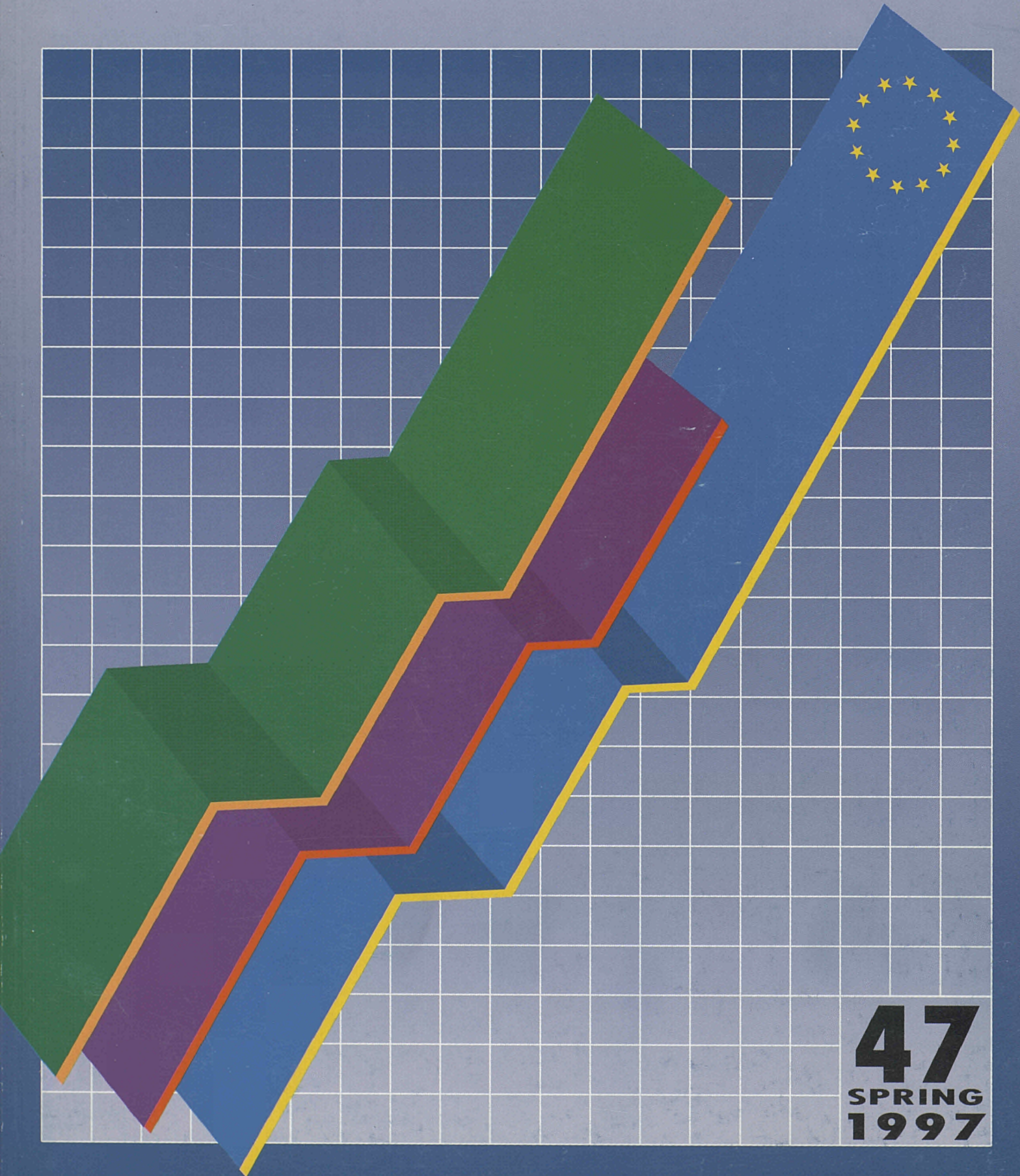


EUR BAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



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EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Report Number 47

