

EUROBAROMETER 59

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate General Press and Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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 1,000 people per country except in Luxembourg (600) and in the United Kingdom (1,000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland). In order to monitor the integration of the five new Länder into the unified Germany and the European Union, 2,000 people have been sampled in Germany since Eurobarometer 34: 1,000 in East Germany and 1,000 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 discussions, in-depth interviews) 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 Appendix D for list), which use the same methodology as the Standard Eurobarometer*
- *Candidate Country Eurobarometer, based on the same methodology as the 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/

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REPORT

Preface

On 20 March 2003, the United States of America and their allies launched an offensive against the regime of Saddam Hussein. On 30 April, the American Defence Secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, travelled to Baghdad in a gesture symbolising the coalition's military success. By chance, wave 59.1 of the Eurobarometer took place from 18 March to 30 April 2003 when the war against Iraq was well under way, following several months of intense diplomatic activity during which the Member States of the European Union were to reveal their differences.

The information contained in this Eurobarometer must be interpreted in the light of these events. The decrease in confidence in the United Nations, the deterioration of the image of the United States of America, the erosion of support for enlargement, in countries such as France and Belgium in particular, are without doubt directly related to the tense mood of the time.

Against this backdrop, EU citizens expressed the desire for the European Union to have a greater say on the international scene. Support for a common foreign and security policy is still very high and a clear majority of Europeans support the specific measures proposed in this respect. Furthermore, the results from the Candidate Country Eurobarometer give grounds for considerable modification of the idea of a split between "old " and "new" Europe. Some observers even suggest that the Iraq crisis has given rise to the formation of homogeneous public opinion.

In general, EU nationals have certainly not shown themselves to be conservative. The Euro appears to have been well accepted in the countries that have adopted the single currency, in spite of opposition in the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent Sweden, only a few months away from a referendum on the subject. People are in favour of decision-making at a European level in many respects and although they may not know much about the Convention presided over by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, nearly two out of three Europeans are in favour of a constitution for the European Union.

It is clear from the results of several questions that EU citizens' wish to have a greater say in the decision-making process. The intergovernmental conference beginning in October that will debate the draft prepared by the Convention will have the difficult task of combining efficacy with democratic requirements.

***We would like to thank all the EU citizens
who have taken part in the Eurobarometer survey over the years.
Without them, this report could not have been produced.***

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to give readers an overall view of what people in the European Union think of the EU, its policies and its institutions.

It is divided into **three parts**.

Section I deals with **the place of the European Union in the world**.

Chapter 1 deals with the **international situation**. It analyses the population's confidence in a number of international institutions and the sources from which EU citizens get their information on the international situation. It goes on to assess the problems currently facing European Union Member States in the eyes of their citizens and their fears in the light of the tense situation of Spring 2003. It then looks into the perceived role of the United States of America in the world.

Chapter 2 deals with **Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)**. It analyses the extent to which this is considered a priority by EU citizens, how much they support the establishment of a CFSP and the level at which decisions should be taken. It then examines people's opinions of a number of suggestions concerning the CFSP.

Chapter 3, **European Enlargement**, deals with the enlargement of the European Union. It assesses public support for enlargement, preferred options for the future, people's underlying attitudes to enlargement, the extent to which they feel they are informed about enlargement and their awareness and knowledge of the candidate countries.

Section II deals with **the European Union and its citizens**.

Chapter 1 examines levels of **knowledge and awareness of the European Union**. It determines levels of perceived knowledge among the population of Europe, and the preferred media used to find out about the EU. It also examines people's perception of the proximity of the EU to themselves. This chapter ends with a brief examination of the awareness and perceived importance of the Greek presidency of the Council of Ministers during the first half of 2003.

Chapter 2 looks into **European identity**.

Chapter 3 deals with **EU Membership**, the long-term development of public opinion of the EU, support for EU Membership and the perceived benefits of Membership. It goes on to consider the image that the EU conveys and what it means for its citizens.

Chapter 4 goes into **key issues**, beginning with an overall assessment of what people consider to be the priorities for the European Union and the degree of support for current EU activity. It goes on to consider people's underlying attitudes to the EU, and then the Euro, showing how support for the Euro has evolved and the extent to which the single European currency finds favour.

Part III tries to answer the following question: **Which institutions should the European Union have?**

Chapter 1 deals with its **current institutions** and asks whether people are happy with way democracy operates in the EU? Do they know what its institutions are? Do they trust them?

Chapter 2 deals with the **European Parliament** and begins by assessing the way in which the parliament's decisions and activities affect the daily lives of EU citizens. It also analyses their awareness of the parliament and the demand for contact with Members of parliament (MEPs). Finally, this chapter assesses how likely EU citizens are to vote in the next European parliamentary elections and looks into the issues that people would like to see prioritised during the next electoral campaign and incentives to vote in the forthcoming elections.

Chapter 3 deals with the **Convention**. It sets out, first of all, to evaluate EU citizens' demand for a constitution then analyses a series of proposals aimed at assessing the general level of knowledge of the Convention and the demand for media and political coverage of the work of the Convention.

Chapter 4 deals with a whole series of questions relating to **institutional reform**: Should the name of the EU be changed? What influence do the institutions have on the EU? Should the number of commissioners per country be changed? What method should be used for electing a president? Should the duration of the presidency of the European Council be extended? Should the right to veto be upheld? Should decisions be taken at a national or a European level?

I. The European Union in the World

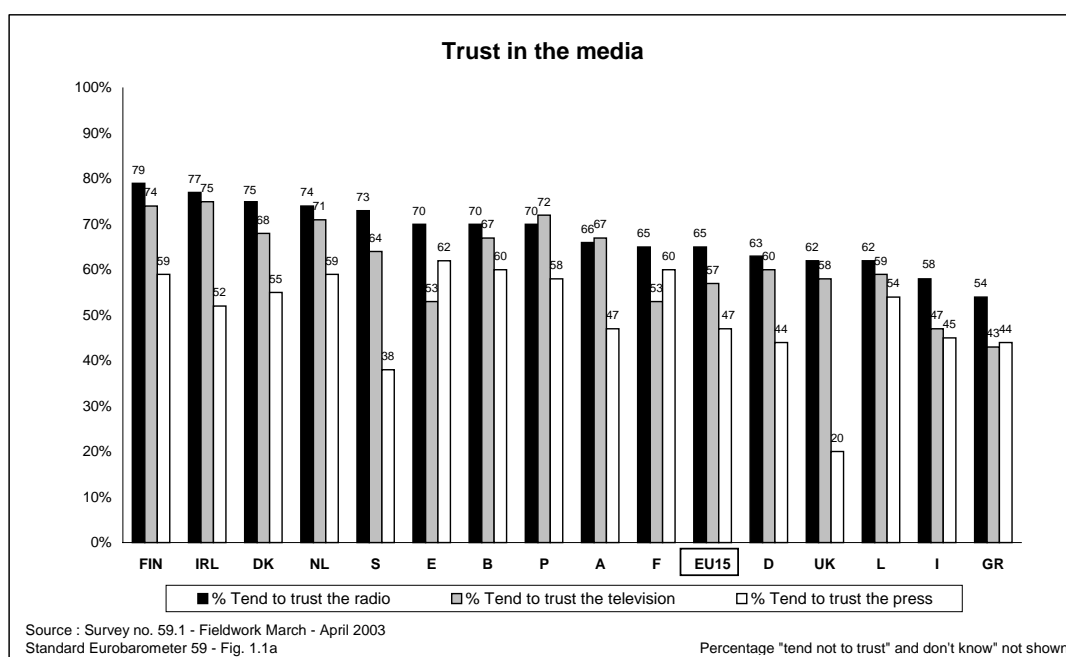
1. The International Situation

This chapter examines the influence that this spring's events have had on the confidence that European Union citizens place in some political and civil institutions and the sources of information used to learn about the international situation. It then goes on to examine what Europeans consider to be the main problems that their countries must face and their fears during this troubled period. Finally, it deals with the development of public opinion on the role of the United States of America in the world.

1.1. Confidence in the Institutions

Slight increase in confidence in the media

We can see that there is an increase of 4 points for radio, 3 points for the written press and 2 points for television throughout the European Union compared with Spring 2002. The radio is the medium that EU citizens trust most (65%), followed by television (57%) and the written press (47%).



However, this increase in confidence in the media varies considerably from one country to another.

Confidence in the written press is greatest in Spain (62%), Belgium and France (both 60%) and less so in the United Kingdom (20%), Sweden (38%, the only country along with Germany where confidence decreased, -4 points), Greece and Germany (both 44%).

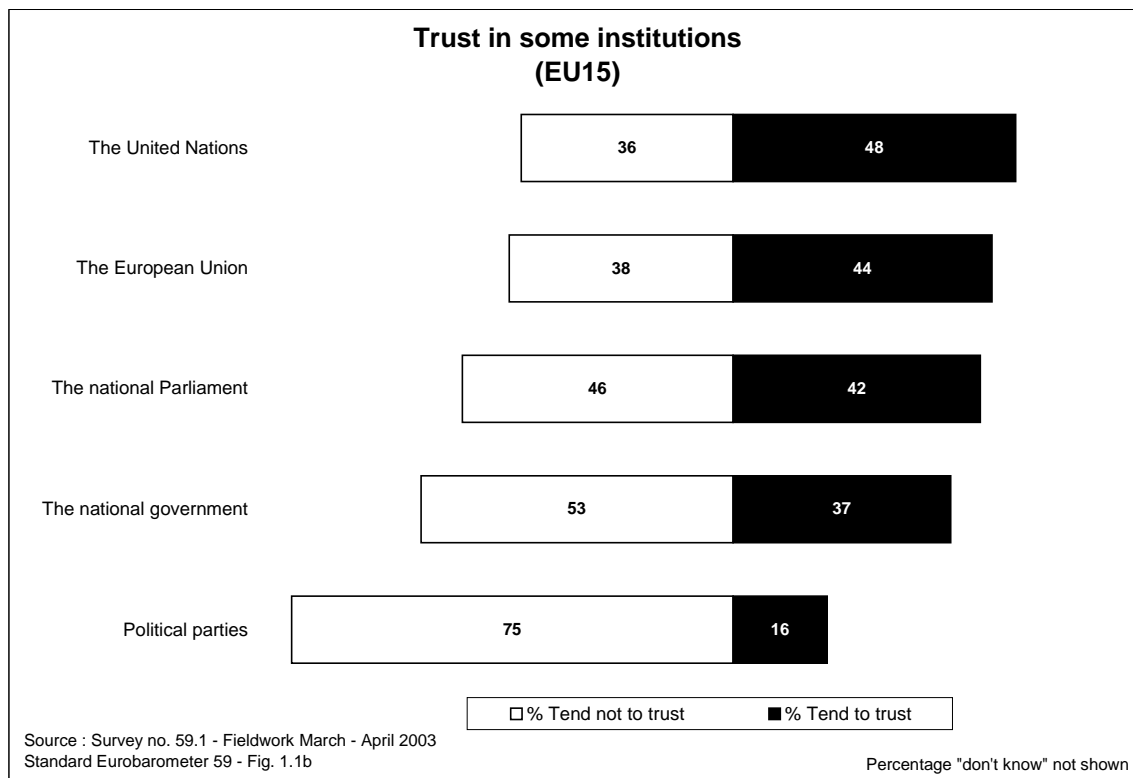
When compared with the results obtained last year during the same period, it can be seen that in the case of France and Greece, the difference is as much as 10 points.

Confidence in radio exceeds 50% in the fifteen Member States and is increasing in all countries with +7 points in Italy, +6 points in France, Ireland and Greece and +4 points in Finland. Radio enjoys the highest levels of trust in Finland (79%), followed by Ireland (77%) and Denmark (75%) and the lowest in Greece (54%).

While trust in television remains stable in six of the fifteen Member States, it has clearly increased in Greece (+9 points) and in Ireland (+8 points). The country with the highest number of people who trust television is Ireland, while Greeks, in spite of this marked increase, remain the least trusting (43%). (See Table 1.1a)

Slight drop in confidence in national and international political institutions

In spite of a drop in confidence of 5 points in one year, the United Nations, which was very present in the media agenda leading up to the war (with the work in Iraq of the disarmament inspectors and divided the Security Council), is still the political institution most trusted by EU citizens (48%). The European Union has lost 2 points (44%), national parliaments remain stable (42%), whereas national governments and political parties have both lost two points (37% and 16% respectively). More than one person in two claimed not to trust his or her national government and three out of four do not trust their political parties.



On a national scale, confidence in the United Nations has fallen in thirteen of the fifteen Member States, particularly in Spain, in the Netherlands, in the United Kingdom (-9 in each case) and in Greece (-7). On the other hand, slightly more Portuguese were ready to place their trust in the UN (+2) and the level of trust among the Swedes remains unchanged.

Confidence in the European Union decreased in ten countries but remains stable in one (Portugal) and has increased slightly in Denmark, France, Finland and Sweden. The greatest drop in confidence was recorded in Spain (-7).

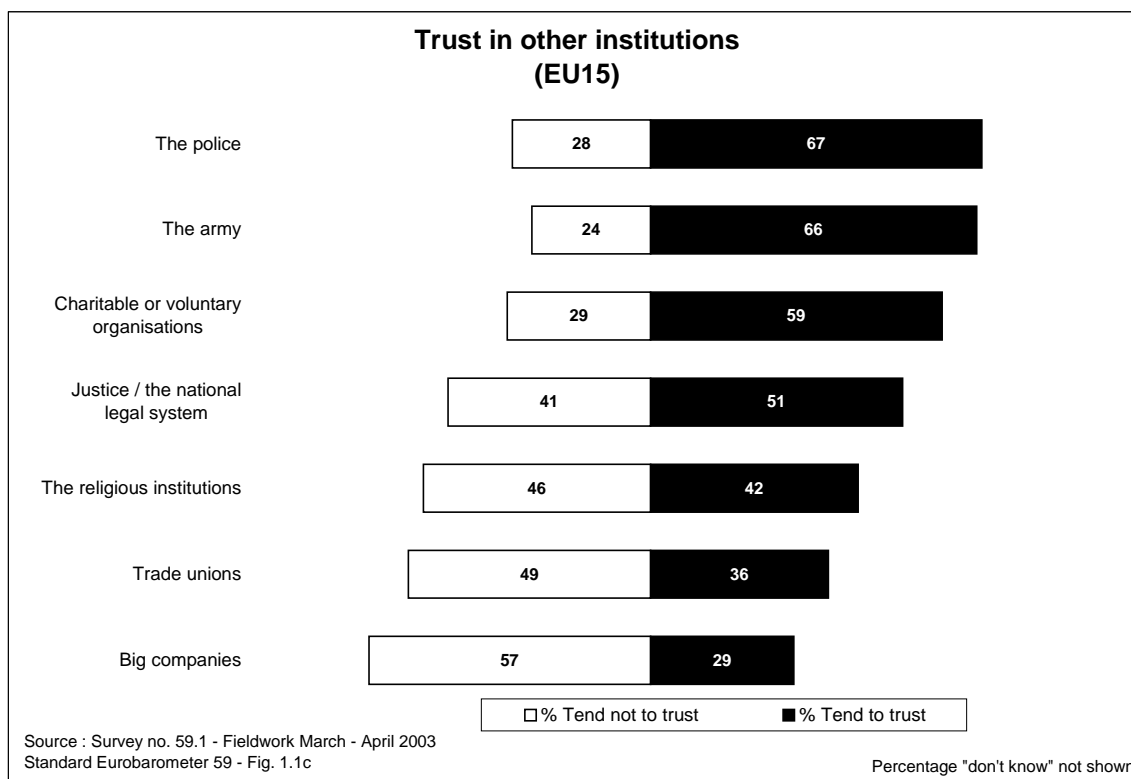
Although overall confidence in national parliaments in Europe has remained stable, this conceals considerable differences from country to country. There is a marked increase in confidence in France (+12), Finland (+9), Denmark (+6) and Greece (+5) and a clear drop in Ireland (-10), Spain and Austria (-8 in each case) as well as Germany and the Netherlands (both -7). The level of confidence remains unchanged in Sweden (59%) and the United Kingdom (37%). It is noteworthy that the lowest levels of trust were recorded for the German (35%), Irish (35%) and British (37%) parliaments. (See Table 1.1b)

Once again, the overall European average in respect of confidence in national governments hides fairly large disparities at national level. In France, where the President of the Republic, with the weight of public opinion behind him, clearly showed his opposition to war in Iraq, confidence in the government, which stood firm on the same position, rose by 13 points. On the other hand, the level of confidence plummeted in the Netherlands (-17) and in Ireland (-11).

The level of confidence placed in political parties decreased by 1 to 5 points in eight of the fifteen Member States: Germany (-6), Austria (-5), Ireland (-4), Sweden (-3), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (-2) and Spain and Luxembourg (-1). It remains unchanged in Belgium, Italy and Portugal and is very slightly higher in Finland, Denmark and France and in Greece.

Confidence in other institutions is fairly stable.

Confidence in other institutions varies only slightly, with one exception. Confidence in big companies dropped 5 points to 29%. This is the only institution in which more than one person in two claimed not to have confidence.



Almost one in two people do not trust the trade unions, while barely 36% do (-2 points compared with Spring 2002 with a trough of -6 points in the United Kingdom).

Confidence in the Army and religious institutions remains stable (66% and 42% respectively), however, in respect of the latter, there is a drop in levels of trust in Ireland (-7%) and an increase in levels of trust in Luxembourg (+6), Belgium and Italy (both +5). Those who claimed not to trust religious institutions remained the majority. Confidence in the Army remains high and has even increased in some countries such as the Netherlands (+6) and Portugal (+5).

Confidence in charitable institutions, the police and the Legal System has increased by 1, 2 and 3 points, respectively, with major increases in the case of the Legal System in Portugal (+11), France (+9), Greece (+8), the Netherlands (+7) and Finland (+6) and a sizeable drop in Ireland (-8). The level of confidence in the European Union barely reached 51%. (See Table 1.1c)

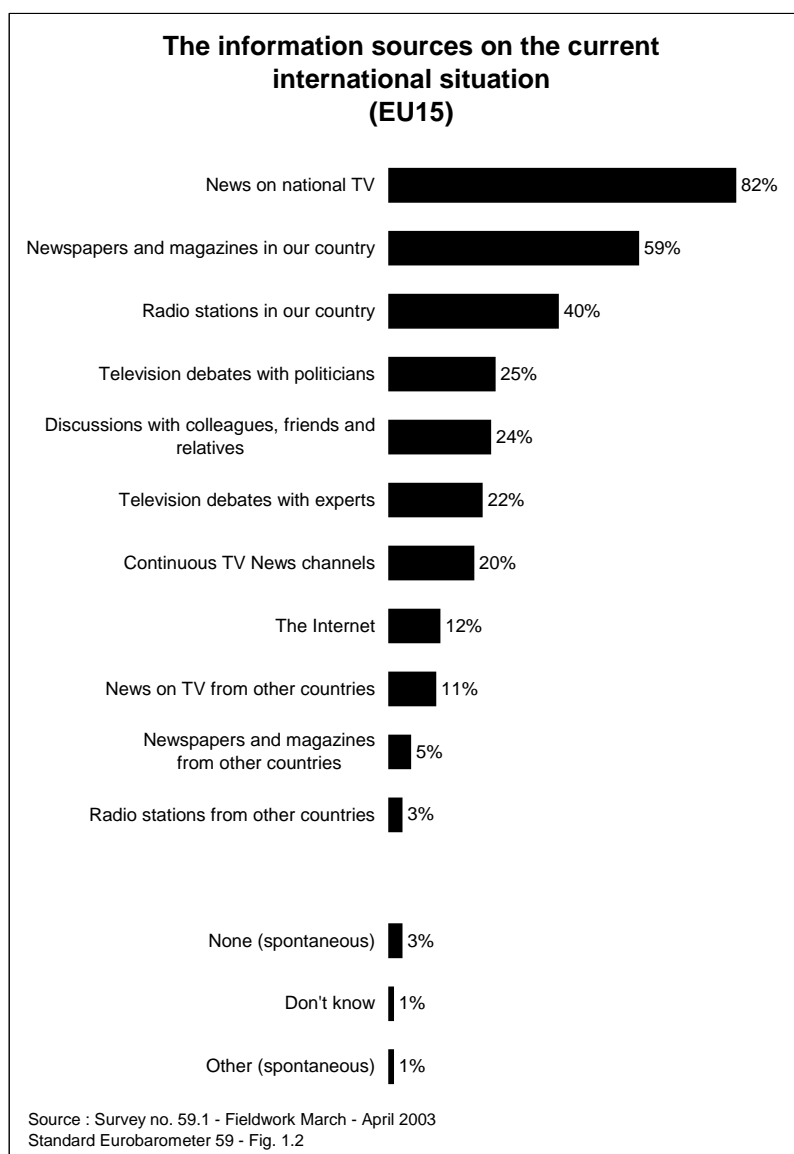
The police is the institution which Europeans trust most (67%). There is a marked increase in this respect in Greece and the Netherlands (both +10), Portugal (+9) and Belgium (+8), unlike Ireland, where it has dropped by 7 points.

Classification of the Three Institutions that Enjoy Highest Levels of Trust (Expressed as a % per Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Police	57	Police	71
Charities	57	Charities	67
The Army	56	The Army	63
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Police	89	Police	69
The Legal System	80	The Legal System	62
The Army	74	The Army	61
Germany		Austria	
Police	75	Police	73
The Army	62	The Legal System	69
The Legal System	60	The Army	62
Greece		Portugal	
The Army	81	The Army	76
The Legal System	69	Religions institutions	67
Charities	68	Police	66
Spain		Finland	
Charities	60	Police	89
Police	55	The Army	87
The Army	53	The Legal System	74
France		Sweden	
Charities	64	Police	75
The Army	62	The Legal System	66
Police	60	The Army	63
Ireland		The United Kingdom	
The Army	75	The Army	79
Police	64	Police	65
Charities	61	Charities	65
Italy			
The Army	69		
Police	69		
Charities	59		

1.2. Sources of Information on the International Situation

National news bulletins are the main source of information on the international situation

As above, confidence in sources of information has increased slightly. Analysis of the main sources of information used by EU citizens to find out about the international situation confirms the importance of national television news bulletins as a source of information (82% of those interviewed). 59% obtained their information from national newspapers and magazines, 40% also kept themselves informed by means of national radio and 24% through discussions with colleagues, friends or family.



National television news bulletins are the source most frequently specified in all European Union states with the exception of Luxembourg. 60% of the inhabitants of Luxembourg get their information from national newspapers, television news bulletins are their second source of information (56%).

National newspapers and magazines are the most frequently used source of information in Finland (76%) and the least frequently used in Portugal (28%). Similarly, in Portugal and Greece national radio stations are the least relied upon as a source of information (16%).

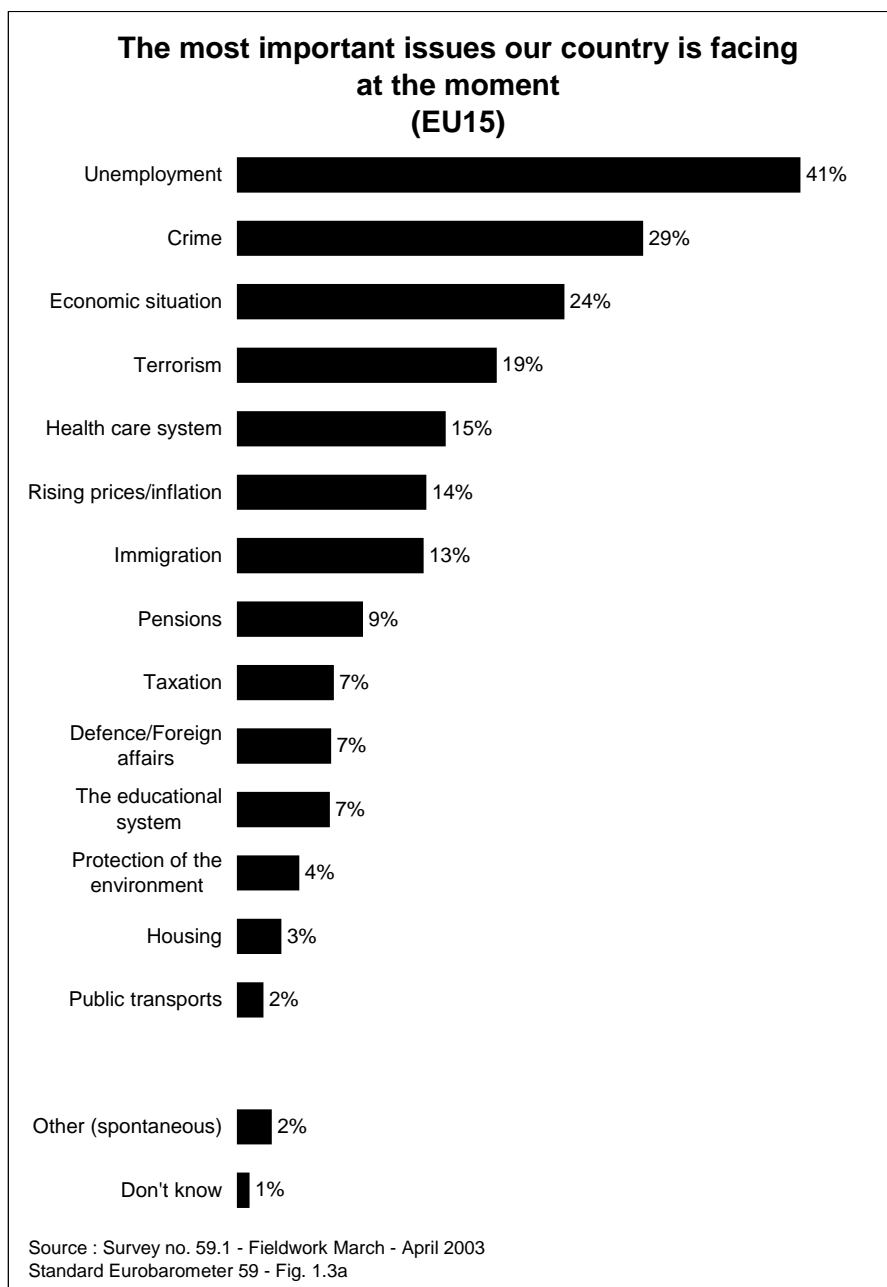
It is noteworthy that 20% of EU citizens obtain their information from continuous information television channels (with proportions reaching 46% and 47% in Finland and Sweden) and 12% use the Internet as their source of information (the highest figures being in countries such as the Netherlands and northern European countries where Internet use is widespread). (See Table 1.2)

The choice of sources of information seems mainly linked to the age at which people's education is completed. The later a person's education is completed, the greater the number of sources of information. Conversely, the earlier people left full-time education, the more national televised news bulletins tend to be the main, or even the only, source of information.

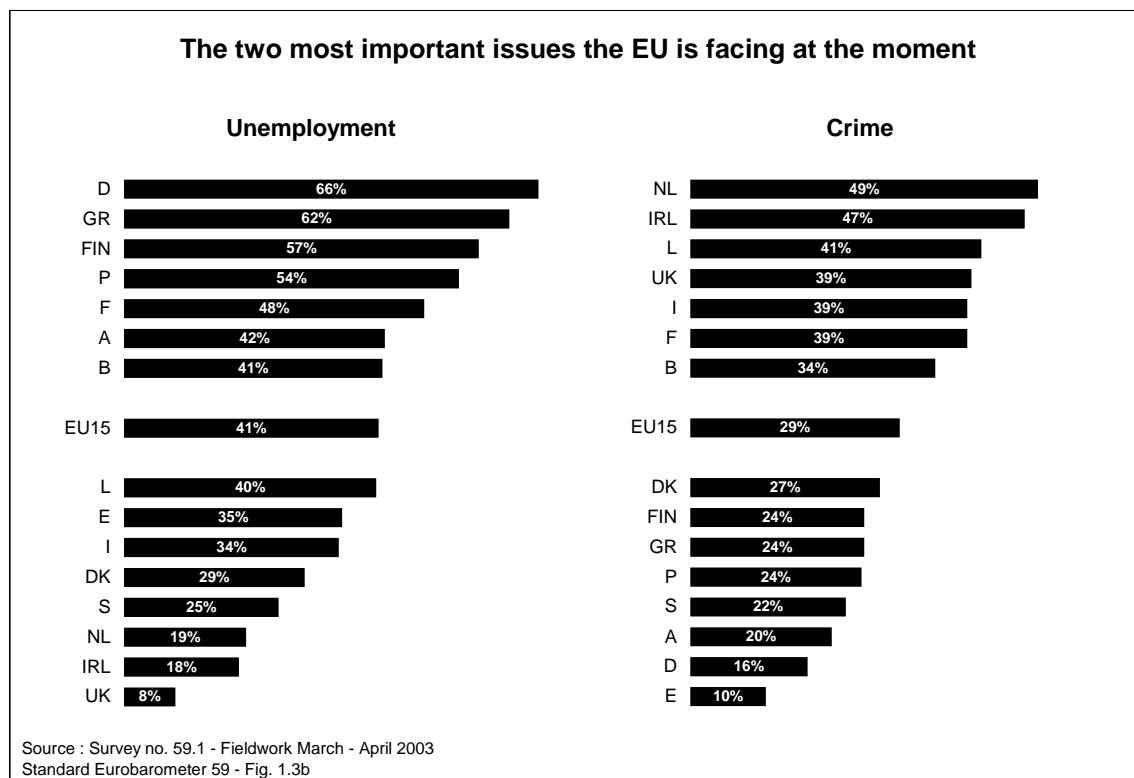
1.3. Problems Currently Facing our Countries

Unemployment and public safety are the two main issues that the European Union must tackle.

In spite of international political problems facing EU Member States, 41% of EU citizens feel that one of the two main problems facing their countries is unemployment.



Public safety is considered to be one of the main problems by 29% of people interviewed, whereas the economic situation worries almost one person in four. Terrorism was mentioned in fourth place (19%) and defence/foreign policy only appeared in tenth placed (7%).



Unemployment is one of the main problems for 66% of Germans, which is an increase of one point to 71% in the new Länder. Unemployment also worries more than one person in two in Greece (62%), Finland (57%) and Portugal (54%). On the other hand, only 8% of Britons feel that this is one of the most serious problems; they put public safety (39%) and immigration (32%) at the top of their list.

Nearly one person in two in the Netherlands considered that one of the most serious problems facing their country is public safety. This opinion is shared by 47% of the population in Ireland and 41% in Luxembourg.

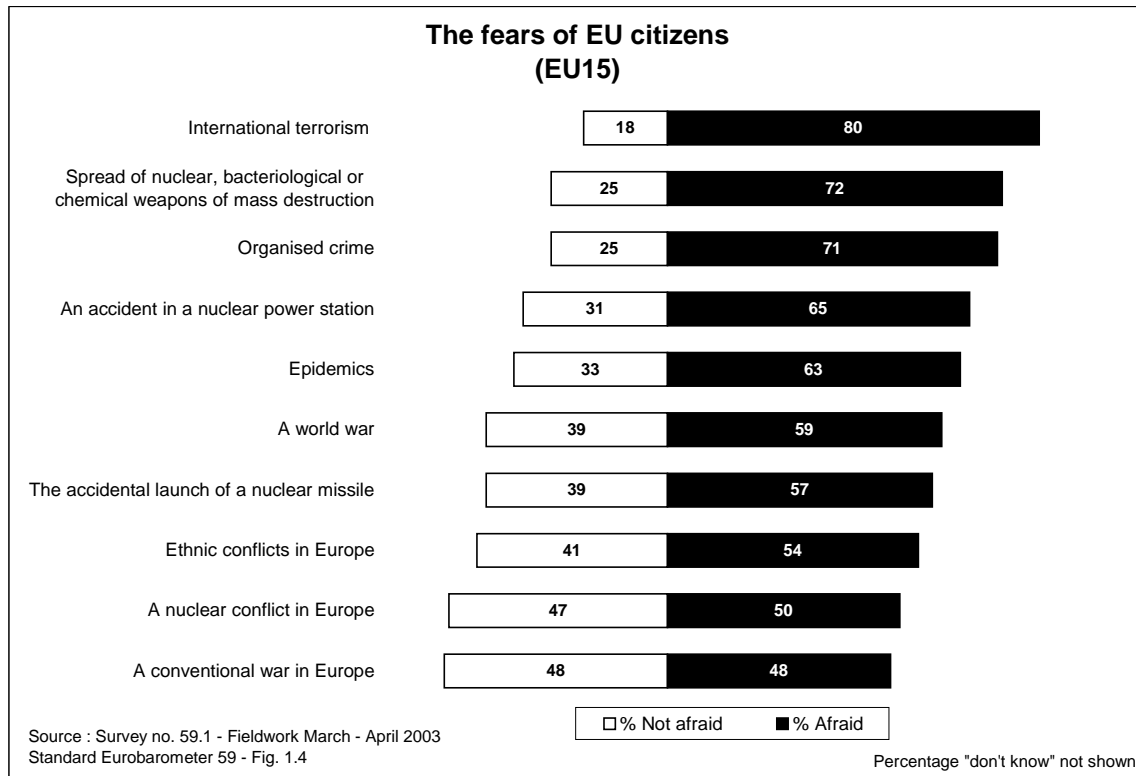
It is also noteworthy that, given the tense national and international situation, terrorism was considered to be one of the most serious problems by 54% of Spaniards.

More than one Swede in two thought the same about healthcare (52%). This was also the case for 42% of Finns and 35% of the Dutch and the Irish. Despite a much criticized healthcare system, only one in five Britons placed healthcare among the two most serious problems facing their country, well behind public safety, immigration and terrorism. (See Table 1.3)

1.4. EU Citizens' Fears

This question, which has been asked in earlier surveys, is designed to assess Europeans' fears in respect of ten incidents or phenomena that could have disastrous consequences for the world.

International terrorism remains EU citizens' main fear.



Eight out of ten Europeans said they fear international terrorism. This was followed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (72%) and organised crime (71%).

In general, the number of people who said they fear one or other of these is lower than it was in Autumn 2002. So, with the exception of three examples, scores are lower for all prospects than they were six months ago.

This drop ranges from -1 point for the fear of a conventional war in Europe or the accidental launching of a nuclear missile to -6 points for an accident in a nuclear power plant or ethnic conflict in Europe.

Three exceptions to this are noteworthy. First, the status quo among the number of people who said they feared the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the slight increase in the number of those who fear a world war (+2).

Next, influenced by the current debate on bacteriological weapons and the SARS epidemic (atypical pneumonia), there is a clear increase in the fear of epidemics, up by 10 points to 63%.

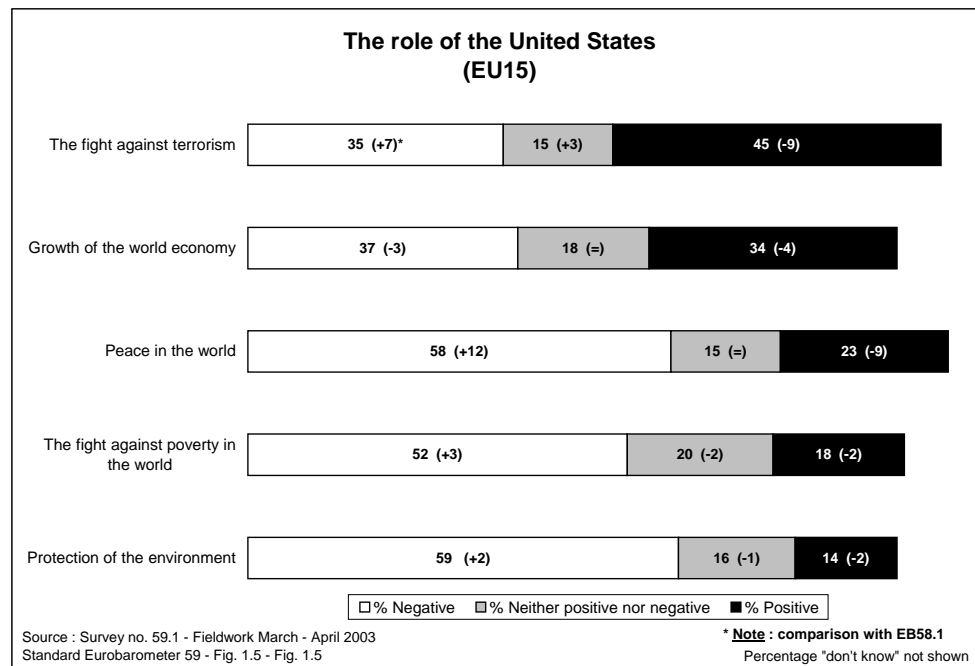
Clearly, in the spring of 2003, slightly fewer than one person in two (48%) feared "a conventional war in Europe". All other incidents and phenomena proposed scored more than 50%.

There is some variation in the results from one country to another. In general, it seems that a slightly greater proportion of Greeks and Portuguese said that they fear all of the possibilities listed. (See Table 1.4)

1.5. The Role of the United States of America

Tarnished image

For the second time, the image of the role played by the United States in the world was tested on five points. It is reasonable to assume that the image of the USA has been affected by the conflict with Iraq and the demonstration of public opinion has left its mark on the opposition felt in most European countries.



Positive assessments of the action taken by the USA related to the fight against terrorism, which has taken pride of place in Bush administration speeches since the events of September 2001, have fallen 9 points. Currently, 35% of those interviewed take a dim view of the role played by the USA in this regard, while 45% consider it to be positive. In spite of a decline in almost all countries, more than half of the population approves of the role played by the USA in five of the fifteen Member States, namely, the United Kingdom (68%), Denmark (64%), Sweden and the Netherlands (56%) and Ireland (53%). On the other hand, eight out of ten people in Greece disapproved of the role played by the USA. The Netherlands was the only country in which the image of the United States strengthened (+4). With the exception of Luxembourg (-2), the "positive" option has fallen by 9 points to 18 in the other Member States.

A dim view of the role of the United States is taken by the majority of Europeans in respect of the four other issues analysed.

Their peacekeeping role in the world was described as negative by 58% of the population of the European Union (+12 points compared with Autumn 2002). In eight of the fifteen Member States, more than half of the population takes a dim view of the United States with figures reaching 91% in Greece, 73% in France, 68% in Spain and 66% in Belgium and Germany. Ireland and the United Kingdom are the only two countries where a majority of the population viewed their role positively.

The role played by the United States of America in world development is being assessed more harshly than it was in the past. The majority of those interviewed take a dim view of it (37% have a negative impression of the USA's role in this respect compared with 34% who have a positive one). Ireland is the only country in which more than one person in two views their role positively.

Similarly, more than half of the EU citizens consider that the US plays a negative role in the fight against poverty in the world (52%, +3) and nearly six people in ten have the same opinion of the role played by the USA in protecting the environment (59%, +2). (See Table 1.5)

In general, men have a more positive opinion of the role of the United States in the world than women.

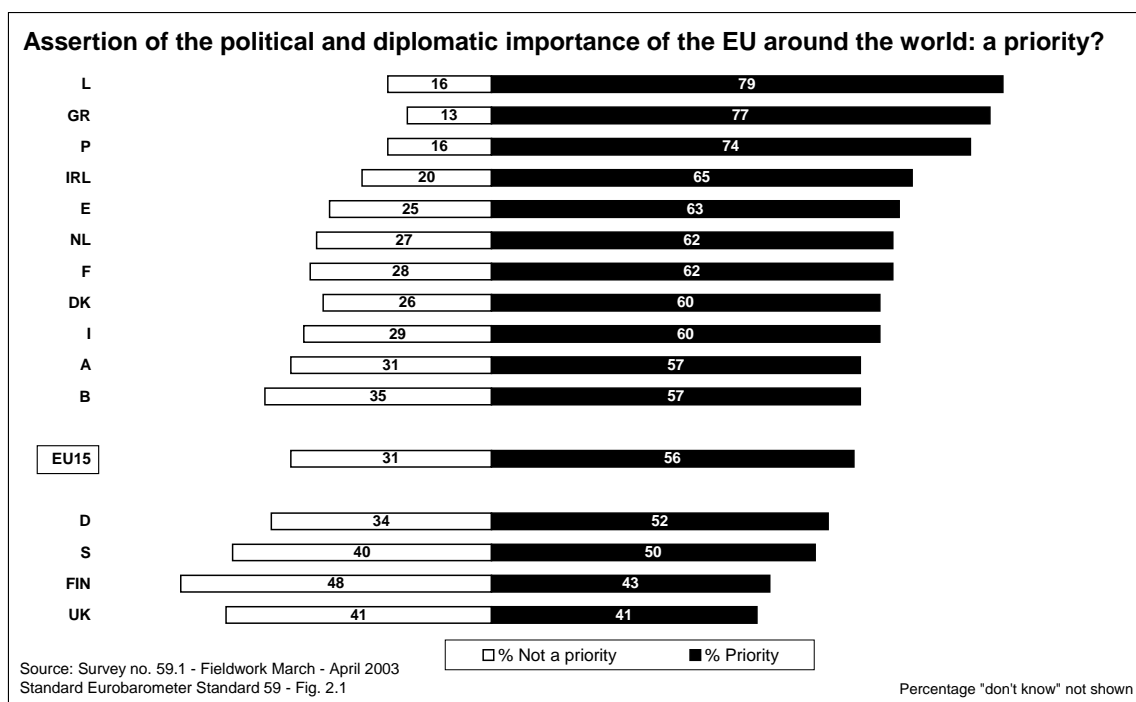
2. Common Foreign and Security Policy

In an eventful international climate in which various European Member States were forced to reveal their differences, this section will allow us to form an opinion on what Europeans really want from a common foreign and security policy.

2.1. Assertion of the Political and Diplomatic Importance of the European Union in the World

A clear majority considers that the assertion of the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union in the World must be a priority.

56% of Europeans think that the political and diplomatic assertion of the European Union in the world is a priority. This opinion is held by a majority of people in all Member States, with the exception of Finland and the United Kingdom. Only 43% of Finns feel that this should be a priority against 48% who feel it should not. Opinions in the United Kingdom are very diverse. 41% of those interviewed believe that it should be a priority while the same number of people felt it should not, and 19% did not know (compared with a European average of 13%).



As shown above, the largest number of people who share this opinion can be found in Luxembourg (79%), Greece (77%) and Portugal (74%).

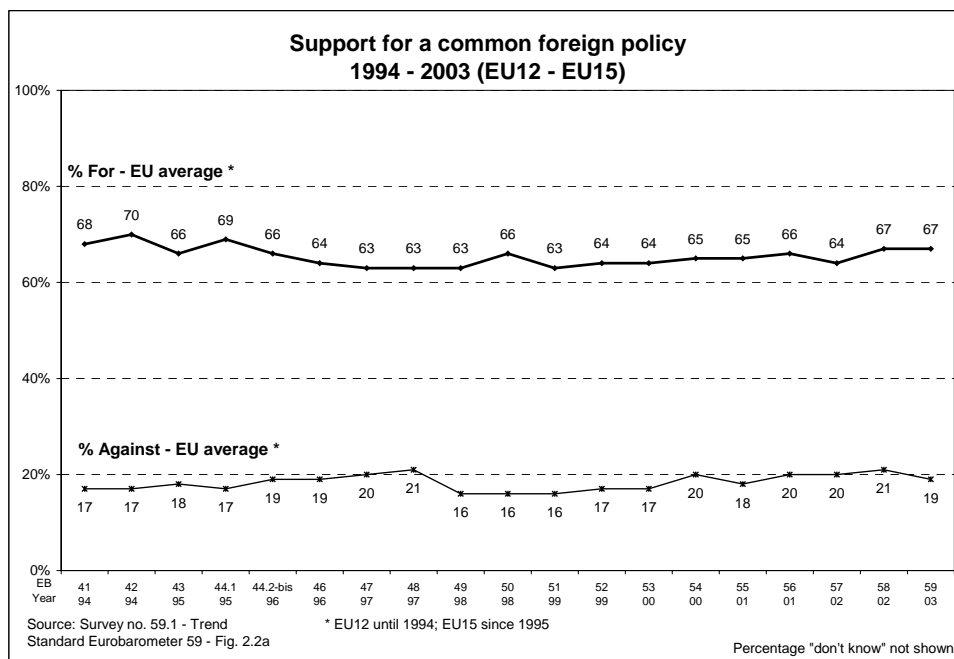
Compared with Autumn 2002, the results have remained stable (+1 European average) although there is a marked increase in the idea of priority in Sweden (+10), Germany (+9) and Luxembourg (+7). (See Table 2.1a)

This point of view is found most frequently among managers and the self-employed. The level of education is again a factor, the later a person left full-time education, the more likely he or she is to hold the opinion that the European Union must assert itself politically and diplomatically in the world. 66% of Europeans consider their countries to have benefited from belonging to the European Union. (Table 2.1b)

2.2. Support in the European Union

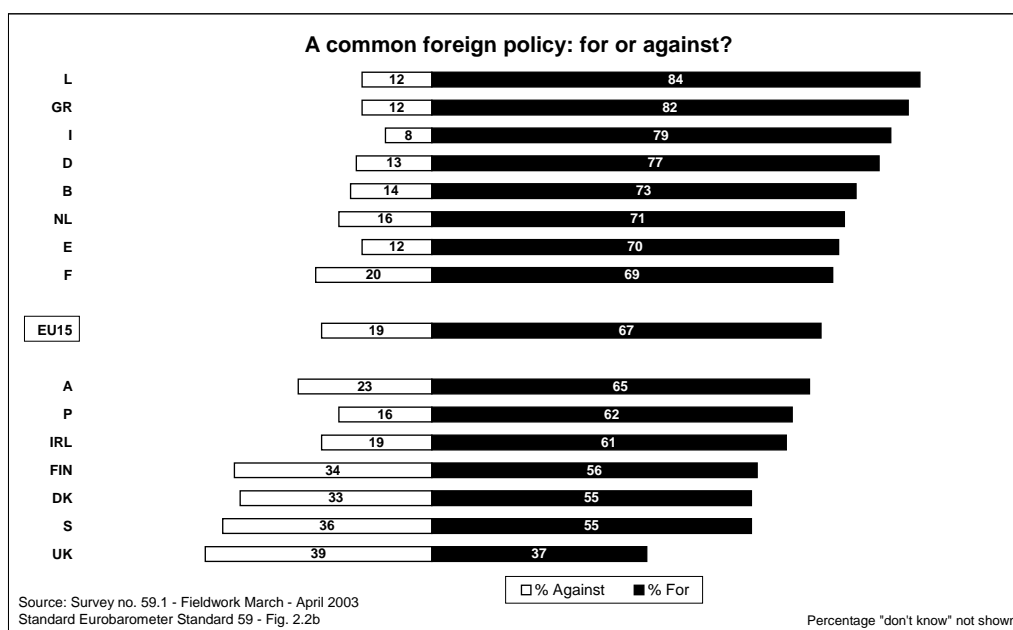
Two people in three are in favour of a common foreign policy

The principle of a common foreign policy for European Union Member States has maintained the increase of three points that was recorded in Spring 2002. In fact, for the last year, 67% of Europeans claimed to be in favour of a common foreign policy for European Union Member States and there are now slightly fewer than in the autumn against this proposal (-2 points).



National variations are not great, with the exception of two countries. In Luxembourg, support has increased by 6 points and the number of people with no opinion dropped by 7 points. In Austria, fewer people are in favour of such a policy (-5) and those who are against it have gained ground (+6).

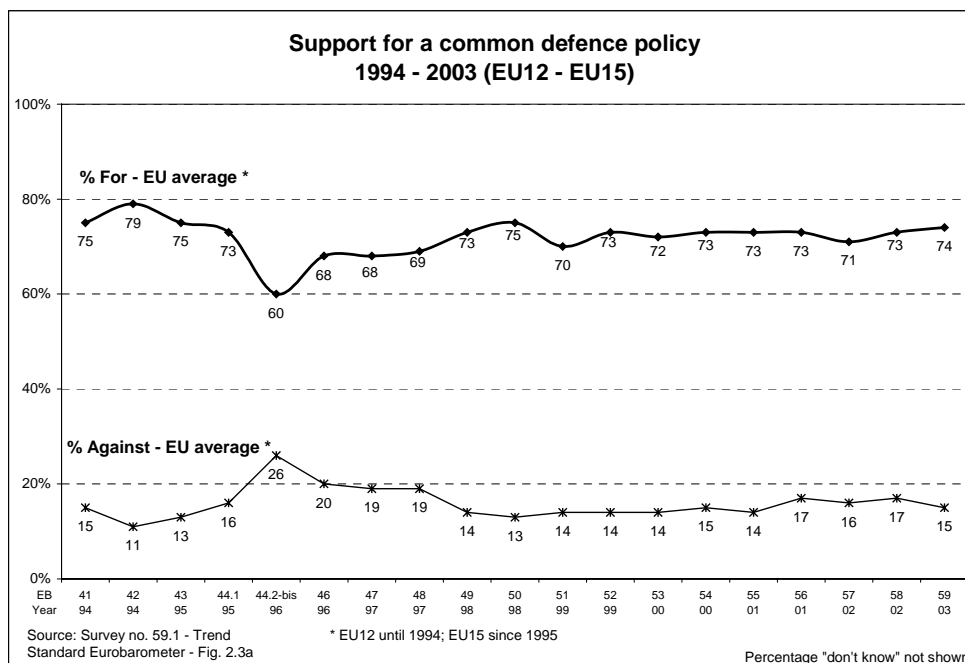
A majority was in favour of a common foreign policy in all Member States with the marked exception of the United Kingdom, where the number of people with no opinion is high (24%).



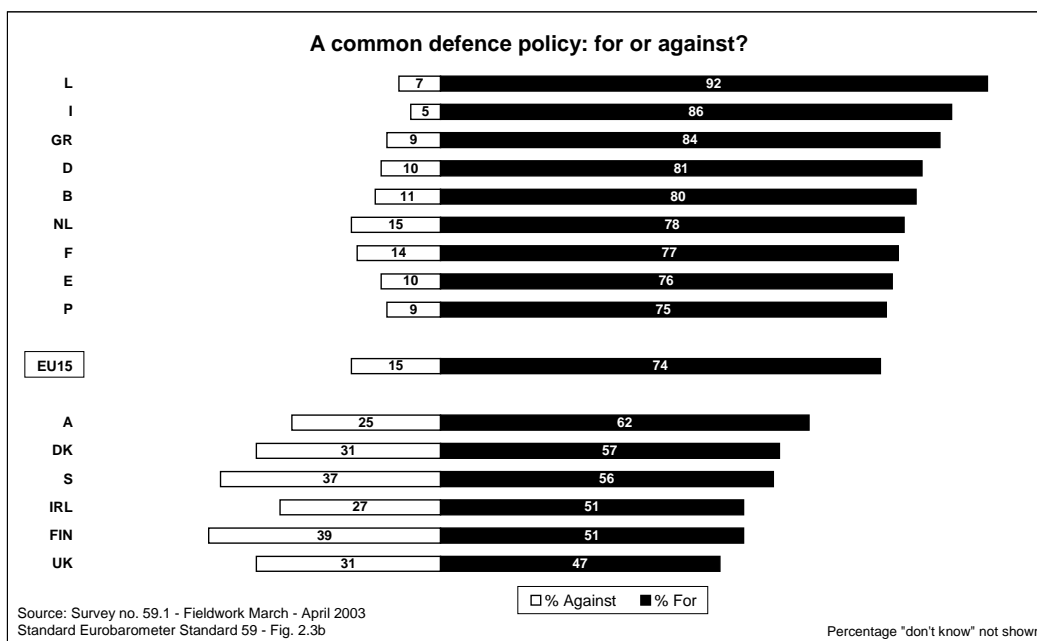
It is also noteworthy that there are significant levels of opposition, albeit minority, in northern countries (Sweden, Finland, Denmark). (See Table 2.2a)

Three out of four Europeans favour a common defence and security policy

74% of EU citizens support the idea of a common security and defence policy, this has increased by 1 point compared with Autumn 2002, whereas the number of people against this prospect has fallen slightly (-2).



Support for a common defence and security policy continues to grow steadily in some countries such as Sweden (+6), Greece (+5) and Luxembourg (+4). On the other hand, it is in decline slightly in some others, in particular, Spain and Austria (-3 in each case) and Denmark and the United Kingdom (both -2). The United Kingdom is still the only country in which support for a common security and defence policy, although largely in the majority, is still below 50%.



On the other hand, the level of support exceeds 90% in Luxembourg and 80% in Italy, Greece, Germany and Belgium.

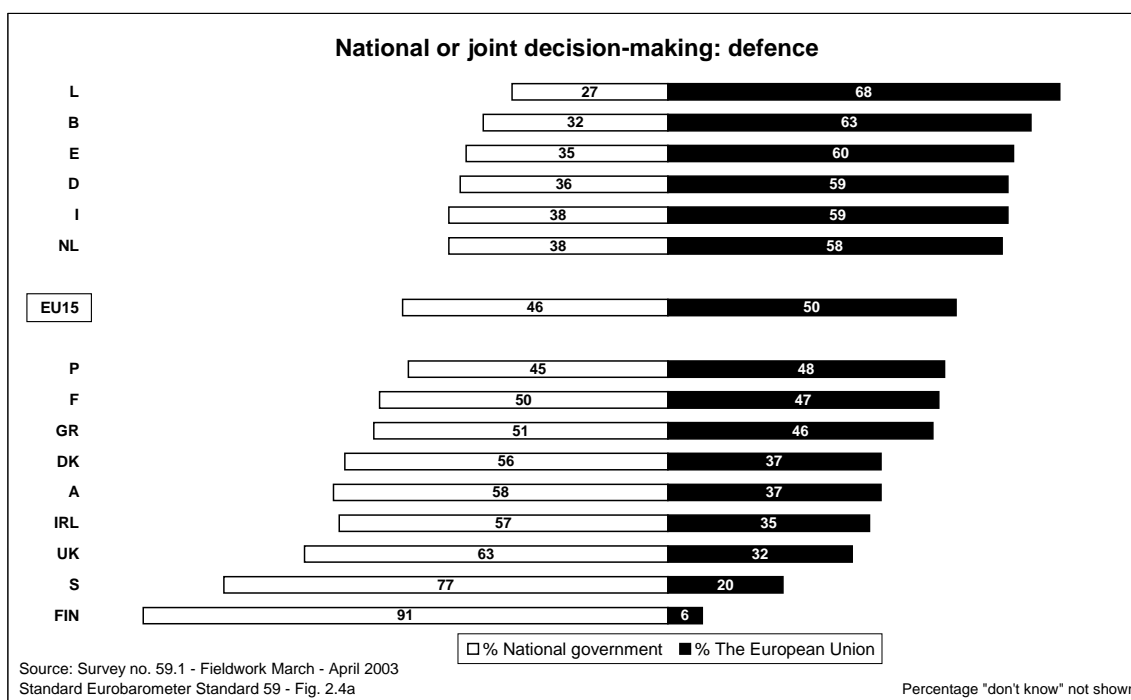
Besides the United Kingdom (31%), the greatest opposition to this prospect can be found in Denmark (31%) and countries with a tradition of neutrality, namely, Finland (39%), Sweden (37%) and Ireland (27%). (See Table 2.3a)

2.3. Defence and Foreign Policy: A National or European Decision?

One European in two believes that decisions concerning defence must be taken collectively by the European Union.

The number of people who share this opinion has increased by two points between Autumn 2002 and Spring 2003, and has now reached 50%. The events of this spring are undoubtedly related. At a national level, this evolution must, however, be kept in perspective. While support for this idea has increased in seven countries and has remained stable in two others (Portugal and Finland), it is nonetheless falling in six others.

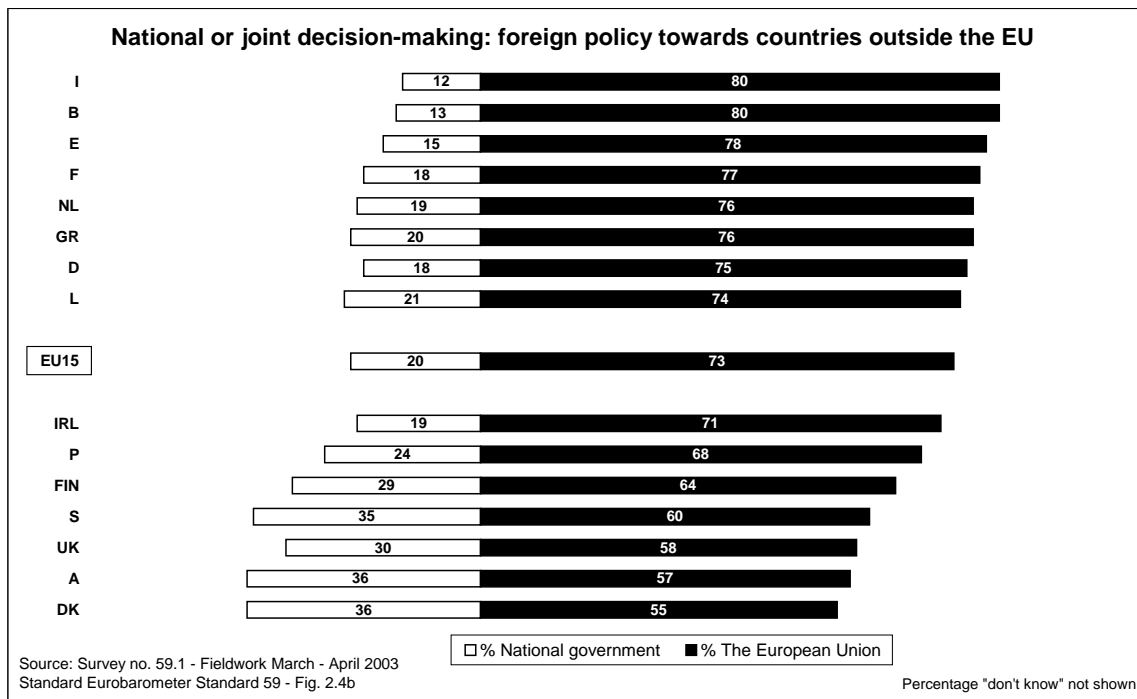
The most obvious increases are in Germany (+8), Belgium (+7), Greece (+6), Spain and Luxembourg (+5), while the most significant decreases were registered in Austria (-8), Denmark (-5) and France (-3). (See Table 2.4a)



Support for joint decision-making by European Union Member States was greatest in Luxembourg (68%), followed by Belgium (63%) and Spain (60%). However, support for decision-making at the national government level remains predominant in eight of the fifteen Member States where it is more or less equal to, or exceeds, 50%. Support on this issue is clearest in Finland (91%), Sweden (77%) and the United Kingdom (63%). Nearly one person in ten in Ireland said they did not know or could not give an opinion. (See Table 2.4a)

Broad based support for joint decision-making by the EU on foreign policy concerning non-EU countries.

Support for the principle of joint decision-making by the EU regarding foreign policy is still high. This remains unchanged (73%). The number of EU citizens who hold this opinion has risen in seven states including Greece (+7) and Sweden (+4), remains stable in Spain and Ireland and has fallen in six other countries, in particular Austria (-7), Luxembourg (-5) and Denmark (-4).



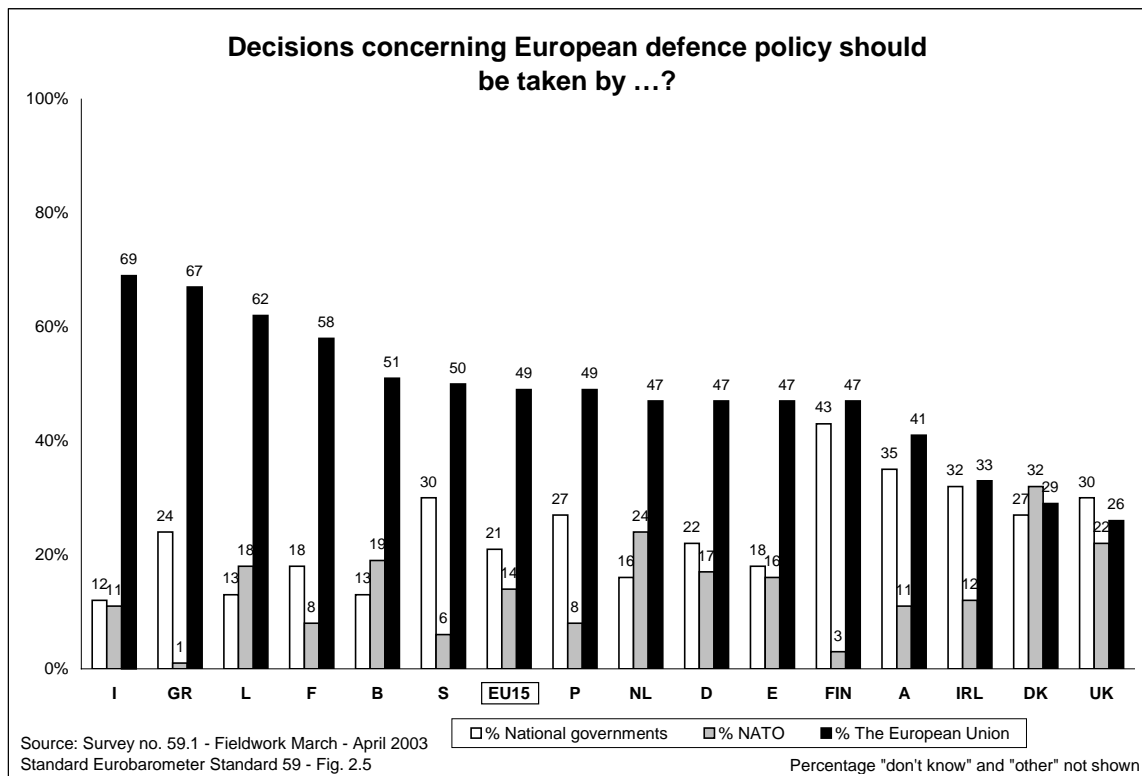
Nonetheless, this principle is supported by a large majority of the population throughout the European Union countries. Belgium and Italy (80% in each case), followed by Spain (78%) and France (77%) are the countries in which the greatest number of people think that foreign policy decisions regarding non-European Union countries should be taken jointly by the EU. On the other hand, in Denmark, only 55% share this opinion. More than one person in six in the United Kingdom and Ireland said they did not know. (See Table 2.5a)

2.4. Level of Decision-Making of European Defence Policy

Overwhelming support among EU citizens for the European Union as decision-making body on European defence policy; support for NATO drops 7 points.

Although his question may appear to be very similar to the previous one, it includes an additional level of decision-making: NATO. In spite of this, 49% of those interviewed think that decisions on European defence policy should be taken by the European Union. This opinion has increased by 5 points in the last six months. It is possible that the dissension between various EU Member States is related to the desire of the population to see the EU speak with a common and united voice. At the same time, support for NATO has dropped 7 points and support for national governments remains stable. With reference to the national level, we see that NATO has lost points in thirteen of the fifteen States (with the exception of Austria and Spain, where it has risen 1 and 2 points respectively), and only the Danish actually prefer it.

The idea of decision-making by national governments was considered most important in Austria (+9). The support for the idea that decisions concerning European defence policy must be taken by the European Union has gained ground in thirteen Member States, including Finland (+12), France (+9), Belgium (+8), Germany and the United Kingdom (+6). (Table 2.6a)



More than one person in two in Italy, Greece, Luxembourg, France, Belgium and Sweden said they were in favour of decision-making at a European level. This is the predominant opinion in all countries with the exception of Denmark, where the majority of people, as we saw above, are in favour of decision-making by NATO, and the United Kingdom, whose population predominantly support decision-making at the national government level. Even if this opinion is not predominant, the country in which the greatest number of people said they support decision-making at the national government level was Finland.

The number of "don't know" responses was particularly high in Ireland (21%) and the United Kingdom (20%).

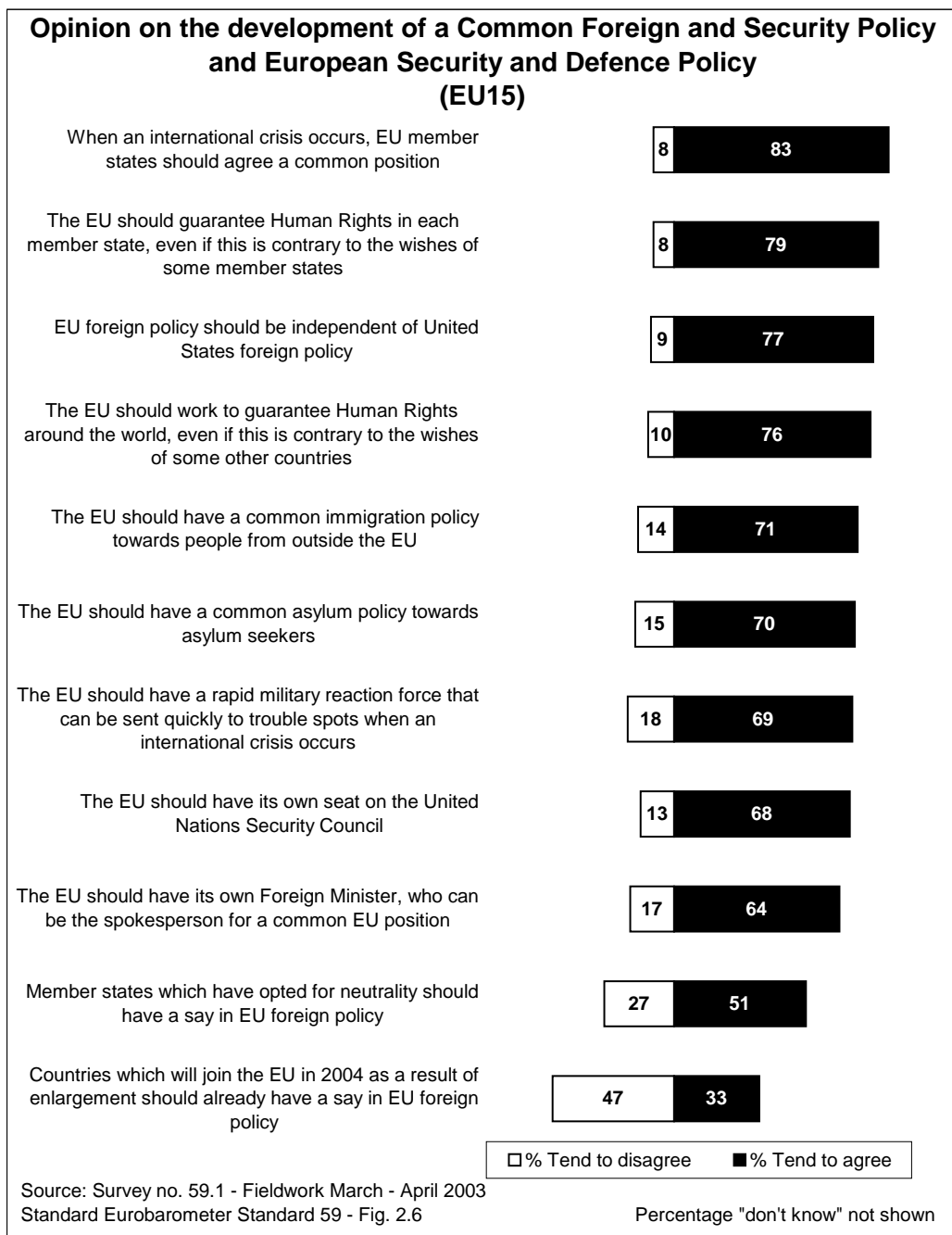
2.5. Opinions on the CFSP

Specific measures broadly supported by public opinion in Europe

Depending on the proposals, in each EU member state between 50% and 90% of those interviewed are in favour of the following:

- A common position taken by EU Members in the event of a crisis;
- The EU guaranteeing the Human Rights in each Member State and in the world, even if this is against the will of some Members;
- A foreign policy that is independent from American foreign policy;
- A common policy on immigration and asylum;
- A rapid-reaction military force that could be deployed quickly in areas of conflict;
- A seat for the EU on the NATO Security Council.

