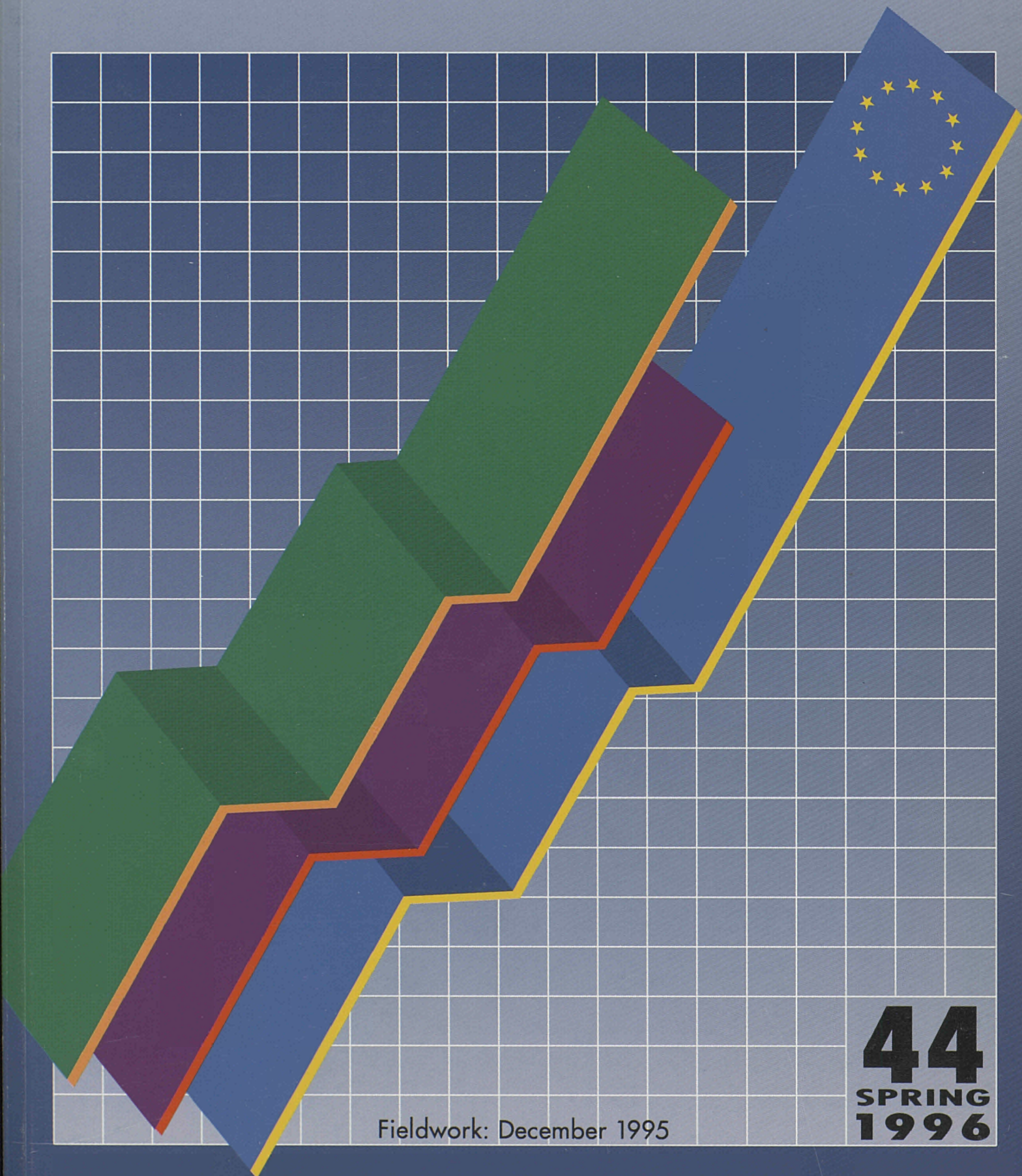


EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



Fieldwork: December 1995

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1996

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Report Number 44

Fieldwork: October - December 1995

Release: April 1996

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Introducing the Eurobarometer

Eurobarometer public opinion surveys ("standard Eurobarometer surveys") have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual of the European Commission each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973. They have included Greece since Autumn 1980, Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985, the former German Democratic Republic since Autumn 1990 and Austria, Finland and Sweden from Spring 1995 onwards.

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

The present surveys are carried out by national institutes associated with the "INRA (Europe) European Coordination Office". This network of institutes involved was selected by tender. They are all members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) and comply with its standards.

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

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

Some of the results presented here have already been distributed by the publication of two Early Releases (21st December 1995 and 11th January 1996).

The latest version of Eurobarometer Trends will be published in due course. It covers a series of long term trends, some of which go back to 1962. This latest update will include all surveys up to standard Eurobarometer No 43 (Autumn 1995).

Surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The Survey Research (Eurobarometer) Unit (B.X.7) organises general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all Member States and, occasionally, in third countries. There are five different types of Eurobarometer polls available.

- *Traditional Standard Eurobarometer with reports published twice a year*
- *Continuous Tracking Survey (CTS) which replaced the Monthly Telephone Monitoring EB "europinion" as of January 1996, with quarterly reports published by Unit X.A.2*
- *Telephone Flash EB, primarily used for special target group surveys*
- *Top Decision Makers EB to monitor the views of political, administrative, media and business leaders*
- *Central and Eastern EB, an annual survey of general public opinion in 16 Central and Eastern European countries for Unit X.C.3 in cooperation with DG I and DG IA*

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer polls and the telephone Flash EB polls serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

The Continuous Tracking Survey and the Top Decision Makers EB are restricted to service the needs of the President, the College and the Commissioner responsible for Information and Communication.

Highlights

- The general expectations of the public at large for 1996 are fairly muted. EU citizens do not expect much change in their personal circumstances from 1995, over half expect their life in general to be much the same and for there to be little improvement in their personal finances.
- There is greater pessimism returning concerning the more general economic outlook for 1996: 39% anticipate a deterioration in their country's economic situation, only 19% expect an improvement and just over a third expect no change.
- Employment continues to be a central concern throughout the survey. Despite a slight improvement in the real unemployment rates in some member states EU citizens remain pessimistic, with 45% expecting the employment situation to worsen in their country in the next twelve months. At the personal level there is less gloom, with only 9% expecting their own situation to deteriorate, the vast majority (60%) anticipate no change.
- Overall support for the Union remains steady, 54% seeing their country's membership as a "good thing" compared with only 14% considering it a "bad thing", this reflects little change from the last survey.
- Forty-four percent see membership as bringing their country benefits at the present time, and by the turn of the millennium expectations that membership will provide some real advantages to their country rise to 50%, only one in four do not expect this to be the case.
- Forty-seven percent of EU citizens are in favour of a single European currency, 19.8% "very much for", 27.6% "somewhat for", 33% stated they are against, the remaining 20% are either "neither for nor against" or hold no opinion. Support is higher amongst men and amongst the young.
- The name "Euro" is largely acceptable (69%), it is well liked in the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and France. The name finds less support in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Greece and Sweden.
- Public awareness of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference remains low, nevertheless a number of issues which will be addressed by the IGC receive public support for EU level decision taking, including a common defence and foreign policy. Attitudes to future enlargement of the Union are more nuanced.
- Awareness of the European Parliament remains higher than all other EU institutions, although awareness figures have dropped in all cases.
- Support for a European government responsible to the European Parliament continues to increase, with 60% in favour. The two key issues which EU citizens want the Parliament to address are employment and the protection of the environment.
- Of the other EU institutions the Commission is most frequently mentioned in the media awareness question. The Committee of the Regions was mentioned by a mere 13%.
- Attachment to countries, regions and towns/villages is significantly higher than to the European Union and Europe, nevertheless just over four in ten citizens claim an attachment to the Union and Europe.
- Awareness of the European Regional Development Fund is 27%. Citizens consider the prime objective for the regional fund should be job creation.
- English is the major vehicular language in the Union, while in Central and Eastern Europe it is Russian.

Major News Items around the time of the Field Work September to mid-December 1995

September to November	French nuclear tests: Strong international reaction and condemnation of the four tests
October	France: Wave of bombing attempts continues
4 November	Israel: Assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by an Israeli extremist
19 November	Poland: Victory of the neo-communist candidate Alexander Kwasniewski in the presidential elections
15 December	Madrid Summit: Adoption of the scenario for the switch to a single currency, the "Euro"

5 September	Condemnation of the first French nuclear test.
28 September	Coup d'Etat in the Comoros Islands.
2 October	Ecofin: statement by the "Fifteen" of the irreversibility of the switch to a single currency by 1st January 1999 at the latest. Condemnation of the second French nuclear test by the European Socialists in particular - Mrs Bjerregaard announces a proposal on the applicability of Article 34 of the Euratom Treaty.
3 October	French nuclear tests: the Greens of the European Parliament consider recourse against the Commission for inaction if it does not decide to apply Article 34 of the Euratom Treaty.
4 October	Earthquake in Turkey: 250.000 ECU freed by the Commission to help the victims.
5 October	Official report by the Commission on the absence of a legal basis to initiate an infringement procedure with regard to France in connection with the nuclear tests.
10 October	Alarming report by the Commission on ozone pollution in the EU during last summer. New initiatives announced. Main cause is the number of cars on the roads.
20 October	Willy Claes resigns his post as Secretary-General to NATO.
24 October	The Commission considers that Article 34 of the Euratom Treaty does not apply to the French nuclear tests in the Pacific because, from a health point of view, the tests are "not particularly dangerous".
25 October	Schengen moves towards the creation of cross-border "mixed" patrols.
26 October	European Parliament condemns the second French nuclear test.
31 October	In Canada, the "No's" win in the referendum on the sovereignty for Quebec: 50.6% "against" and 49.9% "for".
October	France: Bombing attempts, which began in July, continue.

4 November	Israel: assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by an Israeli extremist.
6 November	After the assassination of Rabin, the leaders of the world confirm that the peace process must continue. First round of the presidential elections in Poland: Alexander Kwasniewski wins with 38.7%. The countries of the European Union granted nationality to one million people between 1990 and 1993.
15 November	The negotiations aiming to extend the Schengen agreement to the Scandinavian countries began in Finland.
19 November	Alexander Kwasniewski victorious in the presidential elections in Poland.
21 November	Dayton Agreement putting an end to four years of conflict in former Yugoslavia accepted by the Bosnian, Croatian and Serb presidents. French nuclear tests: fourth test in Mururoa.
24 November	Referendum in Ireland: "yes" to divorce.
November/December	Social unrest in the public service in Belgium: amongst others, strikes by teachers and railway workers. Major social crisis in almost all the sectors of the public service in France: country paralysed and unions locked in conflict with the government.
28 November	Slovenia: Slovenian Prime Minister asks the Fifteen for a rapid signing of the Association agreement.
4 December	Bosnia: opening of an office of the European Commission in Sarajevo.
7 December	First steps towards the development of European standards for Information Super Highways.
8 December	Two million ECU of aid from Commission for the preparation of the elections in Palestine.
12 December	Confirmation of the Turin Summit of 29 and 30 March 1996 which will see the opening of the Intergovernmental Conference of 1996. Signature of the application for membership to the European Union of Lithuania. Bosnia and Croatia express interest in integration into the European Union.
14 December	Signature of the agreement on parental leave which will become binding in 14 Member States.
15 and 16 December	Madrid Summit: Adoption of the scenario for the switch to a single currency, the "Euro". Policy guidelines for the Intergovernmental Conference of 1996 announced.

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Editorial

This current Eurobarometer reports on public opinion as measured by a number of surveys conducted at the close of 1995, these included the standard Eurobarometers in the 44 series comprising some 32,100 face-to-face interviews with European Union residents, in addition we report on some findings from a Flash Eurobarometer conducted by telephone amongst 15,500 respondents in the Union in December 1995. Finally we draw on findings from the sister survey; the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer conducted amongst some 20,200 respondents in Central and Eastern Europe.

At the time of the interviews on the world stage France continued her nuclear testing against a backdrop of public protest and at home the bombing attempts continued. The fourth of November witnessed the assassination Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by an Israeli extremist, leading world leaders to insist that the peace process must continue. In Central Europe Poland elected a neo-communist, Alexander Kwasniewski, as president. While the principle European Union news was the announcement concerning the naming and scenario for the introduction of the single currency, announced on 15th December at the Madrid Summit.

In the European Union political sphere 1996 marks the beginning of the seventh intergovernmental conference since the founding of the European Union, the first being held in 1950 in the period of post war reconstruction under the chairmanship of Jean Monnet. The 1996 Intergovernmental will in many senses be preparing the shape of the Union for the turn of the millennium.

Nineteen-ninety-five was a year of preparation for the IGC. All the European institutions had by the end of the year prepared reports or opinions concerning the IGC and the Reflection Group which had been officially entrusted with the preparatory work had by the year's end completed its task. Under the Chairmanship of Carlos Westendorp, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the group officially began its work on the 2nd June, and had by the end of the year prepared its report for presentation at the Madrid Council in December.

This report outlined the mandate of the 1996 Conference as follows:

The mandate of the 1996 Conference, the legal basis for which is Article N of the Treaty on European Union, was in part set by the Treaty itself and its accompanying Declarations. Hence:

- *The fifth indent of Article B makes clear that, to maintain in full the "acquis communautaire" and build on it, the Conference will have to analyse to what extent "the policies and forms of cooperation introduced by this Treaty may need to be revised with the aim of ensuring the effectiveness of the mechanisms and the institutions of the Community";*
- *Article 189b(8) provides for a possible extension of the codecision procedure to other areas;*
- *Article J.4(6) and Article J.10 provide for possible revision of the common foreign and security policy "with a view to furthering the objective of this Treaty and having in view the 1998 deadline laid down in the modified Brussels Treaty of the Western European Union".*
- *Declaration No 1 sets out the possibility of introducing energy, tourism and civil protection as new titles into the Treaty establishing the European Community;*
- *Finally, Declaration No 16 requests that consideration be given to the question of introducing a hierarchy of Community acts into the Treaty on European Union.*

The report contained two parts: part one entitled "A strategy for Europe" and the second "An annotated agenda". In the first part the Reflection Group defines the new challenges both internal and external facing Europe. The key internal challenge *"is the need to ensure that European construction becomes a venture to which citizens can relate."* The report goes on to say,

*The Group considers that a key element, not only for an understanding of the reasons for reform of the Treaty but also in order to guarantee the success of the Conference, is to place the citizen at the centre of the European venture by endeavouring to meet his expectations and concerns, that is to say, to make Europe the affair of its citizens. Therefore, **serving the citizens interests and perspectives** for the future should be the main guiding principle for the envisaged reform.*

The Group believes that there are European common values that the Union should protect and promote. They are the basis of our democracies; of our security and are also present in the feeling of belonging in the citizens. Essential elements are to be found in respect for fundamental rights, non-discrimination, clarification of the rights and obligations of both citizens of the Union and third-country nationals in the Union. Furthermore, the citizen's concern about greater security, employment environment, transparency and a Union closer to them should be properly taken into account by the Union".

In this Eurobarometer report we focus citizens' feelings on a wide range of issues; hopes and expectations both in the short and medium term, particularly concerning the economic outlook and employment both in their own country and within the Union. We continue by examining public support for the Union as measured by a series of "standard" indicators which have been tracking public sentiment for over a decade.

Public awareness of and opinions concerning the various European Union institutions and in particular the role of the European Parliament, its perceived reliability, effectiveness and finally to which areas EU citizens feel it should direct its energies are all discussed.

In addition the report addresses a number of issues of relevance at this time, in particular the introduction of the single currency and the Intergovernmental Conference. There is an analysis of attitudes towards the introduction of a single European currency, its acceptability, the method of its introduction, its perceived advantages and disadvantages and finally the concerns people have relating to its introduction.

The chapter on the IGC discusses public awareness of the conference together with an analysis of the various issues that will be addressed under the three pillars of the Treaty on European Union, namely,

- economic and monetary union
- political union, which amongst other things provides for increased intergovernmental co-operation on foreign and defence policies
- co-operation in the fields of justice and home affairs

In the penultimate chapter we examine people's views on the question of identity, both at the national and European level. We then go on to discuss attitudes towards the construction of a federal Europe.

In conclusion, with the enlargement of the Union on the political agenda, we examine the question of language usage, how do the citizens communicate and how does this relate to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe? For this we compare the results of two identical questions asked both on the standard Eurobarometer and on last Central and Eastern Eurobarometer about people's knowledge and use of language.

Further information on the published documents may be found on:

Internet: Europa server: <http://europa.eu.int>

REPORT

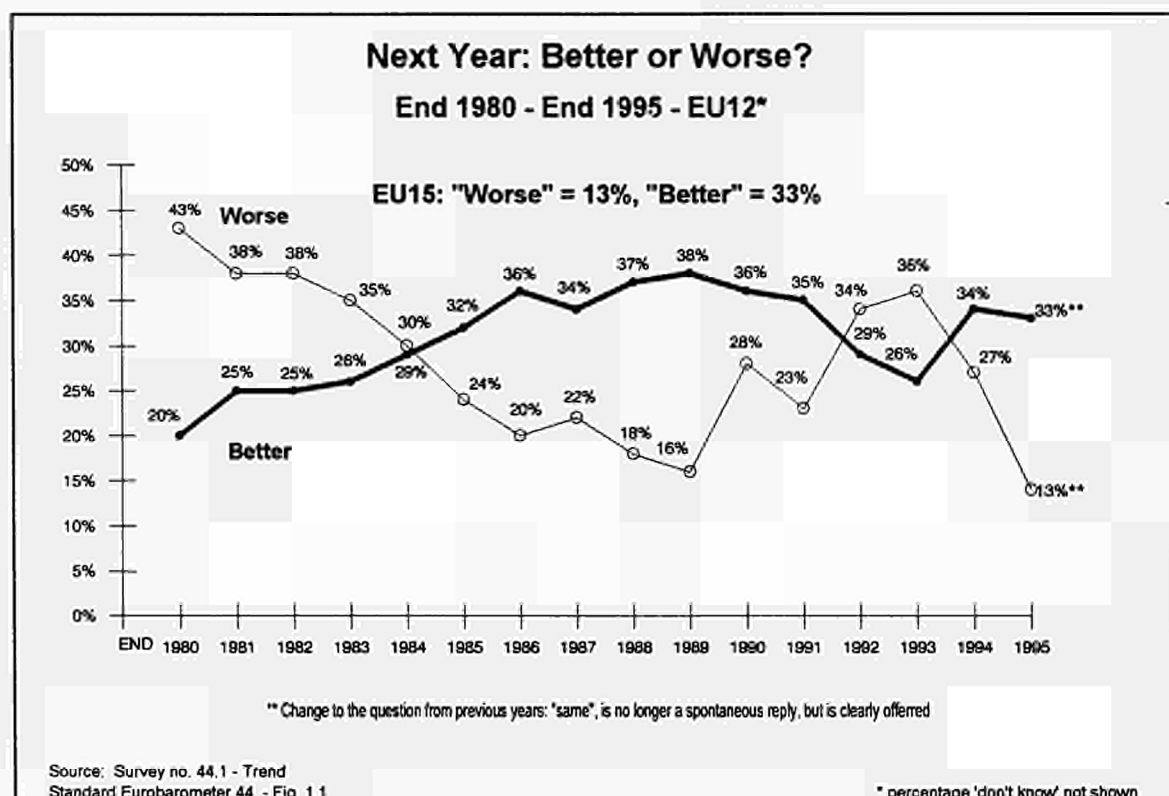
1. Expectations for the future - short and long term

1.1 Introduction

The standard Eurobarometer survey regularly asks respondents to assess their situation at both a private and national level, examining their present situation in terms of finance and employment, and their country's economic situation in the year gone by and the year to come. In addition the survey has, in recent years, asked respondents about their expectations in the longer term, namely for the year 2010. The following sections will cover both these short term and long term results.

1.2 General Expectations for 1996

The survey carried out between mid-November and mid-December 1995 showed that most European citizens (51%) expect life "in general" in 1996 will be much the same as in 1995. One in three are hopeful, expecting a better year ahead and 13% anticipate a worsening of their personal situation.



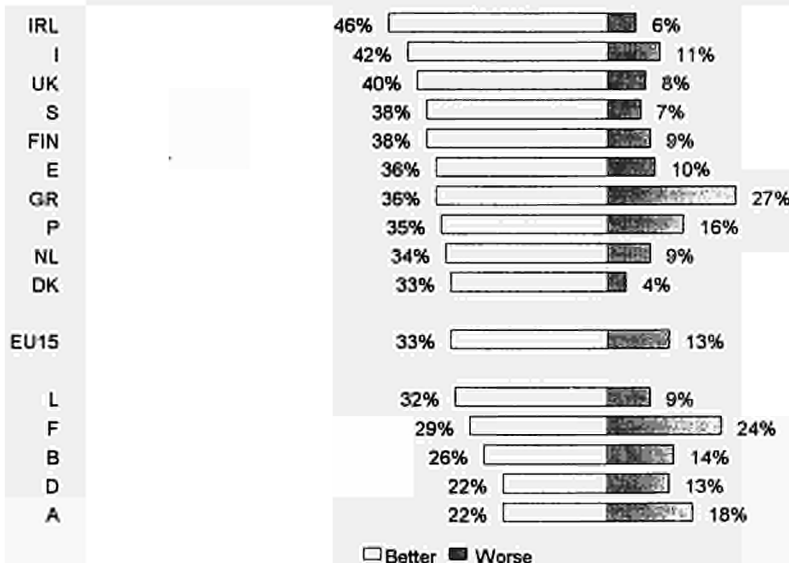
Standard Eurobarometer 44

These figures show some change from 1995, attributable in part to the use of a new question formulation which offered "same" as an option, previously this response category was left as a "spontaneous" answer. With this reformulation we witness a sharp drop in the "worse" category (27% to 13%) and a proportionate increase in the "same" category. Thus care should be taken in interpreting changes between 1994 and 1995. (Table 1.1)

In the cross national analysis Ireland and Italy remain in the so-called "optimistic" group (46% and 42% "better" respectively), they are joined by the United Kingdom where 40% expected 1996 to be better than 1995.

Those anticipating a less successful year were more likely to be found in Greece (27%), France (24%) and Austria (18%). The majority group expecting no change were found in Denmark (63%), Germany (62%), Belgium and Luxembourg (57% each).

Expectations for the year to come: Life in general by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 1.2

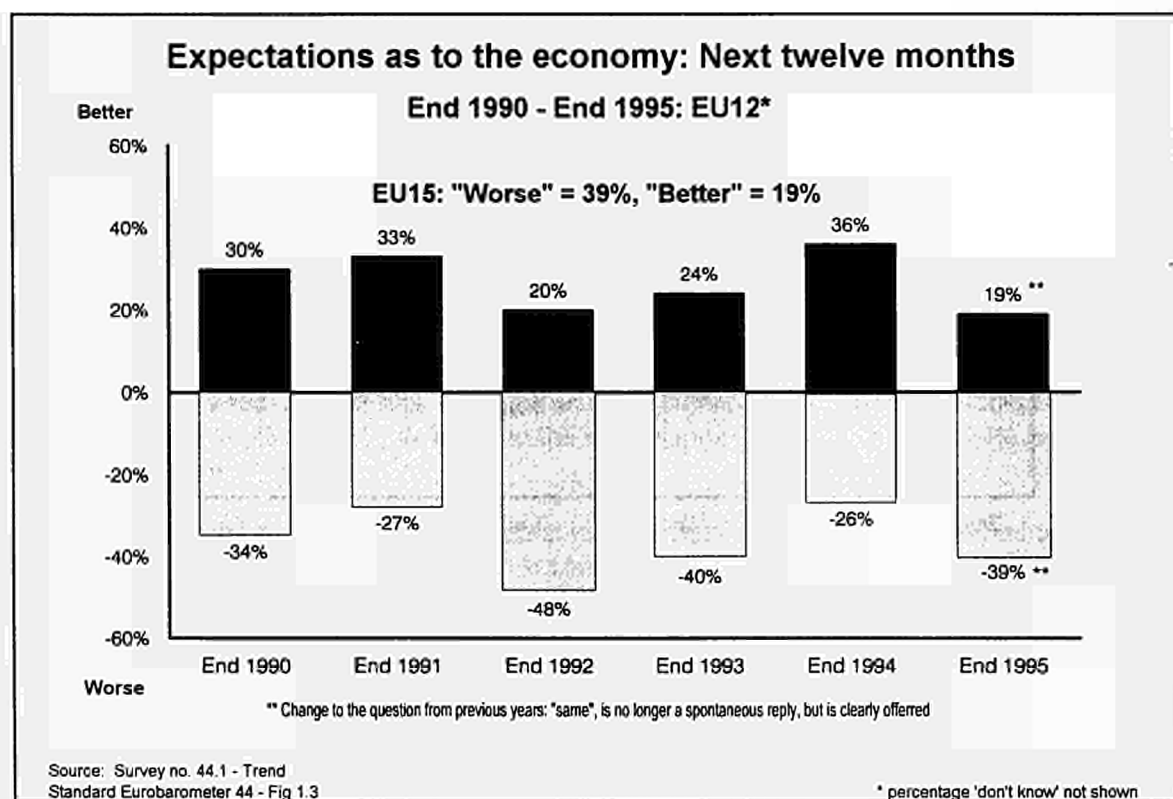
* percentage 'don't know' not shown

1.3 Situation of the economy in the year to come

There is a general air of pessimism amongst EU citizens concerning their expectations for their own country's economy over the next twelve months. Under a fifth (19%) expect the situation to improve in 1996. Nearly four in ten (39%) anticipate that the situation will deteriorate, while 36% expect no change. These figures show a return to a more pessimistic mood as witnessed at the end of 1992 and 1993.¹

Analysis by country indicates that gloom is felt particularly in France (60% expecting the situation to get "worse"), Belgium (56%), Greece (55%), Austria (45%) and west Germany (44%). Only just over one in ten of those living in these countries expect economic conditions to improve in the next twelve months. Rather more optimism is to be found in Sweden (39% expecting conditions to improve), Ireland (38%), the Netherlands and Finland (31% each) and Portugal (29%).

Amongst the one third who expected no change in their country's economic situation the highest scores were recorded in Denmark (54%), Luxembourg and Finland (both 46%) and the United Kingdom 44%. (Table 1.2)



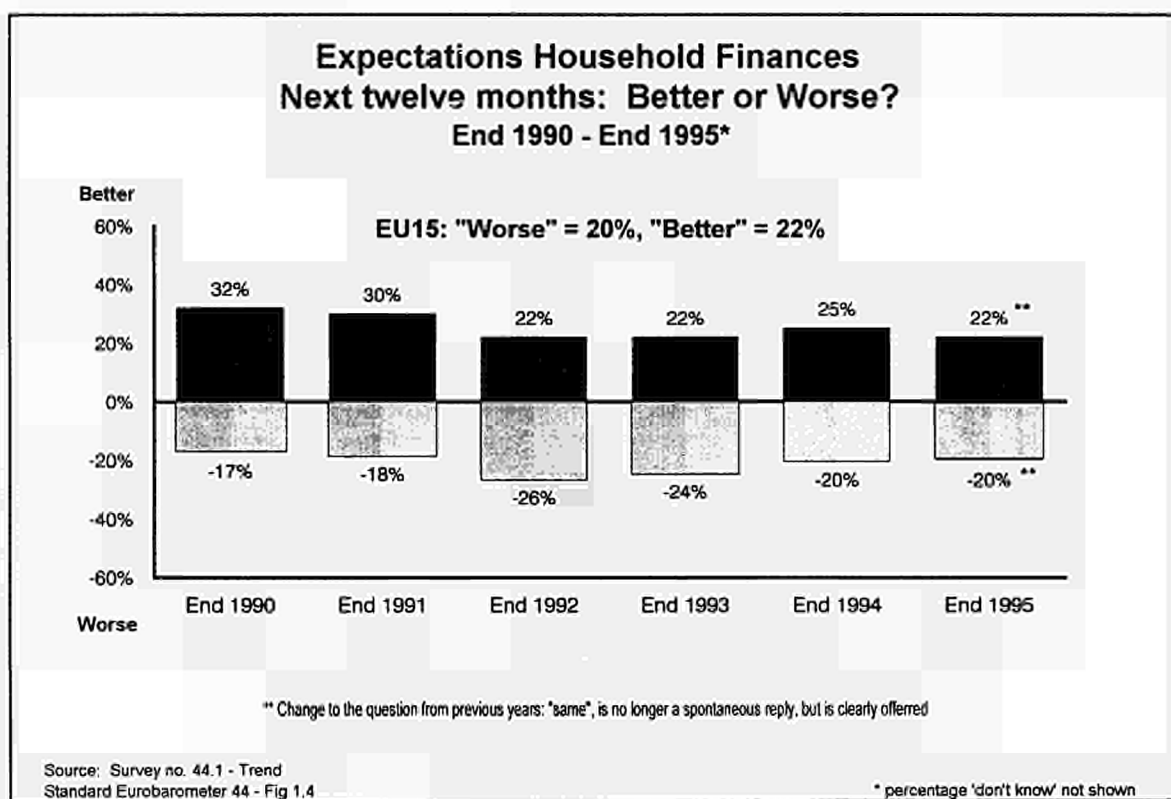
¹ The formulation of this question was simplified in this most recent survey to combine the answer categories "very" and a "little" better or worse. The accompanying trend graph also combines the "better" and "worse" sub totals.

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1.4 Private household finances

Personal expectations have changed little from the end of 1994, with over a half (55%) of all respondents expecting the financial situation of their own household to remain the same as the preceding year. Of the remainder 22% expected an improvement in their situation while 20% expected a deterioration. As with the two preceding questions we observe higher levels of optimism in Denmark (30%), the United Kingdom (29%), Greece and Ireland (both 28%). In contrast pessimism runs highest in France (36%), Sweden (25%) and Austria (23%). Interestingly there is also a pessimistic view in Greece where optimists and pessimists are equally balanced, 28%:30%.

In the demographic analysis expectations are slightly higher amongst men than women, 25% to 20% expecting a better year ahead. The young also remain more optimistic than their older counterparts, nearly four times (34%) as many young people under 25 are expecting a better year ahead than those aged over 55, of whom only 9% expect their household finances to improve. (Table 1.3)



1.5 The labour market in ones own country

The unemployment rate of 10.6%² in the fifteen member states continues to be a problem but remains stationary, according to EUROSTAT "the tendency appears to be upward in Germany, France, Belgium, Ireland and Sweden, while remaining downward in the United Kingdom, Denmark and Spain".

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I
1993.10	9.4	9.7	8.4	NA	23.7	12.3	15.4	10.8
1994.10	10.1	7.6	8.2	NA	23.9	12.1	14.5	11.8
1995.9	10.3	6.5	8.4	NA	22.6	11.4	14.5	11.3

	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1993.10	2.9	6.9	NA	6.2	18.9	10.4	10.4	11.2
1994.10	3.7	7.1	NA	7.2	17.7	9.4	9.1	11.0
1995.9	3.9	6.6	NA	7.1	17.0	9.1	8.2	10.6

Despite these objective data those interviewed appear more pessimistic than at the same time a year ago. Forty-four percent of those interviewed expected the employment situation in their country to get worse in the next twelve months, while only 18% expected an improvement. A third expected no change in the situation.

Those countries in which at least 30% expected an improvement included Denmark (40% better against 15% worse), Finland (35%: 22%), Ireland and the Netherlands (33% each against 24% and 30%) and Sweden (31%:21%).

Pessimism on the other hand reaches its highest levels in Belgium (64%), and in Germany (58%: 56% in the West and 64% in the East). Optimism is conversely the lowest in these two countries. Only 9% of those interviewed in either Belgium or Germany expect an improvement in 1996. Pessimism also runs high in France and Greece (55% each) . (Table 1.4)

1.6 One's own job perspectives

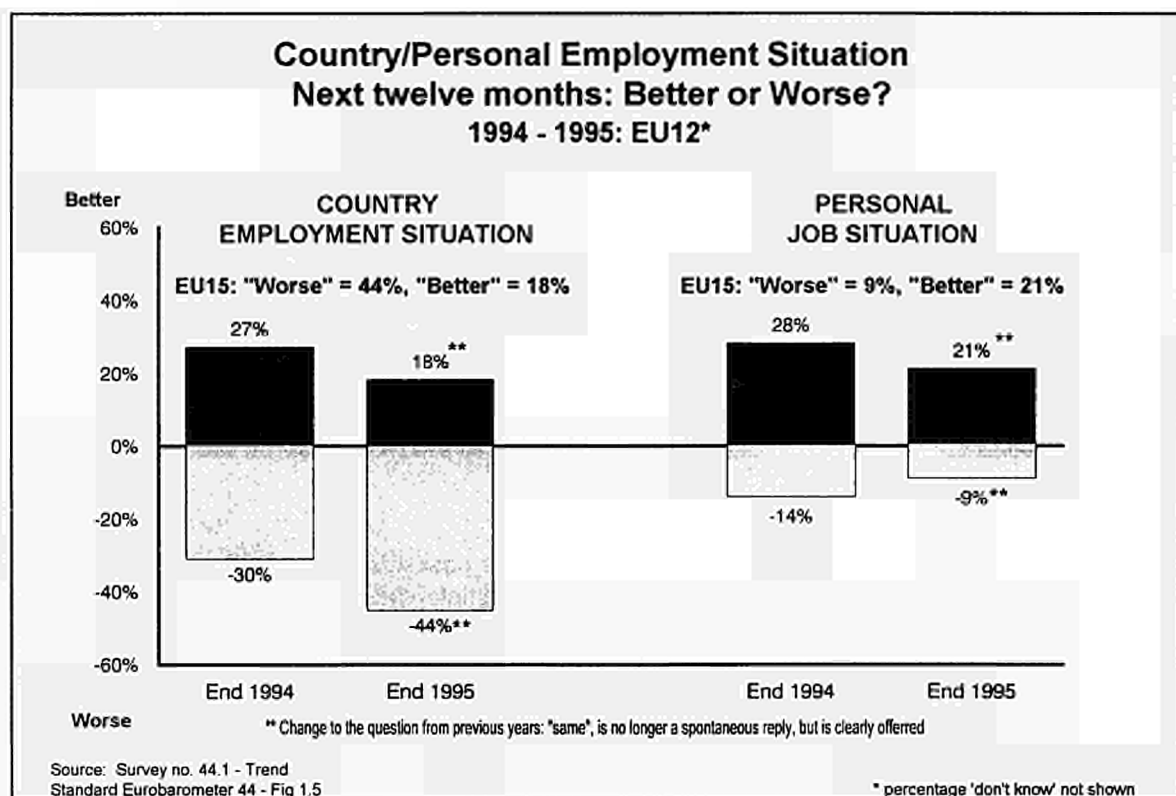
As with previous surveys we found that EU citizens were rather more positive about their own personal job situation than about the more general picture in their own country. Twenty-one percent expect their personal employment situation to improve in the forthcoming year, 9% anticipate a deterioration in their circumstances, but the vast majority, 60%, expect there to be no change for them personally.

² Source EUROSTAT 12/1995 (Figures for Greece and Austria not available)

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Overall men are more upbeat in their expectations with a quarter anticipating an improvement in their own job situation compared with 17% for women. The young are particularly positive, with nearly four in ten expecting a better year and only 7% expecting a deterioration.

Opinions are most divided amongst the unemployed; while 39% are hoping for a better 1996, compared with the EU average of 21%, 18% are discouraged expecting a deterioration, compared with the EU average of 9%. Thirty-seven percent expect much of the same compared with 60% overall.

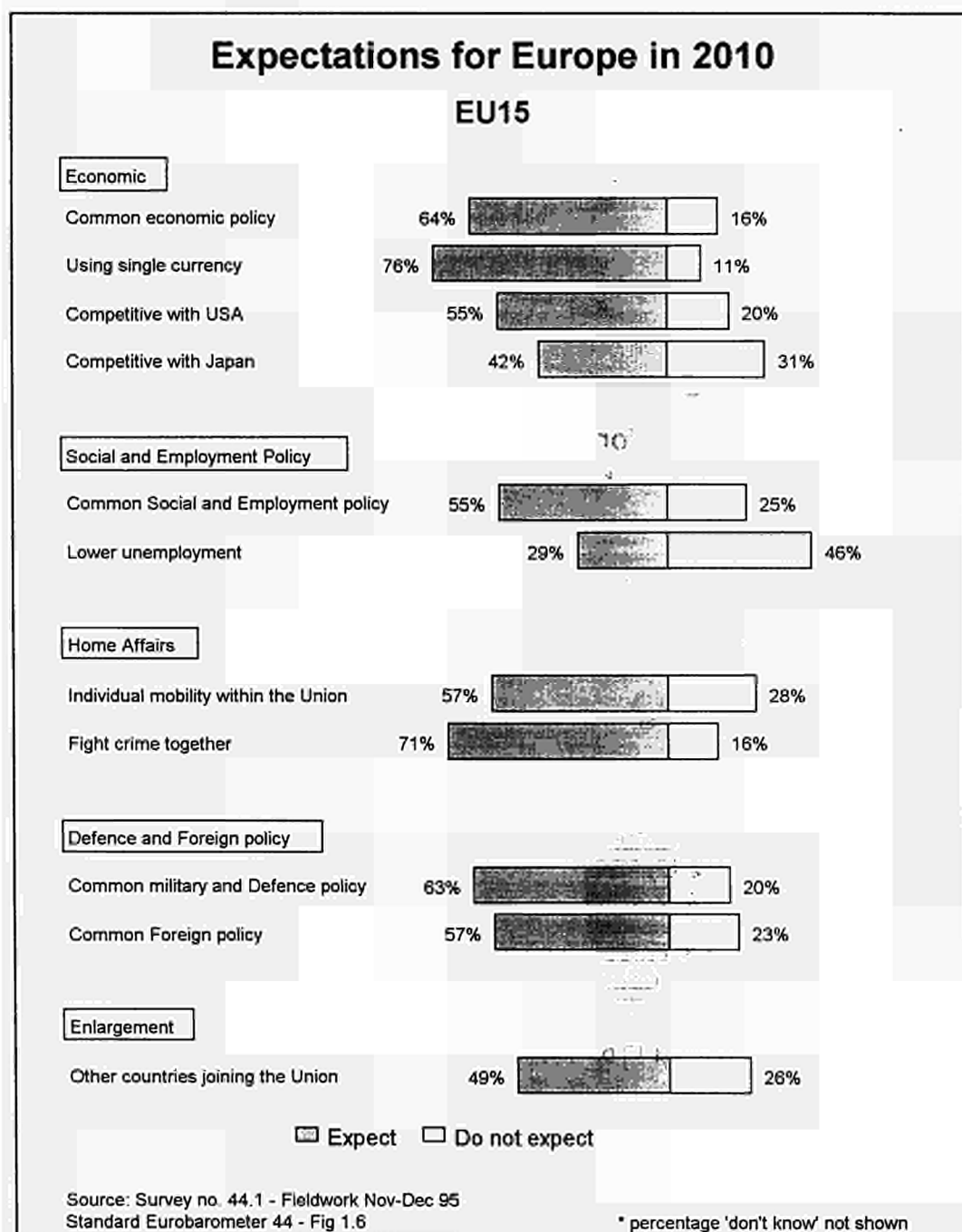


The cross-country analysis indicates greatest optimism in Italy (26% better to 6% worse), the Netherlands (25% : 9%), the United Kingdom (24% : 6%) and Sweden (23% : 5%). In Greece we observe 24% expecting an improvement, but this is counter balanced by 24% who see their situation deteriorating. The highest "no change" scores are recorded in Denmark and Finland 75% "same" each. (Table 1.5)

1.7 Expectations for Europe in 2010

Together with the questions concerning expectations for the forthcoming year the Eurobarometer has, on a regular basis, asked respondents expectations for the future, currently described as the year 2010. These may be categorised as:

- ☐ Economic issues
- ☐ Social, employment policy
- ☐ Home affairs
- ☐ Military/Defence and Foreign policy
- ☐ Enlargement



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1.8 Economic issues

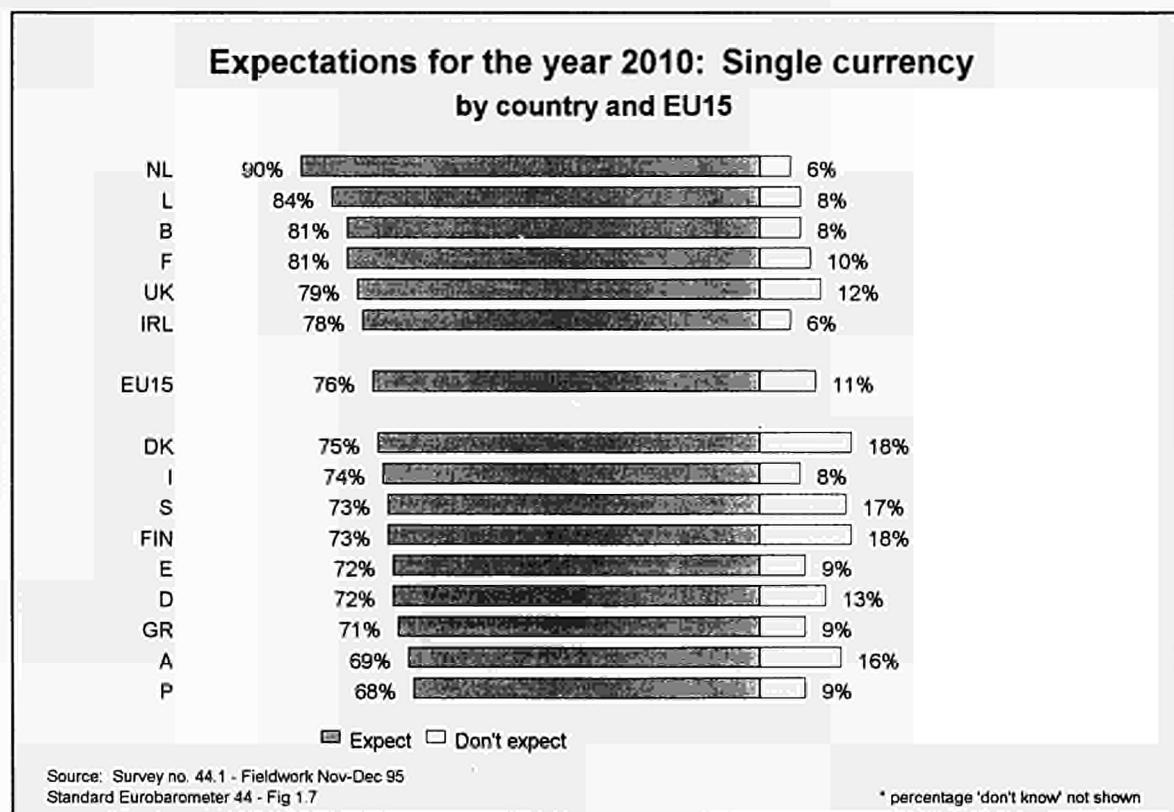
Economic development and competitiveness form one of the cornerstones of European Union policy, we examined four aspects in the context of the current survey. Expectations that by 2010 the European Union will "act in common with respect to the main principles of economic policy", is supported by 64% of EU residents, no change from the previous survey EB43. Highest country scores on this point were recorded in Denmark 72% and France, Italy and the Netherlands 70% each.

In terms of economic competitiveness with two of the Union's major competitors, the USA and Japan, there is a slight decline from 1995. Expected competitiveness in the year 2010 with the USA dropped by 4 percentage points from 59% to 55%, while our expected competitiveness with Japan dropped 3 percentage points from 45% to 42%.

Those believing "European goods and services will be as competitive as American goods and services on world markets" were in the majority in 13 of the 15 member states, the highest scores were recorded in Finland 68% and Denmark 63%.

The comparable figures for Japan show that in only two member states, Greece (57%) and Finland (55%), do a majority of citizens expect Union goods and services to be "as competitive as Japanese goods and services on world markets".

The final economic indicator, the use of a single currency as reflected in the statement that they or their children "will regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency" by the year 2010 has shown a dramatic 10 percentage point rise since Spring 1995 (EB43) now three-quarters (76%) of Europeans anticipate the introduction of a single currency by 2010³.



³ See Chapter 4 for a full discussion of the introduction of a single currency.

Standard Eurobarometer 44

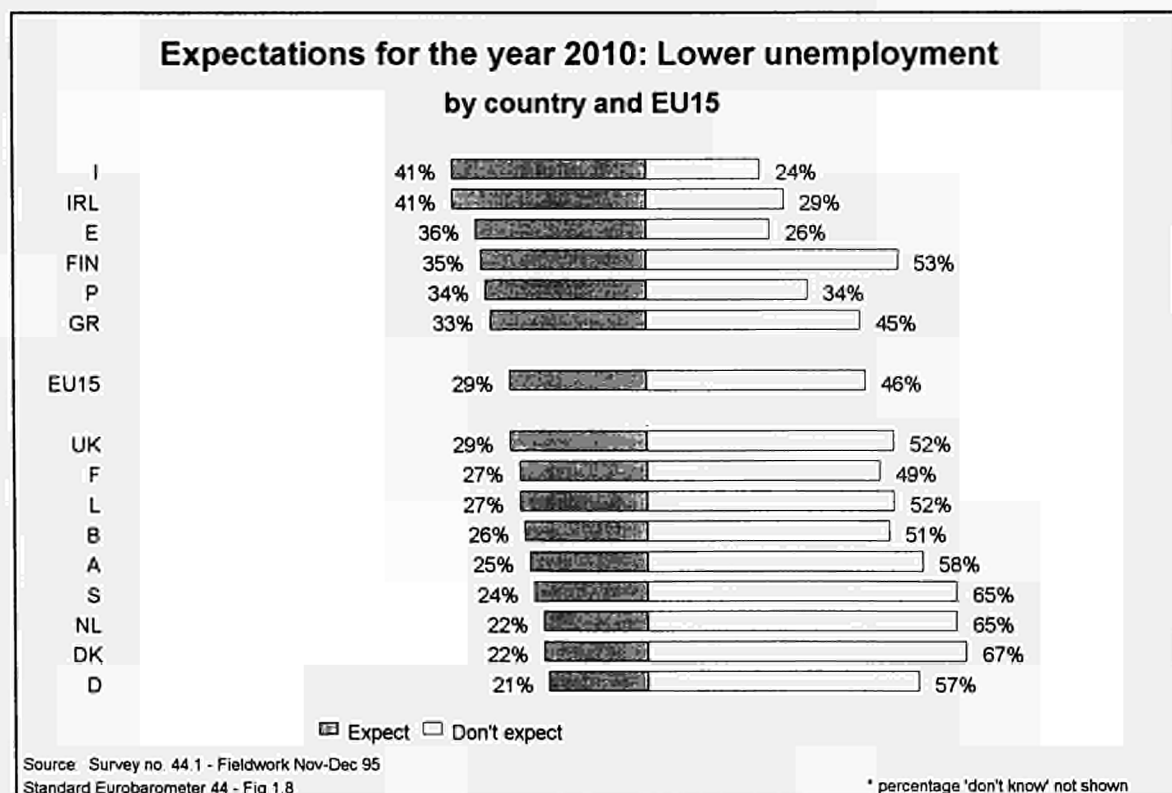
Very high scores were recorded in the Netherlands, 90% expecting a single currency to be in circulation by 2010, 84% in Luxembourg, 81% in both Belgium and France and 79% in the United Kingdom. The lowest scores were Portugal (68%) and Austria (69%), nowhere else did the figures fall below 70%.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SPRING TO WINTER 1995 IN EXPECTATIONS FOR A SINGLE CURRENCY BY 2010																
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
EB 43 - May 95	72	63	65	71	60	77	75	61	78	71	57	59	54	47	65	66
EB 44 - Dec 95	81	75	72	71	72	81	78	74	84	90	69	68	73	73	79	76
% Change	+9	+12	+7	0	+12	+4	+3	+13	+6	+19	+12	+9	+19	+26	+14	+10

1.9 Social and employment policy

Expectations that "the Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of social and employment policy" by the year 2010 remains static, identical to the previous year at 55%. Sweden (44%) and Denmark (46%) recording the lowest scores, while there were greater expectations in Ireland (66%), Greece and Italy (62% each).

In terms of unemployment we witness a slight downward shift from the EB43 in response to the statement that by 2010 "throughout the Union unemployment will be lower than it is today". Twenty-nine percent expect this to be the case, while 46% do not expect unemployment to be lower. Pessimism remains highest in Denmark 67%, Sweden and the Netherlands 65% each.



Standard Eurobarometer 44

1.10 Home affairs: social mobility and crime

Overall expectations concerning social mobility and crime remain constant. Fifty-seven percent of EU citizens believe that they and their children "*will study, work, live in any of the European Union countries just as (they) do today*". These findings are very similar to a year before, December 1994. Expected mobility remains highest in Ireland (71%), Greece (70%), and for Sweden, after one year of Union membership, the figure has risen from 57% (EB43) to 70% currently.

The ability of the Union to fight "*against terrorism and organised crime such as the Mafia*" in the year 2010 is believed by seven in ten Union citizens. Strongest hopes were registered in Denmark (84%), the Netherlands and Finland (79%) each and France 78%. In Greece people were the least likely (53%) to believe the Union would be able to act in concert.

1.11 Foreign Policy and Defence

Fifty-seven percent of Union citizens think that by 2010 "*the member states of the European Union will have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the Union*". Nearly equal numbers do not believe this will be the case or are unable to give a judgement (23% no : 21% do not know), those unable to answer rise to a high 36% in Portugal, 29% in Ireland and 28% in Spain.

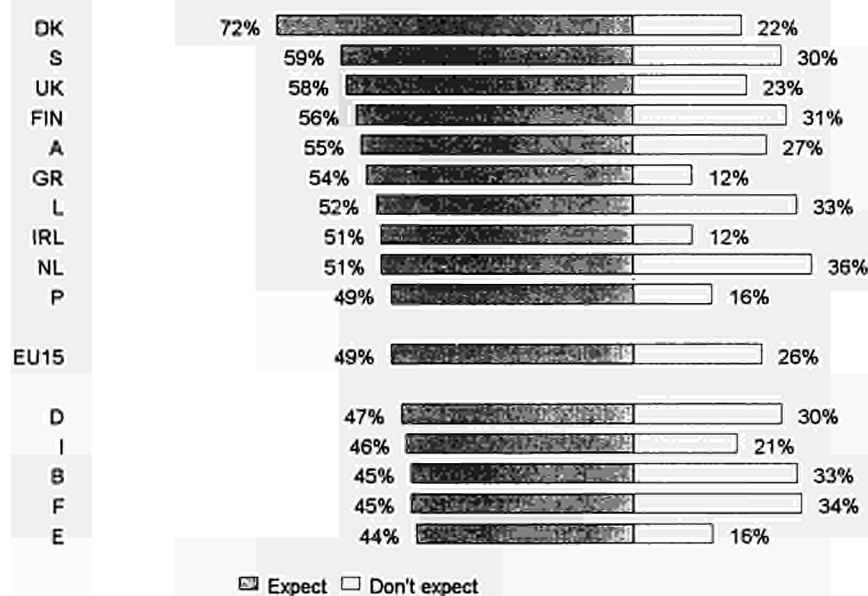
Expectations that the Union "*will have a common defence and military policy*" are slightly higher (63%) than the expectation for a full foreign policy to be in operation by the year 2010. Again we see particularly high "don't know" scores in Ireland (31%), Portugal (28%) and Spain (25%).

1.12 Enlargement of the Union

The final aspect covered in the 2010 question scenario was that of enlargement. Peoples' expectations twelve months after the admission of Sweden, Finland and Austria are marked by a downturn: just under a half (49%) of those interviewed believed that "*other European countries, such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic or Slovakia will have become members of the European Union*".

This represents a drop of 7% from six months ago. The biggest drops were recorded in the three new members states; Sweden (-10 percentage points), Finland (-16 percentage points), Austria (-10 percentage points). Amongst the EU 12 member states Germany showed the greatest drop, -11 percentage points. (Table 1.6)

Expectations for the year 2010: Enlargement by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 1.9

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

2. Public Support for the European Union

The Eurobarometer has for the past nine years regularly measured public opinion relating to support for the European Union. This support has been measured by a number of "standard" indicators including support for efforts to unify Western Europe, the level of support for membership, perceived benefits from membership, speed of integration and attitudes to the Single European Market.

Overall support for unification and membership has remained stable although some changes have been observed for other indicators.

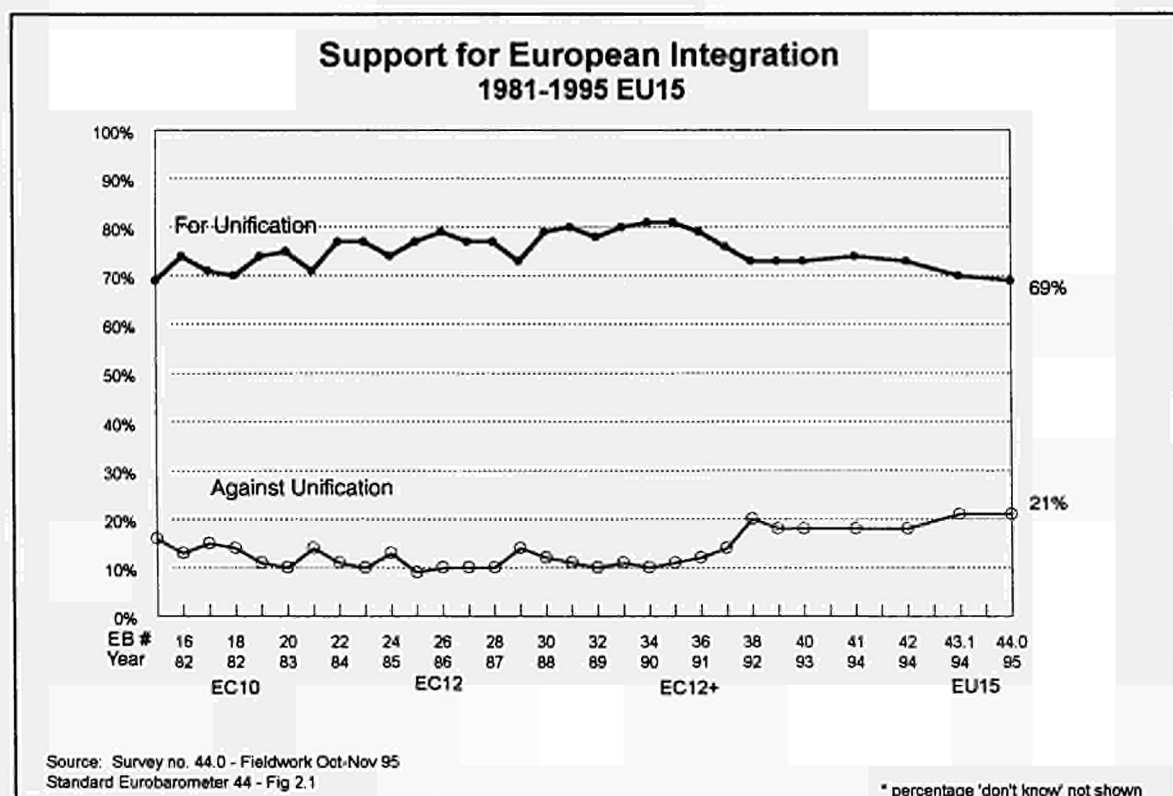
The findings indicate that two groups of member states can be identified. The first group comprising Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, are generally more likely to support European integration. The second group is composed of Austria, Sweden, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Finland where the people interviewed expressed a lack of support for Europe more often than elsewhere.

2.1 Support for the Unification of Western Europe

Answers to the question:

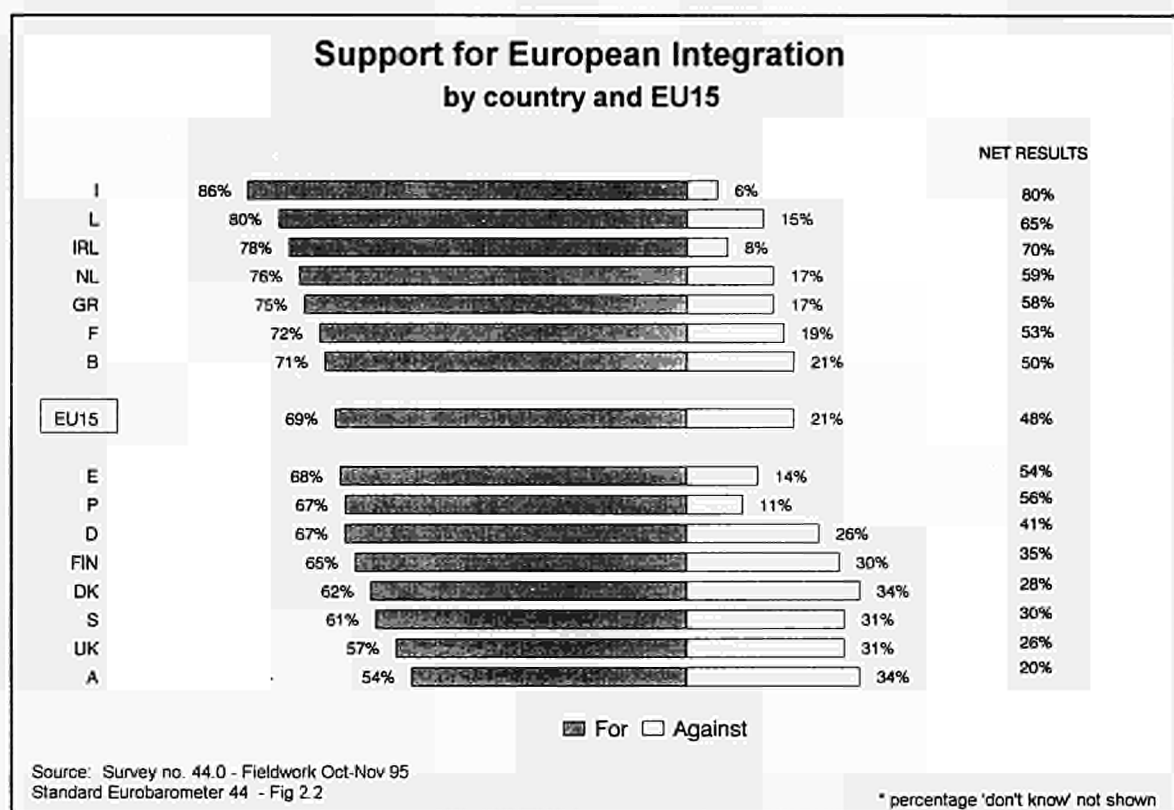
"In general are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe?"

suggest that public opinion has remained stable over the past twelve months. Twenty-three percent are "very much" for, 47% are to "some extent" for and 21% are against (very much/some extent). These figures deviate only slightly from the previous two measures taken in December 1994 and May 1995.



Standard Eurobarometer 44

On a national level the greatest change was observed in Germany with a drop of 7 percentage points. Those most in favour of European unification were those questioned in Italy (86%), Luxembourg (80%), Ireland (78%) and in the Netherlands (76%). Set against this, the people interviewed in Austria and Denmark (34% in each case), and in Sweden and the United Kingdom (31% for each country respectively) were the most numerous against unification. (Tables 2.1 and 2.2)



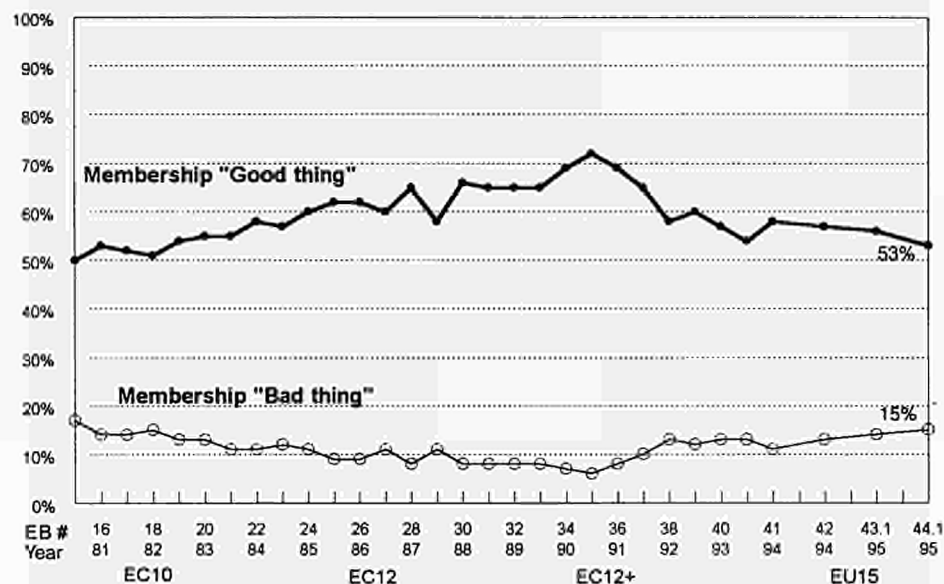
2.2 Support for membership of the European Union

Amongst the citizens questioned in the fifteen member states, 53% were of the opinion that their respective countries being part of the Union is a "good thing", against 15% who consider their country's membership a "bad thing". This trend remained unchanged from the previous poll.

In the cross country analysis it was in Spain that the Eurobarometer recorded (after a drop over several surveys) the greatest increase in positive opinion (+10 percentage points) and in Luxembourg the greatest drop in opinion (-8 points).

