

# EUROBAROMETER 60

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

## AUTUMN 2003

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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. Antonis Papacostas), 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](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion)**

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# REPORT

## Preface

Eurobarometer researchers found respondents in a gloomy mood in Autumn 2003. Whereas the previous wave of the survey had taken place in the middle of the Iraq war, this time economic and social issues were on the minds of those polled. The level of pessimism about the coming year as regards their countries' economies is at its highest since the end of 1992, and almost one citizen in two believes that, in 2004, the employment situation is going to get worse.

The employment situation is at the heart of citizens' concerns. When asked to cite the two most important problems faced by their countries, 42% of those polled cited unemployment, with crime in second place at 28%. Nine out of ten people think that fighting unemployment should be a European Union priority. However, assessments of EU action in this field are, to say the least, lukewarm.

In this difficult climate, a decline is recorded in the image of all institutions. The confidence factor in the European Union itself has fallen by three points, to 41%. But, in relative terms, the EU fares better than national governments, which have the trust of only 31% of citizens, a drop of six points. What can be said about political parties, in which more than three out of four people tend not to have confidence?

It would seem that citizens are showing little interest in the European elections next June. Currently, less than a third of them say that they are certain they will participate. And, just when the Union needs to face major challenges (enlargement from 15 to 25 Member States, institutional reform) in the coming months, a substantial drop in certain indicators has sometimes been noted.

Nevertheless, the majority of those polled want European integration to proceed at a more rapid pace. Subjects that were still taboo some decades ago, such as a Constitution for the Union, as well as common foreign and defence policies, are now supported by an overwhelming majority of the population. When all is said and done, public opinion, although critical with respect to certain results, wants 'more Europe'.

***We wish to thank all the European Union citizens  
who have taken part in the Eurobarometer survey over the years.  
Without their participation, 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 **four parts**.

The first part focuses on the **state of play at the end of 2003**.

The first chapter, **A degree of pessimism for 2004**, measures citizens' satisfaction with the lives they lead, as well as their expectations for the year 2004.

The second chapter, **A need for a sense of security**, analyses current problems facing EU Member States, according to their citizens. It then examines what the public consider to be the Union's priority actions.

The third chapter looks at the **trust** that citizens have in the EU's institutions and bodies.

The fourth chapter focuses on citizens' **need for information**. It looks at the levels of European citizens' self-assessment of their knowledge of the EU, what they know about European institutions, perceptions of how the European Union is covered in the national media and the sources of information used and preferred by respondents.

The second part deals with the **Union today**.

The first chapter examines **European identity**. It looks at the extent to which the Union's citizens see themselves as Europeans in the near future, national pride and European pride and feelings of attachment to the European Union.

The second chapter is devoted to the **overall perception of the Union**. It examines long-term developments in public opinion of the Union by looking at feelings that citizens associate with it and how the EU is perceived. Support for EU membership and citizens' feelings as to whether or not their countries had benefited from membership are also covered. It also analyses feelings that citizens would have if they were told that the EU was going to be scrapped tomorrow.

The third chapter looks at **opinions of the institutions**. It starts by determining the importance and trust that citizens have in the various European institutions. It continues with a rapid examination of the perceived awareness and importance of the Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the second half of 2003. It finishes by looking at the degree of satisfaction with democracy in the Member States and in the European Union.

The fourth chapter focuses on the **main policies of the Union**. It analyses the levels of support for current EU actions, and especially the euro, before looking at the Union's role in various fields as well as the perception of its effectiveness and the levels at which decisions should be taken.

The third part takes stock of how citizens see the **future of the Union**.

Chapter one looks at the pace that **European integration has and should have**, as well as support for progress towards a European political union.

The second chapter focuses on **enlargement** and assesses public support for enlargement, as well as the preferred options for the future of the Union.

The third chapter is concerned with the **Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)**. It examines perceptions of the roles of the United States and the European Union in the world. It then analyses the level of support of EU citizens for the establishment of the CFSP, whether it is a priority for them and the level at which decisions should be taken. It assesses citizens' opinions on a certain number of statements in relation to the CFSP.



The fourth chapter deals with the **Constitution**. It starts by highlighting the level of overall support for such a document, before presenting citizens' attitudes towards some specific aspects that could become the object of institutional reform: how the President of the Commission is appointed, the duration of the Presidency of the Council and the amendment of the right of veto.

With only a few months to go to **voting for the European Parliament in June 2004**, we have decided to devote the entire fourth section to these elections.

The first chapter looks at the degree to which citizens think **the activities of and the decisions taken by the European Parliament** affect them. The second examines **general attitudes** to the European Parliament. The third assesses **perceptions of Members of the European Parliament** and the public's level of expectation regarding **contacts with them**. Lastly, the fourth chapter focuses on the **likelihood that citizens will participate in the forthcoming European elections**, the issues that they would like to see tackled in the coming electoral campaign and includes their responses to questions about various factors likely to **serve as an incentive to vote in the elections**.

## **I. A context of pessimistic citizens who are in need of information**



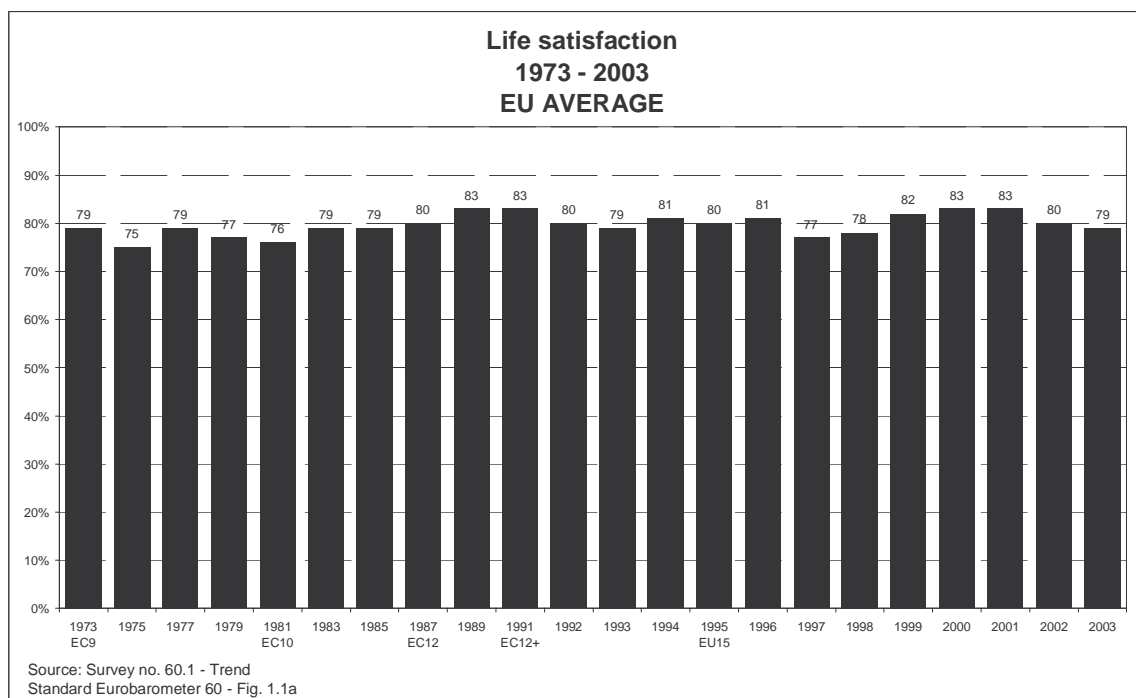
## 1. A degree of pessimism for 2004

This chapter focuses on European Union citizens' levels of satisfaction with their lives and then looks at their expectations for 2004.

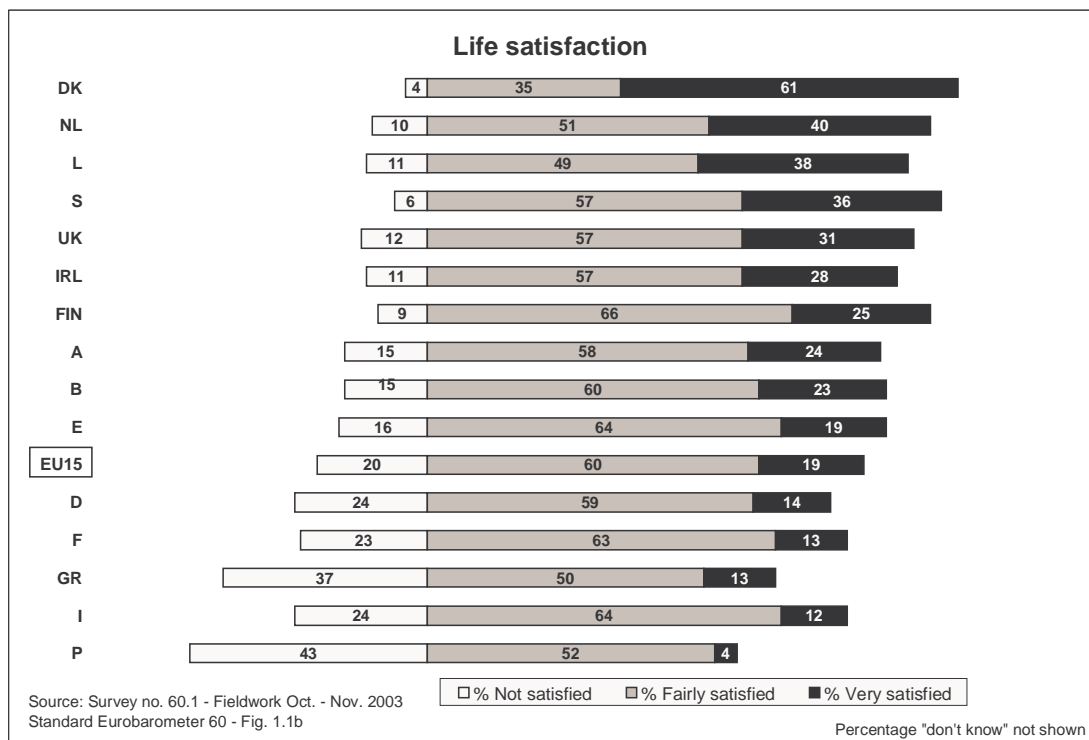
### 1.1. Life satisfaction

#### Slightly falling satisfaction levels

From a general perspective, 79% of respondents claim to be very or fairly satisfied with the lives they lead. Although this level of satisfaction remains high, it has seen a small fall of one percentage point compared with Autumn 2002 and of four points compared with the end of 2001.



More people in Northern Europe tend to claim that they are very or fairly satisfied with their lives. This feeling is shared by 96% of Danes, 93% of Swedes and 91% of Finns and Dutch. On the other hand, barely 56% of Portuguese and 63% of Greeks feel this way. Greece is, however, the country that has registered the greatest increase in its levels of satisfaction (+5). The number of citizens who said they were not very or not at all satisfied with their lives rose by six points in Luxembourg (11%), as well as in the *Länder* of the former German Democratic Republic. (Table 1.1a)



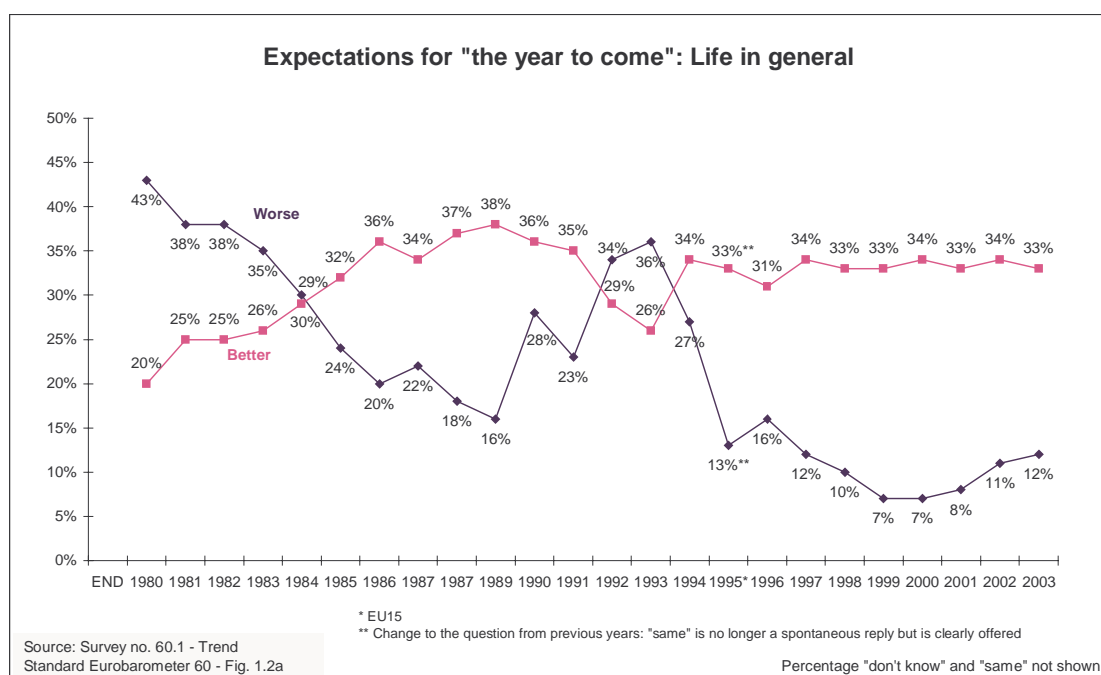
As might be expected, the unemployed are by far the least likely to say that they are satisfied with the lives they lead. (Table 1.1b)

## 1.2. People's expectations for the year 2004

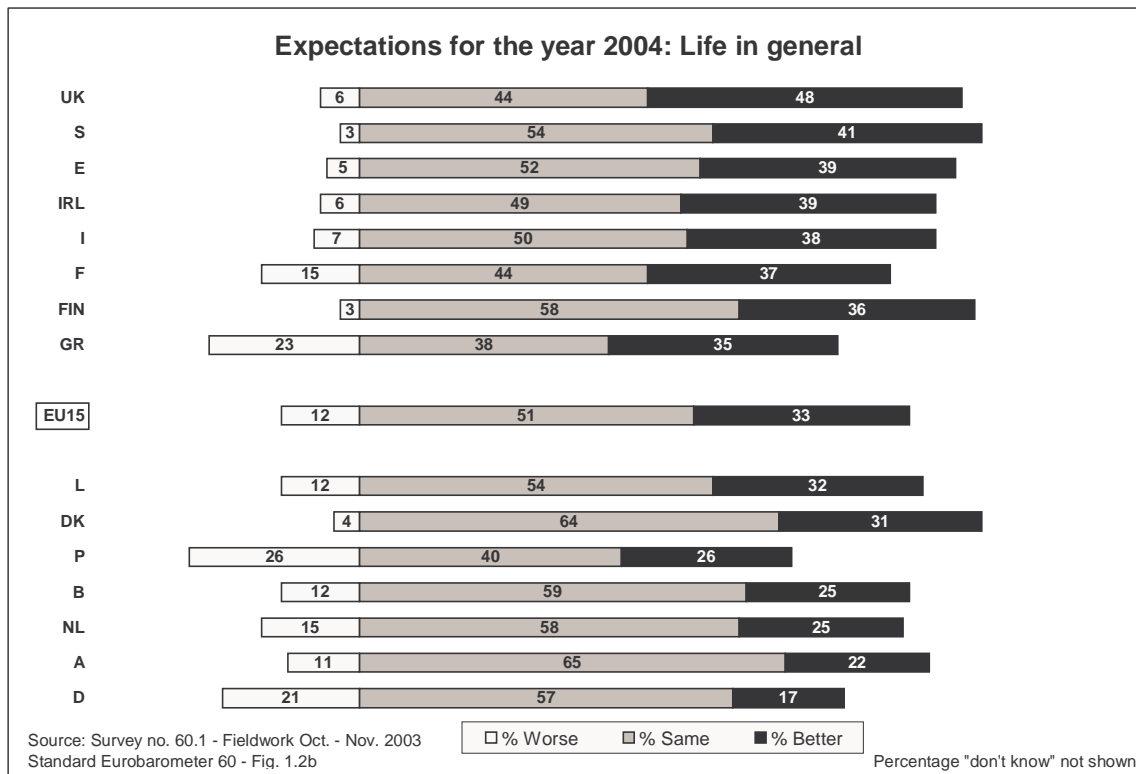
### Falling confidence indicators for the year 2004

People's expectations are more pessimistic than a year ago.

Confidence indicators for the year 2004 are continuing to fall – but more markedly for views with respect to the country as a whole than in the case of people's views regarding their own domestic situation.

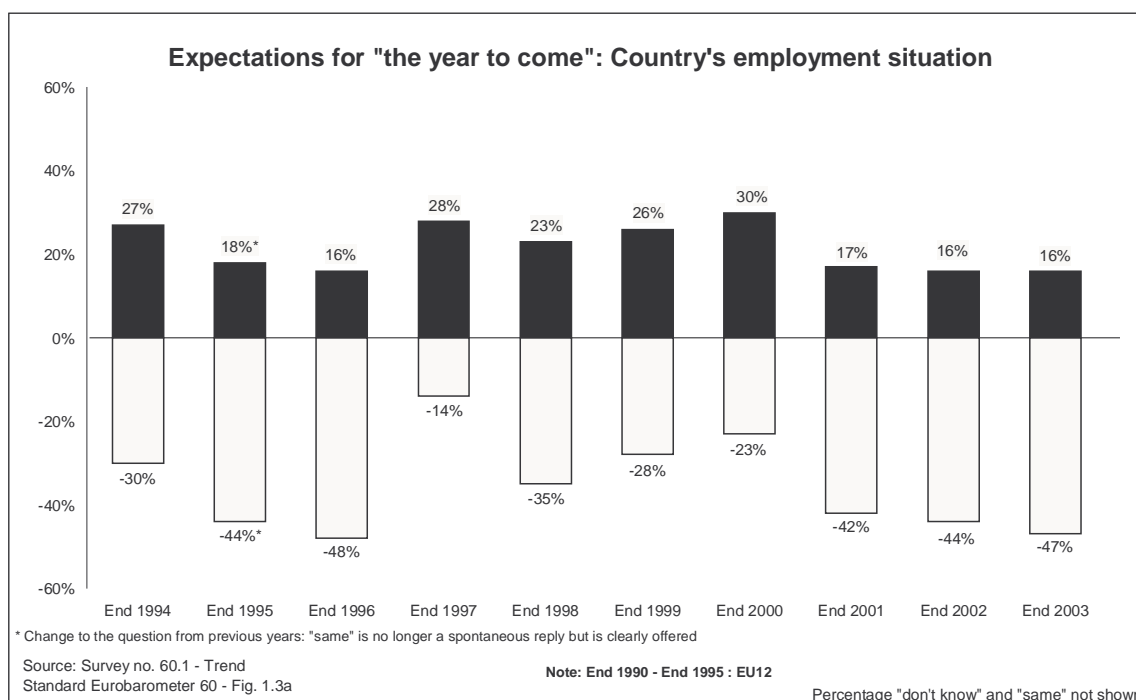


As in previous years, around one-third of EU citizens feel that the year to come will be better than the previous one as far as **their life in general** is concerned. Twelve percent of them consider that it will be worse and 51% (=) think it will be the same.



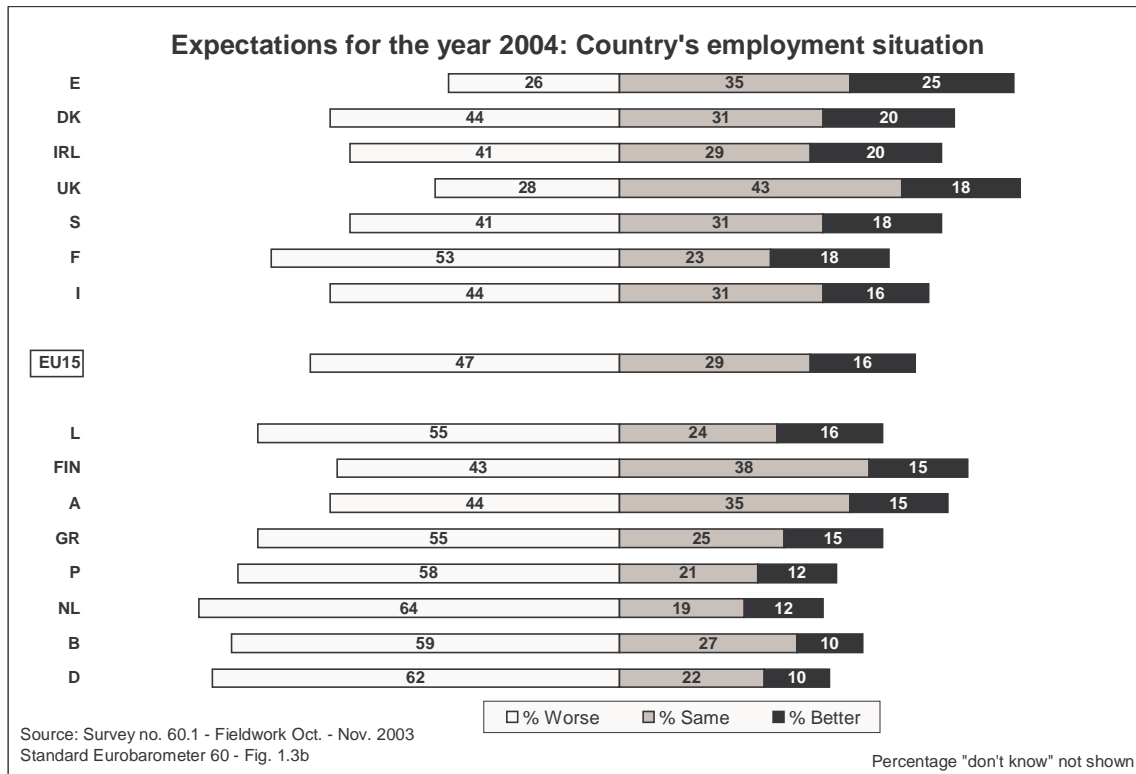
Those living in the new German *Länder* are the most likely to feel that the next year will be worse (27%, +13 points in one year), followed by the Portuguese (26%, -13) and the Greeks (23%, -3). (Table 1.2a)

The ranks of those who believe that the **employment situation** in the year to come will be worse continue to swell. While 42% held this view in Autumn 2001 and 44% in Autumn 2002, this figure has now risen to 47% – the worst result since late 1996. The countries whose figures have risen the most dramatically are Denmark (+24), Belgium (+20) and Sweden (+12).

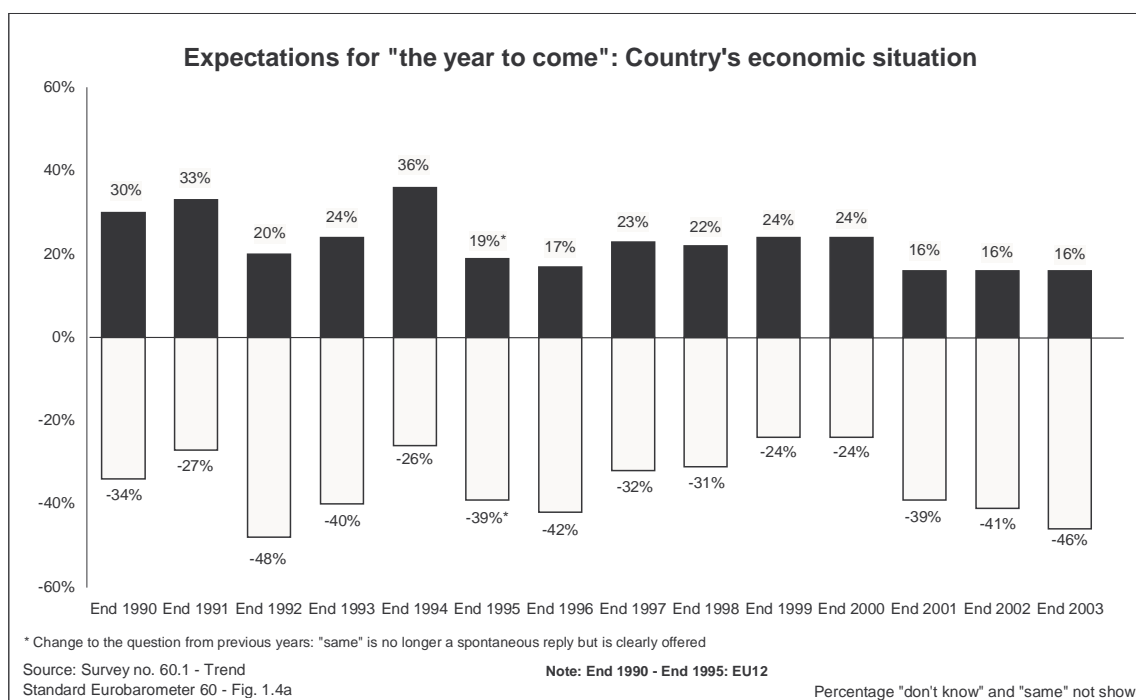


The Netherlands has, however, the highest percentage of pessimists (64%, +4).

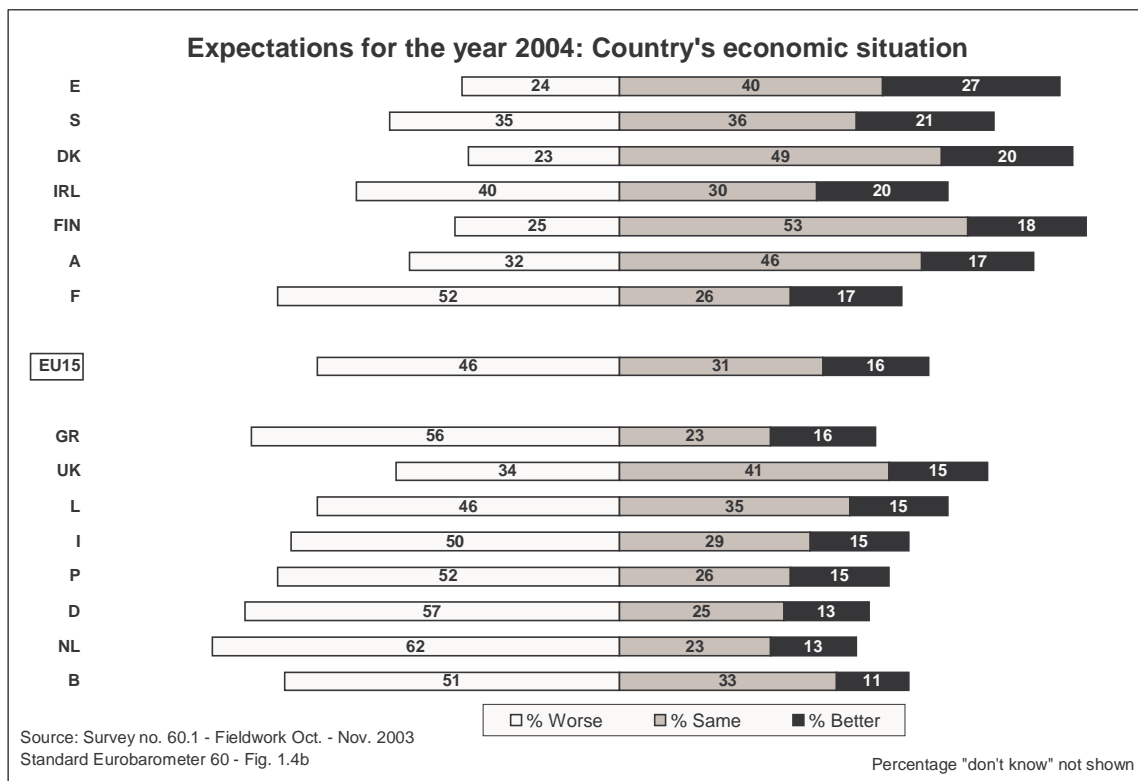
The proportion of persons for whom 2004 will not bring any change with respect to the employment situation has fallen by three percentage points (29%), while the optimists' share remains stable (16%, =). The Spaniards are the most likely to expect the employment situation in their country to improve: a quarter of the Spanish poll thinks this will happen. (Table 1.3a)



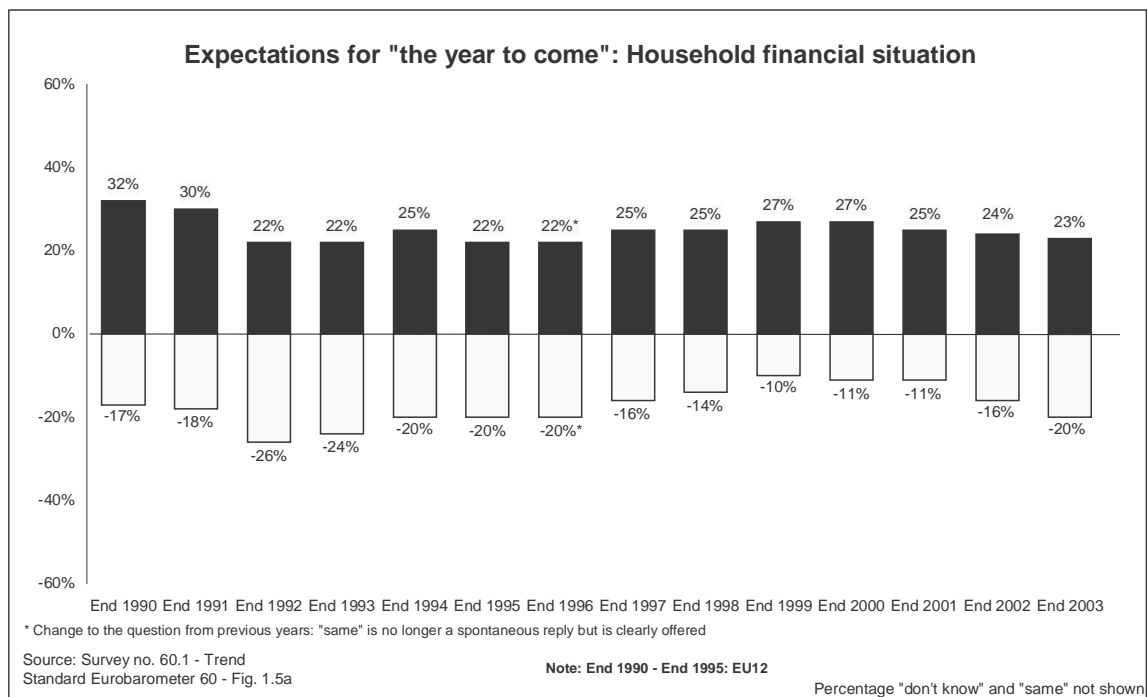
A similar scenario emerges with regard to the **country's economic situation**. Between Autumn 2001 and Autumn 2003, citizens predicting a worsening in the situation rose from 39% to 46%, while those who think that it will remain the same has dropped by five points (36% to 31%). The optimists' share remains static at 16%.



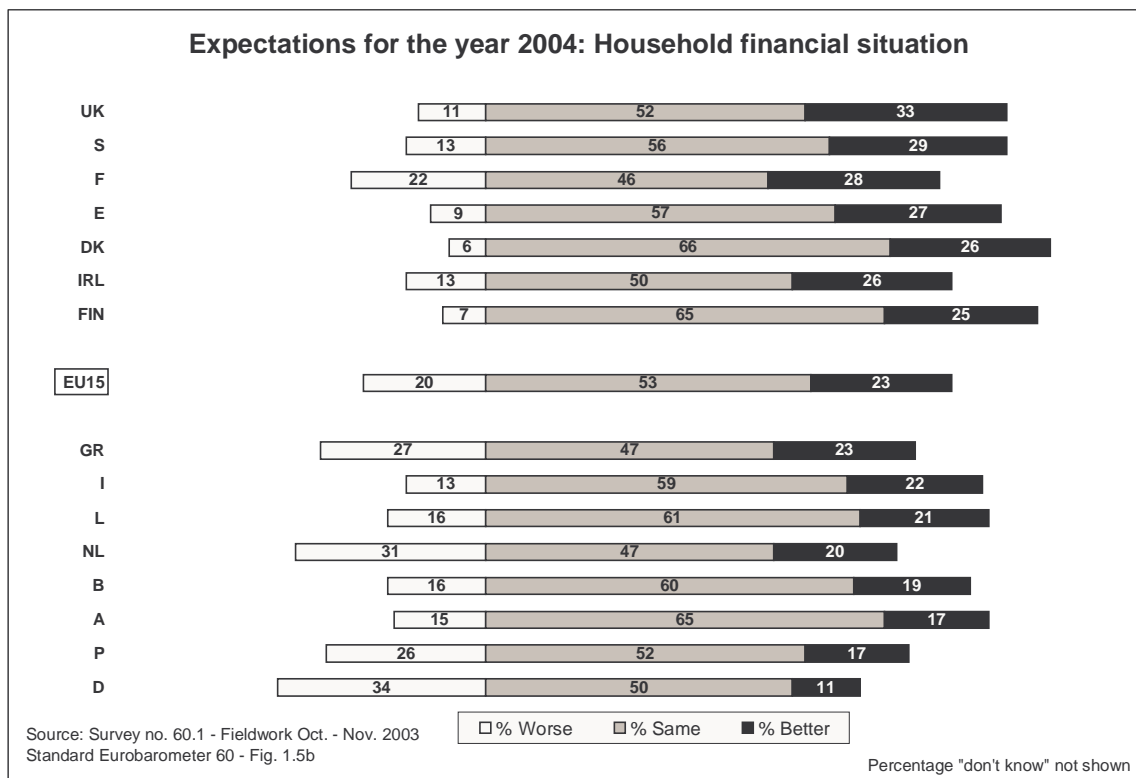
The greatest changes in the numbers of people who expected a worsening in their country's economic situation are seen in Belgium (+16 points in one year), in France (+11) and in Germany (+8). In this last country, the Eastern *Länder* registered a marked increase of 15 percentage points in the pessimists' ranks. (Table 1.4a)



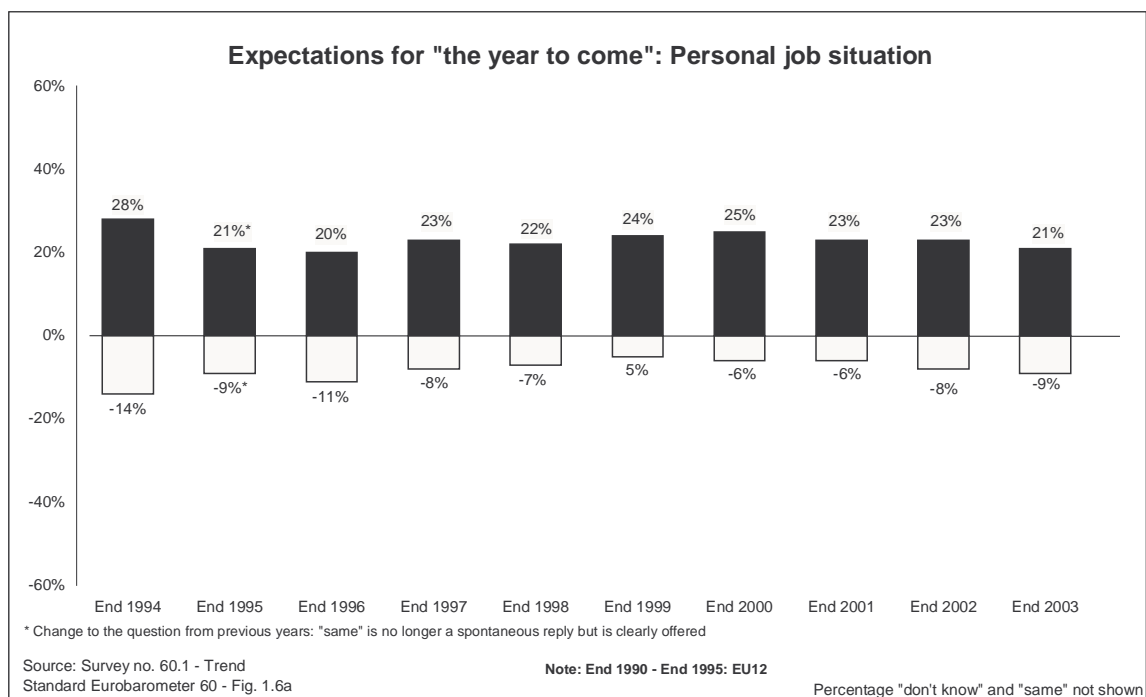
Pessimism appears to have less of an impact on expectations in the personal sphere. The most noteworthy changes are observed with respect to **household financial situation**. One-fifth of the poll expects the situation to get worse (+4 points in comparison with 2002, +9 in comparison with 2001), 53% expect it to remain the same (-2, -6) and 23% expect it to improve (-1, -2).



The views of citizens in Germany (34% 'worse', +12) and the Netherlands (31% 'worse', +12) regarding the year to come are the most pessimistic amongst the countries polled. The British are the most likely to be optimistic with respect to the year to come (33%, +2). (Table 1.5a)

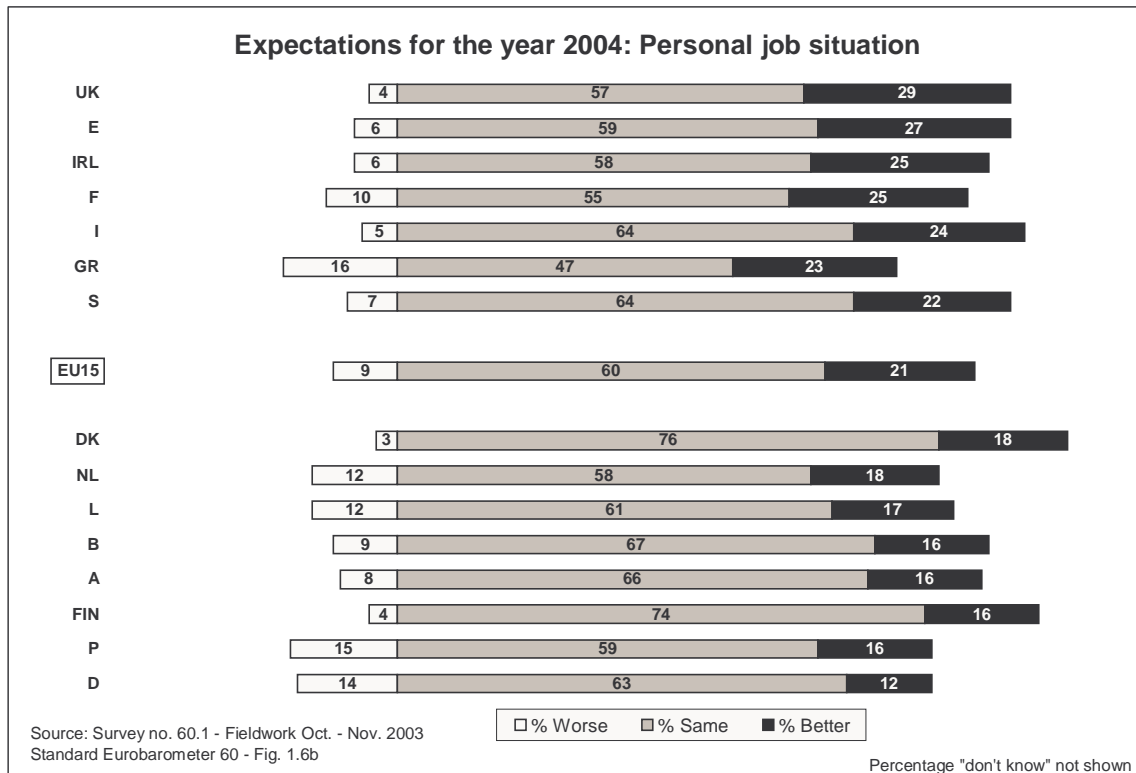


As regards the **personal job situation** of those polled, 9% believe that it will get worse (+1 point in comparison with 2002, +3 in comparison with 2001), 60% that it will remain the same (-1, -2) and 21% that it will improve (-2, -2).





The greatest increase in pessimists is seen in Luxembourg (12%, +8). However, in spite of a fall of 9 points, the Greeks (16%) and Portuguese (15%) are still the most likely to believe that 2004 will be worse. The British, on the other hand, are the most positive with respect to an improvement in their personal job situations (29%, +4). (Table 1.6a)



It can be seen that the younger the respondent and the longer the time they have spent in full-time education, the more optimistic they are. Older respondents and those who have had little education tend to be more pessimistic or to think that 2004 will not bring any change to the various aspects of their lives.

People who consider their country's membership of the EU to be a good thing are more likely to be positive. On the other hand, proportionately more of those who see their country's membership of the EU as a bad thing tend to be pessimistic. (Tables 1.2b, 1.3b, 1.4b, 1.5b and 1.6b)

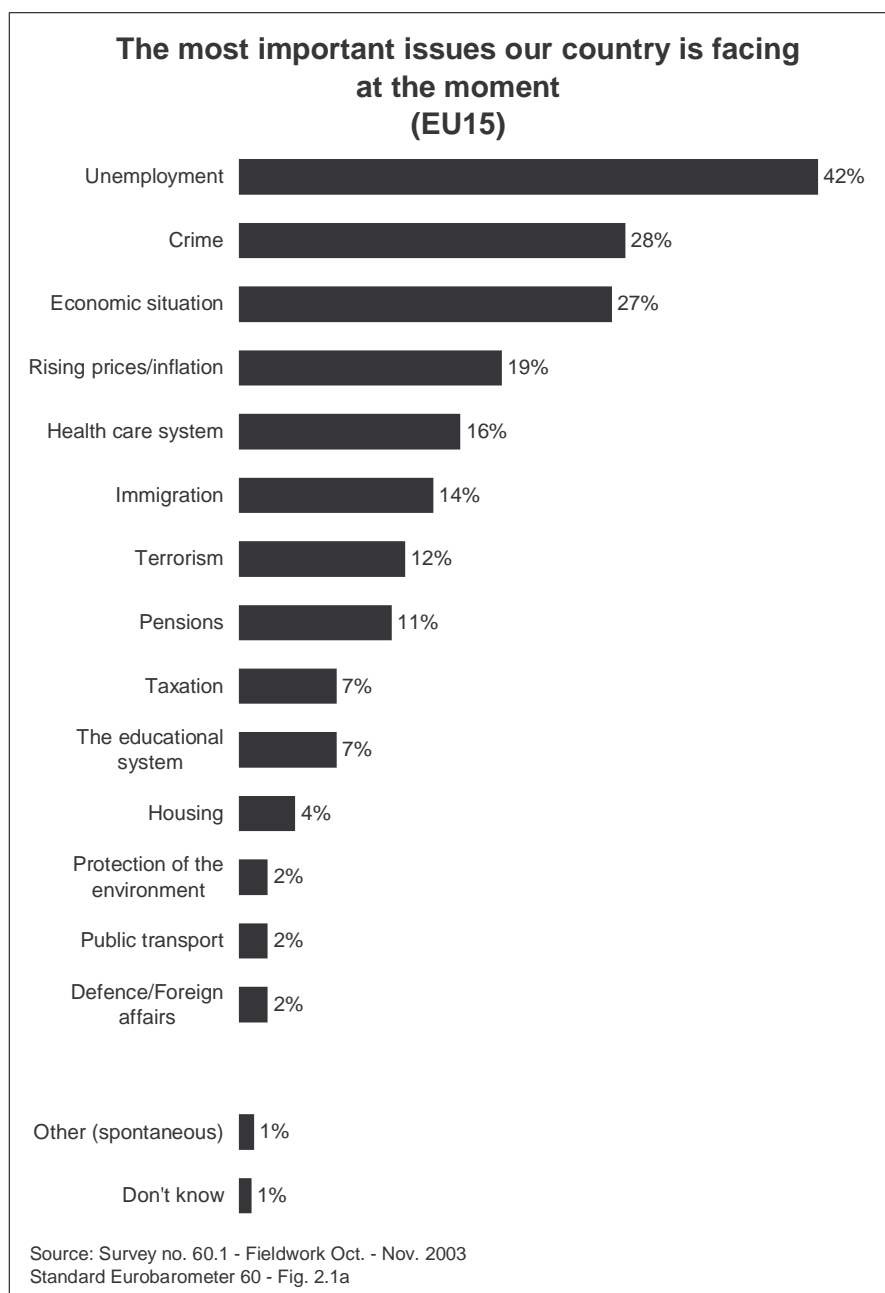
## 2. A need for a sense of security

In a context in which confidence with respect to the future is at half-mast, this section examines the important issues currently faced by our countries and what citizens consider to be priority actions for the EU.

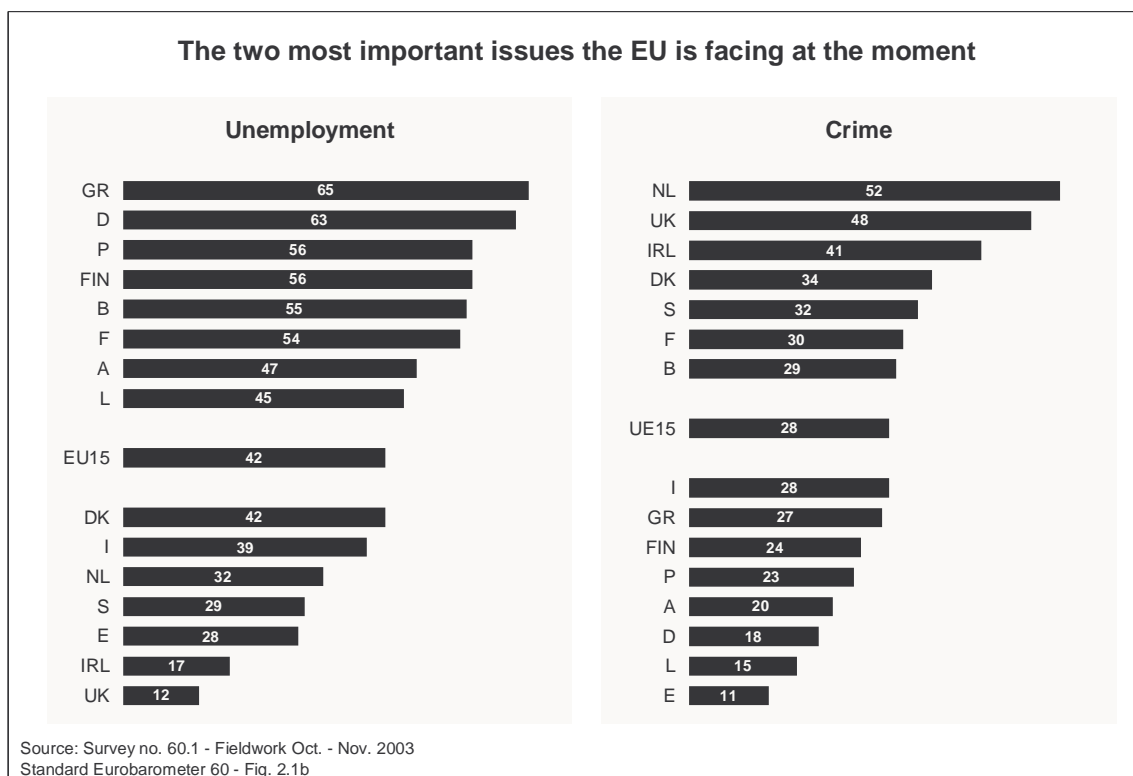
### 2.1. Important issues currently faced by our countries

#### Unemployment and crime are still the two most important issues that European Union Member States have to tackle

Public opinion regarding the main problems faced by their countries remains unchanged as far as the first three most-cited problems are concerned: 42% of respondents consider unemployment to be one of the two most important issues, while 28% cite crime and 27% the economic situation – an issue for which there was a rise of three percentage points in six months.



Terrorism, which in Spring 2003 ranked in fourth position, registered a fall of five percentage points (14%). Rising prices/inflation has become one of the two main problems – being cited by one citizen in five, followed by the health system according to 16% of the poll. Respondents citing defence/foreign policy have fallen by five points (2%) in comparison with the previous wave, the fieldwork for which was carried out during the Iraq war.



Unemployment is one of the two important issues for 65% of Greeks and 63% of Germans (the figure rising to 74% in the eastern part of the country). This problem is also cited by more than one citizen in two in Portugal and Finland (56% each), Belgium (55%) and France (54%). The British are always the least likely to cite it as one of the most important issues (12%, +4), and more and more of them place crime at the top of the ranking (48%).

This last issue receives an even higher score in the Netherlands, with more than one Dutch person in two considering crime to be one of the major problems.

Against a background of ETA attacks, 51% of Spaniards see terrorism as one of the two main problems currently faced by their country.

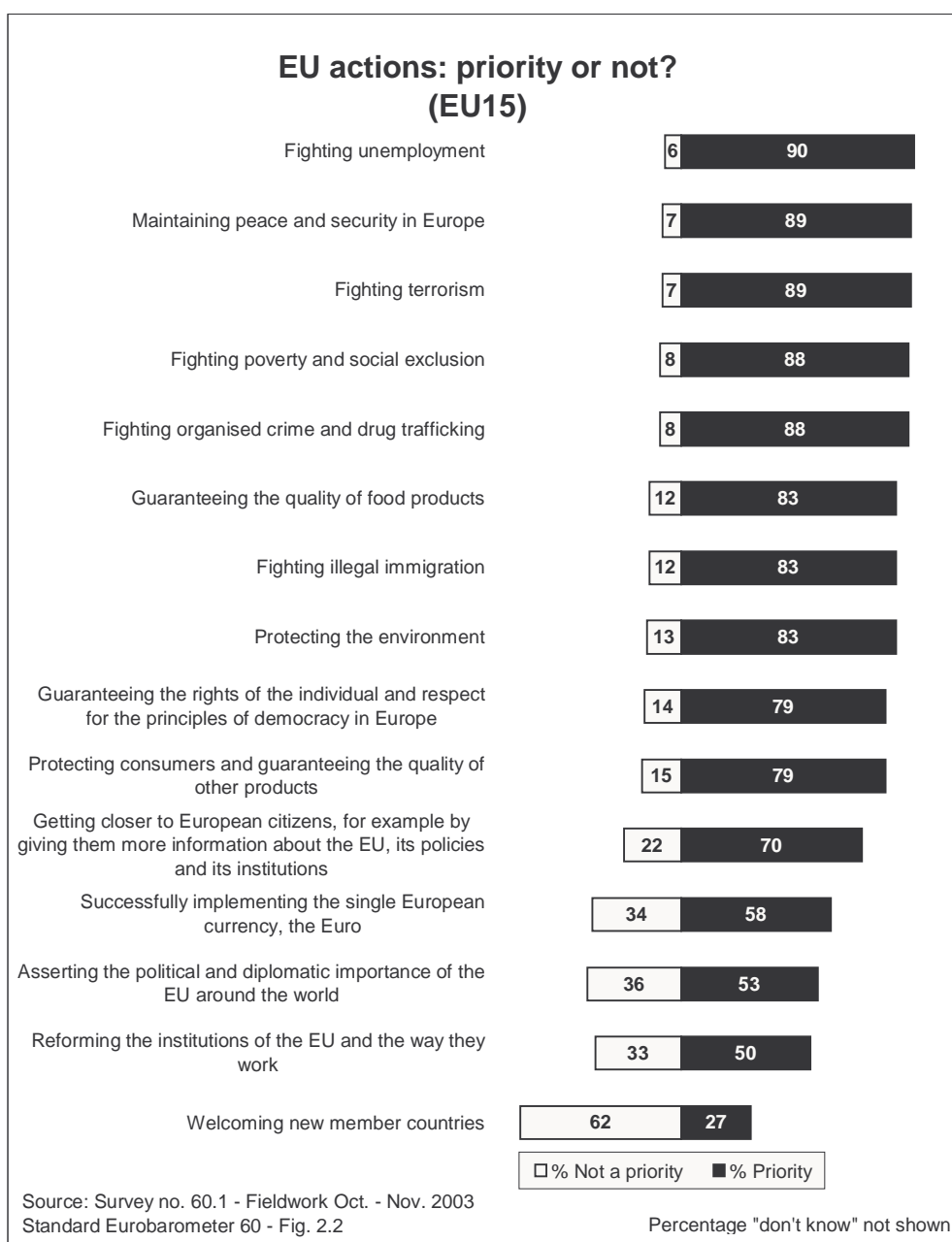
The concerns expressed by the Swedes (49%) and the Finns (42%) about their health systems (49%) are also noteworthy. (Table 2.1)

## 2.2. Priorities of the European Union

For a number of years, European Union citizens have been asked about a certain number of actions undertaken by the Union, in order to see whether they consider these should or should not be priority actions.

As might be expected, in view of the above analysis of the main problems faced by the countries covered by this survey, according to nine out of ten citizens polled, fighting unemployment should be one of the Union's priorities.

Thereafter, in equal position, comes maintaining peace and security in Europe, fighting terrorism, fighting poverty and social exclusion and fighting organised crime and drug trafficking: all of these are considered to be a priority by 88% or 89% of citizens. Next in line are guaranteeing the safety of food products, the fight against illegal immigration and protecting the environment. Only one action – welcoming new member countries – is not considered to be a priority by a large majority of citizens.



In Autumn 2003, **fighting unemployment** is, therefore, the aspect most often considered to be a priority in the minds of the citizens of the fifteen EU Member States. This action is ranked first in six countries (France, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Germany and Austria), second in three others and third in one other.

**Maintaining peace and security in Europe** is in first place in four countries, in second place in three and in third in another three.

**Fighting terrorism** is the action most cited as a priority in two Member States: Spain, which has to deal with ETA's attacks, and the UK, which is involved alongside the United States in fighting international terrorism.

**Fighting poverty and social exclusion** is in second place in three countries (France, Belgium and Finland).

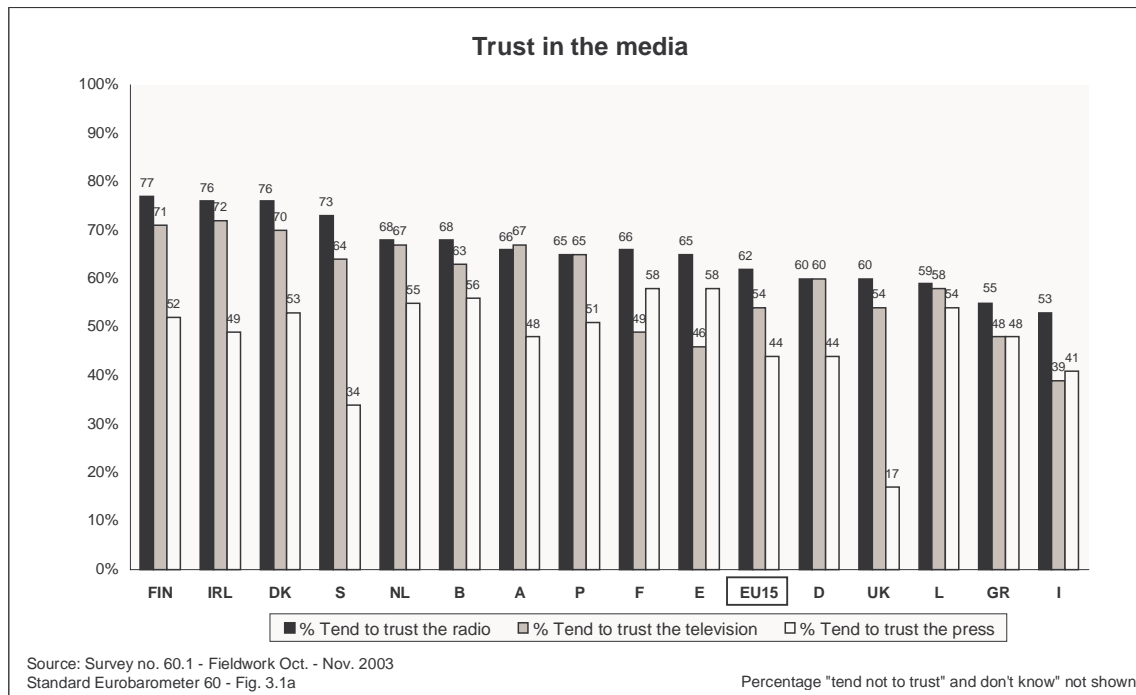
The Irish, Swedes and Dutch all place **fighting organised crime and drug trafficking** in pole position. **Protecting the environment** is in second place in Sweden and third in Denmark. (Table 2.2)

Ranking of the three most frequently cited priorities (in % by Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Fighting unemployment	93	Peace and security	93
Fighting poverty	91	Quality of food products	92
Fighting terrorism	89	Fighting poverty	92
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Peace and security	92	Fighting crime and drug trafficking	91
Fighting terrorism	92	Peace and security	91
Protecting the environment	91	Fighting unemployment	89
Germany		Austria	
Fighting unemployment	91	Fighting unemployment	86
Peace and security	90	Peace and security	83
Fighting terrorism	86	Fighting poverty	83
Greece		Portugal	
Peace and security	92	Fighting unemployment	95
Fighting unemployment	92	Fighting crime and drug trafficking	95
Fighting poverty	92	Fighting terrorism	94
Spain		Finland	
Fighting terrorism	92	Peace and security	89
Fighting unemployment	90	Fighting poverty	85
Fighting poverty	90	Quality of food products	83
France		Sweden	
Fighting unemployment	95	Fighting crime and drug trafficking	96
Fighting poverty	94	Protecting the environment	95
Peace and security	92	Peace and security	95
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Fighting crime and drug trafficking	91	Fighting terrorism	89
Fighting unemployment	90	Fighting crime and drug trafficking	88
Fighting terrorism	89	Fighting illegal immigration	85
Italy			
Fighting unemployment	92		
Fighting terrorism	90		
Peace and security	89		

### 3. Flagging trust in political institutions

#### Trust in the media has fallen slightly

In comparison with Spring 2003, it can be seen that trust in the radio, television and press has fallen by three percentage points in the European Union. Radio remains the medium in which people have greatest trust (62%), followed by television (54%) and the press (44%).



Levels of confidence in the various types of media are not evenly spread throughout European Union countries. Seventy-seven percent of Finns place their trust in radio, and similar levels were seen in Ireland and Denmark (76% each). However, only 53% of Italians and 55% of Greeks share this trust in radio.

Television has the trust of seven out of ten citizens in Ireland (72%), Finland (71%) and Denmark (70%), while trust levels are below 50% in Italy (39%), Spain (46%), Greece (48%) and France (49%).

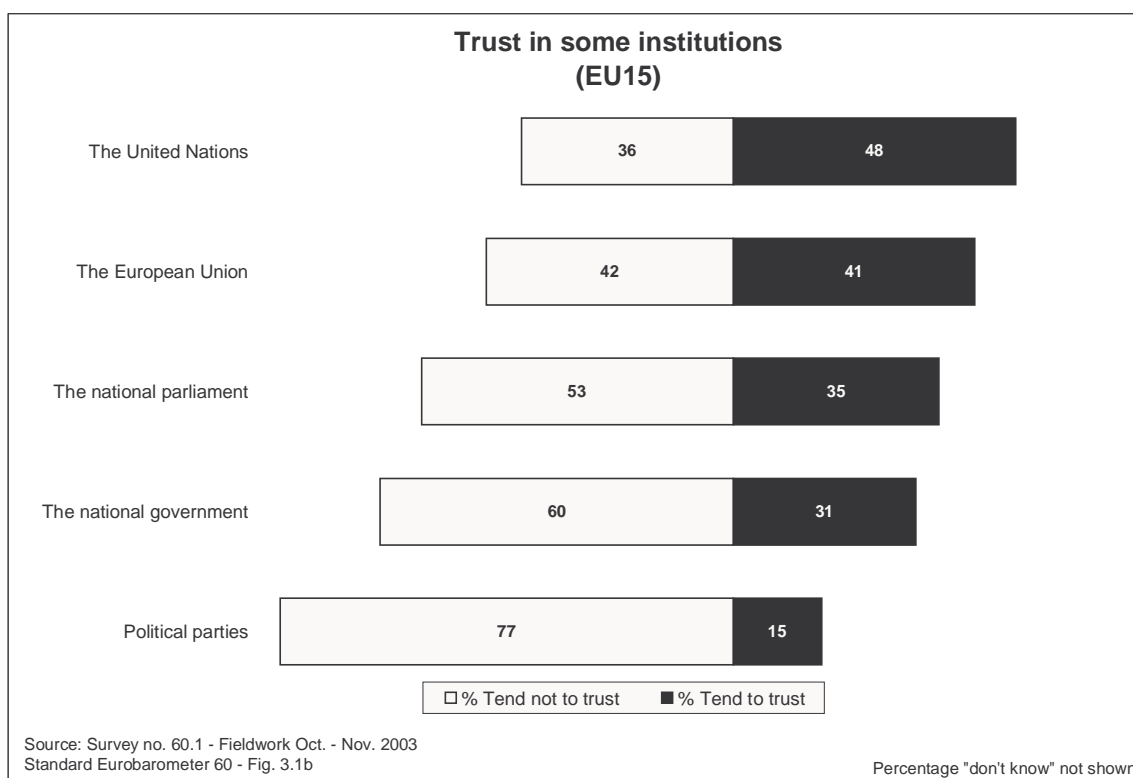
Trust in the press exceeds 50% in only eight of the fifteen Member States. Highest levels of trust are seen in France (58%), whereas they are only 17% in the United Kingdom – perhaps reflecting the image of the tabloid press. Low levels of trust are also observed in Sweden, Italy and Germany.

Trust in the various types of media is falling in all EU Member States. Trust has remained steady in radio in Sweden (73%) and Austria (66%), in television in Sweden (64%), Austria (67%) and Germany (60%), and in the press in Luxembourg (54%) and Germany (44%). (Table 3.1a)

## Confirmation of falling levels of trust in national and international institutions

Spring 2003 saw the beginnings of a slight fall in trust in these institutions. This fall has continued and even accelerated, as seen by this Autumn's results.

The United Nations is the only political organisation in which the level of trust remained the same as it was in Spring 2003 and is the political organisation in which EU citizens place most trust (48%). Trust in the European Union (41%) dropped by three points, national parliaments (35%) by seven points and national governments (31%) by six points. Political parties only lost one percentage point, but trust in these is at a very low level (15%). Today, more than half of EU citizens do not trust their national parliament, six out of ten do not trust their government and more than three-quarters do not trust their political parties.



At national level, however, confidence in the United Nations has fallen in eight out of the fifteen Member States, with this fall being as much as eleven percentage points in Luxembourg. On the other hand, trust levels have risen in six countries, including Spain (+6) and Greece and the United Kingdom (+5 points each) and remain the same in Sweden (73%).

Trust in the European Union has fallen in eleven countries, remains the same in one (Austria) and has increased in Greece (+10), Spain (+7) and in Ireland (+3). The greatest fall in trust levels is seen in Denmark (-10).

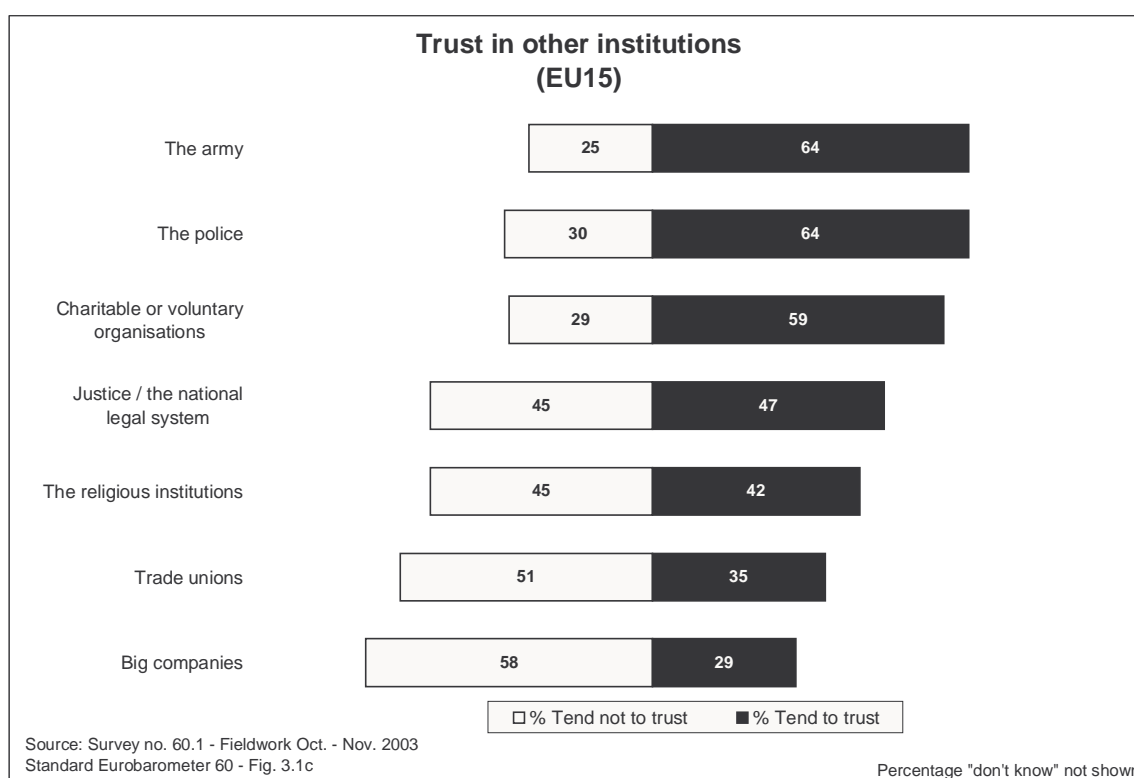
Trust in national parliaments has fallen in thirteen of the fifteen Member States. Spain (+3) and Austria were the only countries where trust levels have risen slightly. Significant falls in trust levels are seen in several countries, including France and Luxembourg (-11 each) and Finland and the United Kingdom (-10 each). The highest trust level is recorded in Denmark (68%), the lowest in the United Kingdom (27%). In nine of the fifteen Member States, the majority of respondents did not trust their national parliament.

On average, there is a similar decrease in trust levels for national governments (-6 percentage points). Decreases were seen in twelve countries, with particularly marked changes in France (-13) and in Finland (-10). Nevertheless, trust has increased slightly in Spain (+5) and in Greece (+4) and remains the same in Austria at 40%. Only in Denmark, Luxembourg and Finland does the majority of citizens polled trust their government.

Overall, at EU level, trust in political parties has remained broadly the same (-1 percentage point). But it is still falling in nine Member States, including the Netherlands (-7) and Luxembourg and Finland (-5 each). Levels of trust in political parties range from 39% in Denmark to 11% in Italy. (Table 3.1b)

### Weakening trust in the police, army and the legal system

Trust in the other institutions is variable. Trust in the legal system (-4), the police (-3), the army (-2) and trade unions (-1) is lower among citizens than in the past. Trust levels with respect to the remaining three institutions (charitable or voluntary organisations, religious institutions and big companies) remain unchanged since the last survey in Spring 2003.



Although the police remains the institution in which the citizens have greatest trust (64%), trust levels have fallen in ten countries, in particular in the Netherlands (-10), Sweden (-8) and Luxembourg (-7). Nine Danes out of ten trust their police, whereas this is the case for barely one in two Belgians (52%).

Trust in the army has fallen by two percentage points across the EU, with falls as high as ten percentage points seen in Sweden and nine percentage points seen in Portugal. Trust levels rose in five countries, including Spain (+3).



Justice/the national legal system is the institution in which trust has fallen most, and this is the case in fourteen of the fifteen Member States. Portugal is the only country where the number of citizens trusting the legal system has risen slightly (+1). The Netherlands saw the highest numbers of citizens who have lost confidence in their justice system over the last six months (-12), followed by the Swedes (-8) and the Finns (-6). Seventy-nine percent of Danes trusted their national legal system, while, at the other end of the scale, only 34% of Belgians did.

Trust in trade unions has fallen by one percentage point in the EU overall, with a fall of eight percentage points in Sweden, and six percentage points in Luxembourg. On the other hand, trust in trade unions is rising in four countries, including Austria (+4), and remains the same in Greece (44%). (Table 3.1c)

## 4. A need for information

### 4.1. Perceived knowledge about the European Union

#### A stable level of knowledge

What we call the self-perception of knowledge about the European Union provides a good indicator of general attitudes to the European Union. Analysis has shown that, on average, the more the people who are polled think they know about the European Union, the more they are likely to support it. In fact, the level of knowledge about the European Union could in part explain the relatively widespread indifference to the Union.