Most probably because of the current climate, 83% of citizens think that, **in the event of an international crisis, EU Member States should agree a common position**. This opinion is the most widely supported in the EU as a whole and individually in all countries. Even the lowest score, registered in the United Kingdom, was 72%.



Although 64% of Europeans think that **the EU should have its own Minister for Foreign Affairs**, national opinions do vary. This proposal is supported in eleven of the fifteen Member States by more than one person in two with 81% in favour in Italy. Less than 50% of the Danish, Finns, Swedes and British share this opinion. However, it is still predominant in these three countries. Only the Danish are predominantly against this proposal. It should be pointed out that a quarter of the British and Spaniards could not or would not give their opinion.

Again, in eleven of the fifteen Member States, more than one in two people feel that **Member States that have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy**. Although below the 50% level, this opinion is still predominant in France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Again, Denmark is the only country in which the majority of the population is against this proposal. It should be noted the proportion of "Don't know" responses for the European Union as a whole is 23%.

Barely a third of European public opinion believes that **the countries that are to join the European Union in 2004 should already have a say in EU foreign policy**. The majority of public opinion in all Member States is against this idea, with a quarter of them in favour (namely Greece, Portugal, Spain and Ireland). (See Table 2.7)

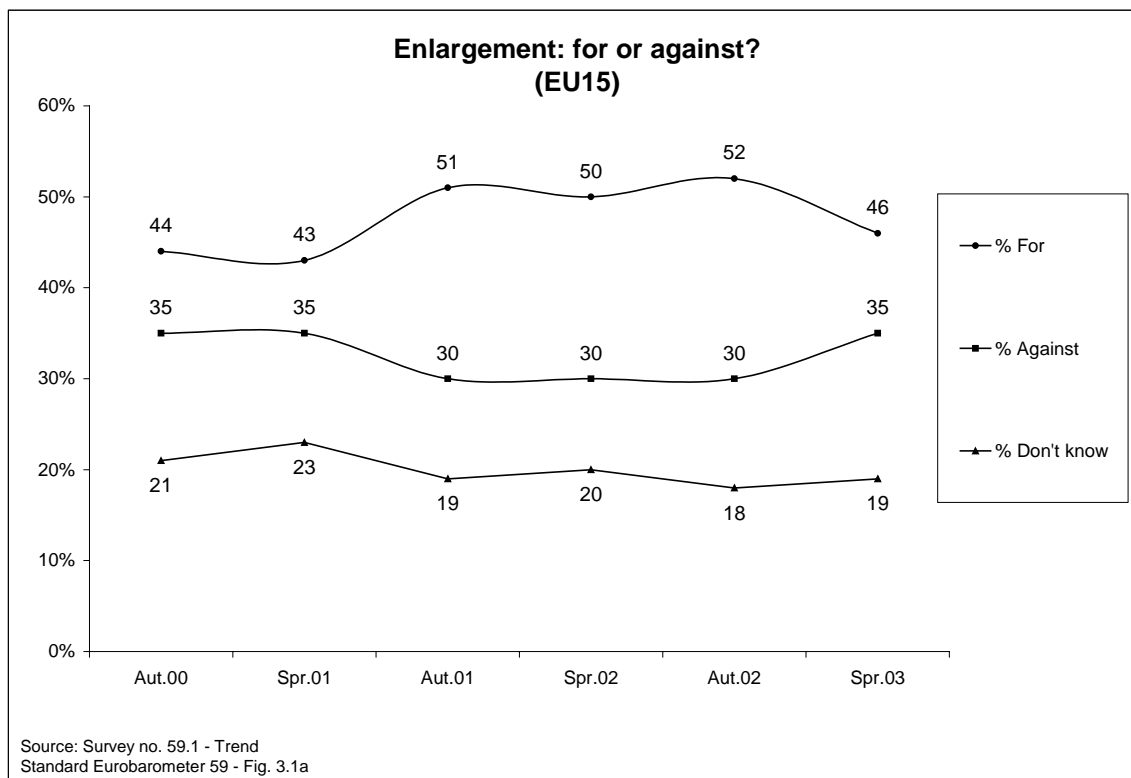
Demographic analysis shows that the most widely accepted proposals are supported, as usual, by men, managers, the self-employed, employees and to a lesser extent students. Also, the longer people have spent in full-time education, the more likely they are to support these proposals. Levels of support tend to be more or less the same whether or not people feel that their country has benefited from EU Membership. The opposite is true for the proposal with the highest levels of opposition, where the same profiles are most likely to be against, with the exception of students, where the level of support is still high.

3. European Enlargement

3.1. Support for Enlargement ¹

Support waning but still in the majority

Support for enlargement has been in decline since Autumn 2002. However, it still remains largely the majority (46%) while 35% said they were against it ².



Those who were in favour of enlargement were outnumbered in all countries with one exception, namely Portugal, which maintains its previous level.

¹ Further surveys on enlargement can be found at the following website:

http://Europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/enlargement_en.htm

² It should be noted, however, that Eurobarometer Flash surveys carried out by telephone using a different question revealed significantly more favorable results for enlargement. In order to assess the impact of the wording of the question on the results, a split ballot was introduced into the Eurobarometer face-to-face interviews wave 59.0 (15 January - 19 February 2003, 16370 people interviewed) carried out two months before the one given here. Half the sample was asked the customarily worded question and a similar question to the one used in the Flash with four categories of replies was used for the other half. The information below highlights the influence of the wording of the question and shows that at the time the survey was carried out, opinions had not yet formed:

Group A (8317 people): *What is your opinion of each of the following proposals? Please tell me, in each case, if you are for or against. [Enlargement of the European Union to include new countries].*

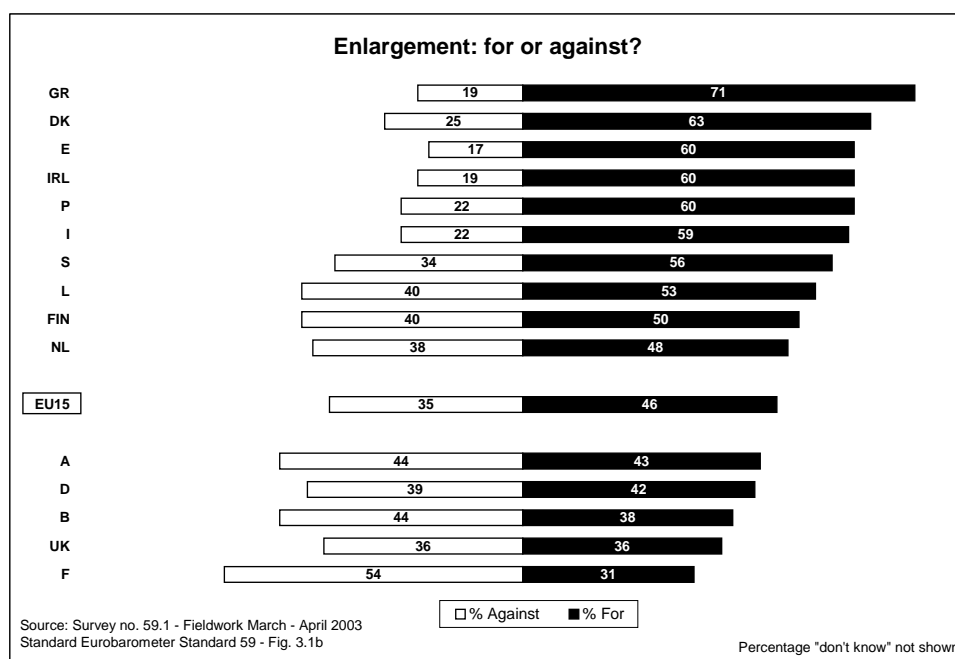
For: 50%
Against: 33%
Don't know: 16%

Group B (people): *Are you personally entirely in favor of the enlargement of the European Union, in favor, against or entirely against it?*

Entirely in favour: 18%
In favour: 37%
Against: 14%
Entirely against: 11%
It depends on the country [spontaneous]: 10%
Don't know: 9%

There was a significant drop in many countries such as Belgium (-15), France and the Netherlands (-10), Sweden (-9) and Finland (-8). On the whole, this change is the result of a homogenous distribution of the votes between those against or people who expressed no opinion. It is clear that in some countries there is not only a marked decline in the number of people in favour of enlargement, but also a marked increase in the number who oppose it (sometimes involving the movement of those with no opinion towards opposition). This is the case in Austria (+13), Belgium and Sweden (+11), the Netherlands (+10) and Finland (+9).

Support for enlargement, however, is still favoured by the majority of people in eleven of the fifteen Member States.



The exceptions are Austria, Belgium and France and the United Kingdom. According to this survey, more than one person in two in France opposes enlargement. The political statements made by the French President, Jacques Chirac, in the light of the stance taken by some candidate countries during the Iraq war and events leading up to it, may explain these figures.

In the United Kingdom, opinions were quite divided on the subject with both those in favour and those against numbering 36%.

Those most ardently in favour of enlargement are the Greeks, followed by the Danes, the Spanish, the Irish and the Portuguese.

The number of "Don't know" responses is 19% for the European Union, 28% in the United Kingdom, 21% in Ireland and 20% in Italy. (See Table 3.1a)

The following table shows that people who feel they know a great deal about the European Union (58%) are more likely to be in favour of enlargement than those who feel they do not know very much (36%). However, the number of those against did not vary greatly in these groups. The difference in the support rate can therefore be put down to the fact that those who think they do not know very much about the EU are far more likely not to have an opinion about enlargement than those who think they know a great deal (26% and 12% respectively).

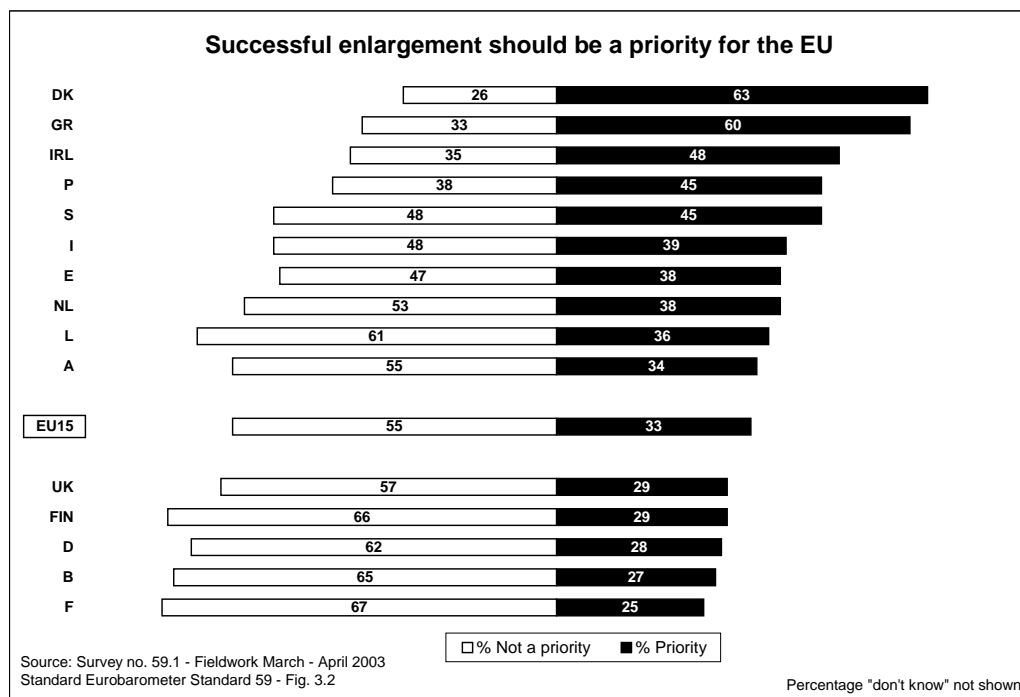
Relationship between Support for Enlargement and Perceived Knowledge of the EU			
Enlargement:	Perceived level of Knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
For	36	52	58
Against	37	34	30
Don't know	26	14	12
Total	99	100	100

3.2. Should Enlargement Be a Priority?

As we can see, although clearly in decline, enlargement is still supported by a large majority Europeans, but does this opinion mean that enlargement is considered a priority?

A third of Europeans believe that enlargement to include new countries should be a priority for the European Union

The wording of this question was changed so it is impossible to make a direct comparison with the results obtained for Autumn 2002³.



55% of EU citizens consider that successful enlargement should not be part of the European Union's current priorities, while 33% considered it a priority and 11% gave no opinion.

Successful enlargement of the European Union is considered a priority by a large number of those interviewed in only four Member States: Denmark (63%), Greece (60%), Ireland (48%) and Portugal (45%). Fewer French, Belgians and Germans shared this opinion. (See Table 3.2a)

A closer look at people's attitudes reveals that 44% (+4 since autumn 2002) of those who support their country's Membership of the European Union consider enlargement a priority for the European Union compared with only 15% who consider their country's Membership of the EU a bad thing. 75% of those who consider their country's Membership of the EU a bad thing think that the enlargement of the EU should not be a priority, this opinion is shared by fewer than one person in two of those who support their country's Membership of the EU. The percentage of people interviewed who did not or did not want to reply is slightly higher among those who think that their country's Membership of the EU is a bad thing (10%).

³ The exact wording of the question asked in Eurobarometer 58.1 was "I will now list a number of actions that the European Union could take. For each of them, could you tell me if, in your opinion, it should or should not be a priority to welcome new Member States?". This proposal was reworded in line with the events of recent months and was changed to "Achieving successful enlargement of the European Union to include new Member States". Welcoming new Member States was considered a priority by 31% of the population compared with 58% who held the opposite opinion.

3.3. Preferred Option for Europe's Immediate Future

Growing numbers of Europeans think that the EU enlargement should welcome all countries that wish to join

Although the majority of EU citizens does not share this opinion, the number of those who do share it has increased by 4 points over the last 6 months and is gaining ground in all EU countries, with the exception of Ireland (-8). This increase is most notable in Greece (+9), Luxembourg (+8), Germany (+7) and Italy and the United Kingdom (+6).

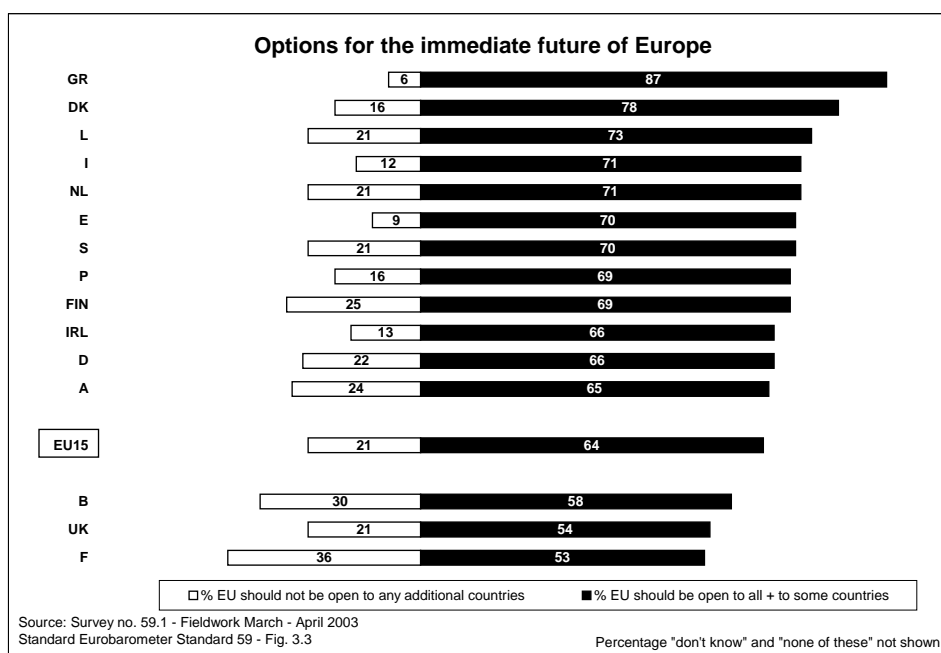
The following table shows how the EU population's opinions of enlargement have evolved over the various surveys since spring 2001.

	Spring 03	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01
	%	%	%	%	%
All countries can join the EU	24	20	21	24	21
Some countries can join the EU	40	46	40	39	44
No countries can join the EU	21	19	21	20	16
Don't know/ None of the above	15	16	18	17	20
<i>Total</i>	100	101	100	100	101

The most widely held opinion, that EU enlargement should only include some of the countries that wish to join, has fallen 6 points during the same period and is in decline in thirteen of the fifteen Member States, in particular, in the Netherlands and Finland (-11), Italy and Luxembourg (-10) and Germany (-8).

The number in support of the option "The European Union should not be enlarged to include any additional countries" has increased by two points. This increase can be observed in all Member States with the exception of Greece (-4) and the United Kingdom (-1). Opponents of enlargement are proportionally greater in number in Finland (+9) and in the Netherlands (+7). (See Table 3.3a)

In the following graph, the two options that are favourable to the enlargement of the European Union have been combined.



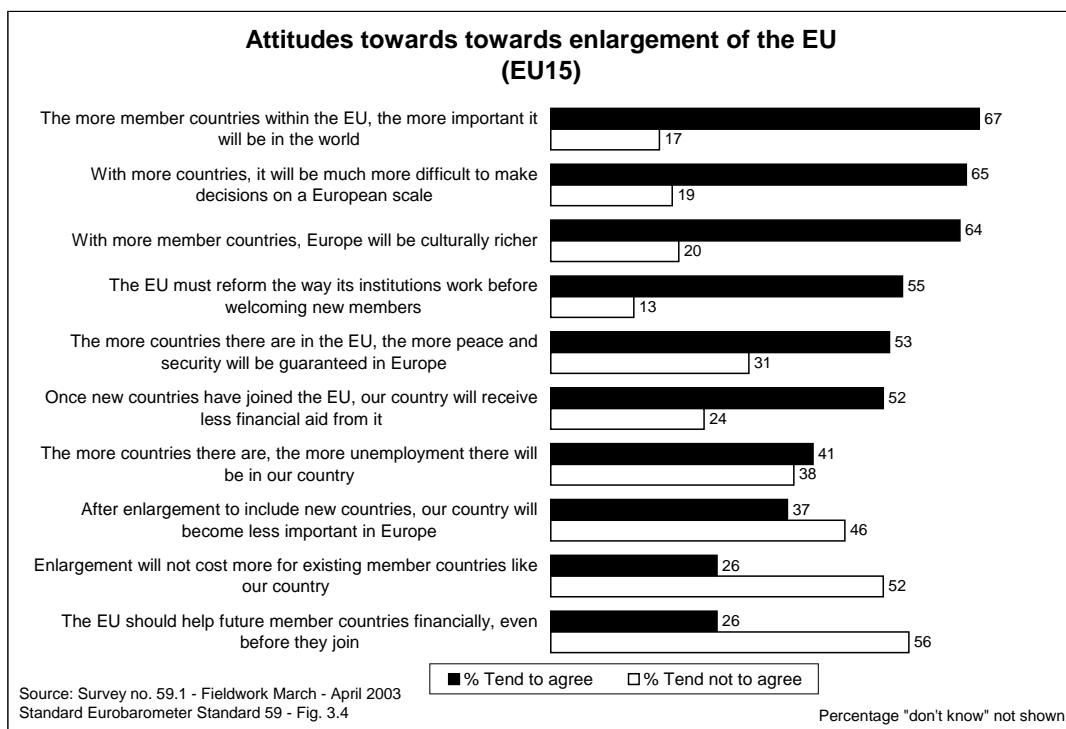
These two options are largely predominant in all EU countries with 87% in Greece and 78% Denmark. The countries with the greatest number of opponents to enlargement, albeit partial, were France (36%) and Belgium (30%). It is noteworthy that the option of EU enlargement including all countries that wish to join was predominantly chosen in Sweden (36%). (See Table 3.3a)

3.4. Attitudes to Enlargement

Overall impression optimistic

There have been few changes in opinion over the course of the last six months. What changes there have been, however, have been positive. There is a slight increase in positive attitudes to enlargement and negative attitudes are in slight decline. Even though these changes are only of the order of 1 to 3 points, they are encouraging.

Nearly seven out of ten Europeans think that the EU will have a more important place in the world if it comprised a greater number of countries (67%) whereas only 37% have the impression that their own country would be less important in Europe after enlargement. 64% of those interviewed feel that, with a greater number of Member States, Europe will be more culturally diverse and 53% consider that a larger EU would guarantee peace and security.



As in the past, and in spite of a slight decrease, nearly two thirds of EU citizens still worry and think that a greater number of countries will make decision-making much more difficult at a European level, while many of those interviewed agree that EU institutions should be reformed before new Members join.

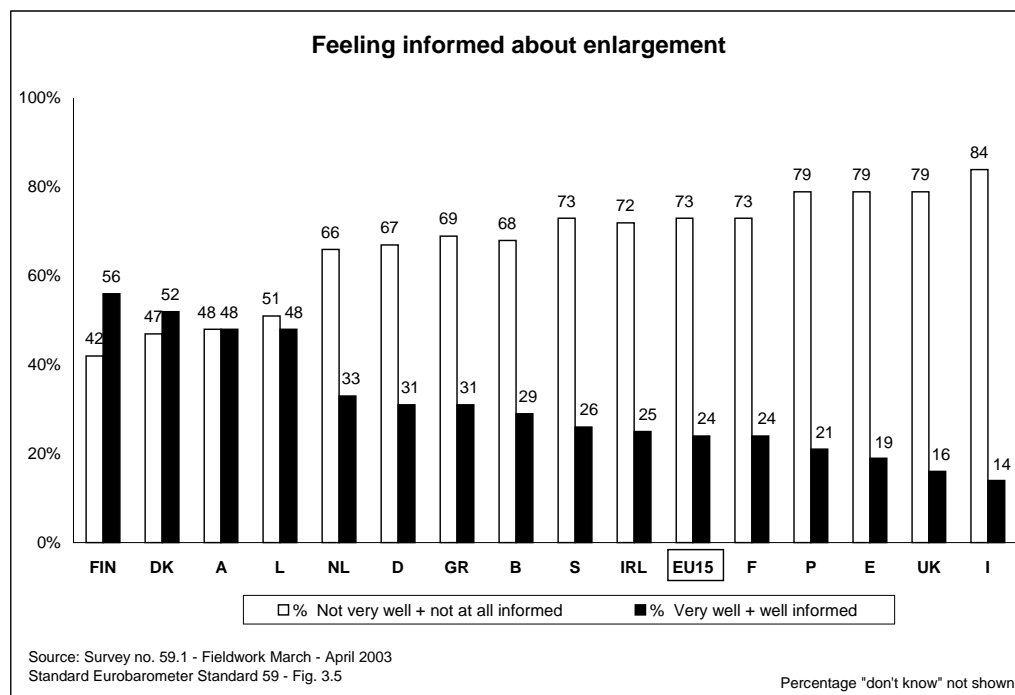
Although to a lesser extent than 6 months ago, the financial implications of enlargement is also part of the concern surrounding this opinion. 52% of those interviewed continue to think that, after enlargement, their country will receive less financial aid from the EU. On the other hand, only 41% think that enlargement will lead to increased unemployment in their country. Despite a drop of five points, more than one person in two is still of the opinion that enlargement will cost more for countries that already belong to the EU and 56% still oppose the idea that the EU should give financial aid to future Member States before they join. (See Table 3.4)

Relationship between attitudes to enlargement and support for enlargement		
Attitudes to Enlargement	Support for Enlargement	
	For	Against
	%	%
Positive Attitudes:		
EU more important	84	51
EU more culturally diverse	81	50
Peace and safety guarantees	74	33
Financial aid for new Member States	40	15
Will not cost more	36	18
Neutral attitude:		
Institutional reform	59	59
Negative attitudes:		
Country less important	30	50
Increased unemployment	30	61
Less aid to the country	48	64
More difficult to make decisions	60	78

3.5. Information on Enlargement

European union citizens feel a little better informed about enlargement

Although the European average remains low, slightly more Europeans feel a little better informed than they did in autumn 2002 (+2). This perception has increased in ten of the fifteen Member States. This is very clear in Luxembourg (+11), Belgium, Denmark and Greece (+10 in each case) as well as in Germany and Portugal (+6). On the other hand, there is a slight drop in Finland (-5) and Ireland (-4).



In spite of these significant increases, a majority of Europeans feel not well informed, or not at all well informed in twelve Member States. In Austria, as many people feel well informed are those who do not, whereas in Finland and Denmark, a clear majority of people feel well informed or very well informed. (See Table 3.5a)

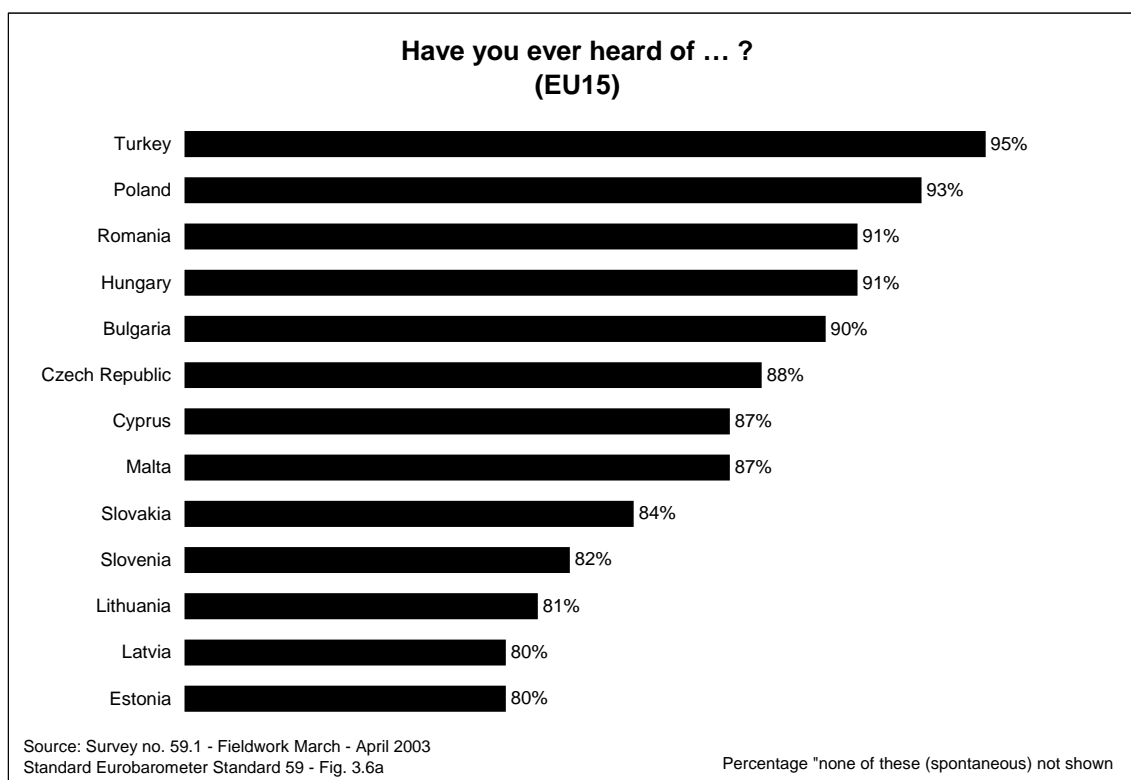
Again, we can see that those who feel they are well informed, or very well informed, are more often men, managers, the self-employed or employees and this feeling is all the more prevalent the longer they spent in full time education.

The people who considered Membership of their country to the European Union as a good thing were greater in number to feel well informed or very well informed (32%) than those who considered Membership of their country to the European Union as a bad thing (20%) or neither good nor bad (18%). (Table 3.5b)

3.6. Awareness and Knowledge of Candidate Countries

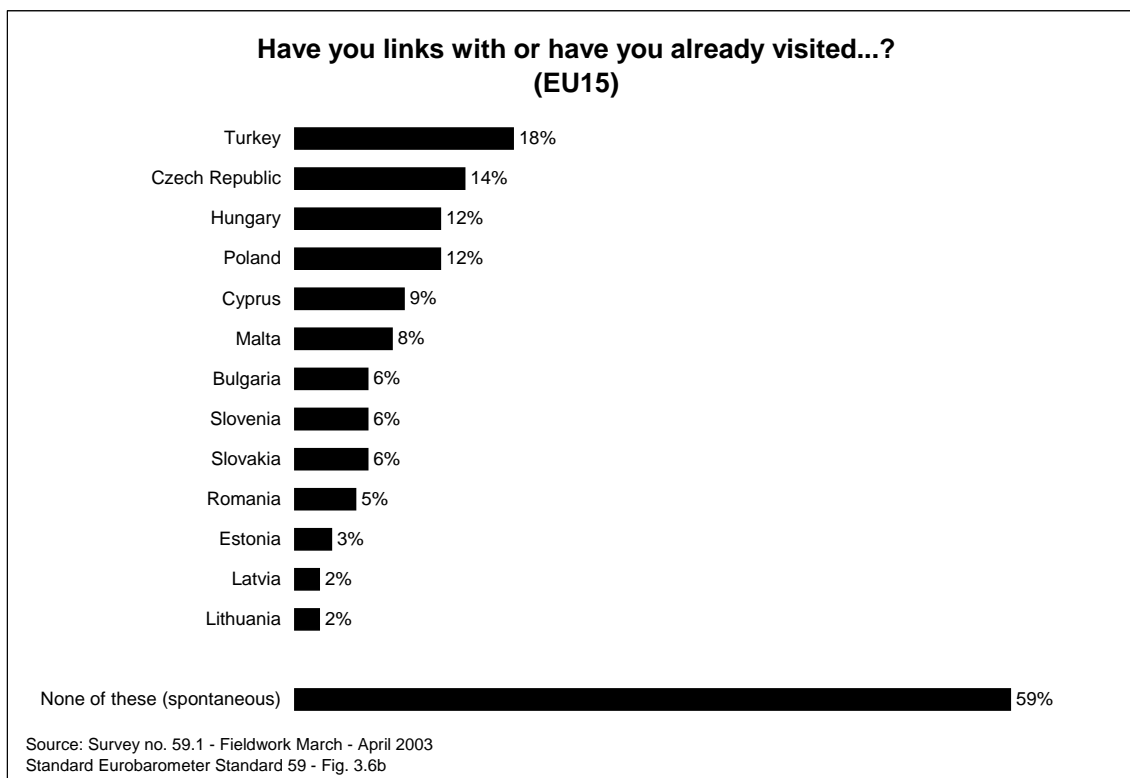
Very high level of awareness of all countries

At least four out of five European had already heard of the various European Union candidate countries. This degree of awareness even exceeded 90% in the case of Turkey (95%), Poland (93%), Romania (91%) and Bulgaria (90%). (See Table 3.6)



Nearly one in two Europeans had links with, or had already been to, Turkey. This can be explained by the popularity the country enjoys as a tourist destination as well as by relatively significant immigration from Turkey to some EU countries. However, the degree of knowledge of this country was lower in Italy, Spain and Portugal.

It is clear that the level of knowledge of a country is very often linked either to its geographical proximity or its desirability as a tourist destination.



This explains why the level of knowledge of Malta and Cyprus, highly-prized holiday destinations among Europeans, is 9% and 8% respectively.

Where geographical proximity is concerned, an obvious example is Estonia. Although the European average was 3%, more than seven out of ten Finns have links with, or have already been to, Estonia. 61% of the inhabitants of the new Länder have links with, or have already been to, the Czech Republic and 54% have been to Poland while 59% of Austrians have links with or have already been to Hungary and 43% to Slovenia.

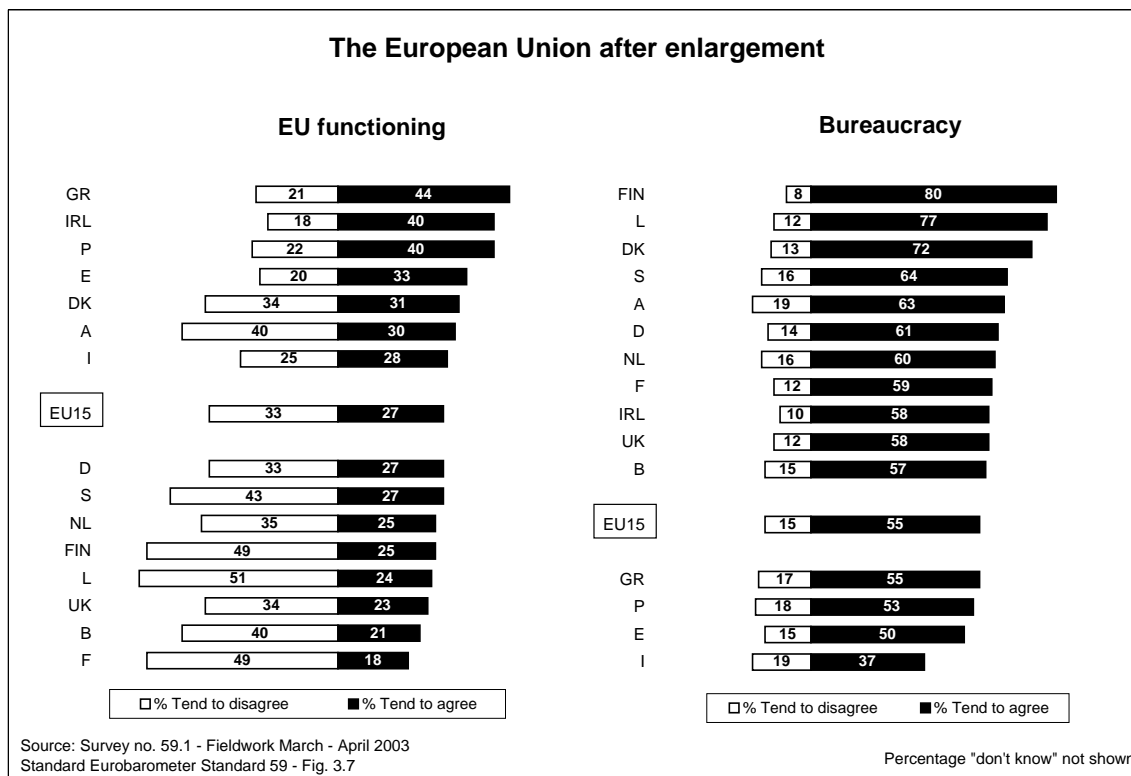
With the exception of Turkey, Malta and Cyprus and to a lesser extent the Czech Republic, the further away people live from the above-mentioned countries, the fewer the number of people with links to these countries or who had already been there.

On the whole, the lowest levels of knowledge were found in Spain and Portugal and to a lesser extent, Italy. (See Table 3.7)

3.7. After Enlargement

Many EU citizens had no opinion on what will happen after enlargement

More than 40% of those interviewed could not give an opinion on how the European Union would work after enlargement, or did not have one, 27% think that the European Union will function well after enlargement and 33% that it will not.



Most people in seven of the fifteen Member States have no opinion on the matter. The most widespread opinion held in Greece and Portugal is that the European Union will operate better after enlargement. The opposite opinion predominates in six states and even exceeds 50% in Luxembourg. (See Table 3.8)

55% of EU citizens also think that bureaucracy in the European Union will increase after enlargement. The second most widely held view could not really be considered an opinion as it is "Don't know". Three out of ten of those interviewed could not or would not give an opinion. Barely 15% of those interviewed oppose this proposal.

Four out of five Finns think that bureaucracy in the EU will increase after enlargement. They are largely followed by the populations of Luxembourg (77%) and Denmark (72%) in this respect. On the other hand, only 37% of Italians share the same view. This low percentage can be explained by the high number of people who could not or did not wish to give an opinion (44%). (See Table 3.9)

II. The European Union and Its Citizens

1. Knowledge and Awareness

1.1. Perceived Knowledge of the European Union

Level of knowledge unchanged

What we call the perceived knowledge of the European Union⁴ is a good indicator of the general attitude towards the EU. Analysis reveals that, on average, the more people feel they know about the European Union, the more they are likely to support it. In fact, the relative lack of knowledge about the European Union could go some way to explaining the fairly widespread indifference towards it.

Barely one person in four (27%) thinks they have a relatively sound knowledge of European Union⁵.

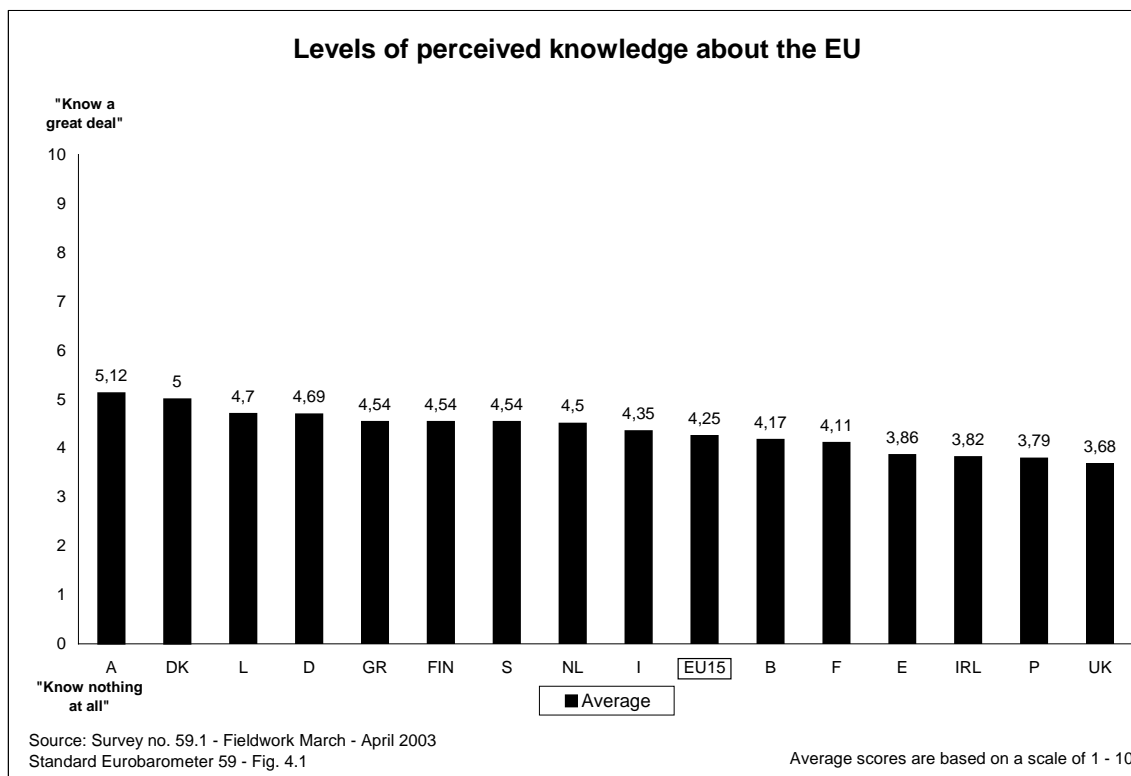
Perceived knowledge EU affairs (Expressed as a %, EU15)		
	Spring 2003	Spring 2002
Scale	%	%
1 (Know nothing at all)	10	10
2	12	11
3	17	15
4	15	15
5	18	19
6	12	12
7	8	9
8	5	5
9	1	1
10 (Know a great deal)	1	1
Don't know	2	1
Average result	4.25	4.35

We can see that there is a slight drop in the average result for perceived knowledge of European Union affairs.

⁴ The question is: "How much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?". We used a card and asked interviewees to choose the figure (on a scale from 1 to 10) that best represented their perceived level of knowledge of the EU. The higher the figure chosen, the more they felt they knew about the EU.

⁵ This corresponds to people who have chosen figures between 6 and 10 on the scale.

The following graph shows the average results⁶ for each of the fifteen Member States. It reveals that perceived levels of knowledge vary considerably from one state to another.



As in Spring 2001 and 2002, the highest level of knowledge was observed in Austria (5.12), and the lowest was in the United Kingdom (3.68).

We note that this level of knowledge has decreased slightly in Austria (-0.19) and grown slightly in the United Kingdom (+0.11).

Closer analysis of the results shows that 41% of Austrians feel they have a relatively high level of knowledge of the European Union (i.e. 6 and above on the scale). They are followed by the Danes (38%), the Germans (33%), the Dutch (34%), the Greeks (31%) and the Italians (30%). At the other end of the scale are the British (20%) and the Portuguese and Irish (19% in both cases).

Comparison with the figures for Spring 2002 shows that the number of people who assessed their level of knowledge as being between 6 and 10 on the scale has dropped, particularly in Finland (-9), Belgium (-7), Luxembourg (-5) and Ireland, Sweden and the Netherlands (-4 in each case). On the other hand, it has increased in Greece (+7), Portugal (+5) and Spain (+3). (Table 4.1a⁷)

⁶ The average results represent the sum of the replies to each of the ten points of the scale multiplied by the value of each point and divided by the total number of replies.

⁷ A recoded version of the scale has been given in order to make the table easier to read. It is broken down into four categories: "Know (almost) nothing" - points 1+2 ; "Know a little" - 3 - 5 points; "Know quite a lot" - 6 - 8 points; "Know a great deal" - 9+10 points.

The relationship between perceived levels of knowledge of the EU and two standardized indexes of support for the European Union is shown by the two following tables.

Relationship between Support for Membership of the EU and Perceived Knowledge of the EU			
Membership of the EU is...	Perceived knowledge of the EU ⁸		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
A good thing	41	63	72
Neither good nor bad	13	10	12
A bad thing	32	25	15
Don't know	14	3	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

Relationship between the Image of the EU and Perceived Knowledge of the EU			
The image of the EU is...	Perceived knowledge of the EU ⁹		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Positive	34	55	69
Neutral	38	30	15
Négative	19	14	15
Don't know	9	2	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

They show that respondents with a low level of perceived knowledge are not much more inclined to be opposed to the EU. This group (to which 38% of those interviewed belong) is characterised by an attitude that is more often neutral or indifferent towards the European Union.

⁸ Interviewees were classed as having a low level of knowledge if they chose 1 to 3 points on the perceived knowledge scale, average level of knowledge = 4 to 7, high level of knowledge = 8 to 10.

⁹ Interviewees were classed as having a low level of knowledge if they chose 1 to 3 points on the perceived knowledge scale, average level = 4 to 7, high level = 8 to 10.

The following table shows the average results for various socio-demographic groups within the European Union. People who influence public opinion, managers and those who have spent the longest in full time education are the most likely to select the highest number on the perceived knowledge scale. At the foot of the table are people who have the lowest results on the media use index¹⁰.

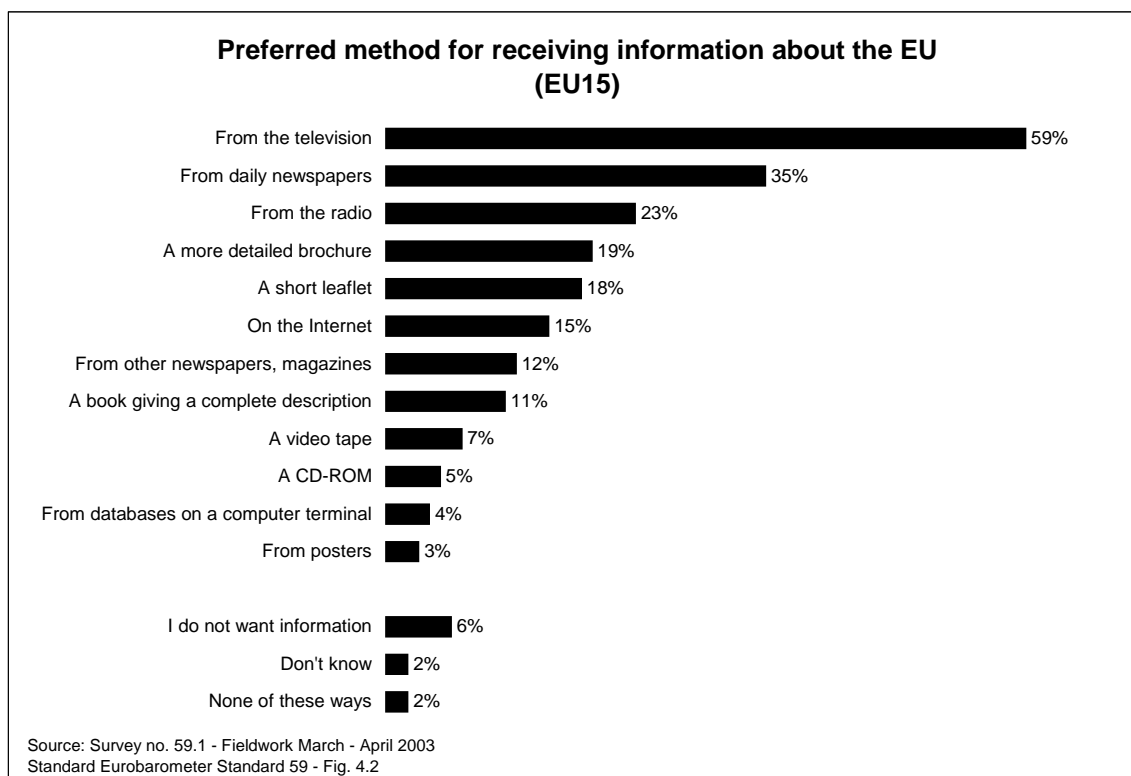
Average Results for the Perceived Knowledge Scale for Different Groups in the EU15	
Group	Result
Opinion Leadership Index: ++	5.62
Managers	5.26
Educated up to age 20+	5.08
Opinion Leadership Index: +	4.74
Self-employed	4.74
Men	4.68
Students	4.58
Employees	4.50
Aged 40-54	4.39
Aged 25-39	4.35
Average EU 15	4.25
Educated to age 16-19	4.21
Aged 15-24	4.17
Aged 55+	4.10
Retired	4.08
Manual workers	4.08
Opinion Leadership Index: -	4.02
Unemployed	3.94
Women	3.86
Educated to age 15 or younger	3.54
House persons	3.50
Opinion Leadership Index: --	2.99

¹⁰ See Appendix C4 for a definition of the analysis variables.

1.2. Preferred sources of information on the European Union

Preferred traditional media

The preferred methods of obtaining information on the European Union are by means of traditional media with television in first place (59%), followed by daily newspapers (35%) and radio (23%). They then go on to mention specific media such as a more detailed brochure (19%), a short leaflet giving just an overview (18%) and the Internet (15%).

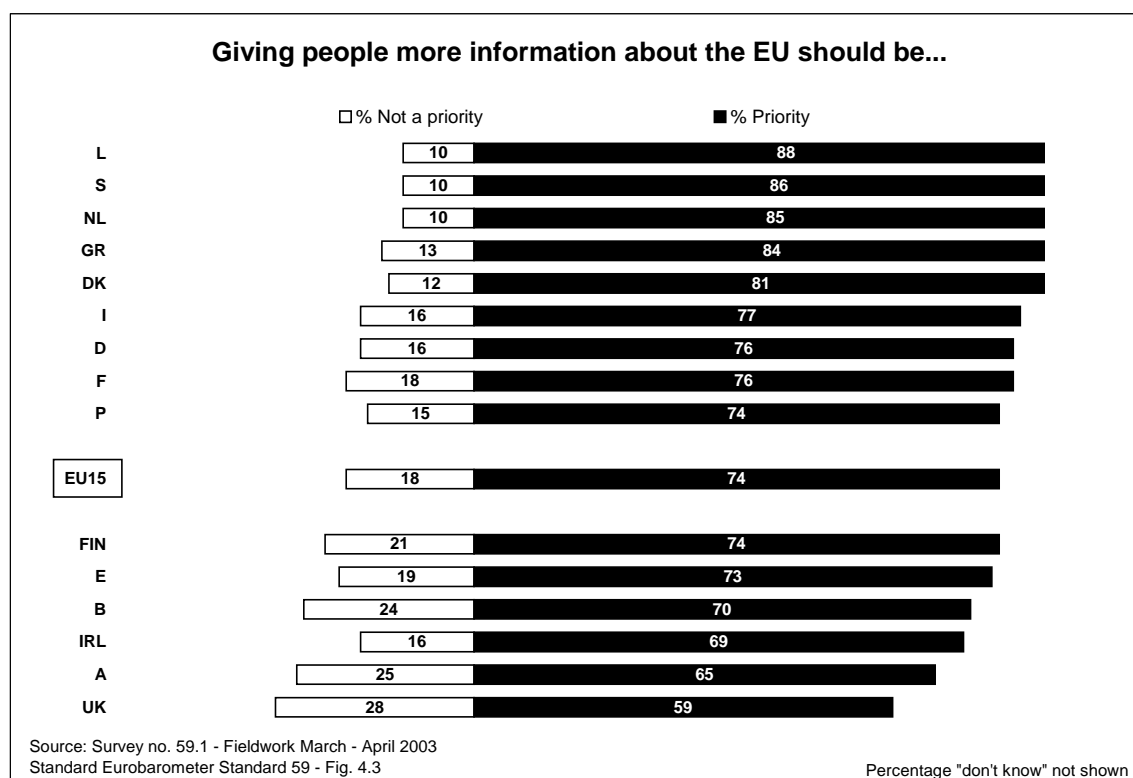


With the exception of Internet, non-printed media such as videocassettes, CD-Rom or databases are not very popular. Only 3% of the respondents preferred to receive information via billboards and 6% did not wish to receive any information on the EU.

1.3. Closeness to Citizens: A Priority?

Fairly significant demand for the European Union to get closer to EU citizens.

Getting closer to EU citizens, for example by providing more information on the European Union, its policies and institutions is considered a priority by nearly three quarters of Europeans. Which is an increase of 3 points compared with autumn 2002. Demand grew mostly in Spain (+9), Germany (+6), Belgium and Sweden (+5) and decreased slightly in 6 countries, including Ireland (-4) and Portugal (-3).



The inhabitants of Luxembourg (88%), followed by the Swedes (86%), the Dutch (85%) and the Greeks (84%) are those who most consider greater closeness a priority. On the other hand, demand for this is the least significant in the United Kingdom (59%).

15% in Ireland and 13% in the United Kingdom were the "Don't know" responses and the European average is 8%. (See Table 4.3a)

There is little difference between men and women's opinions on this issue or between different age groups. Managers and those who left full-time education at the age of 20 or more are the most likely to perceive increased closeness of the EU a priority while house persons are less so.

This demand among people who consider their country's Membership of the EU as a good thing (82%) by far outnumbers the 58% of those who consider their country's Membership of EU a bad thing. (Table 4.3b)

1.4. Awareness and Importance of the Presidency of the Council

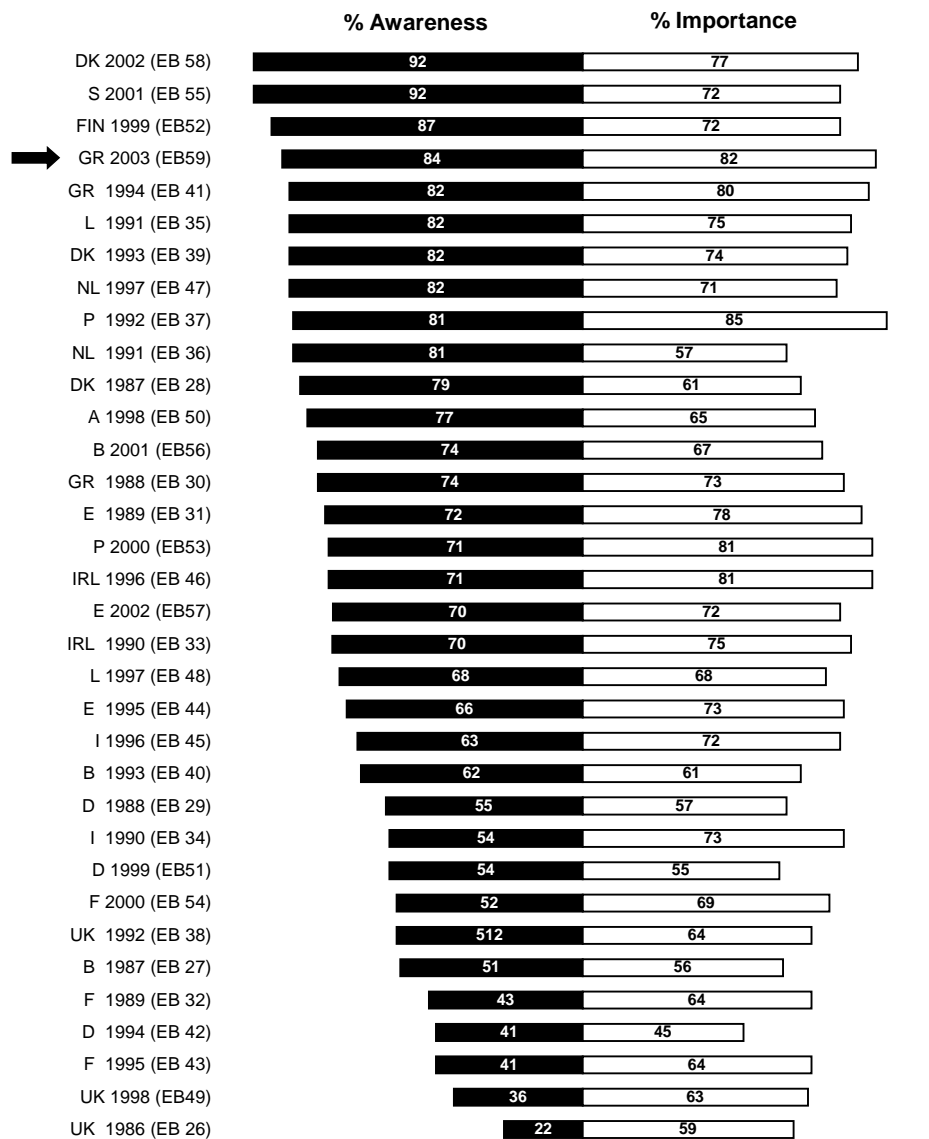
The Greeks are among the best informed about their country's presidency

Eurobarometer has been analysing the awareness and importance of the presidency of the Council of Ministers since 1986 in the countries holding the presidency at the time of the survey. Greece holds the presidency of the European Union for the first six months of 2003.

84% of Greeks interviewed know this and 82% of Greeks, whether or not they had heard about it previously, felt that it was important that their country held the presidency of the Council of Ministers of the European Union at that time.

As in 1994 during the previous Greek presidency, the levels of awareness and importance are particularly high.

Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency



Source: Survey no. 59.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 59 - Fig. 4.4

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

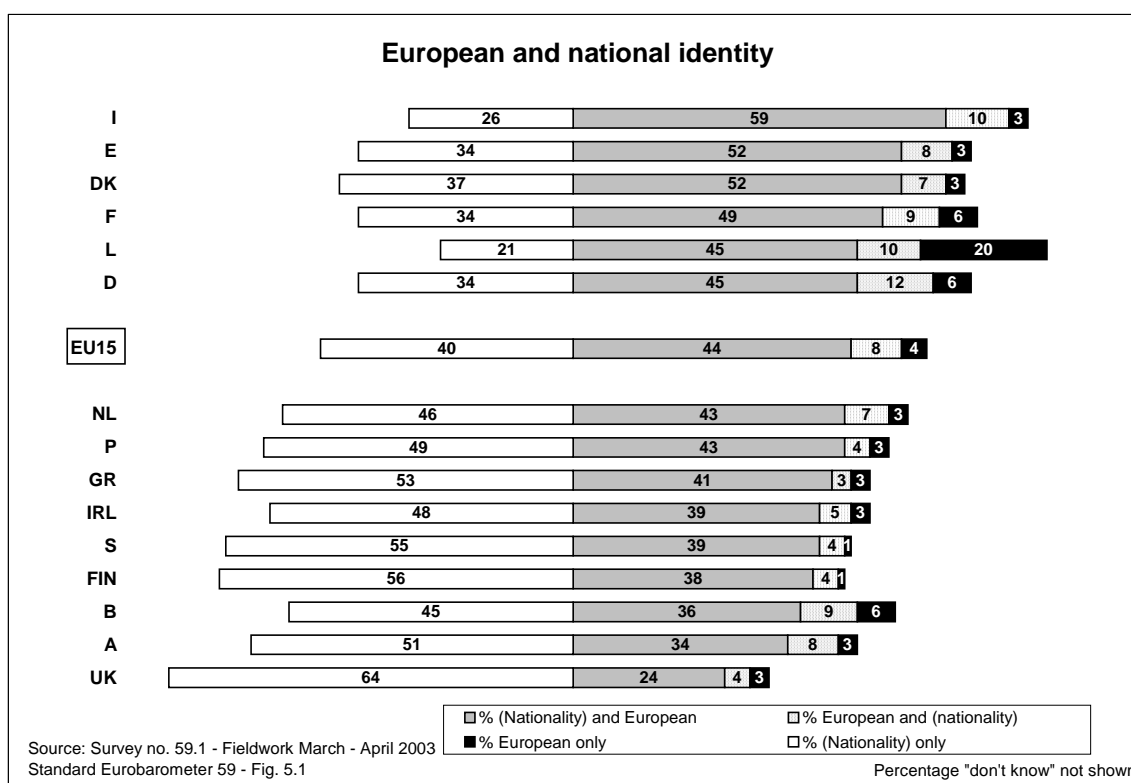
2. European Identity

One EU citizen in two feels European

57% of EU citizens see themselves as to some extent European in a near future, which is a drop of 2 points compared with Autumn 2002.

In particular, 4% feel only European (+1), 8% feel European first and citizens of their own country second (+1) and, finally, 44% feel citizens of their own country first and European second (-5).

In Spring 2002, the number of people who felt European exceeded the number who identified exclusively with their own nationality in twelve of the fifteen Member States. In Autumn 2002, this was still the case in eleven states. This sentiment is only predominant in nine Member States and is decreasing in fourteen of the fifteen Member States. The biggest drop was in Austria (-13), followed by Ireland and Belgium (-10) as well as in the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Sweden (-5). The only place where an upsurge of this feeling was registered was in Germany (+3).



The proportion of people who feel to some extent European is, as before, highest in Luxembourg (75%) and Italy (72%). In the former, one person in five feels solely European. It is the only country in which this sentiment is so widespread. There are very great differences in Germany. In the former Länder, 67% of those interviewed were likely to feel to some extent European whereas the corresponding figure for the new Länder is only 48%.

Only 31% of the British share this sentiment. (See Table 5.1a)

Feeling European is more widespread among younger respondents. As usual, this sentiment is more likely to be shared by men, managers, students, the self-employed and employees. Similarly, the older people are when they finish their education, the more likely they are to feel European.

It follows that 75% of those who consider Membership of their country to the EU as a good thing feel to some extent European. This is only the case for 23% of people who consider their country's Membership of the EU as a bad thing. (Table 5.1b)

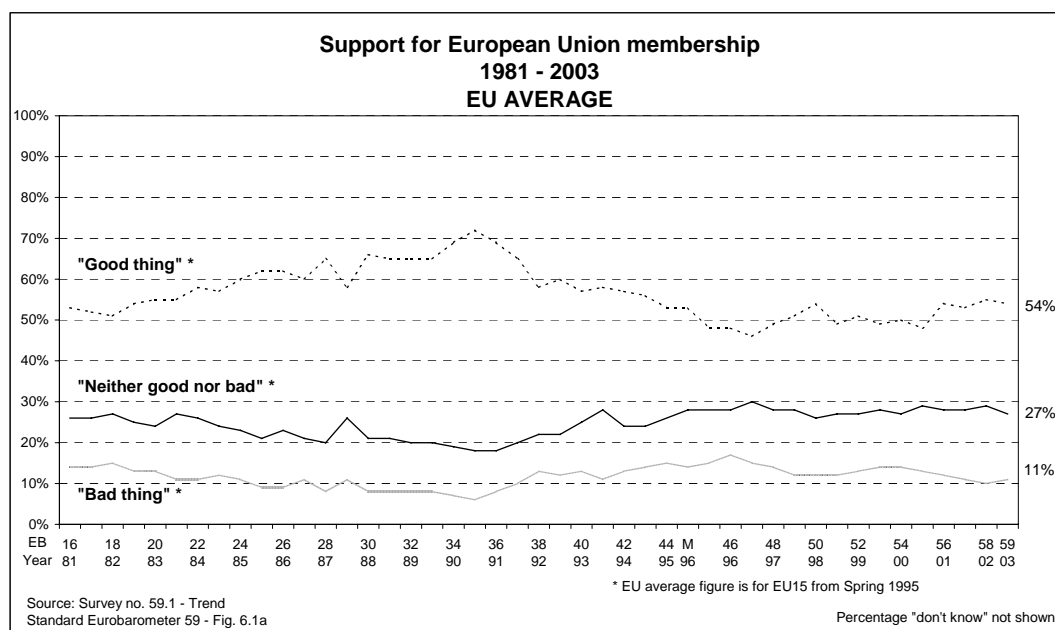
3. Membership of the European Union

In this chapter we will compare people's current main attitudes and perceptions with those of Spring 2003. Do people think EU Membership is a good thing? Do they think that their countries have benefited? What image do they have of the EU? How do they see it?

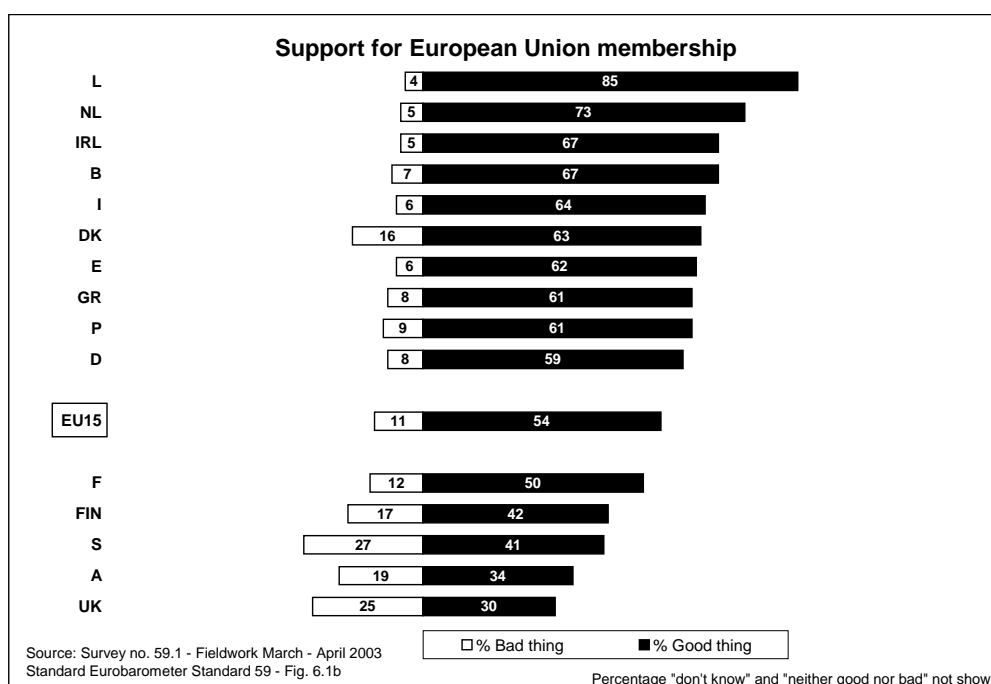
3.1. Support for European Union Membership

Support for EU Membership stays the same

54% of EU citizens support their country's Membership of the European Union, 11% consider it a bad thing and 27% consider it neither good nor bad.



Support for Membership of the European Union has stayed at more or less the same level as autumn 2002. However, we are still far from the rates observed at the beginning of the Nineties when 72% of Europeans considered EU Membership to be a good thing.



The level of support is highest in Luxembourg (85%), followed by the Netherlands (73%). In seven states, more than six out of ten people support their country's Membership of the EU, and in two other states, this is still the case for one person in two. In the other countries, namely the United Kingdom, Austria, Sweden and Finland, the level of support is generally below 50%. However, it remains the predominant opinion in Sweden and Finland while in the United Kingdom and Austria, it is generally considered neither good nor a bad thing (31% and 41% respectively).