The greatest number of people questioned to consider their country's membership of the Union to be a "good thing" were to be found in the Netherlands (80%), Ireland (77%), Luxembourg (74%) and Italy (69%). In contrast, those considering their country's membership to be a "bad thing" were most likely to be found in Sweden (40%), Austria (29%), the United Kingdom (24%) and Denmark (23%). (Tables 2.3 and 2.4)

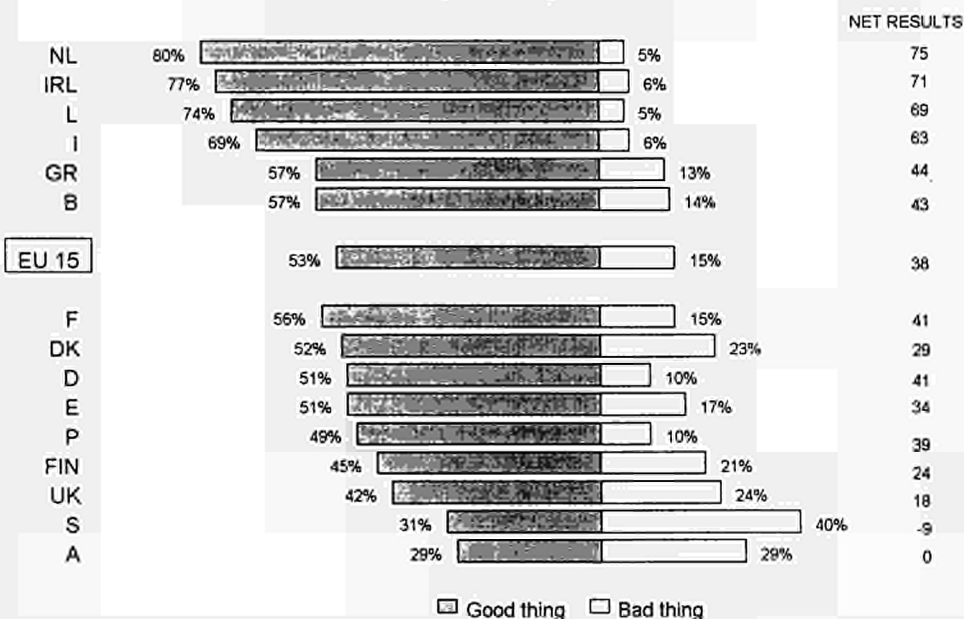
Support for European Union Membership 1981 - 1995 EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.3

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Support for European Union membership by country and EU15



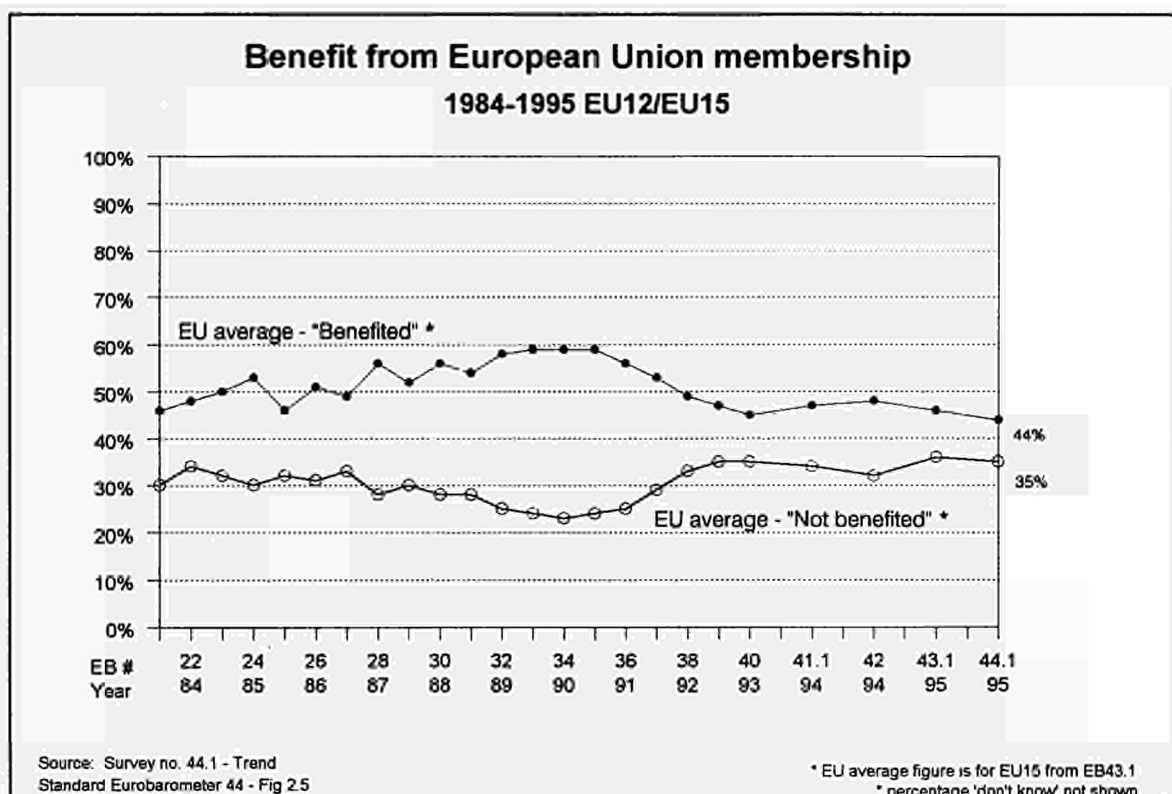
Source: Survey no. 44.0 + 44.1 - Fieldwork Oct-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.4

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

2.3 Benefit from EU membership

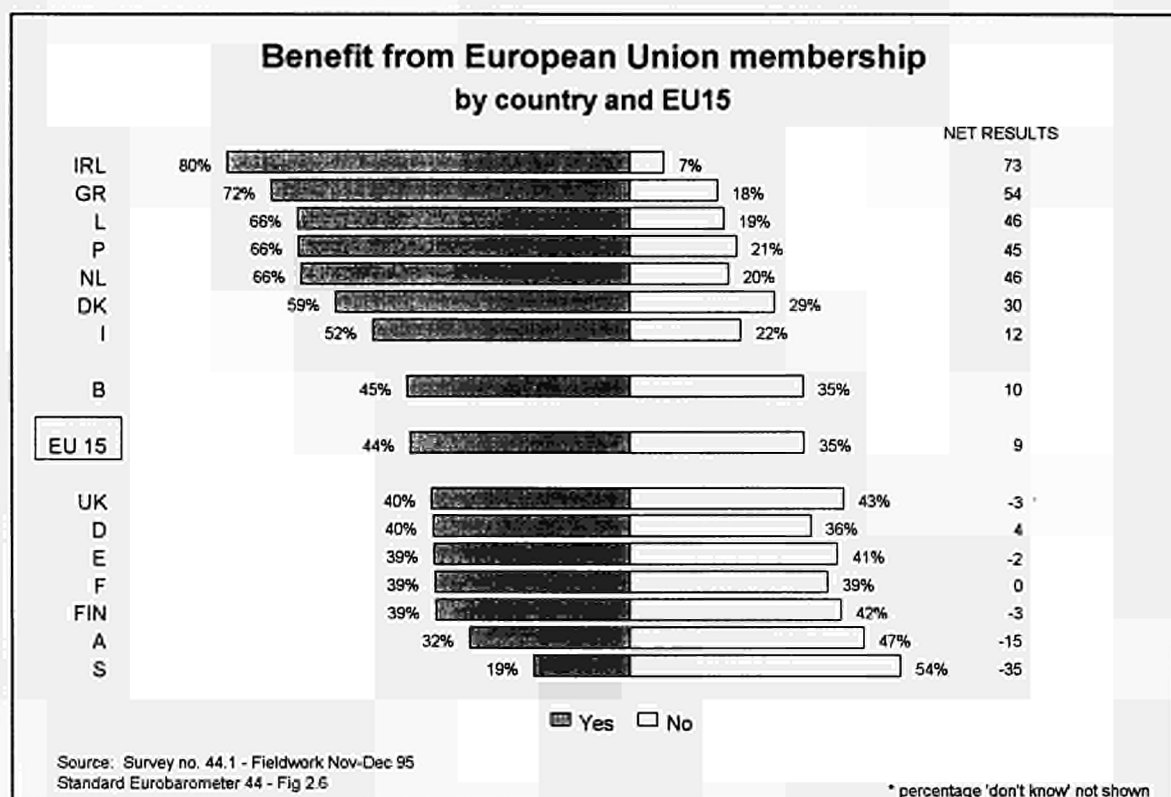
Perceived benefit from EU membership has dropped slightly since last measured in April/May 1995 (EB43). Forty-four percent of EU citizens feel their country has benefitted from membership (EB43, 46%), 35% believe that their country has not benefitted.



While overall movement in perceived benefit is slight, cross country analysis reveals some noticeable differences. There is a marked down-swing in Belgium (-12 points), Austria (-12), Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg (all -7 points).

Conversely we see positive gains in Spain (+11 percentage points) and Portugal (+ 8 points). Shifts in other member states are of a lesser order.

Overall, Ireland (80%) and Greece (72%) see the greatest benefit from membership. The three new members still do not see a tangible benefit from membership: Sweden 54% seeing no benefit, Austria 47% and Finland 42%. Also found in this group are the East Germans (43%) and the British (43%). (Tables 2.5 and 2.6)



2.4 Future benefit from European Union membership

Public perceptions of their country's benefit from membership at the turn of the century (in five years time) is marginally higher than the perceived current benefit; 50% see a future benefit compared with 44% seeing a current benefit. One in four (25%) believe that their country will not benefit from membership in five years time, compared with the current figure of 35%.

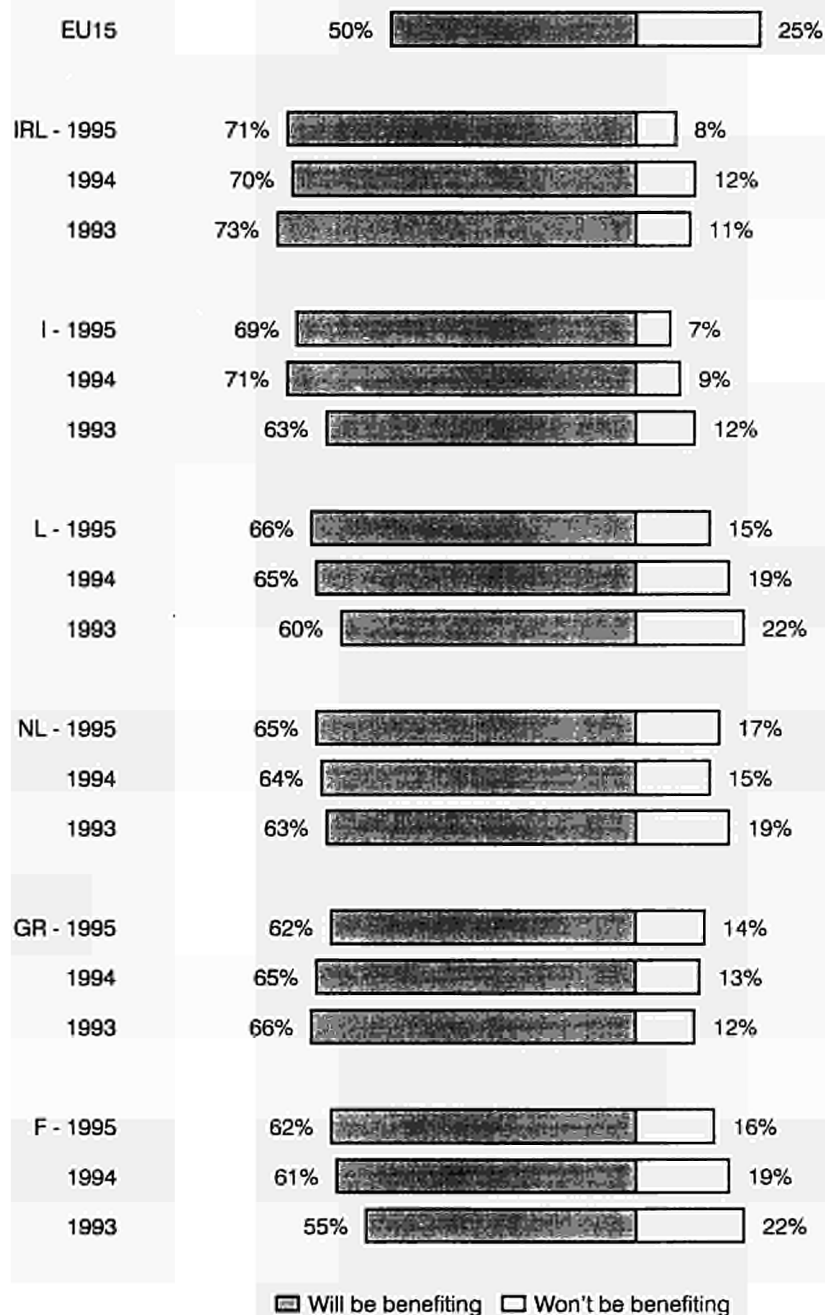
Since June 1994 considerable changes have been observed concerning perceived benefit of membership, in Germany (-12 points), in the United Kingdom (-7 points) and in Portugal (+8 points).

The number of people who thought their country would not benefit from its membership of the European Union rose in Belgium and Germany (+9 percentage points each) and in Spain (+8 points).

High expectations of benefit were most often expressed in Ireland (71%), Italy (69%) and Luxembourg (66%). The three rating least benefit include two of the newest member states, Austria (44% not benefitting), Sweden (41%) and they are joined by the Germans, where 38% think that their country will not be benefitting in five years time. (Tables 2.7 and 2.8)

Will our country benefit from EU membership?

1995, 1994, 1993: By country and EU15

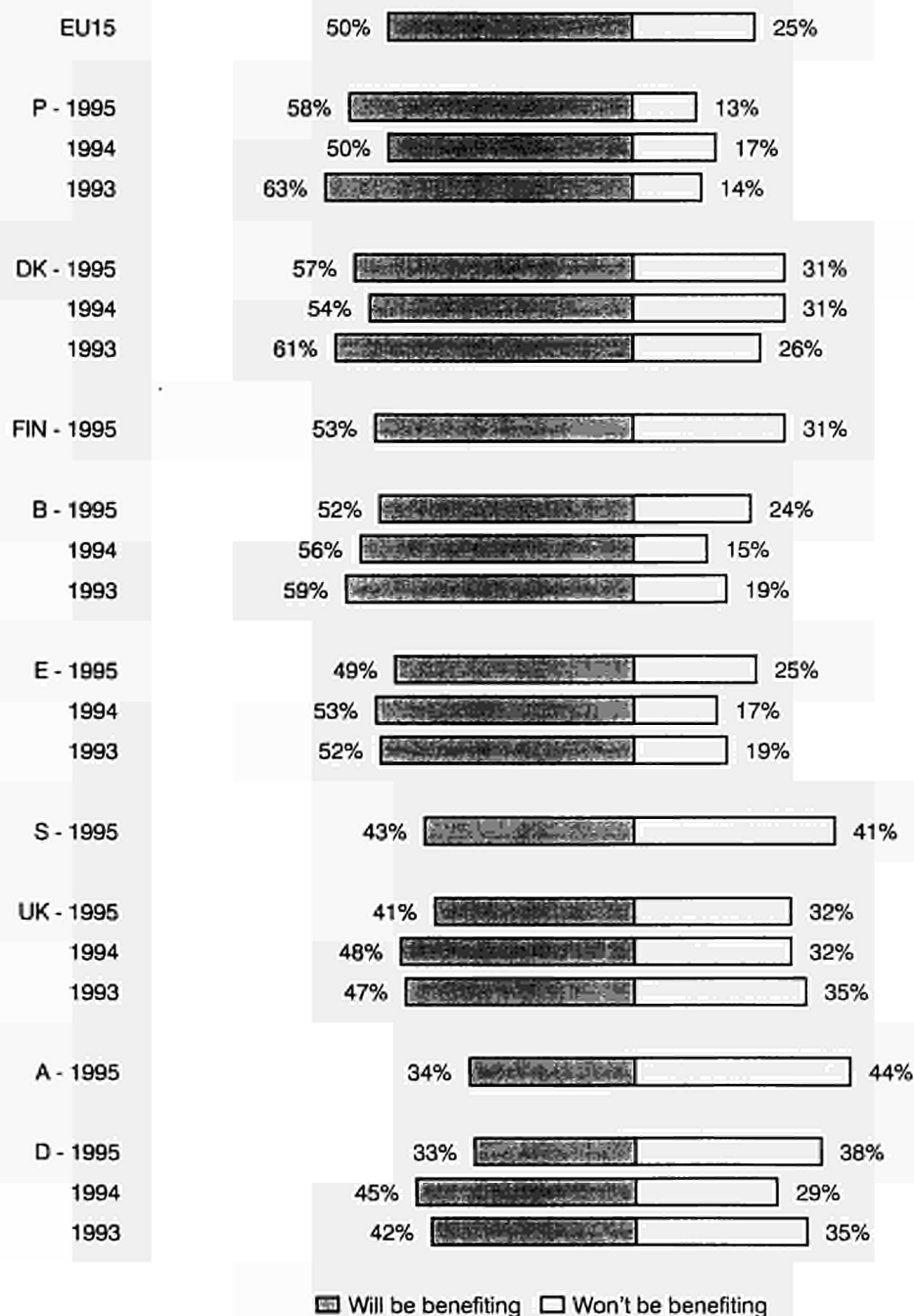


Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Fieldwork Oct-Nov 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.7a

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Will our country benefit from EU membership?

1995, 1994, 1993: By country and EU15



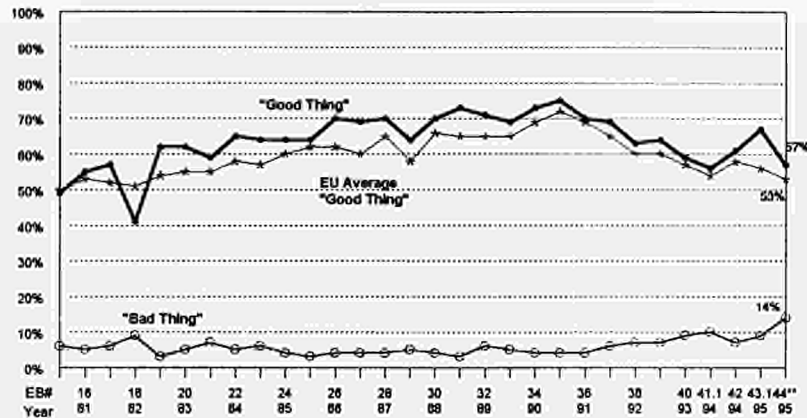
Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Fieldwork Oct-Nov 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.7b

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

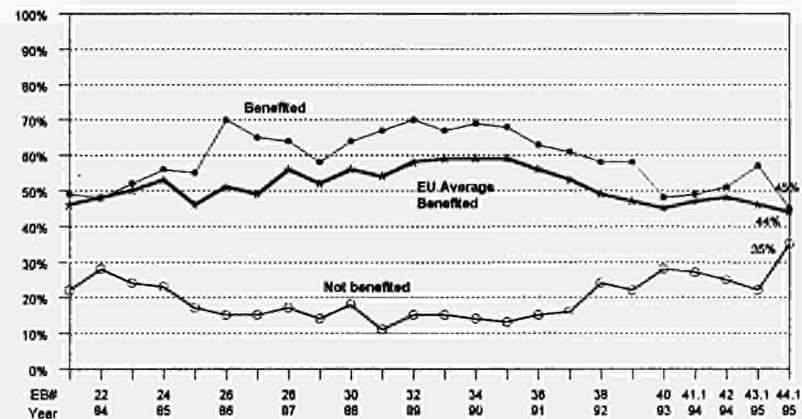
Standard Eurobarometer 44

Belgique

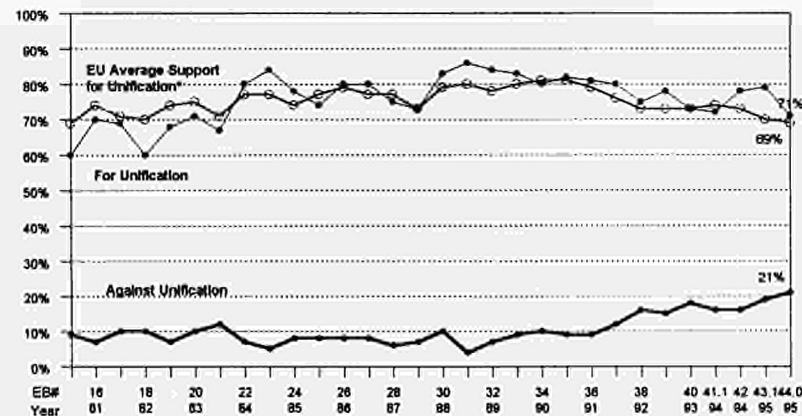
Support for European Union Membership
1981-1995



Benefit from European Union Membership
1984-1995

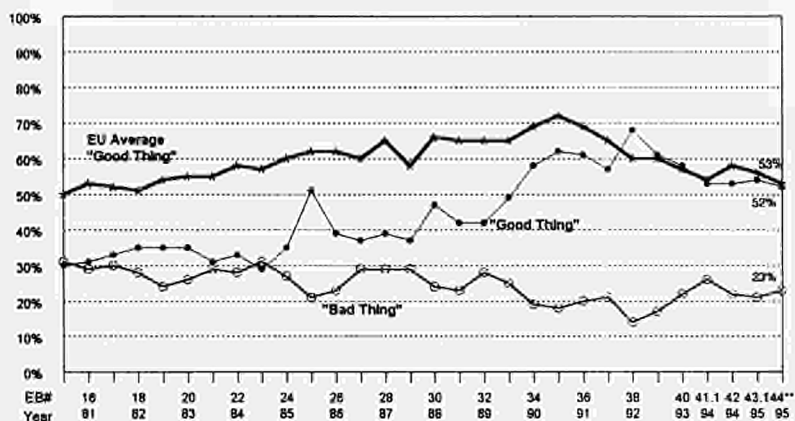


Support for European Unification
1981-1995



Danmark

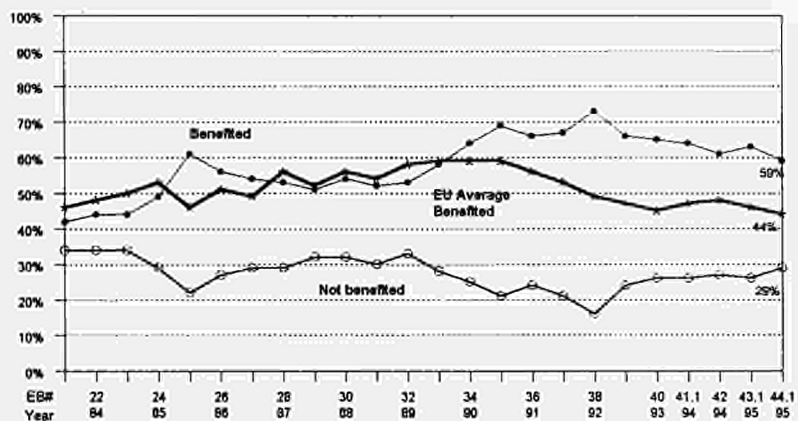
Support for European Union Membership 1981 - 1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.5a

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

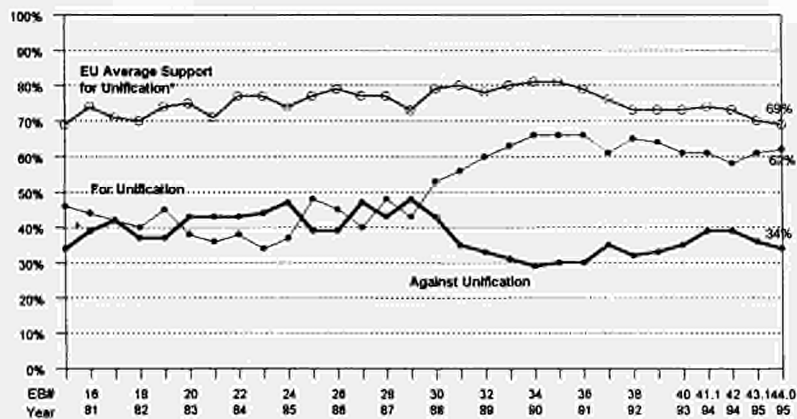
Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.5b

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995



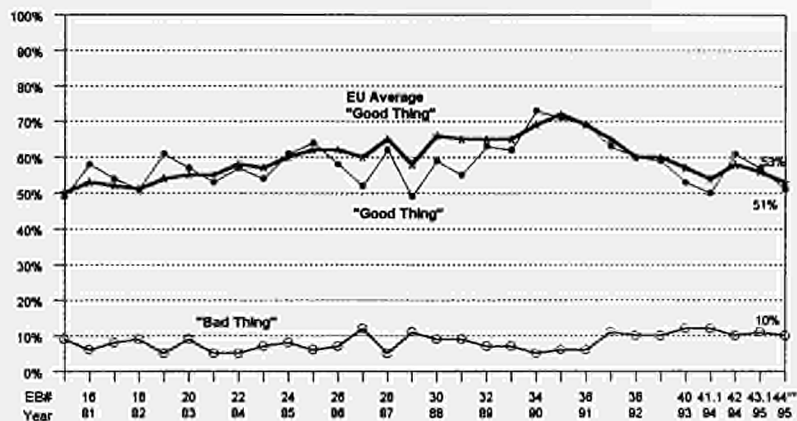
Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.5c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Standard Eurobarometer 44

Deutschland

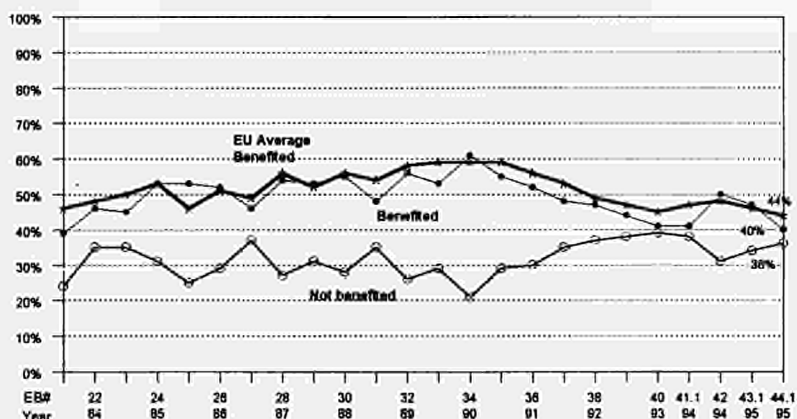
Support for European Union Membership
1981-1995 **



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8a

**United D as of Autumn 1990
*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

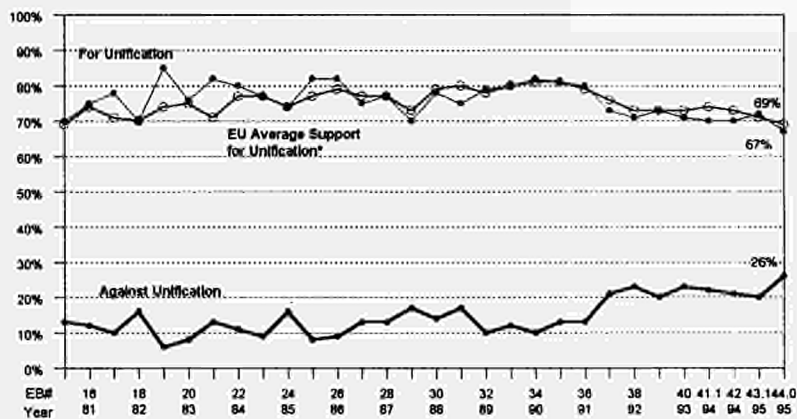
Benefit from European Union Membership
1984-1995 **



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8b

**United D as of Autumn 1990
*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification
1981-1995 **

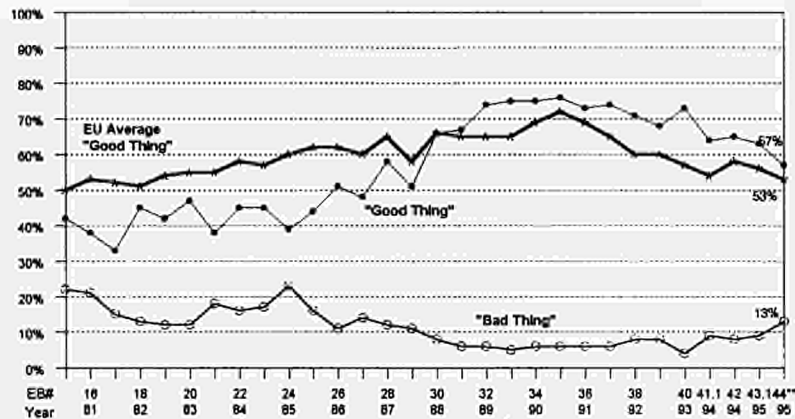


Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8c

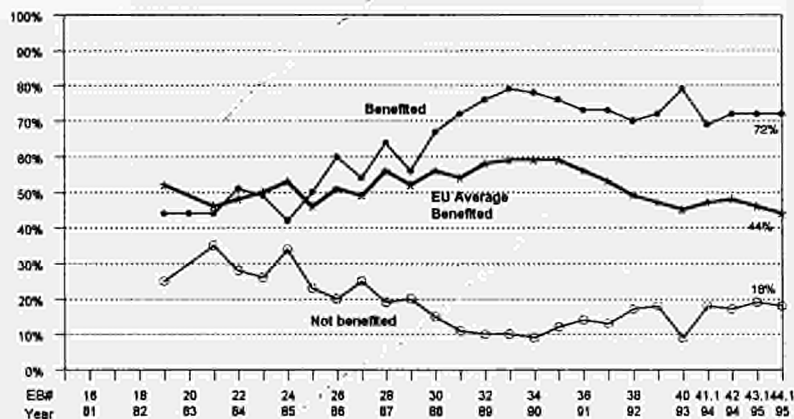
**United D as of Autumn 1990
*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Greece

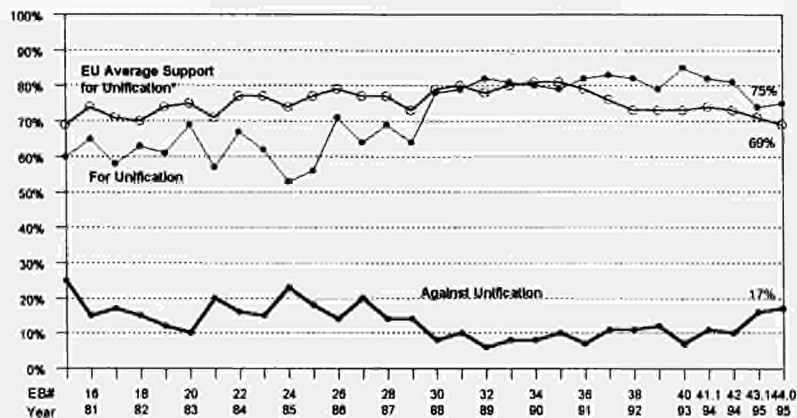
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995



Benefit from European Union Membership 1983 - 1994



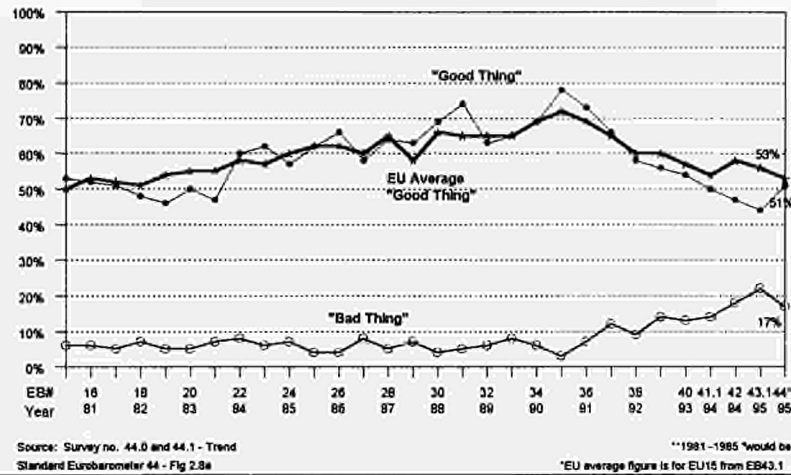
Support for European Unification 1981-1995



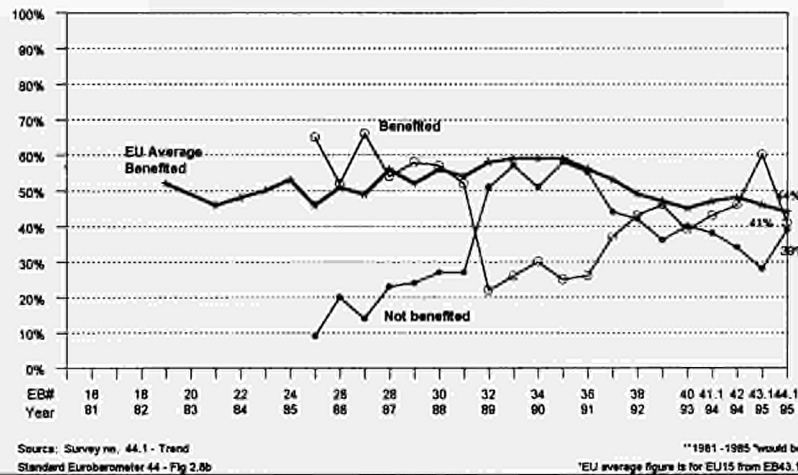
Standard Eurobarometer 44

Espana

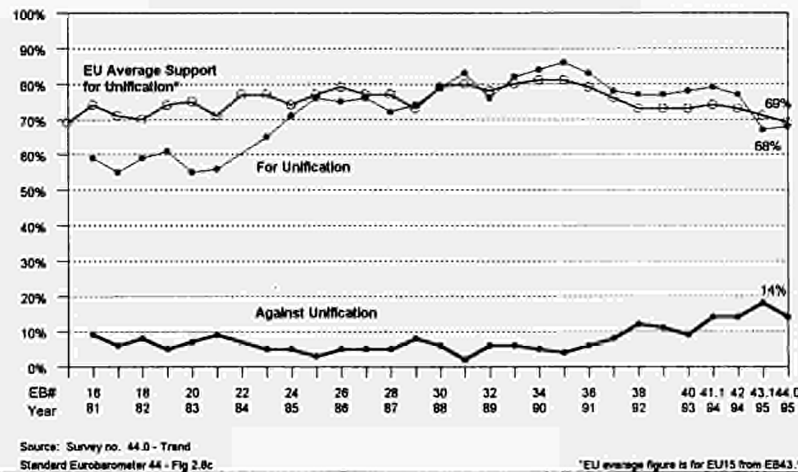
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995 **



Benefit from European Union Membership 1986-1995 **

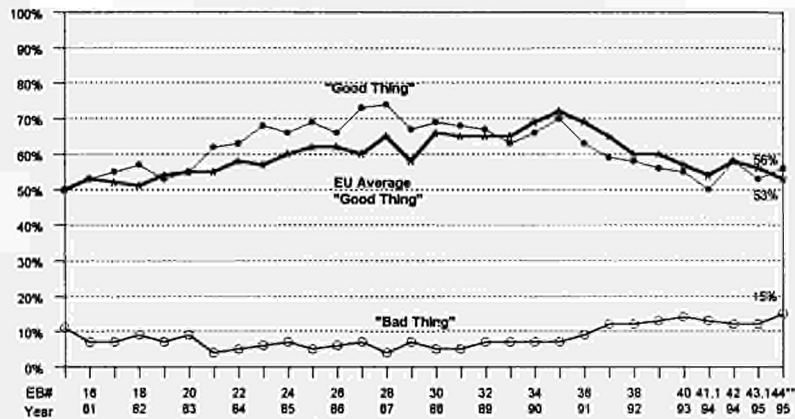


Support for European Unification 1981-1995



France

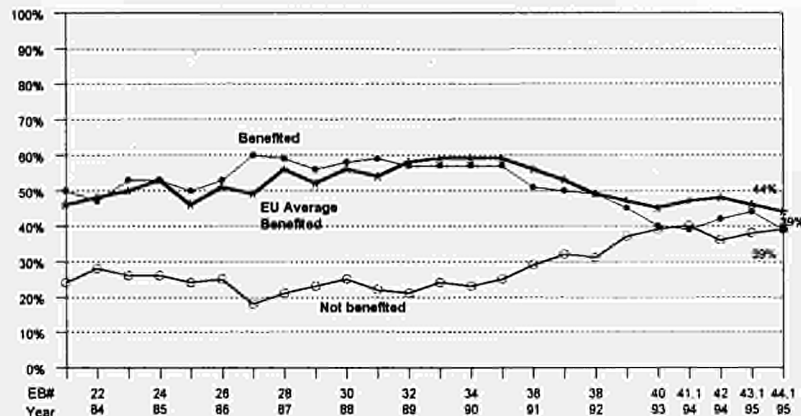
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8a

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

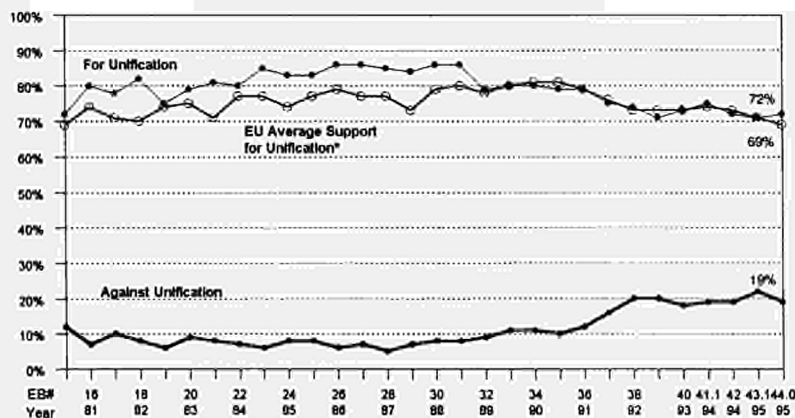
Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8b

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995



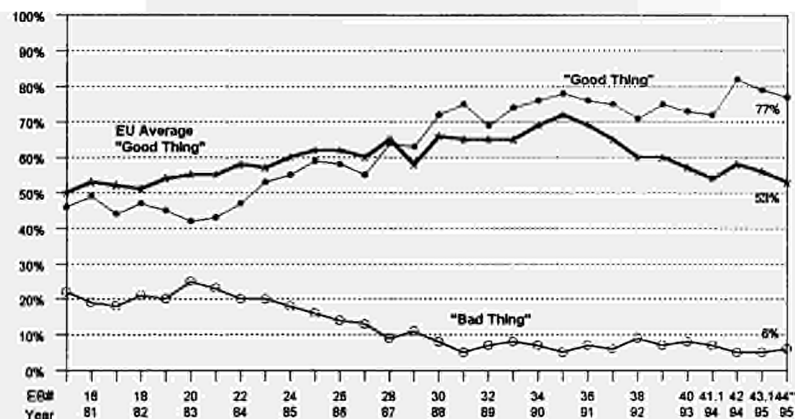
Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Standard Eurobarometer 44

Ireland

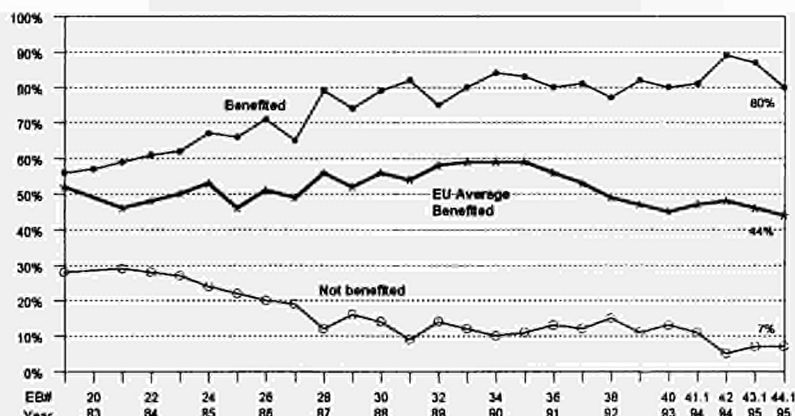
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.0a

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

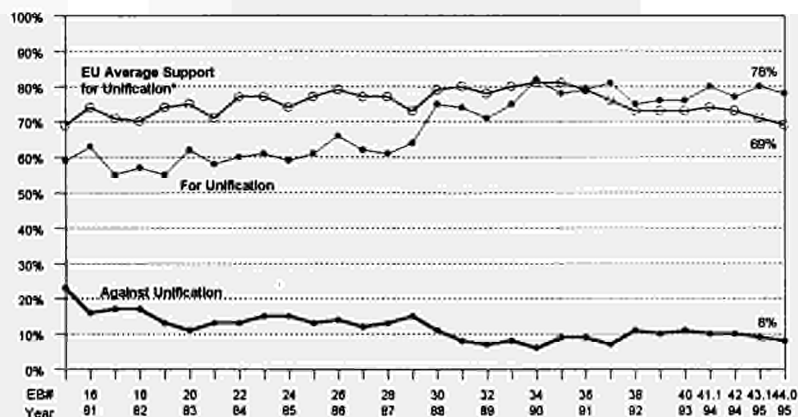
Benefit from European Union Membership 1983 - 1994



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.0b

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995

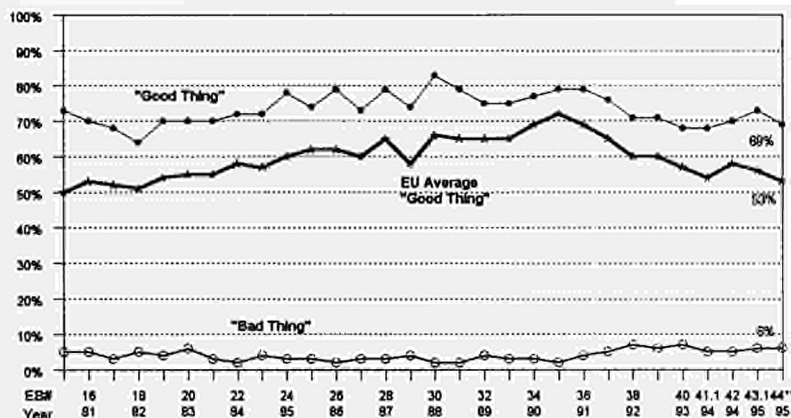


Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.0c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Italia

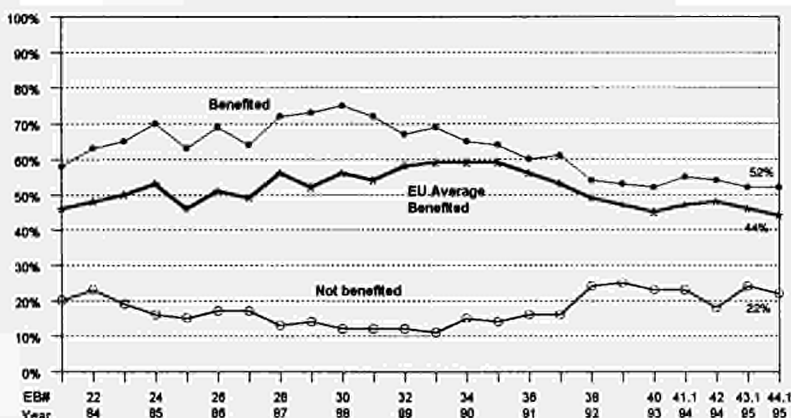
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8a

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

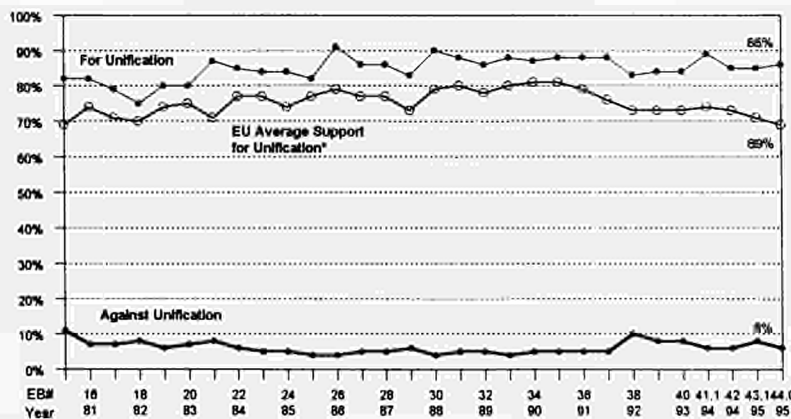
Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8b

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995



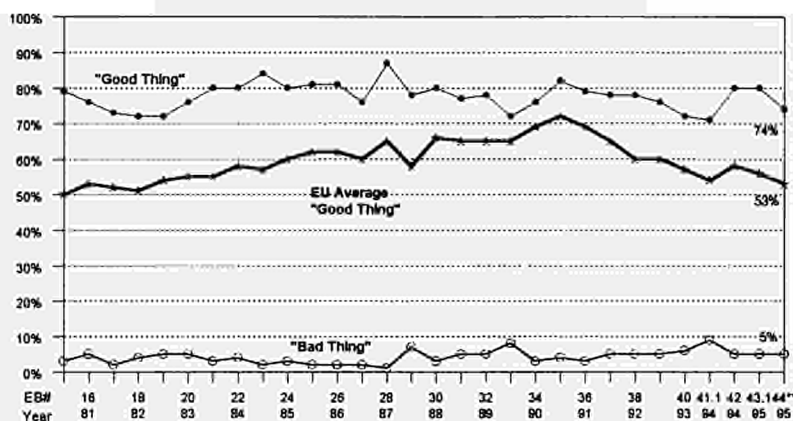
Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Standard Eurobarometer 44

Luxembourg

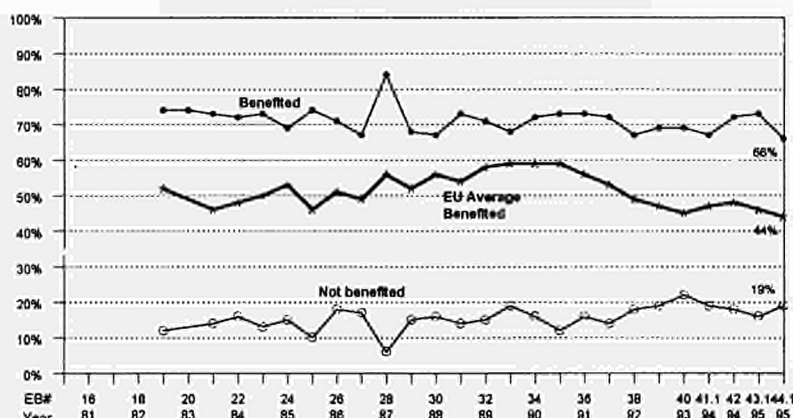
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.6a

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

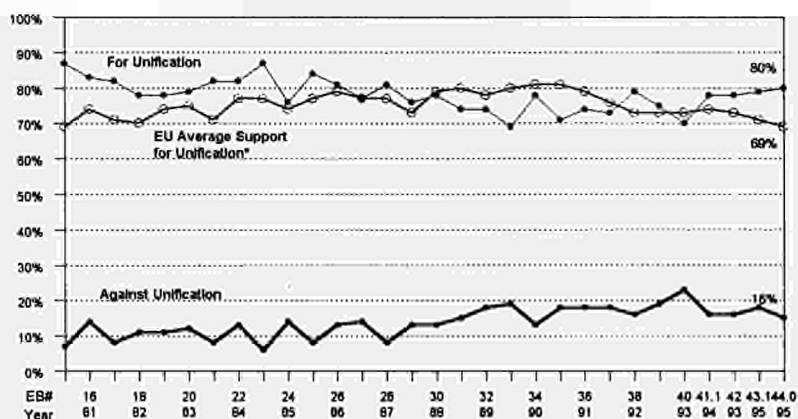
Benefit from European Union Membership 1983 - 1994



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.6b

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995

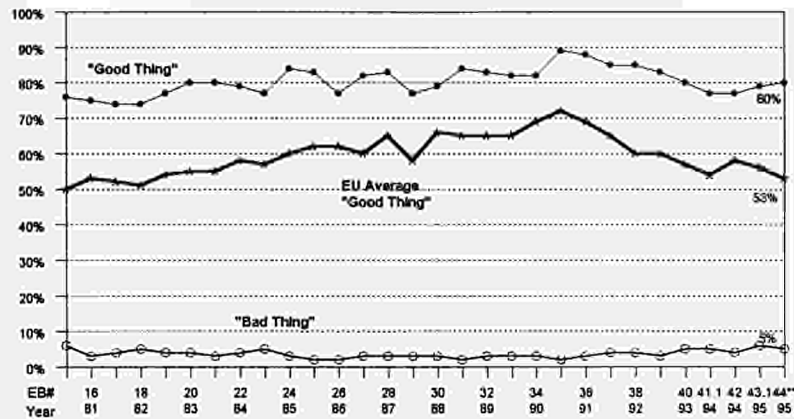


Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.6c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Nederland

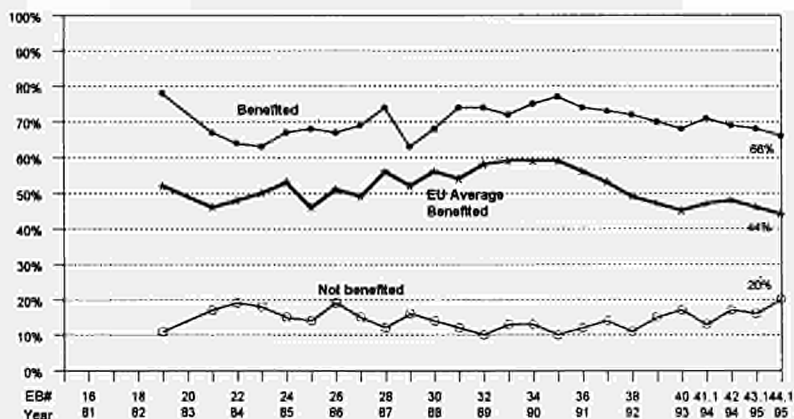
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8a

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

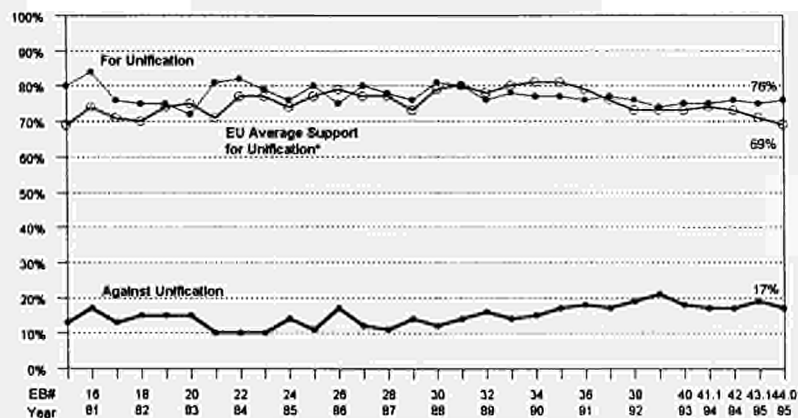
Benefit from European Union Membership 1983 - 1994



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8b

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995



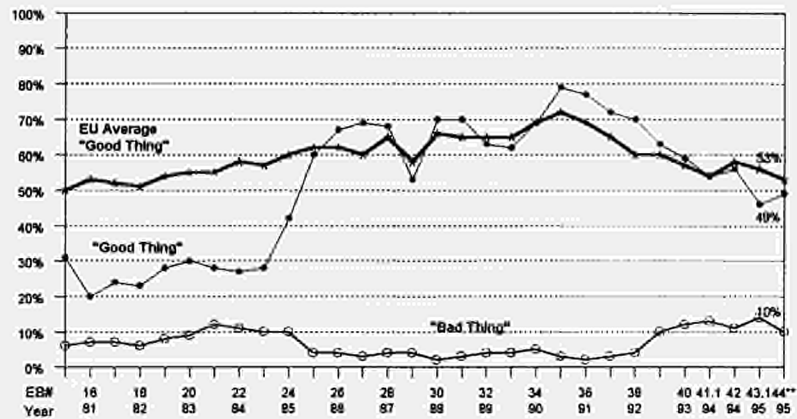
Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Standard Eurobarometer 44

Portugal

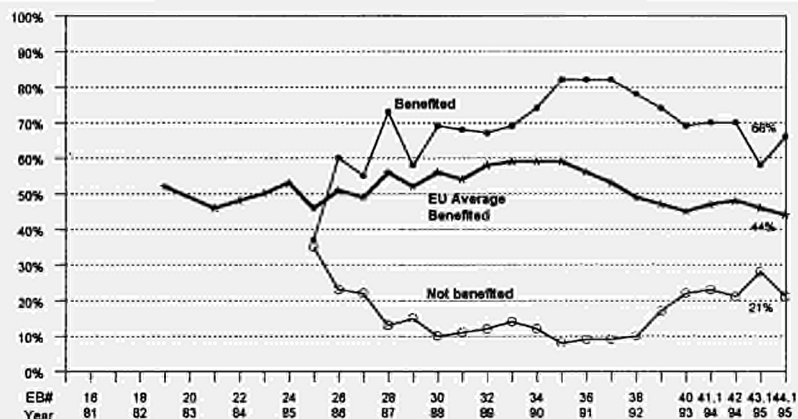
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995 **



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8a

**1981-1985 "would be"
*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

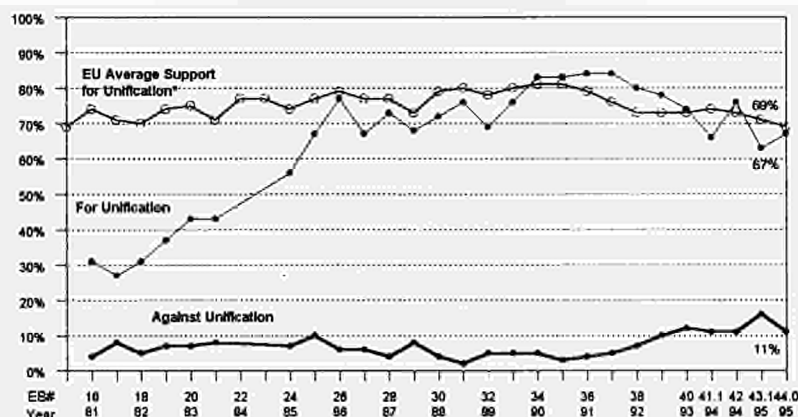
Benefit from European Union Membership 1986-1995 **



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8b

**1981-1985 "would be"
*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995

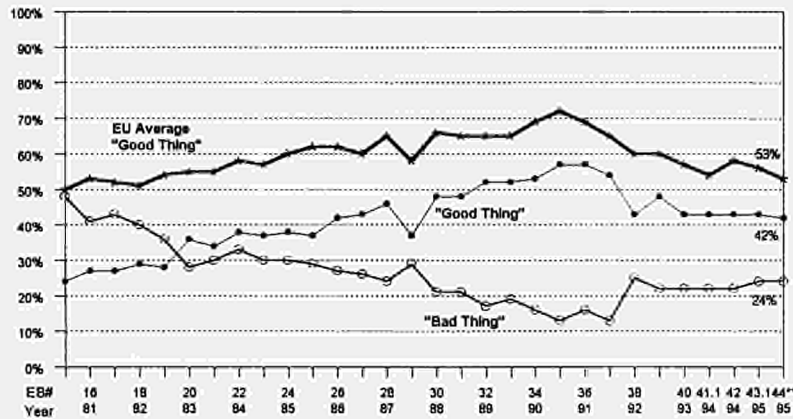


Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

United Kingdom

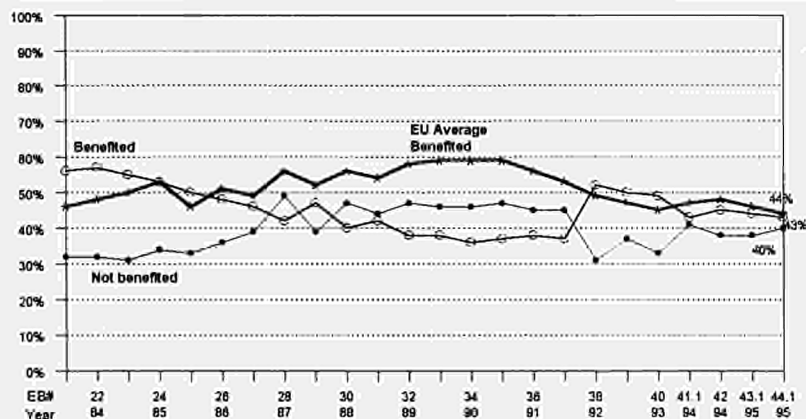
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 and 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8a

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

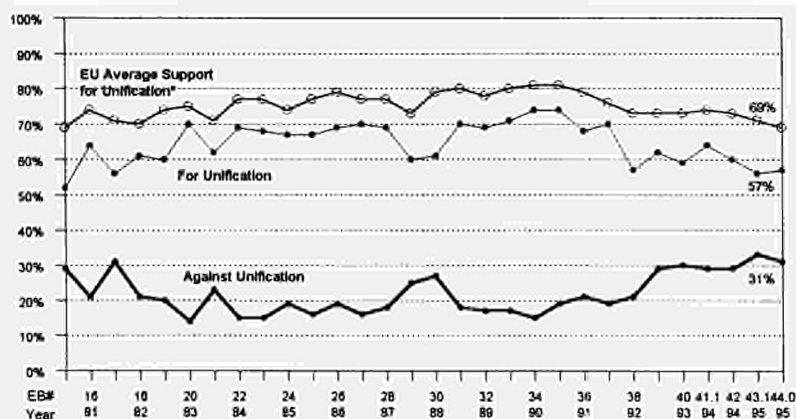
Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8b

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

Support for European Unification 1981-1995



Source: Survey no. 44.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.8c

*EU average figure is for EU15 from EB43.1

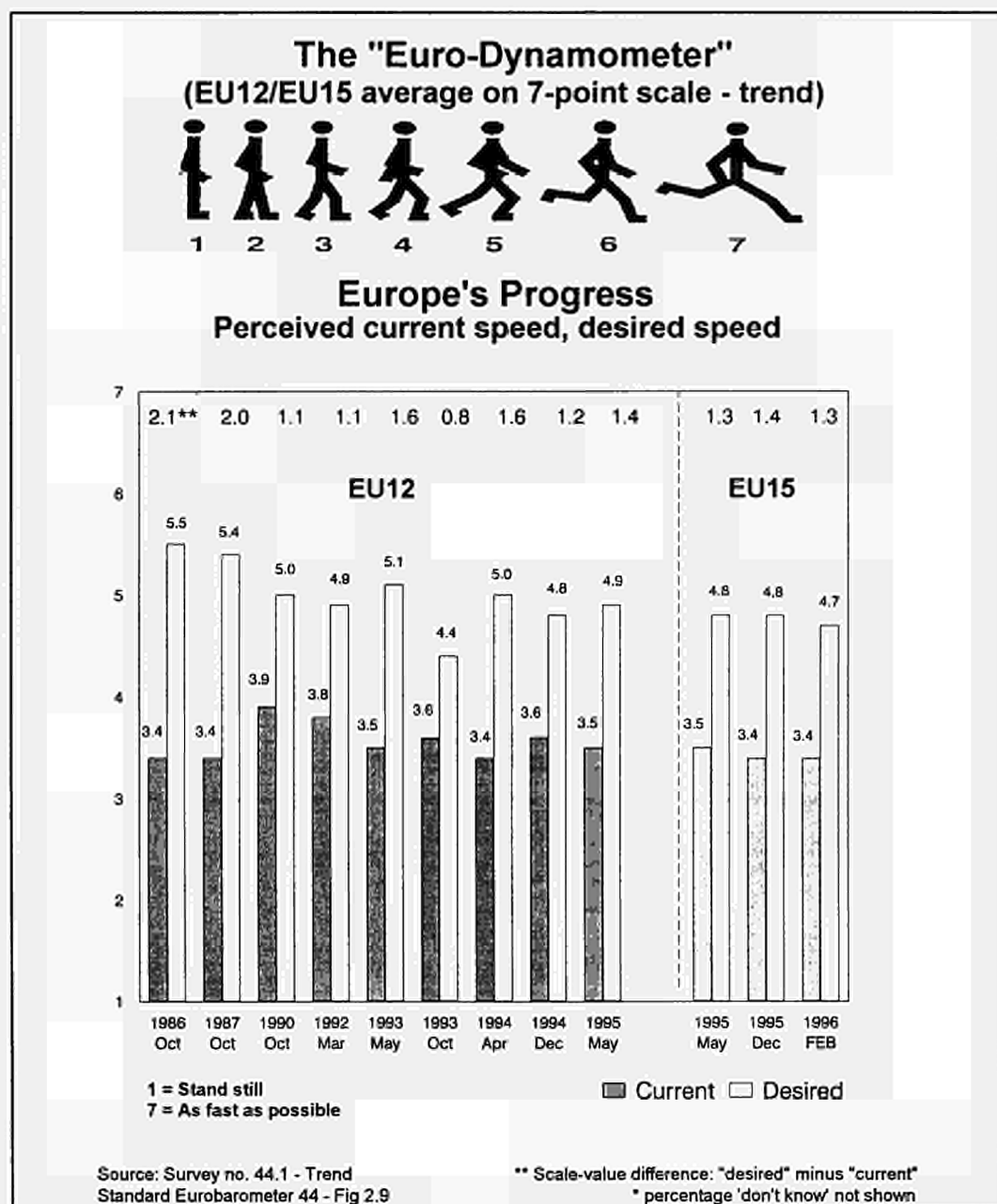
Standard Eurobarometer 44

2.5 The speed of European integration

Since 1986 the Eurobarometer has used two questions to measure public reaction to the speed of European integration. The first:

"In your opinion, how is the European Union, the European unification advancing nowadays? Please look at these people (card as shown on graph below) - No 1 is standing still, no 7 is running as fast as possible. Chose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the European Union, European unification and which corresponds to what you would like"

The latest scores continue to remain comparatively stable, closing a little with the gap between perceived speed and desired speed recorded at 1.2 compared with 1.39 in December 1994.



Overall the general public perceive a slight slowing down in the speed of integration from a mean score of 3.6¹ in December 1994 to 3.4 in Autumn 1995. However, the "desired" speed as measured by the second question indicates that EU citizens want the Union to advance at a faster speed than is currently the case as the preceding graph shows.

The cross country analysis shows there to be three groups of countries: the first includes those who wish to see a significant speeding up of the unification process. In this first group we find Italy (mean score difference 2.51), Greece (2.15), Spain (1.98) and France (1.86).

The second group comprises countries where people effectively do not wish to see the speed of integration increase. Here the mean score differences range from 0.11 for Finland, 0.34 in Denmark, 0.55 in Germany and 0.59 in Sweden.

The third group of countries comprises those where the mean score difference is nearer the EU15 average of 1.39. Included in this group are the United Kingdom (0.98), Belgium (1.18), Ireland (1.23), the Netherlands (1.28), Luxembourg (1.43), Austria (1.49) and Portugal (1.51). (Tables 2.9 to 2.12)

The analysis of socio-demographic variables shows that little difference exists between men and women in terms of their current and future hopes for the speed of European integration. It is the young, under 25's and in particular those who are still studying who want Europe to increase the speed of progress.

The second question concerning European integration related to the concept of a **two-speed Europe**.

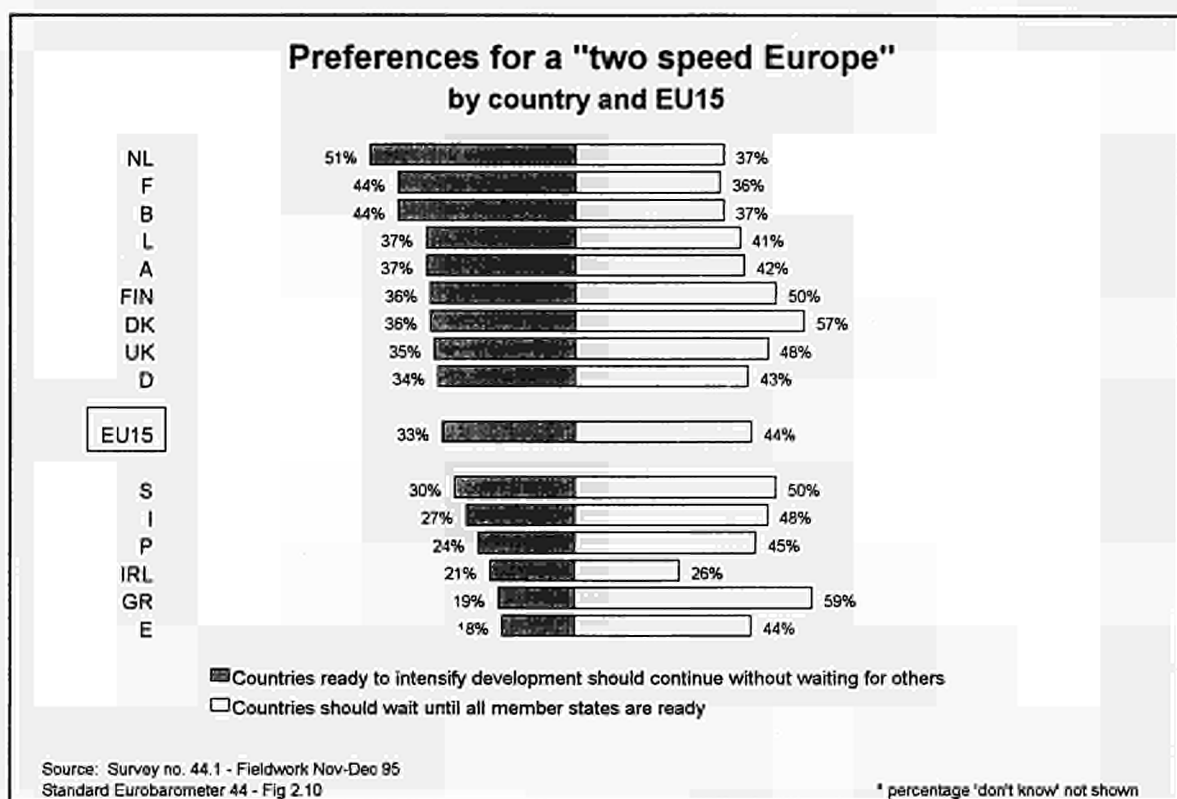
"For some time there has been talk of a "two-speed Europe". This means that some countries would be ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas, while other countries would not. As regards this idea of a "two speed Europe", which comes closest to your personal preference?

- ☐ *That those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so **without** having to wait for others.*
- ☐ *Or that those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas **should wait** until all member states of the European Union are ready for it."*

Forty-four percent of EU citizens would prefer all member states to move forward in policy development together, while a third favour the two-speed approach, a sizable 23% held no opinion on the issue. Strongest support for a differential system was to be found in the Netherlands (51%), Belgium and France (both 44%). Elsewhere support was rarely above a third and examination of the trend data suggests that there is, in some countries, an increase towards support for a concerted approach. (Table 2.13)

¹ The mean scores are calculated by attributing values of one to seven for both the "observed" speed and the "desired" speed of progress. Scores 1-3 correspond to moving at relatively slowly; 4 to "moving at an average speed" and 5-7 to "moving rather quickly".

