Union européenne ?

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Tend to trust	50	-11	47	-7	42	-7	42	-6	41	-3	58	-12	57	-9	42	-13	52	-11
Tend not to trust	36	+7	42	+3	37	0	38	+1	39	+2	34	+12	31	+7	46	+12	24	+5
Don't know	14	+4	11	+5	21	+6	21	+5	20	0	8	0	12	+2	12	0	24	+5
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Plutôt confiance	62	-3	62	-11	48	-14	38	-7	66	-3	39	-7	29	-13	27	-4	46	-7
Plutôt pas confiance	20	+3	27	+8	34	+12	44	+6	19	-3	49	+7	58	+11	49	+2	37	+5
Ne sait pas	19	+1	11	+3	18	+2	18	+1	16	+7	12	0	12	0	24	+2	17	+2
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		100		99		100		100	

3.6b - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
CONFIANCE ENVERS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions.
 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust the European Union?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions.

Pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en l'Union européenne ?

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Tend to trust	46	47	44	53	46	44	44
Tend not to trust	37	39	36	31	38	39	38
Don't know	17	14	20	16	17	17	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
<i>Plutôt confiance</i>	47	52	49	43	43	35	42
<i>Plutôt pas confiance</i>	38	37	34	40	35	44	40
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	15	12	17	17	22	20	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Tend to trust	41	43	52	58	64	30	13
Tend not to trust	38	40	36	27	24	49	76
Don't know	21	18	12	15	13	21	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.7 - TRUST IN EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it ?
 (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en lui ? (READ OUT)

EB 57.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	56	25	57	29	56	24	55	24	52	23	58	20	57	21	55	27	63	11
The European Commission	52	26	51	31	42	29	42	28	41	26	51	21	51	23	50	28	58	11
The Council of Ministers of the EU	46	28	45	29	36	28	36	28	38	26	46	24	47	24	42	31	47	12
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	46	27	70	17	60	18	60	18	58	17	51	21	44	23	43	32	55	9
The European Ombudsman	33	24	33	17	20	20	20	20	19	20	35	23	45	21	31	29	48	9
The European Central Bank	46	23	55	21	57	19	56	20	52	22	41	21	43	27	40	31	56	11
The European Court of Auditors	37	24	20	16	46	23	46	23	46	22	34	20	37	24	38	31	38	9
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	25	27	22	20	23	23	23	23	24	24	28	20	35	21	31	27	32	10
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	26	27	27	19	26	24	26	24	27	24	34	20	35	21	32	29	36	8
The Convention on the future of the EU	30	26	27	19	17	21	17	22	15	23	33	19	36	20	31	29	33	8
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	70	11	69	19	60	23	46	34	60	14	54	30	45	34	32	35	54	24
La Commission européenne	63	11	66	20	57	22	41	37	58	14	52	30	39	35	28	34	47	25
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	55	13	59	22	51	22	35	38	54	16	46	31	41	36	18	34	41	26
La Cour de Justice des Communautés	49	12	71	16	61	17	56	25	53	14	58	22	54	21	32	28	49	21
Le Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	25	12	36	20	38	19	33	30	40	15	60	21	23	24	21	24	29	21
La Banque Centrale européenne	54	12	67	16	63	16	50	29	55	14	58	22	50	24	25	29	47	23
La Cour des Comptes européenne	39	11	53	20	48	17	43	29	49	14	36	27	27	26	13	25	36	22
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	27	13	40	19	24	20	28	33	40	14	32	28	17	29	12	25	25	22
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	28	13	46	19	27	19	28	31	40	14	36	28	22	26	15	25	27	23
La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE	27	13	43	17	29	19	24	31	42	13	29	29	20	28	12	26	25	22

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

4.1a - IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image ?

Question FR :

En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Very positive	7	-2	6	+2	8	+4	8	+4	5	+1	12	0	11	+4	9	+1	23	-4
Fairly positive	47	+6	32	+4	36	+4	36	+5	35	+11	45	+6	47	+7	40	+1	48	+8
Neutral	33	+1	36	+1	37	0	37	-1	38	-3	30	-4	32	-5	33	-1	16	-2
Fairly negative	6	-4	19	-4	10	-4	11	-3	13	-4	6	-1	4	-2	10	-2	4	0
Very negative	2	0	4	-4	1	-3	1	-4	1	-4	2	-1	1	0	4	0	1	0
Don't know	6	-1	2	0	8	-1	8	-1	7	-2	5	0	6	-3	4	0	8	-3
TOTAL	101		99		100		101		99		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très positive	19	+6	15	+7	6	0	7	-1	8	+1	3	+1	4	0	6	+1	10	+3
Assez positive	54	+4	45	0	40	+6	25	+8	57	+4	27	+3	23	0	25	+6	39	+4
Neutre	19	-3	28	-3	39	0	42	+2	21	-5	41	0	34	+6	29	-1	31	-2
Assez négative	3	-3	8	-1	10	-4	17	-5	6	-1	20	-3	28	-2	17	-2	10	-3
Très négative	1	-1	2	+1	2	-2	4	-3	1	0	4	0	8	-6	12	-1	4	-1
Ne sait pas	5	-2	3	-2	4	0	5	-2	8	+1	5	-1	3	+1	12	-2	7	-1
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		101		100		100		101		101	

4.1b - IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image ?

Question FR :

En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Very positive	10	12	8	10	10	10	9
Fairly positive	39	41	38	44	41	41	35
Neutral	31	29	33	31	31	30	32
Fairly negative	10	10	10	5	10	11	13
Very negative	4	4	4	1	3	4	5
Don't know	7	5	8	9	6	5	7
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Très positive	13	13	8	8	6	9	9
Assez positive	46	48	47	35	36	35	33
Neutre	26	24	28	36	37	32	31
Assez négative	9	11	9	10	8	10	14
Très négative	3	3	2	3	3	5	6
Ne sait pas	4	2	6	7	10	9	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Very positive	7	8	14	12	17	1	1
Fairly positive	33	38	46	49	62	16	6
Neutral	33	33	26	26	17	60	20
Fairly negative	12	10	9	5	2	13	44
Very negative	5	4	2	1	0	2	25
Don't know	9	7	2	6	2	7	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2 - MEANING OF THE EU - Question text

SIGNIFICATION DE L'UE - Texte de la question

Question EN :

What does the European Union mean to you personally? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM/BOTTOM TO TOP)

Results on next page

Question FR :

Que représente l'Union européenne pour vous personnellement ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES - ROTATION DE HAUT EN BAS / DE BAS EN HAUT)

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Peace
2. Economy prosperity
3. Social protection
4. Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union [**Freedom of movement**]
5. Cultural diversity
6. Stronger say in the world [**Stronger say**]
7. Euro
8. Unemployment
9. Bureaucracy
10. Waste of money
11. Loss of our cultural identity [**Cultural identity**]
12. More crime
13. Not enough control at external frontiers [**Frontiers control**]
14. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
15. Don't know

Français

1. La paix
2. La prospérité économique
3. La protection sociale
4. La liberté de voyager, étudier et travailler partout dans l'Union européenne... [**Liberté de circuler**]
5. La diversité culturelle
6. Une voix plus importante dans le monde [**Voix plus importante**]
7. L'euro
8. Le chômage
9. La bureaucratie
10. Un gaspillage d'argent
11. Une perte de notre identité culturelle [**Identité culturelle**]
12. Plus de criminalité
13. Pas assez de contrôles aux frontières extérieures [**Contrôles aux frontières**]
14. Autres (SPONTANÉ)
15. Ne sait pas

4.2 - MEANING OF THE EU - Results in % by country (Full question text on previous page)
SIGNIFICATION DE L'UE? - Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Peace	29	44	47	46	42	43	23	34	19
2. Economy prosperity	25	30	21	19	14	29	35	23	41
3. Social protection	14	22	13	12	10	22	16	10	15
4. Freedom of movement	47	51	49	47	41	50	54	52	43
5. Cultural diversity	26	25	33	32	31	16	29	35	15
6. Stronger say	27	35	33	33	29	27	29	29	27
7. Euro	71	30	55	54	54	44	49	55	40
8. Unemployment	17	8	21	24	34	19	7	20	4
9. Bureaucracy	13	33	32	30	26	7	10	13	8
10. Waste of money	20	22	28	28	28	8	7	26	4
11. Cultural identity	9	13	8	8	9	20	5	22	8
12. More crime	21	13	29	30	36	11	3	16	4
13. Frontiers control	22	25	27	27	27	12	8	30	5
14. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3
15. Don't know	5	4	4	4	3	4	6	3	8
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. La paix	33	58	28	27	21	21	37	20	32
2. La prospérité économique	28	42	36	18	25	15	15	17	24
3. La protection sociale	20	34	16	12	13	6	8	12	14
4. Libérer de circuler	63	57	48	39	41	56	59	35	50
5. La diversité culturelle	26	30	19	22	18	22	25	14	26
6. Voix plus importante	34	39	40	25	23	13	32	19	29
7. L'euro	55	67	59	50	42	57	37	24	49
8. Le chômage	6	17	5	19	9	7	13	8	14
9. La bureaucratie	5	19	23	29	4	32	53	22	19
10. Un gaspillage d'argent	6	25	14	31	6	22	51	23	19
11. Identité culturelle	7	12	11	12	7	9	19	22	13
12. Plus de criminalité	8	33	16	25	10	23	35	8	16
13. Contrôles aux frontières	15	32	22	16	14	18	30	17	20
14. Autres (SPONTANÉ)	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
15. Ne sait pas	3	2	7	6	14	3	3	18	6

4.3 - PEOPLE'S PERSONAL FEELINGS ABOUT THE EU (% by country)
SENTIMENTS PERSONNELS SUR L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

L'Union européenne vous donne-t-elle un sentiment d' / de ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Enthusiasm	13	9	9	8	5	11	12	11	22
Hope	42	52	49	49	48	58	49	45	47
Trust	32	36	30	28	22	28	37	27	18
Indifference	24	17	17	17	16	11	19	18	20
Anxiety	16	13	22	23	26	24	1	25	6
Mistrust	12	20	19	19	20	15	7	25	4
Rejecting it	4	2	6	6	6	2	2	4	2
Don't know	9	10	9	9	8	3	10	2	15
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Enthousiame	13	14	7	7	11	6	11	11	11
Espoir	64	61	33	46	50	44	45	31	47
Confiance	46	42	43	23	27	27	18	11	29
Indifférence	10	12	18	17	12	21	22	32	19
Inquiétude	4	14	4	22	3	16	23	14	15
Méfiance	5	10	12	19	12	17	33	20	16
Rejet	1	2	5	5	2	9	10	9	5
Ne sait pas	4	5	16	8	13	6	4	14	8

4.4 - CITIZENS' FEARS? (% by country)

CRAINTES DES CITOYENS? (% par pays)

Question EN :

Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you, personally, are currently afraid of it, or not?

Question FR :

Certaines personnes peuvent avoir des craintes concernant l'Europe qui se construit, l'Union européenne. Voici une liste de choses que certains disent craindre. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, personnellement, vous la craignez actuellement, ou pas ?

EB 57.1 + : Currently afraid of it - : Not currently afraid of it	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
An economic crisis	49	45	27	71	50	45	51	44	56	39	59	37	50	45	60	35	37	55
An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	67	27	62	36	60	35	61	35	64	32	71	25	59	35	75	23	66	29
Unemployment increasing	64	29	39	57	72	25	74	23	80	16	78	18	66	28	77	21	53	42
The loss of social benefits	54	38	51	46	63	32	66	30	74	22	59	33	49	41	66	30	40	53
The loss of our national identity and culture	31	63	44	54	33	60	34	59	37	57	57	38	34	59	47	50	48	47
Decisions imposed by the big member countries	55	38	66	30	37	51	38	50	39	49	65	28	50	41	57	38	59	32
(OUR COUNTRY) not really existing anymore	29	63	28	70	28	64	29	64	31	60	40	55	21	74	42	53	38	55
+ : Craint actuellement - : Ne craint pas actuellement	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Une crise économique	43	52	43	53	38	57	43	53	72	22	33	65	45	53	44	46	49	45
Une augmentation du trafic de drogue et du crime organisé international	55	38	73	23	70	29	58	38	81	15	83	16	80	18	65	28	65	31
Une augmentation du chômage	50	43	70	25	53	43	65	31	75	21	60	39	55	43	57	37	65	31
La perte d'avantages sociaux	34	56	53	42	56	38	61	34	67	29	60	39	56	40	51	40	55	38
La perte de notre identité et de notre culture nationales	28	67	41	54	41	53	36	59	51	43	41	56	50	47	61	33	41	53
Les décisions imposées par les grands pays membres	51	40	60	34	67	26	52	40	62	30	73	24	74	23	59	31	53	39
(NOTRE PAYS) n'existera plus vraiment	16	78	33	63	26	69	28	65	44	49	32	65	38	59	60	34	34	60

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

4.5a - TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

ÊTRE (NATIONALITÉ)/EUROPÉEN(NE) DANS LE FUTUR (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

In the near future do you see yourself as ... ? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous ... ? (LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
(NATIONALITY) only	34	-11	38	-3	37	0	39	-1	44	-6	48	-10	28	-10	33	-1	47	-8
(NAT.) and European	49	+9	55	+1	43	-2	43	0	42	+4	46	+11	60	+8	52	+2	43	+5
European and (NAT.)	10	+2	5	+1	11	+1	10	+1	9	+3	4	0	4	0	8	-1	4	+1
European only	5	0	2	0	7	+2	6	+2	3	+1	2	0	4	+1	4	-1	3	+1
Don't know	3	0	1	+1	3	0	2	-1	2	-1	1	0	4	0	3	0	4	+2
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		100		101		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	20	-11	26	+4	41	-4	45	-1	43	-8	55	-4	54	+4	62	-9	38	-6
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	65	+8	43	-2	48	+3	39	-4	49	+6	40	+4	38	-4	28	+6	48	+4
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	9	+3	13	-1	7	+1	11	+5	4	+2	3	0	5	0	4	0	7	+1
Européen(ne) uniquement	4	+1	14	-2	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	1	0	1	-1	4	+2	4	+1
Ne sait pas	2	-1	4	+1	2	+1	3	+1	3	+1	0	-1	1	-1	3	+1	3	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		99		99		101		100	

4.5b - TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE (% by demographics)
ÊTRE (NATIONALITÉ)/EUROPÉEN(NE) DANS LE FUTUR (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In the near future do you see yourself as ... ? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous ... ? (LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
(NATIONALITY) only	38	36	41	32	33	37	47
(NAT.) and European	48	49	47	53	50	49	43
European and (NAT.)	7	8	6	8	9	6	6
European only	4	5	4	4	5	5	3
Don't know	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	28	27	30	41	47	45	50
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	56	54	57	45	42	42	40
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	9	12	6	7	5	6	5
Européen(ne) uniquement	4	5	5	4	4	3	3
Ne sait pas	2	2	3	3	2	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
(NATIONALITY) only	51	41	24	24	21	51	75
(NAT.) and European	40	47	56	58	62	38	20
European and (NAT.)	5	7	11	10	10	5	2
European only	2	4	6	5	6	3	1
Don't know	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.6 - NATIONAL PRIDE (% by country)
FIERTÉ NATIONALE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be
(NATIONALITY

AS SPECIFIED IN QUESTION 1 OF QUESTIONNAIRE) ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Diriez-vous que vous êtes très fièr(e), assez fièr(e), assez peu fièr(e), pas du tout fièr(e) d'être
(NATIONALITÉ COMME SPÉCIFIÉ À LA QUESTION 1 DU QUESTIONNAIRE) ?