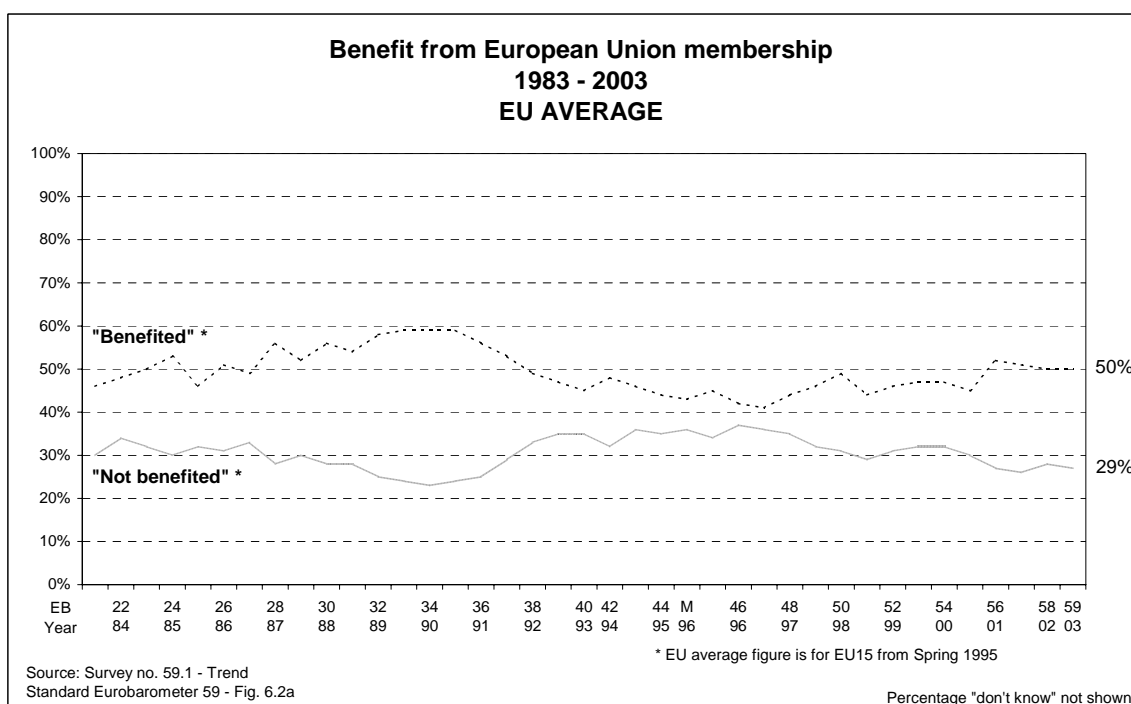
Although support for EU Membership is gaining ground in seven countries including Belgium (+7), Portugal (+5) and the Netherlands (+4), it is falling in seven others and remains unchanged in Germany. The biggest drops were in Austria (-12), Ireland (-7) and Spain (-6). In Austria, this loss of twelve points is the result of an increase of six points in the number of people who think that their country's Membership of the EU is a bad thing and an equivalent increase in the number of those who think that it is neither good nor bad. In Ireland and Spain, the number of people who feel it is neither good nor bad has increased 5 points respectively. (See Table 6.1a)

87% of people that have a positive image of the European Union think that their country's Membership is a good thing. Only 11% of people that have a negative image of the European Union and 11% of those who have neither a positive nor a negative image share this view. 51% of those who have neither a positive nor a negative image of the European Union think that their country's Membership of the EU is neither good nor bad. This is also the case for 32% who have a negative image of it. (See Table 6.1b)

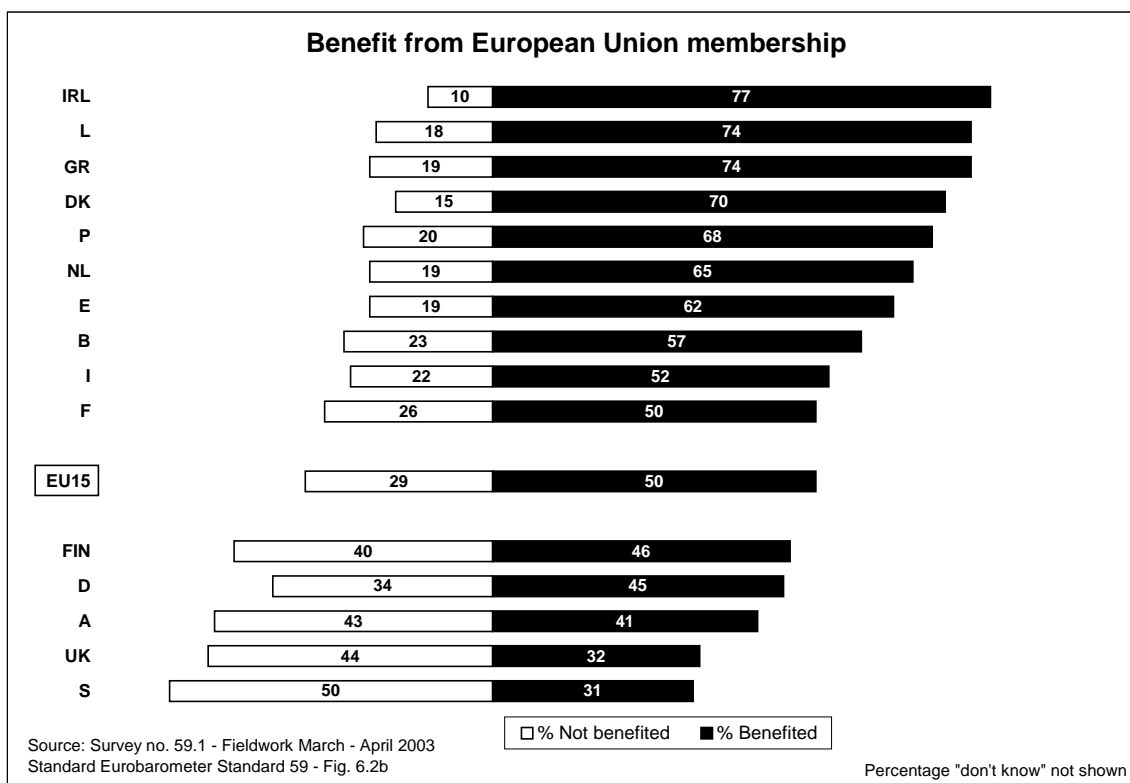
3.2. Benefit of EU Membership

One in two EU citizens thinks that their country has benefited from EU Membership

One person in two considers his or her country to have benefited from Membership of the EU, 29% think their country has not benefited. These figures are equivalent to those obtained six months ago.



EU citizens in ten of the fifteen Member States expressed the opinion that their country had benefited from belonging to the EU, scores vary from 77% in Ireland to 50% in France. This opinion is still held by the majority of people in Finland and Germany while the majority of Austrians, British and Swedes think that their country has not benefited (43%, 44% and 50% respectively).

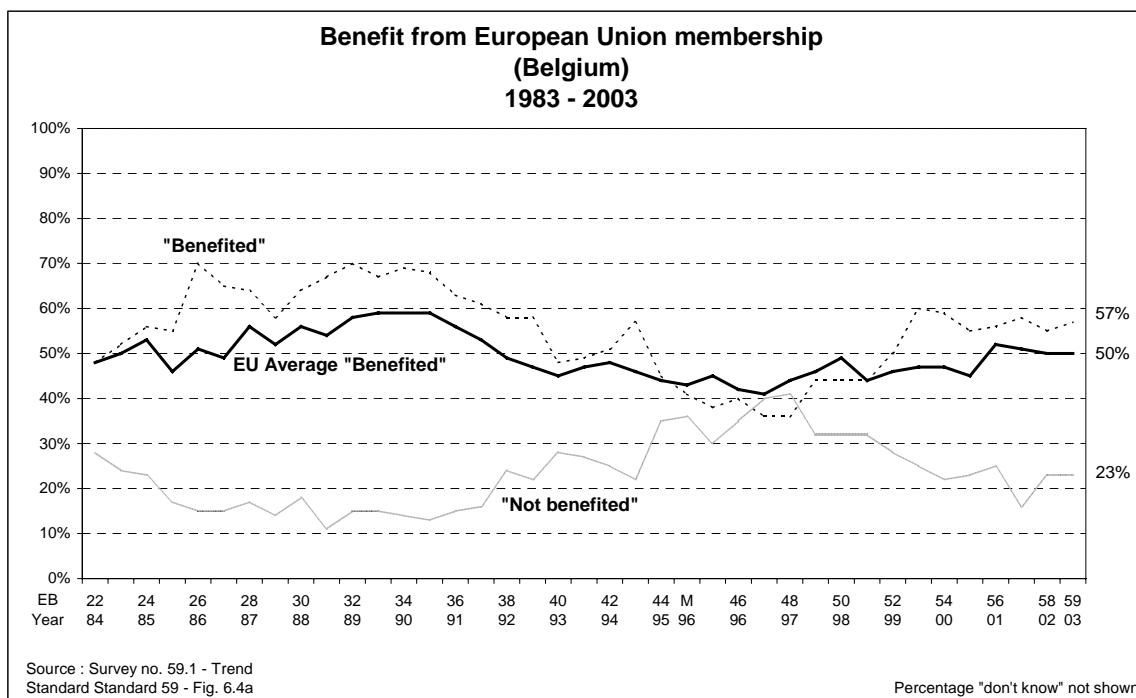
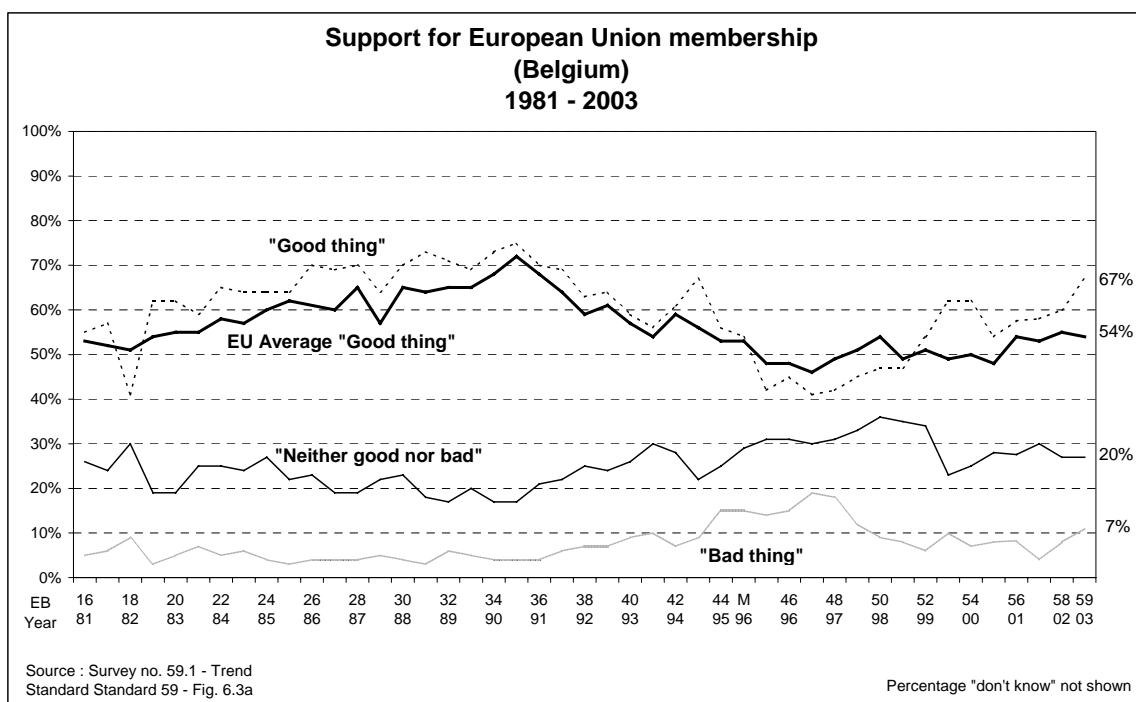


Since Autumn 2002, the number of people who think that their country has benefited from EU Membership has increased slightly in eight countries including Finland and Portugal (+4). This number has remained the same in Greece and Sweden but has fallen in five countries, with drops of the order of 7 points in Austria and 5 points in Ireland. (See Table 6.2a)

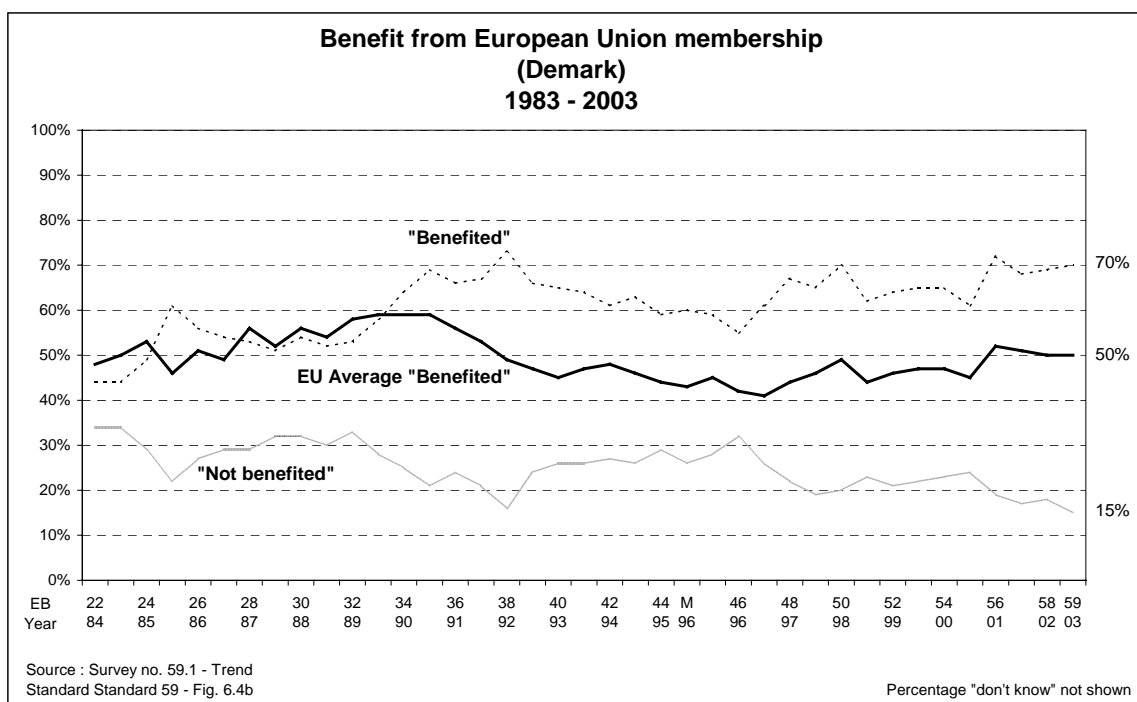
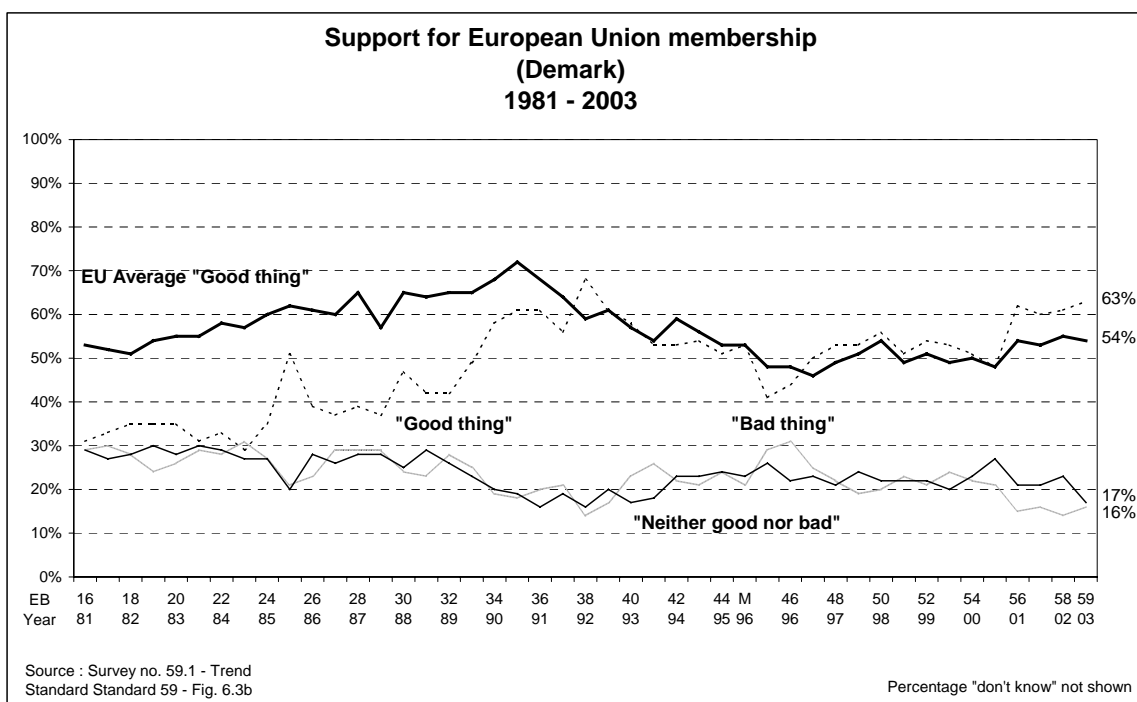
Demographic analyses reveal the normal trends. However, we can see that the number who did not reply reaches 30% among house persons and 25% among women and those who left full time education by the age of 15.

76% of those who consider their country's Membership of the EU to be a good thing also think that their country has benefited from it, this opinion is shared by 25% of those who think that it is neither good nor bad and barely 8% of those who think it is a bad thing. The predominant opinion among those who think that their country's Membership is neither good nor bad is that their country has not benefited from EU Membership (44%). (See Table 6.2b)

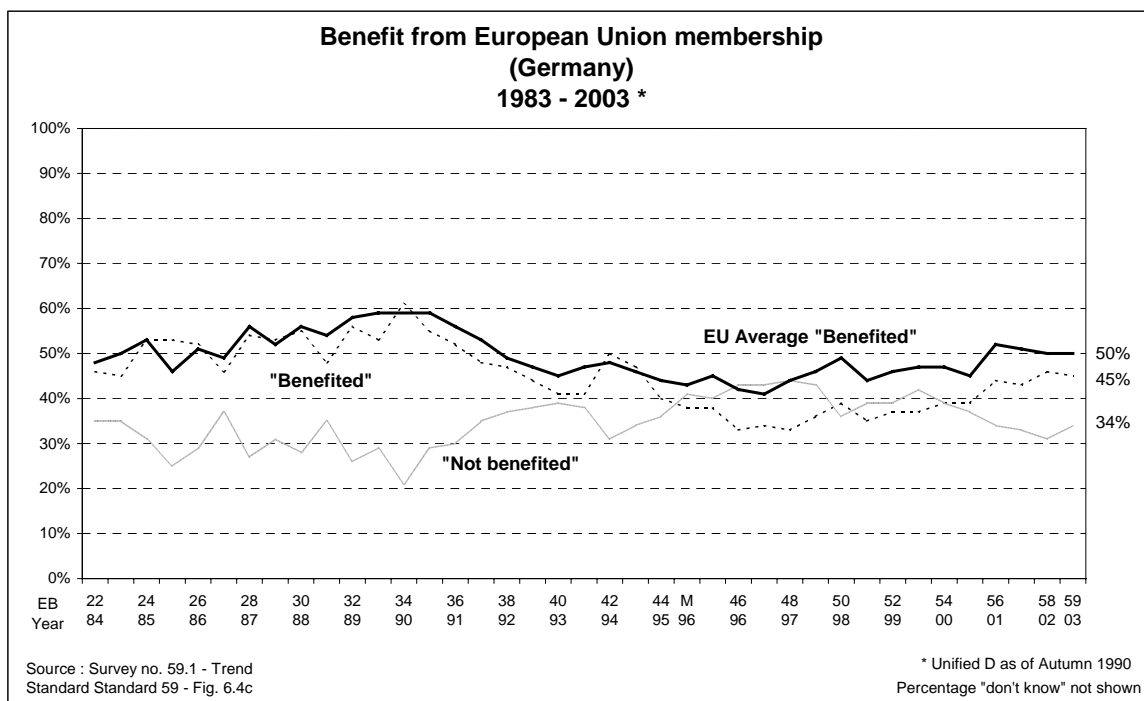
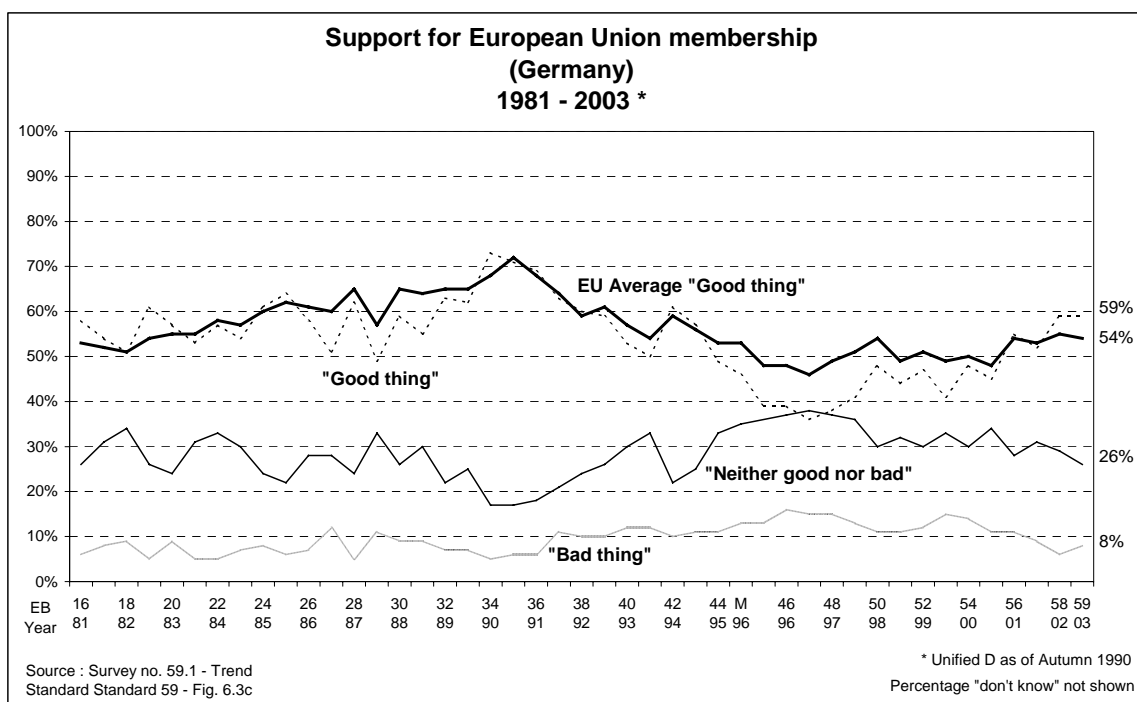
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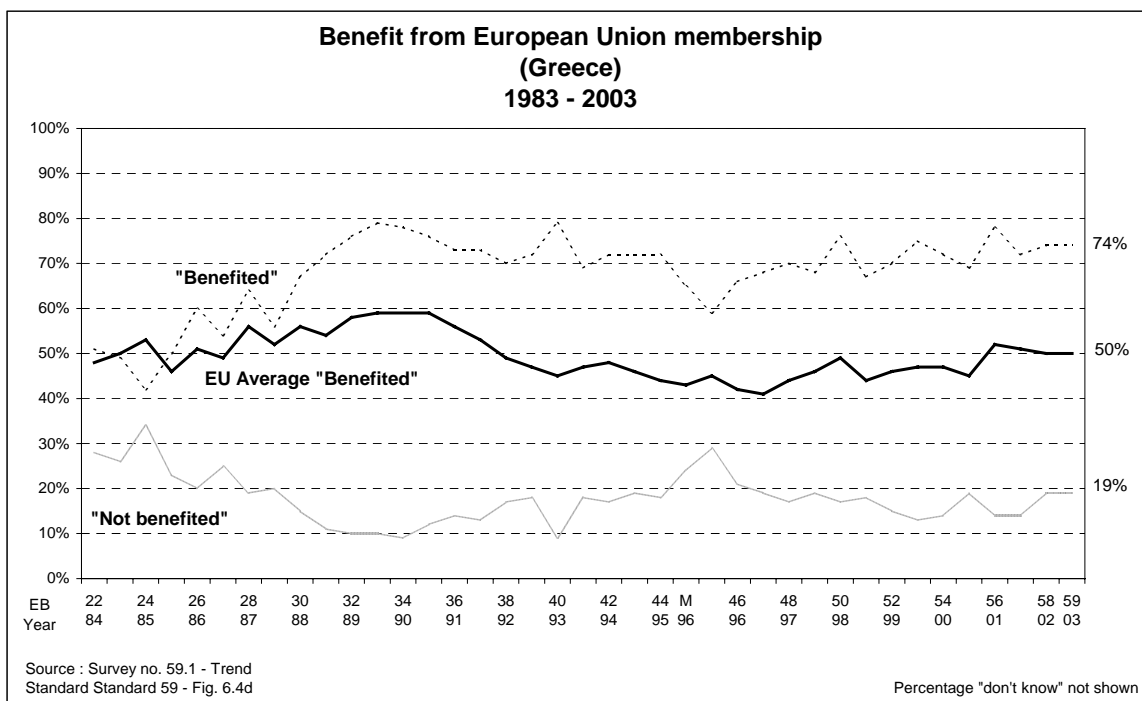
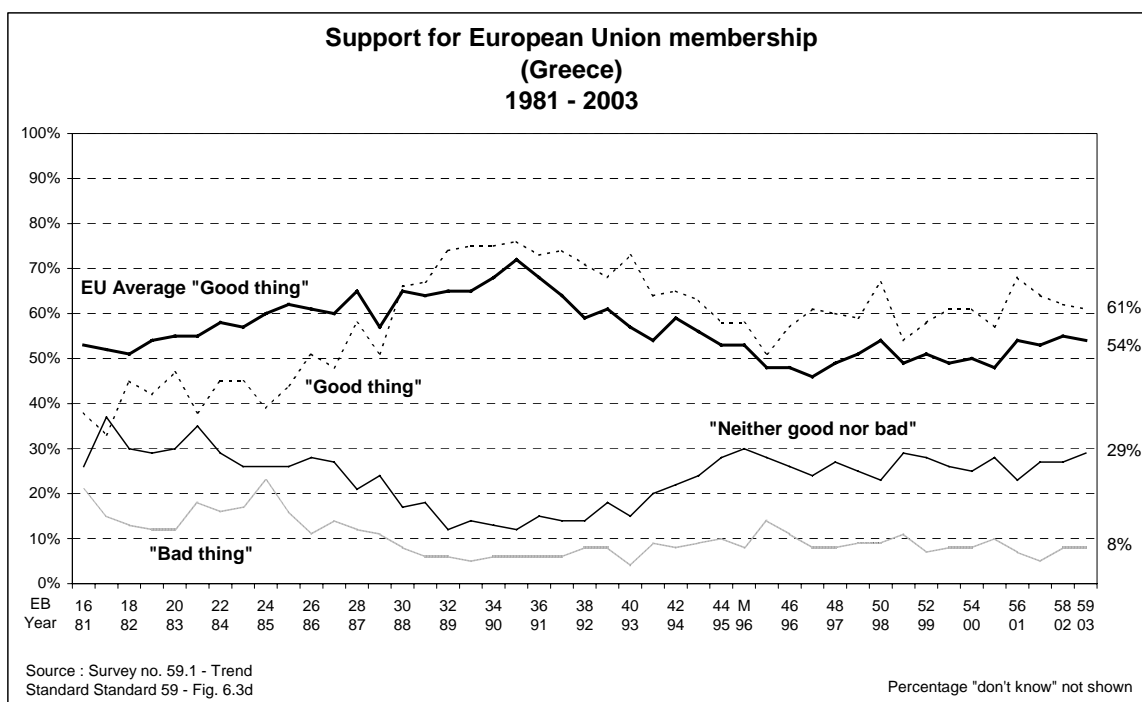
DENMARK



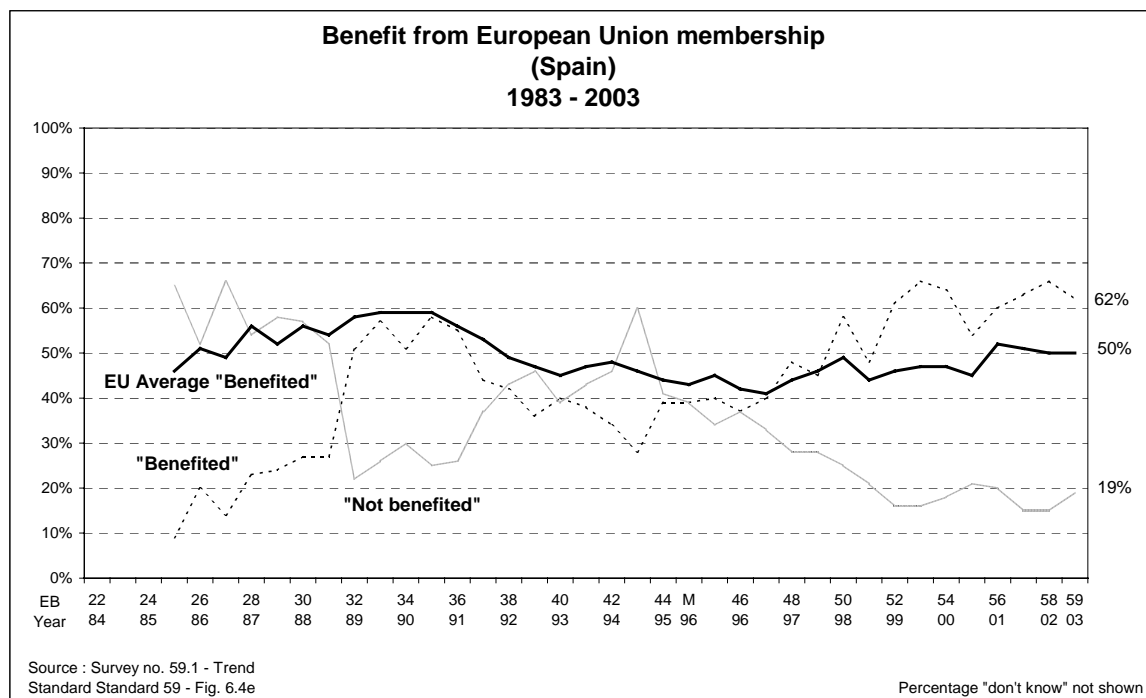
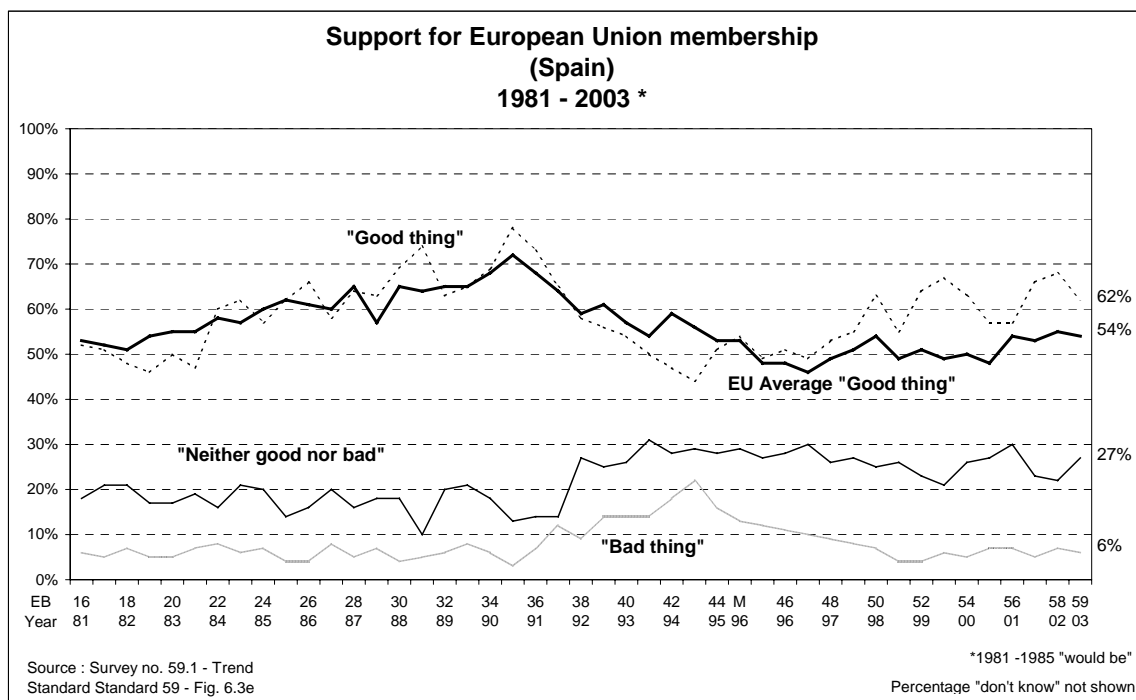
GERMANY



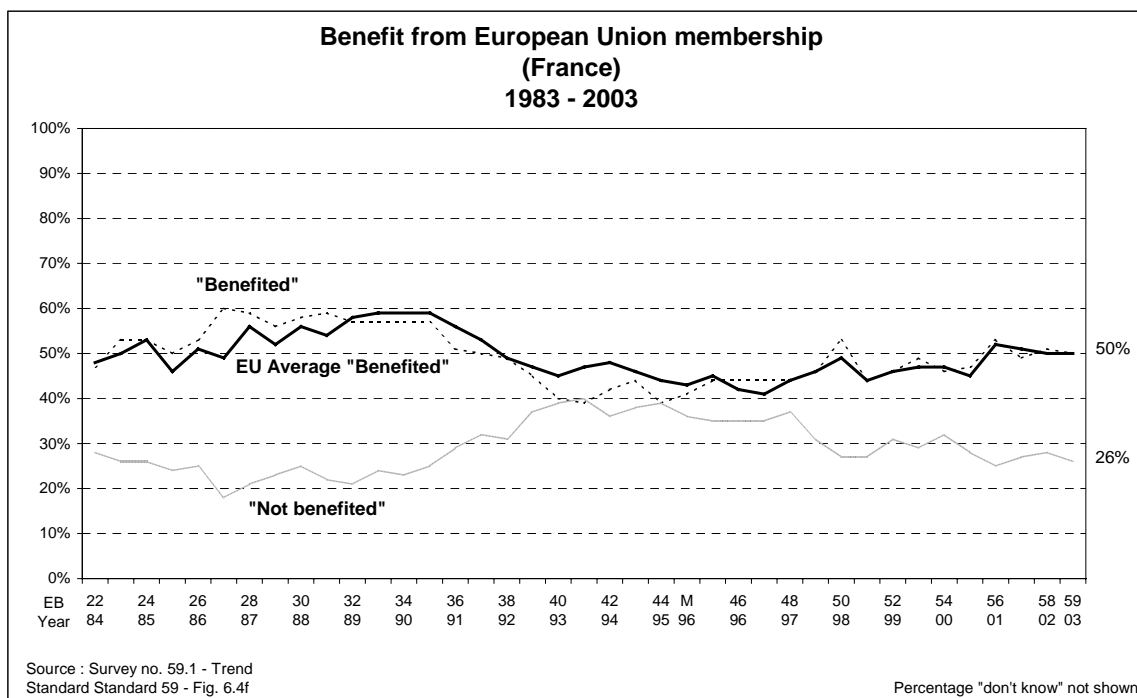
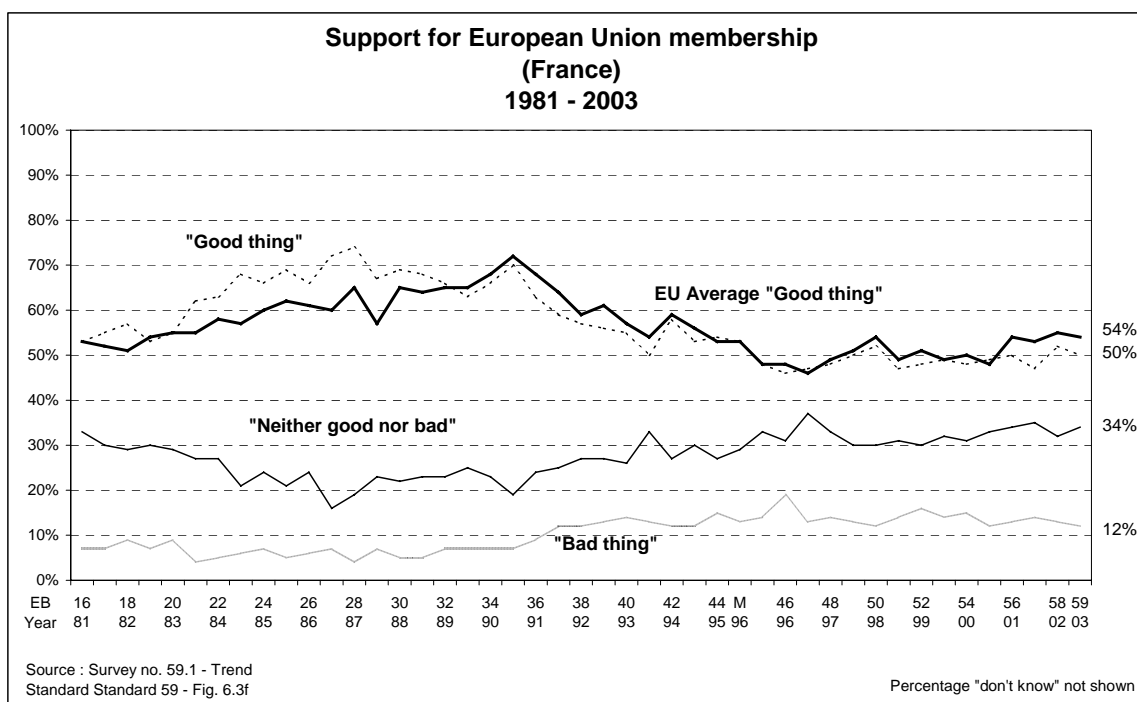
GREECE



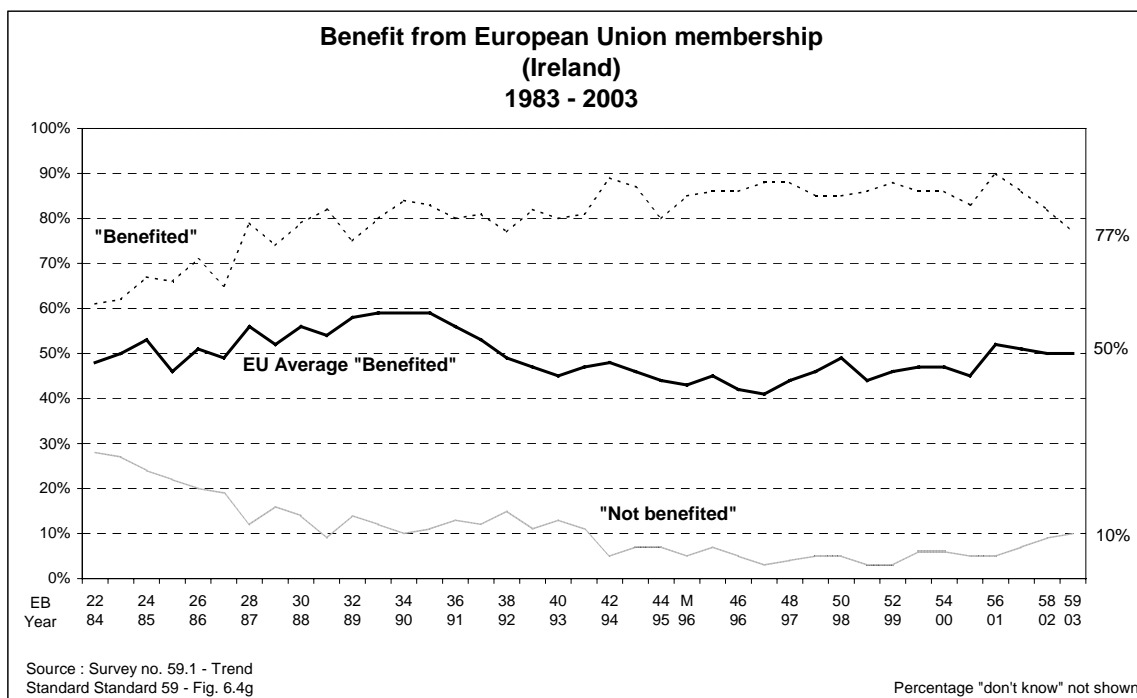
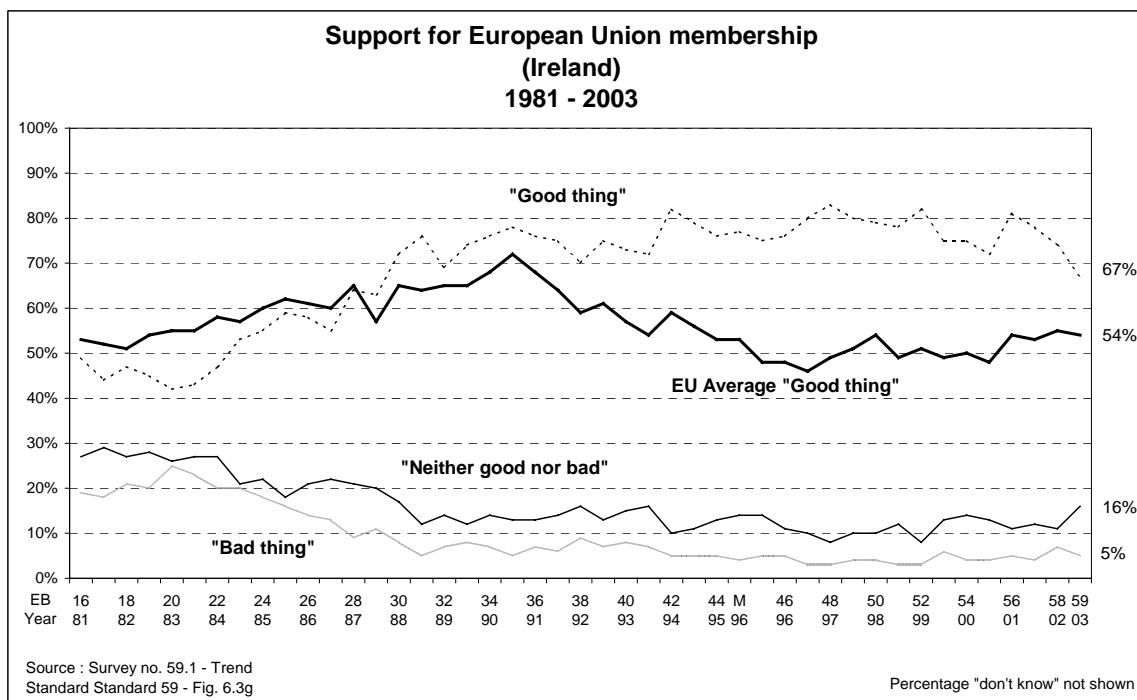
SPAIN



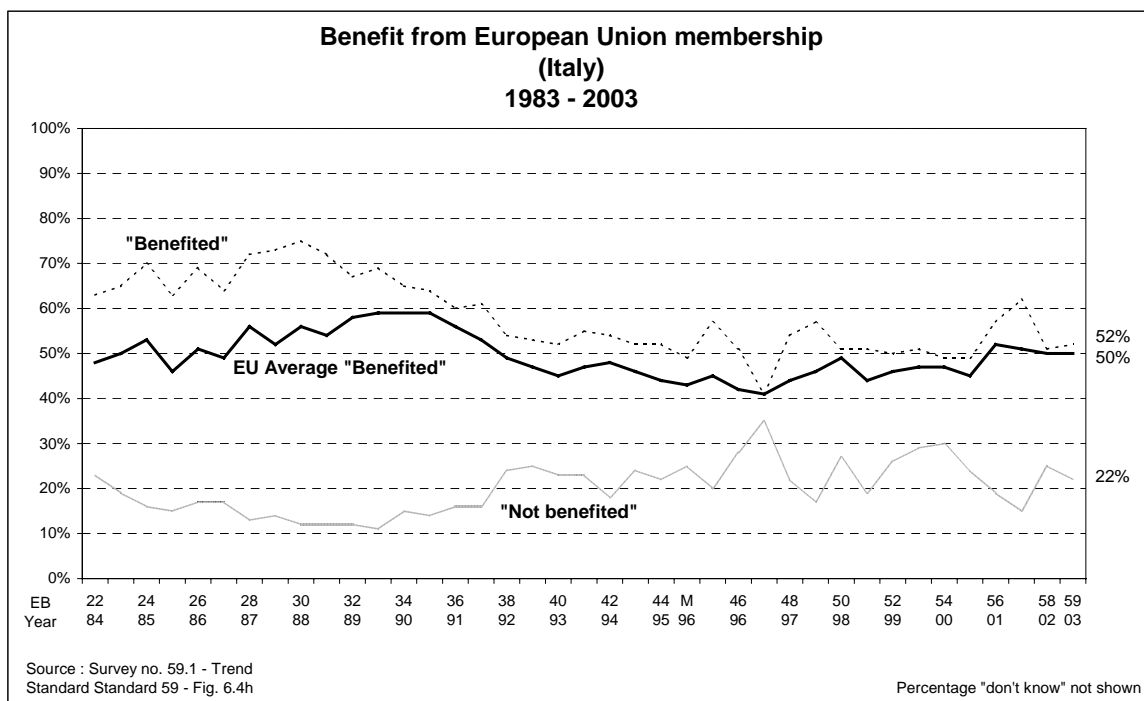
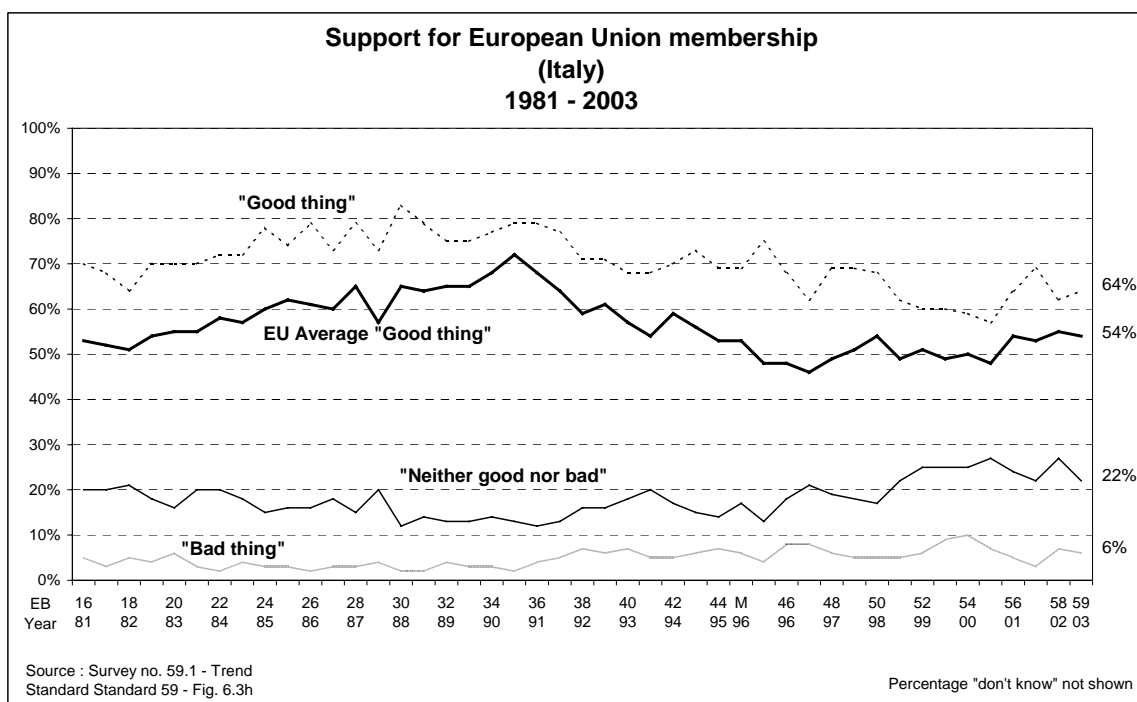
FRANCE



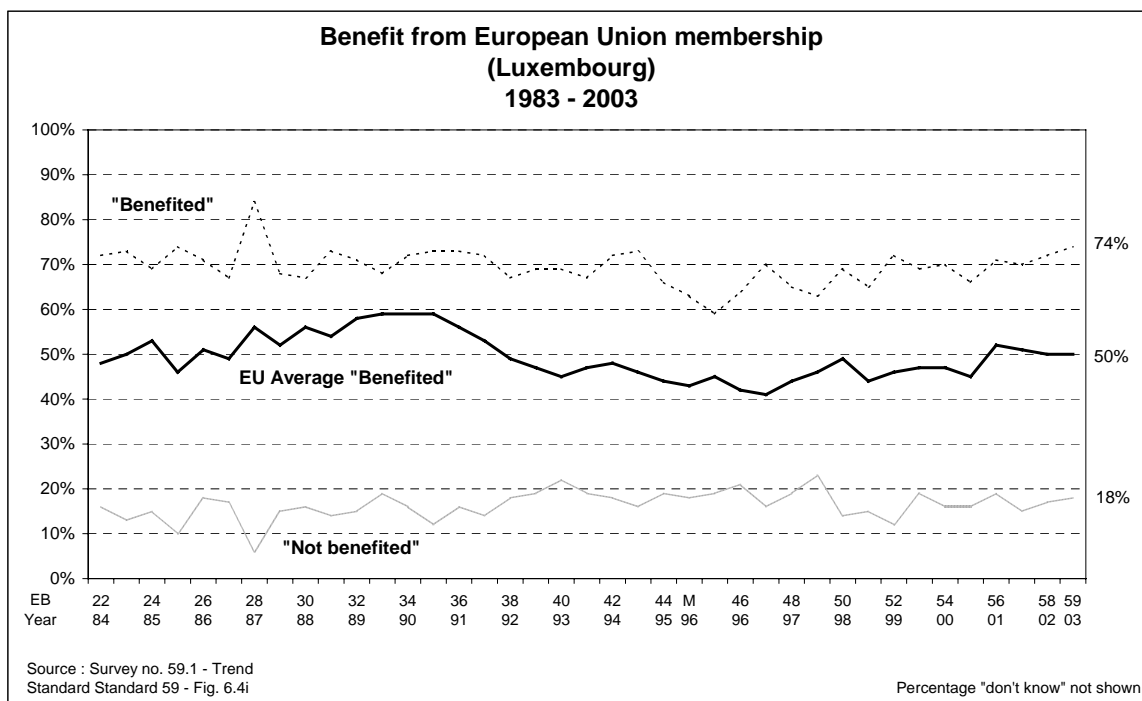
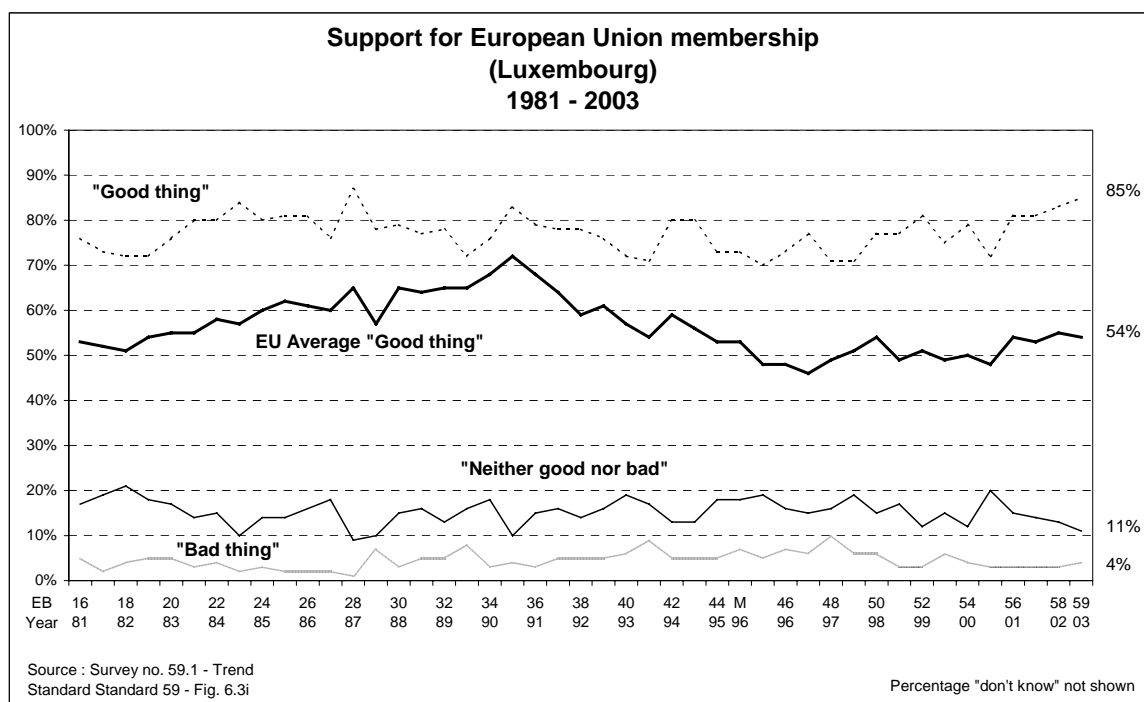
IRELAND



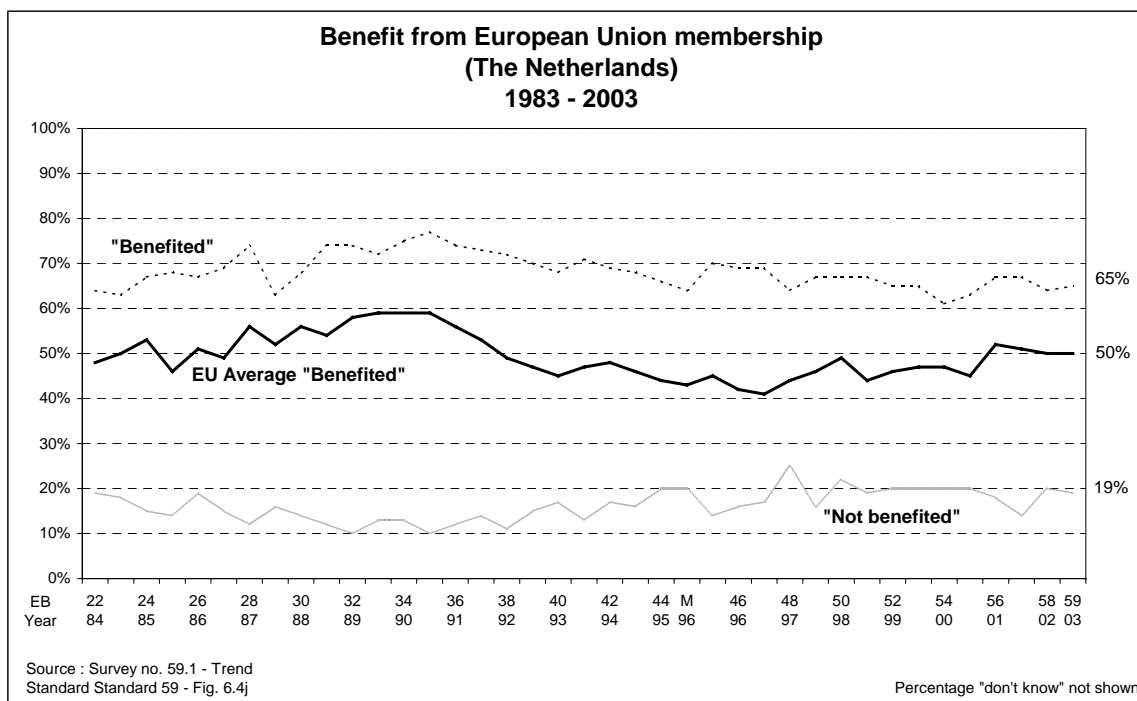
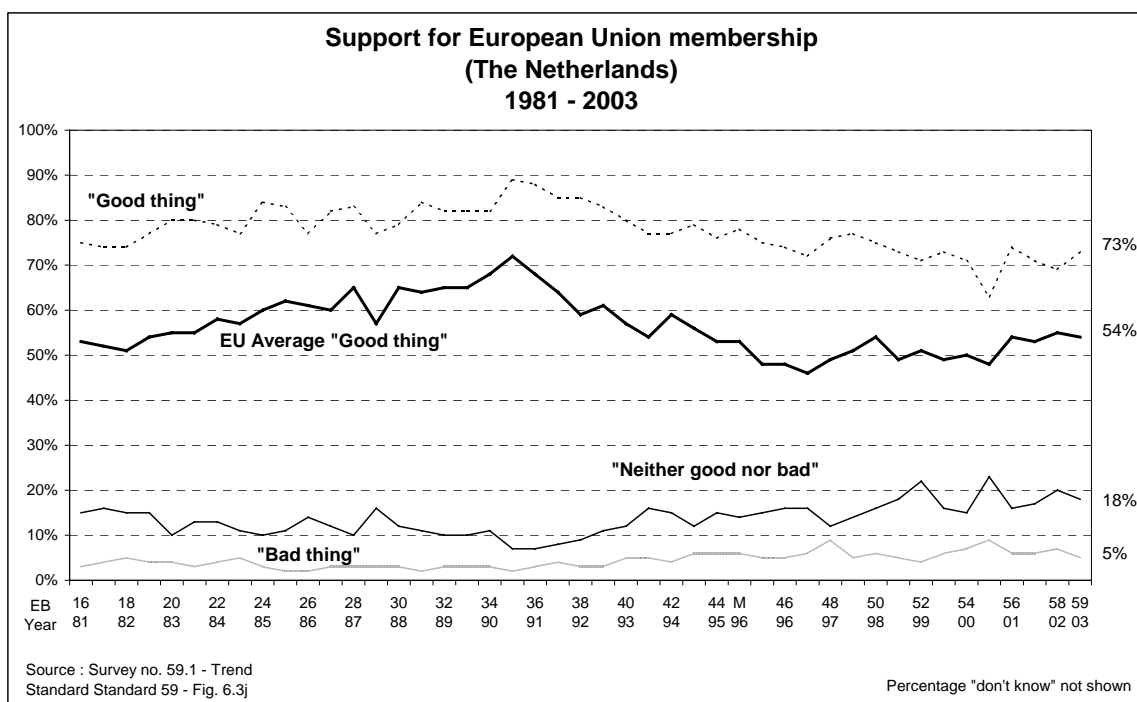
ITALY



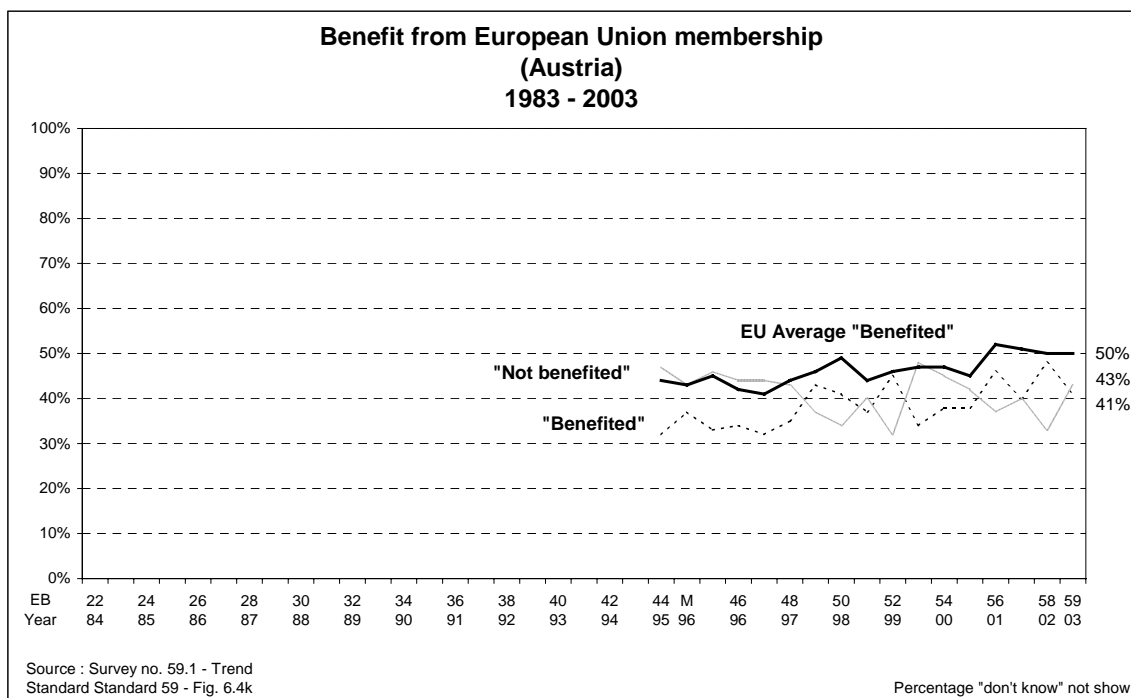
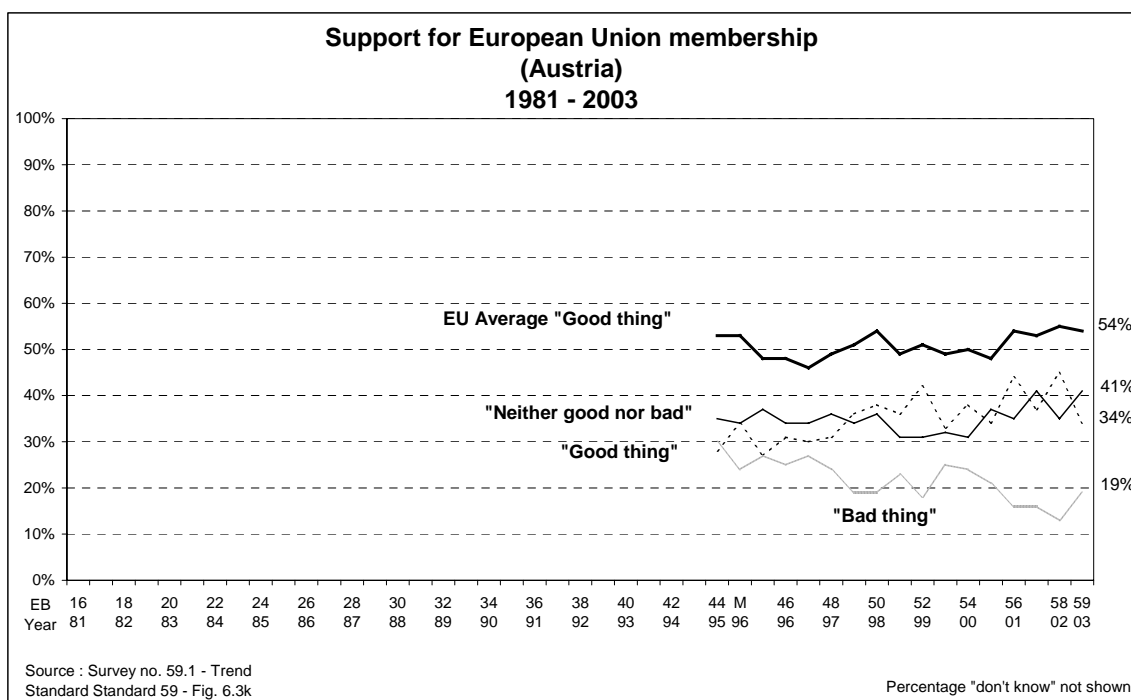
LUXEMBOURG



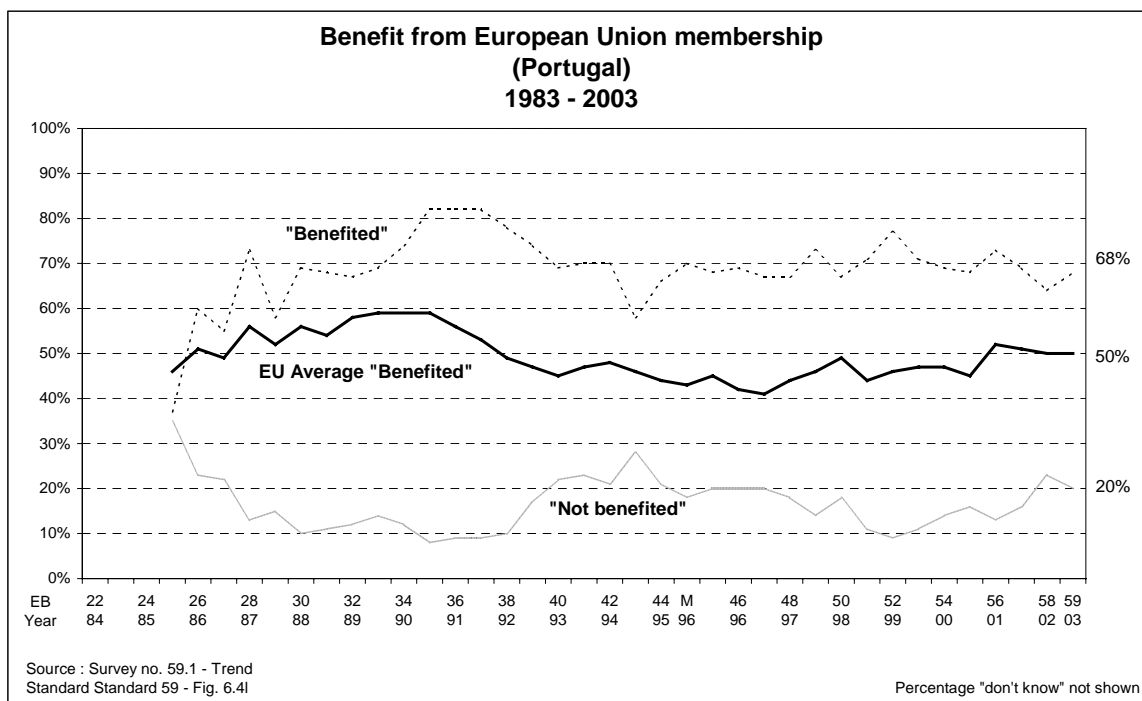
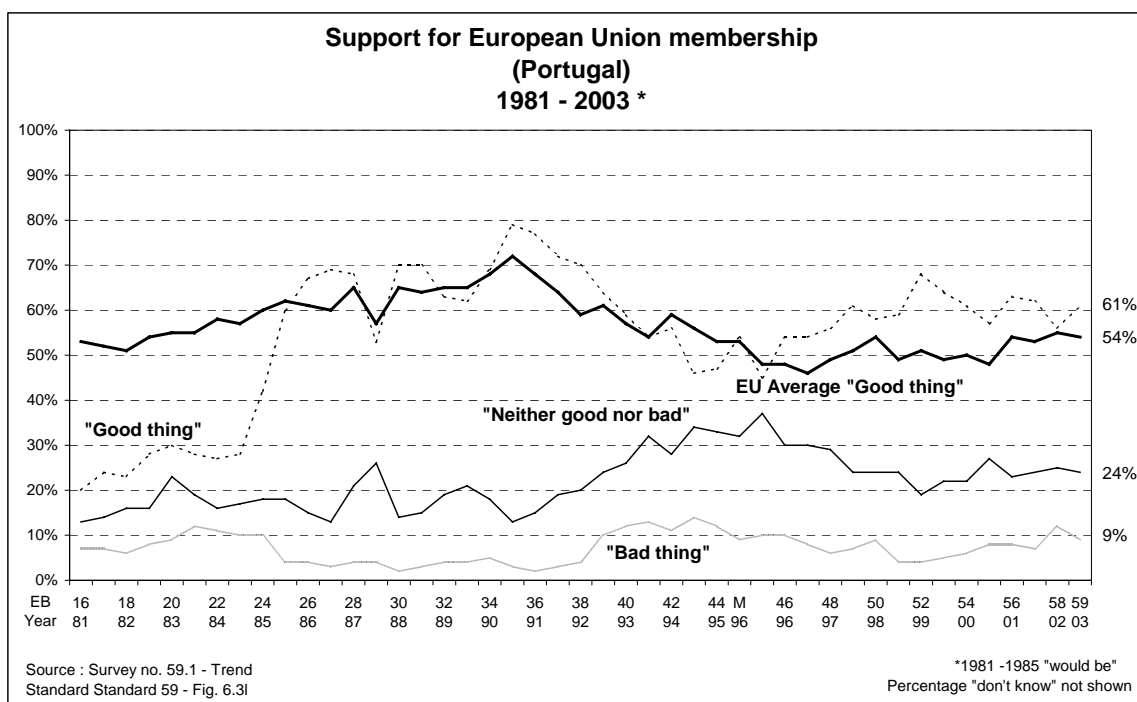
THE NETHERLANDS