Standard Eurobarometer 44



2.6 The single European market and European identity

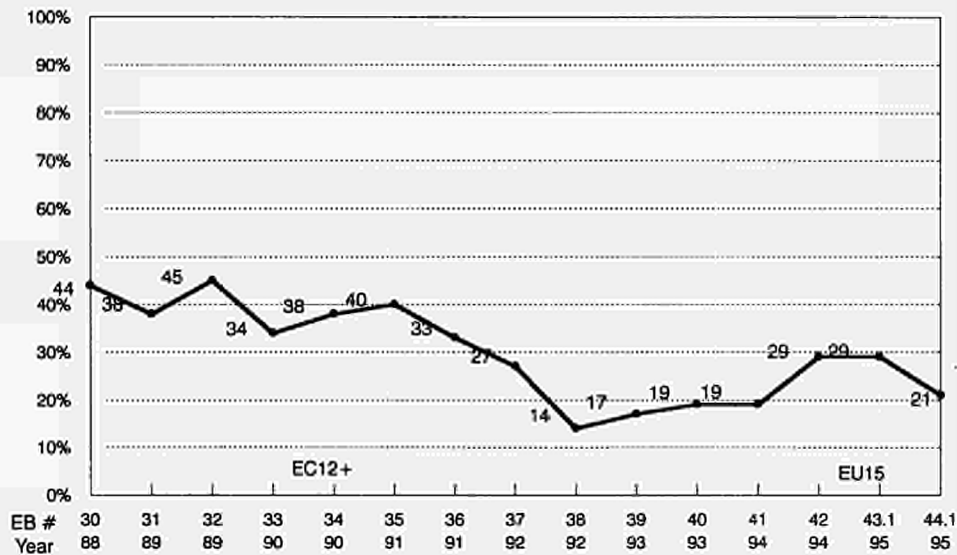
In addition to the more direct measures of support for the European Union, the Eurobarometer has developed other questions which attempt to tap the public mood concerning the Union. These include an expression of "hope" or "fear" concerning the Single European Market and the question of European identity.

In the six months since respondents were last asked about their hopes or fears concerning the introduction of the Single European Market we see a drop of 5% amongst the "hopeful" from 58% to 53% "very" or "rather" hopeful. A slight 3% increase in the "fearful" from 30% (EB43) to 32% now and the number of those not holding an opinion has also shown a small rise.

A decline in "hope" is most marked in Belgium (-13 points), Italy (-8), Germany (-7), Ireland (-6) and Sweden (-5). Higher than average scores of "don't know" were recorded in Ireland and Austria (21% each) and the Netherlands (19%). (Tables 2.14 and 2.15)

Demographic analysis reflects the generally well recognised pattern, "hope" is more likely to be vested in men rather than women, the young, particularly those in higher education and in the higher socio-economic groups. (Table 2.16)

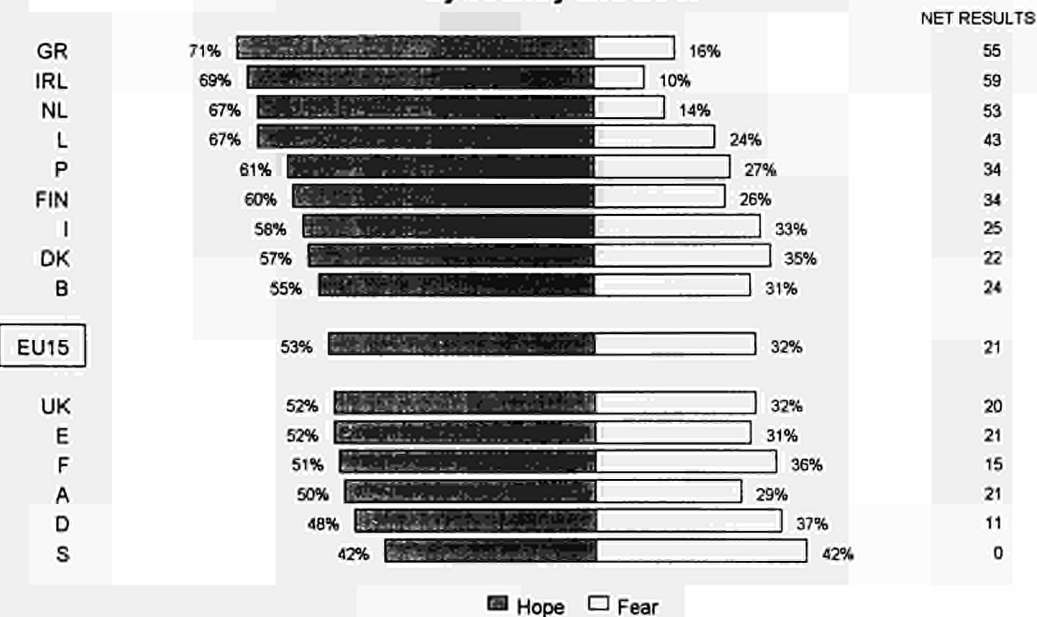
The Single European Market: "Net" Hope % "hope" minus % "fear", 1988 -1995 EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.11

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Single European Market: Hope or fear? by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 2.12

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

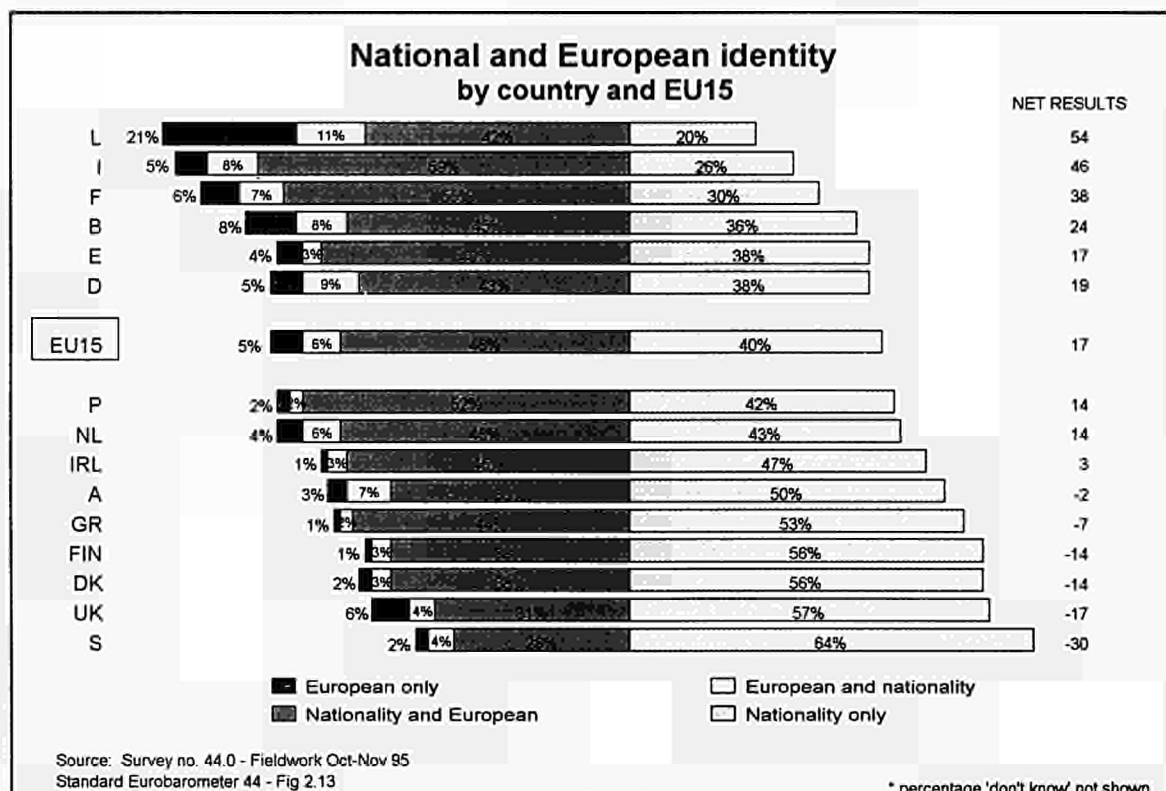
The second question of this series concerns peoples' perception of their own identity.

In the near future, do you see yourself as:

- ☐ nationality only
- ☐ nationality and European
- ☐ European and nationality
- ☐ European only

The feeling of belonging only to one's own nationality is most strongly felt in the three new member states 64% for Sweden, 56% for Finland and 50% in Austria. They are joined by the British (57%) and the Danes (56%). Greece is the only southern country where more than half the respondents identified with the "nationality only" category (53%). The six original member states of the then European Community, the Netherlands excluded, are well below the Union average in terms of feeling their "nationality only".

Forty-six percent of all those interviewed felt their "nationality plus European", again lowest amongst the newcomers. Those feeling European first plus their nationality accounted for 6% of those interviewed, while those as identifying as "European only" accounted for 5% EU wide. The exception being Luxembourg where 21% described themselves as European only and a further 11% described themselves and European plus nationality. This undoubtedly reflects that country's high level of resident foreigners (32%). (Tables 2.18 and 2.19)



Feeling "European" is strongest amongst men, 60% feeling to some extent European compared to 54% of women. However, the greatest difference is observed amongst the young and the old; amongst young people under 25, two-thirds (65%) feel "European" to some extent. The comparable figures for those over 55 drops to 45%. Scores on the political left-right scale show higher "national only" scores for those placing themselves to the right of the scale (right 51% to left 35% "nationality only" scores). (Table 2.20)

3. The 1996 Intergovernmental Conference

The first intergovernmental conference began in May 1950 and brought together France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries under the chairmanship of Jean Monnet.

Since then there have been five further conferences and the 1996 one will be the fourth in eleven years. The last three have been a response to pressures for change which have faced the Union. The response has been to introduce a mix of institutional reforms, changes in procedures and the addition of new competencies and forms of cooperation.

The 1955-57 Intergovernmental Conference led to the signing of the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community. Pressures in the 1980's led to the 1985 IGC "Relaunching Europe" culminating in the Single European Act which committed member states to completing the internal market by 1992.

Two further IGC's were called in December 1989. The European Council called for an IGC to prepare the necessary Treaty revisions for a complete economic and monetary union. Then the sudden collapse of the Soviet empire in eastern Europe and the reunification of Germany led France and Germany to seek closer political integration, and in June 1990 the Council agreed to an IGC on political union to be held in parallel with that on monetary union. Both were launched in December 1990 and resulted in the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht).

Preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference were already foreseen in the Treaty of Maastricht (Article 2)

"to examine those provisions of this Treaty for which revision is provided, in accordance with the objectives set out in Articles A and B" ¹

By 1995 institutional preparation was well under way and by the end of the year a number of key documents prepared by the various European institutions had been produced².

The culmination in 1995 was "A Strategy for Europe", the final report from the Chairman of the Reflection group on the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference. The Conference itself was opened on the 29th March in Turin on the 40th anniversary of a previous conference which led to the Treaty of Rome.

3.1 Public awareness of the IGC in the media

Awareness of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference in the media has now been tracked over two standard Eurobarometer (Spring 95 and Autumn 95). In the April-May period 1995, just before the official launch of the work of the Reflection Group, public awareness was recorded at 31%. This has, as awareness of other institutions³, fallen back to 25% having heard or read something about the IGC in the past three months, 68% had not.

¹ Article A establishes the name of the European 'Union' and describes the Treaty's task as "to organise in a manner demonstrating consistency and solidarity, relations between the member states and their peoples". Article B sets out the objectives of the Treaty to promote economic and social progress, to assert its identity on the international scene, to strengthen the protection of rights of its citizens, to develop close co-operation on justice and home affairs and to maintain in full the "acquis communautaire".

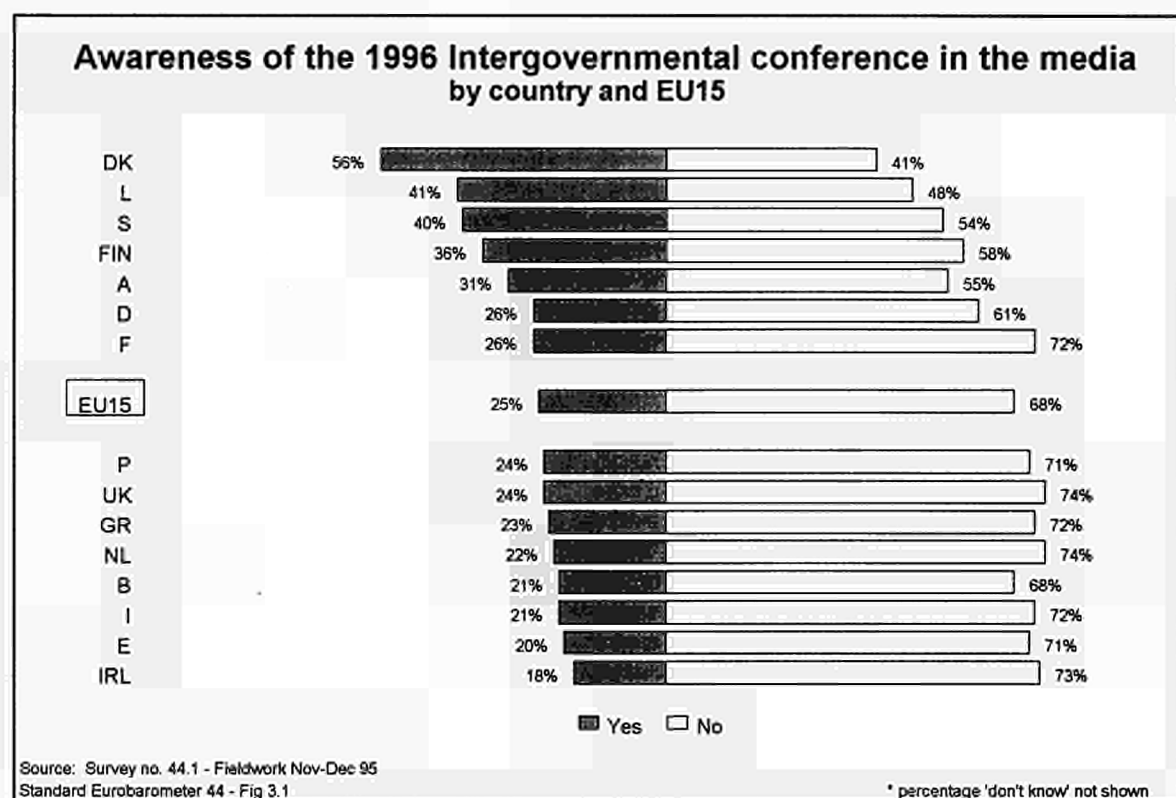
² A full list of the key documents is given at the end of this chapter.

³ See Chapter 5.

Standard Eurobarometer 44

Despite an overall drop in perceived media coverage, it is in Denmark that awareness remains highest at 56% (+6). Other countries where at least one in three have heard of the IGC include Luxembourg (41%), Sweden (40%), Finland (36%) and a little lower is Austria (31%).

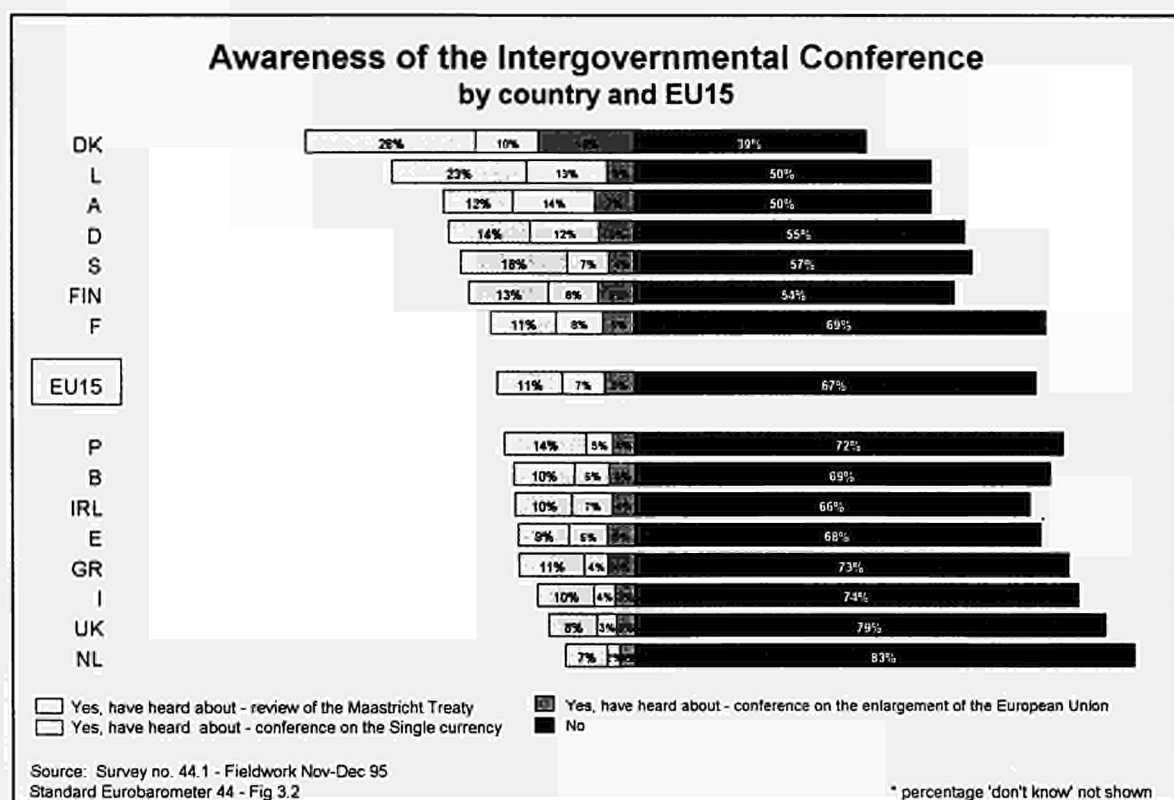
Figures are below the 25% level in Ireland (18%), Spain (20%), Belgium and Italy (21% each), the Netherlands (22%) and the United Kingdom (24%). (Table 5.1)



A second question concerning awareness but **not** related to a specific time period was asked:

"Have you ever heard or read about the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference or not? (If yes) In your opinion is it about a review of the Maastricht Treaty, a conference on the single currency or a conference on the enlargement of the European Union?"

The results make it clear that the IGC has as yet to be recognised by the general public, even in this prompted version only 23% claim to have heard of the IGC and only 11% were able to associate it with a review of the Maastricht Treaty. The cross country analysis supports the more general findings of the first media question, the Danes are the best informed (28%), followed by the Luxembourg residents at 23%. Nowhere else does the figure exceed 20%. (Table 3.1)



3.2 Issues to be addressed by the IGC

The Eurobarometer has monitored public opinion over time on a number of key issues arising out of the Maastricht Treaty and what may be described as the unfinished agenda for the Intergovernmental Conference. These include:

- ☐ institutional balance/reform⁴
- ☐ foreign and defence policy
- ☐ economic union - single currency⁵
- ☐ enlargement

(Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

3.2.1 Institutional balance/reform

The first question which has been asked over a number of Eurobarometers relates to public desire for a European government. This question is dealt with in detail in the chapter on the European Parliament but essentially it indicates that there has been a steady increase in support for a European government responsible to the European Parliament (Council) from 47% (EU12) in Autumn 1993 to 60% (EU12) or 59% (EU15) in Autumn 1995⁶. (Tables 3.4 to 3.7)

⁴ See further discussion in Chapter 6.

⁵ See Chapter 4 for detailed discussion.

⁶ Split ballot A and B.

Standard Eurobarometer 44

A second area which the Eurobarometer has in, this most recent study, examined is the question of balance of voting in the EU Council of Ministers. Respondents were asked if they would prefer:

- ☐ Their votes to have the weight in proportion to the population of each country (if a country has twice as many inhabitants it should have twice as much weight)
- ☐ Their vote should have a weight which does **not only** take into account the population of each country (if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have more weight but not twice as much)
- ☐ That each country, big or small, should have one vote

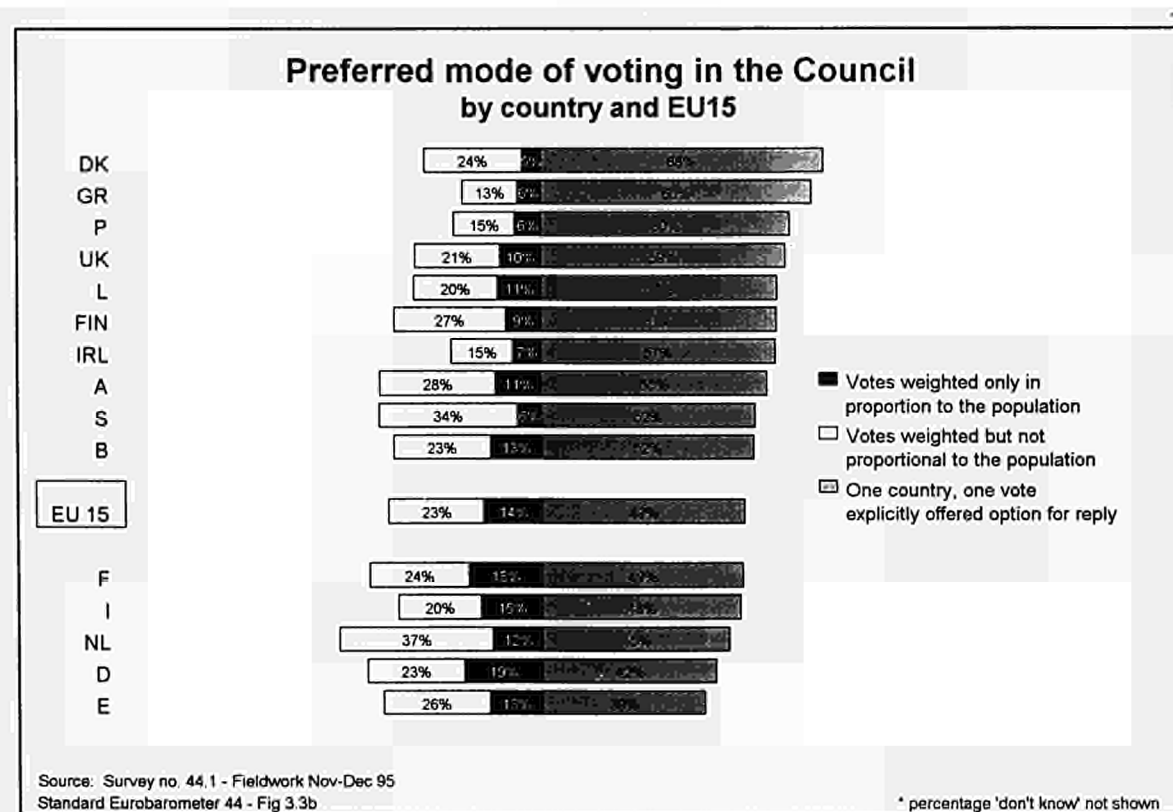
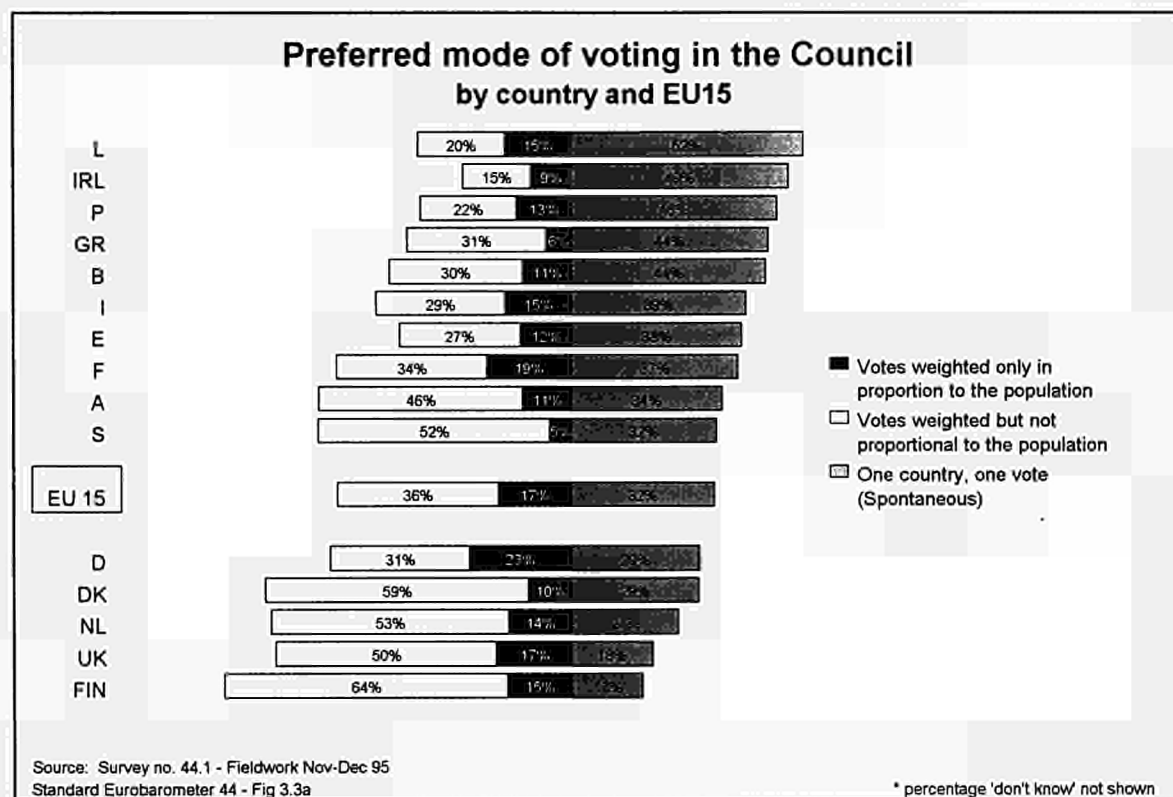
The last item "**one country one vote**" was presented as a split ballot. Version A was prompted while version B was spontaneous. In the prompted version we find 49% in favour of the "one country one vote" option, 23% support a modified proportional vote and 14% wanted votes directly proportional to population. The comparable figures for the B version were 17%, 36% and 32%. The combined results as shown in the table below show 41% opting for the "one country one vote" formula, 30% want weighted votes but not proportional to population, while 15% seek votes in proportion to population size. (Tables 3.8 to 3.10)

The country by country analysis shows that generally the larger member states, the United Kingdom apart, have a tendency to prefer the vote proportional to population, but even in the largest, namely Germany, it only reaches 21%.

At the other end of the scale the "one country one vote" is particularly favoured in the smaller countries. Nevertheless it is also the preferred option in a majority of countries. The Netherlands and Finland are the only two countries where the "modified" proportional option is preferred overall, with 46% and 45% respectively. The table below gives an analysis of the combined results. The detailed results for the split ballot are to be found in the following graphs and in the tables in the annexes.

VOTING IN THE EU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS				
	Population ⁷ in millions	Vote proportional to population	Vote proportional but not same weight as population	One country, one vote
Germany	80.60	21	27	36
United Kingdom	57.96	14	36	38
France	57.50	19	29	43
Italy	56.93	15	24	44
Spain	39.10	12	26	39
Netherlands	15.10	13	46	34
Greece	10.30	6	22	55
Belgium	10.10	12	27	48
Portugal	9.86	9	18	53
Sweden	8.69	5	42	43
Austria	7.90	11	37	44
Denmark	5.18	7	42	48
Finland	5.05	12	45	37
Ireland	3.56	8	15	53
Luxembourg	0.39	13	20	55
EU15 Average	368.22	15	30	41

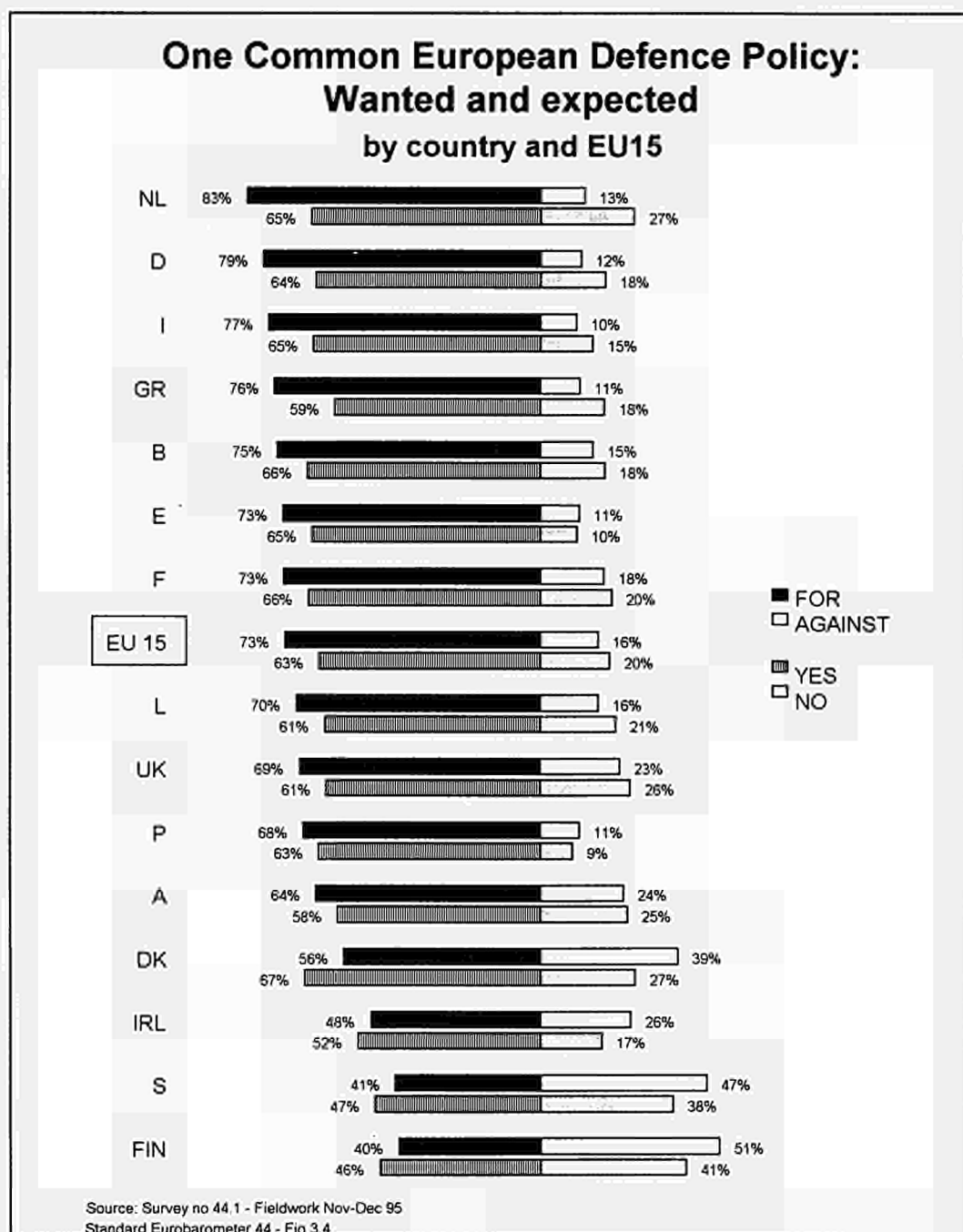
⁷ Source: Eurostat - 31st Edition - 1994



Standard Eurobarometer 44

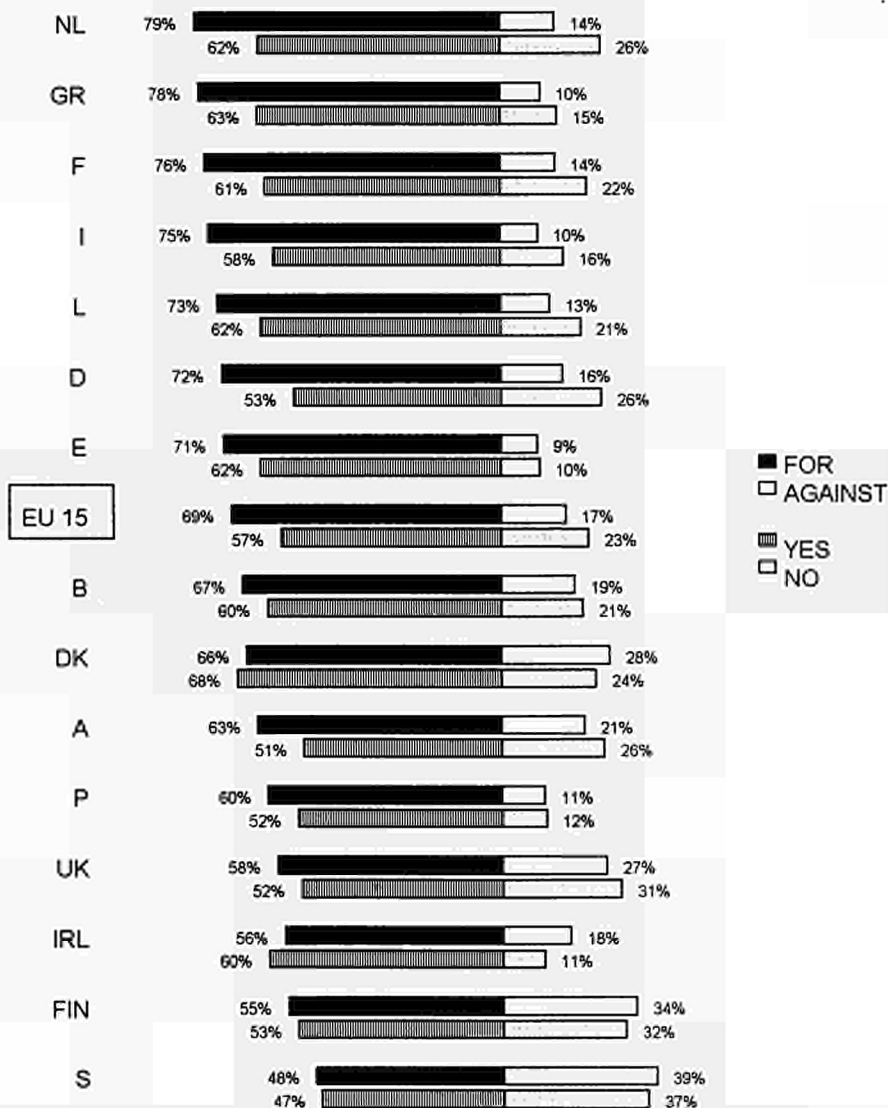
3.2.2 Common Defence and Foreign policies

The issues of defence and foreign policy again suggest that the large majority of EU citizens see these as issues to be dealt with at Union level. Seventy-three percent support an EU wide defence and military policy and 69% support a common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union. Support for a **common defence and military policy** is at the seventy percent level or about in nearly all countries with the exception of Finland (40%), Sweden (41%), Ireland (48%) and Denmark (56%). When we compare these results with the question on expectations for the year 2010, as discussed in Chapter 1, we see that citizens are less optimistic that the Union will succeed in introducing a common policy in the next fifteen years; 63% expecting success in this area.



A **common foreign policy** was generally supported by 69% but again lower than average scores were recorded in Sweden (48%), Finland (55%), Ireland (56%) and the United Kingdom (58%). Again citizens were less hopeful about the Union being able to achieve a coherent foreign policy by the year 2010, 57% expecting this to be the case compared with 69% supporting the idea.

One Common European Foreign Policy: Wanted and expected by country and EU15



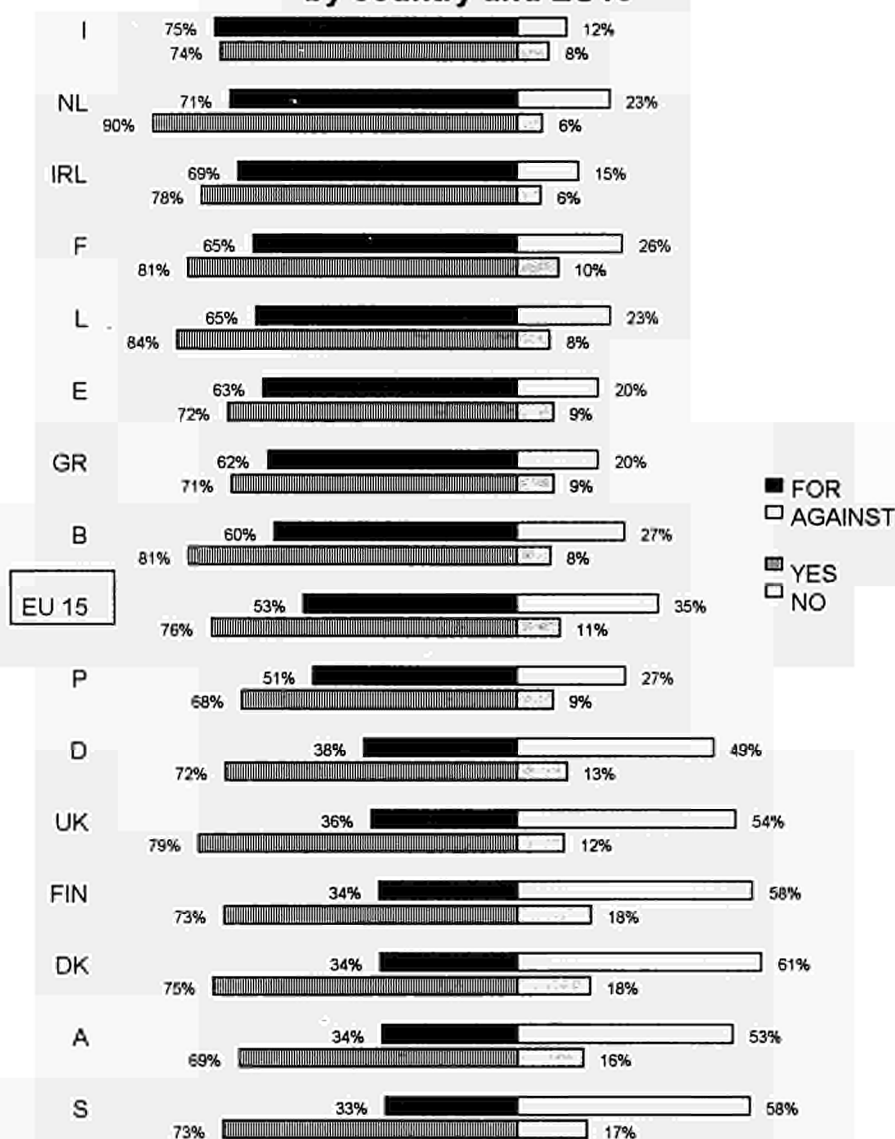
Source: Survey no 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 3.5

Standard Eurobarometer 44

3.2.3 Single Currency

Attitudes towards the adoption of a single European currency have remained unchanged from the previous survey; 53% are in favour while 35% are opposed. Cross country analysis shows eight countries to be above the EU average, while in six countries only one third of their citizens are in favour as the graph below indicates. If however we compare, as above, the "wanted" and "expected" figures for a single currency we observe a significant difference, while the current survey recorded that 53% **wanted** a single currency 76% **expected** a single currency to be introduced by 2010. In Chapter One we noted that this "expected" figure had increased significantly in recent months: from 66% in May 1995 to 76% in December 1995, suggesting that while public opinion is not strongly in favour this is one area of EU policy where tangible results are expected. A more detailed discussion on the introduction of a single currency is given in Chapter 4.

One Single European Currency: Wanted and expected by country and EU15



Source: Survey no 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
 Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 3.6

3.2.4 Enlargement

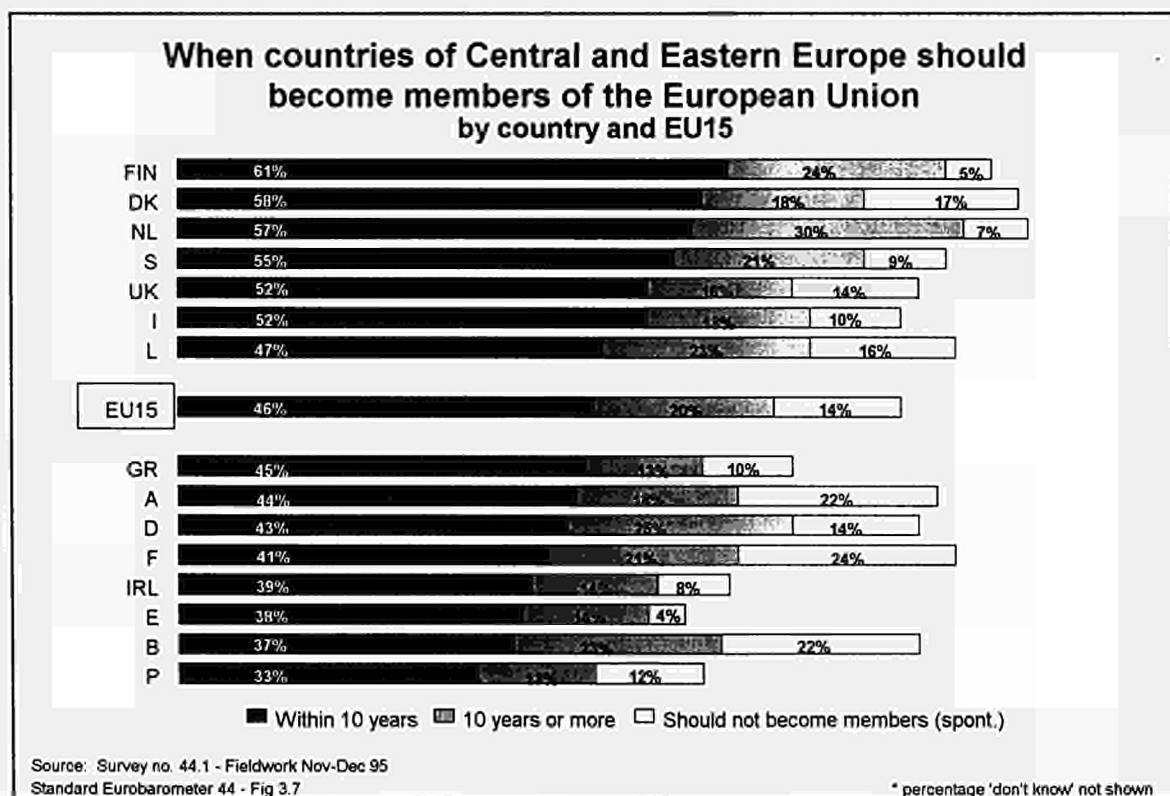
The final question addressed in this section was that of enlargement:

"Some say the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia should become member states of the European Union. Should they become members

- ☐ *in less than five years*
- ☐ *in the next 5 to 10 years*
- ☐ *in over 10 years*
- ☐ *I do not think these countries should become members of the European Union (spontaneous answer only)"*

Overall EU citizens remain cautious, only 14% feel that enlargement should occur within the next five years. Thirty-one percent feel it is feasible in 5 to 10 years period, a further 20% see it taking at least ten years and 14% spontaneously reply that "these countries should not become members".

Widening of the Union in the next ten years is most strongly supported in Finland (65%), Denmark (58%), the Netherlands (57%), Sweden (55%), the United Kingdom and Italy (both 52%). Portugal (33%), Belgium (37%), Spain (38%) and Ireland (39%) record lower levels of agreement but in Spain, Ireland and Portugal the number holding no opinion was extremely high, 40% or more in all three countries. (Table 3.11)

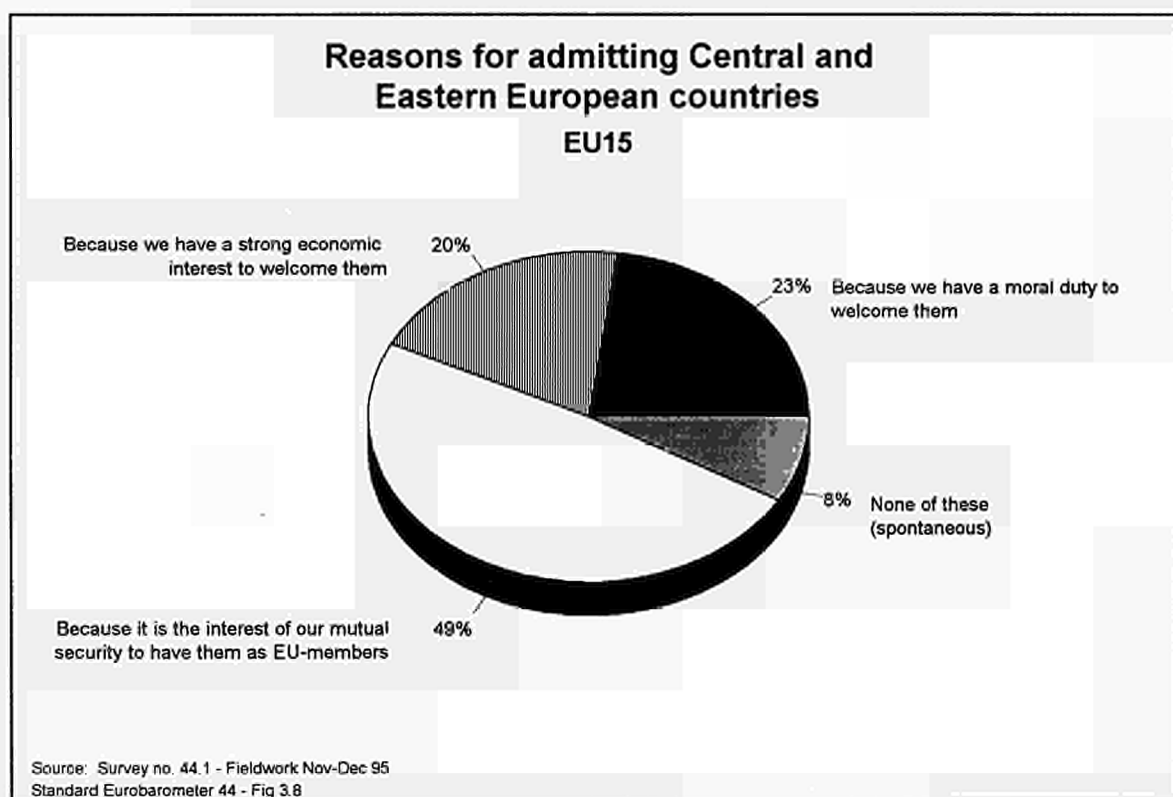


Standard Eurobarometer 44

For those thinking these countries should become members of the European Union, the following question was asked.

"Why do you think these countries should become members of the European Union"

- ☐ *because we have a moral duty to welcome them*
- ☐ *because we have a strong economic interest to welcome them*
- ☐ *because it is in the interest of our mutual security to have them as EU members"*



Nearly half of all those interviewed chose this last option as their reason for enlargement. The general public believes that by inviting the Eastern European countries to join the Union the security of the continent will be safeguarded. This was particularly important in Sweden (59%), the United Kingdom and Denmark (both 58%), Finland (57%), Germany and Greece (56% each).

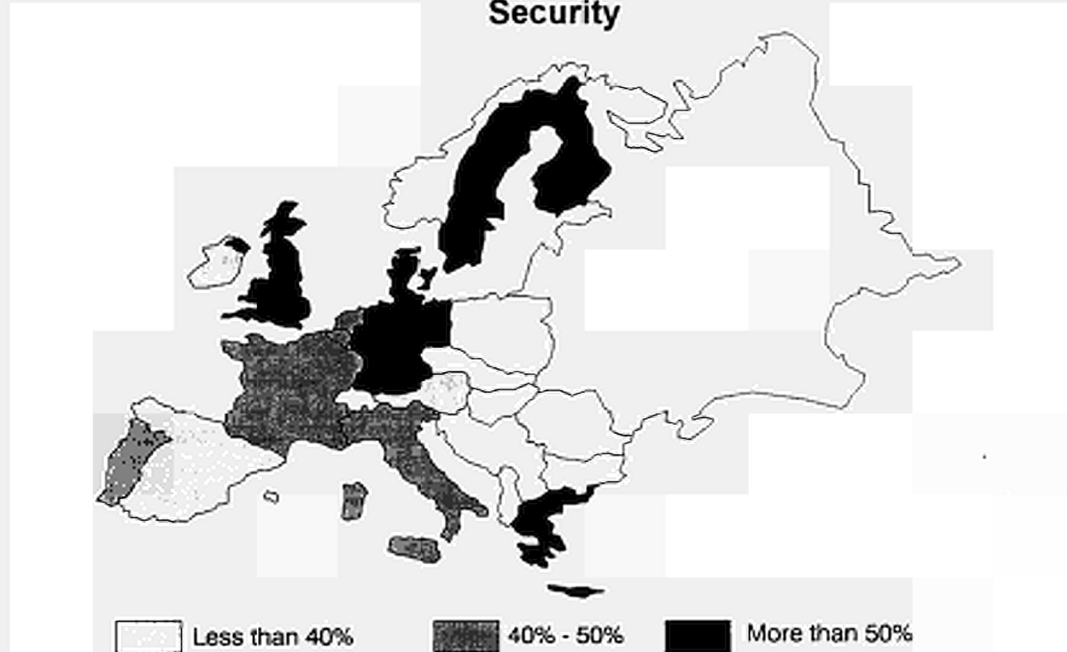
Austria in particular saw an economic value in their admittance, while the moral dimension was most frequently cited in Portugal (38%), Spain (37%) and Italy (31%). (Table 3.12 and 3.13)

If we compare these findings with the answers to the question :

"Which fundamental objective, do you think, the European Union should set itself within the scope of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference?"

we observe that the **maintenance of peace** is the most frequently selected response with 41% citing this as the main objective for the IGC. The following graph highlights in geographical terms the perceived need for peace on the European continent.

**Reason why Eastern European states should become members:
Security**



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 3.9

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

Key Documents

- The Maastricht Treaty
- European Commission's report - May 1995
- The European Parliament's report (by Bourlanges and Martin)
- The European Parliament's Resolution on the functioning of the Treaty on European Union - 17 May 95
- Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference
- Report on the Institutional Reform - presented by the Committee of Regions
- Report by the Court of Justice
- Contribution of the Court of First Instance for the purposes of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference
- Report by the Court of Auditors to the "Reflection Group" on the operation of the Treaty on European Union
- Progress report from the Chairman of the Reflection Group on the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference
- Solemn Declaration of the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, and the Commission: Messina - 2 June 1995
- A "Strategy for Europe", final report from the Chairman of the Reflection Group on the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference - 5 December 1995
- Commission Opinion. "Reinforcing political union and preparing for enlargement" - 28th February 1996
- Resolution on (i) Parliament's opinion on the convening of the Intergovernmental Conference; and (ii) evaluation of the work of the Reflection Group and definition of the political priorities of the European Parliament with a view to the Intergovernmental Conference. Based on the Dury/Maij-Weggen report - 13th March 1996

4. Single European Currency

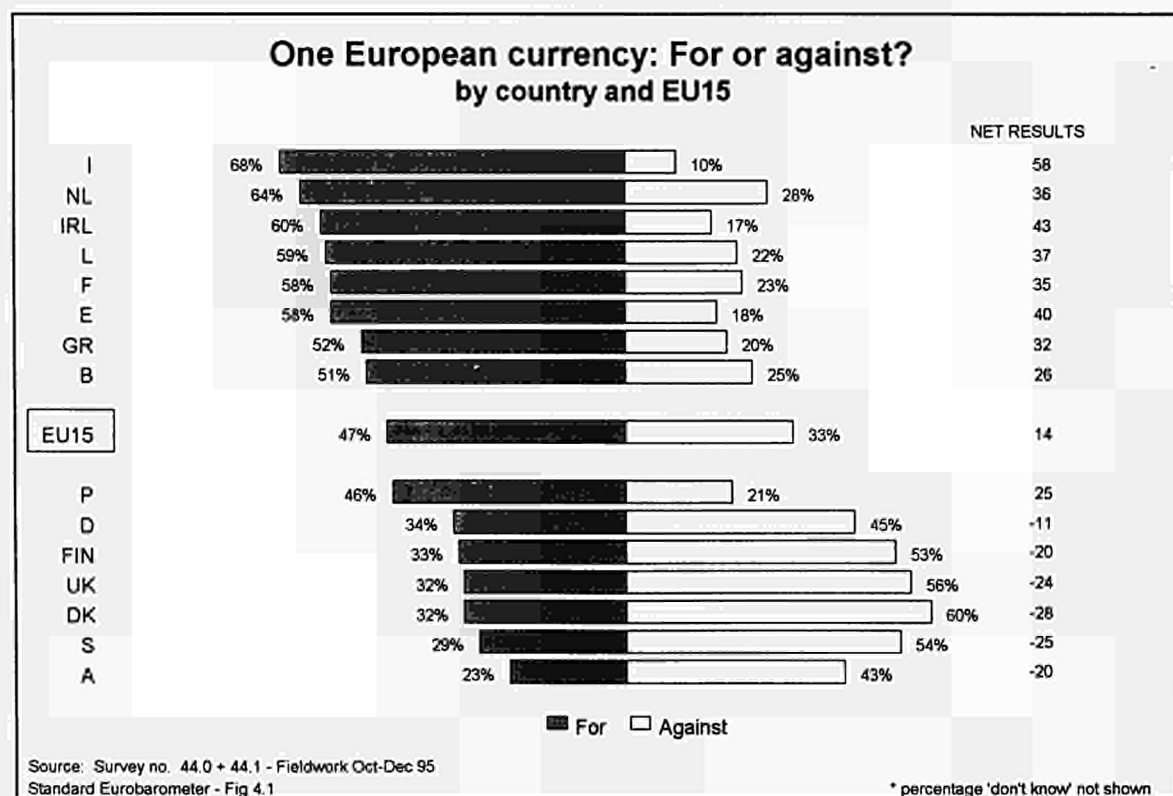
Public debate has, in the past few months, become more intense concerning the introduction of a single European currency. Debates around the convergence criteria, the date of introduction and name have all figured in the media recently.

The results in this chapter are based on the standard Eurobarometer 44 carried out between mid-October and mid-December 1995 and a "Flash Eurobarometer" carried out by telephone interview between the 16th and 20th December 1995, just after the Madrid meeting of the European Council.

4.1 Support for a European currency

In the standard EB 44 and 44.1¹ we find 19.8% of the EU citizens "very much" for the introduction of a single European currency; 27.6 percent "somewhat" for, giving a total "for" of 47%. Fourteen percent are recorded as being "somewhat" against and 19% "very much" against giving a total against of 33%. A further 11% were neither for nor against (spontaneous mention) and 9% held no opinion.

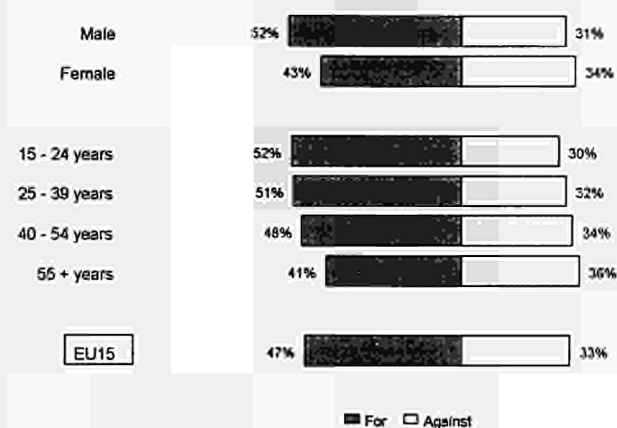
The "Flash Barometer" carried out just before Christmas yielded the following figures in support of the single currency, 24% "very much" in favour, 30% "somewhat" in favour, while 18% were "somewhat" against and 19% were "very much" against.



¹ See appendix C.3 for technical details

Standard Eurobarometer 44

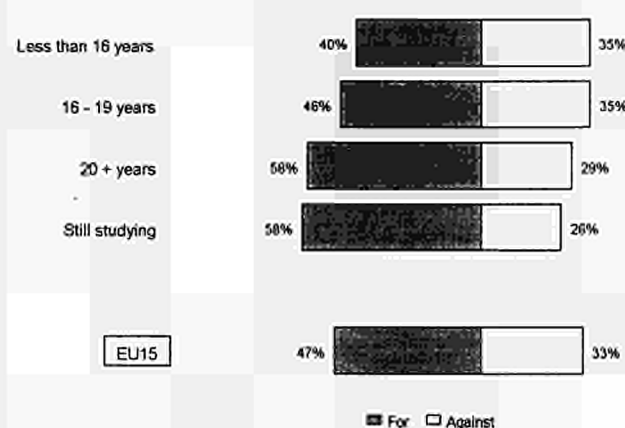
One European currency: For or against? by gender and age - EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.0 + 44.1 - Fieldwork Oct-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 4.2

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

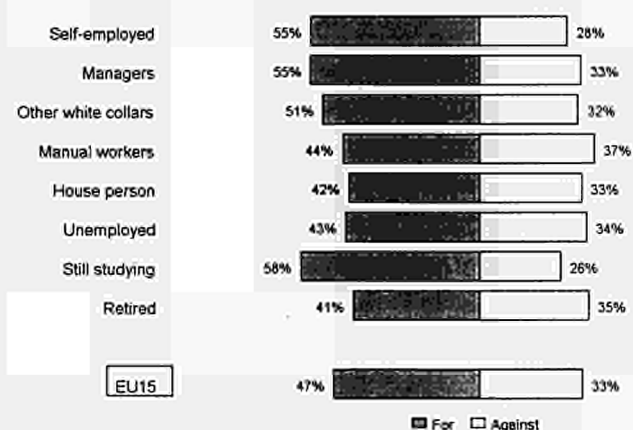
One European currency: For or against? by age of stopping education - EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.0 + 44.1 - Fieldwork Oct-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 4.3

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

One European currency: For or against? by occupation of respondent - EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.0 + 44.1 - Fieldwork Oct-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 4.4

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

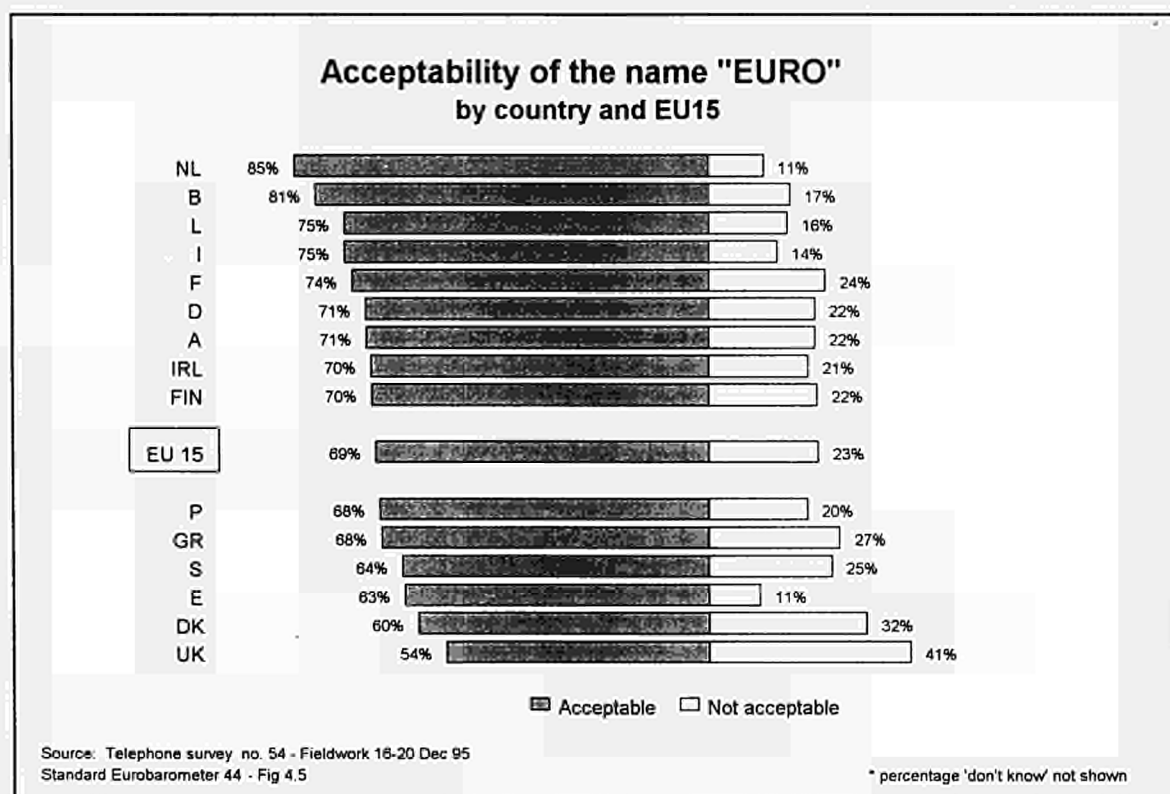
Bearing in mind that the two surveys were carried out using different methodologies, different sample sizes² and at different periods, between which there occurred the Madrid summit when the timetable and scenario were confirmed and the name Euro was announced, it is not possible to say that a real increase for support has occurred, but the data suggests that "no opinion" has decreased, opposition has increased slightly, and that support has increased.

Analysis of the results from the standard Eurobarometer number 44 shows support for a single currency is highest in Italy (68% in favour, very or somewhat), followed by the Netherlands (64%), Ireland (60%), Luxembourg (59%) and Spain and France (58% each). In Greece and Belgium just over half of the respondents were in favour (52% and 51% respectively). Nowhere else did support reach the 50% level. Countries showing lowest support were Austria (23%), Sweden (29%), the United Kingdom and Denmark (32% each), Finland (33%) and Germany (34%). In Portugal support was recorded at 46%.

The socio-demographic analysis shows men to be more in favour of a single European currency than women; 52% to 43% in favour. Age also emerges as a discriminator, the younger people are generally more favourably disposed than the older respondents, as are those in higher education. Those "still studying" record 58% in favour compared with 40% for those who completed their studies under the age of 16. Other analyses indicated that, as is frequently the case with "European" issues, there is a correlation between favourable attitudes and high levels of opinion leadership (61% high in favour compared to 37% low in favour), and between high social class classification, be it using the ESOMAR³ or the respondent's self classification. (Tables 4.1 to 4.4)

4.2 The Madrid Summit and the name "Euro"

Two-thirds of those interviewed in the "Flash Eurobarometer" were aware of the Madrid Summit and 80% amongst those had learnt that the name of the new single currency has been decided.



² See annex C3 and C4 for details.

³ See annex C.5 for details.

Standard Eurobarometer 44

Amongst the 15,500 people interviewed by telephone shortly before Christmas 1995, seven in ten (69%) found the name Euro acceptable, 23% found it unacceptable and 8% had no opinion.

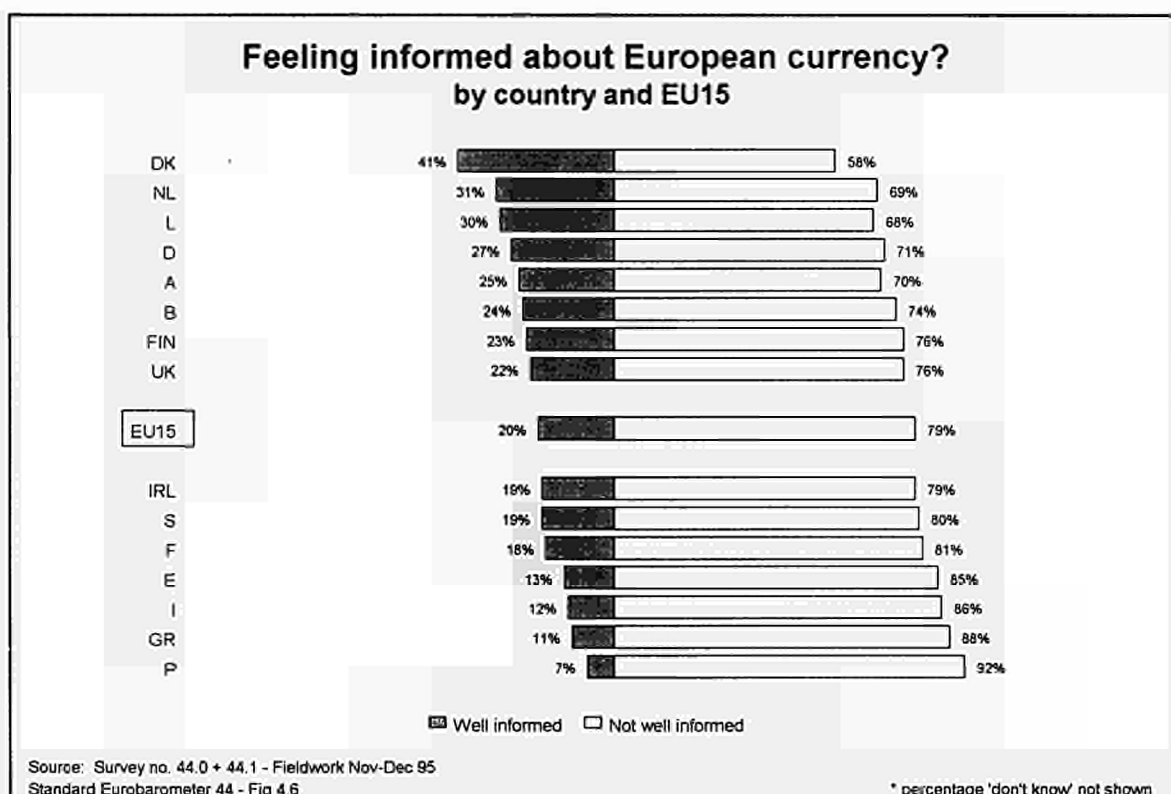
Acceptability of the name of the new monetary unit was particularly high in the Netherlands (85%), Belgium (81%), Italy and Luxembourg (75% each) and France (74%).