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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 Surveys and Public Opinion Research Unit (X.A.2 ; Head of Unit : Anna Melich) of the Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual, is an internal working document of the European Commission.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate General X) 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 four different types of polls available:

- *Traditional Standard Eurobarometer with reports published twice a year*
- *Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g. Top Decision Makers)*
- *Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews)*
- *Central and Eastern EB, an annual survey of general public opinion in 16 Central and Eastern European countries in cooperation with DG I and DG 1A*

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer polls, the telephone Flash EB polls and qualitative research 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.

Highlights

- In the Spring of 1997 Europeans were satisfied with their life in general. Overall 77% were "very" or "fairly" satisfied, but there were significant national variations.
- Forty-six percent of citizens consider their country's membership of the European Union as a "good thing", 15% a "bad thing", while 30% say it is neither "good nor bad". Perceived benefit from European Union membership is registered at 40%, while 36% believe their country has not benefited.
- For the young people of the European Union *Europe* signifies above all the hope of a better future in economic and employment terms and the ability to travel within the Union without formality. The guarantee of lasting peace in Europe is also regarded as important by a significant proportion of the young.
- Of all Europeans, young and old, over one in four believe that they have 50% chance or more of losing their job in the next few years and over half want to see European Union level action to combat unemployment. Sixty-one percent want the European Parliament to place this at the top of its agenda, an increase of 8% since last asked in December 1995.
- Response to the question as to whether continuing education and training can improve one's working life is a resounding yes, 76% believe education and training will have a positive effect, only 19% do not think so.
- Nine in ten Europeans believe the *right to education and training* should be respected under all circumstances.
- The European Parliament continues to be seen as the most credible of the European Institutions, but there has been a decline in reliability scores for all institutions, both national and European, ranging from -5 to -8 percentage points.
- Regarding the single currency, 47% support its introduction, 40% are against and 13% "don't know". Despite over half of those interviewed "fearing" the introduction, 75% of citizens now "expect" the introduction of the Euro; an 8% increase over the last 12 months.
- Sixty-five percent of EU citizens fear an increase in drug trafficking and organised crime and seven in ten people want the Union to act against drug trafficking. 55% call for common EU action concerning immigration policy and 54% would like to see EU rules on political asylum.
- The broadcast and print media dominate as sources of information about the European Union, but national differences are very marked. The use of the Internet and WorldWide Web are by far the highest in Scandinavia. In these countries Internet/WWW usage has increased by approximately 14% in the past twelve months. Elsewhere growth is slower, but nevertheless increasing.
- Just over half (51%) of EU citizens describe themselves as "*European*" to some extent, the "*nationality only*" figure remains constant at 45%. Luxembourg residents continue to be the most likely to consider themselves European.

Editorial

On the 25th of March this year the European Union celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome by an original ceremony in the halls of the Campodoglio in Rome. Aware that the early pioneers of the European Union as it now is, were not likely to outlive the century by much the Italian government and the European Commission together with the European Parliament, arranged as part of the celebrations, to bring as many of the surviving politicians and other leaders together, giving them a platform for their most salient memories of the period of European construction they had witnessed and participated in. Eurobarometer survey number 47 was carried out at the same time as these celebrations and reports on the state of public opinion in Europe forty years on from this historic signing.

Nineteen ninety-seven has also seen the signing of a new European Treaty, the Treaty of Amsterdam¹, which revised the Treaty of European Union (Maastricht) of 1993. The draft treaty was the conclusion of the work of an intergovernmental conference and was presented at the meeting of Heads of State and Government on the 17th and 18th June this year. On the 2nd October the treaty was signed by the Heads of State at the Royal Palace in Amsterdam and has now begun its ratification process in the Member States.