The question was formulated as follows:

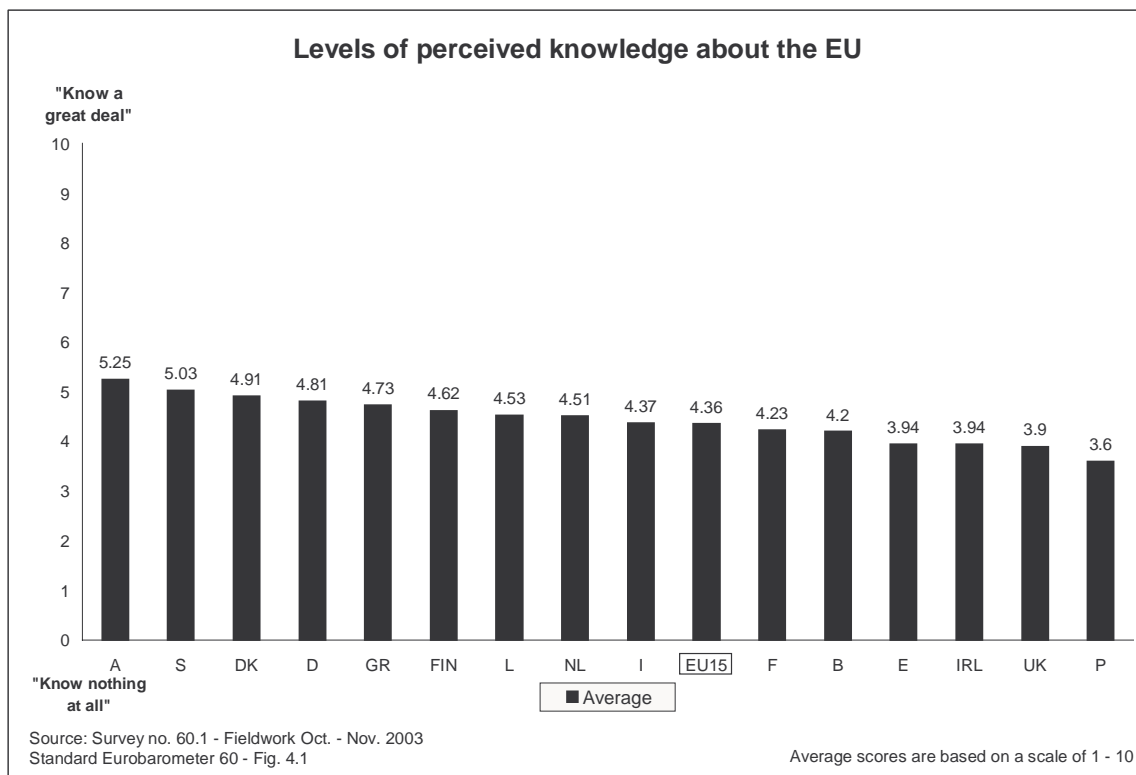
'Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?' Respondents were asked to rank themselves on a scale of 1 to 10. The higher the figure chosen, the more they feel they know about the EU.

As in Spring 2003, 27% of citizens feel that they have a relatively solid knowledge about the European Union and selected figures between 6 and 10 on the scale.

Self-perception of knowledge about EU affairs (in %, EU15)			
	Autumn 2003	Spring 2003	Spring 2002
Scale	%	%	%
1 (Knows nothing at all)	7	10	10
2	11	12	11
3	18	17	15
4	17	15	15
5	19	18	19
6	13	12	12
7	8	8	9
8	4	5	5
9	1	1	1
10 (Knows a lot)	1	1	1
Don't know	2	2	1
<b>Average result</b>	4,36	4,25	4,35

The average result of perceived knowledge of EU affairs has returned to the same level as it was in Spring 2002.

The chart on the following page shows the average results for each of the fifteen Member States. It reveals that the levels of perceived knowledge vary enormously from one Member State to another.



As has been seen in the past, the highest level of knowledge is seen in Austria (5.25). At the bottom end of the ranking, the lowest level of knowledge was seen in Portugal (3.60) and no longer in the United Kingdom.

More specifically, four Austrians out of ten think they have a relatively high level of knowledge about the European Union (i.e. a score of six or more on the scale). Next in the ranking are the Swedes (36%), Germans (35%), Greeks and Danes (34% each) and Dutch and Finns (31% each). At the other end of the scale, are the Portuguese (15%), the Spanish (18%) and the British (19%). (Table 4.1a)

A comparison with Spring 2003 shows that the number of people ranking themselves between 6 and 10 on this scale of self-perception is growing, in particular in Sweden (+8), Greece (+3), Finland and Ireland (+2 each). On the other hand, it is falling in Denmark and Luxembourg (-4 each) and in the Netherlands and Spain (-3 each).

The two tables on the following page provide a picture of the relationship between the self-perception of knowledge about the EU and two standard indices of support for the EU.

Relationship between support for EU membership and self-perceived knowledge about the EU			
Country's membership of EU is...	Self-perceived EU knowledge <sup>1</sup>		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
<b>A good thing</b>	37	55	64
<b>Neither good nor bad</b>	37	28	16
<b>A bad thing</b>	14	15	19
<b>Don't know</b>	12	3	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

Relationship between image of the EU and self-perceived knowledge about the EU			
Image of the EU is ...	Self-perceived EU knowledge <sup>2</sup>		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
<b>Positive</b>	32	52	59
<b>Neutral</b>	40	29	17
<b>Negative</b>	20	18	22
<b>Don't know</b>	9	2	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>

The two tables above show that respondents with a low level of knowledge are not much more inclined to oppose the EU. In fact, what characterises this group, to which 37% of respondents belong, is the neutral or indifferent attitude they hold to the European Union.

The table on the following page shows the average results for various socio-demographic groups in the EU. People who influence opinion, managers and people who pursued full-time studies for the longest time are, not surprisingly, the most likely to give themselves a high score in terms of self-perceived knowledge. At the bottom of the table may be found people who have the lowest results on the Opinion Leadership Index<sup>3</sup>. (Table 4.1b)

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

<sup>2</sup> Respondents are classified as having a low knowledge level if they placed themselves on points 1-3 of the self-perceived knowledge scale. Average = points 4 - 7; high = points 8 -10.

<sup>3</sup> See Annex C4 for a definition of the analysis variables.

Average scores on perceived knowledge scale for various groups at the EU15 level	
Group	Score
Opinion Leadership Index: ++	5.60
Managers	5.23
Educated up to age 20+	5.01
Opinion Leadership Index: +	4.82
Self-employed	4.82
Men	4.76
Students	4.54
Employees	4.50
Aged 40-54	4.50
Aged 25-39	4.41
<b>EU15 average</b>	<b>4.36</b>
Educated to age 16-19	4.33
Aged 15-24	4.35
Aged 55+	4.28
Retired	4.21
Unemployed	4.12
Opinion Leadership Index: -	4.11
Manual workers	3.95
Women	3.92
Educated to age 15 or younger	3.81
House persons	3.70
Opinion Leadership Index: --	3.33

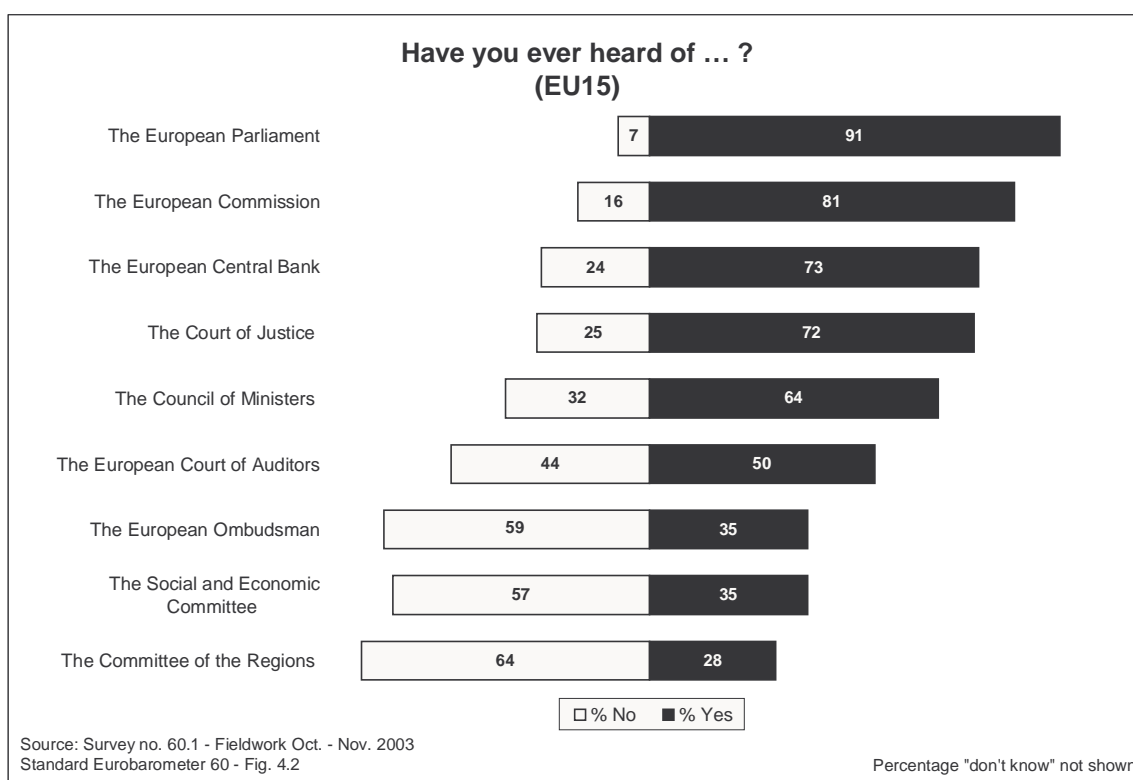
## 4.2. Awareness of the European institutions

Awareness of the European institutions is measured here for the tenth consecutive time.

### Awareness of the European Parliament remains the highest

More than nine out of ten citizens have heard of the European Parliament (91%). This institution is followed by the European Commission (81%), the European Central Bank (73%) and the Court of Justice of the European Union (72%). The level of awareness of the European Commission and the European Court of Justice has risen by three percentage points in each case, in comparison with Spring 2003. The Economic and Social Committee, the Ombudsman and the Committee of the Regions are the bodies and institutions of which awareness is at its lowest.

In comparison with Spring 2003, it can be seen that levels of awareness of all institutions and bodies have risen by two or three percentage points, with the exception of those of the European Central Bank, which remained static.



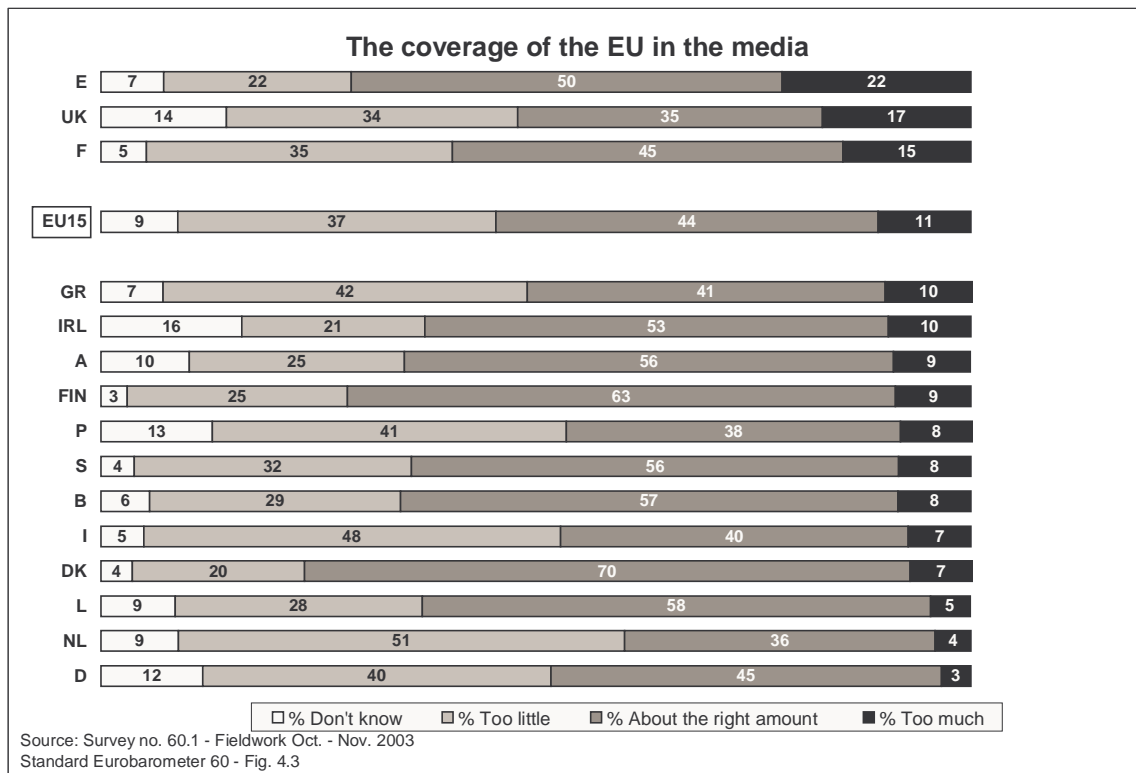
Awareness of the **European Parliament** is highest in Belgium, Denmark and Sweden (97% each) and lowest in the United Kingdom and Germany (87% each). Levels of awareness of the **European Commission** range between 95% in Finland and 72% in Germany. The **European Central Bank** was known by 92% in Finland but only 58% in the United Kingdom. Swedes (92%), followed by the Danes (91%) and Luxembourgers (90%), are the most likely to have heard about the **Court of Justice of the European Union** and the Italians the least likely (55%). The Swedes (92%) are most aware of the **Council of Ministers** and the British (40%) the least. Highest awareness of the **European Court of Auditors** is seen in Austria (76%) compared with only 24% in Denmark and 19% in the United Kingdom. Luxembourgers (55%) are the most likely to have heard of the **Economic and Social Committee**, and the Dutch the least likely (21%). Once again, awareness of the **European Ombudsman** was highest in Finland (79%), no doubt explained by the fact that the outgoing Ombudsman, Jacob Söderman, hails from that country. Fifty-two percent of Austrians and 49% of Portuguese know of the **Committee of the Regions**, in comparison with only 13% of Dutch. (Table 4.2)

### 4.3. Perceptions of the coverage of the EU in the media

In Autumn 2003, two new questions were asked, to find out citizens' views on how the European Union is covered in the media.

#### A call for the media to give greater coverage to European affairs

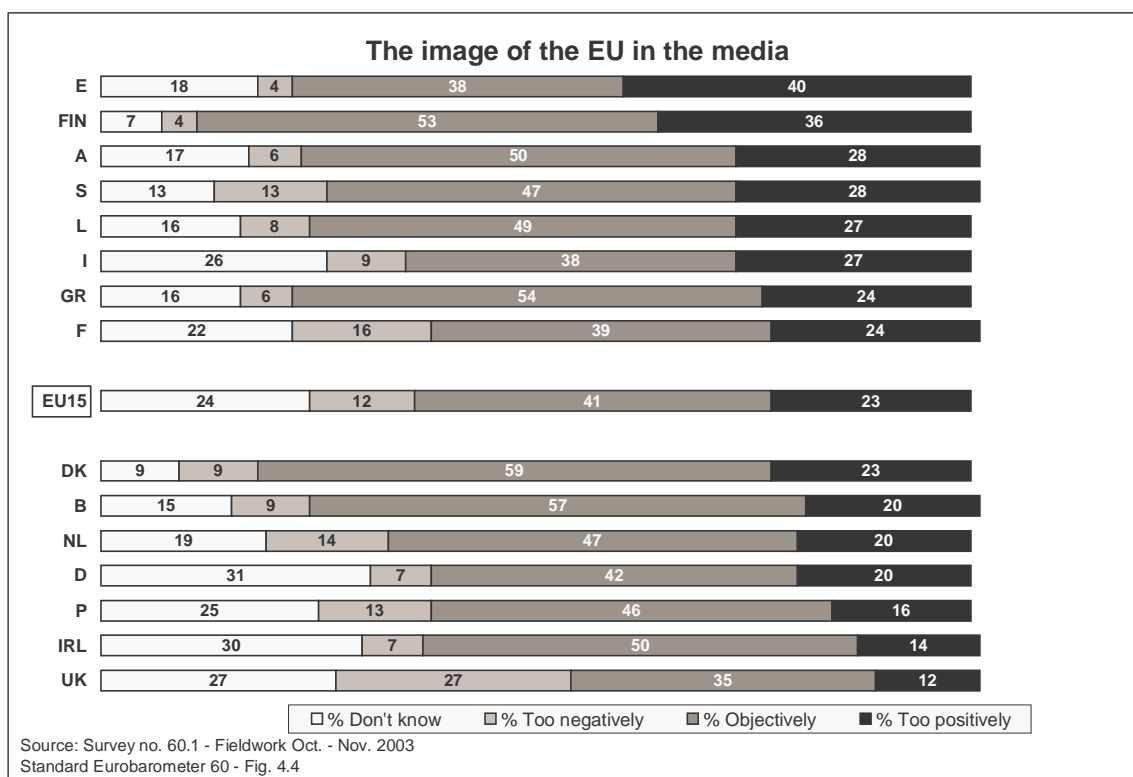
Respondents were first asked if they thought that their national media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union. While 44% consider that the degree of media coverage is about the right amount, 37% think that there is too little coverage and just one citizen in ten (11%) thinks that the media talk too much about the European Union.



With the exception of Spain where, on average, citizens think that the media talk about the right amount about European affairs, the 'too little' response is more popular than the 'too much' response in all the countries of the Union. The Netherlands (51%) and Italy (48%) had particularly high numbers of respondents feeling that the media talk too little about European affairs. (Tables 4.3a and 4.3b)

## The media present the European Union in a relatively objective way

In response to the question 'Do you think that the national media present the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?', 41% of respondents consider that the subject is treated objectively. Twenty-three percent feel it is presented too positively and 12% too negatively.



Danes (59%), Belgians (57%), Greeks (54%), Finns (53%), Austrians and Irish (both 50%) have the most respondents considering that their national media present the EU in an objective way.

Four Spaniards out of ten and more than three Finns out of four hold the view that their national media present the Union too positively. On the other hand, 27% of the UK poll considers that their media present the EU in too negative a light.

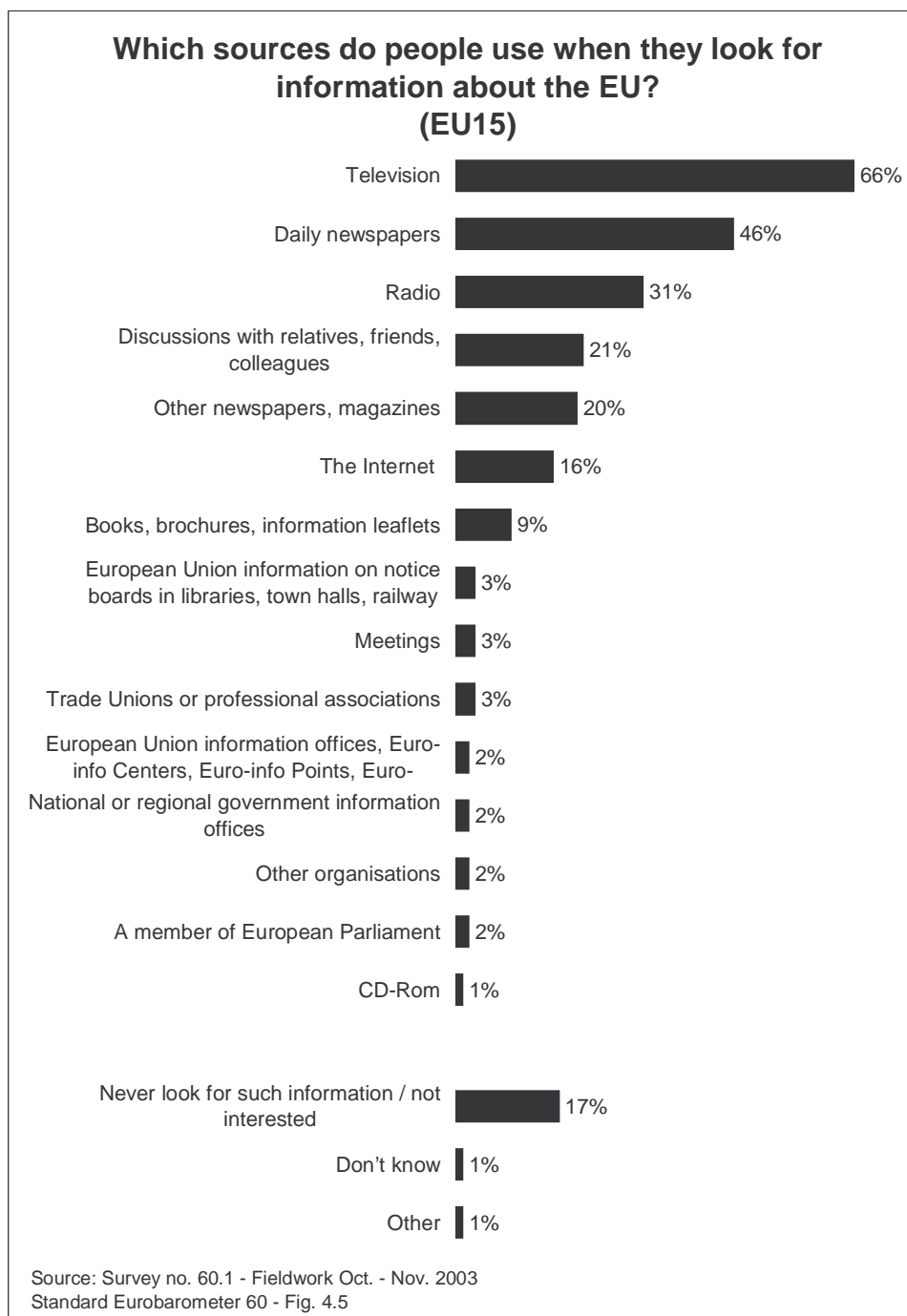
The 'don't know' response ranges from 31% in Germany to 7% in Finland, compared with an EU average of 24%. (Table 4.4a)



#### 4.4. Used and preferred sources of information

##### The traditional media continue to be the most utilised and preferred sources of information

EU citizens are regularly polled regarding the sources they use when they are looking for information about the EU. As usual, the traditional media are the sources most likely to be used by the public: 66% of respondents say they watch the television to get this information, 46% read daily newspapers and 31% listen to the radio<sup>4</sup>.

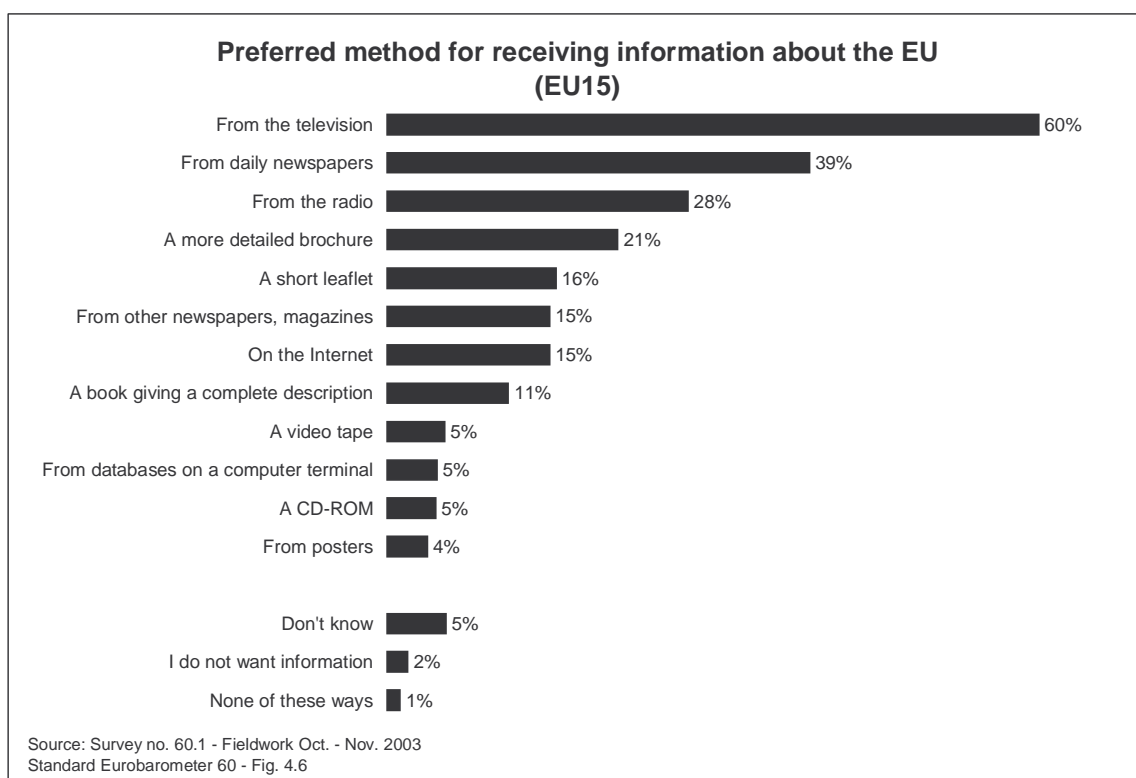


<sup>4</sup> Respondents were shown a card listing 15 sources and were asked to name all those they use when they look for information about the European Union. They could also mention other sources, say that they never look for information about the EU (not interested) or say they don't know.

Just over two respondents in ten receive their information via discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues or read this information in other newspapers and magazines. Sixteen percent use the Internet as an information source. The use of this source has risen by two percentage points in comparison with Autumn 2002. The other potential sources listed in the survey were mentioned by less than 10% of respondents.

Seventeen percent of citizens never look for such information or are not interested in this type of information. This figure has dropped slightly compared with Autumn 2002 (-2). (Table 4.5)

Those people who responded that they had used one or other source to find information about the EU were then asked how they would prefer to receive information about the European Union. Once again, the traditional media – television (60%), daily newspapers (39%) and radio (28%) – are the preferred sources. Fifteen percent of the poll selects the Internet, making it less popular than a more detailed brochure (21%) and a short leaflet (16%) and as popular as other newspapers and magazines. (Table 4.6)



## **II. The Union today: very strongly positive views**



## 1. European identity

This part of the report sets out to detail the progression towards European identity by examining the three following aspects: feelings about being European, pride in being European and attachment to the European Union.

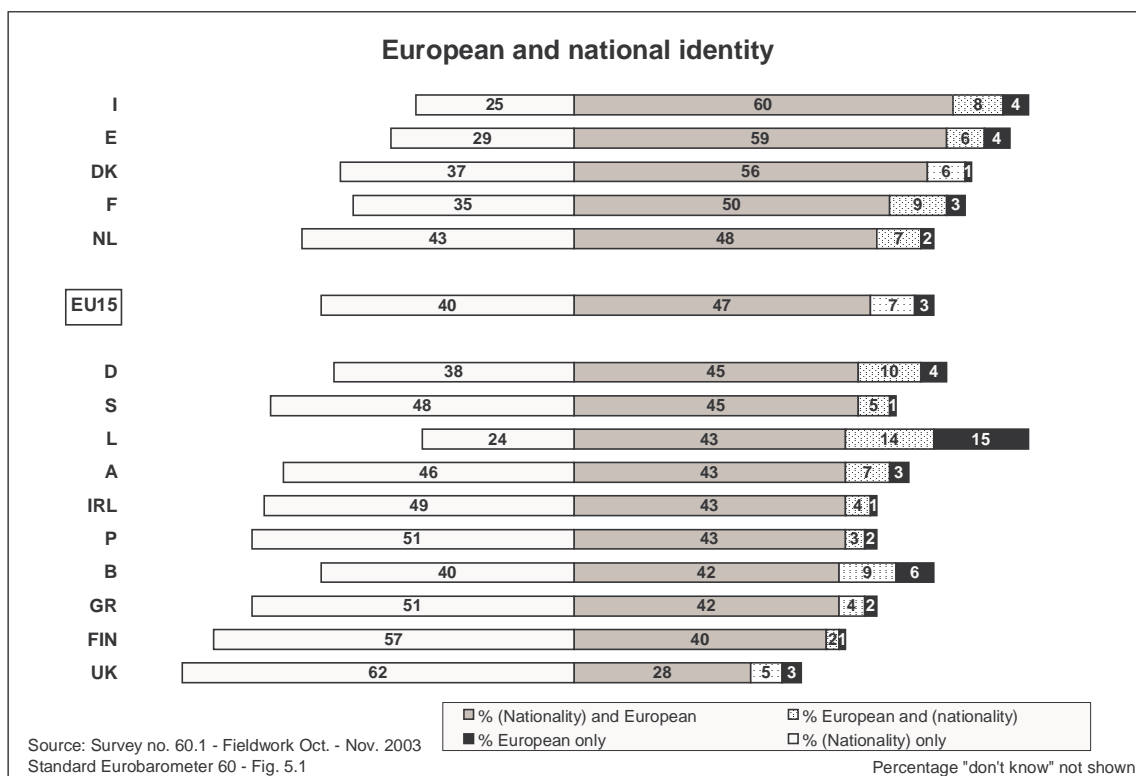
### 1.1. Feeling European

#### The number of citizens who, in the near future, see themselves as European remains stable

As in Spring 2003, 57% of European Union citizens see themselves, in the near future, as being European to some degree or other.

More specifically, 3% of them feel that they are European solely (-1), 7% feel that they are Europeans firstly and then citizens of their country (-1), while 47% feel they are firstly citizens of their own country and then citizens of Europe (+3).

Whereas in Spring 2002, the feeling of being European, to some degree or other, exceeded the exclusive identification with nationality in twelve of the fifteen Member States, in Autumn 2002, this was only the case in eleven Member States, and, in Spring 2003, in only ten Member States. In Autumn 2003, this feeling still persists in ten Member States and is rising in seven out of the fifteen Member States. The most important increases are seen in Austria (+8 percentage points) and in Sweden (+7 percentage points), followed by Belgium and Spain (+6 points each). On the other hand, it is decreasing in six countries, including Germany (-4) and Luxembourg (-3). It remained at the same level in Italy (72%).



The proportion of people who feel European to some degree is highest in Italy and Luxembourg (72% each). In Luxembourg, 15% of the population feel European solely and about the same proportion (14%) feel firstly European and then the nationality of their country. Luxembourg is the only country where these feelings are so widespread. Only 36% of British (+5) feel European to any degree. (Table 5.1a)

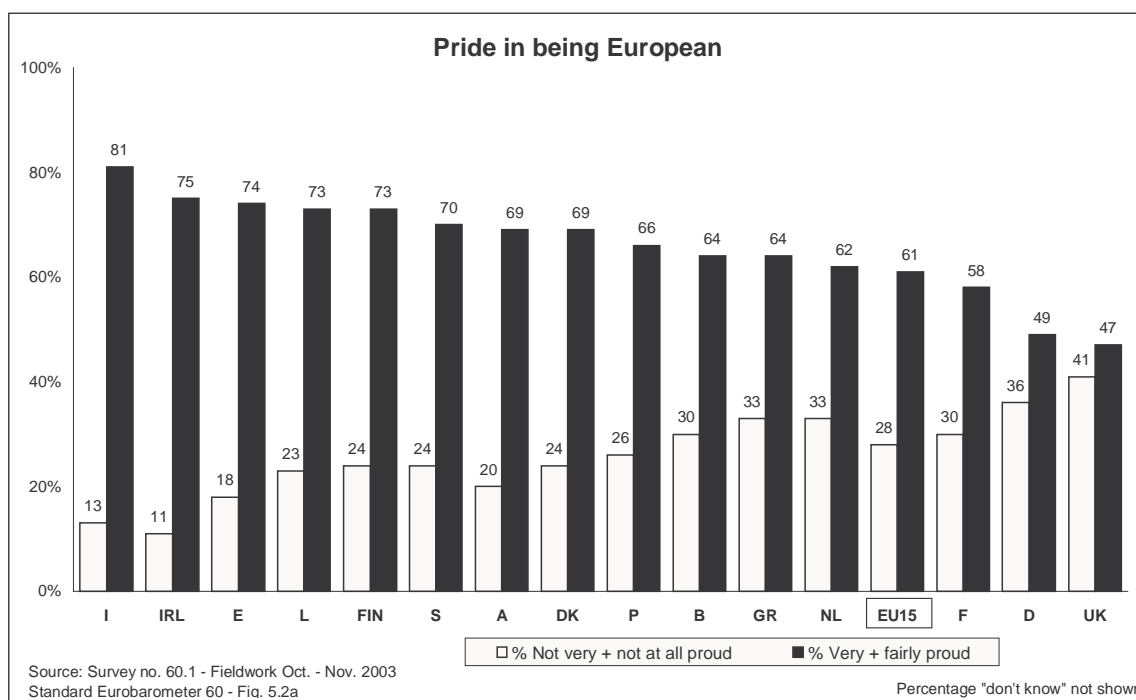
It would appear that age is a factor that has less influence than it did in the past on feelings of being European, to some degree or other, with the exception of those aged 55 and over where this feeling is least prevalent. As is usually the case, the feeling of being European is most likely to be shared by men, managers, students, white-collar workers and the self-employed. In addition, the later in life people have finished their full-time education, the more likely they are to feel European, to some degree.

As might be expected, 76% of people who consider their country's membership of the European Union to be a good thing feel European, to some degree or other (+1). This is, however, the case for only 27% of people who feel their country's EU membership is a bad thing (+4). (Table 5.1b)

## 1.2. Pride in being European, pride in nationality

### Pride in being European: a feeling that varies widely by nationality

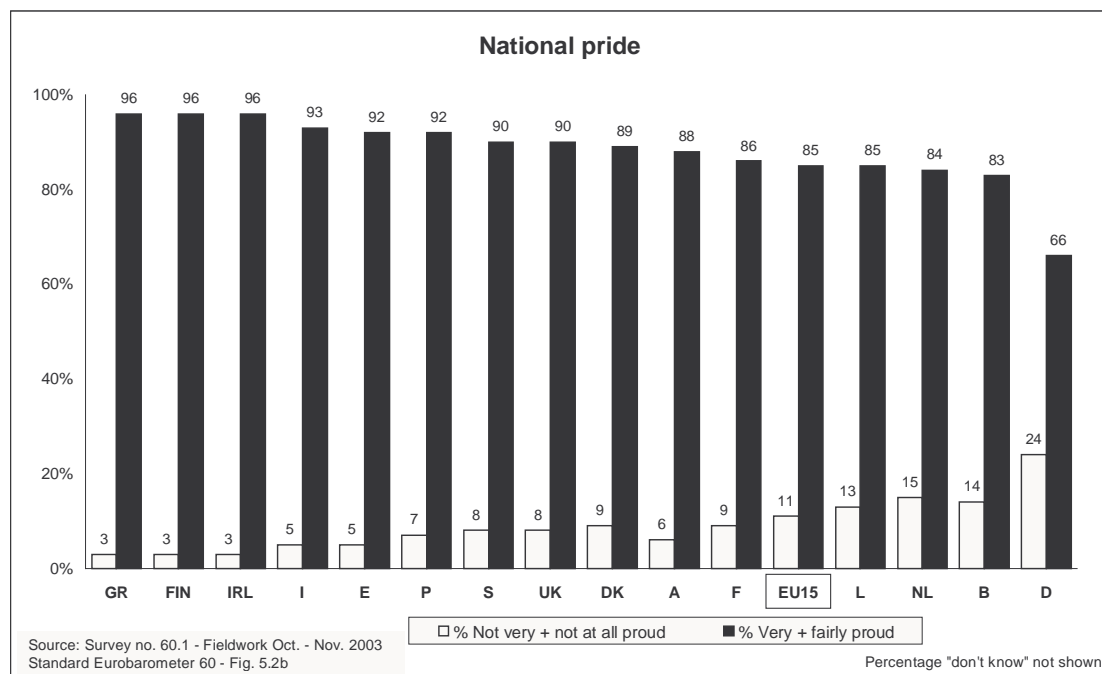
Sixty-one percent of respondents felt very or fairly proud to be European and 28% felt not very proud or not at all proud to be European.



The sense of pride in being European is at its highest in Italy, where more than four out of five citizens (81%) feel this way. They are followed by three-quarters of the Irish and 74% of the Spanish polls. Less than one Briton and German in two (47% and 49% respectively) felt very proud or fairly proud to be European.

One tenth of the people polled did not know or were not able to answer this question. This figure reached 16% in Germany, 14% in Ireland and 13% in the United Kingdom, but just 2% in Greece. (Table 5.2a)

The younger the respondent, the more likely the feeling of being very proud or fairly proud to be European is prevalent among the population. The age at which full-time education ends also has a serious impact on this feeling, since those who finish their studies latest tend to feel most pride in being European. It is therefore understandable that managers, the self-employed, white-collar workers and students are more likely to share this feeling than the rest of the EU population. (Table 5.2b)



The sense of national pride is much more widespread (85%). In eight out of fifteen Member States, more than nine out of ten citizens are very proud or fairly proud of their nationality. In Greece, Finland and Ireland this feeling is strongest (96% in each), and in Germany it is weakest (66%, although it is 71% in the eastern part of the country). The 'don't know' response also reaches its highest in Germany (10% in comparison with an EU15 average of 3%). (Table 5.3)

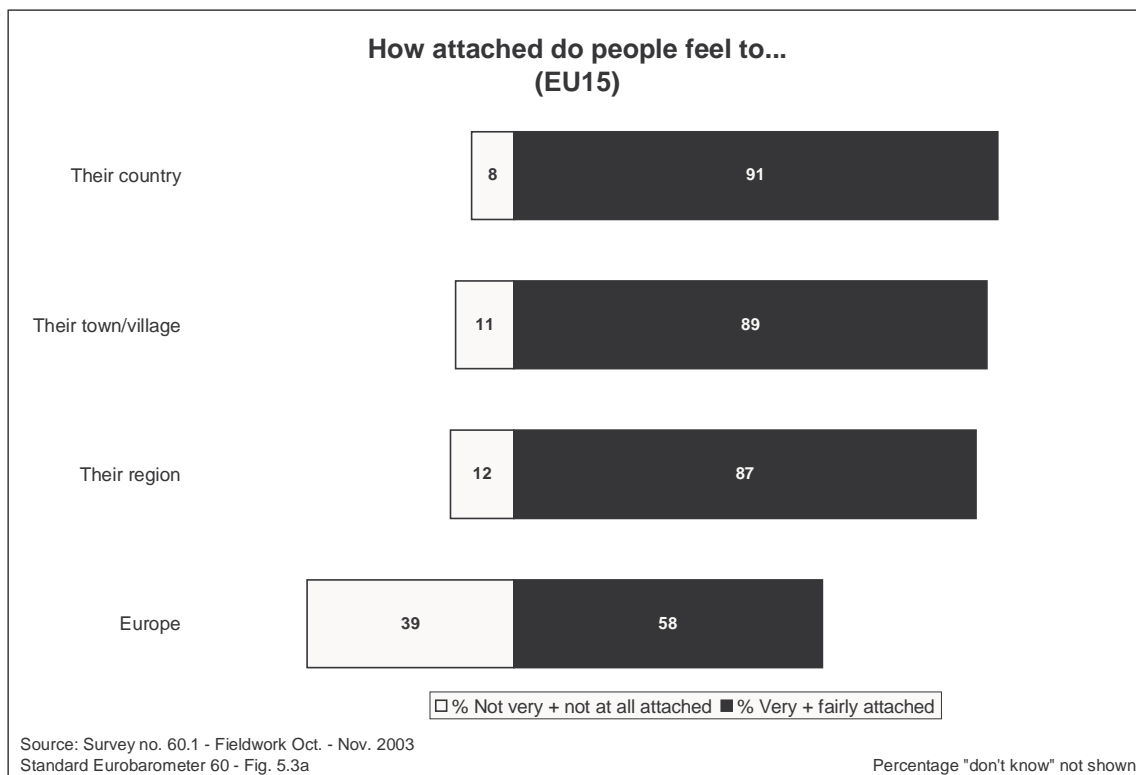
### 1.3. Attachment to the European Union

#### Attachment to the European Union is making headway

Almost six citizens out of ten (58%) claim to feel very or fairly attached to Europe. Thirty-nine percent feel they are not very attached or not at all attached.

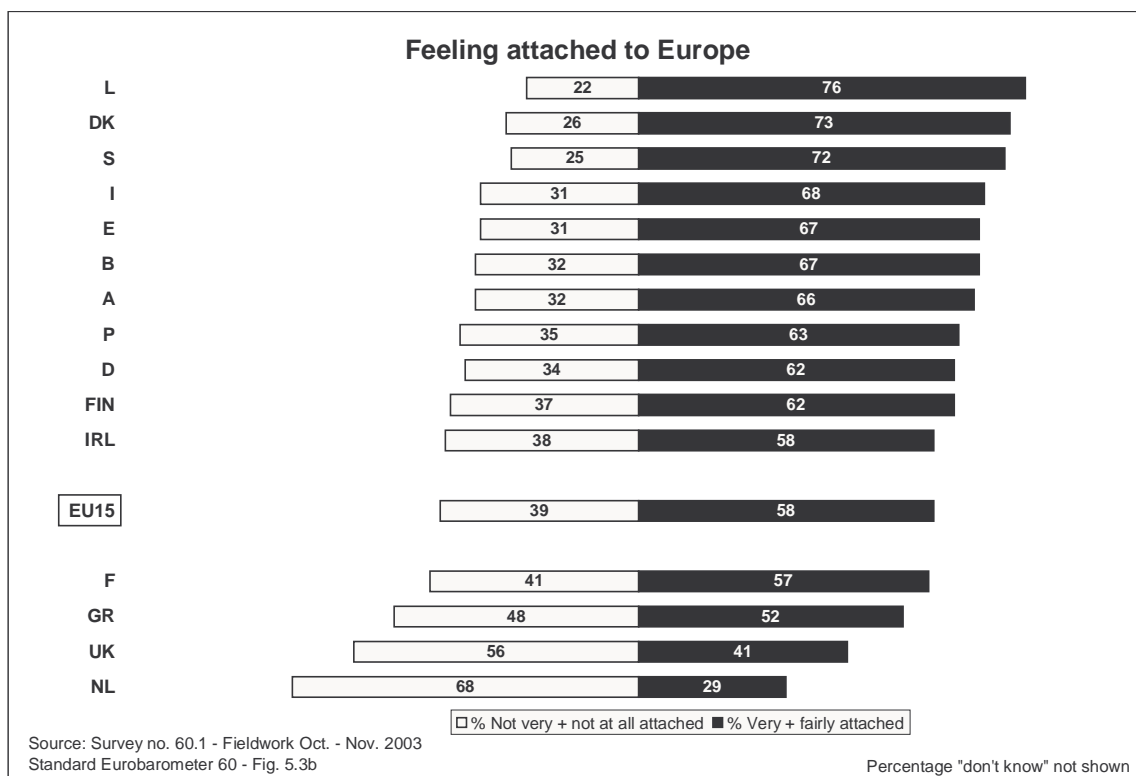
As the formulation of the option was modified, it was not possible to compare the results with those of the same question asked in Autumn 2002. In the two last surveys, carried out in Autumn 2001 and Autumn 2002, citizens were asked if they felt very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the European Union. In this survey, there was a reversion to the previous formulation, which measured attachment to Europe rather than to the European Union. The results obtained in Autumn 2003 are the same as those from Autumn 2002, even though the rate of attachment experienced a sharp fall as far as the European Union was concerned. It should be noted that the rate of attachment to Europe is significantly higher than the rate of attachment to the European Union, no doubt because of its 'institutional' connotations<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> In Autumn 2000, the rate of attachment measured in relation to Europe was 58%, whereas in Autumn 2001 the rate of attachment measured for the European Union was 40% and in Autumn 2002 45%.



The percentage of citizens attached to Europe remains relatively low compared to the attachment indicators with respect to other levels (country, town/village and region).

Ninety-one percent of these same citizens therefore claim to be very or fairly attached to their country, 89% to their town or village and 87% to their region.



Large disparities are seen between the degrees of attachment to Europe in the various Member States. More than three-quarters of citizens in Luxembourg express this feeling, followed by 73% of Danes and 72% of Finns.

The responses to this question, at this time, do not appear to be directly related to respondents' age. On the other hand, respondents' levels of education were very important: only 54% of respondents whose full-time education finished at age 15 or before felt very or fairly attached, whereas the figure was 68% for those who finished their studies at age 20 or later. Managers (70%), the self-employed and students (62% each) felt the most attached to Europe. On the other hand, this was the case for only 51% of house persons and 54% of manual workers and the unemployed. (Tables 5.4a, 5.4b, 5.4c, 5.4d and 5.4e)



## 2. General attitudes to the Union

This section analyses the main attitudes and perceptions of citizens with respect to the Union in Autumn 2003. What feelings do they associate with the European Union? What do these mean to them? What image do they have of the EU? Do they think that their country's membership is a good thing? Do they feel that their country has benefited?

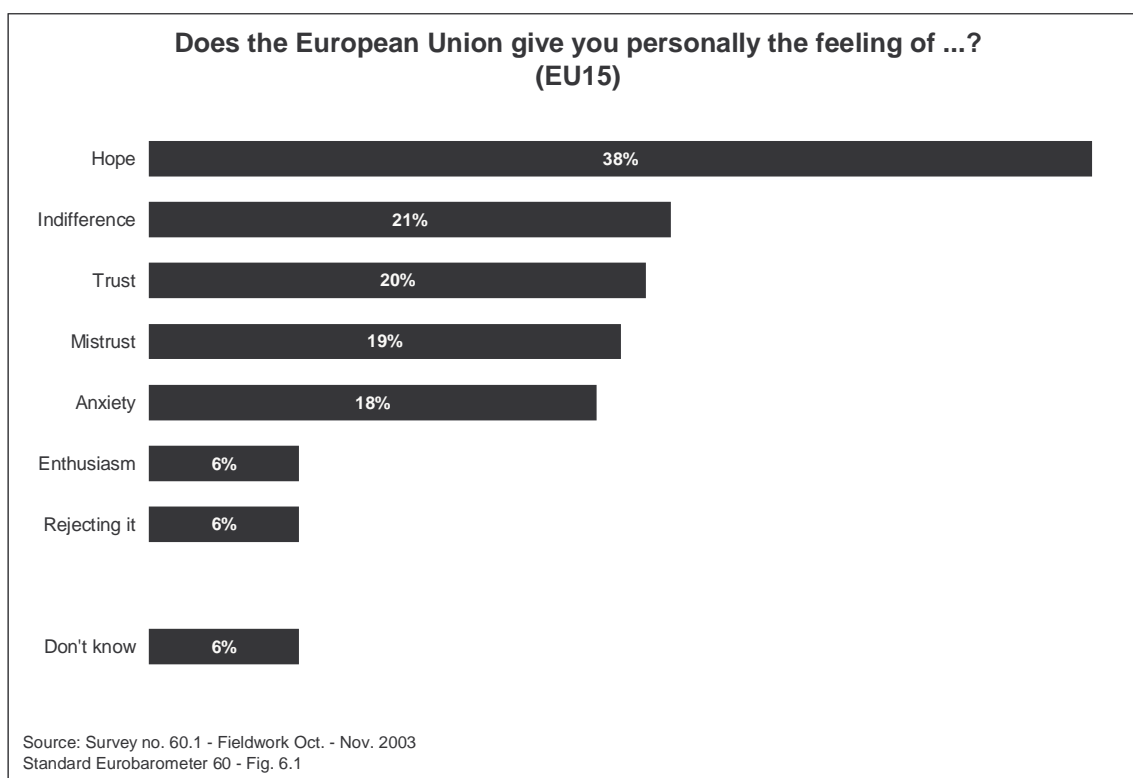
### 2.1. Feelings associated with the European Union

#### Feelings associated with the European Union are more lukewarm

Two of the three feelings that the European Union most frequently conjures up among citizens, i.e. hope (38%) and trust (20%), are positive feelings. Nevertheless, these have regressed markedly in comparison with Spring 2002 (-9 each), whereas more negative feelings have gained ground within public opinion.

Accordingly, more than one citizen in five says they feel a sense of indifference towards the European Union (21%, +2), 19% mistrust (+3), 18% anxiety (+3) and 6% rejecting it (+1).

Enthusiasm towards the European Union is a feeling that is only felt by 6% of respondents (-5).



The European Union gives one Italian and Greek in two the feeling of **hope**, while this was the case for only 24% of British and 30% of Dutch. On the other hand, 34% of the British say they have a feeling of **indifference**, in contrast to only 15% of Greeks. The EU inspires a sense of **trust** in 33% of Spaniards and 32% of Dutch. At the other end of the scale are the British, 7% of whom shared this opinion. **Mistrust** was a feeling shared by 35% of Swedes, 28% of Finns and 27% of French and Austrians, but by just 6% of Irish. Thirty-two percent of citizens of Germany's New Länder have a feeling of **anxiety** with respect to the EU, followed by 31% of French, but only 2% of Spaniards. (Table 6.1)

## 2.2. Meaning of the European Union

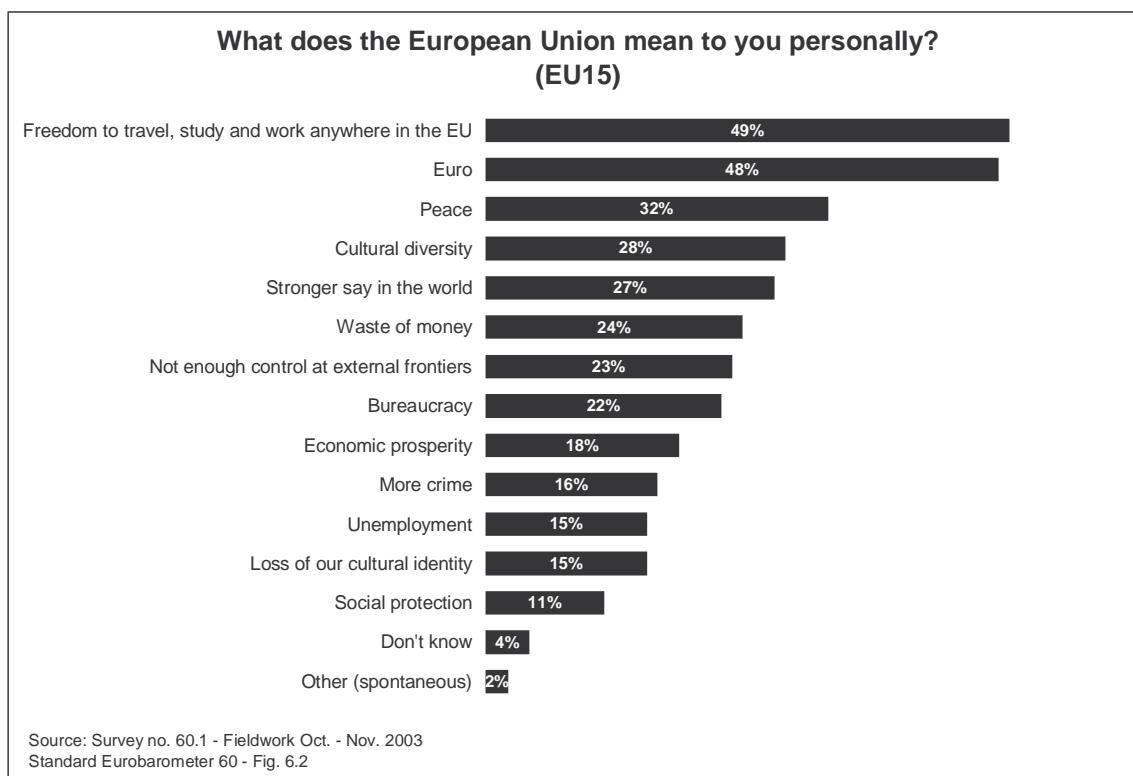
### The European Union mainly means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU

For a third time, respondents were asked what the European Union means to them personally.

In contrast with the previous year, positive and negative associations with the EU have grown in parallel.

For more than half the people polled, the European Union represents, above all, the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union (49%, =). For a very slightly lower number, the EU represents the euro (48%, +5). For almost a third of respondents, it represents peace (32%, +3), while only 28% associate it with cultural diversity (+2) and 27% with a stronger say in the world (-1). Less than one European in five associates the Union with economic prosperity (18%, -2) and just over one in ten associates it with social protection (11%, -1).

On the other hand, almost a quarter of citizens respond that for them the EU represents a waste of money (24%, +5), not enough control at external borders (23%, +3) and bureaucracy (22%, +4). Sixteen percent of them associate the European Union with more crime (+1) and 15% with a loss of their cultural identity (+3).



The table on the following page shows that of the first three things that the EU means to people in each of the Member States, **freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union** was one of the top three options selected in the fifteen countries. It is also the first choice in six of them, second in eight and third in one.

For all the countries that have adopted the single currency, the **euro** is one of the two aspects that signify the European Union. The single currency arrives on top in nine countries. Outside the euro zone, this meaning is markedly less frequently cited.

**Peace** is one of the three things that people in five Member States associate with the EU. As in the past, **economic prosperity** is an aspect that public opinion is likely to associate with the EU in those countries that have greatly benefited from Community integration, such as Ireland, Spain and Portugal.

For the Belgians and Dutch, the European Union represents a **stronger say in the world**. **Cultural diversity** is always one of the three top choices selected by the French and they always record the highest figures choosing this option.

Negative associations are not always among the top options chosen exclusively in those countries in which there is a Euro-sceptic tradition. Thus the European Union is identified with **bureaucracy** relatively frequently in Sweden, Finland and Denmark, but also in the United Kingdom. A non-negligible share of Swedes and Austrians consider it to be a **waste of money**. The British always record the highest figures for those who associate the Union with a **loss of their cultural identity**. (Table 6.2)

Classification of the three most common replies to what the EU means personally to EU citizens (in % by Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
The euro	64	The euro	55
Freedom of movement	39	Freedom of movement	55
Stronger voice in the world	27	Peace	43
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Freedom of movement	44	The euro	58
Peace	42	Freedom of movement	49
Bureaucracy	39	Stronger voice in the world	38
Germany		Austria	
The euro	56	The euro	50
Freedom of movement	51	Waste of money	38
Peace	46	Freedom of movement	36
Greece		Portugal	
The euro	48	The euro	41
Freedom of movement	41	Freedom of movement	34
Peace	39	Economic prosperity	23
Spain		Finland	
Freedom of movement	47	Freedom of movement	66
The euro	46	The euro	65
Economic prosperity	32	Bureaucracy	44
France		Sweden	
The euro	57	Freedom of movement	58
Freedom of movement	52	Waste of money	49
Cultural diversity	39	Bureaucracy	49
Ireland		United Kingdom	
The euro	48	Freedom of movement	41
Freedom of movement	41	Bureaucracy	31
Economic prosperity	35	Loss of cultural identity	30
Italy			
Freedom of movement	56		
The euro	46		
Peace	32		

## 2.3. The European Union's image

### A fairly positive image, but one that is fading

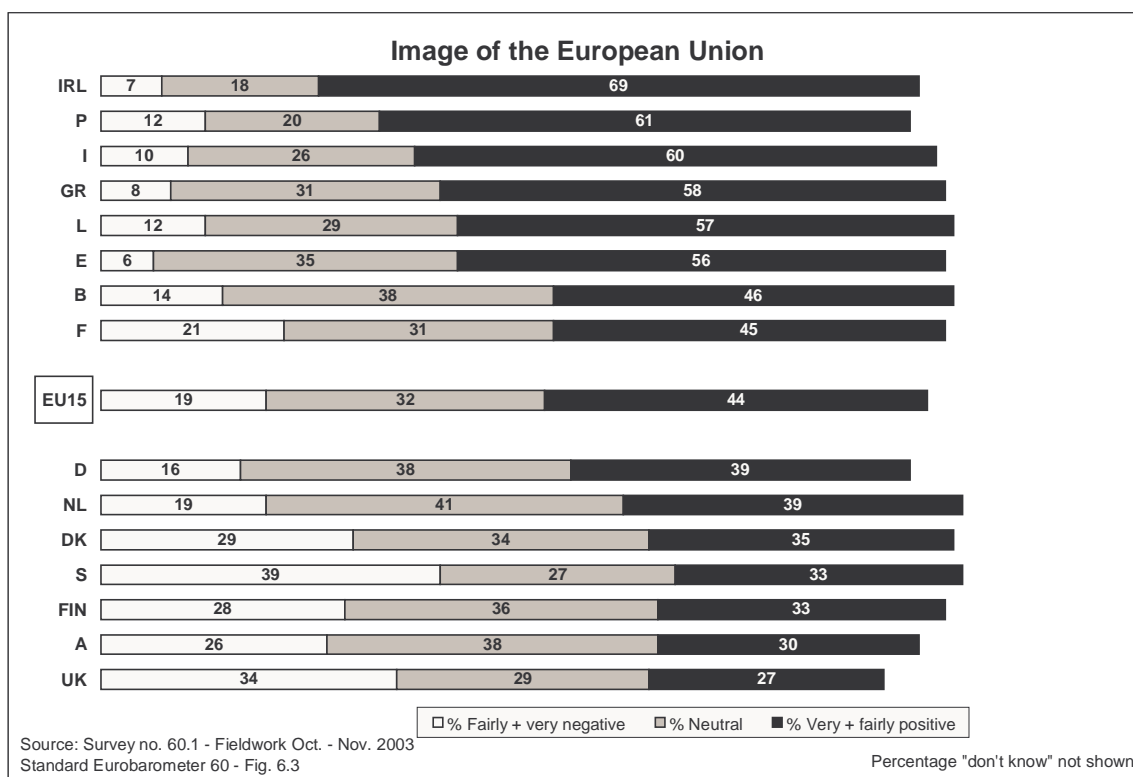
This question, asked for the first time in Spring 2000, indicates respondents' feelings about the image of the European Union.

The table below shows the trend in the results over three years.

	Autumn 03 %	Spring 03 %	Autumn 02 %	Spring 02 %	Spring 01 %	Spring 00 %
<b>Very positive</b>	8	8	9	10	7	7
<b>Fairly positive</b>	36	40	41	39	35	36
<b>Neutral</b>	32	32	32	31	33	31
<b>Fairly negative</b>	13	12	10	10	13	14
<b>Very negative</b>	5	5	3	4	5	5
<b>(Don't know)</b>	5	5	5	7	8	7
<b>Total</b>	99	102	100	101	101	100

The recent results are the lowest obtained since 2001, as only 44% of citizens claimed to have a very or fairly positive image of the European Union.

This decline is the result of a fall in the results in eleven of the fifteen Member States, including Germany (-7) and Luxembourg and Denmark (-6 each). On the other hand, the very or fairly positive image has risen in three countries that ordinarily tend towards being Euro-sceptic: Finland (+5), Austria (+3) and Sweden (+2). Nevertheless, greatest growth is recorded in Ireland (+11).



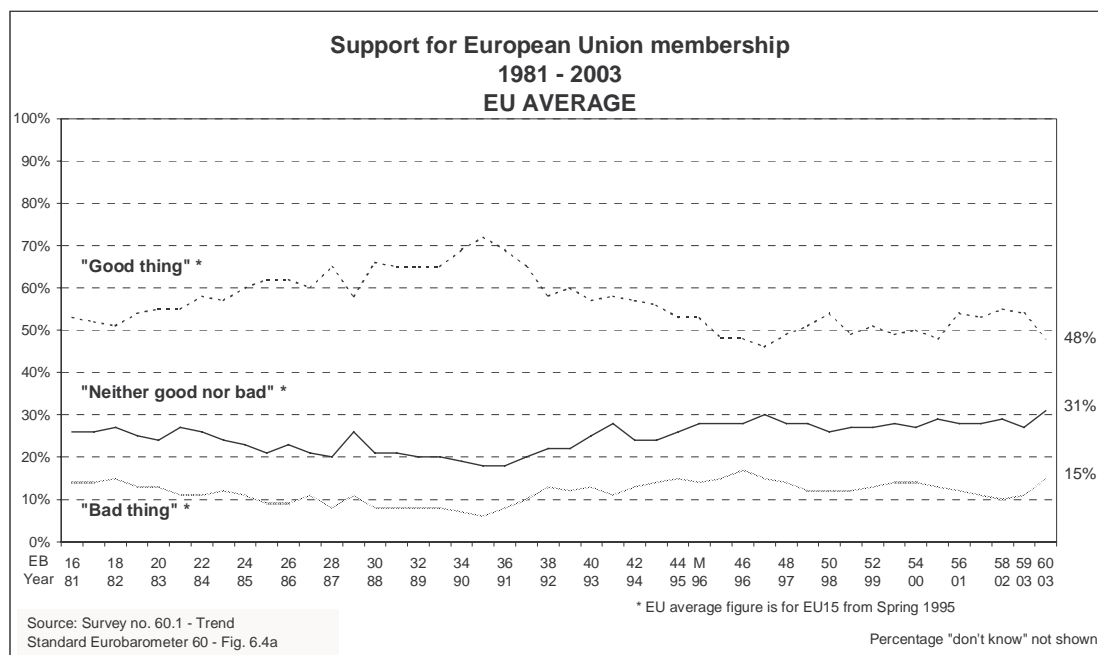
Feelings of having a very or fairly positive image remain predominant in ten Member States out of fifteen, reaching their highest levels in Ireland (69%), Portugal (61%) and in Italy (60%). Negative positions are only of significance in two countries (United Kingdom and Sweden), while the Austrians, Dutch and Finns are the most likely to have a neutral image of the European Union. (Tables 6.3a and 6.3b)

## 2.4. Membership of the European Union

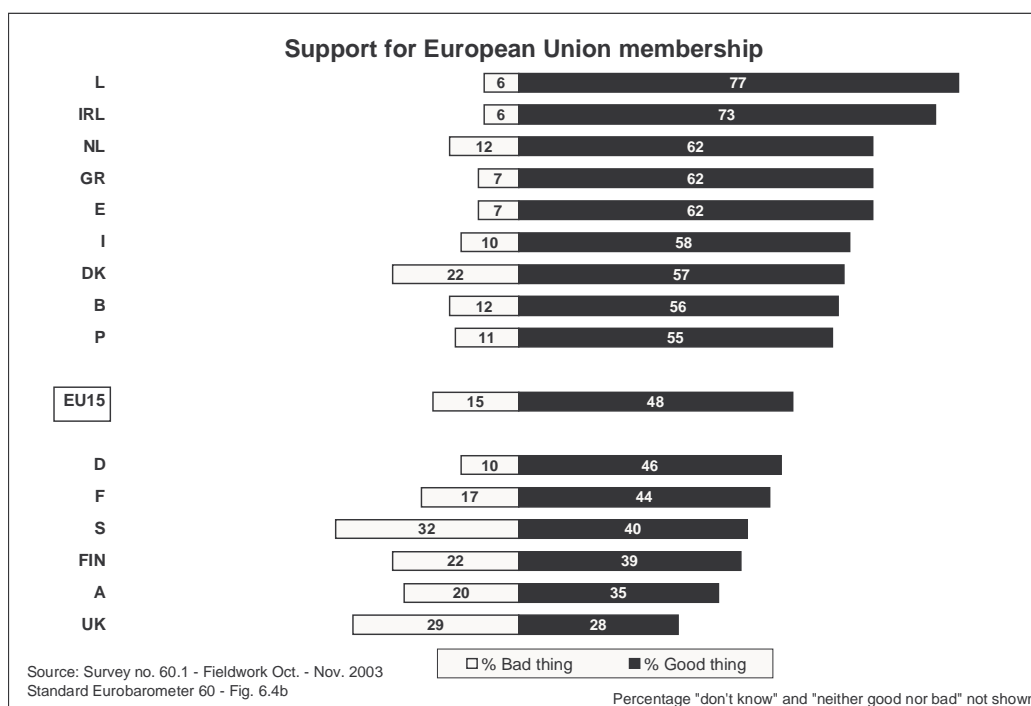
### 2.4.1 Support for Union membership

**Fewer citizens support their country's membership of the European Union, but numbers opposing it remain low**

Support for EU membership has fallen below the 50% mark for the first time since Spring 2000 and only gets a score of 48%, which represents a fall of six percentage points when compared with Spring 2003. However, only 15% of citizens see their country's membership of the Union as a bad thing (+4) and 31% see it as neither a good nor a bad thing (+4).



At present, the rate of support of respondents for their countries' membership of the EU is a long way from what it was in the early '90s, when 72% of citizens saw their countries' membership of the EU as a good thing.



The highest degree of support is seen in Luxembourg (77%), followed by Ireland (73%), the Netherlands, Greece and Spain (62% each). In four further EU countries, more than one person in two supports the EU membership of his or her country and there is majority support for this in thirteen out of the fifteen Member States. In Austria, membership is generally considered as being neither a good nor a bad thing (42%), while in the UK opinions are much more split. Twenty-eight percent of the UK poll considers their country's membership to be a good thing, 29% a bad thing and 30% as neither a good nor a bad thing. The highest 'don't know' factor was also found in the United Kingdom (13% compared with an EU15 average of 6%).

The results are particularly marked in the six founding countries of the Community. The most significant falls, in fact, are recorded in Germany (-12 points in six months), in the Netherlands and in Belgium (-11 both) and Luxembourg (-8). In the two other countries, Italy and France, positive attitudes, although still dominant, are getting close to their lowest level since Eurobarometer was created in 1973.

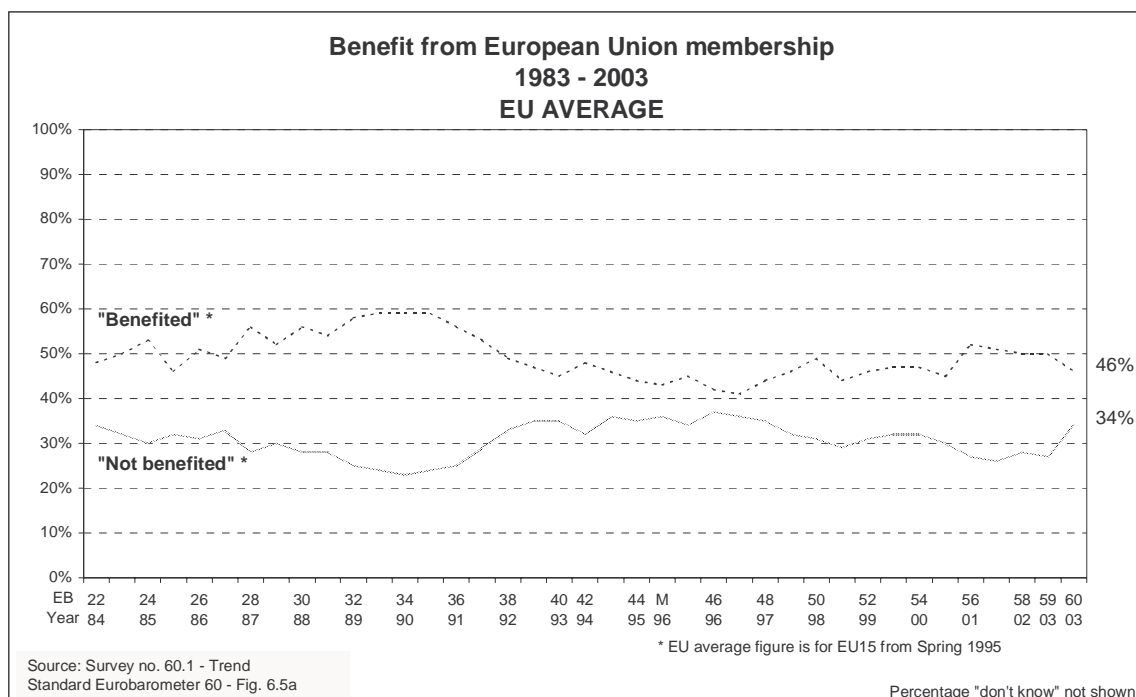
Four countries have seen their support levels risen: Ireland (+6), Greece, Austria and Sweden (+1 each), while it has remained static in Spain (62%). (Table 6.4a)

Eighty-four percent of people who have a positive image of the Union think that their country's membership of the Union is a good thing; just 7% of those who have a bad image of it think the same and 28% of those who have a neutral image of it. Fifty-seven percent of people who have a neutral image of the EU consider that their country's membership of the EU is neither a good nor a bad thing. This is also the case for 30% of those who have a negative image. Fifty-eight percent of this latter group thinks that their country's membership of the Union is a bad thing. (Table 6.4b)

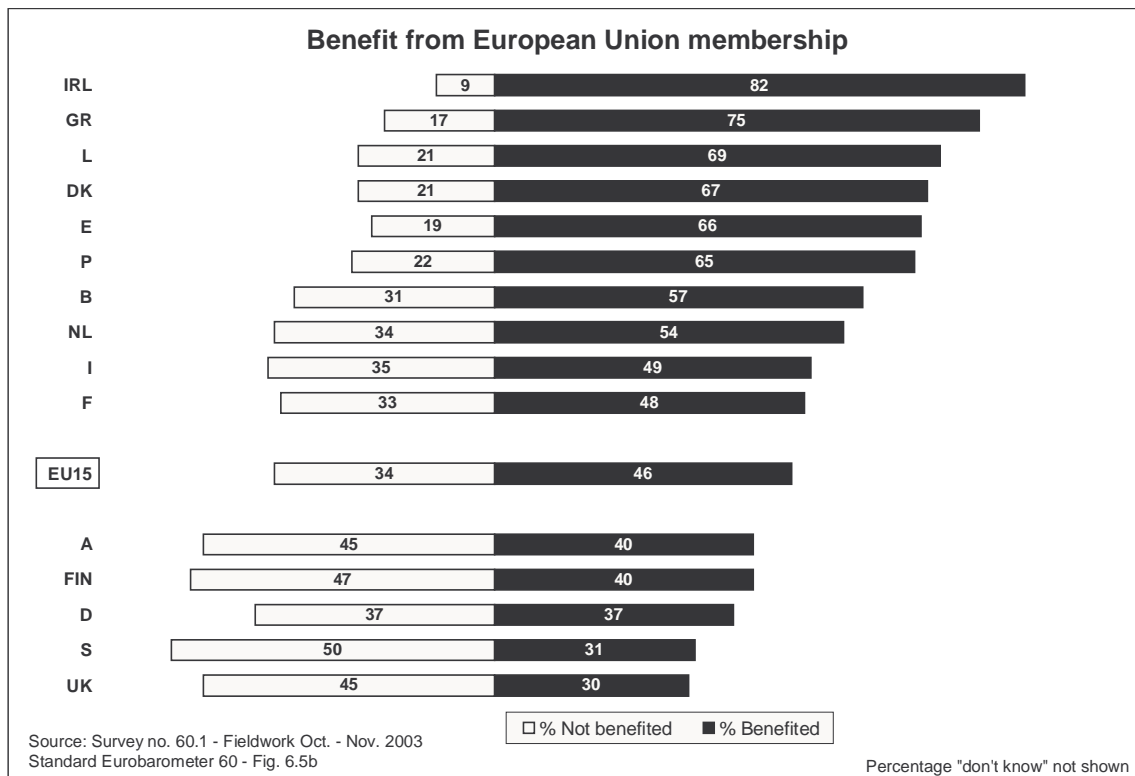
## 2.4.2 Benefits of EU membership

### A third of citizens think that their countries have not benefited from EU membership

As in the case of support for membership of the European Union, the idea that the country has benefited from its membership of the Union is losing ground and has fallen below the 50% mark. Only 46% of respondents consider their country has benefited from its membership of the European Union (-4 points in comparison with Spring 2003); however, the number holding this view greatly exceeds the number thinking the contrary (34%, +5).



