The EUROBAROMETER No.40 survey was undertaken between 13th October and 9th November 1993, that is, around the time of the entry into force of the European Union (EU) Treaty.

HIGHLIGHTS

* For the fifth time in a row, support for the European Union falls. Public support for the European Community is now back to where it was in the mid-eighties. General support for European integration, however, remains at a high 73%.

* The European Community is still much in the news, but significantly less so than a year before, during the heat of the Maastricht debate. After sterling left the ERM and the French referendum in 1992, the perceived information deficit grew - almost three-quarters of EU citizens continue to feel uninformed about the EC, up from two-thirds in 1992.

* In all countries except the United Kingdom, there was majority support among those who expressed an opinion for the Maastricht Treaty at the time it came into force.

* Absolute majorities from 9 countries favour a single currency for the Union by 1999. By contrast there are absolute majorities against the idea in Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom (and opposition continues to grow in the latter two).

* Absolute majorities everywhere back a role for the European Union in foreign policy towards non-EU countries and a common security/defence policy as an aim (exception: Denmark). However, there has been a significant shift over the past six months away from the Union jointly taking decisions on security/defence issues in favour of one’s national government solely dealing with them.

* Absolute majorities of EU citizens are gloomy about the unemployment situation in their country, both for 1993 and 1994. They are on balance marginally more positive than negative about their own individual job prospects.

* Most perceive national governments to be primarily responsible for providing information about the European Union to its citizens. European institutions (the Commission and European Parliament combined) come next, with schools/universities also popular.

* Most EU citizens do feel they have some kind of European identity. At the national level, the "our country-only" are in a majority solely in the UK while Danes and Irish are divided about their European identity.
NOTE

EUROBAROMETER public opinion surveys ("standard EUROBAROMETER surveys") have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General, Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual of the European Commission each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973 ("EB" No. 0). They have included Greece since Autumn 1980, Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985 and the former German Democratic Republic from Autumn 1990 onwards.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged fifteen years and over in each Member State. The regular sample in standard EUROBAROMETER surveys is 1000 people per country except Luxembourg (500) and the United Kingdom (1000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland). In order to monitor the integration of the five new Länder into unified Germany and the European Community, 2000 persons have been sampled in Germany since EUROBAROMETER 34: 1000 in East Germany and 1000 in West Germany.

Until EUROBAROMETER No 31, surveys were carried out by national institutes belonging to "European Omnibus Surveys" (EOS). "Faits et Opinions", Paris was responsible for finalisation of questionnaires (working with the Commission's "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit), international coordination and the initial statistical processing of the data. The EB surveys from No. 32 onwards have been carried out by national institutes associated with the "INRA (EUROPE) European Coordination Office".

All institutes involved were selected by tender. They are all members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) and comply with its standards.

The figures given for the European Union as a whole, which are shown in this document, are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country. In certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add up exactly to 100%, but a number very close to it (e.g. 99 or 101), because of rounding. When questions allow for several responses, percentages also often add up to more than 100% as well. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of 1% compared to the tables because of the way previously-rounded percentages are added.

In accordance with normal practice for this type of survey, the European Commission disclaims all responsibility for questions, results and commentaries. This report, which was drawn up by the "Surveys, Research, Analyses" Unit of the Directorate-General, Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual is an internal working document of the European Commission.

Some of the results presented here have already been distributed by the publication of an Early Release (7th December 1993). The sections and paragraphs of this report which have already been published are annotated in the margin by the sign ©.

Detailed tables on series of trend variables, some of which go back to 1962, were formerly published as Appendix B or Volume II of the EUROBAROMETER report twice a year. Nowadays, a more detailed version is published under separate covers annually, carrying in addition a series of short- and medium-term trends. The first volume of the new "EUROBAROMETER TRENDS" came out in March 1991.
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### MAIN REPORT

**EDITORIAL: 20 YEARS OF THE EUROBAROMETER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Have priorities changed compared to twenty years ago?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Expectations for 1994</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>The democratic deficit</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Public support for European integration</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Image of the Commission</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>The Belgian Presidency</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>COMMUNICATING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO PEOPLE</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Awareness of the EU and its institutions</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Interest in learning more</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Where to get more information?</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Who should provide the information?</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>New possible ways of communicating</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Trends in media use</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>EUROPEAN POLICY AREAS</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Awareness of key EC issues</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Maastricht</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Subsidiarity: national and EC policy areas</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>The Single European Market</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>The EU's role in the world</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>INITIATIVES FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION JOB MARKET</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Problems and solutions to unemployment</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Job-sharing</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>&quot;Flexi-time&quot;</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Vocational training</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>The future of employment</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>OTHER DIMENSIONS OF EUROPE</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Poverty and social exclusion</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Nationality identity, European identity</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Views on the European Court of Justice</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### ANNEXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE details</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DETAILS ON FIELDWORK AND SAMPLING</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard EUROBAROMETER survey No. 40</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October-November 1993,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by INRA (EUROPE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash EUROBAROMETER survey No. 19</td>
<td>A6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and No. 20, September 1993,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by EOS Gallup Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER</td>
<td>A9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survey No. 4, November 1993,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF GRAPHICS</td>
<td>A12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>A15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLES</td>
<td>A20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEYS ON ATTITUDES OF EUROPEANS</td>
<td>A76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOCIO-</td>
<td>A87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL VARIABLES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The European Union is a well-oiled machine lacking charisma to attract popular support.

Vaclav Havel, 1994
European Parliament

EDITORIAL:

TWENTY YEARS OF EUROBAROMETER

Publishing ("standard") EUROBAROMETER ("full") report no 40, we start celebrating the 20th anniversary of regular European Commission public opinion polling. It was in Spring 1974 that the first of the regular twice-yearly EUROBAROMETER surveys took off the ground under the direction of Jacques-René RABIER.

1. The European Community After 40 Years

Following the famous declaration by Robert Schuman of 9 May 1950 and subsequent negotiations and ratifications, the European Community "of The Six" was established by the Treaty of Paris (18 April 1951), which came into force on 23 July 1952. At the time, it was "just" a "European Community for Coal and Steel". Right after this consciously modest beginning, a next step was undertaken once again initiated by the government of France: the elaboration of the treaties for a "European Defence Community" and a "European Political Community" among the same six countries. The government of all six had signed the treaty, five had ratified it, when - on August 24, 1954 - the French parliament turned it down.

All who remember those days, or who read the respective newspapers today, will hardly be able to avoid smiling ironically. There are people who called it "THE crisis of Europe" when the Treaty of Maastricht failed by some 23,000 Danish votes to jump its first hurdle on 2 June 1992, less than four months after it had been

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2 After the English as well as the Scandinavians had insisted on their belief into having and wanting to retain "full sovereignty", the foundation of the Council of Europe (May 1949) did not lead to the creation of the United States of Europe. This had been the hope of many participants of the "Congress of The Hague" organised in May 1948 by the European Movement, although it did not figure in the final document.
signed. Yes, it was a crisis. But there had been many before; and there will be more to come.

The Maastricht "Treaty on European Union" (of 7 February 1992) needed just twenty months to pass the last ("Karlsruhe") hurdle before it came into force.

But during the forty years between the start of the ECSC and the entering into force of the "Treaty on European Union", the Community had become much deeper and larger than those deceived by the light-weight nature of the "Council of Europe" would have ever dared to dream.

2. The European Union in the Future

It is true: neither enlargement negotiations, nor serious steps to contain violence in former Yugoslavia, nor the in-depth debate about competitiveness, growth and employment in Europe had won real momentum before the Treaty on European Union had come into force. The European Monetary System had undergone two serious shocks. The discussion about options for the future of Europe had become more lively in many countries. In summer 1991, months before the Maastricht meeting of the European Council, the overall EC average of Europe's support by public opinion began a fall which had started - in some EC member states - in 1987 or 1988 already with the Single European Market legislation beginning to take shape. This drop in public support for 'Europe' accelerated as soon as "Maastricht" had taken place. Now, straight after the Maastricht Treaty came into force, things have begun to move again:

Today, the Commission's White Paper is making its way through discussions in governmental institutions, interest groups, specialists' symposia and the media. The European Monetary Institute in Frankfurt has started to work. And optimistic headlines on the economy/business pages of the press slowly become more numerous ...

Today, four EFTA candidate countries have successfully finished their negotiations with the Commission and Council. As soon as the Council reaches its decision on how to define its own rules afresh, it will be up to their parliaments and peoples, as well as to the national parliaments of the Twelve and to the European Parliament, to decide whether those countries will become members ...

Today, prospects for peace in former Yugoslavia look better than they have for many months ...

Another Inter-Governmental Conference is called for 1996 to decide about institutional reforms in the light of experience with the Maastricht Treaty, northern and alpine enlargement and "Europe Agreements" with six countries of Central and
Eastern Europe. As of 1996, the question of when to start the single currency phase of EMU will be on the table: 1997? later? 1999? even later?.

It is not difficult to predict that serious controversies will come about with each major new step ahead. And that some will label each of them, in turn, "THE Crisis of Europe", again. But confidence in the European Union's capacity to widen and deepen was hardly ever more justified than today. Since the foundation of the European Community in 1951/52, those who have chosen not to join the crowd, have not prevented the crowd from moving ahead. Those who will chose not to join the crowd in the future will not prevent the crowd from moving on.

3. **1947-1974-1993: Twenty (and Forty-Seven) Years of Public Opinion About European Integration**

The first cross-national opinion poll on European unification was carried out in September 1947 about the idea of forming a "United States of Europe". Majorities of the French and Dutch publics were in favour, while most Norwegians and Swedes hesitated. A pilot survey in Great Britain had shown that most of the English could not attribute any meaning to the question and, consequently, declared they could not take a stand ...

During the build-up years from 1952 to 1962, (diffuse) support for European unification in (West) Germany wavered between 69% and 82%. In the year 1962, when President DE GAULLE had slammed the door to the English, German support was 77% (today West German support is 74%). Corresponding figures for France are between 45% and 67% (1952 - 1957), 1962: 70% (today 73%). In Italy 1952-1957 support varied between 55% and 66%, 1962: 67% (today 84%). In Great Britain 1952-1957 figures vary from 58% to 78%, in 1962, after the General’s message, it was 47% (today 59%).

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3 In May 1991, this author had presented the view that "twelve years later the European Community will have welcomed twelve new member states and that within 24 years 24 countries will add to the now twelve" to a trilateral meeting of European, American and Japanese pollsters organised in Venice by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR). Many faces in the audience betrayed scepticism.

And yet, less than two years later, the European Economic Space counts 17 member states; and another 6 countries of Central and Eastern Europe are associated with the Community through "Europe Agreements" which are geared for those countries’ foreseen possible future Union membership. Three other European countries have applications for membership pending.

4 In that respect, the French Assembly’s decision of 24 August 1954 necessitated, indeed, the biggest detour ever: the extension of the West European Union and West Germany’s separate membership of NATO in 1955. At the beginning of 1994, the French government is among the most active in convincing NATO that it should take a more rigorous stand in Bosnia ... 

In 1970, Leon N. LINDBERG and Stuart A. SCHEINGOLD presented a theoretical framework for interpreting public opinion research results about European integration and the European Community. Respectable majorities in the six member states (with a tendency to further continuous growth) declared they were in favour of the European Community (or "Common Market"), while little public debate and or relevant overt opposition had become visible after DE GAULLE's slamming the door for the English in 1962 and his imposing - by one year of practicing the "policy of the empty chair" - the "Luxembourg compromise" upon the five fellow member state governments in 1965/66.

LINDBERG and SCHEINGOLD labelled the nature of public opinion support for "Europe" a "permissive consensus": support was widespread but not at all necessarily deeply rooted. European integration was left to the elites. On the backdrop of peace, protection from Leninist-Stalinist Bolshevism, and economic growth, most citizens had adopted an attitude of benevolent disinterest for European integration.

This changed with the entry of Denmark, Ireland and the UK. Referendums were held in 1972 for the first two, and in 1975 for the latter. But soon afterwards, the Irish joined the "old six" in favouring the Community. The British took their time, but approval kept growing, slowly, but steadily - in the good tradition of that country. Only among the Danes did scepticism reign not only longer but in an obviously more deeply rooted way.

Overall, the LINDBERG and SCHEINGOLD "permissive consensus" paradigm applied: as soon (or as long) as no relevant political actor and/or no important societal force opposed European integration, majorities of the public were for it but did not really care. The first oil price shock of 1973 had not really pushed elites into much European progressive adventures. The December 1974 "summit" decisions to hold direct elections to the European Parliament and to create a regularly-meeting European Council of the Heads of (the French) State and (all member states') Governments may have briefly excited the political classes and, thus, become visible in opinion poll results. But it did not change the rules of the game.

The second oil price shock had obvious consequences for the climate of public opinion about "Europe": support deteriorated on average throughout the EC and the period of "euro-scepticism" began to characterise the public mood. In March/April 1981, public support for the European Community had reached its nadir. As soon as - not the least through the political victories of economic Reaganism and Thatcherism - governments in Western Europe, including the socialist government

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7 This was nicely confirmed by the climate of French President POMPIDOU's 1972 referendum on whether or not the four new candidates for EC membership (Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the UK) were welcome to the French: the majority was safe but turnout was very low ...
of France as of 1983/84, had adapted their general policy orientations to the new situation, overall economic recovery took place and public support for European integration recovered with it. The ground for initiatives for more of it were laid: the 1979-established European Monetary System worked satisfactorily, and the "SPINELLI-initiative" of the directly elected European Parliament was followed by the Lord COCKFIELD/European Commission White Paper on Completing the Single European Market, translated into the Single European Act by an Inter-Governmental Conference in 1985, which came into force in 1987. Public opinion about Europe and the Community was taking good shape, again. Overall, the maxima of the 1970s were left behind; and this definitely so after the arrival of Spain and Portugal.

But few remembered that LINDBERG and SCHEINGOLD, in 1970 already, had formulated some caveats: the domination of practical steps towards more European integration by elites and a "permissive consensus" of the public were said to be at risk, as soon as ...

"... enhanced salience would be more likely to manifest itself in spillback situations (...) If the perceived gains of integration were threatened, (...) supportive elites and mass publics (would) be mobilized to assume a more active role. (...) If the Community were to broaden its scope or increase its institutional capacities markedly, (...) there (would) be reason to suspect that the level of support or its relationship to the political process would be significantly altered (pp. 274ff., esp. p. 277)

On June 2nd, 1992, 23,000 Danes too many on the "NEJ" side of the first "Maastricht" referendum had ascertained that, for some weeks and months, "Europe" was taken as seriously as it permanently had merited to be taken since quite some years. On June 3rd, 1992, the political classes in several EC member countries declared "THE crisis of Europe" open.

Readers of EUROBAROMETER reports had known better. On average throughout the Community, public support had started to fall before the Maastricht meeting of the European Council, i.e. during the summer of 1991: the (free delivery to your home TV screen) spectacle of the Gulf war was over; news from Eastern Europe began to become bad news; the recession had started to become really felt everywhere. And the "magic date" of opening a real ("Single European") common market had become seriously close ...

But readers of EUROBAROMETER reports, by that time, had already known for several years that, in some important big member states, a decline of public support for the Community had begun much earlier: in 1988/89 in Italy, in 1986/87 in France, for example. The "once more much more Europe for you" as which the "Treaty on European Union" had been presented and perceived, and the

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8 i.e. making the public accept higher unemployment rates without seriously putting their remaining in power at risk.
Danish wake up call were nothing but multipliers and accelerators of an effect which had been triggered off by the Single European Act: significantly "more Europe" than ever before. The very marked "broadening of its scope and increase of its institutional capacities" LINDBERG and SCHEINGOLD had warned to necessitate more than a simply "permissive" consensus: a "significant alteration of the political process". Democracy perhaps ...

4. Public Opinion in the Future

Chances for a simple return to the "permissive consensus" of the past are slim. As EUROBAROMETERs N° 37 and N° 38 have shown: those who associate the Single European Market with fear (rather than with hope) give economic reasons in the South, they give political, and not just economic, reasons "why" in the centrally located; and political reasons only in the northern member states of the European Union of The Twelve. And EUROBAROMETER N° 39 has shown: those who associate the Single European Market with fear (rather than with hope) have below average objective knowledge and information about the European Community. They hardly differentiate between the "Single Market" and the "Maastricht-Treaty" or the "European Community". Their fear is, thus, a general, diffuse fear of "more Europe". It is their fears that nourish the discourse of political elites who are against Europe (or against more of it). It is them who constitute the potential that is electorally mobilizable by such "anti-European" political leaders. There appears to be few alternatives to an active, democratic, consensus about the future of European integration and the European Union - except for a consciously accepted crisis of its fundamental popular legitimacy.

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5. The EUROBAROMETER After Twenty Years

Public opinion concerning the idea of Western European integration had started to be measured a long time before the "EUROBAROMETER" was founded. But regular twice-yearly polls in all member states of the European Community began to be carried out - under the name of EUROBAROMETER - in Spring 1974 under the direction of Jacques-René RABIER.

During the almost 13 years he had been responsible for the instrument he had created, the EUROBAROMETER had lived through an experience of remarkable growth and success. It had become a well known "brand name" for applied cross-national opinion polling within the institutions of the Community Commission and Parliament above all, but also among the Brussels press corps and thousands of subscribers throughout not only the Community but all over the world: school teachers and government ministers, university researchers and regional journalists, bankers and trade union activists ...

EUROBAROMETER had experienced an enlargement from EC9 to EC 10 on the arrival of Greece in 1981, as well as an enlargement from EC10 to EC12 on the arrival of Portugal and Spain in 1986.

Simultaneously, EUROBAROMETER surveys lived through a kind of enlargement of their own. Beginning with a study of "European women and men" in Spring 1975 on behalf of the Directorate General for Social Affairs of the Commission, an ever increasing number of "special Eurobarometers" started to become regular practice. Today, their number has come close to 100: ca. 5 per year, on average...

Beginning with Eurobarometer survey N° 27, Jacques-René RABIER handed over the direction of the instrument to the present author. During the first months of common experience on the second floor of the Berlaymont, another innovation concerning Commission monitoring of citizens' attitudes and opinions with respect to "Europe" took place: Flash EUROBAROMETER N°1 was carried out on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, under the forward looking title of "Europe 2000". Since N°2, most Flash EUROBAROMETERs have been carried out by telephone. Today, we are working on the questionnaire of "Flash EUROBAROMETER" N° 27 ...

After polling for the Commission in the U.S.A. (1973, 1987, 1990), EUROBAROMETER began to become active elsewhere outside the European Community. In January 1990, one of the first telephone polls in Greater Moscow carried out for...

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11 See Richard L. MERRITT and Donald J. PUCHALA, eds., Western European Perspectives on International Affairs, 1968; and LINDBERG/SCHEINGOLD (1970), op.cit.

12 As of 1952, U.S.I.A., the United States (external) Information Agency, had started to poll Britain, Germany, France and Italy on matters of European integration; cf. MERRIT and PUCHALA (1968), op.cit.
a Western client contained some questions on behalf of EUROBAROMETER. In May 1990, we polled the German Democratic Republic. (Since the unification of Germany in Autumn 1990, standard EUROBAROMETER surveys are based on 1,000 interviews in West Germany and an additional 1,000 interviews in East Germany.) Also in Autumn 1990, "CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER" N° 1 was in the field in the (then) three "Visegrad" countries and in Bulgaria. CEEB2, carried out in Autumn 1991, covered 10 countries; CEEB3, one year later, surveyed 18 countries and asked pilot study questions in another two (Croatia and Serbia). CEEB4, fielded in November 1993, with an additional post-electoral poll in Russia after 12 December 1993, was presented to the press in Brussels and in the capitals of 16 countries simultaneously, a short time ago. Japan and Israel were surveyed for EUROBAROMETER in 1991 and 1992, respectively.

By now, the EUROBAROMETER data base contains the data of some 782,000 interviews carried out in the Twelve as well as of ca. 65,000 interviews done outside of the EU countries. The EUROBAROMETER has conducted surveys on behalf of the Commission in more than 50 countries to date.

6. Eurobarometers in the Future

When "Maastricht" and the member state governments' tactics during ratification rendered manifest the latent crisis of public support for European integration and the European Community (documented in standard EUROBAROMETER reports since 1988), blame was, as usual, put on the European Commission.

13 Professors DUCH and GIBSON of the Department of Political Science at the University of Houston, Texas.

14 "Autonomous (standard) EUROBAROMETERS" were established in Norway in 1991 and in Finland in 1992 with the consent of (and in close technical co-operation with) the Commission - without any political or financial responsibility of the Commission, however.

South/South-East Asian as well as Latin American EUROBAROMETER surveys are being prepared for 1994.

15 Established, and currently hosted, by the "Zentrum für Europäische Umfrageanalysen und Studien (ZEUS)", at MZES (Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung), Universität Mannheim.

16 The data of each EUROBAROMETER survey are made available, sometimes under an embargo of up to two years, to university social science data archives in Europe (currently the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, ZA, an der Universität zu Köln) and the U.S.A. (currently the data archives of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, ICPSR, at the Institute for Political Studies of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan). They are available to any professional interested in using them for teaching or research. Numerous books and articles based on EUROBAROMETER data secondary analyses have been published.
L’amorce d’un gouvernement européen, as President DELORS had called the Commission in 1988, launched several rounds of drawing up a balance sheet and rethinking its information and communication strategy. Something was wrong in the state of Europe, and maybe least so in Denmark ... 17.

One of the results of this self-examination was the resolution to take public opinion more seriously into account and to increase significantly the scope and frequency of Commission opinion polling. EUROBAROMETER, once more, will be reinforcing and differentiating its "tool box" of instruments as of 1994. Two important new types of surveys are being created and put on the rails:

1) The "MONTHLY MONITOR EB", and 
2) The "TOP DECISION-MAKERS’ EB".

"Standard EUROBAROMETERs", "Flash EBs" (including special target group polls), and "CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETERs" will continue - adapted, however, in their specific tasks profile and mode of publication, to the existence of the two new major instruments 18.

Independent of the "Survey Research (EUROBAROMETER)” Unit, directed by the present author and expanded as described above, DGX "Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual" of the Commission has created a new unit, “Suivi de l’opinion publique”, directed by Anna MELICH, Deputy Head of the EUROBAROMETER Unit from 1988 to 1994 19. This new unit will organise quantitative monitoring of news in the mass media about the European Union, its institutions and policies. It will also prepare analysis of their results as well as "socio-political analyses" of survey research data, and of Commission Offices’ Political Reports. It will provide the Member of the Commission responsible for information and communication with concise material for his/her monthly report to the Commission on "The State of Public Opinion in the Member States".

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18 The present (standard) EUROBAROMETER report is the last one in its traditional format. In the future, standard EUROBAROMETER reports will primarily consist of graphics and tables, preceded by an editorial which highlights the main results of its core topic and basic evolution of trends. Graphics and tables will present breakdowns of answers not only by member state but - more often than to date - by socio-demographic, socio-political, regional and cultural categories. EUROBAROMETER TRENDS will continue to be published once per year.

1. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY

1.1 Have priorities changed compared to twenty years ago?

"Prospects for economic and monetary union dim as economic recession bites". This is a headline that could have come from today's newspapers. Yet curiously, it would also have been appropriate for the situation facing the former Common Market twenty years ago, when the EUROBAROMETER first began its regular six-monthly survey of citizens' opinions about Europe and its future.

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1 Except when specifically mentioned, the data contained in this report comes from standard EUROBAROMETER No. 40 conducted 13th October-9th November 1993 by INRA (Europe). For more technical details, see the Annexes.

In Spring 1974, Western Europe was in an economic recession which was considered at that time as the severest since the 1930's. Oil prices doubled, bringing high inflation and the misery of what was seen as large-scale unemployment around that time. At the beginning of 1973, the "Six" Members of the Community had become "Nine", with the adhesion of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Some thought that their entry would herald a process that would lead to economic and monetary union. Instead, deteriorating economic conditions brought about a greater divergence in rates of growth and levels of inflation between Member States. Now, in Autumn 1993, the "Twelve" are trying to bring EMU about again, this time with the power of global financial markets, another economic recession and other factors pitted against their determination.

Yet politically Spring 1974 was far away from the realities of Autumn 1993. Then, the world was still in the grips of the Cold War, and Europe was the most significant frozen frontline. The United States was withdrawing from its bloody Vietnam debacle amidst the turmoil of its domestic Watergate scandal. The Helsinki negotiations strove to recognise the post-World War II frontiers of Eastern Europe, to further human rights in the East, to build economic cooperation and reduce as much as possible the risk of war.

Yet, despite the political turmoil abroad, it was inflation that EC citizens from the Nine considered the biggest priority for the European Community to tackle at that time (Table 1, Figure 1.1). In Spring 1974, the very first EUROBAROMETER revealed that 44% of EC citizens of the Nine felt a common fight against rising prices is "the most important (problem) at the present time". It was the top issue in all Members States, ranging from 56% of the Irish and 55% of the British to 34% of the Dutch and 35% of Italians.

Far behind lay the other issues - replacing the currencies of all member countries, including the (NATIONAL) currency, with a single European currency (7%); implementation of a common policy on energy supplies (6%); reducing the differences between developed regions and less developed regions of the member countries (6%); achieving a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution (6%); and 5% for achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia.

All other issues were considered top priority by very few, given the overwhelming importance of fighting inflation - in brief: modernising agriculture (4%), initiating coordinated employment policy and job training (4%), harmonisation of (diplomas and other) qualifications (3%), protecting consumers against fraudulent selling and advertising (3%), Third World aid (2%), and scientific research (1%).
In Spring 1993, fears of inflation are not as prevalent, but it is again the top issue that citizens of the new European Union (EU) wish the Twelve to solve together - now a fifth of EU citizens (20%) say rising prices concern them most. Inflation still comes ahead of all other problems in Belgium (26%), Ireland (24%), France, Portugal (both 22%) and the United Kingdom (21%). In Germany, this issue (22%) is considered of equal importance with environmental protection (22%). Nevertheless, it now has less than half (20%) its original potency of 20 years' ago (44%) at the EU-level.

The next highest issue nowadays is reducing differences between the regions of the Member States by helping less developed regions, chosen by 14% of the citizens of the Twelve (and 11% of the original EC9 among them). This is the top priority for many people from most southern countries of the Union: Spain (23%), Greece (21%, equally with combatting inflation - 22%), Italy (20%, equally with achieving a single currency, 21%). The largest number of East Germans also reckon - unlike their western compatriots - that reducing regional disparities is most important (24%).

Third comes the environment, along with employment/job training and the single currency (all 12% at the EU12 level). Environment is the key issue among Danes (33%) and the Dutch (28%). Luxembourgers are divided between the environment and a single currency (both 14%). No other issue gains top consideration from more than 7% of EU citizens as a whole.

1.2 Expectations for 1994

EUROBAROMETER traditionally asks a series of "End of Year" questions in its Autumn survey aimed at catching the mood of EU citizens concerning their feelings about the past as well as about the forthcoming twelve months.

EU citizens were asked whether they feel 1994 would be better or worse for them than 1993 (Table 2). Their results almost mirror how they saw 1993 compared to 1992 last year (latter results in brackets). More say next year will be worse: 35% (35%) - than better: 27% (28%) - while 30% (29%) say spontaneously it will be the same.

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3 The European Union (EU) was born on 1st November 1993, virtually at the end of the standard EUROBAROMETER No. 40 fieldwork period. Thus the questionnaire still used "European Community (EC)". As this is a transition period, both terms are used in the report.
### TOP PROBLEM FACING THE EC CITIZENS IN 1974 (EC9) AND 1993 (EC12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Then</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>(EC9 1993)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fight Rising Prices</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Currency</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Energy</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect Environment</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut Region Disparity</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com. Foreign Policy</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modernise Agricult.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take Job Initiatives</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonise Diplomas</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Protection</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third World Aid</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Research</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of These</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage Distribution**

- **EB1**: Eurobarometer 1
- **EB40**: Eurobarometer 40

**Eurobarometer 40 - Figure 1.1.**
Despite this apparent continuity of pessimism, there are some prominent movements at the country level. Above all, the recent change of Government in Greece after its 10th October 1993 General Election (just before fieldwork started) may have been a contributory factor in a big swing: from being the most pessimistic people about 1993 (26% "better"; 17% "same"; 50% "worse") last year, they have now become the most optimistic among the EU12 about 1994 (48:20:19). Optimism also increases substantially in Spain (+12 "better"). But for Belgium (+19 "worse"), Portugal (+14) and France (+10), a much more pessimistic atmosphere prevails compared to last time (Figure 1.2).