Internationally the first six months of 1997 had seen in the United States the re-election of William Clinton to a second term in the White House, the first Democrat to be re-elected since Roosevelt. The European Union and the United States continued their disagreement over the Helms-Burton law and the World Trade Organisation nominated a panel to investigate the European Union complaint.

In Africa the unrest seen in Zaire in the second half of 1996 continued in the early part of 1997, while in China the death of Deng Xiaoping heralded a change of leadership in that country and Hong Kong was preparing for its return to Chinese control.

Albania saw the failure of a pyramid finance scheme, which lead to violent demonstrations. The European Union agreed an aid package and UN authorisation was given to use a multinational force to deliver humanitarian aid. Finally the on-going unrest in ex-Yugoslavia, the Middle East and Algeria continued over the early part of 1997.

In the Union itself Belgium saw demonstrations associated with plant closures in the country (Renault and Forges de Clabecq) leading to a large demonstration in Brussels for a "Social Europe". The BSE crisis continued to reverberate across the Union affecting both the meat industry and consumers alike. A European Parliament temporary committee of enquiry criticised both the United Kingdom government and the European Commission in their handling of the crisis. On 1st May the British electorate voted a Labour government under Tony Blair into power ending 18 years of Conservative rule. Finally, after elections in France at the end of May had toppled the centre right, socialist Lionel Jospin was nominated the next Prime Minister on the 2nd June, and on the 4th June the new government was formed.

It is against this background of current affairs that the surveys of Eurobarometer 47 were carried out. This report is based on three survey waves, conducted between the 29th January and 7th June 1997. A total of nearly 49 000 interviews were carried out over the three waves, but most questions were asked on one wave only and therefore represent the responses to approximately 16 000 interviews.²

¹ Details on the Amsterdam Treaty are to be found at the following Web Site address:
<http://Europa.eu.int/abc/obj/amst/en/index.htm>

² Detailed descriptions of the sampling methods and sample sizes are to be found in Annex C.

The first chapter of this report covers the results of the standard indicators used to measure public perceptions of the European Union. Several of these have been used over a long period of time and permit us to examine the evolution of public opinion over the past decade.

The second chapter entitled "Support for key policy areas – The road from Maastricht to Amsterdam", examines a series of policy areas that are at the heart of the treaties. We discuss the issue of **employment**, which is of particular relevance, both because it features so high in the list of public concerns and because it has been accorded a separate title in the Amsterdam Treaty and will therefore be the subject of a special Employment Summit to be held in Luxembourg on the 20th and 21st November this year.³

Other issues covered in this chapter include the introduction of the **single currency, the Euro**, home affairs (drugs, crime, immigration and asylum rules), foreign and defence policy and finally the question of enlargement. **Enlargement** has been one of the current Commission's fundamental objectives and indeed it was only shortly after the fieldwork of this survey that the Commission published its **Agenda 2000**⁴, which outlined its strategy for strengthening growth, competitiveness and employment, for modernising key policies and for extending the Union borders through enlargement. In Agenda 2000 the Commission gave its assessment of the preparedness for membership of the ten applicant countries and recommended that accession negotiations start with Hungary, Poland, Estonia, the Czech Republic and Slovenia.

The third chapter of this report deals with attitudes towards the **European Parliament**, its perceived reliability, effectiveness and finally to which areas of policy it should direct its energies.

Chapter four discusses how well people feel informed about the European Union, do they want to know more and where do they think they should be able to find out **information about the European Union** and its functioning and institutions. We also examine people's willingness to be pro-active in their search for information, including the use of the Internet and World Wide Web.

The penultimate chapter examines people's views on identity, national and European; it also discusses the results of a question asked of young people concerning their perception of Europe⁵. In the context of the current European Commission's information campaign entitled "**Citizens First**" there is a section on the levels of awareness of European Union citizens' rights, sources of information and general levels of interest in such rights. The chapter concludes with an analysis of a question on the respect of rights and freedoms used as part of a series for a survey on "The European Year against Racism".