The citizens of eight countries share the view that their country has benefited from membership of the Union, with scores ranging from 82% in Ireland to 54% in the Netherlands. Although below the 50% mark, this opinion was also held by a majority in Italy (49%) and in France (48%). A majority of Austrians and British (45% each), Finns (47%) and Swedes (50%) believe that their country has not benefited.



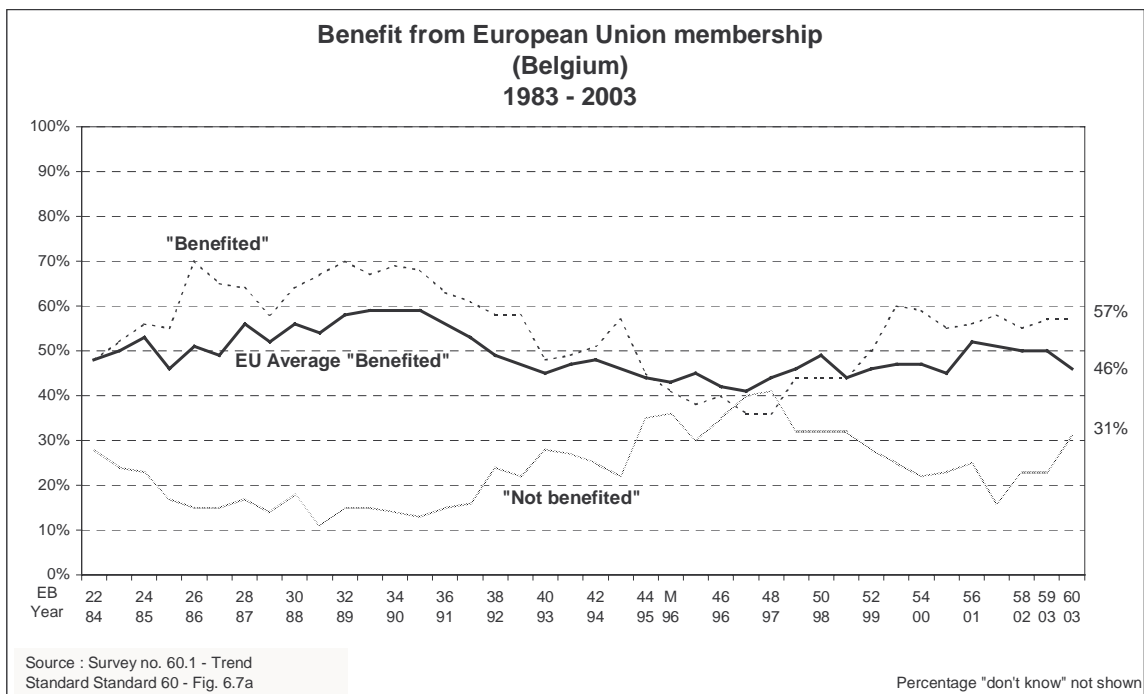
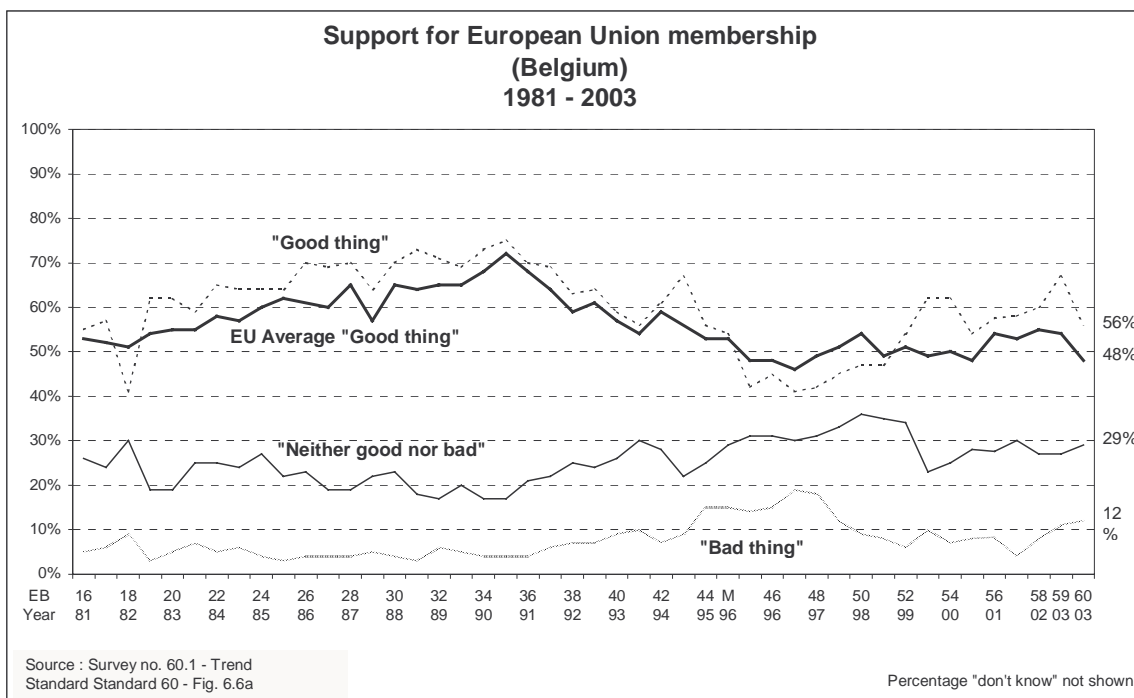
Since Spring 2003, the number of people who think their country has benefited from being a member of the European Union has only grown in three countries: Ireland (+5), Spain (+4) and Greece (+1). It remained stable in Sweden (31%) and in Belgium (57%). However, in the latter country, the negative responses have risen by eight points.

In the ten other Member States, the number of people who think their country has benefited from EU membership is decreasing, with falls as high as -11 points in the Netherlands and -8 points in Germany. (Table 6.5a)

The usual trends emerge from demographic analyses. Even if the 'don't know' factor is still very high among house persons (25%), women (23%) and people whose full-time education finished at age 15 or before (22%), it has, nevertheless, fallen in comparison with last Spring.

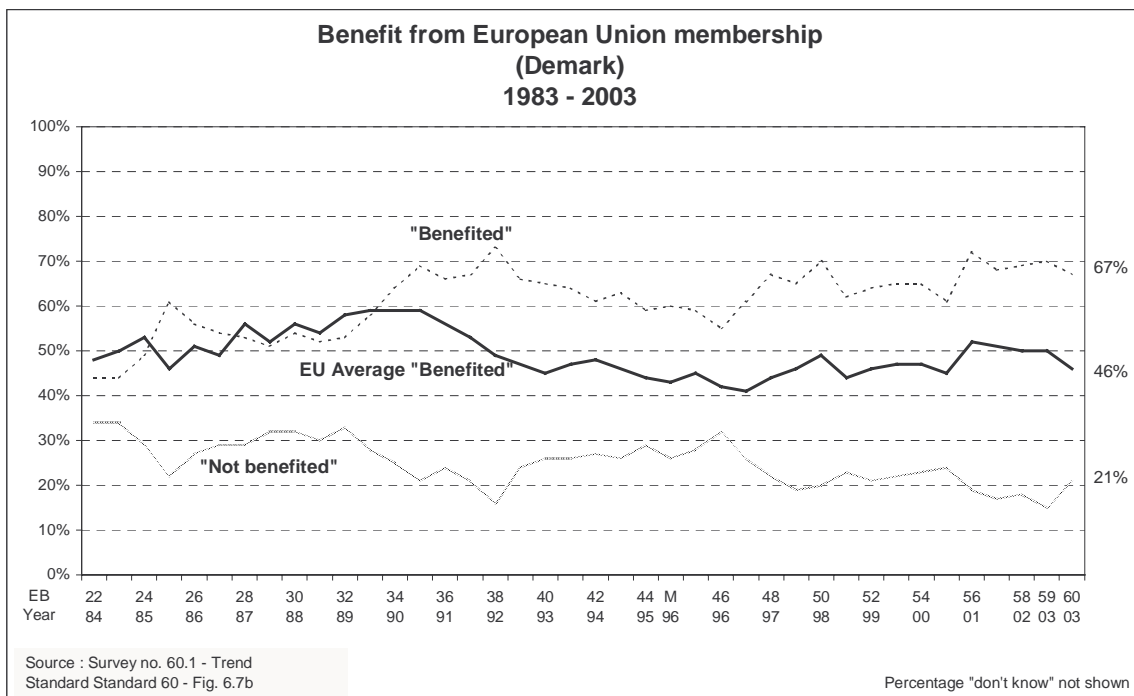
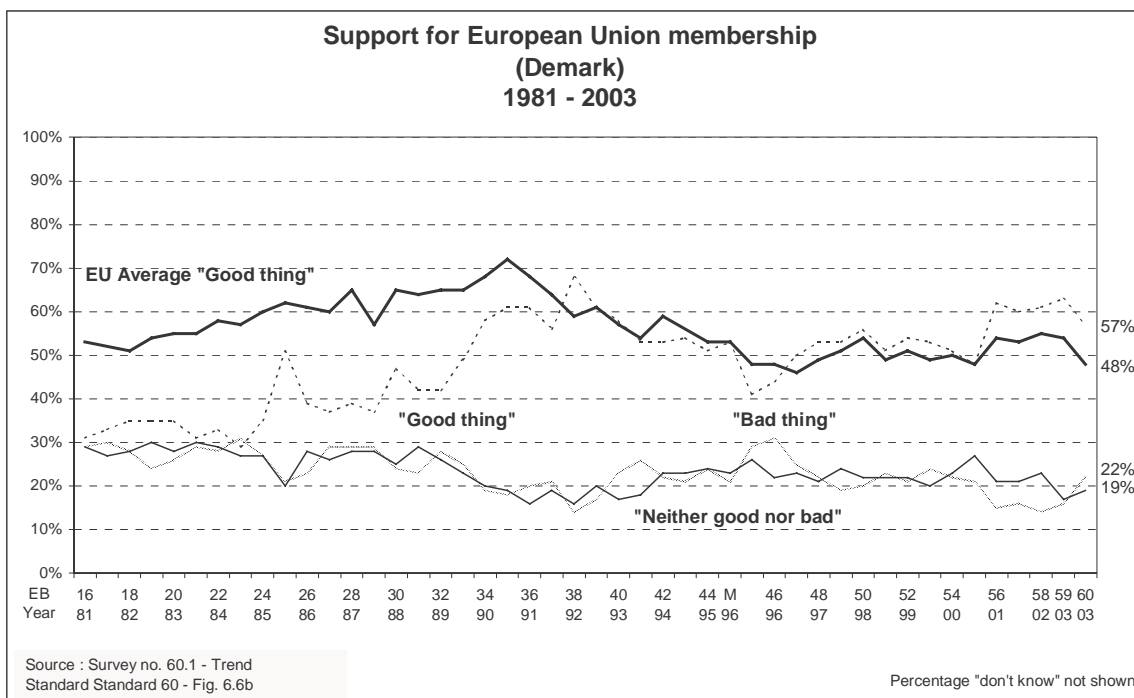
Seventy-seven percent of citizens who consider that their country's membership of the EU is a good thing think that their country has benefited, whereas this was the case for only 24% who thought it was neither a good nor a bad thing and 9% of those who thought it was a bad thing. As was the case last Spring, the predominant view among those who thought their country's membership was neither a good nor a bad thing is that their country has not benefited from its membership of the Union (47%). (Table 6.5b)

## BELGIUM

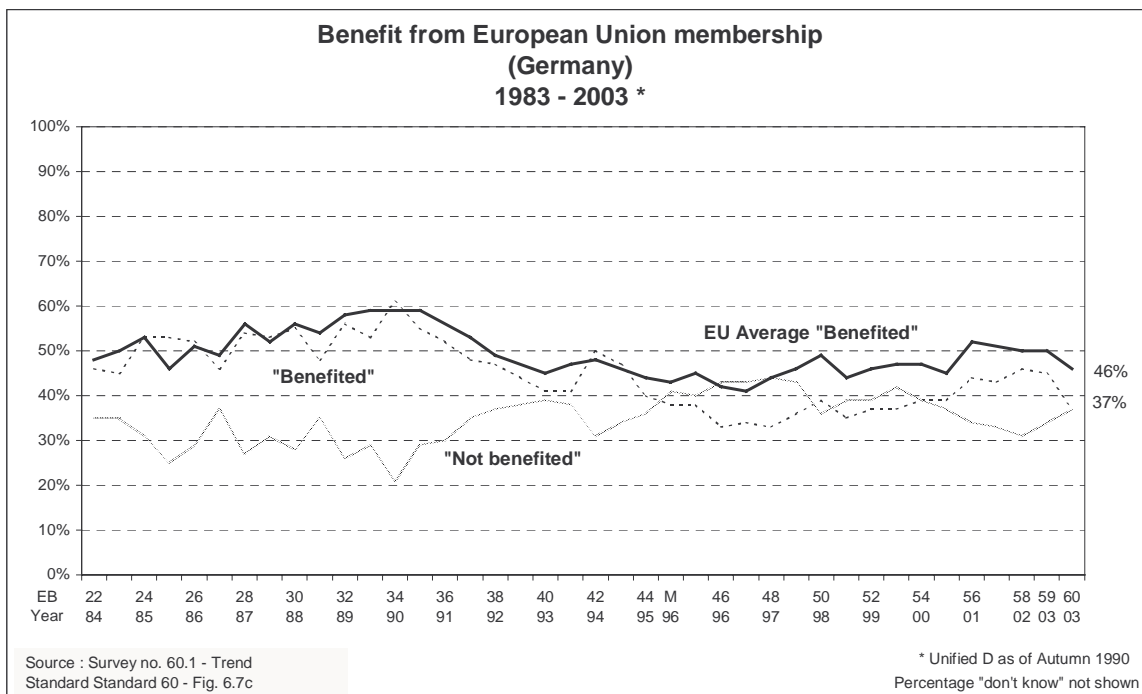
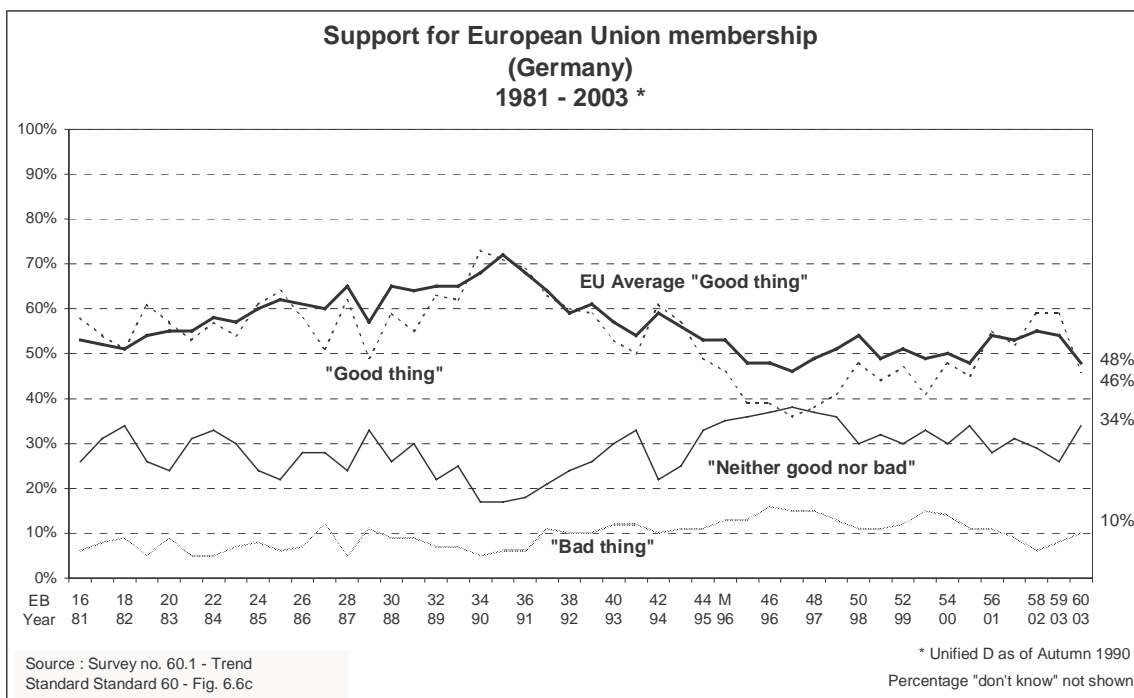




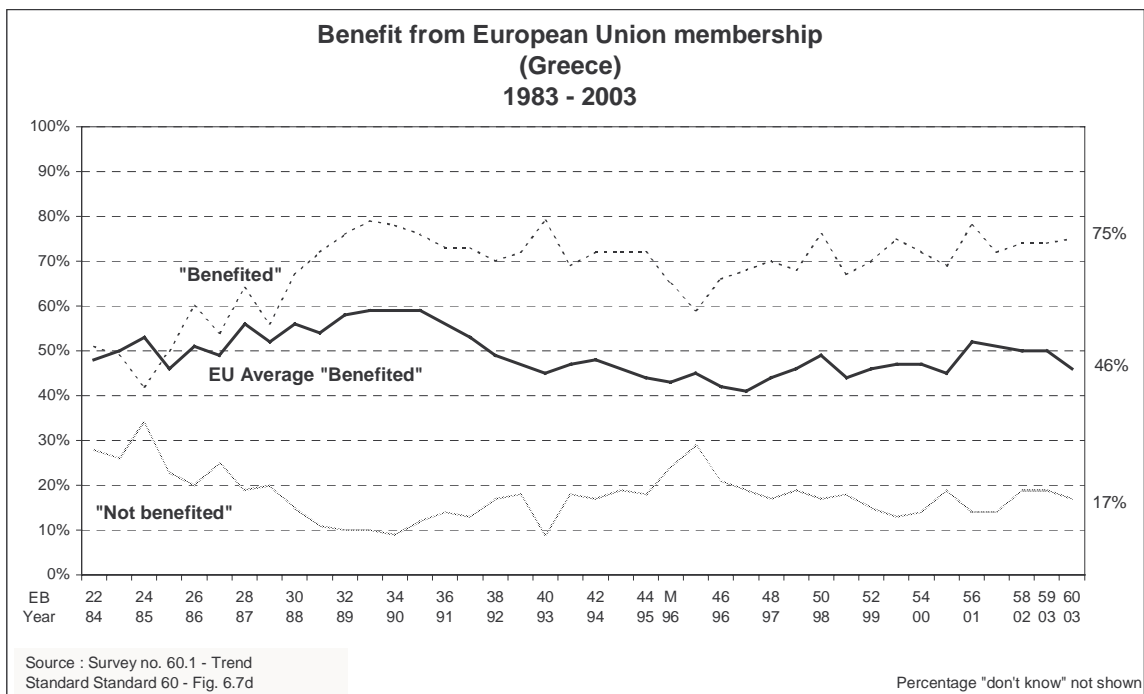
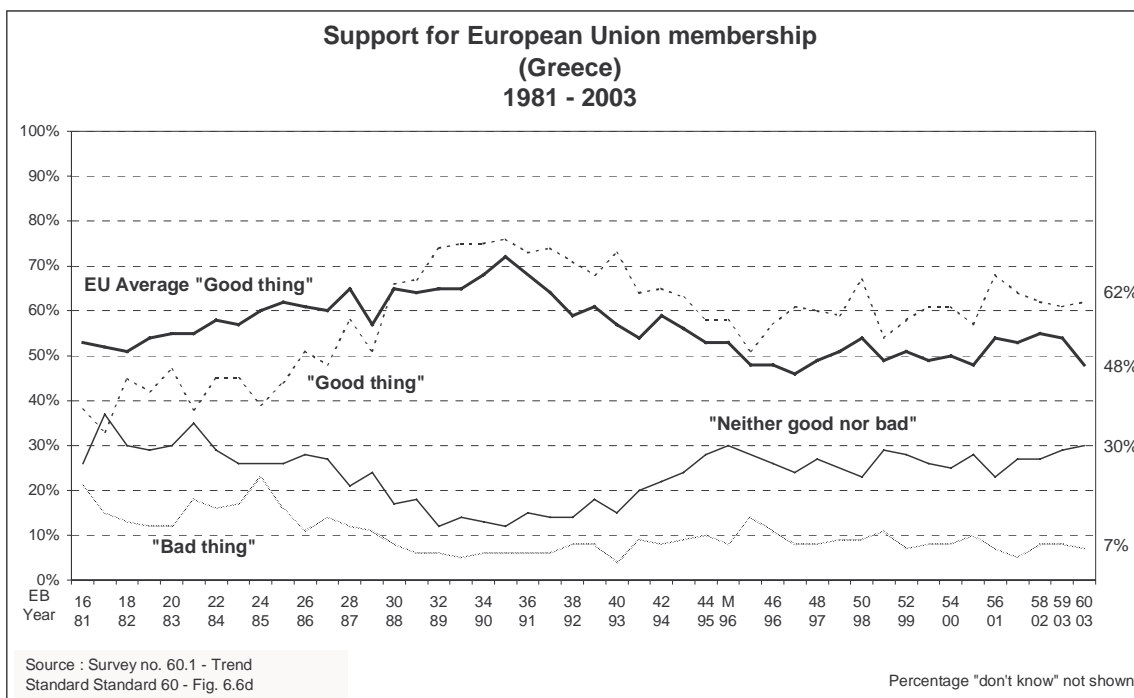
## DENMARK



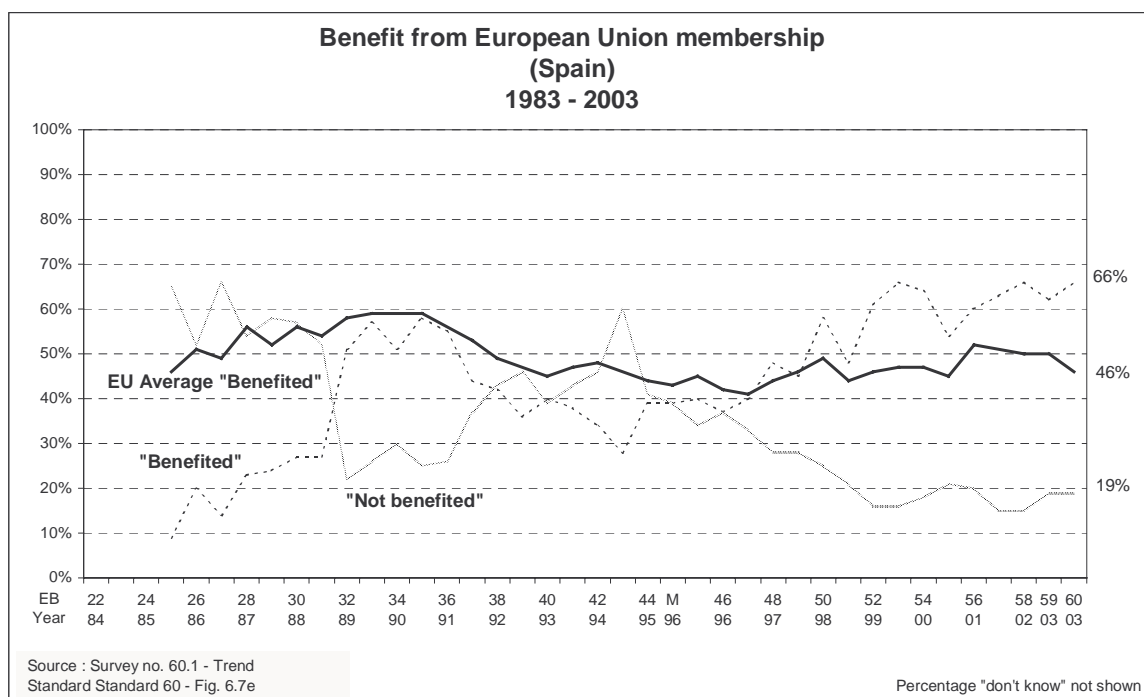
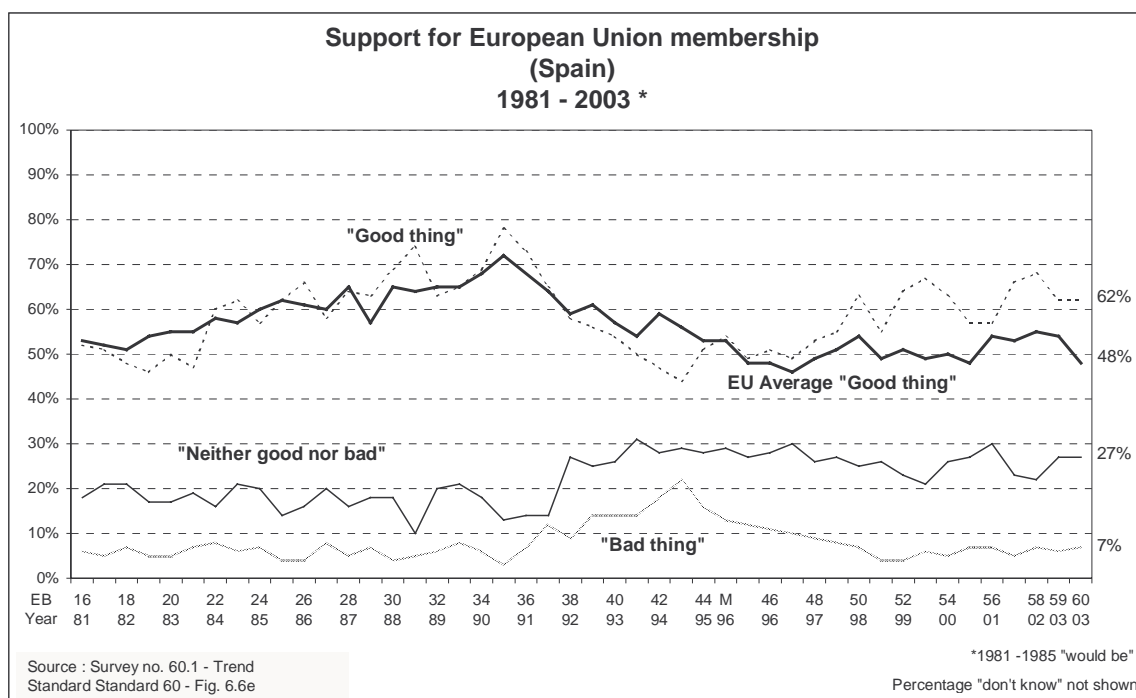
## GERMANY



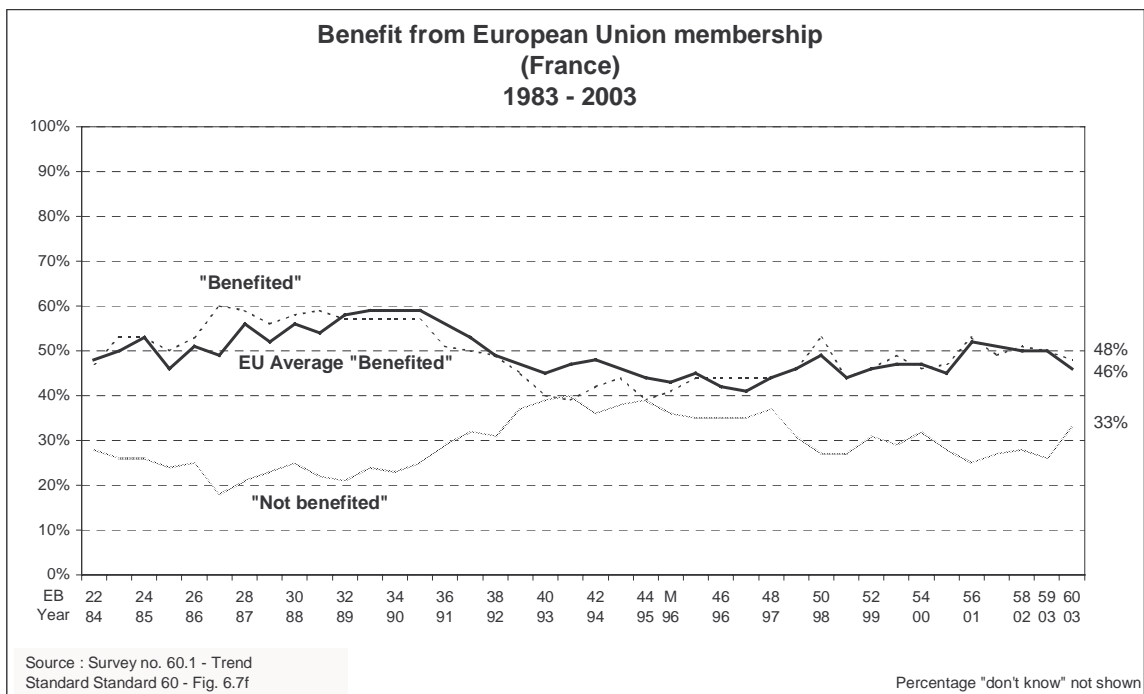
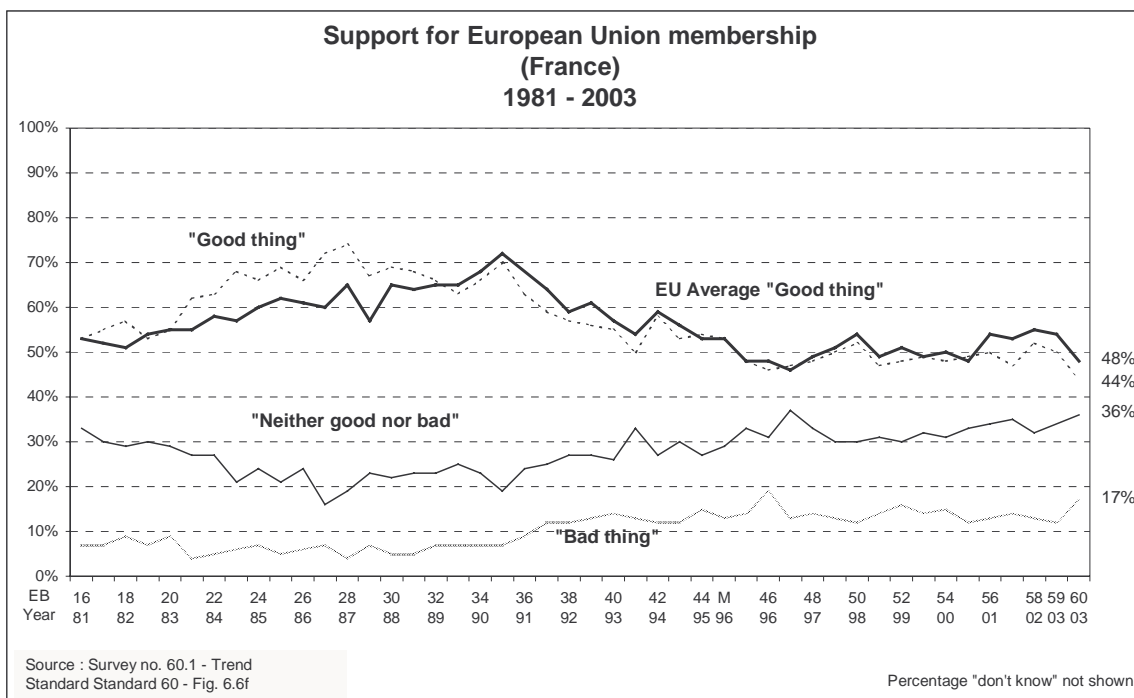
## GREECE



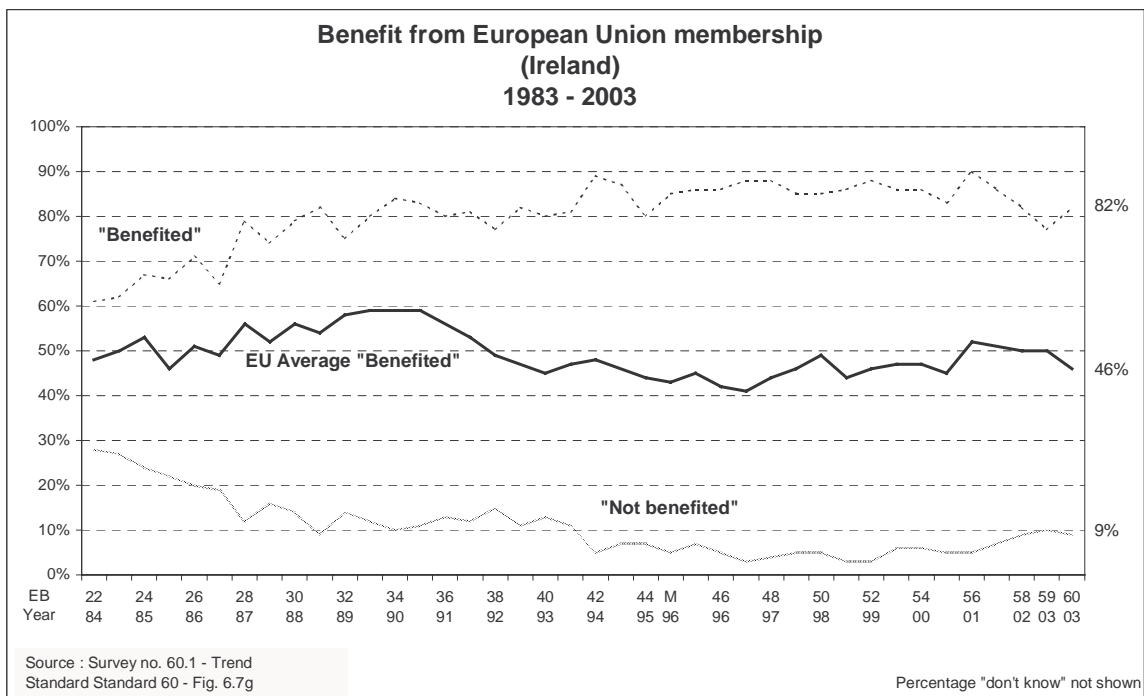
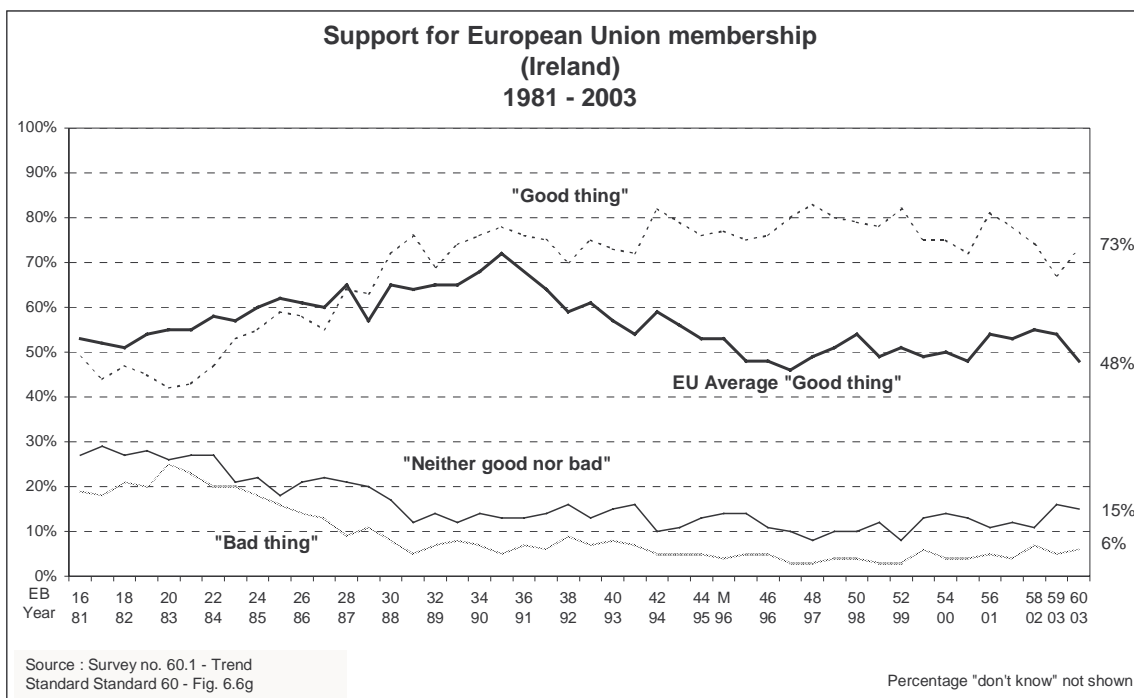
## SPAIN



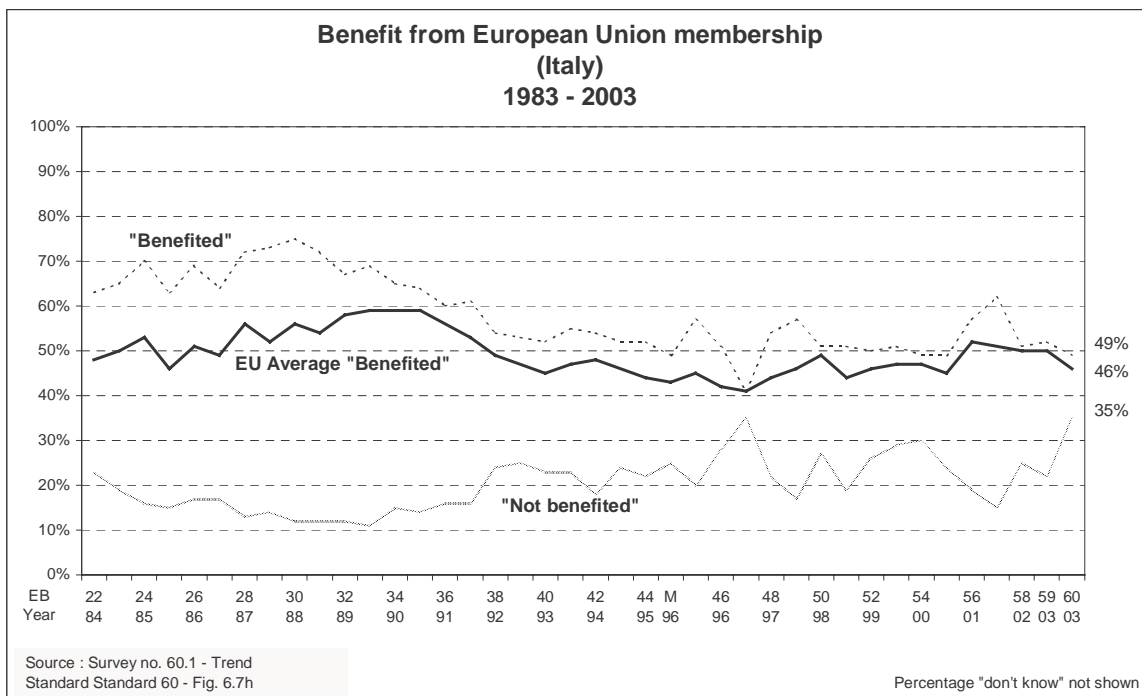
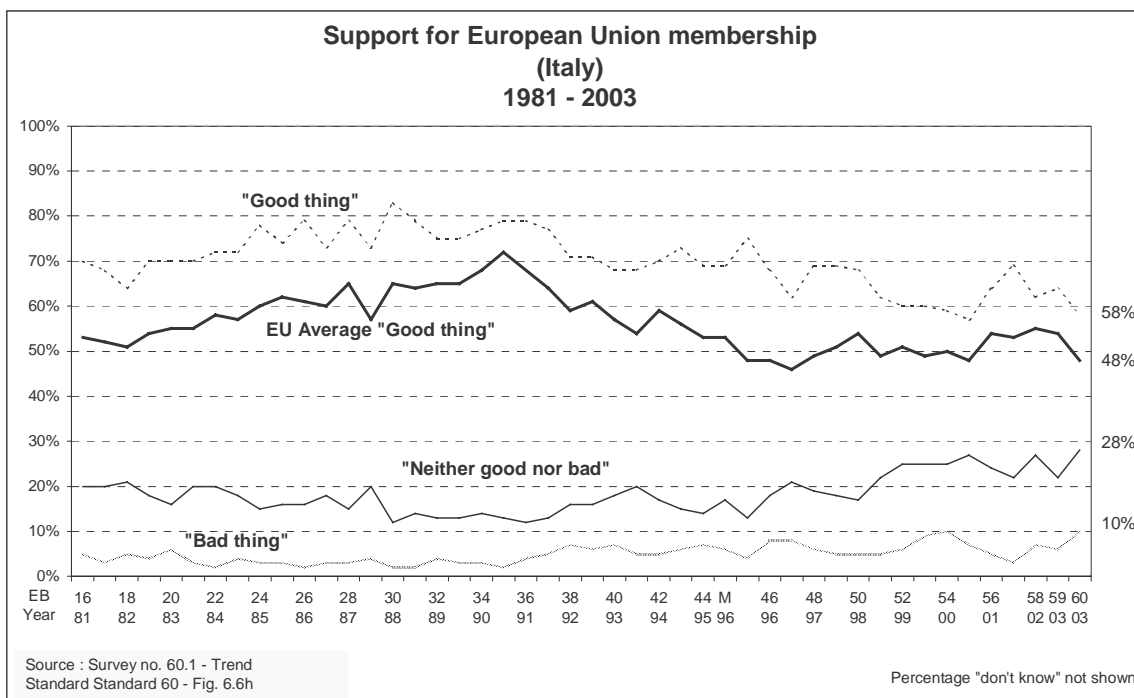
## FRANCE



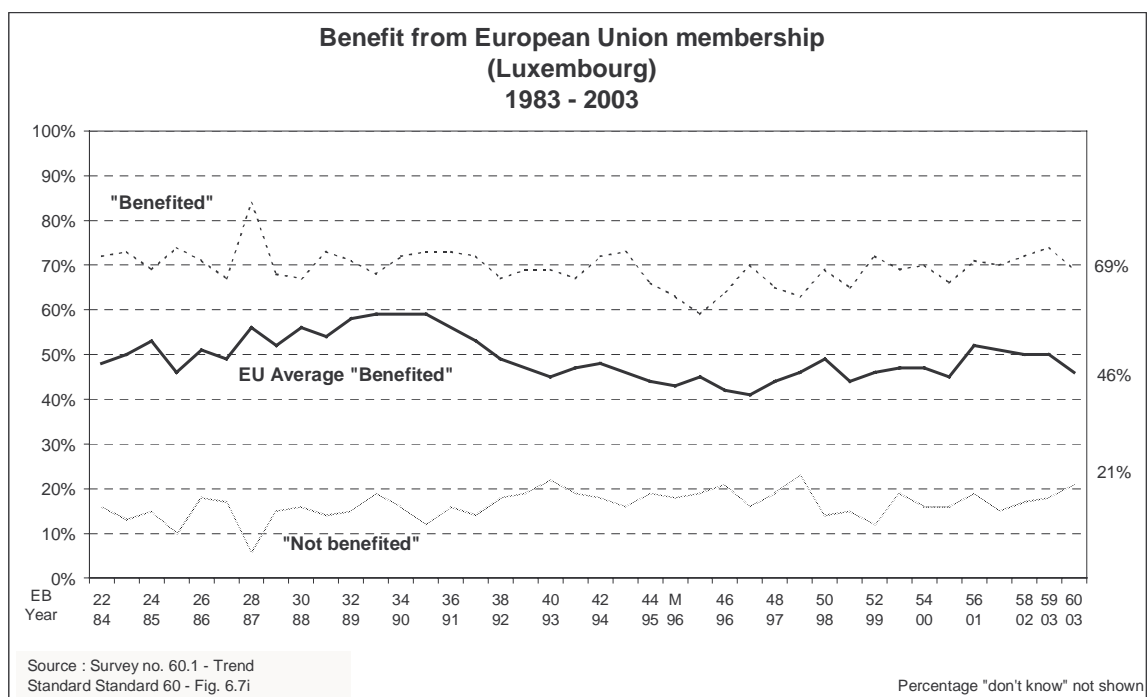
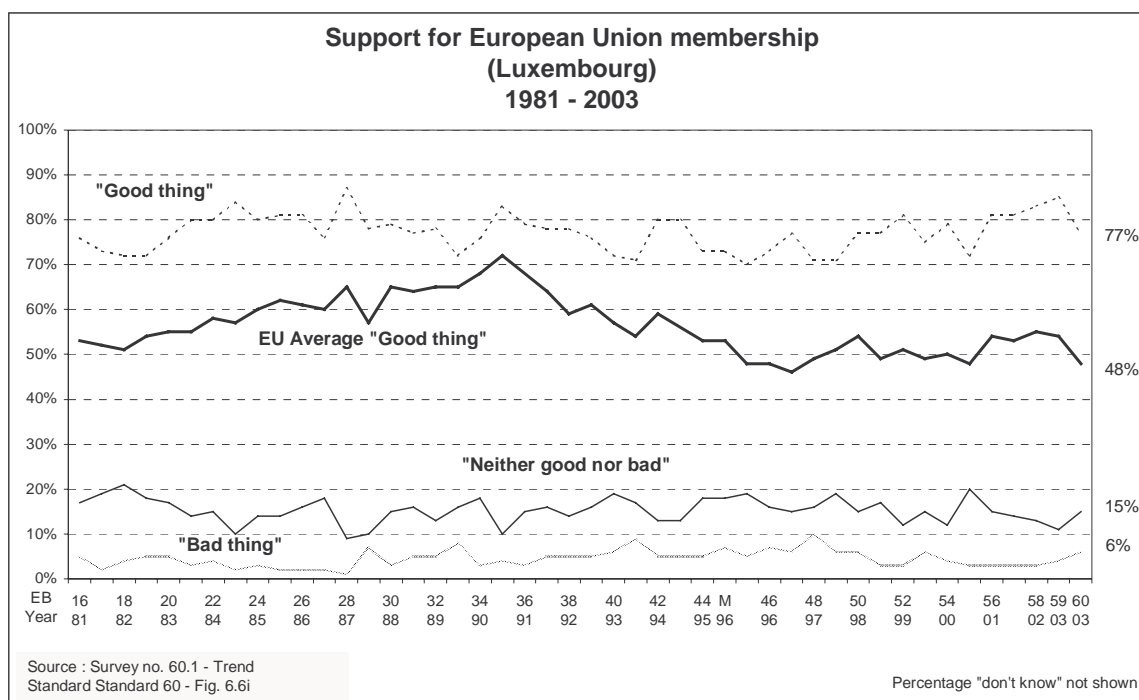
## IRELAND



## ITALY

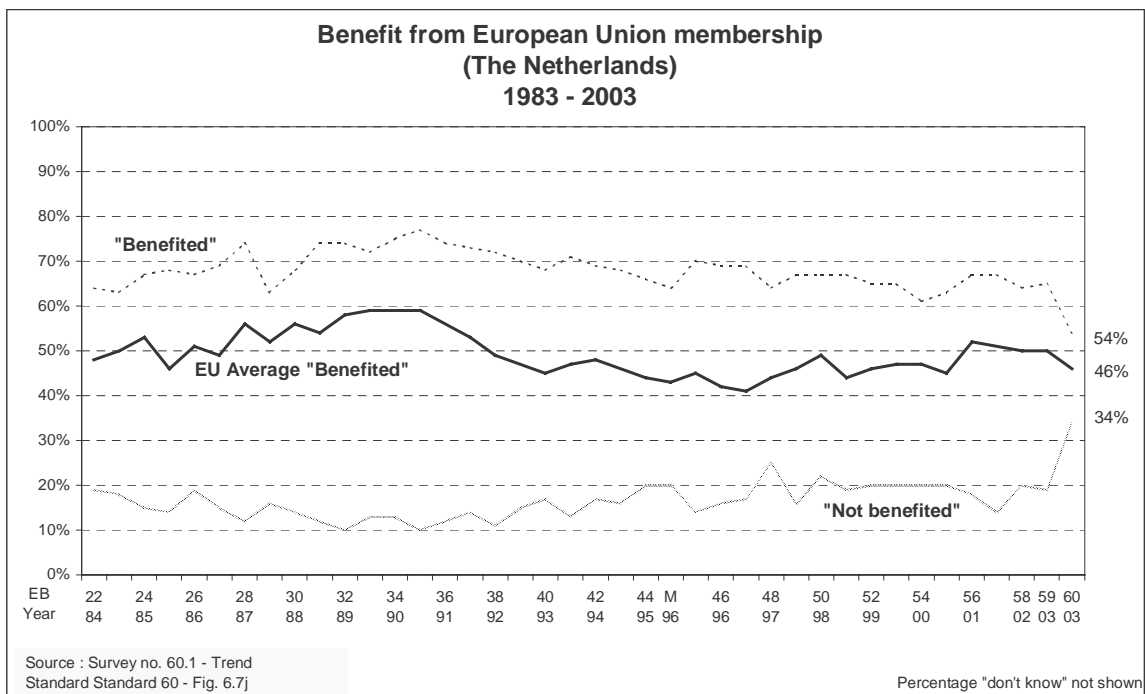
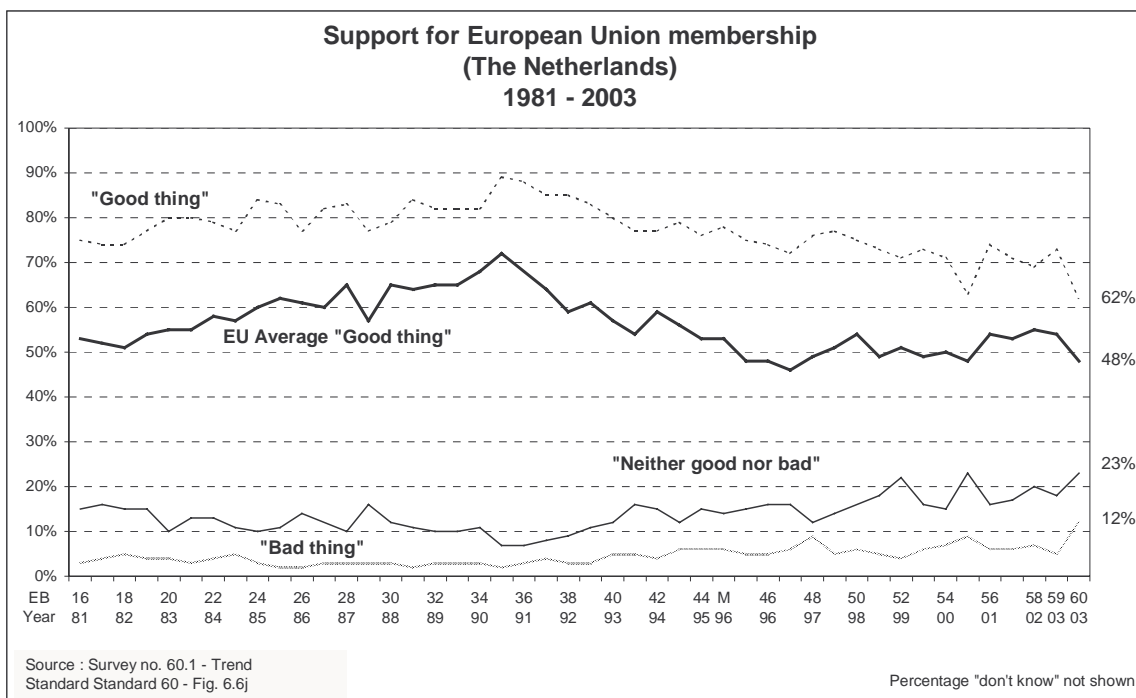


## LUXEMBOURG

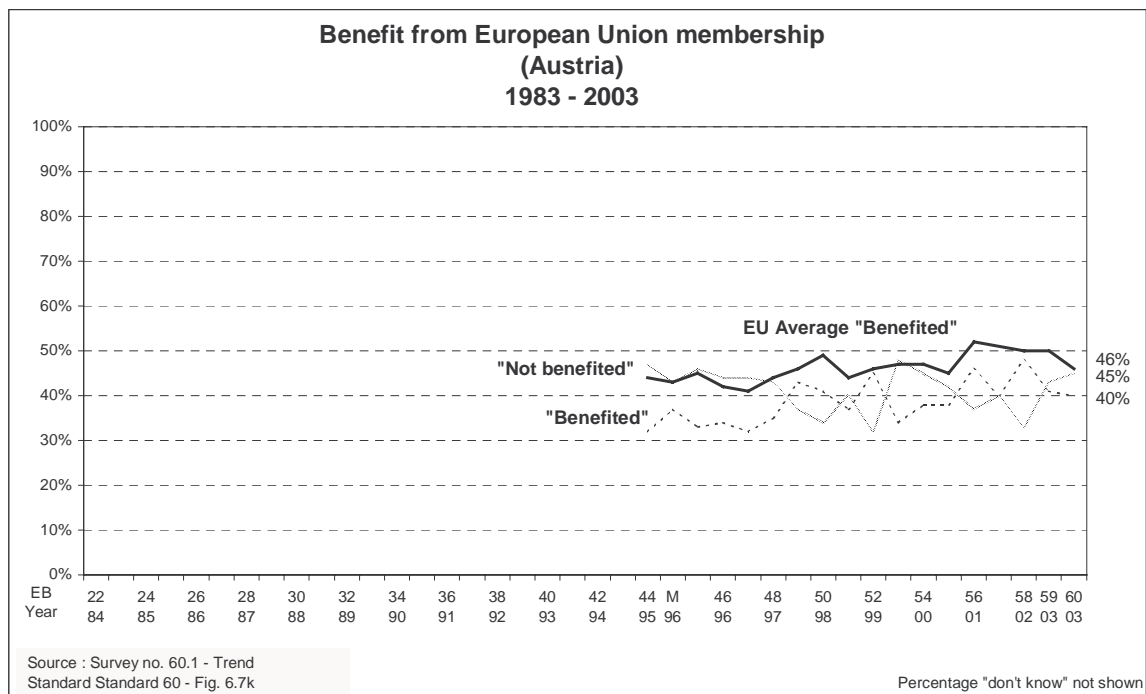
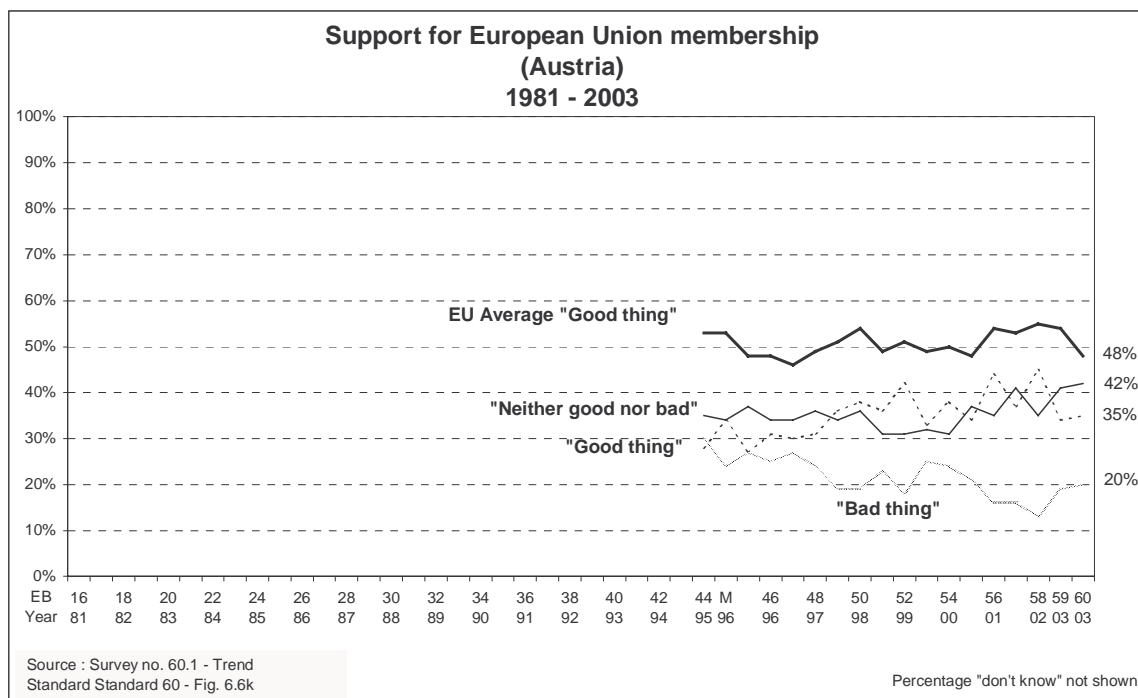




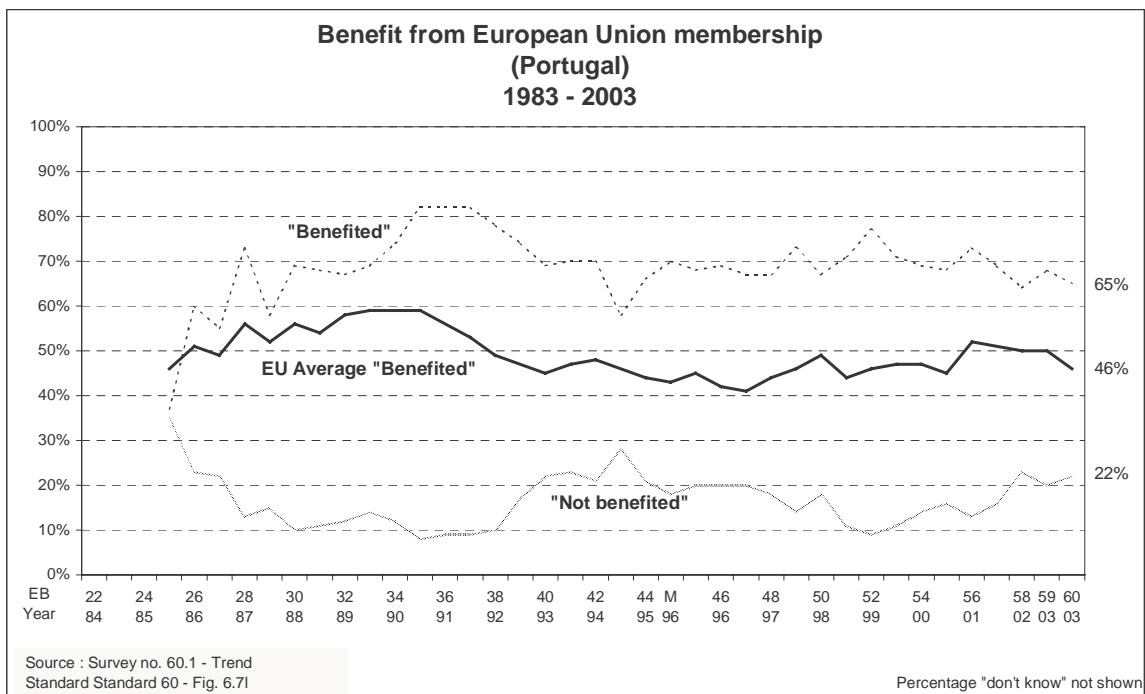
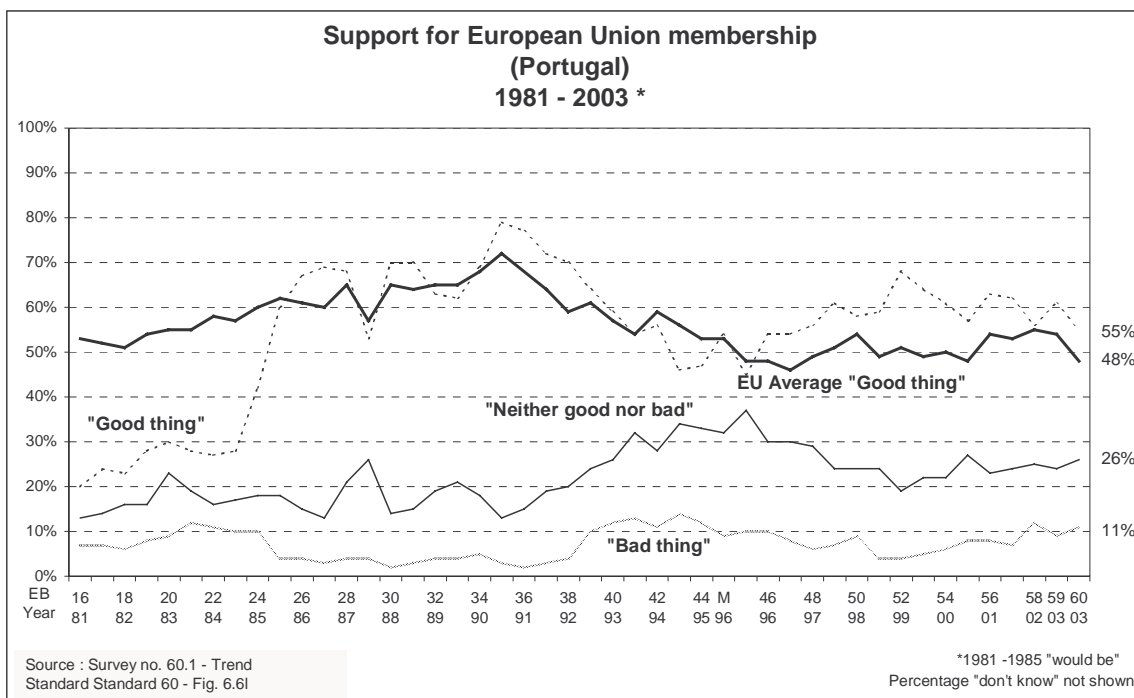
## THE NETHERLANDS



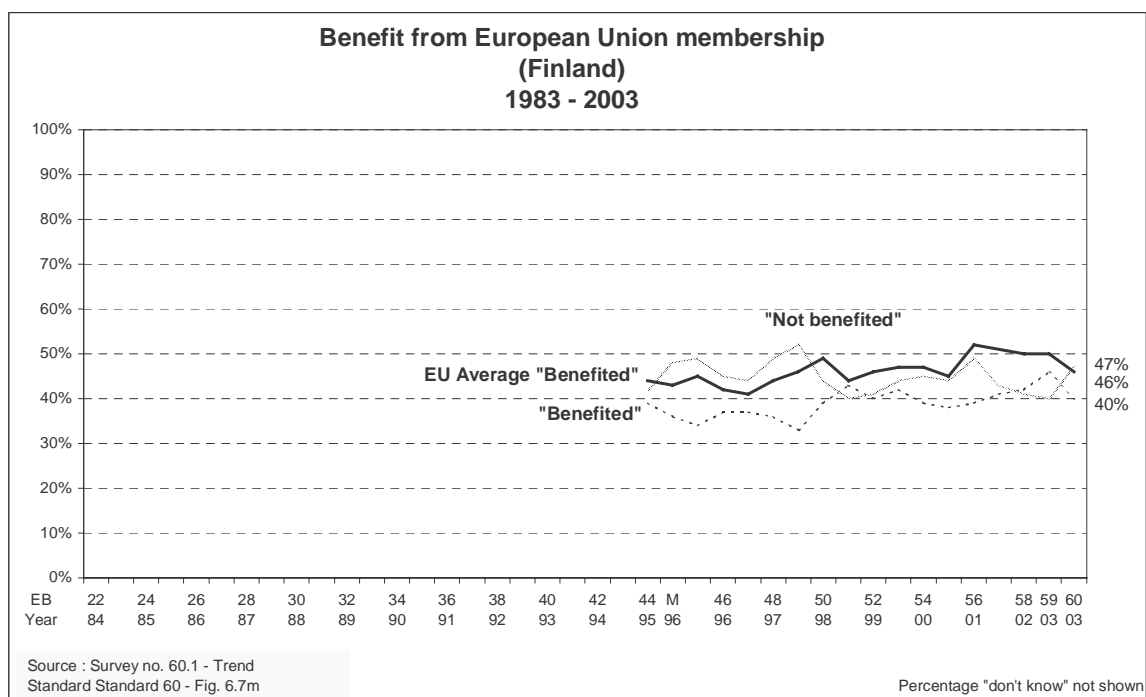
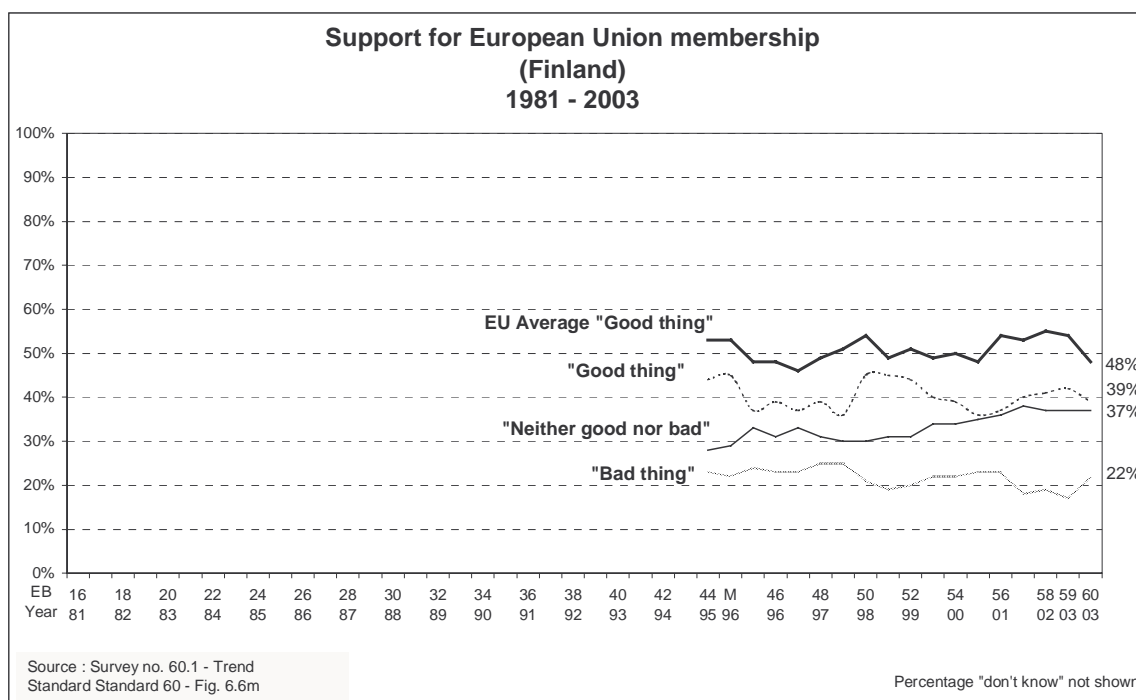
## AUSTRIA