The name was not particularly liked in the United Kingdom (41% not acceptable), Denmark (32%), Greece (27%) and Sweden (25%). (Tables 4.5 and 4.6)

4.3 Knowledge of EU citizens concerning the Single Currency

Despite the increased public debate, most citizens know little about the European currency to come (subjectively as well as objectively). One in five (20%) feel well informed (2% "very well", 18% just "well"). Four in five (79%) feel they are not "well informed" (54% "not very well" informed, 25% "not at all" informed).

Those feeling best informed were from Denmark with a "informed" mean score⁴ of 2.33 (maximum score 4), the Netherlands (2.18), Germany and Luxembourg (2.14), the United Kingdom (2.05) and Austria (2.04). Lowest scores were recorded in Portugal (1.59) and Spain (1.80). (Tables 4.7 and 4.8)



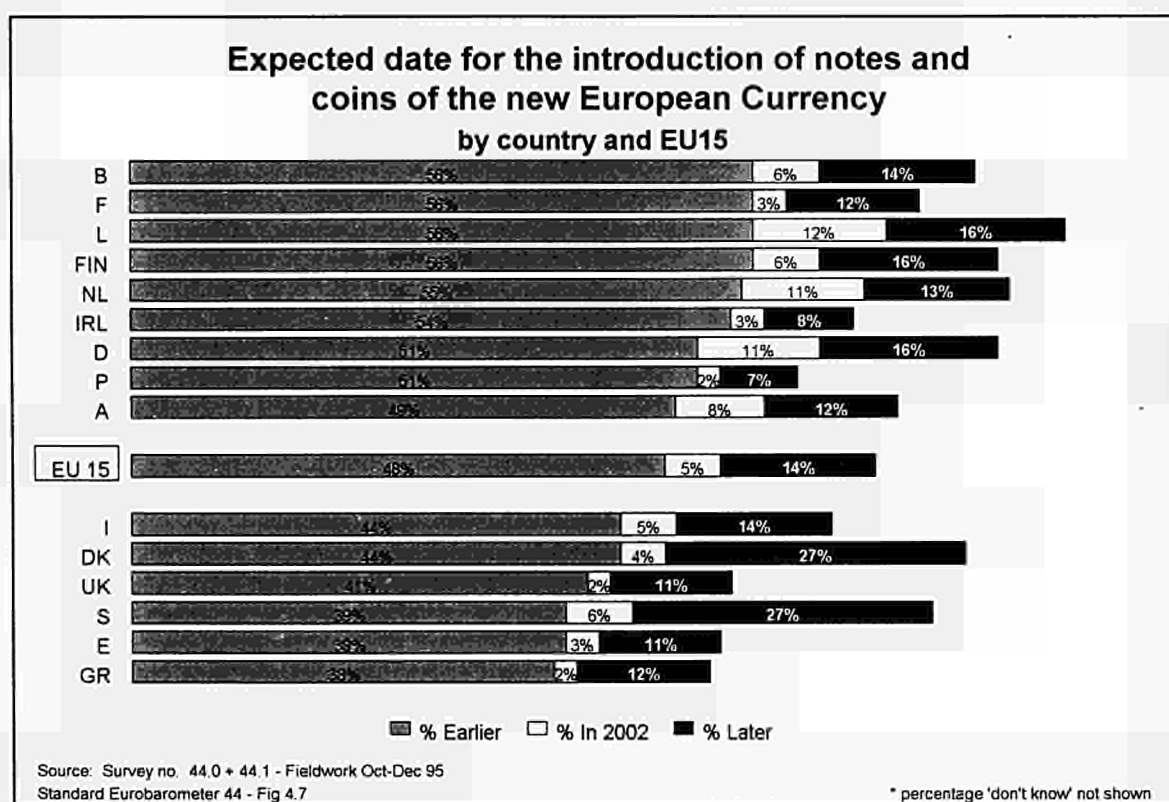
⁴ Mean scores were calculated by attributing the following values to answers given: "very well informed" 4, "well informed" 3, "not very well informed" 2 and "not at all informed" 1.

4.4 Introduction of the Currency

The survey asked the following question to establish peoples' expectations concerning the introduction of the new currency:

"Notes and coins in the European Currency may be introduced some time after exchange rates are locked. When do you think these notes and coins will be introduced?"

One in five persons (22%) expect to have notes and coins in the new currency introduced by the turn of the Millennium. By 2002, 48% expect to be using the new currency, however a significant one in three persons do not know when to expect the introduction of the new currency. This figure is high in Spain (46% don't know), Greece (45%) and the United Kingdom (42%). (Tables 4.9 to 4.12)



4.5 Who will participate in the Single Currency

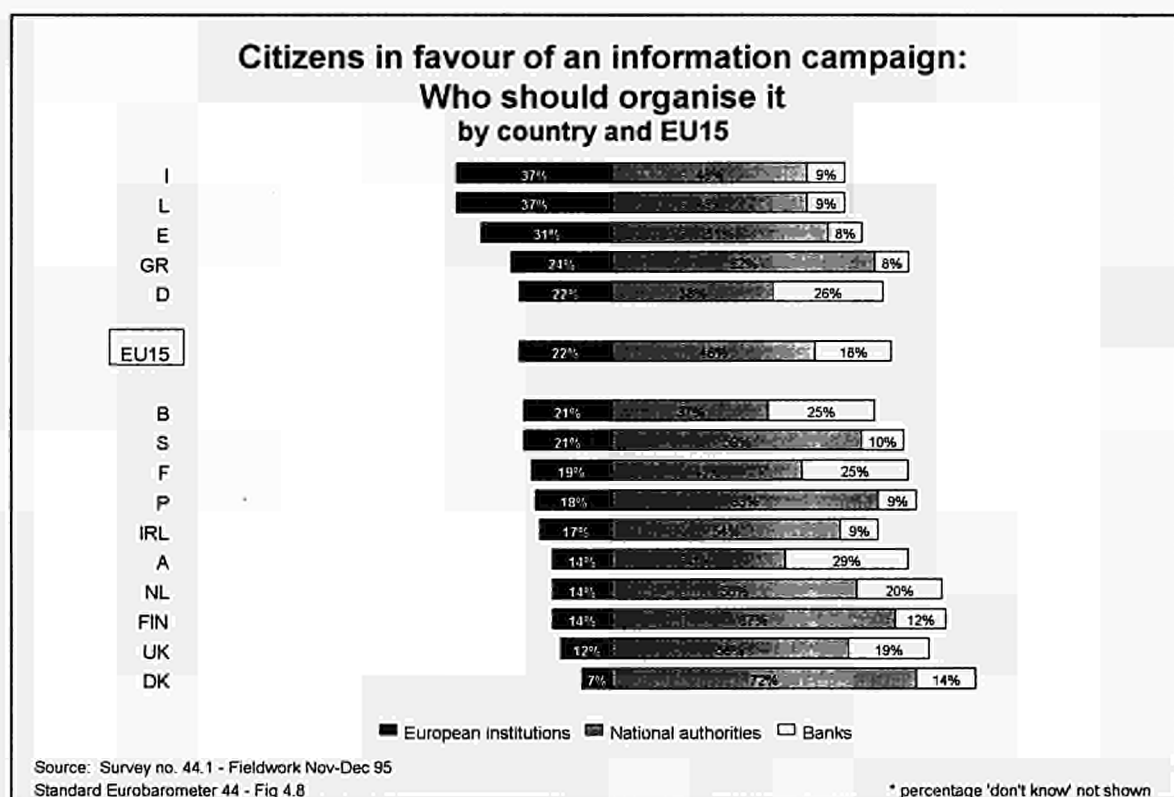
The survey asked respondents if they know which two member states had the possibility of staying out of the Single European Currency: the United Kingdom was correctly identified by 17% of the sample and Denmark by just 7%. The Danes themselves were better informed with 44% identifying their country correctly as having an opt-out option. In the United Kingdom only 27% knew of their government's position on the possible opt-out.

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4.6 Information campaign concerning the Single Currency

With information levels so low it is not surprising that the overwhelming majority (91%) of EU citizens support the idea of an information campaign. Most people would prefer a campaign organised by their own country's public authorities, 23% consider it the remit of the European institutions, while 18% suggest the financial institutions like banks and savings banks should be the promoters.

The cross country analyses suggest support for a national campaign runs highest in Denmark (73%). Other countries where a national campaign is seen as particularly desirable include Finland (66%), Greece (62%), Sweden and Portugal (61%) and the Netherlands (60%). (Table 4.13)

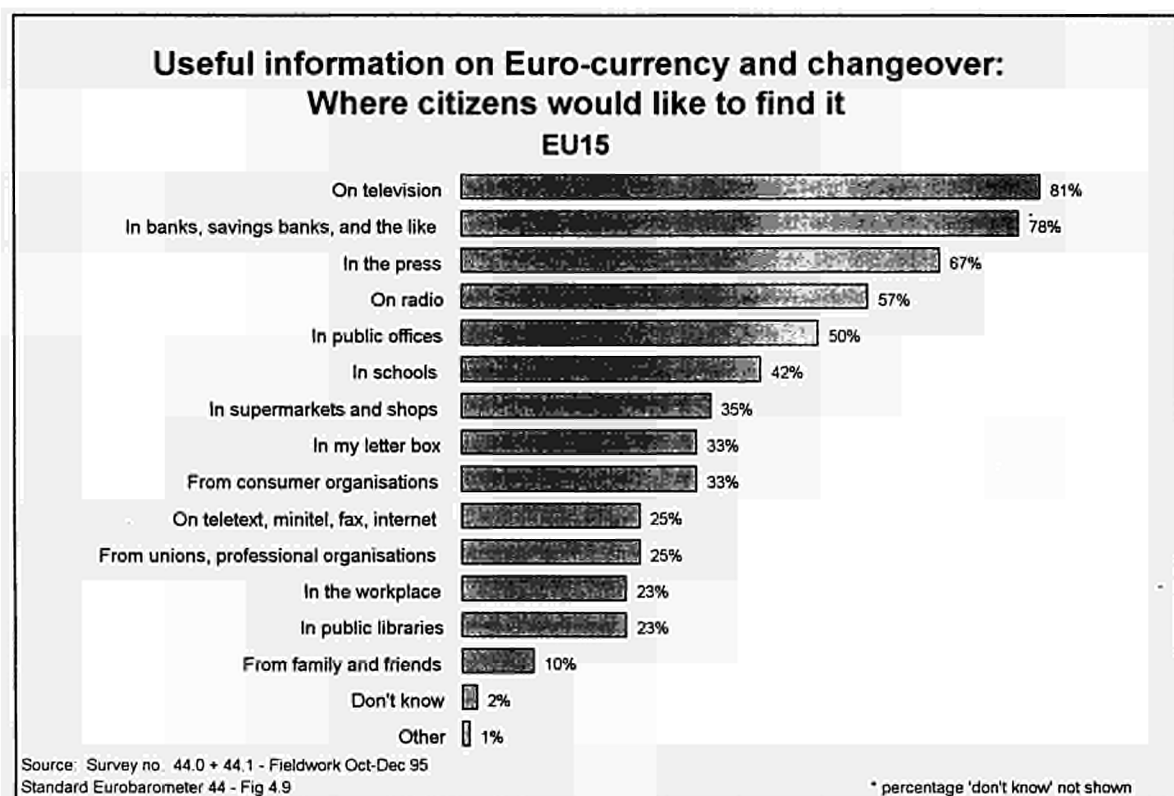


Respondents were asked to identify their **preferred sources** for receiving information about the new currency, it was clear that while the media and financial institutions were seen as extremely important sources, other institutions and organisations were also expected to contribute to the information campaign.

Of the media **television** was the single most highly rated source (81%) suggesting it as a prime source of information, the print media was mentioned by 67%, radio by 57% and Minitel, Telefax, Ceefax or the Internet by 25%.

The second principle source was through the **financial institutions** such as banks, savings banks and the like, they are considered by nearly eight in ten citizens as useful source of information.

Apart from the above mentioned sources it is clear that people would also like information to come from a number of **other sources**: schools and places of education and training were mentioned by over a third of respondents. Shops and consumer organisations were each mentioned by one in three respondents as was information received in the post. Approximately one in four thought that unions and professional organisations should provide information and as many cited public libraries.



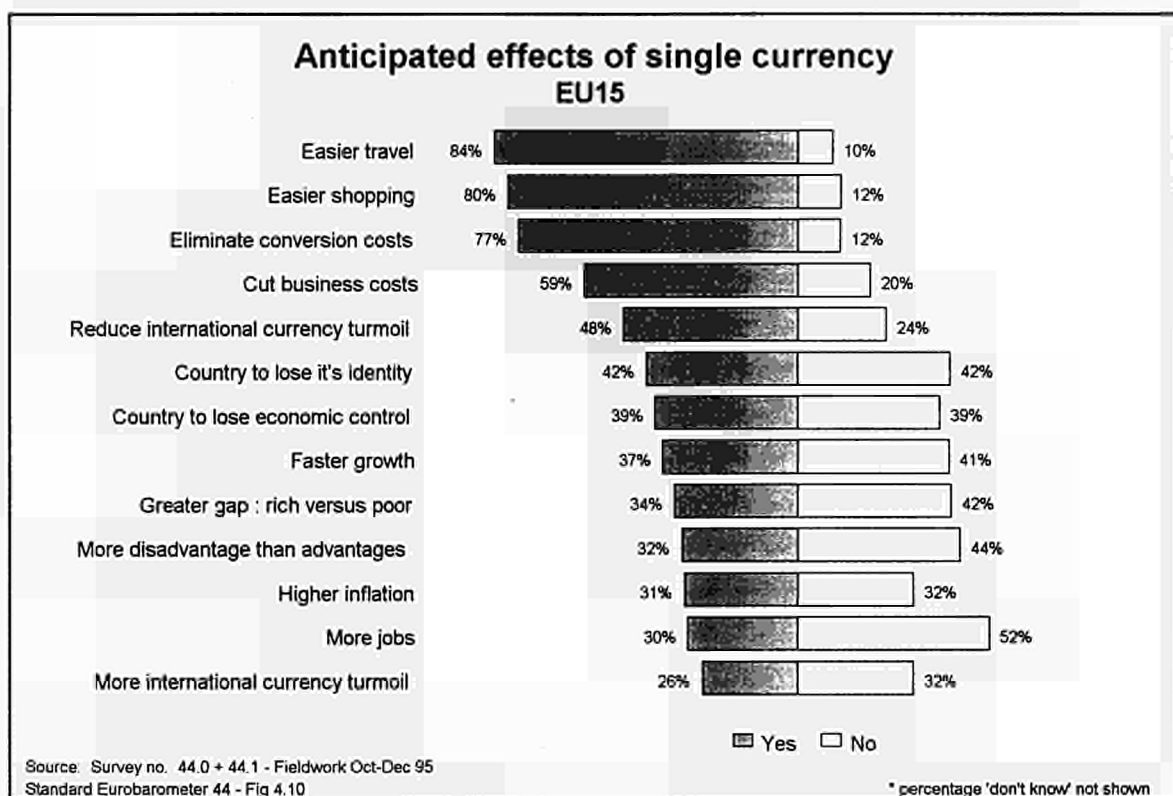
The cross country analysis reveals some sharp differences, while in all member states the media and financial institutions are rated high, ratings of other sources information are variable: the information sources such as **Minitel, Telefax, Ceefax and the Internet** are mentioned by approximately half of those living in Sweden (51%), Denmark (48%), the Netherlands (46%) and the United Kingdom (40%), EU average 25%. In the same four countries we observe higher mention of the use of public libraries; the United Kingdom (61%), Denmark and the Netherlands each 51% and Sweden 48% (EU average 23%). Direct mail was mentioned by two thirds of Swedes (EU average 33%), while seven in ten British expected their supermarkets to be a source of information compared with 35% EU average. (Table 4.14)

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4.7 Expected effects of the introduction of a Single Currency

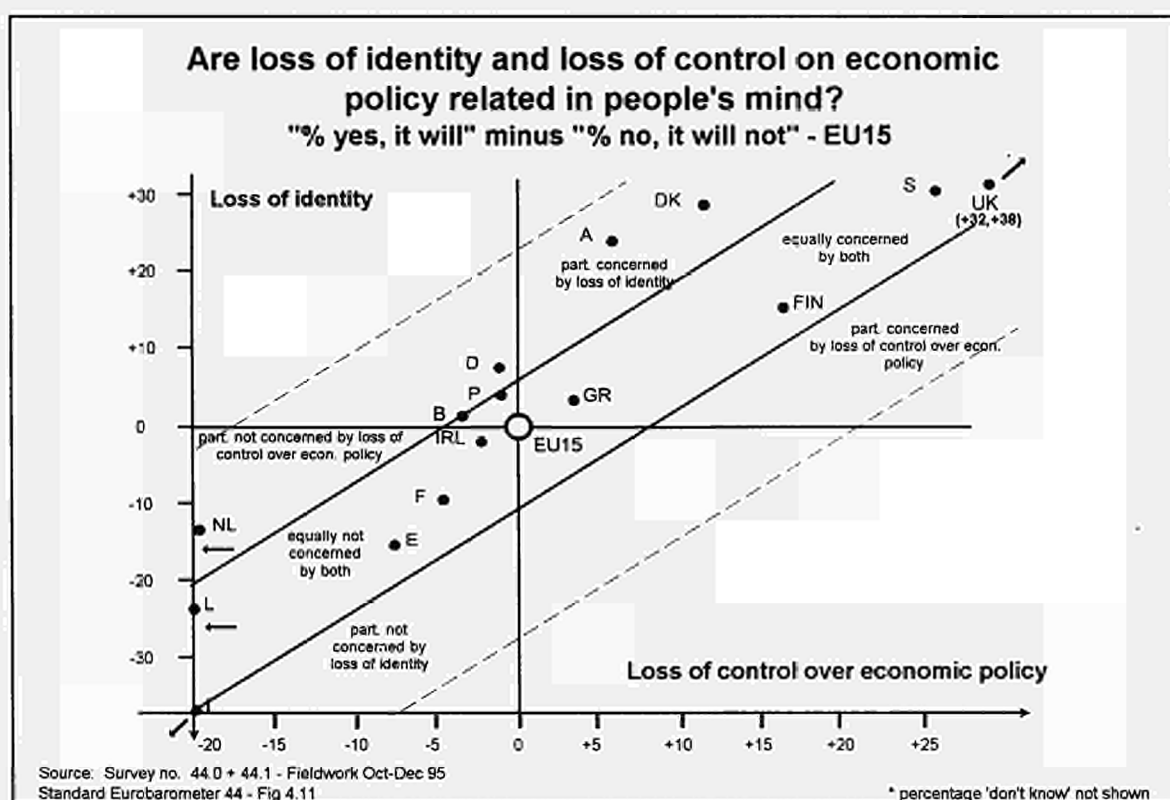
Despite claiming to know little about the new currency those interviewed certainly had a definite impression of the effect its' introduction would have on their lives. EU citizens anticipated the three most tangible benefits from the single currency would be "make life easier for people who travel across borders (84%), "make it easier to shop around Europe as all prices will be comparable" (80%) and "eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another" (77%).

Fewer people believed the currency would "cut down the cost of doing business between Monetary Union member states" (59%) and "reduce turmoil in international currency markets" (48%). Even fewer believed it would "create faster economic growth" (37%) compared to 41% who considered it would not or "create more jobs" (30%) compared with 52% who did not consider it a possibility.



Looking at the downside the greatest fear is that their country "will lose too much of its identity" (42%), second there is concern that the country "will lose control over its economic policy" (39%). Other issues which are mentioned by about one in three of all respondents included: an increase in "the difference between rich and poor" (34%), "result in more disadvantages than advantages" (32%) and "result in higher inflation" (31%). In all the what might be described as economic factors the levels of "no opinion" ran particularly high.

The national differences between the main concerns over loss of identity combined with loss of economic control are shown in the following graph. The countries most antipathetic to the single currency are those who most fear the loss of national identity and control over their economic future namely, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Finland. A central group who feel some concern include Germany, Portugal, Belgium, Greece and Ireland, while loss of economic control appears not to be an issue for the Dutch or the residents of Luxembourg, even if they recognise some loss of national identity. (Table 4.15)



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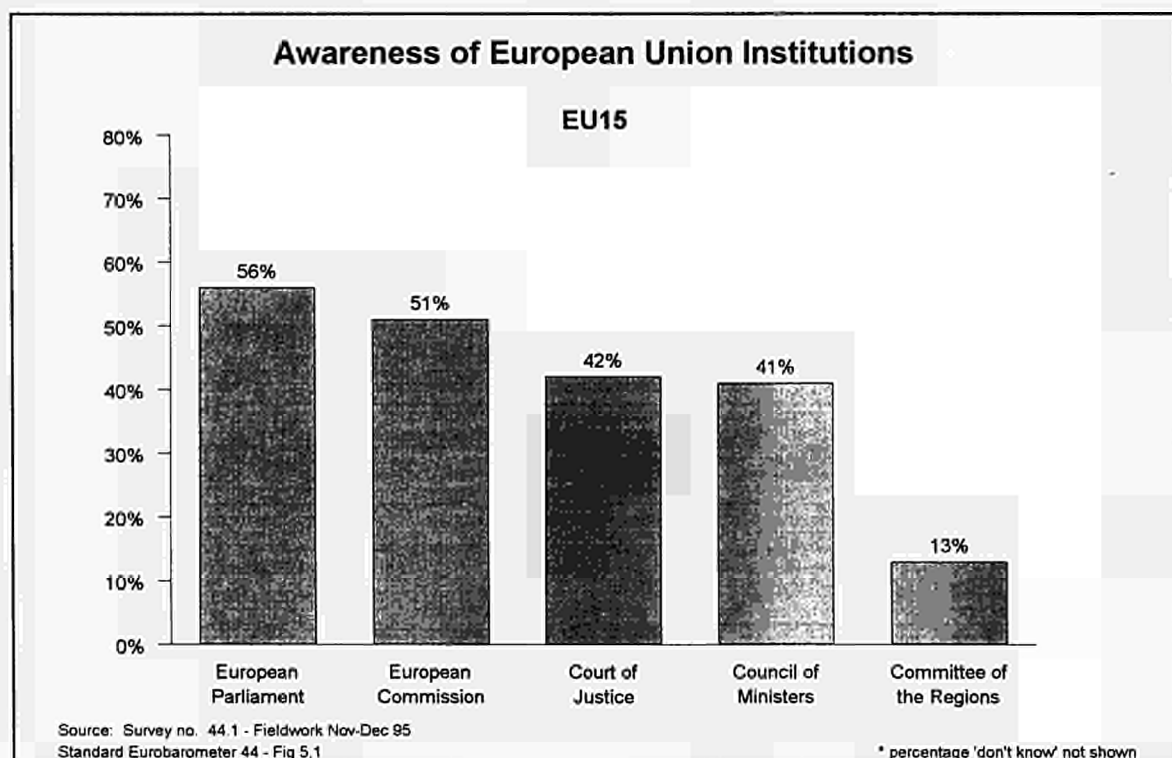
5. Awareness and role of European Union institutions, treaties and agreements

5.1 Awareness of the European Union institutions as reflected in the media

One should preface the following commentary by the reminder that it is a measure of peoples' recall of media coverage in the recent past/last 3 months of the various institutions, treaties and agreements rather than their real knowledge about and awareness of these institutions.

Overall, the awareness figures have dropped since last surveyed (EB43) for all the institutions measured. This must in part be due to the extensive media coverage that was witnessed in the first six months of 1995; the confirmation of a new Commission and the entry of Austria, Finland and Sweden as the latest countries to join the Union. The second half of 1995 was, at the European level less eventful, while the politicians were preparing for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, public debate remained relatively low key.

The most visible of the European institutions in this survey was, as is traditional, the European Parliament (56%) followed by the European Commission (51%), the European Court of Justice (42%) and the European Council (41%). The recently formed Committee of the Regions remains hardly "heard of" at 13%. (Table 5.1)



The awareness of the European Parliament at 56% is lower than that recorded in the Spring of 1995 (between 7th April and 18th May). At that time 63% of the citizens interviewed in the fifteen member states had "heard or read something about" the Parliament either "recently" or in the "last three months"¹.

¹ For a full discussion of the level of awareness of the European Parliament see Chapter 6.

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This question was formulated in two different ways:

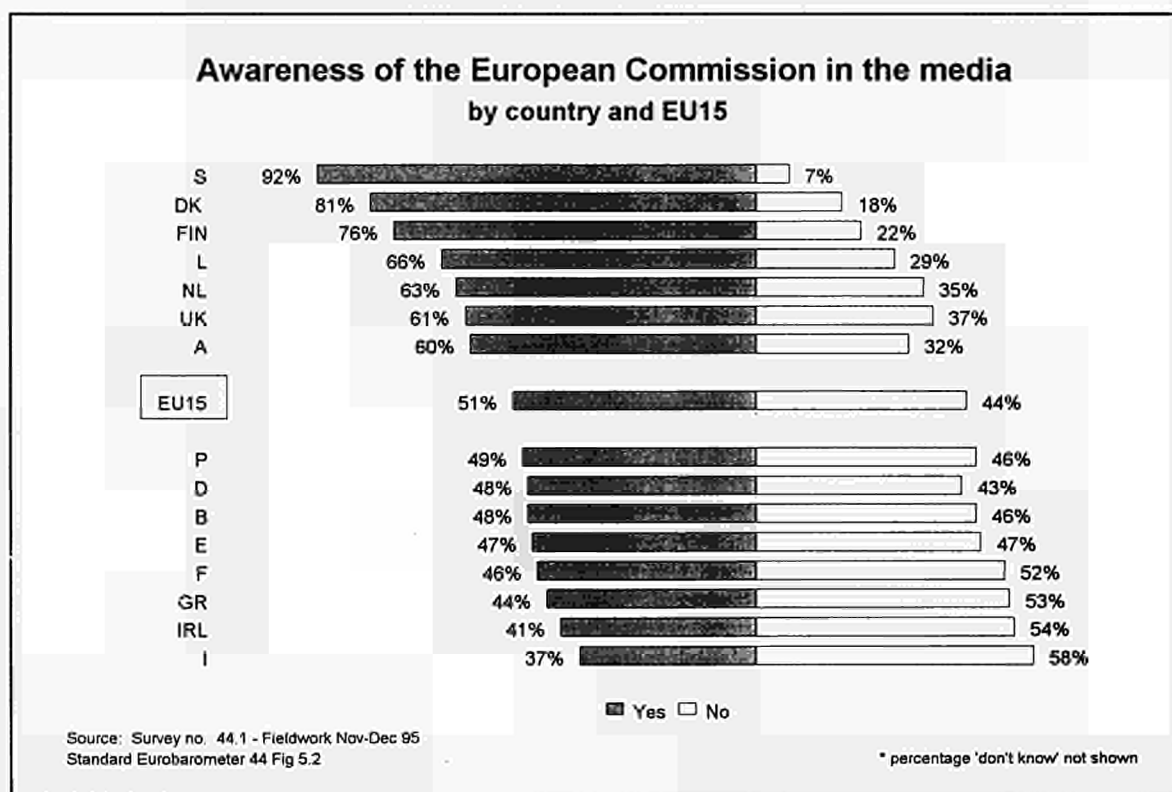
- ☐ "In the past three months have you heard or read anything about (Institution or theme)" (A)
- ☐ "Have you recently heard or read about (Institution or theme)" (B)

Each question was posed to a split half of the sample in order to verify the influence of the different question wordings. Overall, there is a slight increase in positive answers if the more precise definition "in the last three months" is used: +5% for the European Parliament and +1 to 2% for the other institutions.

The European Commission was reported by 51% of those interviewed, a drop of 8 percentage points since Spring 1995. It remained highest in Sweden (92%), Finland (76%) and up to 81% in Denmark. Lowest scores were returned in Italy (37%), Ireland (41%), Greece (44%) and Spain (47%).

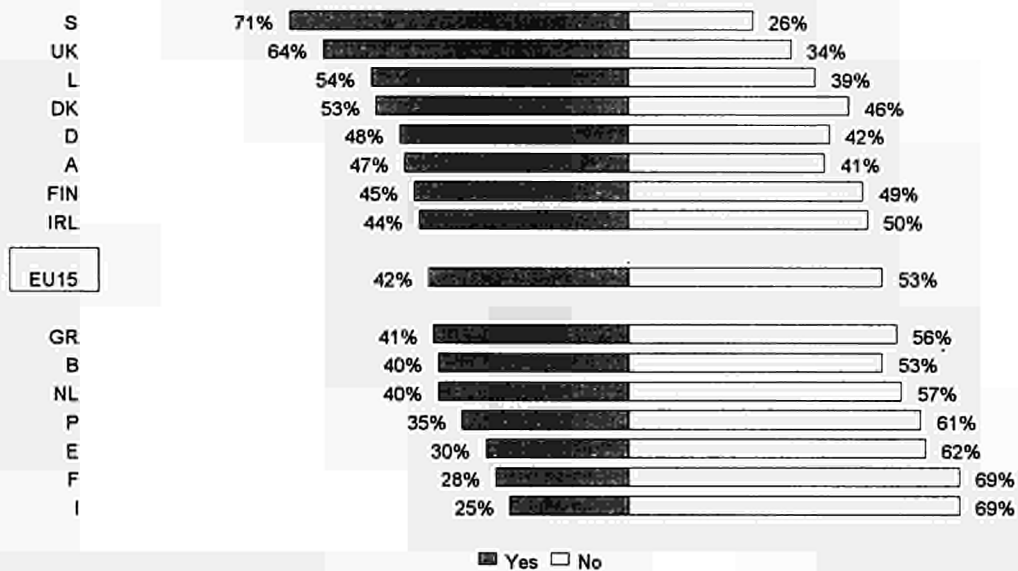
Awareness of the European Court of Justice and the Council of Ministers was just over forty percent. The European Court of Justice was particularly well recognised in Sweden (71%). This was followed by the United Kingdom (64%)². In the remaining member states only Luxembourg (54%) and Denmark (53%) did more than half of those interviewed recall having heard of the Court in the past three months.

The visibility of the Council was also highest in Sweden (85%), which substantially surpassed all other countries' scores. Denmark recorded 64%, Finland 61%, the Netherlands 53%, Luxembourg 52% and Spain 51%, nowhere else was a score of over 50% recorded.



² It was in this period that the Bosmans case concerning football transfers was being heard by the Court.

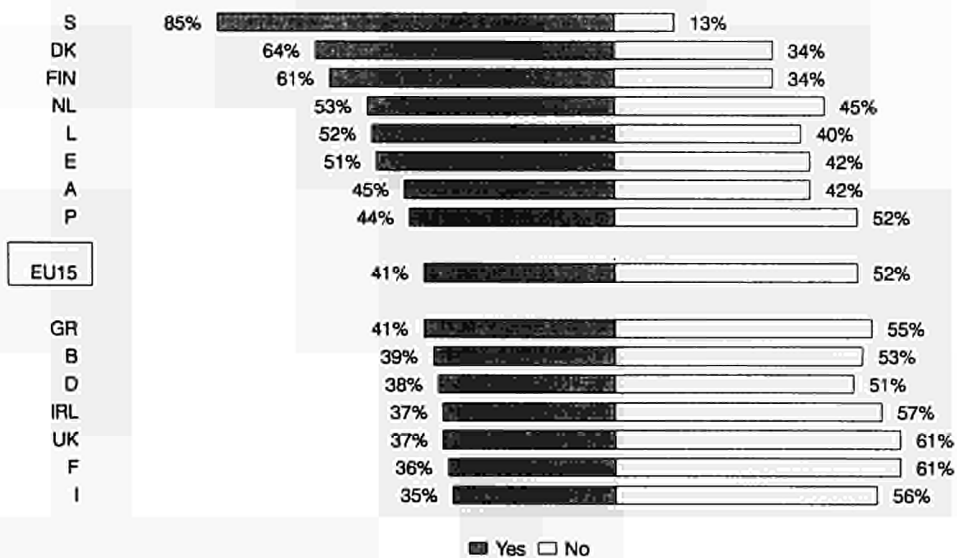
Awareness of the European Court of Justice in the media by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.3

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Awareness of the Council of Ministers in the media by country and EU15

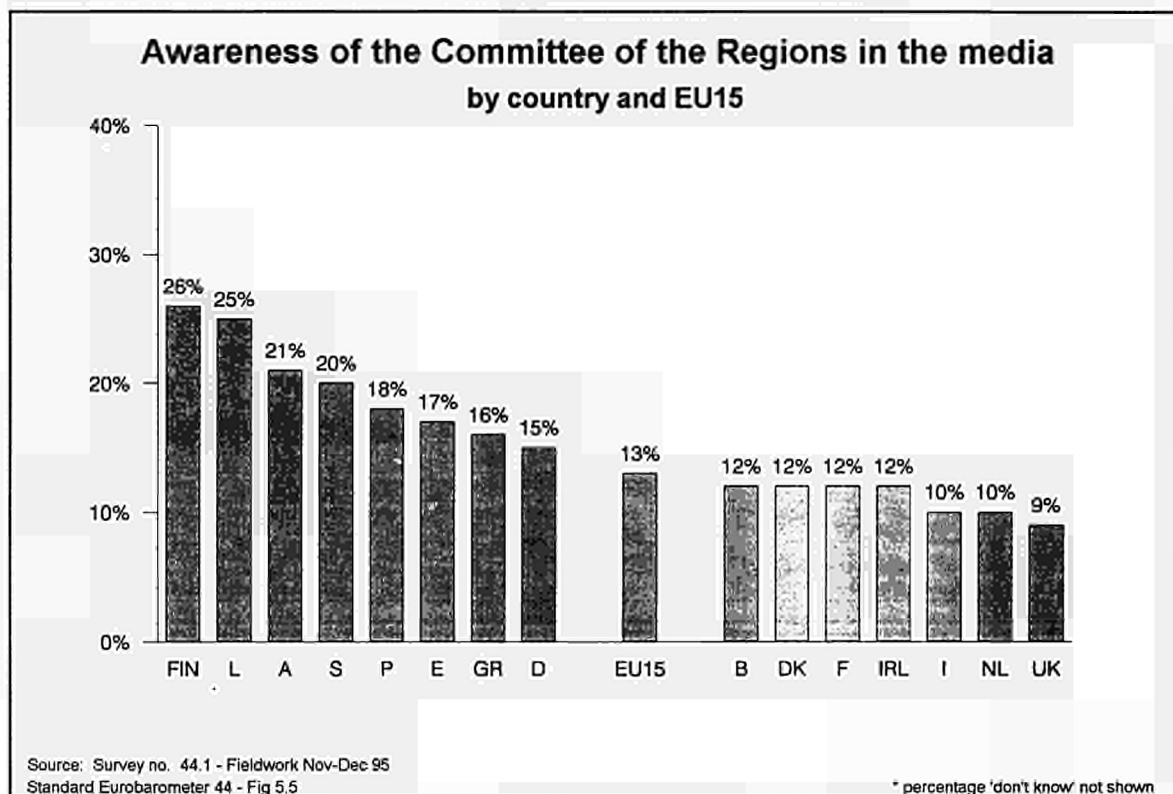


Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.4

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

The newly formed Committee of the Regions, reported on for the first time in this Eurobarometer, is as yet little known. Only 13% of all the EU residents interviewed had "heard or read about it" in the media in the last three months. In only two countries, Finland (26%) and Luxembourg (25%) did the figure reach one in four. The lowest scores were recorded in the United Kingdom (9%) and Italy (10%).



5.2 Awareness of major European political issues and events

Apart from measuring awareness of European institutions as reflected by media coverage, the survey also covered some of the main political themes being discussed at European level. These included the Single European Market, the Maastricht Treaty, the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, "two-speed" Europe, enlargement and the Barcelona conference.

As with the European institutions we witness an overall fall in awareness since the Spring of 1995 of between 6 and 11 percentage points.

Awareness of the **Single European Market** dropped from 65% to 54% in the given period. Highest levels of awareness were recorded in Spain and Portugal where 58% had heard or read something in the past three months, Luxembourg 57%, Germany 56%, Italy 55% and the United Kingdom (54%).

The **Maastricht Treaty** appears to have maintained a higher level of visibility than the earlier Single European Market. Sixty percent of those interviewed claimed to have read or heard something about Maastricht, a drop of 11% since Spring 1995. Highest scores were recorded in Sweden (79%), the Netherlands (73%) and the United Kingdom (68%).

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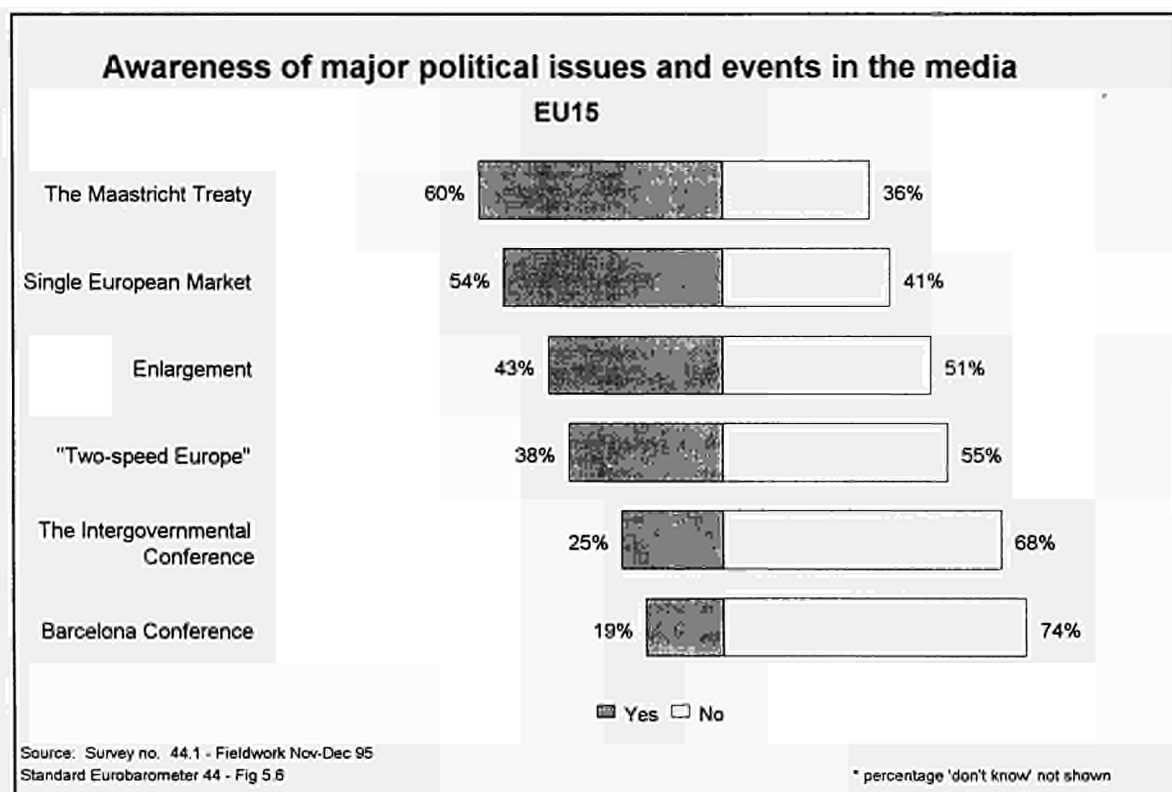
Awareness of the **1996 Intergovernmental Conference**³ was reported by just one in four respondents. It would appear that the debate is more advanced in Denmark where 56% claim awareness. The lowest score was recorded in Ireland (18%).

The concept of a **"two-speed" Europe** *"which implies that certain European Union member states would advance more rapidly than others towards further European integration"* has dropped back in awareness to 38% EU-wide, while 55% have not heard or read about the idea in the past 3 months. Nowhere did this figure rise above the halfway mark.

Awareness of **enlargement** through *"discussions concerning the future membership of countries in Central and Eastern Europe"* is recorded at 43% at EU15 level. Cross-country analysis shows a very wide range of awareness, particularly high scores were recorded in Finland (74%) and Sweden (69%). Lowest scores were returned in Ireland (29%), Greece and Spain (32% each).

The final theme examined in this battery of questions concerned *"the conference between all European Union member states and twelve Mediterranean partners on the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean partnership, which will take place in Barcelona on the 27th and 28th November 1995"* - the **Barcelona Conference**.

Overall 19% had heard/read about the conference, and what is particularly surprising is that awareness is highest in Finland (44%) then Sweden (36%) - geographically the most distant. Luxembourg scored 35%, Denmark 28% and the host country Spain 25%. (Table 5.1)



³ See Chapter 3 for a detailed discussion

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5.3 Trust in National and European Institutions

In order to establish the level of trust felt by the general public towards the various national and European institutions, respondents were asked whether they felt they could or could not rely on each.

The results show that in no case does a majority trust any of the institutions listed. National parliaments score highest with 48% claiming they feel they can be relied on, but a significant 38% feel they cannot.

The European Parliament and national governments both score 45% "trust", the European Parliament records 32% who feel they cannot rely on it, but for national governments the figures rises to 43%.

Both the Council of Ministers of the European Union and the European Commission score just on 40% for people who feel they can rely on the institution, a third feel they cannot and just over a quarter (28% and 25% Council and Commission respectively) do not know. (Table 5.2)

TRUST IN NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS			
Institutions	Can Rely on	Cannot Rely on	Do not know
National Parliament	48	38	14
National Government	45	43	12
European Parliament	45	32	23
European Commission	41	34	25
European Council	40	32	28

5.4 The relative importance of decision taking power of the European Institutions

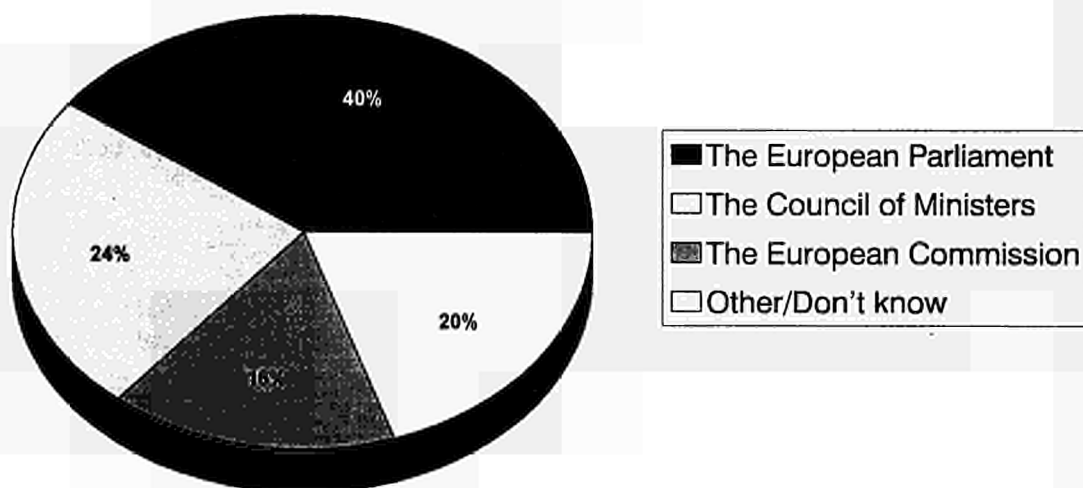
Respondents were asked the following question:

"In your opinion which one of the following three institutions (the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament) of the European Community takes the most important decisions?"

Four in ten of the EU citizens interviewed attributed most power to the European Parliament, 24% consider the Council of Ministers the most important while only 16% think the European Commission is the most important. A significant 20% of respondents were unable to answer.

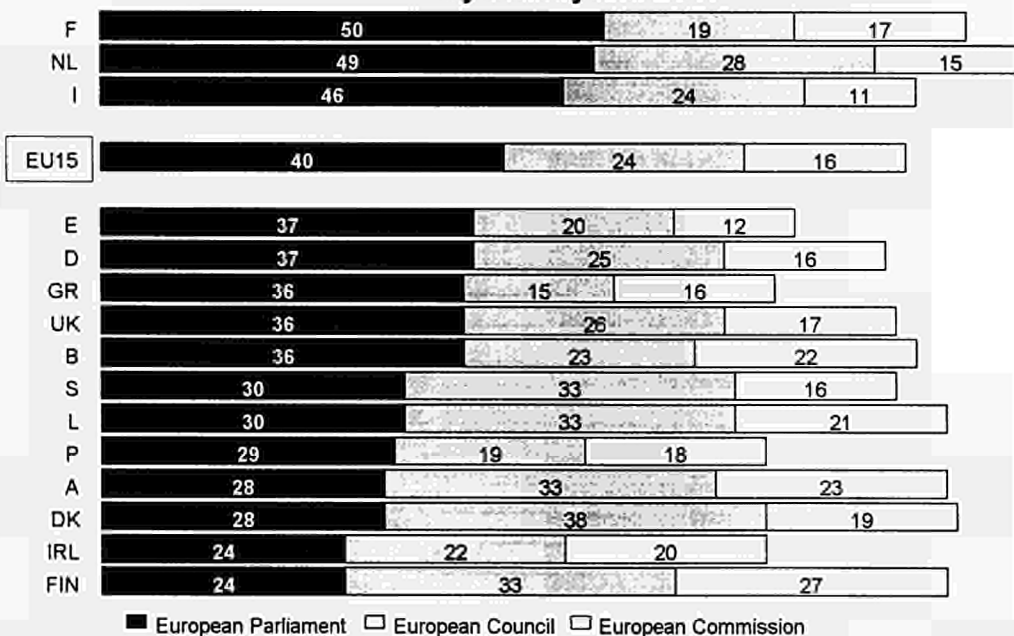
The **European Parliament's** rating is highest in France (50%), the Netherlands (49%) and Italy (46%). It is lowest in Finland (24%). The **Council of Ministers** is considered most important in Denmark (38%), Austria, Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden (33% each). Its lowest credibility is found in Greece at 15%. The **European Commission** achieves scores above 20% only in Finland (27%), Austria (23%), Belgium (22%), Luxembourg (21%) and Ireland (20%). (Tables 5.3 and 5.4)

Relative importance of decision taking power of the European Institutions EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.7

Relative importance of decision taking power of the European Institutions by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.8

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

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5.5 Subsidiarity national or joint decision taking

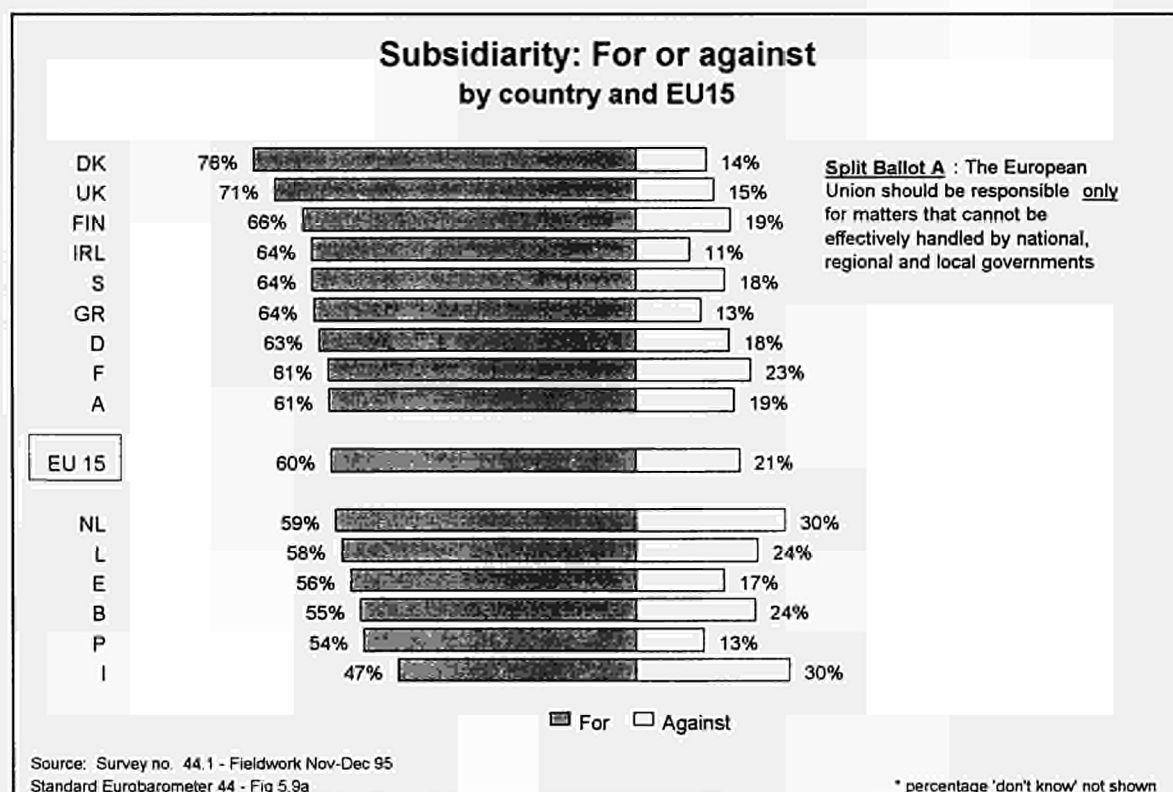
The principle of subsidiarity was written into the Maastricht Treaty. Article 3b states that "the Community shall act within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by this Treaty and of the objectives assigned to it therein. In areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Community shall take action, in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity 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 the scale or effect of the proposed action, be better achieved by the Community. Any action by the Community shall not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaty."

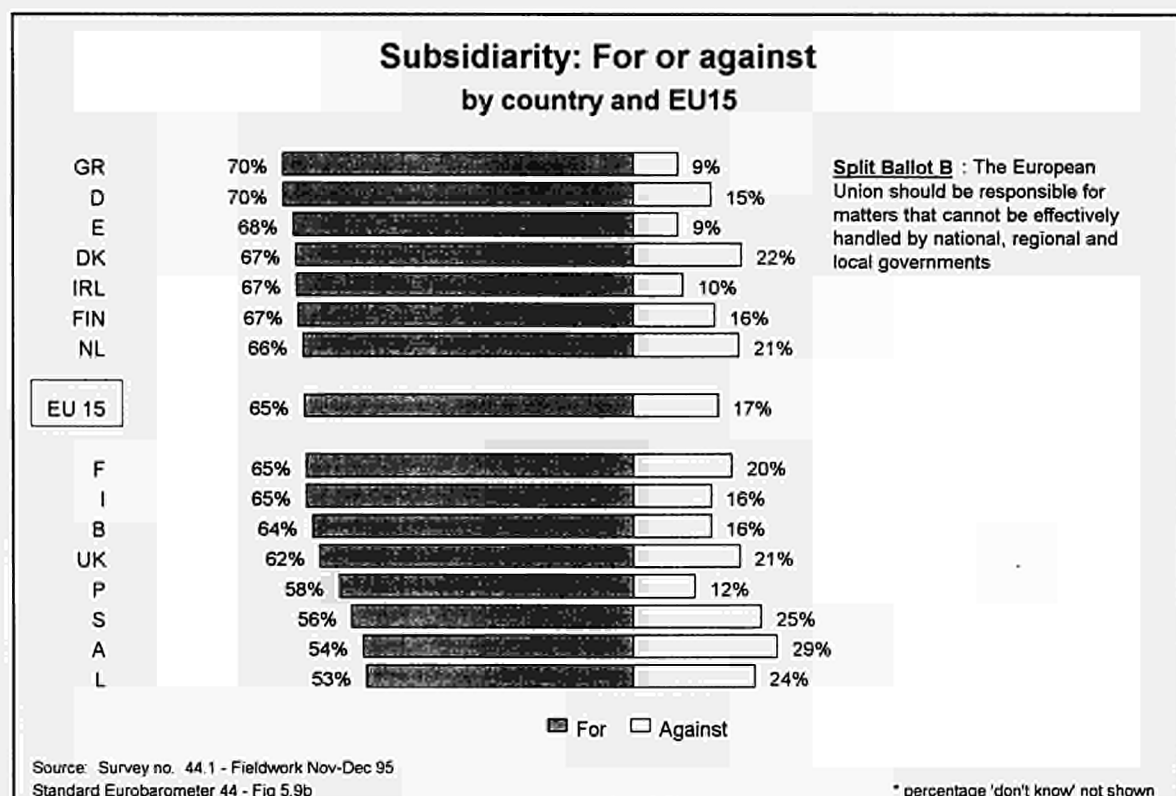
The Eurobarometer has measured attitudes towards subsidiarity in a number of ways, both direct and indirect. Responses to the direct question:

"Please tell me whether you are for or against:

The European Union should be responsible **only** for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments" (version A)

A second version omitting the word **only** was tested using a split ballot. (Version B). Split ballot A recorded support for subsidiarity at 60%, while split ballot B (omitting the word **only**) was supported by 65%. The comparable figure for the A version in the Spring of 1995 was 56%, indicating a strengthening of public opinion for the concept. The strengthening of the question by the inclusion of the word **only** increased scores in particular in Denmark and the United Kingdom (+9% each), Sweden and Austria (+7% each), Greece (+6%) and Luxembourg (+5%), everywhere else the weaker question formulation tended to increase scores in support of subsidiarity. The following graphs highlight these national differences.





In addition the Eurobarometer has addressed this issue regularly since 1989 in the form of the following question:

"Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (national) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Union. Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (national) government and which should be decided jointly within the European Union?"

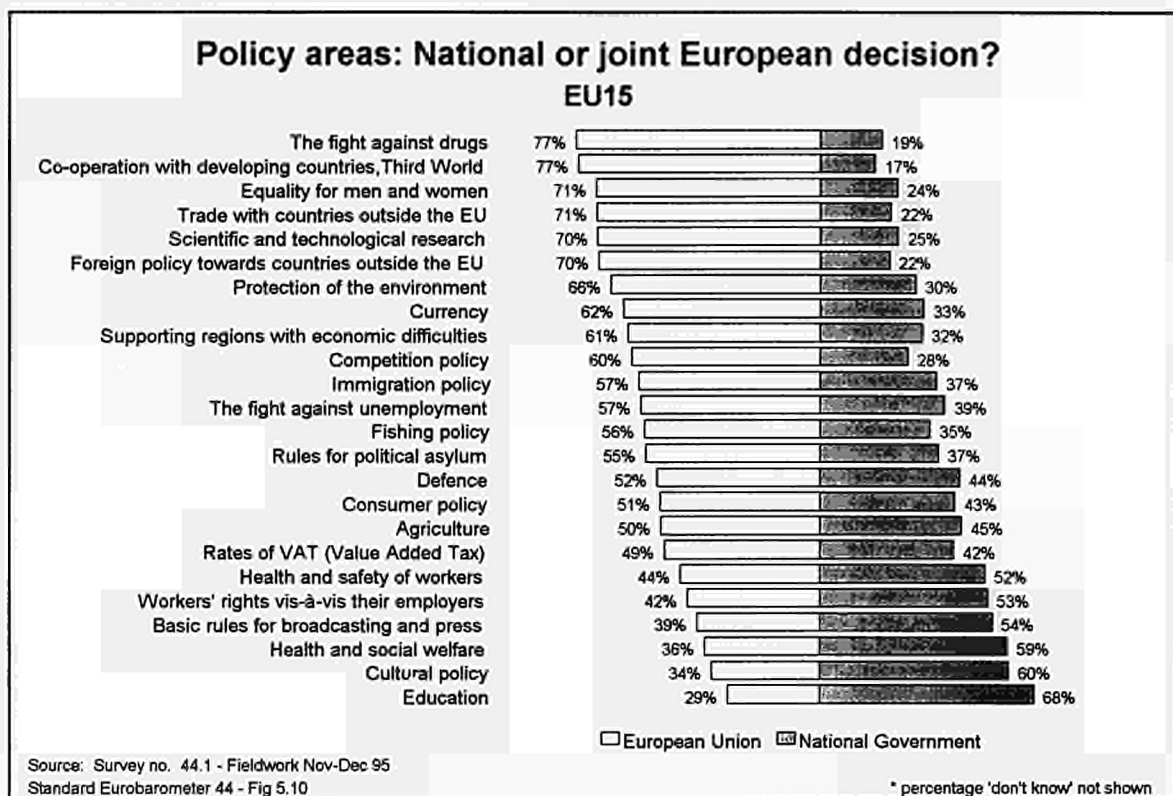
Respondents were asked to rate 24 policy areas, three new policy areas were included in this most recent survey:

- ☐ Competition policy
- ☐ External trade
- ☐ Fishing policy

From the list used in previous surveys we note that the rank order remains relatively constant. As observed in the past, more international issues received greater support for EU action, in addition issues which are perceived to "cross borders" such as the drugs trade, protection of the environment, scientific and technical research receive support for EU level decision making.

For the more domestic issues most people prefer that these be treated by their own national government. Indeed we witness an increased support for all these issues to be dealt with "at home" and the equivalent decline for EU intervention.

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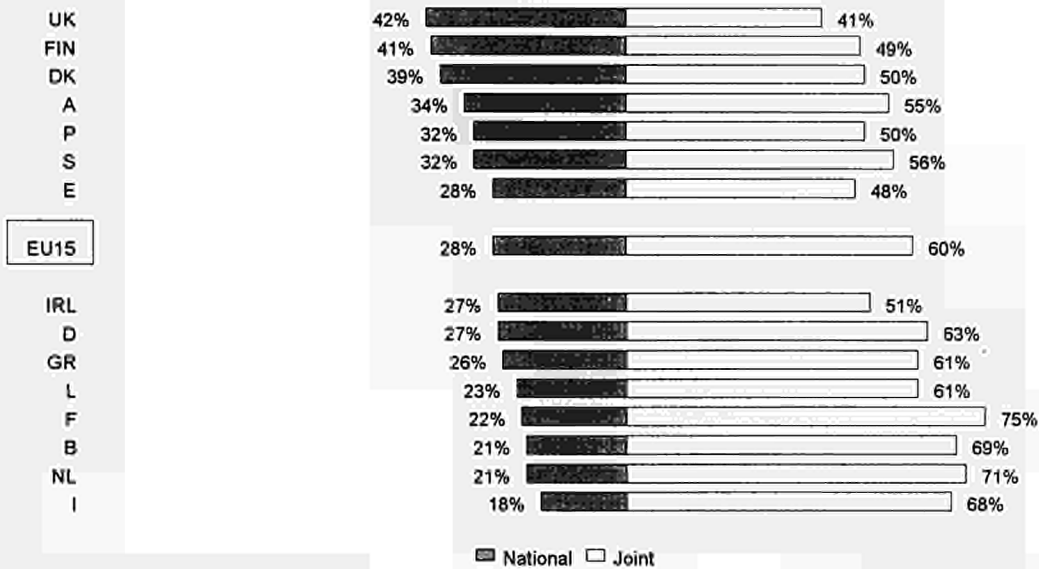
For the three new items added, and consistent with the overall trends, citizens feel trade outside the EU should be dealt with at EU level (71%). The two internal items, namely competition policy and fishing policy are thought to be appropriate for EU action by 60% and 56% respectively of EU citizens.

Selecting two of the new themes, we examined views in support of joint decision-making. The first, **competition policy** was, as we have seen, supported by six in ten people in the Union. Support is highest in France at 75%, followed by the Netherlands (71%) and Belgium (69%). Resistance is most marked in the United Kingdom where support for EU policy formation drops to 41%. The two other countries where a common competition policy is not supported by a majority are Finland (49%) and Portugal (49.5%).

Although support for the EU jointly deciding **fishing policy** is in a majority at 56%, opinions are sharply divided along national lines. Two countries, the Netherlands and Germany, stand out as strong supporter with 76% and 75% of their citizens preferring EU action.

Conversely, the United Kingdom and Finland are the two countries most strongly opposed with 56% in each case preferring fishing policy to be decided at home. Figures were also high in Ireland (48%), Portugal (44%), Spain and Denmark (43% each). These figures undoubtedly reflect the discussion concerning access to the Irish Box which was current around the time of the fieldwork. (Tables 5.5 and 5.6)

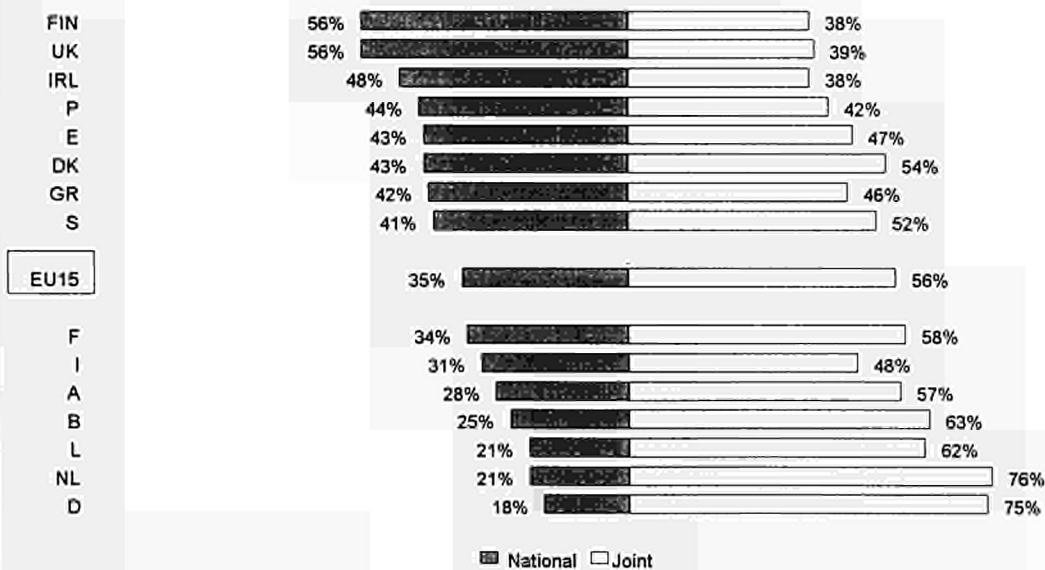
National or joint decision making for competition policy by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.11

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

National or joint decision making for fishing policy by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.12

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

5.6 Public support for various aspects of Maastricht

The Eurobarometer has established a list of key elements which are contained within the framework of the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht). People have, over a number of surveys, been asked to express their support for the various policies covered by the Treaty. The question does not however expressly mention Maastricht.

Analysis of the results of the Autumn 1995 Eurobarometer shows that public opinion remains remarkably stable concerning the various policies. There continues to be a slight movement toward support for the processes of democracy: +2% for the President and the Commission to have the European Parliament's support or resign, +3% for a European government, +1% for equal right for European Parliament with the Commission. Support for subsidiarity has also increased by 8% since Spring 1995.

Overall for the eleven policy areas presented, we list below, from highest to lowest, the level of acceptance, EU-wide:

- Children should be taught at school about the way the European Union institutions work: 86% agree, 6% disagree. This is the most popular measure.
- The European Union member states should have a common defence and military policy: 73% for, 16% against. This is accepted by a large majority in 11 member states. In Denmark (56%), Ireland (48%), Sweden (41%) and Finland (40%) the figures are significantly lower.
- The President and members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority of the European Parliament, otherwise they should resign. Although this is not part of the Treaty it receives strong support: 72% (compared to 66% in June 1993), only 9% are against. Nineteen percent had no opinion.
- The member states of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union: 69% for, 17% against. Opposition was highest in Sweden (only 48% for), Finland (55%), Ireland (56%) and the United Kingdom (58%).
- The European Union should support film and television production in Europe in order to achieve a better balance between American, Japanese and European productions: 66% for, 15% against. Support for this measure is particularly high in France (79%), Spain (74%), Greece (71%) and the United Kingdom (69%).
- The European Union should have a European government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of State and government, is one of two alternative versions of this question and is supported by 61% of EU citizens, 16% against and 23% hold no opinion.