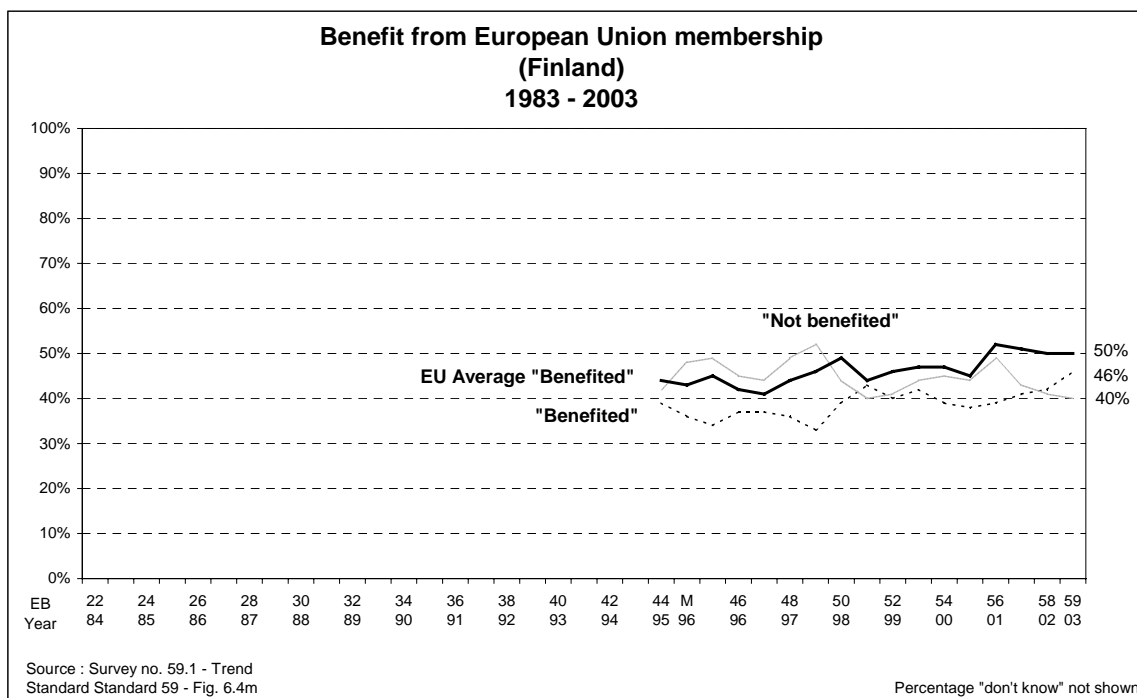
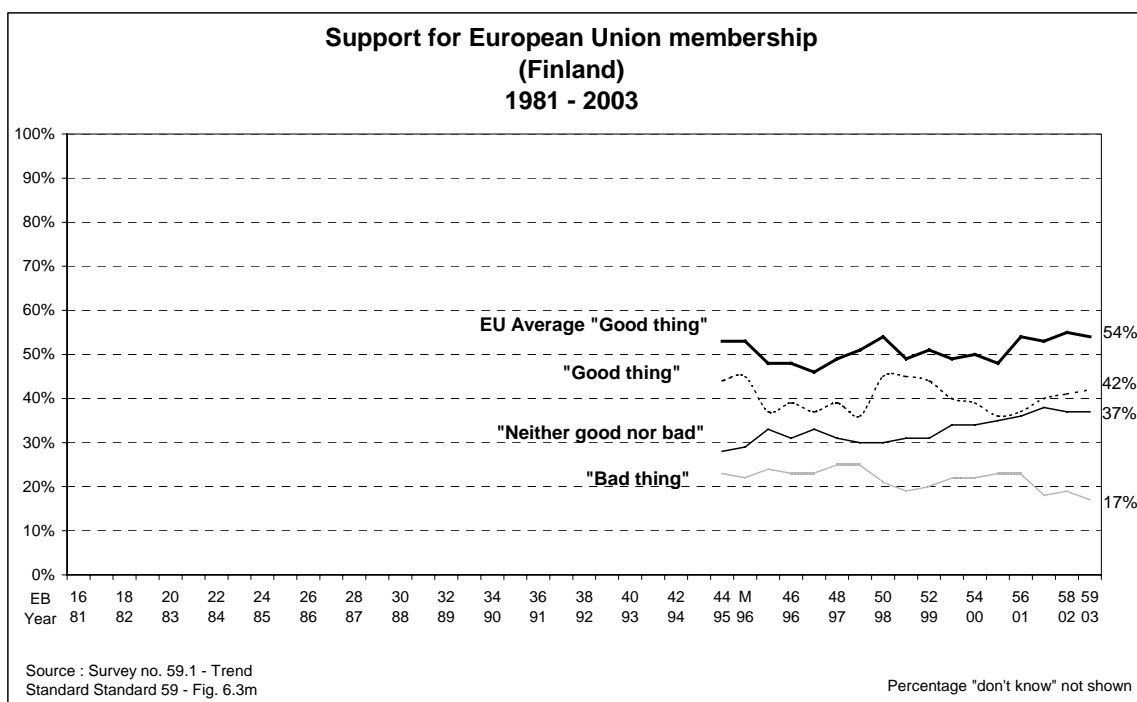
AUSTRIA



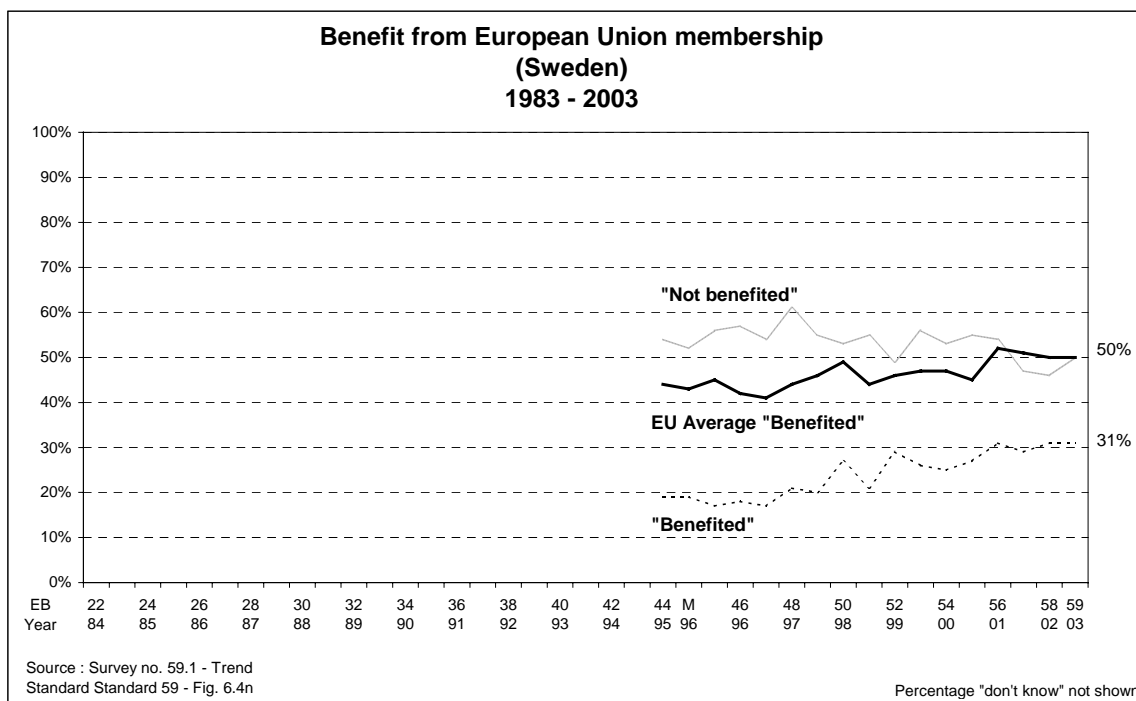
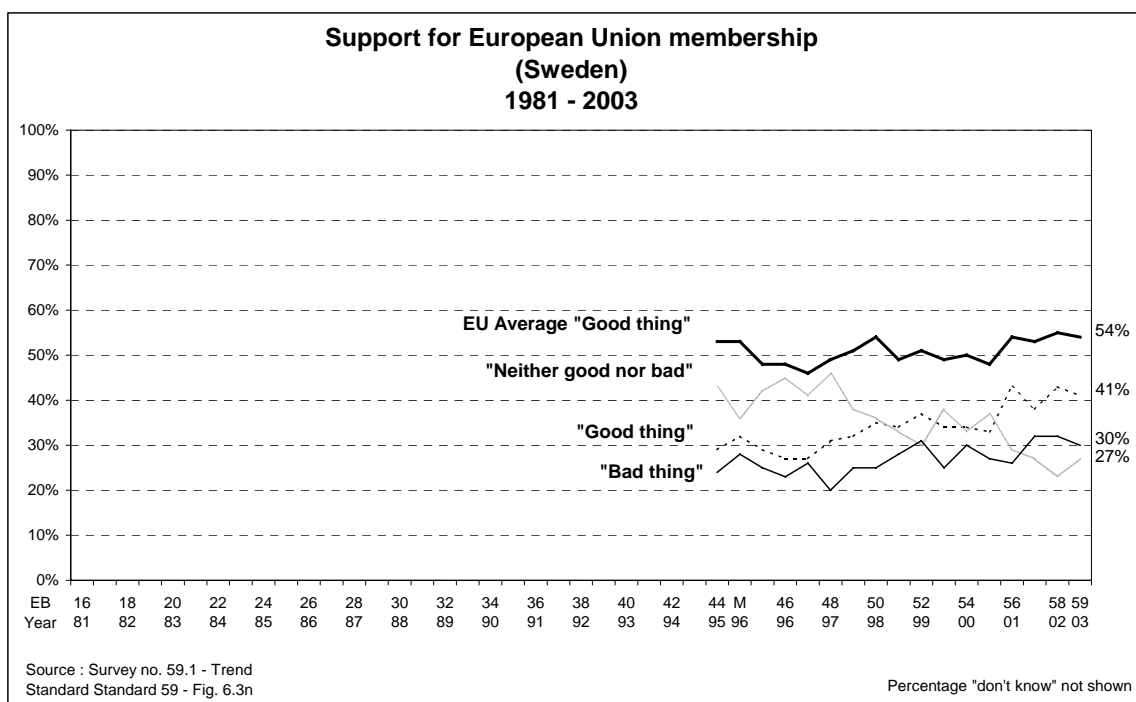
PORTUGAL



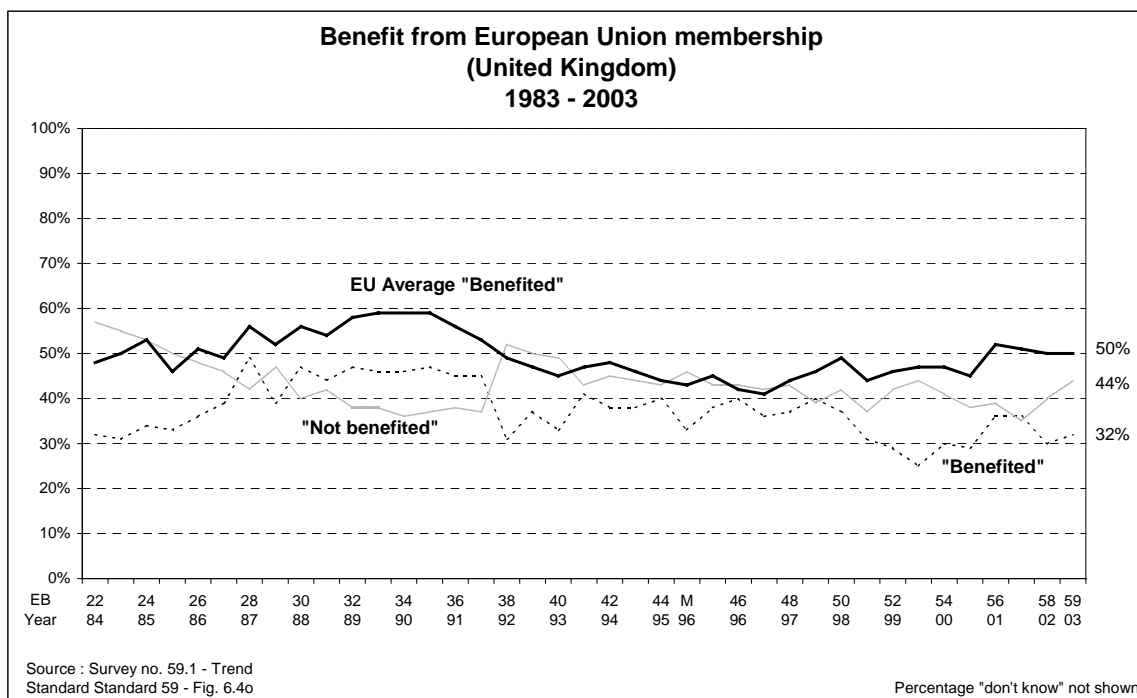
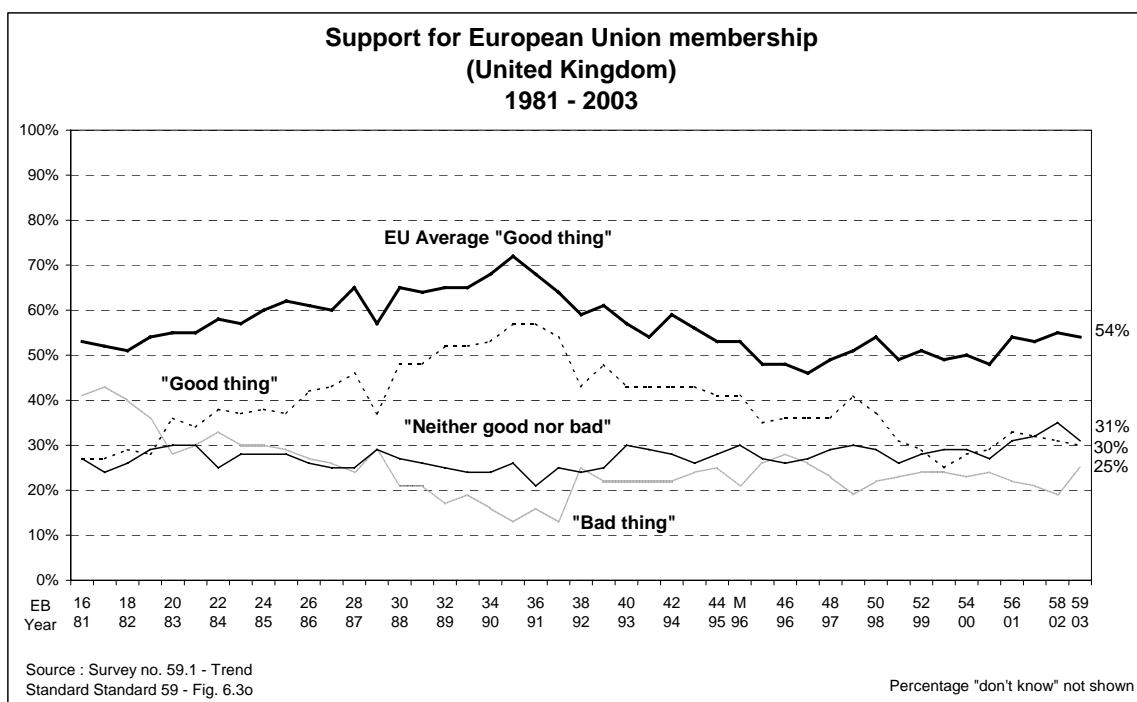
FINLAND



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM



3.3. The Image of the European Union

Image slightly more negative than before

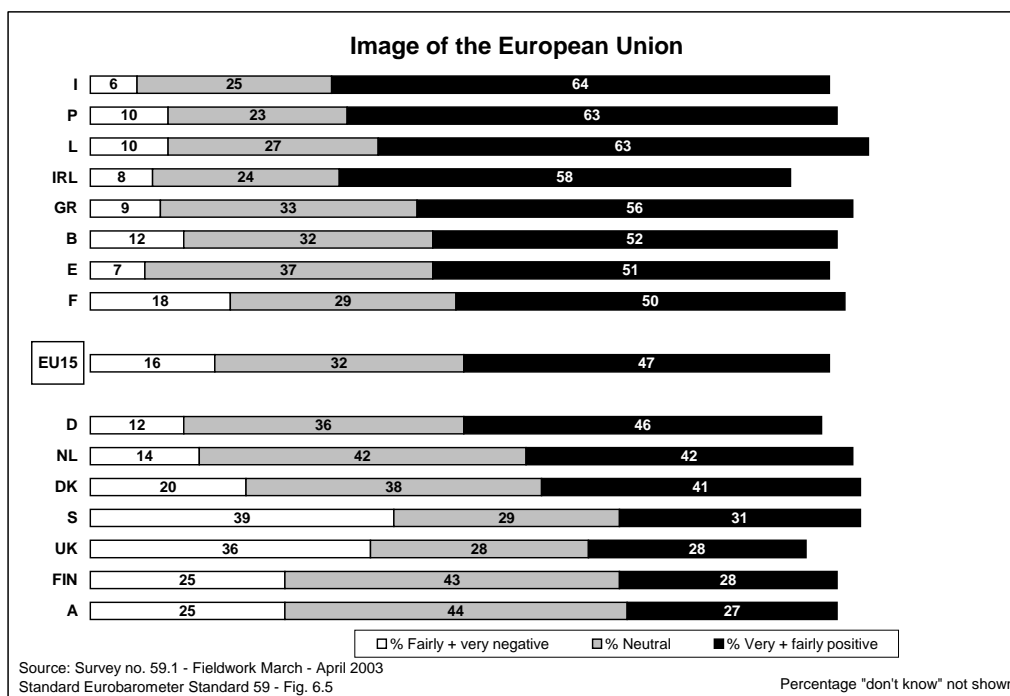
This question, asked for the first time in Spring 2000, gives some indication of the respondents' feelings about the European Union.

The following table shows how the results have evolved over the last 3 years.

	Spring 03	Autumn 02	Spring 03 02	Spring 03 01	Spring 03 00
	%	%	%	%	%
Very positive	8	9	10	7	7
Fairly positive	40	41	39	35	36
Neutral	32	32	31	33	31
Fairly negative	12	10	10	13	14
Very negative	5	3	4	5	5
(Don't know)	5	5	7	8	7
Total	102	100	101	101	100

Recent results, which have dropped two points, fell below the 50% mark of EU citizens with a fairly positive or very positive image of the European Union.

This drop in the European average is the result of a drop in national results in twelve countries including Ireland (-11), Austria (-10), Spain (-9), Finland (-7) and Belgium (-6). Only the inhabitants of three countries are proportionally more likely to have a fairly positive or very positive image of the European Union. These are Portugal (+7) in addition to Germany and Greece (both +1).



In spite of all this, a majority of people feels that they have a fairly positive or very positive image in ten of the fifteen Member States and reaches the highest levels in Italy (64%, Portugal and Luxembourg (63%)). In the Netherlands, the number of people who has neither a positive nor a negative image of the European Union is equivalent to those who have a fairly or very positive image of it (42%). This opinion is predominant in four countries. In Sweden and the United Kingdom, the most common image is fairly negative or very negative while the Finns and Austrians are more likely neither to have a positive nor a negative image of the European Union. (See Table 6.3a)

3.4. What the European Union Means

Nearly one in two EU citizens said that, for them, the European Union means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU.

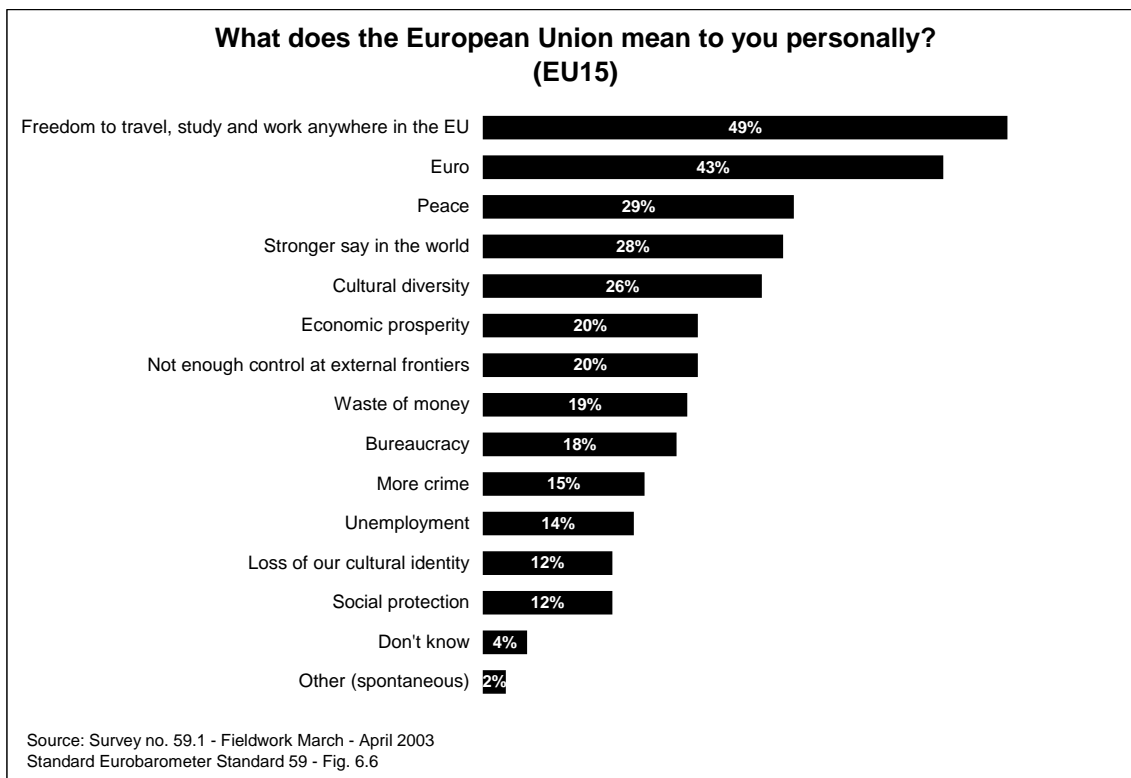
For the second time, people were asked what the European Union means to them personally.

Positive replies were by far the most frequent, just as they were a year ago in Spring 2002.

For nearly half of those asked, the European Union means, first and foremost, the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in Europe. For nearly three out of ten people interviewed, the EU means peace and a greater say on the world stage whereas for one in four, it means cultural diversity and for one in five, economic prosperity.

On the other hand, one in five said that for them it also meant a lack of external border controls and a waste of money.

Barely more than one European in two associated the EU with social protection.



The table on the following page shows that when asked what the EU means to people personally, the **freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU** is among the first three choices in the fifteen Member States and is the first choice in eleven of them.

In all the countries to have adopted the single currency, **the Euro** is one of the three main symbols of the European Union and is even the first symbol of it in five countries and the second in the other seven. In countries that are not part of the Eurozone, this was far less often mentioned. However, it still accounted for 27% of replies in Denmark, 26% in Sweden and 20% in the United Kingdom.

Peace is one of the three first replies given in answer to what the EU means in five of the fifteen Member States. We can see that **economic prosperity** is one of the perceived consequences of EU Membership with which opinion is more likely to be identified in countries such as Ireland, Spain and Portugal where the standard of living has increased considerably since joining the EU.

For the Danes, the Italians and the Dutch, the European Union **most often means having a more important say in the world**.

This table also shows that negative perceptions only rank among the first choices in countries where scepticism about Europe is greatest. In this respect, the tendency to identify the EU with **bureaucracy** is clear in Sweden, Finland and the United Kingdom and the Austrians and the Swedes are quicker to describe it as a **waste of money**. A greater number of British people also associate the EU with a **loss of cultural identity**.

On the other hand, **cultural diversity** still numbers among the first three choices made by people in France, which was also the country with the highest proportion of people who perceived this as a consequence of EU Membership. (See Table 6.4)

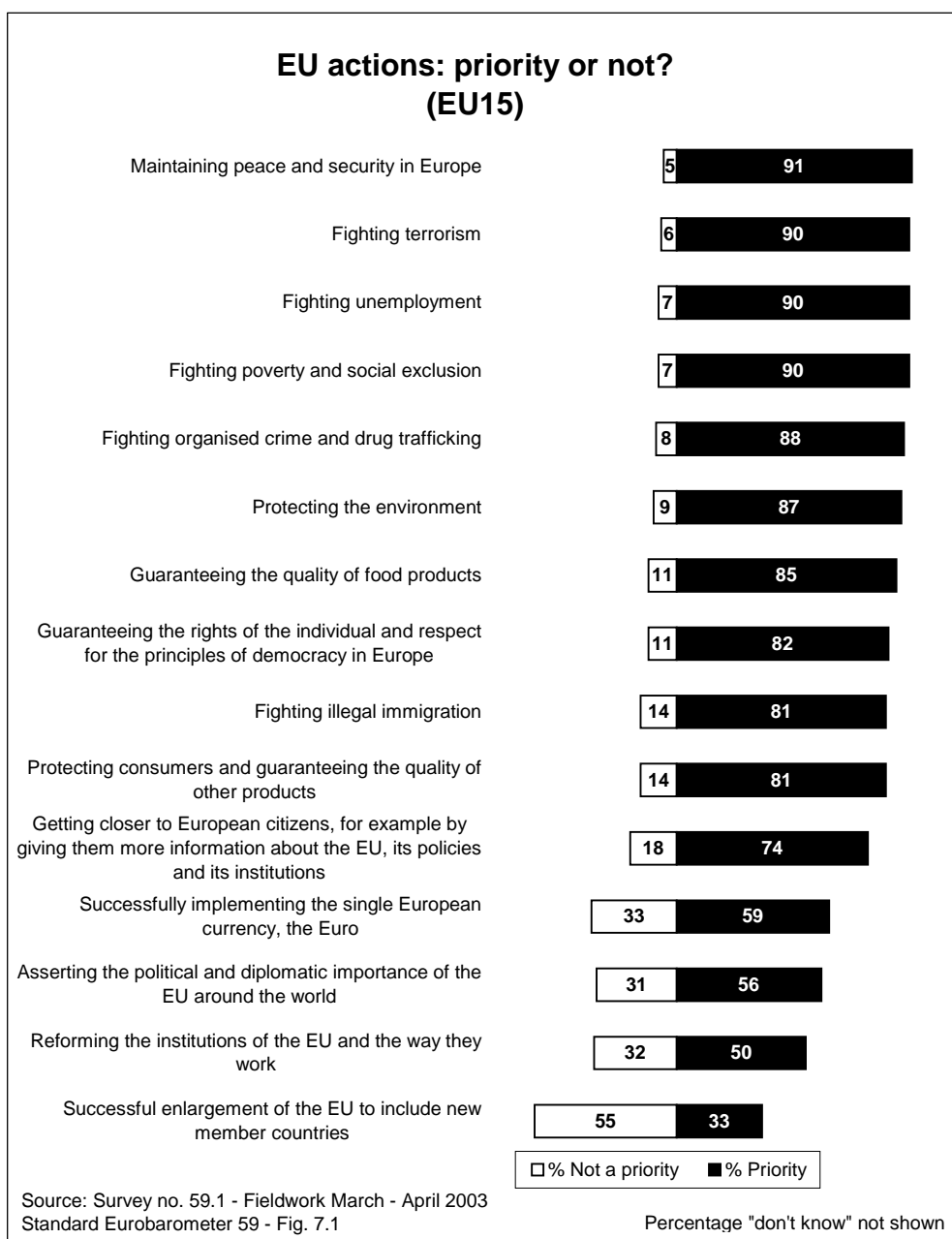
Classification of the Three Most Common Replies to What the EU Means Personally to EU Citizens (Expressed as a % per Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
The Euro	52	Freedom of movement	44
Freedom of movement	38	The Euro	42
Peace	27	Peace	35
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Freedom of movement	47	The Euro	50
Peace	39	Freedom of movement	46
Greater say	31	Greater say	31
Germany		Austria	
Freedom of movement	54	The Euro	47
The Euro	54	Waste of money	39
Peace	43	Freedom of movement	39
Greece		Portugal	
Freedom of movement	49	The Euro	40
The Euro	40	Freedom of movement	38
Peace	33	Economic prosperity	19
Spain		Finland	
Freedom of movement	54	Freedom of movement	56
The Euro	44	The Euro	55
Economic prosperity	32	Bureaucracy	33
France		Sweden	
Freedom of movement	48	Freedom of movement	62
The Euro	48	Bureaucracy	43
Cultural diversity	34	Waste of money	40
Ireland		The United Kingdom	
Freedom of movement	48	Freedom of movement	38
The Euro	47	Bureaucracy	28
Economic prosperity	34	Loss of cultural identity	26
Italy			
Freedom of movement	55		
The Euro	45		
Greater say	32		

4. Key Issues

4.1. European Union Priorities

For many years, EU citizens have been asked about current European Union activity in certain areas in order to find out whether people think these should be a matter of priority.¹¹

According to those interviewed, the main EU priorities are maintaining peace and security in Europe, the fight against terrorism, the fight against unemployment and the fight against poverty and social exclusion, all these issues scored 90% or higher. Only one proposal, the successful enlargement of the EU to include new member countries is not considered as a priority by a large majority of citizens.



¹¹ Some of these priorities have already been analysed earlier in the report, or will be later. However, they have been included in the graph showing the results of this question in order to provide an overall view of people's opinions of EU priorities.

Maintaining peace and security in Europe is, therefore, at the present time, the main priority in the minds of the inhabitants of the European Union. This proposal takes first place in four countries, second place in four others and third place in another five. The Irish and the Swedes only put it in fourth position.

The fight against terrorism is the main priority in three countries, coming second in two others and third in another two. Although it has considerable support in all countries, this proposal is not included among the priorities in the other countries.

The fight against terrorism is the main priority in six of the fifteen Member States, comes in second place in two and third place in one. **The fight against poverty and exclusion** is considered the main priority in only one country, Ireland, takes second place in three and third place in four.

The Irish classified **the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking** together with the preceding proposal as the main priority. It was put in second place in three countries and in third place in three other countries. **Environmental protection** is the main priority in Denmark and Sweden, coming second in Finland and third in the Netherlands. (See Table 7.1)

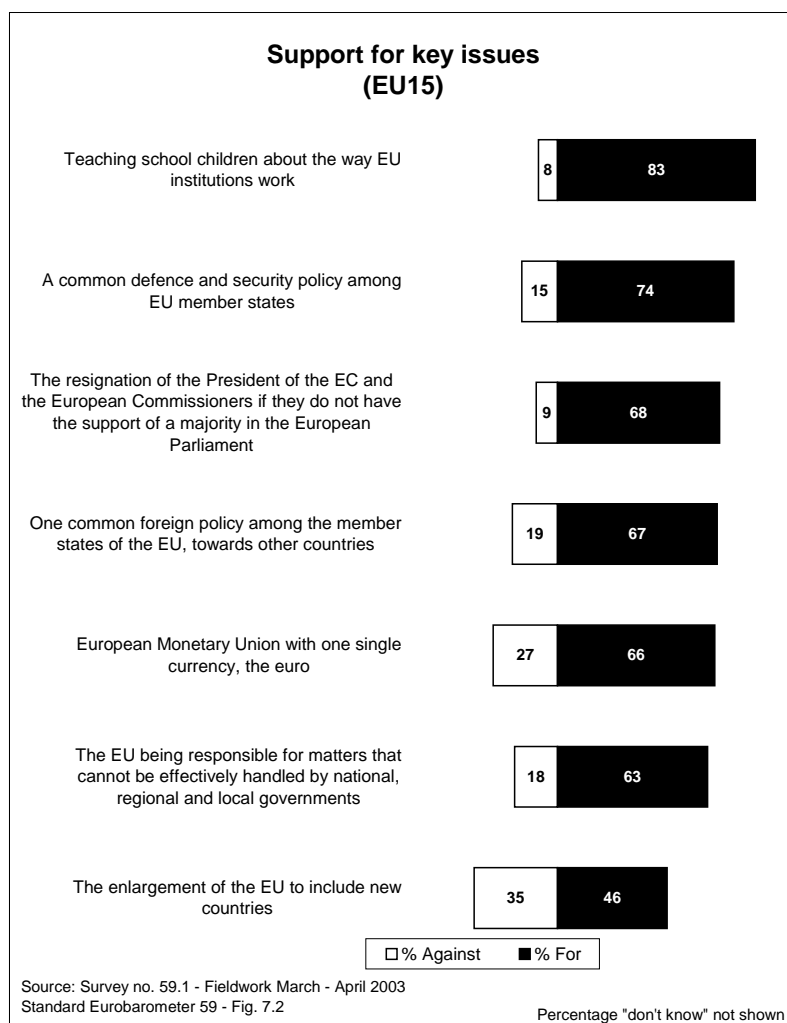
Classification of the Three Most Frequently Stated Priorities (Expressed as a % per Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Peace and safety	93	Peace and safety	99
Fight against unemployment	92	Environmental protection	97
Fight against terrorism	92	Fight against poverty	97
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Environmental protection	94	Peace and safety	92
Peace and safety	93	Fight against crime and drugs	92
Fight against crime and drugs	91	Fight against poverty	90
Germany		Austria	
Fight against unemployment	92	Fight against unemployment	86
Peace and safety	91	Peace and safety	85
Fight against terrorism	88	Environmental protection	84
Greece		Portugal	
Fight against unemployment	98	Fight against unemployment	97
Fight against poverty	97	Fight against terrorism	96
Peace and safety	96	Peace and safety	96
Spain		Fight against crime and drugs	96
Fight against unemployment	93	Finland	
Fight against terrorism	93	Peace and safety	88
Peace and safety	93	Fight against poverty	87
France		Fight against crime and drugs	85
Fight against unemployment	94	Sweden	
Fight against poverty	94	Environmental protection	97
Peace and safety	93	Fight against crime and drugs	96
Ireland		Fight against poverty	96
Fight against poverty	88	The United Kingdom	
Fight against crime and drugs	88	Fight against terrorism	90
Fight against terrorism	87	Fight against crime and drugs	88
Italy		Peace and safety	87
Fight against terrorism	91		
Fight against unemployment	91		
Peace and safety	91		

4.2. Support for Key Issues

The level of support in the European Union for a number of key issues has also been measured for many years.

Some of these issues have already been analysed in depth in previous chapters, others will be dealt with later on.

Also, some of them are of more of a strategic nature whereas others are more related to the democratic procedures governing the European Union.



There was support, above all, among EU citizens **for teaching schoolchildren about the way EU institutions work**. Given EU citizens' relatively low level of knowledge of the European Union¹², we can assume that they are either fully aware of gaps in their knowledge and would like to prevent this being the case for their children if possible. This proposal came first in all fifteen Member States. Levels of support are highest in Luxembourg (93%) and Sweden (92%).

A common security and defence policy is supported by 74% of the respondents and came in second place in eight of the fifteen Member States. 67% of Europeans support the idea of **a common foreign policy on other countries**.

A little fewer than seven in ten people in Europe think that **the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners should resign if they do not have the confidence of a majority of the European Parliament**. Levels of support range from 88% in Finland to 55% in the United Kingdom.

¹² The level of knowledge of the EU is analysed in Section II, Chapter 1 of this report.

More and more EU citizens are in favour of **European monetary union with a single currency, the Euro**. The greatest opposition was found in countries outside the Euro-zone, that is to say, the United Kingdom (63%), Sweden (48%) and Denmark (39%).

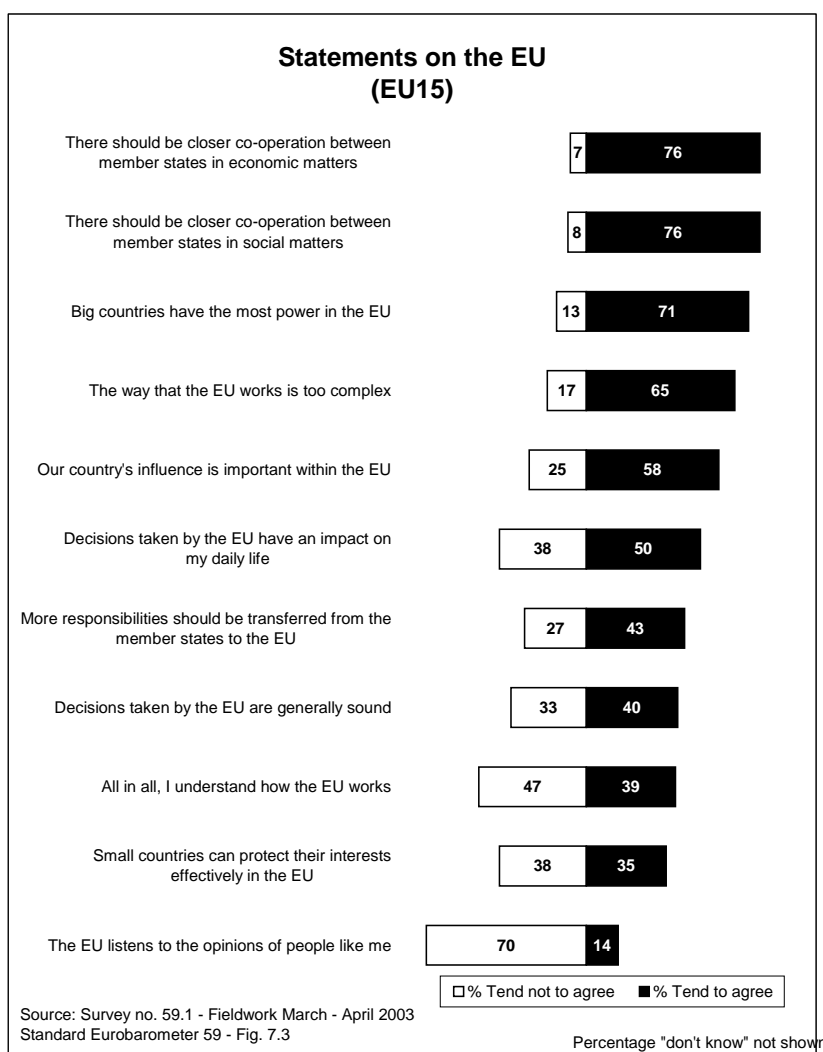
63% of those interviewed were in favour of **the European Union being responsible for affairs that cannot be effectively regulated by national, regional and local governments**. Levels of support range from 76% in Italy to 50% in the United Kingdom.

Only 46% of EU citizens support **the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries**.

4.3. Opinions on the European Union

The following proposals concern EU citizens' underlying opinions on their perception of the role of the European Union and how it works in addition to its impact on their daily lives.

76% of EU citizens support the idea of **closer co-operation between Member States in the field of economy as well as social issues**.¹³



¹³ There is undoubtedly a relationship between these results and the classification of the fight against unemployment and the fight against poverty and social exclusion which both came in third place as priorities for the European Union.

The opinion that **large countries have more power in the EU** is shared by more than seven out of ten people. This opinion was most often given in northern European countries, namely, Finland (93%), Sweden (91%) and Denmark (85%).

The greatest number of people who think **the way the EU works is too complicated** are also found in these three countries and in France.

The Danes (80%), the Swedes (74%) and the French (73%) are the most likely to hold opinion that **their country has a major influence on the EU**. On the other hand, only 19% of Finns think the same. Luxembourg and Belgium are the only two other countries where this opinion is in the minority.

One person in two has the impression that **decisions taken by the EU have an impact on every day life**. This opinion predominates in twelve of the fifteen Member States with figures of 80% in Greece, 68% in Ireland and 67% in Denmark.

Those who most often opposed this idea were the inhabitants of Luxembourg, Italy and Spain.

The majority of people in eleven of the fifteen Member States share the view that **the responsibilities of the Member States should be transferred to the EU**. The inhabitants of Luxembourg are the most in favour of this (67%) and the Finns and British are the least in favour (24%).

Four people in ten share the opinion that **decisions taken by the EU are generally well founded**, the level of support for this ranges from 52% in Ireland to 25% in the United Kingdom.

All in all, nearly one person in two **does not understand how the EU operates** and this opinion is shared by a majority of the inhabitants of nine countries including the Swedes (62%) and the British (61%). On the other hand, the Danes (62%) most frequently feel they understand how the EU works.

The opinion that **small countries can effectively defend their interests in the EU** is only supported by just over a third of EU citizens, levels of support vary from 52% Luxembourg in to 13% Finland.

Seven out of ten people in the European Union feel that **it does not listen to the opinion of people like them**. (See Table 7.3)

4.4. The Euro¹⁴

Opinions on the single European currency, the Euro, have been measured since the Treaty of Maastricht paved the way for it in 1993.

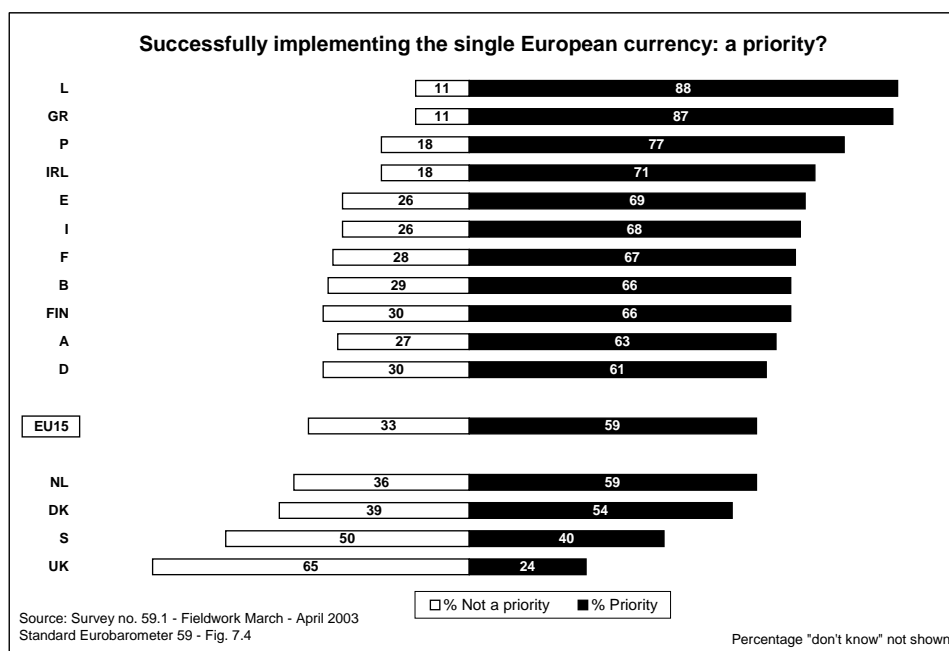
The Euro has now been part of people's lives in the twelve states of the Eurozone for more than a year and a half. The following analyses provide information that enables us to better understand how Europeans feel about their new currency.

4.4.1 Establishing the Euro: A Priority?

Establishing the single European currency, the Euro, is not thought to be as much a priority as it was in the past.

A year and a half after the introduction of the single European currency, the Euro, and its successful establishment is still considered as a priority by six Europeans in ten, which is a drop of 4 points compared with Autumn 2002. This development is hardly surprising given that the establishment of the Euro can to a great extent be considered accomplished.

¹⁴ Specific Eurobarometer surveys on the Euro (interviews carried out face to face, by telephone and qualitative studies) can be found at the following website: http://Europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/Euro_en.htm



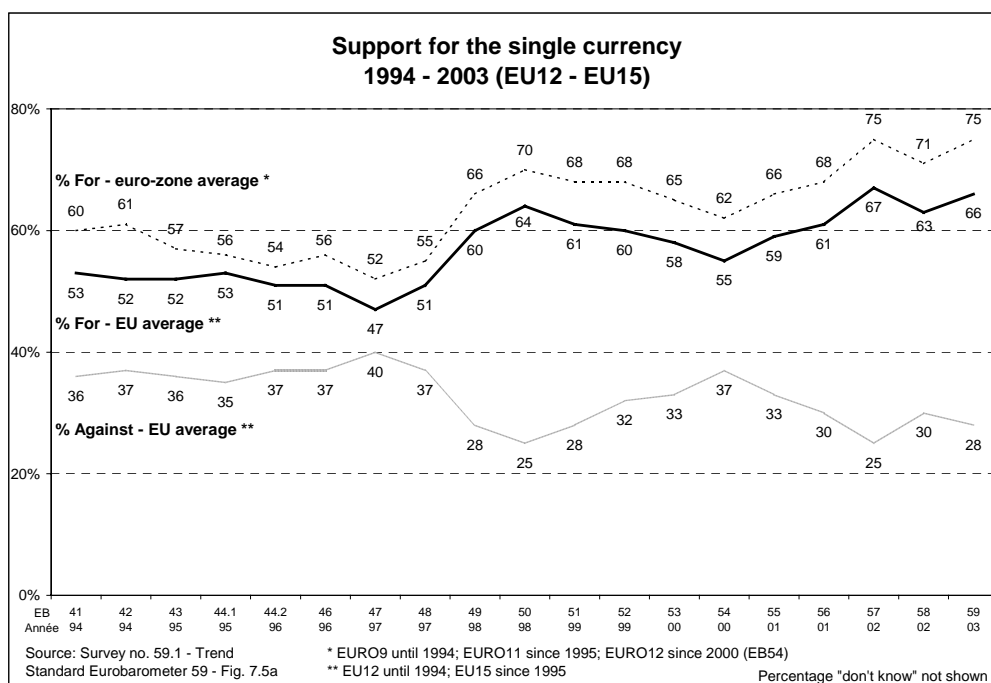
In spite of significant drops in ten of the fifteen Member States, the successful establishment of the Euro is still considered as a priority by the majority of people in thirteen countries.

In this respect, the country with the highest proportion of people who believe the successful establishment of the single currency is a priority is Luxembourg (88%), followed by Greece (87%) and Portugal (77%). On the other hand, Sweden and the United Kingdom are the two countries in which the successful establishment of the single currency is not considered as a priority (50% and 65% respectively). (See Table 7.4a)

4.4.2 Support for the Single European Currency

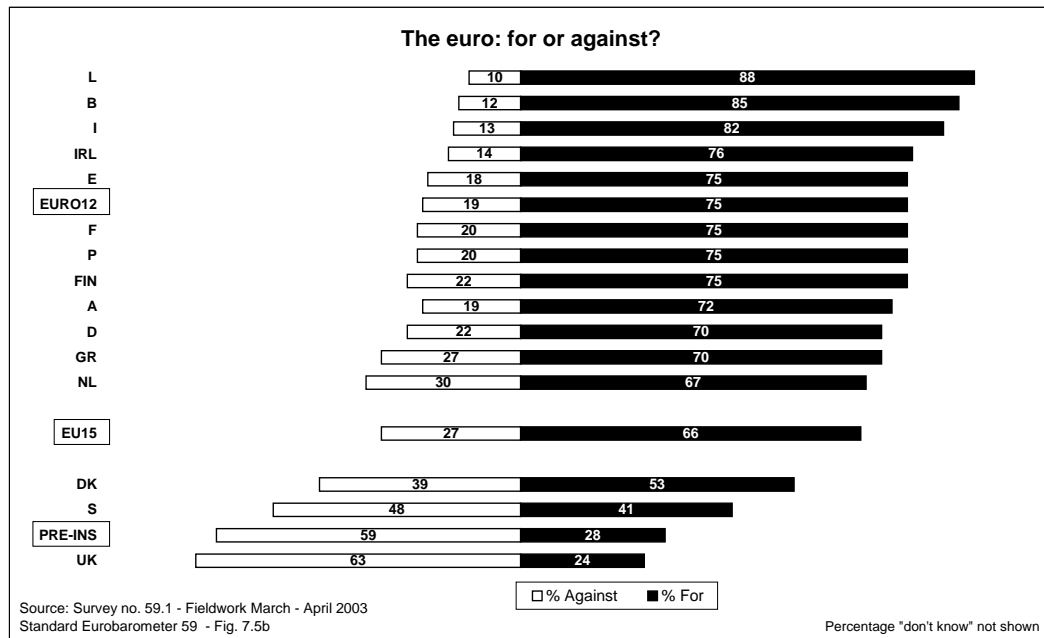
The single currency is supported by three people in four in the Eurozone

Two thirds of EU citizens support European monetary union with a single currency, the Euro (+3 points compared with autumn 2002). Three quarters of the Eurozone population are in favour (75%, +4).



After a slight drop in the autumn of 2002, the current level of support in the Eurozone has regained the level it was at a year ago just after the Euro was introduced on 01 January 2002. So, it has regained its highest level since 1994.

Positive assessments in the Euro-zone range from 67% in the Netherlands to 88% in Luxembourg. The highest increases for one term can be found in Finland (+9), Germany (+8) and Italy (+6).



The Euro and *Non-Participating Countries*: Support in Denmark, Reluctance in Sweden and Opposition in Britain

Denmark is the only country that does not belong to the Eurozone that supports the single European currency. 53% of Danes support the Euro.

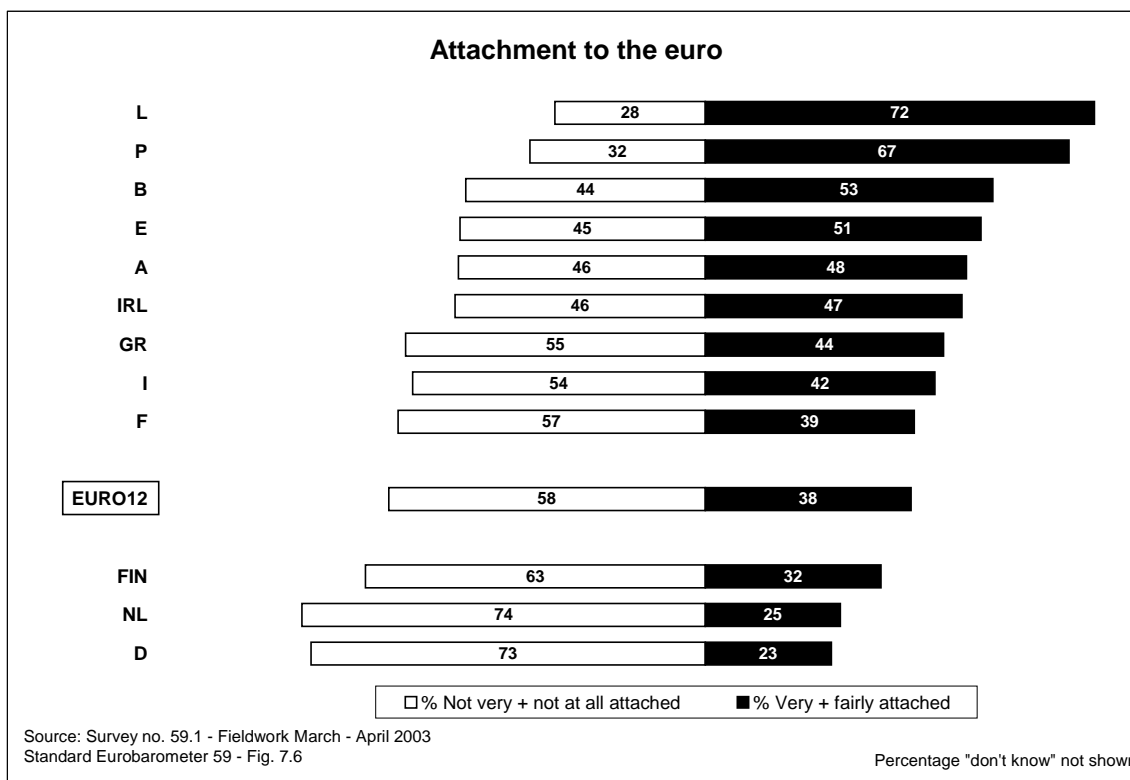
In Sweden, where a referendum on the subject is to be held in September 2003, the weight of those against has gained considerable ground (48% +7), while the number of those in favour has plummeted (41%, -10).

Finally, in the United Kingdom, the number of opponents to the Euro continues to grow, reaching 63% (+2) this Spring 2003. (See Table 7.5a)

4.4.3 Attachment to the Euro

Attachment to the Euro has not increased

Over the last year, that is to say since Autumn 2002, the number of Eurozone nationals who said they feel fairly attached or very attached to the Euro has dropped by three points whereas the number of people who do not feel very attached to it, or not at all attached to it, has only increased by 1 point.



The number of people who said they feel fairly attached or very attached to the Euro is falling in all Eurozone countries, with the exception of Belgium where it has risen from 6 points. The greatest drops were recorded in Ireland (-8) and in the Netherlands (-7).

The country in which attachment to the Euro is the greatest is Luxembourg (72%), followed by Portugal (67%), Belgium (53%) and Spain (51%). It is also still liked by the majority in Ireland (47%). On the other hand, a minority in the seven other countries likes it. In these countries, the number of people who said they feel not very attached or not at all attached to the Euro is particularly significant in the Netherlands (74%), Germany (73%) and Finland (63%). (See Table 7.6a)

Demographic analyses reveal the usual trends, that is to say, those who most frequently said they feel fairly attached or very attached to the Euro are men (42%), people aged between 15 and 24 (44%), self-employed people (45%), managers (49%), employees (42%) and students (46%). The longer a person remains in full-time education, the greater their sense of attachment to the Euro.

III. Which Institutions for the European Union?

1. Current Institutions

1.1. Degree of Satisfaction with Democracy

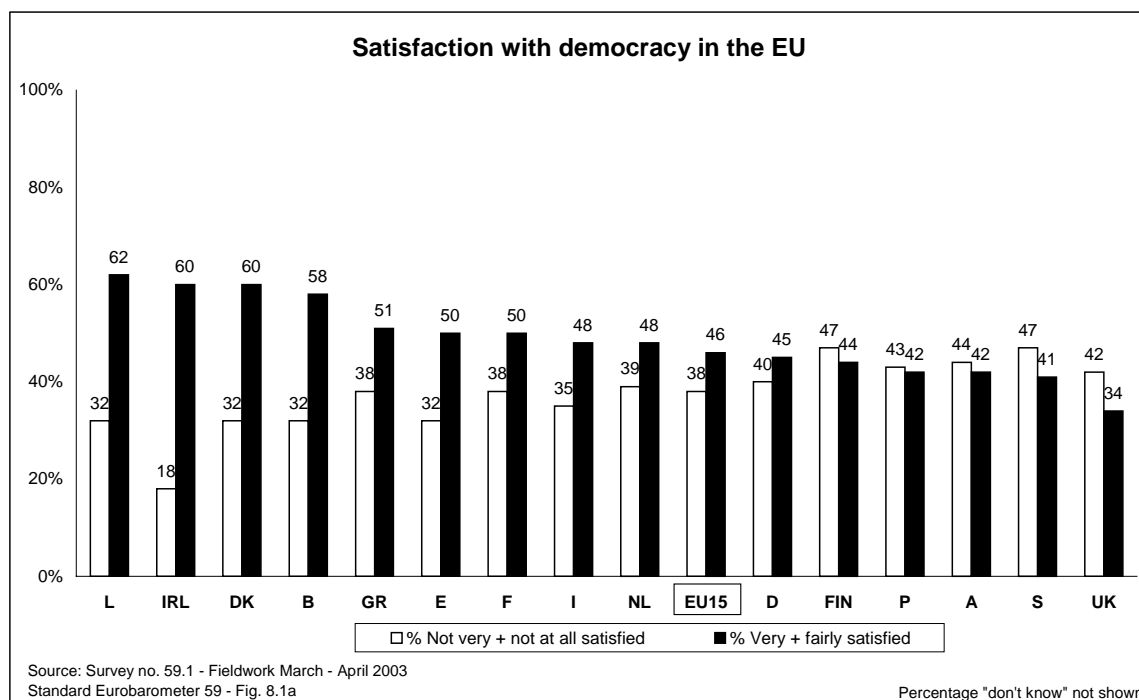
The number of people who said they were satisfied with democracy in the European Union has fallen slightly

Fewer than one person in two is fairly satisfied or very satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union and 38% are not very or not at all satisfied.

As the following table shows, the results reveal little difference from those obtained in autumn 2002.

	Spring 03 %	Autumn 02 %	Autumn 01 %	Autumn 00 %	Autumn 99 %
Very satisfied	4	5	4	4	4
Fairly satisfied	42	43	40	36	39
Not very satisfied	28	27	28	31	26
Not at all satisfied	10	9	10	12	11
Don't know	16	17	19	17	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>

At a national level, we can see that the number of people who are fairly or very satisfied with the operation of democracy in the European Union has fallen in eight of the fifteen Member States. The biggest drops were in Austria (-11), Belgium and Spain (both -7). This number is slightly higher in four states including Finland (+4) and France (+3).

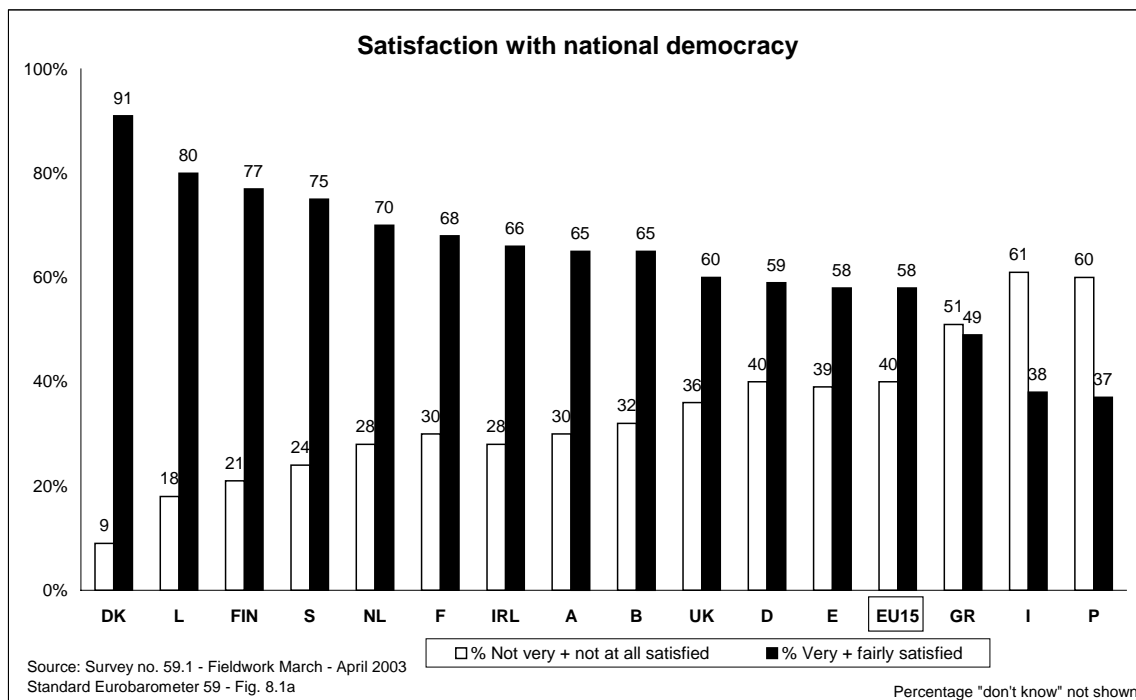


However, most people remain satisfied in ten countries. These are Luxembourg (62%), followed by Ireland, Denmark (both 60%) and Belgium (58%) where the highest proportion of people share this opinion. On the other hand, the British are by far the least in number to be fairly or very satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union (34%). This does not mean, however, that they are the most dissatisfied. Finland and Sweden are the countries with the greatest number of people who said they were not very or not at all satisfied (both 47%).

Meanwhile, in the United Kingdom (24%) and Ireland (21%), a large number of people could not or would not give an opinion. (See Table 8.1a)

Compared with EU citizens' levels of satisfaction with democracy in their own countries, it is clear that satisfaction is currently much greater in this respect.

Just as in autumn 2002, nearly six people out of ten are fairly or very satisfied with the way democracy works in their country and four out of ten said they were not very or not at all satisfied



Although the European average remains unchanged, it does hide a number of changes at a national level. The level of satisfaction has fallen in seven countries, has risen in seven others and remains unchanged in the United Kingdom. In Spain (-12), Germany, Austria (both -7) and Belgium (-5), the number of people who claimed to be fairly satisfied or very satisfied with democracy in their country fell more significantly. The French (+9), the Finns (+6), the Dutch and the Italians (+5) are more and more inclined to say they are satisfied.

The degree of satisfaction is highest in Denmark (91%), followed by Luxembourg (80%) and then Finland (77%). In three countries, the majority of people said they are not very satisfied or not at all satisfied and even exceeded the 50% mark. These were southern European countries, namely Greece (51%), Portugal (60%) and Italy (61%). (See Table 8.2a)

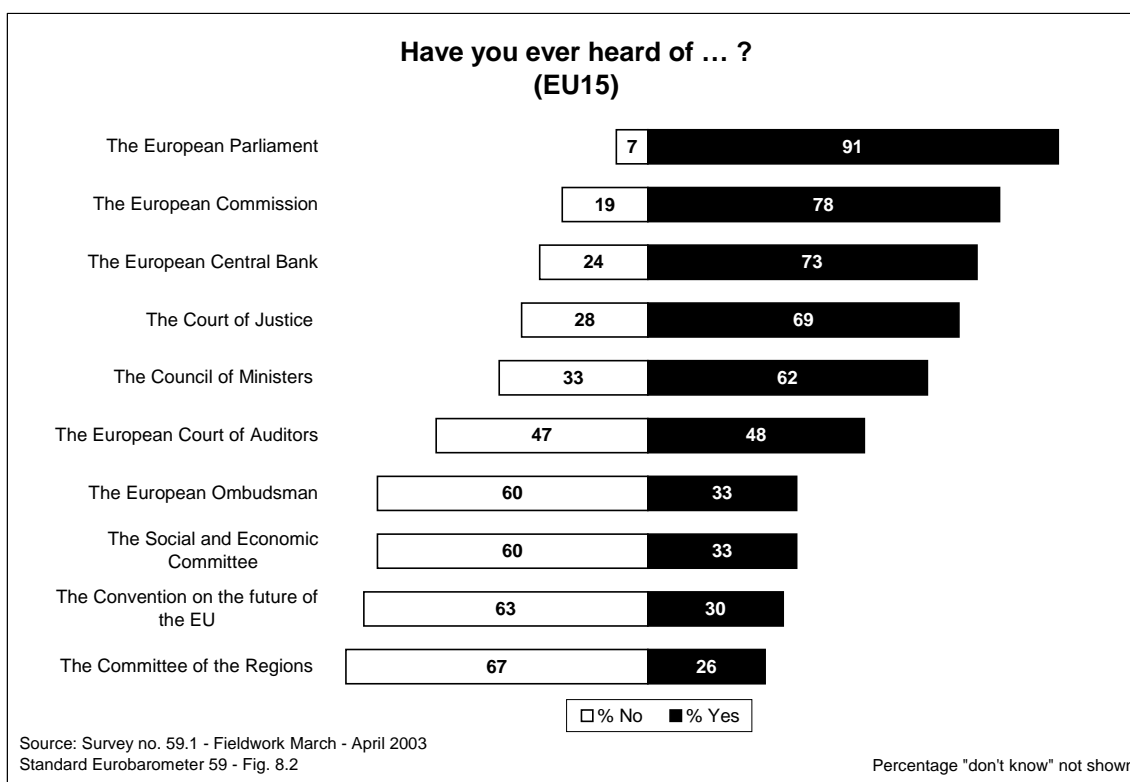
1.2. Awareness and Importance of and Confidence in EU Institutions and Bodies

The level of awareness of various EU institutions and bodies, their perceived importance and the confidence placed in them by the general public has been measured for the ninth time.

The institution of which the greatest number of people are aware is the European Parliament.

The European Parliament is still the institution that the general public is most likely to have heard of (91%), followed by the European Commission (78%) and the Central European Bank (73%). The European Ombudsman, the Economic and Social Committee, the Convention on the Future of the European Union and the Committee of the Regions are the bodies and institutions with which people are the least familiar. However, most EU citizens have heard of the European Ombudsman.

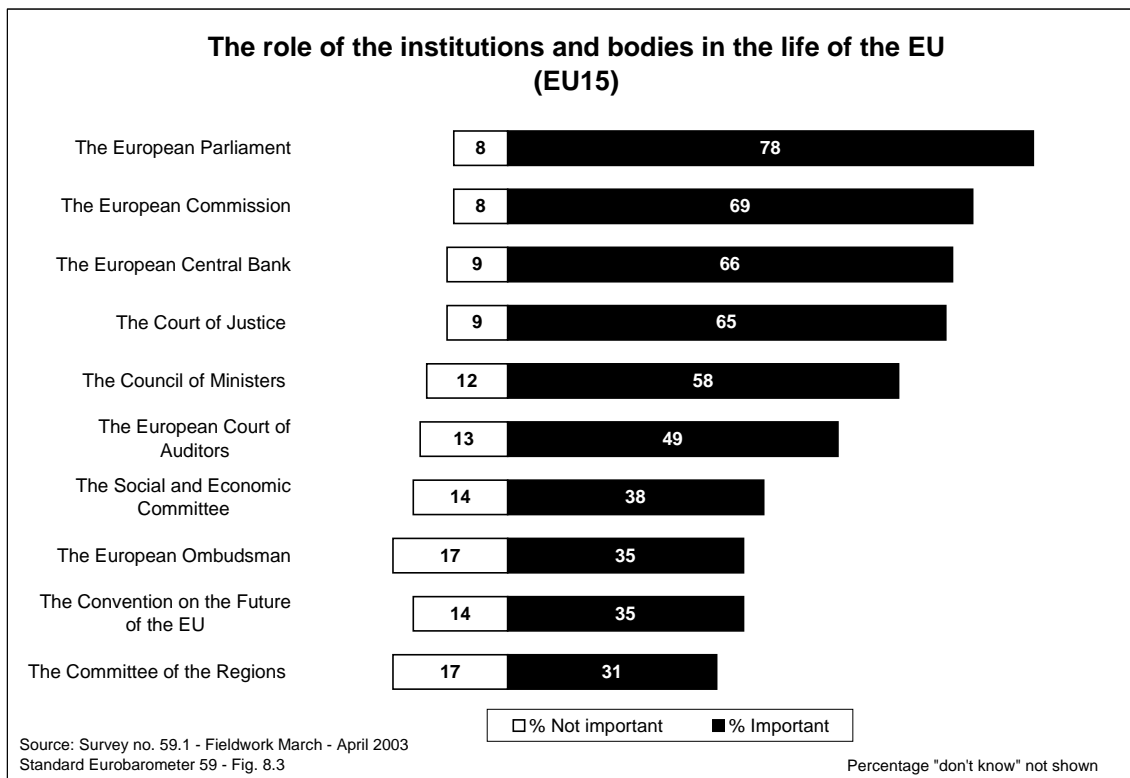
Compared with Autumn 2002, it is clear that the levels of awareness have all dropped, with the exception of the Convention (+2).