This time, optimism is also more prevalent than pessimism in Denmark (38% "better", 47% "same", 10% "worse") and Ireland to a lesser degree (34:32:27). Spaniards (33:27:31), the Dutch (28:44:24), British (31:29:34) and Luxembourgers (25:44:26) think on balance the situation will largely remain unchanged. Relative majorities everywhere else say things will be worse in 1994, especially Belgians this time (14:30:47).

One does not have to look much further than the economic situation in the European Union to see why people are generally pessimistic. 61% of EU citizens as a whole say that the economic situation in their country got worse over the past twelve months. Only 12% say it got better. For 24%, it stayed the same (Figure 1.3, Table 3).

A few more people than in 1992 see the next twelve months more optimistically - but still the negative mood prevails. 40% see the respective economic situation getting worse, while only 24% expect an improvement. 30% see the situation not to change (Table 4).

Despite having the only GDP growth in the whole European Union in 1993, most British still seem unconvinced about the reality of their economic recovery. A quarter (26%) say the economic situation got better while 42% say it got worse. Neither are many very enthusiastic about the forthcoming twelve months (32% "better", 34% "same", 29% "worse"). Nevertheless they are the most optimistic among the EU12 concerning their country’s economic performance in the past year along with Danes (25:45:28) and, apart from Greeks (42:30:18 - the only ones really expecting an economic take-off in 1994), the relatively most often optimistic about the future along with the Irish (32:34:29), Italians (32:27:35) and Danes 31:40:25).

Most down in the dumps about their country’s economic performance are Belgians, both for the past (81% "worse") and the future (66% "worse"). Nevertheless people in all countries are at least more optimistic about the next year than they are about the past twelve months.

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4 Occasionally, due to rounding, combined totals of positive and negative, as well as trends/shifts, may differ by one percent from non-aggregate figures. Thus marginal differences of not more than one percentage point may occasionally exist between the percentages shown in the graphics, text and tables.
END OF 1993: EXPECTATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR (1994)*

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.2.

ECONOMIC SITUATION: COMPARED TO LAST YEAR - BETTER OR WORSE?*

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.3.

*PERCENT NOT SHOWN: SAME/DON'T KNOW
Overall the biggest negative change in fortune over the past year is seen in Portugal. From results showing the best perceived economic performance in the European Community in 1992 (a rather neutral 33:38:27), they slump to fifth place in 1993 with perceived negative growth (17:24:55) - there is not much greater optimism for 1994 (21:23:46).

The pain of the EU’s collective economic decline has not hit everybody’s wallet to the same degree. Thus, half of all EU citizens questioned say that the financial situation of their household in fact stayed the same in 1993, while a third (34%) say it got worse and only a sixth that it got better (15%) (Table 5). Almost have expect no change for 1994 (23% “better”; 49% "same"; 24% "worse") (Table 6).

During the past twelve months, the only people who report improvements in their personal financial situation are many East Germans (40:41:19). Greeks are the most numerous to anticipate improvement from 1993 (18:56:24) to the following year (40:32:20).

The latest Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No. 4 offers an additionally insight into another part of Europe concerning this question. Only most Albanians (60%) say their household finances got better in the twelve months preceding November 1993, when the fieldwork for this survey was undertaken. Everywhere else in Central and Eastern Europe, most people say their finances got worse (Table 7).

Taking people’s opinions in PHARE recipient countries as a whole, 56% say their household finances got worse, 29% that they stayed the same, and only 13% that they got better. The weighted average result for people’s views in PHARE countries is almost the same as for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (56:30:12). In the Euro-CIS, fewer remain unaffected ("21% stayed the same"), while more got richer (17%) and poorer (63%).

Looking forward to the next twelve months, the perceived situation seems marginally more optimistic. As many in PHARE countries think that their household finances will stay the same (30%) as fall (32%), although those believing household finances will improve are not quite as many (26%). In Euro-CIS countries overall, people think household finances will decline (37%) rather than stay the same (23%) or get better (17%) in 1994. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, people are more likely to say their finances will stay the same (39%) rather than increase (29%) or decrease (25%) (Table 8).

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Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No. 4 was conducted in 16 countries during November 1993. A report containing the results will be published in February 1994. PHARE-assisted countries are Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. "Euro-CIS" is Armenia, Belarus, Russia West of the Urals and Ukraine for the purposes of this survey. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was also surveyed.
Turning back now to the state of public opinion in the European Union, in addition to the above traditional "End of Year" results, the EUROBAROMETER asked further questions on the problem many EU citizens consider the most pressing facing the Union today: unemployment.

The European Commission spent much of the period of the Belgium Presidency working on a White Paper proposing measures to stimulate "growth, competitiveness and employment" throughout the Union. Such is the importance of this topic that the standard EUROBAROMETER report No. 40 devotes Chapter 4 exclusively to this subject.

As part of this current series of questions, the EUROBAROMETER asked whether EU citizens feel the employment situation in their own country over the past twelve months got better, stayed the same, or became worse. An overwhelming 77% say it got worse, while only 16% say it stayed the same and merely 6% that it got better (Figure 1.4, Table 9).

Particularly revealing is the fact that most EU citizens do expect employment prospects to get even worse in 1994. 53% say they will deteriorate, 27% stay the same and only 17% reckon the situation will improve (Figure 1.5, Table 10).

Only in Greece do almost half its nationals express the feeling that the employment situation remained unaltered in 1993, although more say it had got worse than better (12% "better"; 48% "same"; 34% "worse"). For 1994, they are the only ones to be as numerous feeling matters may largely improve (38:39:17) rather than decline.

Everywhere else, absolute majorities say the employment situation got worse in 1993, from almost nine-out-of-ten Italians (89%), Belgians and Spaniards (both 87%) to 55% of the British. Absolute majorities in seven countries (B,D,F,I,L,NL,P) expect the situation to get worse in 1994. The results are almost as bad as in Ireland (23% "better", 29% "worse", 43% "same") and Spain (20:26:48). In the United Kingdom (21:40:36) and Denmark (23:38:37), almost as many say the situation will stay the same as say it will get worse.

A number of people see their own individual job situation in not such bleak terms. If one just takes those EU citizens who are in active employment or unemployed, exactly half (50%) say their job situation did not change in 1993. 25% say it got worse, while 19% say it got better. 5% report they have not been in work during the last year or longer (Table 11).

Only Danes (24% "better", 61% "same", 12% "worse") and Luxembourgers (27:52:17) are rather more often positive than negative about their own job situation in 1993. The result is balanced in the Netherlands (24:49:24) and the United Kingdom 28:44:25) and worse than better elsewhere.
### EC Citizens: Unemployment Even Worse Now (Than Autumn 1992)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Employment Better</th>
<th>Employment Worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employment Next Year - Not Much Better

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Employment Better</th>
<th>Employment Worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the next twelve months - and contrary to their views on the overall employment situation - those on the job market are marginally more hopeful (27%) than desperate (16%) about their own job prospects, although half (50%) once again see no likelihood of change (Table 12).

Although around half of citizens in all countries reckon their personal situation will not change next year, everywhere there are more positive than negative signs except in France (25:43:24) and Portugal (20:47:20) where people are divided on the subject and Belgium, where on balance more people remain still pessimistic (15:52:21).

1.3 The democratic deficit

Ever since the debate over the Maastricht Treaty began some two years ago, many a media outcry has provoked concerns about a "democratic deficit" within the European Community. Some have termed this concern an "information deficit" as many citizens try to understand where their politicians' "construction of Europe" is taking them to.

In the standard EUROBAROMETER No. 38 report, we noted that - for the first time ever since 1976, when the question was first asked continuously - there were more people saying they were dissatisfied than satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. The gap between those satisfied and dissatisfied then worsened six months later. Now it remains largely stable compared to last time at still 54% dissatisfied and only 43% satisfied (Figure 1.6, Table 13).

Concerning satisfaction with democracy at the EU level, there are as many satisfied as dissatisfied (both 44%) with the way democracy works in the European Union. Over the past six months, there has been an improvement in some people's views (+3 "satisfied"; -3 "dissatisfied") on the issue (Table 14).

This means, in fact, that there are less people dissatisfied with EU democracy than with their own country's democracy.

A recent detailed document produced by the EUROBAROMETER on this important subject shows that views about whether democracy works or not at the national and EU levels coincide in the majority of cases. Nevertheless, there are some significant differences, chief among them that people living in Mediterranean countries (E,F,GR,I) are more numerous to express dissatisfaction with their own country's democracy, while citizens coming from the smaller member countries of the Community are more numerous to be satisfied with the functioning of EU democracy.

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6 "Democratic deficits ? Satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the way democracy works at Member State and EC levels" (EB dossier 39/4 update).
SATISFIED WITH DEMOCRACY IN ONE’S COUNTRY? 1976 - 1993 - EC12

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.6.
The biggest rise in satisfaction with national democracy this time occurs in France (+5) and the most significant drop in Greece (-6), where 53.1% of those who voted did not choose for the winning PASOK on election day. Both these countries have recently experienced changes of government through General Elections, which often lead to an increase in overall satisfaction levels. Nevertheless, changes of view are not sufficient to overturn majorities dissatisfied with democracy in either countries.

The only country experiencing a (minor) fall in their citizens' satisfaction with EU democracy is Ireland (-3 "satisfied"). Maximum increases in satisfaction are once again registered in France (+7) and Greece (+5), again showing the close relationship between the two questions.

It should be exciting to watch what happens next time, as Italian politics frees itself from the stalemate of almost half a century. Will this lead to Italians being much more satisfied with their democracy - or will continued very high dissatisfaction levels in a looser political situation help pull the country apart?

### 1.4 Public support for European integration

In the standard EUROBAROMETER report No. 38, our regular readers will recall that its Editorial gave a detailed explanation of the erosion of the traditional "permissive consensus" towards Europe and the chief reasons why the drive towards European integration is faltering now. Once again, for the fifth time in a row, the EUROBAROMETER standard indicators of support for the European Union have generally fallen. Levels of public support for the Union are now back to where they were in the mid-eighties or earlier. Only support for western European unification in general shows continuing consolidation at a still very high level (73%) (Figure 1.7, a-1, Table 15). Otherwise:

* 57% now think EC membership is a good thing for their country, down 3 points since six months ago; 13% say it is a bad thing while 25% say "neither good nor bad", 5% "don't know" (Figure 1.7, a-1, Table 16).

* 45% believe their country has on balance benefited from EC membership, down 2 points; 35% say it has not benefited, 20% "don't know" (Table 17).

* 40% would be very sorry if the EC was scrapped, down 2 points - the same percentage (40%) now say they would be indifferent and 11% very relieved, 9% "don't know" (Table 18).

Drops are particularly serious this time in Belgium (especially perceived benefits of EC membership -10), Germany, Portugal and the United Kingdom.
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY - EC12
1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7.
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (B) 1981 - 1993
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (DK)
1981 - 1993
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (D) 1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7c.1
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (D - OST) 1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7c.3
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (GR) 1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7d
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (E) 1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7e
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (I)
1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7h
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (L) 1981 - 1993
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (NL) 1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7j
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
AND THE COMMUNITY (UK)
1981 - 1993

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.71
Perceived benefits of EC membership are now at their lowest level since the question was first asked 10 years ago. Since Autumn 1989, "net" benefit (positive replies minus negative replies) dropped -26 points, from 36 points then to 10 points now, on EU average. Except for the special case of East Germany (-73 points, from an enormous high just after the East German revolution), drops are most dramatic in Belgium (-35), France (-35), Spain (-28), West Germany (-26), the United Kingdom (-25) and Italy (-27). Falls are also experienced in The Netherlands (-13), Luxembourg and Portugal (both -8), while minor rises occur over this period in Greece (+4), Ireland (+7) and an extraordinary +19 in Denmark (Figure 1.8).

It is noticeable that the biggest doubts concerning benefits are being expressed by many citizens of large countries. Today there are 33% of British who say their country has benefited from EC membership, but 49% who say the contrary. In France and Germany - as well as in Spain - there are as many negative answers as positive ones.

For some time, evidence suggests that support for the Community is very much affected by the general economic climate, often unpopular measures forced upon Governments, and perceptions of it by EU citizens (Figure 1.9). This time, Belgium perhaps provides the best example.

Nevertheless, there are notable exceptions.

Last year, it was the Danes; six months ago the British; this time the Greeks buck the negative trend in the EU's image, a significant change which provides the forthcoming Greek EU Presidency with a foundation of popular interest and support among its own citizens.

The increase in the percentage of Greeks saying they would be very sorry if the EU were to be scrapped (+12) is one of the highest seen. Together with Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland and The Netherlands, Greece is one of the few countries where support for the EU seems to have generally held up rather than fallen during these difficult years.

By the help of a picture with seven little men moving at various speeds or not at all, people interviewed indicated how fast they see "European unification, the European Community" progressing currently and how fast they would like it to progress. Latest results reveal a relative saturation point has been reached: even though, on average, people still want Europe to proceed faster than they see it now advancing, the gap between perceived and desired progress is the smallest to date (Table 19). On balance, a notable part of the public appears to prefer that recent steps taken to further European integration (the Single Market, the Union Treaty) should be "digested" before embarking on new major projects.
COUNTRY'S "NET" BENEFIT FROM EC
(IN 1989 AND 1993)
- % "BENEFITED" MINUS % "NOT BENEFITED"

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT (MIO) AND
EC-MEMBERSHIP SUPPORT % -EC12
(ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR "MEMBERSHIP")
In all countries, there are more people wanting progress to be faster than it actually is. Nevertheless, this sentiment is at its weakest in Denmark (0.2 more "desired" than perceived "current" speed), Germany (0.4), Luxembourg (0.5), Ireland and the United Kingdom (both 0.7) (Figure 1.10).

People were asked whether they are for or against the formation of a European Union with a European Government responsible to the European Parliament. 47% are in favour of this idea, with 27% against (Table 20). Although support has generally eroded from a high of 59% in Spring 1991, it remains largely stable over the past six months. Only significantly fewer Belgians support (-8) and more Luxembourgers oppose (+10), the idea since last time.

Most support for the idea is expressed by southerners - Italians (66%), followed by Greeks (59%), Spaniards (57%) and Portuguese (53%) - as well as Belgians (53%). Clear majorities are against only in two countries - the United Kingdom (23% for; 49% against) and Denmark (19:69).

1.5 Image of the Commission

The number of people who say they have "recently" heard or read about the European Commission (47%) remains virtually unchanged since six months ago (46%) (Table 24). Those most likely to have read or heard about the Commission are Luxembourgers (66%), whose small country hosts a number of European Union institutions. Least news is heard about it in Italy (40%).

There has been a minimal improvement in the European Commission's media image among those who have heard or read about it recently (+1 "generally favourable"; -3 "generally unfavourable"). Now, 35% see it as generally favourable, while 25% say it is unfavourable. 33% say "neither" spontaneously while 7% "don't know" (Table 21).

The European Commission has by far its best image in those small countries which perceive to benefit a great deal from EU grants - Greece (58% "generally favourable"), Ireland, Portugal (both 51%) and Italy (50%). Everywhere the image is more positive than negative - or at least neutral - except in France (26% "generally favourable": 29% "generally unfavourable") and the United Kingdom (34:39). Greatest improvements in the Commission's image seem to have occurred in Greece (+7 "generally favourable") and the United Kingdom (+9), while there are significant falls in Spain (-10) and Ireland (-8).

---

7 Awareness levels of other European Union institutions are presented in Chapter 2.1.
THE "EURO - DYNAMOMETER"
(EC12 AVERAGE ON 7-POINT SCALE - TREND)

EUROPE'S PROGRESS:
PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED, DESIRED SPEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Desired</th>
<th>Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 - STAND STILL
7 - AS FAST AS POSSIBLE

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.10.
1.6 The Belgian Presidency

Since Autumn 1986, a question has been asked in every EUROBAROMETER about the awareness and image of the Council Presidency in the country holding the Presidency at that time. In Autumn 1993, 62% of Belgians say they have recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television something about the Belgium Presidency (Figure 1.11, Table 22).

Awareness levels for Belgium this time are about average compared to other countries during their periods of Presidency, although rather on the low side if one takes into account that smaller EU countries generally generate more awareness of their Presidencies among their own people than big countries. Nevertheless current results are significantly higher than awareness levels during the last Belgian Presidency (51%).

Irrespective of whether they have heard anything or not, people were asked if they feel it is important or not that Belgium is President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community at this time. 61% see it to be very/important while 36% say it is not very/at all important.

The importance attached to the Presidency by Belgians is not very high compared to other countries, but it is definitely an increase over last time (56% "very/important"). In fact, Belgians this time join the Dutch as being the least numerous in considering their Presidency important (both 36% not very/at all important). Once again, domestic problems in Belgium such as discord over the Government's social pact and the ensuing strikes may have been instrumental in such a relatively low result a good half way through their Presidency.
## Awareness and Importance of the EC Presidency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year (EB)</th>
<th>Awareness</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>1991 (EB 35)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>1993 (EB 39)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>1992 (EB 37)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>1991 (EB 36)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>1987 (EB 28)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>1988 (EB 30)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1989 (EB 31)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1990 (EB 33)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1993 (EB 40)</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1988 (EB 29)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1990 (EB 34)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1992 (EB 38)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>64%</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>1989 (EB 32)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1986 (EB 26)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. COMMUNICATING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO PEOPLE

2.1 Awareness of the EU and its institutions

A revolution is taking place in the way the European Commission communicates with EU citizens. The Maastricht debate revealed that the European Union has become too remote from them. The Commission is now stressing its "openness" to make it easier for ordinary people to find out what it is doing. Users will regularly evaluate the effectiveness of EC information products. There is going to be more coordination of information activity both within the European Commission and between all European institutions. More resources are being made available for EC offices, the European Commission's presence in all Member States. And public opinion polling will take a more important place in the new arrangement. Every month, the EC's Commissioners now devote an hour of their weekly meeting to debate the latest state of public opinion and take it into account for their plans and decisions. The new arrangement pulls no punches. According to Commissioner Pinheiro, who is the driving force behind the reforms, there will be no "propaganda": "the whole truth will be told".
Yet how aware are citizens about the European Union and its institutions anyway? In EUROBAROMETER No. 40, two-thirds (66%) at the EU-level say they heard or read about the European Community "recently" (Figure 2.1, Table 23). The noise of Maastricht as it effects the European Union is still high but clearly more subdued now - there is a fall of 15 points in overall EC awareness level since one year earlier, when the question was last asked. In fact, awareness levels have returned to roughly what they were just before the first Danish referendum in June 1992. Yet the feeling of uninformedness about the European Union - which increased during the debate - remains higher (Figure 2.2).

With their constitutional court case still fresh in their minds, Germans are most likely to have heard mention of the European Community (77%), including very high numbers of East Germans (82%). Least likely to have read or heard about it are the British (52%), where the greatest fall in awareness has occurred since a year ago (-27). The silence of the British Euro-sceptics after their rout in the House of Commons motion of confidence tied to Maastricht in July 1993 may have somewhat reduced media interest in the subject of the EU overall in that country.

The most visible institution in this survey is the European Parliament (57%), followed by the European Commission (47%), the European Court (40%) being virtually equal with European Council (39%) (Figure 2.1, Table 24). These relatively low figures for the European Council are surprising, given the fact that fieldwork occurred just before and during the October European "summit" in Brussels.

The European Parliament has the highest profile in all countries with the exception of Luxembourg, where the European Commission has marginally more exposure (66%) than Parliament (63%), and Denmark, where all four institutions are level (58%-61%).

In general, issues being dealt with by the European Union have a higher public profile (51%-74% "recently" aware) than institutions themselves (39%-57%), or even often when it comes to the overall subject of the European Community itself (66%) (see Chapter 3.1 for more details). The media - and people taking note of what they say - are clearly more interested in what the EU is achieving based on issues than talking about its institutions. The European Parliament (57% awareness) is the exception in this regard.
AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS IN THE MEDIA "RECENTLY"

- 66% European Community
- 67% European Parliament
- 47% European Commission
- 40% European Court
- 39% European Council

AWARENESS AND FEELING (UN)INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY 1991-1993 - EC12

- EC Awareness
- FEEL NOT INFORMED

- 73% 66% 66% 65% 66% 71% 71% 66%

EB # YEAR 36 91 37 92 38 92 39 93 40 03

- Question about EC awareness not asked
2.2 Interest in learning more

Apart from most Danes (68% "interested") and Greeks (54%), the majority of people everywhere else are not very or not at all interested in the subject of "European politics, that is to say, matters related to the European Community". Least interested are Germans (33% "a great deal/to some extent interested"; 66% "not much/at all interested") and Belgians (37:62). Overall 42% show some interest and 57% do not show much (Figure 2.3, Table 25).

Since six months ago, interest has increased the most in France, Greece and Luxembourg (all +6 "a great deal/to some extent interested") while it has lost ground in Germany (-4).

This question has been asked occasionally since 1989 (EUROBAROMETER No. 32), just after the European Elections (Summer/Autumn 1989). This is the only time when more people said they were interested (54%) than not (44%) in the subject. The Maastricht debate seems not to have particularly kindled greater long-term interest in the general issue of European Community politics from a majority of its citizens.

Nevertheless, the "information deficit" is being felt in another way - not because EU citizens feel greater interest but because they feel less well informed.

71% of people at the EU-level say they feel "not very/at all well informed" about "the European Community, its policies, its institutions". Only 27% feel "very/quite well informed" (Figure 2.4, Table 26). On the first two occasions the question was asked in 1992, the level of perceived uninformedness was nearly two-to-one (Spring 65:33; Autumn 66:32). In 1993, the gap increased to nearly three-to-one (both times 71:27) (see again Figure 2.2).

The effect of the advent of the Single Market and the Maastricht debate has been to highlight to EU citizens how little they knew about matters which were beginning to intrude into their daily lives. The dawning of this new awareness created the "information deficit" which had always been there but had never been felt during the period of the fully "permissive consensus".

Luxembourgers (42% "very/quite well informed"), Danes (41%) and the Dutch (40%) feel the most numerous informed. Those who feel the least informed are more likely to be people from southern countries - Spaniards (75% "not very/at all informed"), Portuguese (76%), Italians (77%) and Greeks (78%) - as well as the British (76%).
INTEREST IN EC AFFAIRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Not Interested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>DK</td>
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<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
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<td>52%</td>
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<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>NL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>37%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.3.

FEELING WELL INFORMED OR NOT ABOUT THE EC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Well Informed</th>
<th>Not Well Informed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
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<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.4.
Many southerners declare they "really need to know a lot more about the European Community" - Greeks (38% "lot more"), Portuguese (37%) and Italians (30%). At the other end of the scale, half of all Luxembourgers (50%) say they need no more information. At the EU average, about a quarter (23%) say they would "need a lot more", 38% "would like some more" and 28% "are happy with what they know". 11% "don't know" (Figure 2.5, Table 27).

The profile of those that want more information are, in order of respective "average" results: (Table 28) students, self-employed, 15-24 year olds, opinion-leaders, those positive about Europe and those with higher education. News media usage, gender and income level seems to play little or no role.

Those who perceive themselves as not well informed are twice as likely to want "a lot more" information (27%) as those who feel well informed (14%) (Figure 2.6, Table 28). Yet it is more difficult to interest those who are simply not interested in the issue of European politics in the first place. Here, substantially less of those not interested in European politics would like "a lot more" or "some more" information (19% +30%) than those interested in the first place (28% +51%). And it is among the "not interested" that we find more who are also not in favour of the EC/EU.

Nevertheless, a lot can be done starting with the 23% of people thirsty for "a lot more" information - representing some 62 million citizens of 15 years or more in the European Union.

Those who request "a lot more" or "some more" information were asked to pick from a list which kinds of information they consider "very important" or not "very important" to have (Figure 2.7, Table 29):

* 86% "very important" versus 12% "not very important" to have "general information to simply help me understand better how the European Community works and what it does".

* 80% versus 18% to have "more specific information helping me as a citizen to better form my personal opinion on various European Community affairs or policies".

* 70% versus 27% to have "more specific information helping me as a consumer".

* 53% versus 42% to have "more specific information helping me in my work".

---

8 Full explanations of these definitions can be found in the Annexes under "Technical specifications for socio-demographic and socio-political variables used in cross-tabulations".
HOW MUCH MORE INFORMATION DESIRED ABOUT THE EC?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>SOME MORE</th>
<th>NO MORE</th>
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<td>39</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EC12     | 23         | 38        | 28      |

| DK       | 10         | 49        | 35      |
| NL       | 7          | 44        | 42      |
| IRL      | 16         | 34        | 40      |
| B        | 12         | 35        | 45      |
| L        | 15         | 28        | 50      |
| D        | 15         | 27        | 42      |

HOW MUCH MORE INFORMATION DESIRED BY... -EC12

THOSE FEELING INFORMED

- Need lot more: 14%
- Some more: 43%
- No more: 37%
- Don't know: 8%

THOSE FEELING UNINFORMED

- Need lot more: 27%
- Some more: 38%
- No more: 26%
- Don't know: 11%
More Portuguese show interest in almost all the topics and more southerners (P,GR,I,E) place the emphasis on work-related specific information (In EUROBAROMETER N°38, many southerners put increased competition and/or fear of unemployment as their greatest fears when it comes to the Single Market). Germans score high as well on all non-work-related issues.

Work-related information is considered particularly useful to the self-employed (72%), 15-24 year olds and those still studying (both 63% - perhaps for school and course purposes too). Most housepersons (80%) show interest in consumer information.

2.3 Where to get more information?

People were asked to say where they would look first for more information about the European Community, its policies, its institutions. They were not shown any possible answers. The most important sources given are not very surprising - TV/radio (51%) and daily newspapers (42%) - although the media is perhaps not so good a source when people are looking for something very specific (Figure 2.8, Table 30).

Then come other newspapers/magazines (18%), discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues (17%), books, brochures, information leaflets (10%), European information on noticeboards in town halls, stations, post offices, libraries (6%) and EC information offices, Euro-info centres and Euro-libraries (4%), specialised national or regional government information offices (3%), trade unions or professional associations (3%), at a meeting (3%), and other organisations, e.g. of consumers (2%).

Significantly, hardly anyone (1%) thinks of contacting their Member of the European Parliament or Member of national Parliament to obtain information - and no more than 4% (Ireland) anywhere.

TV/radio is said to be the most important source everywhere except in Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, where TV/radio (54%, 50% and 34% respectively) is on a par with daily newspapers (54%, 50% and 36% respectively) 9.

Denmark has the highest number of people knowing about a number of specific non-media sources. 17% would go to notice-boards in town halls, stations, post offices and libraries while 10% spontaneously mention EC information offices, Euro-info-centres and Euro-libraries. Luxembourgers are the most likely to refer to books, brochures and information leaflets (20%).

9 Due to a technical error, TV/Radio was not given to INTERVIEWERS as a CODING option in Luxembourg. Hence Luxembourg registers the highest percentage of "other" sources.
EUROBAROMETER 40

WHAT KIND OF INFORMATION WANTED?:

- EC12

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Very Important</th>
<th>Not Very Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIMPLY GENERAL</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITIZEN-RELATED</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSUMER-RELATED</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORK-RELATED INFO</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHERE WOULD YOU LOOK FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EC?:

- EC12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TV, RADIO</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAILY NEWSPAPERS</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER PAPER/MAGAZINE</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL DISCUSSIONS</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOKS, BROCHURES</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC DISPLAYS</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC OFFICES/CENTRES</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIONS/PROFESSIONS</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT OFFICES</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT A MEETING</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSUMER/OTHER ORGS</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEP/MP</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER SOURCES</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT INTERESTED</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONT KNOW</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No answers were offered - no restrictions on number of answers given.
EUROBAROMETER 40

One in five in France (21%) and the United Kingdom (22%) say they are not interested and would never look for such information, the highest "total rejection" rates in the Union.