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very proud	26	51	23	22	20	84	44	42	72
Fairly proud	53	39	48	48	49	14	46	43	25
Not very proud	14	7	15	16	20	2	5	7	2
Not at all proud	2	0	7	6	3	0	2	2	0
Don't know	3	0	8	7	4	0	2	3	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Très fièr(e)	51	53	41	49	45	66	51	59	44
Assez fièr(e)	40	32	43	36	47	29	39	31	41
Assez peu fièr(e)	6	9	10	7	5	3	7	5	8
Pas du tout fièr(e)	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	3
Ne sait pas	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.7a - PRIDE IN BEING EUROPEAN (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

FIÈR(E) D'ÊTRE EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European ?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Et diriez-vous que vous êtes très fièr(e), assez fièr(e), assez peu fièr(e), pas du tout fièr(e) d'être Européen ?

(UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very proud	8	-1	21	+3	12	+6	11	+5	7	+1	15	-1	16	+1	14	+4	21	-1
Fairly proud	55	+2	52	-3	40	-2	40	-2	42	0	48	+7	59	+2	48	-3	50	+5
Not very proud	20	-4	16	-3	24	-2	24	-2	26	-2	27	0	10	-2	14	-2	9	-3
Not at all proud	6	0	3	+1	10	-1	10	-1	10	-1	8	-3	4	-2	11	+2	4	0
Don't know	11	+2	8	+2	14	-2	15	-1	16	+2	2	-3	11	0	14	0	16	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très fièr(e)	22	+6	34	+13	13	-1	18	+1	12	-4	20	+7	18	+3	10	+1	14	+3
Assez fièr(e)	59	0	44	-6	50	+1	48	-4	59	+5	49	+2	51	-6	34	-5	48	-1
Assez peu fièr(e)	8	-4	13	-4	23	+2	17	0	13	-2	20	-4	19	0	20	-1	17	-2
Pas du tout fièr(e)	3	-1	4	-2	7	-1	6	+1	6	0	8	-1	6	+2	24	+7	10	+1
Ne sait pas	8	-1	5	-2	8	0	12	+3	11	+2	4	-3	8	+2	12	-2	11	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		101		101		102		100		100	

4.7b - PRIDE IN BEING EUROPEAN (% by demographics)
FIÈR(E) D'ÊTRE EUROPÉEN (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European ?
 (ONE ANSWER ONLY) ?

Question FR :

Diriez-vous que vous êtes très fièr(e), assez fièr(e), assez peu fièr(e), pas du tout fièr(e) d'être Européen ?
 (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Very proud	14	16	13	16	14	14	14
Fairly proud	48	49	47	51	50	49	43
Not very proud	17	17	17	16	17	17	17
Not at all proud	10	9	10	7	8	9	13
Don't know	11	10	13	10	11	11	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Très satisfait(e)	17	17	13	13	13	11	13
Plutôt satisfait(e)	52	50	54	48	45	45	42
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	15	18	16	19	18	20	17
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	9	7	6	9	11	10	15
Ne sait pas	8	8	11	11	13	15	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Très fièr(e)	11	13	18	19	21	6	5
Assez fièr(e)	43	48	51	53	59	41	22
Assez peu fièr(e)	18	18	16	13	10	25	28
Pas du tout fièr(e)	14	9	7	6	3	11	35
Ne sait pas	13	12	9	10	7	16	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.1a - EFFECT OF ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)
EFFET DES ACTIVITÉS ET DÉCISIONS DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Please consider the following and tell me how much its activities, decisions and so on affect people like yourself? In each case, do they have a great effect, some effect or no effect?

The European Union as a whole.

Question FR :

Pour l'institution suivante, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ses activités, décisions, etc. ont un grand effet, quelques effets ou aucun effet sur des personnes comme vous ?

L'Union européenne dans son ensemble.

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Great effect	16	21	23	24	25	37	33	17	22
Some effect	50	67	49	49	49	41	43	50	60
No effect	21	8	14	14	13	12	14	26	11
Don't know	12	5	14	14	12	11	10	8	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Grand effet	26	25	25	23	30	16	13	17	23
Quelques effets	46	51	50	52	48	61	62	49	49
Aucun effet	14	19	17	15	12	19	20	23	17
Ne sait pas	14	5	8	10	11	4	5	11	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.1b - EFFECT OF ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% demographics)
EFFET DES ACTIVITÉS ET DÉCISIONS DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Please consider for the following and tell me how much its activities, decisions and so on affect people like yourself? In each case, do they have a great effect, some effect or no effect?

The European Union as a whole.

Question FR :

Pour l'institution suivante, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ses activités, décisions, etc. ont un grand effet, quelques effets ou aucun effet sur des personnes comme vous ?

L'Union européenne dans son ensemble.

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Great effect	23	24	22	20	23	25	23
Some effect	49	52	46	51	50	50	46
No effect	17	16	19	18	17	16	19
Don't know	11	8	14	12	11	9	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Grand effet	27	25	25	22	23	20	21
Quelques effets	50	59	51	48	43	51	44
Aucun effet	14	10	14	19	20	17	21
Ne sait pas	8	6	9	11	14	13	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Great effect	23	21	27	22	29	17	20
Some effect	42	49	55	53	53	47	43
No effect	21	19	11	15	11	23	29
Don't know	15	11	7	10	7	13	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.2 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ? - Question text

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ? - Texte de la question

Question EN :

For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Results on next page

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ), ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?
Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Defence
2. Protection of the environment [**Environment**]
3. Currency
4. Humanitarian aid
5. Health and social welfare
6. Basic rules for broadcasting and press [**Media**]
7. Fight against poverty/social exclusion [**Poverty/social exclusion**]
8. The fight against unemployment [**Unemployment**]
9. Agriculture and fishing policy [**Agric. & Fishing**]
10. The support to regions which are experiencing economic difficulties [**Regional aid**]
11. Education
12. Scientific and technological research [**Research**]
13. Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions and bodies [**EU information**]
14. Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union [**Foreign policy**]
15. Cultural policy
16. Immigration policy [**Immigration**]
17. Rules for political asylum [**Political asylum**]
18. The fight against organised crime [**Organised crime**]
19. Police
20. Justice
21. Accepting refugees
22. Juvenile crime prevention [**Juvenile crime**]
23. Urban crime prevention [**Urban crime**]
24. The fight against drugs [**Drugs**]
25. The fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings [**Exploit. hum. beings**]
26. The fight against international terrorism [**Terrorism**]
27. Tackling the challenges of an ageing population [**Ageing**]

Français

1. La défense
2. La protection de l'environnement [**Environnement**]
3. La monnaie
4. L'aide humanitaire
5. La santé et la sécurité sociale [**Santé & séc. sociale**]
6. Les règles de base en matière de radio, de télévision et de presse [**Médias**]
7. La lutte contre la pauvreté/l'exclusion sociale [**Pauvreté/exclusion sociale**]
8. La lutte contre le chômage [**Chômage**]
9. L'agriculture et la politique de la pêche [**Agric. & Pêche**]
10. L'aide aux régions qui ont des difficultés économiques [**Aide régionale**]
11. L'enseignement
12. La recherche scientifique et technologique [**Recherche**]
13. L'information sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions et organes
[**Information UE**]
14. La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne [**Politique étrangère**]
15. La politique culturelle
16. La politique d'immigration [**Immigration**]
17. Les règles en matière d'asile politique [**Asile politique**]
18. La lutte contre le crime organisé [**Crime organisé**]
19. La police
20. La justice
21. L'accueil des réfugiés
22. La prévention de la délinquance juvénile [**Délinquance juvénile**]
23. La prévention de la délinquance urbaine [**Délinquance urbaine**]
24. La lutte contre la drogue [**Drogue**]
25. La lutte contre le trafic et l'exploitation d'êtres humains [**Exploita. êtres hum.**]
26. La lutte contre le terrorisme international [**Terrorisme**]
27. S'attaquer aux défis posés par le vieillissement de la population [**Vieillesse**]

5.2 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ?

Results for items 1-13 in % by country (Full question text on previous page)

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ?

Résultats pour les libellés 1-13 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
EB 57.1																		
1. Defence	31	59	58	39	40	55	41	54	43	52	64	32	30	65	50	47	59	34
2. Environment	34	58	49	50	34	62	34	61	34	61	39	58	21	75	37	60	42	53
3. Currency	13	80	47	48	24	71	25	70	28	67	26	72	16	81	29	68	26	71
4. Humanitarian aid	18	74	40	56	27	68	28	67	31	63	27	70	18	78	24	72	22	70
5. Health and social welfare	60	31	84	14	59	37	61	35	69	27	51	46	46	50	69	28	61	35
6. Media	52	38	78	17	57	36	58	35	61	31	55	40	44	49	62	32	50	39
7. Poverty/ social exclusion	36	56	45	53	32	64	32	63	35	60	33	65	21	76	37	60	36	59
8. Unemployment	44	49	66	32	47	49	47	49	48	48	37	62	33	64	50	47	48	48
9. Agric. & Fishing	35	55	52	45	29	63	30	61	34	56	47	49	34	60	46	47	47	47
10. Regional aid	25	66	34	61	30	61	31	61	31	61	29	66	21	75	47	48	20	71
11. Education	66	27	76	22	58	35	61	33	70	25	53	45	47	49	67	29	62	34
12. Research	19	71	34	60	32	62	32	61	34	59	19	76	16	80	25	71	17	72
13. Information EU	14	77	31	62	15	74	16	73	20	69	20	73	15	78	18	75	17	74
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
1. Défense	30	65	27	68	39	57	53	41	41	49	89	9	80	18	59	36	45	51
2. Environnement	26	70	34	61	30	67	51	45	35	57	63	34	55	44	46	49	35	61
3. Monnaie	11	86	12	83	20	77	32	64	28	65	45	53	51	45	62	32	29	67
4. Aide humanitaire	15	82	27	68	30	66	48	47	28	65	50	46	59	37	36	57	27	68
5. Santé & séc. Sociale	47	49	59	35	72	26	74	23	49	43	89	10	91	8	65	31	60	36
6. Médias	49	45	50	43	64	30	70	26	52	38	48	48	77	21	67	26	58	36
7. Pauvreté/ exclusion sociale	23	74	29	64	45	52	42	54	34	58	49	49	47	51	45	50	34	62
8. Chômage	31	66	50	45	65	33	46	50	39	54	65	32	61	37	59	36	46	50
9. Agric. & Pêche	39	49	41	48	44	52	55	38	43	49	72	24	62	35	53	38	42	50
10. Aide régionale	33	63	21	72	34	61	41	53	33	60	43	53	44	52	39	53	34	59
11. Enseignement	45	51	65	29	80	17	70	26	58	36	78	19	77	20	73	23	61	34
12. Recherche	12	83	13	80	29	66	30	65	30	59	42	53	48	49	39	54	27	68
13. Information UE	12	81	17	74	23	71	28	64	31	59	27	69	30	65	30	59	19	72

The difference between "NAT" and "EU", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "NAT" et "UE", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

5.2 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ?

Results for items 14-25 in % by country (Full question text on page B.46)

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ?

Résultats pour les libellés 14-25 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.46)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
EB 57.1																		
14. Foreign policy	12	78	35	58	17	75	17	75	19	73	29	64	13	80	19	75	18	72
15. Cultural policy	49	42	75	18	49	41	51	39	57	35	51	43	36	58	52	42	53	39
16. Immigration	36	55	69	29	58	38	59	36	63	33	35	60	32	64	43	53	53	42
17. Political asylum	36	53	66	32	52	43	53	42	59	37	31	61	25	67	41	54	49	43
18. Organised crime	19	72	32	66	21	75	22	75	23	73	25	73	13	82	28	69	36	60
19. Police	68	22	78	20	65	33	66	31	69	26	65	33	46	50	70	27	67	29
20. Justice	62	28	85	12	62	34	63	33	69	27	63	34	42	54	66	31	61	35
21. Accepting refugees	38	52	71	27	49	47	50	46	54	42	40	56	27	67	38	59	61	33
22. Juvenile crime	56	35	77	21	50	45	51	44	55	40	33	64	31	64	63	34	60	36
23. Urban crime	56	34	77	21	54	42	56	40	61	34	36	61	38	57	67	30	61	34
24. Drugs	24	67	35	62	24	72	25	72	27	70	29	69	19	77	30	68	35	63
25. Exploit. hum. beings	12	78	20	79	15	80	15	80	15	81	20	76	14	82	20	78	17	77
26. Terrorism	8	85	14	84	10	87	10	87	12	84	15	81	10	87	15	82	11	84
27. Ageing	34	50	74	20	36	50	36	49	39	47	25	67	21	71	39	52	35	57
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
14. Politique étrangère	10	80	16	74	19	75	27	65	26	63	27	66	42	53	35	54	20	71
15. Politique culturelle	32	60	46	46	63	31	61	30	48	42	59	35	72	21	51	38	48	44
16. Immigration	23	73	46	47	46	50	68	29	43	48	81	18	73	24	61	34	47	48
17. Asile politique	24	70	43	50	44	53	64	31	40	49	65	33	65	32	61	33	44	50
18. Crime organisé	22	74	18	77	23	75	30	67	27	66	31	67	30	68	49	47	27	69
19. Police	56	40	58	36	80	18	74	23	59	35	84	14	84	14	76	19	66	30
20. Justice	50	46	56	37	68	29	73	24	58	35	79	19	83	15	68	27	61	35
21. Accueil des réfugiés	24	70	47	46	49	49	66	30	39	52	78	20	72	25	61	32	44	51
22. Délinquance juvénile	40	56	46	46	73	25	51	46	45	47	68	29	78	21	72	23	54	42
23. Délinquance urbaine	55	41	45	47	79	19	45	50	46	47	60	37	76	22	71	23	58	37
24. Drogue	20	77	33	61	40	57	29	67	29	65	39	58	48	51	44	51	29	67
25. Exploita. Êtres humains	11	86	15	77	18	79	22	74	23	70	22	75	26	71	33	62	19	77
26. Terrorisme	5	92	7	86	10	88	16	80	18	76	15	83	15	83	27	68	13	83
26. Vieillesse	23	63	37	49	70	23	37	54	36	54	66	29	70	25	52	40	38	51

The difference between "NAT" and "EU", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "NAT" et "UE", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

5.3a - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'Union européenne doit avoir ou pas une Constitution ?