The concluding chapter includes two sections, one on **women's health** and attitudes toward cancer, again part of a longer series of questions, and a final section on the **role of education and training** and the use of the new technologies in preparation for effective participation in the labour market.

The Eurobarometer Web Site address is:
<http://Europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg10/infocom/epo/polls.html>

³ Information on policy areas in general can be found at the Web Site address:
<http://Europa.eu.int/pol/index/en.htm>

⁴ For details the reader is referred to the European Commission Web Site address:
<http://Europa.eu.int/comm/agenda2000/overview/en/agenda.htm>

⁵ "The young Europeans" Eurobarometer 47.2. Web Site address:
<http://Europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg22/youth/research/survey.html>

Major News around the time of the Fieldwork January to June 1997

1st January	The Netherlands assumes Presidency of the European Union
14th January	José Maria Gil-Robles elected President of the European Parliament
18th January	Austria : Franz Vranitzky resigns as Chancellor of Austria, successor Viktor Klima
18th January	USA : William Clinton inaugurated for his second term as the President of the USA

January - March	Zaire : Rebel groups lead by Laurent Kabila advance in the eastern parts of the country.
February	Zaire : Mass escapes from refugee camps continue in fear of advancing rebel troops.
2 February	Belgium : Up to 80 000 take part in demonstrations in Wallonia to protest at the closure of Forges de Clabecq steelworks.
4 February	Albania : Large pyramid finance scheme collapses resulting in violent demonstrations.
15 February	World Trade Organisation (WTO) : an agreement between 68 countries to liberalise the global telecommunications market.
16 February	Serbia : Leaders of the opposition movement Zadejno announce an end to the daily anti-government demonstrations after the Serb Parliament adopts a bill recognising the opposition victory in the local elections held in November 1996.
18-20 February	BSE : European Parliament's temporary committee of inquiry in its report accuses the United Kingdom government and the European Commission of fuelling the beef crisis.
19 February	China : Deng Xiaoping dies at the age of 92.
20 February	Helms-Burton law : WTO nominates a panel to examine the EU complaint against the USA.
23 February	Scotland : First clone (Dolly) of an adult sheep in Edinburgh.
9 March	Albania : An agreement between President Berisha and the opposition to form a government of national reconciliation and to hold legislative elections by June.
16 March	Brussels : 75 000 demonstrate for social Europe.
20-21 March	Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin meet in Helsinki to discuss the enlargement of NATO.
25 March	40th Anniversary of the Treaties of Rome.
26 March	Middle East : Israeli decision to start building a Jewish settlement in Har Homan results in unrests.

26 March	Albania : The European Commission approves initial humanitarian aid of ECU 2 Million.
28 March	Albania : UN authorisation for multinational force to be used in Albania for ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid.
1 April	Failure of negotiations on equivalence of veterinary standards results in European import restrictions and American counter measures.
10 April	UN : Denmark tables a resolution to the UN Commission on Human Rights condemning human rights violations in China. France among some other EU countries refuses to back the resolution.
11 April	Iran : German court accuses Iran of ordering the killing of Kurdish dissidents in Berlin. EU asks its Member States to withdraw their diplomats from Teheran.
14 April	Helms-Burton law : EU suspends WTO panel.
15 April	The second Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference in Valetta, Malta.
22 April	Peru : End of the hostage crisis at the residence of the Japanese ambassador in Lima.
24 April	South Africa becomes the 71st ACP member of the Lomé convention.
1 May	United Kingdom : Labour wins elections. Tony Blair new Prime Minister.
1 June	France : Left wins elections.
6 June	French government is formed with Lionel Jospin as Prime Minister.