EU citizens were asked whether they know of any institutions and organisations which have specialised departments offering detailed information about the European Community or about specific EC issues. 82% say they have never heard of such services. 15% say they have heard of them but could not say which, while just 2% could give a specific answer (whether it was correct or remains to be analysed) (Figure 2.9, Table 31).

Danes once again prove themselves by far the most well-informed. 41% say they have heard of such a service and 13% of the whole sample could name their source. The next highest result is in Luxembourg where a quarter (26%) know about such information services, yet only half as many as the Danes could name their source (6%).

The most ill-informed about such services seem to be the British (87% not heard), but they have by no means the lowest result in naming the source specifically (4%). That pride of place goes to 1% of Spaniards, Italians and Portuguese, among the thirstiest for more information but, it seems, largely unable to find it satisfactorily.....

2.4 Who should provide the information ?

Apart from the omnipresent media, providing information about the European Union can be the business of a lot of organisations, both governmental and non-governmental, from the local to the European level. Where do EU citizens feel the main responsibility of informing them lies ? (Multiple answers were permitted from a list of options.)

Over half of EU citizens (54%) thinks that job lies primarily with national governments (54%). This is the preferred source for most people in all countries, ranging from 74% of Danes and 73% of Greeks to 41% of both Belgians and Germans (Figure 2.10, Table 32).

Schools and universities come next (30%), the second choice of people in all countries too, although the result is tied with the European Commission in Denmark, Spain, France and the United Kingdom.

The European Commission comes third (24%), closely followed by local authorities (22%), the European Parliament (21%) and regional authorities (20%). 7% say it should be none on the list, media would cover it sufficiently. 10% don’t know. If the European Commission result is added to that of the European Parliament, "European institutions" come second.

The European Commission is seeking more cooperation with national governments in the information field. This result provides strong support for such an approach.

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10 Exceptionally, the Portuguese choose regional authorities next (39%), followed by local authorities (34%), clearly expressing a desire to keep communication on the issue primarily within the borders of their own country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yes - Can't Recall Which</th>
<th>Yes - Specific Answer</th>
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</thead>
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<td>19%</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

EC12

<table>
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<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.9.

WHO SHOULD PROVIDE EC INFORMATION?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Government</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools/Universities</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Parliament</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Authorities</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the Above</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.10.
2.5 New possible ways of communicating

Two possible ways of communicating messages and information directly from institutions to people (as opposed to indirectly via media and other redisseminators) were tested on the EU’s general public.

The first is the idea of a telephone "hotline" which would provide information about "European Community issues, policies and regulations". "Hotlines" are occasionally used to inform people about the European Union, such as in Belgium during the time of its Presidency in 1993, and in Sweden in the current run-up to its probable 1994 referendum on joining the European Union if negotiations succeed.

The application of this initiative everywhere within the Union has the backing of 59% of EU citizens who find it a "good idea". 28% find it "not a good" idea while 13% "don't know" (Figure 2.11, Table 33).

Almost three-quarters of information-starved Portuguese (74%) and Greeks (72%) find it a good idea. Only many among the more knowledgable Danes are lukewarm (51% "good idea"; 45% "not good idea").

But would they use it themselves ? Well, apparently many would, ranging from an amazing half of all Greeks and Portuguese (49% - but, for the Portuguese, only half that percentage if it wasn't for free) to around a quarter of Danes (27%) and Dutch (25%). Overall over a third (37%) say they would dial - and a fifth (20%) would do so even if it wasn't free. 22% say they would not use it even if they think it a good idea.

Obviously, good intention is often far from practice and the results of this question must be treated with a certain amount of caution. Nevertheless, there seems scope here, as long as the telephone number(s) are made well known.

Tax-payer financed television advertising about the European Union is also something which EU citizens might find helpful in fulfilling some of their information needs. This can take many forms, from a simple indication of hotline telephone numbers, for instance, to full-blown public service style explanations of certain key issues, obviously produced in an interesting and stimulating way. Television advertising of European Union issues happens occasionally already - witness the animated logo on the "European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health" at the workplace which appeared recently on the Euronews channel, or the occasional full-blown campaign such as the one on the Single Market "1992" undertaken by the UK Department of Trade and Industry.
### TELEPHONE/TELEFAX "HOTLINE" FOR EC INFORMATION -EC12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Use or Not?</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>Not a Good Idea</th>
<th>A Good Idea</th>
<th>Will Use</th>
<th>Only If Free</th>
<th>Will Not Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### USE TAXPayers' MONEY FOR TELEVISION INFO-ADVERTISING ON EC?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>In Favour</th>
<th>Opposed</th>
<th>Media Cover EC Sufficiently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
60% of EU citizens support public authorities buying time on television to give information about the European Community, its institutions, policies and regulations. 17% are opposed. 12% say spontaneously that there is no need to buy airtime because the media covers EU issues sufficiently. 11% "don't know" (Figure 2.12, Table 34). Again, we see this as an indicator for the suspicion of the "orientation gap" being bigger than the "information deficit" as such, in many cases.

Those who most support the idea are southerners - the majority of Greeks (79%), Italians (73%), Spaniards (69%) and Portuguese (65%) - as well as the Dutch (73%). Absolute majorities are in favour of the idea everywhere except Germany, where the 40% supporting the proposed initiative are outnumbered by the combination of those who oppose (28%) and those who say spontaneously that the media cover the issue sufficiently (22%). The latter sentiment is also expressed by significant percentages of Belgians (21% "media coverage sufficient") and Luxembourgers (20%).

2.6 Trends in media use

The EUROBAROMETER has tracked news media usage in the European Community off and on for over thirteen years - and regularly since Spring 1991. With the topic of the "information deficit" hot on the Union's agenda, it is time to look at its citizens' overall news media usage to know the nature of their chief information consumption on the European Union and other topics as well as to see how it is - or is not - changing.

Of the three media measured - television, daily newspapers and radio - only consumption of television news has shown a significant increase in everyday use at the EU level. In 1980, 60% of EC citizens said they watched the news on television everyday. By Spring 1989, it had reached 69%, where it has roughly stayed (70% in Autumn 1993) (Figure 2.13).

The use of radio as a source of news appears to be declining gradually. In 1980, 47% of EC citizens said they listened to radio news everyday and this dropped to 42% in Autumn 1993. This very gradual decline has led to newspapers marginally overtaking radio since Spring 1991 as a more important source of information about what is going on (44% "everyday" usage).

Germans are the most frequent news consumers in the European Union (hence perhaps the views of many of them that television advertising about the EU is superfluous). 64% of them (and indeed 72% of East Germans) are defined by the EUROBAROMETER as high media users (consume news from each of TV/radio/daily papers every day or several times a week)\(^\text{11}\), almost double the average number of high media users for the European Union as a whole (37%). Danes are almost as high (61%). Southern EU countries - Portugal (18%), Spain (21%), Italy (21%) and Greece (25%) and including France this time (25%) - have the smallest percentage of high media users (Figure 2.14).

\(^{11}\) Full explanations of these definitions can be found in the Annexes under "Technical specifications for socio-demographic and socio-political variables used in cross-tabulations".
NEWS ON MASS MEDIA 1980 - 1993
% "EVERYDAY USERS" - EC12

- TV
- RADIO
- NEWSPAPER

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.13.

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.14.
* SEE ANNEXES FOR DEFINITIONS
The supremacy of television news is almost universal (Table 35). It is watched the most in Italy (81% "everyday"), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (both 78%) and the least in France (57%). Only in Denmark is radio news more popular (71% radio "everyday"; 66% television "everyday") while in Luxembourg television news is on a par with radio (both 67%). Throughout the European Union, 70% watch television news "everyday".

Then come daily newspapers (44%), narrowly ahead of radio (42%). Along with Denmark and Luxembourg, radio is more important than daily newspapers in Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland and Portugal. Daily papers beat radio news in everyday usage in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

It is noticeable how dependent southerners are on television news for their information. Although more than half their populations watch television news everyday, less than a third in almost all cases listen to radio news and read daily papers everyday (only exception - Spaniards when it comes to the radio: 36%). The French are also in little better shape (31% daily papers; 37% radio news). As daily papers are undoubtedly the most detailed source of current affairs among the three media, the fact that only 15% of Portuguese are everyday daily paper readers must be a major contributory factor to the EU information deficit in that country.

Spring 1991 was the first time media use patterns were tracked in both East and West Germany. Everyday usage of radio, television and newspapers for news has been consistently higher in East Germany than in the West, particularly when it comes to newspapers. Everyday usage of all media is currently 8-10% higher in the East than the West. Taken on their own, East Germans are the highest consumers of daily papers everyday within the Union (70%), the third highest when it comes to radio news (64%) and fourth for television news (75%).

There was a rise in the numbers watching television news everyday at the European Community level between 1980 (60%) and 1983 (68%). Despite this, there was an 11 point drop in everyday Danish usage from 71% to 60%. Denmark went then from having the highest number of everyday television news-watchers to having the second lowest. Now it is on a par with Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg (65-67% "everyday"), with only France (57%) and Portugal (60%) lower. Radio listenership in France has also shown a major decline. In 1980, 63% said they listened to radio news everyday, while 12% said they never did. In 1986 the respective figures were 50% and 22%; and now 37% and 19%.

Biggest mass media news consumers are opinion-leaders (53%), high income earners (47%) and those who finished their studies later (46%). They are more likely to be of the 40+ age group (41%) and be male (41%) rather than female (34%). Students are among the lowest users (27%) (Table 36).
If a brief socio-demographic analysis is made by the three separate media, some differences emerge (Table 37):

Television news-watchers are much more likely to be the old (55+ age group: 83%) than the young (15-24 age group: 55%, including students at 53%) and the less- (76%) rather than well-educated (69%). There is little difference when it comes to income levels. The gap is more narrow between men (72%) and women (68%) when it comes to television watching.

Everyday daily newspaper readers are more likely to be male (50%) than female (40%), older rather than younger (40+ age group: 52%; 15-24 age group: 28%, including only 24% of students); more (53%) rather than less educated (41%) and have a high (54%) rather than low income (36%).

The differences between everyday radio listeners are less striking: Slightly more males (45%) than females (40%), older (40+ age group: 46%, versus 15-24 year olds: 35%, including 31% of students), high (51%) rather than low (39%) income earners and more (49%) rather than less educated (40%).

Throughout, opinion-leaders are above-average consumers of television news (79% versus 70% EU average), daily papers (59% versus 44% EU average) and radio (55% versus 42% EU average).
3. EUROPEAN POLICY AREAS

3.1 Awareness of key EU issues

The European Union continued to be a major media issue during the second half of 1993. Not only was the European Community finally transformed on 1st November into the European Union after Germany's long-running constitutional court battle had finally been resolved, leading quickly to the end of the ratification process of the Maastricht Treaty. Negotiations leading to a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) stalled as the European Union and the United States remained deadlocked on key questions until almost the final deadline. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is by far the most significant element of the European Union's budget. Its reform caused much controversy with intense lobbying against it by farmers from certain European Union member countries, vexing European politicians greatly. The failure to solve the crisis facing former Yugoslavia continued to be a heavy burden on the collective conscience of the European Union. Less dramatic, but no less significant, has been the gradual impact of the Single Market on the lives of ordinary European Union citizens since its arrival at the beginning of 1993.
EUROBAROMETER 40

At the time of the fieldwork for EUROBAROMETER No. 40 (October 1993), the most significant issue in the media as observed by the EU general public is still the Maastricht Treaty (Figure 3.1, Table 38). Three quarters (74%) of EU citizens say they have heard or read about it recently. This issue is the most prominent one in the Netherlands (90%), Belgium (82%) the United Kingdom (81%), Ireland (79%) and Greece (74%).

At the EU level, the Single Market (68%) is next, followed by the EC’s peace efforts in former Yugoslavia (66%), GATT (52%) and CAP reform (51%). In each case more than half the EU’s citizens say they have heard or read about it.

The most significant issue in France at that time is GATT (86%). For many Danes (88%), Luxembourgers (85%) and Italians (68%), it is the war in former Yugoslavia. Most Portuguese reckon it is the Single Market. Germans are split between the Single Market (77%) and Maastricht (76%) - similarly Spaniards between Maastricht (66%) and the war in former Yugoslavia (65%).

If one averages out the results for all five issues, the people who seem to hear or read the most about what is going on in the European Union are Danes (77%), followed closely by the Dutch (76%), French (75%) and Luxembourgers (73%). Those apparently least attentive appear to be southerners - Italians (51%), Spaniards (55%) and Greeks (56%) - nevertheless still more than half seem aware of the issues on average.

3.2 Maastricht

As has been seen, Maastricht continued to hit the headlines right until the end of the ratification process. What is the final scorecard of those for or against the Treaty?

If those undecided are excluded, at the end of the day majorities in all countries but one are favourable towards the Treaty. The only exception is the United Kingdom (39% for; 61% against). More than three-quarters of those giving an opinion support the Treaty in the Netherlands, Greece (both 86%), Italy (83%), Spain (78%), Belgium and Ireland (both 75%) (Table 39). Overall, 64% are for, 36% against the Treaty.

On this measure, two out of the three countries that held referenda - France and Denmark, as well as the United Kingdom, where the subject of holding a referendum was hotly debated but rejected - have the greatest percentage of people expressing an opinion rejecting the Treaty. After having voted for the Treaty with a large majority in their referendum, three-quarters of Irish citizens holding an opinion continue to support "Maastricht".

If one takes the "undecideds" into account, the picture inevitably becomes less clear (Figure 3.2). 39% are for the Treaty, 22% against and 39% do not know. There are absolute majorities in favour only in the Netherlands (61%), Greece (55%) and, significantly, Denmark (52% where those "undecided" are by far the fewest at 9%).
AWARENESS OF EC ISSUES IN THE MEDIA "RECENTLY" - EC12

- Maastricht Treaty: 74%
- Single Market: 68%
- Former Yugoslavia: 66%
- GATT: 52%
- CAP Reform: 51%

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.1.

FOR OR AGAINST THE MAASTRICHT TREATY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
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<td>EC 12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.2.
Those undecided are the most numerous in a number of southern countries: Italy (49%), Spain (45%) and Portugal (41%). With the very notable exception of Denmark (9%), nowhere else are there less than 29% undecided.

It is again in southern countries that there is the least opposition to Maastricht - Greece, Italy (both 9%), Spain and Portugal (both 12%) - as well as The Netherlands (10%).

Looking now at some of the key issues of the Treaty which are in the process of being implemented by the European Union, we find broad support for many of the provisions of "Maastricht", namely (Figure 3.3, Table 40):

* By 77% in favour to 14% against, that EC member states should work towards a common defence policy. Seven out of ten are in favour everywhere except neutrality-minded Ireland (still two-to-one in favour) and Denmark, where people are divided on the issue (47% for; 48% against).

* By 71% to 18%, that any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in European elections. Large absolute majorities of at least two-to-one endorse this (Figure 3.4).

* By 69% to 17%, that the Member States of the European Community should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Community (Union). Absolute majorities are in favour everywhere.

* By 66% to 10%, that the President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise they should resign. Absolute majorities of at least three-to-one are in favour everywhere.

* By 64% to 24%, that there should be a European Monetary Union with a European Central Bank pursuing a policy of monetary stability, that is fighting inflation. People are more than two-to-one in favour in most countries. Only in the United Kingdom are less than half in favour (45% for: 41% against)

12 The level of Irish support for common defence depends very much on how the question is worded. Question-wording reminding the Irish of their "neutrality" often produces a more cautious, if not negative, response. Most also prefer national governments to handle security and defence rather than jointly at the European Union level (see Chapter 3.3).
### EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Defence</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vote EP Elections</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Foreign Policy</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commssn Needs EP-Maj</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candid. EP Elections</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Government</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiarity</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Currency</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vote Local Elections</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ep Equal Rights</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candid. Local Elecs.</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By 61% to 25%, that any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in European elections. This is supported by absolute majorities from all countries, although opposition from a sizeable minority exists in France (50% for; 42% against) and Denmark (54% for; 41% against).

By 56% to 16%, that the European Community should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of national government. Majorities are at least two-to-one in support everywhere with the exception of Denmark, where a relative majority are against (34% for; 47% against) (cf. supra, page 30, for similar question without reference to the European Council).

By 56% to 21%, that the European Community should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments. This principle of subsidiarity has two-to-one support everywhere. Danes are substantially more supportive (73% for; 16% against) of this than people from any other country.

By 51% to 38%, that there should be a European Monetary Union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Community. This is the issue intensely debated in the media of some Member States that divides the EU at the present time - nine countries have absolute majorities in favour while in the remaining three (Germany, the United Kingdom and Denmark) have absolute majorities against it (Figure 3.5).

By 47% to 40%, that any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections. Absolute majorities are in favour in Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and Italy. In France and Germany, people are divided. Majorities are against in Greece, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Belgium.

By 45% to 20%, that, in matters of EC legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers. This crucial constitutional question receives a high "don't know" rate of 35% because "taxation" is mentioned13. Now majorities are in favour everywhere except Denmark, which is divided on the issue (33% for; 36% against).

13 In earlier surveys with "legislation" only mentioned, a majority was in favour. Cf. EB 38 for the difference of results when each version of the question was asked at different moments of the interview.
EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.5.

SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Net Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.6.

"NET APPROVAL" OF SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY - DK, D, UK, EC12

Graph showing net approval of single European currency over years from 1990 to 1993.
and finally REJECTED by 47% "against" to 39% "in favour", that any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections. This proposal only finds favour among a majority of people in three countries - Ireland, Spain and Italy. The Dutch are divided (47% for; 46% against) while majorities everywhere else are against, especially most Danes (63% against)\(^{14}\), Luxembourgers and French (both 62%).

The single currency has been a growing problem for the EU over the past three years. Although as a whole, a majority of EU citizens have always backed the idea of a single currency by 1999, the size of the majority has slowly been reduced. Although there was a time when there were majorities supporting an EU-wide single currency in Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom (especially Spring 1991), doubts have been getting greater there (Figure 3.6). By contrast strong support for it does exist in all other countries.

By no means do all countries in the European Union have to subscribe to Monetary Union for it to happen (the United Kingdom and Denmark have an opt-out clause): nevertheless it is inconceivable at present that this process can happen without full German government backing \(^{15}\), which cannot easily happen without backing from its own public. The decision to establish the headquarters of the new European Monetary Institute in Frankfurt happened just after the end of fieldwork for EUROBAROMETER No. 40. The impact of this decision on German confidence in the single currency - if any - remains to be measured in future surveys.

3.3 Subsidiarity: national and EC policy areas

As we have just seen, there is substantial support in principle for subsidiarity - that decision-making should take place at the level of the Union "...only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore by reason of scale or effect of the proposed action, be better achieved by the Community" (Maastricht Treaty, Article 3B).

In this area, the EUROBAROMETER has for some time measured EU public preference for a number of key policy areas to be handled by either at the EU or governmental level. The public has clear preferences in this regard, as can be seen by the following results (Figure 3.7, Table 41):

\(^{14}\) Although non-Danish citizens residing in the country for a defined period of years enjoy this right since many years already - whether they originate from other EU Member States or from elsewhere.

\(^{15}\) The German government will need the approval of Parliament before the country can join a single currency.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Area</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third World Cooperation</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science &amp; Technology</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight Drugs</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Policy</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Asylum</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Policy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Rates</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Policy</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security + Defence</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio, TV, Press</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers' Safety</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Policy</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker Participation</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Social Security</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOST WANT THE EUROPEAN UNION TO MAKE DECISIONS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

The first percentage relates to areas seen as the responsibility of the Union, the second the percentage who believe the issue should be handled by national governments:

* COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, Third World, by 74% to 18%. Absolute majorities are in favour of Union action everywhere, from 79% of Italians, French and Dutch to 56% of Greeks.

* SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH, by 71% to 22%, from a high of 79% of French, Luxembourgers and Dutch to 65% of Germans, including 73% of Danes.

* THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS, by 69% to 27%, from 77% of Dutch to 53% of Spaniards.

* FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, by 67% to 24%, with absolute majorities in favour everywhere, but only a narrow majority in favour in Greece (47% EU; 43% national). Greece is increasingly at odds with many EU Member States concerning the issue of recognising the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a factor which may strengthen a more nationally-oriented attitude on foreign policy issues towards non-EU countries (such as already with Cyprus and Turkey) among its citizens than is the case in many other Member States.

* PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, by 66% to 30%, with absolute majorities in favour everywhere, from 82% of Dutch to 51% of the Irish.

* RULES FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM, by 54% to 38%, with most Danes (39:58) and British (40:54) preferring that this matter be handled by national governments and the Greeks being divided on the matter16.

* IMMIGRATION POLICY, by 54% to 40%, with most Danes (38:58), Luxembourgers (40:51) and British (34:60) believing it should be in the hands of national governments and both the Greeks and Irish divided on the subject.

* CURRENCY, by 49% to 44%, with results not very dissimilar to those already discussed - majorities in favour of the EU handling the issue this time in eight countries, with Danes and Portuguese divided, most Germans unhappy (42:54) and most British resolutely against (25:70) the EU dealing with it. This question does not refer to a single currency replacing national currencies by 1999, and this seems to much soften opposition to the EU handling the issue in Denmark at any rate.

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16 An interesting result, not very different from earlier surveys, in view of the fact, that Denmark opted out of intergovernmental cooperation in "matters of legal and domestic, in particular police affairs".
RATES OF VAT (Value Added Tax), by 48% to 42% with majorities from four countries preferring to give the job to national governments - Denmark (43:52), Greece (30:57), Luxembourg (41:53) and Portugal (31:51).

INDUSTRIAL POLICY, by a narrow 47% to 45% with most people from seven countries (B, GR, F, IRL, I, L, NL) backing the EU’s role and the remainder the national governments’ (DK, D, EP, UK). Most East Germans back the EU role (51:43) while West German results exactly mirror the East German view but in favour of national governments (43:51).

MOST WANT NATIONAL DECISION-MAKING IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

The first percentage relates to areas seen as the responsibility of national governments, the second the percentage who believe the issue should be handled by the European Union:

DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT, by 50% to 46%. Majorities for either national or EU decision-making are relatively narrow in most countries, perhaps allowing for joint action in this field, as indeed is the case given the recent European Commission White Paper produced on the subject. The British are more committed to national governments dealing with the issue (63:32).

SECURITY AND DEFENCE, by 51% to 44%. A large majority of the Dutch (24:73) by contrast support the EU’s role, followed less resolutely by many Belgians (42:53), Germans (42:52) and Italians (45:49). Neutrality-minded Irish are most for security and defence remaining the responsibility of national governments (71:21).

BASIC RULES FOR BROADCASTING AND PRESS, by 51% to 40%. Apart from most Luxembourgers favouring the EU’s role (36:52) and indecisive results in Italy and Germany, majorities everywhere support the national government’s role.

HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS, by 55% to 40%. Italy is the only country where a majority seek the EU’s involvement (40:54). The Irish and Dutch are divided: everywhere else most support the role of national governments.

CULTURAL POLICY, by 55% to 38%. Apart from Italians who are divided on the issue, absolute majorities elsewhere wish to keep this issue in the hands of national governments. This is particularly significant given the fact that the Maastricht Treaty has for the first time given the EU a major say in cultural policy.

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Many interviewed may understand “Security” to concern domestic police matters. The item will mention only “Defence” in half of the sample of the next Standard EUROBAROMETER Survey.
* PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES ON COMPANY BOARDS OF DIRECTORS, by 54% to 32%. Majorities are for national governments dealing with the issue everywhere except Ireland, whose people are divided on the subject.

* EDUCATION by 64% to 32%. Absolute majorities everywhere are for national governments doing the job, apart from Italy whose people are divided on the issue.

* HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, by 65% to 31%. Everywhere, absolute majorities back national governments in this area.

The more international and/or distant the issue is from the daily concerns of the person-in-the-street, the more likely citizens at the EU-level are to attribute it to Union decision-making. Conversely, the more domestic and/or personally-involving the issue, the more they want national governments "closer to home" to deal with it.

Overall, Italians are the people who would give most responsibility to the Union - 14 issues as against only two for national governments (two issues are tied). At the other extreme, most Danes would like national governments to hang onto 12 issues and only give five to the Union (one tied) while most British would give 13 to national governments and five to the Union (none tied).

The two biggest changes that took place compared to six months ago is that more people want national governments to deal with the fight against drugs (+10) and security and defence (+9). Moves on security and defence in favour of national governments are the biggest in Spain (+14), Greece (+13), Portugal and the United Kingdom (both +12). In the field of drugs control, the move towards national governments (bearing in mind continued high levels of support for EU action in this field) is substantial in almost all countries, especially Spain (+19). Overall, compared to six months ago, the EU has lost out marginally to national governments by an average of just over 2% over the 18 issues analysed in both surveys.

Curious results are obtained when we look at support for a common defence policy in general, which remains very positive and largely stable at the EU-level (Chapter 3.2), and the fact that there is a swing taking place away from the EU in favour of national governments being responsible for security and defence. This can be explained by the general desire of EU citizens to see a common defence policy work in principle but, with all evidence of former Yugoslavia (and previously the Gulf war) to the contrary, the undoubted reality perceived is that national decision-making outside the Union (perhaps within the framework of the North Atlantic Alliance) is the only way forward for now until EU defence and security arrangements are seen to work effectively on the world stage.
3.4 Single European Market

The Single Market came into force on 1st January 1993. But the matter by no means ends there. Certain provisions have still to come into force at Community and others at national level. Many citizens have yet to sample its benefits personally. And there is the matter of policing the Single Market to ensure "fair play" so that it works properly.

The European Commission in December 1993 set out its plans to extend the Single Market further, including creating a definitive Value Added Tax system, protection for intellectual property, elimination of double-taxation for companies trading in several EU member states and improvements for cross-border shopping. There will also be a major boost when the European Economic Area opens the doors of the Single Market to many EFTA countries, creating a market of 370 million consumers on 1st January 1994.

Nerves have steadied somewhat within the European Union concerning the Single Market. Readers of the EUROBAROMETER will recall that it was the Single Market and not Maastricht which originally provoked the fall in overall public support for the European Community. Since bottoming-out a year ago, there has been a marginal recovery in EU citizens' feelings of hope about the Single Market (see Figure 3.8).

Now 54% at the EU-level say they are hopeful about the Single Market while 35% say they are fearful. 11% say they are neither hopeful nor fearful (Table 42). This is a three point improvement in those saying they are hopeful since a year ago, coupled with a two point decline in those fearful over the same period.

Absolute majorities continue to be hopeful in all EU countries with the notable exception of France. Beset with worries about the effects of free trade on many of their produce, the French are divided between those hopeful (44%) and fearful (46%) about the Single Market.

At Member State level, the results for the above question correlate quite closely with the extent to which EU citizens feel the Single Market is advantageous or not for their own country. In this respect, 44% at the EU-level say it brings advantages, while 29% say it does not (Figure 3.9, Table 43).

People from the smaller countries of the European Union - Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal - are the most likely to be hopeful and see advantages from the Single Market. Most Italians are also as likely to see advantages as many people from those smaller countries. This time, Germans are close to being divided (38% advantages; 34% disadvantages) on the issue while more French than not fear there are disadvantages (33:39).

There has not been any significant movement at the EU-level on the advantages issue since six months' ago. Greeks have grown to appreciate advantages the most (+8). Hope have risen the most in West Germany (+8) and Luxembourg (+7) while falling the furthest in Italy (-8).
SINGLE MARKET - HOPE OR FEAR?
1988 - 1993 - EC12

HOPE

66% 63% 66% 60% 61% 65% 60% 55% 51% 53% 54%

FEAR

23% 25% 26% 23% 25% 26% 28% 37% 36% 35%

NEITHER/NOR

12% 12% 13% 14% 16% 10% 14% 17% 12% 11% 11%

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.8.
A special study undertaken within the framework of EUROBAROMETER No. 40 \(^{18}\), gives us additional insight into one of the most important aspects of the Single Market when it comes to the benefits that should accrue personally to EU citizens - the freedom of movement of people across former borders within the EU.

A representative sample of the citizens of four EU Member States - Belgium, both parts of Germany, France and the Netherlands - were asked to give their opinion on the following question:

"Since the completion of the Single European Market at the beginning of 1993, people crossing internal EC borders, that is borders between Member States, are not checked as much as before. In the future, these controls are to disappear completely. Which of the following two opinions comes closest to your own? - "Most of all, I am happy that people can travel without restrictions throughout the European Community" OR "Most of all, I am worried that crime rates will rise in (OUR COUNTRY) because border controls have been removed".