Awareness of the **European Parliament** is highest in Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg (98% each) and the United Kingdom, where it is the lowest (85%). The level of awareness of the **European Commission** ranges from 95% in Finland and 72% in Germany. The level of awareness of the **Central European Bank** is 92% in Finland and only 56% in the United Kingdom. The Danes (92%) are the most likely to have heard of the **Court of Justice of the European Community** and the Italians are the least likely (51%). Awareness was highest of the **Council of Ministers** in Sweden (90%) and lowest in the United Kingdom (37%). The highest level of awareness of the **European Court of Auditors** was 77% in Luxembourg and Austria compared with 23% in Denmark and 17% in the United Kingdom. Levels of awareness of the **European Ombudsman** were highest in Finland (78%), this is almost certainly because the outgoing ombudsman, Jacob Söderman is from this country. Inhabitants of Luxembourg (58%) are the most likely to have heard of the **EU Economic and Social Committee**, and the Dutch (18%) are the least likely. It is in Luxembourg (52%) that the level of awareness of the **Convention on the Future of the EU** is highest (52%) and in the United Kingdom where it is lowest (18%). One in two Portuguese (53%) know about the **Committee of the Regions of the EU**, but barely one in ten of the Dutch. (See Table 8.3)

The perceived importance of the role of the institutions in the life of the European Union varies from one to another and fell for thirteen of them

EU citizens think that the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union (78%). Next are the European Commission (69%), the Central European Bank (66%) and the Court of Justice (65%).

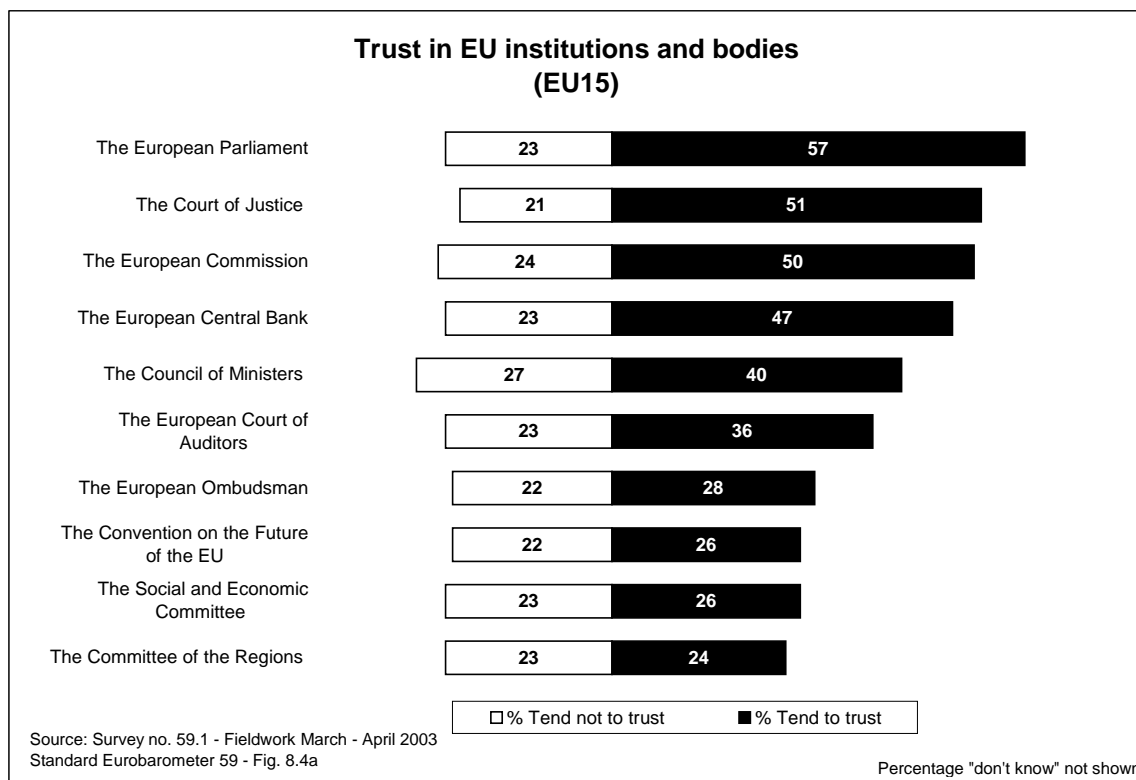


The perceived importance of the role has dropped for all European Union institutions and bodies.

At a national level, analyses show that the inhabitants of Luxembourg (89%), followed by the Swedes (87%) and the Irish (85%) are the most likely to think that the **European Parliament** plays an important role. The British are the least likely to share this opinion (69%). It was again in Luxembourg that the role of the **European Commission** and the **Central European Bank** (86% and 84% respectively) was most often perceived as being important and in the United Kingdom where it was perceived as being least so (60% and 50% respectively). (See Table 8.4)

In a climate of dissension between Member States, there is a slight decline in levels of confidence in the various European institutions and bodies.

Only three institutions are trusted by more than one in two people. These are the European Parliament (57%), the Court of Justice (51%) and the European Commission (50%). Although the level of confidence in the others is lower than 50%, they still have a relative majority. The number of "Don't know" responses is especially high for the European Ombudsman, the Convention on the Future of the EU, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions in particular. This, to some extent, explains why levels of confidence among the general public in these institutions is low. Around a quarter of the people interviewed expressed a lack of confidence in each of these institutions or bodies.



As this was already the case in respect of the levels of awareness and perceived importance of the different institutions and bodies analysed, the level of confidence placed in them by EU citizens is clearly in decline in each case. The biggest drops in levels of confidence were recorded in respect of the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (-6 points in each case). (See Table 8.5)

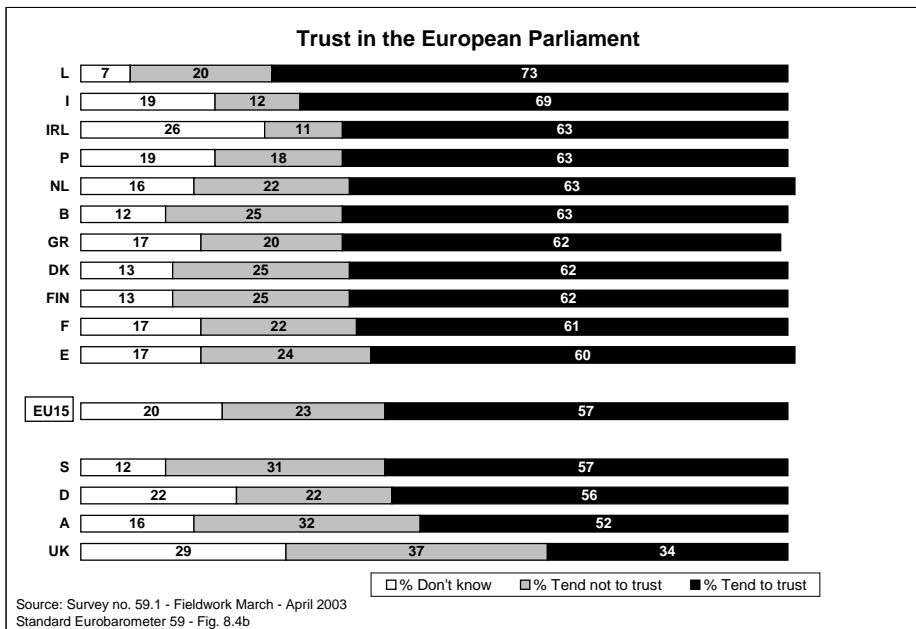
The following table shows the three institutions and bodies that enjoy the highest levels of confidence in each member state.

Classification of the Three Institutions and Bodies that Enjoy the Highest Levels of Confidence (Expressed as a % per Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
The European Parliament	63	The Court of Justice	74
The European Commission	59	The European Parliament	73
The Court of Justice	53	The Central European Bank	69
Denmark		The Netherlands	
The Court of Justice	70	The Court of Justice	65
The European Parliament	62	The Central European Bank	65
The Council of Ministers	56	The European Parliament	63
Germany		Austria	
The Court of Justice	64	The Court of Justice	59
The Central European Bank	57	The Central European Bank	52
The European Parliament	56	The European Parliament	52
Greece		Portugal	
The European Parliament	62	The European Parliament	63
The Court of Justice	60	The European Commission	62
The European Commission	57	The Central European Bank	60
Spain		Finland	
The European Parliament	60	The European Ombudsman	66
The European Commission	52	The Court of Justice	65
The Council of Ministers	48	The Central European Bank	64
France		Sweden	
The European Parliament	61	The Court of Justice	63
The European Commission	55	The Central European Bank	58
The Court of Justice	49	The European Parliament	57
Ireland		The United Kingdom	
The European Parliament	63	The European Parliament	34
The European Commission	60	The Court of Justice	32
The Central European Bank	53	The European Commission	29
Italy			
The European Parliament	69		
The European Commission	61		
The Central European Bank	49		

The European Parliament numbers among the three institutions which EU citizens trust most. This is the case in all countries except Finland. It is in first place in eight countries, second place in two others and third place in another four. **The European Commission** comes second in six Member States and third in two others. **The Council of Ministers** is in third place in Denmark and Spain. **The Court of Justice** is in first place in six countries, second place in three others and third in Belgium and France. **The Central European Bank** is in one of the first three places in terms of the trust placed in it by nationals of nine countries. **The European Ombudsman** is the body most trusted by the greatest number of Finns.

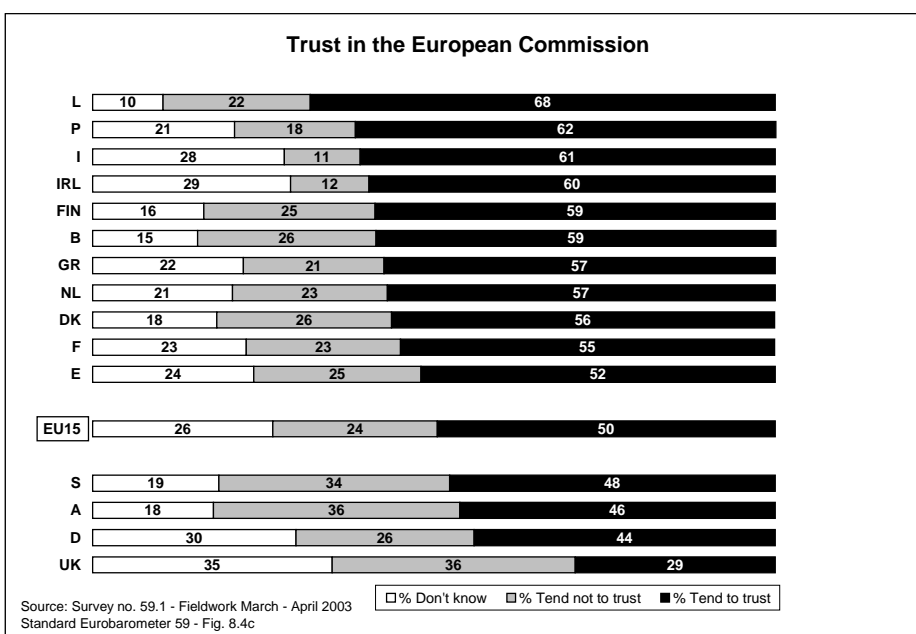
Slight drop in levels of confidence in the Commission and the Parliament

A closer look reveals that nearly three quarters of the inhabitants of Luxembourg trust the European Parliament, as do nearly seven out of ten Italians. This is also the case for more than six out of ten people in nine other countries and for more than one out of two in Sweden, Denmark and Austria. The United Kingdom is the only country where lack of confidence in the European Parliament is predominant.



Confidence in the European Parliament has fallen in all EU countries with the exception of four of them in which it has risen, these are Sweden (+6), Finland (+5), Portugal (+4) and Denmark (+3), and the United Kingdom where it remains stable.

Confidence in the European Commission also varies from one country to another with levels ranging from 68% in Luxembourg to 29% in the United Kingdom. Confidence in the European Parliament is, however, predominant in all Member States except in the United Kingdom. A greater proportion of the British (36%) do not have confidence in the European Commission or could not or did not give their opinion (35%).



Confidence in the European Commission has dropped three points throughout the EU and seven points in Ireland and Spain. However, it has risen slightly in five countries including in Portugal, Finland (+4) and Sweden (+3). (See Table 8.5)

2. The European Parliament

We have just seen that the European Parliament is the institution that enjoys the highest levels of awareness and is the most trusted by Europeans.

We will now assess EU citizens' perception of decisions taken by the European Parliament, their opinions of it and the issues that should be tackled during forthcoming elections as well as people's intention to vote in these elections.

2.1. Effects of European Parliament Activities and Decisions

People's perception of the effects of European Parliament activities and decisions has increased

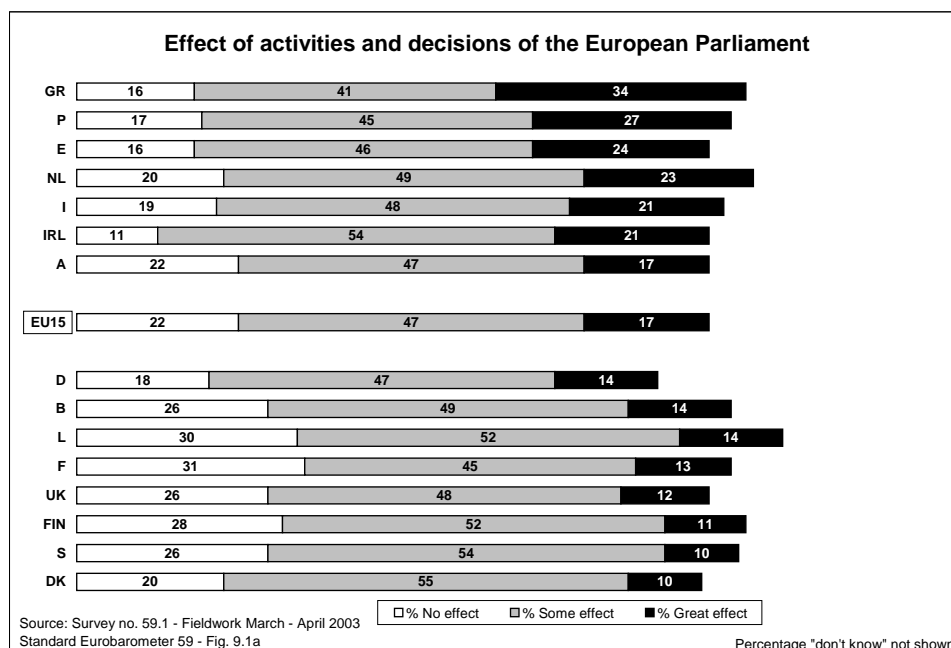
17% of people think that the activities carried out by the European Parliament and the decisions it makes have a considerable effect on people like them. 47% thought that they had some effect and 22% thought that people like them were not affected.

The following table compares the perceived impact on EU citizens of activities carried out by the European Parliament and the decisions it makes with those of other institutions.

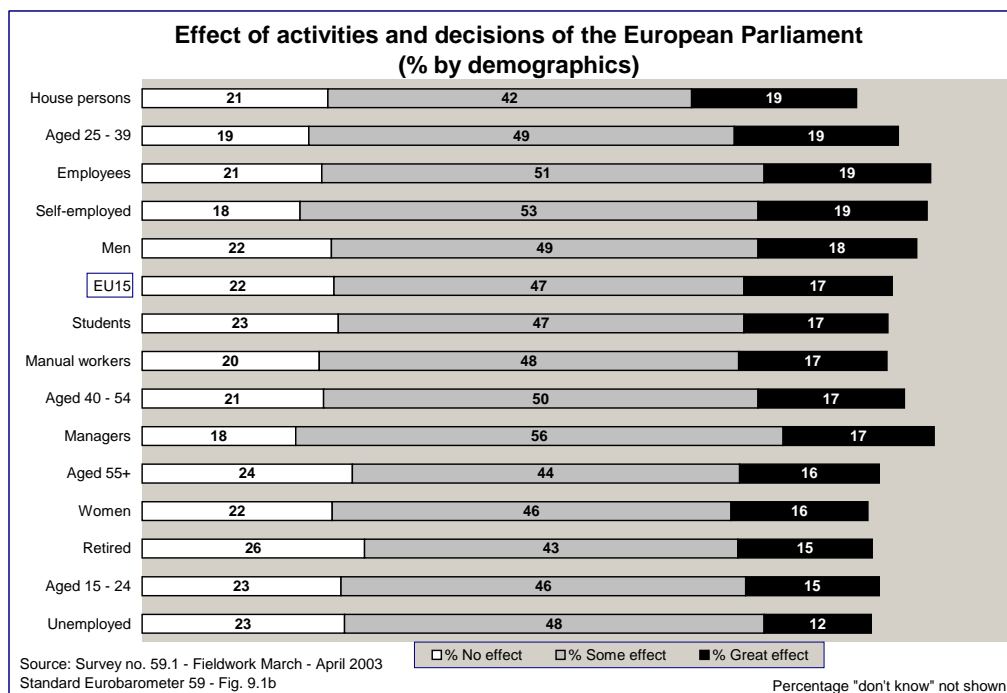
Respondents felt that activities carried out by their national government and the decisions it makes are the most likely to have affect people like them.

	European Parliament	European Union	National Parliament	Regional or Local Government	National Government
	%	%	%	%	%
Great effect	17	23	43	43	53
Some effect	47	50	40	38	36
No effect	22	17	12	11	8
Don't know	14	10	5	8	4
Total	100	100	100	100	101

Greece is the country with the highest proportion of people (34%) who think that activities carried out by the European Parliament and the decisions it takes can affect them significantly. This opinion was also shared by 27% of Portuguese, 24% of Spaniards and 23% of the population of the Netherlands. The Danes are the most likely to think that these same activities and decisions have some effect (55%), followed by the Irish and the Swedes (54% in each case). The country in which people most frequently expressed the impression that they are not affected (31%) was France whereas this opinion was shared by only 11% of the Irish. (See Table 9.1a)



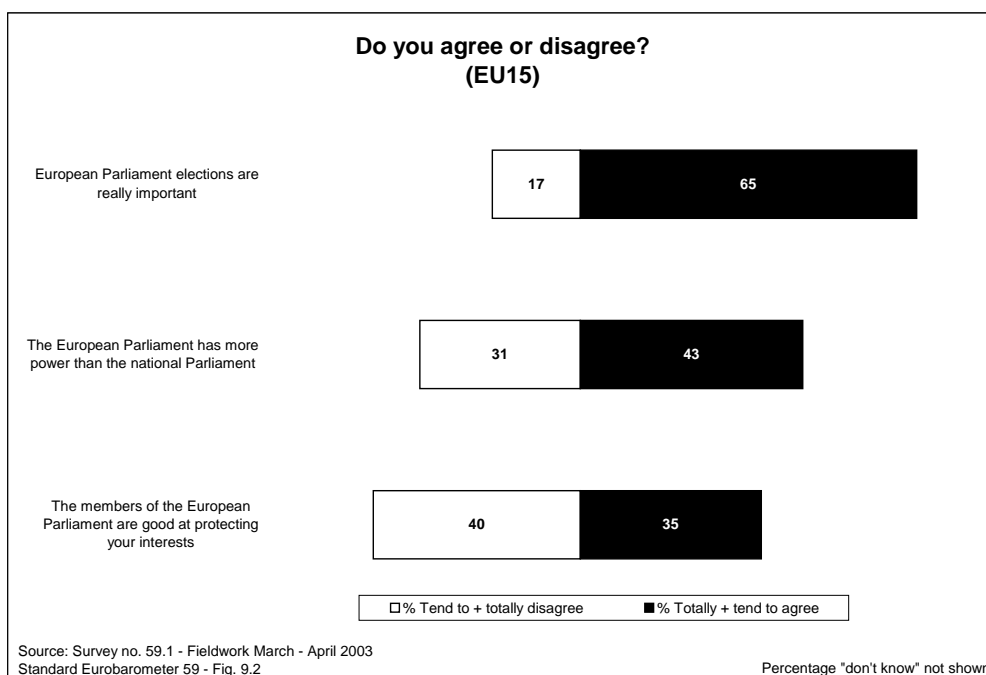
The proportion of EU citizens who think that European Parliament activities and decisions significantly affect their lives varies from 19% among house persons, employees, the self-employed and people aged 25 to 39 to 12% among the unemployed. Managers (56%) and the self-employed (53%) are the most likely to think that there is some effect whereas housepersons are the least likely to share this opinion (42%). (See Table 9.1b)



2.2. Opinions on the European Parliament

Nearly two thirds of Europeans think that the European elections are really important

Precisely 65% think they are important compared with 17% who do not really share this opinion or do not share it at all. 85% of the inhabitants of Luxembourg agreed with the view that these elections are really important, followed by 82% of Greeks and 73% of Danes. On the other hand, this opinion was shared by only 47% of the British while almost a quarter of them gave no reply.



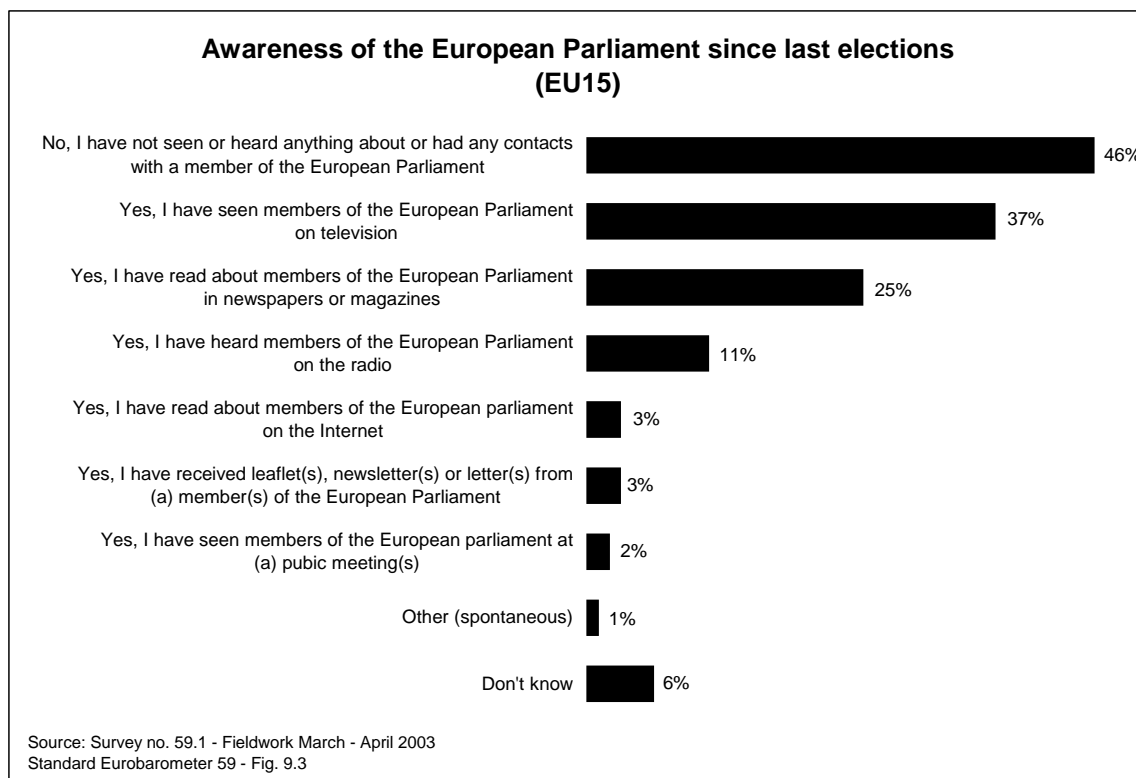
More than four in ten Europeans tended to agree, or agreed totally, that the European Parliament was more powerful than their national parliament and 31% tended not to agree or did not agree at all. This view was most strongly supported in Greece (75%) and least supported in Spain (33%). However, this opinion is held by a majority of people in all Member States.

Four out of ten Europeans tended not to agree, or did not agree at all, that Members of the European Parliament defended their interests well while only 35% tended to agree or agreed totally with this. A quarter of EU citizens did not express an opinion. The level of support for this opinion ranged from 63% in Luxembourg to 18% in Sweden. (See Table 9.2)

2.3. Awareness of the European Parliament and Contact with it

Awareness of the European Parliament has risen slightly

Almost half of those interviewed (46%) have neither seen nor heard anything about, nor had any contact with, a member of the European Parliament since the last European elections. This was the case for 49% of people in Spring 2002. On the other hand, 37% have seen Members of the European Parliament on television (+5). 25% of EU citizens have read something about Members of the European Parliament in newspapers or magazines (+2) and 11% heard about them on the radio (+1).

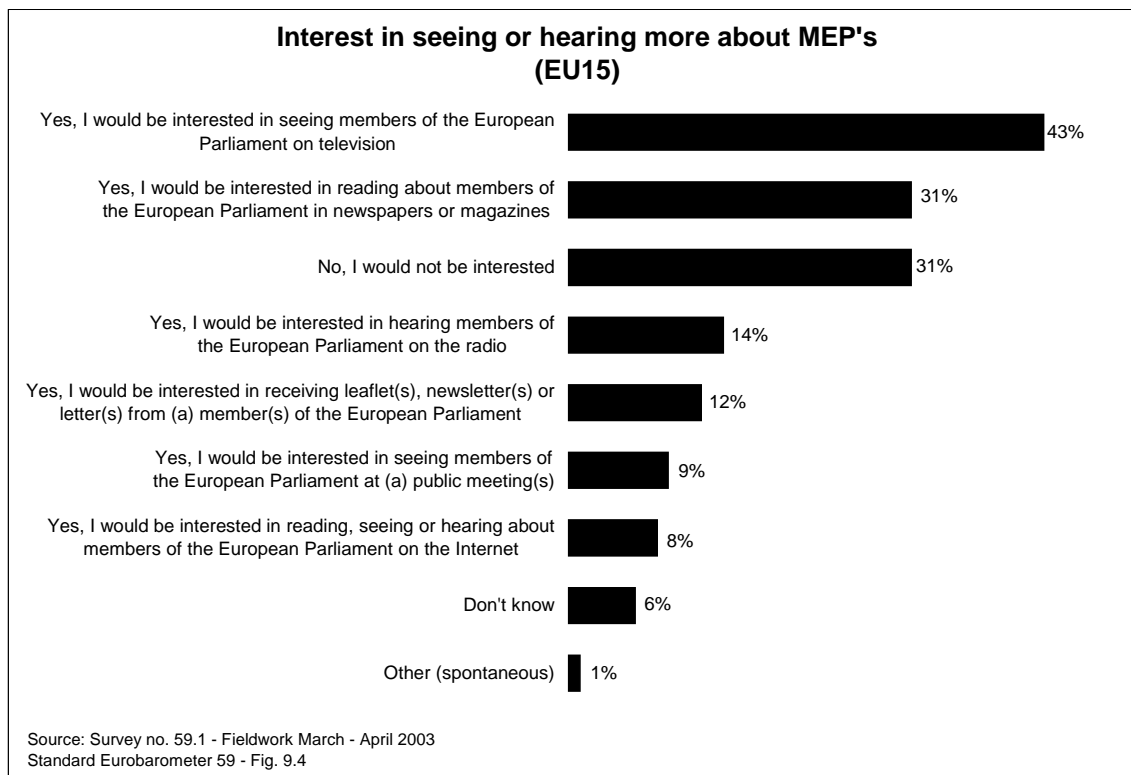


The national breakdown reveals a very heterogeneous situation.

The number of people who said they have had no contact with a member of the European Parliament since the last elections varies very considerably from one country to another. It ranges from 58% in the United Kingdom to 22% in Denmark. The highest proportion of EU citizens who have read something in newspapers or magazines is in Finland (47%), followed by Denmark and Luxembourg (45% in each case). The lowest proportion is in Portugal (8%). Proportionally, the country in which the greatest number of people have seen Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) on television is Denmark (65%), while the country with the smallest number is United Kingdom (26%). The inhabitants of Luxembourg said they most often heard MEPs on the radio (36%) and the Italians least often (4%). (See Table 9.3)

Marked increase in interest among EU citizens

Demand is increasing for all types of communication mentioned above. 43% of people interviewed said they would like to see Members of the European Parliament on television (+9) and 31% would like to read something about them in newspapers or magazines (+6). Similarly, although the desire to hear them on the radio has not increased greatly (14%, +1), 12% of EU citizens would like to receive a leaflet or letter from an MEP (+4). Almost one person in ten would like to see Members of the European Parliament at a public meeting or event (+3). The only type of communication to fall slightly was the Internet (-1).



In Spring 2002, 41% of EU citizens said they were not interested in the prospect of seeing or hearing anything more about Members of the European Parliament. Today, this figure is only 31%.

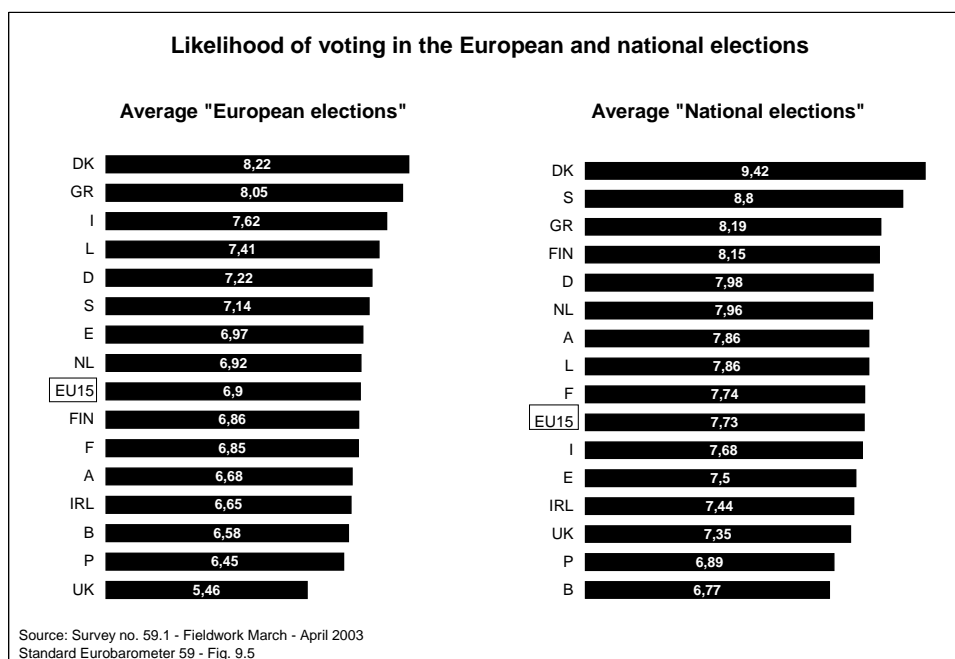
The country where the greatest proportion of people said they were not interested is Belgium (45%). This proportion was lowest in Italy (21%) and Greece (22%). (See Table 9.4)

2.4. Intention to Vote in the Forthcoming Elections

Slight downturn in the number of people who said they are likely to vote in the next European Parliamentary elections

The likelihood of going to vote in the next European elections is, on average, 6.9, which is a drop of 0.05 since Spring 2002¹⁵.

The likelihood of going to vote varied enormously from one country to another, the highest levels were observed in Denmark (8.22) and Greece (8.05) and the lowest in the United Kingdom (5.46). (See Table 9.5a)



The same question was asked with reference to the national elections and it seems that EU citizens are rather more inclined to vote in national than European elections. In fact, the average likelihood of voting in the next national elections is 7.73 for the European Union as a whole. This level is slightly down on last year's figures (-0.12). (See Table 9.6a)

The table on the following page shows that how much people feel they know about the European Union has a significant bearing on the likelihood of their voting in the European Parliamentary elections. The more EU citizens feel that they know a lot about the European Union, the more they are likely to go and vote in a European Parliamentary election if one were held the following day.

Likelihood of Voting in the European Parliamentary Elections as a Function of Perceived Knowledge (Expressed as a % for EU15)			
	Know very little	Know something	Know a great deal
Average result	5.96	7.37	8.52

The likelihood of EU citizens voting depends just as much on what they think of the EU. If they are in favour of their country's Membership of the EU, the likelihood of their voting is higher (7.69) than if they are against it (5.71). (See Table 9.5b)

¹⁵ We asked interviewees the extent to which they would be likely to vote if a European Parliamentary election was held the following day. We also asked them to choose a number on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 indicating they would definitely not vote and 10 indicating that they definitely would go and vote. The other numbers indicate a response somewhere between these two positions. This scale was used to determine the average intention to vote. The same question was also asked to determine how likely people are to vote in the next national elections. However, this data should be interpreted cautiously given the disparity that generally exists between the number of people who say they intend to vote and the number that actually do so on the day of the election.

2.5. Issues for the Next European Elections

The likelihood of EU citizens voting in the forthcoming European elections has already been assessed. The questions we asked next were as follows:

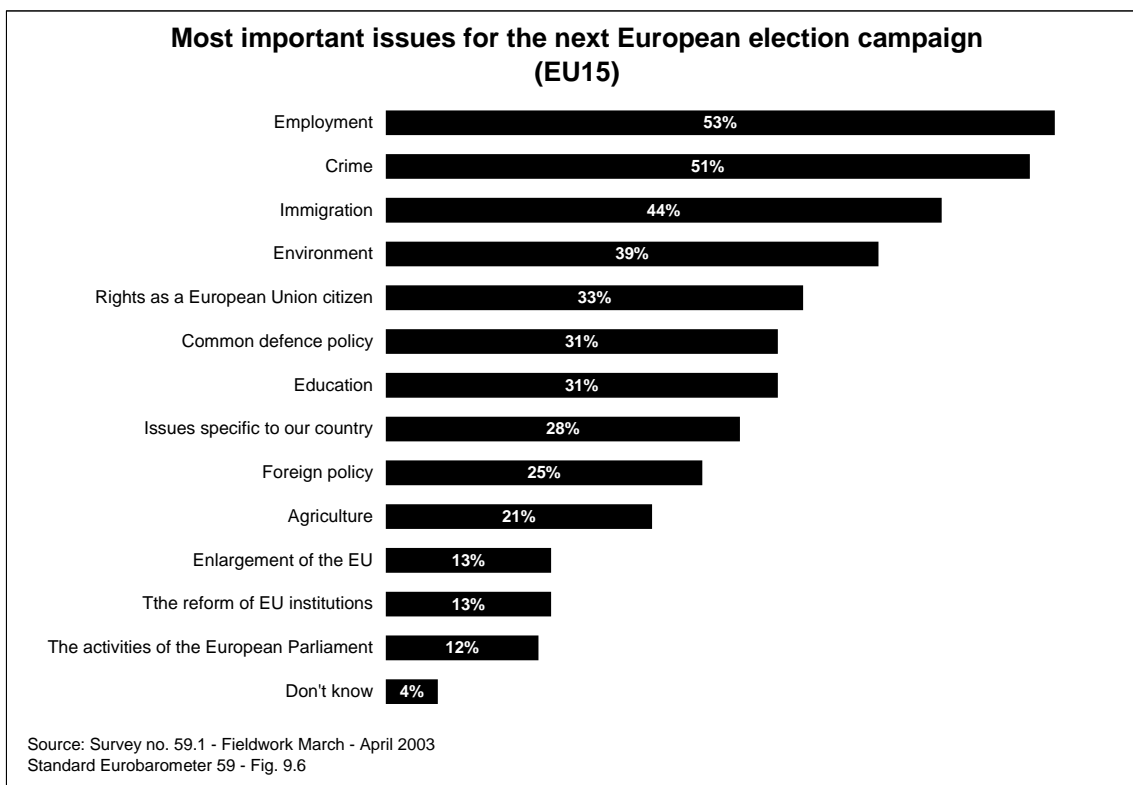
What are the issues to be tackled during the next campaign?

What will provide people with an incentive to vote?

Employment, security and immigration are the three key issues to be tackled by the campaign for the next elections.

These issues are in line with the EU citizens concerns' dealt with at the beginning of this report so is hardly surprising that people think that they should spearhead the campaign for the forthcoming elections.

More than one in two EU citizens consider employment and security to be the issues on which emphasis must be placed. Immigration is also an important issue for 44% of those interviewed, as is the environment (39%). The principle strictly community issue, EU citizens rights, appears in fifth place (33%), followed by a common policy on defence and education (31% in each case). A quarter of EU citizens feel that foreign policy should be at the forefront of the next campaign. On the other hand, some current European Union activities, such as enlargement, institutional reform and the activities of the European Parliament were included by scarcely more than one in ten EU citizens. (See Table 9.7)

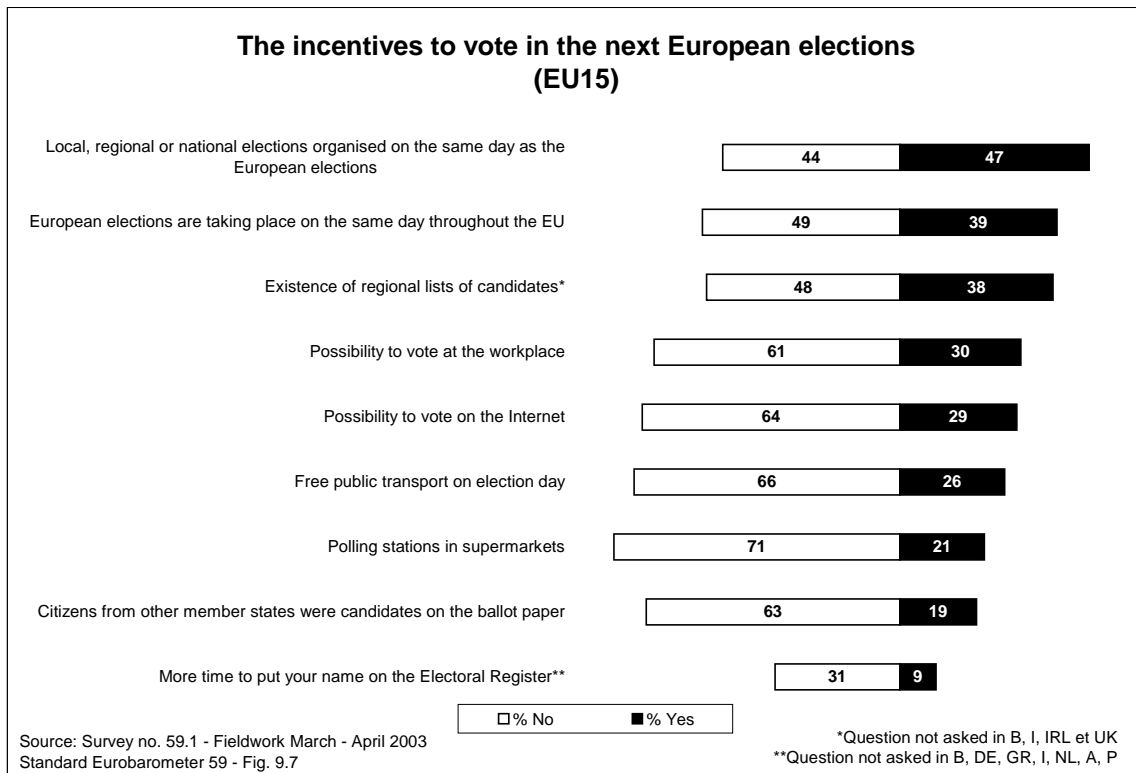


The following table sets out the three areas of greatest importance for the inhabitants of each of the EU Member States. **Employment** ranks among the three main concerns in eleven of the fifteen and occupies first place in nine of these, second place in two others and third place in Sweden. **Security** was considered the most worthwhile issue in three countries, the second in nine others and the third in Denmark and Austria. **Immigration** was considered one of the three key issues in six countries while **the environment** was one of the three areas of greatest importance in seven countries and even put in first place in Denmark and Sweden. **Education** is the third issue that should be at the forefront of the campaign in the opinion of the Greeks, the inhabitants of Luxembourg and the Portuguese. The Austrians put **national issues** in second place, whereas the Irish and the Finns put it in third place.

Classification of the Three Most Important Issues for the Next European Elections (Expressed as a % per Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Employment	68	Employment	59
Security	62	Security	55
Immigration	36	Education	45
Denmark		The Netherlands	
The environment	51	Security	58
Immigration	45	Employment	54
Security	45	The Environment	47
Germany		Austria	
Employment	60	Employment	50
Security	52	National Issues	45
Immigration	46	Security	42
Greece		Portugal	
Employment	74	Employment	61
Security	53	Security	47
Education	48	Education	36
Spain		Finland	
Employment	64	Employment	64
Immigration	45	Security	51
The Environment	33	National Issues	38
France		Sweden	
Employment	69	The environment	56
Security	55	Security	52
The Environment	44	Employment	51
Ireland		The United Kingdom	
Security	47	Immigration	58
Employment	46	Security	50
National Issues	39	The Environment	35
Italy			
Security	59		
Immigration	42		
The Environment	38		

Holding local, regional or national elections on the same day would give people in Europe an incentive to vote in the next European elections

This opinion is shared by nearly one in two Europeans and is also the only one shared by a relative majority. In fact, the other proposals were not supported by those interviewed, many of whom thought that they would not provide an incentive to vote. Polling stations in supermarkets would not provide an incentive for seven out of ten Europeans, and two thirds of people do not think that free public transport on the day of the elections would make them more inclined to vote. More than six people in ten said that the option of voting via the Internet would not provide them with an incentive to vote. Neither would being able to vote at work nor the presence of nationals of other Member States on the list of candidates.



Proportionally, the Greeks (67%) above all, followed by the Italians (57%), think that holding other elections on the same day as European elections would provide an incentive to go and vote. The country in which the lowest number of people shared this opinion (32%) was the Netherlands. However, in nine of the fifteen Member States, the majority felt that this would provide them with an incentive to vote. Holding the European elections on the same day throughout the whole of the EU was only supported by a majority of Greeks (66%), Italians (46%) and Germans (43%). Nearly six out of ten Greeks would be more inclined to vote in the European elections if public transport were free on that day. The existence of regional lists of candidates was chosen by a majority of Germans and Greeks as an incentive to vote. (See Table 9.8)

3. Convention on the Future of the EU

The work of the European Convention has a bearing on the proposals for reform of the European Union. They were presented to the European Council in June 2003 and will provide the basis for the work of the next intergovernmental conference.

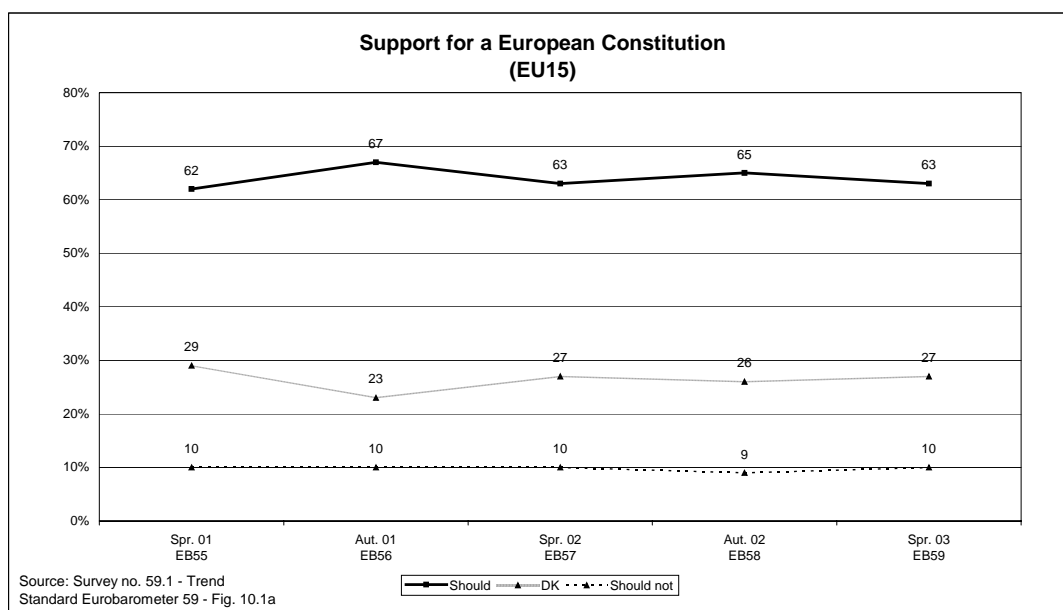
Before we deal with the issue of the European constitution and the work of the convention, the following facts should be borne in mind: Hardly three out of ten EU citizens have heard of the Convention on the Future of the EU, a little more than a third of those interviewed think that it plays an important role in the life of the European Union, and only a quarter of Europeans have some degree of confidence in it.

3.1. A Constitution?

The principle of a European constitution is widely approved of

Despite a slight drop compared with the second term of 2002 (63%, -2), the principle of a European constitution is still supported by the large majority of EU citizens.

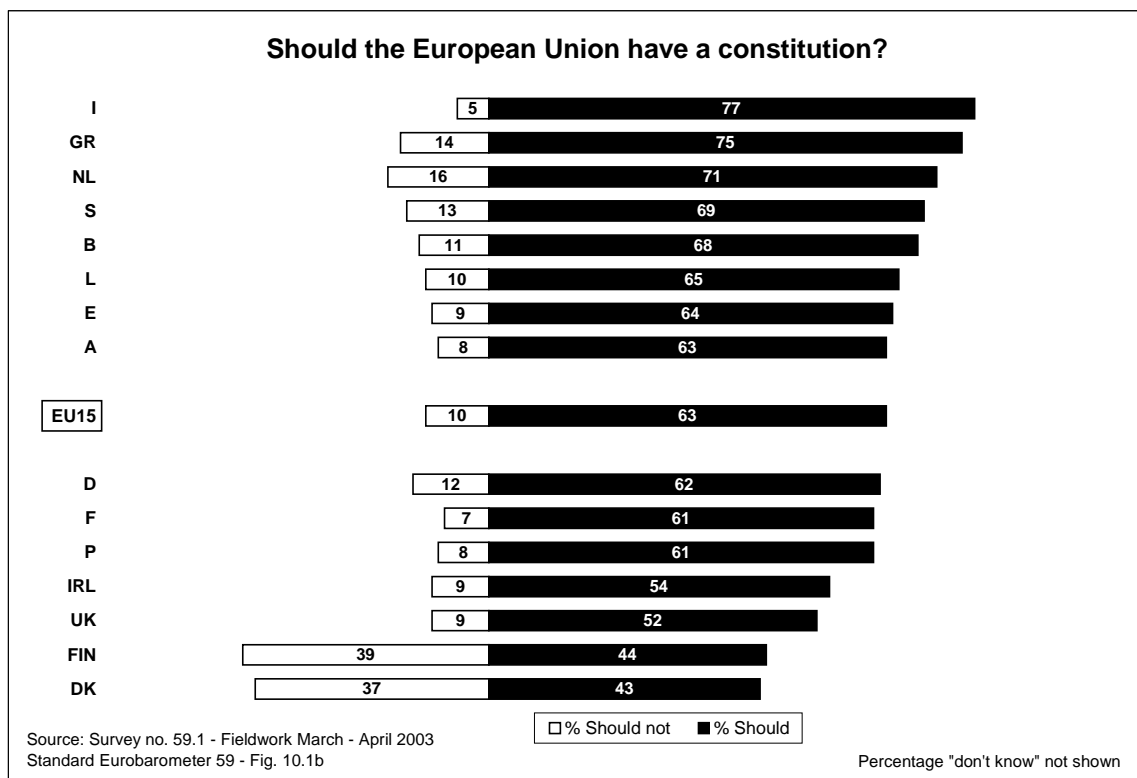
As we can see from the graph below, this principle has always been supported by six or seven out of ten EU citizens and opposition has always been limited.



The number of those who support the idea of a European constitution has fallen in all Member States with the exception of Belgium (+10), the United Kingdom (+3) and Spain, where it remains the same. The largest drops are in Luxembourg (-11), Finland (-10), Denmark (-8), France and Ireland (-7 in both cases). This does not necessarily mean, however, that these people will increase the ranks of the opponents. For example, in France and Luxembourg, it is the number of people who have no opinion that has risen.

Opponents of the Convention still do not exceed 10% in any of the fifteen Member States, although the proportion of them has grown in some of them, as it is the case in Finland (+9), Denmark (+6), and Sweden (+5).

As always in the case of institutional matters, the number of EU citizens who were undecided is large with 27% for the EU, and 39% in the United Kingdom, 37% in Ireland and 32% in Portugal and France, in particular.



Support for this future text is more widespread in Italy and Greece (77% and 75% respectively), followed closely by the Netherlands (71%). Although supporters of a future Convention remain the majority in Finland and Denmark (44% and 43% respectively), there are also several opponents (39% and 37% respectively). (See Table 10.1a)

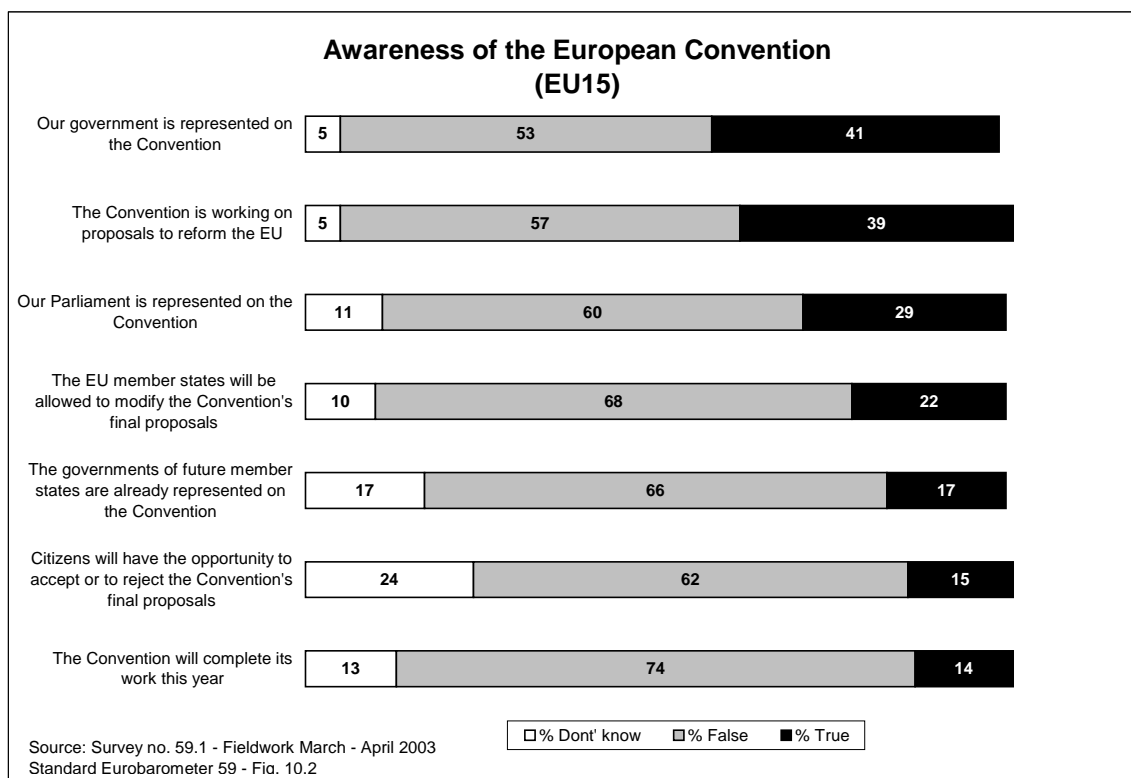
The following table shows that those who feel they know a great deal about the European Union are far more likely to have an opinion than those who feel they know little. As is to be expected, the levels of support and opposition are markedly higher among the first group than the second.

Support for a European Constitution as a Function of Knowledge of the European Union (Expressed as a %)			
	Know very little	Know something	Know a great deal
% Yes	52	71	77
% No	8	11	13
% Don't know	40	18	11
% Total	100	100	101

3.2. Knowledge of the Convention on the Future of the EU

The general public is largely unaware of the Convention

Given the level of awareness of the Convention, it is not surprising that EU citizens' knowledge of the work of the European Convention is so sparse. Between 53% and 74% of the adult population of the fifteen Member States were undecided on all the formulated proposals.



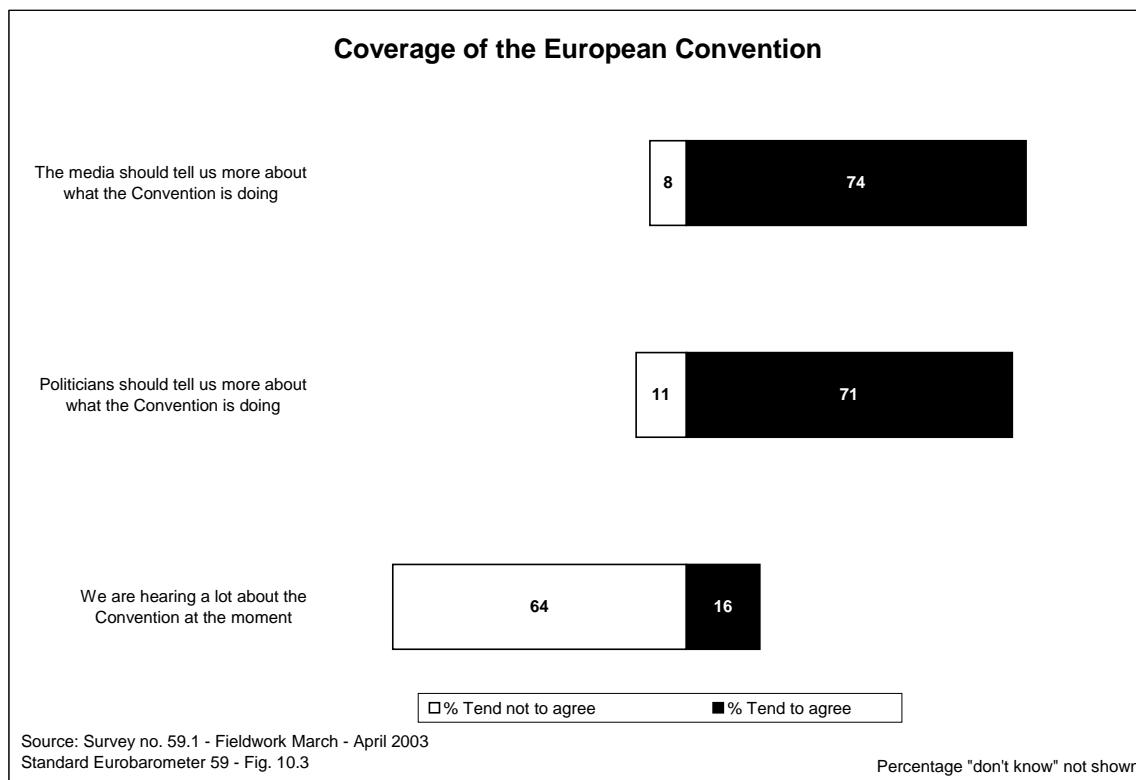
It is clear that in spite of the high number of "Don't know" responses, the main aim and the representation of national governments are relatively well known. Representation of national parliaments is emphasised by nearly three out of ten EU citizens and more than one person in five is aware of the option that allows Member States to amend the final proposals of the convention. On the other hand, almost a quarter of those interviewed think that EU citizens will not have the opportunity to approve or oppose the final proposals of the Convention. Public opinion in the fifteen Member States seems to be largely unaware of the role that the future Member States are already playing in this Convention, as well as the point at which completion of its work is expected.

Greece, however, is notable for its relatively high level of awareness compared with other countries. Similarly, the Swedes appear to be rather well-informed with regard to the Convention's aims, the role of their government and the Member States' option to amend the final proposals. (See Table 10.2)

3.3. Coverage of the European Convention

Significant Demand for Improved Media Coverage

More than seven out of ten Europeans feel that the media and politicians should say more about the work of the Convention. In fact, only 16% share the opinion that a great deal is heard about the Convention at the present time.



93% of Swedes think that the media should say more about the Convention. They are followed by the Finns (87%), the Greeks (86%), the inhabitants of Luxembourg (85%) and the Danes (84%). "Only" 63% of Austrians support this request

Sweden has the highest proportion of people who think that politicians should also say more about it (88%), and the Austrians the lowest (58%).

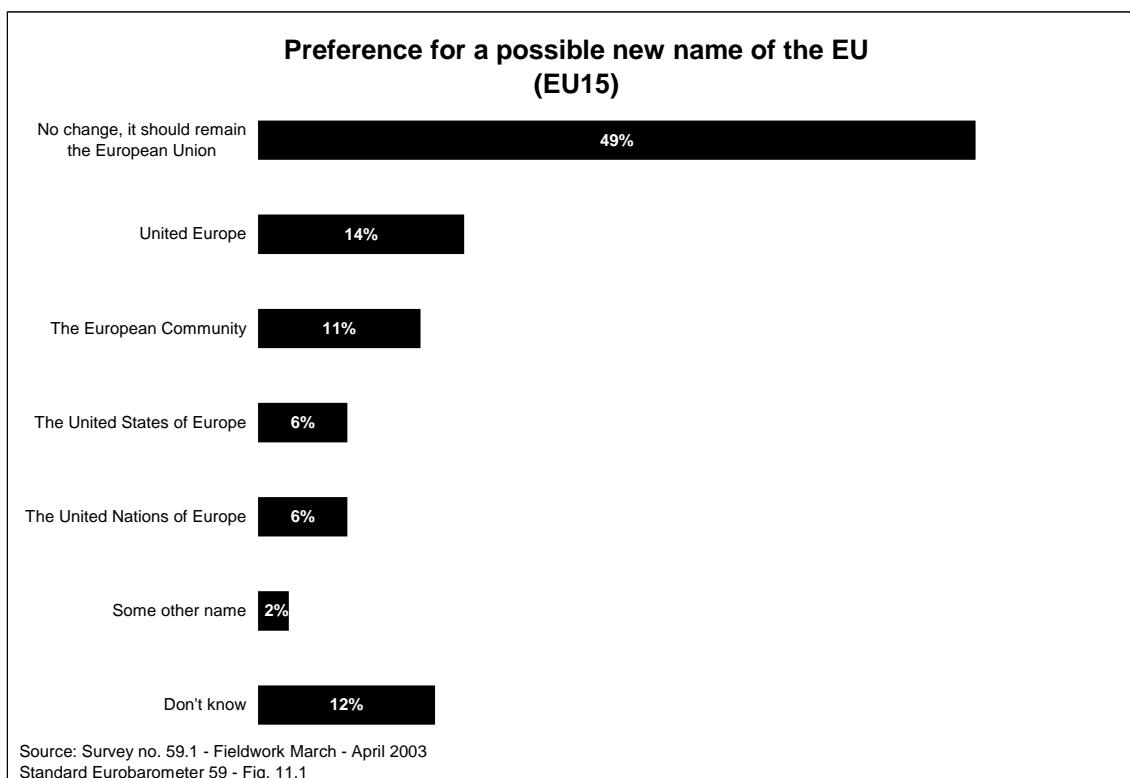
More than five in ten Greeks (55%) feel that a lot is heard about the Convention at the moment. This opinion is shared by 40% of the inhabitants of Luxembourg, but only by one in ten of the Danes and the Germans. (See Table 10.3)

4. Institutional Reform

4.1. The Name of the European Union

Almost half of EU Citizens think that the European Union should be renamed

In the run-up to enlargement, it has been suggested that the European Union should change its name to reflect this. Europeans were asked about their preferences. 49% would prefer the name of the European Union to stay as it is rather than see it becoming "United Europe" (14%), "The European Community" (11%), "The United States of Europe", or even the "United Nations of Europe" (both 6%). 12% of those interviewed had no opinion on this matter.



On the whole, European trends were similar in all countries.

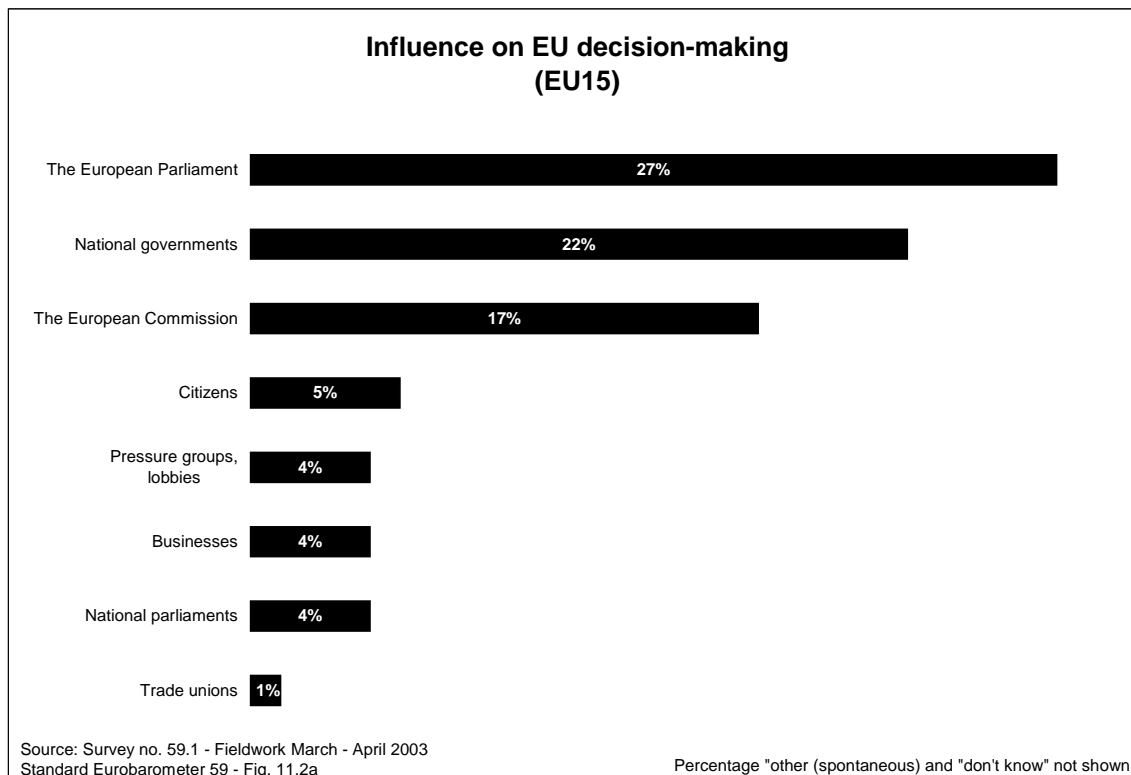
At a national level, in eight of the fifteen Member States, between five to seven people out of ten were of the opinion that the European Union should not change its name and this opinion is predominantly held in all of the Fifteen. The percentages range from 66% in Finland to 39% in Ireland.

A quarter of all Greeks and a fifth of the Dutch would prefer the name "United Europe". "The United States of Europe" was chosen by one in ten Germans and Italians whereas one in ten in Ireland tended towards the "United Nations of Europe". (See Table 11.1)

4.2. The Influence of the Institutions

The EU decision-making process is mainly influenced by the European Parliament

The institution that has the greatest influence on the decision-making process within the European Union, according to 27% of citizens, is the European Parliament. Next are the national governments (22%) and the European Commission (17%).

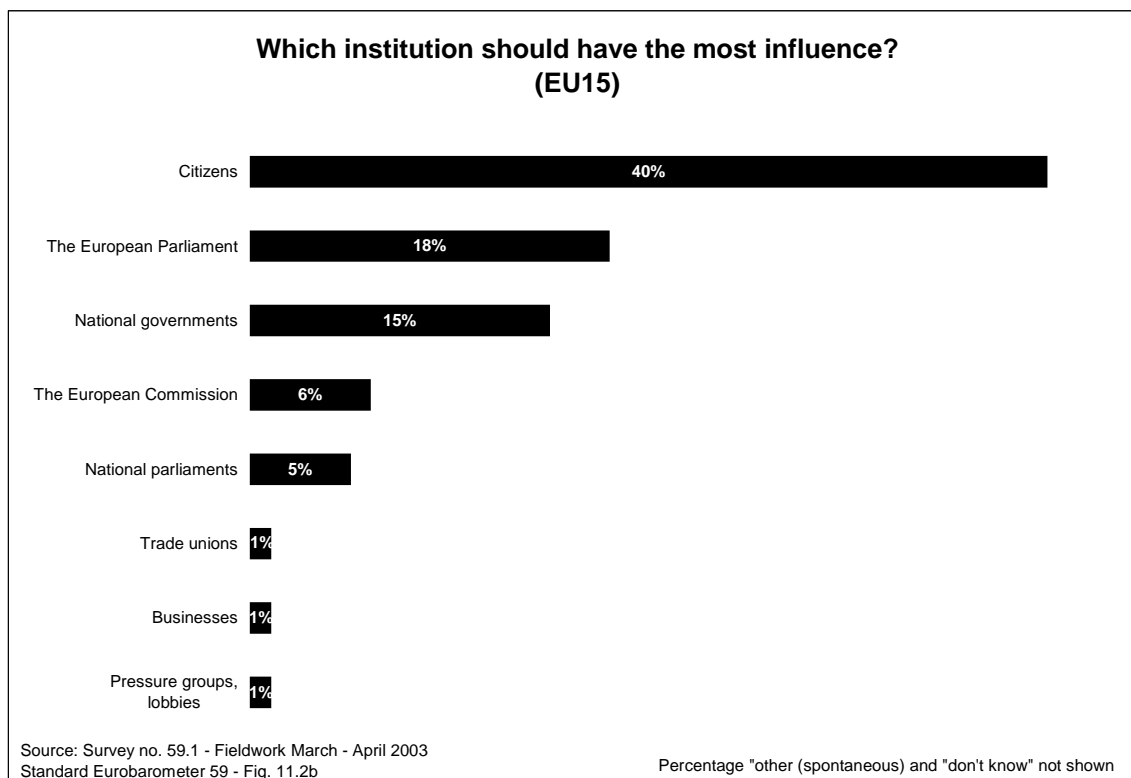


44% of the Swedes considered the European Parliament to be the institution with the greatest influence while only 23% Germans shared this opinion. A little over a quarter of the Germans, French and Dutch think that national governments have the greatest influence on the decision-making process within the European Union, while this opinion was shared by only 9% of Finns. On the other hand, 28% of Finns thought that the European Commission had the greatest influence, while this was the opinion of 12% of Spaniards.

The number of "Don't know" responses ranged from 24% in Portugal to 6% in Sweden. (See Table 11.2a)

The citizens should have the greatest influence on the EU decision-making process

When EU citizens were asked which institution should have the greatest influence on the decision-making process, 40% replied "the citizens". So, clearly, the demand for the consultation and participation of the citizens is great. Far behind "the citizens", we find the bodies elected by the citizens, the European Parliament (18%), followed by the national governments (15%), and very far behind, the European Commission (6%) and national parliaments (5%).