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 56.2

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Should	60	-5	49	-1	64	-4	65	-2	67	+4	68	-10	58	-6	59	-8	55	-7
Should not	15	+1	28	-6	11	+3	11	+2	11	-2	15	+1	9	0	8	-1	6	0
Don't know	24	+3	23	+7	25	+1	25	+1	22	-2	17	+9	33	+6	33	+9	40	+7
TOTAL	99		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	81	+1	71	+4	73	+4	62	-2	57	+2	54	+4	73	-3	50	-8	63	-4
Non	4	-2	11	-2	13	-5	12	+2	5	-4	28	-5	10	+1	11	+1	10	0
Ne sait pas	15	+1	19	-1	14	+1	26	-1	38	+2	19	+2	17	+2	39	+6	27	+4
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	

5.3b - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by demographics)
CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'Union européenne doit avoir ou pas une Constitution ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 57.1							
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Should	63	68	59	61	64	66	62
Should not	10	10	9	10	9	10	10
Don't know	27	22	32	30	27	24	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Oui	72	72	70	59	56	62	61
Non	9	11	8	11	8	10	11
Ne sait pas	19	17	22	30	36	28	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Should	56	63	73	64	75	55	48
Should not	10	10	10	9	8	10	21
Don't know	34	28	17	27	17	35	31
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.4a - METHOD OF CHOOSING THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (% by country)
MÉTHODE POUR CHOISIR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE
(% par pays)

Question EN :

Which, if any of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? The President of the European Commission should be ... (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre propre opinion ? Le président de la Commission européenne devrait être ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Nominated by the Heads of State and government of the EU	11	22	13	13	12	14	13	16	23
Elected by the majority of the European Parliament	35	40	39	38	36	35	25	26	21
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	36	25	32	33	38	31	34	41	28
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
Don't know	16	13	16	16	13	21	27	17	26
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Nommé par les chefs d'Etats des gouvernements de l'UE	15	18	14	16	21	22	18	10	14
Elu par la majorité du Parlement européen	37	30	39	31	18	35	39	24	32
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	32	42	31	32	26	29	29	36	34
Autres (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	1
Ne sait pas	15	9	12	18	35	12	13	28	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.4b - METHOD OF CHOOSING THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (% by demographics)
MÉTHODE POUR CHOISIR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Which, if any of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? The President of the European Commission should be ... (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre propre opinion ? Le président de la Commission européenne devrait être ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Nominated by the Heads of State and government of the EU	14	16	13	14	15	13	14
Elected by the majority of the European Parliament	32	34	30	27	30	36	32
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	34	34	35	36	35	35	32
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	19	16	23	23	18	16	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Nommé par les chefs d'Etats des gouvernements de l'UE	17	14	14	14	13	13	13
Elu par la majorité du Parlement européen	41	41	36	28	27	23	30
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	30	34	35	36	32	39	33
Autres (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Ne sait pas	12	11	14	21	28	23	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Nominated by the Heads of State and government of the EU	13	13	16	15	17	12	10
Elected by the majority of the European Parliament	25	31	41	31	39	26	20
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	34	35	31	36	32	38	43
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ne sait pas	27	19	10	18	12	23	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.5a - RIGHT TO VETO (% by country)
DROIT DE VETO (% par pays)

Question EN :

In the European Union, each Member State has a right of veto for the most important or sensitive decisions. In other words, each country can block such a decision even if the others support it. Should this right of veto ... (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans l'Union européenne, pour les décisions les plus importantes ou les plus sensibles, chaque Etat membre dispose d'un droit de veto. Autrement dit, tout pays peut bloquer une telle décision, même si les autres pays la soutiennent. Ce droit de veto devrait ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	45	71	48	51	59	69	38	51	57
Be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient	33	18	31	30	24	12	23	28	15
Don't know	22	12	21	20	17	20	39	21	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Être conservé pour préserver les intérêts nationaux	51	68	50	67	44	62	60	47	50
Être abandonné pour rendre l'Union européenne plus efficace	25	17	32	16	15	27	26	19	25
Ne sait pas	25	16	18	17	41	12	14	34	25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.5b - RIGHT TO VETO (% by demographics)
DROIT DE VETO (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In the European Union, each Member State has a right of veto for the most important or sensitive decisions. In other words, each country can block such a decision even if the others support it. Should this right of veto ... (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans l'Union européenne, pour les décisions les plus importantes ou les plus sensibles, chaque Etat membre dispose d'un droit de veto. Autrement dit, tout pays peut bloquer une telle décision, même si les autres pays la soutiennent. Ce droit de veto devrait ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	50	51	49	50	50	52	49
Be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient	25	29	22	23	26	27	24
Don't know	25	20	30	28	24	22	27
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Être conservé pour préserver les intérêts nationaux	54	49	51	51	46	47	50
Être abandonné pour rendre l'Union européenne plus efficace	27	36	29	24	17	25	24
Ne sait pas	19	16	20	26	37	29	26
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	46	52	51	51	51	51	58
Be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient	20	24	34	25	31	21	17
Don't know	34	24	16	25	19	29	25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.6a - TAX REVENUE (% by country)
RECETTES FISCALES (% par pays)

Question EN :

At present, each member state passes on to the European Union a part of its tax revenue. Would you prefer to pay this contribution directly to the European Union, or not?

Question FR :

Actuellement chaque Etat membre reverse une partie de ses recettes fiscales à l'Union européenne. Préférez-vous verser cette contribution directement à l'Union européenne ?

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West		East				
Yes	17	12	19	20	23	32	18	26	19
No	56	76	52	51	50	48	51	46	52
Don't know	27	13	29	29	28	20	32	28	29
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Oui	30	27	19	21	17	22	14	14	21
Non	40	53	64	49	42	56	69	59	51
Ne sait pas	30	20	17	30	42	22	17	27	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.6b - TAX REVENUE (% by demographics)
RECETTES FISCALES (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

At present, each member state passes on to the European Union a part of its tax revenue. Would you prefer to pay this contribution directly to the European Union, or not?

Question FR :

Actuellement chaque Etat membre reverse une partie de ses recettes fiscales à l'Union européenne.

Préférez-vous verser cette contribution directement à l'Union européenne ?

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Yes	21	24	19	24	21	23	19
No	51	52	50	44	51	54	52
Don't know	28	25	31	33	27	24	29
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Oui	24	28	23	20	18	19	19
Non	51	52	51	53	52	49	53
Ne sait pas	25	21	27	28	31	32	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Yes	16	22	26	26	27	17	12
No	52	52	53	42	49	52	67
Ne sait pas	32	27	22	33	24	31	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.1 - EU ACTIONS : PRIORITY OR NOT ? - Question text

ACTIONS DE L'UE: PRIORITÉ OU PAS ? - Texte de la question

Question EN : I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me, if in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not ? [Results on next page](#)

Question FR : Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ? [Résultats en page suivante](#)

English

1. Welcoming new member countries **[Enlargement]**
2. Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions and bodies **[Citizens]**
3. Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro **[The euro]**
4. Fighting poverty and social exclusion **[Poverty]**
5. Protecting the environment **[Environment]**
6. Guaranteeing the quality of food products **[Food]**
7. Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products **[Consumers]**
8. Fighting unemployment
9. Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work **[EU reform]**
10. Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking **[Drugs + crime]**
11. Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world **[Foreign policy]**
12. Maintaining peace and security in Europe **[Peace + security]**
13. Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe **[Human rights]**
14. Fight against terrorism **[Terrorism]**
15. Tackling the challenges of an ageing population **[Ageing]**

Français

1. Accueillir de nouveaux pays membres **[Élargissement]**
2. Être plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions et organes **[Citoyens]**
3. Réussir la mise en place de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro **[L'euro]**
4. Lutter contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale **[Pauvreté]**
5. Protéger l'environnement **[Environnement]**
6. Garantir la qualité des produits alimentaires **[Produits alimentaires]**
7. Protéger les consommateurs et garantir la qualité des autres produits **[Consommateurs]**
8. Lutter contre le chômage
9. Réformer les institutions de l'Union européenne et leur fonctionnement **[Réforme de l'UE]**
10. Lutter contre le crime organisé et le trafic de drogue **[Droque + crime]**
11. Affirmer l'importance politique et diplomatique de l'Union européenne dans le monde **[Politique étrangère]**
12. Préserver la paix et la sécurité en Europe **[Paix + sécurité]**
13. Garantir les droits de l'individu et le respect des principes démocratiques en Europe **[Droits de l'Homme]**
14. La lutte contre le terrorisme **[Terrorisme]**
15. S'attaquer aux défis posés par le vieillissement de la population **[Vieillesse]**

6.1 - EU ACTIONS : PRIORITY OR NOT ? - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

ACTIONS DE L'UE: PRIORITÉ OU PAS ? - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 57.1 + : Priority - : Not a priority	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Enlargement	24	65	65	27	24	66	23	66	21	66	59	29	32	49	17	75	42	36
2. Citizens	69	19	81	12	67	24	68	23	71	21	76	14	64	27	75	21	68	18
3. The euro	76	16	51	42	65	26	64	27	61	30	87	9	74	19	76	19	80	12
4. Poverty	90	4	92	5	84	11	86	10	90	7	93	4	93	3	92	7	91	4
5. Environment	87	6	96	3	81	14	79	16	75	19	92	4	87	9	90	8	88	6
6. Food	90	4	90	7	82	13	81	14	77	18	94	4	87	9	91	7	87	7
7. Consumers	86	7	86	11	78	15	77	16	74	20	93	4	86	10	90	8	86	7
8. Fighting unemployment	90	3	83	14	88	6	90	6	94	3	94	4	94	3	95	4	91	5
9. EU reform	49	36	75	13	51	32	50	32	47	33	67	18	51	33	52	36	64	17
10. Drugs + crime	89	5	91	7	86	9	86	9	87	9	92	5	90	7	91	7	94	3
11. Foreign policy	56	34	58	29	46	42	46	42	44	44	69	16	56	31	61	32	65	18
12. Peace + security	91	4	94	5	89	7	89	6	90	5	92	4	91	6	94	4	90	5
13. Human rights	79	13	91	6	72	20	72	20	73	20	82	9	83	11	87	9	83	7
14. Terrorism	89	5	94	5	88	8	88	7	89	7	92	5	92	4	94	4	93	3
15. Ageing	61	25	72	20	56	29	56	30	54	33	68	18	71	20	65	27	79	13
+ : Priorité - : Pas priorité	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	27	61	34	60	34	55	30	59	31	51	21	72	48	44	26	55	27	60
2. Citoyens	73	20	82	13	82	13	58	29	69	21	73	22	84	11	54	29	68	22
3. L'euro	81	14	84	12	67	28	64	25	77	17	74	20	46	47	29	54	65	26
4. Pauvreté	93	5	90	5	90	8	83	12	93	5	89	8	94	4	77	12	88	7
5. Environnement	89	8	90	7	88	9	83	11	86	10	86	11	95	4	82	9	86	10
6. Produits alimentaires	91	6	92	5	85	13	82	13	89	8	85	13	87	10	80	11	86	10
7. Consommateurs	89	8	91	7	84	14	75	18	86	9	80	17	78	18	73	17	83	12
8. Lutter contre le chômage	93	4	91	5	87	11	85	10	94	3	85	12	90	7	78	12	90	6
9. Réforme de l'UE	53	30	54	30	60	22	60	25	60	25	47	41	66	20	46	32	53	31
10. Drogue + crime	90	6	90	7	90	7	81	12	92	5	91	6	94	4	84	8	88	7
11. Politique étrangère	58	30	66	24	60	27	55	30	66	23	44	46	43	48	42	37	53	34
12. Paix + sécurité	93	5	93	2	92	6	87	8	92	6	91	6	94	4	84	7	90	6
13. Droits de l'Homme	85	9	88	8	85	9	75	16	81	13	83	13	90	7	69	17	80	13
14. Terrorisme	93	4	91	5	88	10	82	12	93	4	87	10	91	6	84	8	90	6
15. Vieillesse	45	40	68	20	63	30	63	21	79	14	67	28	74	19	61	24	60	27

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

6.2 - SUPPORT FOR KEY ISSUES - Question text

SOUTIEN AUX THÈMES CLÉS - Texte de la question

Question EN :

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - Results on next page

Question FR :

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

English

1. A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro **[Single currency]**
2. One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries **[Common foreign policy]**
3. A common defence and security policy among the European Union member states **[Common defence and security policy]**
4. The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries **[Enlargement]**
5. The European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments **[EU responsibility]**
6. The resignation of the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament **[EC support of EP]**
7. Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work **[EU taught at school]**

Français

1. Une Union Monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro **[Monnaie unique]**
2. Une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des autres pays **[Politique étrangère commune]**
3. Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne **[Politique de sécurité et de défense commune]**
4. L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays **[Élargissement]**
5. Le fait que l'Union européenne soit responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux **[Responsabilité de l'UE]**
6. La démission du Président de la Commission européenne et des Commissaires européens s'ils n'ont pas la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen **[Soutien du PE à la CE]**
7. Apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent **[Enseignement de l'UE à l'école]**

6.2 - SUPPORT FOR KEY ISSUES - Results in % by country
(Full question text on previous page)
SOUTIEN AUX THÈMES CLÉS - Résultats en % par pays
(Le texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 57.1 + : For - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Single currency	82	10	52	43	70	22	67	24	59	31	80	16	80	12	67	28	78	13
2. Common foreign policy	68	17	62	30	76	14	75	14	73	14	70	16	68	14	60	28	58	20
3. Common defence and security policy	75	12	65	30	78	12	79	11	79	11	72	14	76	9	71	20	50	29
4. Enlargement	51	32	68	23	42	37	43	36	48	30	67	15	64	14	40	47	56	16
5. EU responsibility	58	18	66	20	61	17	63	16	69	12	67	16	68	12	58	28	67	12
6. EC support of EP	65	12	79	9	70	8	71	8	75	7	65	11	66	8	69	14	59	9
7. EU taught at school	85	6	88	6	80	9	80	8	81	7	81	11	80	10	84	11	84	5
+ : Pour - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Monnaie unique	87	9	91	6	75	22	72	19	73	19	64	31	49	42	31	52	67	25
2. Politique étrangère commune	76	9	78	11	71	16	69	19	58	16	54	32	51	37	38	37	64	20
3. Politique de sécurité et de défense commune	82	7	87	5	79	13	61	24	67	13	54	37	53	38	49	29	71	16
4. Élargissement	61	19	55	34	56	30	45	36	57	18	56	32	61	27	38	35	50	30
5. Responsabilité de l'UE	73	9	67	16	71	12	60	19	58	15	65	21	59	27	45	29	62	19
6. Soutien du PE à la CE	71	7	79	9	64	14	70	9	54	12	83	8	75	9	50	19	66	11
7. Enseignement de l'UE à l'école	87	6	91	4	89	6	83	6	84	5	89	7	92	5	68	18	81	10

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

6.3a - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une Union Monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro.

1st column : EB 57.1 - 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2

1ère colonne : EB 57.1 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West			East												
For	82	+10	52	+5	70	+8	67	+7	59	+10	80	+1	80	+11	67	+4	78	+5	87	+8
Against	10	-12	43	-5	22	-6	24	-7	31	-10	16	0	12	-10	28	-2	13	-2	9	-5
Don't know	8	+2	5	0	8	-2	9	-1	10	-1	4	-2	7	-2	5	-2	9	-3	4	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	91	+7	75	+4	72	+4	73	+6	64	+15	49	-2	31	+4	67	+6	75	+7	35	+3
Contre	6	-8	22	-1	19	-6	19	-5	31	-16	42	0	52	-6	25	-5	19	-6	50	-5
Ne sait pas	3	0	4	-2	10	+2	9	0	5	+1	8	+1	17	+2	8	-1	6	-2	15	+1
TOTAL	100		101		101		101		100		99		100		100		100		100	

6.3b - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une Union Monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro.