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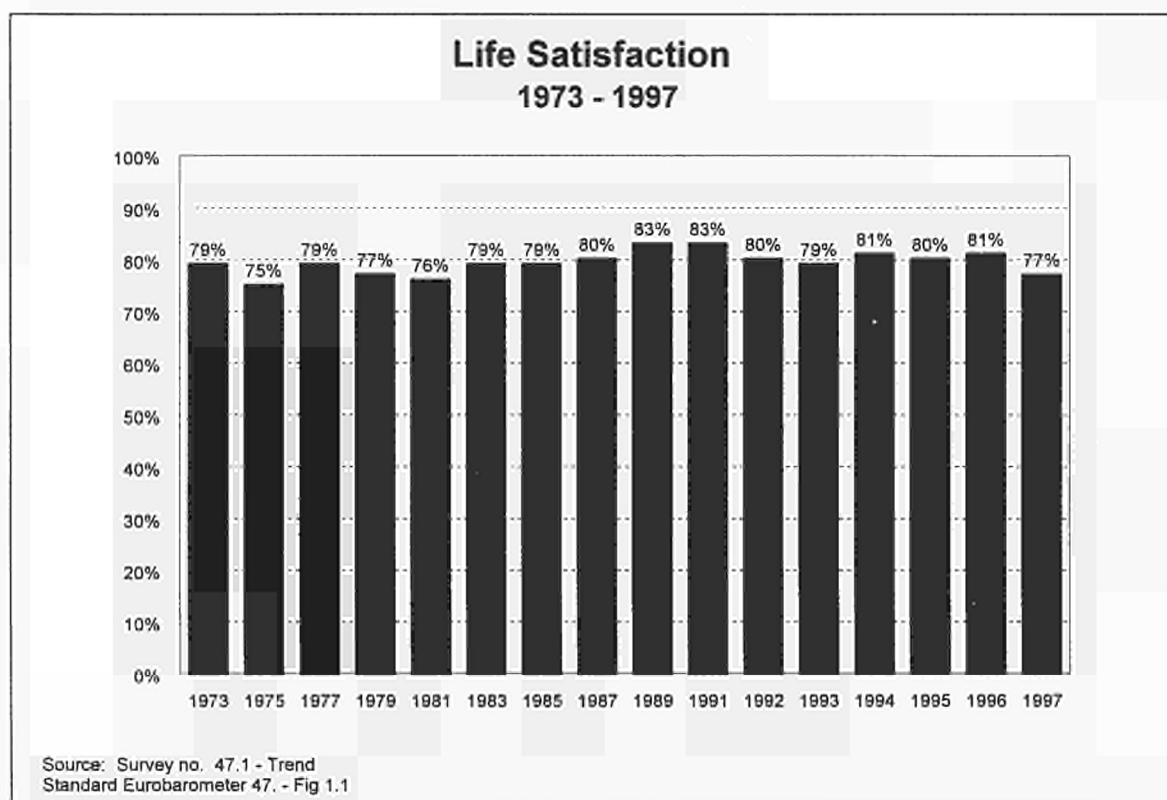
REPORT

1. Trends in Public Opinion

Public opinion in the Spring of 1997 was generally pessimistic in vein. On topics ranging from overall life satisfaction to attitudes to European Union membership, the mood was one of restraint and nowhere did we witness an increase, but rather a decrease in optimism.