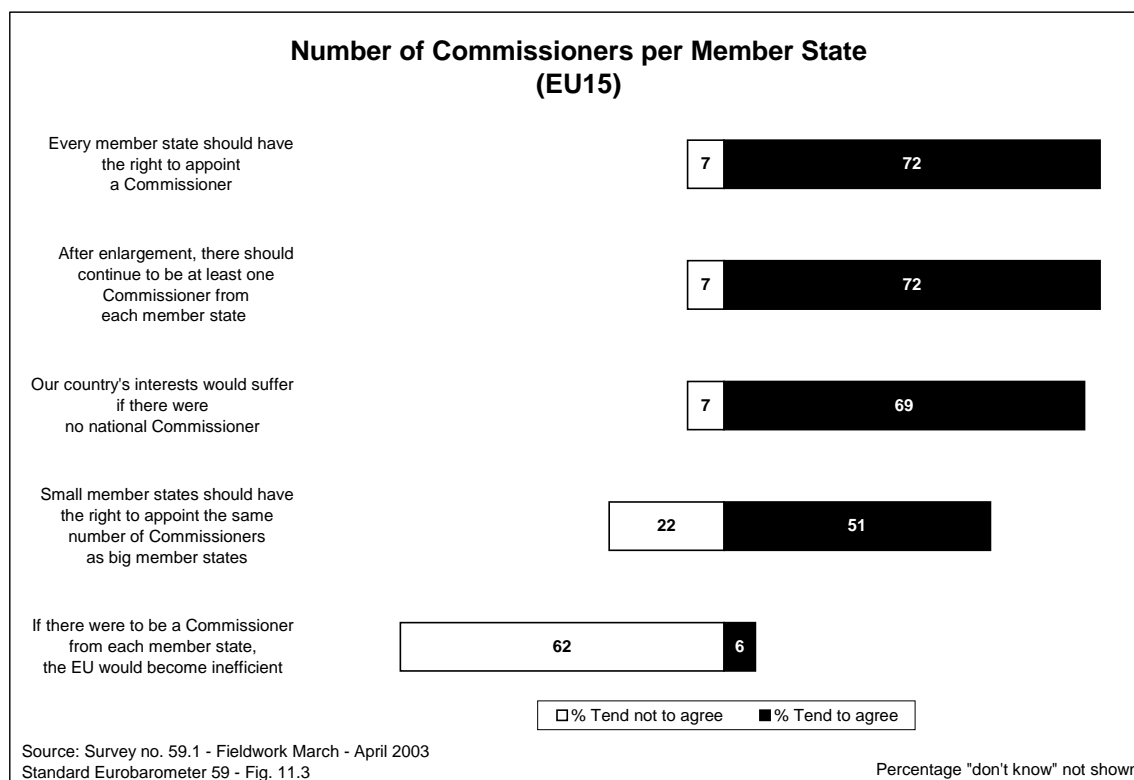


These figures are confirmed in all Member States, particularly where "the citizens" and "the European Parliament" are concerned. The demand for the dominant influence of EU citizens was greatest in Sweden (51%) and reached lowest levels in Portugal (23%). More than a quarter of Danes and Finns think that national governments should have greater influence. This is true for only 9% of Belgians. The proportion of people who could not or did not want to reply ranged from 2% in Sweden to 25% in Portugal.

4.3. The Commissioners

EU Citizens very much in favour of the maintenance of one commissioner per country

Seven out of ten EU citizens said they were in favour of maintaining the principle whereby each Member State is represented by at least one Commissioner. This proposal met with the approval of 90% of people in Sweden, followed by Greece, Finland (both 87%), Denmark and Luxembourg (both 82%). The results in other countries were closer to the European average, with the exception of Portugal (55%). This can no doubt be explained by the particularly high level of indecision in this latter country (36%).

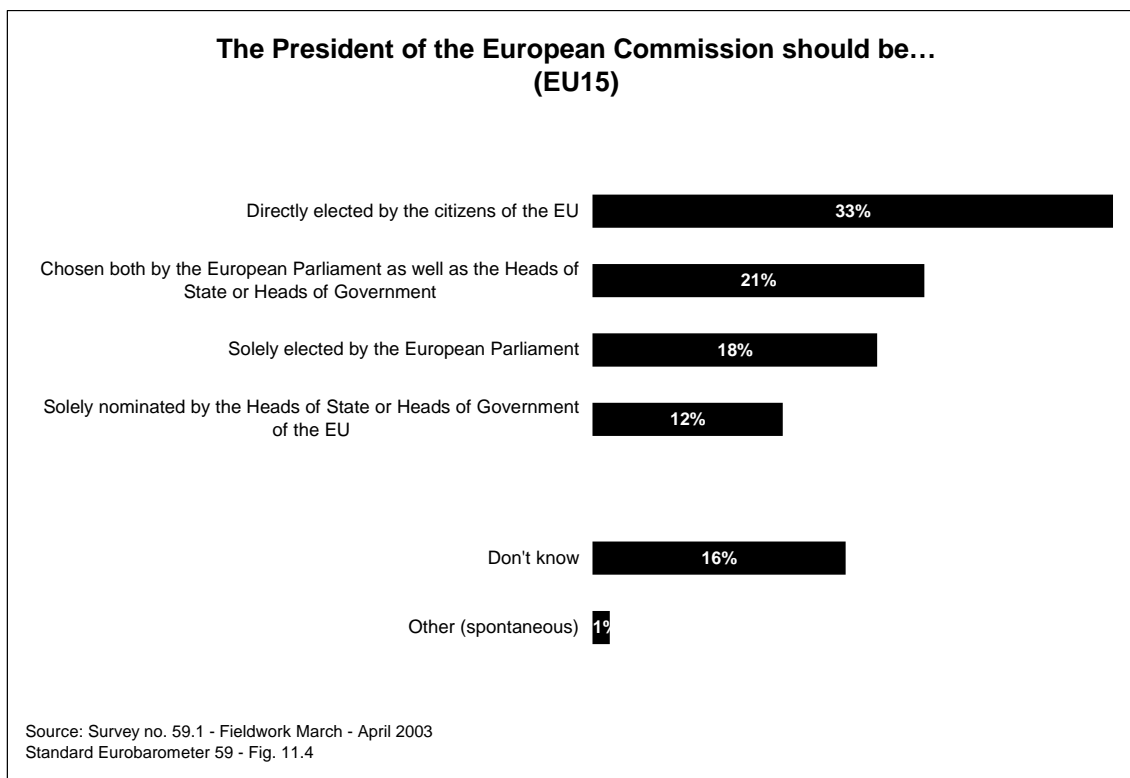


The results for other proposals reinforced this position. In addition to this, EU citizens do not agree that one Commissioner for each country could make the European Union ineffective, and therefore more bureaucratic. In each country, the proposals for keeping one Commissioner were endorsed by the majority of the population. (See Table 11.3)

4.4. The Presidency of the European Commission

A third of EU citizens would like the President of the Commission to be directly elected

When asked about the method of appointing the President of the Commission, 33% chose direct election by EU citizens while 21% preferred joint appointment by the European Parliament and heads of state or government, 18% supported election by the European Parliament and 12% appointment by heads of state or government only.

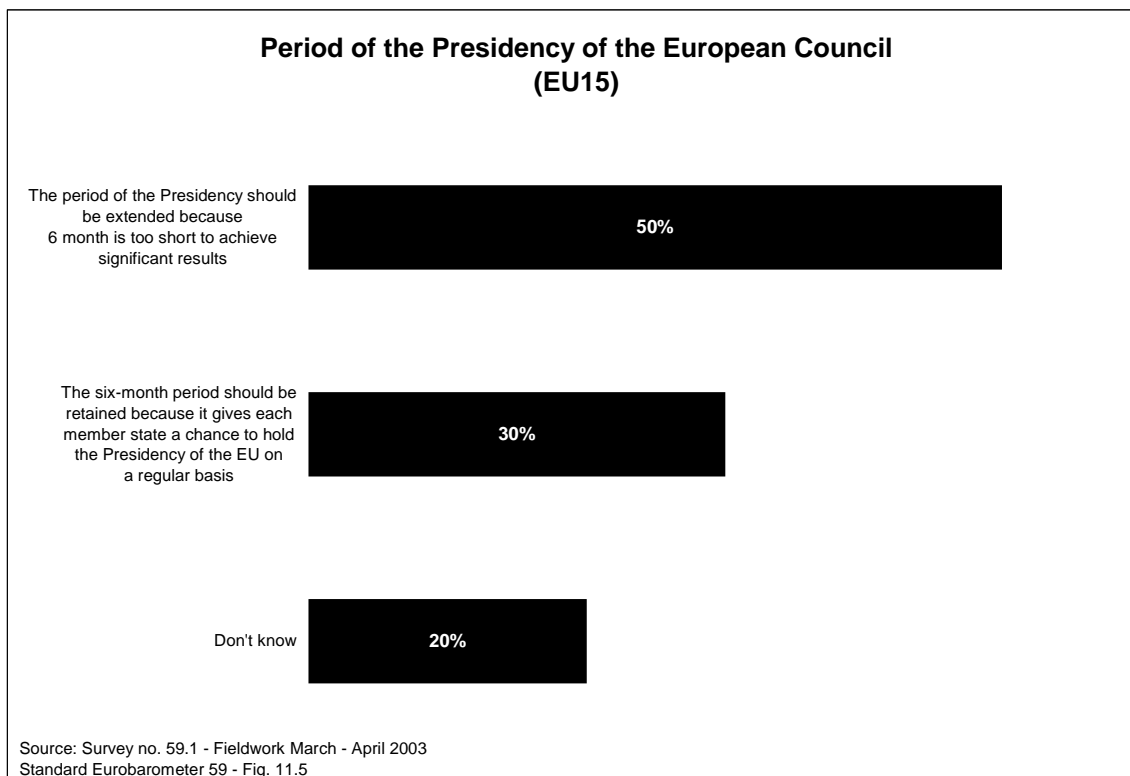


The introduction for the first time in this question of the joint choice by the European Parliament and heads of state or government means it is not possible to compare the results directly with those of the preceding wave. (See Table 11.4a)

4.5. Duration of the Presidency of the Council of Europe

Preference for the Extension of the Presidencies of the Council

Half of those interviewed feel that the current duration of the Presidency of the Council is insufficient for significant results to be achieved and should, therefore, be extended beyond six months. This is the option preferred by all Member States except for Greece and Austria. In these two countries, the majority of citizens feel that the current duration of the presidency offers each member state the opportunity to preside over the Union on a regular basis (EU15 average: 30%). One fifth of the adult population did not reply to this question, this figure was as high as 31% in Spain and 29% in Ireland.

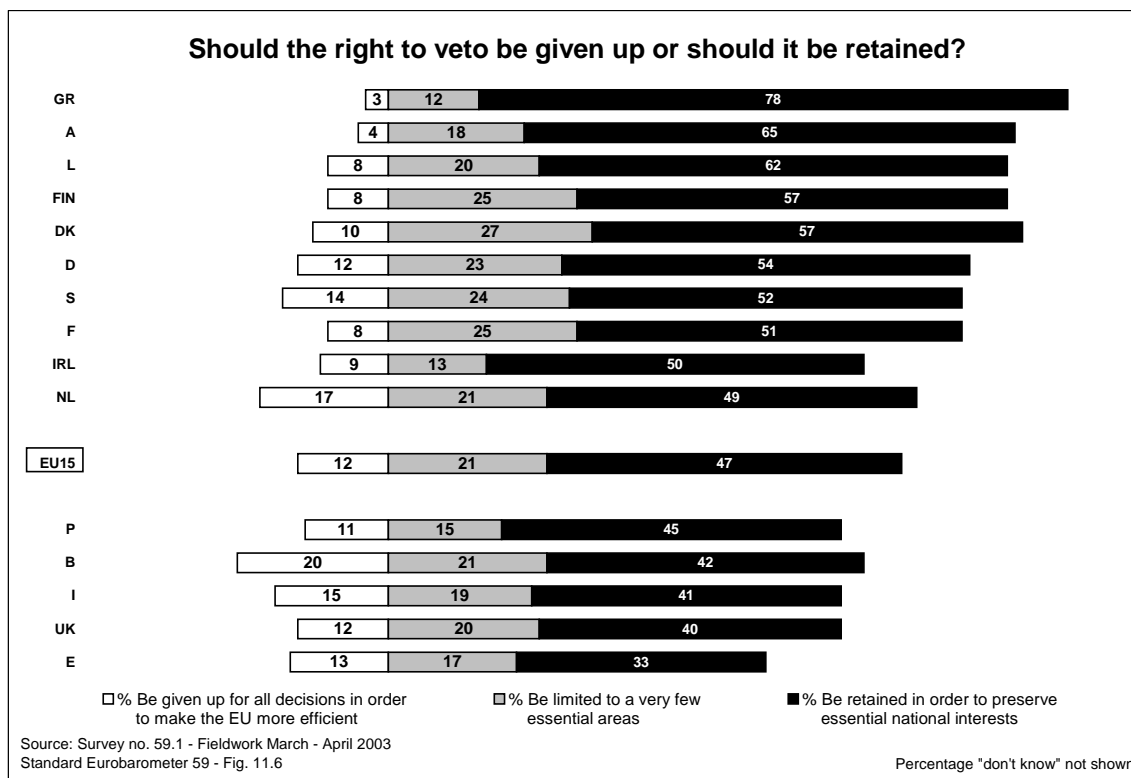


The French and Dutch are the most inclined to think that the current duration of the Presidency of the Council is not long enough for the achievement of significant results and should therefore be extended beyond six months (58% and 57% respectively). This opinion is only shared by 36% of Austrians and 44% of Greeks, the majority of whom, as we pointed out earlier, feel that the current duration of the presidency gives each member state the opportunity to preside regularly over the Union (44% and 47% respectively). (See Table 11.5a)

4.6. The Right to Veto

Some Attachment to the Right to Veto

Even from the point of view of an enlarged Union with 25 Members, 47% of citizens refuse to give up the right to veto enjoyed by each Member State in order to preserve essential national interests. This position is particularly clear in Greece (78%) and, to a lesser extent, Austria (65%) and Luxembourg (62%).



The proposal to retain this right to veto for a very limited number of essential fields meets with the approval of only 21% of those interviewed. The countries in which the greatest proportion of people shared this opinion are Denmark (27%), followed by France and Finland (both 25%), while Greece (12%) and Ireland (13%) are the countries in which it is smallest.

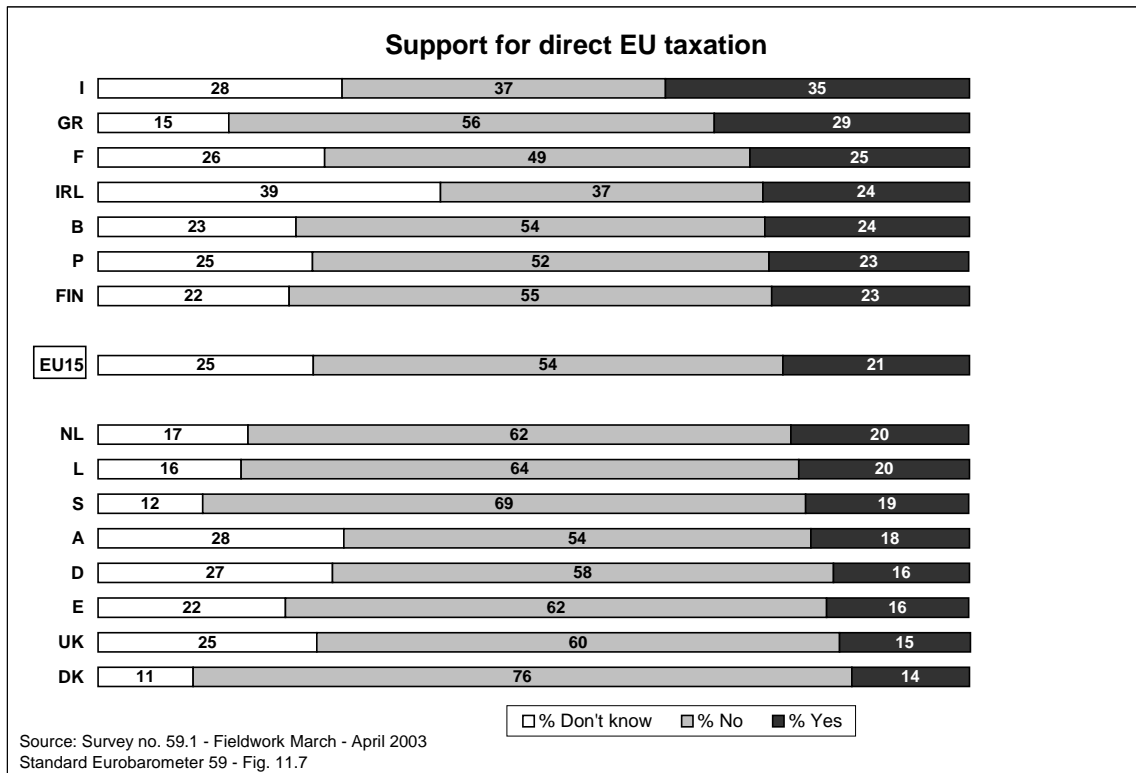
Giving up the right to veto for all decisions in order to make the EU more effective was only supported by 12% of Europeans. It is noteworthy that this last suggestion was supported by 20% of Belgians. A fifth of those interviewed could not or did not wish to give their opinion on this matter, this figure totalled 37% in Spain, 29% in the United Kingdom and 28% in Ireland and Portugal. (See Table 11.6a)

These results were confirmed across all demographic categories. It is worth noting that the proportion of people who were undecided is greater among house persons and people who left full time education by the age of 15 and smaller among managers and people who remained in full-time education up to the age of 20 or more. (See Table 11.6b)

4.7. National Contributions to the European Union

Preference for Contribution Via Member States

At present, each member state transfers part of its tax revenue to the European Union. More than half of those interviewed prefer this situation to transferring this contribution directly to the European Union themselves (54%, +4 compared with spring 2002). This opinion has gained ground in eight of the fifteen Member States and particularly so in Luxembourg, Spain (both + 11) and Portugal (+10). On the other hand, it has plummeted in Ireland (-15). It reached the highest levels in Denmark (76%), Sweden (69%) and Luxembourg (64%) and the lowest in Ireland and Italy (37% in each case).



21% of those interviewed would prefer to transfer this contribution directly to the European Union. This suggestion is supported by a higher number of people in nine of the fifteen states. The increase is highest in Belgium (24%, +7) and Portugal (23%, +6). The decline is most marked in Luxembourg (20%, -7). A greater proportion of people share this opinion in Italy (35%) and Greece (29%). A quarter of the adult population did not reply on this matter. This proportion reached 39% in Ireland. (See Table 11.7a)

4.8. Power to Make Decisions on a National or Joint Level

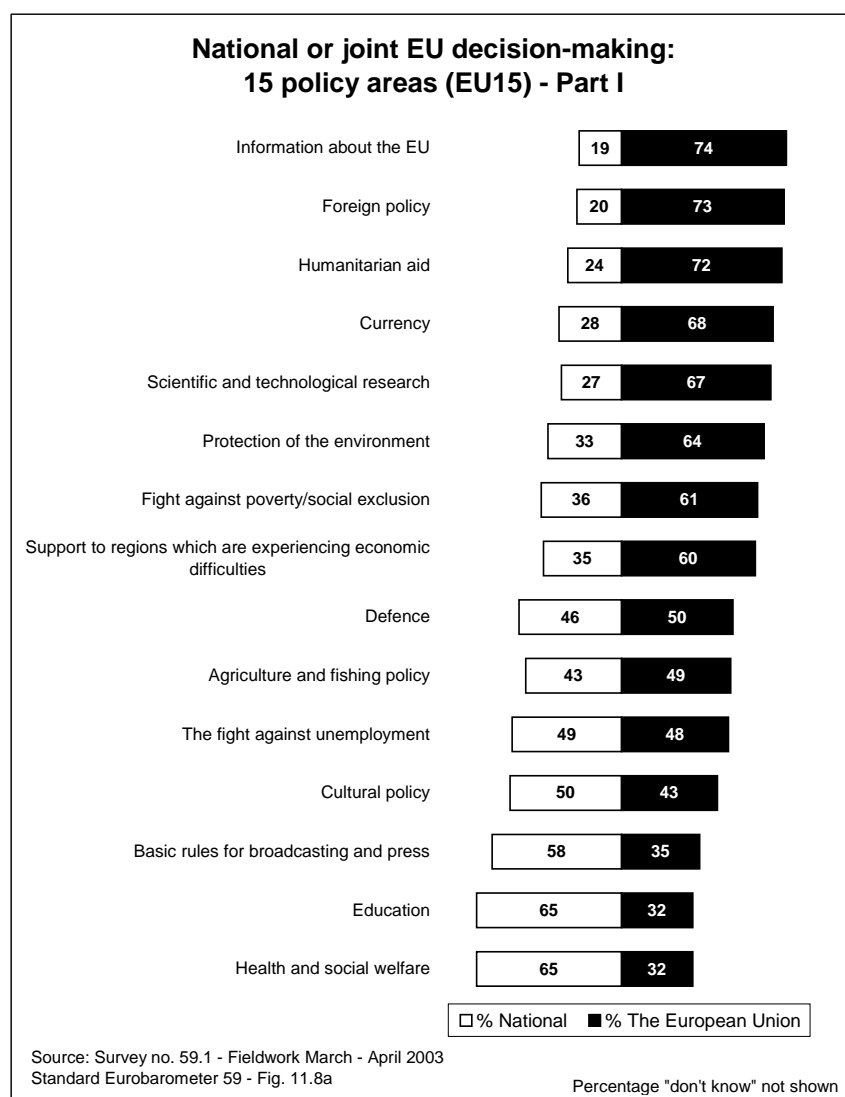
Respondents were asked to give their opinion on 27 strategic areas in which European Union has, to a varying extent, competence to make decisions, in order to find out which, in their opinion, should be dealt with at the EU level and which should be dealt with at a national level.

The question was divided into strategic areas covered essentially by the Treaty of Maastricht and other strategic areas most of which are covered by the Treaties of Amsterdam and Nice. We shall begin with the first part.

According to a majority of EU Citizens, ten of the fifteen areas proposed should be dealt with at the European level

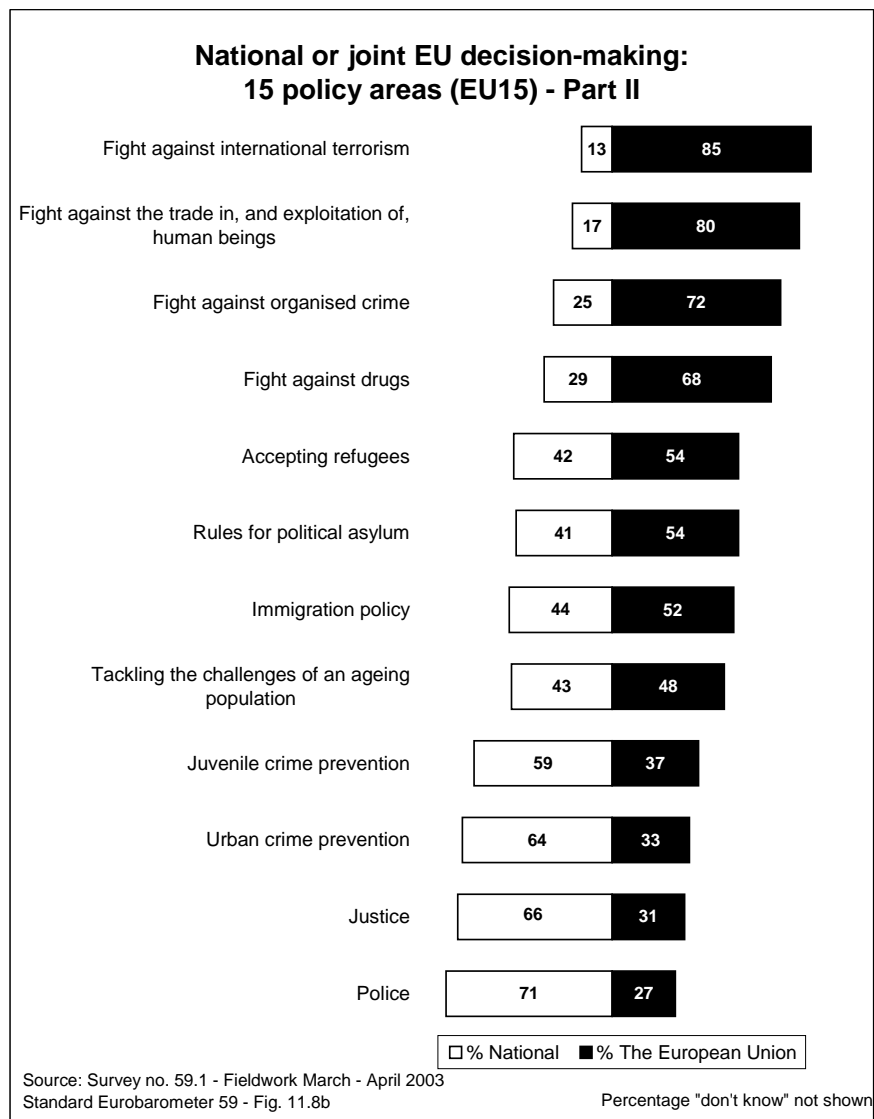
The results are not very different from those obtained in Autumn 2002.

Support for decision-making at the EU level where information on the EU, politics and its institutions are concerned is still greatest among three quarters of those interviewed (74%). The other three areas in which opinion is most likely to support joint decision-making in the EU are foreign policy (73%), humanitarian aid (72%) and currency (68%). The last of these has increased the most compared with Autumn 2002 (+4). Support among EU citizens for joint decision-making in the EU reached its lowest level for health and social security, education (both 32%), basic regulation of radio, television and the press (35%), cultural policy (43%) and the fight against unemployment (48%).



Decisions related to the fight against international terrorism should be taken jointly by the EU

With reference to the other areas, we see that 85% of people think that the EU, rather than their national governments, should take decisions concerning the fight against terrorism. Four fifths of those interviewed also share this opinion concerning the fight against drug trafficking and exploitation. Decision-making at national level on policing (71%), the legal system (66%), prevention of urban crime (64%) and prevention of juvenile delinquency (59%) is predominantly supported by public opinion. (See Table 11.8)



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11.6a	Right to veto (% by country) – Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) Droit de veto (% par pays) - Evolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)	B.99
11.6b	Right to veto (% by demographics) Droit de veto (% par démographiques)	B.100
11.7a	Tax revenue (% by country) - Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1) Recettes fiscales (% par pays) - Evolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)	B.101
11.7b	Tax revenue (% by demographics) Recettes fiscales (% par démographiques)	B.102
11.8	Policies: national or EU level decision-making? (% by country) Domaines d'action politique: niveau de décision national ou UE ? (% par pays)	B.103

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

Tabelle N° 1.1a, Seite B1

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 ...

(Einzeln vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 1.1b, Seite B2

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 ...

(Einzeln vorlesen)

1. die politische Parteien
 2. die nationale Regierung
 3. das nationale Parlament
 4. der Europäischen Union
 5. den Vereinten Nationen
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.1c, Seite B3

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 ...

(Einzeln 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° 1.2, Seite B4

Sagen Sie mir bitte anhand dieser Liste, welche Informationsquellen Sie am meisten nutzen, um sich über die gegenwärtige internationale Situation zu informieren?

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich).

1. Zeitungen und Zeitschriften aus (unserem Land)
2. Zeitungen und Zeitschriften aus dem Ausland
3. Radiosender aus (unserem Land)
4. Radiosender aus dem Ausland
5. Nachrichtensendungen auf (Nationalität) Fernsehen
6. Nachrichtensendungen im ausländischen Fernsehen
7. Fernsehdebatten mit Politikern
8. Fernsehdebatten mit Experten
9. TV-Nachrichtensender
10. Das Internet
11. Diskussionen mit Kollegen, Freunden und Verwandten
12. Andere Informationsquellen (nur falls spontan genannt)
13. Keine Informationsquellen (nur falls spontan genannt)
14. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.3, Seite B6

Was sind Ihrer Meinung nach die beiden wichtigsten Themen, denen unser Land zur Zeit gegenüber steht?

(Liste vorlegen. Maximal zwei Nennungen zulassen).

1. Kriminalität
2. Öffentliches Verkehrssystem
3. Wirtschaftliche Lage
4. Steigende Preise / Inflation
5. Steuern
6. Arbeitslosigkeit
7. Terrorismus
8. Verteidigung / Außenpolitik
9. Wohnungsbau
10. Einwanderung
11. Gesundheitssystem
12. Bildungssystem
13. Renten
14. Umweltschutz
15. Sonstiges (Nur falls spontan genannt)
16. 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. ... internationalem Terrorismus
 9. ... organisierter Kriminalität
 10. ... Seuchen / Epidemien
- habe Angst davor
 - habe keine Angst davor
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.5, Seite B8

Nun geht es um die Rolle der USA: Würden Sie sagen, dass die USA im Bezug auf die folgenden Themen eher eine positive Rolle spielen, eher eine negative Rolle, oder weder eine positive noch negative Rolle spielen:

Wie ist das mit

(Liste vorlegen. Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

- 1 ... dem Frieden in der Welt?
 - 2 ... dem Kampf gegen Terrorismus?
 - 3 ... dem Wachstum der Weltwirtschaft?
 - 4 ... dem Kampf gegen Armut in der Welt?
 - 5 ... dem Umweltschutz?
- eher positive Rolle
 - eher negative Rolle
 - weder positive noch negative Rolle
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.1a & 2.1b, Seiten B9-10

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.

(Einzeln vorlesen)

Die politische und diplomatische Bedeutung der Europäischen Union in der Welt betonen.

- vorrangig behandeln
- nicht vorrangig behandeln
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.2a & 2.2b, Seiten B11-12

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

Eine gemeinsame Außenpolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union gegenüber anderen Staaten.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.3a & 2.3b, Seiten B13-14

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

Eine gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.4a & 2.4b, Seiten B15-16

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.

(Einzeln vorlesen)

Verteidigung.

- vorrangig behandeln
- nicht vorrangig behandeln
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.5a & 2.5b, Seiten B17-18

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.

Außenpolitik gegenüber Ländern außerhalb der Europäischen Union

- Entscheidungen durch die Bundesregierung
- Entscheidungen gemeinsam innerhalb der EU
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N°2.6a & 2.63b, Seiten B19-20

Sollten Ihrer Meinung nach Entscheidungen, die die Europäische Verteidigungspolitik betreffen, von den nationalen Regierungen, von der NATO, oder von der Europäischen Union getroffen werden?

(Nur eine Nennung zulassen)

1. von den nationalen Regierungen
2. von der NATO
3. von der Europäischen Union
4. von anderen (nur falls spontan genannt)
5. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 2.7, Seite B21

Die Europäische Union hat bereits eine Gemeinsame Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik und eine Europäische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik. Jetzt wird darüber diskutiert wie weit diese weiter ausgebaut werden soll. Sagen Sie mir bitte zu jedem der folgenden Vorschläge, ob Sie ihm eher zustimmen oder ob Sie ihn eher ablehnen.

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

1. Die Europäische Union sollte eine schnelle militärische Eingreiftruppe haben, die bei einer internationalen Krise schnell in die Krisenherde geschickt werden kann.
2. Die Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union sollten sich bei einer internationalen Krise auf eine gemeinsame Haltung einigen.
3. Die Europäische Union sollte ihren eigenen Außenminister haben, der der Sprecher einer gemeinsamen Haltung der Europäischen Union sein kann.
4. Die Europäische Union sollte ihren eigenen Sitz im UNO-Sicherheitsrat haben.
5. Mitgliedsstaaten, die sich grundsätzlich für eine Politik der Neutralität entschieden haben, sollten in der Außenpolitik der Europäischen Union eine Mitsprachemöglichkeit haben.
6. Länder, die der Europäischen Union im Rahmen der Erweiterung im Jahre 2004 beitreten werden, sollten bereits jetzt eine Mitsprachemöglichkeit in den Fragen der Europäischen Außenpolitik haben.
7. Die Außenpolitik der Europäischen Union sollte unabhängig von der Außenpolitik der USA sein.
8. Die Europäische Union sollte die Menschenrechte in jedem ihrer Mitgliedsländer gewährleisten, selbst wenn es gegen den Willen einiger Mitgliedsländer ist.
9. Die Europäische Union sollte sich für die Gewährleistung der Menschenrechte weltweit einsetzen, selbst wenn es gegen den Willen einiger anderer Staaten ist.
10. Die Europäische Union sollte eine gemeinsame Einwanderungspolitik gegenüber Menschen von außerhalb der Europäischen Union haben.
11. Die Europäische Union sollte eine gemeinsame Asylpolitik gegenüber Asylsuchenden haben.
 - Stimme eher zu
 - Lehne eher ab
 - Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.1a & 3.1b, Seiten B23-24

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.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.2a & 3.2b, Seiten B25-26

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.

Erfolgreiche Erweiterung der Europäischen Union um neue Mitgliedsländer aufzunehmen.

(Einzelvortrag lesen)

1. vorrangig behandeln
2. nicht vorrangig behandeln
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.3a & 3.3b, Seiten B27-28

Welche dieser drei Möglichkeiten für die unmittelbare Zukunft der Europäischen Union würden Sie bevorzugen?

(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° 3.4, Seite B29

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 Ländern 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

Tabellen N° 3.5a & 3.5b, Seiten B31-32

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

Tabelle 3.6, Seite33

Von welchem der folgenden Länder haben Sie – wenn überhaupt – schon jemals etwas gehört?

(Vorlesen – Keine Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Antworten im Schema eintragen.)

1. Bulgarien
2. Zypern
3. Tschechische Republik
4. Estland
5. Ungarn
6. Lettland
7. Litauen
8. Malta
9. Polen
10. Rumänien
11. Slowakei
12. Slowenien
13. Türkei
14. Keine (falls spontan genannt)

Tabelle 3.7, Seite34

Und in welchem dieser Länder sind Sie schon einmal gewesen, oder in welches haben Sie Verbindungen, egal welcher Art?

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Antworten im Schema eintragen).

1. Bulgarien
2. Zypern
3. Tschechische Republik
4. Estland
5. Ungarn
6. Lettland
7. Litauen
8. Malta
9. Polen
10. Rumänien
11. Slowakei
12. Slowenien
13. Türkei
14. Keine (falls spontan genannt)

Tabelle N° 3.8, Seite B35

Sagen Sie mir bitte zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen oder sie eher ablehnen.

Die Europäische Union wird nach der Erweiterung gut funktionieren.

- Stimme eher zu
- Lehne eher ab
- Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 3.9, Seite B36

Sagen Sie mir bitte zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen oder sie eher ablehnen.

Nach der Erweiterung wird es mehr Bürokratie in der Europäischen Union geben.

- Stimme eher zu
- Lehne eher ab
- Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 4.1a & 4.2b, Seiten B37-38

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° 4.2, Seite B39

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° 4.3a & 4.3b, Seiten B41-42

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.

Mehr Bürgernähe in Europa erreichen, z.B. indem man die Bürger besser über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen informiert

(Einzelne vorlesen)

1. vorrangig behandeln
2. nicht vorrangig behandeln
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.1a & 5.1b, Seiten B43-44

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

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. ... nur als (Nationalität)
2. ... als (Nationalität) und Europäer/in
3. ... als Europäer/in und (Nationalität)
4. ... nur als Europäer/in
5. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.1a & 6.2b, Seiten B45-46

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 6.2a & 6.2b, Seiten B47-48

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° 6.3a & 6.3b, Seiten B49-50

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° 6.4, Seite B51

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 Europäische 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 Europäische Union
14. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
15. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.1, Seite B53

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. Erfolgreiche Erweiterung der Europäischen Union um neue Mitgliedsländer aufzunehmen
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. Der Kampf gegen illegale Einwanderung
 - vorrangig behandeln
 - nicht vorrangig behandeln
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.2, Seite B55

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

(Einzelnen 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

Tabelle N° 7.3, Seite B57

Sagen Sie mir bitte zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen oder sie eher ablehnen.

(Einzeln vorlesen.)

1. Entscheidungen, die von der Europäischen Union getroffen werden haben einen Einfluss auf meinen Alltag.
 2. Entscheidungen, die von der Europäischen Union getroffen werden sind normalerweise vernünftig.
 3. Alles in allem verstehe ich, wie die Europäische Union funktioniert.
 4. der Einfluß unseres Landes innerhalb der Europäischen Union ist groß.
 5. Die Europäische Union hört auf die Meinungen von Menschen wie mir.
 6. Große Länder haben die meiste Macht in der Europäischen Union.
 7. Kleine Länder können ihre Interessen in der Europäischen Union wirksam verteidigen.
 8. Die Art und Weise, wie die Europäische Union funktioniert, ist zu kompliziert.
 9. Nach der Erweiterung wird es mehr Bürokratie in der Europäischen Union geben.
 10. In wirtschaftlichen Fragen sollten die Mitgliedsländer enger zusammenarbeiten.
 11. In sozialen Fragen sollten die Mitgliedsländer enger zusammenarbeiten.
- Stimme eher zu
 - Lehne eher ab
 - Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.4a & 7.4b, Seiten B59-60

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.

(Einzeln vorlesen)

Die einheitliche Europäische Währung, den Euro, erfolgreich einführen.

- vorrangig behandeln
- nicht vorrangig behandeln
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.5a & 7.5b, 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° 7.7a & 7.7b, Seiten B63-64

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°8.1a & 8.1b, Seiten B65-66

Und wie ist es mit der Art und Weise, wie die Demokratie in der Europäischen Union funktioniert?

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

Tabellen N° 8.2a & 8.2b, Seiten B67-68

Sind Sie mit der Art und Weise, wie die Demokratie in (unserem Land) funktioniert, alles in allem gesehen sehr zufrieden, ziemlich zufrieden, nicht sehr zufrieden oder überhaupt nicht zufrieden?

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

Tabelle N° 8.3, Seite B69

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

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen.)

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° 8.4, Seite B70

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

Tabelle N° 8.5, Seite B71

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser europäischen und 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° 9.1a & 9.1b, Seiten B72-73

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°9.2, Seite B74

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr völlig zustimmen, eher zustimmen, ob Sie sie eher ablehnen oder völlig ablehnen.

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen.)

1. Die Interessen von Bürgern, wie Ihnen, werden von den Mitgliedern des Europäischen Parlaments gut verteidigt.
 2. Das Europäische Parlament hat mehr Macht als das Nationalparlament.
 3. Die Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament sind wirklich wichtig.
- Stimme völlig zu
 - Stimme eher zu
 - Lehne eher ab
 - Lehne völlig ab
 - Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 9.3, Seite B75

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 Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Fernsehen gesehen.
3. Ja, ich habe Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Radio gehört.
4. Ja, ich habe etwas über Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Internet gelesen
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° 9.4, Seite B77

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 Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Fernsehen sehen.
3. Ja, ich würde gerne Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Radio hören.
4. Ja, ich würde gerne etwas über Abgeordnete des Europäischen Parlamentes im Internet lesen, sehen oder 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

Tabellen N° 9.5a & 9.5b, Seiten B79-80

Und nehmen wir einmal an, morgen würden Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament stattfinden: Können Sie mir sagen, wie wahrscheinlich es ist, dass Sie zu 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 abstufen.

(Skala liegt noch vor.)

- Durchschnittswert

Tabellen N° 9.6a & 9.6b, Seiten B81-82

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 abstufen.

(Skala vorlegen. Vorlesen).

- Durchschnittswert

Tabelle N° 9.6, Seite B83

Um welche der folgenden Themen sollte sich der nächste Wahlkampf für das Europäische Parlament Ihrer Meinung nach hauptsächlich drehen?

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. Themen, die besonders (unser Land) betreffen
2. Landwirtschaft
3. Umwelt
4. Kriminalität
5. Beschäftigung
6. Einwanderung
7. Bildung
8. Gemeinsame Verteidigungspolitik
9. Außenpolitik
10. Erweiterung der Europäischen Union
11. Die Reform der Institutionen der Europäischen Union
12. Die Tätigkeiten des Europäischen Parlaments
13. Rechte als Bürger der Europäischen Union
14. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 9.7, Seite B85

Würden Sie eher bei den nächsten Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament wählen gehen, wenn ...

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen.)

1. ... öffentliche Verkehrsmittel am Wahltag kostenlos wären?
 2. ... Wahllokale in Supermärkten eingerichtet würden?
 3. ... es möglich wäre, über das Internet zu wählen?
 4. ... es möglich wäre, an Ihrer Arbeitsstelle zu wählen?
 5. ... lokalen, regionalen oder nationalen Wahlen am selben Tag wie die Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament stattfinden würden?
 6. ... Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament in der ganzen Europäischen Union am selben Tag stattfinden würden?
 7. ... es regionale Kandidatenlisten gäbe?
 8. ... Bürger aus anderen Mitgliedsländern als Kandidaten auf dem Wahlzettel wären?
- Ja
 - Nein
 - Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 10.1a & 10.1b, Seiten B87-88

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

Tabelle N° 10.2, Seite 89

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen zum Europäischen Konvent, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen.)

1. Der Konvent arbeitet an Vorschlägen, um die Europäische Union zu reformieren.
2. Unsere Regierung ist im Konvent vertreten.
3. Unser Parlament ist im Konvent vertreten.
4. Die Regierungen zukünftiger Mitgliedsländer sind bereits im Konvent vertreten.
5. Der Konvent wird seine Arbeit in diesem Jahr abschließen.
6. Die Mitgliedsländer der Europäischen Union dürfen die abschließenden Vorschläge des Konvents abändern.
7. Die Bürger werden die Gelegenheit haben, die abschließenden Vorschläge des Konvents anzunehmen oder abzulehnen.

- Richtig
- Falsch
- Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 10.3, Seite 90

Die Aufgabe des Europäischen Konvents ist es, sich Gedanken darüber zu machen, wie die Europäische Union nach der Erweiterung um neue Mitgliedsländer funktionieren wird. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen oder sie eher ablehnen.

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen.)

1. Wir hören zur Zeit viel über den Konvent.
2. Die Medien sollten uns mehr darüber berichten, was der Konvent zur Zeit macht.
3. Politiker sollten uns mehr darüber berichten, was der Konvent zur Zeit macht.

- Stimme eher zu
- Lehne eher ab
- Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 11.1, Seite 91

Man hat vorgeschlagen, den Namen der Europäischen Union zu ändern. Welchen der folgenden Vorschläge würden Sie vorziehen?

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. Die Europäische Gemeinschaft
2. Vereintes Europa
3. Die Vereinigten Staaten von Europa
4. Die Vereinten Nationen von Europa
5. Keine Änderung: es sollte bei dem Namen „Europäische Union“ bleiben
6. Ein anderer Name
7. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 11.2a, Seite 92

Welche der folgenden Gruppen hat Ihrer Meinung nach den größten Einfluss auf die Entscheidungen innerhalb der Europäischen Union?

(Liste vorlegen und liegen lassen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. Bürger
2. Nationale Regierungen
3. Die Europäische Kommission
4. Das Europäische Parlament
5. Die nationalen Parlamente
6. Unternehmen
7. Gewerkschaften
8. Lobbyisten / Interessensgruppen
9. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
10. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 11.2b, Seite 93

Und welche dieser Gruppen sollte Ihrer Meinung nach den größten Einfluss haben?

(Liste vorlegen und liegen lassen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. Bürger
2. Nationale Regierungen
3. Die Europäische Kommission
4. Das Europäische Parlament
5. Die nationalen Parlamente
6. Unternehmen
7. Gewerkschaften
8. Lobbyisten / Interessensgruppen
9. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
10. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 11.3, Seite 94

Zur Zeit besteht die Europäische Kommission aus 20 unabhängigen Kommissaren, von denen jedes Mitgliedsland mindestens einen stellt. Nach der Erweiterung der Europäischen Union müsste die Anzahl der Kommissare unter Umständen erhöht werden. Sagen Sie mir nun bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen oder sie eher ablehnen.

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen.)

1. Nach der Erweiterung sollte es weiterhin mindestens einen Kommissar aus jedem Mitgliedsland geben.
2. Wenn es aus jedem Mitgliedsland einen Kommissar geben würde, könnte die Europäische Union weniger leistungsfähig werden.
3. Jedes Mitgliedsland sollte das Recht haben, einen Kommissar zu ernennen.
4. Kleine Mitgliedsländer sollten das Recht haben, genau so viele Kommissare zu ernennen wie große Mitgliedsländer.
5. Die Interessen von unserem Land würden geschädigt, wenn es keinen nationalen EU-Kommissar geben würde.
 - Stimme eher zu
 - Lehne eher ab
 - Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 11.4a & 11.4b, Seiten B95-96

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

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. ... ausschließlich von den Staats- und Regierungschefs der Europäischen Union ernannt werden.
2. ... ausschließlich vom Europäischen Parlament gewählt werden.
3. ... sollte von beiden, sowohl vom Europäischen Parlament wie auch von den Staats- und Regierungschefs ausgewählt werden.
4. ... direkt von den Bürgern der Europäischen Union gewählt werden.
5. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
6. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 11.5a & 11.5b, Seiten B97-98

Der Europäische Rat besteht aus den Staats- und Regierungschefs der Mitgliedsstaaten sowie dem Präsidenten der Kommission. Die Präsidentschaft des Europäischen Rates wird abwechselnd von jedem Land für eine Dauer von sechs Monaten übernommen. Sind Sie der Meinung, dass ...

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. ... die Dauer von sechs Monaten beibehalten werden sollte, weil es den Mitgliedsstaaten die Möglichkeit gibt, die Präsidentschaft der Europäischen Union regelmäßig zu übernehmen, oder
2. ... die Dauer der Präsidentschaft verlängert werden sollte, weil sechs Monate zu kurz sind, um wesentliche Ergebnisse zu erzielen?
3. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 11.6a & 11.6b, Seiten B99-100

Gegenwärtig hat jedes Mitgliedsland das Recht, in bestimmten Bereichen ein Veto einzulegen. Sollte das Vetorecht in Zukunft ...

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. ... beibehalten werden, um wesentliche nationale Interessen zu wahren, oder
2. ... auf sehr wenige wesentliche Bereiche beschränkt werden, oder
3. ... für alle Entscheidungen aufgegeben werden, um die Europäische Union leistungsfähiger zu machen?
4. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 11.7a & 11.7, Seiten B101-102

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° 11.8, Seite B103

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

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>			
Desired role of EU	Rôle souhaité de l'UE	gewünschte Rolle der EU	Image of the EU	Image de l'UE	Image der EU
<i>More important</i>	<i>Plus important</i>	<i>Wichtiger Rolle</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Positiv</i>
<i>Same role</i>	<i>Même rôle</i>	<i>Gleich Role</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Neutre</i>	<i>Neutral</i>
<i>Less important</i>	<i>Moins important</i>	<i>Weiniger wichtige Rolle</i>	<i>Negatif</i>	<i>Négative</i>	<i>Negativ</i>

TABLES / TABLEAUX / TABELLEN

1.1a - 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 59.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	60	35	55	38	45	48	44	49	42	53	44	51	62	34	60	36	52	40
Radio	70	26	75	19	64	29	63	30	58	36	54	42	70	25	65	29	77	17
Television	67	30	68	28	61	33	60	34	55	39	43	56	53	45	53	43	75	20
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La presse écrite	45	44	54	41	59	34	47	45	58	32	59	36	38	58	20	72	47	46
La radio	58	30	62	34	74	19	66	29	70	24	79	15	73	23	62	27	65	28
La télévision	47	45	59	39	71	23	67	28	72	26	74	20	64	33	58	35	57	38

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).

1.1b - TRUST IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LE SYSTÈME POLITIQUE (% 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 59.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Political parties	22	71	37	52	12	79	11	79	9	80	17	80	23	71	15	77	20	70
The (NATIONALITY) government	43	49	58	35	32	55	31	56	28	60	43	53	37	56	43	47	32	56
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	44	47	69	25	36	48	35	49	31	55	56	40	38	53	44	43	35	52
The European Union	49	42	50	39	41	37	40	38	34	40	55	38	50	36	45	40	50	28
The United Nations	45	45	71	19	46	35	44	36	36	42	31	63	49	37	41	44	59	21
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les partis politiques	15	75	31	60	33	57	20	70	21	75	24	65	20	75	13	77	16	75
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	34	53	68	24	44	49	40	47	44	50	59	32	45	48	33	57	37	53
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	41	45	64	26	51	40	42	43	54	40	62	31	59	34	37	50	42	46
L'Union européenne	59	24	58	34	46	36	36	50	66	25	41	46	30	61	24	51	44	38
L'Organisation des Nations Unies	53	29	62	31	53	35	46	39	64	26	63	27	73	20	46	32	48	36

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).

1.1c - 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 59.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal sytem	36	59	80	16	63	30	60	33	48	42	69	27	43	51	43	52	50	40
The police	57	40	89	9	78	19	75	20	66	26	68	30	55	40	60	36	64	29
The army	56	35	74	15	64	23	62	24	56	29	81	16	53	38	62	29	75	15
The religious institutions	37	56	72	16	37	48	35	49	24	56	63	34	37	56	38	52	31	59
Trade unions	48	44	52	38	29	54	31	52	35	44	44	48	34	55	35	53	48	33
Big companies	40	51	50	36	21	61	21	61	21	60	24	69	30	61	33	58	31	55
Charitable or voluntary organisations	57	35	64	30	52	31	50	32	44	36	68	27	60	32	64	28	61	23
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)	44	44	55	35	62	33	69	23	46	48	74	22	66	28	47	43	51	41
La police	69	24	71	25	69	27	73	19	66	30	89	9	75	21	65	28	67	28
L'armée	69	23	63	27	61	28	62	25	76	17	87	7	63	28	79	11	66	24
Les institutions religieuses	58	30	45	49	40	48	40	49	67	29	70	22	19	74	34	47	42	46
Les syndicats	35	50	50	41	52	31	39	49	42	47	61	28	50	40	33	48	36	49
Les grandes entreprises	36	46	40	48	35	53	31	54	43	48	40	48	27	63	21	64	29	57
Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	59	25	67	27	61	29	56	30	64	29	52	37	47	42	65	22	59	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).

1.2 - MOST USED SOURCES FOR BEING INFORMED ON THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION - Question text
SOURCES LES PLUS UTILISÉES POUR S'INFORMER SUR LA SITUATION INTERNATIONALE ACTUELLE - Texte de la question

Question EN :

From the following list, which are the sources that you use the most to inform yourself about the current international situation? (READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - [Results on next page](#)

Question FR :

Parmi la liste suivante, quelles sont les sources que vous utilisez le plus pour vous informer sur la situation internationale actuelle ? (LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) -

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Newspapers and magazines in (OUR COUNTRY) **[National press]**
2. Newspapers and magazines from other countries **[Foreign press]**
3. Radio stations in (OUR COUNTRY) **[National radio stations]**
4. Radio stations from other countries **[Foreign radio stations]**
5. News on (NATIONALITY) TV **[National TV news]**
6. News on TV from other countries **[Foreign TV news]**
7. Television debates with politicians **[Debates with politicians]**
8. Television debates with experts **[Debates with experts]**
9. Continuous TV News channels **[Continuous TV news]**
10. The Internet
11. Discussions with colleagues, friends and relatives **[Discussions]**
12. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
13. None (SPONTANEOUS)
14. Don't know

Français

1. Les journaux et les magazines en (NOTRE PAYS) **[Presse nationale]**
2. Les journaux et les magazines d'autres pays **[Presse étrangère]**
3. Les radios (NATIONALITE) **[Radios nationales]**
4. Les radios d'autres pays **[Radios étrangères]**
5. Les journaux télévisés (NATIONALITE) **[JT nationaux]**
6. Les journaux télévisés d'autres pays **[JT étrangers]**
7. Les débats télévisés avec les hommes politiques **[Débats avec hommes politiques]**
8. Les débats télévisés avec des experts **[Débats avec experts]**
9. Les chaînes télévisées d'information continue **[Chaînes d'information continue]**
10. Internet
11. Les discussions avec vos collègues, vos amis ou votre famille **[Discussions]**
12. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
13. Aucune (SPONTANÉ)
14. Ne sait pas

1.2 - MOST USED SOURCES FOR BEING INFORMED ON THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION - Results in % by country
(Full question text on previous page)
SOURCES LES PLUS UTILISÉES POUR S'INFORMER SUR LA SITUATION INTERNATIONALE ACTUELLE - Résultats en % par pays
(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. National press	46	63	73	72	66	30	48	57	44
2. Foreign press	11	5	6	5	4	3	3	5	14
3. National radio stations	41	44	54	53	51	16	32	47	34
4. Foreign radio stations	10	4	5	4	4	1	2	2	7
5. National TV news	82	86	81	80	76	87	76	80	71
6. Foreign TV news	34	26	11	10	6	5	2	8	32
7. Debate with politicians	17	32	34	33	28	30	12	20	19
8. Debates with experts	12	29	31	30	24	24	8	18	14
9. Continous TV news	10	15	39	38	36	6	12	13	19
10. The Internet	10	20	13	13	13	6	6	9	6
11. Discussions	16	27	28	27	25	20	15	26	12
12. Other*	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
13. None*	3	0	3	3	2	2	4	2	4
14. Don't know	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	2
<div>*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée</div>	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Presse nationale	52	60	73	75	28	76	72	61	59
2. Presse étrangère	4	34	7	12	4	5	5	6	5
3. Radios nationales	20	49	52	53	16	46	48	40	40
4. Radios étrangères	2	28	6	10	2	3	3	3	3
5. JT nationaux	82	56	89	76	82	89	82	87	82
6. JT étrangers	4	79	40	38	12	20	18	12	11
7. Débats avec hommes politiques	26	28	40	21	10	26	37	22	25
8. Débats avec experts	28	27	37	18	8	40	37	18	22
9. Chaînes d'information continue	7	29	36	16	5	46	47	20	20
10. Internet	11	14	25	14	4	24	25	14	12
11. Discussions	22	34	38	21	10	33	36	25	24
12. Autre*	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Aucune*	3	0	0	3	6	0	1	2	3
14. Ne sait pas	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1

1.3 - THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES OUR COUNTRY IS FACING AT THE MOMENT

(% by country)

LES PROBLÈMES LES PLUS IMPORTANTS AUXQUELS DOIT FAIRE FACE

NOTRE PAYS ACTUELLEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

A votre avis, quels sont les deux plus importants problèmes auxquels doit faire face (NOTRE PAYS)

actuellement ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 2 RÉPONSES POSSIBLES)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Crime	34	27	17	16	15	24	10	39	47
Public transports	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	4
Economic situation	21	16	37	37	38	34	13	21	13
Rising prices/inflation	13	2	14	15	20	18	14	14	28
Taxation	17	7	10	10	9	4	5	5	7
Unemployment	41	29	65	66	71	62	35	48	18
Terrorism	9	16	8	7	5	6	54	13	5
Defence/Foreign affairs	3	18	5	5	3	2	15	5	2
Housing	6	8	0	0	0	1	9	2	15
Immigration	16	25	5	5	5	6	17	11	10
Health care system	6	21	14	13	12	18	3	8	35
The educational system	5	9	6	6	8	10	2	8	5
Pensions	12	5	11	10	7	8	6	13	2
Protecting the environment	5	9	2	2	2	2	3	8	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
L'insécurité	39	41	49	20	24	24	22	39	29
Les transports en commun	1	8	3	5	2	1	1	5	2
La situation économique	21	14	40	21	28	14	28	12	24
Les prix à la hausse / l'inflation	22	11	3	13	30	6	2	4	14
Les impôts	6	3	2	9	8	18	8	5	7
Le chômage	34	40	19	42	54	57	25	8	41
Le terrorisme	24	7	7	8	4	3	3	28	19
La défense / la politique étrangère	3	1	9	6	1	1	3	13	7
Le logement	1	13	3	2	3	6	4	5	3
L'immigration	13	10	8	10	2	5	10	32	13
Le système de santé	13	10	35	17	22	42	52	20	15
Le système éducatif	5	22	11	7	3	4	22	8	7
Les retraites	7	6	4	29	11	11	5	7	9
La protection de l'environnement	7	7	2	7	1	5	7	3	4
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	7	2
Ne sait pas	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1

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 59.1 + : Afraid - : Not afraid	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West		D		East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
A world war	52	47	35	63	58	40	61	38	70	28	77	23	74	25	49	48	54	42
A nuclear conflict in Europe	43	54	28	70	50	46	53	43	65	31	64	35	64	34	35	60	53	42
A conventional war in Europe (not nuclear, bacteriological or chemical)	40	56	27	70	50	44	53	42	63	31	66	33	62	36	34	60	44	49
The accidental launch of a nuclear missile	47	51	37	60	52	42	55	40	65	32	74	25	70	29	53	42	65	31
An accident in a nuclear power station	58	40	53	45	58	38	58	37	59	35	83	16	71	27	72	26	76	21
Spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction	57	39	59	38	68	27	70	27	74	23	81	17	74	25	72	24	65	30
Ethnic conflicts in Europe	50	45	54	42	44	49	45	49	46	47	67	31	67	31	56	38	49	45
International terrorism	73	25	72	27	76	21	76	21	74	22	83	16	82	16	85	13	67	30
Organised crime	71	27	61	37	68	27	69	26	73	22	86	14	78	21	65	31	70	28
Epidemics	53	45	44	53	54	40	55	39	62	33	85	15	71	28	69	28	55	39
+ : Craint - : Ne craint pas	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Une guerre mondiale	70	27	45	54	34	65	48	50	76	23	31	67	34	66	59	39	59	39
Un conflit nucléaire en Europe	52	43	39	60	25	72	40	57	73	26	27	70	29	69	59	39	50	47
Une guerre conventionnelle en Europe (ni nucléaire, ni bactériologique, ni chimique)	54	41	34	64	24	72	42	55	70	28	26	72	29	69	47	47	48	48
Un lancement accidentel d'un missile nucléaire	58	36	48	51	28	70	49	49	74	25	38	59	39	59	65	31	57	39
Un accident dans une centrale nucléaire	69	24	73	26	43	55	69	29	76	23	54	43	58	39	65	31	65	31
La prolifération des armes nucléaires, bactériologiques ou chimiques de destruction massive	79	16	61	38	49	48	57	40	77	22	51	47	65	33	77	20	72	25
Des conflits ethniques en Europe	55	38	50	48	57	40	45	50	72	26	31	64	52	43	53	41	54	41
Le terrorisme international	89	9	73	26	71	27	62	35	82	18	58	41	70	28	80	18	80	18
Le crime organisé	85	13	71	28	62	36	58	38	83	17	62	36	71	27	65	32	71	25
Les épidémies	70	24	58	41	59	39	50	47	80	19	50	48	58	40	55	39	63	33

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).

1.5 - THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES (% by country)

LE RÔLE DES ÉTATS-UNIS (% par pays)

Question EN :

In your opinion, would you say that the United States tends to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role regarding...? (SHOW CARD)

Question FR :

A vos yeux, les États-Unis jouent-ils plutôt un rôle positif, plutôt un rôle négatif ou ni l'un ni l'autre en ce qui concerne ... ? (MONTRER CARTE)

EB 59.1 a) Positive b) Negative c) Neither positive nor negative	B			DK			D									GR			E			F			IRL		
							West						East														
	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)
Peace in the world	17	66	13	41	34	21	19	63	12	18	66	11	11	77	8	4	91	4	15	68	13	11	73	12	37	41	15
The fight against terrorism	45	39	11	64	19	12	50	29	15	47	31	15	33	43	17	10	80	8	30	49	16	31	49	16	53	31	10
Growth of the world economy	32	46	13	39	21	20	36	32	21	35	33	20	31	37	17	10	79	8	32	43	17	20	55	17	53	24	14
The fight against poverty in the world	19	54	18	15	47	26	15	50	22	14	52	22	11	59	23	5	86	7	15	59	18	8	70	16	36	35	19
Protection of the environment	14	60	15	8	67	15	9	67	13	9	67	13	10	66	15	6	85	7	15	59	17	6	74	13	29	38	20
a) Positif b) Négatif c) Ni l'un ni l'autre	I			L			NL			A			P			FIN			S			UK			EU15		
	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)
La paix dans le monde	25	49	20	29	48	21	31	45	20	17	62	16	26	50	15	14	67	15	28	50	18	45	31	19	23	58	15
La lutte contre le terrorisme	46	29	18	50	33	13	56	25	14	29	43	20	41	36	12	46	34	13	56	24	15	68	16	11	45	35	15
La croissance de l'économie mondiale	42	26	21	36	34	18	34	35	20	27	42	21	35	36	15	37	34	18	44	24	21	43	25	17	34	37	18
La lutte contre la pauvreté dans le monde	26	39	22	21	52	19	15	55	22	14	57	20	25	47	16	14	56	20	13	56	23	32	34	21	18	52	20
La protection de l'environnement	20	40	24	14	66	14	9	67	15	11	64	16	22	51	14	13	61	16	9	62	18	23	47	16	14	59	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).

2.1a - ASSERTION OF THE POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC IMPORTANCE OF THE EU AROUND THE WORLD : A PRIORITY? (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

L’AFFIRMATION DE L’IMPORTANCE POLITIQUE ET DIPLOMATIQUE DE L’UE DANS

LE MONDE : UNE PRIORITÉ ? (% par pays)

Évolution entre l’automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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?

Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d’actions que pourrait poursuivre l’Union européenne. Pour chacune d’elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Affirmer l’importance politique et diplomatique de l’Union européenne dans le monde.

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Priority	57	+4	60	-1	53	+10	52	+9	50	+7	77	-1	63	+2	62	-3	65	+2
Not a priority	35	-4	26	-1	33	-10	34	-9	37	-4	13	+1	25	-4	28	-2	20	-4
Don't know	8	0	14	+2	14	0	14	0	14	-2	10	0	12	+3	10	+4	15	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Priorité	60	-1	79	+7	62	+1	57	-4	74	-2	43	+3	50	+10	41	-3	56	+1
Pas priorité	29	-3	16	-7	27	-2	31	+6	16	+2	48	-3	40	-9	41	+3	31	-3
Ne sait pas	11	+4	5	0	11	+1	12	-1	10	0	9	0	10	-1	19	+1	13	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		100	

2.1b - ASSERTION OF THE POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC IMPORTANCE OF THE EU AROUND THE WORLD : A PRIORITY? (% by demographics)
L’AFFIRMATION DE L’IMPORTANCE POLITIQUE ET DIPLOMATIQUE DE L’UE DANS LE MONDE : UNE PRIORITÉ ? (% par démographiques)

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?

Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne.

Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Affirmer l'importance politique et diplomatique de l'Union européenne dans le monde.

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 59.1							
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Priority	56	58	55	55	56	58	56
Not a priority	31	32	30	33	33	31	29
Don't know	13	9	16	13	11	11	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Priorité	62	61	57	57	53	50	55
Pas priorité	31	31	34	32	27	37	30
Ne sait pas	8	8	9	12	21	14	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Priority	53	55	62	58	66	51	38
Not a priority	28	33	32	31	27	34	49
Don't know	19	12	7	10	7	16	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.2a - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE COMMUNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique étrangère commune aux pays de l'Union européenne vis-à-vis des autres pays.

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	73	+3	55	-2	78	+3	77	+3	74	+5	82	+3	70	-3	69	+2	61	0
Against	14	-2	33	0	12	-3	13	-2	15	-1	12	-4	12	+1	20	-7	19	+1
Don't know	13	-2	12	+2	10	0	10	-1	11	-4	7	+2	18	+2	11	+4	20	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	79	-1	84	+6	71	+2	65	-5	62	-2	56	+3	55	+2	37	-1	67	0
Contre	8	-2	12	0	16	-2	23	+6	16	+3	34	-1	36	-2	39	-2	19	-2
Ne sait pas	13	+3	4	-7	14	+1	12	-1	22	-1	11	-1	10	+1	24	+3	14	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		101		101		100		100	

2.2b - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE COMMUNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique étrangère commune aux pays de l'Union européenne vis-à-vis des autres pays.

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
For	67	71	64	68	68	69	66
Against	19	19	18	18	19	18	19
Don't know	14	10	18	14	14	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Pour	74	77	73	66	58	62	65
Contre	17	18	16	21	17	21	19
Ne sait pas	10	5	11	14	25	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
For	59	68	74	71	82	59	37
Against	20	18	18	17	11	22	49
Don't know	21	14	8	12	8	19	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3a - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE COMMUNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

One common defence and security policy among the member states of the European Union.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	80	+1	57	-2	81	+1	81	+2	79	+3	84	+5	76	-3	77	0	51	-1
Against	11	0	31	-1	10	-1	10	-1	10	-2	9	-7	10	+1	14	-5	27	-2
Don't know	9	-1	12	+3	9	0	10	0	11	-1	7	+3	14	+1	9	+5	22	+3
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	86	+1	92	+4	78	+3	62	-3	75	+1	51	+3	56	+6	47	-2	74	+1
Contre	5	-3	7	+1	15	-1	25	+2	9	0	39	-3	37	-6	31	-2	15	-2
Ne sait pas	8	+1	2	-4	8	-1	13	+1	16	-1	9	-1	8	+1	22	+4	12	+2
TOTAL	99		101		101		100		100		99		101		100		101	

2.3b - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE COMMUNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 One common defence and security policy among the member states of the European Union.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne.

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 59.1							
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
For	74	76	71	76	73	75	72
Against	15	16	14	13	15	15	15
Don't know	12	8	15	11	11	10	13
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Pour	79	81	77	72	65	71	71
Contre	14	15	14	17	15	14	16
Ne sait pas	8	5	9	12	20	15	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
For	67	74	78	78	86	67	46
Against	16	15	15	13	8	18	42
Don't know	17	11	7	9	6	15	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.4a - DECISIONS ON DEFENCE SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

LES DÉCISIONS EN MATIÈRE DE DÉFENSE DEVRAIENT-ELLES ÊTRE PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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?

Defence.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La défense.

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
(Nationality) government	32	-6	56	0	35	-8	36	-8	41	-6	51	-7	35	-7	50	+2	57	-3
Jointly within the EU	63	+7	37	-5	60	+8	59	+8	53	+8	46	+6	60	+5	47	-3	35	+1
Don't know	6	0	7	+4	4	0	5	0	6	-2	3	+1	6	+2	4	+1	9	+3
TOTAL	101		100		99		100		100		100		101		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Gouvernement (nationalité)	38	+1	27	-6	38	+1	58	+9	45	0	91	-1	77	-2	63	+1	46	-2
En commun dans l'UE	59	-1	68	+5	58	-2	37	-8	48	0	6	0	20	+1	32	-2	50	+2
Ne sait pas	3	0	4	0	4	+1	6	0	7	-1	3	+1	3	+1	6	+2	5	+1
TOTAL	100		99		100		101		100		100		100		101		101	

2.4b - DECISIONS ON DEFENCE SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by demographics)

LES DÉCISIONS EN MATIÈRE DE DÉFENSE DEVRAIENT-ELLES ÊTRE PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UE (% par démographiques)

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?