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
For	67	71	63	72	69	68	62
Against	25	22	28	20	22	25	30
Don't know	8	7	9	8	9	7	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Pour	78	74	75	65	60	60	59
Contre	17	20	18	27	29	31	33
Ne sait pas	5	7	7	9	11	9	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
For	60	64	77	78	88	52	20
Against	31	28	17	16	9	35	74
Don't know	10	9	6	6	4	13	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.4a - THE EURO: GOOD OR BAD? (% by country) - Part I
L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par pays) - 1ère partie

Question EN :

On 1st January 2002, the euro replaced the (FORMER NATIONAL CURRENCY). Do you think that it is ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Le 1er janvier 2002, l'euro a remplacé le (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE). Estimez-vous que c'est ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
			West			East										
A very good thing	23	+6	15	+4	13	+3	7	-1	17	+1	14	+7	11	-1	33	+7
A fairly good thing	43	+7	31	+2	30	+2	26	+4	38	+2	42	+9	30	0	33	-4
A neither good nor bad thing	23	-2	28	-2	29	-2	34	-1	28	-3	32	-6	32	+5	14	-2
A fairly bad thing	6	-4	16	+1	17	+1	21	+1	10	+4	7	-3	14	0	9	+2
A very bad thing	3	-4	9	-1	9	-1	11	0	6	+1	3	-2	12	-1	10	+4
Don't know	2	-3	2	-4	2	-3	2	-2	1	-6	2	-5	2	-2	2	-6
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		100		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		EU12			
Une très bonne chose	26	+8	52	+18	27	+2	20	+1	11	+3	11	+3	17		+4	
Plutôt une bonne chose	44	+4	32	-7	34	+2	30	0	42	+1	32	+5	36		+3	
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	20	-8	11	-6	18	-1	31	+1	28	0	28	+4	27		-2	
Plutôt une mauvaise chose	5	-2	4	-2	11	-1	12	+1	12	0	14	-6	11		-1	
Une très mauvaise chose	4	+1	2	-1	11	+1	3	-2	5	0	14	-6	7		-1	
Ne sait pas	2	-2	1	0	1	-1	5	0	2	-4	1	-1	2		-3	
TOTAL	101		102		102		101		100		100		100			

6.4b - THE EURO: GOD OR BAD? (% by demographics) - Part I

L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par démographiques) - 1ère partie

Question EN :

On 1st January 2002, the euro replaced the (FORMER NATIONAL CURRENCY). Do you think that it is ...?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Le 1er janvier 2002, l'euro a remplacé le (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE). Estimez-vous que c'est ... ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12675	6244	6702	2055	3861	2828	4203
A very good thing	17	22	13	19	18	19	14
A fairly good thing	36	37	34	41	39	36	30
A neither good nor bad thing	27	23	31	24	26	27	30
A fairly bad thing	11	10	12	8	9	11	15
A very bad thing	7	7	8	6	6	7	10
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1265	1162	1396	2753	1559	624	2763
Une très bonne chose	23	25	19	14	12	11	14
Plutôt une bonne chose	39	39	41	36	34	29	28
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	22	21	27	29	33	33	29
Plutôt une mauvaise chose	9	9	8	12	13	15	15
Une très mauvaise chose	6	5	4	8	7	9	11
Ne sait pas	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3726	5020	2777	1423	7465	3595	1037
A very good thing	11	17	24	22	26	5	4
A fairly good thing	31	35	39	43	48	21	9
A neither good nor bad thing	31	28	24	22	18	45	23
A fairly bad thing	14	12	8	6	4	19	30
A very bad thing	11	7	4	5	2	9	33
Don't know	3	1	1	3	1	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.5a - THE EURO: GOOD OR BAD (% by country) - Part II
L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS (% par pays) - 2ème partie

Question EN :

If the euro replaced our (NATIONAL CURRENCY), do you think it would be ...?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Si l'euro remplaçait notre (MONNAIE NATIONALE), estimez-vous que ce serait ...
 ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	DK	S	UK	PRE-INS
A very good thing <i>Une très bonne chose</i>	24	16	10	12
A fairly good thing <i>Plutôt une bonne chose</i>	23	26	17	18
Neither a good nor a bad thing <i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	20	22	16	17
A fairly bad thing <i>Plutôt une mauvaise chose</i>	17	19	17	17
A very bad thing <i>Une très mauvaise chose</i>	16	15	34	30
Don't know <i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	2	7	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

6.5b - THE EURO: GOD OR BAD? (% by demographics) - Part II

L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par démographiques) - 2ème partie

Question EN :

If the euro replaced our (NATIONAL CURRENCY), do you think it would be ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Si l'euro remplaçait notre (MONNAIE NATIONALE), estimez-vous que ce serait ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	PRE-INS	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	3312	1476	1565	473	853	745	970
A very good thing	12	13	11	8	9	15	14
A fairly good thing	18	21	16	18	19	18	18
A neither good nor bad thing	17	16	17	22	18	17	13
A fairly bad thing	17	18	17	19	22	16	13
A very bad thing	30	26	34	29	25	28	37
Don't know	6	7	6	3	7	6	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	139	279	252	762	458	150	754
Une très bonne chose	14	20	19	9	6	10	13
Plutôt une bonne chose	31	25	20	18	13	12	17
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	18	10	14	19	17	19	15
Plutôt une mauvaise chose	12	16	17	22	19	16	13
Une très mauvaise chose	23	25	27	27	35	37	36
Ne sait pas	2	4	4	6	12	6	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	824	1408	560	248	1057	951	637
A very good thing	9	9	22	14	27	6	1
A fairly good thing	11	18	28	21	37	13	5
A neither good nor bad thing	12	18	17	21	14	25	8
A fairly bad thing	15	18	17	19	11	21	18
A very bad thing	43	30	14	22	8	29	66
Don't know	9	7	3	3	3	7	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.6a - HOW COMFORTABLE DO PEOPLE FEEL USING THE EURO? (% by country)
COMMENT LES GENS SE SENTENT-ILS LORSQU'ILS UTILISENT L'EURO ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

How comfortable do you feel about using the Euro? Would you say you are...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

À propos de l'utilisation de l'euro, vous sentez-vous ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Very comfortable	22	16	12	11	6	37	15	16	42
Fairly comfortable	59	15	46	45	39	39	55	52	41
Not very comfortable	14	4	28	30	37	16	23	22	10
Not at all comfortable	4	3	10	11	13	7	7	9	8
Have not used it yet (SPONTANEOUS) (ONLY IN DK, S AND UK)		58							
Don't know	2	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Très à l'aise	35	49	19	19	22	21	15	14	19
Plutôt à l'aise	49	40	49	46	51	56	24	24	44
Plutôt pas à l'aise	10	8	19	24	20	18	15	12	19
Pas du tout à l'aise	5	3	11	6	7	3	10	22	10
Ne l'a pas encore utilisé (SPONTANÉ) (SEULEMENT AU DK, S ET UK)							32	5	2
Ne sait pas	2	0	2	6	1	2	4	24	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.6b - HOW COMFORTABLE DO PEOPLE FEEL USING THE EURO? (% by demographics)
COMMENT LES GENS SE SENTENT-ILS LORSQU'IL UTILISE L'EURO ?
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

How comfortable do you feel about using the Euro? Would you say you are...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

À propos de l'utilisation de l'euro, vous sentez-vous ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Very comfortable	19	23	15	23	22	20	14
Fairly comfortable	44	45	43	47	47	45	39
Not very comfortable	19	17	22	14	17	18	25
Not at all comfortable	10	8	12	7	7	9	15
Have not used it yet (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
(ONLY IN DK, S AND UK)							
Don't know	6	5	6	7	6	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Très à l'aise	29	26	22	16	12	13	14
Plutôt à l'aise	48	46	49	46	43	40	38
Plutôt pas à l'aise	15	14	16	20	23	22	24
Pas du tout à l'aise	5	7	6	10	14	13	16
Ne l'a pas encore utilisé (SPONTANÉ)	1	2	2	3	2	3	3
(SEULEMENT AU DK, S ET UK)							
Ne sait pas	2	5	4	6	7	9	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Very comfortable	13	18	25	29	28	9	6
Fairly comfortable	39	44	49	48	52	41	24
Not very comfortable	24	20	14	13	13	27	28
Not at all comfortable	16	10	5	3	3	13	29
Have not used it yet (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	4	2	2	3	5
(ONLY IN DK, S AND UK)							
Don't know	6	6	3	5	2	8	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.7a - PLEASED WITH THE EURO (% by country)
CONTENT DE L'EURO (% par pays)

Question EN :

All things considered, do you personally feel very pleased, fairly pleased, not very pleased, not at all pleased that the euro became our currency? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Tout bien réfléchi, êtes-vous, personnellement, très content(e), plutôt content(e), plutôt mécontent(e) ou très mécontent(e) que l'euro soit devenu notre monnaie ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	B	West	D	East	GR	E	F	IRL
Very pleased	22	13	12	7	11	13	8	29
Fairly pleased	50	45	44	40	54	48	38	44
Not very pleased	10	19	21	25	21	17	18	10
Not at all pleased	4	16	17	21	10	9	13	10
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	12	4	4	3	3	11	22	2
Don't know	3	4	4	4	1	4	1	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	EU12	
<i>Très content(e)</i>	17	47	34	20	5	12	14	
<i>Plutôt content(e)</i>	55	36	41	46	59	45	47	
<i>Plutôt mécontent(e)</i>	13	7	11	17	13	24	17	
<i>Très mécontent(e)</i>	7	3	10	7	8	15	11	
<i>Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANÉ)</i>	6	5	3	7	11	2	9	
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3	2	1	2	4	2	3	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

6.7b - PLEASED WITH THE EURO (% demographics)
CONTENT DE L'EURO (% par demographics)

Question EN :

All things considered, do you personally feel very pleased, fairly pleased, not very pleased, not at all pleased that the euro became our currency? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Tout bien réfléchi, êtes-vous, personnellement, très content(e), plutôt content(e), plutôt mécontent(e) ou très mécontent(e) que l'euro soit devenu notre monnaie ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12675	6244	6702	2055	3861	2828	4203
Very pleased	14	17	11	19	14	15	11
Fairly pleased	47	48	45	51	50	47	41
Not very pleased	17	15	19	12	15	16	22
Not at all pleased	11	10	13	7	9	11	16
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9	9	9	9	10	9	8
Don't know	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1265	1162	1396	2753	1559	624	2763
Très content(e)	19	17	16	13	11	11	10
Plutôt content(e)	49	51	52	46	44	42	39
Plutôt mécontent(e)	13	13	14	18	21	20	22
Très mécontent(e)	9	7	8	12	12	15	18
Ni l'un, ni l'autre (SPONTANÉ)	8	11	9	9	10	8	8
Ne sait pas	3	2	2	2	2	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3726	5020	2777	1423	7465	3595	1037
Very pleased	9	14	19	19	21	5	2
Fairly pleased	41	46	51	55	58	35	20
Not very pleased	22	17	14	10	10	27	28
Not at all pleased	17	12	7	4	4	16	41
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9	9	9	9	6	14	8
Don't know	3	3	2	3	2	3	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.8a - THE EURO MAKES PEOPLE FEEL MORE EUROPEAN (% by country)
L'EURO REND LES GENS UN PEU PLUS EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the statement that:
 "By using euros instead of (NATIONAL CURRENCY), we feel more European than before" (ONE
 ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec
 l'affirmation suivante : "En utilisant des euros à la place du / de (MONNAIE NATIONALE) nous nous
 sentons un peu plus européen(ne)s qu'avant" (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	B	D			GR	E	F	IRL
		West		East				
Totally agree	8	11	9	5	10	10	14	15
Tend to agree	39	28	28	29	32	39	36	36
Tend to disagree	16	14	14	17	17	10	9	15
Totally disagree	18	10	11	14	24	13	15	9
It has nothing to do with how European we feel (SPONTANEOUS)	15	30	30	29	15	20	19	18
I am not interested in Europe (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	2	2	1	2	5	3
Don't know	4	6	5	5	2	7	2	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	EU12	
Tout à fait d'accord	16	32	12	11	7	10	12	
Plutôt d'accord	47	31	26	33	45	29	36	
Plutôt pas d'accord	9	10	13	23	14	16	12	
Pas du tout d'accord	7	12	35	17	8	24	13	
Cela n'a rien à voir (SPONTANÉ)	15	12	12	12	17	17	20	
L'Europe ne m'intéresse pas (SPONTANÉ)	2	1	0	2	2	2	3	
Ne sait pas	4	4	2	3	7	2	4	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

6.8b - THE EURO MAKES PEOPLE FEEL MORE EUROPEAN (% demographics)
L'EURO REND LES GENS UN PEU PLUS EUROPÉEN (% par demographics)

Question EN :

Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with the statement that:
 "By using euros instead of (NATIONAL CURRENCY), we feel more European than before"
 (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec
 l'affirmation suivante : "En utilisant des euros à la place du / de (MONNAIE NATIONALE) nous
 nous sentons un peu plus européen(ne)s qu'avant" (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12675	6244	6702	2055	3861	2828	4203
Totally agree	12	14	10	13	12	14	10
Tend to agree	36	36	36	45	36	34	32
Tend to disagree	12	12	12	13	13	12	12
Totally disagree	13	13	14	10	13	13	16
It has nothing to do with how European we feel (SPONTANEOUS)	20	20	21	13	22	22	22
I am not interested in Europe (SPONTANEOUS)	3	2	3	2	1	3	4
Don't know	4	4	5	4	4	3	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1265	1162	1396	2753	1559	624	2763
Tout à fait d'accord	17	17	12	10	10	7	10
Plutôt d'accord	39	36	39	34	34	32	31
Plutôt pas d'accord	9	14	12	13	14	16	11
Pas du tout d'accord	10	11	9	15	14	18	17
Cela n'a rien à voir (SPONTANÉ)	21	20	22	22	21	21	21
L'Europe ne m'intéresse pas (SPONTANÉ)	2	1	2	3	3	1	4
Ne sait pas	3	2	4	5	5	4	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3726	5020	2777	1423	7465	3595	1037
Totally agree	9	11	16	15	17	4	5
Tend to agree	30	35	40	47	46	25	14
Tend to disagree	13	13	11	11	10	15	17
Totally disagree	15	14	13	10	8	18	31
It has nothing to do with how European we feel (SPONTANEOUS)	23	22	18	13	16	29	23
I am not interested in Europe (SPONTANEOUS)	5	2	1	2	1	4	8
Don't know	6	4	2	3	3	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.9a - ATTACHED TO THE EURO (% by country)
ATTACHÉ(E) À L'EURO (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you personally feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the single European currency, that is the euro? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas attaché(e) du tout à la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	B	D			GR	E	F	IRL
		West		East				
Very attached	7	6	6	3	9	14	7	10
Fairly attached	34	22	21	17	44	35	32	35
Not very attached	36	39	40	44	31	24	29	28
Not at all attached	17	27	27	30	16	23	30	22
Don't know	6	6	6	6	0	5	3	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	EU12	
Très attaché(e)	9	28	5	11	11	3	8	
Assez attaché(e)	43	48	25	37	58	25	32	
Pas très attaché(e)	27	14	37	31	20	41	31	
Pas du tout attaché(e)	16	7	33	13	9	27	23	
Ne sait pas	6	3	2	8	2	4	5	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