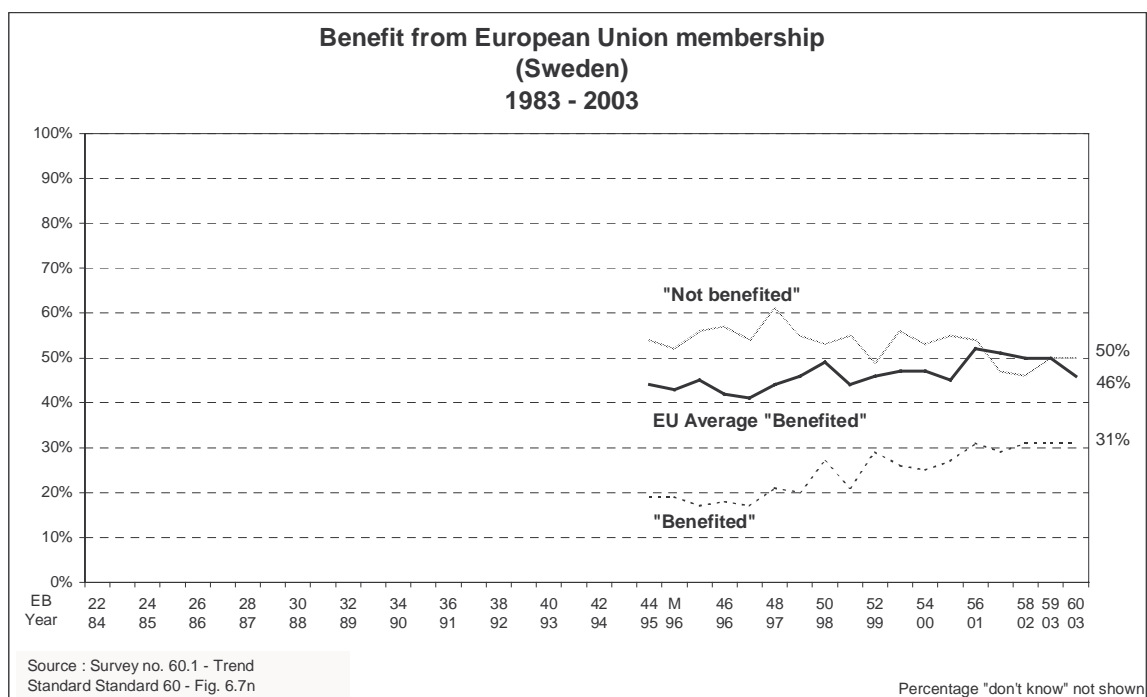
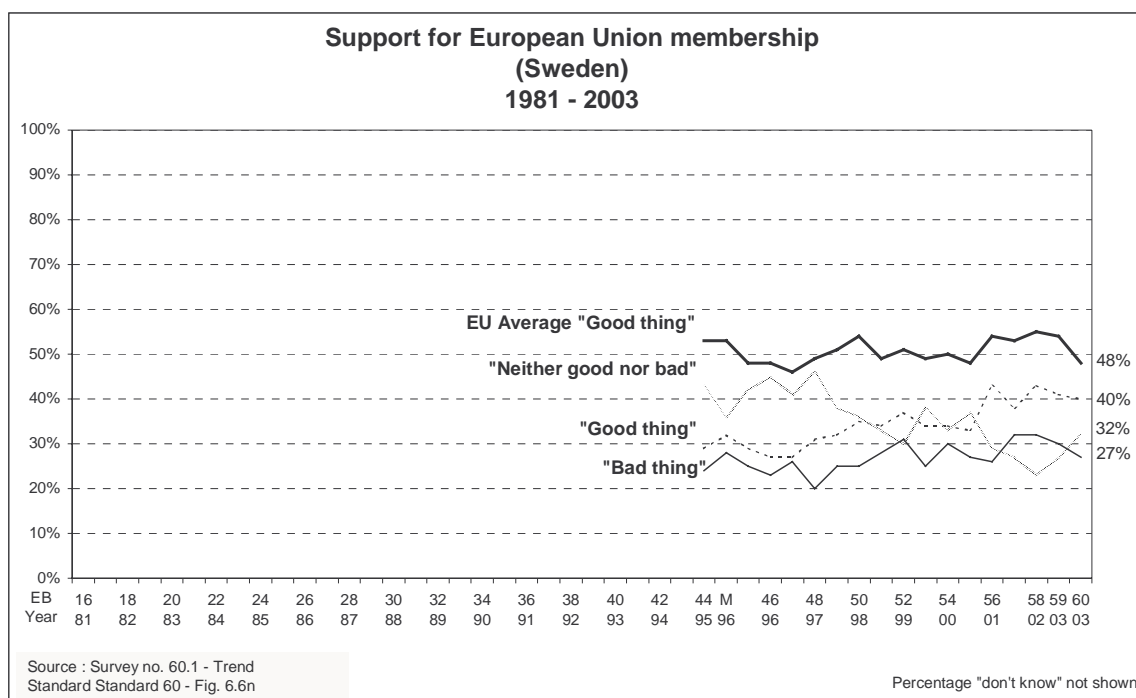
## PORTUGAL



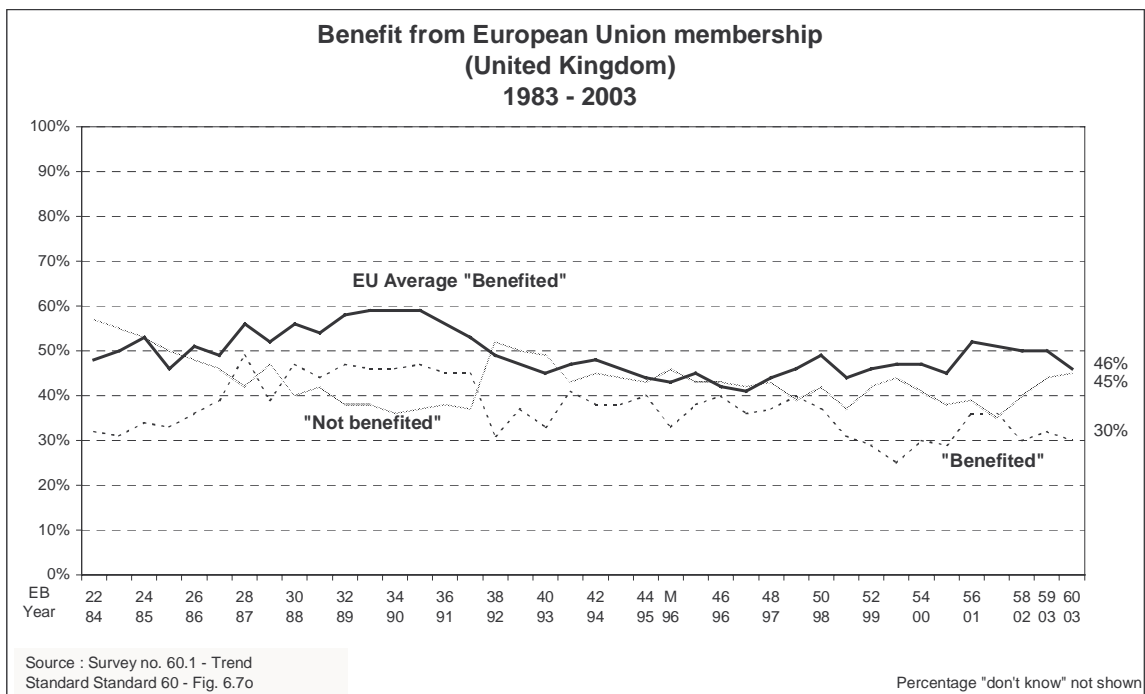
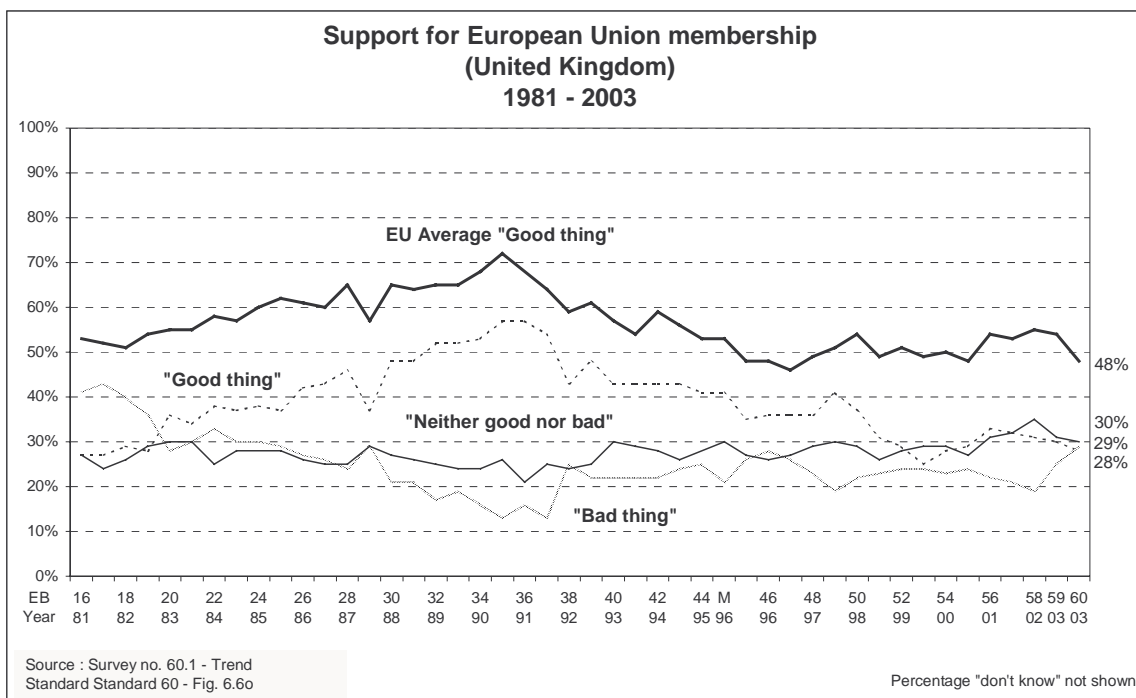
## FINLAND



## SWEDEN



## UNITED KINGDOM

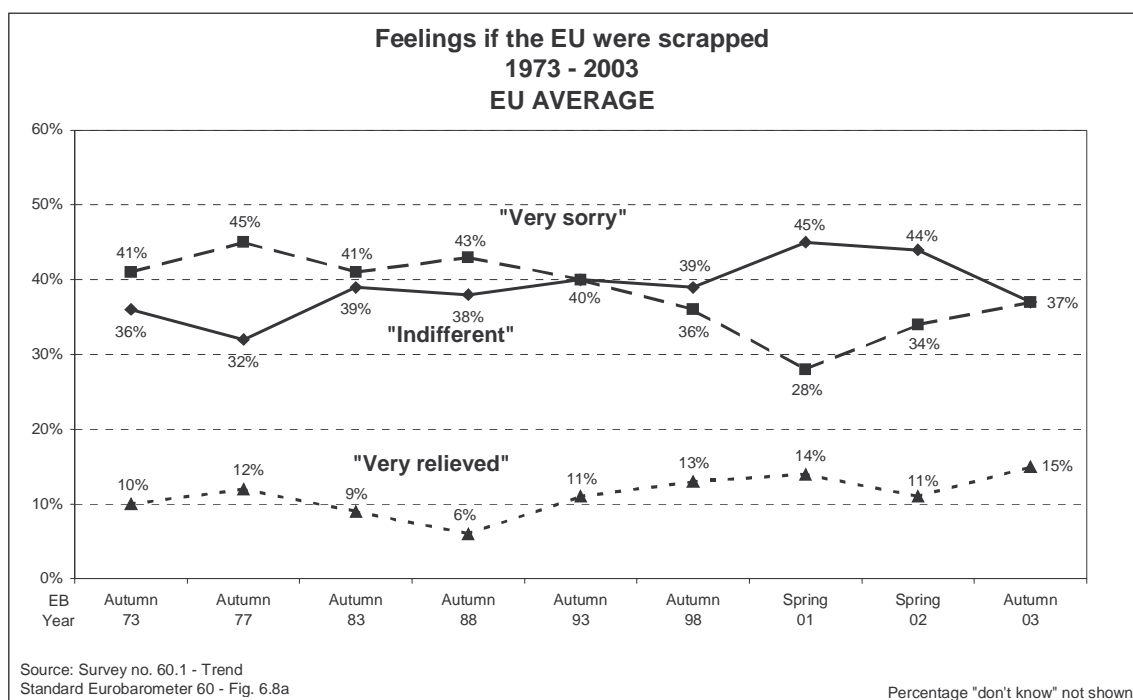


## 2.5. Feelings in the event that the European Union were scrapped

### Increasing numbers of citizens would feel 'very sorry' if the European Union were scrapped

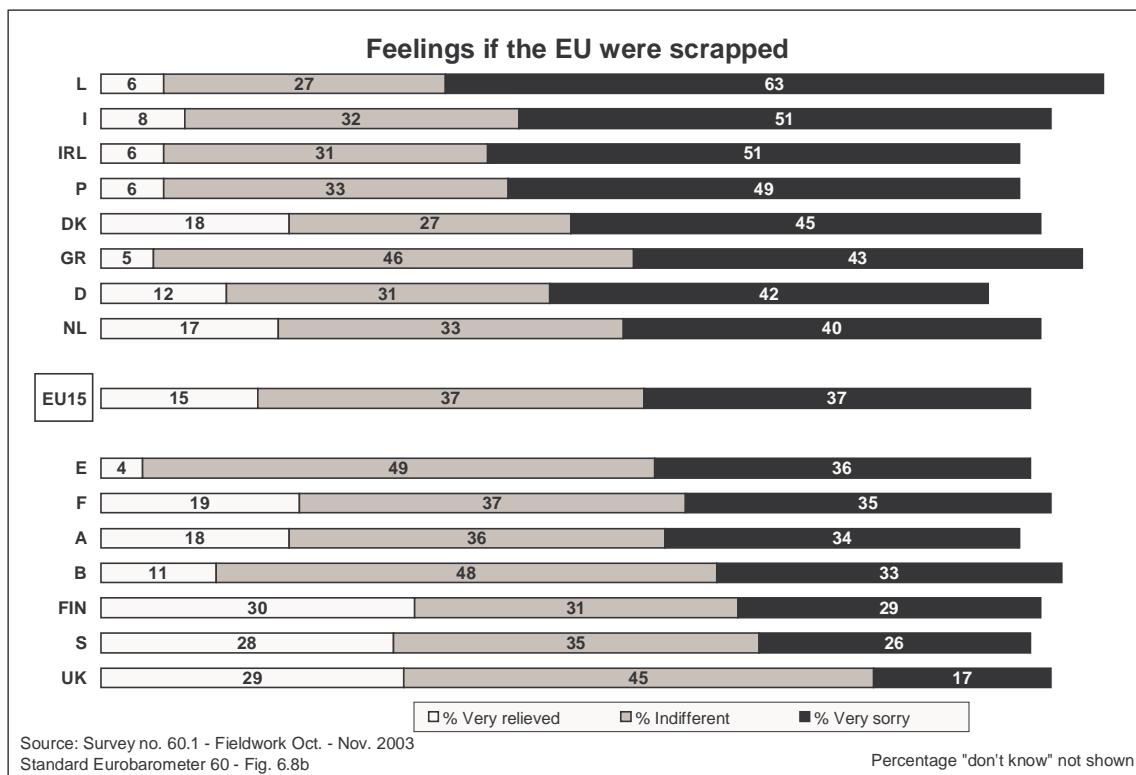
When the Eurobarometer was launched for the first time in 1973, it included a question that asked citizens about the future of what was then the European Economic Community<sup>6</sup>. This question has been repeated several times since then. The question was also asked in this latest survey, the fieldwork for which was undertaken in Autumn 2003.

As the chart below shows, the proportion of citizens who would feel very relieved if the EEC/European Union were scrapped, although still low, has risen in comparison with Spring 2002 (15%, +4). The proportion of EU citizens who would feel very sorry if the Union were scrapped has also risen by three points (37%) and is at its highest point since Autumn 1998. This figure is now equivalent to that of citizens who would feel indifferent if the EU were scrapped, a situation that has not arisen since Autumn 1993.



Luxembourg's citizens are the most likely (63%) to feel very sorry if the European Union were scrapped. This feeling is shared by more than one Italian and one Irish person in two (51% each), and is one that predominates in seven out of the fifteen Member States.

<sup>6</sup> The question is the following: "If you were told tomorrow that the Common Market (synonym for the EEC)/European Union had been scrapped, would you be very sorry, indifferent or relieved?"



In Finland (30%), the United Kingdom (29%) and Sweden (28%), the probability that citizens would feel very relieved if the EU were scrapped is at its highest. Nevertheless, the majority feeling in these countries, as well as in five others, is one of indifference. The proportion of citizens who think they would feel indifferent if the Union were scrapped reaches 49% in Spain, 48% in Belgium, 46% in Greece and 45% in the United Kingdom. (Table 6.6a)

People aged 55 or more are the most likely to claim that they would feel very relieved if the EU were scrapped. Men, people with higher levels of education, managers, the self-employed and students would be proportionately more likely to feel very sorry in the event of the scrapping of the Union. (Table 6.6b)



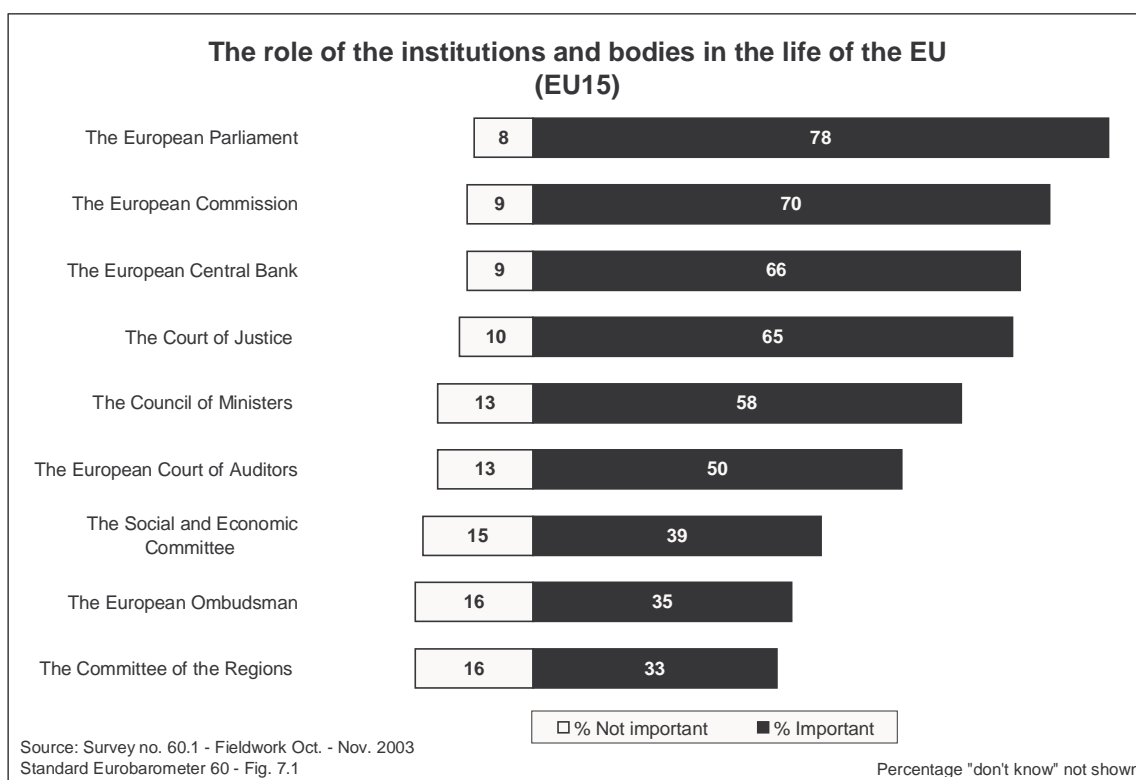
### 3. The verdict on the institutions

This section analyses the assessment of the European institutions using the following parameters: the perceived importance of and trust in European institutions and bodies, awareness and importance of the Italian Presidency in Italy, and satisfaction with how democracy works in the EU and its various Member States.

#### 3.1. Perceived importance of and trust in European institutions

##### The perceived importance of their role in the life of the European Union remains stable

Seventy-eight percent of citizens of the European Union, as in Spring 2003, consider that the European Parliament<sup>7</sup> plays an important role in the life of the European Union. The order in which the institutions are ranked in terms of their importance has remained exactly the same. After the European Parliament come the European Commission (70%), the European Central Bank (66%), the Court of Justice (65%) and the Council of Ministers (58%).



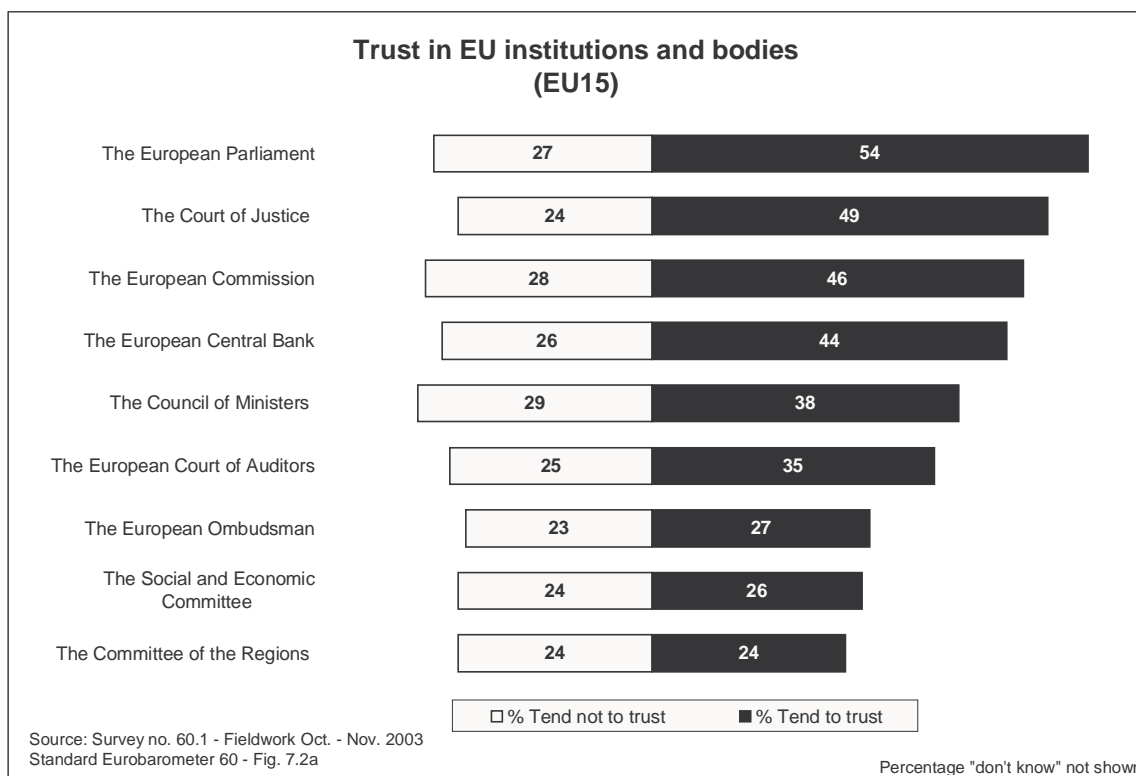
The perception of the importance of the role remains relatively stable for all the Union institutions and bodies.

At national level, we see that the Finns, Swedes, Dutch and Italians (86% each) are the most likely to think that the **European Parliament** plays an important role, whereas the British are the least likely (68%) to do so. In Luxembourg (85%), followed by Ireland and Finland (81% each), it is the role of the **European Commission** that is most often seen as important. The Dutch and the Finns have the highest numbers of respondents (81% in each) who consider that the **European Central Bank** plays an important role. Once again, it is the British who perceive the role of these institutions as being the least important (60% and 48% respectively). (Table 7.1)

<sup>7</sup> The fourth part of this report deals specifically with the European Parliament.

### Institutions in which people tend to trust, but less so than before

The European Parliament has become the only institution to be accorded the trust of more than one respondent in two (54%). All the others, although they receive a trust rating of less than 50%, still have a relative majority of people trusting them, with the exception of the Committee of the Regions, where views are equally balanced. The levels of the 'don't know' responses are always very high and even exceed 50% in the case of the European Ombudsman, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

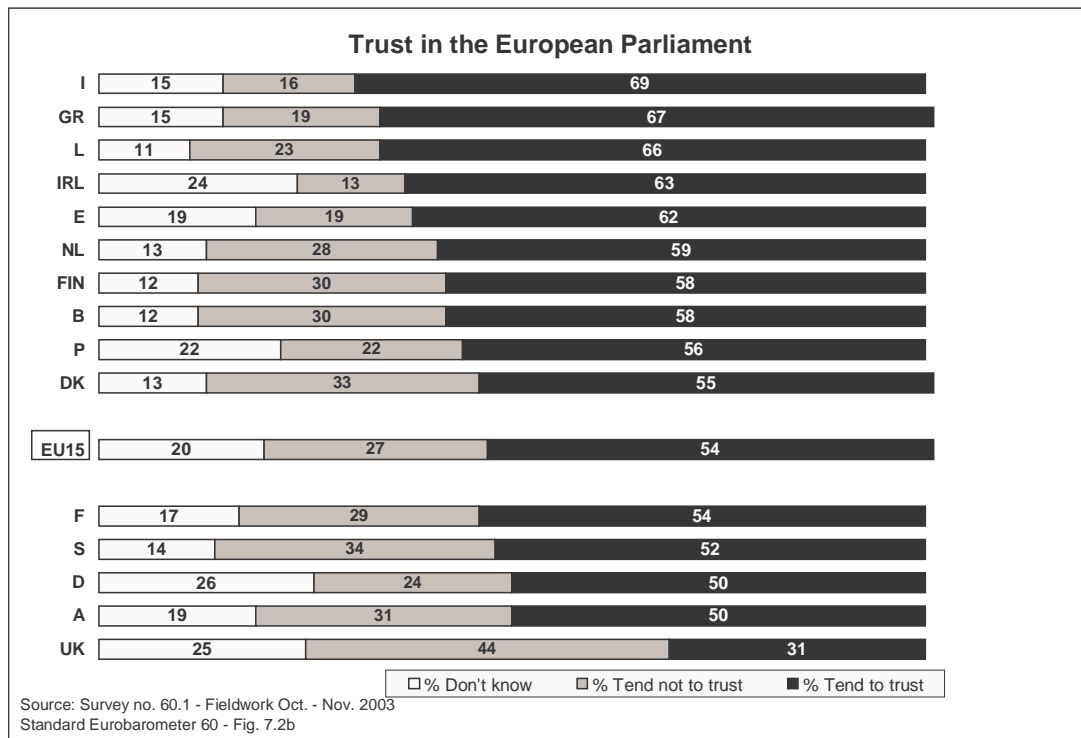


With the exception of the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, whose figures have remained at the same level, confidence ratings in the other European institutions and bodies are falling, while the number of people tending not to trust in them is growing. (Table 7.2)

### European Parliament and Commission: confidence prevails, except in the United Kingdom.

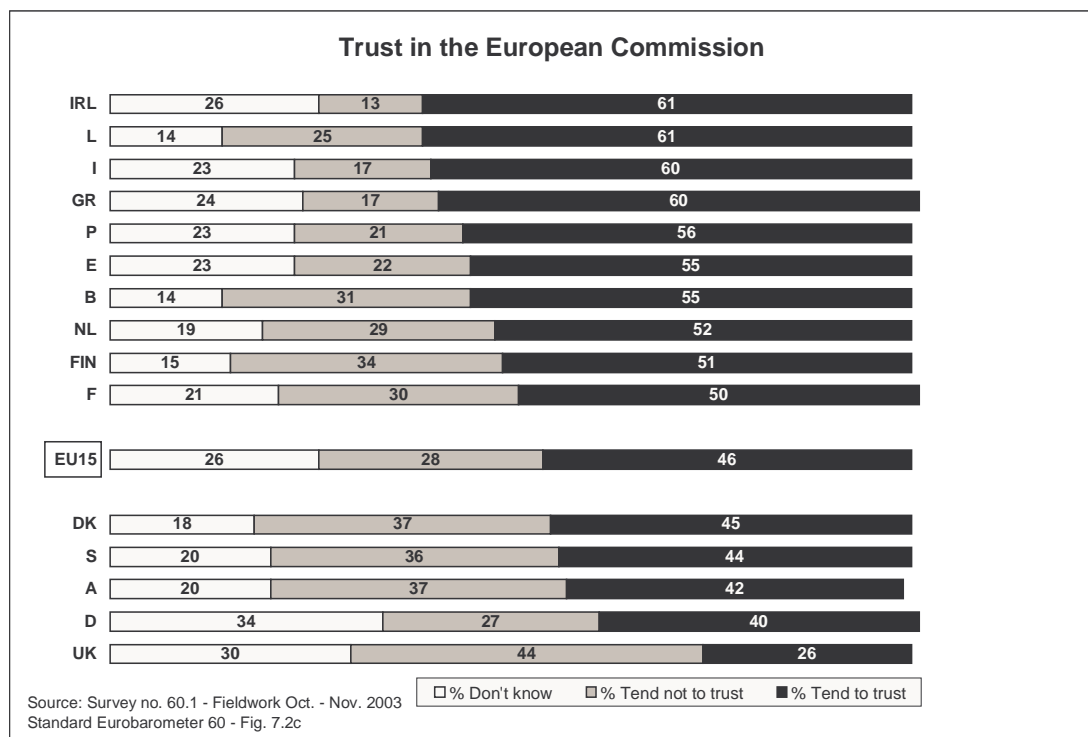
The European Parliament and Commission are the European institutions most affected by the fall in confidence.

Nevertheless, almost seven Italians in ten trust in the European Parliament, as do almost two-thirds of Luxembourg and Greek citizens. This is also the case for more than 60% of citizens in Ireland (63%) and Spain (62%) and more than one citizen in two in nine other countries. The United Kingdom is the only country where a lack of trust in the Parliament predominates.



Confidence levels in the European Parliament have decreased in all the countries, with the exception of two in which they have risen – Greece (+5) and Spain (+2) – and two where it has remained stable: Ireland and Italy.

Trust in the European Commission varies from one country to another, ranging from 61% in Ireland and Luxembourg to 26% in the United Kingdom. This confidence, however, is held by a majority in all the Member States, except the United Kingdom where those tending not to trust account for the largest segment of the poll (44%). Thirty percent of the British either did not know or did not express an opinion.



Trust in the Commission has fallen by four points in the Union overall, with figures as high as eleven points seen in Denmark. Only in two countries did it increase slightly: Spain and Greece (+3 each).

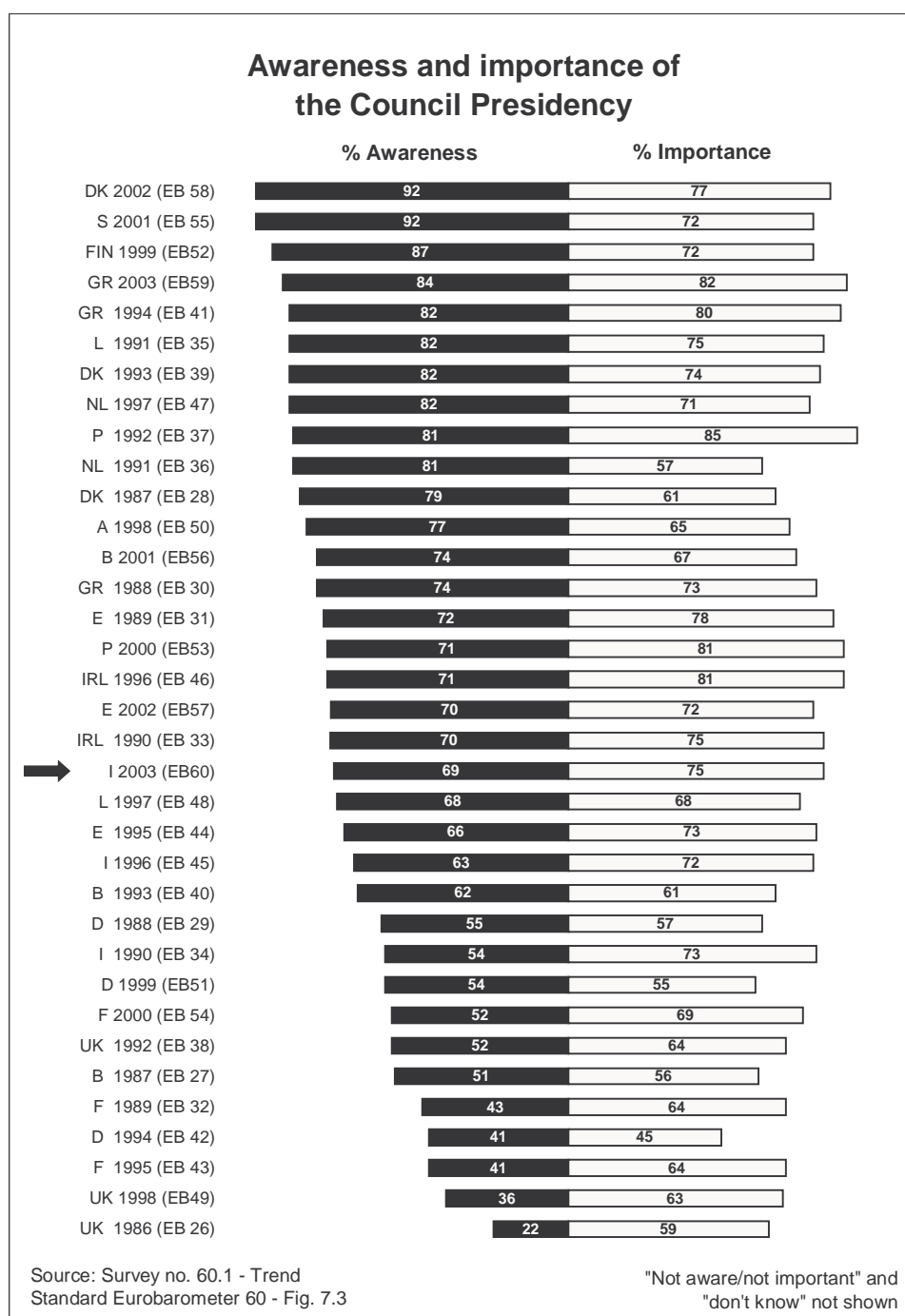
### 3.2. Awareness and importance of the Presidency of the European Union

#### Over two-thirds of Italians have read or heard something about the Italian Presidency

Since 1986, the Eurobarometer has surveyed the awareness and importance of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the country that is hosting the Presidency at the time of the survey. Italy held the Presidency of the Union for the last six months of 2003.

Sixty-nine percent of Italians had read something in the newspapers or heard something on the radio or television on this subject and 75% of respondents, whether or not they had heard anything spoken about the Presidency previously, considered that it was important that their country presided over the Council of Ministers of the Union at that time.

The levels of awareness and importance are higher than was the case during the previous Italian Presidency in 1996 (+6 points and +3 points respectively).



### 3.3. Satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union

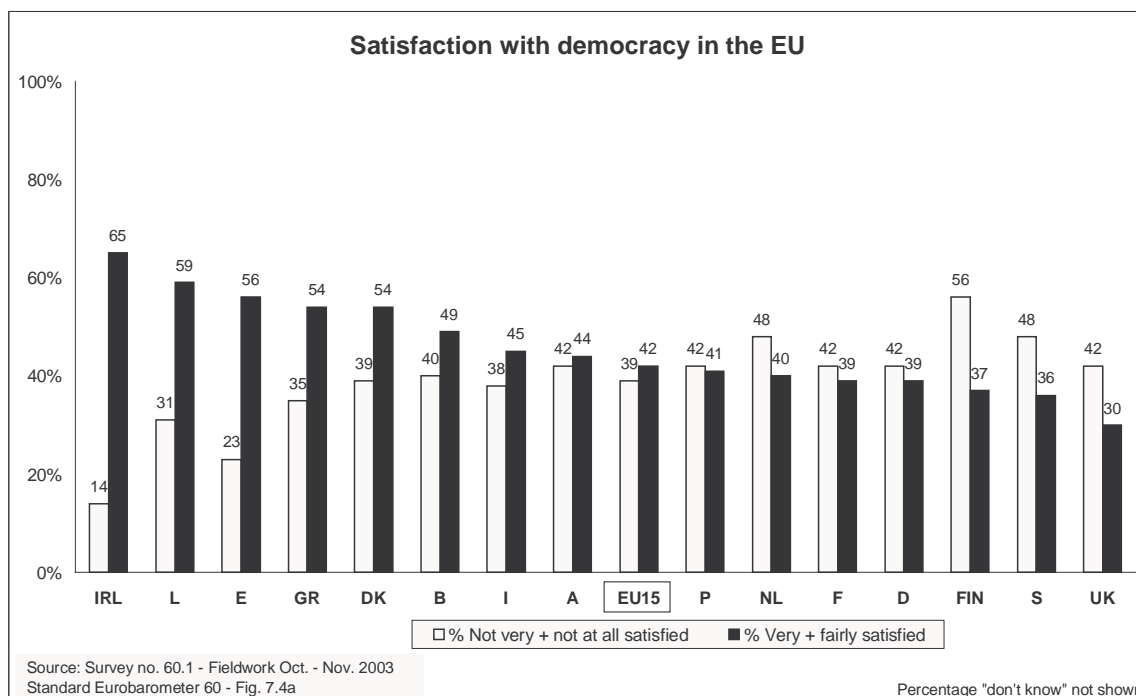
#### Fewer citizens are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union

Slightly more than four citizens out of ten are fairly or very satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union, which represents a fall of four percentage points in comparison with Spring 2003. Thirty-nine percent were not very or not at all satisfied (+1).

The table below provides the results since Autumn 1999.

	Autumn 03 %	Spring 03 %	Autumn 02 %	Autumn 01 %	Autumn 00 %	Autumn 99 %
<b>Very satisfied</b>	4	4	5	4	4	4
<b>Fairly satisfied</b>	38	42	43	40	36	39
<b>Not very satisfied</b>	28	28	27	28	31	26
<b>Not at all satisfied</b>	11	10	9	10	12	11
<b>Don't know</b>	19	16	17	19	17	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

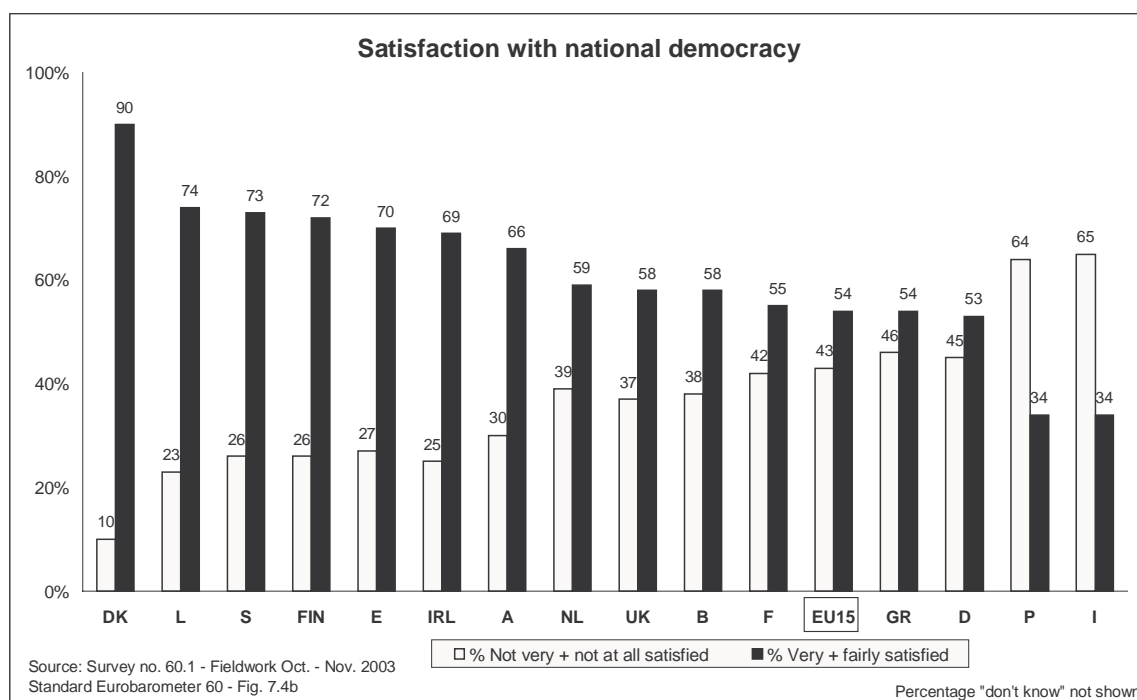
The number of people who are fairly or very satisfied with how democracy works in the European Union has fallen in eleven of the fifteen Member States. Levels of satisfaction have seen greatest falls in France (-11), Belgium (-9) and the Netherlands (-8). On the other hand, they have increased slightly in four countries: Spain (+6), Ireland (+5), Greece (+3) and Austria (+2).



The feeling of satisfaction, nevertheless, remains a majority one in eight countries and exceeds 50% in five of these. Irish (65%), Luxembourg (59%) and Spanish (56%) citizens are proportionately the most numerous to share this view. The British (30%) are always the least satisfied with how democracy works in the European Union. However, it is in Finland (56%), Sweden and the Netherlands (48%) that the proportions of people not very or not at all satisfied are highest. (Tables 7.3a and 7.3b)

If one compares the satisfaction of European citizens with democracy in their own countries, it can be seen that this is also falling, even if one citizen in two is satisfied with it.

Satisfaction with national democracy decreased by four points overall in the EU to 54%, whereas the number of those who claim they are not very or not at all satisfied had risen by three (43%).



At national level, it can be seen that levels of satisfaction have fallen in eleven of the fifteen Member States. In the Netherlands (-11), Belgium (-7), in Germany and in Luxembourg (-6 each) these figures have fallen most. The number of people who are fairly or very satisfied with the operation of democracy in their country is rising in Spain (+12), Greece (+5), Ireland (+3) and in Austria (+1).

Levels of satisfaction were at their highest in Denmark (90%), followed by Luxembourg (74%) and Sweden (73%). In Italy, citizens who do not feel very or not at all satisfied are in the majority and make up 65% of the poll. (Tables 7.4a and 7.4b)

## 4. Main Union policies

The main policies being implemented by the European Union are evaluated using four parameters: support of European public opinion for these issues, how the role played by the European Union in certain fields is perceived, the effectiveness of EU action and the level at which the decisions regarding the policies should be taken.

### 4.1. Support for key issues

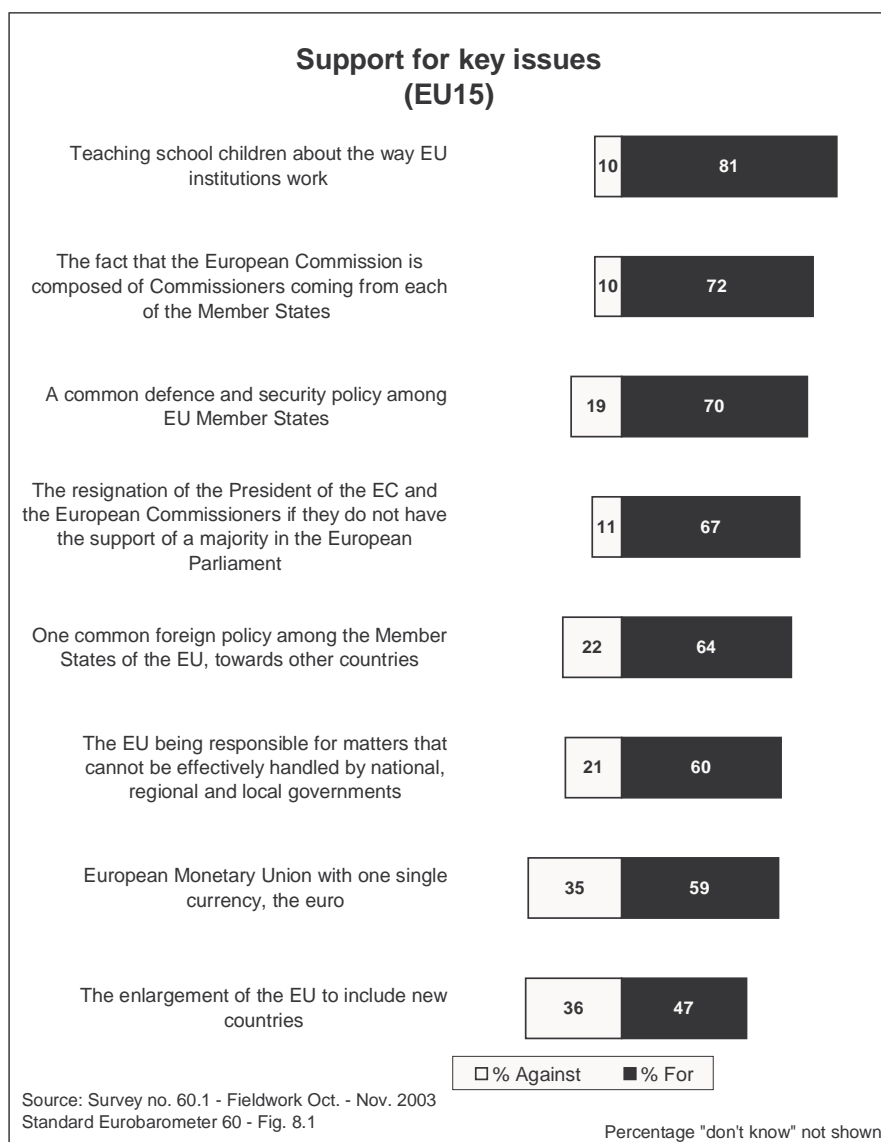
#### Support for all the key issues

The support of European public opinion for a certain number of key European Union issues has also been measured for a number of years.

Some of these issues are dealt with briefly here and will be examined in more detail in subsequent chapters.

The issues listed are either of a strategic nature or are linked to the democratic procedures governing the European Union.

For each of these proposed statements, support had the upper hand, and was sometimes very slightly above the Spring 2003 results.



**Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work** receives the highest score. Because this was already at the top of the ranking in the previous report, it might be supposed that as respondents' levels of knowledge about the Union are relatively low<sup>8</sup>, they are conscious of the gaps in their knowledge and would like to ensure that their children do not find themselves in the same position. This statement receives the highest support in each of the fifteen Member States, with figures as high as 91% in Finland and 89% in Sweden.

**The fact that the European Commission is composed of Commissioners coming from each of the Member States** is a proposition introduced for the first time in this group of questions, and has immediately received the support of more than seven out of ten citizens (72%), with support levels ranging from 87% in Luxembourg to 59% in the United Kingdom. It should be noted, as in the case of support for certain other key issues, that the 'don't know' factor is particularly high.

**A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States** receives support from seven citizens in ten. Citizens in Luxembourg (83%), Italy (81%) and Belgium (80%) were the strongest supporters of this. At the same time, **one common foreign policy among the Union's Member States towards other countries** receives support from less than two-thirds of citizens.

Sixty-seven percent of respondents support 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**. Levels of support ranged from 86% in Finland to 55% in the United Kingdom.

Six respondents in ten are in favour of the **European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments**. Support levels are as high as 73% in Greece but at barely 48% in the United Kingdom.

Fewer EU citizens than in Spring 2003 support **a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro**, but 59% of them are still in favour of the euro, as against 35% holding the contrary view.

**The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries** is supported by 47% of citizens, while 36% do not support it. (Table 8.1)

## 4.2. Support for the euro

**In the euro zone, there is majority, but declining, support for the single currency**

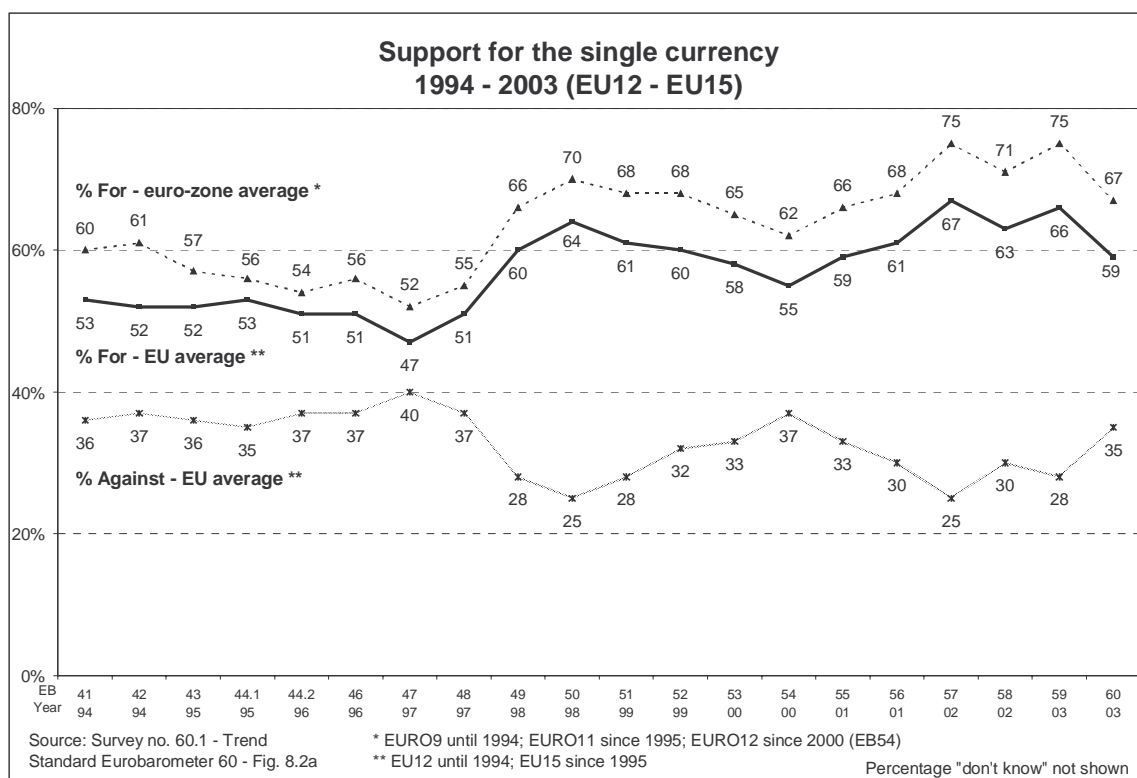
Fewer EU citizens than in Spring 2003 support **a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro** (59%, -7 points). Within the euro zone, two citizens in three support it (67%, -8). Highest support levels are observed in Luxembourg (83%), Belgium (81%) and Ireland (79%).

Noticeable declines were observed in Italy (-12 points), Germany (-10) and in France (-7).

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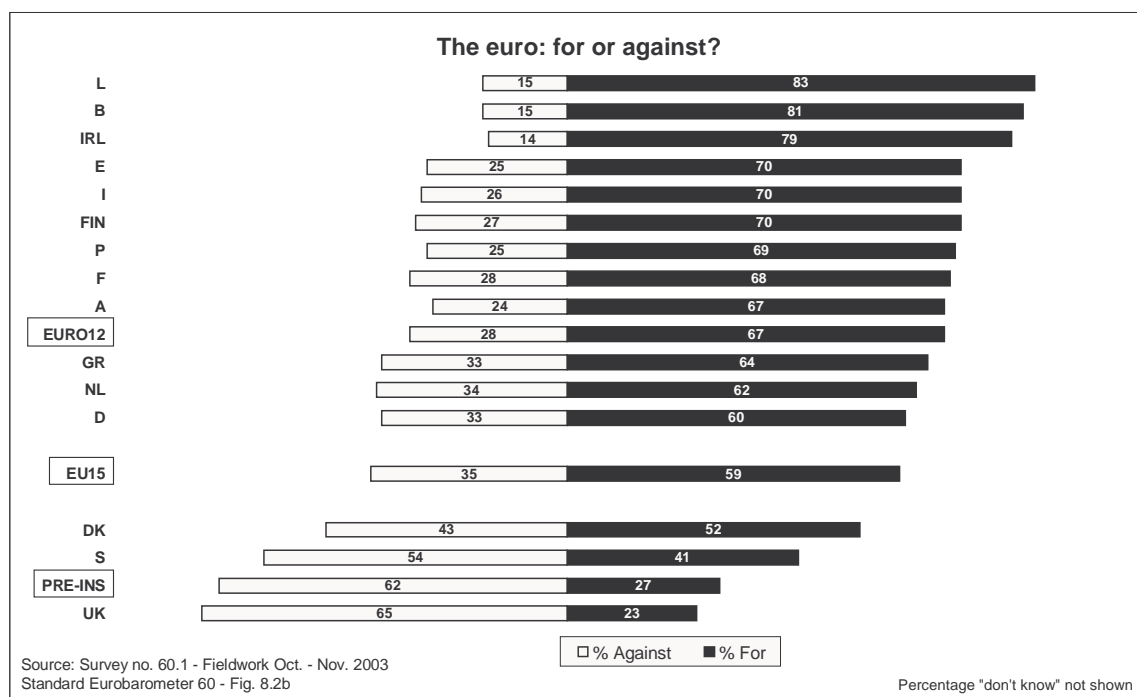
<sup>8</sup> The level of knowledge about the European Union was analysed in Chapter 4 of the first part of this report.





### Opposition to the euro still holds sway in Sweden and the United Kingdom

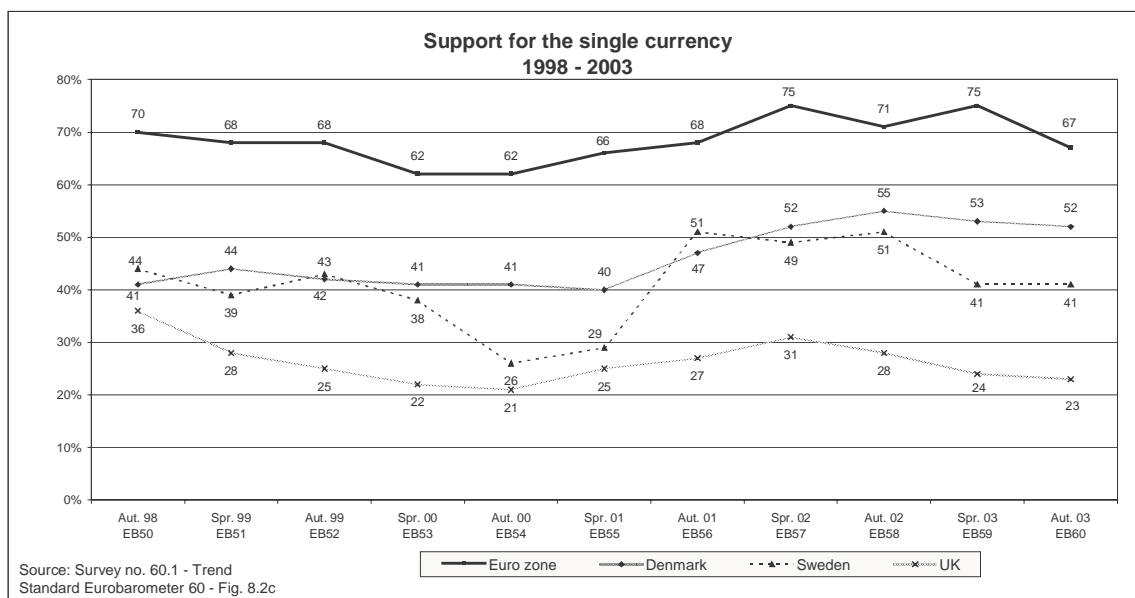
Denmark is the only country outside the euro zone to give its support to the euro (52% of positive responses, 43% of negative responses).



Just two countries out of fifteen, which are also outside the euro zone, i.e. the United Kingdom and Sweden, are below the 50% mark.

In Sweden, opposition dominates, just as in the previous wave of the survey. Those in favour of the single currency still represent 41% of the population (no change) while the number of those against the euro rose to 54% (+6). These figures are close to those seen in the results of the referendum of 14 September 2003, when the Swedes rejected the single currency<sup>9</sup>.

Lastly, in the United Kingdom, the numbers against the euro rose again to reach 65% (+2) in Autumn 2003. (Tables 8.2a and 8.2b)

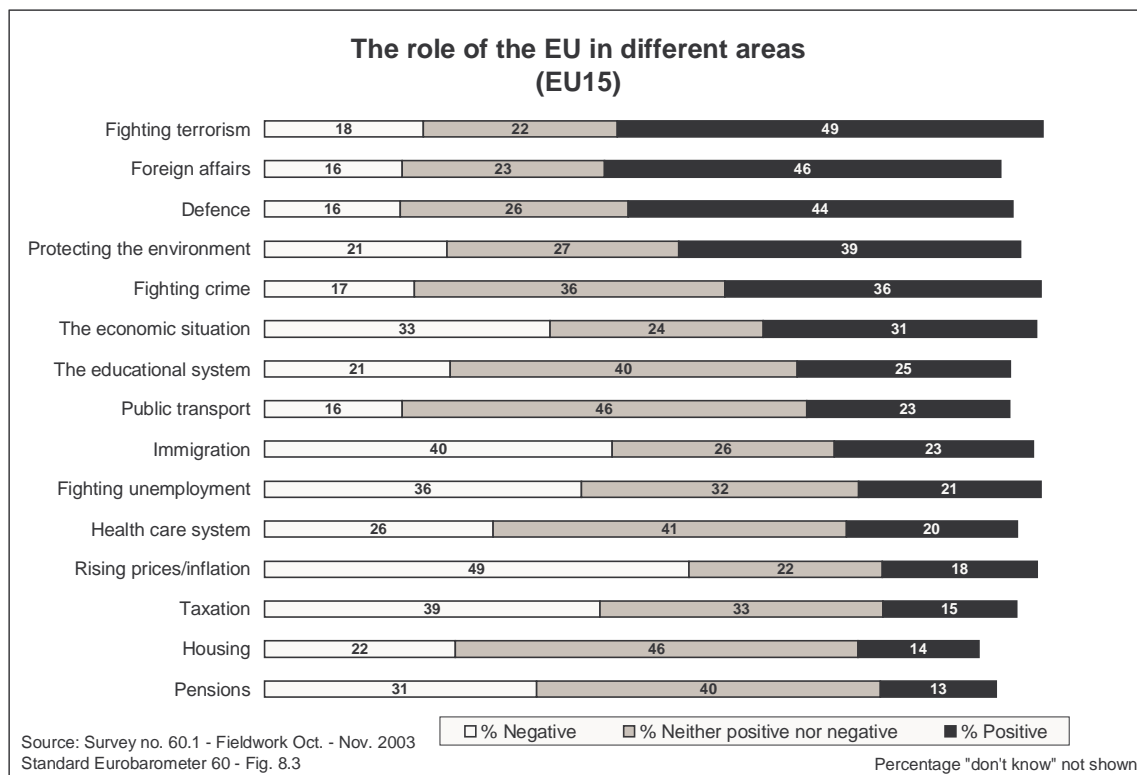


#### 4.3. The role of the EU in different areas

**The EU, although seen to play quite a positive role with respect to the fight against terrorism, is not considered to play a very credible role in the area of unemployment**

For the first time, EU citizens were asked if, in respect of various fields, they think the EU played a positive or negative role or neither one nor the other.

<sup>9</sup> There was a participation rate of 83% in the referendum of 14 September. Fifty-six percent voted against the single currency, 42% in favour of it and there were 2% spoilt ballots.



According to EU citizens, the field in which the European Union plays the most positive role is that of **fighting terrorism**. Almost one citizen in two believes this, including 59% of Spaniards and 57% of Danes. This opinion, although held by a majority in all Member States, is just short of 50% in nine countries.

Forty-six percent of citizens consider the European Union plays a positive role as far as **foreign policy** is concerned. This opinion is shared by more than one citizen in two in Germany (54%), Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg (51% each). However, only slightly more than a third of the British felt the same way.

The European Union's role concerning **defence** is seen positively by 44% of those polled, negatively by 16% and neither one nor the other by a further 26%. There are proportionately more German (54%), Spanish and Luxembourg (50% each) citizens who feel that the EU plays a positive role in this area. This view is held by a majority in all the countries, with the exception of three (Finland, Austria and Sweden) where a majority of the population sees the role of the EU as being neither positive nor negative.

Two people in five feel that the EU plays a positive role in **protecting the environment**, while one in five holds a negative view of this. Positive attitudes predominate in thirteen of the fifteen Member States, reaching as high as 51% in Ireland. The exceptions are Austria and Denmark, where opinions are split.

The same number of people considers the EU's role in the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking (an issue that is ranked in second place in terms of national concerns<sup>10</sup>) is positive and that it is neither positive nor negative (36% each). Seventeen percent see its role as being negative. The role of the Union in this area is seen most favourably in Spain.

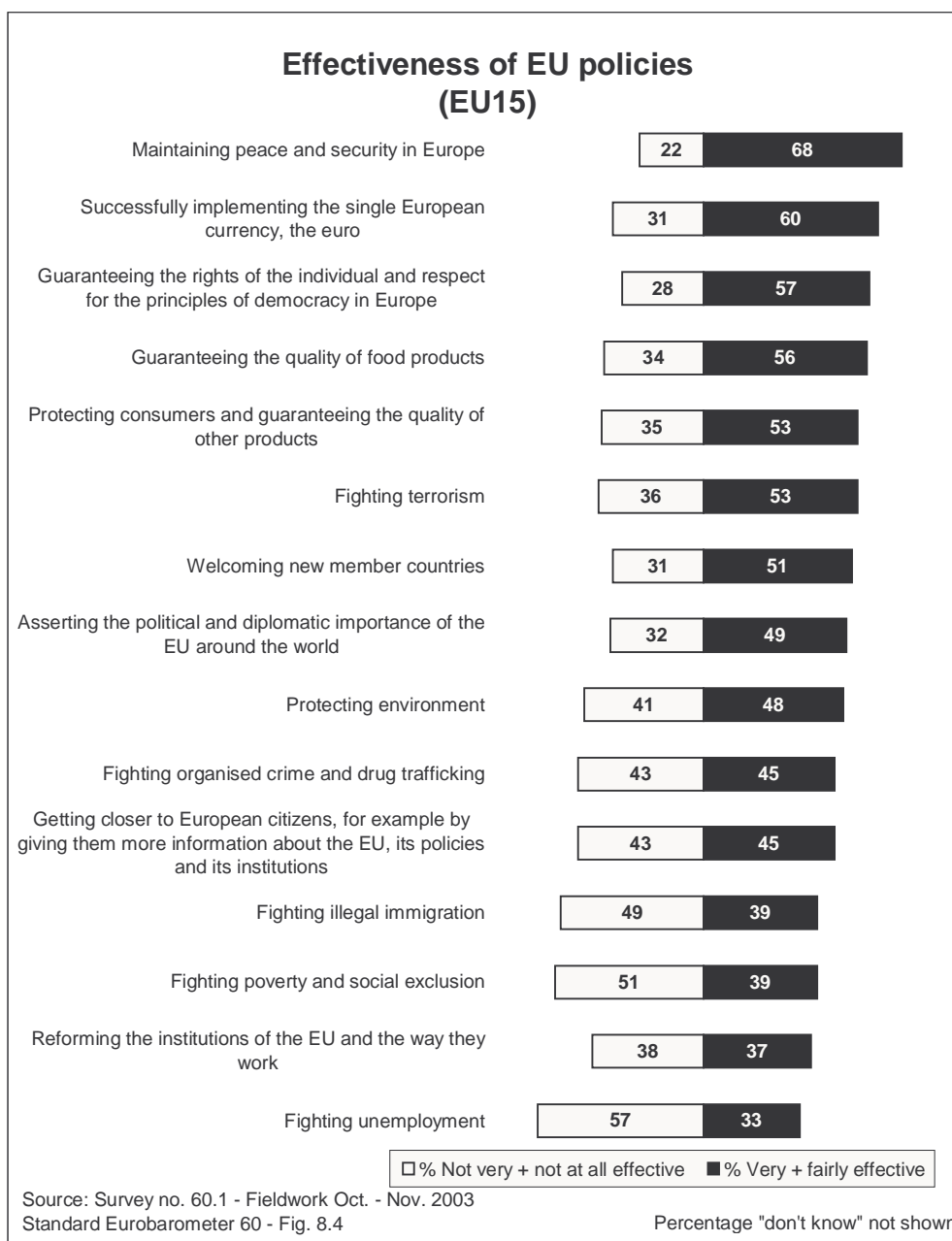
Negative attitudes are most prevalent concerning the following areas: **the economic situation, immigration, fighting unemployment** (citizens' top priority), **rising prices/inflation** and **taxation**. The EU's role is seen to be negative by almost one European in two as far as rising prices/inflation are concerned. However, the EU's role is seen to be neither positive nor negative with respect to the **education system, public transport, the health system, housing** and **pensions**. (Table 8.3)

<sup>10</sup> See first part, chapter 2.1

#### 4.4. Effectiveness of European Union action

**In fifteen Member States, the fight against unemployment is considered to be the area where EU action is least effective**

Over two-thirds of people polled consider that European Union action is very effective or fairly effective as far as maintaining peace and security in Europe is concerned.



Six out of ten respondents think that EU action is effective in successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro. More than half of respondents shared this opinion with respect to guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe, guaranteeing the quality of food products, fighting terrorism, protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products and, lastly, welcoming new member countries.

Although below 50%, a majority hold a positive view on the effectiveness of EU action in asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world, protecting the environment, fighting organised crime and drug trafficking and getting closer to European citizens.

On the other hand, this opinion is held by a minority concerning the effectiveness of EU action in fighting poverty and social exclusion, illegal immigration, unemployment and reforming the institutions of the EU and the way they work.

Turning to the priorities defined by citizens, already analysed in another part of this report<sup>11</sup>, **fighting unemployment**, which is considered to be the EU's main priority action, is also considered to be the main area in which EU action is least effective in fourteen Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, **maintaining peace and security in Europe**, which should be the EU's second priority action, is judged to be the most effective area of action in five countries and as the third-most effective area of action in Finland.

#### 4.5. National or joint EU decision-making?

Those polled were asked to give their opinion on the level (national or jointly within the Union) at which decisions should be taken on 27 policy areas.

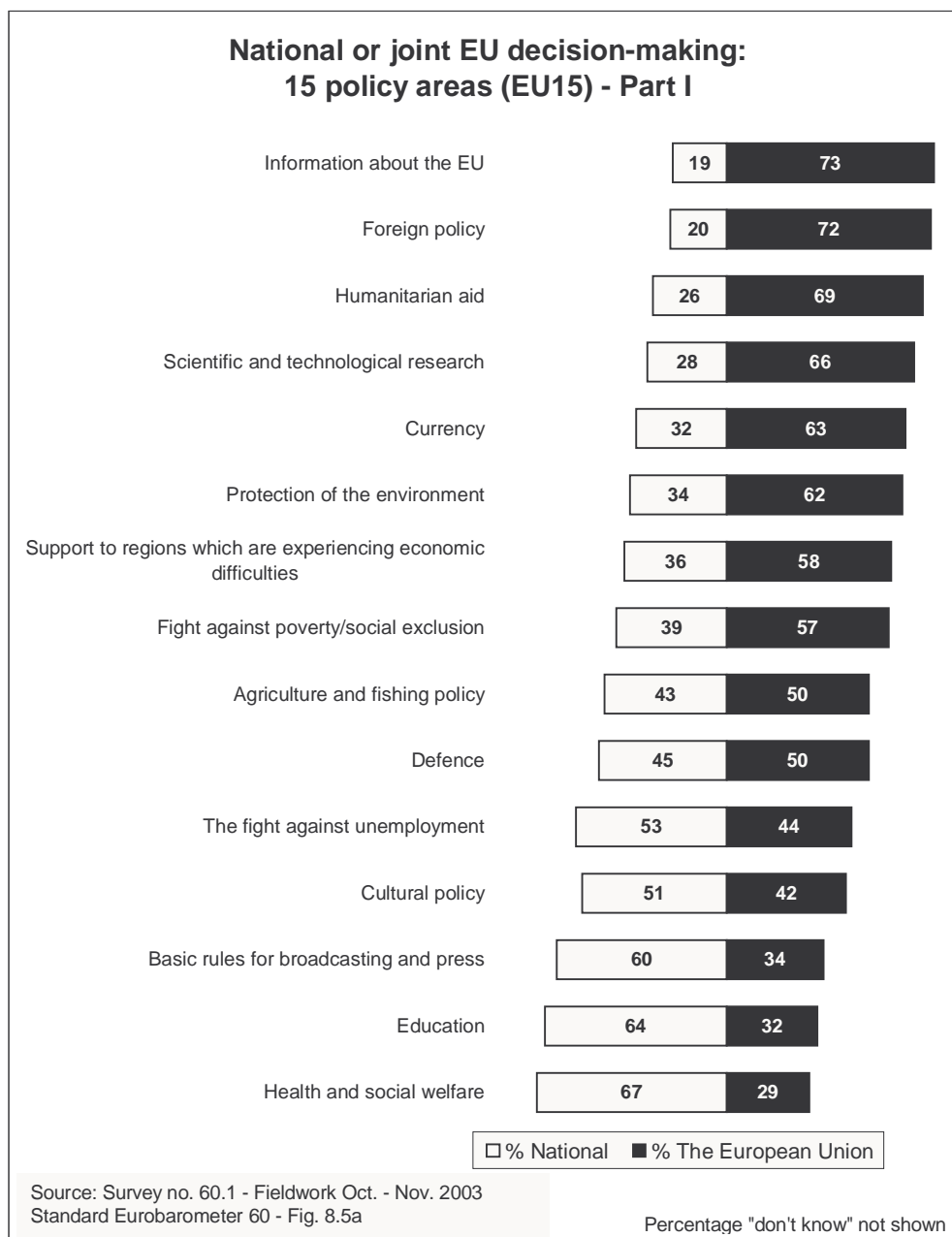
The question is divided into fields that are, for the most part, covered by the Maastricht Treaty, and other fields, most of which are covered by the Amsterdam and Nice Treaties.