Defence.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne : La défense.

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
(Nationality) government	46	44	47	42	46	45	47
Jointly within the EU	50	53	48	53	50	51	48
Don't know	5	3	6	5	4	4	5
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Gouvernement (nationalité)	38	40	47	47	46	49	49
En commun dans l'UE	58	56	50	49	47	46	47
Ne sait pas	4	4	3	4	7	5	5
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
(Nationality) government	49	46	43	42	36	54	72
Jointly within the EU	45	51	54	53	61	42	25
Don't know	6	4	3	5	3	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.5a - DECISIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

LES DÉCISIONS EN MATIÈRE DE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE DEVRAIENT-ELLES ÊTRE PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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?

Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
(Nationality) government	13	+1	36	0	18	0	18	-1	19	-1	20	-8	15	-2	18	0	19	-1
Jointly within the EU	80	-1	55	-4	75	0	75	+1	73	+4	76	+7	78	0	77	-1	71	0
Don't know	7	0	9	+4	7	0	8	0	9	-2	4	+1	7	+2	5	+1	10	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Gouvernement (nationalité)	12	0	21	+5	19	-1	36	+6	24	0	29	-4	35	-4	30	-3	20	-1
En commun dans l'UE	80	-2	74	-5	76	+2	57	-7	68	+1	64	+2	60	+4	58	+1	73	0
Ne sait pas	8	+2	5	0	5	-1	6	-1	9	0	7	+2	5	0	12	+2	8	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		101		100		100		100		101	

2.5b - DECISIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by demographics)
LES DÉCISIONS EN MATIÈRE DE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE DEVRAIENT-ELLES ÊTRE PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UE
(% par démographiques)

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?

Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne.

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
(Nationality) government	20	21	19	18	19	19	22
Jointly within the EU	73	73	72	74	74	75	69
Don't know	8	6	9	8	7	6	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Gouvernement (nationalité)	19	21	17	20	19	23	22
En commun dans l'UE	77	75	78	73	69	68	69
Ne sait pas	4	4	5	7	12	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
(Nationality) government	21	19	20	18	14	21	43
Jointly within the EU	68	73	75	75	82	70	50
Don't know	11	7	5	7	4	9	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.6a - DECISION-TAKING ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE ISSUES (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

PRISE DE DÉCISION CONCERNANT LES THÈMES DE DÉFENSE EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

Question EN :

In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Selon vous, les décisions concernant la politique européenne de défense devraient-elles être prises par les gouvernements nationaux, l'OTAN ou l'Union européenne ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE POSSIBLE)

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
National governments	13	-2	27	+3	21	+4	22	+4	25	+2	24	-1	18	-3	18	-3	32	-4
NATO	19	-11	32	-7	19	-11	17	-10	8	-9	1	-3	16	+2	8	-8	12	-3
The European Union	51	+8	29	+2	46	+5	47	+6	51	+9	67	+4	47	-1	58	+9	33	+2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Don't know	16	+4	11	+2	14	+2	14	+1	16	-1	7	0	18	+1	15	+1	21	+3
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		100		100		100		100		99	

1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Les gouvernements nationaux	12	0	13	+3	16	-2	35	+9	27	+1	43	-8	30	-6	30	+4	21	0
L'OTAN	11	-5	18	-8	24	-3	11	+1	8	-2	3	-2	6	-3	22	-11	14	-7
L'Union européenne	69	+5	62	+5	47	+1	41	-6	49	+3	47	+12	50	+5	26	+6	49	+5
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	0	0	-2	2	+1	3	+1	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ne sait pas	8	0	8	+2	12	+4	11	-4	15	-2	7	-2	13	+4	20	0	14	+1
TOTAL	101		101		101		101		100		100		100		99		99	

2.6b - DECISION-TAKING ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE ISSUES (% by demographics)
PRISE DE DÉCISION CONCERNANT LES THEMES DE DÉFENSE EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Selon vous, les décisions concernant la politique européenne de défense devraient-elles être prises par les gouvernements nationaux, l'OTAN ou l'Union européenne ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE POSSIBLE)

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
National governments	21	21	22	18	20	22	23
NATO	14	16	13	13	14	15	15
The European Union	49	53	46	51	50	51	47
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	14	10	18	16	15	12	15
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Les gouvernements nationaux	20	18	19	22	22	23	24
L'OTAN	14	16	15	15	12	13	15
L'Union européenne	55	58	53	47	42	46	47
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Ne sait pas	10	7	12	15	23	17	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
National governments	24	21	21	18	16	25	37
NATO	13	17	12	13	15	13	17
The European Union	44	48	57	54	60	43	27
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Don't know	18	14	9	14	8	17	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.7 - COMMON SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY AND EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY -

Question text

POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE ET DE SÉCURITÉ COMMUNE ET POLITIQUE EUROPÉENNE DE SÉCURITÉ ET DE DÉFENSE - Texte de la question

Question EN :

The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? Results on next page

Question FR :

Il existe déjà une Politique étrangère et de sécurité commune et une Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense dans l'Union européenne. Il y a aujourd'hui un débat sur la mesure dans laquelle ces politiques devraient être développées. Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs **[Rapid military reaction force]**
2. When an international crisis occurs, European Union member states should agree a common position **[Common position]**
3. The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister, who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position **[Own Foreign Minister]**
4. The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council **[Own seat on the UN Security Council]**
5. Member states which have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy **["Neutral" Member states should have a say]**
6. Countries which will join the European Union in 2004 as a result of enlargement should already have a say in European Union foreign policy **[Future Member states should have already a say]**
7. European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy **[Independence of EU foreign policy]**
8. The European Union should guarantee Human Rights in each member state, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some member states **[To guarantee Human Rights in each Member state]**
9. The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries **[To guarantee Human Rights around the world]**
10. The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union **[Common immigration policy]**
11. The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers **[Common asylum policy]**

Français

1. L'Union européenne devrait avoir une force militaire de réaction rapide qui puisse être envoyée rapidement dans les zones de conflits lorsqu'une crise internationale éclate **[Force militaire de réaction rapide]**
2. Quand une crise internationale éclate, les Etats membres de l'Union européenne devraient s'entendre sur une position commune **[Position commune]**
3. L'Union européenne devrait avoir son propre Ministre des Affaires étrangères, qui puisse être le porte-parole de la position commune de l'Union européenne **[Propre Ministre des Affaires étrangères]**
4. L'Union européenne devrait avoir son propre siège au Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies **[Propre siège au Conseil des NU]**
5. Les Etats membres qui ont opté pour la neutralité devraient avoir leur mot à dire dans la politique étrangère de l'Union européenne **[Les Etats membres "neutres" devraient avoir leur mot à dire]**
6. Les pays qui rejoindront l'Union européenne en 2004 devraient d'ores et déjà avoir leur mot à dire dans la politique étrangère de l'Union européenne **[Les futurs Etats membres devraient déjà avoir leur mot à dire]**
7. La politique étrangère de l'Union européenne devrait être autonome de la politique étrangère américaine **[Autonomie de la politique étrangère de l'UE]**
8. L'Union européenne devrait garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans chaque Etat membre, même si c'est contraire à la volonté de certains Etats membres **[Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans chaque Etat membre]**
9. L'Union européenne devrait travailler à garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans le monde, même si c'est contraire à la volonté de certains pays **[Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans le monde]**
10. Les Etats membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique d'immigration commune à l'égard des personnes venant de pays non membres de l'Union européenne **[Politique d'immigration commune]**
11. Les Etats membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique d'asile commune à l'égard des demandeurs d'asile **[Politique d'asile commune]**

2.7 - COMMON SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY AND EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE
POLICY - Results in % by country
(Full question text on previous page)
POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE ET DE SÉCURITÉ COMMUNE ET POLITIQUE EUROPÉENNE DE
SÉCURITÉ ET DE DÉFENSE - Résultats en % par pays

EB 59.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend not to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Rapid military reaction force	76	13	54	35	62	24	60	26	54	32	77	16	69	11	76	14	61	16
2. Common position	85	8	79	16	87	5	86	6	83	9	86	7	79	8	87	6	74	9
3. Own Foreign Minister	69	13	40	47	64	16	64	17	62	19	77	11	62	12	67	17	67	11
4. Own seat on the UN Security Council	72	9	52	29	70	11	69	12	66	14	86	4	67	9	71	12	71	7
5. "Neutral" Member states should have a say	50	28	27	55	57	21	58	21	61	21	53	32	51	19	47	32	68	7
6. Future Member states should have already a say	28	56	22	65	25	52	27	51	35	47	50	35	42	29	29	56	48	26
7. Independence of EU foreign policy	75	12	76	16	84	7	84	7	84	7	89	5	75	7	80	9	76	6
8. To guarantee Human Rights in each Member state	80	8	87	6	79	8	79	8	80	8	90	4	76	7	84	5	77	5
9. To guarantee Human Rights around the world	77	10	79	14	73	11	74	11	77	11	89	4	73	9	81	8	76	5
10. Common immigration policy	74	12	65	25	71	15	71	15	72	16	84	8	69	10	72	15	70	11
11. Common asylum policy	72	15	64	27	71	17	72	17	74	17	84	7	67	9	71	15	71	12
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Force militaire de réaction rapide	73	17	72	23	69	20	57	28	69	14	50	41	67	25	71	15	69	18
2. Position commune	88	5	93	6	83	10	74	16	76	8	76	17	85	10	72	14	83	8
3. Propre Ministre des Affaires étrangères	81	8	79	16	70	17	62	22	63	12	47	42	47	41	49	27	64	17
4. Propre siège au Conseil des NU	75	7	79	13	77	11	68	15	66	10	66	22	55	33	53	23	68	13
5. Les Etats membres "neutres" devraient avoir leur mot à dire	54	24	65	29	36	44	71	17	57	14	71	19	71	22	36	35	51	27
6. Les futurs Etats membres devraient déjà avoir leur mot à dire	38	43	31	60	19	71	35	50	53	21	20	70	30	61	33	44	33	47
7. Autonomie de la politique étrangère de l'UE	75	10	78	12	76	11	77	12	69	10	88	5	87	8	67	12	77	9
8. Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans chaque Etat membre	80	7	89	6	84	9	75	15	73	9	86	6	89	6	67	11	79	8
9. Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans le monde	80	8	86	9	77	16	73	15	74	9	77	15	81	13	65	14	76	10
10. Politique d'immigration commune	79	8	77	14	77	14	65	21	69	10	54	34	67	24	64	17	71	14
11. Politique d'asile commune	73	10	76	14	80	16	63	22	69	10	60	30	68	23	65	19	70	15

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).

3.1a - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	38	-15	63	-8	43	-3	42	-4	40	-5	71	-5	60	-3	31	-10	60	-7
Against	44	+11	25	+6	39	+5	39	+5	42	+8	19	+2	17	+3	54	+5	19	+4
Don't know	18	+4	11	+1	19	-1	19	-1	18	-4	10	+3	24	+1	15	+5	21	+3
TOTAL	100		99		101		100		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	59	-5	53	-3	48	-10	43	-8	60	0	50	-8	56	-9	36	-6	46	-6
Contre	22	+3	40	+6	38	+10	44	+13	22	+2	40	+9	34	+11	36	+4	35	+5
Ne sait pas	20	+3	7	-3	14	0	13	-5	18	-3	11	0	10	-2	28	+2	19	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	

3.1b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
For	46	50	43	55	49	45	40
Against	35	35	34	26	33	35	40
Don't know	19	15	23	19	18	19	20
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Pour	52	52	50	46	39	47	40
Contre	33	35	33	35	33	32	41
Ne sait pas	15	13	17	19	28	21	19
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
For	40	43	54	57	62	32	20
Against	36	38	31	25	24	46	66
Don't know	24	18	15	18	14	22	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.2a - ENLARGEMENT: EU PRIORITY OR NOT? (% by country)
ÉLARGISSEMENT : PRIORITE DE L'UE OU PAS ? (% par pays)

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?

Successful enlargement of the European Union to include new member countries.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne. Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Réussir l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays membres.

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Priority	27	63	29	28	25	60	38	25	48
Not a priority	65	26	61	62	65	33	47	67	35
Don't know	8	11	10	10	10	8	15	8	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Priorité</i>	39	36	38	34	45	29	45	29	33
<i>Pas priorité</i>	48	61	53	55	38	66	48	57	55
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	13	3	10	11	17	6	7	15	11
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	101	99

3.2b - ENLARGEMENT: EU PRIORITY OR NOT? (% by demographics)

ÉLARGISSEMENT : PRIORITÉ DE L'UE OU PAS ? (% par démographiques)

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?

Successful enlargement of the European Union to include new member countries.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne.

Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Réussir l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays membres.

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Priority	33	36	31	39	35	33	30
Not a priority	55	56	55	49	54	58	57
Don't know	11	8	14	12	11	9	14
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Priorité	36	37	37	33	28	33	30
Pas priorité	56	59	56	57	53	54	57
Ne sait pas	8	4	7	10	19	14	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Priority	31	30	41	41	44	25	15
Not a priority	52	60	53	48	49	63	75
Don't know	17	10	6	11	7	12	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3a - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	19	+2	17	+2	18	+7	19	+7	23	+7	30	+9	31	+4	13	+1	28	-8
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	39	-4	61	-6	48	-8	46	-8	41	-5	58	-3	40	-3	40	-3	38	+2
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	30	+4	16	+3	22	+1	22	+1	24	+2	6	-4	9	+1	36	+2	13	+3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3	0	2	0	4	+1	4	+1	4	0	2	+2	3	0	3	-1	2	+1
Don't know	8	-3	4	0	9	-1	9	-1	8	-5	5	-3	17	-1	8	+1	20	+4
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		100		101		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	35	+6	23	+8	19	+2	20	+2	32	+5	24	+3	36	+2	27	+6	24	+4
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	36	-10	51	-10	52	-11	46	-1	37	+3	45	-11	34	-9	27	-6	40	-6
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	12	+2	21	+3	21	+7	24	+2	16	+2	25	+9	21	+4	21	-1	21	+2
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	6	+2	3	0	2	+1	5	0	3	-1	1	-1	3	+1	5	0	4	0
Ne sait pas	11	+1	3	0	7	+2	6	-3	12	-9	5	0	6	+1	21	+1	12	0
TOTAL	100		101		101		101		100		100		100		101		101	

3.3b - 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 59.1 n =	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	24	25	24	26	25	25	22
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	40	42	38	43	41	41	38
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	21	21	20	16	18	22	24
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	4	3	5	3	4
Don't know	12	8	15	12	11	10	13
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	27	24	26	25	23	25	22
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	43	51	44	37	33	35	38
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	18	16	19	23	20	22	24
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	5	3	4	4	4	5	4
Ne sait pas	8	6	8	11	21	13	12
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	24	24	25	25	30	19	15
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	32	39	49	45	50	33	21
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	23	22	17	15	12	29	46
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	3	4	2	4	6
Don't know	17	11	6	11	6	14	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.4 - 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]**

3.4 - 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 59.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Peace and security	46	42	65	27	61	24	61	25	61	25	78	13	58	23	38	48	49	30
2. Not cost more	29	50	18	67	19	67	19	66	19	63	37	40	40	33	20	62	38	41
3. Country less important	45	39	46	44	35	47	35	47	36	47	36	47	32	48	42	43	58	24
4. More unemployment	46	35	31	51	48	32	50	31	58	26	52	31	32	39	50	33	46	27
5. Financial help	20	64	33	54	22	61	23	61	27	58	54	32	40	34	23	62	44	29
6. Less aid for members	52	23	65	19	59	20	61	19	67	16	57	25	52	23	53	21	66	13
7. Decisions more difficult	77	12	79	14	71	15	71	15	72	15	58	25	63	20	69	17	59	18
8. EU more important	73	15	76	14	67	17	67	17	66	16	81	9	73	12	60	23	68	13
9. Richer culture	68	18	61	27	64	21	64	21	61	21	77	12	69	14	66	21	64	17
10. Institutional reform	52	17	64	15	54	13	54	13	53	11	62	14	53	11	54	12	54	11
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Paix et sécurité	57	28	44	51	56	28	49	38	55	27	58	36	64	29	45	35	53	31
2. Pas plus cher	34	39	36	55	16	67	22	63	31	47	17	74	25	64	28	43	26	52
3. Pays moins important	22	61	47	46	39	49	42	44	52	34	53	39	48	42	43	35	37	46
4. Plus de chômage	27	52	56	35	37	41	48	34	57	24	30	54	27	57	36	36	41	38
5. Aide financière	22	58	42	48	26	62	19	70	52	28	21	71	23	70	23	56	26	56
6. Moins d'aide financière pour membres	31	39	53	34	54	27	58	23	71	14	73	17	65	20	47	19	52	24
7. Décisions plus difficiles	54	28	85	10	72	18	71	17	64	20	83	11	70	21	57	20	65	19
8. UE plus importante	71	13	78	15	73	14	66	21	71	12	74	19	80	14	53	24	67	17
9. Richesse culturelle	72	13	79	15	63	25	61	26	71	15	79	13	66	25	47	28	64	20
10. Réforme institutionnelle	52	14	57	15	58	17	58	16	62	9	57	20	69	13	57	12	55	13

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).

3.5a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very well informed	3	+2	7	+1	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	3	+1	1	0	2	0	2	-2
Well informed	26	+8	45	+9	30	+5	29	+5	27	+5	27	+9	19	-1	23	+5	23	-2
Not very well informed	47	+1	42	-8	50	-1	49	-2	45	-5	49	0	48	-2	47	-6	41	0
Not at all well informed	21	-12	5	-3	17	-3	18	-3	24	+1	20	-11	31	+4	27	+1	32	+4
Don't know	3	0	2	+2	2	-1	2	-1	3	0	0	-1	2	0	2	+1	3	+1
TOTAL	100		101		101		100		100		99		101		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très bien informé	2	+1	12	+9	4	+1	5	0	2	+1	7	-1	2	+1	2	0	2	0
Bien informé	13	-1	37	+2	28	+1	43	0	19	+5	49	-4	25	+1	14	+3	22	+2
Pas très bien informé	57	-1	41	-8	49	-3	37	0	49	+1	35	+3	56	-1	37	-3	47	-3
Pas bien informé du tout	27	+1	10	-3	17	0	12	-1	30	-6	6	0	17	-1	42	-3	26	-1
Ne sait pas	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	+1	0	-1	2	0	1	0	5	+2	2	0
TOTAL	101		101		99		101		100		99		101		100		99	

3.5b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Very well informed	2	3	1	1	2	3	2
Well informed	22	28	17	20	22	25	22
Not very well informed	47	48	47	46	51	49	44
Not at all well informed	26	20	32	30	23	22	30
Don't know	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Très bien informé	2	3	3	2	1	1	2
Bien informé	29	34	26	21	13	15	22
Pas très bien informé	49	48	50	49	46	48	44
Pas bien informé du tout	17	14	19	26	37	32	30
Ne sait pas	2	1	2	2	3	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Very well informed	2	2	3	1	3	1	3
Well informed	14	22	33	23	29	17	18
Not very well informed	44	49	48	48	50	49	43
Not at all well informed	38	24	14	25	17	31	33
Don't know	3	3	2	3	1	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.6 - HAVE YOU ALREADY HEARD OF... (% by country)
AVEZ-VOUS DÉJÀ ENTENDU PARLER DE ... ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

Which of the following countries, if any, have you ever heard of?
(DO NOT SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

Parmi les pays suivants, desquels avez-vous déjà entendu parler ?
(NE PAS MONTRER CARTE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Bulgaria	90	95	93	94	96	100	85	84	95
Cyprus	90	96	92	91	89	100	81	76	98
Czech Republic	86	96	94	94	96	93	79	80	94
Estonia	84	96	87	87	88	90	72	67	86
Hungary	92	96	95	96	97	99	84	83	96
Latvia	84	96	88	88	88	92	73	66	85
Lithuania	83	95	89	89	88	92	73	69	86
Malta	87	94	89	89	87	96	78	76	96
Poland	93	98	97	97	97	100	88	89	96
Romania	91	95	94	94	93	100	85	85	96
Slovakia	87	93	91	92	93	95	73	73	83
Slovenia	85	92	88	89	90	94	72	70	82
Turkey	97	96	97	97	96	100	88	92	97
None of these*	2	0	2	2	2	0	5	4	1
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Bulgarie	83	92	95	94	89	98	98	96	90
Chypre	76	89	95	94	81	98	98	98	87
République tchèque	81	92	97	97	85	95	98	95	88
Estonie	68	86	94	88	73	100	98	89	80
Hongrie	85	93	97	98	87	98	98	96	91
Lettonie	68	87	94	88	70	97	98	88	80
Lituanie	70	88	93	89	71	97	98	90	81
Malte	82	93	95	91	81	93	97	98	87
Pologne	88	95	98	96	92	98	99	97	93
Roumanie	85	94	96	94	90	96	98	97	91
Slovaquie	74	89	95	94	74	96	97	92	84
Slovénie	77	88	94	94	71	93	96	88	82
Turquie	92	95	99	97	93	98	99	98	95
Aucun de ceux-ci*	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	2

3.7 - HAVE YOU LINKS WITH OR HAVE YOU ALREADY VISITED...? (% by country)
AVEZ-VOUS DES LIENS OU AVEZ-VOUS DÉJÀ ÉTÉ EN ... ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

And which of them have you visited or do have links of any kind with?

(SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

Dans lesquels êtes-vous déjà allés ou avez-vous des liens quelle qu'en soit la nature ?

(MONTRER CARTE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Bulgaria	5	8	11	14	27	15	1	3	3
Cyprus	5	14	10	9	8	13	1	4	16
Czech Republic	9	32	28	35	61	4	2	5	5
Estonia	2	9	3	3	3	2	1	1	2
Hungary	6	17	25	28	41	7	2	4	4
Latvia	2	7	2	3	3	1	0	1	3
Lithuania	1	5	3	3	3	1	0	1	2
Malta	6	11	9	8	6	3	1	5	8
Poland	8	30	22	29	54	3	1	8	4
Romania	5	8	7	8	10	6	2	4	2
Slovakia	4	12	9	13	28	2	1	3	1
Slovenia	4	9	8	7	6	3	1	3	2
Turkey	18	25	34	32	26	14	3	15	15
None of these*	67	32	34	31	19	68	93	73	68
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Bulgarie	2	7	5	8	1	10	12	4	6
Chypre	3	7	7	13	0	24	26	20	9
République tchèque	7	15	24	43	1	14	24	6	14
Estonie	1	4	2	3	0	71	17	2	3
Hongrie	7	12	18	59	1	18	19	4	12
Lettonie	1	3	2	2	0	16	8	2	2
Lituanie	1	2	3	2	0	10	6	2	2
Malte	7	7	10	11	0	5	8	21	8
Pologne	5	12	15	11	2	15	26	6	12
Roumanie	4	10	7	9	1	6	11	3	5
Slovaquie	2	6	9	25	0	7	13	2	6
Slovénie	9	6	8	43	0	4	8	2	6
Turquie	7	14	27	39	2	26	26	19	18
Aucun de ceux-ci*	74	63	46	15	96	21	32	57	59

3.8 - THE EU FUNCTIONING AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

LE FONCTIONNEMENT DE L'UE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

The European Union will work well after enlargement.

Question FR :

Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

L'Union européenne fonctionnera bien après l'élargissement.

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Tend to agree	21	31	27	27	25	44	33	18	40
Tend to disagree	40	34	34	33	31	21	20	49	18
Don't know	38	36	39	40	44	35	47	33	42
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Plutôt d'accord	28	24	25	30	40	25	27	23	27
Plutôt pas d'accord	25	51	35	40	22	49	43	34	33
Ne sait pas	47	25	40	30	38	26	30	44	40
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

3.9 - BUREAUCRACY IN THE EU AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
LA BUREAUCRATIE DANS L'EU APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?
 After enlargement, there will be more bureaucracy in the European Union.

Question FR :

Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
Après l'élargissement, il y a aura plus de bureaucratie dans l'Union européenne.

EB 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Tend to agree	57	72	61	61	61	55	50	59	58
Tend to disagree	15	13	15	14	13	17	15	12	10
Don't know	29	15	24	24	26	29	35	29	33
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	100	101	100	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Plutôt d'accord	37	77	60	63	53	80	64	58	55
Plutôt pas d'accord	19	12	16	19	18	8	16	12	15
Ne sait pas	44	12	25	19	30	12	20	30	30
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	101	100	100	100	100

4.1a - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	23	+6	11	+3	14	+5	15	+4	19	+4	19	-2	28	+3	21	+5	27	+3
Know a bit (3-5)	49	+1	50	-3	50	-2	50	-3	51	-2	50	-5	49	-7	55	-1	51	+1
Know quite a lot (6-8)	26	-7	34	-1	30	-4	29	-3	25	-2	28	+7	20	+3	22	-3	18	-4
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	0	4	0	4	+1	4	+1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Don't know	1	0	2	+2	2	0	2	0	3	+2	0	0	2	+1	1	0	3	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	22	+5	14	+7	17	+5	11	+3	30	+2	14	+5	13	+1	34	-2	22	+3
En sait un peu (3-5)	47	-2	59	-2	47	-2	43	-1	51	-6	56	+3	59	+3	45	0	50	-2
En sait assez (6-8)	28	-3	24	-6	33	-4	38	+3	18	+5	27	-8	26	-4	18	0	25	-2
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	2	0	4	+1	1	0	3	-3	1	0	2	-1	2	0	2	+1	2	0
Ne sait pas	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	-1	1	+1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	+1
TOTAL	100		101		99		101		101		100		100		100		101	

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.

4.1b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	22	16	27	23	19	19	26
Know a bit (3-5)	50	49	51	49	51	52	48
Know quite a lot (6-8)	25	31	19	25	26	26	23
Know a great deal (9-10)	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
Don't know	2	1	2	1	2	2	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	15	7	17	23	32	28	26
En sait un peu (3-5)	51	45	52	53	50	48	48
En sait assez (6-8)	30	44	27	21	14	20	22
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	3	3	3	2	1	2	2
Ne sait pas	1	2	1	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	35	21	9	17	14	26	29
Know a bit (3-5)	47	52	50	48	51	53	48
Know quite a lot (6-8)	16	23	37	32	32	18	20
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	2	3	2	3	1	2
Don't know	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2 - PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING EU INFORMATION - Question text
SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION PRÉFÉRÉS SUR L'UE - 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

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

(Full question text on previous page)

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

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Short leaflet	14	23	23	22	20	14	9	12	20
2. Brochure	20	23	25	24	22	14	14	22	15
3. Book	7	12	8	8	7	16	8	14	9
4. Video tape	5	6	6	6	4	3	5	6	6
5. Internet	14	26	18	17	13	11	11	14	7
6. CD-ROM	5	6	7	7	6	2	4	5	3
7. Computer terminal	4	9	5	4	3	4	3	3	3
8. Television	59	67	64	64	64	72	56	56	55
9. Radio	21	33	26	27	32	19	25	24	30
10. Daily newspapers	27	34	53	51	43	24	25	31	27
11. Other press	11	17	14	14	14	7	8	16	10
12. Posters	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	4	3
13. Does not want EU info*	13	1	3	4	8	3	12	6	10
14. None of these ways*	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1
15. Don't know	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	3
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Dépliant	16	22	24	24	7	25	32	21	18
2. Brochure	15	23	21	20	5	14	28	18	19
3. Livre	17	12	6	6	8	7	14	11	11
4. Cassette vidéo	11	5	8	4	5	4	9	10	7
5. Internet	15	14	27	14	8	20	19	14	15
6. CD-ROM	6	9	7	9	3	3	5	6	5
7. Terminal ordinateur	5	3	5	3	3	4	8	4	4
8. Télévision	58	56	61	49	80	68	56	49	59
9. Radio	15	31	23	27	17	27	24	20	23
10. Journaux quotidiens	29	39	39	37	19	52	44	29	35
11. Autre presse	15	12	12	13	7	9	9	7	12
12. Panneaux publicitaires	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	4	3
13. Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE*	4	2	6	12	5	2	2	9	6
14. Sous aucune de ces formes*	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
15. Ne sait pas	2	0	1	1	3	1	2	3	2

4.3a - PROVIDING EU CITIZENS WITH MORE INFORMATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

FOURNIR PLUS D'INFORMATION AUX CITOYENS DE L'UE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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?

Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne. Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Etre plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions.

1st column : EB 59.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Priority	70	+5	81	+3	76	+6	76	+6	77	+8	84	-1	73	+9	76	-1	69	-4
Not a priority	24	-4	12	-4	16	-5	16	-5	15	-4	13	+1	19	-8	18	-2	16	-1
Don't know	6	-1	6	0	8	-1	8	-1	8	-4	3	0	8	-1	6	+3	15	+4
TOTAL	100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Priorité	77	+2	88	+2	85	+1	65	+1	74	-3	74	-2	86	+5	59	-2	74	+3
Pas priorité	16	-4	10	-1	10	-1	25	0	15	+1	21	+1	10	-4	28	+1	18	-3
Ne sait pas	7	+1	2	-1	5	0	10	-2	10	0	5	+1	4	-1	13	0	8	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : EB 59.1

2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 58.1

4.3b - PROVIDING EU CITIZENS WITH MORE INFORMATION (% by demographics)
FOURNIR PLUS D'INFORMATION AUX CITOYENS DE L'UE (% par démographiques)

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?

Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne.

Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Etre plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions.

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Priority	74	74	73	75	74	75	72
Not a priority	18	19	18	18	19	19	18
Don't know	8	7	10	7	8	6	10
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Priorité	77	82	76	72	68	70	72
Pas priorité	18	15	20	20	19	20	18
Ne sait pas	6	4	5	8	13	10	11
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Priority	69	73	80	79	82	70	58
Not a priority	19	20	16	16	14	21	33
Don't know	13	8	4	6	4	9	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.1a - TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

ÊTRE (NATIONALITÉ)/EUROPÉEN(NE) DANS LE FUTUR (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
(NATIONALITY) only	45	+9	37	0	30	-5	34	-3	50	+5	53	+1	34	+5	34	+3	48	+7
(NAT.) and European	36	-8	52	-5	47	-1	45	-2	37	-6	41	-1	52	-4	49	-5	39	-10
European and (NAT.)	9	-2	7	+3	13	+3	12	+2	7	-2	3	-1	8	+3	9	0	5	-1
European only	6	0	3	+1	7	+4	6	+3	3	+1	3	+1	3	-1	6	+3	3	+1
Don't know	3	0	2	+1	3	0	3	0	3	+2	0	0	4	-1	3	+1	5	+2
TOTAL	99		101		100		100		100		100		101		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	26	+4	21	+3	46	+6	51	+11	49	+3	56	0	55	+5	64	-1	40	+2
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	59	-6	45	-6	43	-6	34	-12	43	-4	38	-2	39	-6	24	-3	44	-5
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	10	+2	10	-5	7	0	8	-1	4	+1	4	+1	4	+1	4	+1	8	+1
Européen(ne) uniquement	3	0	20	+6	3	+1	3	0	3	+2	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	+1
Ne sait pas	2	0	4	+1	1	0	5	+3	1	-1	1	0	1	0	5	+2	3	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		99	

5.1b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
(NATIONALITY) only	40	37	43	34	35	39	49
(NAT.) and European	44	46	43	47	47	45	41
European and (NAT.)	8	9	8	10	10	9	5
European only	4	5	4	5	5	5	3
Don't know	3	3	3	4	4	2	2
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	33	24	31	42	51	48	49
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	50	56	52	43	37	37	40
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	9	13	11	8	5	8	5
Européen(ne) uniquement	7	5	3	4	4	4	3
Ne sait pas	2	3	3	4	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
(NATIONALITY) only	53	41	27	29	24	54	74
(NAT.) and European	36	44	54	50	57	36	17
European and (NAT.)	5	8	11	12	12	4	3
European only	3	4	5	6	6	2	3
Don't know	3	3	2	3	1	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.1a - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
A good thing	67	+7	63	+2	62	+1	59	0	47	-3	61	-1	62	-6	50	-2	67	-7
A bad thing	7	-1	16	+2	7	+1	8	+2	11	+4	8	0	6	-1	12	-1	5	-2
Neither good nor bad	20	-7	17	-6	23	-5	26	-3	36	0	29	+2	27	+5	34	+2	16	+5
Don't know	6	+1	4	+2	8	+2	8	+2	7	0	3	0	6	+3	5	+1	12	+5
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		101		101		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	64	+2	85	+2	73	+4	34	-12	61	+5	42	+1	41	-2	30	-1	54	-1
Une mauvaise chose	6	-1	4	+1	5	-2	19	+6	9	-3	17	-2	27	+4	25	+6	11	+1
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	22	-5	11	-2	18	-2	41	+6	24	-1	37	0	30	-2	31	-4	27	-2
Ne sait pas	9	+3	1	0	3	-1	6	0	6	0	4	+1	2	0	14	-1	7	+1
TOTAL	101		101		99		100		100		100		100		100		99	

6.1b - 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 59.1							
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
A good thing	54	58	50	58	57	54	50
A bad thing	11	12	11	7	8	13	14
Neither good nor bad	27	25	30	25	28	27	28
Don't know	7	5	10	9	7	6	8
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Une bonne chose	61	69	60	49	43	49	51
Une mauvaise chose	10	7	9	12	11	12	15
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	25	22	26	32	34	29	25
Ne sait pas	4	3	5	7	12	10	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				IMAGE OF EU IMAGE DE L'UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Positive	Neutral	Negative
n =	4506	6695	3568	1641	7754	5203	2648
A good thing	43	52	68	63	87	33	11
A bad thing	15	11	8	7	1	7	51
Neither good nor bad	31	29	22	22	10	51	32
Don't know	11	7	3	8	2	9	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.2a - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Benefited	57	+2	70	+1	47	-1	45	-1	38	-2	74	0	62	-4	50	-1	77	-5
Not benefited	23	0	15	-3	32	+2	34	+3	41	+4	19	0	19	+4	26	-2	10	+1
Don't know	19	-3	15	+2	21	-2	21	-2	21	-2	8	0	19	0	24	+3	13	+3
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Bénéficié	52	+1	74	+2	65	+1	41	-7	68	+4	46	+4	31	0	32	+2	50	0
Pas bénéficié	22	-5	18	+1	19	-1	43	+10	20	-3	40	-1	50	+4	44	+4	29	+1
Ne sait pas	26	+4	9	-2	16	-1	17	-2	12	-1	14	-2	19	-4	24	-6	21	-1
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	

6.2b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Benefited	50	55	45	56	53	49	45
Not benefited	29	29	29	20	25	32	35
Don't know	21	16	25	24	22	19	21
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
<i>Bénéficié</i>	56	61	56	48	40	48	44
<i>Pas bénéficié</i>	28	25	27	31	31	29	35
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	17	14	17	21	30	24	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Benefited	40	46	63	60	76	25	8
Not benefited	35	31	23	17	12	44	86
Don't know	25	23	14	22	12	31	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.3a - IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West													
Very positive	6	-2	7	-2	7	0	6	0	4	0	12	0	9	-4	7	-1	12	-7
Fairly positive	46	-4	34	-2	42	+2	40	+1	33	-1	44	+1	42	-5	43	-2	46	-4
Neutral	32	+2	38	+1	34	-3	36	-2	44	+3	33	0	37	+6	29	+1	24	+6
Fairly negative	9	+2	16	+2	8	0	9	0	12	0	7	0	7	+2	12	0	7	+2
Very negative	3	+2	4	+1	4	+3	4	+3	3	+1	2	-1	1	0	5	0	1	-1
Don't know	4	0	2	+1	5	-2	5	-2	5	-2	2	-1	5	+1	3	0	10	+3
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		101		100		101		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très positive	14	+2	14	+1	7	0	7	-4	10	+2	2	-1	3	-1	4	-1	8	-1
Assez positive	50	-6	49	-3	35	-5	20	-6	53	+5	26	-6	28	-4	24	0	40	-1
Neutre	25	+2	27	+1	42	+2	44	+3	23	-4	43	+2	29	-4	28	-3	32	0
Assez négative	5	0	7	+1	11	+2	19	+6	10	-1	22	+6	32	+8	23	+3	12	+2
Très négative	1	0	3	+2	3	+2	6	+2	0	-1	3	-1	7	+1	13	+3	5	+2
Ne sait pas	5	+2	0	-2	2	-1	5	0	5	-1	4	+1	1	0	8	-2	5	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		100		100		100		102	

6.3b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Very positive	8	9	6	7	9	8	7
Fairly positive	40	42	37	43	42	39	37
Neutral	32	29	34	33	31	32	31
Fairly negative	12	11	12	8	10	13	14
Very negative	5	5	4	3	3	5	6
Don't know	5	3	7	6	5	4	5
TOTAL	102	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Très positive	9	12	9	7	5	9	7
Assez positive	44	47	44	38	34	34	36
Neutre	29	28	32	33	33	35	32
Assez négative	11	9	9	13	14	11	14
Très négative	3	4	4	5	4	5	6
Ne sait pas	3	1	3	5	9	6	5
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Very positive	7	7	12	7	14	1	1
Fairly positive	33	38	46	48	62	16	5
Neutral	34	33	28	31	20	60	18
Fairly negative	13	13	10	7	3	16	44
Very negative	5	5	3	2	0	3	29
Don't know	8	5	1	5	1	5	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.4 - MEANING OF THE EU (% by country) - Question text
SIGNIFICATION DE L'UE (% par pays) - 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

6.4 - 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 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Peace	27	39	46	43	35	33	15	33	15
2. Economy prosperity	22	28	18	17	13	27	32	21	34
3. Social protection	10	12	12	12	13	22	15	9	8
4. Freedom of movement	38	47	57	54	45	49	54	48	48
5. Cultural diversity	19	25	37	35	28	17	29	34	12
6. Stronger say	21	31	34	33	27	31	28	31	25
7. Euro	52	27	54	54	54	40	44	48	47
8. Unemployment	17	7	23	26	37	19	7	18	7
9. Bureaucracy	10	30	29	28	26	7	11	14	13
10. Waste of money	22	14	28	28	27	11	7	19	7
11. Cultural identity	6	11	9	10	12	14	4	16	13
12. More crime	18	14	29	31	39	7	3	11	7
13. Frontiers control	22	22	30	31	32	10	7	27	7
14. Other*	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
15. Don't know	4	3	2	2	4	2	6	2	7
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. La paix	28	35	26	22	16	19	35	16	29
2. La prospérité économique	20	28	24	12	19	13	11	17	20
3. La protection sociale	15	24	13	11	12	4	6	11	12
4. Libérer de circuler	55	44	46	39	38	56	62	38	49
5. La diversité culturelle	24	22	16	20	13	25	25	12	26
6. Voix plus importante	32	30	31	21	18	13	31	17	28
7. L'euro	45	42	50	47	40	55	26	20	43
8. Le chômage	5	11	7	30	17	6	10	8	14
9. La bureaucratie	4	10	22	28	4	33	43	28	18
10. Un gaspillage d'argent	7	13	16	39	8	23	40	25	19
11. Identité culturelle	6	9	13	10	9	8	13	26	12
12. Plus de criminalité	8	28	15	29	12	23	27	7	15
13. Contrôles aux frontières	14	26	21	17	14	16	26	18	20
14. Autres*	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2
15. Ne sait pas	3	2	5	4	6	3	2	12	4

7.1 - 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. Successful enlargement of the European Union to include 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. Fighting illegal immigration **[Illegal immigration]**

Français

1. Réussir l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à 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 **[Drogue + 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. Lutter contre l'immigration clandestine **[Immigration clandestine]**

7.1- 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 59.1 + : Priority - : Not a priority	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Enlargement	27	65	63	26	29	61	28	62	25	65	60	33	38	47	25	67	48	35
2. Citizens	70	24	81	12	76	16	76	16	77	15	84	13	73	19	76	18	69	16
3. The euro	66	29	54	39	62	30	61	30	58	31	87	11	69	26	67	28	71	18
4. Poverty	90	8	90	8	87	9	88	8	91	6	97	2	93	4	94	4	88	4
5. Environment	87	11	94	5	82	13	81	14	76	18	95	4	90	7	91	7	86	6
6. Food	87	10	90	8	83	11	82	12	77	18	95	5	86	10	89	9	84	8
7. Consumers	85	13	84	13	78	15	77	16	75	20	94	4	86	11	85	12	82	10
8. Fighting unemployment	92	6	84	13	91	6	92	6	94	4	98	1	93	4	94	4	87	6
9. EU reform	44	45	74	11	43	35	44	35	45	34	69	18	53	30	44	39	61	20
10. Drugs + crime	90	7	91	6	85	10	85	10	86	11	93	6	90	7	88	9	88	5
11. Foreign policy	57	35	60	26	53	33	52	34	50	37	77	13	63	25	62	28	65	20
12. Peace + security	93	6	93	4	91	5	91	5	92	5	96	3	93	5	93	4	86	7
13. Human rights	79	15	90	6	78	14	77	15	74	17	91	6	85	9	88	8	79	8
14. Terrorism	92	6	90	8	89	7	88	8	85	12	92	6	93	4	92	5	87	6
15. Illegal immigration	83	12	88	9	76	16	76	16	77	18	91	7	84	12	79	16	85	8
+ : Priorité - : Pas priorité	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	39	48	36	61	38	53	34	55	45	38	29	66	45	48	29	57	33	55
2. Citoyens	77	16	88	10	85	10	65	25	74	15	74	21	86	10	59	28	74	18
3. L'euro	68	26	88	11	59	36	63	27	77	18	66	30	40	50	24	65	59	33
4. Pauvreté	90	7	97	2	90	7	82	11	95	3	87	11	96	3	85	9	90	7
5. Environnement	88	8	97	3	86	11	84	11	92	5	81	16	97	2	85	9	87	9
6. Produits alimentaires	85	11	96	3	87	10	79	15	94	4	79	18	89	10	80	14	85	11
7. Consommateurs	82	14	95	5	83	13	74	20	93	5	72	25	80	18	73	18	81	14
8. Lutter contre le chômage	91	6	96	3	89	8	86	10	97	2	85	13	94	4	80	13	90	7
9. Réforme de l'UE	50	31	60	24	51	29	60	26	70	19	44	43	67	19	50	30	50	32
10. Drogue + crime	86	9	96	4	92	6	80	15	96	3	85	13	96	3	88	6	88	8
11. Politique étrangère	60	29	79	16	62	27	57	31	74	16	43	48	50	40	41	41	56	31
12. Paix + sécurité	91	6	99	1	92	6	85	11	96	3	88	9	96	4	87	6	91	5
13. Droits de l'Homme	86	9	96	2	85	9	75	16	88	7	83	13	92	6	69	18	82	11
14. Terrorisme	91	6	94	4	89	9	82	12	96	2	76	20	91	8	90	5	90	6
15. Immigration clandestine	79	15	81	16	82	15	76	16	90	6	63	31	71	22	86	7	81	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).

7.2 - 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]**

7.2 - 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 59.1 + : For - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Single currency	85	12	53	39	71	21	70	22	65	29	70	27	75	18	75	20	76	14
2. Common foreign policy	73	14	55	33	78	12	77	13	74	15	82	12	70	12	69	20	61	19
3. Common defence and security policy	80	11	57	31	81	10	81	10	79	10	84	9	76	10	77	14	51	27
4. Enlargement	38	44	63	25	43	39	42	39	40	42	71	19	60	17	31	54	60	19
5. EU responsibility	57	18	59	23	64	15	65	15	68	15	73	17	67	15	57	25	69	11
6. EC support of EP	67	10	77	10	72	9	73	9	75	8	79	7	64	9	67	11	65	10
7. EU taught at school	88	6	85	10	85	7	85	7	86	7	85	7	79	9	85	7	85	5
+ : Pour - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Monnaie unique	82	13	88	10	67	30	72	19	75	20	75	22	41	48	24	63	66	27
2. Politique étrangère commune	79	8	84	12	71	16	65	23	62	16	56	34	55	36	37	39	67	19
3. Politique de sécurité et de défense commune	86	5	92	7	78	15	62	25	75	9	51	39	56	37	47	31	74	15
4. Élargissement	59	22	53	40	48	38	43	44	60	22	50	40	56	34	36	36	46	35
5. Responsabilité de l'UE	76	10	73	18	69	13	62	21	63	15	67	22	66	24	50	26	63	18
6. Soutien du PE à la CE	75	5	86	7	66	12	71	11	60	13	88	5	80	9	55	13	68	9
7. Enseignement de l'UE à l'école	89	3	93	5	88	8	82	10	84	6	91	5	92	5	72	14	83	8

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).

7.3 - PROPOSITIONS ON THE EU - Question text

PROPOSITIONS SUR L'EU - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? - Results on next page

Question FR :

Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? -

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Decisions taken by the European Union have an impact on my daily life **[Impact on daily life]**
2. Decisions taken by the European Union are generally sound **[Decisions are sound]**
3. All in all, I understand how the European Union works **[How EU works]**
4. (OUR COUNTRY)'s influence is important within the European Union **[Important influence]**
5. The European Union listens to the opinions of people like me **[EU listens to opinions]**
6. Big countries have the most power in the European Union **[Big countries = power]**
7. Small countries can protect their interests effectively in the European Union **[Protection of interests]**
8. The way that the European Union works is too complex **[EU working complex]**
9. After enlargement, there will be more bureaucracy in the European Union **[Bureaucracy]**
10. There should be closer co-operation between member states in economic matters **[Economic matters]**
11. There should be closer co-operation between member states in social matters **[Social matters]**

Français

1. Les décisions prises par l'Union européenne ont un impact sur ma vie de tous les jours **[Impact sur la vie quotidienne]**
2. Les décisions prises par l'Union européenne sont généralement bien fondées **[Décisions fondées]**
3. L'un dans l'autre, je comprends le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne **[Fonctionnement EU]**
4. L'influence de (NOTRE PAYS) au sein de l'Union européenne est importante **[Influence importante]**
5. L'Union européenne est à l'écoute des opinions de gens comme moi **[EU écoute les opinions]**
6. Les grands pays ont le plus de pouvoir au sein de l'Union européenne **[Les grands pays = pouvoir]**
7. Les petits pays peuvent défendre efficacement leurs intérêts au sein de l'Union européenne **[Défense intérêts]**
8. Le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne est trop compliqué **[Fonctionnement compliqué]**
9. Après l'élargissement, il y a aura plus de bureaucratie dans l'Union européenne **[Bureaucratie]**
10. Il devrait y avoir une coopération plus étroite entre les Etats membres dans le domaine de l'économie **[Domaine économique]**
11. Il devrait y avoir une coopération plus étroite entre les Etats membres dans le domaine social **[Domaine social]**

7.3 - PROPOSITIONS ON THE EU - Results in % by country
(Full question text on previous page)
PROPOSITIONS SUR L'EU - Résultats en % par pays
(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 59.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Impact on daily life	50	40	67	25	50	32	50	32	50	30	80	16	42	45	50	41	68	23
2. Decisions are sound	41	31	45	37	47	23	47	23	47	22	37	43	41	42	35	37	52	18
3. How EU works	36	55	62	31	49	34	48	34	43	37	46	46	33	56	37	52	35	53
4. Important influence	40	41	80	15	52	26	51	26	45	29	53	35	51	30	73	15	65	21
5. EU listens to opinions	16	72	14	71	10	70	10	71	9	74	20	68	17	68	15	72	27	57
6. Big countries = power	79	12	85	10	66	13	67	14	68	15	88	8	75	12	70	16	77	11
7. Protection of interests	42	41	37	45	35	35	34	35	30	35	47	37	44	30	37	38	43	32
8. EU working complex	73	17	75	10	62	20	62	20	63	18	68	23	60	16	76	14	64	15
9. Bureaucracy	57	15	72	13	61	15	61	14	61	13	55	17	50	15	59	12	58	10
10. Enconomic matters	80	7	62	21	82	6	82	6	85	5	89	4	73	9	74	5	73	6
11. Social matters	81	7	66	21	80	8	80	8	83	8	89	5	76	7	75	7	72	7
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Impact sur la vie quotidienne	41	45	46	48	49	37	51	41	57	33	59	35	64	31	51	36	50	38
2. Décisions fondées	48	23	47	42	40	40	38	41	35	29	42	43	33	44	25	43	40	33
3. Fonctionnement EU	43	40	61	35	43	45	51	37	35	55	35	56	32	62	27	61	39	47
4. Influence importante	56	24	40	51	56	32	58	31	57	27	19	74	74	20	66	20	58	25
5. EU écoute les opinions	13	66	12	81	11	74	17	71	24	62	7	86	10	82	12	69	14	70
6. Grands pays = pouvoir	67	17	78	17	84	9	80	11	81	8	93	3	91	5	65	14	71	13
7. Défense intérêts	34	36	52	39	41	38	30	53	42	39	13	79	19	66	28	38	35	38
8. Fonctionnement compliqué	51	25	71	20	66	13	68	19	73	16	78	11	78	11	67	12	65	17
9. Bureaucratie	37	19	77	12	60	16	63	19	53	18	80	8	64	16	58	12	55	15
10. Domaine économique	79	5	86	5	81	4	76	10	67	8	79	13	75	13	64	11	76	7
11. Domaine social	82	4	88	4	80	6	69	15	69	8	76	15	81	9	63	11	76	8

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).

7.4a - SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTING THE SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY: A PRIORITY?

(% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

RÉUSSIR LA MISE EN PLACE DE LA MONNAIE UNIQUE EUROPÉENNE : UNE PRIORITÉ ?

(% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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?

Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne. Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Réussir la mise en place de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro.

1st column : EB 59.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 58.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Priority	66	-3	54	-3	62	0	61	0	58	+2	87	0	69	+1	67	-12	71	-7
Not a priority	29	+4	39	+1	30	+1	30	0	31	-2	11	0	26	+1	28	+10	18	+3
Don't know	5	-2	7	+2	8	-1	9	0	10	-1	2	0	6	0	6	+3	11	+3
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		100		101		101		100	

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Priorité	68	-5	88	+2	59	-7	63	-6	77	+1	66	-6	40	-7	24	-4	59	-4
Pas priorité	26	+6	11	-1	36	+9	27	+7	18	+2	30	+7	50	+5	65	+4	33	+3
Ne sait pas	7	0	2	0	6	-1	10	-1	6	-2	5	0	9	+1	12	+1	8	+1
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		101		101		99		101		100	

7.4b - SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTING THE SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY: A PRIORITY?

(% by demographics)

RÉUSSIR LA MISE EN PLACE DE LA MONNAIE UNIQUE EUROPÉENNE : UNE PRIORITÉ ?

(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me, in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not?

Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne.

Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Réussir la mise en place de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro.

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Priority	59	61	57	61	59	60	58
Not a priority	33	33	34	32	34	34	34
Don't know	8	6	9	7	7	7	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Priorité	65	67	60	57	54	52	58
Pas priorité	29	28	34	37	34	39	34
Ne sait pas	6	5	6	7	11	9	8
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Priority	55	58	65	63	73	51	28
Not a priority	36	35	30	30	23	41	64
Don't know	10	7	6	7	5	8	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.5a - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1 - 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1

1ère colonne : EB 59.1 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West				East											
For	85	+4	53	-2	71	+6	70	+8	65	+11	70	-1	75	-2	75	+4	76	-4	82	+6
Against	12	-3	39	-1	21	-7	22	-8	29	-8	27	1	18	+1	20	-6	14	+1	13	-6
Don't know	4	0	8	+3	8	0	8	0	7	-2	4	+1	8	+1	5	+2	10	+3	5	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		101		101		100		100		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	88	-1	67	0	72	-3	75	+5	75	+9	41	-10	24	-4	66	+3	75	+4	28	-5
Contre	10	0	30	+1	19	+3	20	-2	22	-8	48	+7	63	+2	27	-3	19	-5	59	+2
Ne sait pas	1	-1	4	-1	9	0	5	-3	4	0	11	+3	13	+2	7	0	6	0	13	+3
TOTAL	99		101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	

7.5b - 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.

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 59.1 n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
For	66	70	62	70	68	67	62
Against	27	24	29	24	24	27	31
Don't know	7	6	9	6	9	7	7
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Pour	75	79	71	64	56	60	61
Contre	18	18	22	29	34	34	31
Ne sait pas	7	4	8	7	10	6	8
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
For	57	65	77	72	84	54	24
Against	34	28	18	21	11	36	72
Don't know	8	8	5	7	4	11	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.6a - ATTACHED TO THE EURO (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

ATTACHÉ(E) À L'EURO (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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)

1st column : EB 59.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
			West			East										
Very attached	9	+2	6	+2	5	+1	4	+2	8	0	19	+6	6	-1	9	-4
Fairly attached	44	+4	18	-4	18	-3	16	-3	36	-3	32	-11	32	-4	38	-4
Not very attached	27	-11	41	0	42	0	46	+3	33	+1	26	-3	31	0	24	0
Not at all attached	17	+4	30	0	30	0	31	-1	23	+2	20	+6	25	+1	22	+4
Don't know	3	+1	4	+1	4	+1	4	+1	1	+1	4	+2	5	+2	7	+4
TOTAL	100		99		99		101		101		101		99		100	

1ère colonne : EB 59.1

2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 58.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		EU12	
Très attaché(e)	5	-2	28	-2	4	-1	8	-5	10	-4	3	-2	8	+1
Assez attaché(e)	37	-3	44	-3	21	-6	40	0	57	-1	29	-2	30	-4
Pas très attaché(e)	35	+1	18	+4	29	-5	31	-1	24	+4	38	-1	34	0
Pas du tout attaché(e)	19	0	10	+2	45	+12	15	+5	9	+1	25	+2	24	+2
Ne sait pas	4	+3	1	0	1	0	6	+1	1	0	5	+3	4	+2
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		101		100		100	

7.6b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	13379	6458	6921	1974	3699	3289	4416
Very attached	8	9	7	9	9	7	7
Fairly attached	30	33	27	35	32	33	25
Not very attached	34	33	35	34	34	32	35
Not at all attached	24	22	27	19	21	25	29
Don't know	4	4	4	4	4	3	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 =	1140	1161	1425	2875	1506	732	3271
Très attaché(e)	8	11	8	7	8	10	6
Assez attaché(e)	37	38	34	31	25	24	24
Pas très attaché(e)	32	29	32	36	33	34	36
Pas du tout attaché(e)	19	19	23	23	31	29	30
Ne sait pas	4	4	4	3	3	4	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 =	3714	5395	2946	1324	7672	3479	1068
Very attached	6	7	11	9	11	4	3
Fairly attached	26	29	36	36	38	21	16
Not very attached	34	37	29	34	31	43	26
Not at all attached	30	24	21	17	17	29	52
Don't know	4	3	4	5	4	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

8.1a - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

Question EN :

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union?

Question FR :

Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans l'Union européenne ?

1st column : EB 59.1

2nd column : % change from EB 58.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very satisfied	5	0	8	0	4	-2	4	-1	2	0	8	-1	7	-3	5	+1	8	-4
Fairly satisfied	53	-7	52	+1	45	-1	41	-2	27	-6	42	+1	44	-4	45	+2	52	+3
Not very satisfied	23	+5	26	0	29	0	30	-1	35	0	29	+2	26	+7	27	-2	15	+4
Not at all satisfied	9	+3	6	-3	9	+5	10	+5	16	+7	9	0	6	+2	10	-1	3	-1
Don't know	10	-1	9	+3	13	-2	14	-2	20	-1	11	-3	18	-2	13	0	21	-4
TOTAL	100		101		100		99		100		99		101		100		99	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL			A			P		FIN		S		UK	
Très satisfait(e)	4	+1	9	+2	3	-1	8	0	4	-3	2	0	2	+1	3	0	4	-1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	43	+1	53	-4	45	+1	35	-10	38	+4	42	+3	39	-2	31	-4	42	-1
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	27	-3	26	0	30	+1	31	+7	34	+2	38	-1	36	+2	24	+1	28	+1
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	8	0	6	+2	9	+1	13	+4	9	-2	9	0	11	-1	18	+4	10	+1
Ne sait pas	17	-1	6	0	13	-3	14	0	15	-1	9	-2	13	+1	24	-2	16	-1
TOTAL	99		100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100	

8.1b - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union?

Question FR :

Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du tout satisfait(e) du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans l'Union européenne ?

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Very satisfied	4	5	4	4	5	5	4
Fairly satisfied	42	43	40	45	43	41	39
Not very satisfied	28	28	28	26	27	29	28
Not at all satisfied	10	12	9	9	9	11	11
Don't know	16	12	20	16	16	14	17
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Très satisfait(e)	6	5	5	5	3	4	4
Plutôt satisfait(e)	44	52	46	39	38	32	39
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	24	26	28	29	28	33	28
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	13	8	8	12	8	13	11
Ne sait pas	13	9	14	15	22	18	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Very satisfied	4	4	5	5	7	2	1
Fairly satisfied	37	41	46	47	55	32	14
Not very satisfied	28	27	30	24	24	33	35
Not at all satisfied	11	11	9	9	4	13	35
Don't know	21	16	10	15	10	20	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

8.2a - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS SON PAYS (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

Question EN :

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very satisfied	9	+2	33	+1	12	0	10	0	4	+2	9	-3	9	-7	11	+4	13	-3
Fairly satisfied	57	-7	57	+1	54	-5	49	-7	28	-14	41	0	49	-5	58	+6	53	0
Not very satisfied	23	+4	8	-2	23	+2	28	+2	45	+3	38	+3	30	+9	24	-6	21	+3
Not at all satisfied	9	+1	1	-1	9	+4	12	+5	22	+11	13	+1	10	+4	7	-2	8	+1
Don't know	3	-1	1	+1	2	0	1	-1	1	-2	0	0	3	0	1	-1	6	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		101		101		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	4	+2	18	-1	11	+1	13	-4	4	-4	10	+1	13	+1	11	0	10	0
Plutôt satisfait(e)	34	+3	62	+2	60	+4	52	-3	34	+7	67	+6	62	-3	49	0	49	0
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	45	-1	14	-2	21	-4	24	+3	43	-3	18	-6	20	+3	26	+3	29	0
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	16	-3	4	-1	7	0	6	+2	17	+1	3	0	4	-2	10	-1	10	0
Ne sait pas	2	0	2	0	2	0	5	+2	3	0	2	0	1	0	4	-3	2	-1
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		101		100		100		100		100	

8.2b - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS SON PAYS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

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

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Very satisfied	10	11	8	8	11	9	10
Fairly satisfied	10	49	49	49	48	48	50
Not very satisfied	10	28	30	30	29	30	29
Not at all satisfied	10	10	10	10	11	12	9
Don't know	10	2	3	4	2	2	2
TOTAL	50	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Très satisfait(e)	11	12	9	9	8	7	10
Plutôt satisfait(e)	48	57	50	49	47	38	49
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	27	23	28	28	33	37	30
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	13	6	10	12	9	15	10
Ne sait pas	1	1	3	2	4	3	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Very satisfied	8	9	11	10	12	7	6
Fairly satisfied	45	49	53	48	54	46	36
Not very satisfied	32	28	27	30	26	32	36
Not at all satisfied	12	11	7	10	7	12	20
Don't know	3	2	1	3	1	3	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

8.3 - 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 59.1 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	97	3	98	1	89	7	88	8	85	11	88	10	91	7	93	6	94	3
European Commission	92	7	91	8	72	21	72	22	70	24	82	16	74	22	83	15	87	10
Council of Ministers of the EU	71	26	87	11	56	34	56	34	54	36	77	21	73	22	68	29	68	27
Court of Justice of the European Communities	74	25	92	8	84	12	83	13	81	16	77	20	61	34	67	30	70	25
European Ombudsman	37	59	45	51	18	69	18	69	19	70	53	43	54	41	38	58	55	39
European Central Bank	70	27	78	19	85	11	85	11	85	12	63	34	68	26	69	28	81	16
European Court of Auditors	53	43	23	73	66	26	66	26	69	26	46	49	48	46	57	40	42	50
Committee of the Regions of the EU	28	67	25	72	28	60	29	59	34	55	39	56	35	58	24	72	38	55
Economic and Social Committee of the EU	31	64	39	58	41	47	42	47	46	43	47	48	38	56	30	65	40	53
The Convention on the future of the European	39	56	41	55	29	59	28	60	27	61	49	46	36	57	29	65	39	54
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	93	6	98	2	93	6	94	5	91	8	98	1	97	3	85	13	91	7
Commission européenne	77	20	93	7	76	22	86	12	84	15	95	4	85	14	74	24	78	19
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	66	30	85	14	56	40	78	18	79	19	71	25	90	9	37	59	62	33
Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes	51	42	91	9	79	19	85	12	74	23	75	21	68	29	60	37	69	28
Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	22	69	40	58	23	72	45	51	49	48	78	19	24	71	34	62	33	60
Banque Centrale européenne	71	25	91	8	84	14	85	13	78	20	92	6	82	17	56	41	73	24
Cour des Comptes européenne	41	53	77	22	49	47	77	19	69	29	31	63	30	67	17	79	48	47
Comité des régions de l'UE	24	69	37	62	10	84	48	47	53	44	34	60	25	73	14	81	26	67
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	26	66	58	40	18	75	50	43	49	47	41	53	23	72	22	74	33	60
La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE	26	65	52	46	26	67	41	50	47	49	45	49	36	60	18	77	30	63

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)

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

Question EN :

For each of the following European bodies, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Pour chacune des entités européennes suivantes, pensez-vous qu'elle joue un rôle important ou pas dans la vie de l'Union européenne ? (LIRE)

EB 59.1 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	82	8	79	10	75	11	74	11	73	10	79	7	83	4	80	6	85	3
The European Commission	80	8	74	9	63	11	62	11	62	10	75	7	73	6	71	8	79	4
The Council of Ministers of the EU	66	12	73	9	51	15	52	15	52	15	71	7	71	7	62	12	66	8
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	68	12	78	8	73	11	73	10	72	9	75	5	66	8	62	11	68	6
The European Ombudsman	39	21	38	16	16	24	16	23	17	21	55	10	61	10	39	19	57	10
The European Central Bank	64	12	67	9	73	10	74	9	79	5	66	8	69	8	62	10	73	6
The European Court of Auditors	50	16	25	13	55	15	56	14	62	11	54	9	57	10	52	14	48	9
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	33	21	21	15	26	21	26	21	30	20	48	9	47	12	30	19	47	10
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	38	18	34	14	38	15	38	15	40	16	55	8	52	10	38	15	48	9
The Convention on the future of the EU	42	16	38	12	24	18	24	18	24	18	57	8	50	10	37	16	50	8
+ : Important - : Pas important	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	83	3	89	6	83	6	77	10	80	6	80	8	87	7	69	11	78	8
La Commission européenne	74	4	86	6	72	8	74	11	78	6	75	10	73	10	60	11	69	8
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	62	7	80	8	61	11	64	16	75	7	60	15	78	10	35	17	58	12
La Cour de Justice des Communautés	57	7	88	5	74	10	73	11	73	7	76	7	73	9	54	11	65	9
Le Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	26	12	41	12	35	24	39	26	58	9	77	7	30	27	33	16	35	17
La Banque Centrale européenne	66	6	84	7	80	7	74	9	74	6	78	8	80	9	50	14	66	9
La Cour des Comptes européenne	44	10	72	9	60	12	68	12	69	7	51	16	46	15	24	18	49	13
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	28	13	41	13	24	20	43	22	60	9	42	19	29	24	19	19	31	17
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	32	10	56	9	31	17	47	20	60	8	51	15	42	17	25	17	38	14
La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE	34	9	56	10	39	15	36	24	57	8	48	18	51	14	25	17	35	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).

8.5 - 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 ? (LIRE)

EB 59.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	63	25	62	25	58	21	56	22	49	26	62	20	60	24	61	22	63	11
The European Commission	59	26	56	26	45	26	44	26	42	28	57	21	52	25	55	23	60	12
The Council of Ministers of the EU	48	28	56	24	35	29	35	30	32	31	53	21	48	28	45	28	48	12
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	53	27	70	14	65	16	64	16	59	19	60	17	45	27	49	23	53	9
The European Ombudsman	34	23	35	15	17	22	16	22	14	22	40	21	45	23	36	25	45	11
The European Central Bank	52	23	55	16	58	21	57	21	54	21	47	21	43	30	43	27	53	13
The European Court of Auditors	41	24	20	14	44	22	44	22	45	21	40	20	37	28	38	26	34	11
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	28	25	18	15	22	24	22	24	21	25	35	19	33	25	25	24	34	11
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	29	25	26	16	25	24	25	24	26	26	41	18	35	25	27	25	35	9
The Convention on the future of the EU	31	26	30	16	21	21	20	21	17	23	40	20	33	24	30	23	35	10
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	69	12	73	20	63	22	52	32	63	18	62	25	57	31	34	37	57	23
La Commission européenne	61	11	68	22	57	23	46	36	62	18	59	25	48	34	29	36	50	24
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	48	14	63	22	43	27	41	37	57	21	48	27	49	35	18	34	40	27
La Cour de Justice des Communautés	45	14	74	17	65	16	59	25	58	18	65	17	63	17	32	29	51	21
Le Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	22	14	35	19	34	22	32	33	46	18	66	16	29	28	21	25	28	22
La Banque Centrale européenne	49	15	69	18	65	16	52	30	60	17	64	19	58	24	27	31	47	23
La Cour des Comptes européenne	36	13	61	18	46	21	49	29	55	17	40	26	38	24	14	27	36	23
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	25	14	37	19	20	23	32	33	46	18	35	28	22	30	10	28	24	23
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	25	14	47	18	24	22	32	33	46	17	38	27	29	28	13	28	26	23
La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE	27	14	44	21	28	22	25	32	44	17	37	30	33	26	14	27	26	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).

9.1a - EFFECT OF ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

EFFET DES ACTIVITÉS ET DÉCISIONS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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.

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Great effect	14	+2	10	-2	14	-3	14	-3	17	-1	34	0	24	-5	13	-2	21	+4
Some effect	49	+1	55	-7	49	+3	47	+1	42	-4	41	+2	46	+3	45	+2	54	-1
No effect	26	+2	20	+6	18	0	18	0	17	-1	16	+2	16	0	31	+1	11	-4
Don't know	11	-5	15	+2	20	0	21	+1	23	+4	9	-4	14	+2	11	0	14	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		99		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Grand effet	21	0	14	-5	23	+1	17	+3	27	+5	11	+2	10	+1	12	-2	17	-1
Quelques effets	48	+3	52	+1	49	-1	47	-2	45	-1	52	-4	54	0	48	+3	47	+1
Aucun effet	19	+2	30	+5	20	0	22	0	17	+2	28	+1	26	-1	26	0	22	+1
Ne sait pas	12	-5	4	-2	9	0	15	0	12	-5	10	+2	10	0	14	-1	14	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		101		101		100		100		100	

9.1b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Great effect	17	18	16	15	19	17	16
Some effect	47	49	46	46	49	50	44
No effect	22	22	22	23	19	21	24
Don't know	14	11	17	16	13	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Grand effet	19	17	19	17	19	12	15
Quelques effets	53	56	51	48	42	48	43
Aucun effet	18	18	21	20	21	23	26
Ne sait pas	10	9	10	15	18	16	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Great effect	17	16	18	17	20	13	16
Some effect	41	48	54	47	53	45	39
No effect	24	22	18	23	17	26	32
Don't know	18	14	10	15	10	16	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

9.2 - DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE? (% by country)
D'ACCORD OU PAS D'ACCORD ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?