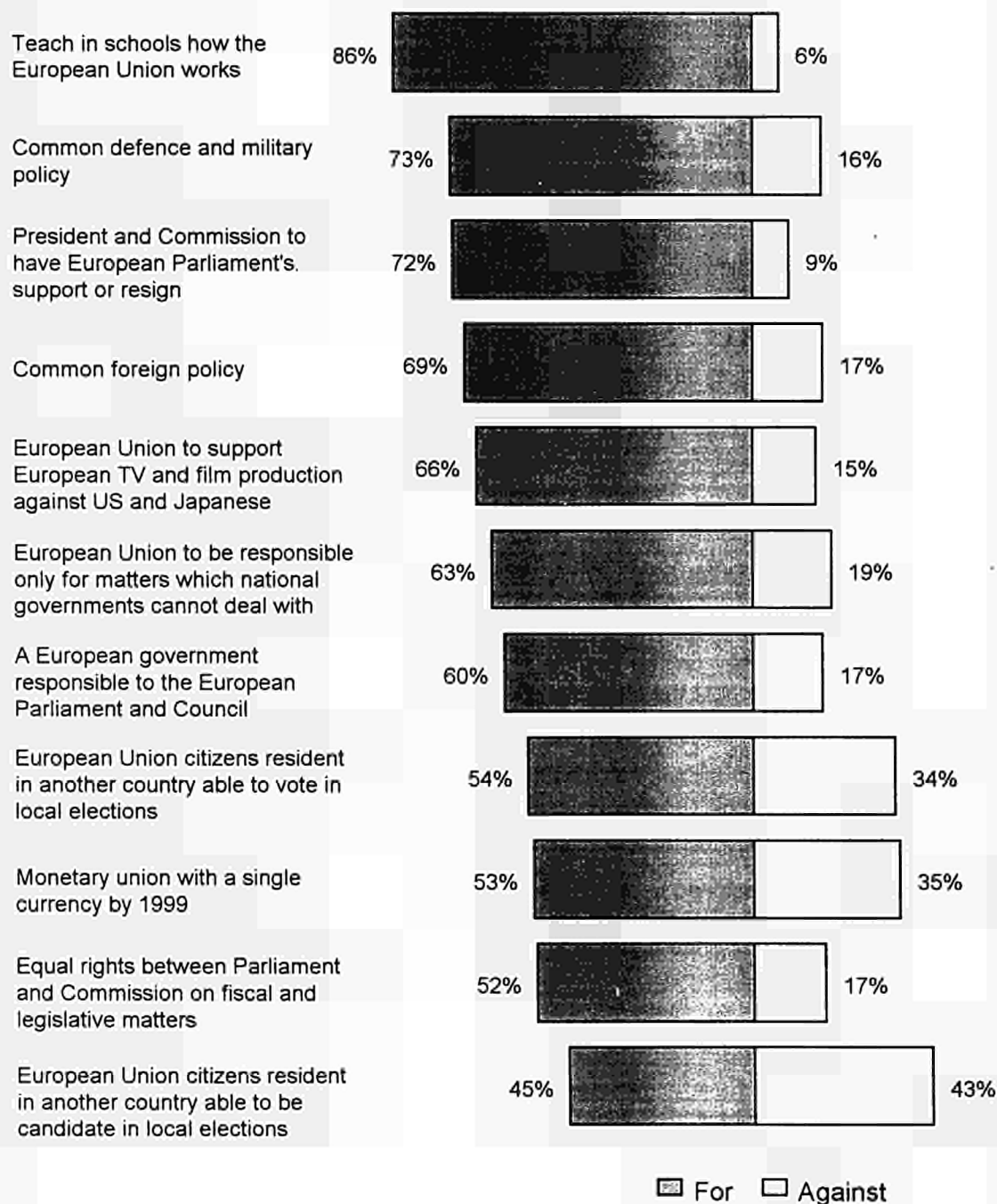
The second version read as follows: The formation for the European Union, of a European government responsible to the European Parliament is supported by slightly fewer citizens: 59% : 18% with 24% no opinion.

- The European Union should be responsible (only)⁴ for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments. Responses to the split ballot A version gave 60% for, 21% against, 19% no opinion. The split ballot B version gave 65% for, 17% against and 18% no opinion.

⁴ A split ballot technique was used for this question; one using the word "only" (split ballot A), one not (split ballot B).

Support for key policy issues

EU15



Source: Survey no 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.13

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

- Any citizens of another European Union country who resides in (our country) should have the right to vote in local elections. Support has increased for this measure in the past three years; 54% in favour, 34% against. Opposition is highest in the three new member states and Denmark: Sweden (55%), Denmark (54%), Finland (49%) and Austria (46%).
- There should be a European monetary union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (national currency) and all other currencies of the member states of the Union. The EU15 figures remain stable with 53% in favour and 35% against. Opposition is registered as over 50% in Denmark (61%), Finland and Sweden (58% each), the United Kingdom (54%) and Austria (53%).
- In matters of European Union legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents the national government. The majority (52%) are in favour, 17% are against but a substantial 30% hold no opinion. The highest level of opposition remains in Denmark with 31% against.
- Any citizen of another European country who resides in (our country) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections. Support for this measure in Spring 1993 was at 38%, in Autumn 1995 it rose to 45% with 43% against. Support for this measure is only in the majority in five member states: Spain (58% for, 23% against), Ireland (55% : 21%), the Netherlands (53% : 43%), Italy (52% : 29%) and Germany (43% : 42%). (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

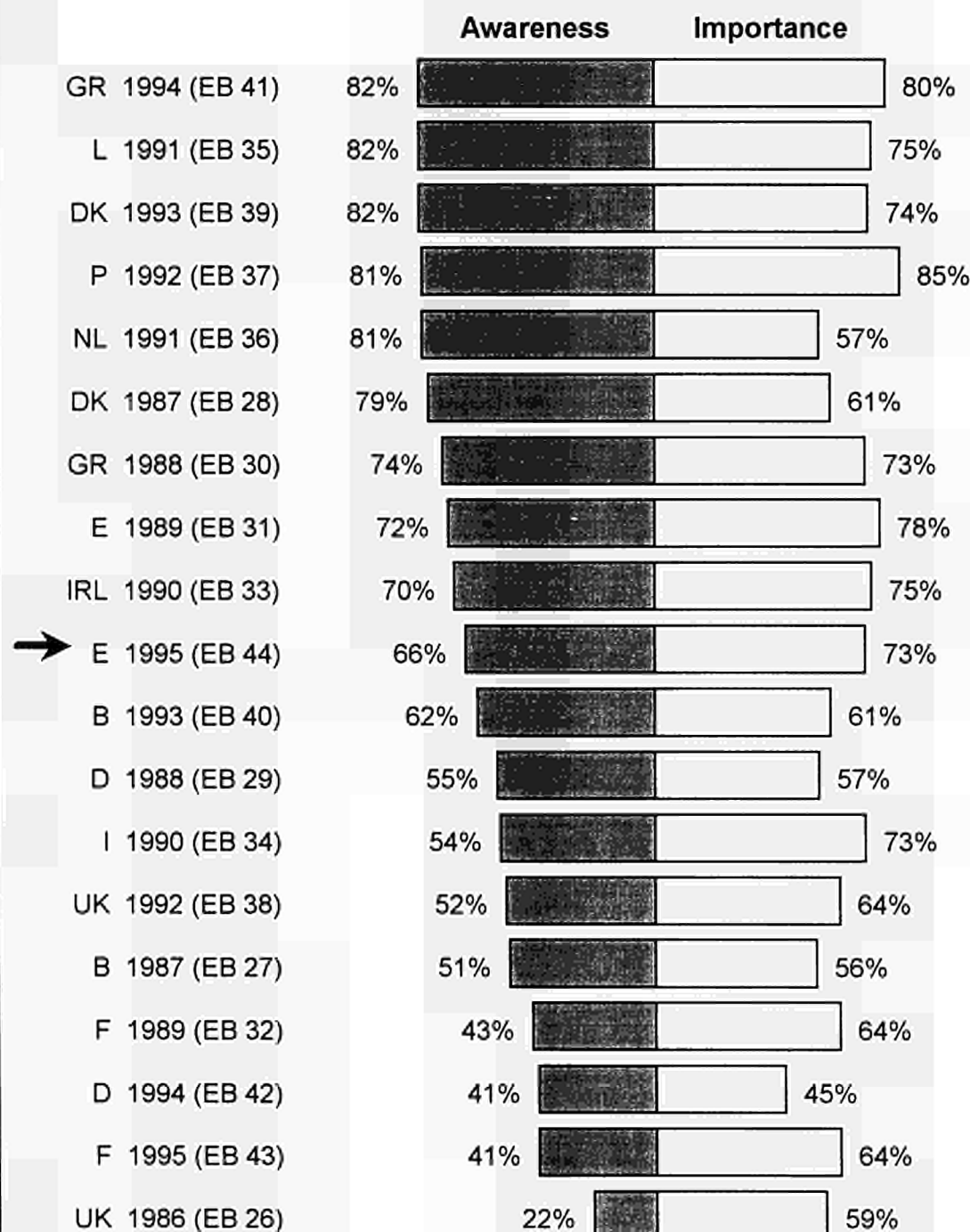
5.7 The Spanish Presidency

Each member state in the European Union holds, in turn, the presidency of the Council of Ministers for a six month period. The Eurobarometer has, since the Autumn of 1986, measured the awareness and image of the presidency amongst the citizens whose country is holding the presidency at the time of the survey.

In the first half of 1995 the presidency was held by France and on the 1st of July it was the turn of Spain. Two-thirds of the Spanish respondents interviewed recalled having read or heard about their country's role. This was slightly lower than the 1989 figure (72%) when Spain last held the presidency.

The second question was designed to measure the level of importance people attach to their country assuming the role of president. Overall, nearly three in four (73%) rate the role as important. Only 19% consider it not important. This figure is again only slightly lower than the 1989 figure of 78%.

Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency



Source: Survey no 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 5.14

* not aware/not important and 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

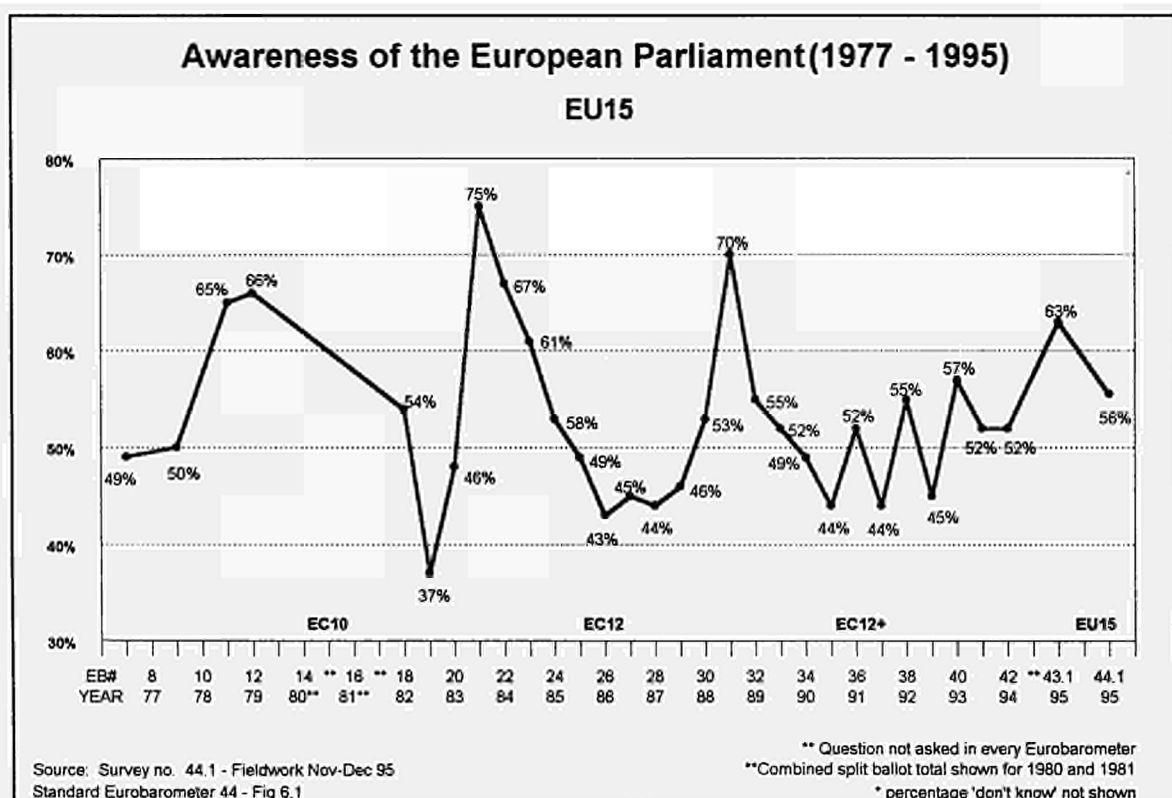
6. The European Parliament

The European Parliament continues to be the most frequently reported institution in the "awareness in the media" question¹ now asked for five of the European Union institutions: the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, the European Court of Justice and the newly added Committee of the Regions.

Fifty-six percent of those interviewed claimed to have read or heard about the European Parliament in the past three months. This represents a drop from the last survey, and as can be seen in Chapter 5 is a common trend for all the institutions in the survey. As suggested in that chapter the most likely explanation being that there was indeed less media coverage in the period preceding the fieldwork for this survey.

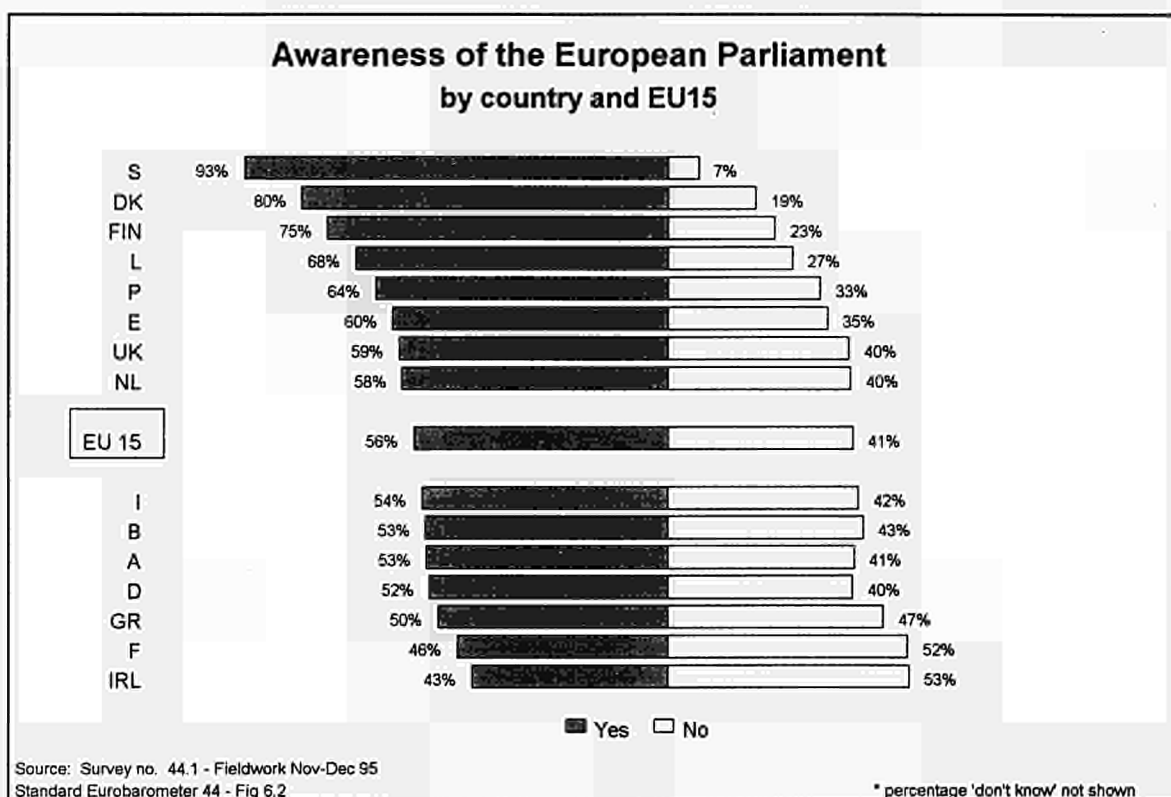
The largest drops were in Greece (-25) and Ireland (-22). There were also substantial drops in Austria (-14), Germany and France (-13 each) and Portugal (-12). In three countries the awareness figure either rose slightly or remained constant, namely Denmark, Luxembourg and Sweden. (Table 5.1)

Demographic analysis confirms that it remains men who are more aware, as are the over 25 age group, the more educated and higher socio-economic groups.



¹ A split ballot was used for the media awareness question: the two forms used were "over the last three months, have you heard or read about (institution)..." and "recently, have you heard or read about (institution)..." The results above are based on the "last three months" awareness i.e. from October to December 1995.

Standard Eurobarometer 44



6.1 A European government?

The Eurobarometer has, since Autumn 1993, measured public opinion concerning the acceptability of a European government by asking the following question:

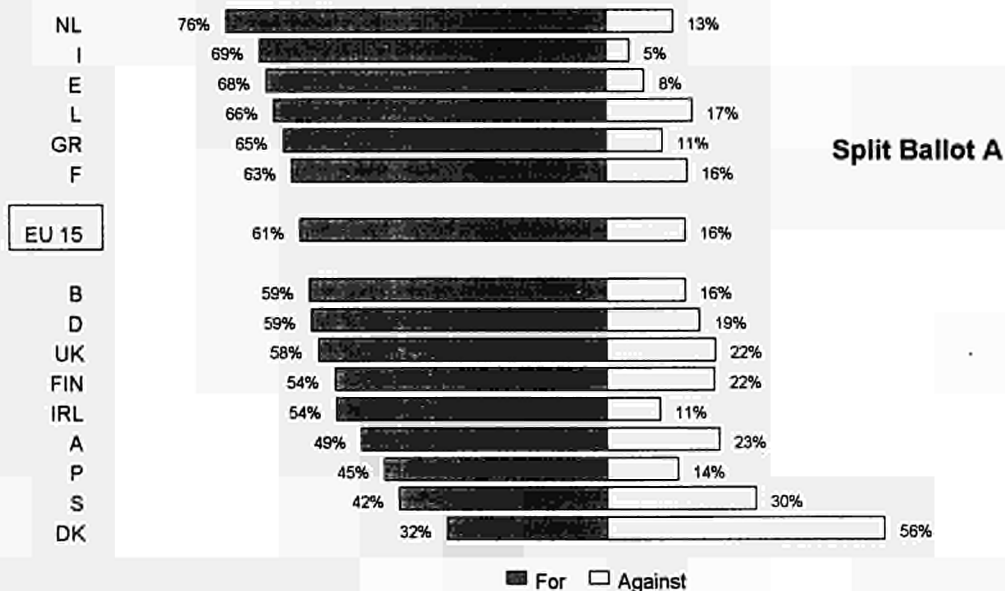
"Are you for or against the following proposal: "The formation for the European Union of a European government responsible to the European Parliament" ² (Version B)

In 1993 as the table below shows 47% (EU12 figure) supported the proposal for a European government. This figure has risen steadily since that time and in the autumn of 1995 we find that nearly six in ten (59%) respondents support the idea. The alternative (Version A) wording gave a 61% level of support.

Support by member states has, by an large, been steadily increasing over the period and even in those countries less in favour, the trend has been in a positive direction, this includes the three new member states where the question was first asked in Spring 1995. (Tables 3.4 and 3.5)

² An alternative wording was used for a split half of the sample reading as follows: "The European Union should have a European government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of State and government" (Version A). The analysis is based on the Version B question form.

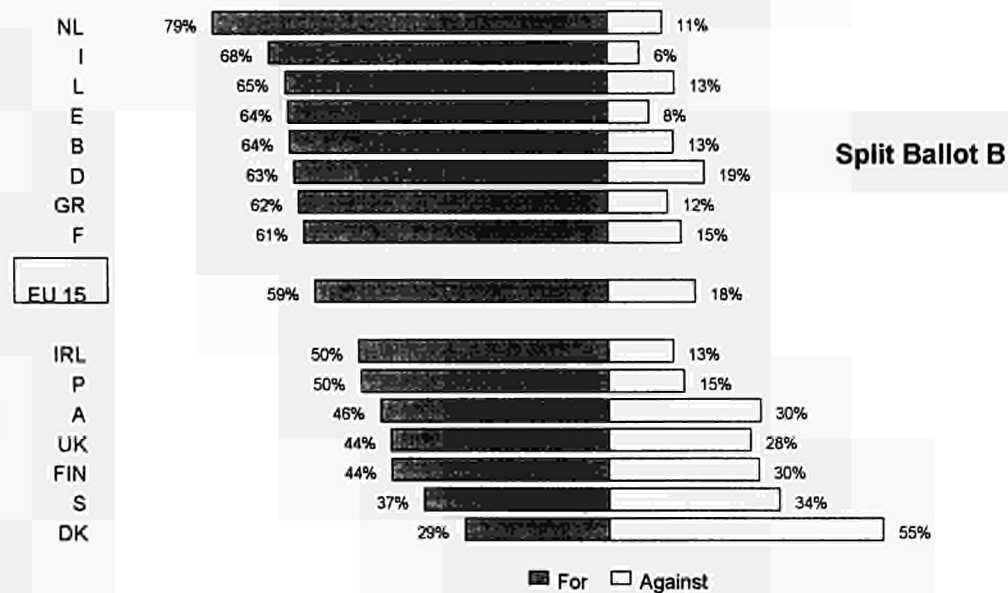
**For or against a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and the European Council?
by country and EU15**



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 6.3a

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

**For or against a European Government responsible to the European Parliament?
by country and EU15**



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 6.3b

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44

FOR A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT					
	Autumn 93 EB 40	Spring 94 EB 41	December 94 EB 42	Spring 95 EB 43	Autumn 95 EB 44
EU12	47	50	55	56	60
EU15	-	-	-	54	59
Belgique	54	59	63	69	64
Danmark	19	21	24	26	29
Deutschland	42	45	49	51	63
Greece	58	58	65	70	62
Espana	57	55	58	57	64
France	50	53	58	59	61
Ireland	42	45	48	57	50
Italy	66	68	72	72	68
Luxembourg	49	56	65	70	65
Netherlands	49	57	66	64	79
Portugal	53	51	52	46	50
United Kingdom	23	31	38	38	44
Austria ³	-	-	-	42	46
Sweden ³	-	-	-	23	37
Finland ³	-	-	-	38	44

6.2 The current and desired role of the European Parliament

Overall views of EU citizens have changed little in recent months concerning the role of the European Parliament; a majority of citizens (57%) think that it plays a "very important" or an "important" part in the life of the European Union nowadays. Twenty-one percent consider it "not very important", while only 5% think that it is "not at all important".

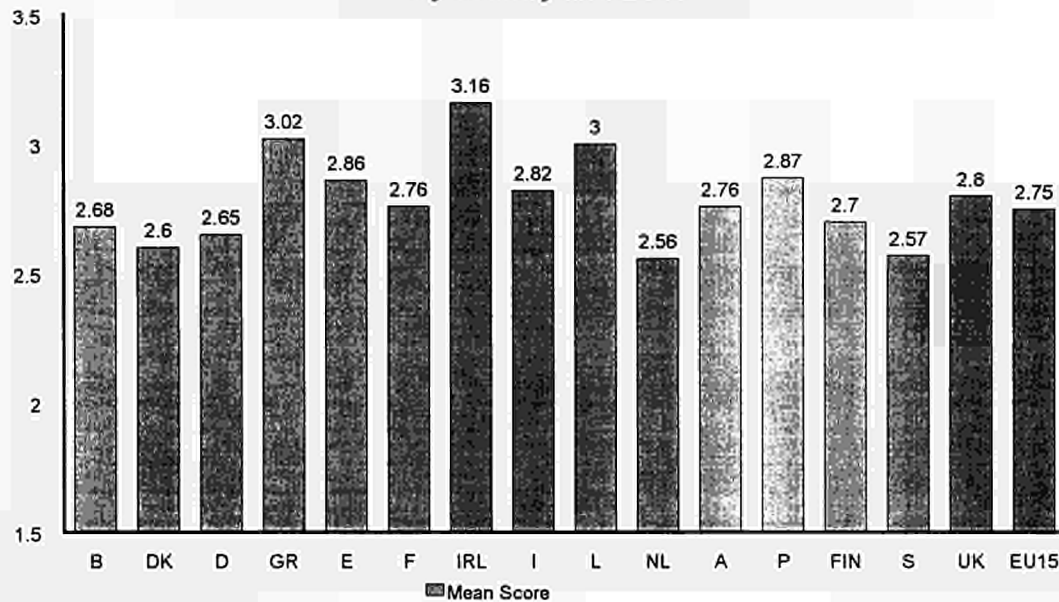
There are slight increases in the importance mean scores⁴ in Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal. Overall, Ireland (mean score 3.16), Greece (3.02) and Luxembourg (3.00) were the countries to attach greatest importance to the current role of the European Parliament (the same rank order as in Spring 1995).

Approximately half (48%) of those surveyed would like the role of the Parliament to increase in importance, 21% would like it to remain at its current level, while 19% did not hold an opinion. Again the figures remain relatively stable with the Italians (67%) wanting more importance attached to the Parliament, followed by Greece (60%), the Netherlands (57%), Portugal (53%) and Spain (50%). In Austria, Denmark and the United Kingdom approximately one in three respondents would like to see the Parliament play a lesser role. (Tables 6.1 to 6.6)

³ Question asked for the first time in Spring 1995 in Austria, Sweden and Finland

⁴ The mean scores were calculated by attributing the following values: "very important" 4, "important" 3, "not very important" 2 and "not at all important" 1. "Don't knows" and no answers were excluded.

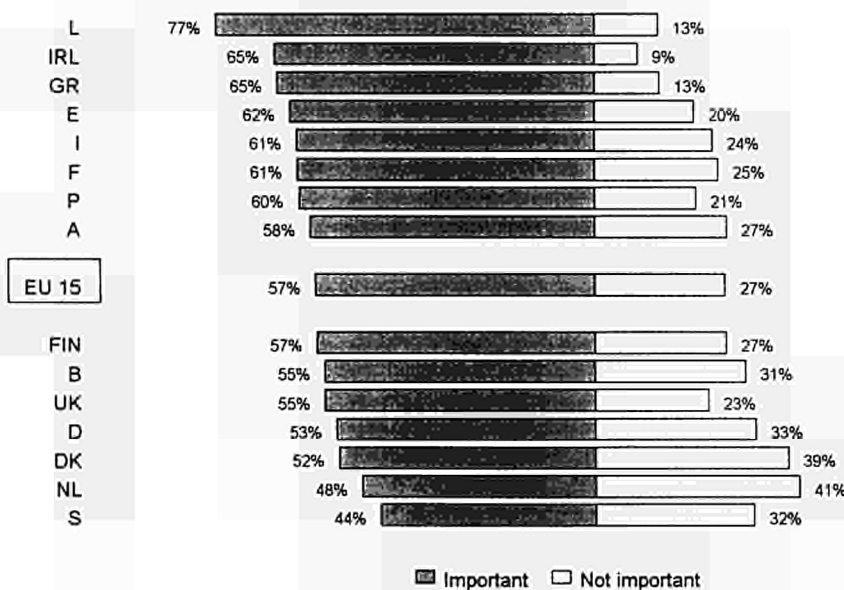
Current importance of the European Parliament by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 6.4

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

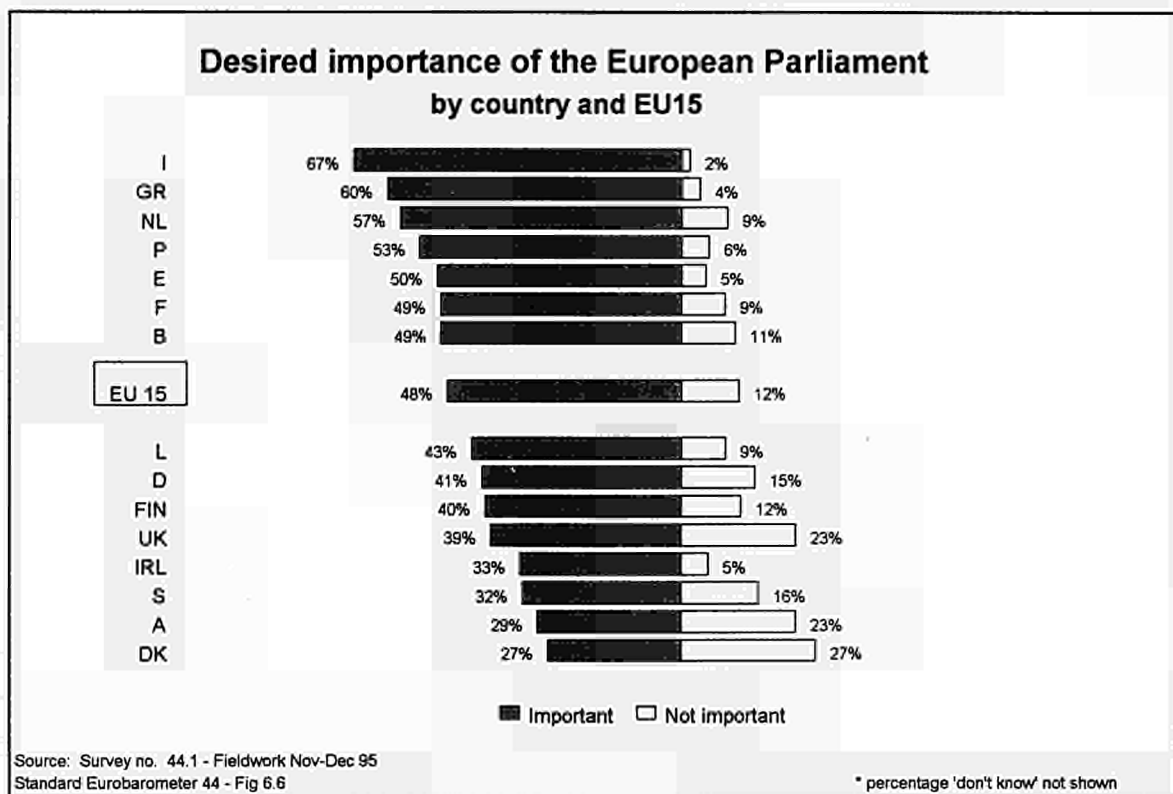
Current importance of the European Parliament by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 44.1 - Fieldwork Nov-Dec 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 6.5

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Standard Eurobarometer 44



6.3 The effectiveness of the European Parliament

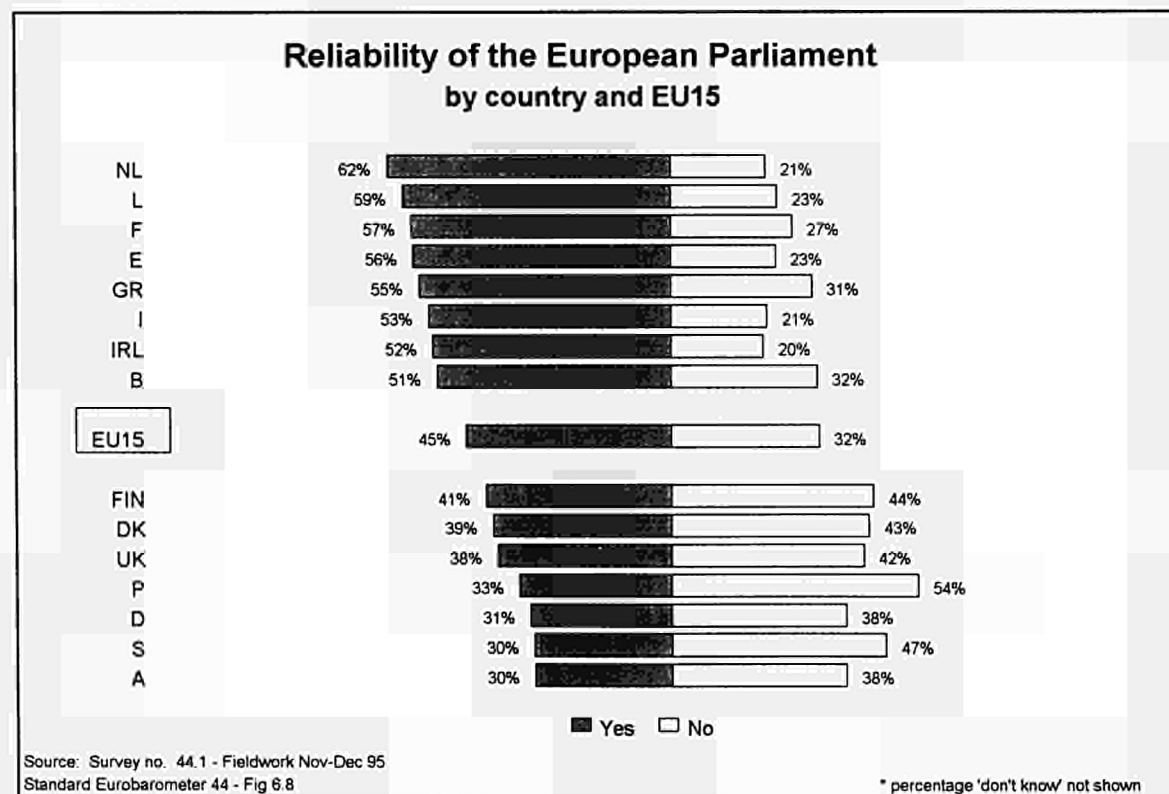
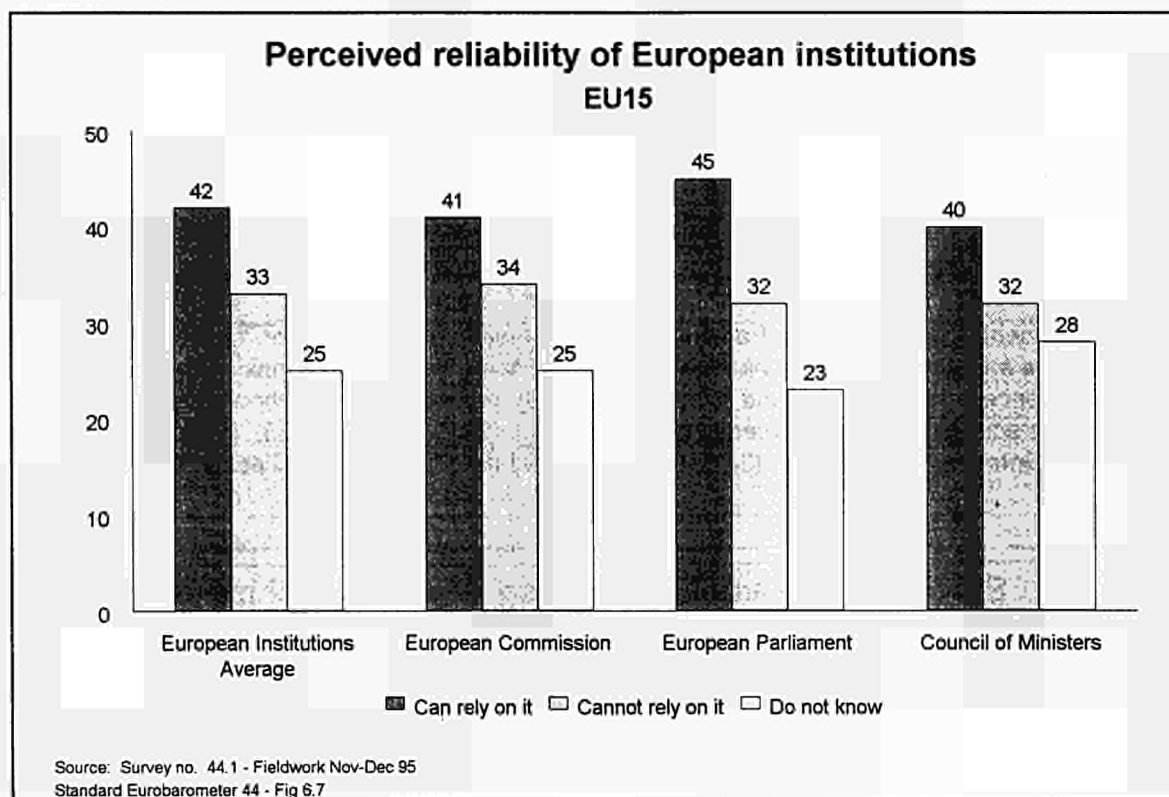
In this section of the survey the Eurobarometer not only wanted to measure public perception concerning the role of the Parliament, but also how people judge its effectiveness. Two questions were used in this assessment, the first measuring the perceived reliability of national and EU institutions, the second a measure of how well the European Parliament defends the interests of its electorate.

Reliance on governmental institutions was measured using the following question:

"Many important decisions are made by the European Union. They might be in the interest of people like yourself, or they might not. To what extent do you feel you can rely on each of the following institutions to make sure that the decisions taken by this institution are in the interest of people like yourself?"

The **European Parliament** continues to improve its credibility amongst EU citizens ranking joint second (45% can rely on) with the **national government** as an institution to be relied on. National parliaments continue to be placed first with a score of 48%.

The fourth and fifth rankings are accorded to the European Commission (41%) and the European Council (40%). All three European institutions show a net gain over the past two years. (Table 5.2)



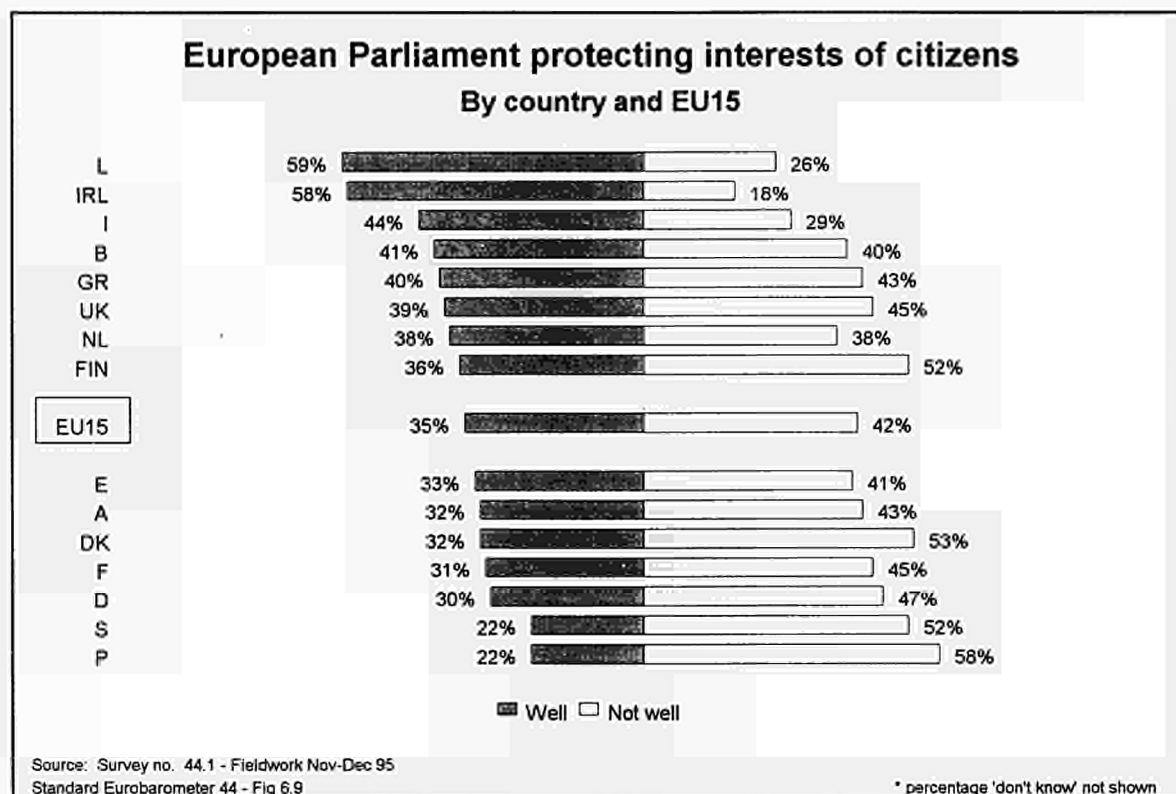
Standard Eurobarometer 44

Residents of countries where confidence in the European Parliament is high include the Netherlands (62% can rely on), Luxembourg (59%), France (57%), Spain (56%) and Italy (53%). Conversely particularly high levels of non-reliance are recorded in Portugal (54% cannot rely on), Sweden (47%), Finland (44%), Denmark (43%) and the United Kingdom (42%). Very high "no opinion" scores were recorded in Austria (32%), Germany (30%), Ireland (28%) and Italy (26%).

The second question used to determine the effectiveness of the Parliament read as follows:

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

Thirty-five percent consider that the Parliament protects their interests "very" or "fairly well", while 42% do not think so and 23% hold no opinion. The EU mean score⁵ was 2.34 (a maximum score would be four). Confidence is highest in Ireland (mean score 2.79), followed by Luxembourg (2.76). Below the EU15 average score of 2.34 were Sweden (2.06), Portugal (2.07), Finland (2.25), France and Denmark (2.26 each), Germany (2.30), Spain (2.31) and the United Kingdom (2.32). (Tables 6.7 to 6.9)



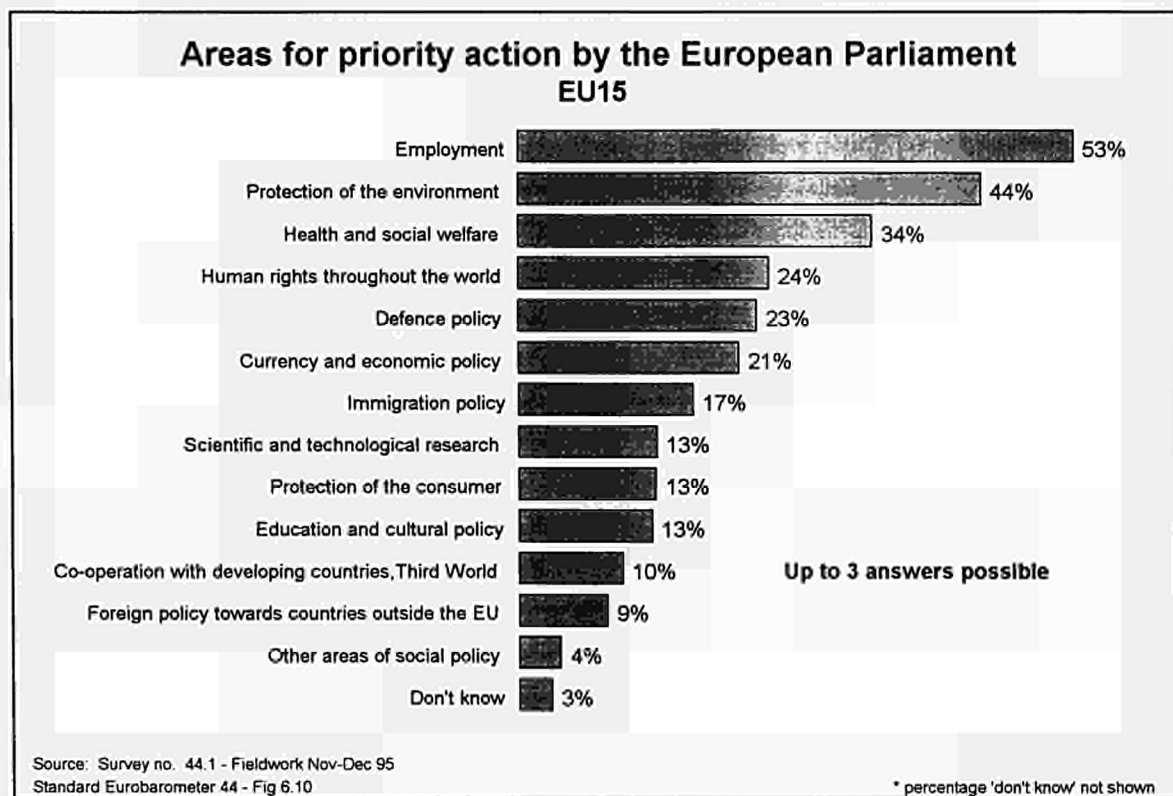
6.4 Key policy areas for the European Parliament

Eurobarometer 44, as in previous surveys, asked respondents to indicate to which policy areas the European Parliament should direct its efforts. It added to this list of priority areas the item "employment" and it was to this theme which the majority of respondents want the Parliament to address its energies. It was ranked first of all the potential policy areas listed with a 53% mention rate.

⁵ The mean scores were calculated by attributing the following values: "very well" 4, "fairly well" 3, "not very well" 2 and "not at all well" 1. "Don't knows" and no answers were excluded.

AREAS FOR PRIORITY ACTION BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT		
Rank Order	Area	% Rating
1	Employment	53
2	Protection of the environment	44
3	Health and social welfare	34
4	Human rights	24
5	Defence policy	23
6	Currency and economic policy	21
7	Immigration policy	17
8	Scientific and technological research	13
8	Protection of the consumer	13
8	Education and cultural policy	13
11	Co-operation with developing countries - Third World	10
12	Foreign policy to non-EU countries	9
13	Other areas of social policy	4

The ranking of other issues has remained relatively stable since the survey of Spring 1995, although scores are generally a little lower; but this must in part be attributable to the reformulation of the list, bearing in mind a maximum of three answers only was permitted. Employment headed the list in ten member states while environment topped the list in the five others (in Austria both were rated joint first). (Tables 6.10 and 6.11)



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TOP FOUR PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN MEMBER STATES			
Denmark		Luxembourg	
Environment	70	Environment	48
Third world	34	Employment	42
Education	21	Health + social welfare	37
Foreign policy	18	Human rights	34
Belgium		Netherlands	
Employment	64	Environment	61
Environment	38	Employment	47
Health + social welfare	37	Health + social welfare	40
Human rights	22	Human rights	28
Germany		Austria	
Employment	39	Environment	37
Defence	29	Employment	37
Currency/economic	27	Health + social welfare	26
Immigration	24	Immigration	26
Greece		Portugal	
Employment	59	Employment	64
Health + social welfare	52	Health + social welfare	55
Environment	45	Environment	26
Defence	26	Human rights	20
Spain		Finland	
Employment	80	Employment	70
Health + social welfare	43	Environment	49
Environment	40	Health + social welfare	45
Human rights	22	Human rights	23
France		Sweden	
Employment	68	Environment	72
Health + social welfare	33	Human rights	47
Environment	32	Health + social welfare	37
Human rights	28	Currency/economic	22
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Employment	66	Employment	45
Health + social welfare	37	Health + social welfare	45
Environment	35	Environment	39
Human rights	30	Human rights	29
Italy			
Employment	59		
Environment	38		
Health + social welfare	31		
Currency/economic	28		

7. The Regions and a Federal Structure for Europe

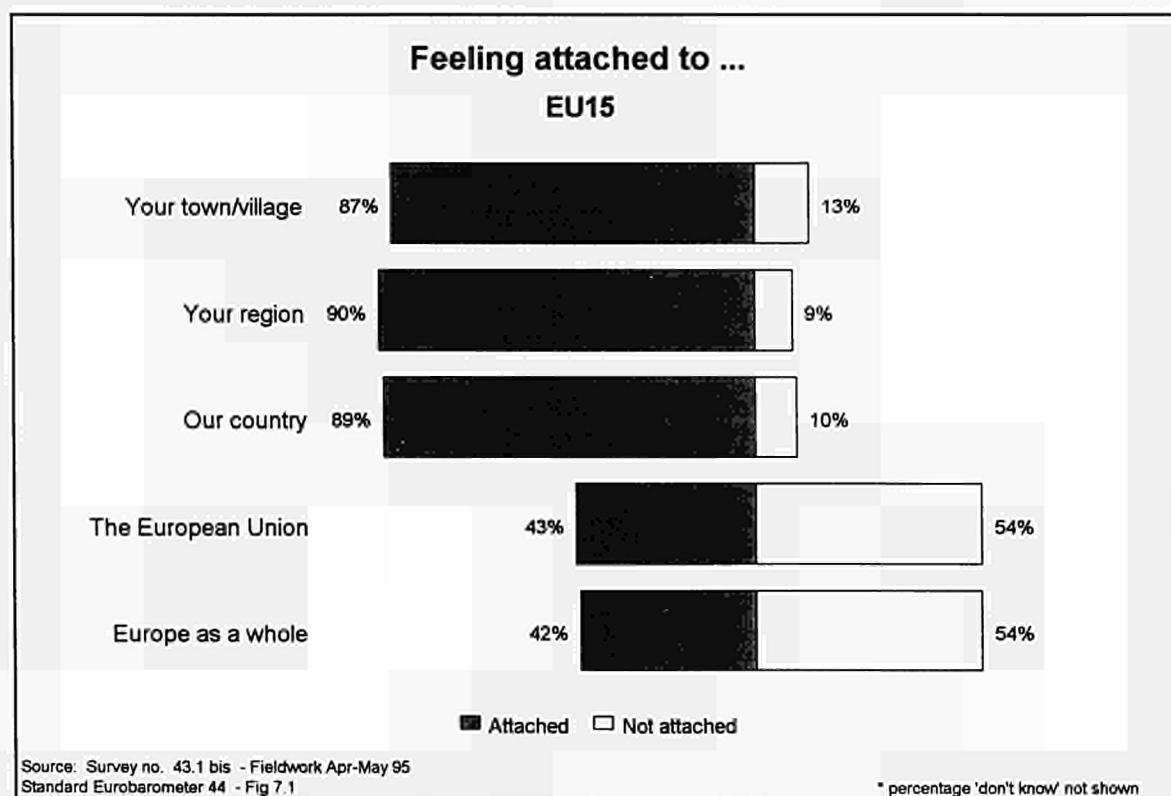
Interest has always been high concerning perceived national differences between member states and indeed much of the preliminary analysis of the Eurobarometers is based on cross-country comparisons. However, in the Eurobarometer conducted in the Spring of 1995 we also examined people's feelings of attachment to the various geographical spaces found in Europe; the town/village, region, country, the Union and Europe as a whole and we examined some attitudes toward regional policy.

In a second analysis we examined peoples' feeling concerning the idea of a federal Europe. This was constituted in two parts; acceptance of the idea of a federal structure and the possible speed of integration. In Chapter 6 on the European Parliament we also discussed attitudes towards the forming of a European Government responsible to the European Parliament/Council of Ministers.

7.1 Level of attachment to different regional entities

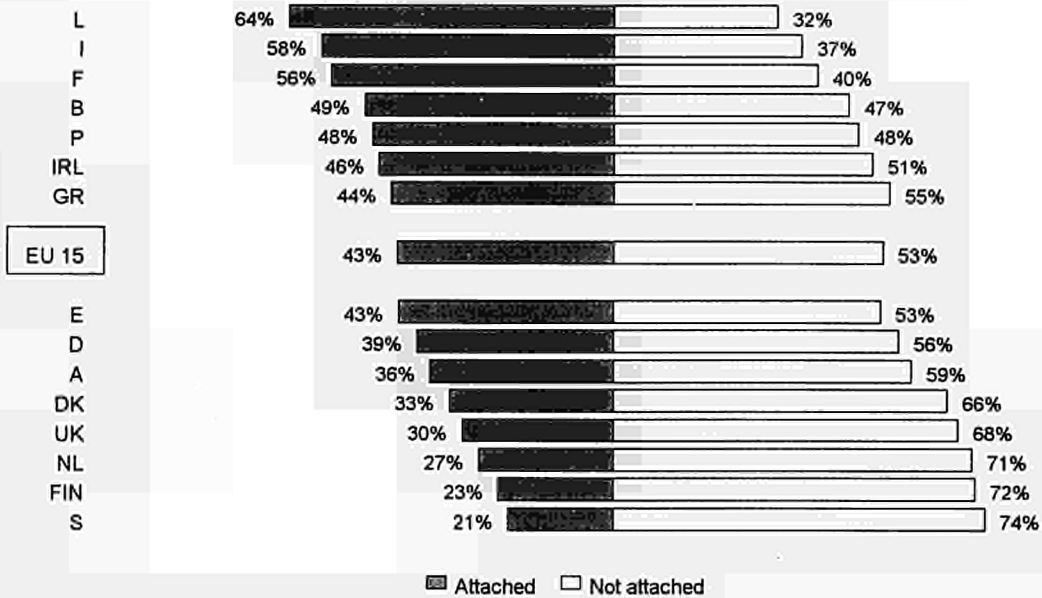
The level of attachment to town, village, region, country, European Union or to Europe as a whole was the object of a question asked to respondents as part of this opinion poll and was last asked in 1991 (Standard Eurobarometer no. 36).

In all countries it can be seen that the level of attachment to countries, regions and towns is significantly higher than to the European Union and Europe. On the one hand, one can observe a strong feeling of attachment ("very" and "fairly" attached) among citizens surveyed to their town/village (87%), to their region (90%) and to their country (89%); these figures also reflect a modest increase since 1991 in each case. On the other hand, a comparable level of attachment to the European Union and to Europe as a whole stands at 43% and 41% respectively. These differences should not, however, be taken to mean a rejection of larger structures but rather as showing people as identifying more with smaller groups. (Tables 7.1 to 7.5)



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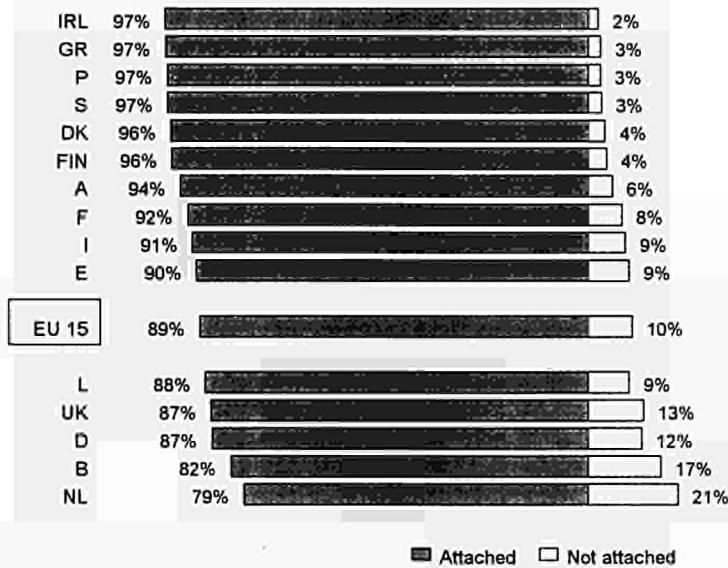
Feeling attached to the European Union by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 43.1 bis - Fieldwork Apr-May 95
Standard Eurobarometer 43.1 bis - Fig 7.2

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Feeling attached to one's country by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 43.1 bis - Fieldwork Apr-May 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 7.3

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

The accession of the three new member states has had practically no influence on the overall results as those for EU15 are identical or very close to those for EU12. However, as one might expect in view of their recent accession, it is in these three countries that one finds least support for the feeling of belonging to the European Union with only 36% in Austria, 23% in Finland and 21% in Sweden.

More than half of those interviewed, feel "very" attached to their town/village, to their region and to their country (54%, 56% and 53% respectively), whilst only just under a tenth of this same sample feel a strong attachment to the European Union or to Europe as a whole (both at 9%).

In Greece (97%), Portugal (94%), Spain (93%) and Ireland (92%) one finds the most people feeling attached to their town or village. Attachment to a region is widespread amongst the Greeks (98%), the Irish (95%) and the Austrians (96%) and it is once more in Greece and in Ireland, but also in Portugal (97% each) that one can see the strongest feeling of belonging to a country. It is interesting to note that it is Luxembourgers and Italians who show the most attachment to the European Union (64% and 58% respectively) and to Europe as a whole (61% and 51% respectively).

One can also note that the Netherlands has the highest number of citizens with the lowest feelings of attachment to any of the five entities: 63% for the town/village, 74% for the region, 79% for the country and 27% for the European Union and for Europe as a whole.

A study of the analysis by socio-demographic variables shows us that older people are much more likely to develop a feeling of attachment than younger people. For example, an attachment to town or village is found amongst 62% of those aged 55 or over whilst this is true for just 48% of "15 to 24 year olds". This trend exists at every level of geographical grouping. As for women, they seem to be slightly more attached than men (a 2% to 3% difference) to smaller geographical entities, with men opting more often for a feeling of attachment to the European Union or to Europe. There also seems to be a correlation between the age of leaving education and feelings of attachment to Europe with those finishing later feeling closer to the European Union and to Europe, whilst those who left earlier formed a stronger bond with village or region.

7.2 Relative importance of the different objectives of regional policy

Forty-four percent of the population polled at the level of the European Union think that the highest priority should be to create jobs. Next, at 29%, comes "reducing regional disparities", then 18% for "raising their standard of living", 6% for "increasing their competitiveness" and 4% "don't know".

In 12 out of the 15 countries, it is fighting against unemployment by creating jobs that is most frequently cited as being of number one priority in the development of less favoured regions. Sweden and Portugal (53% each), Spain (52%) and France (50%) have the highest number of people opting for this solution. This choice of priorities is undeniably influenced by the huge problem of unemployment that is now facing society throughout Europe and which we have commented upon in preceding chapters.

The three countries where people did not opt for this solution to such a great extent are Austria (33%), Denmark (29%) and the Netherlands (23%). Their citizens gave more importance to "reducing regional disparities" with 36%, 34% and 41% respectively.

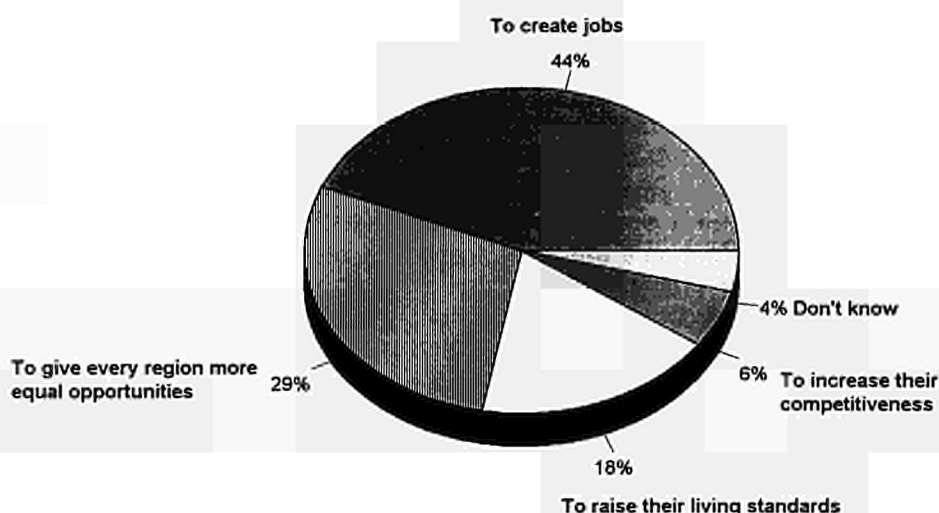
After these first two "items", the Greeks (35%), the British (27%) and the Danes (26%) are the most likely to think that the development of less favoured regions depends on raising their standard of living.

If one was asked what was the European Union citizen's second highest priority, the answer would have to be that the split was much the same as for first place but slightly more even. In other words, second time around, "raising their standard of living" gains several points at the expense of job creation. Nevertheless, job creation is still highest priority in 9 out of 15 countries. More people opt for "raising their standard of living" in Portugal (35%) and in the UK (34%), and in Spain and France more people chose "reducing regional disparities" (32% and 31% respectively).

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EU regional policy objectives: Which one most important?

EU15



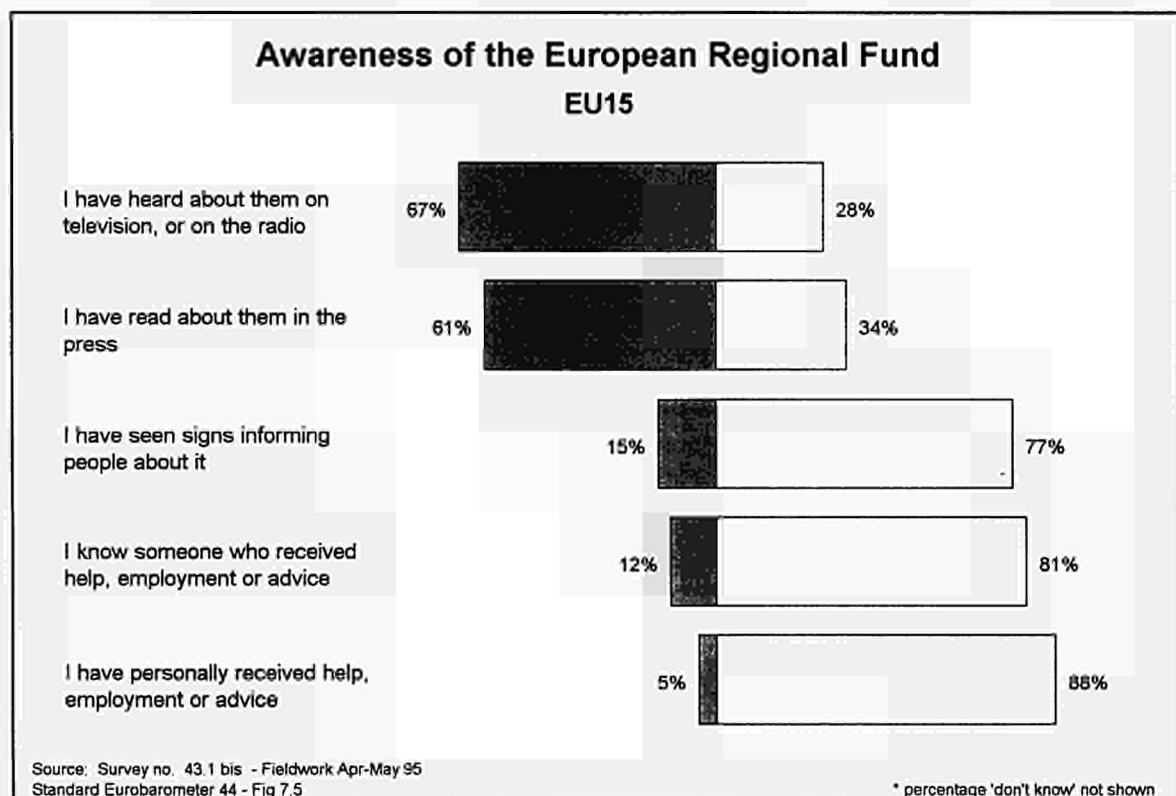
Source: Survey no. 43.1 bis - Fieldwork Apr-May 95
Standard Eurobarometer 44 - Fig 7.4

As far as the analysis by population sub-group is concerned, one observes some differences. Women (45%) seem to attach a slightly higher priority to job creation than men (42%); while more men (20%) give higher priority to "raising their standard of living" than women (16%). Job creation is more important for those staying at home (48%) and manual workers (45%) compared to the self-employed (38%), managers (36%) and other white collar workers (42%). Opinion leaders are more likely to give higher priority to reducing regional disparities than to job creation (33% and 37%). (Tables 7.6 to 7.9)

7.3 Sources of information on the activities of the European Regional Development Fund

Those respondents in the 15 member states who were aware of the existence of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and its activities were also questioned as to how they found out about it.

At EU15 level, 67% of the sample say that they heard about it on television or on the radio against 28% who had not, with corresponding figures of 61% to 34% for the press. Fifteen percent heard about it via advertising hoardings but 77% had not; 12% knew someone who had received help, a job or advice from ERDF against 81% who had not and finally, 5% had personally obtained help, a job or advice against 88% who had not. One cannot directly compare these results with those of 1991 because, as for the last question, the wording has been altered. Nevertheless, one can clearly see the great importance of both audio-visual and print media.



Countries where the audio-visual media seem to have the most influence on public awareness of ERDF's activities are Portugal (84%), the Netherlands (83%), Germany (82%), Sweden (81%) and Denmark (80%). Belgium (51%), the United Kingdom (52%) and Luxembourg (59%) are influenced least by this source of information. Information concerning the ERDF in the press is most frequently cited by the Dutch (84%) and the Danes (80%), followed by the Finnish (70%).

Even if the relative success of advertising hoardings is only 15% at EU15 level, they achieve much more success in individual member states: 37% in Portugal, 32% in Ireland, 23% in the UK and 22% in the Netherlands, but less in places like Sweden (3%). Personal experience of the ERDF is still relatively low, with only 8% having received help or advice while 14% claim to have known someone who had help or advice.