##### A high level of support for a common foreign policy

Although a majority of citizens said that ten out of fifteen fields presented should always be dealt with at EU level, the share of this opinion is declining regarding twelve out of these fifteen. As the most important declines were seen in the area of the euro (-5), fighting poverty and fighting unemployment (-4 each) – EU action in these last two areas being considered particularly ineffective, it is not surprising that citizens should be more inclined to place greater trust in their own government to take decisions regarding these areas. Joint EU decisions in agriculture and fisheries policy is the only area to see an increase in support (+1), whereas joint decision-making concerning defence and education remain at the same level as in Spring 2003.

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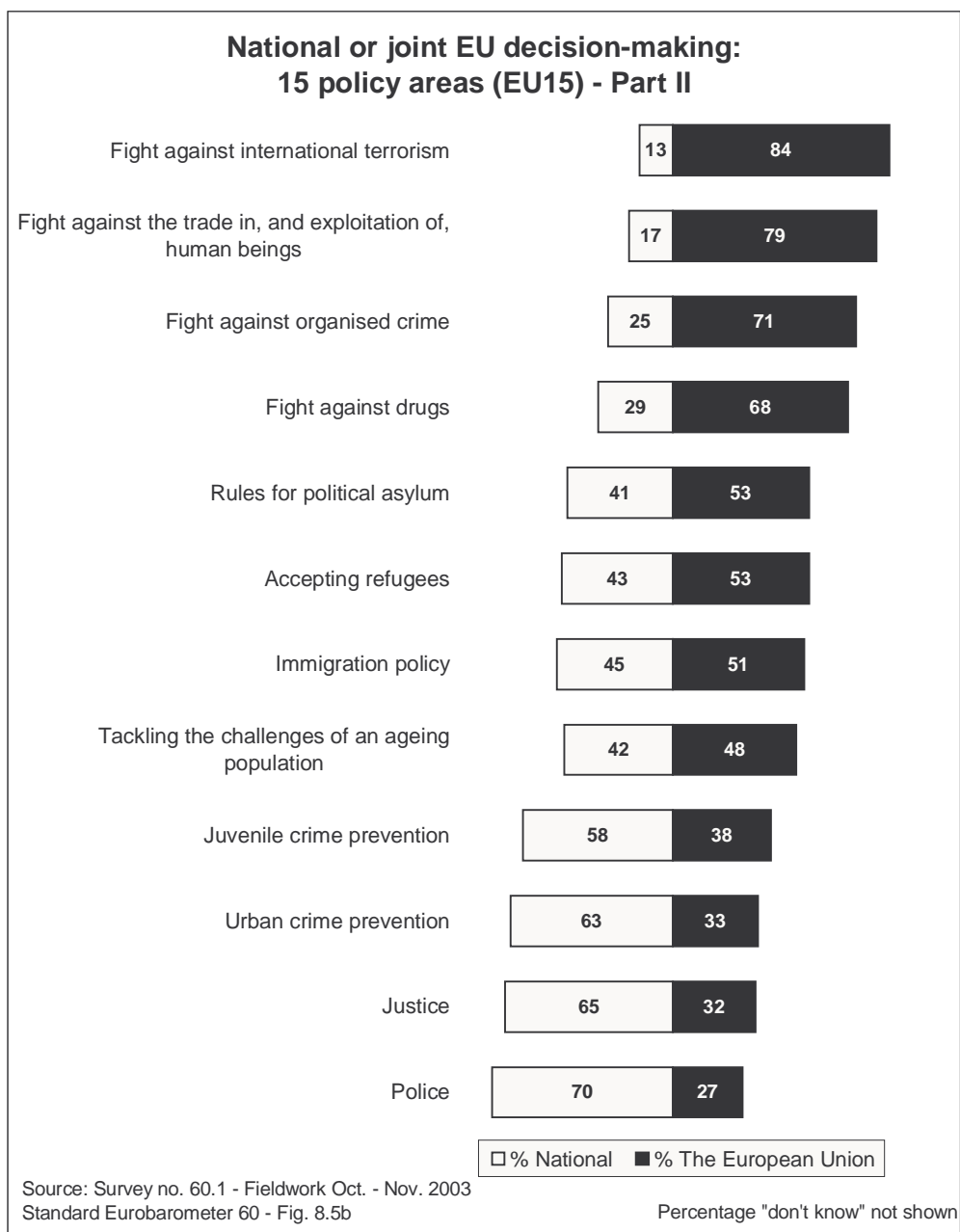
<sup>11</sup> The priorities of the European Union were analysed in Chapter 2 in the first part of this report.



In terms of information about the EU, its policies and institutions (73%), almost three-quarters of respondents still support the taking of joint decisions at EU level. The three other areas for which opinion is most likely to support the taking of joint decisions within the EU are foreign policy (72%), humanitarian aid (69%) and scientific and technological research (66%). Less than a third of respondents support the taking of joint decisions within the EU in the areas of education or health and social welfare.

### A wish for concerted action in the fight against terrorism

The results for the twelve fields in this second half of the question are stable. Eighty-four percent of those polled think that the EU, rather than their national government, should take decisions on the fight against international terrorism. This field is considered to be one of those where action by the Union is the most effective. Around one person in five polled considers that the fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings should be an area where decisions are taken jointly within the EU. On the other hand, a majority of people feel that decisions concerning the following areas should be taken by national governments: juvenile crime prevention (58%), urban crime prevention (63%), justice (65%) and the police (70%). (Table 8.4)



### **III. The Union of tomorrow: great expectations**





# 1. What pace for European integration?

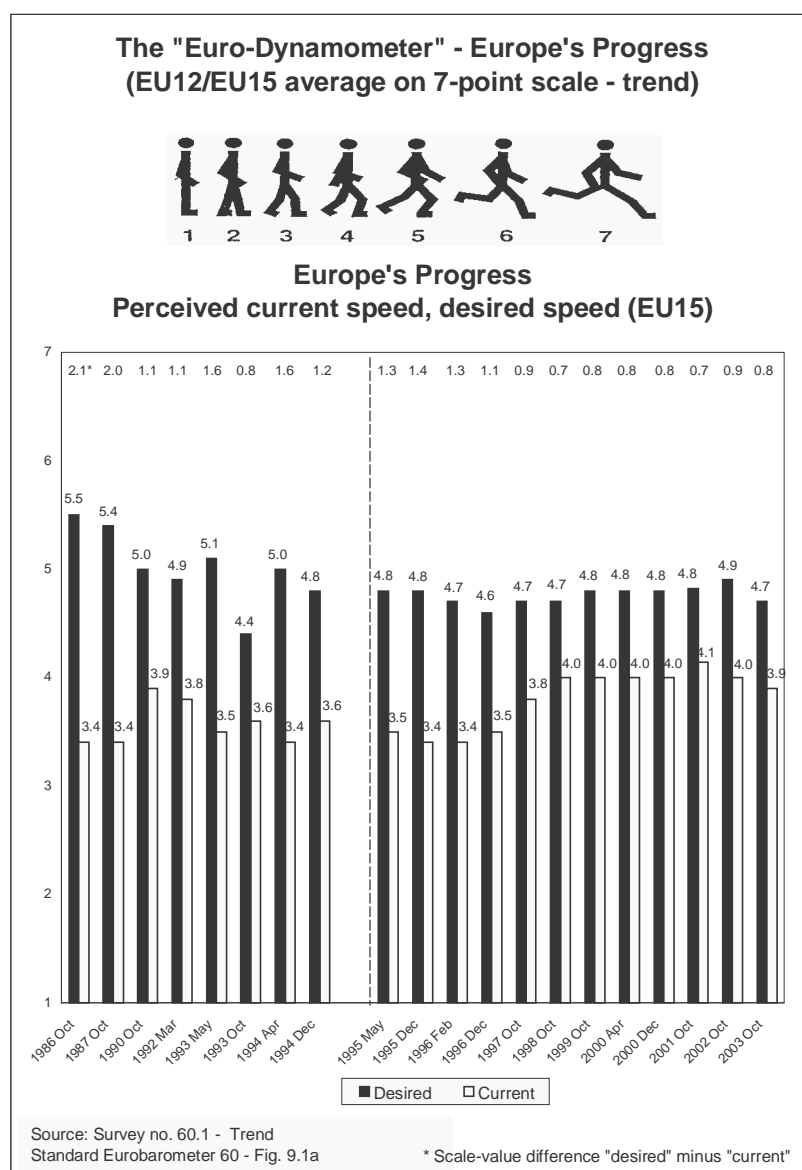
This chapter seeks to understand the pace at which citizens would like to see European integration taking place and the nature of political development they want.

## 1.1. The pace of European integration

**The speed of European integration is not as rapid as EU citizens desire.**

Since 1986, the Eurobarometer has been measuring public opinion about the perceived and desired speed of European integration<sup>12</sup>.

On a scale of 1 to 7, the average speed at which respondents think the European Union is integrating is 3.85. This figure is lower than that obtained in Autumn 2002 (-0.11). The average speed at which those polled would like to see the European Union progress has also fallen slightly to 4.73 compared with 4.89 in Autumn 2002.

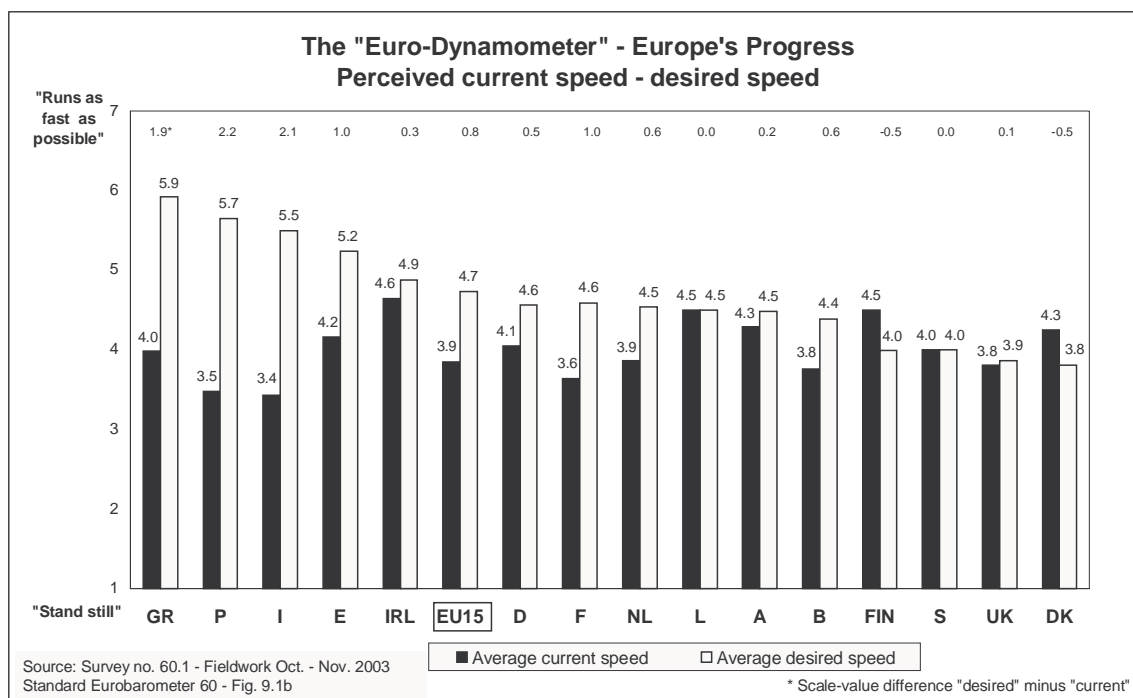


<sup>12</sup> The question asked is the following:

- In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe?  
Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE). No. 1 is standing still, No. 7 is running as fast as possible.  
Choose the one which best corresponds to your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.
- And which corresponds best to the speed you would like? (SHOW SAME CARD)

European integration is felt to be developing most rapidly by Irish (4.64), Finnish (4.50) and Luxembourg (4.49) citizens. On the other hand, the average speed is seen to be slowest by the Italians (3.43) and Portuguese (3.48). (Table 9.1a)

As was the case in Autumn 2002, it is the Greeks who want European integration to progress the most rapidly (5.92), followed by the Portuguese (5.65) and Italians (5.50). The slowest desired speeds were observed in Denmark (3.81) and the United Kingdom (3.86). The desired speed of integration saw a small fall in fourteen of the fifteen Member States but remained stable in Spain.

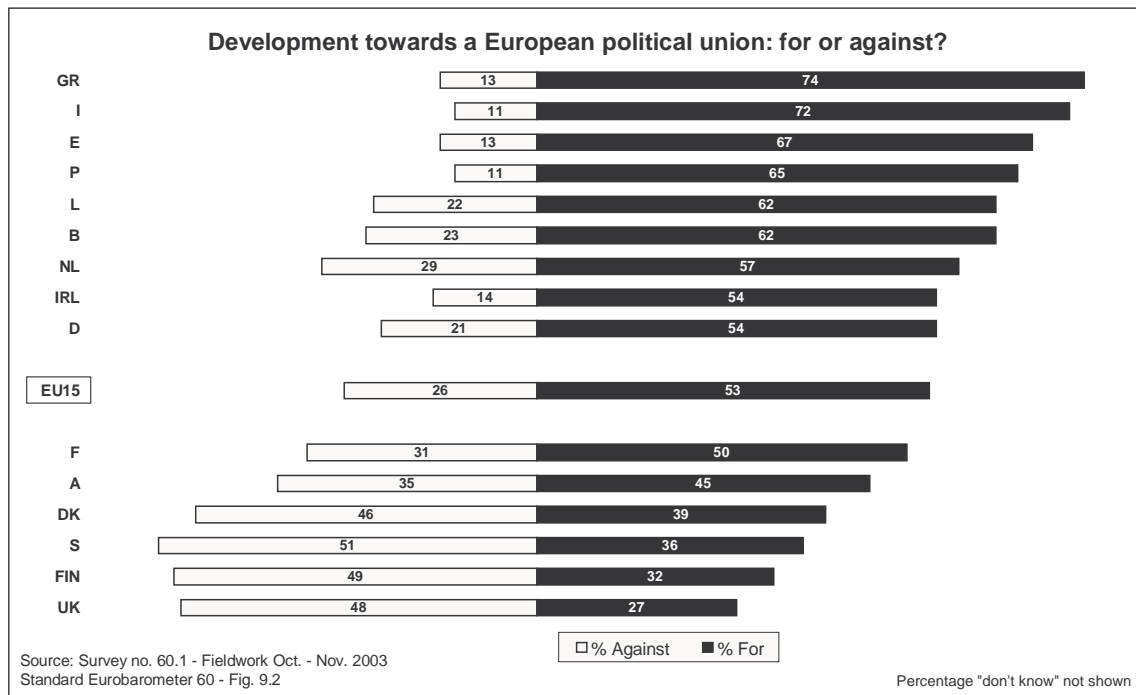


In all the Member States, with the exception of Denmark and Finland, those polled had the impression that European integration was not proceeding as rapidly as they would like. The countries in which this gap is greatest are Portugal, Italy and Greece. (Table 9.1b)

## 1.2. Development towards a political union

### A majority of citizens support development towards a European political union

More than half of EU citizens are in favour of development towards a European political union, a quarter of those polled are not and 21% did not know or were unable to answer this question.



Greeks (74%), Italians (72%) and Spaniards (67%) were the nationalities most likely to support this development. And, not surprisingly, the British (27%) were the least likely. There is majority support for this political project in eleven of the fifteen Member States, including Austria, even though it is under 50% there (45%). On the other hand, in Sweden (51%), Finland (49%), in the United Kingdom (48%) and in Denmark (46%), the majority of those polled oppose this development. One person in five was unable or did not wish to answer this question. (Tables 9.2a and 9.2b)

It is interesting to compare these results with those of the first Eurobarometer carried out in Autumn 1973. At that time, 54% of citizens of the then nine Member States claimed to be completely or somewhat in favour of the "development of the Common Market towards the creation of a European political union", while 23% were opposed to it.

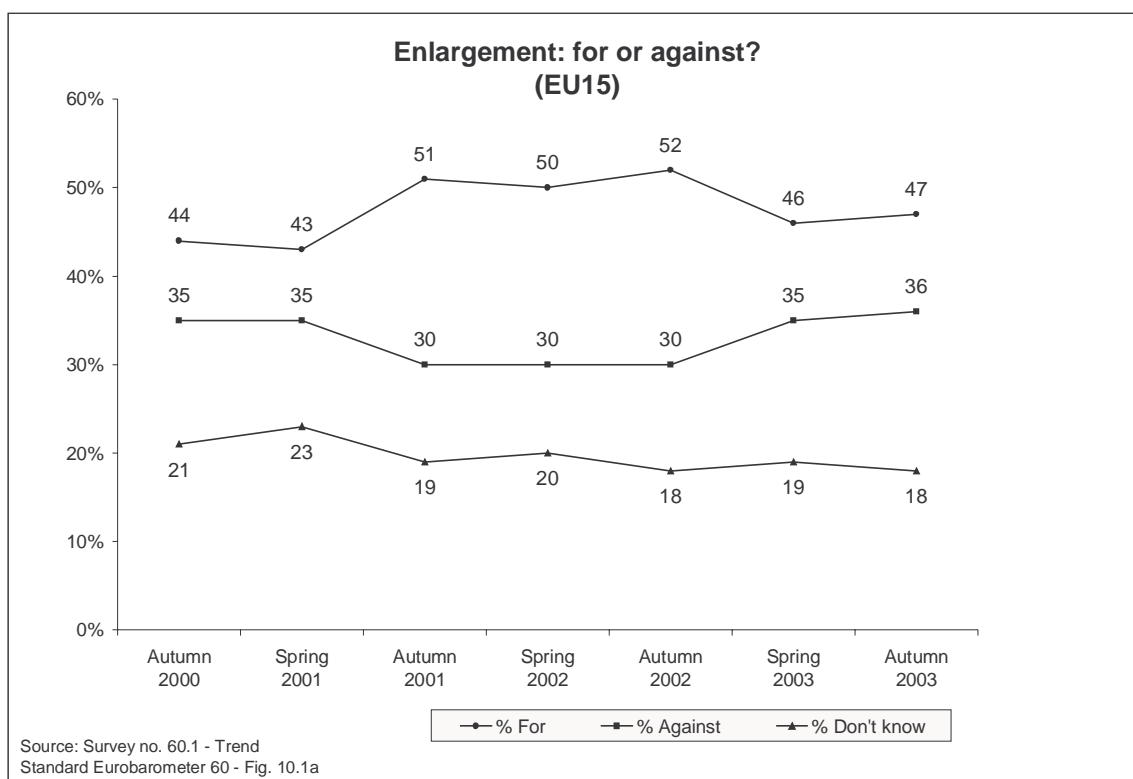
## 2. Enlargement

Now that a Europe of 25 is on the verge of becoming a reality, how do European Union citizens feel about this subject?

### 2.1. Support for enlargement

#### A relative majority in favour

The level of support of European Union citizens for the principle of enlargement remains virtually identical, having risen by one point since Spring 2003 (47%). The same applies for the opposing camp, whose score was 36% (+1).



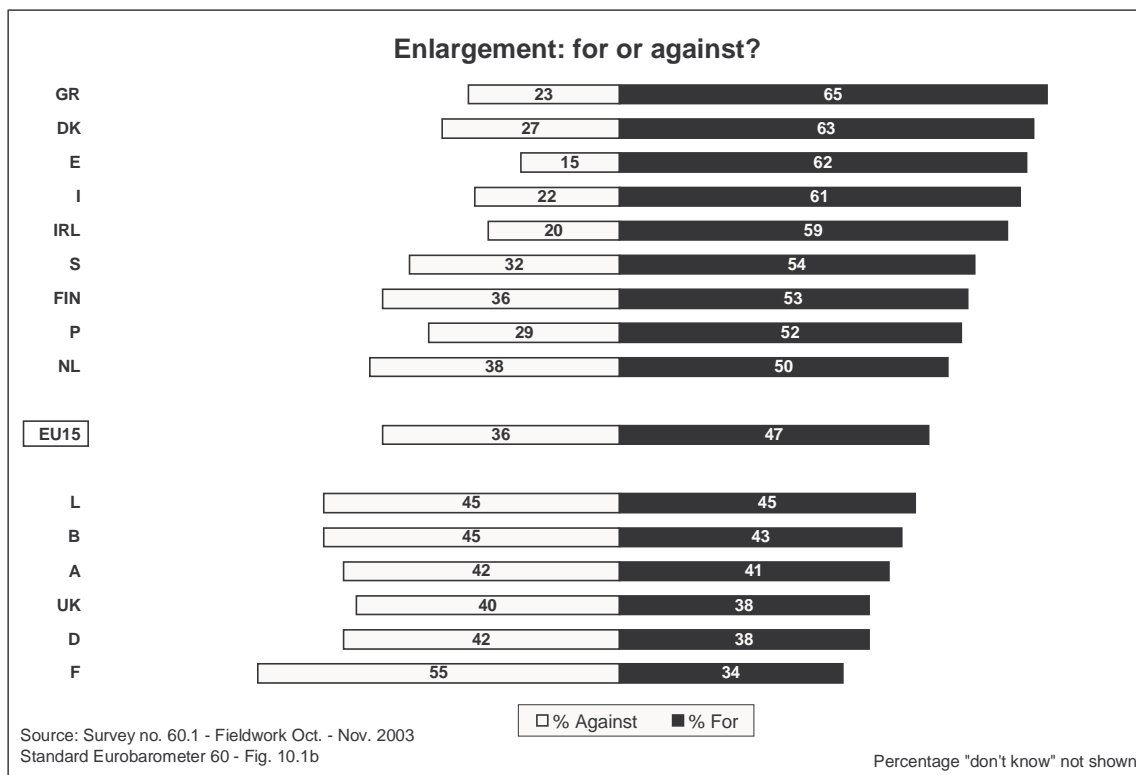
There are more supporters of enlargement than there were six months ago in seven of the fifteen Member States and fewer than six months ago in seven other countries. Their number remained steady in Denmark (63%).

The largest rise in support for enlargement was seen in Belgium (+5 points, following a dive of fifteen points in Spring 2003), while the most significant falls were seen in Luxembourg and Portugal (-8 each).

There is still majority support for enlargement in nine Member States. The Greeks (65%) are the most in favour, followed by the Danes (63%) and the Spaniards (62%).

However, unfavourable opinions have gained some ground in Belgium, Austria, the United Kingdom and Germany. In spite of an increase of three points in favour of enlargement, more than one French citizen in two (55%) is opposed to it.

The 'don't know' factor amounts to 18% for the European Union, reaching as high as 23% in Spain and 22% in the United Kingdom and Ireland. (Table 10.1a)



The table below highlights the fact that people who think they know a lot about the European Union (55%) are more likely to be in favour of enlargement than those who think they know very little about it (39%). The latter group is even more likely (24%) to not express an opinion on the question than people who think they know a lot about the Union (9%). On the other hand, the levels of opposition are more or less the same in all the groups. (Table 10.1b)

Relationship between support for enlargement and perceived knowledge of the EU			
Enlargement:	Perceived level of knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
<b>For</b>	39	51	55
<b>Against</b>	37	35	36
<b>Don't know</b>	24	14	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

## 2.2. Preferred option for the immediate future of Europe

**More than one-third of citizens think that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join**

Although this opinion has lost a little ground (-3), it is, nevertheless, held by a majority within the European Union and also represents the majority opinion in ten of the fifteen Member States.

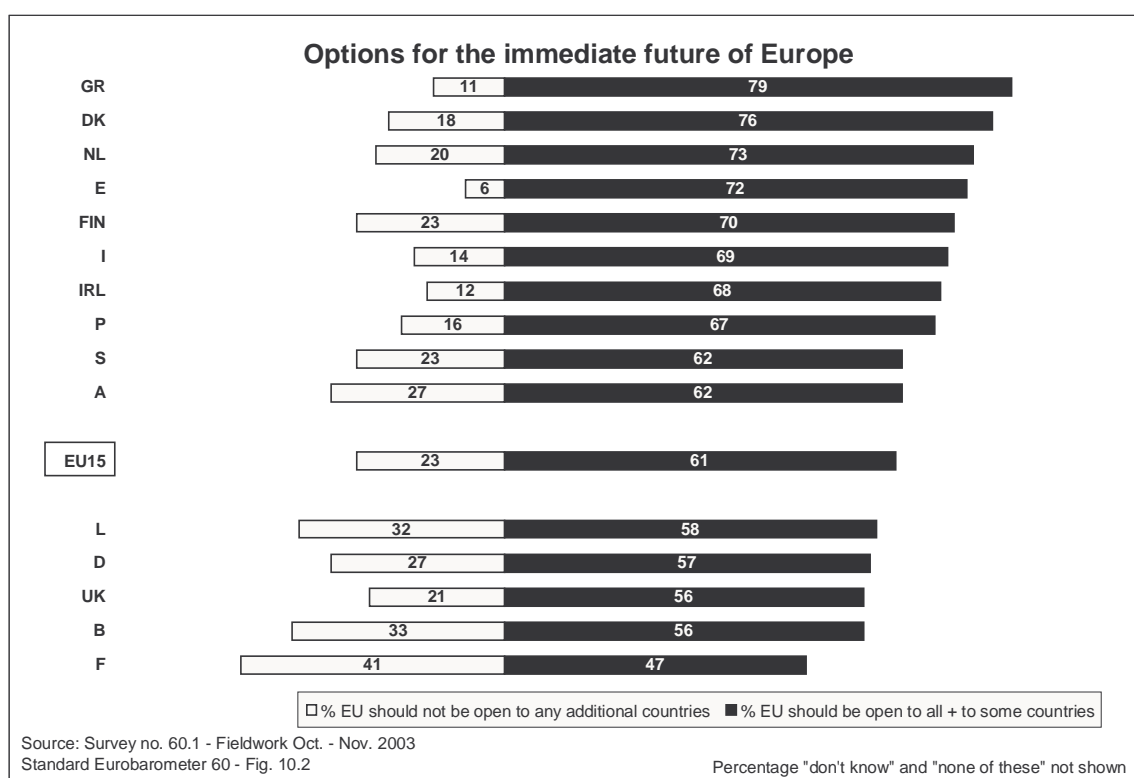
The table that follows shows the trends in opinions regarding enlargement since Spring 2001.

	Autumn 03	Spring 03	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All countries can join the EU</b>	25	24	20	21	24	21
<b>Some countries can join the EU</b>	37	40	46	40	39	44
<b>EU should not be enlarged</b>	23	21	19	21	20	16
<b>Don't know / None of the above</b>	17	15	16	18	17	20
<i>Total</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>

Increases in support can be seen for the two other propositions. Accordingly, the statement that the EU should enlarge to include all countries wishing to join it rose by one point and the statement that the EU should not be enlarged rose by two points.

The idea that the EU should enlarge to include all countries wishing to join is favoured by a majority in Spain (38%, +7), in Italy (37%, +2) and in Sweden (37%, +1). The lowest rate of support for this opinion is observed in France (12%). This country is also where there are most opponents – even to partial enlargement (41%, +5). This last idea gained support in eight countries, including Luxembourg (+11) and Germany and Greece (+5 each).

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



These two opinions remain very broadly the majority ones in each of the fifteen European Union countries, rising as high as 79% in Greece and 76% in Denmark. (Tables 10.2a and 10.2b)

### 3. The CFSP

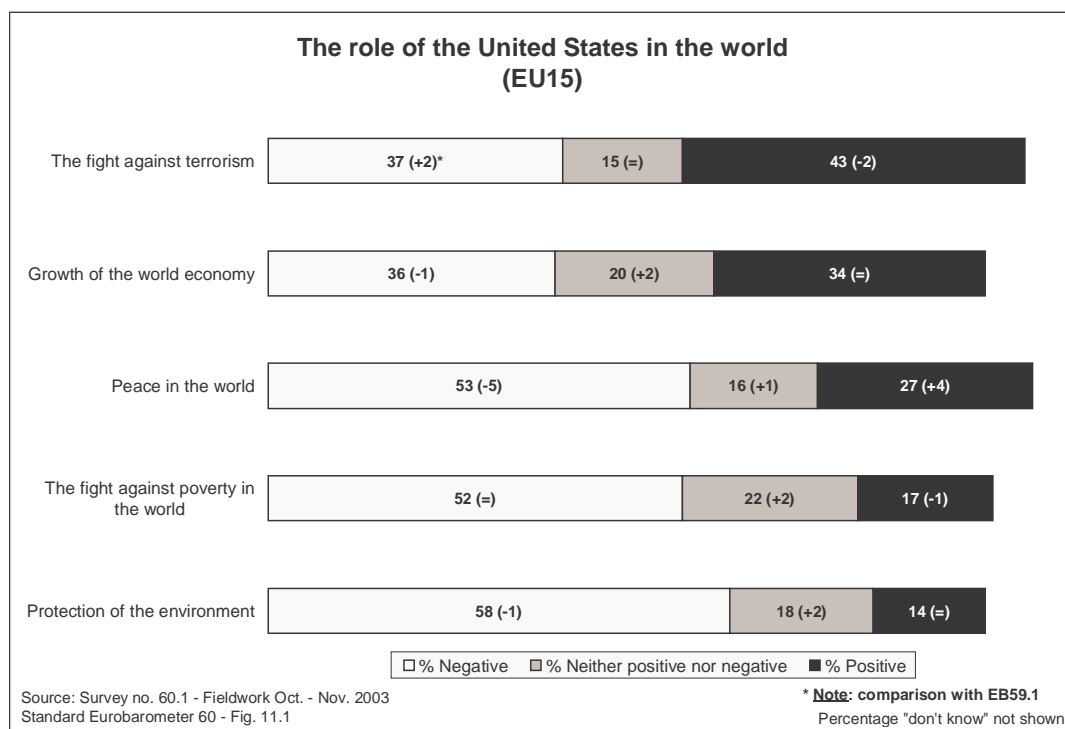
The development of a Common Foreign and Security Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy is now more topical than ever. In this chapter, European citizens' opinions on this subject are analysed from various angles.

#### 3.1. The role of the European Union and the United States in the world

##### The role of the European Union in the world is seen much more positively than that of the United States

The image of the role of the United States in the world was once again tested in terms of five issues. The image of the European Union's role was tested for the first time using these same five issues.

In view of the rise in positive results concerning the role of the United States in peace in the world, it must be assumed that the impact of the Iraq situation had subsided in terms of its effects on European public opinion. It should be remembered that the previous wave was carried out when the United States and its allies were attacking Saddam Hussein's regime.



Overall, opinions on the role of the United States remain relatively stable, with the exception of its role in the fight against terrorism and peace in the world.

The role of the United States in the fight against terrorism is seen to be slightly more negative than it was six months ago (37%, +2). Increasing numbers of British express a negative opinion (27%, +11). However, it is the Greeks (75%) who most frequently feel the United States plays a negative role in this field, while the Swedes and Danes (24% each) are least likely to share this view.

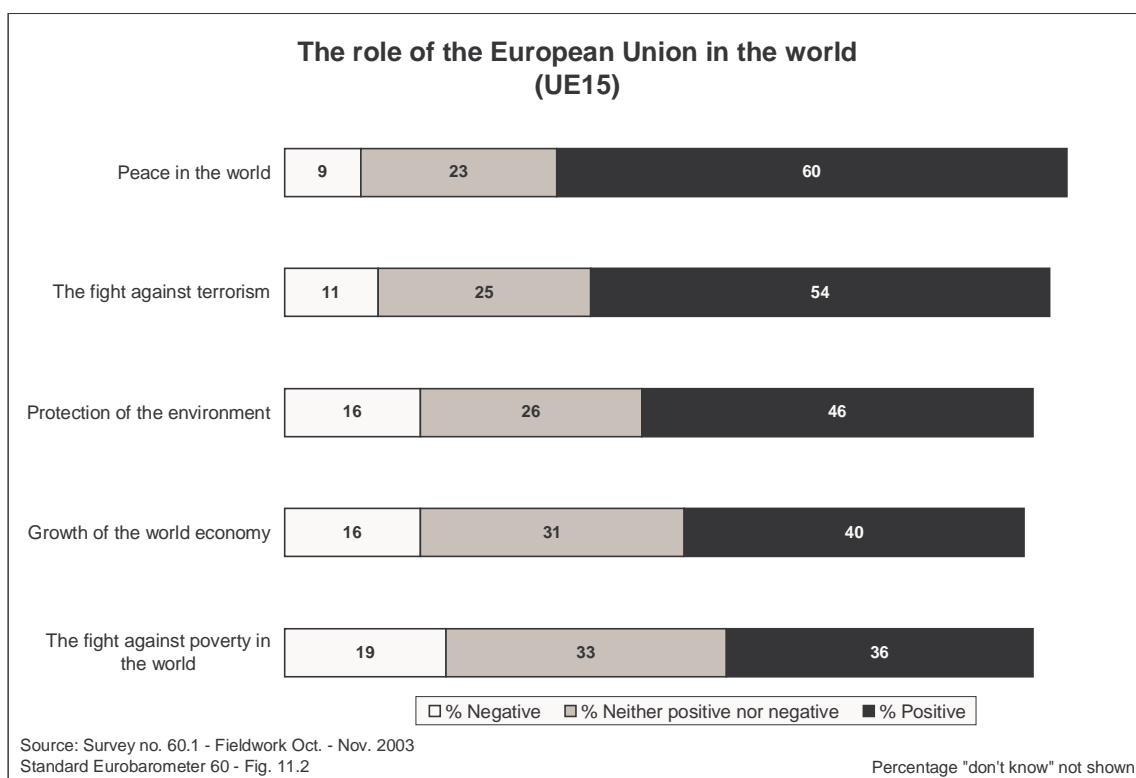
For the other four issues examined, a majority assesses the United States' action to be negative.

The US role with respect to peace in the world is assessed more positively than in Spring 2003 (27%, +4). Nevertheless, more than one citizen in two still assesses it negatively (53%, -5). In nine Member States, more than half the population sees the United States' role as negative, with figures reaching as high as 85% in Greece. Only in the Netherlands and in the United Kingdom do positive assessments prevail (45% and 40% respectively).

The image of the United States' role in the growth of the world economy remains static, with 34% of respondents giving it a positive assessment, 36% a negative one (-1) and a further 20% neither one nor the other (+2).

More than half of EU citizens consider that the United States plays a negative role in the fight against poverty in the world (52%, =) and 58% (-1) think the same with respect to its role in protecting the environment. (Table 11.1)

In comparison, the role played by the European Union in the world is considered by its own citizens to be much more positive in each of the fields under examination.



Six respondents in ten think that the EU plays a positive role as far as peace in the world is concerned, while fewer than one in ten thinks that this role is negative and 23% that this role is neither positive nor negative. The Germans (70%) and the Dutch (69%) are the most likely to assess this role positively, whereas the British are the least convinced (44%). The United Kingdom is, moreover, the only country where this opinion is under the 50% mark.

Fifty-four percent of people polled claim that, in their eyes, the European Union plays a positive role in the fight against terrorism. This viewpoint was one that received the highest score in each of the fifteen Member States.

The image of the EU's role in protecting the environment is seen positively by 46% of those polled. Positive assessments are in the majority in all the Member States and are as high as 61% in Ireland (as opposed to only 38% in the United Kingdom).

Four citizens in ten consider that the EU plays a positive role in the growth of the world economy. But in Sweden, it is the percentage of those who think that the Union plays neither a positive nor a negative role that is the highest.

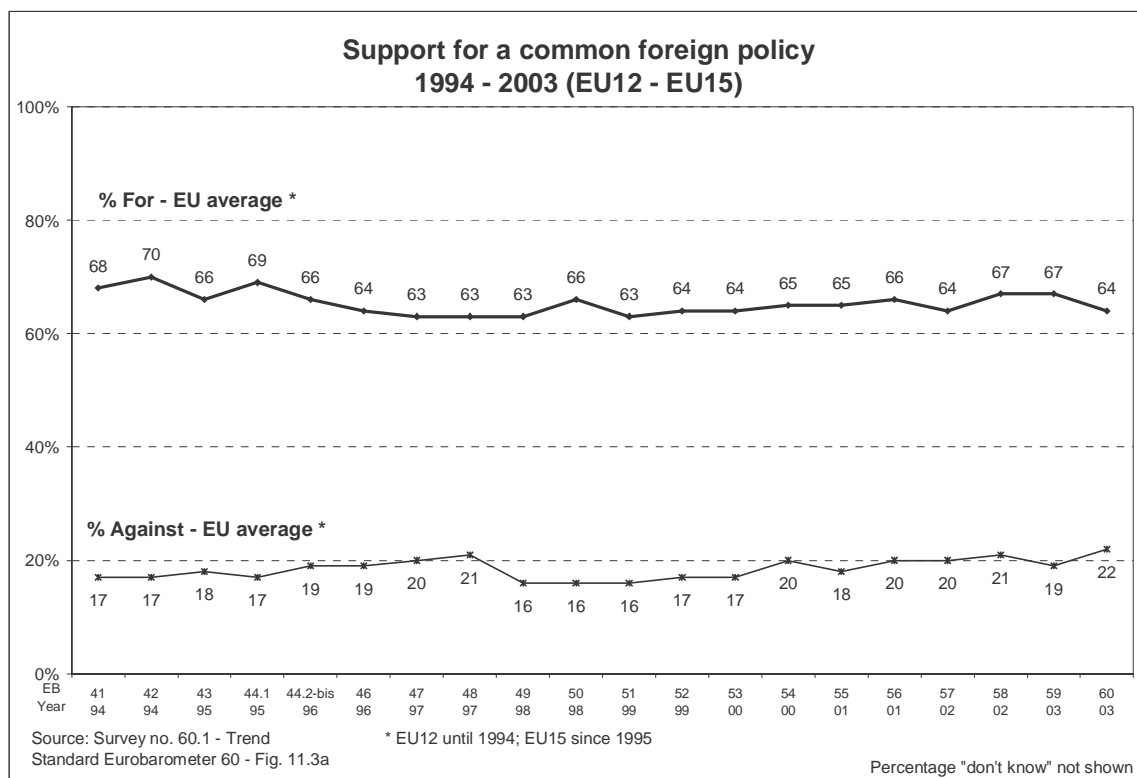
More than a third of those polled (36%) have a positive image of the role of the EU in the fight against poverty in the world, as against 33% who have neither a positive nor negative image. This latter opinion prevails in four countries: Sweden, Finland, Austria and France. The Italians are split between this and a completely positive vision (38% each). (Table 11.2)



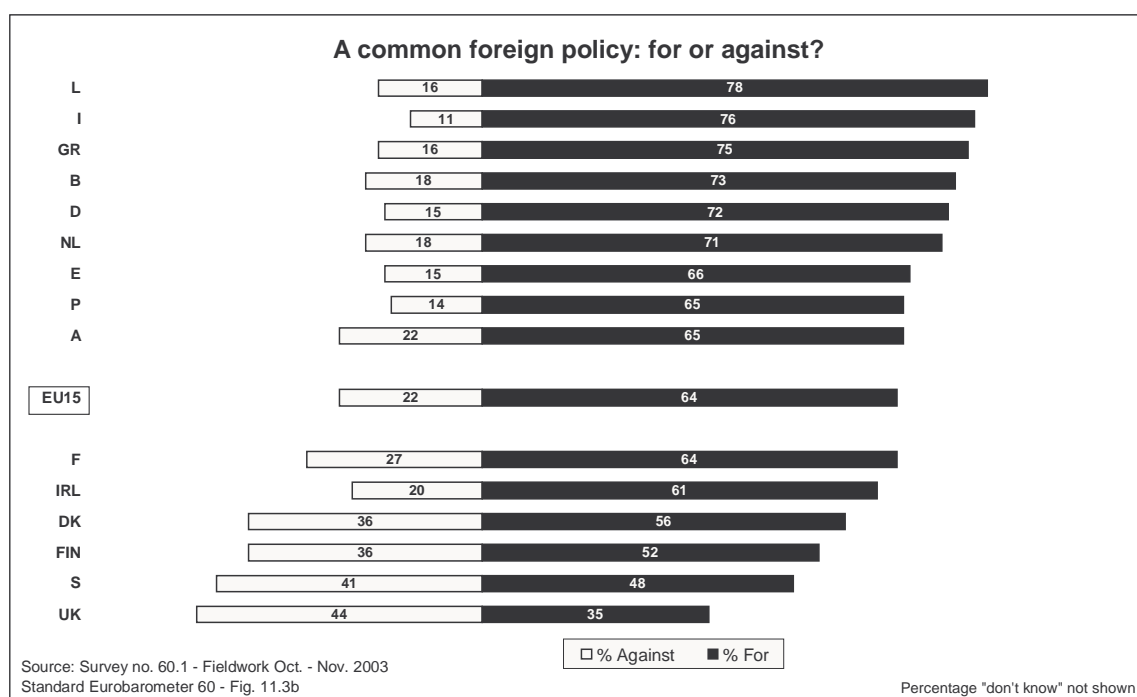
### 3.2. Support for the CFSP in the European Union

#### The Common Foreign and Security Policy: a large majority of public opinion still supports this

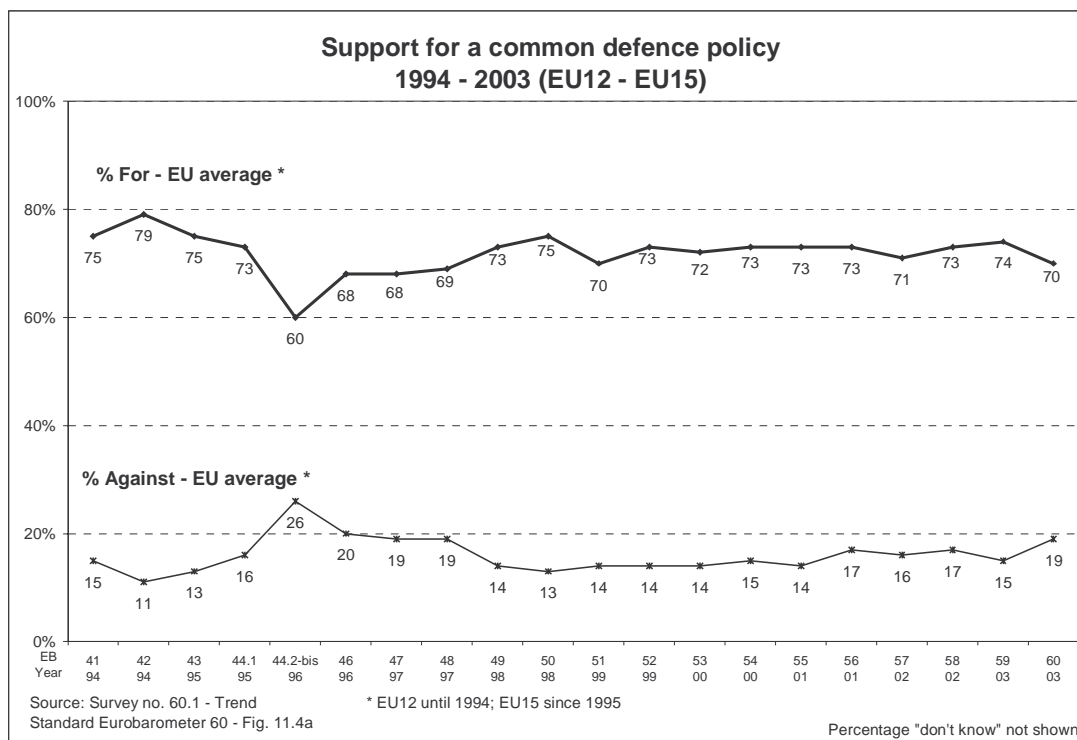
The score given to the principle of a common foreign policy (64%) is three points less than it was the last two times it was measured (67% in Spring 2003 and Autumn 2002). The number of those opposing this principle grew by three points (22%).



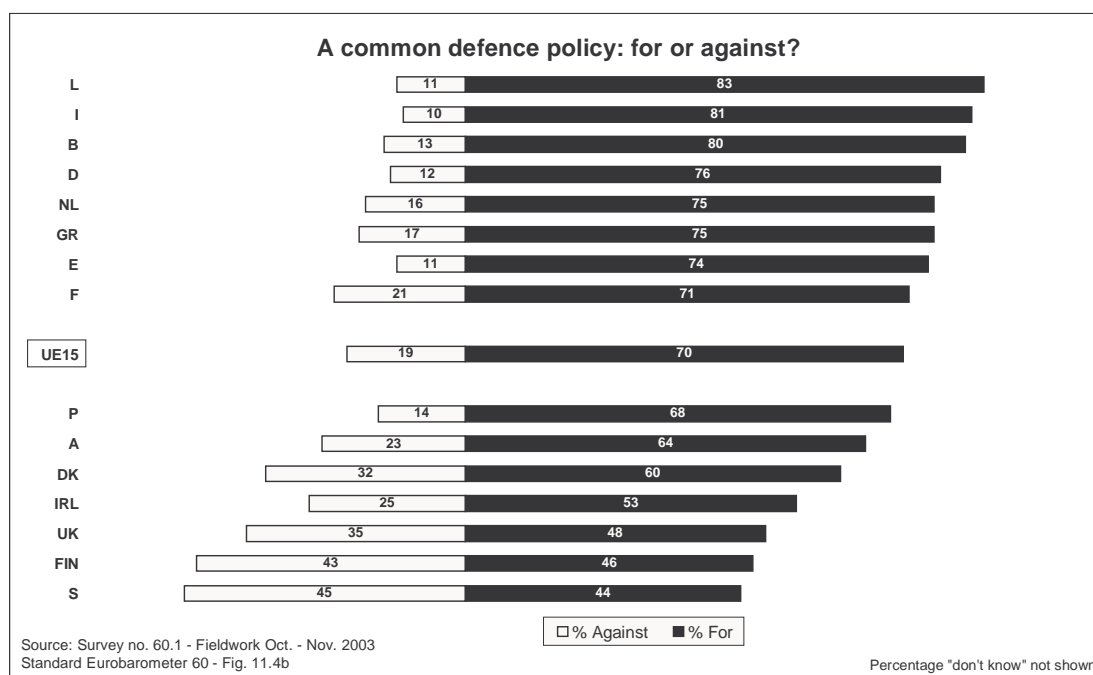
Support for a common security and defence policy has itself fallen by four points (70%), whereas the numbers of those against it gained some ground (19%, +4).



The neutrality of Ireland (61%, =), Finland (52%, -4) and Sweden (48%, -7) goes hand in hand with a lower than-average result as far as support for a common foreign policy is concerned. Also below this figure are Denmark (56%, +1) and the United Kingdom (35%, -2). The latter country is the only one where the number of those who were against the CFSP exceeded those in favour of it. Highest rates of support are seen in Luxembourg (78%), Italy (76%) and in Greece (75%). (Tables 11.3a and 11.3b)



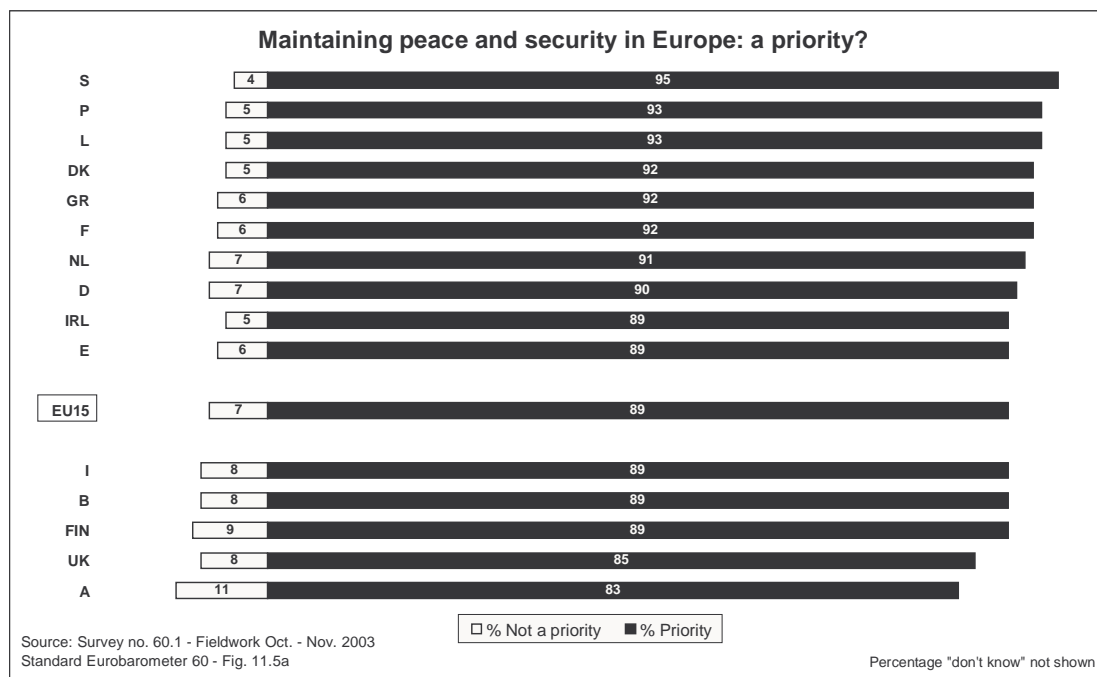
The principle of a common security and defence policy has the approval of a large majority of the population in each Member State. More than four people out of five are in favour in Luxembourg, Italy and Belgium (83%, 81% and 80% respectively), but less than half of the British (48%), Finns (46%) and Swedes (44%) support it. Furthermore, in Sweden, a majority opposes this principle. The numbers of those in favour lost most ground in Greece and in Luxembourg (-9), as well as in Portugal (-7). (Tables 11.4a and 11.4b)



### 3.3. Priority

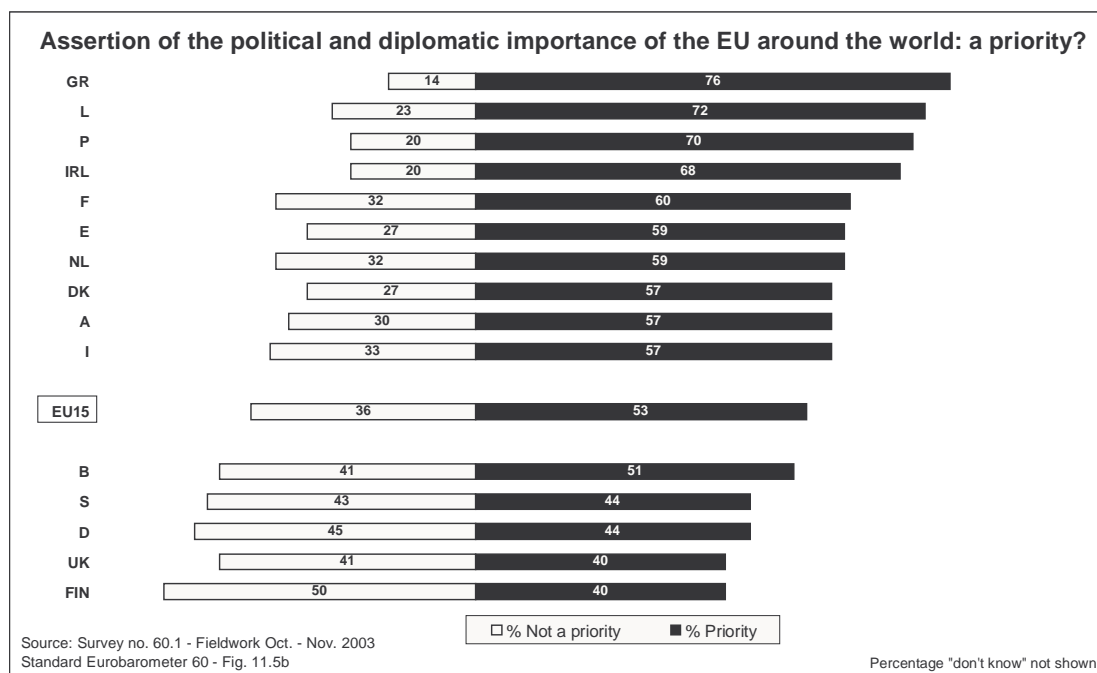
#### Maintaining peace and security in Europe: a priority for almost nine citizens out of ten

This principle is considered a priority by 89% of European public opinion (even if this figure has fallen two points in comparison with the Spring 2003 wave, carried out in the middle of the Iraq war). Only 7% of the population considers that it should not be a priority of the Union. (Tables 11.5a and 11.5b)



#### Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world is considered to be a priority by more than one in two citizens

Fifty-three percent of Union citizens consider it a priority that the European Union asserts its political and diplomatic importance in the world. This figure has fallen slightly in comparison with Autumn 2002 (-3). Thirty-six percent of respondents (+5) consider that this should not be a priority pursued by the European Union.



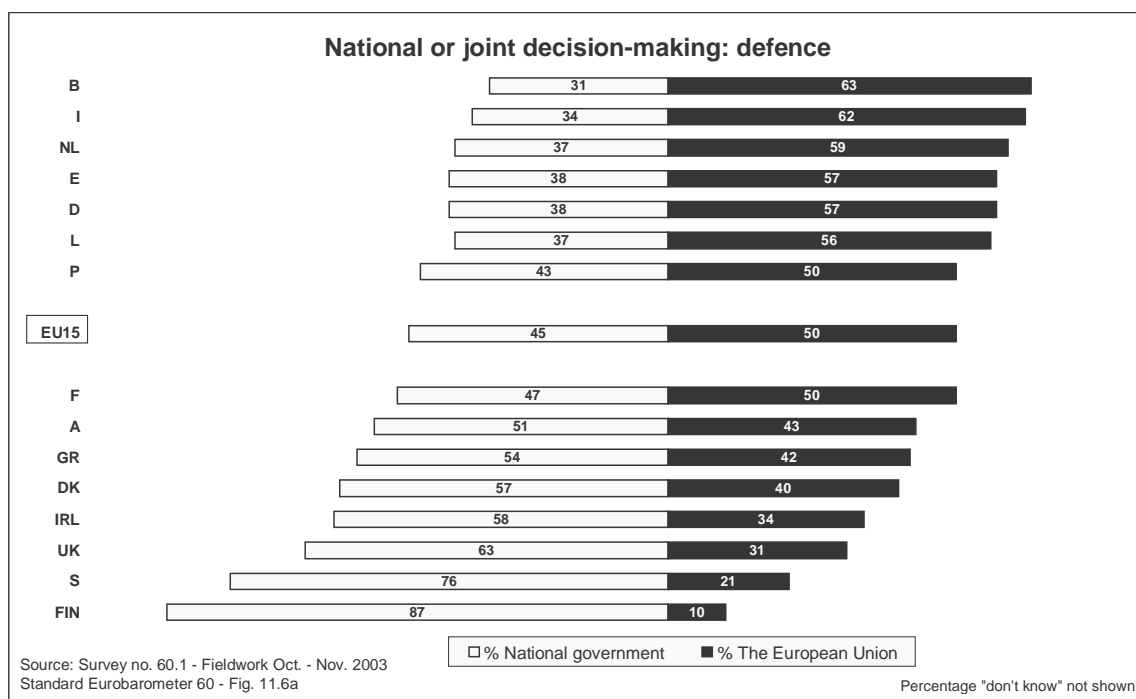
In eleven out of fifteen Member States, more than half of the population supports this action. This opinion, although short of the 50% mark, is still held by a majority in Sweden (44%) but is considered not to be a priority by a majority of Finns (50%), Germans (45%) and British (41%). The Greeks are the strongest supporters of this opinion (76%), followed by the Luxembourgers (72%) and the Portuguese (70%). Opposed to this, as might be expected, are the Finns and the British (40% each). The greatest falls in the numbers of people considering this action should be a priority are seen in Germany (44%, -8) and Luxembourg (72%, -7), while the largest increase was seen in Ireland (68%, +3). (Tables 11.6a and 11.6b)

### 3.4. Defence and foreign policy: national or joint European decision-making?

#### Decisions on foreign policy and defence should be taken jointly within the European Union

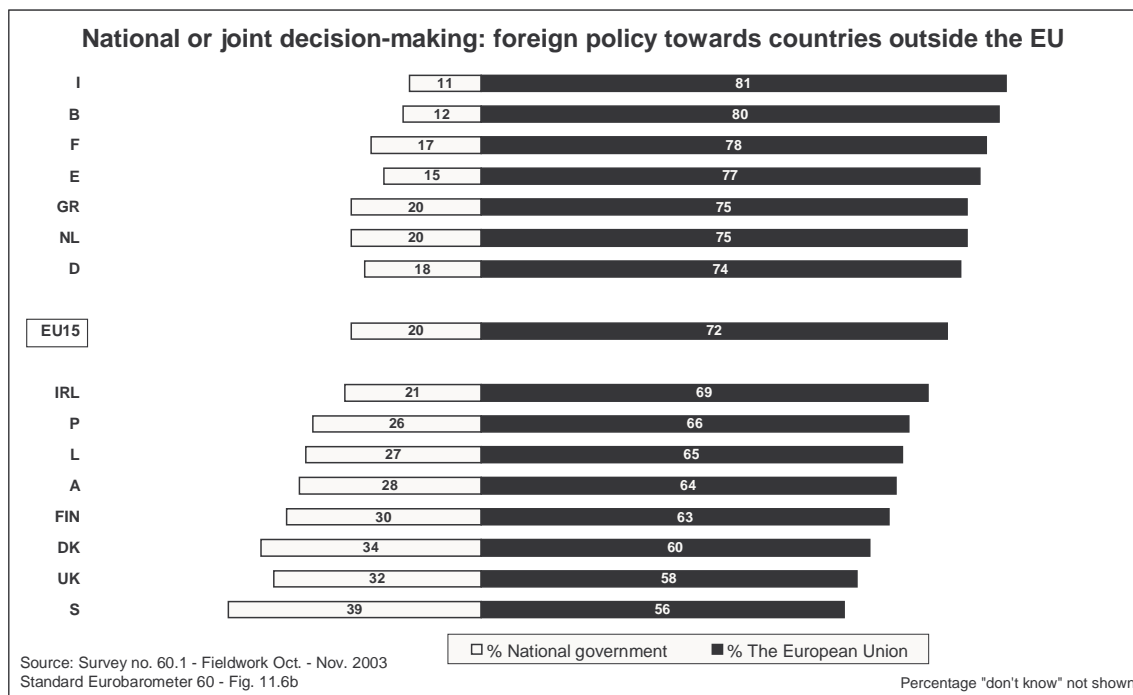
One citizen in two considers that decisions regarding defence should be taken jointly within the European Union and more than seven out of ten think this should also apply concerning decisions relating to foreign policy.

The rate of support of European public opinion on the subject of decisions in the area of defence remains unchanged since Spring 2003 (50%). Those in favour of decisions being taken by national governments lost one point (45%).



At national level, certain variations have been observed. More citizens in Luxembourg are now in favour of national governments taking this decision (37%, +10), while more Austrians give greater weight to joint EU decision-making (43%, +6). However, a majority in their country does not hold this opinion. In fact, the principle of a decision being taken by the national governments is supported by a majority of Finnish, Swedish, British, Irish, Danish, Greek and Austrian citizens. In the eight other Member States, the majority view is that decisions about defence should be taken jointly – with support levels reaching 63% in Belgium and 62% in Italy. (Tables 11.7a and 11.7b)

The principle of joint decision-making within the EU on foreign policy issues with respect to third countries receives broad support from the public. It remains high (72%, -1), while the figures for those opposing it have remained stable (20%, =).

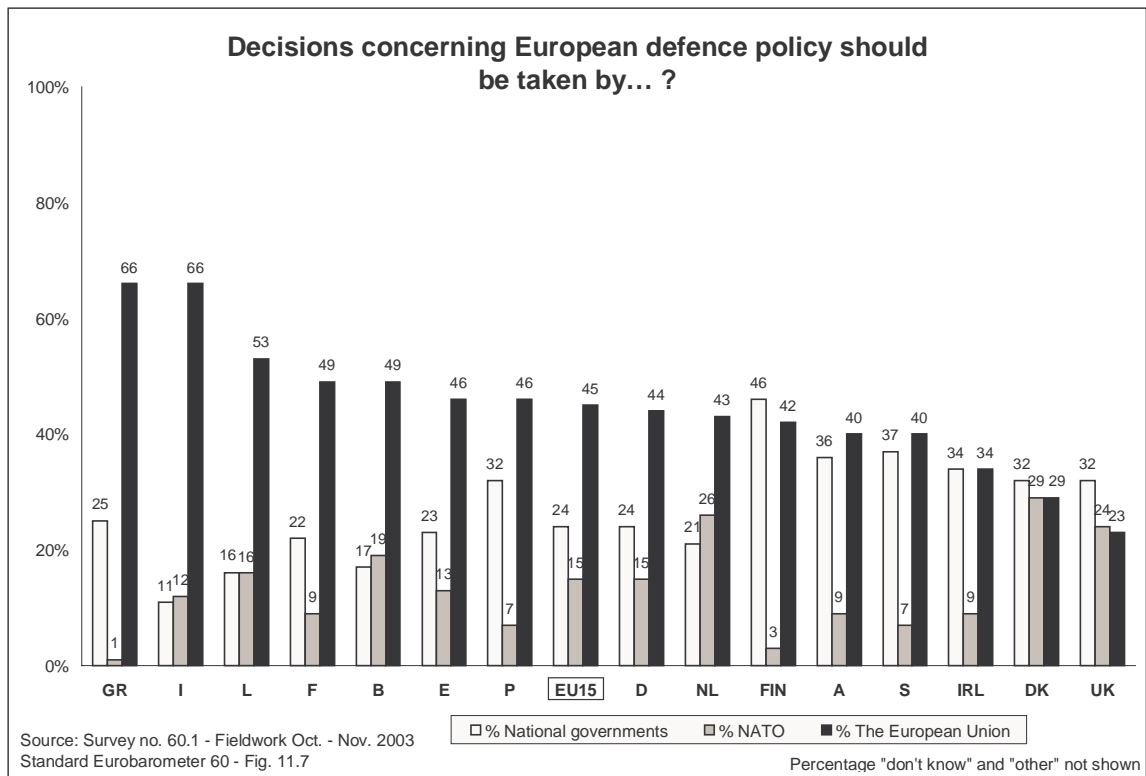


As was the case for defence, the two main variations at national level are recorded in Luxembourg, where the number of those in favour of joint decision-making at EU level has fallen (65%, -9), and in Austria, where the figure has increased (64%, +7). Four out of five Italians and Belgians favour joint decision-making at EU level. A broad majority everywhere holds this opinion; even in Sweden and the United Kingdom, it has the support of 56% and 58% of those polled. (Tables 11.8a and 11.8b)

### 3.5. The level of decision-making for European defence policy

#### The European Union is the preferred actor for taking decisions on European defence policy

In spite of a slight fall in comparison with Spring 2003, European citizens confirm their feeling that the European Union is better placed to take decisions regarding European defence policy (45%, -4) than national governments individually (24%, +3) or NATO (15%, +1).



The principle of decision-making by the European Union has seen a fall in popularity in thirteen of the fifteen Member States, with particularly marked changes noted in Sweden (40%, -10) as well as in France and Luxembourg (49% and 53% respectively, -9 each).

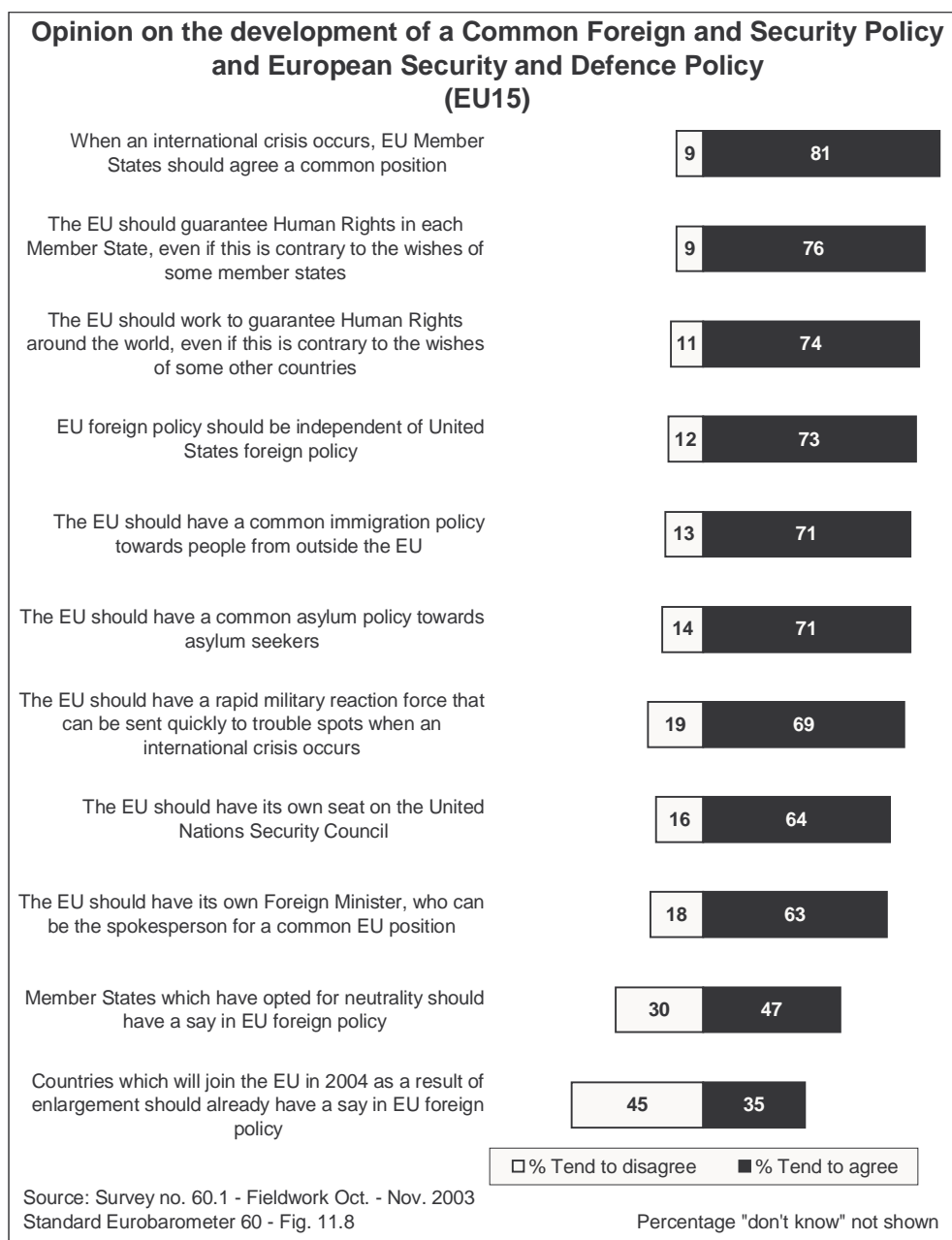
There has been a small increase in Irish support (34%, +1), which brings supporters of decision-making by national governments and those of decision-making by the European Union neck and neck (34% each).