Question FR :

Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

EB 59.1 + : Totally & tend to agree - : Tend to & totally disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The members of the European Parliament are good at protecting your interests	37	38	36	46	38	41	36	42	30	47	45	38	32	41	33	43	49	23
The European Parliament has more power than the (LOWER HOUSE OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT - UK: "HOUSE OF COMMONS")	47	24	41	45	40	39	41	28	48	28	75	12	33	29	34	32	64	15
European Parliament elections are really important	61	22	73	17	70	14	68	15	63	17	82	7	60	15	70	16	65	15
+ : Tout à fait + plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas + pas du tout d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les membres du Parlement européen défendent bien vos intérêts	44	27	63	25	34	39	48	33	43	36	37	53	18	68	25	46	35	40
Le Parlement européen a plus de pouvoir que le Parlement national (FR : "L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE")	47	31	68	21	45	33	60	20	56	20	54	33	59	30	39	30	43	31
Les élections européennes sont vraiment importantes	72	13	85	10	67	17	60	21	71	13	63	29	71	18	47	29	65	17

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).

9.3 - 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 seen members of the European Parliament on television **[Television]**
3. Yes, I have heard members of the European Parliament on the radio **[Radio]**
4. Yes, I have read about members of the European Parliament on the Internet **[Internet]**
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 member 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 vu des membres du Parlement européen à la télévision **[Télévision]**
3. Oui, j'ai entendu des membres du Parlement européen à la radio **[Radio]**
4. Oui, j'ai lu quelque chose au sujet des membres du Parlement européen sur Internet **[Internet]**
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 Parlement européen **[Pas de contact]**
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
9. Ne sait pas

9.3 - 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 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Newspapers or magazines	27	45	33	31	21	16	19	23	28
2. Television	47	65	41	39	31	44	41	36	44
3. Radio	15	27	11	10	9	7	10	16	22
4. Internet	3	6	4	4	4	2	3	3	3
5. Leaflets, newsletters or letters	3	4	6	5	2	1	1	3	7
6. Public meetings	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	5
7. No contact	35	22	40	43	55	47	43	47	34
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
9. Don't know	6	3	6	6	6	3	8	5	8
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Journaux ou magazines	23	45	26	30	8	47	41	21	25
2. Télévision	35	55	33	39	34	55	55	26	37
3. Radio	4	36	13	13	8	14	18	9	11
4. Internet	3	7	5	7	2	5	6	3	3
5. Brochures ou lettres	1	7	2	4	1	2	2	4	3
6. Meetings publics	2	3	3	5	1	4	4	1	2
7. Pas de contact	49	27	50	38	49	31	34	58	46
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
9. Ne sait pas	5	1	5	4	9	1	4	7	6

9.4 - 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 ou l'autre 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 Parliament in newspapers or magazines **[Newspapers or magazines]**
2. Yes, I would be interested in seeing members of the European Parliament on television **[Television]**
3. Yes, I would be interested in hearing members of the European Parliament on the radio **[Radio]**
4. Yes, I would be interested in reading, seeing or hearing about members of the European Parliament on the Internet **[Internet]**
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 européen dans les journaux ou magazines **[Journaux ou magazines]**
2. Oui, j'aimerais voir des membres du Parlement européen à la télévision **[Télévision]**
3. Oui, j'aimerais entendre des membres du Parlement européen à la radio **[Radio]**
4. Oui, j'aimerais lire, voir ou entendre quelque chose au sujet des membres du Parlement européen sur Internet **[Internet]**
5. Oui, j'aimerais recevoir une (des) brochure(s) ou une (des) lettre(s) d'un (de) membre(s) du 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(e)]**
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
9. Ne sait pas

9.4 - 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 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Newspapers or magazines	22	34	40	37	27	23	22	31	25
2. Television	34	54	46	44	35	56	39	45	39
3. Radio	11	22	16	15	11	8	15	18	20
4. Internet	5	11	10	9	6	5	6	9	8
5. Leaflets, newsletters or letters	8	10	17	16	11	12	6	16	14
6. Public meetings	5	9	11	12	13	12	3	7	10
7. No, not interested	45	31	27	29	40	22	38	29	31
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
9. Don't know	5	3	6	6	5	3	8	5	8
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Journaux ou magazines	35	33	36	30	14	35	40	28	31
2. Television	45	41	44	34	47	44	52	37	43
3. Radio	7	22	17	14	8	12	18	16	14
4. Internet	8	11	13	7	4	8	11	9	8
5. Brochures ou lettres	8	13	12	6	5	7	9	17	12
6. Meetings publics	14	6	5	7	5	13	14	7	9
7. Non, pas intéressé(e)	21	31	36	40	31	34	27	38	31
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	0	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
9. Ne sait pas	6	3	2	5	12	2	4	6	6

9.5a - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS (% by country)
PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES (% par pays)

Question EN :

And, 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. (READ OUT - SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Et, 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(e) de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr(e) d'aller voter. (LIRE - MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
EB 59.1									
Average score	6,58	8,22	7,37	7,22	6,63	8,05	6,97	6,85	6,65
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Moyenne	7,62	7,41	6,92	6,68	6,45	6,86	7,14	5,46	6,90

9.5b - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS (% by demographics)
PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And, 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.

(READ OUT - SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Et, 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(e) de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr(e) d'aller voter. (LIRE - MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 59.1 n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Average score	6,90	7,06	6,75	6,37	6,77	7,11	7,10
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Moyenne	7,22	7,67	7,27	6,46	6,53	6,28	7,15
	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Average score	6,67	6,67	7,67	6,73	7,69	6,23	5,71

9.6a - 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. (READ OUT - 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(e) de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr(e) d'aller voter. Vous pouvez utiliser les chiffres entre 1 et 10. (LIRE - MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
EB 59.1									
Average score	6,77	9,42	8,15	7,98	7,29	8,19	7,50	7,74	7,44
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Moyenne	7,68	7,86	7,96	7,86	6,89	8,15	8,80	7,35	7,73

9.6b - LIKELIHOOD OF VOTING IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS (% by demographics)
PROBABILITÉ DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS NATIONALES (% par démographiques)

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. (READ OUT - 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(e) de ne pas aller voter et "10" que vous êtes sûr(e) d'aller voter. Vous pouvez utiliser les chiffres entre 1 et 10. (LIRE - MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Average score	7,73	7,83	7,63	6,97	7,58	7,90	8,06
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Moyenne	7,94	8,38	7,96	7,37	7,42	7,03	8,12
	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Average score	7,59	7,57	8,37	7,33	8,17	7,25	7,50

9.7 - THE INTERESTING TOPICS FOR THE NEXT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - Question text
LES SUJETS INTÉRESSANTS POUR LA CAMPAGNE POUR LES PROCHAINES ÉLECTIONS
EUROPÉENNES - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Do you think the next European Parliament election campaign should mainly focus on...
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Results on next page

Question FR :

A votre avis, sur quels sujets la campagne pour les prochaines élections européennes devrait-elle surtout mettre l'accent ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES)
- Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Issues specific to (OUR COUNTRY) **[National issues]**
2. Agriculture
3. Environment
4. Crime
5. Employment
6. Immigration
7. Education
8. Common defence policy
9. Foreign policy
10. Enlargement of the European Union **[Enlargement]**
11. The reform of the European Union institutions **[Reform]**
12. The activities of the European Parliament **[European Parliament]**
13. Rights as a European Union citizen **[Citizen's rights]**
14. Don't know

Français

1. Les enjeux spécifiques à (NOTRE PAYS) **[Enjeux nationaux]**
2. L'agriculture
3. L'environnement
4. La sécurité
5. L'emploi
6. L'immigration
7. L'éducation
8. La politique de défense commune
9. La politique étrangère
10. L'élargissement de l'Union européenne **[Elargissement]**
11. La réforme des institutions de l'Union européenne **[Réforme]**
12. Les activités du Parlement Européen **[Parlement européen]**
13. Les droits en tant que citoyen de l'Union européenne **[Droits du citoyen]**
14. Ne sait pas

9.7 - THE INTERESTING TOPICS FOR THE NEXT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - Results in % by country
(Full question text on previous page)
LES SUJETS INTÉRESSANTS POUR LA CAMPAGNE POUR LES PROCHAINES ÉLECTIONS
EUROPÉENNES - Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. National issues	16	17	27	26	25	31	27	26	39
2. Agriculture	13	20	19	18	14	39	25	21	23
3. Environment	35	51	45	42	31	37	33	44	27
4. Crime	62	45	53	52	48	53	31	55	47
5. Employment	68	36	58	60	67	74	64	69	46
6. Immigration	36	45	46	46	42	33	45	43	28
7. Education	25	27	30	31	33	48	28	36	30
8. Common defence policy	23	29	43	41	37	34	27	30	18
9. Foreign policy	19	27	40	39	35	33	22	25	16
10. Enlargement	10	24	19	18	14	9	11	14	15
11. Reform	8	19	18	16	12	12	9	13	8
12. European Parliament	7	15	16	15	10	11	6	13	8
13. Citizen's rights	34	39	37	37	40	35	29	36	23
14. Don't know	3	5	4	4	3	1	7	2	9
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Enjeux nationaux	25	18	37	45	33	38	41	30	28
2. L'agriculture	15	20	32	20	26	32	29	24	21
3. L'environnement	38	44	47	39	25	36	56	35	39
4. La sécurité	59	55	58	42	47	51	52	50	51
5. L'emploi	37	59	54	50	61	64	51	31	53
6. L'immigration	42	33	40	31	23	21	35	58	44
7. L'éducation	22	45	44	25	36	24	34	31	31
8. La politique de défense commune	31	29	34	19	18	16	22	29	31
9. La politique étrangère	20	23	31	24	6	14	23	18	25
10. Elargissement	12	13	18	13	11	15	16	9	13
11. Réforme	8	12	19	13	8	13	20	13	13
12. Parlement européen	11	10	19	12	7	10	13	14	12
13. Droits du citoyen	35	40	36	35	19	27	47	25	33
14. Ne sait pas	3	2	4	5	7	4	3	9	4

9.8- THE INCENTIVES TO VOTE IN THE NEXT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - Question text
LES INCITANTS À VOTER AUX PROCHAINES ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Would you be more likely to vote in the European (Parliament) elections if...?

Question FR :

Seriez-vous davantage porté(e) à voter aux élections européennes si ... ?

English

1. Public transport was free on election day **[Free public transport]**
2. Polling stations were set up in supermarkets **[Supermarkets]**
3. It were possible to vote on the Internet **[Internet]**
4. It were possible to vote at your workplace **[Workplace]**
5. Local, regional or national elections were organised on the same day as the European elections
[All elections on the same day]
6. European elections took place on the same day throughout the European Union **[European elections the same day throughout the EU]**
7. (DO NOT ASK IN B, I, IRL AND UK) There were regional lists of candidates **[Regional lists]**
8. Citizens from other member states were candidates on the ballot paper **[Citizens from other members states on the ballot paper]**
9. (DO NOT ASK IN COUNTRIES WHERE IT DOES NOT APPLY) You had more time to put your name on the Electoral Register **[More time to register]**

Français

1. Les transports publics étaient gratuits le jour des élections **[Transports publics gratuits]**
2. Il y avait des bureaux de vote dans des supermarchés **[Supermarchés]**
3. Il était possible de voter sur Internet **[Internet]**
4. Il était possible de voter sur votre lieu de travail **[Lieu de travail]**
5. Les élections locales, régionales ou nationales étaient organisées le même jour que les élections européennes **[Toutes les élections le même jour]**
6. Les élections européennes avaient lieu le même jour dans toute l'Union européenne **[Elections européennes le même jour dans tout l'UE]**
7. (NE PAS POSER EN B, I, IRL ET UK) Il existait des listes régionales de candidats **[Listes régionales]**
8. Des citoyens d'autres Etats membres étaient présents sur les listes de candidats **[Citoyens d'autres Etats membres sur les listes]**
9. (NE PAS POSER DANS LES PAYS OU CELA NE S'APPLIQUE PAS) La période d'inscription sur les listes électorales était allongée **[Période d'inscription plus longue]**

9.8 - THE INCENTIVES TO VOTE IN THE NEXT EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

LES INCITANTS À VOTER AUX PROCHAINES ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES - Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 59.1 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Free public transport	22	75	9	87	26	60	28	59	34	54	59	36	31	62	19	77	33	58
Supermarkets	18	80	11	85	16	71	18	69	23	64	29	65	21	72	13	83	37	53
Internet	27	70	30	66	26	62	26	62	28	61	25	63	29	64	27	69	32	58
Workplace	26	70	22	73	26	62	27	62	30	58	44	49	36	58	26	67	42	44
All elections on the same day	43	52	35	61	51	38	51	37	54	32	67	27	51	42	36	58	49	40
European election the same day throughout the EU	36	57	22	72	42	40	43	39	46	36	66	27	37	54	38	55	38	49
Regional lists			21	68	45	36	45	36	47	33	57	35	31	55	34	54		
citizens from other member states on the ballot paper	16	73	7	84	19	57	19	57	19	58	38	50	18	68	21	67	22	63
More time to register			4	77									22	64	23	67	28	59
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Transports public gratuits	30	62	18	79	11	87	28	60	34	58	26	69	13	84	22	70	26	66
Supermarchés	19	72	8	89	10	87	26	64	24	68	35	60	24	73	36	56	21	71
Internet	30	61	35	61	31	66	32	58	22	67	37	58	42	56	30	63	29	64
Lieu de travail	35	56	30	66	21	75	38	53	27	63	35	57	34	61	33	59	30	61
Toutes les élections le même jour	57	35	52	43	32	63	46	43	39	51	49	43	52	43	41	49	47	44
Elections européennes le même jour dans tout l'UE	46	41	44	50	29	66	38	49	33	56	33	59	44	50	31	58	39	49
Listes régionales			34	56	26	67	41	45	30	56	42	48	43	48			38	48
Citoyens d'autres Etats membres sur les listes	22	53	18	72	13	78	21	62	22	63	11	78	14	76	16	67	19	63
Période d'inscription plus longue			10	24									8	77	17	71	9	31

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).

10.1a - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 59.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 58.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Should	68	+10	43	-8	63	-1	62	-1	60	-1	75	-3	64	0	61	-7	54	-7
Should not	11	-7	37	+6	12	+3	12	+3	14	+3	14	-1	9	+2	7	0	9	+4
Don't know	22	-2	21	+3	25	-2	26	-1	26	-2	11	+4	28	-1	32	+7	37	+3
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	77	-2	65	-11	71	-2	63	-3	61	-2	44	-10	69	-4	52	+3	63	-2
Non	5	0	10	0	16	+4	8	-1	8	+1	39	+9	13	+5	9	0	10	+1
Ne sait pas	18	+2	24	+10	13	-2	29	+4	32	+1	17	0	18	-1	39	-3	27	+1
TOTAL	100		99		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

10.1b - 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			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 59.1 n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Should	63	67	60	60	63	66	62
Should not	10	11	9	10	12	10	9
Don't know	27	22	31	30	25	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Oui	68	75	68	60	58	59	62
Non	11	11	11	11	7	11	9
Ne sait pas	22	14	21	29	35	31	29
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Should	58	63	72	62	74	56	48
Should not	7	10	13	12	9	10	20
Don't know	35	27	15	26	17	34	33
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

10.2 - AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION (% by country)
CONNAISSANCE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following statements about the European Convention, could you please tell me if you think it is true or false?

Question FR :

Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes sur la Convention européenne, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse ?

EB 59.1 + : True - : False	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Convention is working on proposals to reform the EU	43	6	43	4	40	4	39	4	37	3	55	5	37	6	42	6	38	4
Our government is represented on the Convention	47	7	38	5	35	4	36	4	36	3	74	3	41	7	51	5	41	4
Our Parliament is represented on the Convention	33	15	31	9	23	10	22	10	20	10	48	14	23	13	39	9	36	6
The governments of future member states are already represented on the Convention	21	19	14	18	13	17	13	17	13	14	32	19	18	14	20	19	27	8
The Convention will complete its work this year	18	15	13	19	13	10	13	10	13	10	35	8	14	10	14	13	21	12
The EU member states will be allowed to modify the Convention's final proposals	30	10	30	8	20	10	20	10	19	12	41	11	17	11	26	9	27	8
Citizens will have the opportunity to accept or to reject the Convention's final proposals	16	29	17	23	16	20	15	19	14	19	22	36	14	20	17	26	27	9
+ : Vrai - : Faux	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La Convention travaille à des propositions de réforme de l'UE	36	3	48	8	35	8	38	6	33	8	48	9	66	5	30	6	39	5
Notre gouvernement est représenté à la Convention	37	6	50	7	45	4	32	9	36	8	41	11	51	12	38	5	41	5
Notre Parlement est représenté à la Convention	31	9	34	17	35	12	23	14	27	13	25	25	28	33	28	11	29	11
Les gouvernements des futurs Etats membres sont déjà représentés à la Convention	15	16	19	26	17	23	16	17	20	17	15	34	13	47	17	13	17	17
La Convention achèvera ses travaux cette année	12	11	17	20	11	18	16	14	19	12	17	22	18	35	9	10	14	13
Les Etats membres de l'UE auront la possibilité de modifier les propositions finales de la Convention	19	10	23	22	21	10	25	10	26	10	32	16	41	22	19	34	22	10
Les citoyens auront la possibilité d'accepter ou de rejeter les propositions finales de la Convention	10	27	15	39	10	33	19	17	18	21	12	41	13	53	15	19	15	24

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).

10.3 - COVER OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION (% by country)
COUVERTURE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

The European Convention is responsible for thinking about how the European Union will function following enlargement to include new countries. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

Question FR :

La Convention européenne a pour responsabilité de réfléchir au fonctionnement de l'Union européenne après l'élargissement à de nouveaux pays. En ce qui vous concerne, êtes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

EB 59.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West		D		East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
We are hearing a lot about the Convention at the moment	28	45	10	76	10	63	10	63	11	64	55	36	19	65	19	66	18	60
The media should tell us more about what the Convention is doing	69	12	84	5	73	7	71	8	67	11	86	8	72	10	76	10	70	9
Politicians should tell us more about what the Convention is doing	64	15	83	6	67	11	66	11	63	14	86	7	74	7	73	13	71	8
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
On entend beaucoup parler de la Convention en ce moment	15	61	40	44	13	69	17	58	18	62	12	82	16	78	13	66	16	64
Les médias devraient nous parler davantage des travaux de la Convention	76	6	85	8	79	8	63	12	65	11	87	4	93	4	71	7	74	8
Les hommes politiques devraient nous parler davantage des travaux de la Convention	69	10	85	7	74	12	58	16	66	10	74	16	88	8	69	9	71	11

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).

11.1 - CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)
CHANGEMENT DE NOM DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

It has been suggested that the name of the European Union be changed. Of the following options, which do you prefer? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Il est envisagé de changer le nom de l'Union européenne. Des propositions suivantes, laquelle préférez-vous ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
The European Community	12	22	10	10	9	5	11	14	10
United Europe	14	6	18	18	18	26	8	16	13
The United States of Europe	5	4	11	10	6	8	3	3	8
The United Nations of Europe	3	5	6	6	4	7	4	6	10
No change, it should remain the European Union	57	53	44	44	47	44	59	47	39
Some other name	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Don't know	8	8	10	11	14	9	14	12	18
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
La Communauté européenne	6	6	10	10	13	11	13	14	11
L'Europe unie	14	15	20	11	15	10	7	12	14
Les Etats-Unis d'Europe	10	5	6	9	5	2	5	3	6
Les Nations unies d'Europe	6	8	4	5	5	4	6	8	6
Cela ne devrait pas changer, cela devrait rester l'Union européenne	54	60	50	46	47	66	59	45	49
Un autre nom	1	3	3	3	0	1	2	3	2
Ne sait pas	10	3	7	17	14	6	8	16	12
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	99	100	100	101	100

11.2a - INFLUENCE OF THE INSTITUTIONS ON DECISION-MAKING OF THE EU (% by country)
INFLUENCE DES INSTITUTIONS SUR LE PROCESSUS DE DÉCISION DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Which one of the following do you think has most influence on decision-making within the European Union?
 (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

A votre avis, laquelle des institutions suivantes a le plus d'influence sur le processus de décision au sein de l'Union européenne ? (MONTRER CARTE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Citizens	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	14
National governments	22	21	27	26	22	18	22	26	14
The European Commission	18	20	13	14	16	18	12	18	16
The European Parliament	27	28	22	23	25	28	31	24	31
National parliaments	5	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	4
Businesses	3	2	9	9	8	7	1	2	4
Trade unions	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Pressure groups, lobbies	4	11	8	8	6	3	5	3	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Don't know	14	10	13	13	14	19	22	17	14
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Les citoyens	6	3	5	4	7	2	3	6	5
Les gouvernements nationaux	20	18	26	15	12	9	13	22	22
La Commission européenne	22	26	18	22	20	28	21	13	17
Le Parlement européen	28	31	34	25	26	38	44	28	27
Les parlements nationaux	4	5	4	11	5	3	2	4	4
Les entreprises	1	0	4	5	2	6	2	5	4
Les syndicats	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Les groupes de pression, les lobbies	5	4	1	3	4	5	9	2	4
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Ne sait pas	14	12	9	14	24	9	6	20	16

11.2b - WHICH INSTITUTION SHOULD HAVE THE MOST INFLUENCE? (% by country)
QUELLE INSTITUTION DEVRAIT AVOIR LE PLUS D'INFLUENCE ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

And which one of the following do you think should have the most influence?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Et, à votre avis, laquelle devrait avoir le plus d'influence ?

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Citizens	43	35	48	47	43	42	40	43	33
National governments	9	28	12	14	20	16	13	14	23
The European Commission	8	5	5	5	4	7	6	7	7
The European Parliament	22	19	18	18	16	20	19	17	15
National parliaments	3	7	5	5	6	3	3	3	5
Businesses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trade unions	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Pressure groups, lobbies	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	11	6	12	11	10	11	18	13	13
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Les citoyens	35	45	36	37	23	32	51	39	40
Les gouvernements nationaux	13	11	16	18	14	27	21	21	15
La Commission européenne	8	13	9	6	9	6	3	4	6
Le Parlement européen	22	18	16	16	19	21	18	13	18
Les parlements nationaux	6	5	7	8	6	7	5	6	5
Les entreprises	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Les syndicats	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Les groupes de pression, les lobbies	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ne sait pas	13	8	12	12	25	6	2	15	13

11.3 - NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS PER COUNTRY (% by country)
NOMBRE DE COMMISSAIRE PAR PAYS (% par pays)

Question EN :

At the moment, the European Commission is composed of 20 independent Commissioners, including at least one from each member state. Following the enlargement of the European Union, the number of Commissioners may have to increase. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

Question FR :

Pour l'instant, la Commission européenne est composée de 20 commissaires indépendants, incluant au moins un commissaire de chaque Etat membre. Avec l'élargissement de l'Union européenne, le nombre de commissaires pourrait être amené à augmenter. Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

EB 59.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend not to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
After enlargement, there should continue to be at least one Commissioner from each member state	69	8	82	11	72	11	73	10	74	8	87	2	63	7	70	6	73	5
If there were to be a Commissioner from each member state, the EU would become inefficient	6	65	10	69	10	59	10	59	7	60	2	78	4	54	6	63	4	64
Every member state should have the right to appoint a Commissioner	70	8	84	9	73	10	74	10	78	8	87	4	62	7	71	5	77	3
Small member states should have the right to appoint the same number of Commissioners as big member states	54	21	58	26	46	31	48	30	52	25	74	10	52	13	45	27	65	11
(OUR COUNTRY)'s interests would suffer if there were no (NATIONALITY) Commissioner	65	11	81	9	74	8	73	8	69	9	87	3	54	8	69	6	77	4
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Après l'élargissement, il devrait continuer à y avoir au moins un commissaire pour chaque Etat membre	77	5	82	13	74	11	65	13	55	9	87	6	90	5	68	4	72	7
L'UE deviendrait inefficace s'il devait y avoir un commissaire de chaque Etat membre	4	70	12	79	9	65	10	60	7	50	6	79	4	80	4	58	6	62
Chaque Etat membre devrait avoir le droit de nommer un commissaire	75	6	84	9	75	10	67	13	62	5	85	6	92	4	69	5	72	7
Les petits Etats membres devraient avoir le droit de nommer le même nombre de commissaires que les grands Etats membres	53	21	67	26	56	27	59	18	46	16	63	24	67	24	49	18	51	22
Les intérêts de (NOTRE PAYS) en pâtiraient s'il n'y avait pas de commissaire (NATIONALITE)	71	6	77	11	74	11	67	10	58	7	89	3	88	6	66	6	69	7

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).

11.4a - METHOD OF CHOOSING THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)
MÉTHODE POUR CHOISIR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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)

1st column : EB 59.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
Solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the EU	6	-1	16	+1	12	-1	12	-1	11	-1	13	+3	15	+3	11	-7	12	-9
Solely elected by the European Parliament	19	-8	19	-19	23	-13	23	-12	25	-5	30	-4	15	-10	12	-10	13	-6
Chosen both by the European Parliament as well as Heads of State or Heads of Government	18		28		22		22		22		14		16		23		24	
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	41	-6	28	-9	32	-4	32	-5	31	-12	35	-12	30	-8	38	-8	28	-6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0
Don't know	15	-3	9	+1	11	-4	11	-4	11	-4	9	0	23	-1	16	+2	23	-2
TOTAL	100		101		101		100		100		101		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Nommé seulement par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernements de l'UE	11	-5	13	-5	10	-2	21	+1	13	-8	20	-1	9	-8	10	-3	12	-2
Elu seulement par le Parlement européen	24	-9	15	-12	25	-11	23	-7	15	-1	19	-18	15	-22	11	-8	18	-10
Choisi à la fois par le Parlement européen et par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernement	19		17		22		19		20		35		35		21		21	
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	33	-4	50	+3	32	-10	25	-8	30	-5	19	-12	32	-2	33	-9	33	-7
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	0	0	-2	1	-1	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ne sait pas	14	0	5	-2	11	+2	12	-3	20	-6	7	-3	7	-4	25	0	16	-1
TOTAL	102		100		101		101		100		101		99		101		101	

11.4b - 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 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the EU	12	12	11	10	12	11	12
Solely elected by the EP	18	21	15	17	19	19	18
Chosen both by the EP as well as Heads of State or Heads of Government	21	21	21	20	22	22	20
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	33	32	33	36	32	35	30
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Don't know	16	13	19	17	15	13	18
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Nommé seulement par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernements de l'UE	12	13	11	12	11	12	13
Elu seulement par le PE	24	23	21	16	12	17	19
Choisi à la fois par le PE et par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernement	18	25	22	21	18	20	21
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	33	32	34	35	34	32	29
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Ne sait pas	12	7	12	16	25	18	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the EU	12	13	11	10	13	12	11
Solely elected by the EP	15	18	24	18	24	13	10
Chosen both by the EP as well as Heads of State or Heads of Government	16	21	26	24	23	20	19
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	33	34	30	34	31	36	40
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Don't know	24	15	8	14	9	19	20
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11.5a - PERIOD OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL (% by country)
DURÉE DE LA PRÉSIDENTE DU CONSEIL EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

The European Council is composed of Heads of State or Heads of Government of member states and the President of the Commission. The presidency of the European Council is taken by each country in turn, for a period of six months. Do you think that...? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Le Conseil européen est composé des chefs d'Etat ou de gouvernement des Etats membres de l'Union européenne et du président de la Commission. La présidence du Conseil européen est tenue, à tour de rôle, par chaque pays pour une durée de 6 mois. Pensez-vous que ... ?
 (LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 59.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
The six-month period should be retained because it gives each member state a chance to hold the Presidency of the EU on a regular basis	33	44	32	31	28	47	32	23	28
The period of the Presidency should be extended because six months is too short to achieve significant results	50	47	52	52	52	44	37	58	43
Don't know	17	9	16	17	20	9	31	19	29
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Une présidence de 6 mois devrait être maintenue parce que cela donne à chaque Etat membre la possibilité de présider l'UE de façon régulière</i>	33	40	30	44	36	44	38	23	30
<i>La présidence devrait être étendue parce que 6 mois sont trop courts pour obtenir des résultats significatifs</i>	49	51	57	36	43	47	53	51	50
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	18	9	14	20	21	9	9	27	20
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100

11.5b - PERIOD OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL (% by demographics)
DURÉE DE LA PRÉSIDENTIE DU CONSEIL EUROPÉEN (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

The European Council is composed of Heads of State or Heads of Government of member states and the President of the Commission. The presidency of the European Council is taken by each country in turn, for a period of six months. Do you think that...? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Le Conseil européen est composé des chefs d'Etat ou de gouvernement des Etats membres de l'Union européenne et du président de la Commission. La présidence du Conseil européen est tenue, à tour de rôle, par chaque pays pour une durée de 6 mois. Pensez-vous que ... ? (LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
The six-month period should be retained because it gives each member state a chance to hold the Presidency of the EU on a regular basis	30	32	29	31	32	30	29
The period of the Presidency should be extended because six months is too short to achieve significant results	50	51	49	47	49	53	49
Don't know	20	17	23	22	19	17	21
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Une présidence de 6 mois devrait être maintenue parce que cela donne à chaque Etat membre la possibilité de présider l'UE de façon régulière	36	34	30	29	26	30	29
La présidence devrait être étendue parce que 6 mois sont trop courts pour obtenir des résultats significatifs	48	56	53	50	45	47	50
Ne sait pas	16	10	17	20	29	23	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
The six-month period should be retained because it gives each member state a chance to hold the Presidency of the EU on a regular basis	27	29	34	35	34	27	27
The period of the Presidency should be extended because six months is too short to achieve significant results	45	51	54	48	53	49	49
Don't know	28	19	12	17	13	23	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11.6a - THE RIGHT OF VETO (% by country)
LE DROIT DE VETO (% par pays)

Question EN :

Currently, each member state has the right of veto in certain areas. In the future, should a right of veto...?

Question FR :

Actuellement, chaque Etat membre de l'Union européenne dispose, dans certains domaines, d'un droit de veto. Pensez-vous que, pour l'avenir, le droit de veto devrait ... ?

EB 59.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	42	57	52	54	60	78	33	51	50
Be limited to a very few essential areas	21	27	24	23	19	12	17	25	13
Be given up for all decisions in order to make the European Union more efficient	20	10	13	12	9	3	13	8	9
Don't know	18	7	11	11	12	7	37	16	28
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Etre maintenu en l'état pour préserver les intérêts nationaux essentiels</i>	41	62	49	65	45	57	52	40	47
<i>Etre limité à de très rares domaines essentiels</i>	19	20	21	18	15	25	24	20	21
<i>Etre abandonné pour toutes les décisions afin de rendre l'Union européenne plus efficace</i>	15	8	17	4	11	8	14	12	12
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	26	10	12	13	28	9	11	29	20
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	99	99	101	101	100

11.6b - THE RIGHT OF VETO (% by demographics)
LE DROIT DE VETO (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Currently, each member state has the right of veto in certain areas. In the future, should a right of veto...?

Question FR :

Actuellement, chaque Etat membre de l'Union européenne dispose, dans certains domaines, d'un droit de veto. Pensez-vous que, pour l'avenir, le droit de veto devrait ... ?

EB 59.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	47	47	47	48	46	48	47
Be limited to a very few essential areas	21	24	18	21	22	21	19
Be given up for all decisions in order to make the EU more efficient	12	14	10	9	12	13	12
Don't know	20	16	25	23	20	17	23
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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Etre maintenu en l'état pour préserver les intérêts nationaux essentiels	48	50	48	49	42	48	47
Etre limité à de très rares domaines essentiels	24	29	23	19	15	20	19
Etre abandonné pour toutes les décisions afin de rendre l'UE plus efficace	13	12	13	12	10	10	12
Ne sait pas	15	10	16	21	33	22	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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	44	48	48	48	49	47	49
Be limited to a very few essential areas	15	20	27	25	25	17	19
Be given up for all decisions in order to make the EU more efficient	10	13	13	9	13	11	11
Don't know	31	19	11	18	13	26	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11.7a - TAX REVENUE (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Spring 2003 (EB59.1)

RECETTES FISCALES (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et le printemps 2003 (EB59.1)

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 ?

1st column : EB 59.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Yes	24	+7	14	+2	15	-4	16	-4	19	-4	29	-3	16	-2	25	-1	24	+5
No	54	-2	76	0	59	+7	58	+7	53	+3	56	+8	62	+11	49	+3	37	-15
Don't know	23	-4	11	-2	27	-2	27	-2	28	0	15	-5	22	-10	26	-2	39	+10
TOTAL	101		101		101		101		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 59.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	35	+5	20	-7	20	+1	18	-3	23	+6	23	+1	19	+5	15	+1	21	0
Non	37	-3	64	+11	62	-2	54	+5	52	+10	55	-1	69	0	60	+1	54	+3
Ne sait pas	28	-2	16	-4	17	0	28	-2	25	-17	22	0	12	-5	25	-2	25	-3
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100	

11.7b - 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 ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 59.1							
n =	16410	7919	8491	2426	4519	4049	5415
Yes	21	23	20	22	22	23	19
No	54	55	53	50	53	54	56
Don't know	25	22	28	29	25	23	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 =	1341	1411	1706	3559	1903	924	3993
Oui	23	27	24	21	18	19	19
Non	56	54	52	55	53	53	56
Ne sait pas	20	19	24	24	28	29	25
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 =	4506	6695	3568	1641	8878	4473	1838
Yes	19	20	26	22	26	17	14
No	54	56	54	49	53	55	64
Don't know	27	24	20	28	20	27	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11.8 - 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**]

11.8 - 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 59.1																		
1. Defence	32	63	56	37	35	60	36	59	41	53	51	46	35	60	50	47	57	35
2. Environment	33	65	39	60	28	69	29	68	34	62	26	72	29	67	32	65	38	56
3. Currency	13	85	42	52	20	76	20	76	22	74	22	76	21	75	19	78	26	69
4. Humanitarian aid	18	79	30	67	23	71	25	69	32	62	21	77	20	77	21	76	23	69
5. Health and social welfare	64	34	79	19	67	30	69	28	77	20	40	58	59	37	73	24	57	37
6. Media	55	39	77	18	58	36	60	34	67	26	50	45	53	40	60	33	45	43
7. Poverty/ social exclusion	41	57	36	61	31	66	33	63	42	53	23	76	30	67	38	60	32	62
8. Unemployment	50	48	52	45	50	47	51	46	55	42	26	73	44	53	50	49	47	48
9. Agric. & Fishing	29	68	39	57	32	58	33	57	35	53	45	52	42	53	42	49	43	48
10. Regional aid	25	72	28	64	29	64	30	63	33	61	22	76	26	69	49	45	19	71
11. Education	68	30	67	31	63	33	65	31	72	23	44	54	57	38	70	28	63	32
12. Research	21	74	32	63	34	60	35	59	38	56	16	81	20	75	25	72	18	74
13. Information EU	16	77	28	68	17	75	17	74	19	71	17	78	16	78	18	76	18	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	38	59	27	68	38	58	58	37	45	48	91	6	77	20	63	32	46	50
2. Environnement	33	65	35	63	28	69	53	44	37	56	56	41	45	54	37	58	33	64
3. Monnaie	14	83	14	82	18	76	33	62	30	64	29	67	52	43	71	25	28	68
4. Aide humanitaire	19	78	33	65	23	73	46	50	29	65	45	50	52	44	26	68	24	72
5. Santé & séc. Sociale	55	41	57	40	66	32	74	23	50	43	90	7	90	9	65	31	65	32
6. Médias	52	42	53	41	61	33	71	23	51	40	47	47	74	24	61	32	58	35
7. Pauvreté/ exclusion sociale	32	65	40	56	45	53	47	49	36	58	53	43	40	59	39	57	36	61
8. Chômage	38	59	54	43	61	37	58	40	41	54	69	26	50	48	62	34	49	48
9. Agric. & Pêche	46	45	49	45	41	55	62	32	41	52	70	24	54	44	53	39	43	49
10. Aide régionale	43	53	27	68	31	64	42	54	31	62	37	58	31	64	31	60	35	60
11. Enseignement	52	45	69	28	76	22	73	22	57	37	79	17	71	26	76	20	65	32
12. Recherche	16	80	21	74	28	66	42	53	27	65	39	54	36	61	35	56	27	67
13. Information UE	14	81	24	71	22	73	34	60	28	65	23	72	23	73	21	67	19	74

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).

11.8 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ?

Results for items 14-27 in % by country (Full question text on page B.103)

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ?

Résultats pour les libellés 14-27 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.103)

	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 59.1																		
14. Foreign policy	13	80	36	55	18	75	18	75	19	73	20	76	15	78	18	77	19	71
15. Cultural policy	52	43	77	17	54	38	56	36	63	28	53	45	44	51	53	42	54	37
16. Immigration	35	62	60	37	50	47	51	46	53	41	33	64	29	66	40	57	48	44
17. Political asylum	32	65	57	41	48	48	49	47	52	43	29	66	23	70	40	56	46	45
18. Organised crime	18	80	22	76	17	80	19	78	25	72	21	77	18	77	24	74	31	64
19. Police	69	30	77	21	69	28	70	27	75	22	59	38	59	37	75	23	69	25
20. Justice	64	34	83	14	68	29	69	28	72	25	58	40	57	40	71	27	60	33
21. Accepting refugees	32	65	63	34	41	56	43	53	51	44	37	60	30	64	34	63	57	36
22. Juvenile crime	59	39	71	26	56	39	58	37	67	30	26	72	48	49	67	30	58	36
23. Urban crime	58	40	67	30	59	38	61	36	72	24	28	70	57	39	71	27	58	36
24. Drugs	26	72	25	73	27	71	27	70	30	67	21	77	30	66	25	73	29	66
25. Exploit. hum. beings	14	85	15	83	13	83	14	83	16	81	17	82	16	81	16	81	17	76
26. Terrorism	11	88	11	88	10	87	10	87	12	84	13	85	13	84	10	87	14	79
27. Ageing	43	51	74	21	45	43	45	43	47	42	27	66	34	59	41	52	38	53
	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	12	80	21	74	19	76	36	57	24	68	29	64	35	60	30	58	20	73
15. Politique culturelle	37	55	54	42	59	35	68	26	44	49	60	33	70	25	45	43	50	43
16. Immigration	24	73	42	53	38	59	69	28	41	53	82	16	66	31	66	31	44	52
17. Asile politique	23	71	43	52	39	59	65	31	36	56	64	33	54	43	61	35	41	54
18. Crime organisé	23	74	24	73	17	82	34	64	26	69	29	67	19	79	45	52	25	72
19. Police	63	34	61	36	76	22	76	20	58	37	87	11	84	14	82	16	71	27
20. Justice	53	44	60	37	65	32	77	19	57	38	82	15	81	17	74	23	66	31
21. Accueil des réfugiés	28	68	52	45	43	55	65	31	34	60	82	15	69	29	61	35	42	54
22. Délinquance juvénile	48	49	62	35	70	28	53	43	39	54	71	26	77	21	77	20	59	37
23. Délinquance urbaine	61	36	52	45	75	24	49	46	42	52	62	34	75	23	76	20	64	33
24. Drogue	24	73	40	57	29	69	37	59	29	67	37	58	34	64	43	55	29	68
25. Exploita. Êtres humains	13	85	19	78	12	86	29	67	20	74	22	74	18	80	25	70	17	80
26. Terrorisme	9	89	12	85	9	89	25	70	17	78	14	82	8	90	21	76	13	85
27. Vieillesse	26	61	46	45	66	28	47	43	33	61	72	24	72	24	52	41	43	48

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).

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 in BELGIUM SA/NV
Christine KOTARAKOS
avenue de la Couronne 159-165
B -1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Tel. +32/2/642.48.11 - Fax. +32/2/648.34.08
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	Verena MELAN	+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	+30/210/75.64.688	+30/210/70.19.355
España	IPSOS ECO-CONSULTING Avda de Burgos Nº 12, 8ª planta E - 28036 Madrid	Victoria MIQUEL	++/34/91/767.21.99	++/34/91/383.42.54
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 Rua Marquês da Fronteira, nº 8 - 1º Andar P - 1070 - 296 Lisboa	Mafalda BRASIL	+351/21/00.00.200	+351/21/00.00.290
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
Rheinhausen-Pfalz
Rostock
Saarland
Schleswig Holstein
Schwaben
Schwerin
Südbaden-Freiburg
Südwestfalen-Tübingen
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

Etälä-Savo
Etälä-Karjala
Etälä-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 18th March 2003 and 30th April 2003, 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 59.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 59.1 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	1,112	18/03 – 28/04	8,458
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	18/03 – 29/04	4,355
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,021	22/03 – 9/04	13,164
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,050	21/03 – 9/04	56,319
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	21/03 – 20/04	8,899
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	20/03 – 26/04	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1,075	18/03 – 24/04	47,936
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1,024	22/03 – 18/04	3,004
Italy	INRA Demoskopea	1,027	20/03 – 15/04	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	21/03 – 27/04	357
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1,008	22/03 – 22/04	13,010
Austria	SPECTRA	1,021	20/03 – 7/04	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,001	29/03 – 22/04	8,620
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,046	23/03 – 20/04	4,245
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	18/03 – 30/04	7,252
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,011	18/03 – 29/04	46,370
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	308	23/03 – 17/04	1,314
Total number of interviews		16,307		

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 or national statistic offices. 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/public_opinion. 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 18 mars et le 30 avril 2003, 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 59.1 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE, Direction générale Presse et communication, Secteur Opinion publique.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 59.1 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	1,112	18/03 – 28/04	8,458
Danemark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	18/03 – 29/04	4,355
Allemagne(Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,021	22/03 – 9/04	13,164
Allemagne(Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,050	21/03 – 9/04	56,319
Grèce	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	21/03 – 20/04	8,899
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	20/03 – 26/04	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1,075	18/03 – 24/04	47,936
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1,024	22/03 – 18/04	3,004
Italie	INRA Demoskopea	1,027	20/03 – 15/04	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	21/03 – 27/04	357
Pays-Bas	INTOMART	1,008	22/03 – 22/04	13,010
Autriche	SPECTRA	1,021	20/03 – 7/04	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,001	29/03 – 22/04	8,620
Finlande	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,046	23/03 – 20/04	4,245
Suède	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	18/03 – 30/04	7,252
Grande-Bretagne	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,011	18/03 – 29/04	46,370
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	308	23/03 – 17/04	1,314
Nombre total d'interviews		16,307		

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 ou les instituts nationaux de statistique. 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/public_opinion. 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 18. März und 30. April 2003 im Auftrag der Europäischen Kommission, Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen, die Welle 59.1 des Standard-Eurobarometer durch.

Im Rahmen des Eurobarometers 59.1 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	1,112	18/03 – 28/04	8,458
Dänemark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	18/03 – 29/04	4,355
Ost-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,021	22/03 – 9/04	13,164
West-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,050	21/03 – 9/04	56,319
Griechenland	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	21/03 – 20/04	8,899
Spanien	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	20/03 – 26/04	34,239
Frankreich	CSA-TMO	1,075	18/03 – 24/04	47,936
Irland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1,024	22/03 – 18/04	3,004
Italien	INRA Demoskopea	1,027	20/03 – 15/04	49,531
Luxemburg	ILRes	600	21/03 – 27/04	357
Niederlande	INTOMART	1,008	22/03 – 22/04	13,010
Österreich	SPECTRA	1,021	20/03 – 7/04	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,001	29/03 – 22/04	8,620
Finnland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,046	23/03 – 20/04	4,245
Schweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	18/03 – 30/04	7,252
Großbritannien	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,011	18/03 – 29/04	46,370
Nordirland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	308	23/03 – 17/04	1,314
Gesamtzahl		16,307		

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 oder das nationale Büro für Statistik 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/public_opinion. 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% oder 90%	20% oder 80%	30% oder 70%	40% oder 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	15 %
(2)	Aged 25 - 39	28 %
(3)	Aged 40 - 54	25 %
(4)	Aged 55+	33 %

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	28 %
(2)	respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	41 %
(3)	respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	22 %
(4)	respondents who are still studying	10 %

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	4 %
(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	7 %
(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.)	7 %
(12)	Supervisor	1 %
(13)	Skilled manual worker	10 %
(14)	Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	4 %

Non-active

(15)	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	12 %
(16)	Student	10 %
(17)	Unemployed or temporarily not working	6 %
(18)	Retired or unable to work through illness	24 %

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 | 8 % |
| (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 | 12 % |
| (6) Unemployed = Unemployed + temporarily not working | 6 % |
| (7) Retired = Retired + unable to work through illness | 24 % |
| (8) Still studying = Student | 10 % |

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 | 12 % |
| (2) + | 33 % |
| (3) - | 35 % |
| (4) -- low | 20 % |

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 | 39 % |
| (2) codes 4-7 | 53 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 7 % |

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	15 %
(2)	25 – 39 ans	28 %
(3)	40 – 54 ans	25 %
(4)	55 ans et plus	33 %

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	28 %
(2)	répondants qui ont quitté l'école entre 16 et 19 ans	41 %
(3)	répondants qui ont continué l'école jusqu'à 20 ans ou plus	22 %
(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	4 %
(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	7 %
(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.)	7 %
(12)	Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	1 %
(13)	Ouvrier qualifié	10 %
(14)	Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	4 %

Inactifs

(15)	En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	12 %
(16)	Etudiant	10 %
(17)	Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	6 %
(18)	A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	24 %

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 | 8 % |
| (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 | 12 % |
| (6) Chômeurs = Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi | 6 % |
| (7) Retraités = A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé | 24 % |
| (8) Etudiants | 10 % |

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 | 12 % |
| (2) + | 33 % |
| (3) - | 35 % |
| (4) -- niveau bas | 20 % |

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 | 39 % |
| (2) codes 4-7 | 53 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 7 % |

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	15 %
(2)	25 – 39 Jahre	28 %
(3)	40 – 54 Jahre	25 %
(4)	55 Jahre und älter	33 %

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	28 %
(2)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 16 bis 19 Jahren	41 %
(3)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 20 Jahren oder später	22 %
(4)	Per(sonen, die Schule oder Studium noch nicht abgeschlossen haben	10 %

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.	4 %
(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	7 %
(10)	Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	3 %
(11)	Angestellte ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungssektor (Krankenhaus, Bedienung in Restaurant, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann)	7 %
(12)	Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtspersonal	1 %
(13)	Facharbeiter	10 %
(14)	Sonstige Arbeiter	4 %

Nicht berufstätig

(15)	Hausfrau/Hausmann und verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	12 %
(16)	Schüler/student	10 %
(17)	zur Zeit arbeitslos	6 %
(18)	Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner	24 %

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) | 8 % |
| (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) | 12 % |
| (6) Arbeitslose = zur Zeit arbeitslos | 6 % |
| (7) Rentner = Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner | 24 % |
| (8) Schüler/Studenten | 10 % |

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 | 12 % |
| (2) + | 33 % |
| (3) - | 35 % |
| (4) -- niedrig | 20 % |

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
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	--------------------------

Fr die Tabellen werden die Skalenwerte neu verschlsselt, wobei die folgenden drei Kategorien verwendet werden:

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| (1) Kennzahlen 1-3 | 39 % |
| (2) Kennzahlen 4-7 | 53 % |
| (3) Kennzahlen 8-10 | 7 % |

D. Eurobarometer Specific Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans
Recherches Spécifiques sur les Attitudes des Européens dans l'Eurobaromètre
Eurobarometer-Umfragen zu Meinungen der Europäer

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
1	Europeans and European Unification Les Européens et l'unification de l'Europe	2-3/70	6/72	EN, FR
2	L'Opinion des Européens sur les aspects régionaux et agricoles du Marché commun, l'unification politique de l'Europe et l'information du public	7/71	12/71	FR
3	Satisfaction et insatisfaction quant aux conditions de vie dans les pays de la Communauté européenne	9/73	6/74	FR
4	Europe as the Europeans see it L'Europe vue par les Européens	9/73	8/74	EN, FR
6	European Men and Women Femmes et hommes d'Europe Frauen und Männer in Europa	5/75	12/75	EN, FR, DE
7	The European Consumer Le consommateur européen	10/75	5/76	EN, FR
8	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la misère en Europe Vorstellungen und Einstellungen zur Armut in Europa <i>2nd Edition / 2ème édition / 2. Ausgabe</i>	5-6/76	3/77 9/81	EN, FR, DE DA, NL FR
9	Science and European Public Opinion La science et l'opinion publique européenne Wissenschaft in der öffentlichen Meinung Europas	4-5/77	10/77	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
10	The Attitudes of the Working Population to Retirement Les attitudes de la population active à l'égard des perspectives de retraite Die Erwerbspersonen und die Perspektiven des Ruhestandes	10-11/77	5/78	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
11	The European Public's Attitudes to Scientific and Technical Development Les attitudes du public européen face au développement scientifique et technique Einstellungen der europäischen Bevölkerung zu wissenschaftlichen und technischen Entwicklungen	10/78	2/79	DE, FR
12	European Men and Women in 1978 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1978 Frauen und Männer in Europa 1978	10-11/77	2/79	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
13	Chômage et recherche d'un emploi: attitudes et opinions des publics européens	5-6/78	9/79	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
14	The Europeans and their children Les Européens et leurs enfants Die Europäer und ihre Kinder	4/79	10/79	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
15	European Women in Paid Employment: their perception of discrimination at work Les femmes salariées en Europe: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail Die Arbeitnehmerinnen in Europa : wie sie die Diskriminierungen in der Welt der Arbeit sehen	6-7/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE DA, EL, IT, NL
16	Europeans and their region: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study Les Européens et leur région: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques Das europäische Regionalbewußtsein : Beitrag zur Erforschung der Wahrnehmung eines wirtschaftlich-sozialen Regionalgefälles	4-5/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
17	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques	3-4/82	10/82	EN, FR
18	The Young Europeans Les jeunes Européens Die jungen Europäer	3-4/82	12/82	EN, FR, DE, DA, EL, IT, NL
19	Le Parlement européen et l'élection de 1984	3-4/83	8/83	FR
20	Europeans and their Environment Les Européens et leur environnement Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt	10/82	11/83	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
21	Europeans and Aid to Development Les Européens et l'aide au développement	9-10/83	5/84	EN, FR
22	European Women and Men in 1983 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1983	3-4/83	6/84	EN, FR
23	European Women in Paid Employment - 1984 Les femmes salariées en Europe - 1984	1-2/84	12/84	EN, FR
24	Le public européen et l'information des consommateurs: comparaisons 1975-1985	3/85	3/85	FR
25	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1984 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1984 Die Europäische öffentliche Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1984	10/84	7/85	EN, FR, DE
26	L'opinion des salariés européens sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	3-4/85	7/85	FR
26a	Enquête auprès des travailleurs salariés sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	10/85	10/85	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
27	Europeans and the ECU Le public européen et l'ECU Die Europäische Öffentlichkeit und die ECU	3-4/85	11/85	EN, FR, DE, NL
28	Europeans and their Holidays Les Européens et les vacances Die Europäer und der Urlaub	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
29	Europe 2000 <i>Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987</i> <i>Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30ème anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987</i> <i>Europa 2000</i> <i>Sonderausgabe 30. Jahrestag März 1987</i>	12/86- 1/87	3/87	EN,FR, DE DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
30	The Europeans and their Environment in 1986 Les Européens et leur environnement en 1986 Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt 1986	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
31	Europeans and Road Safety Les Européens et la sécurité routière	10-11/86	3/88	EN, FR
32	European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1986 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1986 Die öffentliche Meinung Europas zu Energiefragen 1986 <i>Summary / Résumé /Zusammenfassung</i>	10-11/86	1/88	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, IT, NL, PO
33	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer Les Européens et la prévention du cancer	3-4/87	6/88	EN, FR
34	Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy – Special édition of the Eurobarometer Les Européens, leur agriculture et la Politique Agricole Commune – Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre Die Europäer und ihre Landwirtschaft – Sondernummer Eurobarometer	3-4/87	2/88	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
35	Men and Women in Europe 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes <i>Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe"</i> Hommes et femmes d'Europe 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes <i>Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe"</i>	3-4/87	12/87	EN, FR
36	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1987 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1987	10-11/87	5/88	EN, FR
37	Europeans and Development Aid in 1987 Les Européens et l'aide au développement en 1987	10-11/87	3/88	EN, FR
38	The Young Europeans in 1987 Les jeunes Européens en 1987	10-11/87	3/89	EN, FR
39	Les Européens et leur environnement en 1988	3-4/88	10/88	FR

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40	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer : food consumption habits, smoking, screening for women's cancers Les Européens et la prévention du cancer : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins	3-4/88	12/88	EN, FR
41	Racism and Xenophobia Racisme et xénophobie Rassismus und Ausländerfeindlichkeit	10-11/88	11/89	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
42	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: la notoriété du programme et du code européen	10-11/88	6/89	EN, FR
43	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	3-4/89	1/90	EN, FR
44	Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: comportements liés au risque de cancer	3-4/89	12/89	FR
45	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la pauvreté en Europe	6-7/89	3/90	EN, FR
46	Europeans and the Energy Problem in 1989 Les Européens et les questions énergétiques en 1989 Die Europäische Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1989	6-7/89	11/89	EN, FR, DE
48	The Family and the Desire for Children La famille et le désir d'enfants Die Familie und der Wunsch nach Kindern	10-11/89	8/90	EN, FR, DE
49	Public Opinion in the European Community about the United Nations <i>Published by the UN</i>	10-11/89	4/90	EN
51	The Young Europeans in 1990 Les jeunes Européens en 1990	10-11/90	5/91	EN, FR
52	Family and Employment within the Twelve Famille et emploi dans l'Europe des douze	10-11/90	12/91	EN, FR
52a	First European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-1992 <i>Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Condition</i>	3-4/91	1992	EN
55	Eurodemographics? Nearly There! Esomar Harmonised Demographics for European Survey Research <i>Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR)</i>	10-11/90	9/91	EN
56	Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 34 von Oktober 1990</i>	10-11/90	2/91	DE
57	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1991 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1991	3/91	11/91	EN, FR

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58	Europeans and Health and Safety at Work Les Européens et la santé et la sécurité au travail	4-5/91	1992	EN, FR
59	Consumer Behaviour in the Internal Market	4/91	7/91	EN
60	European Attitudes towards Urban Traffic Problems and Public Transport	4/91	7/91	EN
61	Opinions of Europeans on Biotechnology in 1991 L'opinion des Européens concernant la biotechnologie en 1991	3-4/91	7/91	EN, FR
62	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie au printemps 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, mars 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°35 von März 1991</i>	3-4/91	5/91	EN, FR, DE
63	No Europe without its Regions Pas d'Europe sans régions Kein Europa ohne Regionen	10-11/91	1992	EN, FR, DE, ES
64	The Way Europeans perceive the Third World in 1991 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent le Tiers-Monde en 91	10-11/91	5/93	EN, FR
65	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the October-November 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 36</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie en automne 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N°36, octobre-novembre 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 36 von Oktober/November 1991</i>	10-11/91	12/91	EN, FR, DE
66	The Europeans and the Environment in 1992 Les Européens et l'environnement en 1992	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
67	European Week for Drug Abuse Prevention Semaine européenne de prévention de la toxicomanie	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
68	EC Citizens and Social Protection	3-4/92	11/93	EN
69	Age and Attitudes Les attitudes face au vieillissement	3-4/92	1993	EN, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
70	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1992 Eurobarometer survey No.37</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie au printemps 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.37, mars 1992</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 37 von März 1992</i>	3-4/92	5/92	EN, FR, DE
71	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the Eurobarometer survey N° 38</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie en automne 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 38</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°38</i>	9-10/92	2/93	EN, FR, DE
71a	Etiquetage des produits	4-5/92	8/92	FR
72	Passive Smoking or the pollution of non-smokers by smokers Le tabagisme involontaire ou la pollution des non-fumeurs par les fumeurs	9-10/92	3/93	EN, FR
74	European Opinion on the Safety of Consumers	9-10/92	4/93	EN
75	The Single Market of Consumers Le Marché unique des consommateurs	11/92		
76	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	11/92	6/93	EN, FR
77	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	3-4/93	12/93	EN, FR
78	Opinions of Europeans following the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work Les opinions des Européens après l'année européenne pour la sécurité, l'hygiène et la santé sur le lieu de travail Die Meinungen der Europäer nach Abschluß des Europäischen Jahres für Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz am Arbeitsplatz	3-4/93	1993	EN, FR, DE
79	European Opinion and Energy Matters 1993 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1993 <i>Summary</i>	4/93	9/93	EN, FR <i>EN</i>
80	Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering: what Europeans think about it in 1993 Biotechnologie et génie génétique: ce qu'en pensent les Européens en 1993	4/93	10/93	EN, FR

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81	Consumers and the single market Le marché unique des consommateurs	4/93		
81a	The European Court of Justice	9-10/92 10-11/93	6/94	EN
82	The Perception of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe La perception de la pauvreté et de l'exclusion sociale en Europe	10-11/93	1994	EN, FR
83	Europeans and Blood Les Européens et le sang	4-5/94	12/94	EN, FR
85	Les femmes et l'élection du Parlement européen	4-6/94	12/94	FR
86	European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)	12/94	2/95	FR
87	L'intervention de l'UE dans la régulation des relations économiques et du commerce international	4-5/95	8/95	FR
88	Europeans and the Environment Les Européens et l'environnement	5-6/95	11/95	EN, FR
89	Les régions	5-6/95	11/95	FR
90	La "citoyenneté européenne"	7/95	7/95	FR
91	European Citizens and the euro Les citoyens européens et l'euro Die Bürger der EU und der Euro	10-11/95 11-12/95 12/95	1/96	EN, FR, DE
92	Europeans and their Attitudes to Education and Training	10-11/95 11-12/95	1997	EN
93	Les labels de qualité	10-12/95	3/96	FR
94	European Demography Démographie européenne	11/95		
95	The way Europeans perceive developing countries in 1995 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent les pays en voie de développement en 1995	11-12/95	3/96	EN, FR
96	Working conditions in Europe Les conditions de travail en Europe Arbeitsbedingungen in der Europäischen Union	11-12/95 1/96	6/97	EN, FR, DE, DA, FI, IT, NL, SV
97	Equal opportunities for women and men in Europe? Européennes, Européens: à chances égales ? Frauen und Männer in Europa : Wie steht es um die Chancengleichheit?	2-4/96	1/99	EN, FR, DE
98	The Employment in Europe Survey 1996	2-4/96	6/97	EN
99	EU citizens and health issues	2-4/96	9/98	EN

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100	Europeans and public security Les Européens et la sécurité publique Die Europäer und öffentliche Sicherheit	2-4/96	11/96	EN, FR, DE
101	Europeans and the programme "European Citizens" Les Européens et le programme "Citoyens d'Europe"	4-5/96		
102	Europeans and the sun Les Européens et le soleil	4-5/96	7/96	FR
103	Europeans and health and safety in the work place Les Européens et la santé et la sécurité sur les lieux de travail	4-5/96		
104	Opinion on Energy Matters 1997	10-11/96	2/97	EN
105	Development aid : building for the future with public support Avec le citoyen, bâtir le futur de l'aide au développement	10-11/96	1/97	EN, FR
106	Europeans and the sun Les Européens et le soleil	10-11/96	2/97	FR
107	Citizens of Europe Citoyens d'Europe	10-11/96	/	/
108	The Europeans and modern biotechnology Les Européens et la biotechnologie moderne	10-11/96	7/97	EN, FR
109	Information technology and Data Privacy	10-11/96	1/97	EN
110	L'Europe des consommateurs: Les citoyens face à la qualité des produits alimentaires	1-2/97	5/97	FR
111	The information society La société de l'information	1-2/97	97	EN
112	Lifelong learning L'éducation et la formation tout au long de la vie	3-4/97		ENG
113	Racism and Xenophobia : Human rights and immigration in the European Union Racisme et xénophobie : Droits de l'homme et immigration dans l'Union européenne	3-4/97	12/97	EN, FR
114	The Young Europeans in 1997 Les jeunes Européens en 1997 Die jungen Europäer in 1997	4-6/97	10/97	EN, FR, DE
115	Women and breast cancer Les femmes et le cancer du sein	4-6/97		
116	Attitudes of EU consumers to Fair Trade Bananas Attitudes des consommateurs européens envers le commerce équitable des bananes	1-2/97	12/97	EN, FR
117	The Europeans on Holidays Les Européens et leurs vacances	10-11/97	3/98	EN, FR

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118	Europeans and their views on child sex tourism L'opinion des Européens sur le tourisme sexuel impliquant des enfants	4-5/98	11/98	EN, FR
119	Europeans and cancer Les Européens et le cancer	4-5/98		
120	Les Européens et la sécurité des produits alimentaires	4-5/98	9/98	FR
121	Europeans, health, and the healthcare system	4-5/98		EN
122	European public opinion on Radioactive Waste L'opinion des Européens sur les déchets radioactifs	10-11/98	01/99	EN
123	The Information Society La société de l'information	11-12/98	5/99	EN, FR
124	Quality Labels Les labels de qualité	11-12/98		
125	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	11-12/98		
126	Les Européens et l'aide au développement	11-12/98	2/99	FR
127	Europeans and violence against women Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les femmes	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
128	Europeans and violence against children Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les enfants	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
129	Europeans and the elderly Les Européens et les personnes âgées	3-4/99	/	/
130	Europeans and consumer associations Les Européens et les associations de consommateurs	4-5/99	7/99	EN, FR
131	Europeans and the environment Les Européens et l'environnement	4-5/99	9/99	EN, FR
132	Europeans and the single currency Les Européens et la monnaie unique européenne	10-11/99	2/00	EN, FR
133	Europeans and the financial services Les Européens et les services financiers	10-11/99	5/00	EN, FR
134	Europeans and modern biotechnology Les Européens et la biotechnologie moderne	11-12/99	3/00	EN, FR
135	Quality of life and social exclusion Qualité de vie et exclusion sociale	11-12/99	6/00	FR
136	Les consommateurs et l'accès à la justice	11-12/99		

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137	Europeans and the EC logo Les Européens et le logo CE Die Europäischen Bürger und das CE-Zeichen	11-12/99	3/00	EN, FR, DE
138	Racism and xenophobia in Europe	4-5/00	10/00	EN
139	L'opinion des Européens sur les services d'intérêt général	4-5/00	9/00	FR
140	Labelling of genetically modified food L'étiquetage des aliments génétiquement modifiés	4-5/00	/	/
141	The Information Society Le société de l'information	4-5/00	10/00	EN, FR
142	Europeans and the euro Les Européens et l'euro	10-11/00	3/01	EN, FR
143	Europeans and financial services Les Européens et les services financiers	10-11/00	2/01	FR
144	Les technologies de l'information et de la communication	10-11/00	2/01	FR
145	Public safety La sécurité publique	11-12/00	11/02	ENG
146	Europe of Defense L'Europe de la Défense	11-12/00	04/01	EN, FR, NL
147	Europeans and languages Les Européens et les langues	12/00	2/01	EN, FR
148	Europeans and the social situation Les Européens et la situation sociale	1-2/01	2/01	FR, ENG
149	Europeans and disabled people Les Européens et les personnes handicapées	1-2/01	5/01	EN, FR, DE
150	Special Representations Spécial Bureaux	3-4/01	6/01	EN, FR, ES, DA, DE, EL, IT, NL, PT, FI, SV
151	The young Europeans in 2001 Les jeunes européens en 2001	4-5/01	10/01	EN, FR
152	Libéralisation et globalisation	4-5/01	5/02	FR
153	Les européens et l'aide humanitaire	4-5/01	/	/
154	Europeans, science and technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie Wissenschaft und Technik in Bewusstsein der Europäer Leading national trends	5-6/01	12/01	EN, FR, DE
155	Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy	5-6/01	09/01	EN

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156	Europeans and the euro - Tables Les européens et l'euro - Tableaux	5-6/01	07/01	EN, FR
157	Les européens et la e-inclusion	5-6/01	06/01	FR
158	Europeans' participation in cultural activities La participation des européens aux activités culturelles Die Beteiligung der Europäer an kulturellen Aktivitäten	08-09/01	05/02	EN, FR, DE
159	Les européens et les technologies de l'information et de la communication dans le cadre de l'emploi	08-09/01	09/02	FR
161	Europeans' views on banking and insurance services Complete report - Summary - Comparative report with previous surveys Les européens et les services financiers Rapport complet - Comparaison avec les sondages précédents	08-09/01	09/02	EN, FR
161	Reform on the pension	09-10/01	/	/
162	Social precarity and social integration Précarité et intégration sociales Soziale Präkarität und soziale Integration	09-10/01	10/02	EN, FR, DE
163	Family and social situation	10-11/01	/	/
164	Information Society	10-11/01	/	/
165	Europeans and Radioactive waste	10-11/01	04/02	EN
166	"Special Bureaux" Eurobarometer : Getting information on Europe, the enlargement of the EU, support for European integration	01-02/02	05/02	EN
167	Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy Les Européens et la politique agricole commune	02-04/02	06/02	EN, FR
168	Discrimination in Europe La discrimination en Europe Diskriminierung in Europa	02-04/02	05/03	EN, FR, DE
169	Energy : Issues, Options and Technologies	02-04/02	03/03	EN
171	Perception of the euro - First elements Perception de l'euro - Premiers éléments	03-05/02	05/02	EN FR
172	Attitudes and opinions of Young people in the EU on drugs Les attitudes et opinions des jeunes citoyens de l'Union européenne par rapport aux drogues - Résumé	04-06/02	10/02	EN, FR
175	Views on Business-to-Consumers Cross-border Trade - Tables	04-06/02	11/02	EN
176	Les services d'intérêt général Summary Synthèse Sonderausgabe	09-10/02	01/03	FR
177	Europeans and Biotechnology in 2002	09-10/02	03/03	EN
179	EU citizens and sources of information about health	09-10/02	05/03	EN

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180	Attitudes towards environment Attitudes à l'égard de l'environnement	09-10/02	03/03	EN, FR
181	Public safety, exposure to drug-related problems and crime	09-10/02	04/03	EN
184	L'aide aux pays en développement	10-12/02	04/03	FR
185	Lifelong learning: citizen's views	01-03/03	06/03	EN