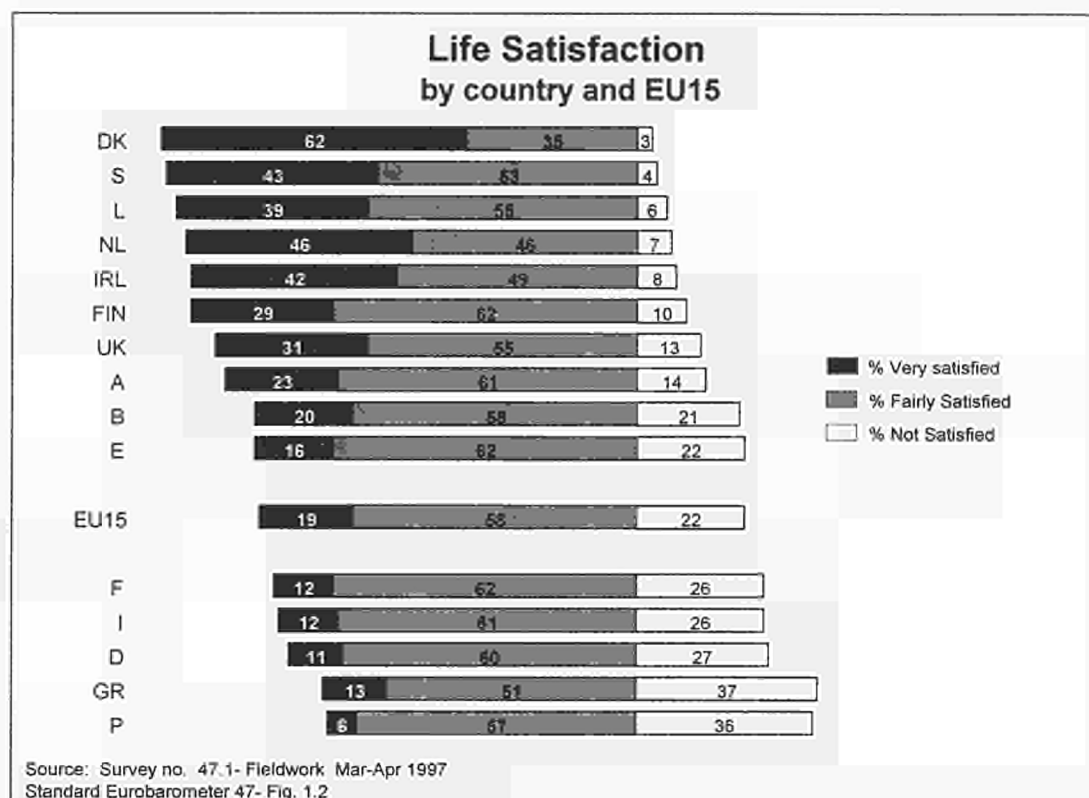
1.1. Life Satisfaction

The measurement of life satisfaction is one that the Eurobarometer has carried out for twenty-five years, and it is one of the most stable of indicators generally showing only very slight movements. At the turn of the decade it reached its highest scores, recording 83% either "very" or "fairly" satisfied, now seven years on we record one of the lowest scores ever at 77% a drop of 4% in the past twelve months.



While there is an overall downward movement in the life satisfaction scores, in the cross country analysis the patterns show some noticeable differences. Denmark has always been the most satisfied of nations, but there has been a 4% drop in the "very" satisfied score over the past year. Nevertheless the Danes remain at 62% the most satisfied.

The single greatest drop observed was for Germany, here from an already low base of 18% "very" satisfied in 1996, German public opinion drops a further seven percentage points on the "very satisfied" scale to record only 11% "very" satisfied. Austria and Belgium also show increasing pessimism with seven and five percent drops respectively.



Ireland reflected its recent economic success by recording an 8% increase in life satisfaction from a year ago; the mood was also more up-beat in Greece (+4%), Finland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom all up 2%. (Tables 1.1 & 1.3)

The demographic analysis shows very little difference between men and women in terms of life satisfaction, but interestingly in terms of age the 55+ age group were markedly more satisfied (23% "very" satisfied) compared with the 25-54's 16%. Life satisfaction in other cases was, as would be expected, more likely to be associated with higher income levels, managerial jobs and perceived job security. (Table 1.2)