A study of the socio-demographic variables shows us that men are more in touch with the different sources of information, whatever they are, than women: for example print media (67% of men compared to 53% of women), audio-visual media (70% to 64%) and advertising hoardings (17% to 13%). The age variable makes almost no difference as to how people come to know of ERDF's activities, except that advertising hoardings seem to reach more younger people: 17% for 15-39 year olds but only 14% of the over-forties. Furthermore, these younger people are less receptive to the print media. Finally, one can also see that the pro-Europeans and opinion leaders receive more information via the print media than others. (Tables 7.10 to 7.12)

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7.4 A Federal Structure for the European Union

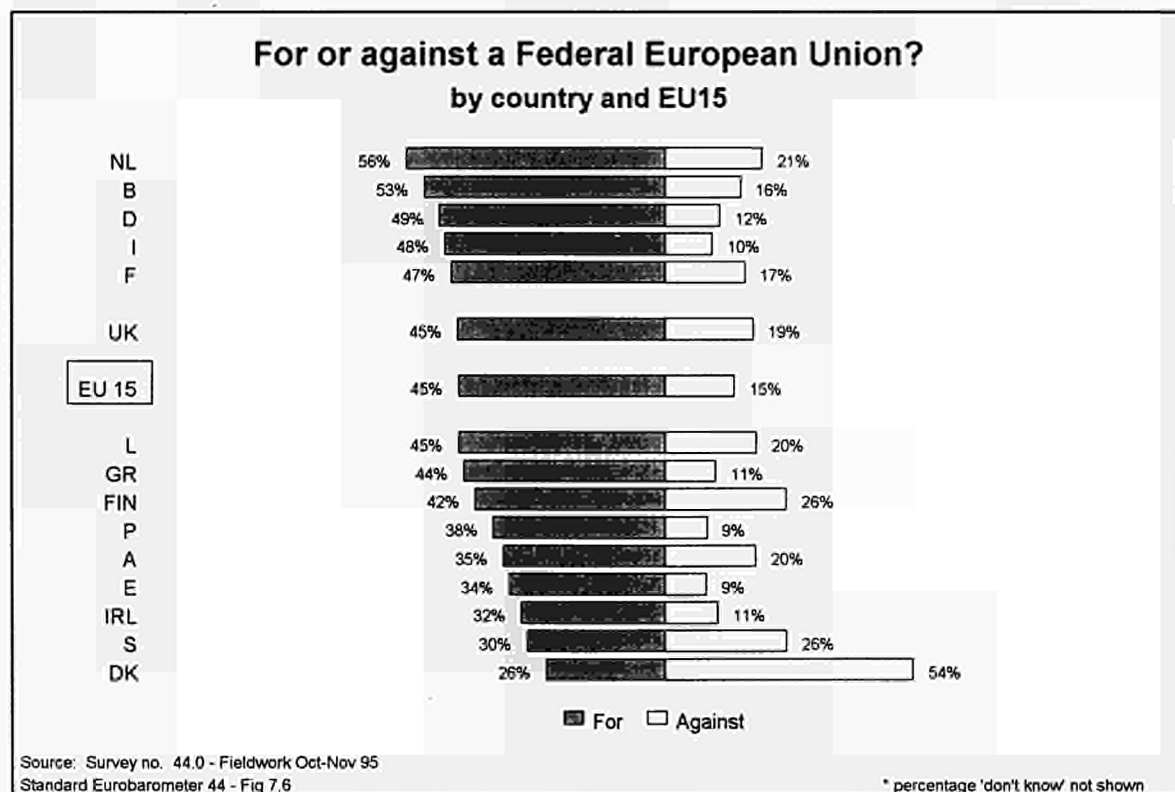
In this chapter on attitudes to regions of the European Union we have also gone on to examine peoples' reactions to the idea of a federal Europe; were people in favour of a federal Europe, if so who were they and finally if reforms towards federalism were to be introduced how should it be done?

The first question put to interviewees was:

"A number of countries are organised in a "federal" manner. In these countries, for example Austria, Belgium and Germany, the national government and parliament are responsible amongst other things for foreign affairs, defence and monetary policy while regional governments and parliaments are responsible for certain other policy domains especially education and cultural affairs. Do you think that, on the occasion of the reform of its institutions in 1996, the European Union should be organised in a similar manner or not?"

At the level of EU15, a majority of respondents declared themselves in favour of such a federal structure for the Union. Forty-five percent said "Yes" to the proposition, 15% chose "No" and 40% did not know.

The Netherlands (56%), Belgium (53%), Germany (49%) and Italy (48%) are countries where the largest number of people want this evolution towards federalism. One can see that two of these countries already have experience of this system of government. On the other hand this is not the case in Austria (35%) which, along with Denmark (26%), Sweden (30%), Ireland (32%) and Spain (34%) is in the group of countries where people show the most reluctance for such development.

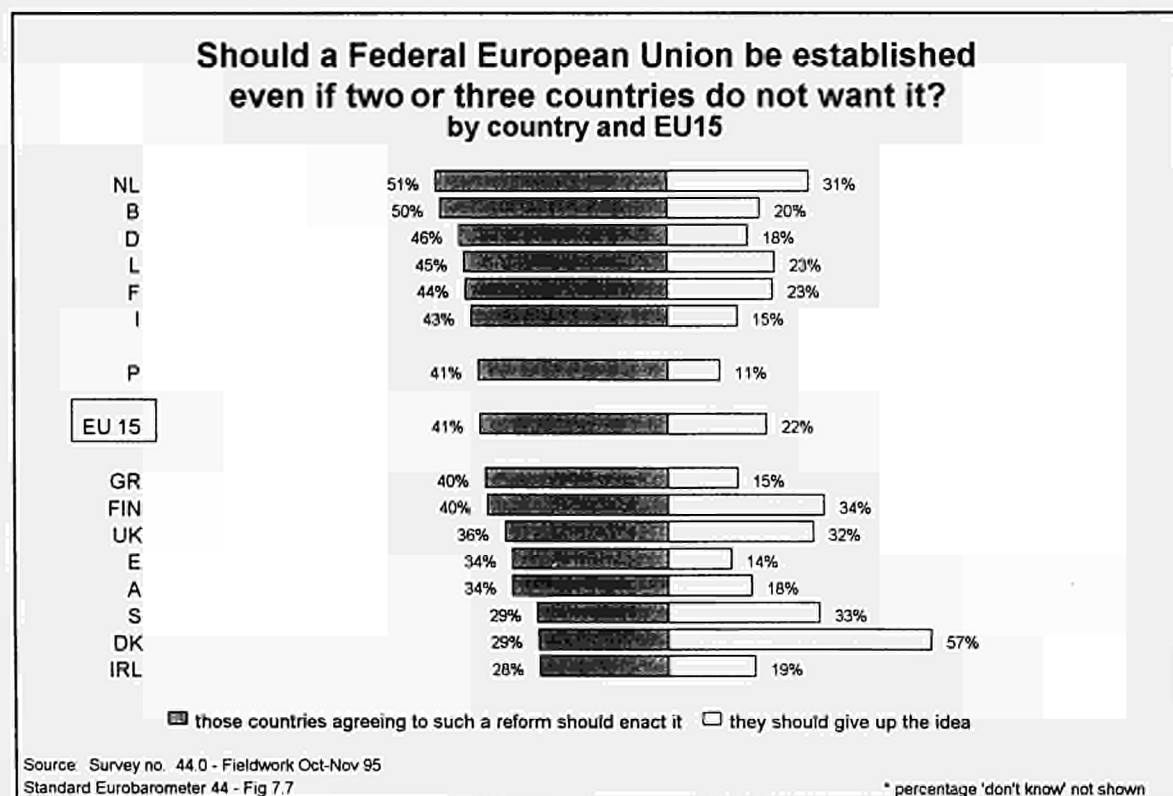


The Danes are by far the most likely (54% negative answers to this question) to be opposed to this type of structure for the Union. The Finns and the Swedes are next with 26% saying "No" in each country. Moreover, one notes that the three new member states are clearly less in favour of a federal structure than the others. In these three countries the average of those opposed is 24% whereas it is only 14% for the Twelve. The number of "don't knows" reaches 40% on the level of EU15 and is much higher in Spain (57%), Ireland (57%), Greece (45%) and Austria (45%). (Tables 7.13 and 7.14)

It is clear from the analysis of the socio-demographic variables that men are much more likely to support the idea of a federal future for the Union than women. In fact, 51% are in favour compared with only 39% of women. Forty-eight percent of women, however, "don't know". It seems that age does not influence the result. The 40-54 age group shows up as having the largest number of people interviewed (50%) in favour of federalism. On the other hand, it is hardly surprising that only 39% of those aged 70 and over agree. The age of finishing education shows that those finishing later are more likely (54%) to see federalism in a positive light than those who finished at the age of 15 (39%) and are also more likely to be opposed (19% as compared with 11%). In fact, they express an opinion more often and the category of "don't knows" is more likely to be comprised of the less educated (51%) than of others (27%). The same tendencies can be seen when one examines the respondent's occupation (58% of managers say "Yes" to federalism but only 35% of those staying at home), socio-economic classification (ESOMAR)¹ (57% group A in favour at the highest level against 30% E3), opinion leadership and pro-european sentiment.

7.5 Two speeds for the establishment of federalism in Europe?

Forty-one percent of people interviewed in the European Union think that *"those countries in the Union who support this reform (federalism) should go on and achieve it amongst themselves"*. Twenty-two percent of them, however, thought that if all countries did not agree, it would be better to "give up the idea". The remaining 37% did not know.



¹ See Annex C.5 for detailed description.

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The countries where support is most widespread for the first solution (that is, federalism without unanimous participation), are much the same as for the last question. These are the Netherlands (51%), Belgium (50%), Germany (46%) and Luxembourg (45%). People who disagree with the proposition are, as previously, more likely to come from Ireland (28%), Denmark (29%) and from Sweden (29%). Moreover, the Swedes and the Danes are the most in favour of abandoning this idea (33% and 57% respectively). They are joined by the Finns with 34%.

One can also observe that a comparative analysis of the results for EU15 and for EU12 shows once again that the citizens of the three new member states are less taken with the idea of federalism (33% in favour of the proposition) than those of the old Union of Twelve (42%).

The analysis of the socio-demographic variables shows up exactly the same patterns of variation as for the previous question, to be precise, a higher percentage of those who consider that the Union should be organised federally are men (47% against 36% of women), the '40-54 year olds' (46% against 33% of those "aged 70 plus), the better educated and the executives. (Tables 7.15 and 7.16)

8. Languages and other issues

The Eurobarometer routinely takes measures on the awareness of and attitudes towards the various Union institutions and the political issues of the day, but it also provides a survey service for other Directorates General of the Commission and associated institutions. In this context the Eurobarometer covers a wide variety of topics and issues in the European context. The two waves of the standard Eurobarometer carried out in late 1995 (EB 44.0 and 44.1) included questions on education and training, care of the elderly, marriage, the third world, food consumption and the knowledge and use of languages.

Most of these themes have been commented upon in special reports for the commissioning party and may be published at a later date. However, we will in this chapter examine the subject of language, peoples' knowledge of and attitudes towards the different languages used throughout the European continent. For this purpose we will not only draw on data from the current survey, but also from the most recent sister survey, the Central and Eastern European Barometer¹, which was carried out at almost the same time as the Standard Eurobarometer number 44, the subject of this report.

8.1 Languages in the European Union

In the survey we examined three areas: the recorded mother tongue of respondents, the other languages in which respondents felt competent to converse and finally in their judgement as to which languages they considered to be the most useful.

Within the Union one in four persons consider German as their **mother tongue**. The impact of the reunification and the adhesion of Austria is reflected in the increase in German mother tongue speakers from 20% in November 1987 (Eurobarometer number 28) to 25% today.

The second most frequently cited mother tongues were French, Italian and English, all at 16%. Spanish is spoken by 9% as a mother tongue and Dutch by 6%, the remaining languages do not exceed 5%. (Table 8.1)

When we look at **foreign languages spoken**, we find one three EU citizens claiming to speak English sufficiently well to take part in a conversation. English is followed by French as the most widely know foreign language at 15%. German falls into third place with 9% claiming to speak it. (Table 8.2)

The combined scores of **mother tongue and foreign languages spoken** provides us with an indication of the use and potential of the official Union languages. Thus we find from the global scores for the use of the official languages that English is can be used by one in two EU citizens, German by 34%, and French by 31%. (Table 8.3)

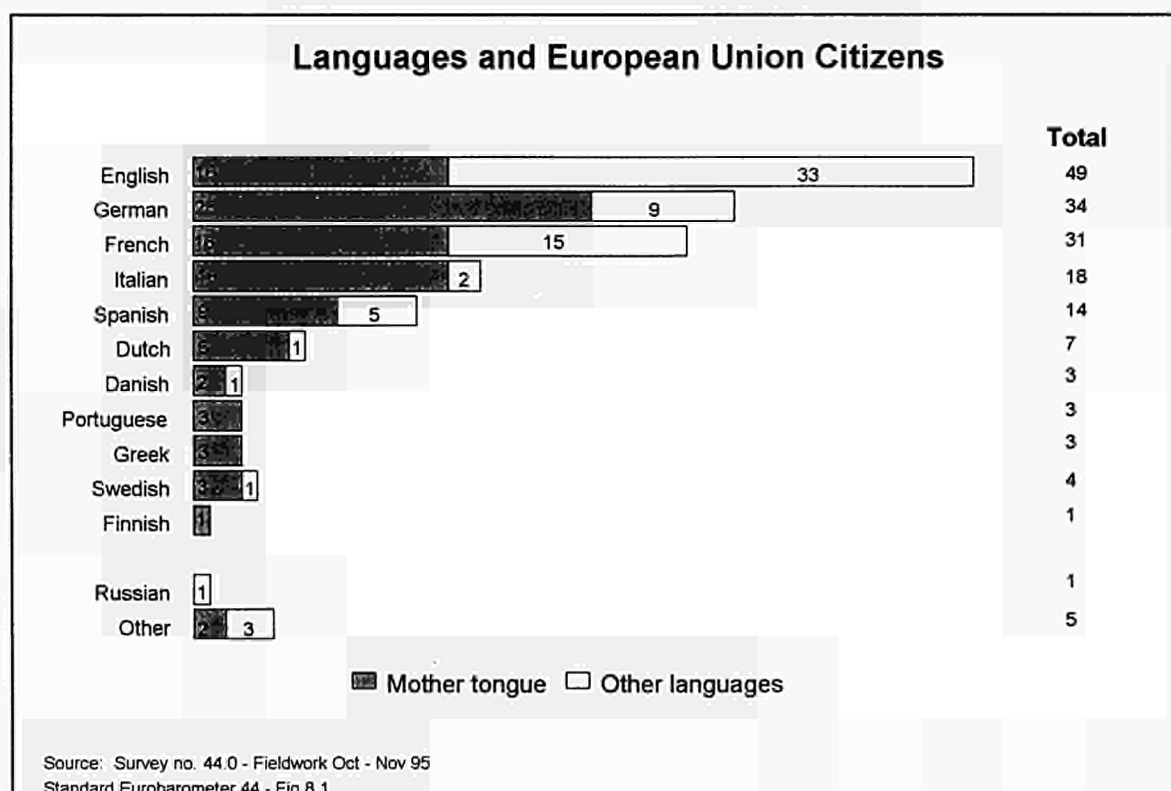
The final question in this series on languages asked respondents to cite those two languages, apart from their mother tongue, which they considered most useful. Nearly eight in ten (78%) cite English as the **most useful language**, 45% rate French as useful and 34% German. (Table 8.4)

In all countries, Belgium and Luxembourg apart, the vast majority of the citizens speak one and the same language. In Belgium 55% of respondents were Dutch/Flemish speaking, 37% French and the remainder split between Italian, Spanish and German speakers. In Luxembourg two thirds claimed an "other" language (Luxembourgish being considered the mother tongue by a significant proportion of the population).

¹ Details of the technical specification are to be found in Annex C.

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LANGUAGES AND EUROPEAN UNION CITIZENS				
	Mother tongue	Foreign languages spoken	Combined mother tongue and other	The 2 languages considered most useful
Danish	2	1	3	0
German	25	9	34	34
French	16	15	31	45
Italian	16	2	18	2
Dutch	6	1	7	1
English	16	33	49	78
Spanish	9	5	14	15
Portuguese	3	0	3	0
Greek	3	0	3	0
Swedish	3	1	4	0
Finnish	1	0	1	0
Russian	0	1	1	2
Other	2	3	5	4
None	-	51	n/a	-



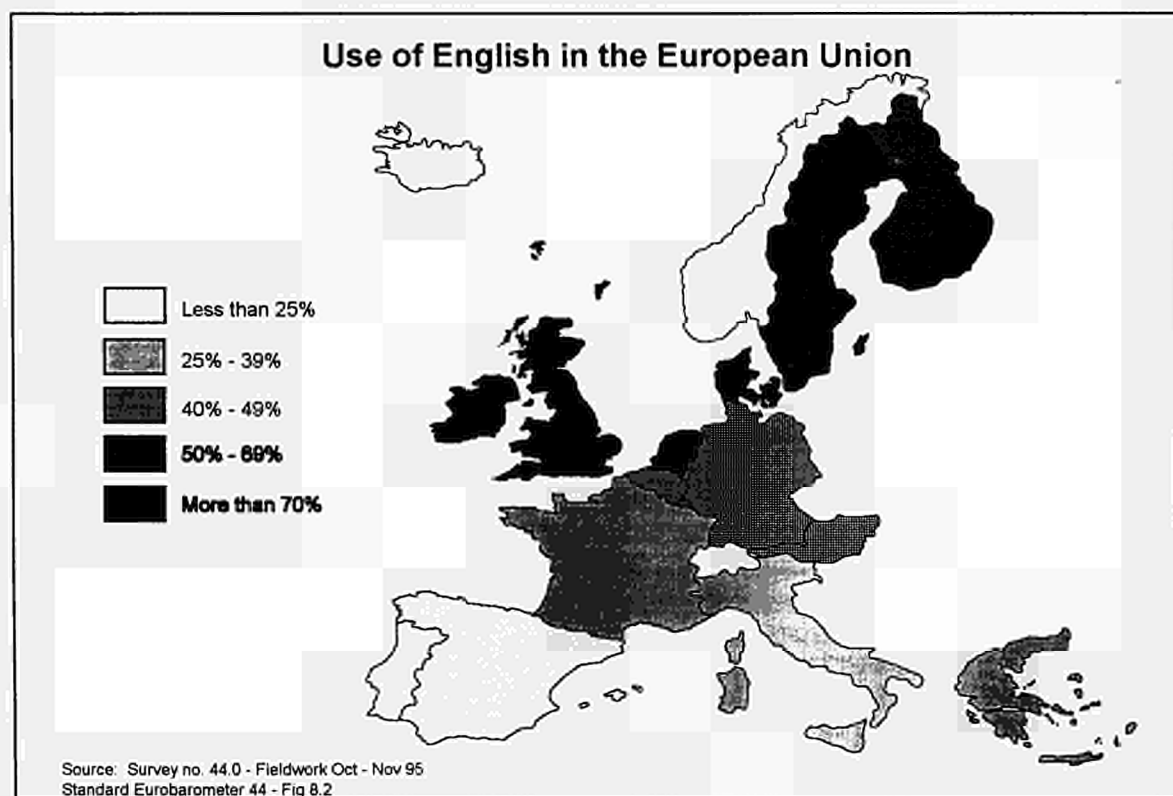
When we examine the **number of foreign languages spoken**, we see that the Benelux countries tend to have knowledge of a wide range of languages, with a significant number of people speaking at least one of the three most used languages, English, French or German, as well as their mother tongue. The Scandinavians are also likely to speak more than one language, here English, Swedish, Danish and German are the most frequent combinations.

In the remaining countries English tends to be the most likely second language. In all the non-anglophone countries English is rated way and ahead of other languages as the most useful.

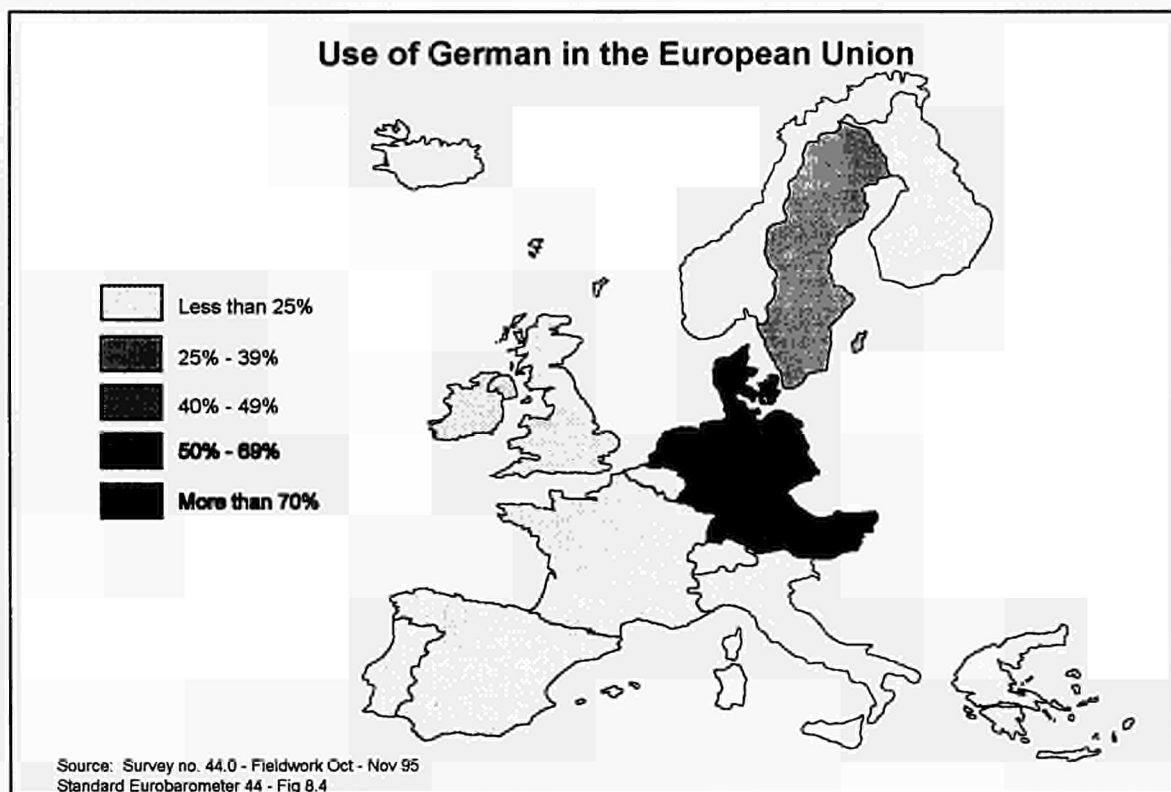
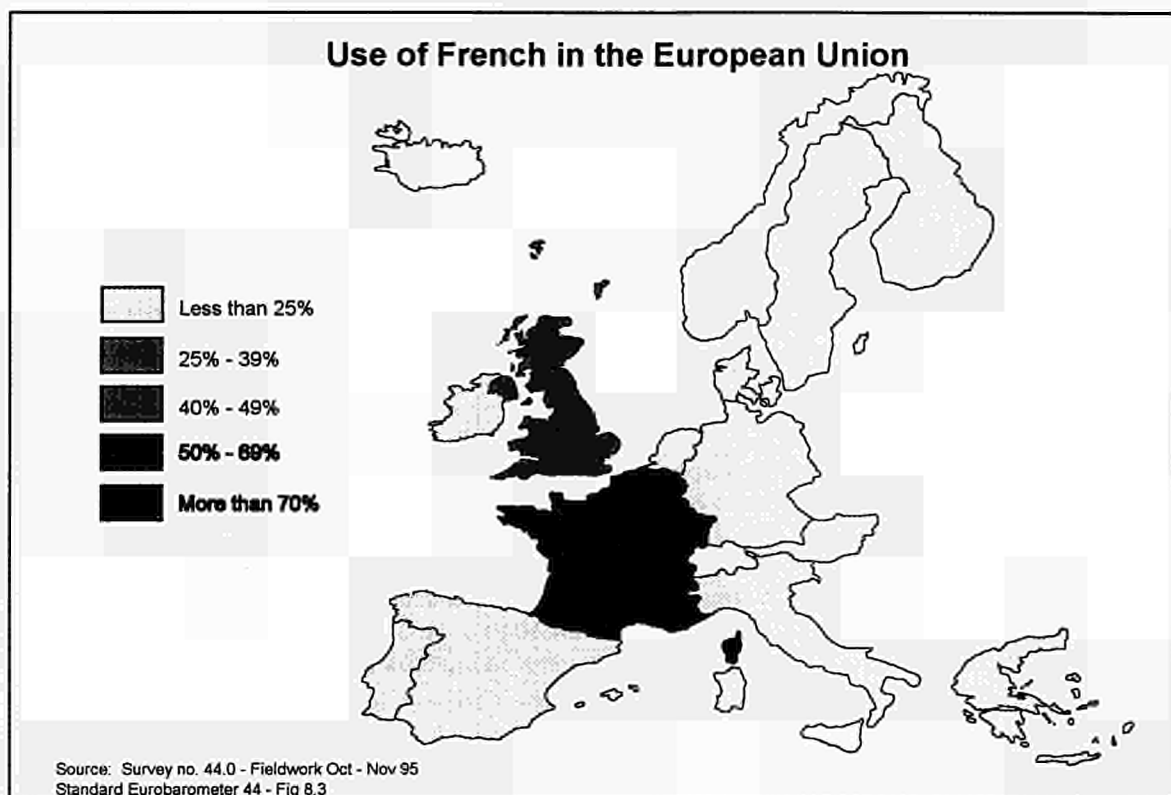
The socio-demographic analysis shows clearly that the young are more linguistically able than their parents' generation. While English remains the best known foreign language with 54% of the under 25's claiming to speak it (as a foreign language) compared to 15% of the over 55's. Amongst those still studying the figure rises to 65%, figures are also above average for managers and higher socio-economic groups.

Recognition of the usefulness of English appears to be universally high, with at least 75% of all groups rating it as important. (Tables 8.5 and 8.6)

While this section has focused on the use of the use and recognition of official languages of the European Union the question did provide for the inclusion of Russian, Arabic, Chinese and Japanese as languages spoken. Two percent considered a knowledge of Russian would be useful and only 1% claimed to be able to converse in it. Figures for the other languages did not even reach 1%.



Standard Eurobarometer 44



8.2 The Languages of Central and Eastern Europe

As mentioned above the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer was carried out at the same time as the standard survey and two of the language questions concerning mother tongue and foreign languages spoken, were asked as part of the survey. Possibly the most striking difference between the two geographic areas is the very heterogeneous language structures found in central and eastern parts of Europe. In the following analysis we present the findings for the whole survey which covered 19 countries and results for two areas, **Central Europe** comprising the European Agreement countries² plus Albania, Croatia and FRYOM and **the CIS**³.

As English had played a bridging role in the European Union so we find Russian being the dominant language in central and eastern Europe, 46% reporting it as their mother tongue and a further 25% claiming to be able to converse in it, thus giving 71% of the population able to communicate through Russian. Ukrainian was the mother tongue of 11% of the sample, 5% speaking it as a foreign language (15% total), while Polish was the mother tongue of 11% and only a further 1% claim to speak it as a second language. Levels of knowledge of the three main Union languages are low: English 6%, German 5% and French 2%.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE			
	Mother tongue	Other languages spoken	Combined mother tongue and other
Belarussian	2	1	3
Bulgarian	2	0	2
Czech	3	1	4
Hungarian	4	0	4
Romanian	6	0	6
Polish	11	1	12
Ukrainian	10	5	15
Russian	46	25	71
English	0	6	6
French	0	2	2
German	0	5	5

If we analyse the language structure in a regional way, namely Central Europe and CIS separately, we witness a shift of emphasis, in **Central Europe** Polish is the most widely spoken mother tongue language at 33%, second is Romanian 17% and Hungarian third at 11%. Interestingly in all cases the numbers of people claiming to speak these languages as a foreign language is extremely low. Russian is spoken as a mother tongue by only 2% of Central European residents, but is used as a vehicular language by a further 20%. While Russian is the most widely spoken foreign language it is followed by German and English (12% each).

² Europe Agreement countries: Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

³ The CIS countries surveyed: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia and the Ukraine.

Standard Eurobarometer 44

CENTRAL EUROPE			
	Mother tongue	Other languages spoken	Combined mother tongue and other
Albanian	3	0	3
Bulgarian	7	1	8
Croat	4	1	6
Czech	9	2	11
Hungarian	11	1	13
Lithuanian	3	0	3
Polish	33	2	35
Romanian	17	0	18
Slovak	4	3	7
Russian	2	20	22
English	0	12	12
French	0	4	4
German	0	11	12

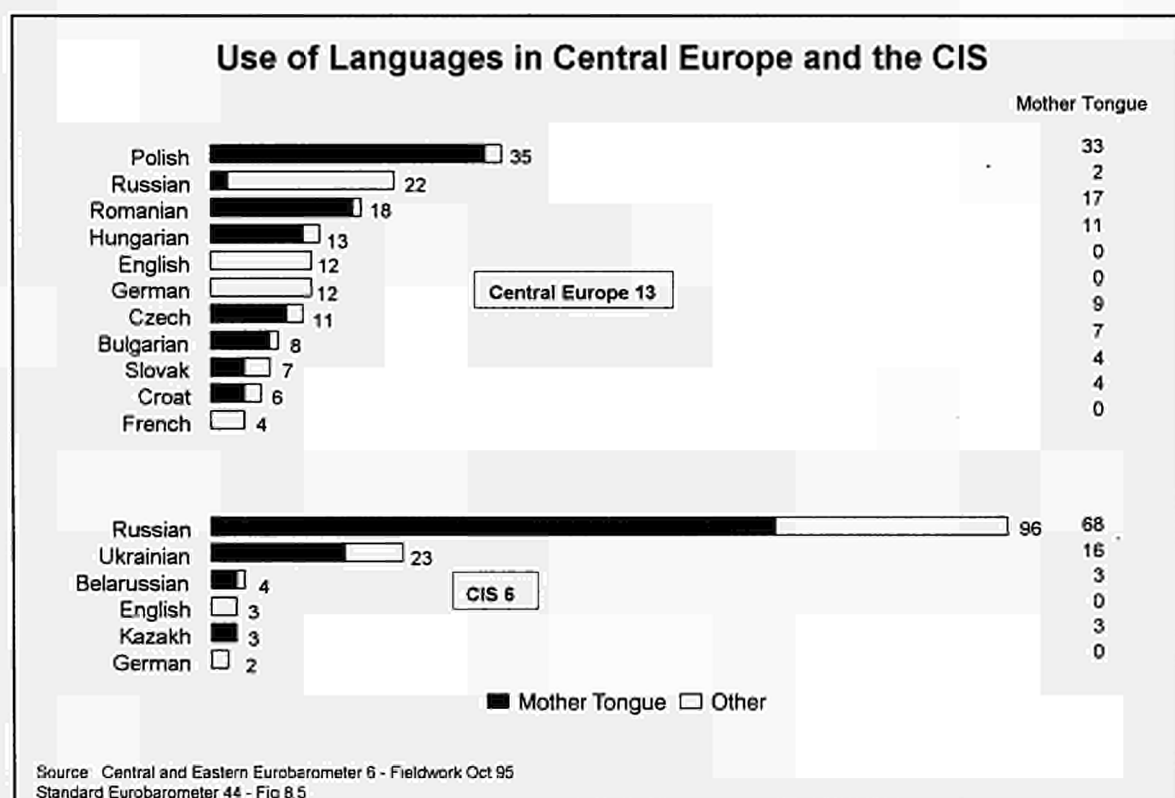
C.I.S.			
	Mother tongue	Other languages spoken	Combined mother tongue and other
Belarussian	3	2	4
Georgian	2	0	2
Kazakh	3	1	3
Russian	68	28	96
Tartar	2	0	3
Ukrainian	16	7	23
English	0	3	3
German	0	2	2

In the **Baltic States** Russian is widely spoken: Latvia (96%), Estonia (83%) and Lithuania (80%). Indeed in Estonia and Latvia more people speak Russian than Estonian or Latvian. Elsewhere Russian is most widely spoken in the Czech Republic (36%), Slovakia (34%) and Poland (28%).

English is spoken by the greatest numbers in Slovenia (31%), then Croatia (24%), Albania and Estonia (22% each). German is spoken by 33% in the Czech Republic, 30% in Slovenia, 19% in Slovakia and 16% in Croatia.

The picture in **the CIS** shows the pre-eminence of Russian, 68% using it as a mother tongue and a further 28% claiming it as a vehicular language, giving it an overall usage of 96%. Of the other languages Ukrainian is the mother tongue for 16% of the respondents and further 7% are able to converse, giving a total of 23%.

Overall in the thirteen countries of Central Europe 56% of those interviewed are unable to speak any foreign language well enough to be able to take part in a conversation. This group is largest, according to the results of the survey in Hungary (79%) and Romania (78%) and smallest in Latvia (11%), Slovenia (13%) and Lithuania (18%).



8.3 Languages throughout Europe

A final analysis was made of the patterns of language usage through the Europe, the European Union combined with those countries of Central and Eastern Europe covered in the two surveys. Figures were taken combining mother tongue and other languages spoken. The population aged 15 and over in the European Union is 286 million that of Central and Eastern Europe 269 million giving us a total population of some 555 million, of these 35% speak Russian, 28% English, 20% German and 17% French.

As we remarked earlier both Russian and English act as vehicular languages in their respective areas, although in the case of Russian it is the mother tongue of 22% of the population, while English is mother tongue to only 8%. German which is ranked third with 20% speaking the language of which 13% use it as their mother tongue. French is ranked fourth at 17% of which 8% are mother tongue speakers.

Standard Eurobarometer 44

The following table provides an overview of the principle languages in use as recorded by the two Eurobarometer surveys conducted at the end of 1995.

	POPULATION OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (15+ YEARS)	POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (15+ YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION SPEAKING
	269, 389 M	286, 512 M	555, 901 M
Russian	71%	1%	35%
English	6%	49%	28%
German	5%	34%	20%
French	2%	31%	17%
Italian	1%	18%	10%
Ukrainian	15%	-	7%
Spanish	0%	14%	7%
Polish	13%	-	6%
Romanian	6%	-	3%
Hungarian	4%	-	2%

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A.3 Explanatory note for Table Headings

Note Explicative de Certains Intitulés dans les Tableaux

Codes for Member States / Les Codes des Etats Membres:		
Code	English	Français
UE 15	15 members states of the European Union	Union Européenne de 15 pays membres
B	Belgium	Belgique
DK	Denmark	Danemark
D(W)	West Germany	Allemagne de l'Ouest
D	Germany	Allemagne
D(O)	East Germany	Allemagne de l'Est
GR	Greece	Grèce
E	Spain	Espagne
F	France	France
IRL	Ireland	Irlande
I	Italy	Italie
L	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
NL	The Netherlands	Les Pays-Bas
A	Austria	Autriche
P	Portugal	Portugal
FIN	Finland	Finlande
S	Sweden	Suède
UK	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni

Socio-demographic variables / Les variables socio-démographiques			
English	Français	English	Français
Sex	Sexe	Self-employed	Indépendant
Male	Masculin	Managers	Cadres
Female	Féminin	Other white collars	Autres cols blancs
Age	Age	Manual workers	Ouvriers manuels
Age at the end of Studies	Age de fin d'études	House persons	Gens de maison
Up to 15 years	Jusqu'à 15 ans	Unemployed	Chômeur
Still studying	Encore aux études	European Attitudes	Attitude vis-à-vis de l'Europe
Opinion Leadership	Personne influençant l'opinion	Positive	Positive
European Social Grade	Niveau social européen	Ambivalent	Ambivalente
Respondent Occupation Scale	Echelle de l'occupation de la personne interrogée	Negative	Négative

TABLES

1.1.

GENERAL EXPECTATIONS FOR 1996 (% , by country)

Question :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 1996 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ... - YOUR LIFE IN GENERAL ?

[illegible]

1.2.

GENERAL EXPECTATIONS FOR 1996 (% , by country)

Economic situation

Question :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 1996 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ... - THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN (OUR COUNTRY)

[illegible]

1.3.

GENERAL EXPECTATIONS FOR 1996 (% by country)

Household situation

Question :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 1996 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ... - THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD

[illegible]

1.1.

ATTENTES GLOBALES POUR 1996 (% , par pays)

Question :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 1996 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... - VOTRE VIE EN GENERAL

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
42	32	34	22	35	38	38	40	33	33	Meilleure
11	9	9	18	16	9	7	8	14	13	Moins bonne
42	57	55	55	44	53	53	49	51	51	Sans changement
5	3	2	4	5	1	2	3	3	3	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

1.2.

ATTENTES GLOBALES POUR 1996 (% , par pays)**Situation économique**

Question :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 1996 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... - LA SITUATION ECONOMIQUE DANS (NOTRE PAYS)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
23	20	31	14	29	31	39	20	19	19	Meilleure
37	28	26	45	25	20	29	30	40	39	Moins bonne
33	46	40	32	38	46	29	44	37	36	Sans changement
7	6	2	10	9	3	3	6	5	5	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

1.3.

ATTENTES GLOBALES POUR 1996 (% , par pays)**Situation du ménage**

Question :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 1996 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... - LA SITUATION FINANCIERE DE VOTRE MENAGE

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
22	26	30	18	26	24	24	29	23	22	Meilleure
12	12	18	23	15	14	25	17	19	20	Moins bonne
62	57	51	53	55	60	48	51	55	55	Sans changement
5	6	1	6	5	2	3	4	3	3	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

1.4.

GENERAL EXPECTATIONS FOR 1996 (% , by country)

Employment

Question :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 1996 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ... - THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN (OUR COUNTRY)

[illegible]

1.5.

GENERAL EXPECTATIONS FOR 1996 (% , by country)

Own job

Question :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 1996 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to ... - YOUR PERSONAL JOB SITUATION

[illegible]

1.4.

ATTENTES GLOBALES POUR 1996 (% , par pays)

Question :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 1996 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... - LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS (NOTRE PAYS)

[illegible]

1.5.

ATTENTES GLOBALES POUR 1996 (% , par pays)

Question :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 1996 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne ... - VOTRE SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE

[illegible]

1.6.

EUROPE IN 2010 ? (% , by country)

Question :

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

St-EB 44.1		EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+: Yes	-: No	+	-	+	-	+	-	WEST				EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a)		49	26	45	33	72	22	46	31	47	30	52	29	54	12	44	16	45	34	51	12
b)		76	11	81	8	75	18	72	13	72	13	74	12	71	9	72	9	81	10	78	6
c)		57	28	56	32	55	40	58	26	59	25	60	24	70	13	54	25	58	33	71	13
d)		71	16	68	20	84	13	68	17	68	17	70	16	53	30	71	11	78	14	71	10
e)		57	23	60	21	68	24	52	27	53	26	58	22	63	15	62	10	61	22	60	11
f)		63	20	66	18	67	27	63	19	64	18	68	17	59	18	65	10	66	20	52	17
g)		64	16	66	16	72	18	60	22	59	22	58	22	63	13	60	9	70	17	65	5
h)		55	25	55	26	46	44	49	30	48	32	44	37	62	13	57	13	55	32	66	6
i)		29	46	26	51	22	67	22	54	21	57	17	66	33	45	36	26	27	49	41	29
j)		55	20	48	26	63	21	55	20	54	21	49	24	60	11	51	14	56	23	61	10
k)		42	31	38	35	39	47	44	28	44	28	42	31	57	12	42	19	40	38	46	20

- a) Other European countries, such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic or Slovakia will have become members of the European Union
- b) You and your children will regularly use notes and cheques in a single European currency
- c) You and your children will study, work, live in any of the European Union countries just as you do today in (OUR COUNTRY)
- d) We will fight together within the European Union against terrorism and organised crime, such as the mafia
- e) The Member States of the European Union will have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union
- f) The Member States of the European Union will have a common defence and military policy
- g) The European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of economic policy
- h) The European Union will act in common with respect to the main principles of social and employment policy
- i) Throughout the European Union, unemployment will be lower than it is today
- j) European goods and services will be as competitive as American goods and services on world markets
- k) European goods and services will be as competitive as Japanese goods and services on world markets

1.6.

L'EUROPE EN 2010 ? (% , par pays)

Question :

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

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		EB-St 44.1	
																				+	-
46	21	52	33	51	36	55	27	49	16	56	31	59	30	58	23	49	26	49	26	a)	
74	8	84	8	90	6	69	16	68	9	73	18	73	17	79	12	76	10	76	11	b)	
47	28	64	26	56	38	60	23	59	21	50	43	70	21	60	31	57	28	57	28	c)	
67	16	67	23	79	17	60	24	66	10	79	14	69	23	76	15	71	16	71	16	d)	
58	16	62	21	62	26	51	26	52	12	53	32	47	37	52	31	57	22	57	23	e)	
65	15	61	21	65	27	58	25	63	9	46	41	47	38	61	26	64	19	63	20	f)	
70	9	67	16	70	19	58	22	55	11	68	17	66	17	60	20	64	16	64	16	g)	
62	13	57	26	56	34	48	31	56	13	50	35	44	38	56	26	55	25	55	25	h)	
41	24	27	52	22	65	25	58	34	34	35	53	24	65	29	52	29	45	29	46	i)	
54	12	53	26	64	23	49	27	43	22	68	18	57	24	56	25	55	20	55	20	j)	
42	22	42	37	46	40	40	35	37	25	55	30	37	44	37	44	42	31	42	31	k)	

- a) D'autres pays européens, tels la Hongrie, la Pologne, la République Tchèque ou la Slovaquie seront devenus membres de l'Union européenne
- b) Vous, vos enfants, utiliserez couramment des billets et des chèques dans une monnaie européenne unique
- c) Vous, vos enfants étudierez, travaillerez, vivrez dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne comme vous le faites aujourd'hui en (NOTRE PAYS)
- d) On luttera en commun au sein de l'Union européenne contre le terrorisme et le crime organisé, par exemple, la mafia
- e) Les pays membre de l'Union européenne auront une politique étrangère commune vis à vis des pays hors de l'Union européenne
- f) Les pays membres de l'Union européenne auront une politique militaire et de défense commune
- g) L'Union européenne agira en commun en ce qui concerne les grands principes de la politique économique
- h) L'Union européenne agira en commun en ce qui concerne les grands principes de la politique sociale et de l'emploi
- i) Partout dans l'Union européenne, le chômage sera plus bas qu'aujourd'hui
- j) Les produits et services européens seront aussi compétitifs que ceux provenant des Etats-Unis, sur les marchés mondiaux
- k) Les produits et services européens seront aussi compétitifs que ceux provenant du Japon, sur les marchés mondiaux

2.1.

UNIFICATION (% by country)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.2.

MEMBERSHIP ? (% , by country)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.3.

BENEFIT FROM MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.1.

UNIFICATION (% par pays)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.2.

ADHESION ? (% , par pays)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.3.

BENEFICE DE L'ADHESION (% , par pays)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.4.

UNIFICATION (% by demographics)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.5.

MEMBERSHIP ? (% , by demographics)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.6.

BENEFIT FROM MEMBERSHIP (% by demographics)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.4.

UNIFICATION (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.5.

ADHESION ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.6.

BENEFICE DE L'ADHESION (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	St-EB 44.1
57	52	44	39	35	36	40	48	57	48	40	42	40	44	Bénéficié
26	32	36	40	38	41	30	36	29	34	40	33	38	35	Pas bénéficié
17	17	20	21	27	23	30	17	14	18	21	25	22	21	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

2.7.

FUTURE BENEFIT (% , by country)

Question :

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that, in five years' time, (OUR COUNTRY) will be benefiting or not from being a member of the European Union ?

[illegible]

2.8.

FUTURE BENEFIT (% by demographics)

Question :

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that, in five years' time, (OUR COUNTRY) will be benefiting or not from being a member of the European Union ?

[illegible]

2.7.

BENEFICE FUTUR DE L'APPARTENANCE A L'UE (% , par pays)

Question :

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que, dans cinq ans, (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficiera ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

[illegible]

2.8.

BENEFICE FUTUR DE L'APPARTENANCE A L'UE (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que, dans cinq ans, (NOTRE PAYS) bénéficiera ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

CLASSIFICATION SOCIALE EUROPEENNE							OCCUPATION DU REpondANT						TOTAL	<i>EB-St 44.0</i>
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Indépendants	Cadres	Autres cols blancs	Travailleurs manuels	Personnes au foyer	Au chômage	UE15	
60	55	51	46	42	45	52	56	60	54	46	46	47	50	Bénéficia
22	25	26	29	25	24	17	23	24	25	28	23	26	25	Ne bénéficiera pas
18	20	23	26	33	30	31	21	16	21	26	32	27	25	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

2.9.

EURODYNAMOMETER : CURRENT SPEED (% , by country)

Question :

In your opinion, how is the European Union, the European Unification advancing nowadays ?

Please look at these people. N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the European Union, European Unification.

[illegible]

2.10.

EURODYNAMOMETER : DESIRED SPEED (% , by country)

Question :

And which corresponds best to what you would like ?

[illegible]

2.9.

EURODYNAMOMETRE : ETAT D'AVANCEMENT DE L'UNIFICATION (% , par pays)

Question :

A votre avis, comment avance actuellement l'Union européenne, l'Unification de l'Europe ?

Veuillez regarder ces personnages. Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez celui qui correspond le mieux à votre opinion de l'Union européenne, l'Unification de l'Europe ?

[illegible]

2.10.

EURODYNAMOMETRE : ETAT D'AVANCEMENT SOUHAITE (% , par pays)

Question :

Et quel est le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous souhaiteriez ?

[illegible]

2.11.

EURODYNAMOMETER : CURRENT SPEED (% , by country)

Change from Spring to Autumn 1995

Question :

In your opinion, how is the European Union, the European Unification advancing nowadays ?

Please look at these people. N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as

fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the European Union, European Unification.

[illegible]

2.12.

EURODYNAMOMETER : DESIRED SPEED (% , by country)

Change from Spring to Autumn 1995

Question :

And which corresponds best to what you would like ?

[illegible]

2.11.

EURODYNAMOMETRE : ETAT D'AVANCEMENT DE L'UNIFICATION (% , par pays)
Changement entre printemps 95 et automne 95

Question :

A votre avis, comment avance actuellement l'Union européenne, l'Unification de l'Europe ?

Veuillez regarder ces personnages. Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez celui qui correspond le mieux à votre opinion de l'Union européenne, l'Unification de l'Europe ?

[illegible]

2.12.

EURODYNAMOMETRE : ETAT D'AVANCEMENT SOUHAITE (% , par pays)
Changement entre printemps 95 et automne 95

Question :

Et quel est le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous souhaiteriez ?

[illegible]

OPINION ABOUT "TWO SPEED EUROPE" (% by country)

For some time there has been talk of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE". This means that some countries would be ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas, while other countries would not. As regards this idea of a "TWO SPEED EUROPE", which of the following comes closest to your personal preference ?

- A. That those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should do so without having to wait for the others
- B. Or that those countries which are ready to intensify the development of a common European policy in certain important areas should wait until all Member States of the European Union

[illegible]

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

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 ?

[illegible]

2.13.

OPINION SUR "UNE EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES" (% , par pays)

Question :

Depuis un certain temps, on parle d' "UNE EUROPE A DEUX VITESSES". Cela veut dire que certains pays seraient prêts à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants et que d'autres pays ne le seraient pas. En ce qui concerne cette idée d'une "EUROPE A DEUX VITESSE", laquelle des opinions suivantes se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ?

- A. Les pays qui sont prêts à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants devraient commencer à le faire, sans attendre les autres pays.
 B. Ou les pays qui sont prêts à intensifier le développement d'une politique européenne commune dans certains domaines importants devraient attendre que tous les Etats Membres de l'Union européenne soient prêts à le faire.

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
27	37	51	37	24	36	30	35	33	33	A. Ne pas attendre
48	41	37	42	45	50	50	48	44	44	B. Attendre
26	22	12	21	31	15	21	18	23	23	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

2.14.

GRAND MARCHÉ EUROPEEN : ESPOIR OU CRAINTE ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Personnellement, diriez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen, qui a eu lieu au début 1993, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
6	16	6	11	15	4	3	6	7	7	Beaucoup d'espoir
51	51	61	39	45	56	40	47	46	46	Un peu d'espoir
20	21	13	21	20	22	34	23	23	23	Un peu de crainte
13	3	2	7	7	4	8	9	10	10	Beaucoup de crainte
10	10	19	21	12	14	16	16	14	15	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

[illegible]

2.15.

GRAND MARCHÉ EUROPÉEN : ESPOIR OU CRAINTE ? (% , par pays)

Changement entre printemps 95 et automne 95

Question :

Personnellement, diriez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen, qui a eu lieu au début 1993, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

[illegible]

2.16.

GRAND MARCHÉ EUROPÉEN : ESPOIR OU CRAINTE ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Personnellement, diriez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché Européen, qui a eu lieu au début 1993, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

[illegible]

[illegible]

2.17.

“NOUVELLE UNION EUROPEENNE” : ESPOIR OU CRAINTE ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Tout bien considéré, diriez-vous que cette nouvelle "Union européenne", comme on l'appelle maintenant, vous donne beaucoup d'espoir, un peu d'espoir, un peu de crainte ou beaucoup de crainte ?

SPLIT BALLOT A[illegible]

2.18.

ETRE (NATIONALITE)/EUROPEEN DANS LE FUTUR ? (% , par pays)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.19.

TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE ? (% , by country)

Change from Spring to Autumn 1995

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.20.

TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE ? (% , by demographics)

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.19.

ETRE (NATIONALITE)/EUROPEEN DANS LE FUTUR ? (% , par pays)
Changement entre printemps 95 et automne 95

Question :

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

[illegible]

2.20.

ETRE (NATIONALITE)/EUROPEEN DANS LE FUTUR ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

[illegible]

3.1.

AWARENESS OF 1996 INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE (% by country)

Question :

Have you ever heard or read about the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, or not ? (IF YES) In your opinion, is it about a review of the Maastricht Treaty, a conference on the single currency or a conference on the enlargement of the European Union ?

[illegible]

3.1.

NOTORIETE DE LA CONFERENCE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE DE 1996 (% , par pays)

Question :

Avez-vous ou non déjà entendu parler de la Conférence Intergouvernementale de 1996 ? (SI OUI)
D'après vous, s'agit-il d'une réforme du Traité de Maastricht, d'une conférence sur la monnaie unique ou
d'une conférence pour un nouvel élargissement de l'Union européenne ?

[illegible]

3.2.

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% , by country)

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.

St-EB 44.1	EU15		B		DK		D								GR		E		F		IRL	
+ : For							- : Against	WEST				EAST										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
a)	53	35	60	27	34	61	39	48	38	49	34	52	62	20	63	20	65	26	69	15		
b)	69	17	67	19	66	28	71	17	72	16	75	14	78	10	71	9	76	14	56	18		
c)	73	16	75	15	56	39	78	12	79	12	82	10	76	11	73	11	73	18	48	26		
d)	60	17	62	15	31	55	61	19	61	19	60	19	63	12	66	8	62	16	52	12		
e)	63	19	59	20	71	18	65	17	66	17	72	15	67	11	62	13	63	21	65	10		
f)	72	9	58	12	83	9	74	10	75	9	79	9	75	3	69	7	75	9	59	8		
g)	52	17	53	17	41	31	54	18	54	18	55	20	54	9	49	11	61	17	51	8		
h)	54	34	48	41	42	54	52	34	52	33	56	29	55	37	67	17	56	39	67	15		
i)	45	43	35	54	35	60	43	43	43	42	46	38	36	53	58	23	39	54	55	21		
j)	86	6	87	6	91	5	82	9	83	8	83	8	89	5	84	4	89	8	88	3		
k)	66	15	60	19	52	34	58	19	60	18	67	15	71	4	74	6	79	13	65	7		

- a) There should be a European Monetary Union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union
- b) The Member States of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union
- c) The European Union Member States should have a common defence and military policy
- d) SPLIT BALLOT A : The European Union should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of State and government
SPLIT BALLOT B : The formation, for the European Union, of a European government responsible to the European Parliament
- e) SPLIT BALLOT A : The European Union should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments
SPLIT BALLOT B : The European Union should be responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments
- f) The President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise, they should resign
- g) In matters of European Union legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents the national governments
- h) Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections
- i) Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections
- j) Children should be taught at school about the way European Union institutions work
- k) The European Union should support film and television production in Europe in order to achieve a better balance between American, Japanese and European productions

3.2.

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par pays)

Question :

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

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		EB-St 44.1	
																				+: Pour	-: Contre
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
75	12	65	23	71	23	34	53	51	27	34	58	33	58	36	54	54	34	53	35	a)	
75	10	73	13	79	14	63	21	60	11	55	34	48	39	58	27	70	16	69	17	b)	
77	10	70	16	83	13	64	24	68	11	40	51	41	47	69	23	74	15	73	16	c)	
69	6	66	16	77	12	47	27	47	15	49	26	40	32	51	25	61	16	60	17	d)	
56	23	56	24	63	25	57	24	56	13	66	18	60	21	67	18	63	19	63	19	e)	
66	7	70	14	84	8	61	18	48	10	85	5	72	7	77	9	72	9	72	9	f)	
48	13	53	27	56	24	45	24	41	14	54	19	42	18	52	21	53	17	52	17	g)	
58	24	50	38	64	32	40	46	52	31	44	49	38	55	50	42	55	33	54	34	h)	
52	29	39	48	53	43	34	52	47	39	39	53	30	63	41	49	45	42	45	43	i)	
86	4	82	11	88	9	75	14	84	5	91	6	93	4	89	6	86	6	86	6	j)	
65	12	61	16	54	35	56	22	67	8	65	21	59	24	69	16	67	15	66	15	k)	

- a) Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire européenne, avec une monnaie unique remplaçant d'ici 1999 (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies de l'Union européenne
- b) Les pays membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de l'Union européenne
- c) Les Pays membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique militaire et de défense commune
- d) SPLIT BALLOT A : L'Union européenne devrait avoir un gouvernement européen, responsable devant le Parlement européen et devant le Conseil européen des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement
SPLIT BALLOT B : La formation, pour l'Union européenne, d'un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement européen
- e) SPLIT BALLOT A : L'Union européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux
SPLIT BALLOT B : L'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux
- f) Le Président et les membres de la Commission européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner
- g) En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et les dépenses de l'Union européenne, le Parlement européen devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des ministres qui représente les gouvernements nationaux
- h) Tout citoyen d'un pays de l'Union européenne qui réside en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales
- i) Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de l'Union européenne qui réside en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections municipales
- j) On devrait apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent
- k) L'Union européenne devrait soutenir la productions de films et de programmes télévisés en Europe, de manière à atteindre un meilleur équilibre entre les productions américaines, japonaises et européennes

3.3.

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% , by demographics)

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.

EB-St 44.1	TOTAL	GENDER		AGE				EDUCATION (age of ending full time)				OPINION LEADERSHIP			
+ : For - : Against	EU15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	++	+	-	--
a) +	53	57	50	57	57	53	47	46	52	61	60	61	57	51	44
-	35	33	37	32	33	35	39	38	37	31	28	30	33	37	37
b) +	69	73	66	68	73	72	66	64	69	77	71	76	74	69	59
-	17	17	16	18	17	16	16	15	18	17	17	19	17	16	17
c) +	73	75	70	74	75	73	69	68	74	78	74	78	76	73	64
-	16	17	16	17	17	17	16	16	17	16	16	17	17	15	16
d) +	60	64	56	62	64	64	53	53	61	67	64	67	65	60	47
-	17	18	15	14	16	18	18	16	18	17	14	20	17	15	17
e) +	63	65	61	61	65	65	61	59	64	69	61	66	66	63	55
-	19	21	17	19	20	19	17	16	20	21	20	23	20	18	15
f) +	72	77	68	68	76	76	69	66	74	81	69	79	77	72	60
-	9	9	9	12	8	8	8	8	9	8	10	9	9	8	10
g) +	52	57	48	52	54	55	49	47	53	59	53	59	57	51	42
-	17	19	16	18	19	17	16	15	18	18	17	19	18	16	17
h) +	54	56	53	60	55	56	49	50	52	61	61	60	57	53	48
-	34	35	33	29	36	34	36	34	37	31	30	33	33	34	35
i) +	45	47	43	49	46	47	40	41	43	51	50	52	48	43	38
-	43	44	42	39	44	42	44	42	46	40	38	40	43	43	44
j) +	86	87	85	85	89	87	84	83	86	92	88	91	90	85	79
-	6	7	6	8	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	7	8
k) +	66	69	64	70	69	66	63	61	67	70	73	72	71	65	59
-	15	16	14	15	15	17	14	14	16	16	14	16	15	15	15

- a) There should be a European Monetary Union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union
- b) The Member States of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union
- c) The European Union Member States should have a common defence and military policy
- d) SPLIT BALLOT A : The European Union should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of State and government
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- f) The President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise, they should resign
- g) In matters of European Union legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents the national governments
- h) Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections
- i) Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections
- j) Children should be taught at school about the way European Union institutions work
- k) The European Union should support film and television production in Europe in order to achieve a better balance between American, Japanese and European productions

3.3.

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	St-EB 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	
61	56	53	50	46	53	55	58	60	55	51	50	50	53	+ a)
29	35	35	39	41	33	25	32	34	34	38	35	37	35	-
77	76	72	69	63	64	61	75	77	74	69	64	67	69	+ b)
16	15	17	18	21	17	12	15	18	15	19	13	20	17	-
78	77	74	73	70	66	63	76	78	75	73	70	71	73	+ c)
15	14	17	17	18	20	13	13	17	17	19	14	19	16	-
66	64	64	60	55	54	50	64	67	65	60	55	60	60	+ d)
17	18	17	17	16	15	11	16	20	16	17	14	18	17	-
66	69	64	63	59	59	52	68	72	65	63	58	63	63	+ e)
20	18	20	19	20	15	15	18	20	21	19	17	19	19	-
78	79	76	73	69	65	53	76	83	76	73	66	72	72	+ f)
7	8	9	9	10	9	10	7	8	8	10	9	11	9	-
56	58	55	53	49	46	41	56	58	55	53	46	54	52	+ g)
19	18	17	17	17	17	13	19	20	16	18	14	17	17	-
60	58	53	53	52	53	52	57	58	56	53	53	54	54	+ h)
32	33	36	36	36	31	27	33	35	34	36	32	35	34	-
51	48	42	44	43	42	43	46	50	46	43	45	47	45	+ i)
40	43	45	44	44	41	34	43	43	43	45	39	41	43	-
91	90	88	85	84	84	76	89	91	88	85	85	86	86	+ j)
6	6	6	7	7	7	8	5	6	6	9	5	7	6	-
68	69	68	67	67	66	60	68	68	69	68	62	68	66	+ k)
16	18	16	15	14	12	11	15	19	16	15	13	17	15	-

- a) Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire européenne, avec une monnaie unique remplaçant d'ici 1999 (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies de l'Union européenne
- b) Les pays membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de l'Union européenne
- c) Les Pays membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique militaire et de défense commune
- d) SPLIT BALLOT A : L'Union européenne devrait avoir un gouvernement européen, responsable devant le Parlement européen et devant le Conseil européen des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement
SPLIT BALLOT B : La formation, pour l'Union européenne, d'un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement européen
- e) SPLIT BALLOT A : L'Union européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux
SPLIT BALLOT B : L'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux
- f) Le Président et les membres de la Commission européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner
- g) En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et les dépenses de l'Union européenne, le Parlement européen devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des ministres qui représente les gouvernements nationaux
- h) Tout citoyen d'un pays de l'Union européenne qui réside en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales
- i) Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de l'Union européenne qui réside en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections municipales
- j) On devrait apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent
- k) L'Union européenne devrait soutenir la productions de films et de programmes télévisés en Europe, de manière à atteindre un meilleur équilibre entre les productions américaines, japonaises et européennes

3.4.a

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% by country)

A European Government

Question :

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

The European Union should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of State and government

SPLIT BALLOT A

[illegible]

3.4.b

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% by country)

A European Government

Question :

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

The formation, for the European Union, of a European government responsible to the European Parliament

SPLIT BALLOT B

[illegible]

3.4.a

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par pays)
Un gouvernement européen

Question :

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

L'Union européenne devrait avoir un gouvernement européen, responsable devant le Parlement européen et devant le Conseil européen des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement

SPLIT BALLOT A

[illegible]

3.4.b

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par pays)
Un gouvernement européen

Question :

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

La formation, pour l'Union européenne, d'un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement européen

SPLIT BALLOT B

[illegible]

3.5.a

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% by demographics)

A European Government

Question :

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

The European Union should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of State and government

SPLIT BALLOT A

[illegible]

3.5.b

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% by demographics)

A European Government

Question :

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

The formation, for the European Union, of a European government responsible to the European Parliament

SPLIT BALLOT B

[illegible]

3.5.a

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par démographiques)
Un gouvernement européen

Question :

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
 L'Union européenne devrait avoir un gouvernement européen, responsable devant le Parlement européen et devant le Conseil européen des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement

SPLIT BALLOT A

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	St-EB 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	
1183	1131	1429	1777	940	577	562	710	616	847	1684	1117	399	7932	=n
67	66	64	62	58	54	50	67	67	66	63	56	60	61	Pour
16	15	17	16	16	15	11	12	19	14	17	14	21	16	Contre
17	19	19	22	27	31	39	20	15	20	20	30	19	23	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

3.5.b

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par démographiques)
Un gouvernement européen

Question :

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
 La formation, pour l'Union européenne, d'un gouvernement européen responsable devant le Parlement européen

SPLIT BALLOT B

CLASSIFICATION SOCIALE EUROPEENNE							OCCUPATION DU REpondant						TOTAL	St-EB 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Indépendants	Cadres	Autres cols blancs	Travailleurs manuels	Personnes au foyer	Au chômage	UE15	
1274	1092	1407	1726	907	584	563	650	740	834	1674	1022	433	7867	=n
64	63	64	58	52	54	51	60	66	64	58	54	60	59	Pour
18	21	17	18	17	15	11	20	21	17	18	14	16	18	Contre
18	17	19	24	31	31	38	21	13	19	24	31	24	24	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

[illegible]

3.6.a

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par pays)

Subsidiarité

Question :

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

L'Union européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux

SPLIT BALLOT A

[illegible]

3.6.b

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par pays)

Subsidiarité

Question :

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

L'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux

SPLIT BALLOT B

[illegible]

3.7.a

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% by demographics)

Subsidiarity

Question :

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

The European Union should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments

SPLIT BALLOT A

[illegible]

3.7.b

OPINION ON KEY CURRENT ISSUES (% by demographics)

Subsidiarity

Question :

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

The European Union should be responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments

SPLIT BALLOT B

[illegible]

3.7.a

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

L'Union européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux

SPLIT BALLOT A

[illegible]

3.7.b

OPINION SUR DES PROBLEMES ACTUELS (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

L'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux

SPLIT BALLOT B

CLASSIFICATION SOCIALE EUROPEENNE							OCCUPATION DU REpondANT						TOTAL	
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Indépendants	Cadres	Autres cols blancs	Travailleurs manuels	Personnes au foyer	Au chômage	UE15	St-EB 44
1274	1092	1407	1726	907	584	563	650	740	834	1674	1022	433	7867	=n
69	74	67	65	59	63	57	73	75	70	65	60	61	65	Pour
17	15	18	18	21	14	13	14	18	18	18	15	19	17	Contre
14	11	15	18	21	23	30	13	7	12	17	25	21	18	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

3.8.a

WEIGHT OF THE POPULATION'S VOICE AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 (% , by country)

Question :

When the Ministers from Member State governments take joint decisions by vote in the European Union Council of Ministers, which of the following would you prefer ?

SPLIT BALLOT A+B

St-EB 44.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
a.	15	12	7	22	21	17	6	12	19	8
b.	30	27	42	28	27	23	22	26	29	15
c.	41	48	48	33	36	45	55	39	43	53
Don't know	15	14	3	17	16	15	17	23	10	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- a. Their votes should have a weight in proportion to the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have twice as much weight.
- b. Their votes should have a weight which does not only take into account the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have more weight but not twice as much.
- c. A) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT A : THIS ITEM ON CARD AND READ OUT)
 B) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT B : THIS ITEM IS SPONTANEOUS ONLY)

3.8.b

WEIGHT OF THE POPULATION'S VOICE AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 (% , by demographics)

Question :

When the Ministers from Member State governments take joint decisions by vote in the European Union Council of Ministers, which of the following would you prefer ?

SPLIT BALLOT A+B

EB-St 44.1	TOTAL	GENDER		AGE				EDUCATION (age of ending full time)				OPINION LEADERSHIP			
	EU15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	++	+	-	--
a.	15	16	15	14	15	15	16	15	16	17	13	18	16	15	13
b.	30	32	27	29	32	32	26	23	30	38	31	33	32	29	25
c.	41	40	41	42	42	40	39	42	42	36	43	42	41	41	39
Don't know	15	11	17	15	11	12	19	21	13	9	13	7	11	16	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- a. Their votes should have a weight in proportion to the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have twice as much weight.
- b. Their votes should have a weight which does not only take into account the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have more weight but not twice as much.
- c. A) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT A : THIS ITEM ON CARD AND READ OUT)
 B) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT B : THIS ITEM IS SPONTANEOUS ONLY)

3.8.a

POIDS DES VOIX DE LA POPULATION AU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
(%, par pays)

Question :

Quand les ministres des gouvernements des Etats membres prennent des décisions communes par vote au Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne, comment préféreriez-vous que l'on procède ?