6.9b - ATTACHED TO THE EURO (% demographics)
ATTACHÉ(E) À L'EURO (% par demographics)

Question EN :

Do you personally feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the single European currency, that is the euro? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas attaché(e) du tout à la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12675	6244	6702	2055	3861	2828	4203
Very attached	8	9	7	9	7	9	7
Fairly attached	32	35	30	37	34	31	29
Not very attached	31	30	33	31	32	32	31
Not at all attached	23	22	25	18	21	23	29
Don't know	5	5	5	5	6	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1265	1162	1396	2753	1559	624	2763
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	8	11	9	8	8	7	7
<i>Assez attaché(e)</i>	39	34	35	33	30	25	28
<i>Pas très attaché(e)</i>	26	30	33	32	33	36	31
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	23	20	17	24	24	24	30
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	4	6	4	5	8	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3726	5020	2777	1423	7465	3595	1037
Very attached	7	8	10	9	11	4	4
Fairly attached	29	31	37	37	42	21	14
Not very attached	30	34	30	31	29	38	24
Not at all attached	30	23	20	18	13	32	55
Don't know	5	5	4	6	4	5	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.10a - ATTACHED TO OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY (% by country)
ATTACHÉ(E) À L'ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you personally still feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the (PAST NATIONAL CURRENCY)? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous encore très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas du tout attaché(e) à / au (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	B	D			GR	E	F	IRL
		West		East				
Very attached	17	18	19	23	42	18	33	13
Fairly attached	33	29	29	31	30	31	35	27
Not very attached	30	32	32	30	18	17	16	28
Not at all attached	16	18	17	12	10	32	15	26
Don't know	4	4	4	4	0	2	2	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	EU12	
Très attaché(e)	33	20	33	21	18	30	26	
Assez attaché(e)	38	25	33	36	33	39	33	
Pas très attaché(e)	14	18	17	26	29	21	22	
Pas du tout attaché(e)	12	33	16	11	19	8	17	
Ne sait pas	3	3	1	7	2	2	3	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

6.10b - ATTACHED TO OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY (% demographics)
ATTACHÉ(E) A L'ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE (% par demographics)

Question EN :

Do you personally still feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the (PAST NATIONAL CURRENCY)? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous encore très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas du tout attaché(e) à / au (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12675	6244	6702	2055	3861	2828	4203
Very attached	26	22	29	20	21	24	34
Fairly attached	33	33	33	35	34	33	31
Not very attached	22	23	20	26	25	23	16
Not at all attached	17	19	15	17	18	18	16
Don't know	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1265	1162	1396	2753	1559	624	2763
Très attaché(e)	26	16	21	23	30	28	36
Assez attaché(e)	31	32	38	32	32	36	30
Pas très attaché(e)	22	27	21	26	20	16	16
Pas du tout attaché(e)	20	22	16	18	16	16	15
Ne sait pas	3	3	4	2	3	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3726	5020	2777	1423	7465	3595	1037
Very attached	33	26	20	19	18	33	53
Fairly attached	32	33	32	38	33	35	28
Not very attached	17	23	24	25	26	18	10
Not at all attached	16	16	21	16	21	12	7
Don't know	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.11a - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante ? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre ?

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays.

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	51	+2	68	-1	42	-5	43	-4	48	+1	67	-7	64	+3	40	+1	56	-4
Against	32	-7	23	-1	37	+2	36	+1	30	-4	15	+1	14	-4	47	+1	16	-1
Don't know	17	+5	10	+3	22	+3	22	+3	22	+4	17	+5	22	+1	13	-2	29	+5
TOTAL	100		101		101		101		100		99		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	61	0	55	+3	56	-2	45	-1	57	+1	56	+2	61	-8	38	-3	50	-1
Contre	19	0	34	-3	30	+3	36	-2	18	-4	32	-0	27	+6	35	+2	30	-0
Ne sait pas	20	-1	11	+1	14	-1	20	+4	25	+3	12	-1	11	+1	28	+3	20	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		99		101		100	

6.11b - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by demographics)
ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries,

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante ? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre ?

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays.

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
For	50	53	46	58	52	50	43
Against	30	30	31	22	29	31	36
Don't know	20	17	23	21	19	19	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Pour	55	55	52	49	44	50	42
Contre	29	31	30	31	28	31	37
Ne sait pas	15	14	18	20	28	19	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
For	43	46	60	61	67	36	18
Against	34	33	26	20	18	40	69
Don't know	24	21	15	19	15	25	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.12a - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

Which of these 3 options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle de ces trois options préférez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 57.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 56.2

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		West		D				East		GR		E		F		IRL	
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	18	-5	18	+2	13	-1	14	-1	17	-1	28	-1	34	-6	12	0	29	0		
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	40	+2	60	-3	48	-1	47	0	45	+3	53	+2	34	+8	38	+1	37	+8		
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	27	-2	16	0	25	+3	24	+2	22	+1	7	-1	7	-2	33	-2	10	-2		
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	+2	1	-1	4	+1	4	+1	5	0	2	+1	3	+1	7	+2	2	+1		
Don't know	11	+2	5	+2	10	-3	11	-2	12	-2	10	-1	22	-2	10	-1	23	-6		
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		101			
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15			
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	29	-4	14	-4	17	-2	18	-3	29	-7	22	0	31	-6	21	-6	21	-3		
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	42	+6	57	-1	55	+1	47	-4	26	-1	48	0	36	-4	30	+0	40	+1		
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	13	-2	17	+1	18	+2	23	+5	12	0	20	+1	33	+20	23	+2	21	+1		
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	5	+1	6	+2	3	0	4	0	2	-2	2	0	0	-3	6	+3	4	+1		
Ne sait pas	12	-1	6	+1	8	0	8	+2	31	9	8	-1	0	-6	21	+3	14	0		
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		100		100		101		100			

6.12b - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Which of these 3 options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle de ces trois options préférez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	21	22	20	27	21	20	19
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	40	43	38	41	42	43	37
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	21	20	21	14	20	21	25
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	5	4	5	4	4
Don't know	14	11	17	15	12	12	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	21	20	22	20	20	24	19
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	46	49	45	39	37	32	36
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	17	21	18	23	20	22	26
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	5	3	5	5	5	5	4
Ne sait pas	11	7	10	14	20	17	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	19	19	23	29	28	15	10
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	32	40	50	45	50	36	19
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	23	24	17	11	11	27	51
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5	3	3	2	6	9
Don't know	21	13	7	12	9	17	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.13 - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU - Question text

ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Thinking about the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries, do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements ? - Results on next page

Question FR :

En pensant à l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays d'Europe, êtes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The more countries there are in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe **[Peace and security]**
2. The enlargement will not cost more to existing member countries like (OUR COUNTRY) **[Not cost more]**
3. After the enlargement to new countries, (OUR COUNTRY) will become less important in Europe **[Country less important]**
4. The more countries there are, the more unemployment there will be in (OUR COUNTRY) **[More unemployment]**
5. The European Union should help future member countries financially, even before they join **[Financial help]**
6. Once new countries have joined the European Union, (OUR COUNTRY) will receive less financial aid from it **[Less aid for members]**
7. With more countries, it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale **[Decisions more difficult]**
8. The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world **[EU more important]**
9. With more member countries, European will be culturally higher **[Richer culture]**
10. The European Union must reform the way its institutions work before welcoming new members **[Institutional reform]**

Français

1. Plus l'Union européenne aura de pays membres, plus la paix et la sécurité en Europe seront garanties **[Paix & sécurité]**
2. L'élargissement ne coûtera pas plus cher aux pays déjà membres comme (NOTRE PAYS) **[Pas plus cher]**
3. Après l'élargissement à de nouveaux pays, (NOTRE PAYS) aura moins d'importance en Europe **[Pays moins important]**
4. Plus il y aura de pays membres, plus il y aura de chômage en (NOTRE PAYS) **[Plus de chômage]**
5. L'Union européenne devrait aider financièrement les futurs Etats membres même avant leur adhésion **[Aide financière]**
6. Quand d'autres pays l'auront rejointe, (NOTRE PAYS) recevra moins d'aides financières de l'Union européenne **[Moins d'aide financière pour membres]**
7. Avec plus de pays membres, il sera plus difficile de prendre des décisions à l'échelle européenne **[Décisions plus difficiles]**
8. Plus l'Union européenne aura de pays membres, plus elle sera importante dans le monde **[EU plus importante]**
9. Avec plus de pays membres, l'Europe sera plus riche sur le plan culturel **[Richesse culturelle]**
10. Il faut que l'Union européenne réforme le fonctionnement de ses institutions avant d'accueillir de nouveaux membres **[Réforme institutionnelle]**

6.13 - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU (% by country)

(Full question text on previous page)

ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE (% par pays)

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 57.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Peace and security	47	36	66	27	56	25	57	25	62	24	76	14	59	26	44	44	51	29
2. Not cost more	29	46	21	66	20	65	20	65	20	64	40	35	32	37	23	59	32	42
3. Country less important	45	37	48	44	40	41	41	40	43	38	35	45	26	53	47	43	52	29
4. More unemployment	40	38	23	63	51	28	53	27	59	21	53	29	31	40	49	36	36	36
5. Financial help	21	59	39	48	26	55	27	53	31	46	54	27	37	35	27	59	37	34
6. Less aid for members	43	29	64	20	56	18	57	18	60	17	45	30	48	25	51	26	63	15
7. Decisions more difficult	72	12	77	18	70	15	70	15	72	14	53	28	60	22	73	18	62	17
8. EU more important	66	17	79	14	60	19	61	19	65	18	74	11	69	13	60	26	66	13
9. Richer culture	64	19	62	27	55	22	56	22	59	23	68	13	71	12	64	24	63	14
10. Institutional reform	48	18	65	14	55	13	55	13	55	11	54	17	50	12	57	17	52	8
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Paix et sécurité	53	31	54	38	56	29	47	40	57	20	61	32	60	31	47	34	53	31
2. Pas plus cher	30	41	33	53	23	61	22	61	28	43	23	67	19	69	27	42	26	51
3. Pays moins important	23	63	48	44	45	43	41	42	43	35	51	41	53	37	45	33	39	45
4. Plus de chômage	28	52	49	38	36	42	48	35	47	29	36	51	30	51	40	32	41	37
5. Aide financière	23	59	48	41	29	59	25	59	45	27	30	59	26	60	25	48	28	51
6. Moins d'aide financière pour membres	31	38	51	32	54	27	54	24	65	15	70	20	66	17	46	21	49	25
7. Décisions plus difficiles	60	25	80	10	79	12	68	18	57	18	80	14	79	14	55	22	65	19
8. UE plus importante	66	17	77	12	72	17	61	22	67	11	75	17	75	15	50	22	63	19
9. Richesse culturelle	72	15	77	12	61	26	54	29	68	12	72	17	61	27	45	26	61	20
10. Réforme institutionnelle	55	16	68	13	61	13	56	15	59	10	60	19	70	8	54	11	55	14

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

6.14a - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN? (% by country) - Part I
ÉLARGISSEMENT : QUELS PAYS DEVRAIENT ADHÉRER ? (% par pays) - 1ère partie

Question EN :

For each of the following countries, would you be in favour of or against it becoming part of the European Union?

Question FR :

Pour chacun des pays suivants, seriez-vous favorable ou défavorable à ce qu'à l'avenir il fasse partie de l'Union européenne ?

EB 57.1 + : In favour - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Czech Republic	41	42	61	24	39	41	43	38	57	27	60	16	54	18	26	56	46	18
Slovakia	39	44	54	30	32	46	35	44	45	34	57	18	51	19	23	59	39	22
Poland	45	39	66	23	40	45	40	44	43	39	59	19	54	19	33	51	51	17
Hungary	46	39	61	26	51	32	53	30	61	23	61	18	54	18	30	53	50	18
Romania	37	46	42	40	23	58	23	57	26	51	55	24	48	23	23	60	38	27
Slovenia	36	45	47	35	30	48	30	48	31	45	53	22	49	21	21	60	37	23
Estonia	39	43	69	22	37	42	37	42	38	39	53	21	48	21	22	59	38	23
Latvia	37	42	69	23	37	42	37	41	38	39	52	22	47	22	22	59	38	24
Lithuania	37	43	68	23	36	43	36	42	37	39	52	22	48	22	21	60	38	22
Bulgaria	37	44	43	37	25	55	29	50	43	35	59	22	52	20	25	57	42	20
Cyprus	48	35	48	34	34	44	35	41	42	32	89	4	50	21	27	55	56	14
Malta	51	31	56	27	40	38	41	36	47	29	69	12	50	21	30	52	57	13
Turkey	31	50	31	52	26	54	27	53	29	47	20	69	44	28	19	64	43	24
+ : En faveur - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
République tchèque	51	30	50	35	49	33	36	53	43	23	56	27	64	20	33	32	43	35
Slovaquie	47	32	46	40	43	38	35	52	38	26	48	35	59	25	29	35	38	38
Pologne	53	29	48	39	48	36	32	55	46	22	52	32	65	21	39	29	44	35
Hongrie	56	26	50	36	50	33	61	30	44	23	63	22	61	22	36	30	48	31
Roumanie	46	35	36	49	33	48	21	64	42	25	37	45	49	33	30	36	34	43
Slovénie	43	35	40	45	34	44	45	43	37	27	40	40	53	30	26	36	35	40
Estonie	39	36	44	40	42	39	34	46	37	28	67	21	67	20	29	34	37	38
Lettonie	40	34	42	41	42	38	34	46	36	28	59	27	66	20	28	35	37	38
Lituanie	38	35	42	42	41	39	33	47	37	27	58	27	65	21	28	35	36	38
Bulgarie	45	33	35	49	34	45	25	59	42	25	43	39	51	30	31	34	36	40
Chypre	53	28	52	36	47	34	43	40	42	24	55	29	56	26	44	24	43	34
Malte	59	22	60	29	56	27	49	35	43	24	58	25	60	22	49	21	47	30
Turquie	31	48	27	59	38	47	32	53	43	26	32	52	37	47	34	33	31	47

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

6.14b - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN? (% by country) - Part II
ÉLARGISSEMENT : QUELS PAYS DEVRAIENT ADHÉRER ? (% par pays) - 2ème partie

Question EN :

And for each of the following countries, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union ?

Question FR :

Et pour chacun des pays suivants, seriez-vous favorable ou défavorable à ce qu'à l'avenir il fasse partie de l'Union européenne ?