On weighted average, more than half of these EU citizens fear an increase in crime (54%) rather than see benefits of restriction-free travel (41%) in these countries. More see problems rather than benefits in these respects in all four countries, including both parts of Germany. The most concerned are East Germans (65:32) and the Dutch (64:33), while the relatively least concerned are the French (49% "crime": 44% "happy") (Table 44).

A third of all EU citizens (33%) say they visited another EU country in 1993 (Table 45). 90% of Luxembourgers say they went to another EU country last year. Benelux citizens travelled the most, followed by around half of all Danes and Germans. By contrast, less than a quarter of southerners did. At the opposite extreme, merely 7% of Greeks, whose country has no land frontier with another EU country, say that they travelled to another EU country in 1993.

The most popular place to go is France (12%), followed by Spain (8%) and Germany (7%). The least travelled spots for EU citizens are Ireland (1%), Portugal and Denmark (both 2%). France is the favourite for many Belgians, Germans, Spaniards, Italians and the British. Spain is the prime attraction for many French and Portuguese. The Irish largely went to the United Kingdom while Luxembourgers and the Dutch travelled mainly to Belgium.

\(^{18}\) Asked on behalf of an association of national police research institutes in Germany and The Netherlands
EUROBAROMETER 40

**THE SINGLE MARKET ADVANTAGEOUS FOR OWN COUNTRY?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GREATER EC RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESOLVING CONFLICTS IN THE WORLD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the third of EU citizens who travelled, two thirds reports that they have not been checked at the border (Table 46). 9% say they have been checked at the French border and 8% at the Spanish (however the fact that these two countries were the most popular destinations should be borne in mind as part of reason for their prominence in this respect).

The largest numbers of checks seem to be of Italians at the French border (23% of all travelling Italians) and Irish getting into the United Kingdom (23% again, including the security problems, no doubt, of crossing from the Republic into Northern Ireland). Also 19% of all travelling Danes were checked at the German border and 18% of all travelling Portuguese at the Spanish frontier.

A Telephone Flash carried out in September 1993 gives us more clues about EU citizens’ attitudes towards the issue of free movement. Two-thirds of EU citizens (66%) say that they know that any citizen of any Member State of the European Community has the right to move and settle freely anywhere within the Community (Table 47). Awareness of this issue seems highest in Italy (78%) and West Germany (76%).

Asked whether Europe could really be united as long as European citizens have not been granted freedom of movement, 70% of EU citizens agree it could not really be united, while 22% disagree (Table 48). Absolute majorities agree in all countries, ranging from 77% of the Dutch and Luxembourgers to 56% of Danes.

Thus many EU citizens often appreciate the symbolism and see the necessity of free movement of people within the Union. Quite a few are however cautious about the impact that this and other Single Market measures will have on their country and quality of life.

3.5 The EU’s role in the world

Number two of the three main pillars of the new Union is security and defence. As we have seen above, most EU citizens want the Union to succeed in having a common defence policy but many feel it should be primarily a national government responsibility until the European Union has proven itself capable of acting together.

\[19\] Denmark is not a “Schengen country”

\[20\] The technical specifications of Flash No. 19, conducted by EOS-GALLUP Europe during the period 8th-20th September 1993 on behalf of Directorate-General XV for Internal Market and Financial Services, can be found in the Annexes. Only main urban areas were surveyed in Greece, Spain, Portugal and Ireland: results in these countries are not directly comparable. East Germany and Northern Ireland were not surveyed.
Previously, in EUROBAROMETER No. 39 of Spring 1993, citizens were asked whether the European Community as a whole should take a greater share of responsibility for resolving conflicts around the world. The answer is an overwhelming "YES".

Faced with former Yugoslavia, Somalia and the uncertainties of events in the former Soviet Union, 72% of EU citizens say the Union should take a greater share of the burden, while only 14% say it should not (Figure 3.10, Table 49).

Chief supporters of greater EU responsibility in global crisis-solving are most Italians (80%), Dutch and Luxembourgers (both 77%). Only among Danes do we find a substantial number of doubters (34%) who nevertheless do not outnumber the absolute majority of supporters (52%) in that country for the idea.
4. INITIATIVES FOR THE EU JOB MARKET

4.1 Problems and solutions to unemployment

What is EU citizens' greatest concern today? Asked about the most important problem facing the European Community in a September 1993 Telephone Flash poll, 67% at the EU level stressed the burden of "unemployment", by far the highest result (Figure 4.1, Table 50).

Much further down the list come "nationalism", "instability of European currency" (both 10%) and "inflation/rising prices" (9%), the other options available.

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21 Normally this Chapter discusses EU citizens' attitudes towards the European Parliament. The European Parliament's DGIII, having asked twice as many questions in EB39 than usual, did not ask any questions this time.

22 All results in Chapter 4 relate to Flash No. 20 conducted by EOS-GALLUP Europe during the period 31st August-16th September 1993 on behalf of the Directorate-General V for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs. East Germany was surveyed face-to-face. Only main urban areas were surveyed in Greece, Spain, Portugal and Ireland: results in these countries are not directly comparable.
Commenting on this result, Mr. Padraig Flynn, Commissioner for Social Affairs, said it highlights "the level of Europe's popular concern with unemployment and also underlines the need for new programmes and policies to get the unemployed off the dole and to keep the employed at work". (See also the European Commission's Green Paper on European Social Policy initiated by Mr. Flynn).

President Delors and the European Commission have also made big efforts on this very issue throughout the period of the Belgian Presidency in the second half of 1993. Unemployment in the European Community reached 10.7% in October 1993 and is expected to have increased from 14.1 million to over 16 million by the end of 1993. A recent report by the OECD foresees 22 million unemployed in the European Union by the year 1995.

The resulting European Commission's White Paper on the European Union's economy ("Growth, Competitiveness and Employment") was given a very favourable reception at the December European Council, despite the UK Government having some difficulties with it. A big 120 billion ECU investment programme is proposed over six years in the areas of transportation, energy and telecommunications. The aim is to create 15 million new jobs and cut the EU unemployment rate in half. Soon after the summit, the Commission proposed a five year 800 million ECU vocational training programme to help try to improve the currently very bleak unemployment situation.

According to this Flash EUROBAROMETER survey No. 20, unemployment is perceived as the top problem facing the Union in all countries, from France (80%), Portugal (77%), Ireland and Italy (both 75%) to Greece (41%), the only country where fears of inflation are almost as profound (33%). Fears of nationalism are most keenly expressed in the Netherlands (19%) and Germany (15%).

Readers may wonder why the answer to this Flash question is in a quite different league to the EUROBAROMETER result shown at the start of this report - the most important problem for the twelve member countries of the European Community to resolve - where rising prices and regional development come ahead of "coordinating the social policy of the Member States in the fields of employment and job training". The answer probably lies with the highly emotive and direct word "unemployment". People want action, not coordination. As we have seen, very high percentages of EU citizens consider the "employment situation" to have much deteriorated in their country over the past year and believe that prospects are not much better for 1994 (see Chapter 1.2). The current feeling by most citizens that national governments (at least in October 1993, before the White Paper was completed) are better placed to deal with the matter may have rather reduced support for an EU-level "coordination" role (see Chapter 3.3).
Many EU citizens recognise the current poor economic situation is the major cause of unemployment in the European Community (34%) (Figure 4.2, Table 51). However just as many blame (34%) the "inadequate policies of governments". 10% say there is a lack of solidarity among EC Countries while only 9% say wages are excessively high. Very few place primary and direct blame on the Single Market (3%) or the European Community (2%) for such woes.

Inadequate policies of national governments is the main reason given in Italy (54%), Spain (52%), Ireland (42%) and Portugal (37%). Everywhere else, the poor economic situation comes first, although only narrowly in Germany (36% versus 32% "inadequate government policies").

Greatest worries about excessive wage levels are expressed in the Netherlands (19%). The European Single Market is blamed as the chief culprit by a maximum of 6% anywhere (Portugal) while the European Community stands accused only by a maximum of 5% anywhere (Denmark and Luxembourg).

EU citizens were asked what their first priority would be for combating unemployment. The results show (Table 52 & 53):

* 89% versus 7% in favour of stimulating the economy - unsurprisingly supported everywhere, from 93% of Belgians to 73% of Danes and Luxembourgers;
* 83% versus 12% in favour of improving education and vocational training, backed by all, from 96% of Portuguese to 74% of Germans;
* 67% versus 6% in favour of reducing rather than increasing taxes, supported again by majorities everywhere;
* 63% versus 27% against reducing unemployment benefits, with absolute majorities against reductions except the Netherlands (48:48) and Italy (44:43) where people are divided;
* 60% versus 18% in favour of increasing rather than reducing cooperation between the governments of the countries of the European Community, backed by absolute majorities everywhere;
* 35% versus 13% in favour of reducing rather than increasing weekly working hours, with relative majority support everywhere except Germany (25% "increase"; 21% "reduce");
EUROBAROMETER 40

**FIGURE 4.1**

**MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING EUROPEAN COMMUNITY -EC12* -

- UNEMPLOYMENT: 67%
- NATIONALISM: 10%
- UNSTABLE CURRENCIES: 10%
- INFLATION: 9%

*source: flash EB 20

**FIGURE 4.2.**

**PERCEIVED MAJOR CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT -EC12* -

- POOR ECONOMIC SITUATION: 34%
- INADEQUATE NATIONAL GOVT. POLICIES: 34%
- LACK OF EC SOLIDARITY: 10%
- WAGE LEVELS EXCESSIVE: 9%
- SINGLE MARKET: 3%
- EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: 2%

*source: flash EB 20
Split 35% versus 35% between increasing and reducing the free movement of workers between the countries of the European Community, a significant result where relative majorities are found for INCREASING FREE MOVEMENT in four countries: Germany (48:24), Ireland (47:26), the Netherlands (43:34) and Italy (42:37) and relative majorities for DECREASING FREE MOVEMENT in eight: Spain (36:29), Luxembourg (37:27), the United Kingdom (37:32), Denmark (39:28), Greece (41:25), France (41:22), Belgium (49:28) and Portugal (50:21).

4.2 Job-sharing

Some people say if fewer hours were worked each week, there would be more free time, more work available, and new jobs could therefore be created. People were asked whether, irrespective of their situation at work, they would be personally prepared to work fewer hours.

An absolute majority say they would be prepared to work fewer hours (55%) while a quarter (27%) rejected the notion out of hand (Table 54). 12% say it would depend on the salary earned. There is an outright "yes" to the idea everywhere except Spain (41%), Greece (45%), Germany (47%) and Luxembourg (48%), where acceptance is more qualified. Absolute majorities of managers (61% "yes"; 6% "depends on salary"; 33% "definitely no"), the unemployed (61:14:20), salaried employees (59:15:24), manual workers (52:15:30) and the self-employed (50:9:39) also initially appreciate the idea.

Of the two-thirds (67%) at the EU level who say they would accept to work less or who say it would depend on their earnings, 30% say they would work less even if they are not paid for the hours not worked, 37% only if they are paid for the hours not worked but at a lower rate, while 27% spontaneously say they would only agree to the idea if their earnings stay the same.

The results by occupation (or temporary lack of it) are not that different: managers (38% "if not paid"; 38% "lower rate"; 20% "same wage as before"), the unemployed (36:39:20) the self-employed (33:34:27), salaried employees (32:35:29) and manual workers (30:34:31).

This means, in fact, that 45% of EU citizens overall would accept some form of pay cut for less hours worked, including a majority of the unemployed (56%), exactly half of all managers and salaried employees (both 50%), with less backing from manual workers (43%) and the self-employed (40%).

The scheme therefore has a good chance of success in many work-places among salaried white collar workers in particular.
4.3 "Flexi-time"

Some people prefer fixed working hours; they prefer to start and finish their work at the same time each day. On the other hand, others prefer "flexible" working time; those prefer to know that they have a certain number of hours to work each week but that they can spread them over the week, within certain limits, more or less as they choose; where possible they like to be able to choose each day the working time that suits them best.

EU citizens, by 56% to 36%, prefer the idea of flexible time over fixed working hours (Table 55). 2% say spontaneously that it would depend if earnings were effected while 5% would not give an answer. The British are the most keen on flexible working (71%), followed by the French (63%) and Italians (60%). Nevertheless fixed hours are preferred by majorities of Greeks, Spaniards (both 54%) and Portuguese (52%). "Flexi-time" is also the choice of most managers (75% "flexible"; 1% "depends on salary"; 23% "fixed working hours"), salaried employees (64:1:32), the unemployed (58:4:34), self-employed people (58:4:33) and manual workers (52:2:43).

All those who did not prefer working fixed hours were asked whether they would accept slightly lower earnings in exchange for "flexible" working time. 43% say "definitely not", 39% say "yes" while a further 15% spontaneously respond that it would depend on the salary earned (Table 56).

Absolute majorities of those previously supporting "flexi-time" in the United Kingdom (58%), Ireland (55%), the Netherlands (53%) and Denmark (51%) reject the idea if they would lose money in the scheme. An absolute majority continue to back it in Italy (54%). Everywhere else the response is more mixed. If one adds the supporters of the idea to those who gave a qualified yes ("depending on earnings"), most Luxembourgers (65%), Spaniards (63%), Germans (60%), French (57%), Belgians (54%) and Greeks (53%) continue to support the idea. Salaried employees (33% "yes"; 14% "depends; 51% "definitely no") and manual workers (32:16:50) largely do not go along with the idea, while both managers (41:13:45), the self-employed (46:13:39) and particularly the unemployed (49:16:31) are more receptive.

Thus only 30% of EU citizens overall back "flexi-time" without wage cuts. Levels of commitment to the idea from managers (41%), the unemployed (40%), the self-employed (37%), salaried employees (31%) and manual workers (26%) also show that individualised solutions are one strategy that needs serious examination in order to make use of such a potential.

Thus flexi-time is supported by majorities who like the idea of deciding for themselves when they should work, even if many do not accept being penalised financially for the privilege.
Those who originally said they would prefer working **fixed** hours were asked whether they would accept flexible working time if their employer offered a slight increase in their earnings.

Of the 36% who back working **fixed** hours, just over half (54%) would change their minds and accept the offer of "flexi-time" based on a slight increase in wages per hour. A quarter (24%) would refuse. An eighth (13%) would see how much more money they would get to accept the deal. 9% say "don't know" (Table 57).

Absolute majorities of those originally backing fixed hours from all countries would accept the deal outright, except in Greece where more would base their decision on waiting to see how much more money is on the table (37%) than accepting (27%) or refusing outright (24%). Most managers (68%), self-employed (61%), manual workers (55%), salaried employees (54%) and unemployed (53%) EU-wide would accept the new deal outright.

### 4.4 Vocational training

Vocational training is considered an essential element in fighting unemployment, improving the skills of the work-force and as a long term investment for a country's economy. Yet how many people have followed one or more vocational training courses over the past five years (Table 58):

* "organised as part of your work". Overall 22% EU-wide say they did, including 46% of managers, 44% of salaried employees, 29% of the self-employed, 26% of manual workers and 19% of the currently unemployed.

* "organised as part of a public employment programme". Overall 8% say they did, including 22% of the currently unemployed, 15% of both managers and salaried employees, 8% of manual workers and 5% of the self-employed.

* "organised by a college or university". Overall 13% say they did, including 26% of managers, 21% of salaried employees, 15% of the self-employed, 12% of the currently unemployed and 6% of manual workers.

* "cost free (evening courses, correspondence courses... ) which you decided yourself to undertake". Overall 11% say they did, including 19% of salaried employees, 16% of managers, 12% of the currently unemployed and 11% of both the self-employed and manual workers.
* "which you paid for and which you decided yourself to undertake". Overall 13% say they did, including 24% of the self-employed, 22% of managers, 20% of salaried employees, 19% of the unemployed and 12% of manual workers.

* "read one or more books to supplement your training". Overall, a more significant 36% say they did, including 65% of managers, 56% of salaried employees, 53% of the self-employed, 36% of manual workers and 34% of the currently unemployed.

Greeks, Portuguese and, to a lesser degree, Spaniards benefit the least from all the above schemes except when it comes to public employment programmes, where all three countries' participation levels are about average for the Union as a whole.

The most intensely trained seem to be the Dutch, 53% of whom read a training book, 34% of whom attended a paid course, 30% a training course organised by a university and 42% of whom attended vocational training as part of their work. Danes attended the most free courses (23%) during the past five years. 18% of East Germans attended public employment programme vocational training courses.

**Fear of losing work is very prevalent.** Almost half of all manual workers (49%) and the self-employed (46%) are worried about being made to stop work. The fear is also acute among many salaried employees (40%) but to a lesser degree among managers (32%) (Figure 4.3, Table 59).

If one takes the combined views of all currently employed people plus those relying on a chief household income earner in paid work, the greatest fear of unemployment striking is by far in Spain (85%), followed by East Germany (59%), Portugal (47%) and France (45%). (Indeed, Spain suffered the largest increase in unemployment for the year ending October 1993, from 19% to a staggering 22% of its workforce). Least worries are expressed in the Netherlands (18%), Luxembourg (20%) and Greece (28%). In the United Kingdom, still 42% express fear of unemployment, despite the fact that this is the only country in the European Union which is beginning to see a gradual fall in its level of unemployment though not in proportion with its economic growth recovery). Overall 45% of all currently employed plus those reliant on another income earner express fear of ceasing work.

Despite the perceived harshness of the economic climate, there is not a great deal of credence in vocational training improving the situation much. If we take the views of the same group of people as above, 63% believe a better vocational training would not make any difference in giving them a much better chance of continuing to work. 16% say it would give them a slightly better chance, while 18% are convinced they would have a much better chance with such experience. Thus a third thinks it would help (Table 60).
Those most convinced of the usefulness of vocational training among this group of people come from Spain (37% "much better chance"), Greece (22%) and Portugal (20%). 30% of the currently unemployed also feel they would stand a much better chance, but large majorities of those already employed reject its usefulness (60-71% "no difference").

4.5 The future of employment

Would people be ready to pay more tax if they were sure that this extra tax was to be devoted to creating new jobs?

Despite 67% previously favouring tax reductions as a way of combatting unemployment (see Chapter 4.1), 57% of EU citizens say they would nevertheless be ready to pay more taxes if they were sure that the extra tax revenue would be devoted specifically in such a way. 28% would not, while 11% reject the idea spontaneously, giving the reason that they do not earn enough money to help out in this way. 4% say "don't know" (Figure 4.4, Table 61).

Most likely to accept the idea are the British (71%), followed by Spaniards (63%), Luxembourgers (62%) and the French (61%). The Irish hesitate (47% "yes"; 8% "no, don't earn enough"; 40% "no") along with many Germans (46:11:36), while many Greeks on balance would not (27:30:34 - many East Germans, systematically lower paid anyway than their West German fellow citizens, are also sticky on the subject 29:23:36).

Only 11% think unemployment can be eliminated by the Year 2000; 28% say it may take a longer time; but 54% think that we will never see the last of it (Table 62). Most pessimistic about it's future demise are Danes (77%), the Dutch (75%) and Irish (73%). Most hopeful are Italians (19% "yes"; 34% "sometime"; 37% "never"), followed by the French (12:35:46) and Greeks (8:26:48).
WORRIED ABOUT BEING MADE TO STOP WORK *EC12*

- Manual Workers: 49%
- Self-Employed: 46%
- Salaried Employees: 40%
- Managers: 32%

READINESS TO PAY MORE TAX TO CREATE NEW JOBS*

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<th>Country</th>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Don't earn enough</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>71%</td>
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<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
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<td>38%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC12</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
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<td>I</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
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<td>DK</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. OTHER DIMENSIONS OF EUROPE

Within the framework of the 40th wave of the standard EUROBAROMETER (Autumn 1993), several special studies were carried out on behalf of various specialised services of the European Commission and an external partner.

The main studies this time are about opinions and attitudes towards poverty and social exclusion, crime and police cooperation, the European Monetary System, and the European Court of Justice.

Detailed reports on the results of these questions commissioned by specialised services of the Commission will be presented at a later stage (see Annexes for the current and expected list of such studies). By way of illustration, some questions of general interest can, however, already be subject to a preliminary analysis and are presented here.
5.1 Poverty and social exclusion

Poverty and social exclusion is always a hot, often national or local topic in the news. In time of economic recession, people’s rights to get help are under pressure from shrinking governmental budgets, yet help has never been more needed.

Some people think that it is necessary to guarantee certain rights to all so that everyone can live with dignity (Figure 5.1, Table 63). Large majorities agree that:

* By 96% to 3%, everyone must have the right to suitable accommodation at a reasonable cost;
* By 95% to 3%, compulsory, free education should give everyone the means to fit into society;
* By 94% to 4%, everyone must be able to be cared for, without the cost of care preventing it;
* By 92% to 4%, everyone should have the right to job training;
* By 89% to 6%, shelter should be guaranteed to the homeless;
* By 87% to 9%, the right to work should be guaranteed;
* By 85% to 7%, access to courts should be free for those without means to pay for it;
* By 85% to 9%, even if they are not able to pay, everyone should have the minimum of water, gas, electricity;
* By 84% to 10%, to avoid putting children into care, all families should be helped to bring up their children themselves;
* By 82% to 11%, everyone should have access to cultural activities;
* By 82% to 12%, the right to vote should be really guaranteed to all;
* By 80% to 12%, everyone should have the right to actively participate in groups and associations;
* By 73% to 16%, tenants who have difficulties in paying the rent, should be protected against eviction without rehousing;

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23 Part of a major EUROBAROMETER No. 40 survey on behalf of European Commission Directorate-General V for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs.
It is unsurprising to note that absolute majorities support these propositions in all countries -
the social conscience and consciousness of the welfare state - distinguishing Europe from the
USA as well as from Japan - continues to survive!

5.2 National identity, European identity

Has the apparent rise of nationalism in Europe had an effect on how European people feel
they are? The answer is, actually, not much different since this particular question was asked
last, one and a half years ago, in Spring 1992.

EU citizens were asked whether they see themselves in the near future as (NATIONALITY)
only, (NATIONALITY) and European, European and (NATIONALITY) or European only.

At the EU-level, 40% say they see themselves as (NATIONALITY) only, while 45% feel
(NATIONALITY) and European. Relatively few reckon they are European and (NATIONALITY)
(7%) or just European (4%). 4% "don't know" (Table 64). Since the time the question was
last asked, there has only been a slight change, with marginally more saying they are
(NATIONALITY) only (+2) at the expense of those who feel (NATIONALITY) and European (-3)
at the EU level.

Most frequently countries have absolute majorities of people saying they feel European in
some way (NATIONALITY) and European, PLUS European and (NATIONALITY), PLUS
European only) - 56% versus 40% (NATIONALITY) only (Figure 5.2).

Most European are Italians (70%), followed by the French, Belgians (both 65%),
Luxembourgers (63%) and Dutch (59%). The Irish (50:48) and Danes (50:50) are divided
between the two, while only most British see themselves as "nationally only" (59%) rather
than in addition feeling European in any way (37%)24.

Since Spring 1992, "nationality only" feelings have grown particularly in Luxembourg (+9),
East Germany (+5, where people are also divided between nationality only (49%) and
some form of Europeanness (48%)) and the United Kingdom (+5). The most significant
decline is in Belgium (-5), while feeling (nationality) and European mainly gains (+4).

5.3 Views on the European Court of Justice

In EUROBAROMETER No. 38, a set of questions were asked about the European Court of
Justice25. This has been followed up by another short series of questions in
EUROBAROMETER No. 40, one year later.

24 Scottish and Welsh are significantly more often "also European" as compared to the English.

25 Asked on behalf of Professor James Gibson from the University of Houston.
EUROBAROMETER 40

FOR OR AGAINST GUARANTEEING CERTAIN RIGHTS FOR ALL - EC12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suitable Accommodation</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Education</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care - Whatever Cost</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter for Homeless</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Guaranteed</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Access to Courts</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Gas, Electricity</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-in-Family Help</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Activities</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Vote</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Activities</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disallow Evictions</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 5.1.

NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY: DO YOU SEE YOURSELF IN THE NEAR FUTURE AS ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>European+ (Nationality)</th>
<th>European (Nationality) only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>70%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>NL</td>
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<td>GR</td>
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</tr>
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<td>E</td>
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<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
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<td>12%</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>41%</td>
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<td>DK</td>
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<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 5.2.
The European Court of Justice is in charge of hearing cases about the law of the European Community. It decides on the proper interpretation of Community law and whether European Community law or national law prevails. On that basis, EU citizens were asked to agree or disagree with the following propositions (Figure 5.3, Table 65):

* "The European Court of Justice can usually be trusted to make decisions that are right for the Community as a whole". 49% of EU citizens agree, while 11% disagree. 20% are undecided and a further 20% "don't know". Most people in all countries feel a basic trust for the institution - this is particularly true of Danes (72%) and the Dutch (70%)(Figure 5.4).

* "If the European Court of Justice started making a lot of decisions that most people disagree with, it might be better to do away with the Court altogether". An absolute majority of EU citizens agree with this view, by 54% to 17%. 18% are undecided, while 12% "don't know". In all countries more people agree rather than disagree with the idea of abolishing the European Court of Justice if it were to rule in too controversial a way, from 62% of Spaniards to 45% of Italians and 43% of Belgians. While greatest opposition to the idea comes from the Dutch (33%), they nevertheless still have a strong relative majority in favour of doing away with the Court under the circumstances indicated.

* "The right of the European Court of Justice to decide certain types of controversial issues should be reduced". EU citizens are more in favour (37%) than against (22%), with 21% undecided and 20% saying "don't know". Because of high "abstentions", the view that the Court’s powers should be diminished in certain cases is only felt convincingly in Denmark (54%) and Spain (49%). The balance of views are for the proposal everywhere except Luxembourg (24:30).

* "The various laws of the European Community give the European Court of Justice too much power". Most EU citizens are undecided (25%) or say they "don't know" (31%) - presumably because they are not familiar with such matters. The minority with an opinion are 26% for the proposal versus 18% against.

Thus, on balance, the view of many EU citizens is that the European Court of Justice can generally be trusted to take the "right" decisions for the Community as a whole, but it’s overall legitimacy in the eyes of citizens is not very solid.
EUROBAROMETER 40

EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE - EC12

USUALLY TRUSTED TO MAKE RIGHT DECISIONS
49% AGREE 11% DISAGREE

DO AWAY WITH COURT IF TOO CONTROVERSIAL
54% AGREE 17% DISAGREE

RESTRICT ITS CONTROVERSIAL JUDGEMENTS
37% AGREE 22% DISAGREE

IT IS TOO POWERFUL
26% AGREE 18% DISAGREE

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 5.3.

EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE - USUALLY TRUSTED TO MAKE RIGHT DECISIONS

DK
72% AGREE 12% DISAGREE

NL
70% AGREE 8% DISAGREE

IRL
54% AGREE 7% DISAGREE

UK
52% AGREE 8% DISAGREE

GR
50% AGREE 8% DISAGREE

I
49% AGREE 11% DISAGREE

EC12

L
48% AGREE 9% DISAGREE

F
48% AGREE 10% DISAGREE

P
47% AGREE 3% DISAGREE

D
46% AGREE 13% DISAGREE

E
44% AGREE 12% DISAGREE

B
43% AGREE 5% DISAGREE

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 5.4.
ANNEXES
STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 40 - EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 40

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STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 40 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between October 18, and November 5, 1993, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 40 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

EUROBAROMETER 40 covers the population of the respective nationalities, aged 15 years and over, in each of the Member States of the European Union. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from all "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II and according to the distribution of the national, resident population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>UNIVERSITIES</th>
<th>N° INTERVIEWS</th>
<th>FIELDWORKDATES</th>
<th>POPULATION 15+ (x 000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>MARKETING UNIT</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>18/10 - 31/10</td>
<td>7 994.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>GFK DANMARK</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>15/10 - 03/11</td>
<td>4 160.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany(East)</td>
<td>SAMPLE INSTITUT</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td>18/10 - 31/10</td>
<td>13 607.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany(West)</td>
<td>SAMPLE INSTITUT</td>
<td>1047</td>
<td>18/10 - 31/10</td>
<td>51 708.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>KEIME</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>18/10 - 30/10</td>
<td>7 825.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>CIMEI</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>18/10 - 02/11</td>
<td>28 427.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>TMO Consultants</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>18/10 - 30/10</td>
<td>43 318.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>LANSDOWNE Market Research</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>15/10 - 31/10</td>
<td>2 583.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>PRAGMA</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>18/10 - 02/11</td>
<td>45 902.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>ILRES</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>13/10 - 09/11</td>
<td>302.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>NIPO</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>19/10 - 05/11</td>
<td>11 603.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>NORMA</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>20/10 - 05/11</td>
<td>7 718.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>NOP Corporate and Financial</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>18/10 - 01/11</td>
<td>44 562.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>16/10 - 07/11</td>
<td>1159.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from EUROSTAT population data. For all EU member countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook of 1989. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the EUROBAROMETER studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text (English and French) on top; the results are expressed 1) as a percentage on total base and 2) as a percentage on the number of "valid" responses (i.e. "Don't Know" and "No Answer" excluded). All EUROBAROMETER datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-5000 Köln 41). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research. The results of the EUROBAROMETER surveys are analysed and made available through the Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses" of DG X of the European Commission, "EUROBAROMETER", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observed percentages</th>
<th>10% or 90%</th>
<th>20% or 80%</th>
<th>30% or 70%</th>
<th>40% or 60%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confidence limits</td>
<td>± 1.9%</td>
<td>± 2.5%</td>
<td>± 2.7%</td>
<td>± 3.0%</td>
<td>± 3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 40 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

Entre octobre 18, et Novembre 5 1993, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d’agences d’études de marché et d’opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 40 de l’EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD, à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE.

L’EUROBAROMETRE 40 couvre la population nationale, de 15 ans et plus, dans chaque Etat membre de l’Union Européenne. Le principe d’échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à multiples phases. Dans chaque pays UE, divers points de chute ont été tirés avec une probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population (afin de couvrir la totalité du pays) et à la densité de la population.

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

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 UE, 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 UE), INRA (EUROPE) recourt aux chiffres officiels de population, publiés par EUROSTAT dans l’Annuaire 1989 des Statistiques Régionales. Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

Les résultats des études 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) en tête de page; ces résultats sont exprimés 1) en pourcentage calculé sur la base totale et 2) en pourcentage calculé sur le nombre de réponses “valables” (i.e. “Ne sait pas” et “Sans réponses” exclus). Tous les fichiers de données de l’EUROBAROMETRE sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D-5000 Köln 41). Ils sont à la disposition de tous les instituts membres du “European Consortium for Political Research” (Essex), du “Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research” (Michigan) et de toute personne intéressée par la recherche en sciences sociales. Les résultats des enquêtes EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés par l’unité “Sondages, Recherches, Analyses” de la DG X de la Commission Européenne, “EUROBAROMETRE”, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles ; ils peuvent être obtenus à cette adresse.

Il importe de rappeler aux lecteurs que les résultats d’un sondage sont des estimations dont l’exactitude, toutes choses égales par ailleurs, dépend de la taille de l’échantillon et du pourcentage observé. Pour des échantillons d’environ 1.000 interviews, le pourcentage réel oscille dans les intervalles de confiance suivants :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pourcentage observé</th>
<th>10% or 90%</th>
<th>20% or 80%</th>
<th>30% or 70%</th>
<th>40% or 60%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervalle de confiance</td>
<td>± 1.9%</td>
<td>± 2.5%</td>
<td>± 2.7%</td>
<td>± 3.0%</td>
<td>± 3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Administrative Regional Units / Unités Administratives Regionales

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

#### Danemark
- Hovedstadsomrædet
- Sjælland, Lolland-Falster
- Bornholm
- Fyn
- Jylland

#### Deutschland
- Schleswig-Holstein
- Hamburg
- RB Braunschweig
- RB Hannover
- RB Lüneburg
- RB Weser-EMS
- Bremen
- Düsseldorf
- Köln
- Münster
- Detmold
- Arnsberg
- Darmstadt
- Giessen
- Kassel
- Koblenz
- Trier
- Rheinhesen-Pfalz
- Saarland
- Nordrhein-Westfalen-Stuttgart
- Nordrhein-Westfalen
- Südbaden-Franken
- Südbaden-Tübingen
- Oberbayern
- Niederbayern
- Oberpfalz
- Oberfranken
- Mittelfranken
- Schwaben
- Berlin-West
- Berlin-Ost
- Rostock
- Schwerin
- Neubrandenburg
- Potsdam
- Frankfurt-Oder
- Cottbus
- Magdeburg
- Halle, Erfurt
- Gera, Suhl
- Dresden, Leipzig
- Chemnitz

#### Ellas
- Kentrikí kai Dytiki
- Makedonia
- Thessalia
- Anatoliki Makedonia
- Thraki
- Anatoliki Sterea kai
- Nisia
- Peleponnisos & Dytiki
- Sterea
- Ipeiros
- Kriti
- Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou

#### Espagne
- Andalucía
- Aragon
- Asturias
- Baleares
- Canarias
- Cantabria
- Castilla-La Mancha
- Castilla-Leon
- Cataluña
- Extremadura
- Galicia
- Madrid
- Murcia
- Navarra
- País Vasco
- La Rioja

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

#### Italia
- Valle d’Aosta/Piemonte
- Liguria
- Lombardia
- Milano
- Trentino
- Veneto
- Friuli, Venezia, Giulia
- Emilia
- Toscana
- Marche
- Umbria
- Lazio
- Molise e Abbruzzi
- Campania
- Puglie
- Basilicata
- Calabria
- Sicilia
- Sardegna

#### Irland
- Dublin
- Rest of Leinster
- Munster
- Connaught/Ulster

#### Luxembourgo
- Centre
- Sud
- Nord
- Est

#### Nederland
- Groningen
- Fryslân
- Drente
- Overijssel
- Gelderland
- Utrecht
- Noord-Holland
- Zuid-Holland
- Zeeland
- Noord-Brabant
- Limburg
- Flevoland

#### Portugal
- Norte
- Centro
- Lisboa e Vila do Tejo
- Alentejo
- Algarve
- Azores
- Madeira

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

#### Northern Ireland
## FLASH 19/20

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#### P-Hermosilla 23

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FLASH 19 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

Entre le 8 et le 20 septembre 1993, EOS Gallup Europe, un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé le FLASH 19 à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE par les douze Instituts dont la liste suit:

PAYS INSTITUTS N° INTERVIEWS DATES DE TERRAIN POPULATION 15+ (x000)
Belgium DIMARSO-BRUXELLES 500 16/09 - 20/09 7 994.4
Denmark GALLUP-KOBENHAVN 509 10/09 - 14/09 4 160.4
Germany EMNID-BIELEFELD 484 10/09 - 15/09 13 607.0
Greece ICAP-ATHENS 500 08/09 - 13/09 7 825.6
Spain INTERGALLUP-MADRID 503 10/09 - 15/09 29 427.2
France GALLUP-PARIS 499 09/09 - 10/09 43 218.5
Ireland IRISH MKTG-DUBLIN 500 10/09 - 15/09 2 583.0
Italy DOXA-MILANO 504 19/09 - 24/09 45 302.8
Luxembourg ILRES-LUXEMBOURG 500 13/09 - 16/09 302.6
The Netherlands NPO-AMSTERDAM 502 09/09 - 13/09 11 603.6
Portugal NORMA-LISBOA 501 09/09 - 14/09 7 718.7
Great Britain GALLUP-LONDON 501 13/09 - 18/09 44 562.0

Chaque échantillon est nationalement représentatif de la population continentale âgée de 15 ans et plus, avec les restrictions suivantes:

ALLEMAGNE : population des "Länder Ouest"
ESPAIGNE : les 5 grandes agglomérations urbaines
GRECE : les 5 grandes agglomérations urbaines
GREAT-BRETAGNE : l'Irlande du Nord exclue
IRELAND : l'agglomération de Dublin
PORTUGAL : les 4 grandes agglomérations urbaines

FLASH 20 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 31st August and 16th September 1993, EOS Gallup Europe, a coordinating agency of European Marketing and Public Opinion institutes, carried out FLASH 20 at the request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, with the assistance of the following institutes:

COUNTRY INSTITUTES N° INTERVIEWS FIELDWORK DATES POPULATION 15+ (x000)
Belgium DIMARSO-BRUXELLES 541 11/09 - 15/09 7 994.4
Denmark GALLUP-KOBENHAVN 509 10/09 - 14/09 4 160.4
Germany EMNID-BIELEFELD 1000 31/08 - 13/09 13 607.0
Greece ICAP-ATHENS 500 08/09 - 13/09 7 825.6
Spain INTERGALLUP-MADRID 504 09/09 - 15/09 29 427.2
France GALLUP-PARIS 503 02/09 - 03/09 43 218.5
Ireland IRISH MKTG-DUBLIN 502 03/09 - 08/09 2 583.0
Italy DOXA-MILANO 500 10/09 - 15/09 45 302.8
Luxembourg ILRES-LUXEMBOURG 501 09/09 - 13/09 302.6
The Netherlands NPO-AMSTERDAM 503 02/09 - 03/09 11 603.6
Portugal NORMA-LISBOA 502 06/09 - 09/09 7 718.7
Great Britain GALLUP-LONDON 502 07/09 - 12/09 44 562.0

Each survey is nationally representative of the population in each country aged 15 and over, with the following exceptions:

GERMANY : all "Länder", but eastern face-to-face interviews
GRECE : 5 main urban areas
GREAT BRITAIN : Northern Ireland not included.
IRELAND : Dublin area
PORTUGAL : 4 main urban areas
SPAIN : 5 main urban areas
### Administrative Regional Units / Unités Administratives Regionales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belgique</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hainaut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limburg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Namur</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flandre Orientale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flandre Occidentale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liège</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brabant Flamand</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Antwerpen</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
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<td>Brabant Wallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Danemark</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hovedstadsomradet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sjælland, Lolland-Falster</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jylland</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Deutschland (W)</strong></td>
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<td>Borders, Central, Fife</td>
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<td>Dumfries, Galloway</td>
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<td>Highlands, Islands</td>
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</table>
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No. 4
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS / SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES
INSTITUTS ET CHARGES D’ETUDES

Overall Co-ordination: DGX.B-SRA (EUROBAROMETER)
Statistical Data Processing: GALLUP UK
Regional coordination: ROMIR for Belarus, European Russia and Armenia
BBSS for Albania, Bulgaria, FYROM, Romania and Ukraine
AISA undertook fieldwork in Czech Republic and Slovakia

BRITALB
Bul. Desmoret e Kombit Nr.
Tirana - ALBANIA

Department of Sociology
Yerevan State University
Yerevan - ARMENIA

NOVAK
220113 Minsk Belinskij str. 16/39
P.O. Box 157, Minsk - BELARUS

Balkan British Social Surveys
Sofia 113 - BULGARIA

AISA
Strasinska 31
100 00 Praha 10 - CZECH REPUBLIC

Saar Poll Ltd
Box 3336
EE0090 Tallin - ESTONIA

MODUS
Mazsa ter 2-6
1107 Budapest - HUNGARY

Latvian Facts
P.O.Box 248, Brivibas iela 86
Riga - LATVIA

Baltic Surveys,
47, Didlaukio Str.,
Vilnius 2057 - LITHUANIA

"BRIMA"
V. Vlahovic 19/21
Skopje - FYROM

Pentor
Ul. Flory 9m4
00-586 Warszawa - POLAND

SCOP
73251 Calea Mosilor 241
Bl. 47, Sc. 1, Et. 1., Apt. 3
Sector 2, Bucuresti 7000 - ROMANIA

ROMIR
2nd Brestskay U., B.29a, Room 211
123056 Moscow - RUSSIA

GRAL Marketing
Dunajska 29/IV
61000 Ljubljana - SLOVENIA

SOCIS
12, Shetkovychanaya Str.
Kiev - UKRAINE

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fax: + /78852-550358
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fax: + /70172-629266
Kancho STOICHEV tel: + /3592-738370/710187
fax: + /3592-739818/717520
Marek BOGUSZAK tel: + /422-781-3159/1013
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Andrei SUKOLOV fax: + /7095-8827098
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fax: + /38661-1323154
Janez DAMJAN
Tanya KOSHECHKINA tel: + /7044-291-5388
fax: + /7044/291-6302
Between 1st November and 5th December 1993 the institutes listed above conducted the fourth wave of the Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER with the help of the European Commission, Directorate General X for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual, "Surveys, Research, Analyses, (EUROBAROMETER)" Unit. In total, 16,716 citizens aged 15 years and over were interviewed face-to-face in their private residences in Central and Eastern Europe as a whole. The survey was fully nationally-representative.

As with Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No. 2 and No. 3, each institute adopted a multi-stage random probability sample design. There were slight variations in each country’s sample design to take account of its individual characteristics and population structure. In each of the 16 countries surveyed, interviews were conducted throughout every region within its national boundaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>INSTITUTES</th>
<th>N° INTERVIEWS</th>
<th>FIELDWORK DATES</th>
<th>POPULATION 15 + (x 000)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>BRITALB</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>25 November - 5 December</td>
<td>2,242</td>
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<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Yerevan Univ.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2 November - 25 November</td>
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<td>NOVAK</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>6 November - 27 November</td>
<td>7,815</td>
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<td>1,198</td>
<td>5 November - 13 November</td>
<td>6,800</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>AISA</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>4 November - 23 November</td>
<td>8,138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Saar Poll</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>4 November - 11 November</td>
<td>1,222</td>
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<td>BRIMA Skopje</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>15 November - 23 November</td>
<td>1,354</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>MODUS</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>5 November - 14 November</td>
<td>8,374</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>992</td>
<td>17 November - 27 November</td>
<td>2,096</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Baltic Surveys</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>10 November - 17 November</td>
<td>2,842</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Pentor</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>13 November - 18 November</td>
<td>28,239</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>SCOP</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>13 November - 25 November</td>
<td>17,738</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ROMIR</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>1 November - 14 November</td>
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<tr>
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<td>AISA</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>5 November - 18 November</td>
<td>3,960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Grai Marketing</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>25 November - 29 November</td>
<td>1,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>SOCIS</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>17 November - 5 December</td>
<td>40,343</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,716</td>
<td>1st November - 5th December</td>
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</table>

Where possible, the results for each country were post-weighted by a matrix of highest level of education completed within age, and also according to the regional distribution of the country’s adult population. Where information was not available for education within age, the results were weighted by each factor separately, and also by region.

Weighting by an interlocking matrix of age and education was possible in: Armenia, Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, European Russia, Slovakia and Slovenia. The overall results for Central and Eastern Europe as a whole were weighted according to each country’s 15+ population. The data for each country’s population by age, education and region was provided by participating national institutes.


Comme lors des EUROBAROMETRES d’Europe centrale et de l’Est N° 2 et 3, tous les instituts ont adopté un mode d’échantillonnage par sélection aléatoire à phases multiples. Le mode d’échantillonnage a quelque peu varié selon les pays pour tenir compte des caractéristiques locales et de la structure de la population. Dans chacun des 16 pays étudiés, des interrogatoires ont été réalisés dans toutes les régions situées à l’intérieur des frontières nationales.

Partout où cela a été possible, les résultats de chaque pays ont été pondérés par la suite grâce à une matrice reprenant le plus haut degré de scolarité acquis en fonction de l’âge ainsi qu’en tenant compte de la distribution régionale de la population adulte du pays. Là où manquaient les données de scolarité en fonction de l’âge, les résultats ont été pondérés pour chaque facteur pris séparément ainsi que par région.

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<th>Region/Unit</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk (city), Minsk (district), Mogiljev</td>
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<td>Varna, Razgrad, Mihailovgrad, Lovetch, Sofia (city), Sofia (district), Plovdiv, Bourgas, Haskovo</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Prague, Central Bohemia, Southern Bohemia, Western Bohemia, Northern Bohemia, Eastern Bohemia, Southern Moravia, Northern Moravia</td>
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<td>Central, Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, Southern Great Plain, Southern Transdanubia, Northern Transdanubia</td>
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<td>Riga, Vidzeme, Zemgale, Kurzeme, Latgale</td>
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LIST OF GRAPHICS / LISTE DES GRAPHIQUES

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<td>ECONOMIC SITUATION : COMPARED TO LAST YEAR - BETTER OR WORSE ? / Situation économique: comparée à l’année dernière - meilleure ou moins bonne ?</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>EC CITIZENS : UNEMPLOYMENT EVEN WORSE NOW (THAN AUTUMN 1992) / Citoyens CE : Chômage encore pire maintenant (qu’en automne 1992)</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>EMPLOYMENT NEXT YEAR - NOT MUCH BETTER / Emploi l’année prochaine - pas beaucoup mieux</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7 a-l</td>
<td>SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY 19811993/ Soutien à l’intégration européenne et à la Communauté</td>
<td>13-27</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>COUNTRY’S NET BENEFIT FROM EC (IN 1989 AND 1993) - % ”BENEFITED” MINUS % ”NOT BENEFITED”/ Bénéfice net de la CE pour le pays (en 1989 et 1993) - % “a bénéficié” moins % “n’a pas bénéficié”</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT (MIO) AND EC-MEMBERSHIP SUPPORT % - EC12 (ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR ”MEMBERSHIP”) / Evolution de l’emploi (MIO) et du soutien à l’appartenance CE % - CE12 (moyenne annuelle pour “l’appartenance”)</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>1.10</td>
<td>THE “EURO-DYNAMOMETER” (EC12 AVERAGE ON 7-POINT SCALE -TREND) - EUROPE’S PROGRESS: PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED, DESIRED SPEED/ L’”Euro-Dynamomètre” (moyenne CE12 sur une échelle de 7 points -trend) -La progression de l’Europe: vitesse actuelle perçue, vitesse souhaitée</td>
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<td>1.11</td>
<td>AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EC PRESIDENCY/ Notoriété et importance de la présidence CE</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS IN THE MEDIA &quot;RECENTLY”/ Notoriété &quot;récente&quot; de la Communauté européenne et de ses institutions dans les médias</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 INTEREST IN EC AFFAIRS / Intérêt pour les affaires CE

2.4 FEELING WELL INFORMED OR NOT ABOUT THE EC / Sentiment d’être ou non bien informé sur la CE

2.5 HOW MUCH MORE INFORMATION DESIRED ABOUT THE EC ? / Informations supplémentaires sur la CE - Quel souhait ?

2.6 HOW MUCH MORE INFORMATION DESIRED BY... - EC12 / Informations supplémentaires - Souhaitée par...

2.7 WHAT KIND OF INFORMATION WANTED ? - EC12 / Type d'informations souhaitées ?

2.8 WHERE WOULD YOU LOOK FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EC ? - EC12 / Où chercheriez-vous des info. supplémentaires sur la CE ?

2.9 AWARENESS OF SPECIALISED AGENCIES GIVING EC INFORMATION / Notoriété des agences spécialisées fournissant des info. sur la CE

2.10 WHO SHOULD PROVIDE EC INFORMATION? - EC12 / Qui devrait fournir des info. sur la CE?

2.11 TELEPHONE/TELEFAX "HOTLINE" FOR EC INFORMATION - EC12 / "Ligne rouge" (téléphone/téléfax) pour des informations CE

2.12 USE TAX PAYERS’ MONEY FOR TELEVISION INFO-ADVERTISING ON EC ? / Utiliser l’argent du contribuable pour informer sur la CE par la TV?


2.14 NEWS ON MASS MEDIA 1993 FREQUENCY OF USE INDEX / "Consommation de nouvelles" sur les médias en 1993 - index de fréquence

3.1 AWARENESS OF EC ISSUES IN THE MEDIA "RECENTLY" - EC12 / Notoriété "récente" des questions CE dans les médias

3.2 FOR OR AGAINST THE MAASTRICHT TREATY / Pour ou contre le Traité de Maastricht

3.3 FOR OR AGAINST: - EC12 / Pour ou contre: - CE12/
3.4 FOR OR AGAINST: EU NON-NATIONALS VOTE AT EP ELECTIONS / Pour ou contre: vote des citoyens UE non-nationaux aux élections PE .......... 57

3.5 SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY / Monnaie Unique Européenne .......... 59

3.6 "NET APPROVAL" OF SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY -DK, D, UK, EC12/ "Approbation nette" de la Monnaie Unique Européenne .......... 59

3.7 NATIONAL OR JOINT EC DECISION MAKING? 18 POLICY AREAS - EC12/ Législations nationales ou CE? 18 domaines politiques - CE12 ........... 61


3.9 THE SINGLE MARKET ADVANTAGEOUS FOR OWN COUNTRY? / Marché Unique: avantageux pour son pays? ..................................... 68

3.10 GREATER EC RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESOLVING CONFLICTS IN THE WORLD / Plus grande responsabilité CE pour résoudre les conflits dans le monde .. 68

4.1 MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING EUROPEAN COMMUNITY - EC12 / Problème le plus important pour la Communauté européenne-CE12 ...... 74

4.2 PERCEIVED MAJOR CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT - EC12 / Chômage: principale cause perçue - CE12 .................................................. 74

4.3 WORRIED ABOUT BEING MADE TO STOP WORK - EC12 / Soucis de perdre son emploi CE12 ...................................................... 80

4.4 READINESS TO PAY MORE TAX TO CREATE NEW JOBS / Prêt à payer plus d’impôts pour créer de nouveaux emplois? .......................... 80

5.1 FOR OR AGAINST GUARANTEEING CERTAIN RIGHTS FOR ALL - EC12 / Pour ou contre la garantie de certains droits pour tous - CE12 .......... 84

5.2 NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY: DO YOU SEE YOURSELF IN THE NEAR FUTURE AS ... / Identité nationale et européenne: Vous voyez-vous dans un avenir proche ... ........................................................... 84

5.3 EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE - EC12 / Cour européenne de Justice CE12 86

5.4 EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE - USUALLY TRUSTED TO MAKE RIGHT DECISIONS/ Cour européenne de Justice - Habituellement perçue comme prenant des décisions justes .......................... 86
LIST OF TABLES / LISTE DES TABLEAUX

Table/Tableau 1 : MOST IMPORTANT EC PROBLEMS IN 1974 AND 1993 / Les problèmes les plus importants de la CE en 1974 et 1993 (% by country/par pays) .................................................. A20

Table/Tableau 2 : NEXT YEAR : BETTER OR WORSE ? / L’année prochaine : meilleure ou moins bonne ? (% by country/par pays) .............................................. A23

Table/Tableau 3 : PERCEIVED CHANGES IN COUNTRY’S ECONOMIC SITUATION - PAST 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation économique du pays - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A23

Table/Tableau 4 : ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN COUNTRY’S ECONOMIC SITUATION - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation économique du pays - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A24

Table/Tableau 5 : PERCEIVED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF OWN HOUSEHOLD - PAST 12 MONTHS / Changements perçus dans la situation financière de son ménage - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A24

Table/Tableau 6 : ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF OWN HOUSEHOLD - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation financière de son ménage - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays) ......................... A25

Table/Tableau 7 : PERCEIVED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF OWN HOUSEHOLD IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE - PAST 12 MONTHS / Changements perçus dans la situation financière de son ménage en Europe Centrale et de l’Est - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A25

Table/Tableau 8 : ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF OWN HOUSEHOLD IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation financière de son ménage en Europe Centrale et de l’Est - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A25

Table/Tableau 9 : PERCEIVED CHANGES IN COUNTRY’S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION - PAST 12 MONTHS / Changements perçus dans la situation de l’emploi dans le pays - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A26

Table/Tableau 10 : ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN COUNTRY’S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation de l’emploi du pays - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A26

Table/Tableau 11 : PERCEIVED CHANGES IN OWN JOB SITUATION - PAST 12 MONTHS / Changements perçus dans sa propre situation professionnelle - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays, all actives + unemployed/tous les actifs + les chômeurs) ........................................ A27
Table/Tableau 12: ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN OWN JOB SITUATION - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de sa propre situation professionnelle - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays, all actives + unemployed/ tous les actifs + les chômeurs) ................................................................. A28

Table/Tableau 13: SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN OWN COUNTRY / Satisfaction à l’égard de la démocratie dans son pays (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A28

Table/Tableau 14: SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EC / La satisfaction à l’égard de la démocratie dans la CE (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A29

Table/Tableau 15: SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE / Appui à l’unification de l’Europe occidentale (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A29

Table/Tableau 16: EC MEMBERSHIP: "GOOD THING" / Appartenance à la CE: "une bonne chose" (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A30

Table/Tableau 17: HAS ONE’S COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EC MEMBERSHIP ? / Son pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à la CE (% by country/par pays) ... A30

Table/Tableau 18: ATTITUDE IF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HAD BEEN SCRAPPED / L’attitude en cas d’abandon de la Communauté Européenne ? (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A31

Table/Tableau 19: "EURO-DYNAMOMETER" / L’"Euro-Dynamomètre" (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A32

Table/Tableau 20: FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT / Pour un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A33

Table/Tableau 21: IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION / L’impression sur la Commission Européenne (% of those who have heard RECENTLY of the European Commission, by country / % de ceux qui ont entendu RECENTEMENT quelque chose au sujet de la Commission Européenne, par pays) ................................................................. A33

Table/Tableau 22: AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL PRESIDENCY / Notoriété et importance de la présidence du Conseil (% 1986-1993) .......... A34

Table/Tableau 23: AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / La notoriété de la Communauté Européenne (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A35

Table/Tableau 24: AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS / La notoriété des institutions européennes (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A35

Table/Tableau 25: INTEREST IN EUROPEAN POLITICS / Intérêt pour la politique européenne (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A36
Table/Tableau 26 : FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
/Sentiment d’être informé sur la Communauté Européenne (% , by country / par pays) .................................................. A36

Table/Tableau 27 : NEED FOR EC INFORMATION / Besoin d’informations sur la CE (% ,
by country / par pays) ................................................................. A37

Table/Tableau 28 : NEED FOR EC INFORMATION / Besoin d’informations sur la CE (%,
EC12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-
démographiques et socio-politiques) ........................................ A38

Table/Tableau 29 : TYPE OF EC INFORMATION REQUIRED ? / Quel type d’information
sur la CE est demandé ? (% , only those who said they needed a lot or some more
information/ Uniquement posé à ceux qui disent avoir besoin d’un peu ou beaucoup
d’information, by country / par pays) ........................................... A39

Table/Tableau 30 : EC INFORMATION SOURCES / Sources d’information sur la CE (%,
by country/par pays) ................................................................. A40

Table/Tableau 31 : AWARENESS OF INFORMATION SERVICES ABOUT THE EC ? /
Notoriété des services d’information sur la CE (% , by country/par pays) ........ A41

Table/Tableau 32 : WHO SHOULD PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EC ? / Qui
devrait fournir des informations sur la CE ? (% , by country / par pays) ........ A42

Table/Tableau 33 : EC "HOT LINE" : A GOOD IDEA ? / "Téléphone rouge" CE : une
bonne idée ? (% , by country/par pays) ............................................. A43

Table/Tableau 34 : BUYING TIME ON TELEVISION / Achat de temps d’antenne (% , by
country / par pays) ................................................................... A43

Table/Tableau 35 : MEDIA USE / Recours aux médias (% , by country/par pays)
......................................................................................... A44

Table/Tableau 36 : MEDIA USE / Recours aux médias (% , EC12+/CE12+, by socio-
demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) ........................................ A45

Table/Tableau 37 : MEDIA USE / Recours aux médias (% , EC12+/CE12+, by socio-
demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques) ........................................ A46

Table/Tableau 38 : AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN POLICIES / La notoriété des politiques
européennes (% , by country / par pays) ........................................... A49

Table/Tableau 39 : MAASTRICHT : FOR OR AGAINST ? / Maastricht: pour ou contre?
(% , by country / par pays) .......................................................... A50
Table/Tableau 40: **OPINION ON MAASTRICHT PROPOSALS** / Opinion à l'égard des propositions de Maastricht (% by country/par pays) ........................................ A51

Table/Tableau 41: **NATIONAL OR JOINT COMMUNITY DECISION MAKING?** / Décisions nationales ou en commun au sein de la Communauté? (% by country/par pays) . A53