The level of support in Denmark for decision-making by the EU remains unchanged (29%, =). A large majority of Danish citizens favour decision-making by their national government and share this opinion with 46% of Finns and 32% of British. (Tables 11.9a and 11.9b)

### 3.6. Opinions on the CFSP

**The development of specific measures integrated within the CFSP and ESDP has broad support among the Fifteen**

The results are very similar to those recorded in Spring 2003, even if a slight fall is observed in relation to certain issues.



The need for **agreement on a common position in the event of an international crisis** remains the practical measure most favoured by the poll (81%, -2). Highest levels of support for it are seen in Italy and Luxembourg (89% each) and the lowest are seen in Portugal (73%), Ireland and the United Kingdom (71% each). The latter three countries have relatively high 'don't know' factors (at 18%, 17% and 15% respectively in contrast to a European average of 10%).

Between 70% and 80% of citizens support the principle of **a common asylum policy** (71%, +1) and a **common immigration policy** (71%, =), the principle of **a foreign policy that is independent of that of the United States** (73%, -4), the **EU working to guarantee Human Rights around the world** (74%, -2) and that **the EU should guarantee the respect of Human Rights in each Member State** (76%, -3).

Between 60% and 70% of citizens agree that the **EU should have its own Foreign Minister** (63%, -1), that the **EU should have its own seat on the UN Security Council** (64%, -4) and that the **EU should have a rapid military reaction force** (69%, =).

A little under half of those polled think that **Member States that have opted for neutrality should have a say in EU foreign policy** (47%, -4). There is a majority who opposes this idea in Denmark (57%), the Netherlands (50%) and in the United Kingdom (36%).

Barely one-third of the poll approves of the principle that **future Member States should already have a say in EU foreign policy** (35%, +2). This is the only statement where the numbers of those opposing it are in a majority in all the Member States with the exception of five: Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy and Portugal.

As was the case in 2003, the socio-demographic analysis reveals that the measures receiving greatest support are, as usual, supported by men, managers, white-collar workers, the self-employed and, to a lesser degree, students. Furthermore, the longer respondents had spent in full-time education, the more likely they are to support these principles. Unlike six months ago, the level of support is considerably more favourable if there is a positive feeling regarding the benefits of EU membership. The trend is reversed for the principle that meets with the greatest opposition – where it can be seen that these same groups are the most likely to oppose it, with the exception of students who were quite split on the issue. (Table 11.10)



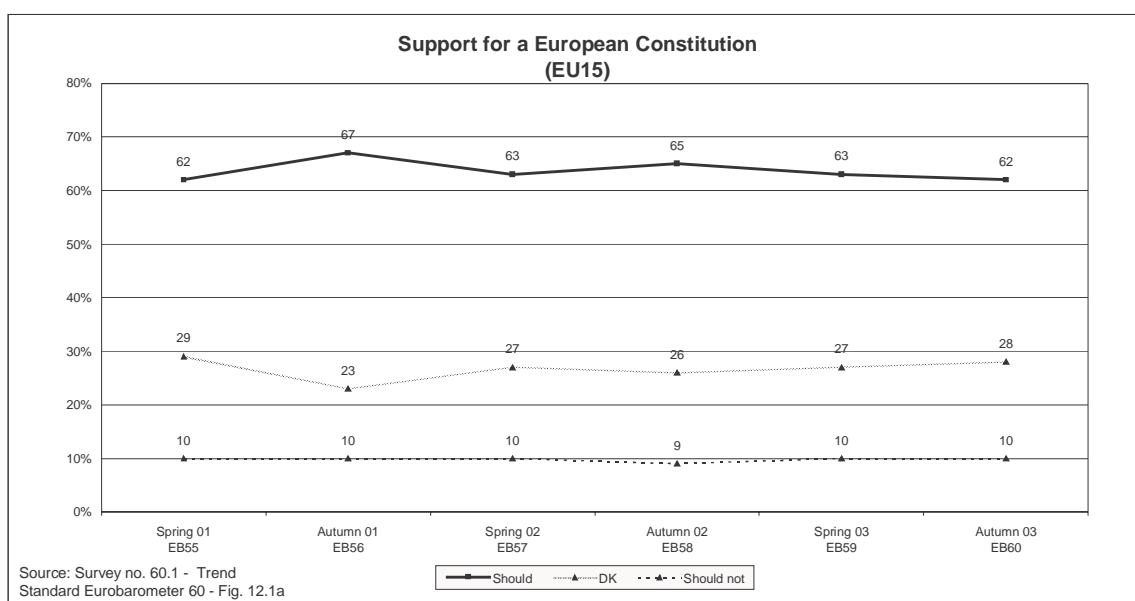
## 4. The Constitution

Although the Intergovernmental Conference on the draft Constitution ended with a setback in October 2003, what do European citizens currently think about the future workings of the European Union and about the future European Constitution?

### 4.1 Support for the Constitution

#### Citizens are clearly awaiting a European Constitution

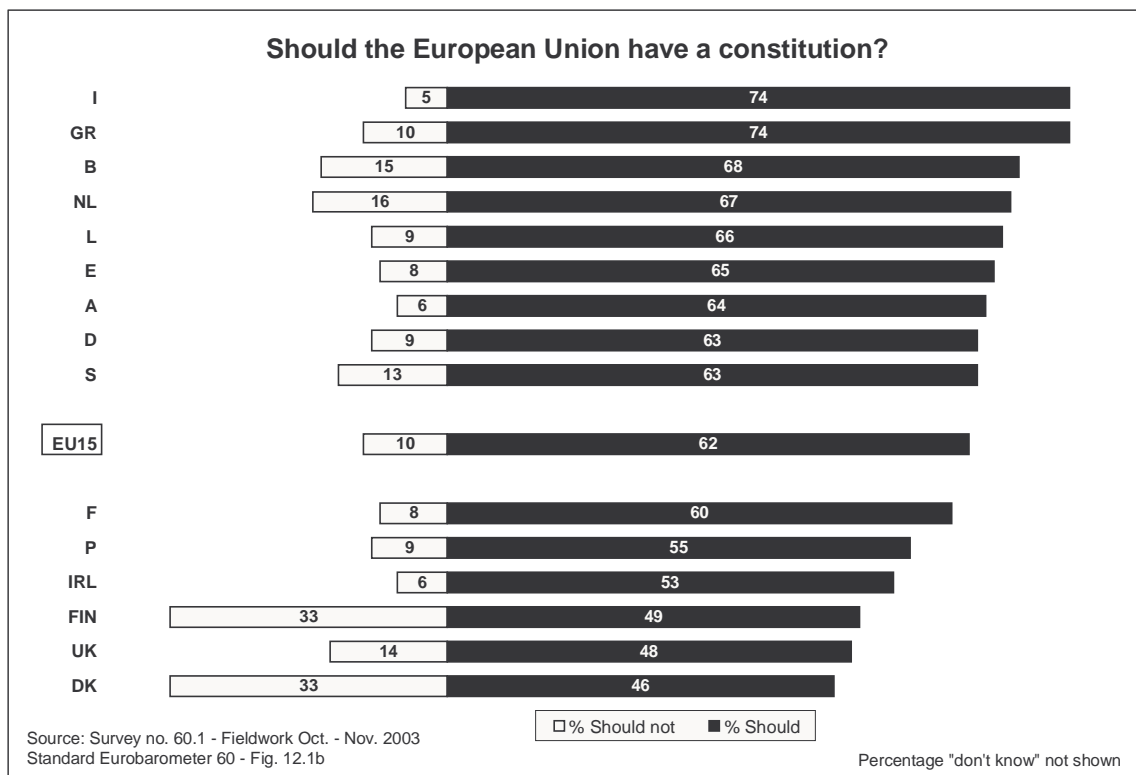
The level of support of European Union citizens for the principle of a Constitution has remained relatively stable (62%, -1). Since Eurobarometer 55, in Spring 2001, more than 60% of opinion has been in favour of a European Constitution. The results obtained have fluctuated, but always within a margin ranging between 62% (its lowest level, reached the first time it was measured and now, once again) and 67% (when it was measured for the second time, in Autumn 2001).



Those opposing the Constitution have never rallied a result higher than 10% of the poll, whereas citizens who are undecided, depending on the country, may comprise groups ranging from 16% in Greece to 40% in Ireland (in comparison with an EU average of 28%).

The numbers of those in favour are falling in eight Member States, including Portugal and Sweden (-6 each) and are rising in six others with a five-point increase in Finland and a three-point increase in Denmark. Support levels have remained unchanged in Belgium (68%).

Opponents are most plentiful in the United Kingdom (14%, +5), as well as in Belgium (15%, +4), Denmark (33%, +4) and Finland (33%, -4).



The Italians and Greeks are the most avid supporters of the future Constitution (74% each). Although the supporters of a future Constitution are in the majority in Finland and Denmark (at 49% and 46%) respectively, opponents are also most numerous in these two countries (33% each). (Table 12.1a)

The following table shows that people who think they know a lot about the European Union are always much more likely to have an opinion than people who think they know very little. Levels of support and, to a much lesser degree, opposition are higher among the first group than among the second. (Table 12.1b)

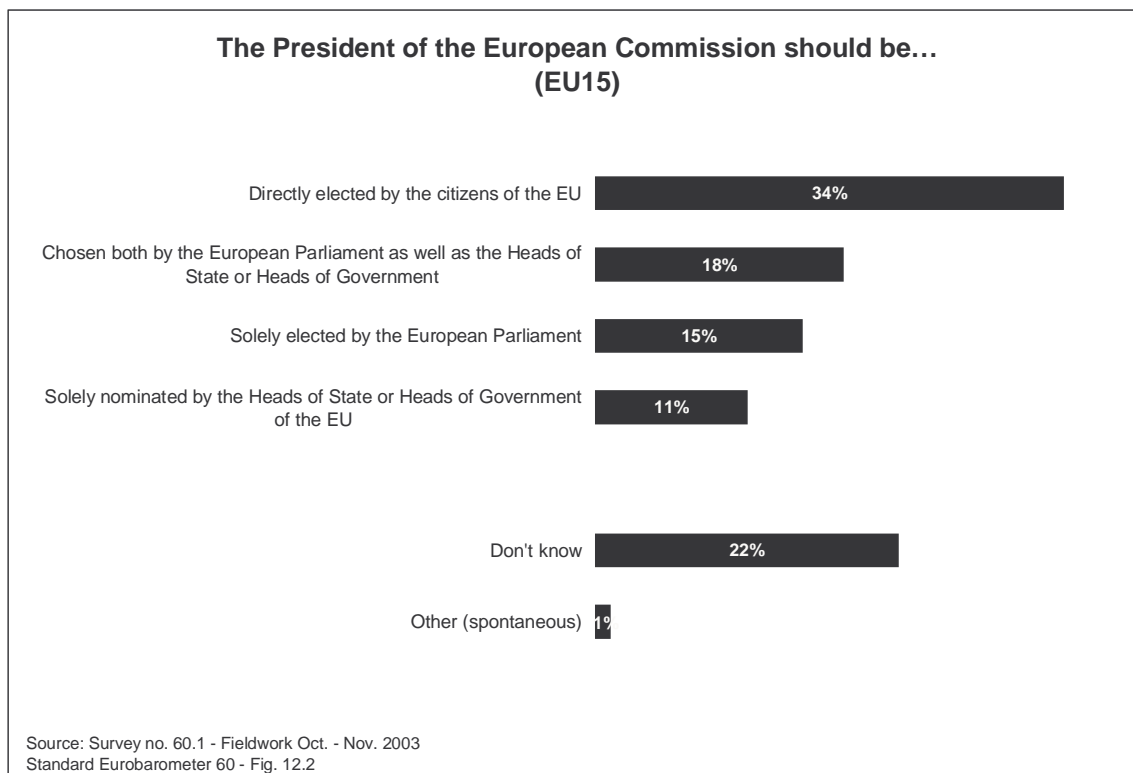
Support for a European Constitution as a function of knowledge of the European Union (in %)			
	Know very little	Know something	Know a great deal
% Yes	48	70	77
% No	9	10	14
% Don't know	43	20	10
% Total	100	100	101

## 4.1. The appointment of the President of the Commission

### Citizens would like direct elections for the President of the Commission

When asked how the President of the European Commission should be elected, 34% of citizens (+1) supported the option of direct election by European Union citizens. Only 18% would prefer the President to be jointly appointed by the European Parliament and by the Heads of State or Government (-3), 15% by an election by the European Parliament (-3) and 11% solely by a nomination by the Heads of State and Government (-1).

There was a marked rise in the number of persons who did not express an opinion/did not know how to answer this question (22%, +6).



The level of support for the direct election by EU citizens of the President of the Commission is rising in ten Member States out of fifteen, with increases as high as +9 points in Austria, +5 points in Greece and +4 points in the United Kingdom. Luxembourg (50%), Belgian (43%), Greek and French (40% each) citizens are the strongest supporters of this means of appointment.

A majority in thirteen countries, with Finland and Sweden being the two exceptions, chooses this opinion. In these two countries, those polled were most likely to favour the option whereby the European Parliament and the Heads of State and Government jointly appoint the President (36% and 31% respectively).

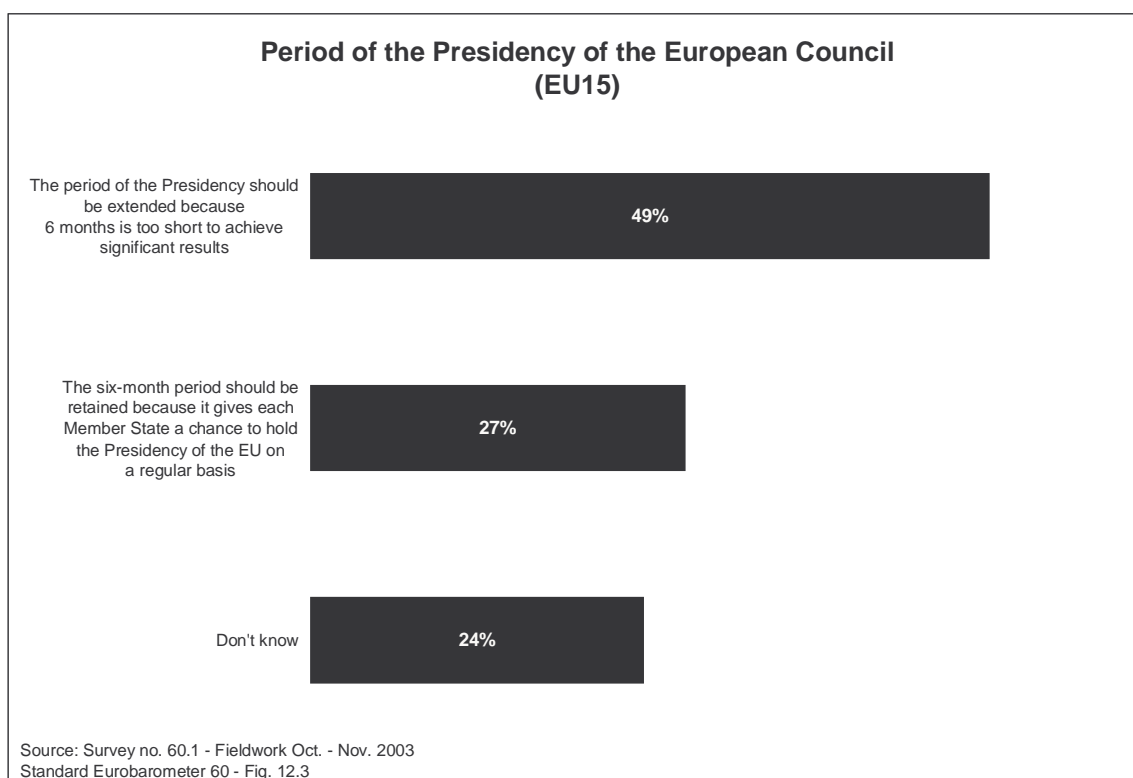
It is noteworthy that, in Spain and Ireland, the number of persons in favour of a direct election is equivalent to that of persons falling into the 'don't know' category (30% and 29% respectively).

The 'don't know' response was particularly high in all the EU countries, varying from 30% in Spain to 12% in Finland and Luxembourg. (Tables 12.2a and 12.2b)

## 4.2. The term of the Presidency of the Council

### The Presidency of the Council should be extended beyond six months

More than one citizen in two (49%, -1) feels that the current length of the Council Presidency is too short to achieve significant results and that it should, therefore, be extended beyond six months. This is the preferred option in twelve of the fifteen Member States. In Denmark, Finland and Austria, a majority of citizens (48%, 46% and 44% respectively) considers the current six-month period should be retained because it gives each Member State a chance to hold the Presidency of the European Union on a regular basis (European average: 27%, -3). Almost a quarter of the population does not express an opinion on this question (24%, +4). A majority of the Spanish (38%) and Irish (36%) polls choose this last option.



As in Spring 2003, the Dutch and the French (60% and 59% respectively) are proportionately more inclined to think that the current term of the Council Presidency is too short to yield significant results and should, therefore, be extended beyond six months. This opinion is only shared by 36% of the Austrians and Spaniards, and 34% of the Irish.

Support for the option whereby the current six-month period should be retained, allowing each Member State to hold the Presidency on a regular basis, has fallen by ten points in Greece, with a corresponding rise in the number of people giving a 'don't know' response.

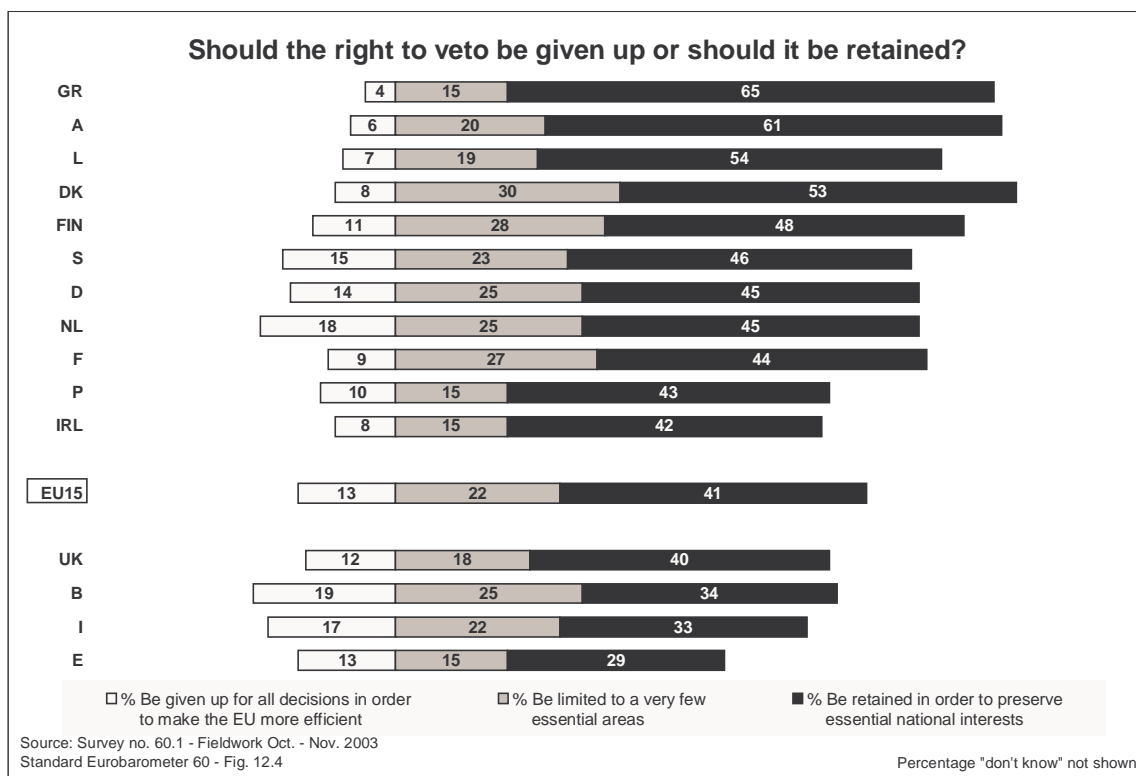
The Finns are relatively split between the two possibilities: 46% think that the current term of the Presidency is not sufficient to obtain significant results and should, as a result, be extended, while 44% believe that the current duration of the Presidency gives each Member State a chance to hold the Presidency on a regular basis. (Tables 12.3a and 12.3b)

### 4.3. The right of veto

#### The vast majority of citizens support the right of veto, whether it is retained as it is or limited to a very few essential areas

More than two citizens in five favour retaining the right of veto that each Member State has as it currently stands, even with the enlargement of the EU to 25 countries. However, this opinion is less prevalent than it was six months ago and has fallen by 6 points (41%).

With the exception of the United Kingdom, whose level remains as it was previously (40%, =), support levels for this option have fallen in all the other countries. The sharpest falls are seen in Greece (-13), Finland and Germany (-9 each), as well as in Ireland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy (-8 each). However, this opinion is still held by a majority in all the Member States, with support levels as high as 65% in Greece and 61% in Austria. Forty-four percent of Spaniards recorded 'don't know' responses.



The proposal to limit the right of veto to a very few essential areas received the support of 22% of respondents (+1). The Danes (30%), Finns (28%) and French (27%) are proportionately most likely to share this opinion, whereas the Greeks, Spanish, Irish and Portuguese (15% each) are the least likely.

Giving up the right of veto for all decisions in order to make the European Union more efficient only receives support from 13% of the overall poll (+1), including 19% of Belgians, 18% of Dutch and 17% of Italians but just 4% of Greeks.

The rate of 'don't know' responses has risen by four points (24%), is rising in thirteen countries and is stable in the other two. Its highest level was recorded in Spain (44%) and lowest in Denmark (10%). (Table 12.4a)

These results are confirmed upon analysis of the socio-demographic groupings. However, just as it was six months ago, the number of undecided respondents is proportionately higher among house persons and people whose full-time education finished at age 15 or before, and is lower among managers and people who studied until age 20 or beyond. (Table 12.4b)

## **IV. The European Parliament**



As was seen in the second part of this report, the European Parliament is both the institution that is seen by the public as playing an important role in the European Union and the institution in which it has the greatest trust.

There follows a presentation of how the impact of the Parliament's decisions is felt by citizens, their general attitudes to this institution, the likelihood of their voting in the forthcoming European elections, as well as the issues they would like to see featured in the electoral campaign.

## 1. The effect of activities and decisions of the EP

### The action of the European Parliament is still felt to have a limited impact

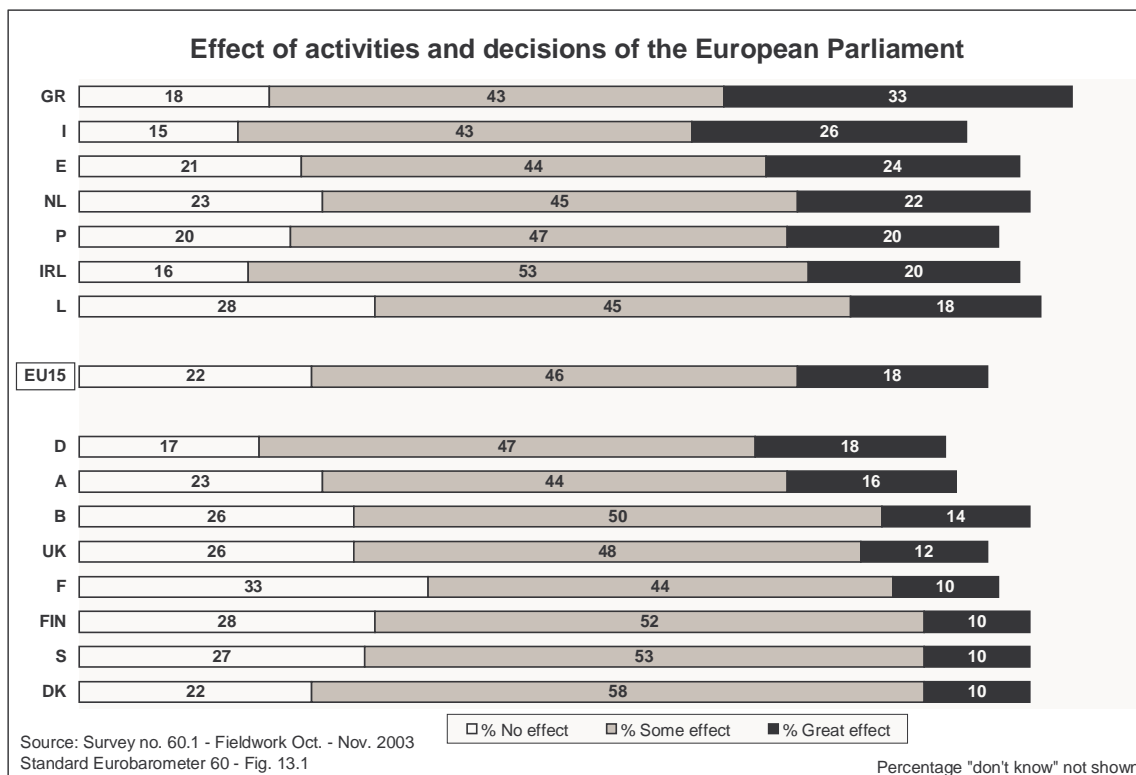
Eighteen percent of those polled consider that the activities and decisions of the European Parliament have an important impact on people like themselves. Forty-six percent of them feel that they have some impact and 22% that they have no effect at all. These figures are nearly the same as those recorded in Spring 2003, when the previous poll was carried out.

The table below compares the perceptions of the impact of the activities and decisions of the European Parliament on citizens with the perceptions of some other institutions.

Respondents think that the activities and decisions of their national governments are more likely to have an effect on people like themselves.

	European Parliament	European Union	National parliament	Regional or local government	National government
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Great effect</b>	18	22	42	42	50
<b>Some effect</b>	46	50	41	40	38
<b>No effect</b>	22	18	11	10	8
<b>Don't know</b>	14	10	6	7	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>

The Greeks, with 33%, are the nationality with the highest number of respondents who consider that the activities and decisions of the European Parliament have a great effect on them. This opinion is also shared by 26% of Italians and 24% of Spaniards. The Danes (58%) are the most likely to feel that these activities and decisions have some effect on them. France (33%) is the country where respondents are most likely to think that these effects are non-existent. This particular view is also shared by more than a quarter of citizens in Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, Belgium and the United Kingdom. (Table 13.1a)



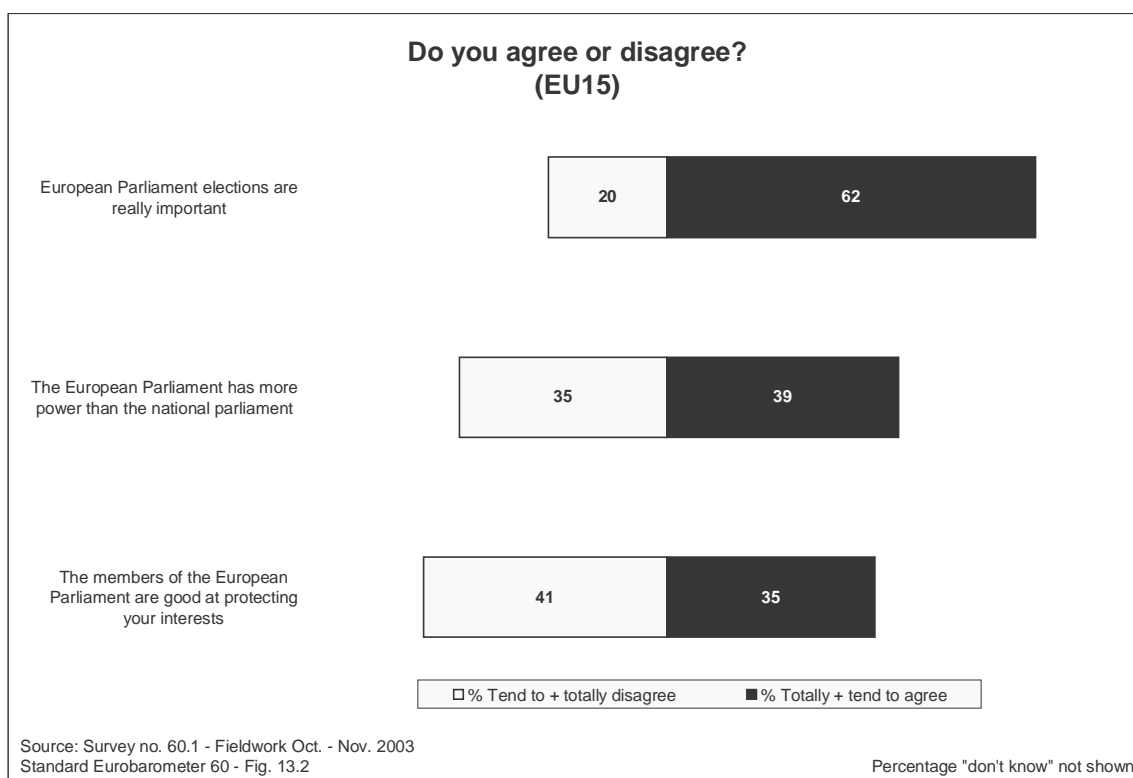
Socio-demographic analysis shows that public opinion is more or less uniform. It should be noted, however, that the proportion of EU15 citizens considering that the activities and decisions of the European Parliament have a great effect on their lives is highest among the self-employed (23%). Managers (55%) and white-collar workers (52%) are the occupational groups most likely to think that they have some effect. However, one unemployed person in four feels that the activities and decisions of the European Parliament have no effect whatsoever. (Table 13.1b)



## 2. Opinions on the European Parliament

### Lukewarm views

For more than six out of ten Europeans, the European elections are really important. This opinion is shared by 62% of European Union citizens, three percentage points below the figure recorded in Spring 2003. Twenty percent either tend to disagree or totally disagree with this, which represents an increase of three points in six months. Eighty percent of Greek citizens tend to agree or totally agree with the view that the European elections are really important, followed by 74% of Portuguese and 71% of Italians and Dutch. At the other end of the scale are the British, of whom only 45% share this opinion. A quarter of the UK and Spanish polls did not express an opinion.



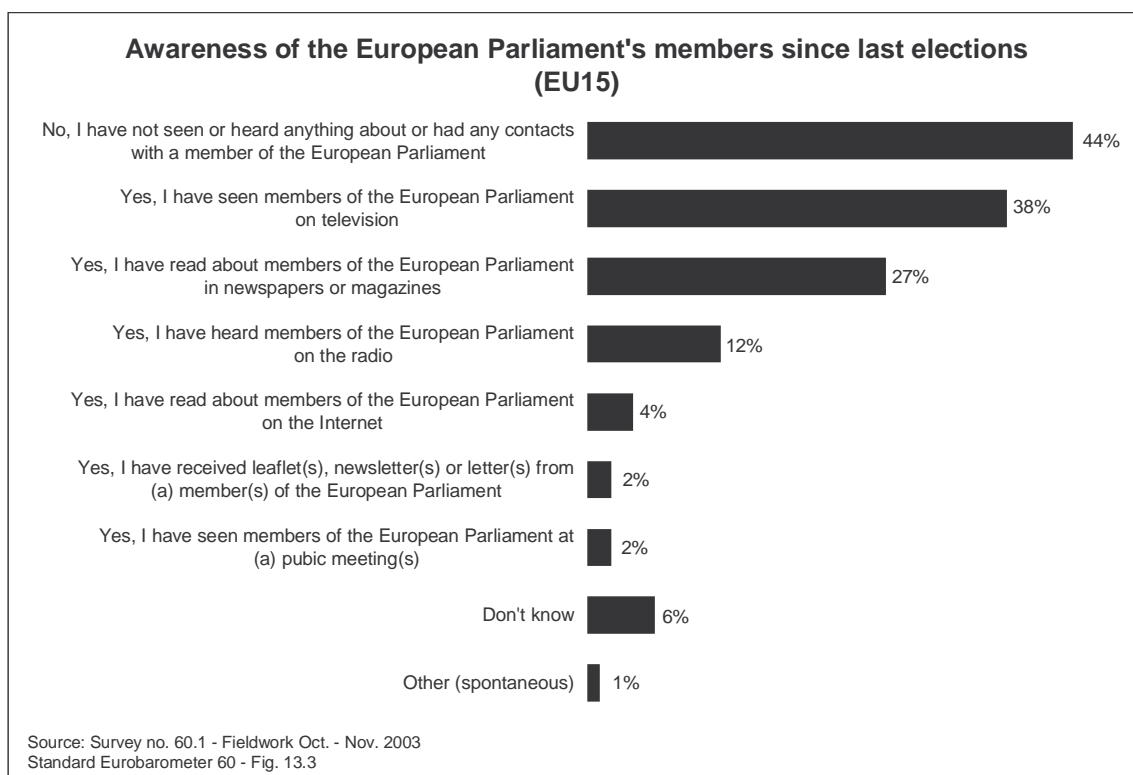
Thirty-nine percent of citizens either tend to agree or totally agree with the idea that the European Parliament has more power than the national parliament (4 points less than six months previously) and 35% tend to disagree or totally disagree(+4). In Greece (72%), there is greatest support for this, and, in Denmark (31%), least. Nevertheless, this is an opinion held by a majority in 11 out of 15 of the Member States.

Lastly, only 35% of those polled tend to agree or totally agree with the proposition that Members of the European Parliament are good at protecting their interests, while 41% hold a contrary view. Support levels for this opinion ranged from 54% in Ireland to 17% in Sweden. A quarter of citizens were not able to or did not wish to express an opinion. (Table 13.2)

### 3. Awareness of Members of the European Parliament and contact with them

#### Members of the European Parliament have a little more profile

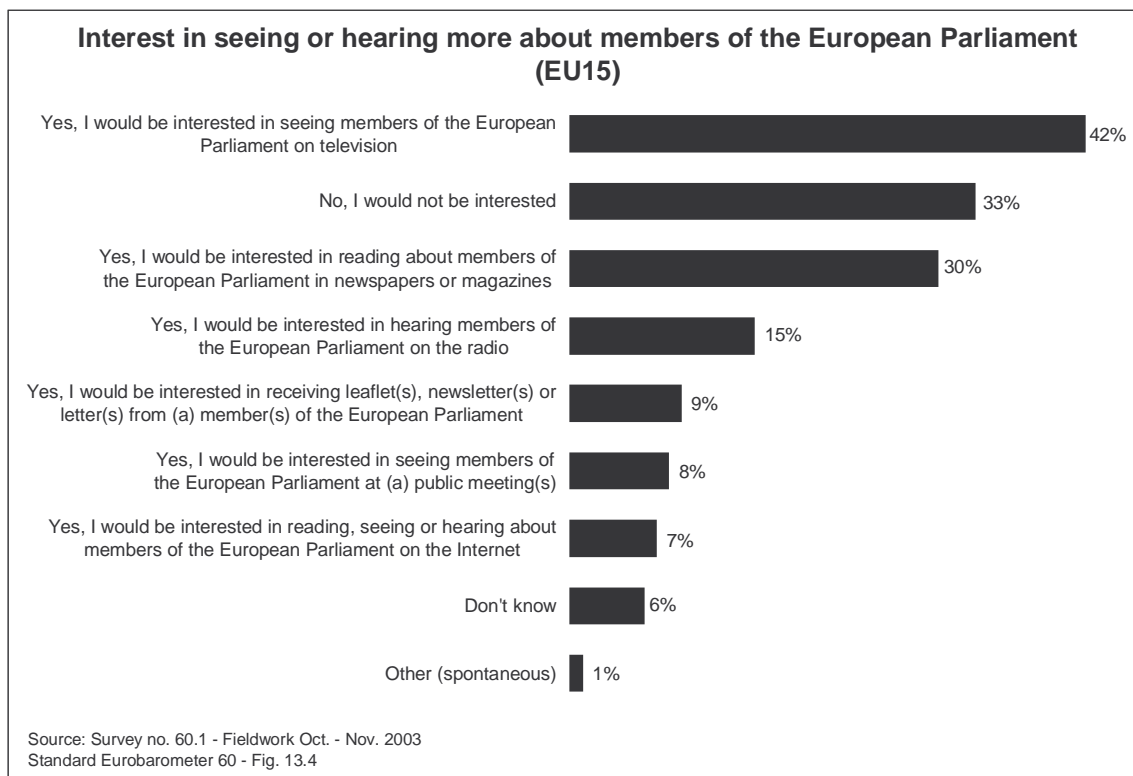
Forty-four percent of respondents claim that they have neither seen nor heard anything about, nor had any contact with a Member of the European Parliament since the last European elections. Forty-nine percent of them were in this situation in Spring 2002 and 46% in Spring 2003. On the other hand, 38% of those polled had seen Members of the European Parliament on the television (+1 point increase in six months), 27% had read something about Members of the European Parliament in newspapers or magazines (+2) and 12% had heard them speak on the radio (+1).



Upon analysis, it can be seen that national results vary considerably. Accordingly, there are wide divergences from one country to another in the number of people claiming not to have had any contact with a Member of the European Parliament since the last elections. The figure ranges from 57% in the United Kingdom to 17% in Denmark. Finland (56%) records the highest proportion of citizens who had read something in newspapers or magazines, followed by Denmark (53%), whereas in Portugal and Greece, this figure is at its lowest (at 14% and 15% respectively). Proportionately, the Danes have the highest numbers of citizens to have seen Members of the European Parliament on the television (77%), in contrast to barely a quarter of the British. Once again, it is citizens of Denmark (42%), followed by those of Luxembourg (37%) who most often claim to have heard Members of the European Parliament on the radio, in contrast to the Portuguese and Greeks (6%), followed by the Italians (7%), who make this claim least often. (Table 13.3)

## Television remains the preferred means for hearing or seeing more about Members of the European Parliament

With the exception of the interest in hearing about Members of the European Parliament on the radio (15%, +1), interest in all the other means of communication listed below has fallen slightly. More than four out of ten respondents would be interested in seeing Members of the European Parliament on television and 30% would be interested in reading about them in newspapers (-1 each). Only 9% say they would be interested in receiving leaflets or newsletters from a Member of the European Parliament (-3), while only 8% would be interested in seeing Members of the European Parliament at public meetings (-1) and 7% would be interested in seeing or hearing about them on the Internet (-1).



Whereas, in Spring 2003, 31% of citizens had said they were not interested in the prospect of seeing or hearing more about Members of the European Parliament, 33% now share this point of view.

The least interested are the Belgians (44%), followed by the British (41%), the Luxembourgers (40%) and Austrians (39%). (Table 13.4)

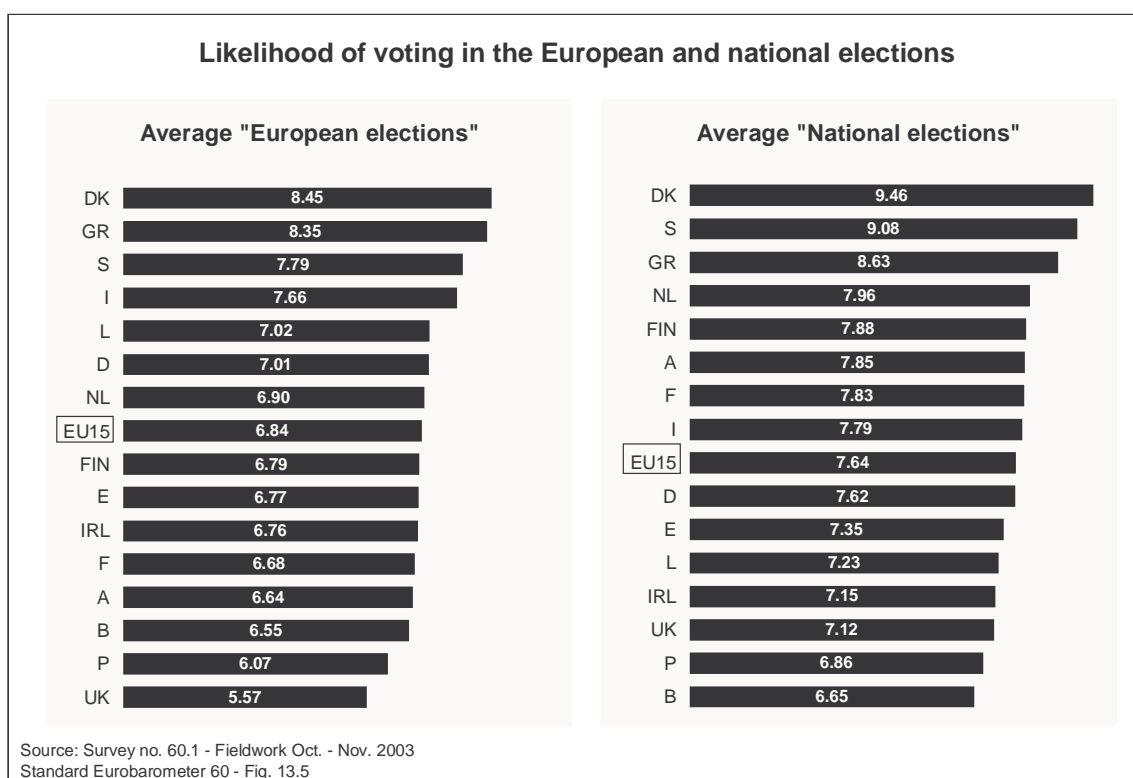
## 4. Participation in the forthcoming elections

### The likelihood of people voting in the forthcoming European Parliament elections has fallen slightly

Next June's elections will take on even greater importance, because of the strengthening of the European Parliament's powers and the fact that these will be the first elections in the enlarged Europe of 25 countries. As was the case six months previously, those polled were asked to what extent they would be likely to vote if European Parliament elections were to be held the next day. They could choose a point on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 indicates that they would definitely not vote and 10 that they would definitely vote. The remaining numbers indicate something in between these two positions. The average voting intention can be determined using this scale. The same question was also asked to determine the likelihood of respondents voting in national elections.

The average probability of respondents voting in the forthcoming European elections is 6.84, which represents a fall of 0.06 since Spring 2003. Perhaps even more important is the fact that less than a third of the population says that they would definitely vote.

These data need to be interpreted with care, in view of the usual discrepancy between the answers people give to pollsters and the true participation rate on election day, as well as the impossibility of predicting the precise political context of elections that will take place six months hence. Nevertheless, important variations between EU Member States are apparent: the likelihood of voting in European elections is at its highest in Denmark (8.45, +0.23) and in Greece (8.35, +0.30) and at its lowest in the United Kingdom (5.57, +0.11). The most dramatic falls are recorded in Luxembourg (7.02, -0.39) and in Portugal (6.07, -0.38), while the greatest increase is seen in Sweden (7.79, +0.65). (Table 13.5a)



Respondents were asked the same question about national elections. In light of past electoral behaviour, it is hardly surprising that citizens are more likely to participate in national than in European elections. In fact, the likelihood of participating in a future national election is, on average, 7.64 in the European Union. This level is slightly down from what it was six months previously (-0.09). (Table 13.6a)

The following table shows that the likelihood of voting in European Parliament elections depends heavily on what respondents think they know about the European Union. The more respondents think they know about the European Union, the more likely they are to vote in the European elections.

<b>Likelihood of people voting in EP elections as a function of perceived levels of knowledge (in %, for the EU15)</b>			
	<b>Low level of knowledge</b>	<b>Average level of knowledge</b>	<b>High level of knowledge</b>
<b>Average result</b>	5.74	7.37	8.14

Similarly, the likelihood that citizens will vote also depends on what they think of the EU. If they are in favour of their country's membership of the EU, the probability that they will vote is higher (7.78) than if they are against it (5.52). (Tables 13.5b and 13.6b)

## 5. Issues in the forthcoming European elections

The likelihood of citizens voting in the forthcoming European elections is analysed above. The questions then asked were about the issues that will feature in the election campaign and what would motivate them to cast their vote.

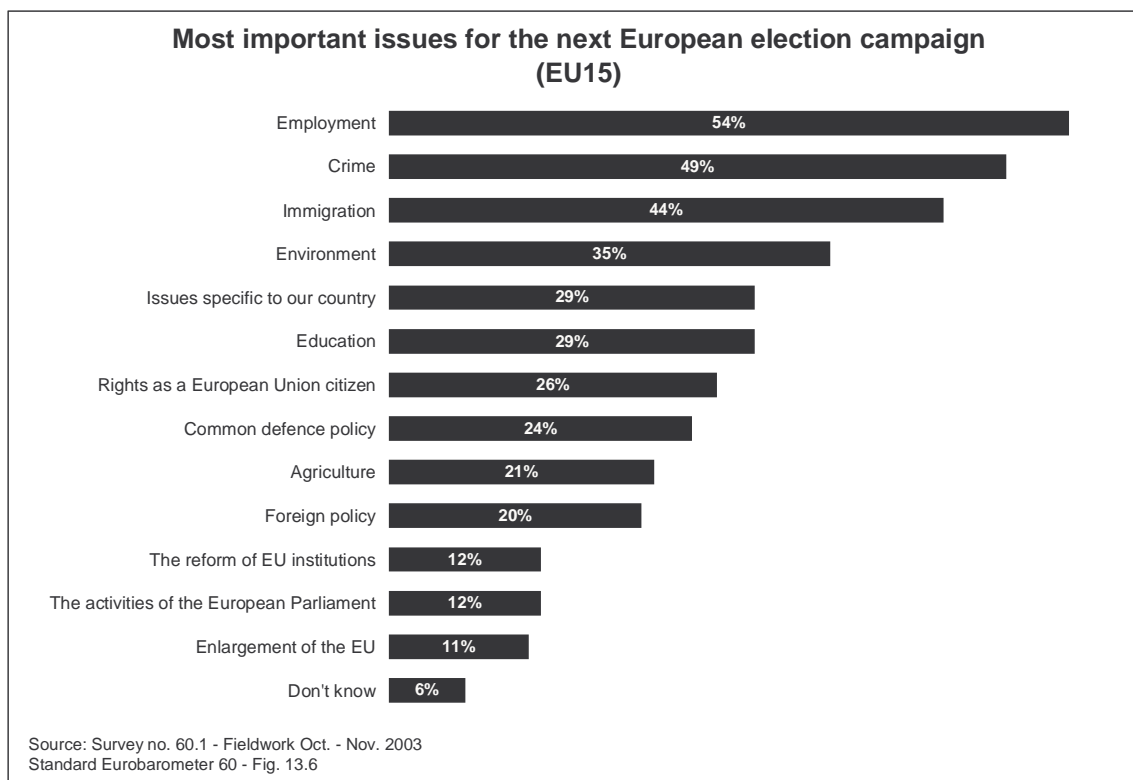
### Employment, crime and immigration are the key issues to feature in the forthcoming election campaign

As in Spring 2003, these three issues are those that are most frequently selected by citizens as needing to be tackled in the forthcoming European election campaign.

These issues converge naturally with the concerns of European citizens that were already covered in the first part of this report. It is no surprise, therefore, that respondents still think that the forthcoming election campaign should focus on them.

It should, nevertheless, be noted that interest in the majority of issues has fallen.

Fifty-four percent of citizens polled (+1) consider that employment is the issue that needs to be given priority. Almost one respondent in two thinks that fighting crime is important (49%, -2). Immigration is an issue that 44% (=) of those polled consider should be tackled, followed by the environment at 35% (-4). The first issue which makes explicit reference to the Community dimension, rights as a European citizen, only appears in seventh position (26%, -7), followed by the common defence policy (24%, -7). One-fifth of citizens consider that foreign policy should be a focal point of the forthcoming campaign (20%, -5). Some existing European Union actions, such as the activities of the EP (12%, =) and the reform of the EU institutions (12%, -1) as well as enlargement (11%, -3) are cited by barely one European in ten. (Table 13.7)

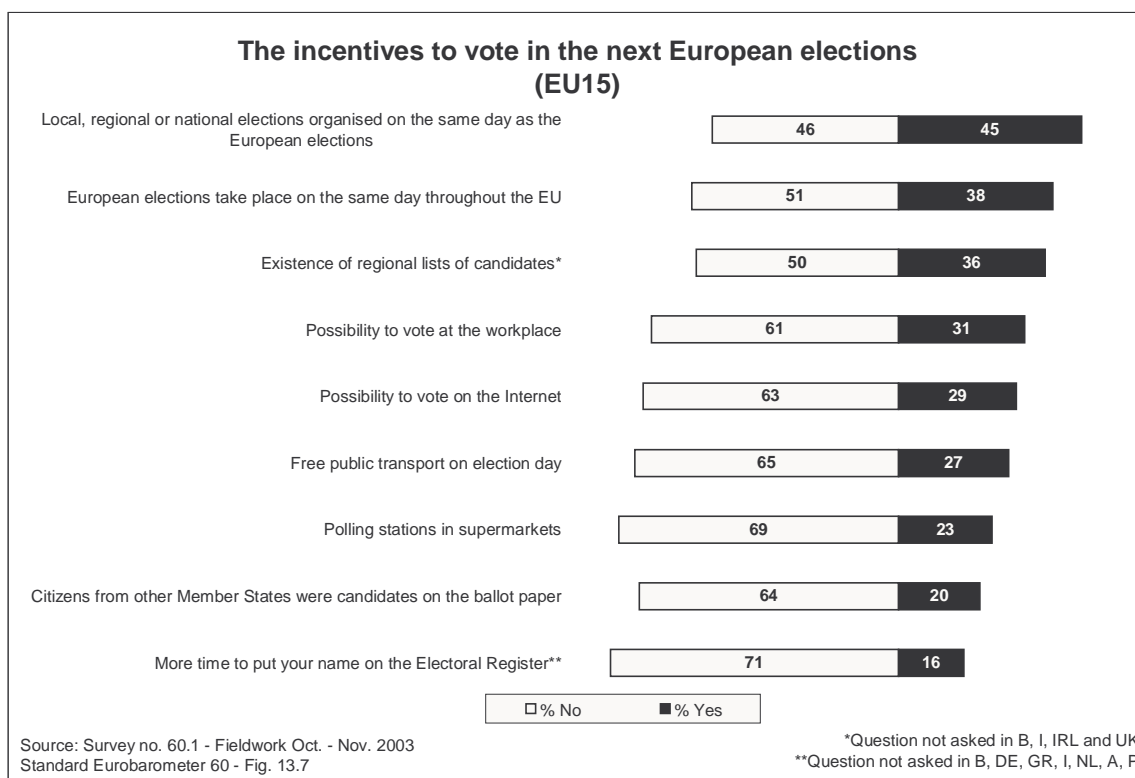


The table below presents the three issues of most interest to citizens in each of the European Union's Member States. **Employment** is ranked as one of the top three issues in fourteen of the fifteen Member States and is in first place in nine of them, second in the Netherlands and third in Sweden, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. **The fight against crime** is considered to be the top priority in four countries, second in six and third in five others. **Immigration** is cited as one of the three key issues in six countries, and ranked in first place in the United Kingdom. The **environment** is in first place in Denmark. The Finns, Austrians and Irish placed **national issues** in second place, while Portugal placed them in third. The Greeks ranked **education** in third place.

Ranking of the three most important issues for the next European election campaign (in %, by Member State)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Employment	73	Employment	56
Crime	47	Environment	44
Immigration	38	Crime	43
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Environment	51	Crime	57
Immigration	45	Employment	51
Crime	44	Environment	37
Germany		Austria	
Employment	54	Employment	51
Crime	53	National issues	44
Immigration	42	Crime	41
Greece		Portugal	
Employment	70	Employment	65
Crime	55	Crime	39
Education	43	National issues	37
Spain		Finland	
Employment	59	Employment	62
Immigration	54	National issues	47
Crime	34	Crime	47
France		Sweden	
Employment	77	Crime	61
Crime	43	Environment	58
Environment	42	Employment	52
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Crime	45	Immigration	56
National issues	45	Crime	49
Employment	44	Employment	33
Italy			
Crime	56		
Immigration	50		
Employment	43		

## Organising local, regional or national elections on the same day as the European elections would give people a greater incentive to cast their votes

This opinion is shared by 45% of European Union citizens. Nevertheless, none of the propositions receives the support of a majority of respondents and many more think that these propositions would not make them any more inclined to vote, and perhaps even the contrary. Thirty-eight percent of those polled say that the holding of the European elections on the same day throughout the EU would serve as an incentive to vote in the elections; 36% say that the existence of regional lists would serve as an incentive. Three persons out of ten think that the possibility of voting at their workplace or on the Internet would make them more inclined to vote. However, around two-thirds of citizens claim that free public transport on the day of the elections, polling booths at supermarkets or the presence of candidates from other Member States on the ballot paper would not make it any more likely that they would vote.



The Greeks (65%) above all, followed by the Italians (55%), the Spaniards and the Irish (53% each) are proportionately the most likely to feel that the holding of other elections on the same day as the European elections would encourage them to go to vote. The Danes (17%) are the least likely to share this opinion. In five out of 15 Member States, a majority of people considers that this would make them vote. The idea of holding the European elections on the same day throughout the EU only receives majority support in Greece (60%) and Italy (54%). One Greek in two would be more likely to vote in the European elections if public transport were free the day of the election. Forty-five percent of the Irish would be more likely to vote if they could do so at their workplace and 43% if there were polling booths at the supermarket. The existence of regional lists of candidates is chosen by a majority of German and Greek respondents. (Table 13.8)



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

### **Tabellen N° 1.1a & 1.1b, Seiten B1-2**

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

### **Tabellen N° 1.2a – 1.6b, Seiten B3-12**

**Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an das kommende Jahr? Wird das Jahr 2003 besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um folgendes geht: ...**

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

1. ... Ihr Leben im allgemeinen
  2. ... die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt in (unserem Land)
  3. ... die wirtschaftliche Lage in (unserem Land)
  4. ... die finanzielle Situation Ihres Haushalts
  5. ... Ihre persönliche berufliche Situation
- besser
  - schlechter
  - gleich
  - weiß nicht

### **Tabelle N° 2.1, Seite B13**

**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° 2.1, Seite B14***

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

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

### ***Tabelle N° 3.1a, Seite B16***

**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 ...**

(Einzelne vorlesen)

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

### ***Tabelle N° 3.1b, Seite B17***

**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 ...**

(Einzelne 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° 3.1c, Seite B18**

**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 ...**

(Einzelne vorlesen)

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

### **Tabellen N° 4.1a & 4.2b, Seiten B19-20**

**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 B21**

**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
- ja
  - nein
  - weiß nicht

### **Tabellen N° 4.3a & 4.3b, Seiten B22-23**

**Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Finden Sie, dass die (Nationalität) Medien zu viel, genug oder zu wenig über die Europäische Union sprechen?**

1. Zu viel
2. Genug
3. Zu wenig
4. Weiß nicht



### **Tabellen N° 4.4a & 4.4b, Seiten B24-25**

**Und sind Sie der Meinung, dass die (Nationalität) Medien die Europäische Union zu positiv, objektiv oder zu negativ darstellen?**

1. Zu positiv
2. Objektiv
3. Zu negativ
4. Weiß nicht

### **Tabelle N° 4.5, Seite B26**

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

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Intensiv nachfragen.)

**Und welche noch?**

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

### **Tabelle N° 4.6, Seite B28**

**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° 5.1a & 5.1b, Seiten B30-31**

**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° 5.2a & 5.2b, Seiten B32-33**

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

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

### **Tabelle N° 5.3, Seite B34**

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

(Nur eine Nennung zulassen.)

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

### **Tabelle N° 5.4a, Seite B35**

**Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit seinem Dorf oder seiner Stadt. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Ihrem Dorf bzw. Ihrer Stadt.**

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

### **Tabelle N° 5.4b, Seite B36**

**Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit seiner Region. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Ihrer Region.**

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

### ***Tabelle N° 5.4c, Seite B37***

**Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit seinem Land. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Ihrem Land.**

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

### ***Tabellen N° 5.4d-5.4e, Seiten B38-39***

**Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit der Europäischen Union. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Europa?**

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

### ***Tabelle N° 6.1, Seite B40***

**Gibt Ihnen die Europäische Union persönlich ein Gefühl von ....**

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

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

### ***Tabelle N° 6.2, Seite B41***

**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 innerhalb 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. Meher Kriminalität
13. Nicht genug Kontrollen an den Grenzen der Europäische Union
14. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
15. Weiß nicht

**Tabellen N° 6.3a & 6.3b, Seiten B43-44**

**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

**Tabellen N° 6.4a & 6.4b, 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° 6.5a & 6.5b, 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° 6.6a & 6.6b, Seiten B49-50**

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

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

**Tabelle N° 7.1, Seite B51**

**Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser europäischen Einrichtungen, 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
- wichtige Rolle
  - keine wichtige Rolle
  - weiß nicht

### ***Tabelle N° 7.2, Seite B72***

**Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser europäischen Einrichtungen, 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
- eher vertrauen
  - eher nicht vertrauen
  - weiß nicht

### ***Tabellen N°7.3a & 7.3b, Seiten B53-54***

**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° 7.4a & 7.4b, Seiten B55-56***

**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° 8.1, Seite B57***

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

(Einzelne 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
  8. ... Die Tatsache, dass sich die Europäische Kommission aus Kommissionsmitgliedern aus jedem Mitgliedsland zusammensetzt
- dafür
  - dagegen
  - weiß nicht

### **Tabellen N° 8.2a & 8.2b, Seiten B59-60**

**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

### **Tabelle N° 8.3, Seite B61**

**Und sagen Sie mir bitte für jedes der folgenden Themen in (unserem Land), ob die Europäische Union dabei Ihrer Meinung nach jeweils eine positive Rolle spielt, eine negative Rolle spielt, oder weder eine positive noch negative Rolle spielt.**

1. Verbrechensbekämpfung
  2. Öffentliches Verkehrssystem
  3. Die wirtschaftliche Lage
  4. Steigende Preise / Inflation
  5. Steuern
  6. Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit
  7. Bekämpfung des Terrorismus
  8. Verteidigung
  9. Außenpolitik
  10. Wohnungsbau
  11. Einwanderung
  12. Gesundheitssystem
  13. Das Bildungssystem
  14. Renten
  15. Umweltschutz
- Positive Rolle
  - Negative Rolle
  - Weder positive noch negative Rolle
  - Weiß nicht

### **Tabelle N° 8.4, Seite B62**

**Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, wie wirksam die Europäische Union Ihrer Meinung nach handelt oder handeln würde: Ist oder wäre sie sehr wirksam, ziemlich wirksam, nicht sehr wirksam oder überhaupt nicht wirksam?**

(Skala vorlegen. Bereiche einzeln vorlesen)

1. Neue Mitgliedsstaaten aufnehmen
  2. Mehr Bürgernähe in Europa erreichen, z.B. indem man die Bürger besser über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen informiert
  3. Die einheitliche Europäische Währung, den Euro, erfolgreich einführen
  4. Armut und soziale Ausgrenzung bekämpfen
  5. Umweltschutz
  6. Die Qualität von Lebensmitteln garantieren
  7. Verbraucher schützen und auch die Qualität anderer Produkte als von Lebensmitteln garantieren
  8. Kampf gegen Arbeitslosigkeit
  9. Die Reform der Institutionen der Europäischen Union und deren Arbeitsweise
  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
- sehr wirksam
  - ziemlich wirksam
  - nicht sehr wirksam
  - überhaupt nicht wirksam
  - weiß nicht

### ***Tabelle N° 8.5, Seite B64***

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

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

### ***Tabellen N° 9.1a & 9.1b, Seiten B67-68***

**Wie hoch ist Ihrer Meinung nach die gegenwärtige Geschwindigkeit, mit der Europa aufgebaut wird? Bitte schauen Sie sich diese Männchen an. Nr. 1 steht still, Nr. 7 läuft so schnell wie möglich. Welches Männchen entspricht Ihrer Meinung nach der gegenwärtigen Geschwindigkeit beim Aufbau Europas am besten? Und welches Männchen entspricht am besten der Geschwindigkeit, die Sie sich wünschen würden?**

(Vorlegen.)

1. Nummer 1 steht still
2. Nummer 2
3. Nummer 3
4. Nummer 4
5. Nummer 5
6. Nummer 6
7. Nummer 7 läuft so schnell wie möglich
8. weiß nicht

### ***Tabellen N° 9.2a & 9.2b, Seiten B69-70***

**Sind Sie persönlich für oder gegen die Entwicklung hin zu einer europäischen politischen Union?**

1. Dafür
2. Dagegen
3. Weiß nicht

### **Tabellen N° 10.1a & 10.1b, Seiten B71-72**

**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° 10.2a & 10.2b, Seiten B73-74**

**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° 11.1, Seite B75**

**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

### **Tabelle N° 11.2, Seite B76**

**Sagen Sie mir bitte für jedes der folgenden Themen, ob die Europäische Union dabei Ihrer Meinung nach jeweils eine eher positive Rolle spielt, eine eher negative Rolle spielt, oder weder eine positive noch negative Rolle spielt. 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° 11.3a & 11.3b, Seiten B77-78**

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° 11.4a & 11.4b, Seiten B79-80**

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° 11.5a & 11.5b, Seiten B81-82**

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.

(Einzelne vorlesen)

**Frieden und Sicherheit in Europa bewahren.**

- vorrangig behandeln
- nicht vorrangig behandeln
- weiß nicht

**Tabellen N° 11.6a & 11.6b, Seiten B83-84**

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.

(Einzelne vorlesen)

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

- vorrangig behandeln
- nicht vorrangig behandeln
- weiß nicht

**Tabellen N° 11.7a & 11.7b, Seiten B85-86**

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.

(Einzelne vorlesen)

**Verteidigung.**

- vorrangig behandeln
- nicht vorrangig behandeln
- weiß nicht



### **Tabellen N° 11.8a & 11.8b, Seiten B87-88**

**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°11.9a & 11.9b, Seiten B89-90**

**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° 11.10, Seite B91**

**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° 12.1a & 12.1b, Seiten B93-94**

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

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

### **Tabellen N° 12.2a & 12.2b, 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° 12.3a & 12.3b, 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° 12.4a & 12.4b, 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° 13.1a & 13.1b, Seiten B101-102**

**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°13.2, Seite B103**

**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 Parlamentes 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° 13.3, Seite B104**

**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° 13.4, Seite B106**

**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° 13.5a & 13.5b, Seiten B108-109**

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° 13.6a & 13.6b, Seiten B110-111**

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° 13.7, Seite B112**

**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 Parlamentes
13. Rechte als Bürger der Europäischen Union
14. Weiß nicht

### **Tabelle N° 13.7, Seite B114**

**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

## 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
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Sexe</b>	<b>Geschlecht</b>	<b>Main economic activity scale</b>	<b>Echelle de l'activité économique principale</b>	<b>Haupterwerbstätigkeits-Skala</b>
<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>
<b>Age</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Alter</b>	<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>
<b>Terminal education age</b>	<b>Age de fin d'études</b>	<b>Alter bei Bildungsabschluß</b>	<b>EU membership</b>	<b>Appartenance UE</b>	<b>EU Mitgliedschaft</b>
<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>			
<b>Desired role of EU</b>	<b>Rôle souhaité de l'UE</b>	<b>gewünschte Rolle der EU</b>	<b>Image of the EU</b>	<b>Image de l'UE</b>	<b>Image der EU</b>
<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 - OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**SATISFACTION DE LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

#### Question EN :

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

#### Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 60.1  
2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Very satisfied	23	+10	61	-3	16	0	14	0	7	+1	13	+4	19	1	13	+1	28	+2
Fairly satisfied	60	-8	35	+2	60	-5	59	-5	55	-7	50	+1	64	+2	63	-3	57	-4
Not very satisfied	13	-2	3	0	18	+3	20	+3	28	+1	28	-3	15	-1	19	+3	10	+2
Not at all satisfied	3	0	1	+1	3	0	5	+2	10	+5	8	-2	2	-1	4	-1	1	-1
Don't know	2	+1	1	+1	3	+2	3	+2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	+1	3	0
TOTAL	101		101		100		101		101		99		101		101		99	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	12	-1	38	+2	40	+3	24	-4	4	+1	25	0	36	-1	31	+1	19	0
Plutôt satisfait(e)	64	-3	49	-10	51	-4	58	+3	52	-4	66	0	57	+2	57	+1	60	-2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	21	+5	9	+4	8	+1	12	-1	33	+2	9	+2	5	-1	9	-1	17	+2
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	3	-1	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	10	0	1	-1	1	0	3	0	4	0
Ne sait pas	0	0	2	+2	0	0	3	0	2	+1	0	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		99		101		101		100		101		101	



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

**Question EN :**

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

**Question FR :**

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 60.1 n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Very satisfied	19	21	18	23	20	17	19
Fairly satisfied	60	59	60	61	60	59	59
Not very satisfied	17	15	18	12	17	19	16
Not at all satisfied	4	3	4	2	3	4	4
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	99	101	100	101	100	99
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Très satisfait(e)	19	25	17	19	18	11	19
Plutôt satisfait(e)	64	62	63	59	58	47	58
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	15	10	17	17	20	30	17
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	3	1	2	4	3	9	5
Ne sait pas	0	2	1	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	99	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Very satisfied	17	18	23	24	22	16	19
Fairly satisfied	57	60	61	62	62	60	52
Not very satisfied	20	17	13	11	13	19	21
Not at all satisfied	5	4	2	2	2	4	7
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

### 1.2a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: LIFE IN GENERAL (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

#### Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your life in general ?

#### Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre vie en général ?

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
Better	25	-5	31	-3	17	-1	17	-1	17	-1	35	+1	39	-4	37	-4	39	0
Worse	12	+3	4	0	20	+3	21	+5	27	+13	23	-3	5	-1	15	+4	6	-2
The same	59	+1	64	+3	58	-3	57	-5	53	-11	38	+3	52	+6	44	-2	49	0
Don't know	4	+1	1	0	5	+1	4	0	4	+0	5	0	4	0	4	+1	7	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		101		101		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	38	-2	32	0	25	-4	22	+3	26	+2	36	-2	41	-6	48	+5	33	-1
Moins bonne	7	0	12	+3	15	+6	11	+1	26	-13	3	-1	3	-2	6	0	12	+1
Sans changement	50	+2	54	-3	58	+2	65	-3	40	+10	58	+1	54	+7	44	-5	51	0
Ne sait pas	6	+2	3	+1	3	-4	2	-1	7	0	2	+1	3	+1	2	0	4	0
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		99		99		101		100		100	

**1.2b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: LIFE IN GENERAL (% by demographics)**
**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par démographiques)**
**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your life in general ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre vie en général ?