EB 57.1 + : In favour - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Switzerland	76	12	84	10	83	9	82	9	78	10	78	8	73	7	64	24	69	9
Norway	74	13	88	7	80	10	79	10	77	11	74	8	70	8	62	24	69	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	54	40	43	20	57	20	56	20	53	52	27	44	27	19	64	37	25
Croatia	30	54	39	43	24	53	24	53	23	51	54	25	45	25	22	62	41	23
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	28	54	37	43	19	58	19	57	18	54	43	39	44	27	19	64	37	25
Yugoslavia	31	52	38	43	20	57	20	57	19	54	62	20	45	26	20	63	39	23
Iceland	58	27	85	9	55	26	54	26	52	26	69	12	58	15	50	36	58	11
Albania	25	55	34	49	14	67	14	64	17	57	27	60	45	25	19	63	40	21
+ : En faveur - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Suisse	75	14	81	12	82	10	78	13	65	11	84	7	80	11	57	18	72	14
Norvège	77	10	82	11	84	8	75	15	60	14	86	6	83	10	57	17	71	13
Bosnie-Herzégovine	34	45	27	60	27	53	26	56	37	31	28	55	45	36	24	41	28	48
Croatie	40	41	29	59	28	52	34	51	39	29	30	52	47	35	26	40	32	45
Ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine	33	48	27	59	27	54	22	60	37	31	30	52	44	36	25	41	28	48
Yougoslavie	37	43	27	60	27	53	22	62	38	30	32	50	45	36	26	40	30	47
Islande	66	17	73	18	71	17	48	33	44	23	80	9	79	11	49	22	57	23
Albanie	29	53	27	59	27	53	17	65	37	30	28	54	40	41	27	39	26	51

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

6.15a - EU DECISION-MAKING AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

PRISE DE DÉCISIONS DE L'UE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should the European Union's decisions then be made... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Après les élargissements prévus par l'Union européenne, le nombre d'États membres passera de 15 à plus de 25. A votre avis, les décisions de l'Union européenne devraient-elles alors être prises ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Unanimously by all member states	27	-5	33	2	34	-5	35	-5	38	-5	55	-8	36	-5	32	-2	39	6
By a majority of the member states	47	-9	57	-6	43	-5	43	-5	44	-1	32	-1	39	-3	38	-11	30	-10
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	14		5		12		11		8		5		7		15		15	
Don't know	12	0	5	-1	12	0	11	-1	10	-3	9	+5	18	1	15	-2	16	-12
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
A l'unanimité de tous les États membres	37	-7	26	-8	26	+2	40	-7	32	-9	39	4	35	0	24	-15	33	-6
A la majorité des États membres	45	+1	51	-4	54	-11	36	-3	34	-1	47	-8	50	-7	35	-7	41	-5
Cela dépend (SPONTANÉ)	9		14		12		12		6		9		16		16		11	
Ne sait pas	10	-2	10	-1	8	-3	13	-1	28	+5	5	-6	0	-9	25	6	14	-1
TOTAL	101		101		100		101		100		100		101		100		99	

6.15b - EU DECISION-MAKING AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by demographics)
PRISE DE DÉCISIONS DE L'UE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should the European Union's decisions then be made... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Après les élargissements prévus par l'Union européenne, le nombre d'États membres passera de 15 à plus de 25. A votre avis, les décisions de l'Union européenne devraient-elles alors être prises ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Unanimously by all member states	33	33	33	34	34	33	32
By a majority of the member states	41	45	37	39	42	43	39
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	11	11	12	12	12	11	11
Don't know	14	12	17	15	12	12	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
A l'unanimité de tous les États membres	35	31	33	34	34	38	32
A la majorité des États membres	48	51	44	38	34	33	40
Cela dépend (SPONTANÉ)	9	11	15	13	10	13	11
Ne sait pas	8	7	9	15	22	17	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Unanimously by all member states	34	34	32	32	35	32	34
By a majority of the member states	34	40	50	44	49	35	29
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	11	12	11	11	8	16	15
Don't know	21	14	7	13	8	17	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.16a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)

SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union?

Do you feel ...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé à propos de l'élargissement, c'est-à-dire l'entrée de nouveaux pays dans l'Union européenne. Vous sentez-vous ... ? (LIRE)

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very well informed	1	0	3	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-2	1	0	1	0	5	+1
Well informed	23	+3	29	-2	23	-4	23	-5	25	-6	20	-1	19	+4	17	-5	16	-2
Not very well informed	45	-4	60	+2	51	0	51	0	50	0	51	+1	50	-1	49	+6	41	-1
Not at all well informed	25	-4	7	+1	22	+6	22	+6	21	+8	27	+2	29	-2	31	-1	35	+3
Don't know	5	+3	1	0	3	-1	3	-1	3	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	3	-2
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très bien informé	2	+1	4	-1	1	-1	5	-2	2	+1	4	-1	2	+1	2	+1	2	0
Bien informé	15	+1	29	-5	20	-1	40	+2	14	-6	47	+1	20	0	12	+2	19	-1
Pas très bien informé	56	-6	48	-1	54	-2	41	-2	48	+3	40	+2	60	-2	40	-4	49	-1
Pas bien informé du tout	25	+4	18	+7	24	+6	12	+2	35	+2	8	-1	18	+1	42	-1	28	+2
Ne sait pas	2	0	3	+1	1	-2	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	4	+1	2	-1
TOTAL	100		102		100		101		101		101		101		100		100	

6.16b - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union?
Do you feel ...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé à propos de l'élargissement, c'est-à-dire l'entrée de nouveaux pays dans l'Union européenne. Vous sentez-vous ... ? (LIRE)

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Very well informed	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Well informed	19	24	14	17	19	21	19
Not very well informed	49	50	49	50	50	50	48
Not at all well informed	28	22	33	30	27	26	29
Don't know	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Très bien informé	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Bien informé	23	30	19	16	14	17	19
Pas très bien informé	50	50	53	51	47	45	47
Pas bien informé du tout	22	16	26	30	36	30	31
Ne sait pas	1	2	3	3	2	6	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Very well informed	1	1	3	2	2	1	2
Well informed	13	18	27	21	25	13	15
Not very well informed	46	49	53	54	53	49	45
Not at all well informed	37	29	15	23	19	34	36
Don't know	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.1a - EFFECT OF ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)
EFFET DES ACTIVITÉS ET DÉCISIONS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

Please consider the following and tell me how much its activities, decisions and so on affect people like yourself? In each case, do they have a great effect, some effect or no effect?

The European Parliament in particular.

Question FR :

Pour l'institution suivante, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ses activités, décisions, etc. ont un grand effet, quelques effets ou aucun effet sur des personnes comme vous ?

Le Parlement européen en particulier.

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Great effect	12	12	17	17	18	34	29	15	17
Some effect	48	62	46	46	46	39	43	43	55
No effect	24	14	18	18	18	14	16	31	15
Don't know	16	13	20	20	19	13	12	11	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Grand effet	21	19	22	14	22	9	9	14	18
Quelques effets	45	51	50	49	46	56	54	45	46
Aucun effet	17	25	20	22	15	27	27	26	21
Ne sait pas	17	6	9	15	17	8	10	15	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.1b - EFFECT OF ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by demographics)
EFFET DES ACTIVITÉS ET DÉCISIONS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Please consider the following and tell me how much its activities, decisions and so on affect people like yourself? In each case, do they have a great effect, some effect or no effect?

The European Parliament in particular.

Question FR :

Pour l'institution suivante, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ses activités, décisions, etc. ont un grand effet, quelques effets ou aucun effet sur des personnes comme vous?

Le Parlement européen en particulier.

EB 57.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Great effect	18	20	17	15	18	20	19
Some effect	46	48	43	47	46	48	42
No effect	21	21	22	23	21	19	22
Don't know	15	11	18	15	15	13	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Grand effet	22	19	20	18	20	14	18
Quelques effets	48	54	48	45	41	48	41
Aucun effet	17	17	19	23	22	20	24
Ne sait pas	13	11	14	14	18	18	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Great effect	19	17	21	17	23	13	15
Some effect	39	45	52	49	51	42	38
No effect	23	23	16	20	15	27	32
Don't know	19	15	11	14	10	18	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.2a - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS (% by country)
PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS NATIONALES (% par pays)

Question EN :

Supposing a (APPROPRIATE REFERENCE TO NATIONAL ELECTIONS/GENERAL ELECTIONS - FR: "PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS") were being held tomorrow, can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Supposons qu'une (RÉFÉRENCE APPROPRIÉE AUX ÉLECTIONS NATIONALES / GÉNÉRALES - FR : "ÉLECTIONS PRÉSIDENTIELLES") ait lieu demain, pourriez-vous me dire quelle est la probabilité que vous votiez à cette élection ? Veuillez utiliser cette échelle qui va de 1 à 10, où "1" signifie que vous êtes sûr de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr d'aller voter. Vous pouvez utiliser les chiffres entre 1 et 10. (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Average score	7,42	9,51	8,07	7,93	7,43	8,67	7,35	7,92	7,73
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Moyenne	7,98	7,60	8,31	7,80	7,69	7,61	8,65	7,47	7,85

7.2b - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN LOCAL ELECTIONS (% by country)
PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS LOCALES (% par pays)

Question EN :

Now supposing a (APPROPRIATE REFERENCE TO MOST IMPORTANT TYPE OF SUB-NATIONAL ELECTIONS) were being held tomorrow, can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Maintenant, supposons qu'une (RÉFÉRENCE APPROPRIÉE AU NIVEAU LE PLUS ÉLEVÉ DES ÉLECTIONS SUB-NATIONALES) ait lieu demain, pourriez-vous me dire quelle est la probabilité que vous votiez à cette élection ? Veuillez utiliser cette échelle qui va de 1 à 10, où "1" signifie que vous êtes sûr de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr d'aller voter. Vous pouvez utiliser les chiffres entre 1 et 10. (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Average score	7,76	9,22	8,02	7,90	7,44	8,90	7,46	7,49	7,66
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Moyenne	7,92	7,99	7,74	7,69	7,81	7,50	7,82	6,91	7,66

7.2c - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS (% by country)
PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES (% par pays)

Question EN :

Finally, supposing there was a European Parliament election being held tomorrow, can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.
 (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Finally, supposons que les élections au Parlement européen aient lieu demain, pourriez-vous me dire quelle est la probabilité que vous votiez à cette élection ? Veuillez utiliser cette échelle qui va de 1 à 10, où "1" signifie que vous êtes sûr de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr d'aller voter. Vous pouvez utiliser les chiffres entre 1 et 10. (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West		East				
Average score	7,23	8,14	6,98	6,95	6,83	8,25	6,90	6,82	6,92
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Moyenne	7,85	7,21	6,89	6,36	7,32	6,52	6,39	5,96	6,95

7.2d - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS (% by demographics)
PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Finally, supposing there was a European Parliament election being held tomorrow, can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Finally, supposons que les élections au Parlement européen aient lieu demain, pourriez-vous me dire quelle est la probabilité que vous votiez à cette élection ? Veuillez utiliser cette échelle qui va de 1 à 10, où "1" signifie que vous êtes sûr de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr d'aller voter. Vous pouvez utiliser les chiffres entre 1 et 10. (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 57.1 n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Average score	6,95	7,10	6,82	6,17	6,83	7,17	7,30
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Moyenne	7,62	7,69	7,26	6,48	6,62	6,55	7,18
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Average score	6,71	6,76	6,76	7,83	7,79	6,18	5,86

7.3a - POSITIVE ASPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)
LES ASPECTS POSITIFS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

Thinking about the European Parliament, would you say there is anything in particular that you like about the European Parliament?

Question FR :

En pensant au Parlement européen, diriez-vous qu'il y a quelque chose en particulier que vous appréciez à propos du Parlement européen ?

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Yes (SPECIFIC POSITIVE ASPECT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MENTIONED)	9	16	20	19	19	11	9	13	21
Yes (NO SPECIFIC ASPECT MENTIONED)	22	23	25	25	24	27	22	19	22
No (THERE IS NOTHING THE RESPONDENT LIKES ABOUT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT)	41	41	28	28	29	32	28	48	24
Don't know	27	20	28	28	28	29	41	21	33
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Oui (ASPECT POSITIF MENTIONNÉ A PROPOS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN)	17	18	20	12	12	13	13	13	15
Oui (PAS D'ASPECT SPÉCIFIC MENTIONNÉ)	25	27	11	21	12	19	19	19	22
Non (IL N'Y A RIEN QUE LE REpondant APPRÉCIE À PROPOS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN)	18	40	56	37	35	40	48	43	35
Ne sait pas	40	15	12	30	41	29	21	25	29

7.3b - NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)
LES ASPECTS NÉGATIFS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

Thinking about the European Parliament, would you say there is anything in particular that you dislike about the European Parliament?

Question FR :

En pensant au Parlement européen, diriez-vous qu'il y a quelque chose en particulier que vous n'appréciez pas à propos du Parlement européen ?

EB 57.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Yes (SPECIFIC NEGATIVE ASPECT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MENTIONED)	7	26	23	22	20	9	8	12	13
Yes (NO SPECIFIC ASPECT MENTIONED)	14	25	24	24	22	21	17	15	15
No (THERE IS NOTHING THE RESPONDENT DISLIKE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT)	50	29	24	24	25	37	31	47	38
Don't know	30	20	29	30	33	32	44	26	34
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Oui (ASPECT NÉGATIF MENTIONNÉ À PROPOS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN)	11	20	29	20	9	23	25	20	16
Oui (PAS D'ASPECT SPÉCIFIC MENTIONNÉ)	16	22	11	20	9	22	23	19	18
Non (IL N'Y A RIEN QUE LE RÉPONDANT N'APPRÉCIE PAS À PROPOS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN)	28	42	47	28	38	25	28	33	33
Ne sait pas	45	17	12	32	45	30	24	28	32

7.4a - AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THROUGH THE MEDIA (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2002 (EB57.1)
NOTORIÉTÉ DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN À TRAVERS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2002 (EB57.1)

Question EN :

Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Union ?

Question FR :

Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement européen, c'est-à-dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de l'Union européenne ?

1st column : EB 57.1 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Yes	38	-15	36	-22	44	-1	45	0	49	+4	35	-26	49	0	27	-21	31	-14
No	56	+14	58	+20	44	+7	43	+5	39	-1	60	+26	42	-2	67	+19	53	+6
Don't know	6	0	6	+2	12	-6	12	-5	12	-3	6	+1	9	+1	7	+2	16	+9
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 57.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	46	-18	61	-11	33	-21	40	-16	33	-27	61	-8	37	-17	20	-13	37	-13
Non	47	+17	36	+11	59	+22	49	+18	49	+12	33	+8	58	+17	72	+9	54	+12
Ne sait pas	7	+1	4	+1	8	-1	11	-2	18	+14	6	0	5	0	8	+4	9	+1
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

7.4b - AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THROUGH THE MEDIA (% by demographics)
NOTORIÉTÉ DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN À TRAVERS LES MÉDIAS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Union ?