Table/Tableau 43: **SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ADVANTAGEOUS OR NOT TO OWN COUNTRY?** / Le Marché Unique: avantage ou désavantage pour son propre pays? (% by country/par pays) .................................................. A55

Table/Tableau 44: **SINGLE MARKET BORDER CONTROL** / Contrôles aux frontières à l'intérieur du Marché Unique (% by country, only for Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands/par pays, uniquement la Belgique, l'Allemagne, la France et les Pays-Bas) ................................................................. A56

Table/Tableau 45: **EC COUNTRIES VISITED IN 1993** / Pays de la CE visités en 1993 (% by country/par pays) .................................................................................. A57

Table/Tableau 46: **EC BORDER-CHECKS OR NOT?** / Contrôles effectués aux frontières de la CE (% by country/par pays, only those who travelled/uniquement ceux qui ont voyagé) ................................................................. A58

Table/Tableau 47: **CAN CITIZENS MOVE AND SETTLE FREELY WITHIN EC TODAY?** / Les citoyens peuvent-ils aujourd'hui circuler et s'établir librement dans la CE? (% by country/par pays) ........................................................................... A58

Table/Tableau 48: **NO UNITED EUROPE WITHOUT FREE MOVEMENT OF CITIZENS?** / Pas de véritable Europe unie sans libre circulation des citoyens? (% by country/par pays) ............................................................. A59

Table/Tableau 49: **GREATER EC RESPONSIBILITY IN SOLVING WORLD CONFLICTS?** / Plus de responsabilités pour la CE pour résoudre les conflits dans le monde? (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A59

Table/Tableau 50: **MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING THE EC** / Le problème le plus important pour la CE (% by country/par pays) ......................................................... A60

Table/Tableau 51: **MAJOR CAUSE OF EC UNEMPLOYMENT** / La principale cause du chômage dans la CE (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A60

Table/Tableau 52: **PRIORITY TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT** / La priorité pour lutter contre le chômage (% by country/par pays) ................................................................. A61
Table/Tableau 53: **PRIORITY TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT** / La priorité pour lutter contre le chômage (%, by country/par pays) .......................................................... A62

Table/Tableau 54: **SUPPORT FOR JOB-SHARING** / Soutien au partage du travail (%, by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession) ......................................................... A63

Table/Tableau 55: **FIXED OR FLEXIBLE WORKING TIME PREFERED ?** / Préférence pour des horaires fixes ou flexibles ? (%, by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession) .......................................................... A65

Table/Tableau 56: **LESS SALARY FOR CHOOSING YOUR OWN FLEXITIME ?** / Moins de salaire afin de choisir son propre horaire flexible ? (%, by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession) .......................................................... A66

Table/Tableau 57: **MORE SALARY FOR IMPOSED FLEXITIME ?** / Plus de salaire pour un horaire flexible imposé ? (%, by country/par pays) .......................................................... A67

Table/Tableau 58: **VOCATIONAL TRAINING DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS** / Formations professionnelles ces cinq dernières années (%, by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession) .......................................................... A68

Table/Tableau 59: **FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT** / Crainte de perte d’emploi (% EC12+, by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession, only those working or relying on others working / uniquement ceux qui travaillent et ceux qui dépendent d’autres qui travaillent) .......................................................... A69

Table/Tableau 60: **VOCATIONAL TRAINING** / Formation professionnelle (% EC12+, by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession, only those working or relying on others working / uniquement ceux qui travaillent et ceux qui dépendent d’autres qui travaillent) .......................................................... A70

Table/Tableau 61: **INCREASE TAX TO CREATE JOBS** / Plus d’impôts pour créer de nouveaux emplois (%, by country/par pays) .......................................................... A70

Table/Tableau 62: **UNEMPLOYMENT ELIMINATED BY YEAR 2000 ?** / Le chômage éliminé d’ici l’an 2000 ? (%, by country/par pays) .......................................................... A71

Table/Tableau 63: **THE RIGHT TO LIVE WITH DIGNITY** / Le droit de vivre dignement (%, by country/par pays) .......................................................... A71

Table/Tableau 64: **NATIONAL IDENTITY, EUROPEAN IDENTITY** / Identité nationale, identité européenne (%, by country/par pays) .......................................................... A73

Table/Tableau 65: **TRUST IN EUROPEAN COURT DECISIONS** / La confiance dans les décisions de la Cour de Justice Européenne (%, by country/par pays) ........................................... A74
**Table/Tableau 1: MOST IMPORTANT EC PROBLEMS IN 1974 AND 1993** Les problèmes les plus importants de la CE en 1974 et 1993 (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION EB40:** The twelve member countries of the European Community are together trying to solve a certain number of common problems. Here is a list of some of them. Could you please tell me which one of these problems, you think, is the most important at the present time. And which is the next most important problem? / Les douze pays membres de la Communauté Européenne essayent de résoudre ensemble un certain nombre de problèmes communs. En voici quelques uns. Pouvez-vous me dire lequel de ces problèmes est actuellement le plus important ? Et lequel vient en second lieu ?

**QUESTION EB1:** The nine countries of the EEC - The Common Market - are together dealing with a number of shared problems. Here is a list of them. Could you please tell me which one of these problems is the most important at the present time? And which is the next most important problem? / Les neuf pays membres de la Communauté Européenne (Marché Commun) s’efforcent de résoudre en commun un certain nombre de problèmes. En voici une liste. Pourriez-vous me dire lequel de ces problèmes vous semble actuellement le plus important ? Et en second lieu ?

- Replacing the currencies of all member countries, including the NATIONAL CURRENCY, with a single European currency / Créer une monnaie européenne unique qui remplacerait toutes les monnaies des pays membres, y compris (MONNAIE NATIONALE) (CURRENCY)
- Reducing the differences between regions of the member states by helping less developed regions / Réduire les écarts entre les régions des pays membres en aidant les régions les moins développées (CUT REGIONAL DISPARITIES)
- A common fight against rising prices / Lutter en commun contre la hausse des prix (FIGHT INFLATION)
- Coordinating the social policies of the member countries in the fields of employment and job training / Coordonner les politiques sociales des pays membres en matière d'emploi et de formation professionnelle des travailleurs (JOB INITIATIVES)
- Achieving a common policy on energy supplies / Réaliser une politique commune de l'approvisionnement en énergie (ENERGY)
- Modernising European agriculture by encouraging the most productive farms and providing retraining for people who leave agriculture / Moderniser l'agriculture européenne en encourageant les exploitations les plus productives tout en assurant le reclassement des agriculteurs qui quittent ce secteur (AGRICULTURE)
- Achieving a common policy for assisting scientific research / Réaliser une politique commune d'aide à la recherche scientifique (SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH)
- Achieving a common policy on aid to underdeveloped countries / Réaliser une politique commune d'aide aux pays sous-développés (AID THIRD WORLD)
- Protecting consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising / Protéger les consommateurs contre les fraudes commerciales et la publicité mensongère (CONSUMER PROTECTION)
- Getting Europe to speak with one voice in discussions with the Americans and the Russians / Arriver à ce que l'Europe parle d'une seule voix dans les discussions avec les Américains et les Russes (USA & RUSSIA DIALOGUE)
- Achieving a truly equivalent number of years of education and qualifications so that young people can study in any country in the European Community / Réaliser une véritable équivalence des années d’enseignement et des diplômes pour que les jeunes puissent étudier dans n'importe quel pays de la Communauté Européenne (HARMONISE QUALIFICATIONS)

None of these problems / Aucun de ces problèmes
Table/Tableau 1: Most important problem/ Le problème le plus important

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* Not available in 1974/ Pas disponible en 1974
Table/Tableau 1: First and second most important problem combined/ Premiers et deuxièmes problèmes les plus importants combinés

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* Not available in 1974/ Pas disponible en 1974
Table/Tableau 2 : NEXT YEAR: BETTER OR WORSE? / L’année prochaine : meilleure ou moins bonne? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION: As far as you are concerned, do you think that next year - 1994 - will be better or worse than 1993? / En ce qui vous concerne, pensez-vous que l’année prochaine - 1994 - sera meilleure ou moins bonne que 1993?

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Table/Tableau 3 : PERCEIVED CHANGES IN COUNTRY’S ECONOMIC SITUATION - PAST 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation économique du pays - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays)

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

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Table/Tableau 4: ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de la situation économique du pays - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays)

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

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Table/Tableau 5: PERCEIVED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF OWN HOUSEHOLD - PAST 12 MONTHS / Changements perçus dans la situation financière de son ménage - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays)

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

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A24
Table/Tableau 6 : **ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF OWN HOUSEHOLD - NEXT 12 MONTHS** / Evaluation des changements de la situation financière de son ménage dans les 12 prochains mois (%), by country/par pays

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

<table>
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<th>E</th>
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Table/Tableau 7 : **PERCEIVED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL SITUATION OF OWN HOUSEHOLD IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE - PAST 12 MONTHS** / Changements perçus dans la situation financière de son ménage en Europe Centrale et de l'Est - 12 derniers mois (%), by country/par pays

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

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<th>LAT</th>
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</table>

* FYM : Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/ Ex-république Yougoslave de Macédoine
SLV : Slovakia/ Slovaquie ; SLO : Slovenia/ Slovénie
**Table/Tableau 8: Anticipated Changes in Financial Situation of Own Household in Central and Eastern Europe - Next 12 Months**

Evaluation des changements de la situation financière de son ménage en Europe Centrale et de l'Est - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays)

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

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</tbody>
</table>

* FYM: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/ Ex-république Yougoslavie de Macédoine  
  SLV: Slovakia/ Slovaquie; SLO: Slovenia/ Slovénie

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**Table/Tableau 9: Perceived Changes in Country's Employment Situation - Past 12 Months**

Changements perçus dans la situation de l'emploi dans le pays - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays)

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

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<th>E</th>
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Table/Tableau 10: **ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN COUNTRY’S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION - NEXT 12 MONTHS** / Evaluation des changements de la situation de l’emploi du pays - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION:** And over the next 12 months, do you expect the employment situation in this country will get ...? Would you say it will ...? / Et dans les 12 prochains mois, pensez-vous que la situation de l'emploi dans ce pays va devenir ...

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<td>Bien moins bonne</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ne sait pas</td>
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Table/Tableau 11: **PERCEIVED CHANGES IN OWN JOB SITUATION - PAST 12 MONTHS** / Changements perçus dans sa propre situation professionnelle - 12 derniers mois (% by country/par pays, all actives + unemployed/tous les actifs + les chômeurs)

**QUESTION:** Compared to 12 months ago, do you think your own job situation now is ...? / Par rapport à ce qu'elle était il y a 12 mois, pensez-vous que votre situation professionnelle est actuellement ?

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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot better</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little better</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Stayed the same</td>
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<td>Haven't been in work in the last year or longer</td>
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Table/Tableau 12: ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN OWN JOB SITUATION - NEXT 12 MONTHS / Evaluation des changements de sa propre situation professionnelle - 12 prochains mois (% by country/par pays, all actives + unemployed/ tous les actifs + les chômeurs)

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

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<td>N'aura pas d'activité professionnelle dans les 12 mois prochains</td>
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</table>

Table/Tableau 13: SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN OWN COUNTRY / Satisfaction à l'égard de la démocratie dans son pays (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION: On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say you are ...? / Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans (NOTRE PAYS)? Diriez-vous que vous êtes...?

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<tr>
<td>Very satisfied</td>
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<td>Not at all satisfied</td>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>-1</td>
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<td>+1</td>
</tr>
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1ère colonne: Résultat EB40
2e col: Variation depuis EB39

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<tr>
<td>Plutôt satisfait</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plutôt pas satisfait</td>
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<td>+1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pas du tout satisfait</td>
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<td>+2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ne sait pas</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table/Tableau 14 : SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EC / La satisfaction à l’égard de la démocratie dans la CE (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION** : On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Community? Would you say you are... ? / Dans l’ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait du fonctionnement de la démocratie dans la Communauté Européenne ? Diriez-vous que vous êtes... ?

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<td>-1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Fairly satisfied</td>
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<td>+1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very satisfied</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all satisfied</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
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</table>

Table/Tableau 15 : SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE / Appui à l’unification de l’Europe occidentale (% by country/par pays)

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For - very much</td>
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<td>-3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For - to some extent</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Against - to some extent</td>
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<td>+2</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>-2</td>
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<td>Against - very much</td>
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<td>+3</td>
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1ère colonne: Résultat EB40
2e col: Variation depuis EB39

**TOTAL**

99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100
Table/Tableau 16: EC MEMBERSHIP: "GOOD THING"? / Appartenance à la CE: "une bonne chose"? (%, by country/par pays)

**QUESTION:** Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Community is ....? / D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de la Communauté Européenne est ....?

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**2e col: Variation depuis EB39**

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Table/Tableau 17: HAS ONE'S COUNTRY BENEFITED FROM EC MEMBERSHIP? / Son pays a-t-il bénéficié de son appartenance à la CE? (%, by country/par pays)

**QUESTION:** Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Community? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne?

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Table/Tableau 18: **ATTITUDE IF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SCRAPPED** / L'attitude en cas d'abandon de la Communauté Européenne (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION**: If you were told tomorrow that the European Community had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved? / Si l'on annonçait demain que la Communauté Européenne est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence (cela vous serait égal) ou un vif soulagement?

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<tr>
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Table/Tableau 19: "EURO-DYNAMOMETER" / L’"Euro-Dynamomètre" (% par pays)

**Question**: In your opinion, how is the European Community, the European unification advancing nowadays? Please look at these people (SHOW CARD). No 1 is standing still, No 7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the European Community, European unification. And which corresponds best to what you would like? / A votre avis, comment avance actuellement la Communauté Européenne, l’unification de l’Europe ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages (MONTRER CARTE). Le No 1 ne bouge pas, le No 7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez celui qui correspond le mieux à votre opinion de la Communauté Européenne, l’unification de l’Europe. Et quel est le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous souhaiteriez ?

| AT WHAT SPEED IS EUROPE ADVANCING AT PRESENT? A QUELLE VITESSE PROGRESSE ACTUELLEMENT L’EUROPE? | B | DK | D | GR | E | F | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK | EC12+ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Slowly (codes 1-3) | 55 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 58 | 36 | 48 | 62 | 28 | 50 | 46 | 54 | 36 | 50 | 52 |
| At medium pace (code 4) | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| Quickly (code 5-7) | 11 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 24 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 16 | 15 |
| Don’t know | 9 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 25 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 103 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1993 Autumn**: 3.4 3.4 3.6 3.5 3.4 4.2 3.7 3.2 4.4 3.7 3.8 3.4 4.0 3.6 3.6

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1993 Spring**: 3.5 4.1 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.1 4.1 3.4 3.6 3.5 3.7 3.6 3.5

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1992**: 3.8 4.5 3.7 3.7 3.5 3.8 3.7 3.6 4.4 3.9 4.0 3.6 4.1 3.9 3.8

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1990**: 3.8 4.1 3.7 3.7 3.8 4.1 4.0 3.8 4.3 4.0 3.8 3.7 4.1 4.1 3.9

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1987**: 3.5 2.9 3.0 - - 3.5 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.4 2.8 3.2 3.6 3.4 3.4

| AT WHAT SPEED SHOULD IT BE ADVANCING? / A QUELLE VITESSE DEVAIT-ELLE PROGRESSER? | B | DK | D | GR | E | F | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK | EC12+ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lentement (codes 1-3) | 16 | 40 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 20 |
| Moyennement (code 4) | 22 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 15 |
| Rapidement (codes 5-7) | 51 | 38 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 68 | 62 | 52 | 51 | 72 | 40 | 54 | 56 | 41 | 53 |
| Ne sait pas | 12 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 27 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 20 | 17 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 112 |

**Mean/Moyenne * 1993 Autumn**: 4.5 3.6 3.9 3.9 3.8 5.2 4.9 4.4 5.1 5.0 4.3 4.3 5.0 4.3 4.4

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1993 Spring**: 4.9 4.2 4.9 4.8 4.6 5.7 5.4 5.1 5.2 5.7 4.8 4.8 5.5 4.6 5.1

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1992**: 5.0 3.8 4.4 4.4 4.5 5.9 5.2 4.9 5.3 5.7 4.8 4.8 5.6 4.7 5.0

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1990**: 4.8 4.3 4.7 4.8 5.1 5.6 5.3 5.1 5.1 5.7 4.4 4.6 5.6 4.6 5.0

**Mean/Moyenne (*) 1987**: 5.2 4.2 5.0 - - 5.5 5.6 5.6 5.0 6.1 5.4 5.2 5.8 4.9 5.4

**DIFERENCE (**) 1993**: 1.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 1.0 1.2 1.2 0.7 1.3 0.5 0.9 1.0 0.7 0.8

**DIFERENCE (**) 1993**: 1.4 0.1 1.4 1.3 1.1 1.8 1.7 2.0 1.1 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.8 1.0 1.6

**DIFERENCE (**) 1992**: 1.2 0.7 0.7 0.7 1.0 2.1 1.5 1.2 0.9 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.5 0.8 1.2

**DIFERENCE (**) 1990**: 1.0 0.2 1.0 1.1 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.3 0.8 1.7 0.6 0.9 1.5 0.5 1.1

**DIFERENCE (**) 1987**: 1.7 1.3 2.0 - - 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.2 2.7 2.6 2.0 2.2 1.5 2.0

(*) Calculated according to the percentages of answers corresponding to each of the seven points on the scale; "don’t know" excluded/ Calculé selon les pourcentages de réponses correspondant à chacun des sept codes de l’échelle. Non réponses exclues.

(**) Absolute value/ Valeur absolue
Table/Tableau 20: **FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT? / Pour un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen?** (% by country/par pays)

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

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Table/Tableau 21: **IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION / L'impression sur la Commission Européenne (% of those who have heard RECENTLY of the European Commission, by country / % de ceux qui ont entendu RECENTMENT quelque chose au sujet de la Commission Européenne, par pays)**

**QUESTION:** Has what you read or heard given you a generally favourable or unfavourable impression of the European Commission? / Est-ce que cela vous a donné plutôt une bonne impression ou plutôt une mauvaise impression de la Commission Européenne?

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Table/Tableau 22 : AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL PRESIDENCY / Notoriété et importance de la présidence du Conseil (%). 1986-1993(**)

QUESTION : In the European Community, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of Ministers for six months. Just now, it’s the turn of BELGIUM. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on radio or television anything about the Presidency of BELGIUM? / Dans la Communauté Européenne, chaque Etat membre est, à son tour, le Président du Conseil des Ministres pendant six mois. A l’heure actuelle, c’est le tour de la BELGIQUE. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la présidence de la Belgique? (AWARENESS OF PRESIDENCY)

QUESTION : Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that BELGIUM is President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community at this time? Would you say it is...? / Que vous ayez ou non entendu parler de quelque chose à ce sujet, pensez-vous que c’est ou non important que la BELGIQUE soit en ce moment Président du Conseil des Ministres de la Communauté Européenne? Diriez-vous que c’est...? (IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENCY)

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(**) This question is asked only to the citizens of the country holding the Presidency at the time of the EUROBAROMETER survey / Cette question est posée exclusivement aux citoyens du pays qui assure la présidence au moment du sondage EUROBAROMETRE.
Table/Tableau 23: AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / La notoriété de la Communauté Européenne (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION: Have you recently heard or read something about the European Community (the EC) or the European Economic Community (the EEC), its policies, its institutions? / Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose au sujet de la Communauté Européenne (la CE) ou de la Communauté Economique Européenne (CEE), ses politiques, ses institutions?

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Table/Tableau 24: AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS / La notoriété des institutions européennes (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION: Have you recently heard or read about ... ? / Avez-vous récemment entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ... ?
- The European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Community / La Commission Européenne à Bruxelles, qui est la Commission de la Communauté Européenne (COMMISSION)
- The Council of Ministers of the European Community, that is members of national governments deciding together / Le Conseil des Ministres de la Communauté Européenne, c'est-à-dire des membres des gouvernements nationaux qui décident ensemble (COUNCIL)
- The European Parliament, that is the Parliament of the European Community / Le Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire le Parlement de la Communauté Européenne (EP)
- The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, that is the Court of Justice of the European Community / La Cour Européenne de Justice de Luxembourg, qui est la Cour de Justice de la Communauté Européenne (COURT)

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<th>E</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
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</table>
Table/Tableau 25 : INTEREST IN EUROPEAN POLITICS / Intérêt pour la politique européenne (% by country/ par pays)

**QUESTION :** To what extent would you say you are interested in European politics, that is to say matters related to the European Community: a great deal, to some extent, not much or not at all? / Dans quelle mesure direz-vous que vous vous intéressez à la politique européenne, c'est-à-dire aux affaires liées à la Communauté Européenne: beaucoup, assez, pas beaucoup, ou pas du tout?

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<tr>
<td>Not much</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>Not at all</td>
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<td>+4</td>
<td>7</td>
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1ère colonne: Résultat EB40
2e col: Variation depuis EB39

Table/Tableau 26 : FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY / Sentiment d’être informé sur la Communauté Européenne (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION :** All things considered, how well informed do you feel you are about the European Community, its policies, its institutions? / Tout compte fait, comment vous sentez-vous informé sur la Communauté Européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions?

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Very well</td>
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<td>Quite well</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not very well</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not at all well</td>
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<tr>
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1ère colonne: Résultat EB40
2e col: Variation depuis EB39

Table/Tableau 27 : NEED FOR EC INFORMATION / Besoin d’informations sur la CE (% by country/par pays)
Table/Tableau 27: **NEED FOR EC INFORMATION** / Besoin d'informations sur la CE (% by country/par pays)

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

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

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<td>42</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know / Ne sait pas</td>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table/Tableau 28: **NEED FOR EC INFORMATION** / Besoin d’informations sur la CE (%, EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables sociodémographiques et socio-politiques)

**QUESTION**: See Table 27/Voir Tableau 27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX(E)</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)</th>
<th>LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)</th>
<th>AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D’ETUDES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>15-24 25-39 40-54 55+</td>
<td>++ + - -</td>
<td>+++ + - -</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOT MORE</td>
<td>22 23 26 23 23 20</td>
<td>27 24 22 19</td>
<td>23 23 23 22</td>
<td>21 23 25 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOME MORE</td>
<td>40 37 42 44 39 31</td>
<td>46 43 37 27</td>
<td>43 41 39 33</td>
<td>31 39 46 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENOUGH</td>
<td>28 28 22 25 27 36</td>
<td>23 25 30 35</td>
<td>27 26 29 32</td>
<td>34 29 24 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NSP</td>
<td>9 12 10 9 11 13</td>
<td>4 8 11 19</td>
<td>7 10 9 13</td>
<td>15 10 6 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>99 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100</td>
<td>99 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100</td>
<td>1.93 1.94 2.04 1.98 1.96 1.82 2.04 2.00 1.91 1.80 1.95 1.97 1.94 1.88 1.85 1.93 2.01 2.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIA USE</th>
<th>RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE</th>
<th>FEEL INFORMED ON EC</th>
<th>INTEREST IN EC POLITICS</th>
<th>TOTAL EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+++ ++ -- - -</td>
<td>Self employed Managers Other white collar Manual workers House person Unemployed</td>
<td>WELL NOT WELL Yes No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOME MORE</td>
<td>39 39 39 27</td>
<td>43 46 42 39 33 35</td>
<td>43 38 51 30 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENOUGH</td>
<td>32 27 23 31</td>
<td>21 26 26 27 31 28</td>
<td>37 25 18 36 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NSP</td>
<td>9 9 14 19</td>
<td>8 6 9 12 14 12</td>
<td>6 11 4 15 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100 100 101 99</td>
<td>100 99 100 100 101 100</td>
<td>100 101 101 100 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>1.86 1.99 2.02 1.89</td>
<td>2.07 1.95 1.97 1.94 1.91 1.96 1.75 2.02 2.11 1.80 1.94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes
(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays
Table/Tableau 29: TYPE OF EC INFORMATION REQUIRED? / Quel type d'information sur la CE est demandé ? (% only those who said they needed a lot or some more information/ Uniquement posé à ceux qui disent avoir besoin d'un peu ou beaucoup d'information, by country/par pays)

QUESTION: You said you would like to know more about the European Community. Here is a list of different kinds of information which people might want to get about the European Community. For each of the following please tell me whether it is very important or not very important for you to have...? / Vous m'avez dit que vous aimeriez en savoir plus sur la Communauté Européenne. Voici une liste de différents types d'information que certains pourraient souhaiter recevoir sur la Communauté Européenne. Pour chacun d'entre eux, voudriez-vous me dire s'il est pour vous très important ou pas très important d'avoir...

- ... general information to simply help me understand better how the European Community works and what it does / des informations générales qui m'aident simplement à mieux comprendre comment fonctionne la Communauté Européenne et ce qu'elle fait (GENERAL INFORMATION)
- ... more specific information helping me in my work / des informations plus spécifiques qui m'aident dans ma vie professionnelle (WORK-RELATED INFORMATION)
- ... more specific information helping me as a consumer / des informations plus spécifiques qui m'aident comme consommateur (CONSUMER INFORMATION)
- ... more specific information helping me as a citizen to better form my personal opinion on various European Community affairs or policies / des informations plus spécifiques qui m'aident comme citoyen, pour mieux me faire une opinion personnelle sur les diverses activités ou politiques de la Communauté Européenne (CITIZEN INFORMATION)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WEST</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GENERAL INFORMATION</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION: When you are looking for more information about the European Community (the EC), its policies, its institutions, where do you look first? / Quand vous devez obtenir des informations supplémentaires sur la Communauté Européenne, ses politiques, et ses institutions où allez-vous d'abord les chercher?

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<th>Source/Source</th>
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<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
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<td>Discussion with relatives, friends, colleagues/Discussions en famille, entre amis et collègues</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>Other newspapers, magazines/ Magazines, périodiques</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Books, brochures, information leaflets/ Livres, brochures, fiches d'information</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European information on notice boards in town halls, stations, post offices, libraries/ Panneaux d'information européenne dans les bibliothèques, mairies, gares, postes</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC-information offices, Euro-info-centers, Euro-libraries/Bureaux d'information de la CE, Guichets Européens, Euro-bibliothèques</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Specialised national or regional government information offices/ Agences d'informations spécialisées des administrations nationales ou régionales</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Trade Unions or prof. ass./Ass. prof. ou syndicales</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other consumer organisations/ Autres organisations (consommateurs...)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>TV, radio</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact a member of EP or a member of national parliament/ En contactant un membre du PE ou un membre du parlement national</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others/ Autres</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never look for such information, not interested/Ne cherche jamais ce type d'informations, pas intéressé (SPON)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/Ne sait pas</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple choice-percentages add up to more than 100/ La somme des % à choix multiple est supérieur à 100

* Due to a technical error, TV/radio was omitted as an answer option in Luxembourg/Du à une erreur technique, la catégorie TV/radio n'a pas été présentée au Luxembourg comme réponse possible.
Table/Tableau 31: AWARENESS OF INFORMATION SERVICES ABOUT THE EC? / Notoriété des services d'information sur la CE (?) by country/par pays

**Question:** Various institutions and organisations have specialised departments offering detailed information about the European Community or about specific European Community issues. Have you ever heard about any such information services before today? (If YES) Do you remember which ones they were? / Diverses institutions et organisations ont des départements spécialisés offrant des informations détaillées sur la Communauté Européenne ou sur des question européennes spécifiques. Avez-vous déjà entendu parlé d'une ou plusieurs de ces services d’informations ? (Si OUI) Vous rappelez-vous duquel ou desquels il s'agissait ?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No, never heard about such information services/Non,</strong> n’a jamais entendu parler de ces services d’information</td>
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<td>83</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes, heard about such information services, but do not remember which /Oui, j’ai entendu parler d’un tel service d’information mais je ne me souviens pas duquel</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes heard about ... / Oui j’ai entendu parler de ...</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Don’t know/ Ne sait pas</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Table/Tableau 32: **WHO SHOULD PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EC?** / Qui devrait fournir des informations sur la CE? (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION:** Some say, public authorities should do more to provide people with information about European Community issues. Among the following, who do you think should be responsible for providing such information? / Certains disent que les pouvoirs publics devraient faire plus pour fournir aux gens des informations sur des questions européennes, c'est-à-dire relatives à la Communauté Européenne. A votre avis, lequel ou lesquels des pouvoirs publics suivants devraient être responsable(s) de fournir ces informations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
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<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The European Commission/ La Commission Européenne</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>The European Parliament/ Le Parlement Européen</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The (NATIONAL) government/ Le gouvernement (NATIONAL)</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional authorities in (OUR COUNTRY)/Les pouvoirs publics régionaux en (NOTRE PAYS)</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY)/Les pouvoirs publics locaux en (NOTRE PAYS)</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schools and universities/ Les écoles et les universités</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of them, media coverage suffices/ Aucun de ceux-ci, la couverture des médias suffit (SPONT)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don't know/Ne sait pas</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple choice-percentages add up to more than 100/ La somme des pourcentages à choix multiple est supérieur à 100
Table/Tableau 33 : EC "HOT LINE" : A GOOD IDEA ? / "Téléphone rouge" CE : une bonne idée ? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Do you think it would be a good idea or not to have a telephone and fax "hot line" which would provide information about European Community issues, policies and regulations ? (IF YES) Would you yourself probably make use of it or not ? / Pensez-vous que ce serait une bonne idée ou pas d'avoir une ligne rouge de téléphone ou un fax qui fournirait des informations sur les questions européennes, les politiques et règlements de la Communauté Européenne ? (S'IL OUI) L'utiliseriez-vous probablement ou probablement pas ?