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Better	33	35	32	53	45	30	17
Worse	12	12	13	6	9	13	17
The same	51	50	51	38	42	53	61
Don't know	4	4	4	5	4	4	5
TOTAL	100	101	100	102	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Meilleure	39	39	40	37	28	44	14
Moins bonne	12	8	11	11	11	16	19
Sans changement	46	51	46	48	56	34	63
Ne sait pas	4	2	3	4	5	6	4
TOTAL	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Better	21	33	40	52	37	29	30
Worse	17	12	10	4	8	14	22
The same	57	51	47	39	51	53	45
Don't know	5	4	3	5	4	4	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

### 1.3a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LE PAYS (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

#### Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

#### Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Better	10	-6	20	-5	11	-4	10	-4	6	-5	15	+1	25	+3	18	0	20	+3
Worse	59	+20	44	+24	60	+5	62	+7	70	+13	55	-1	26	-4	53	+9	41	-9
The same	27	-12	31	-17	23	-1	22	-2	20	-6	25	0	35	-4	23	-8	29	+4
Don't know	5	-1	6	-1	7	0	6	-1	3	-4	5	-1	14	+4	7	+1	10	+2
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		99		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	16	0	16	+2	12	+3	15	+3	12	+2	15	-6	18	-6	18	+2	16	0
Moins bonne	44	-1	55	+2	64	+4	44	+3	58	-10	43	+8	41	+12	28	-2	47	+3
Sans changement	31	+2	24	-4	19	-4	35	-4	21	+5	38	-2	31	-11	43	-1	29	-3
Ne sait pas	9	0	5	0	4	-3	6	-3	9	+2	3	-1	10	+4	12	+2	8	0
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		100		99		100		101		100	

**1.3b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION ( (% by demographics)**  
**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LE PAYS (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 60.1							
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Better	16	17	15	19	18	15	13
Worse	47	45	48	38	44	51	49
The same	29	30	29	32	31	27	28
Don't know	8	8	9	11	8	7	9
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	100	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Meilleure	17	17	16	16	15	18	12
Moins bonne	47	44	46	47	47	48	51
Sans changement	29	33	30	29	29	29	27
Ne sait pas	7	6	8	8	9	6	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Better	13	15	18	19	20	13	10
Worse	49	47	47	36	43	50	57
The same	28	30	28	32	30	29	26
Don't know	10	8	7	12	8	9	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	101	100

#### 1.4a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

##### Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

##### Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 60.1  
2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
Better	11	-5	20	+3	14	-1	13	-2	9	-3	16	0	27	+4	17	-1	20	+2
Worse	51	+16	23	-2	56	+7	57	+8	62	+15	56	-1	24	+1	52	+11	40	-7
The same	33	-11	49	-1	25	-5	25	-6	25	-7	23	+1	40	-3	26	-8	30	+5
Don't know	5	0	8	0	6	+1	5	-1	4	-4	5	0	10	-1	5	-2	10	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	15	-1	15	-2	13	+2	17	+4	15	+3	18	-3	21	+1	15	+1	16	0
Moins bonne	50	+6	46	+5	62	0	32	0	52	-12	25	-2	35	+4	34	+2	46	+5
Sans changement	29	-4	35	-4	23	+1	46	0	26	+10	53	+5	36	-8	41	-4	31	-5
Ne sait pas	7	-1	4	+1	3	-3	5	-4	8	0	5	0	8	+4	10	0	7	-1
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		101		101		100		100		100	

**1.4b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by demographics)**  
**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Better	16	18	15	19	19	16	13
Worse	46	44	48	37	43	49	49
The same	31	32	30	34	32	29	31
Don't know	7	6	8	11	6	5	7
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	99	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Meilleure	18	21	18	16	15	17	12
Moins bonne	47	44	46	45	46	46	50
Sans changement	31	31	30	32	31	30	31
Ne sait pas	5	4	6	7	8	7	7
TOTAL	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Better	14	15	20	19	21	12	10
Worse	48	47	44	35	41	48	59
The same	31	31	32	35	32	34	26
Don't know	7	7	5	11	6	7	5
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

# 1.5a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household ?

## Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
Better	19	-4	26	-5	12	-4	11	-4	10	-4	23	+2	27	-1	28	-2	26	+3
Worse	16	+3	6	-1	33	+11	34	+12	38	+17	27	-9	9	-1	22	+6	13	-4
The same	60	0	66	+5	51	-6	50	-7	49	-9	47	+7	57	0	46	-4	50	-2
Don't know	5	+1	2	+1	5	0	5	0	4	-2	3	0	6	+1	5	0	11	+4
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		100		99		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	22	-2	21	-2	20	-7	17	+2	17	+2	25	-2	29	-3	33	+2	23	-1
Moins bonne	13	+1	16	+6	31	+12	15	0	26	-13	7	-1	13	+1	11	0	20	+4
Sans changement	59	+1	61	-4	47	-4	65	-1	52	+13	65	+2	56	+2	52	-3	53	-2
Ne sait pas	5	0	2	-1	2	-1	2	-2	5	-1	2	0	2	0	3	0	5	0
TOTAL	99		100		100		99		100		99		100		99		101	



**1.5b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by demographics)**  
**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Better	23	24	22	36	32	21	10
Worse	20	19	21	12	16	23	23
The same	53	53	53	46	47	52	63
Don't know	5	4	5	7	5	4	4
TOTAL	101	100	101	101	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Meilleure	29	28	28	25	22	31	8
Moins bonne	18	18	19	18	19	26	25
Sans changement	48	51	47	52	55	37	65
Ne sait pas	5	3	6	5	4	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	101
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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Better	13	24	29	33	26	19	20
Worse	23	21	18	11	15	22	29
The same	60	51	50	49	55	54	47
Don't know	4	4	4	8	4	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	100

# 1.6a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE PERSONNELLE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation ?

## Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
Better	16	-4	18	-6	12	-3	12	-2	11	-1	23	+4	27	-1	25	-5	25	0
Worse	9	+2	3	0	12	+1	14	+3	18	+5	16	-6	6	-1	10	+2	6	0
The same	67	+3	76	+6	64	-2	63	-2	57	-3	47	-7	59	-1	55	+1	58	-1
Don't know	8	-1	4	+1	12	+3	12	+2	13	-2	14	+9	8	+2	10	+1	11	+1
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		99		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	24	-2	17	-1	18	-7	16	+2	16	+2	16	-1	22	-5	29	+4	21	-2
Moins bonne	5	0	12	+8	12	+5	8	0	15	-9	4	0	7	+3	4	0	9	+1
Sans changement	64	+2	61	-8	58	+4	66	-4	59	+4	74	+1	64	+3	57	-7	60	-1
Ne sait pas	7	0	11	+2	12	-2	9	+1	10	+3	7	+1	8	0	11	+4	10	+2
TOTAL	100		101		100		99		100		101		101		101		100	

**1.6b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by demographics)**  
**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE PERSONNELLE**  
**(% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation ?

**Question FR :**

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Better	21	24	19	42	31	17	7
Worse	9	8	9	7	9	11	7
The same	60	59	61	41	53	65	72
Don't know	10	9	11	10	8	7	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Meilleure	28	27	29	23	13	38	4
Moins bonne	12	7	9	10	8	19	6
Sans changement	56	61	55	60	68	32	74
Ne sait pas	4	5	8	7	11	11	16
TOTAL	100	100	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Better	10	22	27	40	25	18	19
Worse	10	9	8	5	6	10	14
The same	68	61	57	43	60	62	57
Don't know	12	9	7	13	9	11	10
TOTAL	100	101	99	101	100	101	100

**2.1 - 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 60.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Crime	29	34	18	18	18	27	11	30	41
Public transports	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	8
Economic situation	25	18	43	41	38	32	15	29	18
Rising prices/inflation	16	1	13	14	19	18	19	22	31
Taxation	13	8	9	9	9	3	4	6	10
Unemployment	55	42	61	63	74	65	28	54	17
Terrorism	4	12	3	3	2	4	51	9	2
Defence/Foreign affairs	1	4	1	1	0	1	5	1	1
Housing	5	4	0	0	0	1	13	4	14
Immigration	18	22	7	7	6	7	22	9	6
Health care system	5	24	18	17	14	18	3	12	38
The educational system	4	10	8	7	6	9	2	7	5
Pensions	11	5	15	15	11	9	5	11	3
Protecting the environment	3	9	1	1	2	2	1	4	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Don't know	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	1
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
L'insécurité	28	15	52	20	23	24	32	48	28
Les transports en commun	1	10	3	9	1	1	1	6	2
La situation économique	28	19	40	24	29	16	34	8	27
Les hausse des prix / l'inflation	41	20	5	15	28	10	2	5	19
Les impôts	7	5	3	8	8	17	10	9	7
Le chômage	39	45	32	47	56	56	29	12	42
Le terrorisme	9	7	4	4	3	2	3	17	12
La défense / la politique étrangère	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	5	2
Le logement	1	15	2	1	3	6	3	5	4
L'immigration	14	14	9	11	3	5	7	32	14
Le système de santé	7	8	33	17	24	42	49	21	16
Le système éducatif	3	18	6	4	5	4	19	12	7
Les retraites	14	9	5	25	9	9	5	10	11
La protection de l'environnement	3	6	1	4	1	4	5	3	2
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	1
Ne sait pas	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1

## 2.2 - EU ACTIONS : PRIORITY OR NOT? - Question text

### ACTIONS DE L'UE: PRIORITÉ OU PAS ? - Texte de la question

**Question EN :** I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each one, please tell me, if in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not? - Results on next page

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

#### English

1. Welcoming new member countries **[Enlargement]**
2. Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions and bodies **[Citizens]**
3. Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro **[The euro]**
4. Fighting poverty and social exclusion **[Poverty]**
5. Protecting the environment **[Environment]**
6. Guaranteeing the quality of food products **[Food]**
7. Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products **[Consumers]**
8. Fighting unemployment
9. Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work **[EU reform]**
10. Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking **[Drugs + crime]**
11. Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world **[Foreign policy]**
12. Maintaining peace and security in Europe **[Peace + security]**
13. Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe **[Human rights]**
14. Fight against terrorism **[Terrorism]**
15. Fighting illegal immigration **[Illegal immigration]**

#### Français

1. Accueillir de nouveaux pays membres **[Élargissement]**
2. Être plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions et organes **[Citoyens]**
3. Réussir la mise en place de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro **[L'euro]**
4. Lutter contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale **[Pauvreté]**
5. Protéger l'environnement **[Environnement]**
6. Garantir la qualité des produits alimentaires **[Produits alimentaires]**
7. Protéger les consommateurs et garantir la qualité des autres produits **[Consommateurs]**
8. Lutter contre le chômage
9. Réformer les institutions de l'Union européenne et leur fonctionnement **[Réforme de l'UE]**
10. Lutter contre le crime organisé et le trafic de drogue **[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]**

## 2.2 - 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 60.1 + : Priority - : Not a priority	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Enlargement	18	74	65	26	19	71	19	72	18	73	55	37	37	46	15	79	47	38
2. Citizens	71	23	79	14	71	19	69	21	64	28	82	13	72	19	75	21	69	18
3. The euro	69	27	53	40	58	32	57	33	55	37	87	10	68	24	72	22	78	14
4. Poverty	91	6	89	8	84	10	85	9	90	8	92	6	90	6	94	5	89	6
5. Environment	82	14	91	5	76	18	76	18	77	20	88	9	84	10	89	9	86	8
6. Food	84	13	83	10	81	12	80	14	76	19	89	9	86	9	87	11	85	9
7. Consumers	80	16	79	13	79	15	78	16	74	21	88	10	85	10	83	15	82	11
8. Fighting unemployment	93	5	85	12	90	5	91	5	95	3	92	6	90	6	95	4	90	5
9. EU reform	40	48	75	12	44	37	44	37	43	40	70	19	54	31	46	38	68	17
10. Drugs + crime	88	9	91	6	85	9	86	9	88	9	89	9	89	6	88	9	91	4
11. Foreign policy	51	41	57	27	44	44	44	45	42	47	76	14	59	27	60	32	68	20
12. Peace + security	89	8	92	5	89	7	90	7	93	6	92	6	89	6	92	6	89	5
13. Human rights	73	20	85	7	73	17	72	18	71	21	85	10	85	8	85	12	84	7
14. Terrorism	89	9	92	6	86	8	86	9	88	10	89	9	92	4	90	8	89	6
15. Illegal immigration	81	13	88	9	81	12	81	13	82	15	88	9	85	9	81	16	88	7
+ : Priorité - : Pas priorité	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	31	58	23	72	30	64	31	56	34	50	19	77	45	42	25	60	27	62
2. Citoyens	72	22	80	17	80	15	63	26	75	15	74	22	79	14	56	31	70	22
3. L'euro	65	28	83	14	54	39	61	26	74	20	67	28	38	56	22	64	58	34
4. Pauvreté	88	9	92	6	87	10	83	12	93	5	85	13	93	4	85	8	88	8
5. Environnement	82	14	91	7	81	16	81	12	90	6	77	20	95	3	82	11	83	13
6. Produits alimentaires	85	12	92	6	81	16	76	18	93	4	83	14	89	8	78	14	83	12
7. Consommateurs	81	16	90	7	81	16	70	23	90	6	76	20	78	17	70	20	79	15
8. Lutter contre le chômage	92	5	89	7	89	9	86	10	95	3	82	15	91	6	80	12	90	6
9. Réforme de l'UE	50	35	62	29	60	26	61	25	68	20	45	45	67	16	48	31	50	33
10. Drogue + crime	87	8	88	8	91	7	82	12	95	3	83	15	96	2	88	6	88	8
11. Politique étrangère	57	33	72	23	59	32	57	30	70	20	40	50	44	43	40	41	53	36
12. Paix + sécurité	89	8	93	5	91	7	83	11	93	5	89	9	95	4	85	8	89	7
13. Droits de l'Homme	85	12	91	6	81	13	74	18	86	10	82	13	89	6	70	18	79	14
14. Terrorisme	90	7	89	8	87	10	82	11	94	4	76	21	94	5	89	5	89	7
15. Immigration clandestine	85	11	79	15	83	12	77	14	87	9	68	28	80	14	85	8	83	12

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 - 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 60.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	56	41	53	41	46	45	44	47	38	56	48	48	58	38	58	38	49	44
Radio	68	28	76	19	61	29	60	31	56	37	55	41	65	31	66	30	76	20
Television	63	34	70	25	61	30	60	32	55	39	48	51	46	51	49	47	72	24
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La presse écrite	41	50	54	39	55	38	48	43	51	37	52	42	34	60	17	78	44	49
La radio	53	36	59	34	68	25	66	29	65	27	77	17	73	21	60	31	62	31
La télévision	39	53	58	36	67	29	67	29	65	32	71	23	64	31	54	38	54	41

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).

**3.1b - 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 60.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Political parties	22	72	39	48	12	78	12	80	8	85	20	77	23	69	12	82	22	67
The (NATIONALITY) government	38	54	53	39	25	63	24	65	21	70	47	50	42	50	30	64	31	59
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	40	52	68	24	33	53	31	56	25	65	54	43	41	46	33	55	34	55
The European Union	45	47	40	47	35	42	35	42	36	43	65	30	57	30	37	49	53	27
The United Nations	43	48	74	16	42	39	41	39	39	40	36	59	55	31	40	45	62	19
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les partis politiques	11	78	26	60	26	65	19	72	17	78	19	70	18	71	12	79	15	77
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	27	62	60	31	37	57	40	51	39	55	49	41	42	49	24	68	31	60
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	33	53	53	33	41	51	43	45	46	46	52	40	53	38	27	62	35	53
L'Union européenne	57	25	52	38	38	45	36	52	61	25	33	53	28	61	20	58	41	42
L'Organisation des Nations Unies	50	33	51	35	51	37	50	36	59	25	62	24	73	18	51	31	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).



**3.1c - 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 60.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal sytem	34	61	79	16	56	34	55	36	50	41	68	30	41	52	39	56	48	41
The police	52	44	90	9	75	19	73	20	68	24	67	32	57	37	55	41	64	28
The army	55	36	72	17	65	20	64	20	60	23	83	15	56	34	61	31	75	15
The religious institutions	39	52	72	18	43	42	39	44	24	53	60	37	37	54	34	52	33	53
Trade unions	44	47	53	34	27	58	27	57	29	53	44	49	33	56	36	54	43	35
Big companies	30	63	49	35	23	62	23	62	23	62	24	69	37	51	29	61	31	53
Charitable or voluntary organisations	58	35	57	31	51	31	51	31	48	33	63	32	62	28	62	27	63	21
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)	41	48	54	37	50	43	67	26	47	47	68	25	58	36	43	49	47	45
La police	66	25	64	30	59	37	73	21	61	35	89	9	67	25	60	34	64	30
L'armée	65	25	60	28	54	33	64	24	67	24	88	7	53	33	72	17	64	25
Les institutions religieuses	55	34	36	54	38	47	44	49	64	31	69	24	19	67	37	46	42	45
Les syndicats	31	54	44	44	50	35	43	47	41	48	57	30	42	44	35	47	35	51
Les grandes entreprises	31	52	36	52	38	52	36	53	37	52	30	57	21	65	23	64	29	58
Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	57	31	58	30	64	27	56	32	61	29	51	36	45	39	68	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).

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

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

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

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

##### 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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	19	-4	8	-3	12	-2	13	-2	14	-5	16	-3	22	-6	16	-5	23	-4
Know a bit (3-5)	54	+5	58	+8	48	-2	49	-1	54	+3	49	-1	58	+9	61	+6	55	+4
Know quite a lot (6-8)	23	-3	32	-2	33	+3	32	+3	29	+4	31	+3	17	-3	21	-1	19	+1
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	0	2	-2	3	-1	3	-1	2	0	4	+1	1	0	1	0	0	-1
Don't know	2	+1	1	-1	4	+2	4	+2	2	-1	1	+1	2	0	2	+1	2	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	99		101		100		101		101		101		100		101		99	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	17	-5	16	+2	14	-3	9	-2	31	+1	13	-1	8	-5	25	-9	17	-5
En sait un peu (3-5)	54	+7	58	-1	54	+7	42	-1	54	+3	56	0	56	-3	53	+8	54	+4
En sait assez (6-8)	27	-1	19	-5	30	-3	35	-3	13	-5	28	+1	32	+6	18	0	25	0
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	1	-1	5	+1	1	0	5	+2	2	+1	2	0	5	+3	2	0	2	0
Ne sait pas	1	0	3	+3	2	+1	9	+3	1	0	1	0	1	+1	3	+2	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		101		101		100		101		100		102		101		100	

Please note that for visual presentation purposes, the original 10-point scale has been recoded into four categories : points 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9-10.

*Veuillez noter que, pour des raisons de présentation visuelle, l'échelle, présentée à l'origine en 10 points, a été recodée en 4 catégories : points 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 et 9-10.*

**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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	17	11	24	20	16	15	19
Know a bit (3-5)	54	52	55	54	54	54	54
Know quite a lot (6-8)	25	32	18	23	26	27	23
Know a great deal (9-10)	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Don't know	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	12	7	13	20	28	23	18
En sait un peu (3-5)	54	49	57	56	54	56	53
En sait assez (6-8)	31	39	28	20	16	17	24
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	3	3	1	2	0	2	2
Ne sait pas	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	99
	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	26	17	9	14	11	22	17
Know a bit (3-5)	54	55	52	53	56	57	51
Know quite a lot (6-8)	16	24	35	28	31	18	27
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Don't know	3	2	1	3	1	3	2
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	101	101	100

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

**Question EN :**

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

**Question FR :**

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

EB 60.1 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
the European Parliament	97	3	97	2	88	9	87	10	82	15	88	11	90	9	96	4	94	5
the European Commission	92	8	91	8	73	21	72	22	69	27	77	22	78	19	89	9	88	10
the Council of Ministers of the EU	73	25	88	11	55	36	54	37	51	41	72	25	75	22	71	28	69	27
the Court of Justice of the European Union	81	18	91	8	85	12	85	12	83	15	73	24	66	29	70	29	72	25
the European Ombudsman	37	59	45	53	21	66	21	66	19	69	54	43	56	39	38	60	59	37
the European Central Bank	70	29	78	20	83	12	84	13	84	13	66	32	67	28	72	27	83	15
the European Court of Auditors	52	46	24	73	68	24	68	24	68	27	51	45	50	42	61	37	43	51
the Committee of the Regions of the EU	25	71	23	74	30	56	30	57	32	58	41	55	40	52	27	71	39	54
the Economic and Social Committee of the EU	28	68	38	59	40	47	41	47	44	47	51	45	44	48	33	64	42	49
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
du Parlement européen	94	5	95	4	95	4	93	5	89	10	97	2	97	2	87	11	91	7
de la Commission européenne	81	16	92	6	83	15	86	11	85	15	95	4	89	9	80	18	81	16
du Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	72	23	81	18	62	34	78	17	77	22	72	24	92	6	40	55	64	32
de la Cour de Justice de l'UE	55	39	90	9	77	20	88	10	70	27	72	24	92	7	65	32	72	25
du Médiateur européen/ l'Ombudsman	21	72	40	57	32	65	39	53	51	45	79	18	24	69	39	56	35	59
de la Banque Centrale européenne	67	28	85	13	84	15	85	12	80	18	92	7	91	7	58	38	73	24
de la Cour des Comptes européenne	45	48	71	27	50	47	76	19	67	30	31	63	30	63	19	75	50	44
du Comité des régions de l'UE	27	65	34	62	13	80	52	42	49	46	38	56	21	73	16	78	28	64
du Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	32	60	55	41	21	72	52	41	48	47	40	54	27	67	25	69	35	57

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

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

**4.3a - COVERAGE OF THE EU IN THE MEDIA (% by country)**  
**COUVERTURE DE L'UE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

**Question FR :**

En général, pensez-vous que les médias (NATIONALITE) parlent trop, suffisamment ou trop peu de l'Union européenne ?

EB 60.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Too much	8	7	3	3	5	10	22	15	10
About the right amount	57	70	45	45	46	41	50	45	53
Too little	29	20	41	40	38	42	22	35	21
Don't know	6	4	12	12	12	7	7	5	16
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	101	100	101	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Trop	7	5	4	9	8	9	8	17	11
Suffisamment	40	58	36	56	38	63	56	35	44
Trop peu	48	28	51	25	41	25	32	34	37
Ne sait pas	5	9	9	10	13	3	4	14	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

**4.3b - COVERAGE OF THE EU IN THE MEDIA (% by demographics)**  
**COUVERTURE DE L'UE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

**Question FR :**

En général, pensez-vous que les médias (NATIONALITE) parlent trop, suffisamment ou trop peu de l'Union européenne ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 60.1 n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Too much	11	11	11	11	10	10	12
About the right amount	44	46	42	43	45	44	44
Too little	37	37	36	37	37	39	35
Don't know	9	7	11	10	8	8	10
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	100	101	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Trop	10	6	8	12	12	12	12
Suffisamment	46	48	45	43	41	44	44
Trop peu	39	39	40	35	36	33	35
Ne sait pas	5	7	7	10	12	11	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	101
	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Too much	13	11	7	10	7	12	21
About the right amount	41	44	47	44	47	45	38
Too little	34	35	41	39	42	32	31
Don't know	11	10	5	8	4	11	9
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100	100	99

**4.4a - IMAGE OF THE EU IN THE MEDIA (% by country)**  
**IMAGE DE L'UE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

And do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media present the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?

**Question FR :**

*Et pensez-vous que les médias (NATIONALITE) parlent de l'Union européenne de façon trop positive, de façon objective ou de façon trop négative ?*

EB 60.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Too positively	20	23	19	20	23	24	40	24	14
Objectively	57	59	42	42	38	54	38	39	50
Too negatively	9	9	7	7	8	6	4	16	7
Don't know	15	9	31	31	31	16	18	22	30
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	101	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>De façon trop positive</i>	27	27	20	28	16	36	28	12	23
<i>De façon objective</i>	38	49	47	50	46	53	47	35	41
<i>De façon trop négative</i>	9	8	14	6	13	4	13	27	12
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	26	16	19	17	25	7	13	27	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	100

**4.4b - IMAGE OF THE EU IN THE MEDIA (% by demographics)**  
**IMAGE DE L'UE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

And do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media present the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?

**Question FR :**

*Et pensez-vous que les médias (NATIONALITE) parlent de l'Union européenne de façon trop positive, de façon objective ou de façon trop négative ?*

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 60.1 n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Too positively	23	24	22	21	24	25	22
Objectively	41	44	39	43	42	41	39
Too negatively	12	13	11	11	12	12	13
Don't know	24	19	28	25	22	22	26
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 =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
<i>De façon trop positive</i>	30	20	24	25	21	25	22
<i>De façon objective</i>	41	44	42	41	39	37	40
<i>De façon trop négative</i>	10	17	12	12	11	10	12
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	19	19	23	22	29	28	26
TOTAL	100	100	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Too positively	23	23	25	22	20	24	39
Objectively	37	42	43	45	49	39	27
Too negatively	12	11	15	11	13	10	14
Don't know	29	24	17	22	18	27	20
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100



**4.5 - WHERE DO PEOPLE LOOK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU? - Question text**  
**OÙ LES GENS RECHERCHENT-ILS DES INFORMATIONS SUR L'UE? - Texte de la question**

**Question EN :**

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

**Question FR :**

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

**English**

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

**Français**

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

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

EB 60.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Meetings	2	5	4	4	3	3	2	3	4
2. Discussions	15	29	20	20	21	28	14	25	11
3. Daily newspapers	41	46	61	59	53	30	32	40	34
4. Other press	15	28	25	24	21	14	7	23	16
5. Television	61	76	75	75	71	75	61	66	50
6. Radio	33	46	38	38	38	21	29	36	25
7. The Internet	16	27	17	16	14	7	10	15	12
8. Printed materials	10	15	10	10	9	4	5	9	8
9. CD-Rom	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
10. Notice boards	4	7	3	4	4	2	2	3	3
11. EU offices	2	4	2	2	2	2	0	3	1
12. Government	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	3
13. Unions & associations	2	7	4	4	2	1	1	3	1
14. Other organisations	2	5	3	3	3	1	0	2	1
15. Parliamentarians	2	4	2	2	2	0	0	2	2
16. Other	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
17. Not interested	21	14	13	13	16	14	25	16	28
18. Don't know	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	2
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	3	4	3	7	1	2	5	3	3
2. Discussions	20	22	24	23	24	22	39	18	21
3. Journaux quotidiens	41	54	63	52	23	55	74	44	46
4. Autre presse	23	28	22	31	17	35	22	16	20
5. TV	63	70	77	71	74	74	81	54	66
6. Radio	18	49	38	47	15	39	54	28	31
7. Internet	15	24	27	15	8	26	27	18	16
8. Imprimés	10	17	10	8	3	14	26	10	9
9. CD-Rom	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
10. Panneaux d'information	3	3	6	2	2	9	9	4	3
11. Bureaux de l'UE	3	4	3	3	1	7	6	2	2
12. Administrations	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	4	2
13. Syndicats & assoc.	2	3	4	4	0	6	6	3	3
14. Autres organisations	2	3	4	3	0	5	4	2	2
15. Parlementaires	0	4	1	1	0	8	2	3	2
16. Autres	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
17. Pas intéressé	16	7	10	16	17	10	7	25	17
18. Ne sait pas	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1

**4.6 - 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

#### 4.6 - 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 60.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Short leaflet	10	17	17	18	20	17	9	11	18
2. Brochure	22	22	24	24	23	19	16	24	18
3. Book	8	9	7	6	5	15	7	14	11
4. Video tape	5	4	3	3	4	1	4	5	4
5. Internet	18	28	14	14	13	7	10	14	13
6. CD-ROM	5	4	6	6	5	1	5	4	2
7. Computer terminal	3	8	4	3	3	2	3	3	4
8. Television	65	78	70	70	69	73	63	53	50
9. Radio	31	49	32	32	31	20	34	26	28
10. Daily newspapers	34	48	55	53	47	26	33	29	30
11. Other press	14	21	19	18	15	7	11	16	8
12. Posters	4	4	3	3	4	1	2	3	3
13. Does not want EU info*	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	1
14. None of these ways*	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
15. Don't know	7	1	3	3	2	1	4	12	9
<b>*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>FIN</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>EU15</b>
1. Dépliant	17	21	23	21	11	22	28	16	16
2. Brochure	20	21	23	20	11	12	23	22	21
3. Livre	20	8	7	4	12	7	14	12	11
4. Cassette vidéo	9	3	6	4	4	3	6	8	5
5. Internet	15	19	25	13	10	21	19	18	15
6. CD-ROM	6	6	6	6	3	2	4	3	5
7. Terminal ordinateur	8	4	5	4	6	6	6	6	5
8. Télévision	53	51	72	61	74	66	50	48	60
9. Radio	17	32	34	40	21	33	40	25	28
10. Journaux quotidiens	32	33	54	45	23	52	47	37	39
11. Autre presse	16	9	17	14	12	15	20	12	15
12. Panneaux publicitaires	6	2	4	5	6	3	6	4	4
13. Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE*	1	6	2	6	2	1	1	2	2
14. Sous aucune de ces formes*	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
15. Ne sait pas	2	3	0	1	5	4	13	9	5

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

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)

## 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 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 59.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
(NATIONALITY) only	40	-5	37	0	36	+6	38	+4	45	-5	51	-2	29	-5	35	+1	49	+1
(NAT.) and European	42	+6	56	+4	46	-1	45	0	41	+4	42	+1	59	+7	50	+1	43	+4
European and (NAT.)	9	0	6	-1	10	-3	10	-2	9	+2	4	+1	6	-2	9	0	4	-1
European only	6	0	1	-2	4	-3	4	-2	3	0	2	-1	4	+1	3	-3	1	-2
Don't know	3	0	1	-1	4	+1	4	+1	2	-1	1	+1	3	-1	3	0	3	-2
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1																		
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	25	-1	24	+3	43	-3	46	-5	51	+2	57	+1	48	-7	62	-2	40	0
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	60	+1	43	-2	48	+5	43	+9	43	0	40	+2	45	+6	28	+4	47	+3
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	8	-2	14	+4	7	0	7	-1	3	-1	2	-2	5	+1	5	+1	7	-1
Européen(ne) uniquement	4	+1	15	-5	2	-1	3	0	2	-1	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	-1
Ne sait pas	3	+1	4	0	1	0	2	-3	1	0	0	-1	2	+1	3	-2	3	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		100		100		101		101		100	

**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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
(NATIONALITY) only	40	35	44	33	33	39	49
(NAT.) and European	47	49	45	48	51	49	42
European and (NAT.)	7	9	5	10	9	7	4
European only	3	5	2	4	4	4	3
Don't know	3	3	3	5	4	2	3
TOTAL	100	101	99	100	101	101	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	32	24	31	44	49	44	49
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	52	57	56	44	42	40	41
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	8	12	7	6	4	8	5
Européen(ne) uniquement	5	4	3	4	2	3	3
Ne sait pas	3	3	4	3	2	5	2
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	99	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
(NATIONALITY) only	53	42	25	26	22	49	70
(NAT.) and European	39	45	57	54	61	42	22
European and (NAT.)	4	6	10	13	11	4	2
European only	2	3	5	4	5	2	2
Don't know	2	3	3	4	2	3	3
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	101	100	99

## 5.2a - PRIDE IN BEING EUROPEAN (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

*FIÈR(E) D'ÊTRE EUROPÉEN (% par pays)*

*Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)*

### Question EN :

And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European ?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

### Question FR :

*Et diriez-vous que vous êtes très fièr(e), assez fièr(e), assez peu fièr(e), pas du tout fièr(e) d'être Européen ?*

*(UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)*

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very proud	15	+7	18	-3	8	-4	8	-3	7	0	19	+4	17	+1	11	-3	24	+3
Fairly proud	49	-6	51	-1	40	0	41	+1	44	+2	46	-2	57	-2	48	0	51	+1
Not very proud	23	+3	20	+4	23	-1	24	0	27	+1	24	-3	15	+5	19	+5	8	-+1
Not at all proud	7	+1	4	+1	13	+3	12	+2	11	+1	10	+2	4	0	11	0	3	-1
Don't know	6	-5	7	-1	17	+3	16	+1	12	-4	2	0	8	-3	12	-2	14	-2
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		101		101		101		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très fièr(e)	22	0	30	-4	10	-3	20	+2	11	-1	19	-1	17	-1	8	-2	13	-1
Assez fièr(e)	59	0	43	-1	52	+2	49	+1	55	-4	55	+6	53	+2	39	+5	48	0
Assez peu fièr(e)	10	+2	16	+3	25	+2	15	-2	20	+7	18	-2	19	0	22	+2	19	+2
Pas du tout fièr(e)	3	0	6	+2	8	+1	5	-1	6	0	5	-3	5	-1	18	-6	9	-1
Ne sait pas	6	-2	4	-1	5	-3	11	-1	8	-3	3	-1	6	-2	13	+1	10	-1
TOTAL	100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		99	

**5.2b - PRIDE IN BEING EUROPEAN (% by demographics)**  
**FIÈR(E) D'ÊTRE EUROPÉEN (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European ?  
 (ONE ANSWER ONLY) ?

**Question FR :**

Diriez-vous que vous êtes très fièr(e), assez fièr(e), assez peu fièr(e), pas du tout fièr(e) d'être Européen ?  
 (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Very proud	13	14	12	14	13	13	13
Fairly proud	48	49	48	52	51	48	45
Not very proud	19	19	19	17	18	20	20
Not at all proud	9	9	10	6	9	10	11
Don't know	10	9	12	11	10	10	11
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	101	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Très satisfait(e)	15	17	11	11	12	11	13
Plutôt satisfait(e)	51	49	54	47	48	45	44
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	17	16	18	20	20	21	21
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	9	7	8	11	9	11	12
Ne sait pas	9	12	9	11	11	13	10
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	101	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Très fièr(e)	12	12	15	16	20	7	6
Assez fièr(e)	44	47	53	55	59	46	27
Assez peu fièr(e)	21	20	17	15	12	25	32
Pas du tout fièr(e)	12	10	6	4	4	10	25
Ne sait pas	11	11	8	9	6	13	10
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	101	101	100



### 5.3 - NATIONAL PRIDE (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**FIERTÉ NATIONALE (% par pays)**

*Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)*

#### Question EN :

Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be (NATIONALITY AS SPECIFIED IN QUESTION 1 OF QUESTIONNAIRE) ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

#### Question FR :

*Diriez-vous que vous êtes très fièr(e), assez fièr(e), assez peu fièr(e), pas du tout fièr(e) d'être (NATIONALITÉ COMME SPÉCIFIÉ À LA QUESTION 1 DU QUESTIONNAIRE) ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)*

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 57.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West					East								
Very proud	37	+11	47	-4	19	-4	19	-3	18	-2	85	+1	43	-1	38	-4	71	-1
Fairly proud	47	-6	42	+3	46	-2	47	-1	53	+4	11	-3	49	+3	48	+5	25	0
Not very proud	11	-3	8	+1	16	+1	17	+1	18	-2	2	0	4	-1	5	-2	3	+1
Not at all proud	3	+1	1	+1	8	+1	8	+2	6	+3	1	+1	1	-1	3	+1	0	0
Don't know	3	-2	2	0	11	+4	10	+3	5	-4	1	+1	3	0	5	+1	1	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		100		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très fièr(e)	46	-5	56	+3	36	-5	53	+4	41	-4	65	-1	51	0	55	-4	41	-3
Assez fièr(e)	47	+7	28	-4	48	+5	35	-1	52	+5	31	+2	38	-1	35	+4	44	+3
Assez peu fièr(e)	4	-2	9	0	13	+3	5	-2	6	+1	3	0	7	0	6	+1	8	0
Pas du tout fièr(e)	1	0	4	0	2	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	0	2	0	3	0
Ne sait pas	2	0	3	0	2	-1	6	0	1	-2	1	0	3	+1	3	0	5	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		100		100		101		101	

# 5.4a - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR TOWN/VILLAGE (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À LEUR VILLE/VILLAGE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## Question EN :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village. Please tell me how attached you feel to your city/town/village? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

## Question FR :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville ou village. Veuillez me dire de quelle manière vous vous sentez attaché(e) à votre ville/village ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Very attached	54	+4	52	+2	51	-2	52	-2	57	+1	86	+15	72	+23	46	+1	63	-6
Fairly attached	33	-2	34	0	37	+2	36	+1	34	-2	11	-12	25	-7	37	-1	30	+4
Not very attached	11	-1	13	-1	10	+1	9	0	8	+2	3	-2	2	-12	13	0	5	+1
Not at all attached	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	-3	4	0	1	+1
Don't know	0	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		101		101		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très attaché(e)	64	+1	49	-1	47	+4	65	+6	66	+8	43	+4	53	+3	51	+7	56	+4
Plutôt attaché(e)	28	-1	35	-1	28	-5	26	-4	27	-8	44	-2	33	-6	37	-5	32	-3
Plutôt pas attaché(e)	5	-1	13	+1	19	-1	8	-1	6	+1	12	-1	11	+1	9	-2	9	-1
Pas du tout attaché(e)	2	0	3	0	6	+2	0	-1	1	0	1	-1	3	+2	2	-1	2	-1
Ne sait pas	0	0	1	+1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1	1	0
TOTAL	99		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

# 5.4b - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR REGION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À LEUR RÉGION (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## Question EN :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their region. Please tell me how attached you feel to your region? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

## Question FR :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur région. Veuillez me dire e quelle manière vous vous sentez attaché(e) à votre région ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Very attached	51	+6	49	-1	40	-5	42	-4	49	0	88	+15	58	+15	45	+1	57	-6
Fairly attached	38	-3	31	+3	46	+3	44	+2	39	-3	11	-12	34	-5	40	0	36	+5
Not very attached	8	-2	17	-1	11	0	10	0	9	+1	2	-1	5	-8	12	0	5	+1
Not at all attached	1	-2	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	+1	0	-1	1	-4	3	0	1	0
Don't know	1	0	0	0	2	+2	2	+1	1	-1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		100		101		99		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très attaché(e)	52	+1	44	-3	40	+2	58	+2	63	+6	46	+1	50	-4	45	+6	49	+3
Plutôt attaché(e)	36	-1	40	-1	36	0	30	-5	32	-6	44	0	39	+3	40	-5	38	-2
Plutôt pas attaché(e)	9	-1	13	+4	19	-2	10	+3	5	+1	8	-1	8	0	11	-1	10	-1
Pas du tout attaché(e)	3	+1	2	0	5	+1	1	0	0	-1	1	-1	2	0	3	0	2	0
Ne sait pas	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	+1	1	+1	1	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100	

#### 5.4c - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR COUNTRY (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À LEUR PAYS (% par pays)**

*Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)*

##### Question EN :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their country. Please tell me how attached you feel to (OUR COUNTRY)? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

##### Question FR :

*Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur pays. Veuillez me dire e quelle manière vous vous sentez attaché(e) à (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)*

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Very attached	44	+3	76	0	39	-2	38	-3	35	-3	88	+11	56	+16	50	-4	65	-5
Fairly attached	43	-2	22	+1	47	0	48	0	51	0	10	-9	36	-5	43	+5	31	+5
Not very attached	11	0	2	0	11	+2	11	+2	12	+3	2	-2	5	-8	6	+1	3	0
Not at all attached	2	-1	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	0	2	-4	1	-1	0	0
Don't know	0	-1	0	0	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très attaché(e)	56	-2	57	-1	45	+2	58	-2	62	+1	64	-1	61	-5	48	0	51	+1
Plutôt attaché(e)	41	+5	35	0	40	0	33	+2	35	-1	33	+1	34	+5	40	+1	40	+1
Plutôt pas attaché(e)	2	-3	7	+2	13	-3	8	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	9	-1	7	-1
Pas du tout attaché(e)	1	0	1	-1	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	-1
Ne sait pas	0	0	1	+1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1	1	+1	1	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	

**5.4d - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO EUROPE (% by country)**  
**ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À L'EUROPE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

People may feel different degrees of attachment to Europe. Please tell me how attached you feel to Europe? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

**Question FR :**

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à l'Union européenne. Veuillez me dire de quelle manière vous vous sentez attaché(e) à l'Europe ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 60.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	20	22	15	15	14	17	19	14	14
Fairly attached	47	51	47	47	47	35	48	42	44
Not very attached	25	22	28	29	30	36	26	29	28
Not at all attached	7	4	6	6	5	12	5	12	9
Don't know	1	1	4	4	5	1	2	3	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Très attaché(e)	15	32	6	23	16	11	21	7	14
Plutôt attaché(e)	53	45	23	43	48	51	51	35	44
Plutôt pas attaché(e)	25	17	47	27	27	33	21	35	29
Pas du tout attaché(e)	6	4	21	5	8	4	4	21	10
Ne sait pas	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100

**5.4e - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO EUROPE (% by demographics)**  
**ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À L'EUROPE (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

People may feel different degrees of attachment to Europe. Please tell me how attached you feel to Europe?  
 (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

**Question FR :**

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à l'Union européenne. Veuillez me dire de quelle manière vous vous sentez attaché(e) à l'Europe ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 60.1	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Very attached	14	15	13	12	14	13	16
Fairly attached	44	46	43	47	45	46	42
Not very attached	29	28	31	29	30	29	29
Not at all attached	10	9	11	9	9	10	11
Don't know	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	101	101
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Très attaché(e)	14	18	13	13	13	12	16
Plutôt attaché(e)	48	52	47	41	38	43	42
Plutôt pas attaché(e)	28	22	30	33	32	29	28
Pas du tout attaché(e)	8	6	7	10	14	12	12
Ne sait pas	2	2	3	3	3	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Very attached	13	13	17	14	21	8	7
Fairly attached	40	43	50	48	55	41	22
Not very attached	31	31	24	28	20	37	42
Not at all attached	13	10	7	8	3	10	27
Don't know	3	3	2	3	2	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	99	100

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

**Question EN :**

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

**Question FR :**

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

EB 60.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Enthusiasm	5	6	2	2	2	5	9	8	23
Hope	34	35	41	39	33	50	42	36	48
Trust	25	27	16	16	13	27	33	19	15
Indifference	26	19	16	17	19	15	26	19	20
Anxiety	19	14	23	25	32	17	2	31	5
Mistrust	16	23	19	20	22	9	7	27	6
Rejecting it	4	3	7	7	9	2	1	4	2
Don't know	6	13	8	7	6	3	5	3	11
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Enthousiame	7	6	5	4	9	6	10	7	6
Espoir	52	44	30	32	44	36	36	24	38
Confiance	29	28	32	16	21	17	11	7	20
Indifférence	16	16	20	21	16	20	20	34	21
Inquiétude	9	19	8	28	4	23	26	18	18
Méfiance	10	13	24	27	15	28	35	26	19
Rejet	1	1	12	10	2	12	12	12	6
Ne sait pas	3	6	10	5	7	7	5	10	6

**6.2 - 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



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

EB 60.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Peace	26	42	47	46	42	39	21	36	21
2. Economy prosperity	13	28	14	13	11	27	32	16	35
3. Social protection	8	15	8	8	8	18	16	8	12
4. Freedom of movement	39	44	53	51	43	41	47	52	41
5. Cultural diversity	21	26	34	33	28	18	27	39	13
6. Stronger say	26	27	31	30	26	31	26	29	23
7. Euro	64	28	55	56	56	48	46	57	48
8. Unemployment	24	9	21	24	33	17	5	22	6
9. Bureaucracy	16	39	32	32	31	5	8	20	13
10. Waste of money	24	22	35	35	35	10	8	28	8
11. Cultural identity	10	14	13	12	11	12	6	19	10
12. More crime	23	14	31	33	39	7	3	12	5
13. Frontiers control	21	26	33	34	37	12	9	28	7
14. Other*	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
15. Don't know	3	5	4	3	3	2	3	1	6
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. La paix	32	43	27	24	19	21	40	19	32
2. La prospérité économique	19	24	24	12	23	12	13	16	18
3. La protection sociale	15	20	13	10	13	6	5	10	11
4. Libérer de circuler	56	55	49	36	34	66	58	41	49
5. La diversité culturelle	29	30	22	22	14	30	29	17	28
6. Voix plus importante	31	34	38	23	18	18	32	19	27
7. L'euro	46	55	58	50	41	65	24	29	48
8. Le chômage	7	14	13	32	19	11	15	8	15
9. La bureaucratie	7	14	26	33	6	44	49	31	22
10. Un gaspillage d'argent	11	18	23	38	9	31	49	27	24
11. Identité culturelle	9	11	18	14	9	14	14	30	15
12. Plus de criminalité	8	35	22	34	12	27	35	10	16
13. Contrôles aux frontières	12	29	25	24	14	29	38	24	23
14. Autres*	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
15. Ne sait pas	1	1	3	3	7	2	2	10	4

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

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

*IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)*

*Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)*

#### 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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West													
Very positive	6	0	6	-1	6	-1	5	-1	3	-1	14	+2	15	+6	7	0	23	+11
Fairly positive	39	-7	29	-5	35	-7	34	-6	27	-6	44	0	41	-1	38	-5	46	0
Neutral	38	+6	34	-4	35	+1	38	+2	45	+1	31	-2	35	-2	31	+2	18	-6
Fairly negative	10	+1	21	+5	11	+3	12	+3	15	+3	6	-1	5	-2	15	+3	5	-2
Very negative	3	0	8	+4	4	0	5	+1	5	+2	3	+1	1	0	6	+1	2	+1
Don't know	3	-1	2	0	8	+3	7	+2	5	0	2	0	3	-2	3	0	7	-3
TOTAL	99		100		99		101		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Très positive	12	-2	14	0	5	-2	9	+2	10	0	4	+2	4	+1	4	0	8	0
Assez positive	48	-2	43	-6	34	-1	22	+2	51	-2	29	+3	29	+1	23	-1	36	-4
Neutre	26	+1	29	+2	41	-1	38	-6	20	-3	36	-7	27	-2	29	+1	32	0
Assez négative	9	+4	8	+1	14	+3	20	+1	10	0	24	+2	30	-2	21	-2	13	+1
Très négative	2	+1	4	+1	5	+2	5	-1	2	+2	4	+1	9	+2	13	0	5	0
Ne sait pas	4	-1	2	+2	2	0	6	+1	7	+2	4	0	1	0	10	+2	5	0
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		101		100		100		99	

**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 60.1	n =	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
	n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
	Very positive	8	10	7	8	9	8	8
	Fairly positive	36	39	33	43	38	36	32
	Neutral	32	30	34	33	32	33	32
	Fairly negative	13	12	14	8	12	14	16
	Very negative	5	6	5	3	4	5	7
	Don't know	5	4	7	6	5	5	6
	TOTAL	99	101	100	101	100	101	101
		MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
		Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
	n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
	Très positive	9	11	9	7	7	7	8
	Assez positive	41	45	40	31	33	29	33
	Neutre	31	25	32	36	36	33	32
	Assez négative	11	14	11	15	13	16	15
	Très négative	5	3	3	5	4	8	8
	Ne sait pas	3	3	4	7	7	7	6
	TOTAL	100	101	99	101	100	100	102
		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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
	Very positive	7	7	11	10	16	1	1
	Fairly positive	31	33	44	49	62	16	6
	Neutral	33	34	28	28	18	60	19
	Fairly negative	15	15	11	6	3	15	44
	Very negative	7	6	4	2	0	3	28
	Don't know	7	6	2	5	1	5	2
	TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

# 6.4a - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

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

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## 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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
A good thing	56	-11	57	-6	49	-13	46	-13	37	-10	62	+1	62	0	44	-6	73	+6
A bad thing	12	+5	22	+6	9	+2	10	+2	12	+1	7	-1	7	+1	17	+5	6	+1
Neither good nor bad	29	+9	19	+2	32	+9	34	+8	42	+6	30	+1	27	0	36	+2	15	-1
Don't know	3	-3	2	-2	10	+2	10	+2	8	+1	2	-1	4	-2	3	-2	6	-6
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	58	-6	77	-8	62	-11	35	+1	55	-6	39	-3	40	-1	28	-2	48	-6
Une mauvaise chose	10	+4	6	+2	12	+7	20	+1	11	+2	22	+5	32	+5	29	+4	15	+4
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	28	+6	15	+4	23	+5	42	+1	26	+2	37	0	27	-3	30	-1	31	+4
Ne sait pas	4	-5	2	+1	3	0	4	-2	8	+2	2	-2	2	0	13	-1	6	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100	

**6.4b - 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 60.1							
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
A good thing	48	53	44	56	50	47	44
A bad thing	15	15	15	9	14	16	17
Neither good nor bad	31	28	33	28	30	31	32
Don't know	6	4	8	7	6	6	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 =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Une bonne chose	53	61	53	41	44	38	44
Une mauvaise chose	14	13	12	16	15	20	17
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	29	22	29	35	34	34	32
Ne sait pas	4	4	6	7	8	9	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
A good thing	39	44	62	64	84	28	7
A bad thing	17	16	12	9	2	9	58
Neither good nor bad	34	34	24	23	12	57	30
Don't know	9	7	2	5	1	7	5
TOTAL	99	101	100	101	99	101	100

# 6.5a - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

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

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## 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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
Benefited	57	0	67	-3	38	-9	37	-8	30	-8	75	+1	66	+4	48	-2	82	+5
Not benefited	31	+8	21	+6	34	+2	37	+3	45	+4	17	-2	19	0	33	+7	9	-1
Don't know	12	-7	12	-3	27	+6	27	+6	25	+4	8	0	15	-4	19	-5	9	-4
TOTAL	100		100		99		101		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Bénéficié	49	-3	69	-5	54	-11	40	-1	65	-3	40	-6	31	0	30	-2	46	-4
Pas bénéficié	35	+13	21	+3	34	+15	45	+2	22	+2	47	+7	50	0	45	+1	34	+5
Ne sait pas	16	-10	10	+1	12	-4	15	-2	13	+1	13	-1	19	0	24	0	19	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		99	

**6.5b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Benefited	46	52	41	56	50	45	40
Not benefited	34	33	35	23	32	38	38
Don't know	19	15	23	20	19	17	21
TOTAL	99	100	99	99	101	100	99
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
<i>Bénéficié</i>	50	58	50	42	42	40	40
<i>Pas bénéficié</i>	37	28	32	36	34	38	39
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	13	14	18	21	25	22	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	100	100
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Benefited	38	42	59	64	77	24	9
Not benefited	40	37	28	21	12	47	85
Don't know	22	21	13	16	11	29	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

# 6.6a - FEELINGS IF THE EU WERE SCRAPPED (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**SENTIMENTS SI L'UE ÉTAIT ABANDONNÉE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## Question EN :

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

## Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change from EB 60.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very sorry	33	+7	45	+6	45	+6	42	+5	31	0	43	+2	36	+7	35	+5	51	+3
Indifferent	48	-9	27	-7	29	-11	31	-10	40	-4	46	0	49	-5	37	-9	31	-5
Very relieved	11	+4	18	+2	11	+3	12	+3	13	+2	5	0	4	+1	19	+4	6	+3
Don't know	8	-2	10	-1	15	+1	15	+1	16	+1	5	-3	12	-2	9	-1	12	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
De grands regrets	51	+1	63	+4	40	+3	34	+3	49	-1	29	+3	26	+3	17	-3	37	+3
De l'indifférence	32	-6	27	-2	33	-9	36	-10	33	+1	31	-9	35	-8	45	-2	37	-7
Un vif soulagement	8	+4	6	+2	17	+10	18	+6	6	+1	30	+6	28	+1	29	+6	15	+4
Ne sait pas	10	+1	5	-3	10	-4	13	+3	13	-1	10	0	11	+3	9	-2	11	-1
TOTAL	101		101		100		101		101		100		100		100		100	



**6.6b - FEELINGS IF THE EU WERE SCRAPPED (% by demographics)**  
**SENTIMENTS SI L'UE ÉTAIT ABANDONNÉE (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

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

**Question FR :**

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 60.1							
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Very sorry	37	42	33	38	38	38	35
Indifferent	37	35	39	41	37	36	36
Very relieved	15	14	15	8	13	16	18
Don't know	11	9	13	13	12	10	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
<i>De grands regrets</i>	45	51	41	29	31	30	38
<i>De l'indifférence</i>	33	29	37	42	42	41	35
<i>Un vif soulagement</i>	14	12	12	16	15	17	19
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	9	9	11	13	12	12	9
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	100	100	101
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Very sorry	31	33	51	43	65	15	4
Indifferent	41	39	29	38	25	59	29
Very relieved	18	16	11	7	2	14	63
Don't know	11	12	9	13	9	12	5
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	101	100	101

**7.1 - 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 60.1 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	81	10	80	11	74	8	74	8	74	10	83	5	82	3	80	8	84	3
The European Commission	80	9	76	8	63	9	62	10	61	14	73	6	75	4	75	9	81	4
The Council of Ministers of the EU	66	15	73	10	50	14	50	14	51	18	69	6	70	7	61	15	68	8
The Court of Justice of the European Union	68	15	75	11	75	7	75	7	75	9	71	5	65	8	64	16	70	6
The European Ombudsman	39	22	33	13	19	18	19	19	19	21	56	8	59	10	37	20	60	8
The European Central Bank	67	11	69	8	72	7	74	7	78	7	64	6	67	7	66	12	77	3
The European Court of Auditors	51	17	22	10	58	13	58	13	62	13	55	7	57	9	56	14	53	8
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	31	22	21	11	28	19	29	19	32	22	48	8	50	11	34	20	49	8
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	34	21	30	12	37	16	38	16	42	18	53	8	53	9	38	18	50	8
+ : Important - : Pas important	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	86	4	85	8	86	8	78	10	71	7	86	6	86	6	68	12	78	8
La Commission européenne	75	7	85	6	77	9	76	10	70	7	81	7	77	5	60	13	70	9
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	66	9	76	10	65	15	63	16	66	8	67	14	81	7	36	17	58	13
La Cour de Justice de l'UE	55	9	85	6	75	12	76	11	65	7	78	8	83	8	53	14	65	10
Le Médiateur européen/ l'Ombudsman	26	12	47	16	45	23	39	21	54	9	78	8	26	22	33	17	35	16
La Banque Centrale européenne	63	7	80	7	81	8	76	9	68	6	81	9	79	8	48	14	66	9
La Cour des Comptes européenne	45	9	68	10	66	12	66	14	61	7	58	14	41	13	25	18	50	13
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	31	12	45	16	28	21	45	20	50	9	49	17	27	18	23	17	33	16
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	36	11	60	14	35	18	48	18	50	9	57	14	34	15	29	16	39	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).

**7.2 - 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 60.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	58	30	55	33	50	23	50	24	50	28	67	19	62	19	54	29	63	13
The European Commission	55	31	45	37	39	26	40	27	41	31	60	17	55	22	50	30	61	13
The Council of Ministers of the EU	44	35	51	32	31	27	32	28	34	31	55	17	51	24	38	34	52	14
The Court of Justice of the European Union	52	30	67	19	59	16	59	17	60	21	59	15	48	24	42	32	56	10
The European Ombudsman	32	27	33	16	17	17	16	18	15	22	45	16	46	20	29	29	48	10
The European Central Bank	46	28	50	21	50	23	50	24	51	27	52	16	43	25	38	33	57	12
The European Court of Auditors	36	29	19	14	40	22	41	23	44	26	44	14	40	24	35	33	38	11
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	21	30	17	14	20	21	20	22	22	27	40	13	38	21	24	28	34	13
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	24	29	24	16	22	21	23	23	26	28	43	14	38	22	25	28	35	12
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	69	16	66	23	59	28	50	31	56	22	58	30	52	34	31	44	54	27
La Commission européenne	60	17	61	25	52	29	42	37	56	21	51	34	44	36	26	44	46	28
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	50	20	56	25	43	31	38	36	51	23	45	35	46	36	16	40	38	29
La Cour de Justice de l'UE	46	18	70	16	59	24	58	25	52	20	58	25	65	21	32	34	49	24
Le Médiateur européen/ l'Ombudsman	19	19	34	21	38	25	30	30	42	21	62	22	21	24	21	30	27	23
La Banque Centrale européenne	47	18	63	20	60	23	52	29	54	20	58	26	48	34	25	35	44	26
La Cour des Comptes européenne	35	17	51	22	43	27	47	30	49	19	39	31	28	25	16	31	35	25
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	25	17	36	21	20	26	33	31	38	21	33	32	17	26	13	32	24	24
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	27	18	42	22	24	24	34	30	38	21	36	31	19	26	15	32	26	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).

### 7.3a - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

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

*Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)*

#### 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 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 59.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Very satisfied	4	-1	6	-2	3	-1	3	-1	2	0	9	+1	9	+2	3	-2	9	+1
Fairly satisfied	45	-8	48	-4	38	-7	36	-5	28	+1	44	+2	48	+4	37	-8	56	+4
Not very satisfied	29	+6	29	+3	30	+1	32	+2	37	+2	28	-1	20	-6	29	+2	10	-5
Not at all satisfied	11	+2	10	+4	10	+1	10	0	12	-4	7	-2	4	-2	14	+4	4	+1
Don't know	11	+1	7	-2	19	+6	19	+5	21	+1	12	+1	21	+3	18	+5	21	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		102		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	3	-1	7	-2	3	0	5	-3	1	-3	1	-1	1	-1	3	0	4	0
Plutôt satisfait(e)	42	-1	53	0	37	-8	40	+5	40	+2	35	-7	35	-4	27	-4	38	-4
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	29	+2	24	-2	35	+5	31	0	32	-2	44	+6	34	-2	25	+1	28	0
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	9	+1	7	+1	13	+4	11	-2	10	+1	11	+2	14	+3	17	-1	11	+1
Ne sait pas	17	0	10	+4	13	0	14	0	17	+2	8	-1	15	+2	27	+3	19	+3
TOTAL	100		101		101		101		100		99		99		99		100	

**7.3b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Very satisfied	4	5	3	4	5	4	3
Fairly satisfied	38	41	35	43	39	38	35
Not very satisfied	28	28	28	25	28	29	30
Not at all satisfied	11	12	10	9	10	11	12
Don't know	19	14	24	19	18	18	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 =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Très satisfait(e)	5	5	4	4	3	3	3
Plutôt satisfait(e)	39	46	41	36	36	29	35
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	30	27	28	29	25	29	30
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	11	9	10	11	11	14	13
Ne sait pas	15	13	16	20	26	25	19
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Very satisfied	4	4	4	4	6	2	1
Fairly satisfied	33	36	44	47	54	29	12
Not very satisfied	28	28	30	25	24	34	36
Not at all satisfied	12	12	9	8	4	12	34
Don't know	23	20	13	16	13	22	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	99	100

# 7.4a - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

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

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## 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 60.1

2nd column : % change from EB 59.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very satisfied	8	-1	34	+1	8	-4	7	-3	3	-1	11	+2	14	+5	6	-5	14	+1
Fairly satisfied	51	-6	56	-1	50	-4	46	-3	32	+4	43	+2	56	+7	49	-9	55	+2
Not very satisfied	27	+4	8	0	30	+7	33	+5	45	0	35	-3	24	-6	32	+8	17	-4
Not at all satisfied	11	+2	1	0	10	+1	12	0	19	-3	10	-3	3	-7	10	+3	7	-1
Don't know	4	+1	1	0	3	+1	3	+2	1	0	1	+1	3	0	4	+3	7	+1
TOTAL	101		100		101		101		100		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1																		
Très satisfait(e)	3	-1	12	-6	9	-2	11	-2	1	-3	7	-3	12	-1	10	-1	8	-2
Plutôt satisfait(e)	30	-4	62	0	50	-10	55	+3	33	-1	64	-3	61	-1	48	-1	46	-3
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	44	-1	17	+3	29	+8	27	+3	47	+4	23	+5	21	+1	27	+1	32	+3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	22	+6	5	+1	11	+4	3	-3	18	+1	3	0	6	+2	10	0	11	+1
Ne sait pas	1	-1	4	+2	2	0	4	-1	2	-1	3	+1	1	0	6	+2	3	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		100		101		101		100	

**7.4b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Very satisfied	8	10	7	7	9	8	8
Fairly satisfied	46	47	45	48	45	46	46
Not very satisfied	32	30	33	30	32	31	32
Not at all satisfied	11	11	11	10	11	12	11
Don't know	3	2	4	5	3	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Très satisfait(e)	9	12	8	8	7	6	8
Plutôt satisfait(e)	43	51	48	46	46	38	45
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	34	26	32	32	31	36	33
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	12	9	10	11	12	16	12
Ne sait pas	2	2	3	3	4	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Very satisfied	8	8	10	7	11	5	5
Fairly satisfied	44	45	49	51	52	45	35
Not very satisfied	33	32	30	30	28	35	36
Not at all satisfied	12	12	10	8	8	11	22
Don't know	3	3	2	4	1	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	99	100

## 8.1 - 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]**
8. The fact that the European Commission is composed of commissioners coming from each of the member states **[Commissioners]**

#### 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]**
8. Le fait que la Commission européenne soit composée de commissaires venant de chacun des Etats membres **[Commissaires]**



**8.1 - SUPPORT FOR KEY ISSUES - Results in % by country**  
(Full question text on previous page)  
**SOUTIEN AUX THÈMES CLÉS - Résultats en % par pays**  
*(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)*

EB 60.1 + : For - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Single currency	81	15	52	43	62	31	60	33	55	38	64	33	70	25	68	28	79	14
2. Common foreign policy	73	18	56	36	73	15	72	15	71	18	75	16	66	15	64	27	61	20
3. Common defence and security policy	80	13	60	32	76	12	76	12	76	13	75	17	74	11	71	21	53	25
4. Enlargement	43	45	63	27	38	41	38	42	39	46	65	23	62	15	34	55	59	20
5. EU responsibility	59	24	57	27	60	15	60	16	62	19	73	17	66	14	54	29	66	14
6. EC support of EP	74	10	79	9	72	6	72	6	72	10	75	10	64	8	68	12	59	11
7. EU taught at school	87	8	81	12	84	5	84	6	81	9	83	10	75	10	83	12	83	7
8. Commissioners	75	10	84	7	69	9	69	9	71	11	80	7	70	6	73	11	70	7
+ : Pour - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Monnaie unique	70	26	83	15	62	34	67	24	69	25	70	27	41	54	23	65	59	35
2. Politique étrangère commune	76	11	78	16	71	18	65	22	65	14	52	36	48	41	35	44	64	22
3. Politique de sécurité et de défense commune	81	10	83	11	75	16	64	23	68	14	46	43	44	45	48	35	70	19
4. Élargissement	61	22	45	45	50	38	41	42	52	29	53	36	54	32	38	40	47	36
5. Responsabilité de l'UE	66	17	71	20	69	18	62	20	62	18	62	24	60	25	48	31	60	21
6. Soutien du PE à la CE	69	10	82	9	67	15	72	10	60	11	86	6	76	8	55	17	67	11
7. Enseignement de l'UE à l'école	85	7	87	8	86	10	80	8	86	7	91	5	89	6	68	18	81	10
8. Commissionnaires	83	5	87	6	81	9	76	11	63	9	85	5	85	6	59	17	72	10

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

## 8.2a - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

### 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 60.1 - 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1

1ère colonne : EB 60.1 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West				East											
For	81	-4	52	-1	62	-9	60	-10	55	-10	64	-6	70	-5	68	-7	79	+3	70	-12
Against	15	+3	43	+4	31	+10	33	+11	38	+9	33	+6	25	+7	28	+8	14	0	26	+13
Don't know	3	-1	5	-3	7	-1	7	-1	7	0	3	-1	5	-3	4	-1	7	-3	4	-1
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	83	-5	62	-5	67	-5	69	-6	70	-5	41	0	23	-1	59	-7	67	-8	27	-1
Contre	15	+5	34	+4	24	+5	25	+5	27	+5	54	+6	65	+2	35	+8	28	+9	62	+3
Ne sait pas	2	+1	4	0	9	0	6	+1	3	-1	6	-5	12	-1	6	-1	5	-1	11	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

**8.2b - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by demographics)**  
**SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par démographiques)**

**Question EN :**

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

A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro.

**Question FR :**

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

Une Union Monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro.

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
For	59	63	55	63	61	60	55
Against	35	31	38	30	32	34	39
Don't know	6	5	7	7	7	5	7
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	99	101
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Pour	67	70	63	55	55	51	54
Contre	29	26	30	39	37	39	40
Ne sait pas	4	4	7	7	9	10	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	100	100
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
For	51	55	72	69	82	48	19
Against	42	38	23	26	15	43	78
Don't know	7	7	5	5	3	9	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

### 8.3 - THE ROLE OF THE EU IN DIFFERENTS AREAS (% by country)

#### LE RÔLE DE L'UE DANS DIFFÉRENTS DOMAINES (% par pays)

##### Question EN :

And for each of the following issues in (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the European Union plays a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role?

##### Question FR :

Et pour chacun des domaines suivants en (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que l'Union européenne joue un rôle positif, un rôle négatif ou ni l'un ni l'autre ?