Question FR :

Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement européen, c'est-à-dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de l'Union européenne ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 57.1 n =	15987	7721	8267	2528	4714	3573	5173
Yes	37	43	32	31	38	41	38
No	54	50	57	60	53	51	54
Don't know	9	7	10	9	10	8	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1404	1440	1648	3515	2017	774	3517
Oui	46	47	41	34	29	38	37
Non	46	46	52	57	61	53	54
Ne sait pas	8	7	7	10	10	10	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4550	6429	3337	1671	8522	4546	1674
Yes	32	35	49	36	46	29	32
No	58	56	45	55	47	61	60
Don't know	10	9	7	9	7	10	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.5 - CONTACT WITH EP SINCE LAST ELECTIONS - Question text

CONTACT AVEC LE PE DEPUIS LES DERNIÈRES ÉLECTIONS - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Since the last European Parliament elections, have you seen or heard anything about or had any contacts with a member of the European Parliament in any of the following ways? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Results on next page

Question FR :

Depuis les dernières élections au Parlement européen, avez-vous vu ou entendu quelque chose ou eu des contacts avec un membre du Parlement européen, d'une des manières suivantes ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Yes, I have read about members of the European Parliament in newspapers or magazines
[Newspapers or magazines]
2. Yes, I have read about members of the European Parliament on the Internet **[The Internet]**
3. Yes, I have seen members of the European Parliament on television **[Television]**
4. Yes, I have heard members of the European Parliament on the radio **[Radio]**
5. Yes, I have received leaflet(s), newsletter(s) or letter(s) from (a) member(s) of the European Parliament **[Leaflets, newsletters or letters]**
6. Yes, I have seen members of the European Parliament at (a) public meeting(s) **[Public meetings]**
7. No, I have not seen or heard anything about or had any contacts with a of the European Parliament
[No contact]
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
9. Don't know

Français

1. Oui, j'ai lu quelque chose au sujet des membres du Parlement européen dans les journaux ou magazines **[Journaux ou magazines]**
2. Oui, j'ai lu quelque chose au sujet des membres du Parlement européen sur Internet **[Internet]**
3. Oui, j'ai vu des membres du Parlement européen à la télévision **[Télévision]**
4. Oui, j'ai entendu des membres du Parlement européen à la radio **[Radio]**
5. Oui, j'ai reçu une(des) brochure(s) ou une(des) lettre(s) d'un(de) membre(s) du Parlement européen
[Brochures ou lettres]
6. Oui, j'ai vu des membres du Parlement européen à un(des) meeting(s) public(s) / une(des) rencontre(s) publique(s) **[Meetings publics]**
7. Non, je n'ai rien vu ni entendu ni eu de contacts avec un membre du européen
[Pas de contact]
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
9. Ne sait pas

7.5 - CONTACT WITH EP SINCE LAST ELECTIONS - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

CONTACT AVEC LE PE DEPUIS LES DERNIÈRES ÉLECTIONS - Résultats en % par pays
(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 57.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Newspapers or magazines	19	35	31	30	26	11	19	16	25
2. The Internet	4	5	5	5	4	2	2	3	5
3. Television	41	43	33	32	31	30	41	24	35
4. Radio	13	25	10	11	12	7	11	9	12
5. Leaflets, newsletters or letters	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	3
6. Public meetings	1	5	4	4	2	2	1	1	2
7. No contact	44	20	46	46	46	55	40	60	42
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Don't know	7	2	7	7	8	7	11	6	10
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Journaux ou magazines	27	40	29	29	7	45	33	16	23
2. Internet	5	5	6	5	2	4	5	2	4
3. Télévision	39	50	36	27	28	52	52	21	32
4. Radio	7	32	15	12	4	17	18	7	10
5. Brochures ou lettres	1	7	2	3	0	3	1	2	2
6. Meetings publics	2	6	2	2	1	3	2	1	2
7. Pas de contact	43	31	42	44	52	31	39	62	49
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
9. Ne sait pas	6	4	9	6	15	2	41	8	8

7.6 - INTEREST IN RECEIVING MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MEP'S - Question text
INTÉRESSÉ(E) DE RECEVOIR PLUS D'INFORMATIONS SUR LES MEMBRES DU PARLEMENT
EUROPÉEN - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Would you personally be interested in seeing or hearing more about members of the European Parliament in any of the ways we have just talked about? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Results on next page

Question FR :

Seriez-vous personnellement intéressé(e) ou non de voir ou entendre plus de choses à propos des membres du Parlement européen de l'une des manières dont nous venons de parler ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Yes, I would be interested in reading about members of the European in newspapers or magazines **[Newspapers or magazines]**
2. Yes, I would be interested in reading, seeing or hearing about members of European Parliament on the Internet **[The Internet]**
3. Yes, I would be interested in seeing members of the European Parliament television **[Television]**
4. Yes, I would be interested in hearing members of the European Parliament on the radio **[Radio]**
5. Yes, I would be interested in receiving leaflet(s), newsletter(s) or letter(s) from (a) member(s) of the European Parliament **[Leaflets, newsletters or letters]**
6. Yes, I would be interested in seeing members of the European Parliament at (a) public meeting(s) **[Public meetings]**
7. No, I would not be interested **[No, not interested]**
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
9. Don't know

Français

1. Oui, j'aimerais lire quelque chose au sujet des membres du Parlement dans les journaux ou magazines **[Journaux ou magazines]**
2. Oui, j'aimerais lire, voir ou entendre quelque chose au sujet des membres Parlement européen sur Internet **[Internet]**
3. Oui, j'aimerais voir des membres du Parlement européen à la télévision **[Télévision]**
4. Oui, j'aimerais entendre des membres du Parlement européen à la radio **[Radio]**
5. Oui, j'aimerais recevoir une brochure ou une lettre d'un(de) membre(s) Parlement européen **[Brochures ou lettres]**
6. Oui, j'aimerais voir des membres du Parlement européen à un(des) meeting(s) public(s) / une(des) rencontre(s) publique(s) **[Meetings publics]**
7. Non, je ne serais pas intéressé(e) **[Non, pas intéressé]**
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
9. Ne sait pas

7.6 - INTEREST IN RECEIVING MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MEP'S - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

**INTÉRESSÉ(E) DE RECEVOIR PLUS D'INFORMATIONS SUR LES MEMBRES DU PARLEMENT -
Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)**

EB 57.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Newspapers or magazines	17	3	28	28	26	21	17	26	27
2. The Internet	6	3	10	9	6	6	5	10	8
3. Television	28	21	34	33	33	47	32	35	31
4. Radio	10	17	13	13	13	12	11	16	13
5. Leaflets, newsletters or letters	6	8	2	2	1	12	4	12	9
6. Public meetings	4	9	1	1	1	5	3	9	5
7. No, not interested	52	37	47	47	47	30	45	40	36
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3
9. Don't know	6	3	7	7	7	6	10	3	8
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Journaux ou magazines	30	34	33	27	11	30	29	22	25
2. Internet	11	10	13	11	5	7	9	7	9
3. Télévision	41	45	39	27	36	38	45	28	34
4. Radio	10	22	16	11	6	13	19	14	13
5. Brochures ou lettres	9	14	12	4	7	7	9	15	8
6. Meetings publics	13	9	4	5	6	14	11	7	6
7. Non, pas intéressé	26	33	41	44	37	38	38	45	41
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	0	1
9. Ne sait pas	7	3	2	6	17	4	3	6	6

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
FICHES TECHNIQUES
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATIONEN

C. Technical Specifications

Fiches Techniques

Technische Spezifikationen

C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives

Instituts et Responsables de Recherche

Beteiligte Institute und Ansprechpartner

The European Opinion Research Group EEIG
P.a. INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV
Christine KOTARAKOS
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
B -1150 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Tel. +32/2/775.01.12 - Fax. +32/2/761.02.75
E-mail : christine.kotarakos@eorg.be

Country - Pays Land	Company – Société Institut	Contact - Ansprechpartner	Telephone Téléphone - Telefon	Fax
Belgique	INRA in BELGIUM Avenue de la Couronne, 159-165 B - 1050 Bruxelles	Eléonore SNOY	+32/2/642.47.11	+32/2/648.34.08
Danmark	GFK DANMARK Sylows Allé 1 DK - 2000 Frederiksberg	Erik CHRISTIANSEN	+45/38/32.20.00	+45/38/32.20.01
Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND Papenkamp, 2-6 D - 23879 Mölln	Christian HOLST	+49/4542/80.10	+49/4542/801.201
Ellas	MARKET ANALYSIS 190 Hymettus Street GR - 116 36 Athens	Spyros E. CAMILERIS	+30/10/75.64.688	+30/10/70.19.355
España	INRA ESPAÑA C/ Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E - 28015 Madrid	Victoria MIQUEL	+34/91/594.47.93	+34/91/594.52.23
France	CSA-TMO 22, rue du 4 Septembre F - 75002 Paris	Bruno Jeanbart	+33/1/44.94.40.00	+33/1/44..94.40.01
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research 49, St. Stephen's Green IRL - Dublin 2	Roger JUPP	+353/1/661.34.83	+353/1/661.34.79
Italia	INRA DEMOSKOPEA Via Salaria 290/Via Rubicone 41 I - 00199 Roma	Maria-Adelaide SANTILLI	+39/06/85.37.521	+39/06/85.35.01.75
Luxembourg	ILReS 46, Rue du Cimetière L - 1338 Luxembourg	Charles MARGUE	+352/49.9291	+352/49.92.95.555
Nederland	INTOMART Noordse Bosje 13-15 NL - 1201 DA Hilversum	Daphne Ahrendt	+31/35/625.84.11	+31/35/624.65.32
Österreich	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 A - 4020 Linz	Jitka NEUMANN	+43/732/69.010	+43/732.69.014
Portugal	METRIS Av. Engº Arantes e Oliveira, 3 - 2º P - 1900 Lisboa	Mafalda BRASIL	+351/21/846.12.02	+351/21/846.12.03
Suomi	MDC Marketing Research, Ltd. Itätuulenkuja 10 FIN - 02100 Espoo	Anu SIMULA	+358/9/613.500	+358/9/613.50.423
Sverige	GfK SVERIGE S:t Lars väg 46 S - 221 00 LUND	Rikard EKDAHL	+46/46/18.16.00	+46/46/18.16.11
United Kingdom	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD Mulberry House, Smith Square 36 UK-London SW1P 3HL	Lisa LUCKHURST	++/44 207 222.81.81	++/44 207.396.90.46

C.2 Administrative Regional Units Unités Administratives Régionales Regionale Verwaltungseinheiten

BELGIQUE/BELGIË/ BELGIEN

Antwerpen
Vlaams Brabant
Brabant Wallon
Bruxelles/Brussel
West-Vlaanderen
Oost-Vlaanderen
Hainaut
Liège
Limburg
Luxembourg
Namur

DANMARK

Bornholm
Fyn
Hovedstadsområdet
Jylland
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster

DEUTSCHLAND

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

ELLAS

Kentriki & Dytiki Macedonia
Thessalia
Anatoliki Macedonia
Thraki
Anatoliki Sterea & Nissia

Peloponissos & Dytiki Sterea
Ipiros
Crete
Nissia Anatolikoy Aigaioy

ESPAGNE

Andalucía
Aragón
Asturias
Balears
Canarias
Cantabria
Castilla-La Mancha
Castilla-León
Cataluña
Extremadura
Galicia
La Rioja
Madrid
Murcia
Navarra
País Vasco
País Valenciano

FRANCE

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

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

SVERIGE

Stockholm/Södertälje A-Region
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

C3. Sample Specifications

Between March 29 and May 1 2002, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA in Belgium – I.C.O. and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 57.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 57.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, 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 each of the "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 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1045	29/03 – 30/04	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1000	29/03 – 30/04	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1051	29/03 – 28/04	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1000	29/03 – 28/04	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1002	29/03 – 28/04	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1010	02/04 – 29/04	46,945
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	984	29/03 – 25/04	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopoea	1000	29/03 – 28/04	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	602	29/03 – 30/04	364
The Netherlands	INTOMART	997	29/03 – 28/04	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	29/03 – 28/04	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1010	29/03 – 28/04	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	01/04 – 01/05	7,183
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1004	30/03 – 24/04	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	03/04 – 22/04	1,273
Total number of interviews		15987		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. 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 gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook (data for 1997). 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 in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. 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.

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%

C3. Spécifications de l'échantillon

Entre le 23 mars et le 1^{er} mai 2002, the European Opinion Research Group, un consortium d'agences d'étude de marché et d'opinion publique, constitué d'INRA (EUROPE) et de GfK Worldwide, a réalisé la vague 57.1 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE, Direction générale Presse et communication, Secteur Opinion publique.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 57.1 couvre la population - ayant 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 phases multiples. Dans chaque pays EU, divers points de chute ont été tirés avec une probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population (afin de couvrir la totalité du pays) et à la densité de la population.

A cette fin, 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 tirée de manière aléatoire. D'autres adresses (chaque Nème adresse) ont ensuite été sélectionnées par des procédures de "random route" à partir de l'adresse initiale. Dans chaque ménage, le répondant a été tiré aléatoirement. Toutes les interviews ont été réalisées en face à face chez les répondants et dans la langue nationale appropriée.

Pays	Instituts	N° Interviews	Dates De Terrain	Population 15+ (X 000)
Belgique	INRA BELGIUM	1045	29/03 – 30/04	8,326
Danemark	GfK DANMARK	1000	29/03 – 30/04	4,338
Allemagne(Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1051	29/03 – 28/04	13,028
Allemagne(Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1000	29/03 – 28/04	55,782
Grèce	MARKET ANALYSIS	1002	29/03 – 28/04	8,793
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1010	02/04 – 29/04	46,945
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	984	29/03 – 25/04	2,980
Italie	INRA Demoskopea	1000	29/03 – 28/04	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	602	29/03 – 30/04	364
Pays-Bas	INTOMART	997	29/03 – 28/04	12,705
Autriche	SPECTRA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	29/03 – 28/04	8,217
Finlande	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1010	29/03 – 28/04	4,165
Suède	GfK SVERIGE	1000	01/04 – 01/05	7,183
Grande-Bretagne	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1004	30/03 – 24/04	46,077
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	03/04 – 22/04	1,273
Nombre total d'interviews		15987		

Dans chaque pays, l'échantillon a été comparé à l'univers. La description de l'univers se base sur les données de population EUROSTAT. Pour tous les Etats membres EU, une procédure de pondération nationale a été réalisée (utilisant des pondérations marginales et croisées), sur base de cette description de l'univers. Dans tous les pays, au moins le sexe, l'âge, les régions NUTS II et la taille de l'agglomération ont été introduits dans la procédure d'itération. Pour la pondération internationale (i.e. les moyennes EU), INRA (EUROPE) recourt aux chiffres officiels de population, publiés par EUROSTAT dans l'Annuaire des Statistiques Régionales (données de 1997 ou 1996). Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

Les résultats des études EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés et sont présentés sous forme de tableaux, de fichiers de données et d'analyses. Pour chaque question, un tableau de résultats est fourni, accompagné de la question complète en anglais et en français. Ces résultats sont exprimés en pourcentage calculé sur la base totale. Les résultats des enquêtes EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés par la Direction générale Presse et communication de la Commission européenne, Secteur Opinion publique, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles. Les résultats sont publiés régulièrement sur le site Internet de la CE:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. Tous les fichiers de données de l'EUROBAROMETRE sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), disponibles via la banque de données CESSDA <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. Ils sont à la disposition de tous les instituts membres du "European Consortium for Political Research" (Essex), du "Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research" (Michigan) et de toute personne intéressée par la recherche en sciences sociales.

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

Pourcentages observés	10% ou 90%	20% ou 80%	30% ou 70%	40% ou 60%	50%
Limites de confiance	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C3. Stichprobenspezifikationen

Die European Opinion Research Group, ein Konsortium von Markt- und Meinungsforschungsunternehmen bestehend aus INRA (EUROPE) und GfK Worldwide, führte zwischen dem 29. März und 1. Mai 2002 im Auftrag der Europäischen Kommission, Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen, die Welle 57.1 des Standard-Eurobarometer durch."

Im Rahmen des Eurobarometers 57.1 wurden in allen EU-Mitgliedsländern Personen befragt, die mindestens 15 Jahre alt sind, ihren Wohnsitz in dem jeweiligen Land haben und die Staatsangehörigkeit eines EU-Mitgliedslandes besitzen. In allen Mitgliedsländern wurde eine mehrstufige Zufallsstichprobe verwendet. In jedem EU-Land wurde eine bestimmte Anzahl von Sampling Points nach dem Zufallsprinzip gezogen, die die Struktur der Grundgesamtheit in bezug auf ihre regionale Verteilung (für eine vollständige Erfassung des Landes) repräsentativ abbildet.