SPLIT BALLOT A+B

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	EB-St 44.1
15	13	13	11	9	12	5	14	16	15	a.
24	20	46	37	18	45	42	36	29	30	b.
44	55	34	44	53	37	43	38	41	41	c.
17	13	7	8	19	7	10	13	15	15	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

- a. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids proportionnel à la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir deux fois plus de poids.
- b. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids qui ne tient pas seulement compte de la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir plus de poids, mais pas deux fois plus.
- c. A) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT A : CET ITEM SUR CARTE ET LIRE)
B) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT B : CET ITEM SEULEMENT EN SPONTANE)

3.8.b

POIDS DES VOIX DE LA POPULATION AU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

Quand les ministres des gouvernements des Etats membres prennent des décisions communes par vote au Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne, comment préféreriez-vous que l'on procède ?

SPLIT BALLOT A+B

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	St-EB 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	
17	16	16	16	13	16	12	16	17	17	15	14	15	15	a.
38	35	29	30	22	24	21	30	42	30	29	25	30	30	b.
35	40	41	42	47	40	41	43	33	40	43	40	39	41	c.
10	10	14	13	18	21	26	11	8	12	13	22	17	15	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

- a. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids proportionnel à la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir deux fois plus de poids.
- b. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids qui ne tient pas seulement compte de la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir plus de poids, mais pas deux fois plus.
- c. A) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT A : CET ITEM SUR CARTE ET LIRE)
B) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT B : CET ITEM SEULEMENT EN SPONTANE)

3.9.a

WEIGHT OF THE POPULATION'S VOICE AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 (% , by country)

Question :

When the Ministers from Member State governments take joint decisions by vote in the European Union Council of Ministers, which of the following would you prefer ?

SPLIT BALLOT A

<i>St-EB 44.1</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
n=	7932	517	492	508	1015	506	494	495	504	507
a.	14	13	5	20	19	17	6	13	18	7
b.	23	23	24	25	23	17	13	26	24	15
c.	49	52	68	40	42	51	65	39	49	57
Don't know	14	13	3	16	15	15	15	22	9	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- a. Their votes should have a weight in proportion to the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have twice as much weight.
- b. Their votes should have a weight which does not only take into account the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have more weight but not twice as much.
- c. A) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT A : THIS ITEM ON CARD AND READ OUT)

3.9.b

WEIGHT OF THE POPULATION'S VOICE AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 (% , by country)

Question :

When the Ministers from Member State governments take joint decisions by vote in the European Union Council of Ministers, which of the following would you prefer ?

SPLIT BALLOT B

<i>St-EB 44.1</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
n=	7867	483	508	492	985	494	506	505	496	493
a.	17	11	10	25	23	17	6	12	19	9
b.	36	30	59	32	31	29	31	27	34	15
c.	32	44	29	26	29	39	44	38	37	49
Don't know	15	15	3	18	17	15	19	23	10	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- a. Their votes should have a weight in proportion to the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have twice as much weight.
- b. Their votes should have a weight which does not only take into account the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have more weight but not twice as much.
- c. B) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT B : THIS ITEM IS SPONTANEOUS ONLY)

3.9.a

POIDS DES VOIX DE LA POPULATION AU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
(%, par pays)

Question :

Quand les ministres des gouvernements des Etats membres prennent des décisions communes par vote au Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne, comment préféreriez-vous que l'on procède ?

SPLIT BALLOT A

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
516	293	481	475	511	506	541	626	6419	7932	n=
15	11	12	11	6	9	6	10	15	14	a.
20	20	37	28	15	27	34	21	23	23	b.
48	57	45	55	60	57	52	59	49	49	c.
17	12	6	6	19	7	9	10	14	14	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

- a. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids proportionnel à la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir deux fois plus de poids.
- b. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids qui ne tient pas seulement compte de la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir plus de poids, mais pas deux fois plus.
- c. A) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT A : CET ITEM SUR CARTE ET LIRE)

3.9.b

POIDS DES VOIX DE LA POPULATION AU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
(%, par pays)

Question :

Quand les ministres des gouvernements des Etats membres prennent des décisions communes par vote au Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne, comment préféreriez-vous que l'on procède ?

SPLIT BALLOT B

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
484	207	519	525	489	489	459	674	6381	7867	n=
15	15	14	11	13	15	5	17	17	17	a.
29	20	53	46	22	64	52	50	35	36	b.
39	52	24	34	46	16	32	18	32	32	c.
17	13	9	9	20	6	11	16	16	15	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

- a. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids proportionnel à la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir deux fois plus de poids.
- b. Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids qui ne tient pas seulement compte de la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir plus de poids, mais pas deux fois plus.
- c. B) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT B : CET ITEM SEULEMENT EN SPONTANE)

3.10.a

WEIGHT OF THE POPULATION'S VOICE AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 (% , by demographics)

Question :

When the Ministers from Member State governments take joint decisions by vote in the European Union Council of Ministers, which of the following would you prefer ?

SPLIT BALLOT A

	TOTAL	GENDER		AGE				EDUCATION (age of ending full time)				OPINION LEADERSHIP			
	EU15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	++	+	-	--
<i>EB-St 44.1</i>															
n=	7932	3731	4201	1550	2191	1786	2404	2527	3011	1468	926	915	2690	2805	1523
a.	14	16	13	13	14	14	15	13	14	19	11	17	14	14	14
b.	23	26	21	23	25	24	21	18	23	30	25	29	24	23	19
c.	49	48	50	51	50	50	47	49	51	43	54	48	52	48	47
Don't know	14	11	16	14	12	12	17	20	11	9	11	7	10	16	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- a) Their votes should have a weight in proportion to the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have twice as much weight.
- b) Their votes should have a weight which does not only take into account the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have more weight but not twice as much.
- c) A) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT A : THIS ITEM ON CARD AND READ OUT)

3.10.b

WEIGHT OF THE POPULATION'S VOICE AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 (% , by demographics)

Question :

When the Ministers from Member State governments take joint decisions by vote in the European Union Council of Ministers, which of the following would you prefer ?

SPLIT BALLOT B

	TOTAL	SEXE		AGE				ETUDES (âge atteint à la fin des études)				INDICE DE LEADERSHIP			
	EU15	Homme	Femme	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Moins de 16 ans	16 - 19	20 +	Toujours aux études	++	+	-	--
<i>EB-St 44.1</i>															
n=	7867	3837	4029	1458	2088	1814	2507	2417	3028	1564	857	983	2593	2680	1610
a.	17	17	16	15	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	20	18	17	13
b.	36	38	34	36	39	40	31	28	37	45	39	37	41	34	31
c.	32	33	31	33	34	31	31	34	32	30	31	36	31	33	31
Don't know	15	12	19	17	11	13	21	21	14	9	15	8	11	16	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- a) Their votes should have a weight in proportion to the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have twice as much weight.
- b) Their votes should have a weight which does not only take into account the population of each country :
 if a country has twice as many inhabitants as another, it should have more weight but not twice as much.
- c) B) Each country, big or small, should have one vote (SPLIT BALLOT B : THIS ITEM IS SPONTANEOUS ONLY)

3.10.a

POIDS DES VOIX DE LA POPULATION AU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

Quand les ministres des gouvernements des Etats membres prennent des décisions communes
par vote au Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne, comment préféreriez-vous que l'on procède ?

SPLIT BALLOT A

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	St-EB 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	
1183	1131	1429	1777	940	577	562	710	616	847	1684	1117	399	7932	=n
17	16	15	14	11	12	12	14	17	18	15	13	13	14	a.
30	27	23	25	13	20	20	24	37	21	22	21	25	23	b.
45	48	51	50	57	47	43	51	40	49	51	47	47	49	c.
9	10	11	11	19	21	25	11	7	12	12	19	15	14	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

- a) Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids proportionnel à la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir deux fois plus de poids.
- b) Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids qui ne tient pas seulement compte de la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir plus de poids, mais pas deux fois plus.
- c) A) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT A : CET ITEM SUR CARTE ET LIRE)

3.10.b

POIDS DES VOIX DE LA POPULATION AU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

Quand les ministres des gouvernements des Etats membres prennent des décisions communes
par vote au Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne, comment préféreriez-vous que l'on procède ?

SPLIT BALLOT B

CLASSIFICATION SOCIALE EUROPEENNE							OCCUPATION DU REpondant						TOTAL	St-EB 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Indépendants	Cadres	Autres cols blancs	Travailleurs manuels	Personnes au foyer	Au chômage	UE15	
1274	1092	1407	1726	907	584	563	650	740	834	1674	1022	433	7867	n=
17	16	17	19	14	19	13	18	17	17	16	15	16	17	a.
47	43	36	35	32	27	22	37	47	40	36	28	34	36	b.
25	32	31	33	37	34	39	34	27	31	34	32	32	32	c.
12	10	16	14	17	20	26	11	9	12	14	25	18	15	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

- a) Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids proportionnel à la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir deux fois plus de poids.
- b) Leurs voix devraient avoir un poids qui ne tient pas seulement compte de la population de chaque pays :
si un pays a deux fois plus d'habitants qu'un autre, il devrait avoir plus de poids, mais pas deux fois plus.
- c) B) Chaque pays, petit ou grand, devrait avoir une voix (SPLIT BALLOT B : CET ITEM SEULEMENT EN SPONTANE)

3.11.

MEMBERSHIP : POSSIBILITY OF NEW COUNTRIES (% , by country)

Question :

Some say the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, should become member states of the European Union.

What is your opinion on this ? Should they become members ...

[illegible]

3.12.

MEMBERSHIP OF NEW COUNTRIES : REASON ? (% , by country)

Question :

Why do you think these countries should become members of the European Union ?

[illegible]

3.11.

ADHESION : POSSIBILITE DE NOUVEAUX PAYS (% , par pays)

Question :

Certains disent que les pays d'Europe Centrale et de l'Est, tels que la République Tchèque, la Hongrie, la Pologne et la Slovaquie, devraient devenir membres de l'Union européenne. Quelle est votre opinion à ce sujet ? Devraient-ils devenir membres...

[illegible]

3.12.

ADHESION DE NOUVEAUX PAYS : RAISON ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Pourquoi pensez-vous que ces pays devraient devenir membres de l'Union européenne ?

[illegible]

3.13.

MEMBERSHIP OF NEW COUNTRIES : REASON ? (% , by demographics)

Question :

Why do you think these countries should become members of the European Union ?

[illegible]

3.13.

ADHESION DE NOUVEAUX PAYS : RAISON ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Pourquoi pensez-vous que ces pays devraient devenir membres de l'Union européenne ?

[illegible]

3.14.

1996 INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE : OBJECTIVES (% , by country)

Question :

A. Which fundamental objective, do you think, the European Union should set itself within the scope of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference ?

B. And which others ?

St-EB 44.1

1st column : A 2nd column : B	EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	WEST		EAST																	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Peace	41	18	29	15	36	18	50	18	51	17	55	14	49	21	40	18	33	22	34	26
Defence and security	6	17	5	15	9	16	7	21	6	20	4	16	10	25	5	12	7	19	2	8
Setting up a single European currency	9	8	11	10	6	6	9	7	9	7	10	8	5	8	4	7	12	10	7	9
Protecting European citizens against drug abuse, crime and terrorism	10	26	12	22	11	27	8	28	8	29	7	34	8	23	11	26	7	28	13	29
Respect for human rights	7	24	7	21	12	34	5	22	5	22	5	24	5	18	7	25	8	29	6	26
The right to education and professional training	2	11	1	7	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	12	2	12	1	10	1	9	3	12
The right to health care	2	17	2	17	1	9	1	8	0	8	0	8	4	27	3	16	2	20	4	18
Protecting the environment	4	23	3	21	17	43	5	30	4	28	2	19	3	25	2	20	2	17	2	14
Fighting unemployment	17	31	25	34	6	24	13	28	13	30	16	38	15	35	26	37	28	36	27	32

3.14.

CONFERENCE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE DE 1996 : OBJECTIFS (% , par pays)

Question :

A. A votre avis, quel est l'objectif principal que l'Union Européenne doit se fixer dans la perspective de la
Conférence Intergouvernementale de 1996 ?

B. Et quels autres objectifs ?

EB-St 44.1

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		1ère colonne : A
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2e colonne : B
47	15	48	14	27	15	46	27	48	16	41	17	43	17	31	16	41	17	41	18	La paix
6	17	6	11	5	16	8	23	6	13	6	19	4	10	7	15	6	17	6	17	La défense et la sécurité
14	9	10	12	9	8	9	7	4	5	6	5	3	5	5	5	9	8	9	8	La création d'une monnaie européenne unique
7	19	12	34	15	23	9	23	11	28	10	30	7	24	17	30	10	26	10	26	La protection des citoyens européens contre la drogue, la criminalité et le terrorisme
9	25	4	18	10	19	8	25	7	21	7	30	10	33	8	22	7	24	7	24	Le respect des Droits de l'homme
2	11	1	8	2	9	2	13	4	17	1	10	2	9	4	17	2	11	2	11	Le droit à l'éducation et à la formation professionnelle
2	17	2	14	2	19	1	16	5	30	2	17	2	14	5	27	2	17	2	17	Le droit aux soins de santé
2	19	3	23	7	27	4	24	1	10	3	28	13	45	6	22	4	22	4	23	La protection de l'environnement
10	28	13	31	9	23	14	30	15	37	24	33	17	34	15	27	17	31	17	31	La lutte contre le chômage

3.15.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS

(% , by country)

Question :

Which of the following aims should be given priority in the European Union over the next ten years ?

St-EB 44.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
To ensure that respect for law and justice is upheld	36	30	35	37	37	37	26	24	37	41
To guarantee the individual liberties of EU citizens	27	27	28	32	31	26	19	22	37	11
To help establish and maintain peace throughout Europe	46	27	52	52	53	54	45	53	32	40
To ensure an adequate income for farmers in the EU	9	4	4	11	10	6	25	13	8	11
To reduce regional inequalities within the EU	16	8	5	13	15	19	30	25	17	13
To promote economic growth in the EU	29	32	23	25	26	30	34	24	28	28
To promote social welfare of EU citizens	24	31	23	19	21	30	20	26	26	18
To protect the environment	31	29	61	38	36	28	31	26	25	21
To fight terrorism, drug-trafficking and other organised crime	42	51	40	41	41	43	35	38	45	50
To defend EU interests throughout the world	10	13	6	7	6	4	9	8	15	9
Don't know	4	4	1	5	4	3	2	4	2	11

3.16.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEACE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION (% , by country)

Question :

Which of the following two statements comes closest to your opinion ?

St-EB 44.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
A. One of the main reasons for the EU is to avoid war between member states	49	45	57	53	54	55	43	42	49	35
B. Even if the EU were dissolved tomorrow, a future war between any of its current MS is unthinkable	26	26	31	27	26	21	22	19	31	27
C. I disagree with both (SPONTANEOUS)	14	19	10	12	12	12	19	15	14	10
Don't know	11	10	3	8	9	11	17	25	6	29

3.15.

BUTS PRIORITAIRES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE DANS LES 10 PROCHAINES ANNEES
(%, par pays)

Question :

Auxquels des buts suivants devrait-on donner la priorité au sein de l'Union européenne dans les dix prochaines années ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
37	37	26	40	26	32	34	46	36	36	Faire en sorte que le respect de la loi et de la justice soit maintenu
23	32	35	38	25	29	24	17	27	27	Garantir les libertés individuelles des citoyens de l'UE
46	41	36	48	44	52	55	48	45	46	Aider à l'établissement et au maintien de la paix en Europe
8	11	14	22	14	14	5	4	9	9	Assurer un revenu adéquat aux agriculteurs de l'Union
16	9	10	15	38	19	6	11	16	16	Réduire les inégalités régionales au sein de l'Union
33	19	34	26	18	27	24	35	29	29	Promouvoir la croissance économique au sein de l'Union
25	26	25	25	25	21	18	21	24	24	Promouvoir le bien-être social des citoyens de l'Union
26	33	37	28	17	33	61	31	30	31	Protéger l'environnement
34	44	43	30	37	40	48	50	42	42	Lutter contre le terrorisme, le trafic de drogue et d'autres formes de crime organisé
10	10	11	6	6	8	3	13	10	10	Défendre les intérêts de l'UE dans le monde
3	4	4	3	7	2	2	3	4	4	Ne sait pas

3.16.

OPINION SUR L'UNION EUROPEENNE ET LA PAIX (%, par pays)

Question :

Laquelle des deux opinions suivantes se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
43	42	55	43	39	53	56	54	49	49	A. Une des grandes raisons d'être de l'UE est d'éviter la guerre entre les Etats membres
22	20	25	31	21	33	17	30	26	26	B. Même si l'UE était dissoute demain, une guerre entre n'importe lesquels de ses Etats membres actuels est inconcevable
21	25	14	17	12	7	18	8	14	14	C. Je ne suis d'accord avec aucune de ces opinions (SPONTANE)
14	14	6	9	27	8	9	9	12	11	Ne sait pas

4.1.

ONE EUROPEAN CURRENCY : FOR OR AGAINST ? (% , by country)

Question :

Are you for or against the European Union having one European currency in all member states, including (OUR COUNTRY) ? That is, replacing the (NAME OF INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY) by the European currency ? Are you ?

[illegible]

4.2.

INFORMED ABOUT EUROPEAN CURRENCY ? (% , by country)

Question :

How well informed do you feel about the European currency ?

[illegible]

4.1.

UNE MONNAIE EUROPEENNE : POUR OU CONTRE ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Etes-vous pour ou contre le fait que l'Union européenne ait une monnaie européenne dans tous les pays membres, y compris en (NOTRE PAYS). Cela veut dire remplacer le (NOM DE LA DEVISE NATIONALE) par la monnaie européenne. Etes-vous ... ?

[illegible]

4.2.

INFORME SUR LA MONNAIE UNIQUE ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé à propos de la monnaie européenne ?

[illegible]

4.3.

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

Question :

Are you for or against the European Union having one European currency in all member states, including (OUR COUNTRY) ? That is, replacing the (NAME OF INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY) by the European currency ? Are you ?

[illegible]

4.4.

INFORMED ABOUT EUROPEAN CURRENCY ? (% , by demographics)

Question :

How well informed do you feel about the European currency ?

[illegible]

4.3.

UNE MONNAIE EUROPEENNE : POUR OU CONTRE ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Etes-vous pour ou contre le fait que l'Union européenne ait une monnaie européenne dans tous les pays membres, y compris en (NOTRE PAYS). Cela veut dire remplacer le (NOM DE LA DEVISE NATIONALE) par la monnaie européenne. Etes-vous ... ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE							TOTAL	St-EB 44.0 + 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15		
57	53	48	44	39	44	48	55	55	51	44	42	43	47	Pour	
29	31	33	36	40	32	20	28	33	32	37	33	34	33	Contre	
9	10	11	11	11	14	16	10	8	11	11	12	12	11	Ni pour ni contre	
6	5	8	9	11	10	16	7	5	6	8	13	10	9	Ne sait pas	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total	

St-EB 44.0 + 44.1

4.4.

INFORME SUR LA MONNAIE UNIQUE ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé à propos de la monnaie européenne ?

CLASSIFICATION SOCIALE EUROPEENNE							OCCUPATION DU REpondANT						TOTAL	St-EB 44.0 + 44.1	
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Indépen- dants	Cadres	Autres cols blancs	Travailleurs manuels	Personnes au foyer	Au chômage	UE15		
31	30	19	18	14	11	10	24	37	20	17	12	18	20		Informé
67	69	80	81	84	87	88	74	61	79	81	85	81	78		Pas informé
2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2		Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total	

St-EB 44.0 + 44.1

[illegible]

UNE MONNAIE EUROPEENNE : POUR OU CONTRE ? (% , par pays)

Etes-vous pour ou contre le fait que l'Union européenne ait une monnaie européenne dans tous les pays membres, y compris en (NOTRE PAYS). Cela veut dire remplacer le (NOM DE LA DEVISE NATIONALE) par la monnaie européenne. Etes-vous ... ?

EB-FL 54

ACCEPTATION DU NOM "EURO" (% , par pays)

Au 'Sommet de Madrid' les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement des Etats membres de l'Union Européenne ont décidé que la monnaie unique européenne s'appellerait "EURO".
Le nom "EURO" est-il acceptable pour vous ou pas ?

EB-FL 54

4.7.**ONE EUROPEAN CURRENCY : FOR OR AGAINST ? (% , by demographics)**

Question :

Are you for or against the European Union having one European currency in all member states, including (OUR COUNTRY) ? That is, replacing the (NAME OF INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY) by the European currency ? Are you ?

<i>FL-EB 54</i>	TOTAL	GENDER		AGE			
	EU15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +
For	54	59	49	57	56	53	50
Against	37	34	39	36	36	38	37
Neither for, nor against	6	5	7	5	5	6	8
Don't know	3	2	4	2	3	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.8.**ACCEPTANCE OF THE NAME "EURO" (% , by demographics)**

Question :

At the 'Madrid Summit' the Heads of State and Government of the European Union decided that the name of the single european currency would be "EURO". Is the name "EURO" acceptable to you or not ?

<i>FL-EB 54</i>	TOTAL	GENDER		AGE			
	EU15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +
Acceptable	69	71	67	71	70	69	66
Not acceptable	23	22	23	22	23	23	22
Don't know	9	8	9	8	7	8	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.7.

UNE MONNAIE EUROPEENNE : POUR OU CONTRE ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Etes-vous pour ou contre le fait que l'Union européenne ait une monnaie européenne dans tous les pays membres, y compris en (NOTRE PAYS). Cela veut dire remplacer le (NOM DE LA DEVISE NATIONALE) par la monnaie européenne. Etes-vous ... ?

[illegible]

4.8.

ACCEPTATION DU NOM "EURO" (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Au 'Sommet de Madrid' les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement des Etats membres de l'Union Européenne s'appellerait "EURO". Le nom "EURO" est-il acceptable pour vous ou pas ?

[illegible]

4.9.

WHEN NOTES AND COINS WILL BE INTRODUCED ? (% , by country)

Question :

Notes and coins in the European currency may be introduced some time after exchange rates are locked.

When do you think these notes and coins will be introduced ?

[illegible]

4.10.

WHEN NOTES AND COINS WILL BE INTRODUCED ? (% , by country)

Question :

Notes and coins in the European currency may be introduced some time after exchange rates are locked.

When do you think these notes and coins will be introduced ?

[illegible]

4.9.

QUAND LES BILLETS ET LES PIECES SERONT-ILS INTRODUITS ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Des billets et des pièces dans la monnaie européenne peuvent être introduits quelque temps après le moment où les taux de change auront été bloqués. Quand pensez-vous que ces billets et ces pièces seront introduits ?

[illegible]

4.10.

QUAND LES BILLETS ET LES PIECES SERONT-ILS INTRODUITS ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Des billets et des pièces dans la monnaie européenne peuvent être introduits quelque temps après le moment où les taux de change auront été bloqués. Quand pensez-vous que ces billets et ces pièces seront introduits ?

[illegible]

4.11.

WHEN NOTES AND COINS WILL BE INTRODUCED ? (% , by demographics)

Question :

Notes and coins in the European currency may be introduced some time after exchange rates are locked.

When do you think these notes and coins will be introduced ?

[illegible]

4.12.

WHEN NOTES AND COINS WILL BE INTRODUCED ? (% , by demographics)

Question :

Notes and coins in the European currency may be introduced some time after exchange rates are locked.

When do you think these notes and coins will be introduced ?

[illegible]

4.11.

QUAND LES BILLETS ET LES PIECES SERONT-ILS INTRODUITS ?
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

Des billets et des pièces dans la monnaie européenne peuvent être introduits quelque temps après le moment où les taux de change auront été bloqués. Quand pensez-vous que ces billets et ces pièces seront introduits ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	St-EB 44.0 + 44.1
9	8	8	9	10	8	7	9	9	8	9	8	9	8	Avant 1999
18	16	15	14	11	11	11	14	18	17	14	13	13	14	En 1999
20	21	22	20	21	19	20	22	20	21	21	18	23	20	En 2000
6	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	6	6	4	4	4	5	En 2001
7	6	6	6	4	4	2	5	6	7	6	4	4	5	En 2002
3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	En 2003
1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	En 2004
5	6	4	4	3	3	3	5	7	3	4	3	4	4	En 2005
6	7	6	6	5	6	5	7	6	5	6	5	6	6	Plus tard
3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	2	4	3	Jamais
22	24	28	30	36	38	46	28	20	26	29	41	30	31	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

4.12.

QUAND LES BILLETS ET LES PIECES SERONT-ILS INTRODUITS ?
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

Des billets et des pièces dans la monnaie européenne peuvent être introduits quelque temps après le moment où les taux de change auront été bloqués. Quand pensez-vous que ces billets et ces pièces seront introduits ?

[illegible]

4.13.

**INFORMATION CAMPAIGN ON EUROPEAN CURRENCY :
WHO WILL ORGANISE IT ? (% , by country)**

Question :

Should there be a special public information campaign or not before the introduction of the European currency?
(IF YES) Who would you prefer to organise it ?

<i>St-EB 44.1</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Yes, I prefer European Union institutions	22	21	7	22	22	22	24	31	19	17
Yes, I prefer (NATIONALITY) public authorities	48	37	72	37	38	42	62	51	45	54
Yes, I prefer the banks, savings banks, and the like	18	25	14	27	26	24	8	8	25	9
Yes, but organised by other(s) (SPONTANEOUS)	3	6	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	3
No, no campaign	3	4	3	3	4	6	1	1	3	4
Don't know	6	8	2	9	8	5	3	8	4	14

4.13.

**CAMPAGNE D'INFORMATION SUR LA MONNAIE EUROPEENNE :
QUI L'ORGANISERA ? (% , par pays)**

Question :

Faudrait-il ou non une campagne spéciale d'information du public avant l'introduction de la monnaie européenne ? (SI OUI) Qui préféreriez-vous pour l'organiser ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
37	17	14	14	18	14	21	12	23	22	Oui, et je préfère les Institutions de l'Union Européenne
46	48	58	41	63	67	59	56	48	48	Oui, et je préfère les autorités publiques de (NOTRE PAYS)
9	22	20	29	9	12	10	19	19	18	Oui, et je préfère les banques, les caisses d'épargne, etc.
2	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	3	3	Oui, mais je préfère un (d') autre(s) organisateur(s) (SPONTANE)
1	3	5	6	1	3	4	3	3	3	Non, pas de campagne
5	7	2	5	8	3	6	6	6	6	Ne sait pas

4.14.

USEFUL SOURCES OF INFORMATION (% , by country)

Question :

Where do you think useful information on the European currency and the changeover should be available ?

<i>St-EB 44.0 + 44.1</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
In banks, savings banks, and the like	78	84	79	81	81	78	57	72	83	65
In supermarkets and shops	35	33	19	19	19	17	23	27	30	52
In public offices	50	45	57	52	51	48	53	44	51	31
In public libraries	23	16	51	12	11	8	11	12	11	26
In schools and other places of education and training	42	43	35	28	27	21	34	22	39	44
In the workplace	33	26	23	25	24	20	34	21	29	30
From unions, professional organisations, and the like	25	25	28	20	19	13	16	21	21	16
From consumer organisations	33	31	29	36	35	33	13	29	33	21
On radio	57	57	63	49	51	56	60	60	56	53
On television	81	80	83	74	75	81	85	81	79	70
In the (printed) press	67	67	68	63	66	76	62	62	66	42
From family and friends	10	7	9	4	4	4	8	7	10	9
In my letter box	33	43	34	31	32	38	11	20	32	30
On Teletext, Minitel, Ceefax, Internet, ...	25	29	48	18	17	15	7	12	18	17
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	4
Don't know	2	2	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	4

4.14.

SOURCES D'INFORMATION UTILES (% , par pays)

Question :

A votre avis, où devrait-on pouvoir trouver de l'information utile sur la monnaie européenne ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.0 + 44.1</i>
70	80	87	69	60	78	81	83	78	78	Dans les banques ou dans les caisses d'épargne, etc.
39	28	31	18	37	23	46	72	36	35	Dans les supermarchés et magasins
56	35	63	47	38	45	41	48	51	50	Dans les bureaux des services publics
14	10	51	6	12	22	48	61	23	23	Dans les bibliothèques publics
52	37	51	26	27	34	57	69	42	42	Dans les écoles et autres lieux d'enseignement et formation
42	29	27	24	23	24	47	52	33	33	Sur le lieu de travail
32	25	25	25	15	21	38	36	25	25	Auprès des syndicats, organisations professionnelles, etc.
28	26	40	24	19	29	43	43	33	33	Auprès des organisations de consommateurs
49	66	66	53	57	69	72	67	56	57	A la radio
87	77	85	68	82	89	89	83	81	81	A la télévision
72	74	78	53	46	79	82	69	67	67	Dans la presse (écrite)
11	11	6	9	13	8	11	20	10	10	Auprès de la famille et des amis
19	41	43	21	31	44	67	54	33	33	Dans ma boîte-aux-lettres
33	23	46	20	6	30	51	40	24	25	Sur le Téletexte, Minitel, Ceefax, Internet, ...
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	Autre (SPONTANE)
1	1	0	4	5	1	3	2	2	2	Ne sait pas

4.15.

PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF A EUROPEAN CURRENCY ? (% , by country)

Question :

Do you believe that the European currency will or will not ... ?

St-EB 44.0 + 44.1

+ : Will - : Will not	EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	WEST				EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a)	37	41	35	45	27	62	28	57	29	56	32	52	53	20	37	29	36	48	48	22
b)	30	52	24	60	24	68	23	65	23	65	22	69	38	30	28	41	26	61	45	32
c)	80	12	80	13	88	10	75	17	75	17	76	16	68	10	76	8	85	11	87	5
d)	77	12	81	12	77	18	72	18	71	18	70	19	63	10	66	9	83	10	87	5
e)	84	10	83	11	81	17	72	19	73	18	77	14	82	5	82	6	91	7	91	3
f)	59	20	60	23	67	24	51	30	51	29	52	27	48	11	47	15	66	20	68	9
g)	48	24	50	24	49	38	47	34	47	34	45	34	36	15	36	16	47	26	54	13
h)	31	32	28	33	25	48	48	25	48	25	50	23	18	29	17	22	25	39	31	25
i)	26	32	28	27	39	32	42	30	42	30	40	30	14	33	14	31	24	30	23	23
j)	34	42	39	39	34	54	39	39	43	36	59	26	30	34	24	41	35	46	29	37
k)	32	44	29	45	37	50	44	35	45	34	47	31	21	43	19	43	28	50	23	48
l)	39	39	35	38	51	39	39	40	39	40	36	40	37	34	28	35	40	45	38	36
m)	42	42	41	39	61	34	45	38	45	38	45	37	39	36	26	43	41	49	38	40

- a) create faster economic growth
- b) create more jobs
- c) make it easier to shop around Europe as all prices will be comparable
- d) eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another
- e) make life easier for people who travel across borders
- f) cut down the cost of doing business between Monetary Union member states
- g) reduce turmoil in international currency markets
- h) result in higher inflation
- i) result in increasing volatility in international currency markets
- j) result in increasing the difference between the rich and the poor
- k) have more disadvantages than advantages
- l) imply that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy
- m) imply that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose too much of its identity

4.15.

CONSEQUENCES DE LA MONNAIE EUROPEENNE ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Croyez-vous que la monnaie européenne va, oui ou non, ... ?

St-EB 44.0 + 44.1

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		+ : Oui - : Non
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
59	19	37	43	39	45	26	55	45	21	33	52	24	54	30	45	38	41	37	41	a)
47	30	27	60	28	58	22	64	31	40	28	62	22	64	33	52	31	52	30	52	b)
83	7	80	15	87	10	67	23	77	9	89	6	86	9	80	13	80	12	80	12	c)
85	5	79	13	79	11	60	24	71	8	82	8	72	18	81	10	77	11	77	12	d)
89	5	84	10	89	8	70	21	85	4	87	8	81	13	88	7	84	9	84	10	e)
70	11	56	27	65	21	44	32	47	13	65	18	52	27	62	16	59	19	59	20	f)
56	13	63	22	62	24	35	35	36	15	63	18	48	25	50	25	48	24	48	24	g)
15	46	27	41	31	38	41	28	19	29	17	48	20	39	45	22	32	31	31	32	h)
17	30	34	29	24	55	30	34	19	29	17	54	22	43	27	29	27	31	26	32	i)
19	51	31	52	33	51	42	36	31	40	40	43	43	38	38	39	33	42	34	42	j)
15	60	25	53	25	60	48	31	28	41	33	46	41	36	43	38	31	45	32	44	k)
20	51	26	54	32	57	42	37	29	30	52	36	56	30	64	21	38	39	39	39	l)
18	60	32	55	41	54	53	31	35	32	53	38	60	30	64	26	41	42	42	42	m)

- a) créer une croissance économique plus rapide
- b) créer plus d'emplois
- c) faciliter les achats à travers l'Europe, tous les prix étant comparables
- d) éliminer les frais de change d'une monnaie dans l'autre
- e) faciliter la vie des gens qui voyagent à l'étranger
- f) rendre moins coûteux les échanges commerciaux entre les pays membres de l'Union monétaire
- g) réduire les bouleversements sur les marchés monétaires internationaux
- h) entraîner une inflation plus élevée
- i) entraîner une plus grande volatilité sur les marchés monétaires internationaux
- j) entraîner une plus grande différence entre les riches et les pauvres
- k) avoir plus de désavantages que d'avantages
- l) faire perdre à (NOTRE PAYS) le contrôle de sa politique économique
- m) faire perdre à (NOTRE PAYS) trop de son identité

5.1.

AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS AND KEY ISSUES (% , by country)

Question :

Over the last 3 months, have you heard or read about ... ?

St-EB 44.1	EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+ : Yes - : No							WEST		EAST											
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a)	56	41	53	43	80	19	51	41	52	40	56	37	50	47	60	35	46	52	43	53
b)	51	44	48	46	81	18	47	43	48	43	53	40	44	53	47	47	46	52	41	54
c)	41	52	39	53	64	34	38	51	38	51	40	51	41	55	51	42	36	61	37	57
d)	42	53	40	53	53	46	47	43	48	42	53	39	41	56	30	62	28	69	44	50
e)	54	41	44	48	48	50	55	35	56	35	59	32	49	48	58	36	49	48	50	45
f)	60	36	60	33	60	39	56	34	57	34	59	33	51	46	54	40	59	39	45	49
g)	25	68	21	68	56	41	27	61	26	61	25	64	23	72	20	71	26	72	18	73
h)	38	55	37	54	42	56	33	54	33	54	35	55	39	56	34	57	43	55	24	69
i)	43	51	41	52	70	29	50	40	51	39	54	37	32	64	32	60	38	59	29	63
j)	19	74	14	76	28	70	19	68	19	69	17	70	17	77	25	66	17	81	13	78
k)	13	79	12	77	12	83	15	71	15	71	13	73	16	78	17	73	12	86	12	79

- a) The European Parliament, that is the Parliament of the European Union
- b) The European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Union
- c) The Council of Ministers of the European Union, that is members of national governments deciding together
- d) The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, that is the Court of Justice of the European Union
- e) The Single European Market, which started in January 1993
- f) The Maastricht Treaty on European Union, which has been in force since November 1993 and which provides for single European currency by 1999, at the latest
- g) The Intergovernmental Conference planned for 1996, to examine and revise the Maastricht Treaty
- h) A 'two speed Europe' which implies that certain European Union Member States would advance more rapidly than others towards further European integration
- i) Discussions concerning the future membership of countries in Central and Eastern Europe
- j) The Conference between all European Union Member States and 12 Mediterranean partners on the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, which will take place in Barcelona on the 27th-28th of November 1995 (N)
- k) The Committee of the Regions of the European Union (N)

5.1.

NOTORIETE DES INSTITUTIONS ET DES THEMES CLES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)

Question :

Au cours de ces 3 derniers mois avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose sur ... ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		EB-St 44.1	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
54	42	68	27	58	40	53	41	64	33	75	23	93	7	59	40	54	42	56	41	a)	
37	58	66	29	63	35	60	32	49	46	76	22	92	7	61	37	49	46	51	44	b)	
35	56	52	40	53	45	45	42	44	52	61	34	85	13	37	61	40	54	41	52	c)	
25	69	54	39	40	57	47	41	35	61	45	49	71	26	64	34	41	54	42	53	d)	
55	39	57	35	40	56	47	40	58	39	48	46	45	47	59	38	54	41	54	41	e)	
53	41	63	25	73	25	53	37	63	35	70	26	79	18	68	30	59	36	60	36	f)	
21	72	41	48	22	74	31	55	24	71	36	58	40	54	24	74	24	69	25	68	g)	
48	46	38	53	32	64	31	53	31	64	33	60	32	62	39	59	39	55	38	55	h)	
38	56	51	40	59	39	53	33	34	61	74	23	69	28	37	61	41	53	43	51	i)	
16	76	35	56	22	76	22	60	21	74	44	51	36	58	13	84	18	75	19	74	j)	
10	82	25	65	10	87	21	61	18	74	26	67	20	72	9	87	12	80	13	79	k)	

- a) Le Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire le Parlement de l'Union européenne
- b) La Commission Européenne à Bruxelles, qui est la Commission de l'Union européenne
- c) Le Conseil des Ministres de l'Union européenne, c'est-à-dire des membres des gouvernements nationaux qui décident
- d) La Cour Européenne de Justice de Luxembourg, qui est la Cour de Justice de l'Union européenne
- e) Le Marché Unique Européen qui a débuté en Janvier
- f) Le Traité de Maastricht sur l'Union européenne, qui est en vigueur depuis novembre 1993 et qui prévoit une monnaie unique européenne pour 1999 au plus tard
- g) La Conférence Intergouvernementale prévue pour 1996, afin d'examiner et de réviser le Traité de Maastricht
- h) Une 'Europe à deux vitesses' qui implique que certains Etats Membres de l'Union européenne progressent plus rapidement que d'autres vers une plus grande intégration européenne
- i) Des discussions concernant la future adhésion des pays d'Europe Centrale et de l'Est
- j) La Conférence sur la création d'un partenariat euro-méditerranéen qui réunira tous les Etats membres de l'Union européenne et 12 partenaires méditerranéens à Barcelone les 27 et 28 novembre prochains (N)
- k) Le Comité des Régions de l'Union européenne (N)

5.2.

TRUST IN NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS (% , by country)

Question :

Many important decisions are made by the European Union. They might be in the interest of people like yourself, or they might not. To what extent do you feel you can rely on each of the following institutions to make sure that the decisions taken by this institution are in the interest of people like yourself ?

St-EB 44.1

1st column : Can rely on it 2nd column : Cannot rely on it	EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
							WEST				EAST									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) The European Commission	41	34	55	30	35	46	25	40	25	40	24	40	50	35	55	23	53	30	51	19
b) The (NATIONALITY) government	45	43	38	50	64	31	47	34	46	36	43	43	52	44	37	50	50	42	51	31
c) The European Parliament	45	32	51	32	39	43	32	38	31	38	29	38	55	31	56	23	57	27	52	20
d) The(NATIONALITY) parliament *	48	38	41	45	69	25	48	30	47	33	42	43	58	39	45	38	52	39	54	28
e) The Council of Ministers of the European Union representing the national governments	40	32	46	34	41	40	27	37	26	37	25	38	49	32	53	22	49	30	50	18

* USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE, i.e. "ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE" (FRANCE), BUNDESTAG (GERMANY), HOUSE OF COMMONS (UNITED KINGDOM),...

5.2.

CONFIANCE DANS LES INSTITUTIONS NATIONALES ET EUROPEENNES (% , par pays)

Question :

De nombreuses décisions importantes sont prises par l'Union européenne. Elles peuvent être dans l'intérêt de gens comme vous ou non. Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous pouvoir faire confiance à chacune des institutions suivantes, pour veiller à ce que les décisions qu'elle prend soient dans l'intérêt de gens comme vous ?

																				EB-St 44.1	
I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		1ère colonne : Confiance	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	2e colonne : Pas confiance	
46	23	55	25	64	17	28	41	26	58	40	46	30	46	35	43	41	33	41	34	a) La Commission européenne	
32	51	73	15	74	20	48	38	50	45	56	40	50	40	42	51	44	43	45	43	b) Le gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	
53	21	59	23	62	21	30	38	33	54	41	44	30	47	38	42	46	32	45	32	c) Le Parlement européen	
35	46	64	17	73	19	47	35	51	43	62	32	58	31	47	42	47	38	48	38	d) Le parlement (NATIONALITE) *	
45	21	59	19	60	20	28	37	29	55	41	40	35	40	36	37	41	31	40	32	e) Le Conseil des ministres de l'Union européenne, représentant les gouvernements nationaux	

* UTILISER LA DENOMINATION CORRECTE POUR LA CHAMBRE BASSE : i.e. "ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE" (FRANCE), BUNDESTAG (GERMANY), HOUSE OF COMMONS (UNITED KINGDOM),...

5.3.

EU INSTITUTIONS AND MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS (% , by country)

Question :

In your opinion which one of the following three institutions of the European Union takes the most important decisions ?

[illegible]

5.4.

EU INSTITUTIONS AND MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS (% by demographics)

Question :

In your opinion which one of the following three institutions of the European Union takes the most important decisions ?

[illegible]

5.3.

LES INSTITUTIONS EUROPEENNES ET LES DECISIONS LES PLUS IMPORTANTES

(%, par pays)

Question :

A votre avis, laquelle de ces trois institutions de l'Union européenne prend les décisions les plus importantes ?

[illegible]

5.4.

LES INSTITUTIONS EUROPEENNES ET LES DECISIONS LES PLUS IMPORTANTES

(%, par démographiques)

Question :

A votre avis, laquelle de ces trois institutions de l'Union européenne prend les décisions les plus importantes ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE							TOTAL	St-EB 44.1
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15		
17	17	17	17	13	12	13	18	20	17	16	12	15	16	La Commission européenne	
29	28	22	22	21	20	19	27	30	21	22	22	21	24	Le Conseil des Ministres, dans lequel chaque Etat membre est représenté par un membre de son gouvernement	
42	40	43	39	38	36	34	40	42	45	42	33	42	40	Le Parlement européen	
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	Autres (SPONTANE)	
11	13	18	20	26	31	34	14	8	17	19	33	21	20	Ne sait pas	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total	

5.5.

POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL ? (% , by country)

Question :

Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Union.

Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Union ?

SPLIT BALLOT A*St-EB 44.1*

1st column : % National government 2nd column : % European Union	EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	WEST		1	2	1	2	EAST		1	2	1	2	1	2
n=	7932		517		492		508		1015		506		494		495		504		507	
a) Defence	44	52	31	65	59	39	38	57	37	58	32	63	61	35	42	53	44	53	65	28
b) Protection of the environment	30	66	37	60	42	56	26	70	26	70	27	70	32	67	26	70	31	66	39	55
c) Currency	33	62	27	69	46	49	35	58	35	59	32	63	38	58	29	65	25	72	27	65
d) Co-operation with developing countries, Third World	17	77	18	74	25	71	19	74	18	75	16	78	20	74	15	78	16	79	20	71
e) Health and social welfare	59	36	62	35	84	15	58	37	60	36	65	31	45	53	53	41	65	32	60	35
f) Basic rules for broadcasting and press	54	39	55	41	73	23	57	36	57	36	59	34	48	46	48	41	51	44	49	38
g) Workers' rights vis-à-vis their employers	53	42	51	44	78	19	60	35	61	34	67	28	41	53	48	45	58	38	41	47
h) Immigration policy	37	57	38	57	58	39	36	57	36	58	36	60	33	59	27	63	31	64	36	54
i) The fight against unemployment	39	57	40	57	55	44	40	55	41	55	41	55	30	68	38	56	40	59	33	61
j) Agriculture	45	50	35	59	54	43	39	55	39	55	37	57	44	53	53	41	45	52	48	43
k) Consumer policy	43	51	37	56	71	25	45	50	47	49	51	44	30	63	43	50	42	54	31	56
l) Supporting regions which are experiencing economic difficulties	32	61	27	66	32	63	28	65	28	65	30	65	21	68	29	62	44	51	15	72

5.5.

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU NATIONAL OU UE ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Il y a des personnes qui pensent que certains domaines d'action politique devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) pendant que d'autres domaines devraient être décidés en commun au sein de l'Union européenne. Parmi les domaines d'action politique suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, qui devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) et ceux où les décisions devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

SPLIT BALLOT A

EB-St 44.1

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		1ère colonne : % Gouvernement National
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2e colonne : % l'Union Européenne
516		293		481		475		511		506		541		626		6419		7932		=n
33	61	30	62	19	78	58	38	42	47	90	8	81	15	58	39	42	54	44	52	a) La défense
27	68	36	58	15	83	53	44	35	56	50	48	41	55	34	64	29	67	30	66	b) La protection de l'environnement
18	76	24	70	14	84	47	48	35	52	53	43	46	49	53	44	32	63	33	62	c) La monnaie
10	82	23	68	14	84	28	62	15	73	28	68	28	65	22	75	17	77	17	77	d) La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde
50	43	62	30	57	40	68	27	43	48	88	10	65	31	65	34	58	37	59	36	e) La santé et la sécurité sociale
45	48	52	38	50	45	65	30	49	37	47	47	58	33	67	29	54	39	54	39	f) Les règles de base en matière de Radio, de Télévision et de Presse
40	54	58	35	50	47	69	24	41	48	75	21	71	27	49	48	52	43	53	42	g) Les droits des travailleurs vis-à-vis de leurs employeurs
21	72	49	43	25	72	60	33	33	52	73	23	56	40	57	39	35	59	37	57	h) La politique d'immigration
29	66	44	49	40	57	45	49	31	61	51	45	43	53	48	50	39	57	39	57	i) La lutte contre le chômage
43	52	43	46	29	68	51	42	47	43	63	33	57	39	50	46	44	51	45	50	j) L'agriculture
27	60	35	54	46	50	51	42	37	48	53	39	68	28	49	46	42	52	43	51	k) La politique des consommateurs
30	62	26	65	36	60	40	52	27	61	34	61	62	31	29	66	31	62	32	61	l) Aider les régions qui ont des difficultés économiques

5.6.

POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL ? (% , by country)

Question :

Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Union.

Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Union ?

SPLIT BALLOT B*St-EB 44.1*

1st column : % National government 2nd column : % European Union	EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	WEST				EAST															
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
n=	7867		483		508		492		985		494		506		505		496		493	
a) Education	68	29	73	23	80	20	64	30	67	29	74	23	62	36	65	29	75	24	78	17
b) Scientific and technological research	25	70	25	69	25	72	33	62	33	63	32	65	25	70	22	69	19	80	19	73
c) Rates of VAT (Value Added Tax)	42	49	37	57	58	38	41	52	40	52	40	54	44	44	43	45	28	68	47	40
d) Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	22	70	20	72	36	59	21	70	20	71	17	78	32	62	18	71	20	75	25	63
e) Cultural policy	60	34	67	26	79	18	52	41	55	39	66	32	60	35	61	29	67	30	70	21
f) Rules for political asylum	37	55	37	54	57	41	34	57	35	57	40	57	34	57	33	55	36	59	36	49
g) Health and safety of workers	52	44	50	44	70	28	57	37	59	36	68	29	40	58	53	40	58	41	40	55
h) The fight against drugs	19	77	19	76	19	81	18	77	18	78	16	82	21	77	23	71	13	86	26	69
i) Equality for men and women	24	71	22	73	41	57	25	68	27	66	35	61	26	69	25	69	19	79	22	72
j) Trade with countries outside the European Union	22	71	18	73	36	59	20	72	20	73	21	74	26	67	17	74	18	77	21	68
k) Fishing policy	35	56	25	63	43	54	17	75	18	75	21	72	42	46	43	47	34	58	48	38
l) Competition policy	28	60	21	69	39	50	26	64	27	63	30	61	26	61	28	48	22	75	27	51

5.6.

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU NATIONAL OU EU ? (% , par pays)

Question :

Il y a des personnes qui pensent que certains domaines d'action politique devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) pendant que d'autres domaines devraient être décidés en commun au sein de l'Union européenne. Parmi les domaines d'action politique suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, qui devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONAL) et ceux où les décisions devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

SPLIT BALLOT B

EB-St 44.1

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		1ère colonne : % Gouvernement National
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2e colonne : % l'Union Européenne
484		207		519		525		489		489		459		674		6381		7867		=n
48	49	60	28	57	40	76	20	69	28	84	15	75	20	79	19	67	30	68	29	a) L'enseignement
12	84	16	73	17	79	38	58	26	62	36	60	35	58	30	65	24	71	25	70	b) La recherche scientifique et technologique
34	50	52	37	17	77	50	40	47	39	69	26	52	41	65	29	41	50	42	49	c) Les taux de TVA (Taxe sur la Valeur Ajoutée)
10	81	18	70	16	81	37	55	29	57	41	54	41	51	31	62	21	71	22	70	d) La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne
47	46	51	35	58	37	64	29	64	25	69	26	77	17	63	31	59	35	60	34	e) La politique culturelle
18	72	35	51	27	70	57	36	38	46	58	38	53	41	56	39	36	56	37	55	f) Les règles en matière d'asile politique
32	64	55	35	45	53	65	30	46	49	81	17	80	15	51	47	51	46	52	44	g) La santé et la sécurité des travailleurs
15	82	23	68	17	82	28	67	23	73	25	73	31	65	27	72	19	78	19	77	h) La lutte contre la drogue
13	82	22	67	17	81	37	55	31	63	45	51	48	47	29	68	23	72	24	71	i) L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes
11	82	17	72	20	76	36	58	24	60	42	54	37	56	36	58	22	72	22	71	j) Le commerce avec les pays en dehors de l'Union européenne
31	48	21	62	21	76	28	57	44	42	56	38	41	52	56	39	34	56	35	56	k) La politique de la pêche
18	68	23	61	21	71	34	55	32	50	41	49	32	56	42	41	27	60	28	60	l) La politique de la concurrence

PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ? (% , by country)

6.1.

ROLE JOUE PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN : IMPORTANCE PERÇUE ?
(%, par pays)

Question :

A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement européen joue-t-il dans LA VIE DE L'UNION
EUROPEENNE un rôle ... ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
12	15	7	12	16	6	5	12	11	11	Très important
48	62	41	46	44	51	39	43	46	46	Important
20	11	37	21	15	23	27	19	21	21	Pas très important
4	2	4	6	5	4	6	4	5	5	Pas important du tout
15	10	11	15	19	17	24	22	16	17	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

6.2.

ROLE JOUE PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN : IMPORTANCE SOUHAITEE ?
(%, par pays)

Question :

Vous-même, souhaiteriez-vous que le Parlement européen joue un rôle plus important ou moins
important qu'à l'heure actuelle ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
67	43	57	29	53	40	32	39	49	48	Plus important
2	9	9	23	6	12	16	23	11	12	Moins important
15	34	20	23	21	23	21	19	21	21	Le même (SPONTANE)
17	14	14	25	21	25	32	19	19	19	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

6.3.

EFFICACITE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)

Question :

En tant que citoyen européen, estimez-vous que le Parlement européen défend vos intérêts ... ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
4	9	2	4	2	1	1	3	3	3	Très bien
40	50	37	29	20	35	21	36	32	32	Assez bien
21	22	32	32	40	37	34	30	30	31	Assez mal
8	3	6	11	18	15	18	15	12	12	Très mal
28	16	24	25	20	12	26	16	23	23	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

6.4.

PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ? (% , by country)**Change from Spring to Winter 1995**

Question :

How important a part would you say the European Parliament plays IN THE LIFE OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION nowadays ... ?

1st column: EB 44.1 2nd column: change from EB 43.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					WEST			EAST										
Very important	8	-1	7	-1	11	-1	11	0	10	1	17	-1	13	6	10	3	23	2
Important	47	1	45	-2	43	-1	42	-2	40	-3	47	-3	50	-1	50	6	42	-6
Not very important	26	0	35	0	25	1	25	1	25	-1	11	1	16	-5	20	-12	7	-2
Not at all important	5	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8	2	2	0	4	-1	6	-1	2	-2
Don't know	14	-1	9	2	14	0	14	-1	17	1	22	2	18	2	14	3	26	9
Total	100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100	

6.5.

DESIRED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ? (% , by country)**Change from Spring to Winter 1995**

Question :

Would you personally prefer that the European Parliament played a more important or a less important part than it does now ?

1st column: EB 44.1 2nd column: change from EB 43.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					WEST			EAST										
More important	49	-4	27	-4	40	-3	41	-2	42	-4	60	-2	50	-1	49	-5	33	-6
Less important	11	3	27	4	15	-2	15	-2	14	0	4	-1	5	-2	9	0	5	-1
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	23	0	36	2	25	7	25	7	22	4	15	4	22	2	25	6	28	-2
Don't know	17	2	10	-2	19	-3	20	-3	22	-1	21	-1	24	2	17	-1	34	8
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	

6.6.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)**Change from Spring to Winter 1995**

Question :

As a European citizen, do you think that the European Parliament protects your interests ... ?

1st column: EB 44.1 2nd column: change from EB 43.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
WEST								EAST										
Very well	4	0	4	-2	4	-2	4	-1	3	1	4	-1	2	0	2	1	8	0
Fairly well	37	-7	27	-7	28	-1	27	-2	23	-5	35	1	30	5	29	-1	50	-5
Not very well	25	1	39	0	37	5	36	4	32	0	34	0	28	-8	32	-3	12	-2
Not at all well	15	7	14	4	11	0	11	0	12	2	8	-3	12	-2	13	-1	6	1
Don't know	19	-1	15	4	21	-1	23	0	30	4	18	2	27	4	24	4	24	5
Total	100		99		101		101		100		99		99		100		100	

6.4.

ROLE JOUE PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN : IMPORTANCE PERÇUE ? (% , par pays)
Changement entre printemps 95 et hiver 95

Question :

A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement européen joue-t-il dans LA VIE DE L'UNION
 EUROPEENNE un rôle ... ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		1ère colonne: EB 44.1 2e colonne: changement par rapport à l'EB 43.1
12	1	15	0	7	1	12	1	16	1	6	0	5	-2	12	1	11	1	Très important
48	0	62	6	41	3	46	0	44	0	51	-2	39	-7	43	-5	46	0	Important
20	-2	11	-7	37	-3	21	1	15	-2	23	2	27	6	19	0	21	-3	Pas très important
4	2	2	-2	4	0	6	1	5	1	4	1	6	2	4	1	5	0	Pas important du tout
15	-2	10	2	11	-2	15	-4	19	-1	17	0	24	2	22	3	17	0	Ne sait pas
100		100		100		100		100		101		101		100		100		Total

6.5.

ROLE JOUE PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN : IMPORTANCE SOUHAITEE ? (% , par pays)
Changement entre printemps 95 et hiver 95

Question :

Vous-même, souhaiteriez-vous que le Parlement européen joue un rôle plus important ou moins
 important qu'à l'heure actuelle ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		1ère colonne: EB 44.1 2e colonne: changement par rapport à l'EB 43.1
67	-1	43	-5	57	1	29	-3	53	4	40	1	32	6	39	-1	48	-1	Plus important
2	-1	9	1	9	-2	23	2	6	-1	12	-2	16	-6	23	-1	12	-1	Moins important
15	4	34	3	20	4	23	5	21	-1	23	1	21	-3	19	3	21	4	Le même (SPONTANE)
17	-2	14	2	14	-4	25	-4	21	-3	25	-1	32	3	19	-1	19	-1	Ne sait pas
100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		Total

6.6.

EFFICACITE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)
Changement entre printemps 95 et hiver 95

Question :

En tant que citoyen européen, estimez-vous que le Parlement européen défend vos intérêts ... ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		1ère colonne: EB 44.1 2e colonne: changement par rapport à l'EB 43.1
4	0	9	1	2	0	4	-1	2	-3	1	-1	1	0	3	1	3	0	Très bien
40	5	50	-3	37	2	28	-2	20	-1	35	-4	21	-3	36	-3	32	0	Assez bien
21	-2	22	1	32	1	32	3	40	5	37	4	34	4	30	0	30	-1	Assez mal
8	0	3	0	6	-1	11	3	18	-2	15	3	18	0	15	0	12	0	Très mal
28	-2	16	2	24	0	25	-4	20	0	12	-3	26	-2	16	1	22	0	Ne sait pas
101		100		101		100		100		100		100		100		99		Total

6.7.

PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ? (% , by demographics)

Question :

How important a part would you say the European Parliament plays IN THE LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION nowadays ... ?

[illegible]

6.8.

DESIRED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ? (% by demographics)

Question :

Would you personally prefer that the European Parliament played a more important or a less important part than it does now?

[illegible]

6.9.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by demographics)

Question :

As a European citizen, do you think that the European Parliament protects your interests ... ?

[illegible]

6.7.

ROLE JOUE PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN : IMPORTANCE PERÇUE ?
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement européen joue-t-il dans LA VIE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE un rôle ... ?

[illegible]

6.8.

ROLE JOUE PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN : IMPORTANCE SOUHAITEE ?
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

Vous-même, souhaiteriez-vous que le Parlement européen joue un rôle plus important ou moins important qu'à l'heure actuelle ?

[illegible]

6.9.

EFFICACITE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par démographiques)

Question :

En tant que citoyen européen, estimez-vous que le Parlement européen défend vos intérêts ... ?

[illegible]

6.10.

KEY POLICY AREAS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)

Question :

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

<i>St-EB 44.1</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Defence policy	23	15	21	29	29	28	26	14	22	14
Protection of the environment	44	38	70	61	58	49	45	40	32	35
Protection of the consumer	13	15	12	14	14	13	12	13	13	15
Employment	53	64	13	37	39	46	59	80	68	66
Currency and economic policy	21	20	23	27	27	25	23	17	20	17
Co-operation with developing countries, the Third World	10	7	34	9	9	9	5	10	7	9
Health and social welfare	34	37	3	20	21	27	52	43	33	37
Other areas of social policy	4	3	13	5	6	11	4	4	5	5
Education and cultural policy	13	13	21	8	8	6	16	14	8	17
Scientific and technological research	13	15	13	14	14	13	5	5	16	8
Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	9	5	18	14	14	11	6	4	9	4
Immigration policy	17	16	39	24	24	23	2	6	23	6
Human rights throughout the world	24	22	3	20	21	23	24	22	28	30
Don't know	3	4	0	5	5	4	2	3	2	6

6.10.

DOMAINES POLITIQUES CLES DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)

Question :

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.1</i>
23	23	24	21	13	20	16	25	23	23	La politique de défense
38	48	61	37	26	49	72	39	44	44	La protection de l'environnement
14	15	11	17	15	10	6	12	13	13	La protection du consommateur
59	42	47	37	64	70	11	45	55	53	L'emploi
28	23	15	21	11	16	22	14	21	21	La monnaie et la politique économique
10	9	12	10	9	9	14	13	10	10	La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde
31	37	40	26	55	45	37	45	34	34	La santé et la sécurité sociale
2	5	2	12	7	3	3	2	4	4	D'autres domaines de la politique sociale
11	12	15	10	17	16	12	24	13	13	L'enseignement et la politique culturelle
16	14	9	13	8	12	20	15	13	13	La recherche scientifique et technologique
8	9	10	8	3	8	8	5	9	9	La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne
16	10	14	26	4	11	14	13	17	17	La politique d'immigration
20	34	28	24	20	23	47	29	24	24	Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier
3	3	2	8	8	2	2	3	3	3	Ne sait pas

6.11.

KEY POLICY AREAS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)**Change from Spring to Winter 1995**

Question :

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

1st column: EB 44.1 2nd column: change from EB 43.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					WEST			EAST										
Defence policy	15	-5	21	6	29	-1	29	-2	28	-7	26	-6	14	-2	22	-8	14	-2
Protection of the environment	38	-4	70	3	61	-2	58	-5	49	-13	45	3	40	-2	32	-9	35	-11
Protection of the consumer	15	-5	12	1	14	-7	14	-6	13	-5	12	-8	13	-8	13	-5	15	-8
Employment	64		13		37		39		46		59		80		68		66	
Currency and economic policy	20	-10	23	6	27	-2	27	-2	25	-5	23	-8	17	-11	20	-15	17	-9
Co-operation with developing countries, the Third World	7	-5	34	13	9	-6	9	-5	9	-2	5	-4	10	-3	7	-7	9	-4
Health and social welfare	37	-1	3	-27	20	-6	21	-5	27	-1	52	5	43	12	33	3	37	-9
Other areas of social policy	3	-3	13	9	5	-4	6	-3	11	1	4	-3	4	-4	5	-6	5	-3
Education and cultural policy	13	1	21	11	8	0	8	1	6	-1	16	-5	14	0	8	-1	17	-5
Scientific and technological research	15	-3	13	-7	14	-3	14	-4	13	-5	5	-3	5	-9	16	-6	8	-6
Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union	5	-3	18	8	14	-1	14	-1	11	-3	6	-4	4	-1	9	-3	4	-1
Immigration policy	16	-5	39	21	24	-7	24	-6	23	-5	2	0	6	-1	23	-6	6	-4
Human rights throughout the world	22	-5	3	-33	20	-7	21	-6	23	-7	24	-14	22	-9	28	-2	30	-10
Don't know	4	-1	0	-6	5	0	5	-1	4	-2	2	-2	3	-8	2	0	6	2

6.11.

DOMAINES POLITIQUES CLES DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)
Changement entre printemps 95 et hiver 95

Question :

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

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		1ère colonne: EB 44.1 2e colonne: changement par rapport à l'EB 43.1
14	-1	23	2	24	-2	21	-7	13	-6	20	-1	16	1	25	-4	23	-3	La politique de défense
35	-7	48	-11	61	2	37	-11	26	-12	49	-11	72	0	39	-3	44	-5	La protection de l'environnement
15	-7	15	-5	11	-2	17	-2	15	-12	10	-5	6	-3	12	-3	13	-6	La protection du consommateur
66		42		47		37		64		70		11		45		53		L'emploi
17	-12	23	1	15	-7	21	0	11	-5	16	-6	22	-6	14	-5	21	-8	La monnaie et la politique économique
9	-4	9	-5	12	-3	10	1	9	-5	9	-6	14	4	13	-4	10	-4	La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde
37	-1	37	2	40	1	26	1	55	5	45	-4	37	-4	45	2	34	0	La santé et la sécurité sociale
5	-2	5	-4	2	-1	12	3	7	-3	3	-7	3	-1	2	-1	4	-3	D'autres domaines de la politique sociale
17	-2	12	-3	15	-2	10	1	17	-5	16	-5	12	-1	24	-2	13	-1	L'enseignement et la politique culturelle
8	-6	14	5	9	-4	13	-3	8	1	12	-9	20	1	15	1	13	-4	La recherche scientifique et technologique
4	2	9	-3	10	-2	8	3	3	-1	8	-4	8	1	5	-2	9	0	La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne
6	-2	10	-5	14	-2	26	6	4	0	11	-3	14	-3	13	-2	17	-3	La politique d'immigration
30	-5	34	-10	28	-8	24	-1	20	0	23	-8	47	7	29	-3	24	-6	Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier
6	-2	3	-1	2	-2	8	-9	8	-5	2	-2	2	-3	3	-6	3	-3	Ne sait pas

7.1.

ATTACHMENT TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF REGIONS (% , by country)

YOUR TOWN/VILLAGE

Question :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country, to the European Union or to Europe as a whole. Please tell me how attached you feel to ... ?

[illegible]

7.2.

ATTACHMENT TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF REGIONS (% , by country)

YOUR REGION

Question :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country, to the European Union or to Europe as a whole. Please tell me how attached you feel to ... ?

[illegible]

7.3.

ATTACHMENT TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF REGIONS (% , by country)

OUR COUNTRY

Question :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country, to the European Union or to Europe as a whole. Please tell me how attached you feel to ... ?

[illegible]

7.1.

ATTACHEMENT AUX DIFFERENTS TYPES DE REGION (% , par pays)
VOTRE VILLE/VILLAGE

Question :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville/village, à leur région, à leur pays, à l'Union Européenne ou à l'Europe entière. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché à ... ?

[illegible]

7.2.

ATTACHEMENT AUX DIFFERENTS TYPES DE REGION (% , par pays)

Question :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville/village, à leur région, à leur pays, à l'Union Européenne ou à l'Europe entière. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché à ... ?

[illegible]

7.3.

ATTACHEMENT AUX DIFFERENTS TYPES DE REGION (% , par pays)

Question :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville/village, à leur région, à leur pays, à l'Union Européenne ou à l'Europe entière. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché à ... ?

[illegible]

7.4.

ATTACHMENT TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF REGIONS (% , by country)

THE EUROPEAN UNION

Question :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country, to the European Union or to Europe as a whole. Please tell me how attached you feel to ... ?

[illegible]

7.5.

ATTACHMENT TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF REGIONS (% , by country)

EUROPE AS A WHOLE

Question :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country, to the European Union or to Europe as a whole. Please tell me how attached you feel to ... ?

[illegible]

7.4.

ATTACHEMENT AUX DIFFERENTS TYPES DE REGION (% , par pays)

Question :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville/village, à leur région, à leur pays, à l'Union Européenne ou à l'Europe entière. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché à ... ?