EB 60.1 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)
Fighting crime	28	24	37	30	12	47	43	12	34	43	12	34	44	14	32	37	16	41	55	9	25	30	22	42	37	22	29
Public transport	25	14	52	11	11	62	25	13	47	27	13	46	33	12	40	37	10	44	30	9	46	23	13	54	36	25	27
The economic situation	31	38	21	45	19	24	29	33	26	29	33	27	26	33	33	34	31	30	43	24	23	30	40	22	50	22	17
Rising prices/inflation	16	60	15	21	29	34	17	49	23	17	49	24	14	53	25	20	47	26	22	48	20	17	58	18	23	44	23
Taxation	11	49	30	14	17	54	13	39	33	13	40	33	12	41	35	25	29	36	23	36	30	12	42	37	22	33	29
Fighting unemployment	16	49	25	22	26	39	17	38	35	16	40	34	14	49	30	24	39	32	29	24	35	17	48	29	31	34	25
Fighting terrorism	42	25	24	57	9	23	53	13	24	53	13	23	55	14	21	42	18	34	59	14	18	50	22	20	49	19	19
Defence	40	17	30	38	12	36	54	9	22	54	9	23	50	10	25	49	13	30	50	11	25	44	18	28	38	19	25
Foreign affairs	44	16	26	45	13	27	55	10	22	54	10	23	49	12	25	49	13	28	51	12	20	42	21	26	51	14	18
Housing	13	26	48	5	10	64	13	13	52	13	13	51	15	13	48	23	18	49	19	27	39	12	24	53	24	36	28
Immigration	19	50	20	24	31	32	21	39	26	20	40	27	17	41	29	23	33	37	27	35	26	22	45	25	29	36	21
Health care system	26	22	41	17	13	54	13	26	46	13	27	45	13	31	42	27	25	41	34	13	40	16	32	43	21	41	27
The educational system	28	17	44	29	10	48	25	17	41	24	18	42	20	22	43	29	20	42	34	12	38	21	25	45	34	28	26
Pensions	14	29	44	7	15	57	9	28	46	9	29	45	10	32	44	19	32	41	25	17	40	12	38	41	24	28	28
Protecting the environment	38	20	31	31	31	27	43	19	26	43	18	26	46	14	27	41	19	32	39	18	27	42	22	27	51	19	19
a) Positif b) Négatif	I			L			NL			A			P			FIN			S			UK			EU15		
c) Ni l'un ni l'autre	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 lutte contre l'insécurité	36	12	41	38	20	33	38	18	31	40	18	36	36	23	28	38	13	42	36	21	35	20	28	34	36	17	36
Les transports en commun	21	13	51	37	20	34	16	19	48	24	39	31	24	17	43	20	9	59	10	13	62	18	29	34	23	16	46
La situation économique	32	31	28	48	23	20	37	33	19	34	29	29	27	38	20	27	26	39	32	33	25	25	35	21	31	33	24
La hausse des prix / l'inflation	16	54	22	27	49	16	22	48	18	20	45	28	16	48	23	19	43	32	22	35	29	17	39	24	18	49	22
Les impôts	15	37	37	23	42	23	16	41	27	12	41	34	15	40	28	22	27	43	23	27	36	13	41	24	15	39	33
La lutte contre le chômage	30	26	35	29	37	24	23	35	30	16	47	31	20	47	21	20	24	47	24	33	35	17	36	28	21	36	32
La lutte contre le terrorisme	47	16	27	44	21	24	55	18	16	44	20	27	43	23	20	43	13	37	56	14	21	38	27	19	49	18	22
La défense	44	11	30	50	15	23	43	18	24	30	18	39	39	16	25	33	15	43	32	19	35	34	29	20	44	16	26
La politique étrangère	47	12	25	51	18	19	48	16	21	37	19	31	33	16	23	41	10	37	46	16	26	35	26	19	46	16	23
Le logement	13	18	49	26	33	31	11	24	46	21	18	46	22	21	39	24	10	56	10	15	57	11	34	33	14	22	46
L'immigration	29	30	30	34	35	20	31	34	21	18	46	29	27	31	25	28	26	38	25	33	31	15	53	18	23	40	26
Le système de santé	21	22	45	42	20	29	22	29	34	24	21	44	18	32	36	19	23	50	12	27	49	19	33	29	20	26	41
Le système éducatif	26	18	42	35	24	32	25	23	38	31	18	39	19	28	37	35	10	47	18	20	49	18	33	29	25	21	40
Les retraites	15	32	39	27	29	31	10	34	36	14	34	39	15	35	34	12	22	53	8	24	49	11	37	28	13	31	40
La protection de l'environnement	40	15	32	48	21	20	36	23	26	25	32	31	34	26	23	43	18	32	40	31	21	34	27	21	39	21	27

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

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

#### 8.4 - EFFECTIVENESS OF EU POLICIES - Question text

##### **EFFICACITÉ DES POLITIQUES DE L'UE - Texte de la question**

**Question EN :** For each of the following areas, do you think action taken by the European Union is, or would be very effective, fairly effective, not very effective or not at all effective? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Results on next page

**Question FR :** Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'action de l'Union européenne est ou serait très efficace, assez efficace, pas très efficace ou pas du tout efficace ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE) - Résultats en page suivante

#### English

1. Welcoming new member countries **[Enlargement]**
2. Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions and bodies **[Citizens]**
3. Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro **[The euro]**
4. Fighting poverty and social exclusion **[Poverty]**
5. Protecting the environment **[Environment]**
6. Guaranteeing the quality of food products **[Food]**
7. Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products **[Consumers]**
8. Fighting unemployment
9. Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work **[EU reform]**
10. Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking **[Drugs + crime]**
11. Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world **[Foreign policy]**
12. Maintaining peace and security in Europe **[Peace + security]**
13. Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe **[Human rights]**
14. Fighting terrorism **[Terrorism]**
15. Fighting illegal immigration **[Illegal immigration]**

#### Français

1. Accueillir de nouveaux pays membres **[Élargissement]**
2. Être plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions et organes **[Citoyens]**
3. Réussir la mise en place de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro **[L'euro]**
4. Lutter contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale **[Pauvreté]**
5. Protéger l'environnement **[Environnement]**
6. Garantir la qualité des produits alimentaires **[Produits alimentaires]**
7. Protéger les consommateurs et garantir la qualité des autres produits **[Consommateurs]**
8. Lutter contre le chômage
9. Réformer les institutions de l'Union européenne et leur fonctionnement **[Réforme de l'UE]**
10. Lutter contre le crime organisé et le trafic de drogue **[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. Lutter contre le terrorisme **[Terrorisme]**
15. Lutter contre l'immigration clandestine **[Immigration clandestine]**

#### 8.4 - EFFECTIVENESS OF EU POLICIES - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

**EFFICACITÉ DES POLITIQUES DE L'UE - Résultats en % par pays**

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 60.1 + : Effective - : Not effective	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Enlargement	49	36	55	23	53	34	53	34	56	31	71	20	50	25	38	48	71	12
2. Citizens	38	51	24	63	45	43	45	44	44	47	57	36	52	34	37	55	54	29
3. The euro	77	17	50	39	65	27	64	27	63	31	62	34	66	23	71	24	85	8
4. Poverty	35	57	21	65	40	49	40	51	39	56	43	51	45	44	29	65	54	33
5. Environment	47	44	28	63	50	39	52	38	59	34	54	39	47	41	40	52	63	26
6. Food	54	37	33	51	55	35	56	34	58	32	55	40	63	25	51	41	66	21
7. Consumers	52	38	33	48	52	37	53	36	56	32	54	40	61	26	49	42	63	20
8. Fighting unemployment	28	65	14	72	33	58	34	59	34	61	38	56	41	48	22	72	47	41
9. EU reform	34	40	16	63	36	41	35	41	31	42	49	29	43	27	33	41	48	21
10. Drugs + crime	38	52	34	50	46	42	47	42	49	43	46	48	50	37	40	52	51	36
11. Foreign policy	48	35	36	35	54	31	53	31	48	32	56	27	54	23	45	40	59	19
12. Peace + security	69	24	70	21	78	14	77	15	76	19	71	24	64	24	66	26	72	15
13. Human rights	57	30	47	35	58	26	58	27	55	31	64	27	62	23	57	33	67	15
14. Terrorism	45	44	49	37	56	34	57	33	60	31	52	42	56	32	53	39	61	27
15. Illegal immigration	30	58	29	58	43	46	43	46	42	48	45	49	42	45	33	56	45	41
+ : Efficace - : Pas efficace	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	54	28	50	42	50	37	59	28	58	22	71	22	62	23	47	25	51	31
2. Citoyens	52	39	50	42	45	49	52	37	60	27	31	62	37	52	40	38	45	43
3. L'euro	57	35	71	24	62	34	70	21	75	17	78	18	45	45	33	46	60	31
4. Pauvreté	42	50	42	51	39	52	52	41	57	35	19	74	32	57	39	42	39	51
5. Environnement	48	42	47	46	51	40	53	40	63	28	50	44	42	50	46	35	48	41
6. Produits alimentaires	56	35	55	39	68	22	56	37	68	23	55	39	49	43	52	29	56	34
7. Consommateurs	54	38	55	39	66	22	55	37	67	25	48	43	44	43	48	29	53	35
8. Lutter contre le chômage	39	53	33	60	35	57	47	47	51	42	18	76	30	60	30	48	33	57
9. Réforme de l'UE	43	34	41	40	33	45	51	37	55	20	24	59	26	52	30	40	37	38
10. Drogue + crime	48	42	39	53	49	43	55	36	60	30	29	64	42	48	40	41	45	43
11. Politique étrangère	55	30	55	34	52	33	52	35	68	16	46	37	47	32	35	38	49	32
12. Paix + sécurité	67	24	68	26	76	19	71	19	76	17	65	28	71	21	54	27	68	22
13. Droits de l'Homme	62	26	63	30	64	24	60	29	70	19	45	43	55	32	46	29	57	28
14. Terrorisme	52	37	47	41	56	35	59	32	67	25	44	47	58	31	47	36	53	36
15. Immigration clandestine	41	49	41	49	40	50	51	39	58	30	34	56	39	46	31	53	39	49

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 - 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**]



# 8.5 - 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 60.1																		
1. Defence	31	63	57	40	37	57	38	57	40	54	54	42	38	57	47	50	58	34
2. Environment	35	60	49	50	27	67	28	67	28	67	27	70	25	69	30	67	39	56
3. Currency	15	83	42	53	22	72	23	71	27	69	29	69	21	75	26	71	27	69
4. Humanitarian aid	23	72	38	59	25	68	27	66	35	58	24	72	19	77	23	74	22	71
5. Health and social welfare	71	26	87	12	69	26	71	24	77	19	38	59	59	36	78	19	59	35
6. Media	57	37	79	17	59	33	61	31	70	24	47	49	56	37	64	29	46	44
7. Poverty/ social exclusion	46	51	55	43	37	58	39	57	45	52	29	68	29	66	44	54	32	62
8. Unemployment	57	40	63	34	56	41	56	41	57	41	30	68	45	50	55	43	47	49
9. Agric. & Fishing	34	59	42	55	31	61	32	59	40	51	40	57	33	59	46	50	42	50
10. Regional aid	27	68	36	59	32	60	32	61	33	62	27	69	27	68	48	49	24	67
11. Education	72	25	71	26	62	33	64	31	71	25	43	55	56	40	71	26	61	34
12. Research	21	74	37	58	34	58	35	58	36	58	19	77	19	75	25	73	23	68
13. Information EU	15	79	35	57	15	75	16	74	19	72	19	77	16	78	17	78	22	69
	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	34	62	37	56	37	59	51	43	43	50	87	10	76	21	63	31	45	50
2. Environnement	33	62	47	47	34	64	53	44	37	57	59	39	50	49	45	51	34	62
3. Monnaie	20	75	23	72	26	70	35	61	31	64	39	58	60	36	70	24	32	63
4. Aide humanitaire	17	79	41	54	28	69	44	51	27	67	54	42	55	41	33	62	26	69
5. Santé & séc. Sociale	54	42	73	22	74	23	72	24	48	46	91	6	91	7	68	28	67	29
6. Médias	46	46	60	33	70	25	71	22	51	41	51	43	75	22	67	27	60	34
7. Pauvreté/ exclusion sociale	30	66	48	47	50	48	45	51	35	59	57	39	52	45	47	48	39	57
8. Chômage	38	58	64	30	67	30	47	49	41	54	73	24	60	38	65	31	53	44
9. Agric. & Pêche	44	45	50	42	38	58	55	38	45	48	76	21	57	39	55	39	43	50
10. Aide régionale	40	54	31	61	36	60	35	59	30	64	48	48	42	54	39	53	36	58
11. Enseignement	50	45	70	24	79	18	66	27	57	37	79	18	75	23	75	21	64	32
12. Recherche	18	76	23	70	31	65	36	58	28	64	42	52	42	54	35	59	28	66
13. Information UE	14	78	28	64	26	69	30	63	26	66	32	64	31	65	27	65	19	73

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).



# 8.5 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ?

Results for items 14-27 in % by country (Full question text on page B.64)

**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.64)

	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 60.1																		
14. Foreign policy	12	80	34	60	17	75	18	74	19	73	20	75	15	77	17	78	21	69
15. Cultural policy	54	40	80	16	54	37	55	36	61	31	48	48	36	56	59	37	58	34
16. Immigration	38	58	64	33	52	44	52	43	55	42	30	67	28	68	40	57	44	49
17. Political asylum	38	57	61	36	47	48	48	47	51	45	28	67	22	70	39	57	44	49
18. Organised crime	20	76	30	69	17	78	18	78	20	77	22	75	14	81	23	74	32	63
19. Police	75	22	78	20	71	25	71	25	71	25	55	43	59	36	70	27	66	29
20. Justice	70	27	84	14	68	28	68	28	70	26	52	46	57	38	67	31	57	38
21. Accepting refugees	38	58	66	30	44	52	46	50	53	43	34	63	28	66	37	59	53	42
22. Juvenile crime	65	32	76	21	54	41	56	40	64	33	26	71	47	48	64	33	58	37
23. Urban crime	66	30	76	21	60	35	63	33	70	26	28	69	54	41	67	30	58	38
24. Drugs	30	67	28	70	25	71	25	71	26	71	24	73	23	73	27	71	32	65
25. Exploit. hum. beings	14	83	18	80	11	85	12	84	15	82	18	79	13	83	17	81	21	73
26. Terrorism	9	88	15	83	9	87	9	87	9	88	17	81	9	87	11	87	15	80
27. Ageing	42	51	73	21	44	44	46	43	50	40	28	65	31	59	42	52	38	54
	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	11	81	27	65	20	75	28	64	26	66	30	63	39	56	32	58	20	72
15. Politique culturelle	33	58	58	34	67	28	65	27	46	46	66	28	71	21	54	38	51	42
16. Immigration	23	73	50	44	39	59	67	29	38	55	83	15	69	28	67	30	45	51
17. Asile politique	20	73	51	42	40	58	63	31	35	57	64	32	58	39	64	31	41	53
18. Crime organisé	25	71	33	62	17	81	33	63	23	71	30	67	24	74	49	48	25	71
19. Police	58	38	69	26	79	19	74	22	56	38	88	10	86	12	83	15	70	27
20. Justice	50	46	66	29	66	31	74	22	54	40	81	16	83	15	75	22	65	32
21. Accueil des réfugiés	24	70	57	38	42	57	66	31	35	59	82	16	68	29	65	30	43	53
22. Délinquance juvénile	45	49	61	34	74	25	53	44	40	53	70	27	79	19	76	21	58	38
23. Délinquance urbaine	57	37	57	36	78	21	47	49	41	52	63	33	76	21	75	21	63	33
24. Drogue	25	70	46	47	36	62	32	65	27	67	34	63	37	61	41	56	29	68
25. Exploita. Êtres humains	13	82	24	70	12	86	26	69	21	73	21	75	21	76	26	68	17	79
26. Terrorisme	8	87	17	79	8	90	23	72	19	76	13	83	13	84	23	73	13	84
27. Vieillesse	23	63	46	43	68	27	41	49	36	57	72	23	70	23	54	39	42	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).

**9.1a - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED (% by country)**  
**Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)**  
**EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE ACTUELLE PERÇUE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)**  
**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**Question EN :**

In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD). N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.

**Question FR :** A votre avis, quelle est la vitesse actuelle de la construction européenne ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages (MONTRER CARTE). Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez celui qui correspond le mieux à votre opinion sur la vitesse actuelle de la construction européenne.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Standstill : 1	3	+2	6	+5	2	+1	2	+1	2	0	4	+2	0	-1	9	+4	2	-1
2	12	+5	7	+3	9	+3	9	+3	9	+2	8	+2	7	+1	12	+1	2	-1
3	24	+9	13	0	21	+1	21	0	23	0	21	+3	18	+6	21	-1	10	+1
4	29	-1	27	-2	26	-4	26	-4	27	-2	32	0	27	+3	27	-1	22	+1
5	16	-3	22	-7	20	-3	20	-3	19	-1	18	-3	18	-3	14	-5	21	-1
6	5	-3	14	-1	10	+2	10	+2	10	+3	5	-5	6	-3	7	+2	11	+1
Runs as fast as possible : 7	3	+1	6	0	4	+2	4	+1	5	+1	6	+1	5	-1	4	+1	9	+1
Don't know	9	-9	5	+1	9	0	8	-1	6	-4	5	-1	19	-2	7	+1	23	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	101		100		101		100		101		99		100		101		100	
<b>Average score</b>	3.76	-0.34	4.25	-0.32	4.05	-0.09	4.05	-0.07	4.07	+0.04	3.98	-0.24	4.16	-0.21	3.64	-0.15	4.64	+0.07
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Ne bouge pas : 1	8	+4	3	+2	2	+1	3	+2	5	+2	2	+1	4	+1	7	+3	5	+2
2	13	+4	7	+1	12	+4	8	+4	12	-10	4	0	8	+1	8	0	10	+2
3	28	+2	16	-1	25	0	14	+1	25	+4	14	-1	23	-6	19	-3	22	+1
4	29	-1	23	-8	29	-1	23	-1	23	+1	26	+1	24	-7	22	0	26	-1
5	13	-3	15	-11	18	-4	20	-3	11	+1	25	-4	17	0	12	0	16	-3
6	3	-1	14	+4	6	-2	13	-1	4	+1	13	-1	7	+3	5	+2	7	0
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	1	-1	14	+8	3	0	6	+1	1	-2	8	+2	7	+5	6	+2	4	+1
Ne sait pas	5	-5	9	+5	6	+2	13	-3	19	+2	7	+2	9	+2	21	-4	11	-2
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		101		101		100		100		99		99		100		101	
<b>Moyenne</b>	3.43	-0.30	4.49	+0.15	3.86	-0.16	4.29	-0.20	3.48	+0.06	4.50	-0.02	3.99	+0.23	3.81	+0.11	3.85	-0.11

**9.1b - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S DESIRED SPEED (% by country)**  
**Change from Autumn 2002 (EB58.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)**  
**EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE SOUHAITÉE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)**  
**Évolution entre l'automne 2002 (EB58.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**Question EN :**

In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD). N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds to what you would like.

**Question FR :**

A votre avis, quelle est la vitesse actuelle de la construction européenne ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages (MONTRER CARTE). Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous souhaiteriez.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Standstill : 1	2	0	11	+5	5	+3	5	+2	6	+3	1	+1	1	0	7	+1	2	0
2	6	+3	10	+2	7	+3	8	+3	9	+2	1	0	1	-1	5	0	3	+1
3	15	+9	17	+3	10	-1	10	-1	13	+2	3	+1	6	+2	9	+2	7	0
4	24	0	23	-3	17	-3	17	-3	15	-2	7	-1	13	-1	20	+3	18	+2
5	23	+1	18	-8	22	-3	21	-3	18	-3	21	+4	22	-2	22	-1	19	-1
6	13	0	10	0	16	-2	16	-2	18	+1	24	-2	19	+4	17	-1	14	0
Runs as fast as possible : 7	6	-3	4	0	12	+2	13	+3	13	+1	41	-1	17	+1	13	-3	13	-1
Don't know	11	-9	7	+2	11	+1	10	-1	8	-4	3	-2	20	-4	8	-1	24	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		100		100		100		100		101		99		101		100	
<b>Average score</b>	4.39	-0.31	3.81	-0.30	4.58	-0.12	4.56	-0.12	4.49	-0.13	5.92	-0.07	5.24	+0.05	4.59	-0.19	4.88	-0.09
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Ne bouge pas : 1	2	+1	3	+1	7	+3	5	+2	1	0	3	0	10	+2	13	+5	6	+2
2	2	0	7	+2	4	+1	7	+1	1	0	9	+1	9	+2	8	+2	5	+1
3	4	0	16	+4	10	0	12	+1	3	-1	21	+2	15	+2	10	+2	9	+1
4	11	+3	22	+2	18	-2	16	-2	9	0	27	+3	17	-4	17	0	16	0
5	21	+1	17	-10	29	-2	18	-1	19	+4	18	-7	17	-6	12	-5	20	-2
6	29	+1	12	-6	17	-2	18	+2	22	0	9	-1	9	-2	8	-1	17	-1
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	25	-1	12	+1	8	-1	8	-1	27	-6	4	+1	10	0	9	0	15	0
Ne sait pas	7	-4	11	+6	7	+2	16	-1	18	+3	10	+2	13	+5	23	-3	13	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	101		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		101	
<b>Moyenne</b>	5.50	-0.11	4.46	-0.26	4.54	-0.18	4.48	-0.07	5.65	-0.10	3.99	-0.12	4.02	-0.21	3.86	-0.40	4.73	-0.16

**9.2a - A DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS A EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION: FOR OR AGAINST?**

(% by country)

**UNE ÉVOLUTION VERS UNE UNION POLITIQUE EUROPÉENNE : POUR OU CONTRE ?**

(% par pays)

**Question EN :**

Are you, yourself, for or against the development towards a European political union?

**Question FR :**

Etes-vous pour ou contre l'évolution vers une union politique européenne ?

EB 60.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
For	62	39	55	54	52	74	67	50	54
Against	23	46	20	21	24	13	13	31	14
Don't know	15	16	26	25	24	13	20	19	32
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Pour	72	62	57	45	65	32	36	27	53
Contre	11	22	29	35	11	49	51	48	26
Ne sait pas	17	17	14	20	24	20	13	25	21
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

**9.2b - A DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION: FOR OR AGAINST?**  
 (% by demographics)  
**UNE ÉVOLUTION VERS UNE UNION POLITIQUE EUROPÉENNE : POUR OU CONTRE ?**  
 (% par démographiques)

**Question EN :**

Are you, yourself, for or against the development towards a European political union?

**Question FR :**

Etes-vous pour ou contre l'évolution vers une union politique européenne ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 60.1							
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
For	53	58	49	57	55	54	50
Against	26	26	26	21	26	26	28
Don't know	21	16	25	22	20	20	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Pour	62	62	59	46	52	46	50
Contre	23	24	23	30	24	30	29
Ne sait pas	15	14	19	25	25	25	21
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	101	101	100
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
For	47	50	63	63	81	36	13
Against	27	28	24	19	9	30	74
Don't know	26	22	13	18	10	34	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

# 10.1a - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## 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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
For	43	+5	63	0	38	-5	38	-4	39	-1	65	-6	62	+2	34	+3	59	-1
Against	45	+1	27	+2	41	+2	42	+3	46	+4	23	+4	15	-2	55	+1	20	+1
Don't know	12	-6	10	-1	21	+2	20	+1	15	-3	12	+2	23	-1	11	-4	22	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Pour	61	+2	45	-8	50	+2	41	-2	52	-8	53	+3	54	-2	38	+2	47	+1
Contre	22	0	45	+5	38	0	42	-2	29	+7	36	-4	32	-2	40	+4	36	+1
Ne sait pas	18	-2	10	+3	12	-2	17	+4	19	+1	11	0	14	+4	22	-6	18	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	

**10.1b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
For	47	50	43	53	51	46	41
Against	36	36	36	29	33	38	40
Don't know	18	14	21	18	17	16	19
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Pour	49	53	48	45	44	43	41
Contre	37	33	33	36	33	38	42
Ne sait pas	14	14	19	19	23	19	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
For	42	43	54	59	66	34	20
Against	38	39	31	25	21	44	69
Don't know	20	18	15	16	13	21	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	100

**10.2a - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)**  
**Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)**  
**OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**  
**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West				East									
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	18	-1	18	+1	14	-4	15	-4	18	-5	22	-8	38	+7	12	-1	30	+2
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	38	-1	58	-3	41	-7	41	-5	43	+2	57	-1	34	-6	35	-5	38	0
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	33	+3	18	+2	28	+6	27	+5	23	-1	11	+5	6	-3	41	+5	12	-1
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	+1	2	0	3	-1	4	0	5	+1	2	0	5	+2	4	+1	1	-1
Don't know	7	-1	5	+1	13	+4	13	+4	10	+2	9	+4	17	0	8	0	19	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		101		99		100		99		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	37	+2	15	-8	23	+4	19	-1	31	-1	29	+5	37	+1	28	+1	25	+1
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	32	-4	43	-8	50	-2	43	-3	36	-1	41	-4	26	-8	28	+1	37	-3
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	14	+2	32	+11	20	-1	27	+3	16	0	23	-2	23	+2	21	0	23	+2
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	5	-1	5	+2	3	+1	5	0	3	0	1	0	5	+2	6	+1	4	0
Ne sait pas	12	+1	6	+3	4	-3	6	0	14	+2	6	+1	10	+4	18	-3	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		101		100		100		100		100		101		101		101	



**10.2b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	25	26	23	28	26	23	23
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	37	39	34	38	39	37	34
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	23	22	23	17	20	24	26
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
Don't know	12	9	16	14	11	11	14
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	25	25	24	25	25	21	22
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	40	45	39	35	32	36	34
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	24	20	23	22	21	24	27
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	4	3	3	5	5	5	4
Ne sait pas	6	7	11	13	17	14	14
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	101
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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	23	24	26	30	32	19	15
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	32	35	44	39	45	34	22
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	23	25	20	14	13	28	44
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5	4	4	4	2	5	9
Don't know	17	12	7	13	8	14	10
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

**11.1 - 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 tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role regarding...?

**Question FR :**

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

EB 60.1 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	19	63	13	34	41	20	24	56	15	23	57	15	20	61	14	5	85	7	16	66	11	18	65	15	40	40	15
The fight against terrorism	39	44	12	56	24	14	45	33	16	44	34	16	40	36	18	11	75	10	26	51	14	35	47	15	51	31	13
Growth of the world economy	29	47	15	47	17	21	33	31	25	34	31	24	36	32	22	14	70	11	24	47	16	29	49	15	55	23	14
The fight against poverty in the world	16	58	16	13	47	30	15	53	22	15	53	23	14	54	26	5	79	12	13	62	15	8	68	20	38	34	20
Protection of the environment	12	59	17	6	64	21	9	65	16	10	63	17	12	58	20	8	77	10	13	59	15	8	69	16	27	39	21
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	35	41	20	20	63	14	45	34	16	19	56	19	24	52	14	13	66	18	30	44	22	40	37	18	27	53	16
La lutte contre le terrorisme	50	28	17	33	50	15	59	26	11	32	42	20	37	40	14	38	37	20	58	24	14	55	27	13	43	37	15
La croissance de l'économie mondiale	43	28	20	29	45	18	36	32	24	33	35	22	33	37	15	37	29	25	45	18	24	40	29	20	34	36	20
La lutte contre la pauvreté dans le monde	25	41	26	12	61	20	20	47	26	13	56	24	26	45	17	11	54	27	10	49	34	26	40	23	17	52	22
La protection de l'environnement	23	42	23	10	69	14	13	57	21	9	65	19	20	53	13	8	61	22	7	55	27	19	52	19	14	58	18

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).

**11.2 - THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)**  
**LE RÔLE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**

**Question EN :**

And in your opinion, does the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role regarding...?

**Question FR :**

Et à vos yeux, l'Union européenne joue-t-elle plutôt un rôle positif, plutôt un rôle négatif ou ni l'un ni l'autre en ce qui concerne ... ?

EB 60.1 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	64	13	17	56	6	30	69	5	19	70	7	16	72	7	16	66	10	21	58	7	25	59	10	26	64	11	17
The fight against terrorism	55	18	19	55	7	29	58	7	24	59	9	22	60	9	22	57	12	28	60	8	23	52	14	28	57	11	22
Growth of the world economy	44	24	22	49	8	27	39	15	31	39	18	34	37	18	34	55	11	28	45	11	30	33	24	33	61	10	17
The fight against poverty in the world	42	25	24	39	13	34	38	16	32	38	19	36	36	19	36	47	16	32	38	16	34	28	30	34	53	14	21
Protection of the environment	49	20	21	44	21	27	53	13	22	54	11	23	56	11	23	58	12	23	45	13	29	41	24	28	61	11	17
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	59	7	26	66	8	23	69	7	18	53	7	34	65	11	15	63	4	28	62	5	28	44	16	24	60	9	23
La lutte contre le terrorisme	52	9	30	51	10	33	61	11	21	44	10	37	60	13	17	61	5	28	55	6	32	43	19	22	54	11	25
La croissance de l'économie mondiale	42	12	35	56	12	24	49	15	27	42	12	37	56	14	17	48	8	32	36	10	40	32	21	27	40	16	31
La lutte contre la pauvreté dans le monde	38	12	38	56	13	25	44	18	29	34	17	40	56	14	20	37	12	41	27	15	46	29	22	28	36	19	33
La protection de l'environnement	45	11	32	57	14	23	48	15	27	39	20	31	59	14	16	56	8	29	42	18	30	38	19	24	46	16	26

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).

### 11.3a - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE COMMUNE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

#### 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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
For	73	0	56	+1	73	-5	72	-5	71	-3	75	-7	66	-4	64	-5	61	0
Against	18	+4	36	+3	15	+3	15	+2	18	+3	16	+4	15	+3	27	+7	20	+1
Don't know	10	-3	9	-3	13	+3	12	+2	12	+1	9	+2	20	+2	9	-2	19	-1
TOTAL	101		101		101		99		101		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Pour	76	-3	78	-6	71	0	65	0	65	+3	52	-4	48	-7	35	-2	64	-3
Contre	11	+3	16	+4	18	+2	22	-1	14	-2	36	+2	41	+5	44	+5	22	+3
Ne sait pas	13	0	6	+2	12	-2	13	+1	22	0	13	+2	11	+1	22	-2	14	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		101		100		101		100	

**11.3b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
For	64	68	60	63	64	66	62
Against	22	22	23	20	22	22	23
Don't know	14	11	17	16	14	12	15
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Pour	68	71	68	60	60	58	62
Contre	23	20	21	25	19	24	24
Ne sait pas	10	9	11	16	21	18	14
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
For	58	63	72	66	82	56	31
Against	23	23	20	19	10	26	56
Don't know	19	14	8	15	8	18	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

# 11.4a - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

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

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## 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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
For	80	0	60	+3	76	-5	76	-5	76	-3	75	-9	74	-2	71	-6	53	+2
Against	13	+2	32	+1	12	+2	12	+2	13	+3	17	+8	11	+1	21	+7	25	-2
Don't know	8	-1	8	-4	12	+3	11	+1	11	0	8	+1	14	0	8	-1	23	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		99		100		100		99		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Pour	81	-5	83	-9	75	-3	64	+2	68	-7	46	-5	44	-12	48	+1	70	-4
Contre	10	+5	11	+4	16	+1	23	-2	14	+5	43	+4	45	+8	35	+4	19	+4
Ne sait pas	10	+2	6	+4	9	+1	13	0	18	+2	11	+2	11	+3	18	-4	12	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		101	

**11.4b - 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 60.1							
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
For	70	73	66	70	73	70	66
Against	19	19	19	17	17	19	20
Don't know	12	8	15	13	10	11	13
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	99
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Pour	74	75	74	68	65	65	67
Contre	20	18	16	20	16	20	21
Ne sait pas	7	7	9	12	19	15	13
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	100	100	101
	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
For	64	69	77	72	85	63	42
Against	20	19	17	17	9	22	48
Don't know	16	12	7	12	6	15	11
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	101

**11.5a - MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE : A PRIORITY? (% by country)**  
**Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)**  
**PRÉSERVER LA PAIX ET LA SÉCURITÉ EN EUROPE : UNE PRIORITÉ ? (% par pays)**  
**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**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?

Maintaining peace and security in Europe.

**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 ?

Préserver la paix et la sécurité en Europe.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Priority	89	-4	92	-1	89	-2	90	-1	93	+1	92	-4	89	-4	92	-1	89	+3
Not a priority	8	+2	5	+1	7	+2	7	+2	6	+1	6	+3	6	+1	6	+2	5	-2
Don't know	3	+1	3	+1	4	0	4	0	2	-1	2	+1	5	+2	2	-1	6	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Priorité	89	-2	93	-6	91	-1	83	-2	93	-3	89	+1	95	-1	85	-2	89	-2
Pas priorité	8	+2	5	+4	7	+1	11	0	5	+2	9	0	4	0	8	+2	7	+2
Ne sait pas	3	-1	3	+2	3	+1	5	+1	2	+1	2	-1	1	0	7	0	4	0
TOTAL	100		101		101		99		100		100		100		100		100	



**11.5b - MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE : A PRIORITY? (% by demographics)**  
**PRÉSERVER LA PAIX ET LA SÉCURITÉ EN EUROPE : 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?

Maintaining peace and security in Europe.

**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 ?*

*Préserver la paix et la sécurité en Europe.*

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Priority	89	90	89	88	89	91	89
Not a priority	7	8	6	7	8	7	7
Don't know	4	3	5	6	3	3	5
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	101	101
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Priorité	87	90	90	91	88	86	90
Pas priorité	10	8	7	6	6	9	7
Ne sait pas	3	3	3	4	6	5	4
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	100	101
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Priority	88	89	91	88	92	88	87
Not a priority	7	7	7	7	6	8	9
Don't know	5	4	2	5	2	4	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

**11.6a - ASSERTION OF THE POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC IMPORTANCE OF THE EU AROUND THE WORLD : A PRIORITY? (% by country)**

**Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)**

**L’AFFIRMATION DE L’IMPORTANCE POLITIQUE ET DIPLOMATIQUE DE L’UE DANS LE MONDE : UNE PRIORITÉ ? (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l’automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
Priority	51	-6	57	-3	44	-9	44	-8	42	-8	76	-1	59	-4	60	-2	68	+3
Not a priority	41	+6	27	+1	44	+11	45	+11	47	+10	14	+1	27	+2	32	+4	20	0
Don't know	9	+1	16	+2	12	-2	12	-2	11	-3	10	0	14	+2	8	-2	12	-3
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Priorité	57	-3	72	-7	59	-3	57	0	70	-4	40	-3	44	-6	40	-1	53	-3
Pas priorité	33	+4	23	+7	32	+5	30	-1	20	+4	50	+2	43	+3	41	0	36	+5
Ne sait pas	10	-1	6	+1	9	-2	13	+1	10	0	10	+1	13	+3	18	-1	12	-1
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		99		101	

**11.6b - 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.*

EB 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Priority	53	90	89	88	89	91	89
Not a priority	36	8	6	7	8	7	7
Don't know	12	3	5	6	3	3	5
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	100	101	101
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Priorité	87	90	90	91	88	86	90
Pas priorité	10	8	7	6	6	9	7
Ne sait pas	3	3	3	4	6	5	4
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	100	101
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Priority	88	89	91	88	92	88	87
Not a priority	7	7	7	7	6	8	9
Don't know	5	4	2	5	2	4	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

**11.7a - DECISIONS ON DEFENCE SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by country)**

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**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 le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)*

**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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West			East										
(Nationality) government	31	-1	57	+1	37	+2	38	+2	40	-1	54	+3	38	+3	47	-3	58	+1
Jointly within the EU	63	0	40	+3	57	-3	57	-2	54	+1	42	-4	57	-3	50	+3	34	-1
Don't know	6	0	4	-3	6	+2	6	+1	5	-1	4	+1	5	-1	3	-1	8	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		101		100		101		99		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Gouvernement (nationalité)	34	-4	37	+10	37	-1	51	-7	43	-2	87	-4	76	-1	63	0	45	-1
En commun dans l'UE	62	+3	56	-12	59	+1	43	+6	50	+2	10	+4	21	+1	31	-1	50	0
Ne sait pas	5	+2	8	+4	5	+1	5	-1	7	0	3	0	3	0	5	-1	5	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	101		101		101		99		100		100		100		99		100	

**11.7b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
(Nationality) government	45	44	46	45	43	46	47
Jointly within the EU	50	53	48	49	53	51	48
Don't know	5	3	6	6	4	4	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Gouvernement (nationalité)	44	39	45	47	48	45	46
En commun dans l'UE	53	58	52	47	45	49	50
Ne sait pas	3	2	4	5	7	7	5
TOTAL	100	99	101	99	100	101	101
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
(Nationality) government	46	48	40	43	33	51	71
Jointly within the EU	47	48	58	51	65	43	25
Don't know	7	5	2	6	3	6	4
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	100	100

**11.8a - DECISIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by country)**

**Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)**

**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 le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	<b>B</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D</b>						<b>GR</b>		<b>E</b>		<b>F</b>		<b>IRL</b>	
					West				East									
(Nationality) government	12	-1	34	-2	17	-1	18	0	19	0	20	0	15	0	17	-1	21	+2
Jointly within the EU	80	0	60	+5	75	0	74	-1	73	0	75	-1	77	-1	78	+1	69	-2
Don't know	7	0	6	-3	8	+1	8	0	8	-1	4	0	9	+2	5	0	11	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	99		100		100		100		100		99		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	<b>I</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>FIN</b>		<b>S</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>EU15</b>	
Gouvernement (nationalité)	11	-1	27	+6	20	+1	28	-8	26	+2	30	+1	39	+4	32	+2	20	0
En commun dans l'UE	81	+1	65	-9	75	-1	64	+7	66	-2	63	-1	56	-4	58	0	72	-1
Ne sait pas	8	0	8	+3	6	+1	9	+3	8	-1	7	0	5	0	10	-2	8	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		100		101		101		100		100		100		100		100	

**11.8b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
(Nationality) government	20	20	20	18	18	20	22
Jointly within the EU	72	75	70	74	76	74	68
Don't know	8	5	10	8	7	6	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Gouvernement (nationalité)	18	19	15	21	20	23	23
En commun dans l'UE	77	78	80	71	68	67	68
Ne sait pas	5	4	5	8	12	10	10
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	101
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
(Nationality) government	23	20	17	17	12	21	44
Jointly within the EU	65	73	79	75	84	70	49
Don't know	12	7	4	8	4	10	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

# 11.9a - DECISION-TAKING ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE ISSUES (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**PRISE DE DÉCISION CONCERNANT LES THÈMES DE DÉFENSE EUROPÉENNE**

(% par pays)

*Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)*

## 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 60.1

2nd column : % change from EB 59.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
National governments	17	+4	32	+5	23	+2	24	+2	27	+2	25	+1	23	+5	22	+4	34	+2
NATO	19	0	29	-3	16	-3	15	-2	11	+3	1	0	13	-3	9	+1	9	-3
The European Union	49	-2	29	0	43	-3	44	-3	47	-4	66	-1	46	-1	49	-9	34	+1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	0	-1	2	+1	1	0	1	0
Don't know	14	-2	9	-2	17	+3	16	+2	14	-2	8	+1	15	-3	19	+4	23	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		101	

1ère colonne : EB 60.1

2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Les gouvernements nationaux	11	-1	16	+3	21	+5	36	+1	32	+5	46	+3	37	+7	32	+2	24	+3
L'OTAN	12	+1	16	-2	26	+2	9	-2	7	-1	3	0	7	+1	24	+2	15	+1
L'Union européenne	66	-3	53	-9	43	-4	40	-1	46	-3	42	-5	40	-10	23	-3	45	-4
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	0	3	+3	1	-1	2	-1	2	+1	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ne sait pas	10	+2	12	+4	10	-2	13	+2	14	-1	8	+1	15	+2	21	+1	15	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		100		100		101		100	



**11.9b - 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 60.1	n =	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
	n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
	National governments	24	24	23	21	22	25	26
	NATO	15	16	13	13	14	15	15
	The European Union	45	49	42	46	48	47	42
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
	Don't know	15	10	20	19	15	13	16
	TOTAL	100	100	99	101	100	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
	Les gouvernements nationaux	25	25	21	25	22	23	27
	L'OTAN	13	15	13	15	14	13	16
	L'Union européenne	53	50	52	42	40	43	42
	Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ne sait pas	8	9	13	16	23	20	15
	TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	n =	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
	n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
	National governments	25	25	22	18	18	28	38
	NATO	15	15	13	14	14	14	19
	The European Union	40	43	55	49	59	39	24
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Don't know	19	16	9	17	9	19	17
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	101	100

## 11.10 - 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]**

**11.10 - 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 60.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend not to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Rapid military reaction force	75	16	61	32	65	23	63	24	58	30	75	15	67	13	75	14	60	18
2. Common position	84	9	77	16	84	7	84	7	84	9	85	7	75	8	84	9	71	12
3. Own Foreign Minister	69	16	40	47	60	19	60	19	61	20	72	15	64	11	65	19	63	14
4. Own seat on the UN Security Council	69	14	54	32	66	14	66	14	65	17	77	9	66	9	67	16	71	8
5. "Neutral" Member states should have a say	48	33	26	57	53	22	54	22	57	21	52	32	47	19	43	40	61	13
6. Future Member states should have already a say	28	57	23	62	27	53	29	52	35	48	54	29	45	24	34	52	46	28
7. Independence of EU foreign policy	69	15	73	18	78	10	79	10	82	9	83	7	74	7	75	12	73	8
8. To guarantee Human Rights in each Member state	82	9	85	7	76	8	76	9	77	12	83	8	75	7	81	7	76	6
9. To guarantee Human Rights around the world	77	12	80	11	72	12	73	12	74	14	82	8	74	7	79	9	74	8
10. Common immigration policy	76	12	66	24	75	11	75	11	75	13	80	9	68	10	72	15	73	9
11. Common asylum policy	76	13	62	29	74	12	74	13	75	16	81	8	68	9	73	15	72	10
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Force militaire de réaction rapide	75	16	68	26	68	22	62	23	66	15	53	37	61	30	68	18	69	19
2. Position commune	89	6	89	7	83	11	75	14	73	9	76	17	78	15	71	14	81	9
3. Propre Ministre des Affaires étrangères	81	7	70	20	71	18	61	22	57	16	48	41	40	45	48	27	63	18
4. Propre siège au Conseil des NU	72	11	77	13	75	15	67	15	63	10	66	22	49	36	48	25	64	16
5. Les Etats membres "neutres" devraient avoir leur mot à dire	49	31	59	28	35	50	71	15	55	16	75	16	69	20	35	36	47	30
6. Les futurs Etats membres devraient déjà avoir leur mot à dire	41	40	28	60	21	72	35	49	52	23	30	58	33	54	31	43	35	45
7. Autonomie de la politique étrangère de l'UE	70	15	74	13	73	16	77	12	69	10	86	7	81	10	64	14	73	12
8. Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans chaque Etat membre	78	9	86	8	84	10	78	11	75	8	87	7	89	5	62	14	76	9
9. Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans le monde	78	8	81	13	76	17	76	12	75	9	79	13	82	11	62	16	74	11
10. Politique d'immigration commune	76	10	75	16	74	18	70	16	64	13	64	25	64	23	64	16	71	13
11. Politique d'asile commune	73	12	73	17	79	16	69	17	65	11	67	22	66	22	65	18	71	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).

# 12.1a - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

## 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 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 59.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Should	68	0	46	+3	62	-1	63	+1	64	+4	74	-1	65	+1	60	-1	53	-1
Should not	15	+4	33	-4	8	-4	9	-3	12	-2	10	-4	8	-1	8	+1	6	-3
Don't know	18	-4	21	0	29	+4	28	+2	24	-2	16	+5	27	-1	32	0	40	+3
TOTAL	101		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		99	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	74	-3	66	+1	67	-4	64	+1	55	-6	49	+5	63	-6	48	-4	62	-1
Non	5	0	9	-1	16	0	6	-2	9	+1	33	-6	13	0	14	+5	10	0
Ne sait pas	21	+3	25	+1	17	+4	29	0	36	+4	19	+2	25	+7	38	-1	28	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		101		101		100		100	

**12.1b - 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			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 60.1							
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Should	62	68	57	58	63	65	61
Should not	10	11	10	11	10	11	9
Don't know	28	22	34	32	26	24	30
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	99	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Oui	71	75	64	57	55	56	62
Non	10	10	11	11	9	9	9
Ne sait pas	20	15	26	32	36	35	29
TOTAL	101	100	101	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Should	54	61	72	64	77	54	42
Should not	10	10	10	12	6	10	25
Don't know	36	29	18	25	17	36	33
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

**12.2a - METHOD OF CHOOSING THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (% by country)**  
**Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)**  
**MÉTHODE POUR CHOISIR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)**  
**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**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 60.1  
2nd column : % change  
from EB 59.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West							East											
Solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the EU	6	0	11	-5	10	-2	10	-2	11	0	9	-4	15	0	11	0	14	+2
Solely elected by the European Parliament	17	-2	16	-3	19	-4	18	-5	17	-8	20	-10	13	-2	11	-1	9	-4
Chosen both by the European Parliament as well as Heads of State or Heads of Government	18	0	27	-1	18	-4	19	-3	24	+2	15	+1	11	-5	17	-6	17	-7
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	43	+2	31	+3	30	-2	30	-2	30	-1	40	+5	30	0	40	+2	29	+1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	1	+1	1	+1	1	0	1	+1	1	0
Don't know	15	0	13	+4	23	+12	22	+11	17	+6	15	+6	30	+7	20	+4	29	+6
TOTAL	100		99		101		100		100		100		100		100		99	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Nommé seulement par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernements de l'UE	13	+2	11	-2	9	-1	16	-5	12	-1	21	+1	12	+3	7	-3	11	-1
Elu seulement par le Parlement européen	19	-5	12	-3	23	-2	17	-6	10	-5	13	-6	14	-1	9	-2	15	-3
Choisi à la fois par le Parlement européen et par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernement	15	-4	15	-2	19	-3	17	-2	17	-3	36	+1	31	-4	18	-3	18	-3
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	34	+1	50	0	35	+3	34	+9	31	+1	19	0	26	-6	37	+4	34	+1
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	0	1	+1	1	0	2	+1	1	-1	0	-1	2	+1	1	0	1	0
Ne sait pas	18	+4	12	+7	13	+2	13	+1	29	+9	12	+5	16	+9	28	+3	22	+6
TOTAL	100		101		100		99		100		101		101		100		101	

**12.2b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the EU	11	12	10	10	12	11	11
Solely elected by the EP	15	18	13	12	14	17	16
Chosen both by the EP as well as Heads of State or Heads of Government	18	18	17	16	19	18	17
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	34	36	32	38	34	35	31
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	22	16	27	24	21	19	24
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	101	101	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Nommé seulement par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernements de l'UE	11	12	12	11	11	10	11
Elu seulement par le PE	19	21	17	11	14	12	16
Choisi à la fois par le PE et par les chefs d'Etats ou de gouvernement	19	22	19	17	13	14	17
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	33	35	33	35	30	38	33
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ne sait pas	17	9	18	25	31	25	22
TOTAL	99	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Solely nominated by the Heads of State or Heads of Government of the EU	10	12	12	9	13	10	9
Solely elected by the EP	12	15	20	13	19	13	10
Chosen both by the EP as well as Heads of State or Heads of Government	15	17	21	19	21	17	13
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	32	35	34	37	33	35	41
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Don't know	30	21	12	21	14	24	26
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	100	101

### 12.3a - PERIOD OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**DURÉE DE LA PRÉSIDENTIE DU CONSEIL EUROPÉEN (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

#### 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)

1st column : EB 60.1

2nd column : % change  
from EB 59.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
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	-6	48	+4	24	-8	24	-7	24	-4	37	-10	26	-6	22	-1	30	+2
The period of the Presidency should be extended because six months is too short to achieve significant results	53	+3	39	-8	53	+1	53	+1	56	+4	45	+1	36	-1	59	+1	34	-9
Don't know	21	+4	14	+5	24	+8	23	+6	20	0	19	+10	38	+7	19	0	36	+7
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
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	35	+2	37	-3	27	-3	44	0	32	-4	46	+2	35	-3	18	-5	27	-3
La présidence devrait durer plus longtemps parce que 6 mois sont trop courts pour obtenir des résultats significatifs	45	-4	50	-1	60	+3	36	0	41	-2	44	-3	50	-3	49	-2	49	-1
Ne sait pas	20	+2	13	+4	13	-1	20	0	28	+7	10	+1	16	+7	33	+6	24	+4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		101		100		100	



**12.3b - PERIOD OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL (% by demographics)**  
**DURÉE DE LA PRÉSIDENTE 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
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 The period of the Presidency should be extended because six months is too short to achieve significant results Don't know	27	29	25	27	29	27	25
	49	52	47	47	49	52	48
	24	19	29	26	23	22	27
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
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 La présidence devrait être étendue parce que 6 mois sont trop courts pour obtenir des résultats significatifs Ne sait pas	30	29	28	25	24	24	26
	50	59	54	47	42	46	49
	19	12	18	27	34	30	26
TOTAL	99	100	100	99	100	100	101
	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
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 The period of the Presidency should be extended because six months is too short to achieve significant results Don't know	24	26	30	30	30	25	26
	43	49	57	47	54	48	45
	33	25	13	23	16	27	29
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 12.4a - THE RIGHT OF VETO (% by country)

Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn 2003 (EB60.1)

**LE DROIT DE VETO (% par pays)**

**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

### 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 ... ?

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	34	-8	53	-4	44	-8	45	-9	49	-11	65	-13	29	-4	44	-7	42	-8
Be limited to a very few essential areas	25	+4	30	+3	25	+1	25	+2	23	+4	15	+3	15	-2	27	+2	15	+2
Be given up for all decisions in order to make the European Union more efficient	19	-1	8	-2	14	+1	14	+2	13	+4	4	+1	13	0	9	+1	8	-1
Don't know	22	+4	9	+2	17	+6	17	+6	15	+3	16	+9	44	+7	20	+4	35	+7
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Etre maintenu en l'état pour préserver les intérêts nationaux essentiels	33	-8	54	-8	45	-4	61	-4	43	-2	48	-9	46	-6	40	0	41	-6
Etre limité à de très rares domaines essentiels	22	+3	19	-1	25	+4	20	+2	15	0	28	+3	23	-1	18	-2	22	+1
Etre abandonné pour toutes les décisions afin de rendre l'Union européenne plus efficace	17	+2	7	-1	18	+1	6	+2	10	-1	11	+3	15	+1	12	0	13	+1
Ne sait pas	28	+2	20	+10	12	0	13	0	33	+5	14	+5	17	+6	31	+2	24	+4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		101		101		101		100	

**12.4b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	41	42	40	41	41	43	40
Be limited to a very few essential areas	22	25	19	21	23	22	21
Be given up for all decisions in order to make the EU more efficient	13	15	11	12	13	13	13
Don't know	24	19	30	27	24	22	26
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	101	100	100
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE</b>							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Etre maintenu en l'état pour préserver les intérêts nationaux essentiels	43	39	45	40	38	37	43
Etre limité à de très rares domaines essentiels	26	34	21	19	17	19	20
Etre abandonné pour toutes les décisions afin de rendre l'UE plus efficace	13	17	13	13	10	14	13
Ne sait pas	18	10	20	28	35	30	24
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE</b>			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	39	43	41	42	41	42	48
Be limited to a very few essential areas	16	21	31	23	27	19	16
Be given up for all decisions in order to make the EU more efficient	12	13	15	10	15	12	13
Don't know	34	24	13	24	18	28	23
TOTAL	101	101	100	99	101	101	100

**13 .1a - EFFECT OF ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)**  
**Change from Spring 2003 (EB59.1) to Autumn (EB60.1)**  
**EFFET DES ACTIVITÉS ET DÉCISIONS DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)**  
**Évolution entre le printemps 2003 (EB59.1) et l'automne 2003 (EB60.1)**

**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 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Great effect	14	0	10	0	19	+5	18	+4	17	0	33	-1	24	0	10	-3	20	-1
Some effect	50	+1	58	+3	46	-3	47	0	51	+9	43	+2	44	-2	44	-1	53	-1
No effect	26	0	22	+2	18	0	17	-1	14	-3	18	+2	21	+5	33	+2	16	+5
Don't know	10	-1	10	-5	18	-2	18	-3	19	-4	7	-2	12	-2	12	+1	11	-3
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		101		101		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2èe colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Grand effet	26	+5	18	+4	22	-1	16	-1	20	-7	10	-1	10	0	12	0	18	+1
Quelques effets	43	-5	45	-7	45	-4	44	-3	47	+2	52	0	53	-1	48	0	46	-1
Aucun effet	15	-4	28	-2	23	+3	23	+1	20	+3	28	0	27	+1	26	0	22	0
Ne sait pas	16	+4	9	+5	11	+2	17	+2	13	+1	10	0	11	+1	14	0	14	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100	

**13.1b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Great effect	18	20	16	16	18	20	17
Some effect	46	48	44	45	48	47	44
No effect	22	21	23	24	22	21	23
Don't know	14	11	17	15	12	13	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Grand effet	23	18	18	17	17	16	17
Quelques effets	47	55	52	44	41	43	43
Aucun effet	19	18	19	24	23	25	24
Ne sait pas	11	9	11	15	19	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Great effect	16	18	20	17	22	14	14
Some effect	42	46	51	47	52	44	39
No effect	23	22	20	23	16	26	33
Don't know	19	14	9	13	10	16	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**13.2 - 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 60.1 + : 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	34	45	30	49	37	37	36	38	36	41	47	38	37	35	27	48	54	22
The European Parliament has more power than the (LOWER HOUSE OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT - UK: "HOUSE OF COMMONS")	38	36	31	54	33	41	37	38	49	28	72	14	33	29	33	38	56	23
European Parliament elections are really important	60	28	64	25	65	15	64	16	63	20	80	9	62	14	60	23	68	14
+ : 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	32	52	31	42	51	42	38	40	40	32	57	17	62	24	45	35	41
Le Parlement européen a plus de pouvoir que le Parlement national (FR : "L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE")	42	37	57	24	46	48	53	27	46	26	55	32	50	36	34	32	39	35
Les élections européennes sont vraiment importantes	71	17	74	14	71	26	58	24	59	22	58	32	67	20	45	28	62	20

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).

### 13.3 - 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

### 13.3 - 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 60.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Newspapers or magazines	31	53	33	31	24	15	20	22	31
2. Television	48	77	37	36	33	37	41	40	42
3. Radio	20	42	11	11	10	6	12	14	19
4. Internet	3	8	4	3	2	2	3	4	3
5. Leaflets, newsletters or letters	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	3
6. Public meetings	2	6	4	4	2	1	0	2	5
7. No contact	38	17	44	45	50	50	40	45	32
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
9. Don't know	4	2	6	6	6	4	9	4	10
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Journaux ou magazines	29	43	29	34	14	56	46	20	27
2. Télévision	40	52	38	40	46	61	59	25	38
3. Radio	7	37	17	14	6	20	27	10	12
4. Internet	3	6	6	4	2	5	7	2	4
5. Brochures ou lettres	1	4	3	1	1	5	3	3	2
6. Meetings publics	2	5	1	3	1	6	5	1	2
7. Pas de contact	41	35	42	36	41	26	30	57	44
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Ne sait pas	7	3	6	7	9	2	4	7	6



### 13.4 - 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

### 13.4 - 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 60.1	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Newspapers or magazines	27	38	35	33	28	22	22	27	26
2. Television	38	56	44	43	39	52	39	41	39
3. Radio	16	28	14	13	9	13	16	18	18
4. Internet	6	13	8	7	5	4	4	10	5
5. Leaflets, newsletters or letters	6	10	10	10	7	7	4	11	7
6. Public meetings	5	10	11	10	8	11	2	6	9
7. No, not interested	44	32	32	33	40	27	38	34	28
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
9. Don't know	4	2	6	6	6	3	11	5	14
	<b>I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>FIN</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>EU15</b>
1. Journaux ou magazines	34	31	34	28	15	39	43	28	30
2. Television	46	35	45	33	52	44	52	35	42
3. Radio	10	22	18	15	10	15	27	17	15
4. Internet	7	8	12	7	4	6	10	8	7
5. Brochures ou lettres	7	8	9	5	3	8	7	12	9
6. Meetings publics	13	5	4	7	4	14	10	6	8
7. Non, pas intéressé(e)	20	40	36	39	29	33	27	41	33
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
9. Ne sait pas	6	3	2	6	10	3	7	6	6

**13.5a - 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	
EB 60.1			West		East				
Average score	6.55	8.45	7.09	7.01	6.69	8.35	6.77	6.68	6.76
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Moyenne	7.66	7.02	6.90	6.64	6.07	6.79	7.79	5.57	6.84

**13.5b - 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 60.1 n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Average score	6.84	7.06	6.62	6.43	6.71	7.01	6.98
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Moyenne	7.25	7.65	7.10	6.28	6.49	5.94	7.11
	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Average score	6.53	6.60	7.66	6.80	7.78	6.30	5.52

**13.6a - 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 60.1									
Average score	6.65	9.46	7.78	7.62	7.02	8.63	7.35	7.83	7.15
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Moyenne	7.79	7.23	7.96	7.85	6.86	7.88	9.08	7.12	7.64

**13.6b - 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 60.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16171	7804	8367	2392	4445	3999	5336
Average score	7.64	7.81	7.48	7.11	7.46	7.74	7.93
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1419	1488	1857	3380	1831	965	3793
Moyenne	7.97	8.32	7.87	7.18	7.24	6.74	7.99
	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 =	4325	6866	3499	1481	7802	4973	2379
Average score	7.44	7.44	8.33	7.44	8.23	7.25	7.06

**13.7 - 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

**13.7 - 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 60.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. National issues	15	25	28	28	29	37	26	26	45
2. Agriculture	14	19	18	18	17	41	22	22	19
3. Environment	28	51	35	35	32	42	30	42	28
4. Crime	47	44	53	53	54	55	34	43	45
5. Employment	73	43	51	54	63	70	59	77	44
6. Immigration	38	45	43	42	40	36	54	36	27
7. Education	21	24	29	30	35	43	26	36	22
8. Common defence policy	13	23	31	30	25	23	21	24	10
9. Foreign policy	13	23	31	30	26	26	16	20	10
10. Enlargement	8	20	16	15	11	7	12	12	10
11. Reform	8	19	15	14	11	8	8	11	5
12. European Parliament	6	14	15	14	8	8	6	13	6
13. Citizen's rights	26	33	27	27	28	34	23	28	14
14. Don't know	4	5	8	7	4	3	9	2	8
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Enjeux nationaux	31	19	34	44	37	47	41	29	29
2. L'agriculture	14	22	26	22	29	46	28	24	21
3. L'environnement	34	44	37	34	27	28	58	32	35
4. La sécurité	56	43	57	41	39	47	61	49	49
5. L'emploi	43	56	51	51	65	62	52	33	54
6. L'immigration	50	29	36	36	22	16	31	56	44
7. L'éducation	22	36	36	20	36	18	27	31	29
8. La politique de défense commune	21	16	26	16	11	18	16	25	24
9. La politique étrangère	15	17	25	14	6	12	17	17	20
10. Elargissement	11	10	15	11	9	9	13	7	11
11. Réforme	8	8	19	12	8	12	20	16	12
12. Parlement européen	10	7	18	9	6	13	13	14	12
13. Droits du citoyen	29	27	33	24	20	29	37	20	26
14. Ne sait pas	4	5	3	6	8	3	5	11	6



### 13.8- 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 **[Other elections on the same day]**
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 **[Autres élections le même jour]**
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]**

**13.8 - 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 60.1 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Free public transport	25	72	9	86	27	58	28	57	32	56	50	46	34	57	18	76	38	54
Supermarkets	17	80	7	89	19	68	20	67	25	62	23	72	25	66	15	80	43	49
Internet	30	67	20	75	27	62	26	62	26	64	26	66	31	60	26	69	34	54
Workplace	28	67	19	78	26	61	26	61	26	62	39	56	40	52	27	67	45	43
All elections on the same day	43	53	17	77	47	40	47	40	49	39	65	32	53	37	33	60	53	36
Other elections on the same day	36	60	12	82	37	47	38	46	43	43	60	35	41	46	33	60	41	44
Regional lists			13	81	45	39	45	39	45	39	53	40	36	48	28	61		
citizens from other member states on the ballot paper	16	75	5	90	21	59	21	59	23	58	35	55	27	55	17	71	28	56
More time to register			3	88									20	63	18	71	30	56
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Transports public gratuits	35	57	18	75	17	80	23	65	32	62	24	70	11	84	24	70	27	65
Supermarchés	23	68	12	82	16	81	23	66	25	69	35	61	16	79	36	59	23	69
Internet	33	59	36	59	33	64	24	68	17	76	34	61	34	61	34	61	29	63
Lieu de travail	34	58	30	62	22	72	32	56	25	69	33	60	25	68	35	58	31	61
Toutes les élections le même jour	55	35	42	51	38	57	42	46	33	60	42	52	41	52	40	51	45	46
Autres élections le même jour	54	34	35	57	33	63	32	54	28	65	28	64	32	59	28	62	38	51
Listes régionales			33	57	30	63	37	47	25	66	37	55	32	55			36	50
Citoyens d'autres Etats membres sur les listes	27	51	16	72	17	75	17	65	20	69	8	83	12	75	13	71	20	64
Période d'inscription plus longue			6	14									6	75	14	76	16	71

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).

**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  
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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	Karin Schreurs	+32/2/642.47.11	+32/2/648.34.08
Danmark	GFK DANMARK Sylows Allé 1 DK - 2000 Frederiksberg	Finn VILLEMOS	+45/38/32.20.00	+45/38/32.20.01
Deutschland	IPSOS GmbH Papenkamp, 2-6 D - 23879 Mölln	Uwe REISING	+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	Demoskopea S.p.A. 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	Mr. André KOKS	+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	MetrisGfK 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	Mika KIISKI	+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	Ross WILLIAMS	++/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

Connacht/Ulster  
Dublin  
Munster  
Rest of Leinster

### ITALIA

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

Veneto

### LUXEMBOURG

Centre  
Est  
Nord  
Sud

### NEDERLAND

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

### ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland  
Kärnten  
Niederösterreich  
Oberösterreich  
Steiermark  
Tirol  
Vorarlberg  
Wien

### PORTUGAL

Alentejo  
Algarve  
Azores  
Centro  
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo  
Madeira  
Norte

### SUOMI

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

### SVERIGE

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

### UNITED KINGDOM

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

### NORTHERN IRELAND

### C3. Sample Specifications

Between 1<sup>st</sup> October 2003 and 7<sup>th</sup> November 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 60.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 60.1 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 N<sup>th</sup> 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/IPSOS BELGIUM	1,022	7/10 – 7/11	8,458
Denmark	GfK DENMARK	1,000	9/10 – 5/11	4,355
Germany(East)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1,023	4/10 – 24/10	13,164
Germany(West)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1,016	4/10 – 24/10	56,319
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,001	6/10 – 2/11	8,899
Spain	INRA/IPSOS ESPAÑA	1,000	6/10 – 1/11	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1,015	9/10 – 27/10	47,936
Ireland	LANDSDOWNE Market Research	1,014	6/10 – 30/10	3,004
Italy	Demoskopoea	1,008	1/10 – 28/10	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	587	3/10 – 7/11	357
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1,006	7/10 – 4/11	13,010
Austria	SPECTRA	1,010	3/10 – 29/10	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	3/10 – 28/10	8,620
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,018	9/10 – 5/11	4,245
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	1/10 – 3/11	7,252
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,055	1/10 – 5/11	46,370
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	7/10 – 28/10	1,314
Total number of interviews		16,082		

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](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 1<sup>er</sup> octobre et le 7 novembre 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 60.1 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE, Direction générale Presse et communication, Secteur Opinion publique.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 60.1 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/IPSOS BELGIUM	1,022	7/10 – 7/11	8,458
Danemark	GfK DENMARK	1,000	9/10 – 5/11	4,355
Allemagne(Est)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1,023	4/10 – 24/10	13,164
Allemagne(Ouest)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1,016	4/10 – 24/10	56,319
Grèce	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,001	6/10 – 2/11	8,899
Espagne	INRA/IPSOS ESPAÑA	1,000	6/10 – 1/11	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1,015	9/10 – 27/10	47,936
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1,014	6/10 – 30/10	3,004
Italie	Demoskopea	1,008	1/10 – 28/10	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	587	3/10 – 7/11	357
Pays-Bas	INTOMART	1,006	7/10 – 4/11	13,010
Autriche	SPECTRA	1,010	3/10 – 29/10	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	3/10 – 28/10	8,620
Finlande	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,018	9/10 – 5/11	4,245
Suède	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	1/10 – 3/11	7,252
Grande-Bretagne	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,055	1/10 – 5/11	46,370
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	7/10 – 28/10	1,314
Nombre total d'interviews		16,082		

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](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 in Belgium - I.C.O. und GfK Worldwide, führte zwischen dem 1. Oktober und 7. November 2003 im Auftrag der Europäischen Kommission, Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen, die Umfrage 60.1 des Standard-Eurobarometer durch..

Im Rahmen des Eurobarometers 60.1 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/IPSOS BELGIUM	1,022	7/10 – 7/11	8,458
Dänemark	GfK DENMARK	1,000	9/10 – 5/11	4,355
Ost-Deutschland	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1,023	4/10 – 24/10	13,164
West-Deutschland	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1,016	4/10 – 24/10	56,319
Griechenland	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,001	6/10 – 2/11	8,899
Spanien	INRA/IPSOS ESPAÑA	1,000	6/10 – 1/11	34,239
Frankreich	CSA-TMO	1,015	9/10 – 27/10	47,936
Irland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1,014	6/10 – 30/10	3,004
Italien	Demoskopoea	1,008	1/10 – 28/10	49,531
Luxemburg	ILRes	587	3/10 – 7/11	357
Niederlande	INTOMART	1,006	7/10 – 4/11	13,010
Österreich	SPECTRA	1,010	3/10 – 29/10	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	3/10 – 28/10	8,620
Finnland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,018	9/10 – 5/11	4,245
Schweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	1/10 – 3/11	7,252
Großbritannien	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,055	1/10 – 5/11	46,370
Nordirland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	7/10 – 28/10	1,314
Gesamtzahl		16,082		

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](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	27 %
(2)	respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	43 %
(3)	respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	22 %
(4)	respondents who are still studying	9 %

### C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

*"What is your current occupation?"*

The original question shows the following distribution:

#### Self - employed

(1)	Farmer	1 %
(2)	Fisherman	0 %
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	2 %
(4)	Owner of a shop, craftsman, self-employed person	5 %
(5)	Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	2 %

#### Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(7)	General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8)	Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	6 %
(9)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	8 %
(10)	Employed position, not at a desk but traveling (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	9 %
(14)	Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	5 %

#### Non-active

(15)	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	11 %
(16)	Student	9 %
(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) <b>Self employed</b> = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company  | 9 %  |
| (2) <b>Managers</b> = 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) <b>Other white collars</b> = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but traveling (salesmen, driver, etc.)   | 12 % |
| (4) <b>Manual Workers</b> = 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  | 21 % |
| (5) <b>House persons</b> = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working  | 11 % |
| (6) <b>Unemployed</b> = Unemployed + temporarily not working   | 6 %  |
| (7) <b>Retired</b> = Retired + unable to work through illness  | 24 % |
| (8) <b>Still studying</b> = Student  | 9 %  |

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 labeled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

- |             |      |
|-------------|------|
| (1) ++ high | 11 % |
| (2) +       | 33 % |
| (3) -       | 34 % |
| (4) -- low  | 22 % |

### C.4.7 Self-perceived knowledge scale

The self-perceived knowledge scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

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

Know nothing at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Know a great deal
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	-------------------

In the tables, the scale is recoded to the following three categories:

- |                |      |
|----------------|------|
| (1) codes 1-3  | 35 % |
| (2) codes 4-7  | 57 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 6 %  |

## 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	27 %
(2)	répondants qui ont quitté l'école entre 16 et 19 ans	43 %
(3)	répondants qui ont continué l'école jusqu'à 20 ans ou plus	22 %
(4)	répondants qui étudient encore	9 %

### C.4.4 Echelle de l'activité économique principale

L'échelle de l'activité économique principale correspond aux réponses recodées à la question

*"Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?"*

La question de départ donne la répartition suivante :

#### Indépendants

(1)	Agriculteur exploitant	1 %
(2)	Pêcheur	0 %
(3)	Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	2 %
(4)	Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan, ou autre travailleur indépendant	5 %
(5)	Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	2 %

#### Salarié(e)s

(6)	Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte)	2 %
(7)	Cadre supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur)	1 %
(8)	Cadre moyen	6 %
(9)	Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau	8 %
(10)	Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	3 %
(11)	Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc.)	7 %
(12)	Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	1 %
(13)	Ouvrier qualifié	9 %
(14)	Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	5 %

#### Inactifs

(15)	En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	11 %
(16)	Etudiant	9 %
(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) <b>Indépendants</b> = Agriculteur + Pêcheur + Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte, etc.) + Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant + Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise | 9 %  |
| (2) <b>Cadres</b> = Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte) + Cadres supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur) + Cadre moyen  | 9 %  |
| (3) <b>Autres cols blancs</b> = Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau + Employés ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)   | 12 % |
| (4) <b>Travailleurs manuels</b> = 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      | 21 % |
| (5) <b>Personnes au foyer</b> = Personne en charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle  | 11 % |
| (6) <b>Chômeurs</b> = Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi  | 6 %  |
| (7) <b>Retraités</b> = A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé  | 24 % |
| (8) <b>Etudiants</b>  | 9 %  |

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 | 11 % |
| (2) +               | 33 % |
| (3) -               | 34 % |
| (4) -- niveau bas   | 22 % |

#### C.4.7 Echelle de connaissances déclarées

L'échelle de connaissances déclarées représente les réponses recodées à la question suivante :

"En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ?"

Ne sait rien du tout	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	En sait beaucoup
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	------------------

Dans les tableaux, l'échelle est recodée en trois catégories :

- |                |      |
|----------------|------|
| (1) codes 1-3  | 35 % |
| (2) codes 4-7  | 57 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 6 %  |

## 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	27 %
(2)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 16 bis 19 Jahren	43 %
(3)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 20 Jahren oder später	22 %
(4)	Personen, die Schule oder Studium noch nicht abgeschlossen haben	9 %

### C.4.4 Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala

Zur Erstellung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala werden die Antworten auf die folgende Frage ausgewertet :

*“Welchen Beruf üben Sie zur Zeit aus ?”*

Die Fragestellung ergibt folgende Verteilung:

#### Selbständig

(1)	Landwirt	1 %
(2)	Fischer	0 %
(3)	Freie Berufe (Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.)	2 %
(4)	Ladenbesitzer, Handwerker usw.	5 %
(5)	Selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber)	2 %

#### Angestellt

(6)	Freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Anwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater)	2 %
(7)	Leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied	1 %
(8)	Mittlere Angestellte (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	6 %
(9)	Sonstige Büroangestellte	8 %
(10)	Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	3 %
(11)	Angestellte ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungssektor (Krankenhaus, Bedienung in Restaurant, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann)	7 %
(12)	Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtspersonal	1 %
(13)	Facharbeiter	9 %
(14)	Sonstige Arbeiter	5 %

#### Nicht berufstätig

(15)	Hausfrau/Hausmann und verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	11 %
(16)	Schüler/Student	9 %
(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) <b>Selbständige</b> = Landwirt + Fischer + freie Berufe (z.B. Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) + Landenbesitzer, Handwerker usw. + selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber)   | 9 %  |
| (2) <b>Führungskräfte</b> = 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) <b>Sonstige Angestellte</b> = Sonstige Büroangestellte + Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)   | 12 % |
| (4) <b>Arbeiter</b> = Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungsbetrieb (Krankenhaus, Gaststättengewerbe, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann) + Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtstätigkeit + Facharbeiter + sonstige Arbeiter   | 21 % |
| (5) <b>Hausfrauen/Hausmänner</b> = verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)   | 11 % |
| (6) <b>Arbeitslose</b> = zur Zeit arbeitslos  | 6 %  |
| (7) <b>Rentner</b> = Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner  | 24 % |
| (8) <b>Schüler/Studenten</b>  | 9 %  |

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    | 11 % |
| (2) +          | 33 % |
| (3) -          | 34 % |
| (4) -- niedrig | 22 % |

#### C.4.7 Subjektive Kenntnis-Skala

Die subjektive Kenntnis-Skala gibt die nach einem vorgegebenen Schlüssel eingestuften Antworten auf die folgende Frage wieder:

"Sagen Sie mir bitte anhand dieser Skala, wie viel Sie Ihrer Meinung nach über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen wissen." (Skala vorlegen)

Weiß überhaupt nichts darüber	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Weiß sehr viel darüber
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Für die Tabellen werden die Skalenwerte neu verschlüsselt, wobei die folgenden drei Kategorien verwendet werden:

- |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| (1) Kennzahlen 1-3  | 35 % |
| (2) Kennzahlen 4-7  | 57 % |
| (3) Kennzahlen 8-10 | 6 %  |

**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 Berichts	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 30<sup>th</sup> 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

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
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

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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
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
81	Consumers and the single market Le marché unique des consommateurs	4/93		

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
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
100	Europeans and public security Les Européens et la sécurité publique Die Europäer und öffentliche Sicherheit	2-4/96	11/96	EN, FR, DE

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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
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

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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		
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

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
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
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



Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
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
160	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, ENG, DE
177	Europeans and Biotechnology in 2002	09-10/02	03/03	EN, FR
179	EU citizens and sources of information about health	09-10/02	05/03	EN
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
183	Smoking & Health/Environment & Health	10-12/02	11/03	ENG

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183.2	Le SIDA	10-12/02	11/03	FR
183.3	Les antibiotiques	10-12/02	11/03	FR
183.4	Le don de sang	10-12/02	11/03	FR
183.5	don et transplantation d'organes	10-12/02	11/03	FR
183.6	Physical activity	10-12/02	11/03	ENG
183.7	Health of adults	10-12/02	11/03	ENG
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
186	Health, food and alcohol and safety	01-03/03	06/03	ENG
193	Consumer Protection	05-06/03	11/03	ENG
197	Les Citoyens de l'Union européenne et le Sport : Premiers résultats	09/03	11/03	FR
198	2003, European year of people with disabilities 2003, année européenne des personnes handicapées	09/03	02/04	ENG, FR
200	Attitudes related to defrauding the European Union and its budget	11/03	1/04	ENG