Die Sampling Points wurden systematisch auf der Grundlage der "regionalen Verwaltungseinheiten" geschichtet nach Gebietstyp und regionaler Einheit gezogen. Sie bilden also das gesamte Gebiet der EU-Mitgliedsländer gemäß Eurostat-NUTS II (oder einer äquivalenten Einteilung) repräsentativ ab und spiegeln die Verteilung der Wohnbevölkerung der jeweiligen EU Staatsbürger in bezug auf großstädtische, mittel- bzw. kleinstädtische und ländliche Gebiete wider. In jedem Sampling Point wurde eine Startadresse zufällig gezogen. Weitere Adressen wurden als die jeweils x-te Adresse nach der Random-Route-Regel, ausgehend von der Startadresse, definiert. In jedem so ermittelten Haushalt wurde die Zielperson nach einem Zufallskriterium bestimmt. Alle Interviews wurden persönlich im Haushalt des Befragten und in der jeweiligen Landessprache durchgeführt.

Länder	Institute	Anzahl der Interviews	Feldzeit	Bevölkerung 15+ (in Tausend)
Belgien	INRA BELGIUM	1045	29/03 – 30/04	8,326
Dänemark	GfK DANMARK	1000	29/03 – 30/04	4,338
Ost-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1051	29/03 – 28/04	13,028
West-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1000	29/03 – 28/04	55,782
Griechenland	MARKET ANALYSIS	1002	29/03 – 28/04	8,793
Spanien	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	33,024
Frankreich	CSA-TMO	1010	02/04 – 29/04	46,945
Irland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	984	29/03 – 25/04	2,980
Italien	INRA Demoskopea	1000	29/03 – 28/04	49,017
Luxemburg	ILRes	602	29/03 – 30/04	364
Niederlande	INTOMART	997	29/03 – 28/04	12,705
Österreich	SPECTRA	1000	29/03 – 28/04	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	29/03 – 28/04	8,217
Finnland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1010	29/03 – 28/04	4,165
Schweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	01/04 – 01/05	7,183
Großbritannien	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1004	30/03 – 24/04	46,077
Nordirland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	03/04 – 22/04	1,273
Gesamtzahl		15987		

Für jedes Land wurde die Struktur der Netto-Stichprobe mit der Grundgesamtheit verglichen. Die Beschreibung der Grundgesamtheit basiert auf den Bevölkerungsdaten von Eurostat oder den einzelstaatlichen Statistiken. Ausgehend von der Beschreibung der Grundgesamtheit wurden die Daten jedes EU-Mitgliedslandes auf nationaler Ebene in bezug auf die Zellen- und Randverteilung iterativ gewichtet, wobei pro Land mindestens eine Wichtung nach Geschlecht, Alter, Region nach NUTS II und Ortsgröße durchgeführt wurde. Für die internationale Wichtung (d.h. EU-Mittelwerte) legt INRA (Europe) die offiziellen Bevölkerungszahlen zugrunde, die Eurostat in seinem "Statistischen Jahrbuch der Regionen" (Daten für 1997) ausweist. Für diese ex-post Wichtung wurden die obengenannten Bevölkerungszahlen benutzt.

Die Ergebnisse der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden in Form von Tabellen, Datenbeständen und Analysen veröffentlicht. Zu jeder Frage wird eine Ergebnistabelle erstellt, die den vollständigen Fragentext in Englisch, Französisch und Deutsch enthält. Die Ergebnisse sind als Prozentsatz der Gesamtbasis wiedergegeben. Die Ergebnisse der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden vom Referat "Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen" der Europäischen Kommission, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brüssel, ausgewertet und zur Verfügung gestellt. Die Ergebnisse sind auf der Homepage der Europäischen Kommission veröffentlicht: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. Alle Daten der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden im Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (Universität Köln, Bachemer Straße, 40, D-50931 Köln-Lindenthal) eingestellt und sind über die CESSDA-Datenbank abrufbar unter <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. Sie stehen allen Mitgliedsinstituten des European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), dem Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) und all jenen, die an sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschungen interessiert sind, zur Verfügung.

Der Leser wird darauf hingewiesen, daß es sich bei den Erhebungsergebnissen um Schätzwerte handelt, deren Genauigkeit – bei sonst gleichen Voraussetzungen – vom Stichprobenumfang und dem Stichprobenanteil des erhobenen Merkmals abhängt. Bei Stichprobengrößen von etwa 1.000 Interviews liegen die wahren Werte innerhalb der folgenden Konfidenzintervalle:

Stichprobenanteil	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Konfidenzintervall	± 1,9%	± 2,5%	± 2,7%	± 3,0%	± 3,1%

C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic variables used in cross-tabulations

C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1)	Men	48 %
(2)	Women	52 %

C.4.2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1)	Aged 15 - 24	16 %
(2)	Aged 25 - 39	30 %
(3)	Aged 40 - 54	22 %
(4)	Aged 55+	32 %

C.4.3 Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1)	respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	29 %
(2)	respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	40 %
(3)	respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	21 %
(4)	respondents who are still studying	11 %

C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self - employed

(1)	Farmer	1 %
(2)	Fisherman	0 %
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	2 %
(4)	Owner of a shop, craftsman, self-employed person	5 %
(5)	Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	2 %

Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	1 %
(7)	General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8)	Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	6 %
(9)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	8 %
(10)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	3 %
(11)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	6 %
(12)	Supervisor	1 %
(13)	Skilled manual worker	10 %
(14)	Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	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	22 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Self employed = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company | 9 % |
| (2) Managers = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician) | 9 % |
| (3) Other white collars = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.) | 10 % |
| (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 | 22 % |
| (5) House persons = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working | 13 % |
| (6) Unemployed = Unemployed + temporarily not working | 5 % |
| (7) Retired = Retired + unable to work through illness | 22 % |
| (8) Still studying = Student | 11 % |

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

C.4.5 Opinion leadership Index

The opinion leadership index is created on the basis of 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?"
- (B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen often, from time to time, rarely or never ?"

Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Respondents giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, respondents giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| (1) ++ high | 10 % |
| (2) + | 34 % |
| (3) - | 34 % |
| (4) -- low | 22 % |

C.4.7 Self-perceived knowledge scale

The self-perceived knowledge scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?" (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Know nothing at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Know a great deal
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------------

In the tables, the scale is recoded to the following three categories :

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| (1) codes 1-3 | 36 % |
| (2) codes 4-7 | 56 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 9 % |

C.4 Définition et répartition des variables socio-démographiques utilisées dans les croisements

C.4.1 Sexe

L'échantillon est ainsi composé, par sexe:

(1)	Hommes	48 %
(2)	Femmes	52 %

C.4.2 Tranches d'âge

Les répondants sont regroupés en quatre tranches d'âge:

(1)	15 – 24 ans	16 %
(2)	25 – 39 ans	30 %
(3)	40 – 54 ans	23 %
(4)	55 ans et plus	32 %

C.4.3 Age de fin d'études

L'âge de fin d'études correspond aux réponses recodées à la question :

"A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet?"

Les répondants ont été regroupés en quatre catégories :

(1)	répondants qui ont quitté l'école à l'âge de quinze ans ou moins	29 %
(2)	répondants qui ont quitté l'école entre 16 et 19 ans	40 %
(3)	répondants qui ont continué l'école jusqu'à 20 ans ou plus	21 %
(4)	répondants qui étudient encore	10 %

C.4.4 Echelle de l'activité économique principale

L'échelle de l'activité économique principale correspond aux réponses recodées à la question

"Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?"

La question de départ donne la répartition suivante :

Indépendants

(1)	Agriculteur exploitant	1 %
(2)	Pêcheur	0 %
(3)	Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	2 %
(4)	Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan, ou autre travailleur indépendant	5 %
(5)	Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	2 %

Salarié(e)s

(6)	Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte)	1 %
(7)	Cadre supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur)	1 %
(8)	Cadre moyen	6 %
(9)	Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau	8 %
(10)	Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	3 %
(11)	Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc.)	6 %
(12)	Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	1 %
(13)	Ouvrier qualifié	10 %
(14)	Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	5 %

Inactifs

(15)	En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	13 %
(16)	Etudiant	11 %
(17)	Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	5 %
(18)	A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	22 %

Les catégories recodées et leur répartition sont :

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Indépendants = Agriculteur + Pêcheur + Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte, etc.) + Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant + Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise | 9 % |
| (2) Cadres = Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte) + Cadres supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur) + Cadre moyen | 9 % |
| (3) Autres cois blancs = Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau + Employés ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.) | 10 % |
| (4) Travailleurs manuels = Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc) + Contremaître, agent de maîtrise, + ouvrier qualifié + Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison | 22 % |
| (5) Personnes au foyer = Personne en charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle | 13 % |
| (6) Chômeurs = Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi | 5 % |
| (7) Retraités = A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé | 22 % |
| (8) Etudiants | 11 % |

Dans les tableaux, la catégorie « Etudiants » fait partie de la variable « Age de fin d'études ».

C.4.5 Indice d'influence sur l'opinion

L'indice d'influence sur l'opinion a été créé sur base des réponses aux deux questions suivantes :

- (A) "Quand vous êtes entre ami(e)s, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter politique?"
- (B) "Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos camarades de travail, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, de temps en temps, rarement ou jamais ?"

Les catégories sont ++, +, -, --. Les personnes répondant affirmativement aux deux questions sont classées ++, les personnes répondant négativement aux deux questions sont classées --. Les catégories intermédiaires sont constituées par analogie.

La répartition des quatre catégories se présente comme suit :

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| (1) ++ niveau élevé | 10 % |
| (2) + | 34 % |
| (3) - | 34 % |
| (4) -- niveau bas | 22 % |

C.4.7 Echelle de connaissances déclarées

L'échelle de connaissances déclarées représente les réponses recodées à la question suivante :

"En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ?"

Ne sait rien du tout	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	En sait beaucoup
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	------------------

Dans les tableaux, l'échelle est recodée en trois catégories :

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| (1) codes 1-3 | 36 % |
| (2) codes 4-7 | 56 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 9 % |

C.4 Definition und gewichtete Verteilung der soziodemographischen Variablen, die in der Kreuztabellierung verwendet werden

C.4.1 Geschlecht

Die Stichprobe weist folgende Geschlechterverteilung auf :

(1)	männlich	48 %
(2)	weiblich	52 %

C.4.2 Altersklassen

Die Befragungspersonen werden anhand des Lebensalters in vier Altersklassen eingestuft :

(1)	15 – Jahre	16 %
(2)	25 – 39 Jahre	30 %
(3)	40 – 54 Jahre	23 %
(4)	55 Jahre und älter	32 %

C.4.3 Alter bei Bildungsabschluß

Das Alter bei Bildungsabschluß wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgende Frage ermittelt :

“Wie alt waren Sie, als Sie mit Ihrer Schul- bzw. Universitätsausbildung aufgehört haben?”

Die Beantworter werden in die folgenden vier Kategorien eingeteilt :

(1)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 15 Jahren oder früher	29 %
(2)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 16 bis 19 Jahren	40 %
(3)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 20 Jahren oder später	21 %
(4)	Per(sonen, die Schule oder Studium noch nicht abgeschlossen haben	11 %

C.4.4 Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala

Zur Erstellung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala werden die Antworten auf die folgende Frage ausgewertet :

“Welchen Beruf üben Sie zur Zeit aus ?”

Die Fragestellung ergibt folgende Verteilung :

Selbständig

(1)	Landwirt	1 %
(2)	Fischer	0 %
(3)	Freie Berufe (Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.)	2 %
(4)	Ladenbesitzer, Handwerker usw.	5 %
(5)	Selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teihaber)	2 %

Angestellt

(6)	Freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Anwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater)	1 %
(7)	Leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied	1 %
(8)	Mittlere Angestellte (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	6 %
(9)	Sonstige Büroangestellte	8 %
(10)	Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	3 %
(11)	Angestellte ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungssektor (Krankenhaus, Bedienung in Restaurant, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann)	6 %
(12)	Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtspersonal	1 %
(13)	Facharbeiter	10 %
(14)	Sonstige Arbeiter	5 %

Nicht berufstätig

(15)	Hausfrau/Hausmann und verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	13 %
(16)	Schüler/student	11 %
(17)	zur Zeit arbeitslos	5 %
(18)	Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner	22 %

Diese Kategorien werden anhand des nachstehend aufgeführten Schlüssels zusammengefaßt und ergeben somit die folgende **Verteilung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala:**

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Selbständige = Landwirt + Fischer + freie Berufe (z.B. Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) + Landenbesitzer, Handwerker usw. + selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber) | 9 % |
| (2) Führungskräfte = freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Arzt, Anwalt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) = leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied + mittlerer Angestellter (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter) | 9 % |
| (3) Sonstige Angestellte = Sonstige Büroangestellte + Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer) | 10 % |
| (4) Arbeiter = Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungsbetrieb (Krankenhaus, Gaststättengewerbe, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann) + Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtstätigkeit + Facharbeiter + sonstige Arbeiter | 22 % |
| (5) Hausfrauen/Hausmänner = verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung) | 13 % |
| (6) Arbeitslose = zur Zeit arbeitslos | 5 % |
| (7) Rentner = Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner | 22 % |
| (8) Schüler/Studenten | 11 % |

In den Tabellen wird die Kategorie "Schüler/Studenten" als Bestandteil der Variablen "Alter bei Bildungsabschluß" geführt.

C.4.5 Meinungsführer-Index

Der Meinungsführer-Index wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgenden beiden Fragen ermittelt:

- (A) "Würden Sie sagen, daß Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?"
- (B) "Kommt es vor, daß Sie Ihre Freunde, Ihre Arbeitskollegen oder Ihre Bekannten von einer Meinung überzeugen, auf die Sie großen Wert legen? Geschieht dies häufig, von Zeit zu Zeit, selten oder nie?"

Für die Einstufung der Antworten werden folgende Werte benutzt: ++, +, -, --. Den Befragungspersonen, die den beiden Fragen zustimmen, wird der Wert ++ zugeordnet; den Befragungspersonen, die die beiden Fragen verneinen, wird der Wert -- zugeordnet. In entsprechender Weise werden die dazwischenliegenden Kategorien definiert.

Verteilung der Antworten auf die vier Kategorien:

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| (1) ++ hoch | 10 % |
| (2) + | 34 % |
| (3) - | 34 % |
| (4) -- niedrig | 22 % |

C.4.7 Subjektive Kenntnis-Skala

Die subjektive Kenntnis-Skala gibt die nach einem vorgegebenen Schlüssel eingestuften Antworten auf die folgende Frage wieder:

"Sagen Sie mir bitte anhand dieser Skala, wieviel Sie Ihrer Meinung nach über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen wissen." (Skala vorlegen)

Wei überhaupt nichts darber	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Wei sehr viel darber
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Fr die Tabellen werden die Skalenwerte neu verschlsselt, wobei die folgenden drei Kategorien verwendet werden:

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| (1) Kennzahlen 1-3 | 36 % |
| (2) Kennzahlen 4-7 | 56 % |
| (3) Kennzahlen 8-10 | 9 % |