- No, would not be a good idea / Non, pas une bonne idée
- Yes, good idea and would probably use it / Oui, une bonne idée, l'utiliserait probablement
- Yes, good idea but only if free of charge / Oui, une bonne idée, l'utiliserait seulement si gratuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not good idea/ Pas une bonne idée</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>100</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good idea, would use/ Bonne idée, l'utiliserait</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good idea, would not use/ Bonne idée, ne l'utiliserait pas</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Only use if free/ l'utiliserait si gratuit</td>
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</table>

Table/Tableau 34 : BUYING TIME ON TELEVISION / Achat de temps d'antenne (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Many say people should be given more information about the European Community, its institutions, policies and regulations. Would you be strongly in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed or strongly opposed to public authorities buying time on television to give such information ? / Beaucoup de gens disent que l'on devrait recevoir plus d'information sur la Communauté Européenne, ses institutions, ses politiques et règlements. Seriez-vous très favorable, assez favorable, assez opposé ou très opposé à ce que des pouvoirs publics achètent du temps d'émission à la télévision pour fournir ces informations ?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly in favour/ Très favorable</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>100</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat in favour/ Assez favorable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somewhat opposed/ Assez opposé</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly opposed/ Très opposé</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No need to buy time, media cover EC-issues sufficiently/ Pas nécessaire d'acheter, les médias couvrent suffisamment les questions européennes (SPONT)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table/Tableau 35 : MEDIA USE / Recours aux médias (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : About how often do you... ? / Tous les combiens à peu près... ?
- watch the news on television ? / regardez vous les émissions d’information à la télévision ?
- read the news in daily papers ? / lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens ?
- listen to the news on the radio ? / écoutez-vous les émissions d’information à la radio ?

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<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
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<th>IRL</th>
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<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>once or twice a week/ 1 ou 2 fois par semaine</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>once or twice a week/ 1 ou 2 fois par semaine</td>
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<tr>
<th>RADIO NEWS/ INFORMATIONS A LA RADIO</th>
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<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table/Tableau 36: MEDIA USE / Recours aux media (% EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION: See Table 35/ Voir Tableau 35

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<td>---</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
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<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPINION LEADERSHIP (**)</th>
<th>++/ élevé</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>low/ faible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+++</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)</th>
<th>++/ élevé</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>low/ faible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+++</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
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<td>--</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes
(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays
Table/Tableau 37: MEDIA USE / Recours aux media (% EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

**QUESTION:** See Table 35/Voir Tableau 35

### TELEVISION NEWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEX(E)</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>AGE AT END OF STUDIES/AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everyday</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several times a week</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once or twice a week</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less often</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACTUALITES - TELEVISION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)</th>
<th>LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)</th>
<th>TOTAL EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>++ high/ élevé</td>
<td>- low/ faible</td>
<td>++ high/ élevé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tous les jours</td>
<td>79 68 63</td>
<td>72 70 72</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plusieurs fois par semaine</td>
<td>15 19 17</td>
<td>19 20 17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Une ou deux fois par semaine</td>
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<td>5 6 5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moins souvent</td>
<td>2 4 3</td>
<td>3 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamais</td>
<td>2 1 2</td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne sait pas</td>
<td>0 0 1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>101 99 101</td>
<td>101 100</td>
<td>100 100 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes
(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays
QUESTION : See Table 35/Voir Tableau 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEWS - DAILY PAPERS</th>
<th>SEX(E)</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>AGE AT END OF STUDIES/AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everyday</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Several times a week</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once or twice a week</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less often</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTUALITE - JOURNAUX</th>
<th>OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)</th>
<th>LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)</th>
<th>TOTAL EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high/ élevé</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low/ élevé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tous les jours</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plusieurs fois par semaine</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Une ou deux fois par semaine</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moins souvent</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamais</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne sait pas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes
(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays
RADIO NEWS | SEX(E) | AGE | AGE AT END OF STUDIES/
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Everyday | 45 | 40 | 35 | 41 | 45 | 46 | 40 | 45 | 49 | 31 |
| Several times a week | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Once or twice a week | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 12 |
| Less often | 14 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 18 |
| Never | 16 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 15 | 13 | 22 |
| DK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 99 | 99 | 102 | 99 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 101 |

INFORMATIONS A LA RADIO | OPINION LEADERSHIP (*) | LEVEL OF INCOME/LEVEL DE REVENU (**) | TOTAL EC12+
| | ++ | + | - | ** | + | - | ** | |
| | high/élevé | low/faible | high/élevé | low/faible | |
| Tous les jours | 55 | 45 | 40 | 33 | 51 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 42 |
| Plusieurs fois par semaine | 16 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Une ou deux fois par semaine | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Moins souvent | 10 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 |
| Jamais | 13 | 15 | 18 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| Ne sait pas | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 101 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 |

(*) See appendices/Voir annexes
(**) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays
Table/Tableau 38: AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN POLICIES / La notoriété des politiques européennes (% by country/par pays)

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

- The Single European Market, which started in January 1993 / Le Marché Unique Européen qui a débuté en Janvier 1993 (SINGLE MARKET)
- The Maastricht Treaty on European Monetary Union and European Political Union / Le Traité de Maastricht sur l'Union Européenne Monétaire et Politique (MAASTRICHT)
- The reform of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community / La reforme de la Politique Agricole Commune de la Communauté Européenne (CAP)
- The European Community/United States negotiations about the GATT World Trade Agreement and the resulting controversies on European Community agricultural exports / Les négociations entre la Communauté Européenne et les États-Unis concernant l'accord du GATT sur le commerce mondial et les controverses sur les exportations agricoles de la Communauté Européenne (GATT)
- European Community efforts to help solve conflicts in former Yugoslavia / Les efforts de la Communauté Européenne pour aider à la résolution des conflits en ex-Yugoslavie (EC PEACE EFFORTS IN YUGOSLAVIA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
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<tr>
<td>SINGLE MARKET</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAASTRICHT</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC PEACE EFFORTS</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table shows awareness percentages for each country and region.
Table/Tableau 39: MAASTRICHT: FOR OR AGAINST? / Maastricht: pour ou contre? (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION:** If there were a referendum (Denmark, Ireland, France: "another referendum") on whether or not to agree to the Maastricht Treaty (Denmark and UK: "as reexamined at the Edinburgh Summit"), would you vote for or against?

/S'il y avait un référendum (au Danemark, en Irlande et en France: "un autre référendum") sur l'acceptation ou non du Traité de Maastricht (au Danemark et au Royaume Uni: comme réexaminé au Sommet d’Edinbourg"), voteriez-vous pour ou contre?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st column: EB40 result*</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd column: Change EB39*</td>
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<tr>
<td>1ère colonne: Résultat EB40*</td>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2e col: Variation depuis EB39*</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contre</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>+7</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes "Don't know"/ "Ne sait pas" non inclus
Table/Tableau 40: OPINION ON MAASTRICHT PROPOSALS / Opinion à l'égard des propositions de Maastricht (% by country/par pays) (*)

QUESTION: What is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. / Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

a) There should be a European Monetary Union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Community (SINGLE CURRENCY) / Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire Européenne, avec une monnaie unique remplacant d'ici 1999 (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies de la Communauté Européenne.

b) There should be a European Monetary Union with a European Central Bank pursuing a policy of monetary stability that is fighting inflation (CENTRAL BANK) / Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire Européenne, avec une Banque Centrale Européenne poursuivant une politique de stabilité monétaire, c'est-à-dire de lutte contre l'inflation.

c) The Member States of the European Community should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Community (FOREIGN POLICY) / Les Pays membres de la Communauté Européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de la Communauté Européenne.

d) The EC member states should work towards a common defence policy (COMMON DEFENCE) / Les Pays membres de la Communauté Européenne devraient travailler à l'élaboration d'une politique de défense commune.

e) The President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise they should resign (EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS) / Le Président et les membres de la Commission Européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement Européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner.

f) In matters of EC legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents the national governments (COUNCIL-PARLIAMENT EQUAL RIGHTS). / En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et le dépenses de la Communauté Européenne, le Parlement Européen devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des Ministres qui représente les Gouvernements nationaux.

g) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections (VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales.

h) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in European elections (VOTE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections européennes.

i) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections (CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections municipales.

j) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in European elections (CANDIDATE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS) / Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections européennes.


l) The European Community should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments (SUSIDIARITY) / La Communauté Européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux.
Table 40 - see previous page for details/voir page précédente pour plus de détails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1ère colonne: % &quot;favorable&quot;</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC 12</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2è colonne: % non favorable</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) SINGLE CURRENCY</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>b) CENTRAL BANK</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>c) FOREIGN POLICY</td>
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<td>d) COMMON DEFENCE</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>e) EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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<td>f) CM-EP EQUAL RIGHTS</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>g) VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>h) VOTE EURO-ELECTIONS</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>i) CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>62</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>j) CANDIDATE EURO-ELECTIONS</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) EURO-GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>l) SUBSIDIARITY</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et "-", et 100, représente le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).
Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Community. Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Community? (\% by country/par pays) (*)

**Table/Tableau 41: NATIONAL OR JOINT COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING?/Décisions nationales ou en commun au sein de la Communauté? (\%, by country/par pays) (*)**

**QUESTION:** Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Community. Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Community? /Il y a des personnes qui pensent que certains domaines d'action politique devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) pendant que d'autres domaines devraient être décidés en commun au sein de la Communauté Européenne. Parmi les domaines d'action politique suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, qui devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) et ceux où les décisions devraient être prises en commun au sein de la Communauté Européenne?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st column: % National</th>
<th>2nd column: % EC</th>
<th>B</th>
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<td>88 11</td>
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Table 41 (continued) / Tableau 41 (suite)

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<td>La lutte contre le chômage</td>
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<td>La lutte contre la drogue</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**QUESTION**: Personally, would you say that the Single European Market which came about at the beginning of 1993 makes you feel very hopeful, rather hopeful, rather fearful or very fearful?/Personnellement, diriez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen, début 1993 vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte?

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Gr</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very hopeful</strong></td>
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<td>-6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rather hopeful</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>+8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rather fearful</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very fearful</strong></td>
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<td>+3</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table/Tableau 43: **SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ADVANTAGEOUS OR NOT TO OWN COUNTRY** / Le Marché Unique: avantage ou désavantage pour son propre pays? (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION**: Do you think that the Single European Market brings more advantages or more disadvantages for **(OUR COUNTRY)**? / Pensez-vous que le Marché Unique apporte plus d'avantages ou plus de désavantages pour **(NOTRE PAYS)**?

<table>
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<th>Gr</th>
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</table>
**Table/Tableau 44 : SINGLE MARKET BORDER CONTROL / Contrôles aux frontières à l'intérieur du Marché Unique (%)**, by country only for Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands/ par pays uniquement la Belgique, l'Allemagne, la France, les Pays-Bas

**QUESTION :** Since the completion of the Single European Market at the beginning of 1993, people crossing internal EC borders, that is borders between Member States, are not checked as much as before. In the future, these controls are to disappear completely. Which of the following two opinions comes closest to your own ? / Depuis la mise en place du Marché Unique au début de 1993, il y a moins de contrôles aux frontières internes de la Communauté Européenne, c'est à dire aux frontières entre Etats Membres. Dans le futur, ces contrôles devraient complètement disparaître. A ce propos, quelle est parmi ces deux opinions celle qui correspond le mieux à la vôtre ?

- Most of all, I am happy that people can travel without restrictions throughout the European Community / Avant tout, je me réjouis que les gens puissent voyager sans obstacle à travers l'Europe (HAPPY TO TRAVEL WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS)
- Most of all, I am worried that crime rates will rise in (OUR COUNTRY) because border controls have been removed / Avant tout, je suis inquiet que la disparition en (NOTRE PAYS) des contrôles aux frontières internes n'augmente la criminalité (FEAR MORE CRIME)

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
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<td>FEAR MORE CRIME</td>
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</table>

*Not asked/ N'a pas été demandé
Table/Tableau 45: **EC COUNTRIES VISITED IN 1993** / Pays de la CE visités en 1993 (% by country/par pays)

**QUESTION**: Which, if any, European Community country(ies) have you visited or travelled through this year (1993) ? / Quel(s) pays de la Communauté Européenne avez-vous visité ou traversé cette année (1993) ? *

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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg/ Luxembourg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)/ Royaume Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Own country not asked in each case/ Le propre pays n'a pas été demandé à chaque fois
**Table/Tableau 46:** EC BORDER-CHECKS OR NOT? / Contrôles effectués aux frontières de la CE (%, by country/par pays, only those who travelled/uniquement ceux qui ont voyagé)

**QUESTION:** Were you checked, by either the police or the customs, when crossing the border into any of these countries? (IF YES) Which ones? / A l'entrée de quel(s) pays avez-vous été contrôlé à la frontière par la police ou la douane?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
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<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium/ Belgique</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands/ Pays-Bas</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal/ Portugal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Table/Tableau 47:** CAN CITIZENS MOVE AND SETTLE FREELY WITHIN EC TODAY? / Les citoyens peuvent-ils aujourd'hui circuler et s'établir librement dans la CE ? (% by country/par pays) *

**QUESTION:** Do you think that today any citizen of any member state of the European Community has the right to move and settle freely anywhere within the Community? / Pensez-vous que les citoyens de tous les pays membres de la Communauté Européenne peuvent aujourd'hui circuler et s'établir librement partout dans la Communauté?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>B</th>
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<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes / Oui</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>11</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This question was not asked in East Germany/ Cette question n'a pas été posée en Allemagne de l'Est
Table/Tableau 48: No United Europe without Free Movement of Citizens? / Pas de véritable Europe unie sans libre circulation des citoyens? (% by country/par pays) *

**QUESTION:** Some people say that Europe will not be really united as long as European citizens have not been granted freedom of movement. Do you totally agree, agree to some extent, disagree to some extent or totally disagree? / Certains disent que tant que la libre circulation des citoyens européens ne sera pas assurée, l'Europe ne sera pas vraiment unie. Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord, plutôt d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec cette idée?

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>UK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totally agree?</strong></td>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agree to some extent?</strong></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disagree to some extent?</strong></td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totally disagree?</strong></td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Don't know/ Don't know</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
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<td>99</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This question was not asked in East Germany. Cette question n'a pas été posée en Allemagne de l'Est

Table/Tableau 49: Greater EC Responsibility in Solving World Conflicts? / Plus de responsabilités pour la CE pour résoudre les conflits dans le monde? (% by country/par pays) (*)

**QUESTION:** Irrespective of other details of the Maastricht Treaty, what is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. / Sans tenir compte des autres détails du Traité de Maastricht, quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

For resolving conflicts around the world, the European Community as a whole should take a greater share of responsibility / La Communauté Européenne dans son ensemble devrait prendre une plus grande part de responsabilité pour résoudre les conflits dans le monde.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
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<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For/ Pour</strong></td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Against/ Contre</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Don't know/ Ne sait pas</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table/Tableau 50: **MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING THE EC** / Le problème le plus important pour la CE (% by country/pays)

**QUESTION:** In your opinion, which of the following problems currently facing the European Community is the most important? / Parmi ceux que je vais vous citer, quels est selon vous, le problème le plus important auquel la Communauté Européenne doit faire face à l'heure actuelle?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>WEST</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>EAST</th>
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<th>I</th>
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<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inflation, rising prices/ inflation, hausse des prix</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instability European curr./ Instabilité monnaies européennes</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment/Chômage</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>65</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalism/Nationalisme</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don't know/Ne sait pas</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table/Tableau 51: **MAJOR CAUSE OF EC UNEMPLOYMENT** / La principale cause du chômage dans la CE (% by country/pays)

**QUESTION:** In your opinion, which of the following is the major cause of unemployment in the European Community? / Parmi celles que je vais vous citer, quelle est, selon vous, la principale cause du chômage dans la Communauté Européenne?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor economic situation, recession/ La récession</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessively high wages/ Les salaires trop élevés</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate policies of governments/ Mauvaise pol. gouvernement</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of solidarity EC countries/ Manque solidarité pays CE</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Single Market/ Le Marché Unique européen</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Table/Tableau 52: PRIORITY TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT / La priorité pour lutter contre le chômage (%, by country/par pays)**

**QUESTION:** What do you think should be the first priority for combatting unemployment? Should we, Yes or No:...

- a ... stimulate the economy? / ... relancer l'économie?
- b ... reduce unemployment benefits? / ... diminuer les allocations de chômage?
- c ... improve education and vocational training? / ... améliorer l'enseignement et les formations professionnelles?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st column: % Yes</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
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<tr>
<td>2nd column: % No</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>stimulate the economy</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>reduce unemployment benefits</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>improve education and vocational training</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>21</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 1ère colonne: % Oui | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK | EC 12 | EC12+ |
| 2e colonne: % Non | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - |
| relancer l'économie | 77 | 9 | 87 | 7 | 73 | 17 | 92 | 6 | 92 | 2 | 85 | 10 | 87 | 7 | 87 | 7 |
| diminuer les allocations de chômage | 20 | 73 | 43 | 44 | 38 | 56 | 48 | 48 | 28 | 65 | 17 | 79 | 27 | 64 | 27 | 64 |
| améliorer l'enseignement et les formations professionnelles | 84 | 12 | 75 | 16 | 80 | 18 | 79 | 19 | 96 | 1 | 91 | 8 | 83 | 12 | 83 | 12 |

(*) The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et "-", et 100, représente le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).
### Table/Tableau 53: PRIORITY TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT / La priorité pour lutter contre le chômage (% par pays)

**QUESTION:** What do you think should be the first priority for combating unemployment? Should we, Yes or No:...

- d-1: reduce the free movement of workers between the countries of the European Community / diminuer la libre circulation des travailleurs au sein des Pays de la Communauté Européenne?
- d-2: IF NO OR DON'T KNOW TO D-1 ... increase the free movement of workers between the countries of the European Community / SI NON OU NE SAIT PAS A D-1 ... augmenter la libre circulation des travailleurs au sein des Pays de la Communauté Européenne?
- e-1: reduce weekly working hours / diminuer le nombre d'heures de travail par semaine?
- e-2: IF NO OR DON'T KNOW TO E-1 ... increase weekly working hours / SI NON OU NE SAIT PAS A E-1 ... augmenter le nombre d'heures de travail par semaine?
- f-1: reduce taxes / diminuer les impôts?
- f-2: IF NO OR DON'T KNOW TO F-1 ... increase taxes / SI NON OU NE SAIT PAS A F-1 ... augmenter les impôts?
- g-1: reduce cooperation between the governments of the countries of the European Community / diminuer la coopération entre les gouvernements des Pays de la Communauté Européenne?
- g-2: IF NO OR DON'T KNOW TO G-1 ... increase cooperation between the governments of the countries of the European Community / SI NON OU NE SAIT PAS A G-1 ... augmenter la coopération entre les gouvernements des Pays de la Communauté Européenne?

<table>
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<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2nd column: % saying reduce (d1, c1, f1, g1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| free movement of workers in EC | 28 | 49 | 28 | 39 | 52 | 22 | 48 | 24 | 33 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 29 | 36 | 22 | 41 |
| weekly working hours | 10 | 41 | 13 | 40 | 30 | 17 | 25 | 21 | 9 | 36 | 8 | 36 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 49 |
| taxes | 2 | 76 | 4 | 65 | 5 | 66 | 4 | 65 | 2 | 59 | 1 | 71 | 4 | 74 | 3 | 67 |
| cooperation between EC governments | 58 | 26 | 52 | 23 | 59 | 16 | 58 | 14 | 52 | 10 | 58 | 15 | 53 | 18 | 54 | 21 |

| 1ère colonne: % disant augmenter (d2, c2, f2, g2) | IRL | I | L | NL | P | UK | EC 12 | EC12+ |
| 2e colonne: % disant diminuer (d1, c1, f1, g1) |   |    |   |    |   |    |      |      |

| libre circulation des travailleurs au sein de la CE | 47 | 26 | 42 | 37 | 27 | 37 | 43 | 34 | 21 | 50 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 35 |
| le nombre d'heures de travail par semaine | 9 | 45 | 13 | 40 | 13 | 24 | 20 | 33 | 7 | 43 | 8 | 34 | 13 | 35 |
| les impôts | 2 | 86 | 1 | 83 | 4 | 52 | 3 | 70 | 1 | 76 | 23 | 47 | 6 | 67 |
| coopération entre les gouvernements de la CE | 70 | 17 | 65 | 13 | 71 | 9 | 75 | 14 | 51 | 22 | 64 | 24 | 60 | 18 |

(*) The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of THOSE NOT AGREEING TO EITHER STATEMENT as well as those saying "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et "-", et 100, représente le pourcentage de ceux qui ne sont d'accord avec aucune proposition et ceux qui disent "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).
Table/Tableau 54: SUPPORT FOR JOB-SHARING / Soutien au partage du travail (% by country and by occupation)

QUESTION: Some people say that if fewer hours were worked each week, there would be more free time, more work available, and new jobs could therefore be created. / Certains disent que si l'on travaillait moins d'heures par semaine, on pourrait avoir plus de temps libre et on pourrait aussi donner du travail à plus de monde, on pourrait créer de nouveaux emplois.

a Irrespective of your current situation at work, would you, personally, be prepared to work fewer hours per week, yes or no? / Indépendamment de votre situation professionnelle actuelle, vous, personnellement, accepteriez-vous, Oui ou Non, de travailler moins d'heures par semaine?

b IF YES OR "DEPENDS ON SALARY" You say you might possibly be ready to work fewer hours per week. But would you accept this... / SI OUI OU "DEPEND DU SALAIRE" Vous dites que vous accepteriez éventuellement de travailler moins d'heures par semaine. Mais l'accepteriez-vous...

- even if you were not paid for the hours you would not work? / même si pour toutes les heures où vous ne travaillez pas, vous ne seriez pas payé?

- only if you were paid for the hours you would not work, but at a lower rate? / seulement si pour toutes les heures où vous ne travaillez pas, vous continueriez à être payé, mais moins?

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<th>GR</th>
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<th>NL</th>
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<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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# Table/Tableau 54 continued/suite

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<th>Manual worker/Trav. manuel</th>
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</table>
Table/Tableau 55: **Fixed or Flexible Working Time Preferred?** / Préférence pour des horaires fixes ou flexibles ? (% by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession)

**Question:** Some people prefer fixed working hours; they prefer to start and finish their work at the same times each day. On the other hand, others prefer 'flexible' working time; they prefer to know that they have a certain number of hours to work each week but that they can spread them over the week more or less as they choose; where possible they like to be able to choose each day the working time that suits them best. Irrespective of your current situation at work, what would you, personally, prefer:.../ Certaines personnes préfèrent avoir des horaires fixes: elles préfèrent commencer et terminer leur travail aux mêmes heures tous les jours. D'autres personnes, au contraire, préfèrent avoir des horaires souples, 'flexibles': elles préfèrent savoir qu'elles ont tant d'heures de travail à faire par semaine, mais qu'elles peuvent répartir ces heures sur leur semaine un peu comme elles le souhaitent; elles préfèrent donc pouvoir choisir chaque jour, dans certaines limites, l'horaire de travail qui leur convient mieux. Indépendamment de votre situation professionnelle actuelle, vous, personnellement, que préférez-vous:...

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Table/Tableau 56: **LESS SALARY FOR CHOOSING YOUR OWN FLEXITIME? / Moins de salaire afin de choisir son propre horaire flexible?** (% by country and by occupation / par pays et par profession)

b. **IF WOULD NOT PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS: In exchange for this ‘flexible’ working time, which would allow you to choose, within certain limits, the working time that you prefer each day, would you or would you not accept slightly lower earnings? / SI NE PREFERE PAS LES HORAIRES FIXES: En échange de ces horaires ‘flexibles’, qui vous permettraient donc de choisir chaque jour, dans certaines limites, l’horaire qui vous convient le mieux, accepteriez-vous Oui ou Non une légère baisse de votre salaire?**

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<td>31</td>
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<td>Don’t know/ Ne sait pas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
**Table/Tableau 57: MORE SALARY FOR IMPOSED FLEXITIME**? / Plus de salaire pour un horaire flexible imposé ? (%,
by country/par pays)

c. **IF WOULD PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS**: You say that you prefer fixed working time (where you start and finish
work at the same time each day) to 'flexible' working time (where you choose your working hours each day, within
certain limits). If your employer offered you 'flexible' working time (which \textit{HE} decided, within certain limits)
in exchange for a slight increase in your earnings, would you accept or refuse his offer? / SI PREFERE LES
HORAÍRES FIXES: Vous dites que vous préférez des horaires fixes (où vous commencez et vous terminez votre
travail aux mêmes heures tous les jours) plutôt que des horaires 'flexibles' (où vous choisissez chaque jour,
dans certaines limites, l'horaire qui vous convient le mieux). Et si votre employeur vous proposait des horaires
'flexibles' (qu'il déciderait, dans certaines limites) en échange d'une légère augmentation de votre salaire,
accepteriez-vous ou refuseriez-vous sa proposition?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF WOULD PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS/ SI PREFERE HORAIRES FIXES</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would accept/ J'accepterais</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would refuse/ Je refuserais</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depending on how much raised/ Dépend de l'augmentation (SPONT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/ Ne sait pas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF WOULD PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS/ SI PREFERE HORAIRES FIXES</th>
<th>Self-employed/ Indépendant</th>
<th>Management/ Cadre</th>
<th>Employed/ Employé</th>
<th>Manual worker/ Trav. manuel</th>
<th>Unemployed/ Chômeur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would accept/ J'accepterais</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would refuse/ Je refuserais</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depending on how much raised/ Dépend de l'augmentation (SPONT)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/ Ne sait pas</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VOCATIONAL TRAINING DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS

**Formations professionnelles ces cinq dernières années (%, by country/pays)**

**QUESTION:** During the last five years did you, yes or no: ...?

- a) ... follow one or more vocational training courses organised as part of your work? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) organisée(s) dans le cadre de votre travail? (AS PART OF MY WORK)

- b) ... follow one or more vocational training courses organised as part of a public employment programme? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) organisée(s) dans le cadre d'un programme public d'emploi? (PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME)

- c) ... follow one or more vocational training courses organised by a college or university? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) organisée(s) par une école ou une université? (COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES)

- d) ... follow one or more cost free vocational training courses (evening courses, correspondence courses, ...)