[illegible]

7.5.

ATTACHEMENT AUX DIFFERENTS TYPES DE REGION (% , par pays)
L'EUROPE ENTIERE

Question :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville/village, à leur région, à leur pays, à l'Union Européenne ou à l'Europe entière. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché à ... ?

[illegible]

7.6.

IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT REGIONAL POLICY OBJECTIVES (% , by country)

Question :

In your opinion, which of the following should be the most important objective of European Union policies towards less favoured regions ?

[illegible]

7.7.

IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT REGIONAL POLICY OBJECTIVES (% by country)

Question :

And what should be the second objective ?

[illegible]

7.6.

IMPORTANCE DES DIFFERENTS OBJECTIFS DE POLITIQUE REGIONALE (% , par pays)

Question :

A votre avis, parmi les objectifs suivants, quel devrait être le plus important de la politique de l'Union Européenne à l'égard des régions les moins favorisées ?

[illegible]

7.7.

IMPORTANCE DES DIFFERENTS OBJECTIFS DE POLITIQUE REGIONALE (% , par pays)

Question :

Et quel devrait être le deuxième objectif ?

[illegible]

7.8.

IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT REGIONAL POLICY OBJECTIVES (% by demographics)

Question :

In your opinion, which of the following should be the most important objective of European Union policies towards less favoured regions ?

[illegible]

7.9.

IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT REGIONAL POLICY OBJECTIVES (% by demographics)

Question :

And what should be the second objective ?

[illegible]

7.8.

IMPORTANCE DES DIFFERENTS OBJECTIFS DE POLITIQUE REGIONALE (% , par démographiques)

Question :

A votre avis, parmi les objectifs suivants, quel devrait être le plus important de la politique de l'Union Européenne à l'égard des régions les moins favorisées ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	St-EB 43.1 bis
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	20	16	17	16	18	18	Relever leur niveau de vie
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	33	31	30	26	24	29	Donner à toutes les régions des chances plus égales
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	5	4	5	6	Augmenter leur compétitivité
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	36	42	45	48	51	44	Créer des emplois
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	Ne sait pas
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

7.9.

IMPORTANCE DES DIFFERENTS OBJECTIFS DE POLITIQUE REGIONALE (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Et quel devrait être le deuxième objectif ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE							TOTAL	St-EB 43.1 bis
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	22	21	24	24	29	24	Relever leur niveau de vie	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	24	30	28	28	29	27	Donner à toutes les régions des chances plus égales	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	14	11	10	10	11	Augmenter leur compétitivité	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	35	31	31	28	28	31	Créer des emplois	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	5	6	10	5	7	Ne sait pas	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total	

7.10.

INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (% , by country)

Question :

The European Union has, among others, a regional development fund (the ERDF) to give aid to less favoured regions in the European Union. Have you become aware of the activities of this European Union Regional Development Fund (the ERDF) in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

(IF YES) In which of the following ways have you become aware of these activities ?

<i>St-EB 43.1 bis</i>	EU15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	WEST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
n=	4422		292		341		288		588		314		227		262		181		496	
I have read about them in the press	61	34	47	42	86	14	76	22	76	22	76	20	64	35	55	25	58	37	60	35
I have heard about them on television, or on the radio	67	28	51	37	80	20	81	16	82	15	86	13	79	20	58	23	65	31	68	28
I have seen signs informing people about it	15	77	7	77	5	93	12	83	12	83	12	84	4	95	14	63	14	79	32	62
I have personally received help, employment or advice	5	88	4	82	5	95	6	89	6	89	7	91	5	94	3	73	4	90	6	86
I know someone who received help, employment or advice	12	81	7	78	12	87	12	81	12	81	12	84	8	91	10	67	12	82	10	82

7.10.

**INFORMATION SUR LES ACTIVITES DU FONDS EUROPEEN DE
DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL (% , par pays)**

Question :

L' Union Européenne dispose, entre autres, d'un fonds de développement régional (le FEDER) pour aider les régions les moins favorisées de l'Union Européenne. Vous êtes-vous rendu compte des activités de ce fonds régional de développement de l'Union Européenne (le FEDER) dans (NOTRE PAYS) ? (SI OUI)

De quelles façons parmi celles que je vais vous citer, vous êtes-vous rendu compte de ces activités ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		EU15		<i>EB-St 43.1 bis</i>	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
180		150		224		365		535		289		230		547		3575		4422		=: Oui / -: Non	
																				=n	
60	37	68	31	84	15	52	39	38	51	70	20	66	30	51	48	61	34	61	34	J'en ai entendu parler par la presse	
62	34	59	36	83	16	65	29	84	14	73	14	81	17	52	46	67	28	67	28	J'en ai entendu parler à la télévision ou à la radio	
5	90	15	79	22	75	11	75	37	54	6	62	3	86	23	75	16	77	15	77	J'ai vu des panneaux qui les signalaient	
2	95	6	89	8	91	8	80	1	87	3	66	3	90	6	92	5	89	5	88	J'ai personnellement obtenu de l'aide, un emploi ou des conseils	
14	84	8	85	12	86	12	77	14	76	7	61	4	88	14	84	12	81	12	81	Je connais quelqu'un qui a obtenu de l'aide, un emploi ou des conseils	

7.11.

**INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT FUND (% , by country)**
Change from Autumn 91 to Spring 95

Question :

The European Union has, among others, a regional development fund (the ERDF) to give aid to less favoured regions in the European Union. Have you become aware of the activities of this European Union Regional Development Fund (the ERDF) in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

(IF YES) In which of the following ways have you become aware of these activities ?

1st column: EB 43.1 bis 2nd column: change from EB 36	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
WEST									EAST									
I have read about them in the press	47	18	86	10	76	49	76	48	76	46	64	4	55	5	58	24	60	1
I have heard about them on television, or on the radio	51	-1	80	8	81	53	82	53	86	53	79	-5	58	-12	65	21	68	-3
I have seen signs informing people about it	7	1	5	0	12	8	12	8	12	9	4	-5	14	-6	14	5	32	-6
I have personally received help, employment or advice	4	3	5	1	6	3	6	4	7	5	5	-1	3	1	4	1	6	4
I know someone who received help, employment or advice	7	2	12	-5	12	9	12	9	12	9	8	-6	10	2	12	6	10	1

7.11.

**INFORMATION SUR LES ACTIVITES DU FONDS EUROPEEN DE
DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL (% , par pays)
Changement entre automne 91 et printemps 95**

Question :

L' Union Européenne dispose, entre autres, d'un fonds de développement régional (le FEDER) pour aider les régions les moins favorisées de l'Union Européenne. Vous êtes-vous rendu compte des activités de ce fonds régional de développement de l'Union Européenne (le FEDER) dans (NOTRE PAYS) ? (SI OUI)
De quelles façons parmi celles que je vais vous citer, vous êtes-vous rendu compte de ces activités ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU12		1ère colonne: EB 43.1 bis 2e colonne: changement par rapport à l'EB 36
60	3	68	5	84	2	52		38	-2	70		66		51	46	61	19	J'en ai entendu parler par la presse
62	-4	59	-2	83	11	65		84	-1	73		81		52	-14	67	17	J'en ai entendu parler à la télévision ou à la radio
5	-4	15	6	22	7	11		37	17	6		3		23	1	16	5	J'ai vu des panneaux qui les signalaient
2	-5	6	3	8	3	8		1	-2	3		3		6	1	5	1	J'ai personnellement obtenu de l'aide, un emploi ou des conseils
14	-1	8	2	12	-1	12		14	-4	7		4		14	4	12	5	Je connais quelqu'un qui a obtenu de l'aide, un emploi ou des conseils

7.12.

**INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
(%, by demographics)**

Question :

The European Union has, among others, a regional development fund (the ERDF) to give aid to less favoured regions in the European Union. Have you become aware of the activities of this European Union Regional Development Fund (the ERDF) in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

(IF YES) In which of the following ways have you become aware of these activities ?

<i>St-EB 43.1 bis</i>	TOTAL	GENDER		AGE				EDUCATION (age of ending full time)				OPINION LEADERSHIP			
+ : Yes - : No	EU15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	++	+	-	--
n=	4422	2536	1886	706	1265	1166	1286	1192	1679	1110	441	788	1639	1397	598
I have read about them in the press +	61	67	53	53	60	65	62	53	62	69	59	71	66	57	42
-	34	29	41	40	35	31	33	40	34	27	34	25	30	37	50
I have heard about them on television, or on the radio +	67	70	64	63	68	69	68	67	67	70	63	73	70	65	58
-	28	27	30	31	28	27	27	27	29	26	32	24	26	29	35
I have seen signs informing people about it +	15	17	13	17	17	14	13	12	15	18	19	15	15	16	13
-	77	77	78	76	76	79	78	79	78	77	72	78	79	75	77
I have personally received help, employment or advice +	5	5	4	6	5	6	3	4	4	6	6	7	5	4	4
-	88	89	87	86	88	88	90	88	89	89	87	87	90	88	86
I know someone who received help, employment or advice +	12	13	10	11	14	14	9	10	13	14	11	16	12	12	6
-	81	81	81	82	79	80	83	82	80	80	83	77	82	80	85

7.12.

INFORMATION SUR LES ACTIVITES DU FONDS EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL
 (% , par démographiques)

Question :

L' Union Européenne dispose, entre autres, d'un fonds de développement régional (le FEDER) pour aider
 les régions les moins favorisées de l'Union Européenne. Vous êtes-vous rendu compte des activités de
 ce fonds régional de développement de l'Union Européenne (le FEDER) dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?
 (SI OUI) De quelles façons parmi celles que je vais vous citer, vous êtes-vous rendu compte de ces activités ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	EB-St 43.1 bis
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	+ : Oui - : Non
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	570	462	918	468	213	4422	n=
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	60 35	75 22	62 34	58 38	49 45	57 36	61 34	J'en ai entendu parler + par la presse -
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	66 29	67 30	67 27	70 27	68 28	68 26	67 28	J'en ai entendu parler à la télévision ou à la + radio -
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	17 75	16 79	12 79	15 78	17 75	14 78	15 77	J'ai vu des panneaux + qui les signalaient -
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 86	5 91	4 87	4 89	5 88	6 85	5 88	J'ai personnellement obtenu de l'aide, un emploi ou des + conseils -
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	16 77	15 81	14 79	10 82	11 82	12 79	12 81	Je connais quelqu'un qui a obtenu de l'aide, un emploi ou des + conseils -

FEDERAL ORGANISATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% , by country)

A number of countries are organised in a "federal" manner. In these countries, for example Austria, Belgium and Germany, the national government and parliament are responsible, among other things, for foreign affairs, defence and monetary policy, while regional governments and parliaments are responsible for certain other policy domains, especially education and cultural affairs. Do you think that on the occasion of the reform of its institutions in 1996, the European Union should be organised in a similar manner or not ?

11

FEDERAL ORGANISATION AND MEMBER STATES (% , by country)

Imagine that a majority of Member States agreed with a development towards a federal organisation of the European Union, but that two or three Member States refused such a reform.
Do you think ...

[illegible]

7.13.

ORGANISATION FEDERALE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)

Question :

Plusieurs pays sont organisés d'une manière "fédérale". Dans ces pays, comme par exemple l'Allemagne, l'Autriche et la Belgique, le gouvernement et le parlement nationaux sont responsables notamment de la politique étrangère, de la défense et de la monnaie, tandis que les gouvernements et parlements régionaux sont responsables de certaines autres matières, notamment de la culture, de l'enseignement. Pensez-vous qu'à l'occasion de la réforme de ses institutions en 1996, l'Union européenne devrait ou non être organisée d'une manière similaire ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.0</i>
48	45	56	35	38	42	30	45	46	45	Oui
10	20	21	20	9	26	26	19	14	15	Non
42	35	23	45	53	32	43	36	40	40	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

7.14.

L'ORGANISATION FEDERALE ET LES ETATS MEMBRES (% , par pays)

Question :

Supposons qu'une majorité des Etats membres soient d'accord pour une évolution de l'Union Européenne vers une organisation "fédérale", mais que deux ou trois Etats membres refusent une telle réforme. Pensez-vous ...

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.0</i>
43	45	51	34	41	40	29	36	42	41	que les pays qui sont d'accord avec cette réforme devraient réaliser entre eux cette réforme
15	23	31	18	11	34	33	32	21	22	ou qu'ils devraient renoncer à leur projet
42	32	19	48	47	26	38	32	37	37	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	Total

Question :

[illegible]

7.16.

Question :

[illegible]

7.15.

ORGANISATION FEDERALE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Plusieurs pays sont organisés d'une manière "fédérale". Dans ces pays, comme par exemple l'Allemagne, l'Autriche et la Belgique, le gouvernement et le parlement nationaux sont responsables notamment de la politique étrangère, de la défense et de la monnaie, tandis que les gouvernements et parlements régionaux sont responsables de certaines autres matières, notamment de la culture, de l'enseignement. Pensez-vous qu'à l'occasion de la réforme de ses institutions en 1996, l'Union européenne devrait ou non être organisée d'une manière similaire ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						TOTAL	
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15	EB-St 44.0
57	50	47	44	38	38	30	52	58	48	43	35	41	45	Oui
17	17	16	15	14	11	9	14	20	17	16	11	15	15	Non
26	33	37	41	48	51	61	34	22	35	41	54	- 43	40	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

7.16.

L'ORGANISATION FEDERALE ET LES ETATS MEMBRES (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Supposons qu'une majorité des Etats membres soient d'accord pour une évolution de l'Union Européenne vers une organisation "fédérale", mais que deux ou trois Etats membres refusent une telle réforme. Pensez-vous ...

CLASSIFICATION SOCIALE EUROPEENNE							OCCUPATION DU REpondANT						TOTAL	
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Indépendants	Cadres	Autres cols blancs	Travailleurs manuels	Personnes au foyer	Au chômage	UE15	EB-St 44.0
52	49	42	39	35	31	30	47	55	44	41	32	35	41	que les pays qui sont d'accord avec cette réforme devraient réaliser entre eux cette réforme
22	24	23	22	20	22	12	20	25	23	24	18	25	22	ou qu'ils devraient renoncer à leur projet
26	27	36	38	44	47	58	33	20	34	36	50	40	37	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

8.1.**MOTHER TONGUE (% , by country)**

Question :

What is your mother tongue ?

<i>St-EB 44.0</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Danish	2	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German	25	1	0	96	96	99	0	0	1	0
French	16	37	0	1	1	0	0	0	96	0
Italian	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dutch	6	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Spanish	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	89	1	0
Portuguese	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greek	3	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	0
Swedish	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finnish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	1	4
Don't know	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

8.2.**FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPOKEN (% , by country)**

Question :

And which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, except your mother tongue ?

<i>St-EB 44.0</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Danish	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
German	9	18	51	4	4	1	6	1	8	6
French	15	38	10	14	12	4	4	9	5	16
Italian	2	5	1	3	3	0	3	1	5	1
Dutch	1	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
English	33	42	76	49	45	26	33	19	35	6
Spanish	5	3	2	4	3	1	0	11	10	2
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swedish	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finnish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	1	0	0	2	5	17	1	0	0	0
Other	3	3	4	2	2	2	6	6	2	10
Don't know	51	36	17	46	50	65	56	60	52	69

8.1.

LANGUE MATERNELLE (% , par pays)

Question :

Quelle est votre langue maternelle ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.0</i>
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	Danois
0	4	1	97	0	0	1	1	24	25	Allemand
0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	16	Français
99	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	16	Italien
0	2	97	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	Néerlandais
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	97	17	16	Anglais
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	9	Espanol
0	9	0	0	99	0	0	0	3	3	Portugais
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	Grec
0	0	0	0	0	6	93	0	0	3	Suédois
0	0	0	0	0	93	2	0	0	1	Finnois
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Russe
0	67	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	Autres
0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Ne sait pas

8.2.

LANGUES ETRANGERES PARLEES (% , par pays)

Question :

Et quelles sont, parmi ces langues, celles que vous parlez suffisamment bien pour participer à une conversation, exception faite de votre langue maternelle ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.0</i>
0	2	1	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	Danois
3	77	66	3	1	17	24	10	9	9	Allemand
23	86	23	9	22	3	7	25	16	15	Français
1	11	2	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	Italien
0	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	Néerlandais
29	46	79	48	22	51	72	4	31	33	Anglais
2	5	5	2	5	2	3	3	5	5	Espanol
0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Portugais
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Grec
0	0	1	0	0	36	7	0	0	1	Suédois
0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	Finnois
0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	Russe
1	34	4	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	Autres
54	4	14	45	63	39	22	65	53	51	Ne sait pas

8.3.**USE OF LANGUAGES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)**

Question :

Which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, your mother tongue included ?

<i>St-EB 44.0</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Danish	2	0	100	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
German	34	18	52	100	100	100	6	1	9	7
French	31	75	10	15	13	4	4	9	100	16
Italian	18	8	1	4	3	0	3	1	5	1
Dutch	7	69	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
English	49	42	76	50	45	26	33	19	35	100
Spanish	14	5	3	4	3	1	0	100	11	2
Portuguese	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Greek	3	0	0	1	1	0	100	0	0	0
Swedish	4	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finnish	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	1	0	0	2	5	17	1	0	0	0
Others	5	4	4	3	3	2	6	17	4	15
Don't know	51	38	17	46	50	65	56	60	52	69

8.4.**LANGUAGES FOUND MOST USEFUL (% by country)**

Question :

Which two languages do you think are the most useful to know except your mother tongue ?

<i>St-EB 44.0</i>	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Danish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German	34	21	58	1	1	0	44	16	53	70
French	44	50	27	55	55	54	40	31	2	79
Italian	2	1	0	2	2	1	6	1	3	4
Dutch	1	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
English	79	91	96	94	94	96	92	92	97	3
Spanish	15	14	13	13	12	7	2	6	32	11
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finnish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	2	1	1	4	7	18	1	0	1	1
Other	4	2	2	5	5	3	1	3	5	7
Don't know	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	0	7

8.3.**UTILISATION DES LANGUES DANS L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)**

Question :

Quelles sont, parmi ces langues, celles que vous parlez suffisamment bien pour participer à une conversation, votre langue maternelle incluse ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.0</i>
0	3	1	1	0	1	18	0	2	2	Danois
4	81	66	100	1	17	25	11	33	34	Allemand
23	94	23	10	22	3	7	25	33	31	Français
100	16	2	6	2	1	1	2	19	18	Italien
0	5	100	1	0	0	1	1	7	7	Néerlandais
29	47	80	48	22	51	72	100	49	49	Anglais
3	6	6	2	6	2	3	3	15	14	Espanol
0	12	1	1	100	0	0	0	3	3	Portugais
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	Grec
0	0	1	0	0	42	100	0	1	4	Suédois
0	0	0	0	0	98	3	0	0	2	Finnois
0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	Russe
1	101	5	4	1	1	4	6	5	5	Autres
54	9	14	45	63	40	22	65	53	51	Ne sait pas

8.4.**LANGUES LES PLUS UTILES (% , par pays)**

Question :

Quelles sont à votre avis les deux langues qu'il est le plus utile de connaître à l'exception de votre langue maternelle ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU12	UE15	<i>EB-St 44.0</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Danois
39	28	46	0	14	44	58	66	34	34	Allemand
43	76	28	46	69	20	22	83	45	44	Français
0	1	0	8	2	0	0	3	2	2	Italien
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	Néerlandais
95	75	96	87	81	93	97	2	78	79	Anglais
9	7	19	6	8	3	11	20	15	15	Espanol
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Portugais
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Grec
0	0	0	1	0	23	1	0	0	0	Suédois
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	Finnois
2	0	1	4	0	8	0	2	2	2	Russe
2	3	2	2	0	0	1	8	4	4	Autres
2	1	0	5	7	2	1	5	3	3	Ne sait pas

8.5.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPOKEN (% by demographics)

Question :

Which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, except your mother tongue ?

	TOTAL	GENDER		AGE				EDUCATION (age of ending full time)				OPINION LEADERSHIP			
	EU15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	++	+	-	--
<i>St-EB 44.0</i>															
Danish	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
German	9	10	9	12	10	10	7	4	9	17	14	12	12	9	5
French	15	15	15	22	17	14	10	6	15	25	27	21	18	14	9
Italian	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	4	5	3	2	1
Dutch	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
English	33	36	31	54	43	29	15	9	33	57	65	42	40	31	19
Spanish	5	5	5	6	6	5	3	3	4	8	10	5	5	5	4
Portuguese	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Greek	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Swedish	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Finnish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	3	1	3	2	1	1
Other	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2
Don't know	51	48	54	30	42	54	71	80	51	25	17	39	43	55	68

8.6.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOUND MOST USEFUL (% by demographics)

Question :

Which two languages do you think are the most useful to know except your mother tongue ?

	TOTAL	SEXE		AGE				ETUDES (âge atteint à la fin des études)				INDICE DE LEADERSHIP			
	EU15	Homme	Femme	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Moins de 16 ans	16 - 19	20 +	Toujours aux études	++	+	-	--
<i>St-EB 44.0</i>															
Danish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German	34	36	32	33	35	36	32	31	35	35	38	38	34	34	33
French	44	44	44	45	43	42	45	48	45	38	41	45	43	45	43
Italian	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Dutch	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
English	79	79	78	80	80	80	75	74	77	85	85	82	82	78	71
Spanish	15	15	15	16	16	16	12	10	16	19	17	13	16	16	12
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Finnish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
Other	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	3
Don't know	3	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	1	0	1	1	2	7

8.5.

LANGUES ETRANGERES PARLEES (%) , par démographiques)

Question :

Quelles sont, parmi ces langues, celles que vous parlez suffisamment bien pour participer à une conversation, exception faite de votre langue maternelle ?

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE							RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE							TOTAL	EB-St 44.0
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	UE15		
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	Danois	
14	14	10	8	7	4	4	8	14	11	8	7	9	9	Allemand	
25	22	15	10	11	8	9	17	27	18	11	11	12	15	Français	
4	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	Italien	
2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Néerlandais	
54	46	39	28	18	14	11	34	55	43	30	19	30	33	Anglais	
7	7	4	4	4	3	3	7	6	5	4	4	3	5	Espanol	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Portugais	
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Grec	
2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	Suédois	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Finnois	
2	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	Russe	
3	3	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	5	3	Autres	
28	36	47	59	66	73	75	50	27	40	56	67	54	51	Ne sait pas	

8.6.

LANGUES LES PLUS UTILES (%) , par démographiques)

Question :

Quelles sont à votre avis les deux langues qu'il est le plus utile de connaître à l'exception de votre langue maternelle ?

CLASSIFICATION SOCIALE EUROPEENNE							OCCUPATION DU REpondant							TOTAL	EB-St 44.0
A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	Indépendants	Cadres	Autres cols blancs	Travailleurs manuels	Personnes au foyer	Au chômage	UE15		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Danois	
35	33	36	31	38	36	28	34	35	36	34	29	34	34	Allemand	
41	43	45	43	51	40	40	40	48	42	47	45	47	44	Français	
1	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	Italien	
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	Néerlandais	
84	81	80	82	64	80	84	86	78	83	75	76	74	79	Anglais	
17	19	15	14	14	12	7	15	17	18	15	13	16	15	Espanol	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Portugais	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Grec	
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Suédois	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Finnois	
4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	4	2	Russe	
5	5	4	5	3	3	2	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	Autres	
1	1	2	2	4	4	7	2	0	1	2	5	2	3	Ne sait pas	

C. Technical Specifications Specifications Techniques

C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives Instituts et Responsables de Recherche

INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV
Dominique VANCRAEYNST
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
B -1150 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Tel. ++/32/2/775 01 11 - Fax. ++/32/2/772 40 79

Country Pays	Company Société	Contact	Telephone Téléphone	Fax
Austria	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 4020 Linz	Ms Jitka Nuemann	43.732.60.35.30	43.732.60.35.304
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT 430, Avenue Louise B-1050 Bruxelles	Ms Pascale Bernard	32.2.648.80.10	32.2.648.34.08
Danmark	GFK DANMARK Toldbodgade, 10B DK-1253 Copenhagen K	Mr Erik Christiansen	45.33.93.17.40	45.33.13.07..40
Deutschland	SAMPLE INSTITUT Papenkamp, 2-6 D-23879 Mölln	Ms Doris Sieber	49.4542.801.0	49.4542.801.201
Ellas	KEME Ippodamou Street, 24 GR-11635 Athena	Ms Fotini Panoutsou	30.1.701.80.82	30.1.701.78.37
Italia	PRAGMA Via.Salaria, 298a. I-00199 ROMA	Ms Maria-Adelaide Santilli	39.6.884.80.57	39.6.854.00.38
España	CIMEI Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E-28015 Madrid	Ms Carmen Mozo	34.2.594.47.93	34.2.594.52.23
France	TMO Consultants 22, rue du 4 Septembre F-75002 Paris	Ms Isabelle Crebassa	33.1.44.94.40.00	33.1.44..94.40.01
Ireland	Lansdowne Market Research 12, Hatch Street Dublin 2	Mr Roger Jupp	353.1.661.34.83	353.1.661.34.79
Luxembourg	ILRES 15, rue du Marché aux Herbes GD-1728 Luxembourg	Mr Charles Margue	352.47.50.21	352.46.26.20
Nederland	NIPO "Westerdokhuis" Barentszplein, 7 NL-1013 NJ Amsterdam	Mr Martin Jonker	31.20.551.66.01	31.20.638.63.74
Portugal	NORMA Av Infante Santo 70-I s/1 P-1300 Lisboa	Ms Mafalda Brasil	351.1.601.09.12	351.1.396.15.48
Sweden	TEMO AB Gärdsfogdevaägen, 5-7 S-17126 Solna	Mr Michael Söderström	46.8.764.64.90	46.8.28.64.28
Finland	Marketing Development Center Itätuulenkuja 10 02100 Espoo	Mr Juhani Pehkonen	358.0.613.500	358.0.6135.0510
Great Britain	NOP Corporate & Financial 1 & 2 Bemers Street London W1P 3AG	Mr Chris Kay	44.171.612.01.81	44.171.612.02.22

C.2 Administrative Regional Units Unités Administratives Regionales

BELGIQUE

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

DANMARK

Bornholm
Fyn
Hovedstadsområdet
Jylland
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster

DEUTSCHLAND

Arnsberg
Berlin-Ost
Berlin-West
Bremen
Chemnitz
Cottbus
Darmstadt
Detmold
Dresden, Leipzig
Düsseldorf
Frankfurt-Oder
Gera, Suhl
Giessen
Halle, Erfurt
Hamburg
Kassel
Koblenz
Köln
Magdeburg
Mittelfranken
Münster
Neubrandenburg
Niederbayern
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart
Oberbayern
Oberfranken
Oberpfalz
Potsdam
RB Lüneburg
RB Braunschweig
RB Weser-EMS
RB Hannover
Rheinhausen-Pfalz
Rostock
Saarland
Schleswig Holstein
Schwaben
Schwerin
Südbaden-Freiburg
Südwestfalen-Tübingen
Trier
Unterfranken

ELLAS

Anatoliki Makedonia
Anatoliki Sterea kai
Ipeiros
Kentriki kai Dytiki

Kriti
Makedonia
Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou
Nisia
Peloponnisos & Dytiki
Sterea
Thessalia
Thraki

ESPAGNE

Andalucia
Aragon
Asturias
Balears
Canarias
Cantabria
Castilla-La Mancha
Castilla-Leon
Cataluna
Extremadura
Galicia
La Rioja
Madrid
Murcia
Navarra
Pais Vasco
Pais Valenciano

FRANCE

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

IRELAND

Connaught/Ulster
Dublin
Munster
Rest of Leinster

ITALIA

Basilicata
Calabria
Campania
Emilia
Friuli, Venezia, Giulia
Lazio
Liguria
Lombardia
Marche
Milano

Moise e Abbruzzi
Puglie
Sardegna
Sicilia
Toscana
Trentino
Umbria
Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte
Veneto

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

Drente
Flevoland
Friesland
Gelderland
Gröningen
Limburg
Noord-Brabant
Noord-Holland
Overijssel
Utrecht
Zeeland
Zuid-Holland

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

Etälä-Savo
Etälä-Karjala
Etälä-Pohjanmaa
Häme
Kainuu
Keski-Suomi
Kymenlaakso
Lappi
Pirkanmaa
Pohjois-Karjala
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Pohjois-Savo
Satakunta
Uusimaa
Vaasan rannikkoseutu
Varsinais-Suomi

SVERIGE

Stockholm/Södertälje A Region
Gothenburgs A-region

Malmö/Lund/Trelleborgs A-region
Semi urban area
Rural area

UNITED KINGDOM

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

NORTHERN IRELAND

C.3 Sample Specifications - Standard Eurobarometer 44.1

Between 11 November and 19 December 1995, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 44.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission. The Eurobarometer 44.1 covers the national population - holding nationality of any member state of the European Union - aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the member states. The basic sample design applied in all member states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Austria	SPECTRA	1036	13/11 - 01/12	6 044
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1013	15/11 - 08/12	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	18/11 - 12/12	4 087
Germany (East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1019	12/11 - 30/11	13 608
Germany (West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1095	12/11 - 30/11	52 083
Greece	KEME	1008	16/11 - 04/12	7 474
Spain	CIMEI	1000	17/11 - 04/12	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1000	13/11 - 04/12	43 590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	15/11 - 14/12	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	1028	16/11 - 30/12	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	770	11/11 - 14/12	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1020	13/11 - 14/12	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	936	20/11 - 13/12	7 338
Sweden	TEMO	990	18/11 - 19/12	7 808
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1050	11/11 - 11/12	4 017
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1070	11/11 - 08/12	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	311	18/11 - 05/12	1 159

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

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

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1.000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits :

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C.3 Specifications de l'Echantillon - Eurobaromètre Standard 44.1

Entre 11 novembre et 19 décembre 1995, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 44.1 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne. L'Eurobaromètre 44.1 couvre la population nationale - avec la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union Européenne - de 15 ans et plus, résident dans chaque Etat membre de l'Union Européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à multiples phases. Dans chaque pays UE, divers points de chute ont été tirés avec une probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population (afin de couvrir la totalité du pays) et à la densité de la population.

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

Pays	Instituts	Nombre d'interviews	Dates de Terrain	Population 15+ (x 000)
Autriche	SPECTRA	1036	13/11 - 01/12	6 044
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1013	15/11 - 08/12	8 356
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	18/11 - 12/12	4 087
Allemagne (Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1019	12/11 - 30/11	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1095	12/11 - 30/11	52 083
Grèce	KEME	1008	16/11 - 04/12	7 474
Espagne	CIMEI	1000	17/11 - 04/12	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1000	13/11 - 04/12	43 590
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	15/11 - 14/12	2 549
Italie	PRAGMA	1028	16/11 - 30/12	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	770	11/11 - 14/12	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1020	13/11 - 14/12	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	936	20/11 - 13/12	7 338
Suede	TEMO	990	18/11 - 19/12	7 808
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1050	11/11 - 11/12	4 017
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1070	11/11 - 08/12	44 225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	311	18/11 - 05/12	1 159

Dans chaque pays, l'échantillon a été comparé à l'univers. La description de l'univers se base sur les données de population EUROSTAT. Pour tous les Etats membres EU, une procédure de pondération nationale a été réalisée (utilisant des pondérations marginales et croisées), sur base de cette description de l'univers. Dans tous les pays, au moins le sexe, l'âge, les régions NUTS II et la taille de l'agglomération ont été introduits dans la procédure d'itération. Pour la pondération internationale (i.e. les moyennes EU), INRA (EUROPE) recourt aux chiffres officiels de population, publiés par EUROSTAT dans l'Annuaire 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 Eurobaromètre 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'Eurobaromètre 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 Eurobaromètre sont analysés par l'unité "Sondages, Recherches, Analyses" de la DG X de la Commission Européenne, "Eurobaromètre", 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 :

Pourcentage observé	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Intervalle de confiance	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C.4 Sample Specifications - Other surveys referred to in this report

C.4.1 Standard Eurobarometer 44.0

Between 19th October and 16th November 1995, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 44.0 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission. With the exception of the information given in the table below, all details of this survey are the same as that given for Standard Eurobarometer 44.1.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Austria	SPECTRA	1005	19/10 - 07/11	6 044
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1016	26/10 - 10/11	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	24/10 - 13/11	4 087
Germany (East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1094	20/10 - 04/11	13 608
Germany (West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1114	21/10 - 04/11	52 083
Greece	KEME	1006	23/10 - 06/11	7 474
Spain	CIMEI	1000	24/10 - 08/11	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1007	23/10 - 09/11	43 590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1005	24/10 - 14/11	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	1024	25/10 - 08/11	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	957	03/10 - 28/11	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1018	17/10 - 16/11	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	995	06/10 - 29/11	7 338
Sweden	TEMO	1010	27/10 - 21/11	7 808
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1032	14/10 - 16/11	4 017
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1054	23/10 - 14/11	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	304	02/11 - 10/11	1 159

C.4.2 Flash Eurobarometer 54

Flash Eurobarometer 54 was conducted by telephone between the 16/12/1995 and the 21/12/1995 by these fifteen EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institutes:

Country	Institutes	Fieldwork Dates	Nr of interviews	Weighting EU12+	Weighting EU+95	Weighting EU 15
Belgium	DIMARSO	16/12 - 19/12	1000	362	0	423
Denmark	GALLUP	18/12 - 19/12	1000	187	0	218
Germany (West)	EMNID	17/12 - 18/12	979	2306	0	2692
Germany (East)	EMNID	17/12 - 18/12	981	606	0	708
Greece	ICAP	16/12 - 20/12	1000	373	0	435
Spain	DEMOSCOPIA	17/12	1004	1406	0	1641
France	B.V.A.	17/12 - 19/12	1011	2062	0	2408
Ireland	Irish Marketing Surveys	16/12 - 19/12	1002	129	0	151
Italy	DOXA	18/12	1005	2052	0	2395
Luxemburg	ILReS	16/12 - 19/12	500	15	0	17
Netherlands	NIPO	18/12 - 19/12	1001	552	0	645
Portugal	METRIS	16/12 - 19/12	996	355	0	415
United Kingdom	NOP	17/12 - 18/12	1020	2095	0	2445
Austria	Österreichisches Gallup	17/12 - 21/12	1002	0	1099	335
Finland	Suomen Gallup	18/12 - 19/12	1007	0	701	214
Sweden	SIFO	18/12 - 19/12	1000	0	1209	368

C.4 Specifications de l'Echantillon - Autres sondages dans ce rapport

C.4.1 Eurobaromètre Standard 44.0

Entre 19 octobre et 16 novembre 1995, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 44.0 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne. A l'exception des informations données dans la table ci-dessous, tous les détails de ce sondage sont identiques à ceux donés pour l'Eurobaromètre Standard 44.1.

Pays	Instituts	Nombre d'interviews	Dates de Terrain	Population 15+ (x 000)
Autriche	SPECTRA	1005	19/10 - 07/11	6 044
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1016	26/10 - 10/11	8 356
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	24/10 - 13/11	4 087
Allemagne (Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1094	20/10 - 04/11	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1114	21/10 - 04/11	52 083
Grèce	KEME	1006	23/10 - 06/11	7 474
Espagne	CIMEI	1000	24/10 - 08/11	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1007	23/10 - 09/11	43 590
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1005	24/10 - 14/11	2 549
Italie	PRAGMA	1024	25/10 - 08/11	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	957	03/10 - 28/11	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1018	17/10 - 16/11	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	995	06/10 - 29/11	7 338
Suede	TEMO	1010	27/10 - 21/11	7 808
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1032	14/10 - 16/11	4 017
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1054	23/10 - 14/11	44 225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	304	02/11 - 10/11	1 159

C.4.2 Flash Eurobaromètre 54

Le sondage Flash Eurobaromètre 54 a été réalisé par téléphone du 16/12/1995 au 21/12/1995 par les quinze Instituts EOS GALLUP EUROPE.

Pays	Instituts	Dates de Terrain	Nombre d'interviews	Pondération UE12 +	Pondération UE+ 95	Pondération UE 15
Belgique	DIMARSO	16/12 - 19/12	1000	362	0	423
Danemark	GALLUP	18/12 - 19/12	1000	187	0	218
Allemaign (Ouest)	EMNID	17/12 - 18/12	979	2306	0	2692
Allemagne (Est)	EMNID	17/12 - 18/12	981	606	0	708
Grèce	ICAP	16/12 - 20/12	1000	373	0	435
Espagne	DEMOSCOPIA	17/12	1004	1406	0	1641
France	B.V.A.	17/12 - 19/12	1011	2062	0	2408
Irlande	Irish Marketing Surveys	16/12 - 19/12	1002	129	0	151
Italie	DOXA	18/12	1005	2052	0	2395
Luxembourg	ILReS	16/12 - 19/12	500	15	0	17
Pays-Bas	NIPO	18/12 - 19/12	1001	552	0	645
Portugal	METRIS	16/12 - 19/12	996	355	0	415
Royaume Uni	NOP	17/12 - 18/12	1020	2095	0	2445
Autriche	Österreichisches Gallup	17/12 - 21/12	1002	0	1099	335
Finlande	Suomen Gallup	18/12 - 19/12	1007	0	701	214
Suède	SIFO	18/12 - 19/12	1000	0	1209	368

C.4.3 Standard Eurobarometer 43.1 bis

Between 19th May and 26th June 1995, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 43.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission. With the exception of the information given in the table below, all details of this survey are the same as that given for Standard Eurobarometer 44.1.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Austria	SPECTRA	1015	23/05 - 13/06	6 044
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1071	29/05 - 16/06	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	27/05 - 19/06	4 087
Germany (East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1032	26/05 - 15/06	13 608
Germany (West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1058	26/05 - 16/06	52 083
Greece	KEME	1002	29/05 - 16/06	7 474
Spain	CIMEI	1000	29/05 - 13/06	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1001	29/05 - 15/06	43 590
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1006	20/05 - 20/06	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	1070	27/05 - 13/06	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	501	19/05 - 23/06	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1008	29/05 - 26/06	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	1000	01/06 - 15/06	7 338
Sweden	TEMO	1092	31/05 - 22/06	7 808
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1032	31/05 - 21/06	4 017
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1096	29/05 - 15/06	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	29/05 - 15/06	1 159

C.4.4 Standard Eurobarometer 44.2

Between 27th November 1995 and 19th January 1996, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 44.2 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission. With the exception of the information given in the table below, all details of this survey are the same as that given for Standard Eurobarometer 44.1.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Austria	SPECTRA	1079	07/12 - 07/01	3 602
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1019	27/11 - 29/12	3 378
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	08/12 - 03/01	2 141
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1053	01/12 - 12/12	5 429
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1034	01/12 - 12/12	31 255
Greece	KEME	1006	05/12 - 22/12	3 323
Spain	CIMEI	1000	04/12 - 10/12	10 255
France	TMO Consultants	1006	04/12 - 22/12	19 761
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1006	04/12 - 05/01	946
Italy	PRAGMA	1032	09/12 - 24/12	17 917
Luxembourg	ILRES	500	06/12 - 09/01	143
The Netherlands	NIPO	1065	05/12 - 11/01	5 483
Portugal	METRIS	1000	29/12 - 17/01	3 793
Sweden	TEMO	1058	05/12 - 14/01	4 356
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1062	01/12 - 19/01	2 072
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1066	29/11 - 14/12	21 367

C.4.3 Eurobaromètre Standard 43.1 bis

Entre 19 mai et 26 juin 1995, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé le vague 43.1 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne. A l'exception des informations données dans la table ci-dessous, tous les détails de ce sondage sont identiques à ceux donés pour l'Eurobaromètre Standard 44.1.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Autriche	SPECTRA	1015	23/05 - 13/06	6 044
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1071	29/05 - 16/06	8 356
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	27/05 - 19/06	4 087
Allemagne (Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1032	26/05 - 15/06	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1058	26/05 - 16/06	52 083
Grèce	KEME	1002	29/05 - 16/06	7 474
Espagne	CIMEI	1000	29/05 - 13/06	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	1001	29/05 - 15/06	43 590
Irlande	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1006	20/05 - 20/06	2 549
Italie	PRAGMA	1070	27/05 - 13/06	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	501	19/05 - 23/06	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1008	29/05 - 26/06	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	1000	01/06 - 15/06	7 338
Suède	TEMO	1092	31/05 - 22/06	7 808
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1032	31/05 - 21/06	4 017
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1096	29/05 - 15/06	44 225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	29/05 - 15/06	1 159

C.4.4 Eurobaromètre Standard 44.2

Entre 27 novembre 1995 et 19 janvier 1996, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé le vague 44.20 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne. A l'exception des informations données dans la table ci-dessous, tous les détails de ce sondage sont identiques à ceux donés pour l'Eurobaromètre Standard 44.1.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Autriche	SPECTRA	1079	07/12 - 07/01	3 602
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1019	27/11 - 29/12	3 378
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	08/12 - 03/01	2 141
Allemagne (Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1053	01/12 - 12/12	5 429
Allemagne (Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1034	01/12 - 12/12	31 255
Grèce	KEME	1006	05/12 - 22/12	3 323
Espagne	CIMEI	1000	04/12 - 10/12	10 255
France	TMO Consultants	1006	04/12 - 22/12	19 761
Irlande	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1006	04/12 - 05/01	946
Italie	PRAGMA	1032	09/12 - 24/12	17 917
Luxembourg	ILRES	500	06/12 - 09/01	143
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1065	05/12 - 11/01	5 483
Portugal	METRIS	1000	29/12 - 17/01	3 793
Suède	TEMO	1058	05/12 - 14/01	4 356
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1062	01/12 - 19/01	2 072
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1066	29/11 - 14/12	21 367

C.4.5 Standard Eurobarometer 44.0 and 44.1 (European currency/Education)

Between 19th October and 19th December 1995, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out waves 44.0 and 44.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission. . With the exception of the information given in the table below, all details of this survey are the same as that given for Standard Eurobarometer 44.1.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Austria	SPECTRA	2041	19/10 - 01/12	6 044
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	2029	26/10 - 08/12	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	2000	24/10 - 12/12	4 087
Germany (East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	2113	20/10 - 30/11	13 608
Germany (West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	2209	21/10- 30/11	52 083
Greece	KEME	2014	23/10 - 04/12	7 474
Spain	CIMEI	2000	24/10 - 04/12	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	2007	23/10 - 04/12	43 590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	2005	24/10 - 14/12	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	2052	25/10 - 30/12	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	1727	03/10 - 14/12	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	2038	17/10 - 14/12	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	1931	06/10 - 13/12	7 338
Sweden	TEMO	2000	27/10 - 19/12	7 808
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2082	14/10 - 11/12	4 017
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	2124	23/10 - 08/12	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	615	02/11 - 05/12	1 159

C.4.5 Eurobaromètre Standard 44.0 + 44.1 (Monnaie unique/Education)

Entre 19 octobre et 19 décembre 1995, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé les vagues 44.0 et 44.1 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne. A l'exception des informations données dans la table ci-dessous, tous les détails de ce sondage sont identiques à ceux donés pour l'Eurobaromètre Standard 44.1.

Pays	Instituts	Nombre d'Interviews	Dates de Terrain	Population 15+ (x 000)
Autriche	SPECTRA	2041	19/10 - 01/12	6 044
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	2029	26/10 - 08/12	8 356
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	2000	24/10 - 12/12	4 087
Allemagne (Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	2113	20/10 - 30/11	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	2209	21/10- 30/11	52 083
Grece	KEME	2014	23/10 - 04/12	7 474
Espagne	CIMEI	2000	24/10 - 04/12	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	2007	23/10 - 04/12	43 590
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	2005	24/10 - 14/12	2 549
Italie	PRAGMA	2052	25/10 - 30/12	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	1727	03/10 - 14/12	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	2038	17/10 - 14/12	11 232
Portugal	NORMA	1931	06/10 - 13/12	7 338
Suede	TEMO	2000	27/10 - 19/12	7 808
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2082	14/10 - 11/12	4 017
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	2124	23/10 - 08/12	44 225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	615	02/11 - 05/12	1 159

C.5 Socio-Demographic and Socio-Political Variables used in cross tabulations

C.5.1 Socio-professional Status

Roughly half of our representative sample of the EU public is without paid work. Answers to the question "What is your occupation?" show the following distribution:

Occupation of the person interviewed (n = 15.800)
(weighted percentage for EU 12+ - EB43.1)

Self - employed

(1)	Farmer	1%
(2)	Fishermen	0%
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	2%
(4)	Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, self-employed persons	5%
(5)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	2%

Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	1%
(7)	General management, director or top management	1%
(8)	Middle management, other management	6%
(9)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	8%
(10)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver)	2%
(11)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, etc)	6%
(12)	Supervisors	1%
(13)	Skilled manual workers	9%
(14)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	5%

Non-active

(15)	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	13%
(16)	Student	11%
(17)	Unemployed or temporarily not working	5%
(18)	Retired or unable to work through illness	21%

Basing cross-analyses on "occupation" would exclude half of our respondents from analysis. An alternative, also used in past Eurobarometer reports, is to base analyses on a (non-marxist) concept of "objective social class" using the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" as reference. In order to classify as many respondents as possible with respect to their socio-professional setting, a new classification was created : the "Socio-Professional Status".

For those in paid work it is based on their own present occupation. For those not in paid work, "former occupation" was used where applicable (retired, housewives having been in paid work in the past, temporarily not working, unemployed). For those never having been in paid work, the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" was used and, if the head of household was not in paid work at the time of the interview, his or her "former occupation" was used, where applicable. Socio-Professional Status is, consequently, a classification "as close to the respondent himself/herself as possible" but drawing upon additional background information to the extent necessary and available, in order to determine the interviewee's socio-professional status, including a maximum of respondents in the respective analyses. The resulting distribution is as follows:

Socio-professional Status (n = 15.800)
(weighted percentages for EU 12+ - EB 43.1)

Self-employed

(a)	Farmers/Fishermen	4%
(b)	Professionals	3%
(c)	Shop/Company owners	8%
(d)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	3%

Employed

(e)	Employed professionals	2%
(f)	General management	4%
(g)	Middle management	14%
(h)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	11%
(i)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc)	4%
(j)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, etc)	9%
(k)	Supervisors	3%
(l)	Skilled manual workers	21%
(m)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	9%

Others (non-SPS attributable)

(n)	"Main income earner" never in paid work, no answer, etc	5%
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C.5.2 Respondent Occupation Scale

Respondent Occupation Scale is based on a combination/selection of the current respondent occupation variables:

- (1) **Self employed** = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc) + Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person + Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company
- (2) **Managers** = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc) + General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)
- (3) **Other white collars** = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc)
- (4) **Manual Workers** = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant
- (5) **House persons** = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working
- (6) **Unemployed** = Unemployed or temporarily not working.

C.5.3 Subjective Social Class

Subjective social class is determined by the question "If you were asked to choose one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to?":

- (1) Middle class
- (2) Lower middle class
- (3) Working class
- (4) Upper class
- (5) Upper middle class
- (6) Refuses to be classified
- (7) Other
- (8) DK

Presented in tables are the following categories (with EU 12 weighted percentages from the Eurobarometer No 43.0 survey of March-April 1995. This question was not asked in Eurobarometer 43.1) :

Working	27 %
Lower Middle	12 %
Middle	45 %
Upper Middle	7 %
Upper	2 %
Other replies, n.a	7 %
	100%

C.5.4 Opinion Leadership

Opinion Leadership is based on the answers to the following two questions : (A) *"When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?"* and (B) *"When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views?c If so, does this happen often, from time to time or rarely?"* (No = never). Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Interviewees giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, interviewees giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

C.5.5 Media Use

Media use is based upon answers to the following question :

"About how often do you watch the news on television, read the news in the daily papers, listen to news broadcasts on the radio? Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never?

- +++ News on TV/radio/papers every day or several times a week
- ++ Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium, not more than once or twice a week
- One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others, not more than once or twice a week
- The three media no more than once or twice a week

C.5.6 Typology of European Attitudes

Typology of European attitudes is based upon answers to the following questions :

- (1) Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community is: Good thing; Bad thing; Neither good nor bad? (= Membership)
- (2) In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe? For, very much; For, to some extent; Against, to some extent; Against, very much (= Unification)

Positive attitudes

= Membership: "good"
 + Unification: "for, very much"
 "for, to some extent"

Ambivalent attitudes

= Membership: "neither good nor bad"
 "bad"
 No answer
 + Unification: "for, very much"
 "for, to some extent"

or Membership: "good"
 "neither good nor bad"
 No answer
 + Unification: "against, to some extent"
 "against, very much"

or Membership: No answer
 + Unification: No answer

Negative attitudes

= Membership: "bad"
 + Unification: "against, to some extent"
 "against, very much"

C.5.7 Self-placement on the Left-Right-Scale

Self-placement is based upon answers to the question "in political matters, people talk of the "left" and the "right". How would you place your views on this scale? (Show card - do not prompt - the 10 Boxes of the card are numbered. Ring choice. If contact hesitates, ask him to try again)

Left	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Right
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In this report, those who reply are grouped in tertiles of the one third of respondents placing themselves most left, the one third most right, and the centre third, for each country. The usual weighting according to each country's population aged 15 and more is applied.

C.5.8 European Social Grade (ESOMAR 7-Point Scale)

European Social Grade is based on the recommendation of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR) to harmonise the measurement of social grade across borders. This approach uses three different types of input variables (Occupation of the Main Income Earner, Education level of the Main Income Earner and Household purchasing power operationalized as ownership of selected Durables).

- (1) **Occupation of the Main Income Earner** is based on a classification into 16 groups (E.1 to E.16) of the occupation of the Main Income Earner:

- E.1 General management, director or top management/6 empl or +
- E.2 Self employed professional
- E.3 Employed professional
- E.4 General management, director or top management/5 empl or -
- E.5 Middle management, other management/6 empl or +
- E.6 Middle management, other management/5 empl or -
- E.7 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company AND owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person/6 empl or +
- E.8 Employed position, working mainly at a desk
- E.9 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company/5 empl or -
- E.10 Student
- E.11 Employed position, not at a desk but travelling or in a service job
- E.12 Farmer & Fisherman
- E.13 Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, housewife
- E.14 Supervisor & skilled manual worker
- E.15 Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant
- E.16 Retired or unable to work through illness, unemployed or temporarily not working

- (2) **Education level of the Main Income Earner** is based on a classification into 6 groups of education level (adjusting the finishing age of general education in accordance with extra general education or specific apprenticeship and/or professional training):

- (1) up to 14 years
- (2) 15 - 16 years
- (3) 17 - 18 years
- (4) 19 - 20 years
- (5) 21 - 24 years
- (6) 25 years and over

- (3) **Household Ownership of selected Durables** is based on ownership in terms of number of products owned (list of products measured):

- a colour TV set,
- a video recorder,
- a video camera,
- a radio-clock,
- a PC/home computer,
- a still camera,
- an electric drill,
- an electric deep fat fryer,
- 2 or more cars,
- a second home or a holiday home/flat,

The combination of these input variables results in a new social grade classification with, as categories, (upper to lower) A, B, C, D, E1, E2, E3.

- (1) On the basis of all active MIE:

Education / Occupation of MIE:

	E1+E4	E2+E6	E3+E5 +E6	E7+E8	E11	E14	E12
21 +	A	A	B	B	C	D	D
17-20	A	A	B	C	C	D	D
15-16	C	C	C	D	E1	E1	E3
14	C	D	D	D	E1	E2	E3
13-	D	D	D	E2	E2	E3	E3

- (2) On the basis of all non active MIE (E10 + E13 + E16):

Education / Number of products owned

	5+	4	3	2	1	0
21 +	A	A	B	C	C	D
17-20	A	B	B	D	D	D
15-16	C	C	C	E1	E1	E2
14	C	C	D	E1	E2	E3
13-	C	D	D	E2	E3	E3

D. Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans Recherches sur les Attitudes des Européens

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport	Survey Sondage	Report Rapport	Languages Langues
1	Europeans and European Unification Les Européens et L'Unification de L'Europe 240 p.	2-3/70	6/72	EN, FR
2	L'Opinion des Européens sur les Aspects Régionaux et Agricoles du Marche Commun. L'Unification politique de l'Europe et L'Information du Public 64 p.	7/71	12/71	FR
3	Satisfaction et Insatisfaction quant aux conditions de vie dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne 120 p.	9/73	6/74	FR
4	L'Europe vue par les Européens 48 p. <i>Sondage semestriel sont publiés depuis juin 1974</i>	9/73	8/74	FR
6	European Men and Women Femmes et Hommes D'Europe 215 p.	5/75	12/75	EN, FR, DE
7	The European Consumer Le Consommateur Européen 175 p.	10/75	5/76	EN, FR
8	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La Perception de la Misère en Europe 144 p. <i>2nd Edition 2ème édition</i>	5-6/76	3/77 9/8	DA, DE, EN, FR, NL FR
9	Science and European Public Opinion La Science et L'Opinion Publique Européenne 98 p.	4-5/77	10/77	DE, EN, IT, NL
10	The Attitudes of the Working Population to Retirement Les Attitudes de la Population active à L'Egard des Perspectives Retraite 52 p.	10-11/77	5/78	DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
11	The European Public's Attitudes to Scientific and Technical Development Les Attitudes du Public Européen Face au Développement Scientifique et Technique 67 p.	10/78	2/79	DE, FR
12	European Men and Women in 1978 Femmes et Hommes D'Europe en 1978 248 p.	10-11/77	2/79	DE, EN, FR, IT, NL

D.2

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13	Chômage et Recherche d'un Emploi: attitudes et opinions des publics européens 74 p.	5-6/78	9/79	FR
14	The Europeans and their children Les Européens et leurs enfants 102 p.	4/79	10/79	DE, DA EN, FR, IT, NL
15	European Women in Paid Employment: their perception of discrimination at work Les Femmes Salariées en Europe: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail 72 p.	6-7/80	12/80	DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL
16	Europeans and their region: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study Les Européens et leur région: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques 62 p.	4-5/80	12/80	DA, DA, EN, FR, IT, NL
17	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem L'Opinion Européenne et les Questions Energétiques 79 p.	3-4/82	10/82	EN, FR
18	The Young Europeans: Exploratory study on young people aged between 15 and 24 years in the countries of the European Community Les Jeunes Européens: étude exploratoire des jeunes âgés de 15 à 24 ans dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne 139 p.	3-4/82	12/82	DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL
19	Le Parlement Européen et l'Election de 1984 105 p.	3-4/83	8/83	FR
20	Europeans and their Environment Les Européens et leur Environnement 64 p.	10/82	11/83	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
21	Europeans and Aid to Development Les Européens et l'Aide au Développement 134 p.	9-10/83	5/84	EN, FR
22	European Women and Men in 1983 Femmes de Hommes d'Europe en 1983 186 p.	3-4/83	6/84	EN, FR
23	European Women in Paid Employment - 1984 118 p.	1-2/84	12/84	EN
24	Le Public Européen et l'Information des Consommateurs: Comparaisons 1975-1985 18 p.	3/85	3/85	FR

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25	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1984 L'Opinion Européenne et les Questions Energétique en 1984 99 p.	10/84	7/85	DE, EN, FR
26	L'Opinion des Salariés Européens sur la Flexibilité dans les Conditions de Travail 47 p.	3-4/85	7/85	FR
26a	Enquête auprès des Travailleurs Salariés sur la Flexibilité dans les Conditions de Travail 12 p.	10/85	10/85	FR
27	Europeans and the ECU <i>Survey carried out in seven EC countries on behalf of a group of banks</i> Le Public Européen et l'ECU <i>Enquête faite dans sept pays de la Communauté Européenne à l'initiative d'un groupe de banques</i> 43 p.	3-4/85	11/85	DE, EN, FR, NL
28	Europeans and their Holidays Les Européens et les Vacances 104 p.	3-4/86	3/87	DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, ES
29	Europe 2000 <i>Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987</i> <i>Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30ème anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987</i> 58 p.	12/86-1-87		All Toutes
30	Europeans and their Environment in 1986 Les Européens et leur Environnement en 1986	3-4/86	3/87	All Toutes
31	Europeans and Road Safety Les Européens et la Sécurité Routière 98 p.	10-11/86	3/88	EN, FR
32	European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1986 L'Opinion Européenne et les Questions Energétique en 1986 163 p. <i>Summary</i> <i>Résumé</i>	10-11/86	1/88	EN, FR DA, DE, ES, IT, NL, PO
33	Europeans and Cancer Prevention: a study of attitudes and behaviour of the public Les Européens et la Prévention du Cancer : une étude sur les attitudes et comportements du public 88 p.	3-4/87	6/88	EN, FR

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34	Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy - Special édition of the Eurobarometer Les Européens, leur Agriculture et la Politique Agricole Commune - Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre 60 p.	3-4/87	2/88	All Toutes
35	Men and Women in Europe 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes <i>Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe"</i> Hommes et Femmes d'Europe 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes <i>Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe"</i> 64 p.	3-4/87		EN, FR
36	European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1987 L'Opinion Européenne et les Questions Energétique en 1987 174 p.	10-11/87	5/88	EN, FR
37	Europeans and Development Aid in 1987 Les Européens et l'Aide au Développement en 1987 70 p.	10-11/87	3/88	EN, FR
38	The Young Europeans in 1987 Les Jeunes Européens en 1987 208 p.	10-11/87	3/89	EN, FR
39	Les Européens et leur Environnement en 1988 71 p.	3-4/88	10/88	FR
40	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer : food consumption, smoking, screening for women's cancers Les Européens et la Prévention du Cancer : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins 71 p.	3-4/88	12/71	EN, FR
41	Racism and Xenophobia: Human rights and immigration in the European Community Racisme et Xénophobie: Droits de l'homme et immigration dans la communauté européenne 120 p.	10-11/88	11/89	All Toutes
42	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code Les Européens et la Prévention du Cancer: la notoriété du programme et du code Européen 85 p.	10-11/88	6/89	EN, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport	Survey Sondage	Report Rapport	Languages Langues
43	Europeans, Science and Technology <i>Article by J.R. Durant, J.D. Miller, J.F. Tchernia, W. van Deelen. A paper presented to the 1991 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C. 15 February 1991</i> 22 p.	3-4/89		EN
44	Les Européens et la Prévention du Cancer: comportements liés au risque de cancer 79 p.	3-4/89	12/89	FR
45	Europeans and Poverty Les Européens et la Pauvreté 110 p.	6-7/89	3/90	EN, FR
46	Europeans and the Energy Problem in 1989 Les Européens et les Questions Energétique en 1989 111 p.	6-7/89	11/89	DE, EN, FR
47	Europeans and the 1989 European Elections <i>Various publications 1989 ff. of the Transnational European Election Study Group/Coordination: Hermann SCHMITT, Zentrum für Europäische Umfrageanalysen und Studien (ZEUS), Universität Mannheim, Fed. Rep. of Germany</i>	10-11/88 3-4/89 6-7/89		EN
48	The Family and the Desire for Children 119 p.	10-11/89	8/90	EN
49	Public Opinion in the European Community about the United Nations <i>Published by the UN</i> L'Opinion Publique dans la Communauté Européenne à propos des Nations-Unies <i>Publié par l'ONU</i>	10-11/89	Spring Printemps 1990	EN
51	The Young Europeans in 1990 Les Jeunes Européens en 1990 191 p.	10-11/90	5/91	EN, FR
52	Family and Employment within the Twelve Famille et Emploi dans l'Europe des Douze 174 p.	10-11/90	12/91	EN, FR
52a	First European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-1992 <i>Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Condition</i> 229 p.	3-4/91	1992	EN
53	Interest Representation in four EC Countries <i>Published in 1991 by the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften (WZB)</i> La Représentation des Intérêts dans Quatre Pays de la CE <i>Publié en 1991 par le Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften</i>	10-11/90	1991	

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55	Esomar Harmonised Demographics for European Survey Research <i>Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR)</i>	10-11/90	1991	EN
56	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1990 <i>Special report on the results of the October 1990 Eurobarometer survey No. 34</i> La Communauté Européenne et L'Allemagne Unie en Automne 1990 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.34, octobre 1990</i> 41 p.		2/91	DE
57	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1991 L'Opinion Européenne et les Questions Energétiques en 1991 85 p.	3/91	11/91	
58	Les Européens et la Santé et la Sécurité au Travail 140 p.	4-5/91	1992	FR
59	Consumer Behaviour in the Internal Market 16 p.	4/91	7/91	EN
60	European Attitudes towards Urban Traffic Problems and Public Transport 72 p.	4/91	7/91	EN
61	Opinions of Europeans on Biotechnology in 1991 L'Opinion des Européens concernant la Biotechnologie en 1991 76 p. <i>A book on this topic is also available: Durant, John ed., "Biotechnology in Public: A review of recent research". Science Museum for the European Federation of Biotechnology. London 1992</i>	3-4/91	7/91	EN, FR EN
62	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35</i> La Communauté Européenne et L'Allemagne Unie au Printemps 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, mars 1991</i> 17 p.		5/91	DE, EN, FR
63	Regional Policy in the Public Opinion Les Politiques Régionales dans L'Opinion Publique <i>Etudes de Développement Régional, N°3, CCE Bruxelles 1992</i>	10-11/91		DE, EN, ES, FR

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64	The Way Europeans perceive the Third World in 1991 La Façon dont les Européens perçoivent le Tiers-Monde en 91	10-11/91	5/93	EN, FR
65	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the October-November 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 36.</i> La Communauté Européenne et L'Allemagne Unie en Automne 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N°36, octobre-novembre 1991</i> 20 p.		12/91	DE, EN, FR
66	The Europeans and the Environment in 1992 Les Européens et l'Environnement en 1992 118 p. <i>Brochure</i>	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR <i>EN, FR</i>
67	European Week for Drug Abuse Prevention Semaine Européenne de Prévention de la Toxicomanie	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
68	Social Security La Sécurité Sociale	3-4/92		
69	Age and Attitudes Les Attitudes Face au Vieillissement 36 p.	3-4/92	1/93	EN, FR
70	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1992 Eurobarometer survey No.37</i> La Communauté Européenne et l'Allemagne Unie au Printemps 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.37, mars 1992</i> 23 p.		5/92	DE, EN, FR
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73	Europeans and the European Court of Justice in 1992	9-10/92		EN

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75	Le Marché Unique des Consommateurs	11/92		FR
76	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, La Science et La Technologie	11/92	6/93	EN, FR
77	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la Famille	3-4/93	12/93	EN, FR
78	Opinions of Europeans following the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work Les Opinions des Européens après l'Année européenne pour la Sécurité, l'hygiène et la santé sur le lieu de travail	3-4/93		DE, EN, FR
79	European Opinion and Energy Matters 1993 L'Opinion Européenne et les Questions Energétiques en 1993 <i>Summary</i>	4/93	9/93	EN, FR <i>EN</i>
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82	The Perception of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe Le Perception de la Pauvreté et de l'Exclusion Sociale en Europe	10-11/93	1994	EN, FR
83	Europeans and Blood Les Européens et le Sang	4-5/94	2/94	EN, FR
84	Europeans and the ECU Les Européens et l'ECU	4-5/94	6/9	EN, FR
85	Women and the European Parliament Election Les femmes et l'élection du Parlement Européen	4-5/94 + 6/94	12/94	FR
86	Europeans and ECHO Les Européens et ECHO (European Community Humanitarian Office)	12/94	2/95	FR
87	Image of Italy in Europe L'image de l'Italie en Europe	12/94	to be published à paraître	
89	EU intervention in regulating international economic and commercial relations L'intervention de l'UE dans la régulation des relations économiques et du commerce international	4-5/95	8/95	EN, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport	Survey Sondage	Report Rapport	Languages Langues
90	Europeans and the Environment Les Européens et l'Environnement <i>Brochure</i>	5-6/95	11/95	EN, FR <i>EN, FR</i>
91	The Regions Les Régions	5-6/95	11/95	FR
92	European Citizens and the Euro Les citoyens européens et l'Euro	10-11/95 11-12/95 12/95	1/96	EN, FR, DE
93	Education and long-life learning L'éducation et la formation tout au long de la vie	10-11/95 11-12/95	to be published à paraître	FR
94	The way Europeans perceived developing countries in 1995 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent les pays en voie de développement en 1995	11-12/95	to be published à paraître	All Toutes
95	Image of Italy in Europe L'image de l'Italie en Europe	11-12/95	to be published à paraître	I
96	Working conditions in Europe Les conditions de travail en Europe	11-12/95 1/96	to be published à paraître	
97	The European Citizen La "citoyenneté européenne"	7/95	3/96	FR
98	Quality label for Managers Label de qualité pour les cadres	10-12/95	to be published à paraître: 4/96	
99	"Madrid Summit-special EURO" (see study no 93) "Sommet de Madrid-spécial EURO" (voir étude no 93)	12/95	1/96	EN, FR, DE

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