  - which you decided yourself to undertake? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) gratuite(s) (des cours du soir, des cours par correspondance, ...) auxquels vous avez décidé vous-même de vous inscrire? (FREE COURSES)

- e) ... follow one or more vocational training courses which you paid for and which you decided yourself to undertake? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) payante(s) (des cours du soir, des cours par correspondance, ...) auxquels vous avez décidé vous-même de vous inscrire? (PAID COURSES)

- f) ... read one or more books to supplement your training? / ... lu un (ou plusieurs) livre(s) pour compléter votre formation professionnelle? (BOOKS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GR</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC EMPLOY. PROGRAMME</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>87</td>
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<table>
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<th>I</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC 12+</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS PART OF MY WORK</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIC EMPLOY. PROGRAMME</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAID COURSES</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOKS</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et "-", et 100, représente le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).
### Table/Tableau 58b: Vocational Training During the Last 5 Years / Formations professionnelles ces cinq dernières années (% by occupation/par profession)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ : Yes / Oui</th>
<th>- : No / Non</th>
<th>Self-employed/Indépendent</th>
<th>Management/Cadre</th>
<th>Employed/Employé</th>
<th>Manual worker/Trav. manuel</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS PART OF MY WORK</td>
<td>29 70</td>
<td>46 54</td>
<td>44 55</td>
<td>26 74</td>
<td>22 76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC EMPLOY. PROGRAMME</td>
<td>5 94</td>
<td>15 85</td>
<td>15 84</td>
<td>8 91</td>
<td>8 91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES</td>
<td>15 84</td>
<td>26 73</td>
<td>21 78</td>
<td>6 93</td>
<td>13 86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREE COURSES</td>
<td>11 88</td>
<td>16 84</td>
<td>19 80</td>
<td>11 88</td>
<td>11 88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAID COURSES</td>
<td>24 74</td>
<td>22 78</td>
<td>20 78</td>
<td>12 87</td>
<td>13 85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOKS</td>
<td>53 46</td>
<td>65 35</td>
<td>56 43</td>
<td>36 64</td>
<td>36 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table/Tableau 59: Fear of Unemployment / Crainte de perte d'emploi (% EC12+, by country and by occupation/par pays et par profession, only those working or relying on others working/uniquement ceux qui travaillent et ceux qui dépendent d'autres qui travaillent)

**Question:** Are you worried about being made to stop working, Yes or No? / Avez-vous, Oui ou Non, peur d'être obligé de cesser vos activités professionnelles?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>WEST</th>
<th>EAST</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>F</th>
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<th>F</th>
<th>IRL</th>
<th>I</th>
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<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes / Oui</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>85</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No / Non</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/ Ne sait pas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Self-employed/Indépendent</th>
<th>Management/Cadre</th>
<th>Employed/Employé</th>
<th>Manual worker/Trav. manuel</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes / Oui</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No / Non</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/ Ne sait pas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table/Tableau 60 : VOCATIONAL TRAINING / Formation professionnelle (% EC12+, by country and by occupation/ par pays et par profession, only those working or relying on others working / uniquement ceux qui travaillent et ceux qui dépendent d'autres qui travaillent)

QUESTION : Do you think that if you had a better vocational training you would have a much better chance of continuing to work, a slightly better chance of continuing to work, or that it would not make any difference ? / D'après vous, si vous aviez une meilleure formation professionnelle, vous auriez beaucoup plus de chances de continuer vos activités professionnelles, vous auriez un peu plus de de chances de continuer vos activités professionnelles, ou cela ne changerait rien ?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocational training/</th>
<th>Self-employed/</th>
<th>Management/</th>
<th>Employed/</th>
<th>Manual worker/</th>
<th>Unemployed/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formation professionnelle</td>
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<td>Cadre</td>
<td>Employé</td>
<td>Trav. manuel</td>
<td>Chômeur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much better chance/</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaucoup plus de chances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly better chance/</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un peu plus de chances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No difference/</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cela ne changerait rien</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/ Ne sait pas</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>99</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table/Tableau 61 : INCREASE TAX TO CREATE JOBS / Plus d'impôts pour créer de nouveaux emplois (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Would you be ready to pay more tax if you were sure that this extra tax was to be devoted to creating new jobs ? / Accepteriez-vous, oui ou non, de payer plus d'impôts si vous étiez sûr(e) que ces impôts supplémentaires seront consacrés à la création de nouveaux emplois ?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes / Oui</th>
<th>No, don't earn enough / Non, gagne pas assez (SPONT)</th>
<th>No / Non</th>
<th>Don't know/ Ne sait pas</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
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</table>
Table/Tableau 62: **UNEMPLOYMENT ELIMINATED BY YEAR 2000?** / Le chômage éliminé d’ici l’an 2000? (%, by country/par pays)

**QUESTION:** Do you think that unemployment can be eliminated by the year 2000? / A votre avis, parviendra-t-on à supprimer le chômage d’ici l’an 2000?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>DK</th>
<th>WEST</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>EAST</th>
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<th>I</th>
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<th>NL</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>EC12+</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes/ Oui</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, but some time in the future/ Non, mais un jour, plus tard</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, never possible/ Non, plus jamais le supprimer</td>
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<td>77</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>68</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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Table/Tableau 63: **THE RIGHT TO LIVE WITH DIGNITY** / Le droit de vivre dignement (%, by country/par pays) (*)

**QUESTION:** Some people think that, it is necessary to guarantee certain rights to all so that everyone can live with dignity. For each of the following opinions, please say whether you agree or disagree / Certain pensent que, pour vivre dignement, il faut garantir certains droits à tous. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes? Veuillez me dire, dites si vous êtes d’accord ou pas d’accord.

a) Everyone must be able to be cared for without the cost of care preventing it (CARE AT REASONABLE COST) / Chacun doit avoir le droit d’être soigné sans que le prix des soins l’en empêche.

b) Everyone must have the right to suitable accommodation at a reasonable cost (ACCOMODATION AT REASONABLE COST) / Chacun doit avoir le droit d’obtenir un logement convenable à un prix convenable.

c) Everyone should have the right to job training (JOB TRAINING) / Chaque personne doit avoir droit à une formation professionnelle.

d) Compulsory, free education should give the means to fit into society (COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION) / L’école, obligatoire et gratuite, doit permettre à chacun de s’insérer dans la société.

e) Tenants who have difficulties in paying the rent, should be protected against eviction without rehousing (NO EVICTION WITHOUT REHOUSING) / Les locataires ayant du mal à payer doivent être protégés contre les expulsions sans relogement.

f) Everyone should have the right to actively participate in groups and associations (FREE ASSOCIATION) / Il faut que chacun ait la possibilité de participer activement à des associations.

g) Access to the courts should be free for those without the means to pay for it (ACCESS TO COURT) / L’accès aux tribunaux doit être gratuit pour ceux qui n’en ont pas les moyens.

h) Even if they are not able to pay, everyone should have the minimum of water, gas, electricity (WATER, GAS, ELECTRICITY) / Même en cas d’impossibilité de payer, il faut garantir un minimum d’eau, de gaz, d’électricité.

i) To avoid putting children into care, all families should be helped to bring up their children themselves (HELP IN BRINGING UP CHILDREN) / Pour éviter le placement de leurs enfants, il faut aider les familles à élever leurs enfants.

j) The right to work should be guaranteed (RIGHT TO WORK) / Le droit au travail doit être garanti.

k) Shelter should be guaranteed to the homeless (SHELTER TO HOMELESS) / Il faut garantir un toit aux personnes sans abri.

l) Everyone should have access to cultural activities (ACCESS TO CULTURAL ACTIVITIES) / Tout le monde doit avoir accès à la culture.

m) The right to vote should be really guaranteed to all (RIGHT TO VOTE) / Le droit de vote doit être réellement garanti, pour tous.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st column: % for</th>
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<td>c) JOB TRAINING</td>
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<td>k) RIGHT TO WORK</td>
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1ère colonne: % "favorable"
2e colonne: % non favorable

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(*) The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et "-", et 100, représente le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).
Table/Tableau 64: **NATIONAL IDENTITY, EUROPEAN IDENTITY** / Identité nationale, identité européenne (% by country/par pays)

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

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<td>26 +2</td>
<td>36 +9</td>
<td>40 -2</td>
<td>41 +3</td>
<td>59 +5</td>
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<tr>
<td>(NATIONALITÉ) et Européen</td>
<td>43 +5</td>
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Table/Tableau 65 : TRUST IN EUROPEAN COURT DECISIONS / La confiance dans les décisions de la Cour de Justice Européenne (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : The European Court of Justice is in charge of hearing cases about the laws of the European Community. It decides on the proper interpretation of Community law and whether European Community law or national law prevails. For each of the following statements, could you please indicate whether you agree strongly, you agree somewhat, you disagree somewhat or you disagree strongly with it? If you are undecided, please tell me / La Cour de Justice Européenne traite de cas concernant la législation de la Communauté Européenne. Elle décide de l'interprétation correcte du droit communautaire et sur la question de savoir si le droit communautaire ou le droit national l'emporte. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, veuillez indiquer si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. Si vous êtes indécis, veuillez l'indiquer.

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<td>a) If the European Court of Justice started making a lot of decisions that most people disagree with, it might be better to do away with the Court altogether/ Si la Cour de Justice Européenne se mettait à prendre beaucoup de décisions avec lesquelles la plupart des gens ne seraient pas d'accord, il serait préférable tout simplement de se débarasser de la Cour (DO AWAY WITH COURT IF TOO MANY CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) The right of the European Court of Justice to decide certain types of controversial issues should be reduced/ Le droit de la Cour de Justice Européenne de décider dans certains domaines prêtant à controverses devrait être réduit (REDUCE COURT DECISIONS ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES)</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) The European Court of Justice can usually be trusted to make decisions that are right for the Community as a whole/ On peut généralement faire confiance à la Cour de Justice Européenne pour ce qui est de prendre des décisions équitables pour la Communauté dans son ensemble (COURT DECISIONS RIGHT)</td>
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<td>d) The various laws of the European Community give the European Court of Justice too much power/ Les différentes lois de la Communauté Européenne donnent trop de pouvoir à la Cour de Justice Européenne (COURT HAS TOO MUCH POWER)</td>
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| TOTAL      | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 99 |

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<tr>
<td>a) If the European Court of Justice started making a lot of decisions that most people disagree with, it might be better to do away with the Court altogether/ Si la Cour de Justice Européenne se mettait à prendre beaucoup de décisions avec lesquelles la plupart des gens ne seraient pas d'accord, il serait préférable tout simplement de se débarasser de la Cour (DO AWAY WITH COURT IF TOO MANY CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS)</td>
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| TOTAL      | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 99 |

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| TOTAL      | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 99 |
Table 65 see previous page/Tableau 65 voir page précédente

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<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Disagree somewhat</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Disagree strongly</td>
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RECHERCHES SUR LES ATTITUDES DES EUROPEENS / SURVEYS ON ATTITUDES OF THE EUROPEANS

(1) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE" / "EUROPEANS AND EUROPEAN UNIFICATION" (FR/EN)
Sondage de février-mars 1970 / Survey carried out in February-March 1970

(2) "L'OPINION DES EUROPEENS SUR LES ASPECTS REGIONAUX ET AGRICOLES DU MARCHE COMMUN. L'UNIFICATION POLITIQUE DE L'EUROPE ET L'INFORMATION DU PUBLIC" (FR)
Sondage de juillet 1971 / Survey carried out in July 1971.

(3) "SATISFACTION ET INSATISFACTION QUANT AUX CONDITIONS DE VIE DANS LES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE" (FR)

(4) "L'EUROPE VUE PAR LES EUROPEENS" (FR)

(5) "EUROBAROMETRE" / "EUROBAROMETER" (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).

(6) "FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE" / "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN" (FR/EN/DE)
Sondage de mai 1975 / Survey carried out in May 1975

(7) "LE CONSOMMATEUR EUROPEEN" / "EUROPEAN CONSUMER" (FR/EN)
Sondage d'octobre 1975 / Survey carried out in October 1975

(8) "LA PERCEPTION DE LA MISERE EN EUROPE" / "THE PERCEPTION OF POVERTY IN EUROPE" (FR/EN/DE/NL/DA)

(9) "LA SCIENCE ET L'OPINION PUBLIQUE EUROPEENNE" / "SCIENCE AND EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION" (EN/DE/IT/NL) (FR épuisé)
(10) "LES ATTITUDES DE LA POPULATION ACTIVE À L'ÉGARD DES PERSPECTIVES DE LA RETRAITE" / "THE ATTITUDES OF THE WORKING POPULATION TO RETIREMENT" (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)

(11) "LES ATTITUDES DU PUBLIC EUROPEEN FACE AU DéVELOPPEMENT SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC'S ATTITUDES TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT" (FR/DE) (EN épuisé)
Sondage d'octobre 1978 / Survey carried out in October 1978.

(12) "FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE EN 1978" / "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN IN 1978" (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)

(13) "CHOMAGE ET RECHERCHE D'UN EMPLOI: attitudes et opinions des publics européens" (FR)
Sondage de mai-juin 1978 / Survey carried out in May-June 1978.

(14) "LES EUROPEENS ET LEURS ENFANTS" / "THE EUROPEANS AND THEIR CHILDREN" (FR/EN/DE/NL/DA/IT)
Sondage d’avril 1979 / Survey carried out in April 1979.

(15) "LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT: their perception of discrimination at work" (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/GR)

(16) "LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR REGION: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques" / EUROPEANS AND THEIR REGION: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study" (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA)

(17) "L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM" (FR/EN)
Sondage de mars-avril 1982 / Survey carried out in March-April 1982.
[18] "LES JEUNES EUROPEENS : étude exploratoire des jeunes âgés de 15 à 24 ans dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS: Exploratory study on young people aged between 15 and 24 years in the countries of the European Community" (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/GR)
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[19] "LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET L'ELECTION DE 1984" (FR)
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[20] "LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT" (FR/EN/NL/IT/DA/DE)
Sondage d'octobre 1982 / Survey carried out in October 1982.

[21] "LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND AID TO DEVELOPMENT" (FR/EN)
Sondage de septembre-octobre 1983 / Survey carried out in September-October 1983.

Sondage de mars-avril 1983 / Survey carried out in March-April 1983.

[23] "LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE - 1984" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT" (EN)


Sondage d’octobre 1984 / Survey carried out in October 1984.
(26) "L’OPINION DES SALARIES EUROPEENS SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" (FR)

(26a) "ENQUETE AUPRES DES TRAVAILLEURS SALARIES SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" / "EMPLOYEE SURVEY ON LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY" (FR)
(Economie européenne / European Economy nr. 27)

(27) "LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L’ECU" / "EUROPEANS AND ECU" (FR/EN/DE/NL)
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(28) "LES EUROPEENS ET LES VACANCES" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR HOLIDAYS" (FR/EN/DE/IT/DA/ES/GR)
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(29) "EUROPE 2000" (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).

(30) "LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1986" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1986" (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).
Sondage de mars-avril 1986 / Survey carried out in March-April 1986

(31) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE" / "EUROPEANS AND ROAD SAFETY" (FR/EN)

(33) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : une étude sur les attitudes et comportements du public." / "EUROPEANS AND CANCER PREVENTION : a study of attitudes and behaviour of the public" (FR/EN)

(34) "LES EUROPEENS, LEUR AGRICULTURE ET LA POLITIQUE AGRICOLE COMMUNE" / "EUROPEANS, AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY". (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).

Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d’Europe" / Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe". - 64 p.

(36) "L’OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1987" / "EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1987". (FR/EN)

(37) "LES EUROPEENS ET L’AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT EN 1987" / "EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID IN 1987". (FR/EN)

(38) "LES JEUNES EUROPEENS EN 1987" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS IN 1987". (FR/EN)
"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1988" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1988." (FR)

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"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PAUVRETE" / "EUROPEANS AND POVERTY" (FR/EN)
Sondage juin-juillet 1989 / Survey carried out in June-July 1989
(46) "LES EUROPEENS ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1989" (FR/EN/DE)
Sondage juin-juillet 1989 / Survey carried out in June-July 1989

(47) "LES EUROPEENS ET LES ELECTIONS EUROPEENNES 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND THE 1989 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS"

(48) "LA FAMILLE ET LE DESIR D’ENFANTS" / "THE FAMILY AND THE DESIRE FOR CHILDREN" (EN/DE) (FR épuisé)
Sondage octobre-novembre 1989 / Survey carried out in October-November 1989

(49) "L’OPINION PUBLIQUE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE A PROPOS DES NATIONS-UNIES" / "PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS" (EN)
Sondage octobre-novembre 1989/Survey carried out in October-November 1989
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(51) "LES JEUNES EUROPEENS EN 1990" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS IN 1990"
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(52) "FAMILLE ET EMPLOI DANS L’EUROPE DES DOUZE" / "FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE TWELVE" (FR/EN)
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(52 A) "FIRST EUROPEAN SURVEY ON THE WORK ENVIRONMENT 1991-1992" (EN)
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(53) "LA REPRESENTATION DES INTERETS DANS QUATRE PAYS DE LA CE" / "INTEREST REPRESENTATION IN FOUR EC COUNTRIES"
Sondage octobre-novembre 1990 / Survey carried out October-November 1990
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(55) "ESOMAR HARMONISED DEMOGRAPHICS FOR EUROPEAN SURVEY RESEARCH" (EN)
Survey carried out October-November 1990. Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR).

(56) "LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L’ALLEMAGNE UNIE EN AUTOMNE 1990" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN AUTUMN 1990" (DE)
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(57) "L’OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1991" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1991" (FR/EN)

(58) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA SANTE ET LA SECURITE AU TRAVAIL" / "EUROPEANS AND HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK" (EN/FR).
Sondage avril-mai 1991 / Survey carried out in April-May 1991

(59) "CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR IN THE INTERNAL MARKET" (EN)
Survey carried out in April 1991

(60) "EUROPEAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS URBAN TRAFFIC PROBLEMS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT" (EN)
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(61) "L’OPINION DES EUROPEENS CONCERNANT LA BIOTECHNOLOGIE EN 1991" / "OPINIONS OF EUROPEANS ON BIOTECHNOLOGY IN 1991" (EN/FR)
Sondage mars-avril 1991 / Survey carried out in March-April 1991
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"SEMENNE EUROPEENNE DE PREVENTION DE LA TOXICOMANIE" / "EUROPEAN WEEK FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION" (FR/EN)
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"LA SECURITE SOCIALE" / "SOCIAL SECURITY"
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992

"LES ATTITUDES FACE AU VIEILLISSEMENT" / "AGE AND ATTITUDES" (FR/EN)
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992
(70) "LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE AU PRINTEMPS 1992" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1992" (FR/EN/DE)

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(72) "LE TABAGISME INVOLONTAIRE OU LA POLLUTION DES NON-FUMEURS PAR LES FUMEURS" (FR/EN)
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 / Survey carried out in September-October 1992
Rapport mars 1993 / Report March 1993

Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 / Survey carried out in September-October 1992

(74) "LA SECURITE DES PRODUITS" / "PRODUCT SAFETY"
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 / Survey carried out in September-October 1992

(75) "LE MARCHE UNIQUE DES CONSOMMATEURS" / "THE CONSUMER'S SINGLE MARKET"
Sondage novembre 1992 / Survey carried out in November 1992

(76) "EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY" (EN)
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(77) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA FAMILLE" / "EUROPEANS AND THE FAMILY" (FR/EN)
Sondage mars-avril 1993 / Survey carried out in March-April 1993

(78) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA SANTE ET LA SECURITE AU TRAVAIL" "EUROPEANS AND HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK" (FR/EN)
Sondage mars-avril 1993 / Survey carried out in March-April 1993
(79) "L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1993"/
"PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ON ENERGY IN 1993"
(FR/EN)
Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993
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(80) "BIOTECHNOLOGIE ET GENIE GENETIQUE: CE QU’EN PENSENT LES
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WHAT EUROPEANS THINK ABOUT IT IN 1993" (FR/EN)
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Rapport octobre 1993 / Report October 1993

(81) "THE CONSUMERS’S INTERNAL MARKET" / LE MARCHE UNIQUE DES
CONSOMMATEURS"
Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993

(82) "EXCLUSION SOCIALE" / "SOCIAL EXCLUSION"
Sondage octobre-novembre 1993 / Survey carried out in October-November
1993
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL VARIABLES USED IN CROSSTABULATIONS

SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS

Roughly half of our representative sample of the EC public is without paid work. Answers to the question "What is your occupation?" show the following distribution:

OCCUPATION OF THE PERSON INTERVIEWED (n = 12.800)
(weighted percentage for EC 12+ - EB40)

Self-employed

1. Farmer .......................................................... 2%
2. Fishermen ...................................................... 0%
3. Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.) ....... 2%
4. Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, self-employed persons .... 4%
5. Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company ........ 1%

Employed

6. Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant) .. 1%
7. General management, director or top management ..................... 1%
8. Middle management, other management ............................... 7%
9. Employed position, working mainly at a desk .......................... 7%
10. Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver) ... 3%
11. Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, ...) ................................... 6%
12. Supervisors ..................................................... 1%
13. Skilled manual workers .......................................... 8%
14. Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants ........................... 5%

Non-active

15. Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working ............................ 14%
16. Student ............................................................ 11%
17. Unemployed or temporarily not working ............................... 6%
18. Retired or unable to work through illness .............................. 20%

Basing cross-analyses on "occupation" would exclude half of our respondents from analysis. An alternative, also used in past EUROBAROMETER reports, is to base analyses on a (non-marxist) concept of "objective social class" using the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" as reference. In order to classify as many respondents as possible with respect to their socio-professional setting, a new classification was created: the "SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS".
For those in paid work it is based on their own present occupation. For those not in paid work, "former occupation" was used where applicable (retired, housewives having been in paid work in the past, temporarily not working, unemployed). For those never having been in paid work, the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" was used and, if the head of household was not in paid work at the time of the interview, his or her "former occupation" was used, where applicable.

SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS is, consequently, a classification "as close to the respondent himself/herself as possible" but drawing upon additional background information to the extent necessary and available, in order to determine the interviewee's socio-professional status, including a maximum of respondents in the respective analyses. The resulting distribution is as follows:

**SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS (n = 12,800)**
(weighted percentages for EC 12+ - EB 40)

**Self-employed**

(a) Farmers/Fishermen ........................................ 4%
(b) Professionals ................................................ 3%
(c) Shop/Company owners ..................................... 8%
(d) Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company .......... 3%

**Employed**

(e) Employed professionals .................................... 2%
(f) General management .......................................... 4%
(g) Middle management .......................................... 13%
(h) Employed position, working mainly at a desk ................ 10%
(i) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver,...) . 5%
(j) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen,) ........................................ 8%
(k) Supervisors ................................................ 3%
(l) Skilled manual workers .................................... 21%
(m) Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants .................. 10%

**Others (non-SPS attributable)**

(n) "Main income earner" never in paid work, no answer, etc ........... 22%
SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS

is asked by the question "If you were asked to choose one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to ?" :

(1) Middle class  
(2) Lower middle class  
(3) Working class  
(4) Upper class  
(5) Upper middle class  
(6) Refuses to be classified  
(7) Other  
(8) DK

Presented in tables are the following categories (with EC 12 weighted percentages from the Nr.40 EUROBAROMETER survey of Autumn 1993) :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Middle</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Middle</td>
<td>8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other replies, n.a</td>
<td>8 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

101 %

OPINION LEADERSHIP

is based on the answers to the following two questions : (A) "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?" and (B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? If so, does this happen often, from time to time or rarely?" < No = never >. Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Interviewees giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, interviewees giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTY PREFERENCE

is based upon the question "If there were a General Election tomorrow (say if contact under 18: and you had a vote), which party would you support?" in each country in the wording usually used for this topic. Answers are grouped according to the affiliation of the representatives of the respective party to a group in the European Parliament. If a party is not represented in the European Parliament at the time the survey is carried out but had been represented before, it’s supporters are grouped with the EP group their party had been affiliated with. Supporters of parties represented in the European Parliament but their Members of the European Parliament not being affiliated to any group are labelled N.I. Supporters of parties not represented in the European Parliament are labelled "other". Labels are presented in the order in which they figure in the "List of Members" of the European Parliament of October 1989. Abbreviations in tables are also taken from this publication:

S = Socialist Group
PPE = Group of the European People’s Party (Christian Democratic Group)
LDR = Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group
V = Green Group
GUE = Group for the European Unitarian Left
RDE = Group of the European Renewal and Democratic Alliance
DR = Group Technical of the Right
CG = Left Unity
ARC = Rainbow Group
NI = Non-attached

Weighted EC - average proportion of persons not indicating a party choice ("would not vote", "spoil one’s ballot", "do not answer" or "don’t know") is 35%. Consequently among those who do reply, loyal and regular supporters of the respective parties tend to be over represented.

MEDIA USE

is based upon answers to the following question:
"About how often do you...

........... watch the news on television?
........... read the news in the daily papers?
........... listen to news broadcasts on the radio?

Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never?"

+++ ........... News on TV/ radio/ papers every day or several times a week
++ ............ Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium, not more than once or twice a week
-- ............ One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others, not more than once or twice a week
--- ............ The three media no more than once or twice a week
TYPOLOGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES

is based upon answers to the following questions:

(1) Generally speaking, do you think that (your country’s) membership of the European Community is: good thing; Bad thing; Neither good nor bad? (= MEMBERSHIP)

(2) In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe? For, very much; for, to some extent; against, to some extent; against, very much (= UNIFICATION)

Positive attitudes = Membership: "good"
+ Unification: "for, very much"
"for, to some extent"

Ambivalent attitudes = Membership: "neither good nor bad"
"bad"
No answer
+ Unification: "for, very much"
"for, to some extent"

or
Membership: "good"
"neither good nor bad"
No answer
+ Unification: "against, to some extent"
"against, very much"

or
Membership: No answer
+ Unification: No answer

Negative attitudes = Membership: "bad"
+ Unification: "against, to some extent"
"against, very much"

SELF-PLACEMENT ON THE LEFT-RIGHT-SCALE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In this report, those who reply are grouped in tertiles of the one third of respondents placing themselves most left, the one third most right, and the centre third, for each country. The usual weighting according to each country’s population aged 15 and more is applied.
EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE
(ESOMAR 7-POINT SCALE)

is based on the recommendation of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR) to harmonise the measurement of social grade across borders. This approach uses three different types of input variables (Occupation of the Main Income Earner, Education level of the Main Income Earner and Household purchase power operationalized as ownership of selected Durables). The combination of these input variables results in a new social grade classification with, as categories, (upper to lower) A, B, C, D, E1, E2, E3.

Input variable 1: Occupation of the Main Income Earner
is based on a classification into 16 groups (E.1 to E.16) of the occupation of the Main Income Earner:

- E.1 General management, director or top management/6 empl or +
- E.2 Self employed professional
- E.3 Employed professional
- E.4 General management, director or top management/5 empl or -
- E.5 Middle management, other management/6 empl or +
- E.6 Middle management, other management/5 empl or -
- E.7 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company AND owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person/6 empl or +
- E.8 Employed position, working mainly at a desk
- E.9 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company/5 empl or -
- E.10 Student
- E.11 Employed position, not at a desk but travelling or in a service job
- E.12 Farmer & Fisherman
- E.13 Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, housewife
- E.14 Supervisor & skilled manual worker
- E.15 Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant
- E.16 Retired or unable to work through illness, unemployed or temporarily not working

Input variable 2: Education level of the Main Income Earner
is based on a classification into 6 groups of education level (adjusting the finishing age of general education in accordance with extra general education or specific apprenticeship and/or professional training):

-1. up to 14 years
-2. 15 - 16 years
-3. 17 - 18 years
-4. 19 - 20 years
-5. 21 - 24 years
-6. 25 years and over
Input variable 3: Household Ownership of selected Durables
is based on ownership in terms of number of products owned (list of products measured):

- a colour TV set,
- a video recorder,
- a video camera,
- a radio-clock,
- a PC/home computer,
- a still camera,
- an electric drill,
- an electric deep fat fryer,
- 2 or more cars,
- a second home or a holiday home/flat,

Combination of input variables:

On the basis of all active MIE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation of MIE:</th>
<th>E1+E4</th>
<th>E2+E6</th>
<th>E3+E5+E6</th>
<th>E7+E8</th>
<th>E11</th>
<th>E14</th>
<th>E12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21+</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>E3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education:</th>
<th>5+</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21+</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>E3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>E3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE

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

1. Self employed
   = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...) + Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person + Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company

2. Managers
   = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) + General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)

3. Other white collars
   = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)

4. Manual Workers
   = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant

5. House persons
   = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working

6. Unemployed
   = Unemployed or temporarily not working.