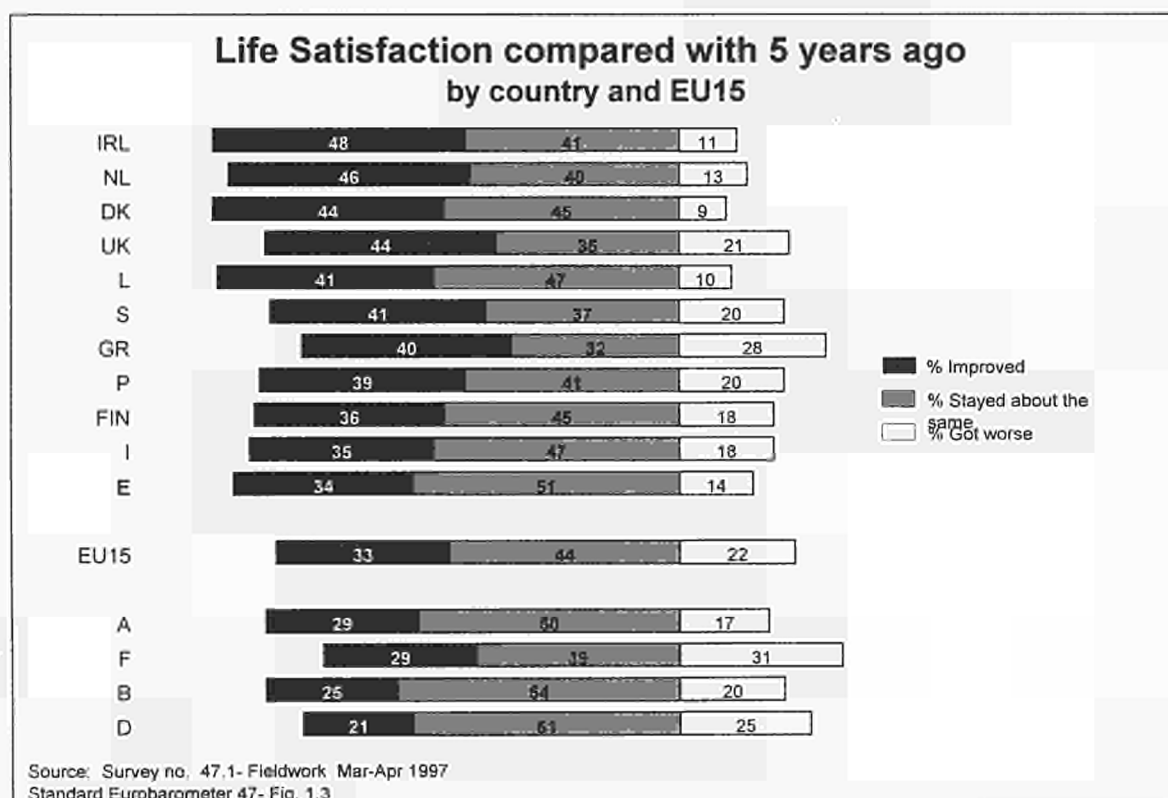
1.2. Life satisfaction compared with five years ago

This Eurobarometer asked for the first time how people felt their lives had changed over the past five years. The tendencies that we observed in overall life satisfaction are generally repeated when asking people to compare their lives with that of five years ago. Overall one in three EU citizens feel their life has improved over the past five years, a substantial 44% feel there has been little change, but an important 22% feel life has got worse.

Ireland showed the greatest perceived improvement with nearly one in two persons feeling their life had improved over the past five years. Other countries in which at least four in ten persons felt life had got better, were the Netherlands (46%), Denmark and the United Kingdom (both 44%), Luxembourg and Sweden (both 41%) and Greece 40%.

Lying at the bottom of the EU table was Germany, where only 21% felt that life had improved. In Belgium only 25% felt an improvement and two other countries, France and Austria, both fell below the EU average with 29% recording an improvement.

Examination of the results showed France to be the country where most people felt that life had deteriorated, some 31% claiming things had got worse. In Germany 25% felt things had got worse, but possibly more interesting is the fact that in some countries, while scoring relatively high "improved" scores they also had high "worse" scores, in particular Greece were 40% improved to 28% worse, the United Kingdom 44%:21%, Sweden 41%:20%, and Portugal 39%:20%. (Table 1.4)



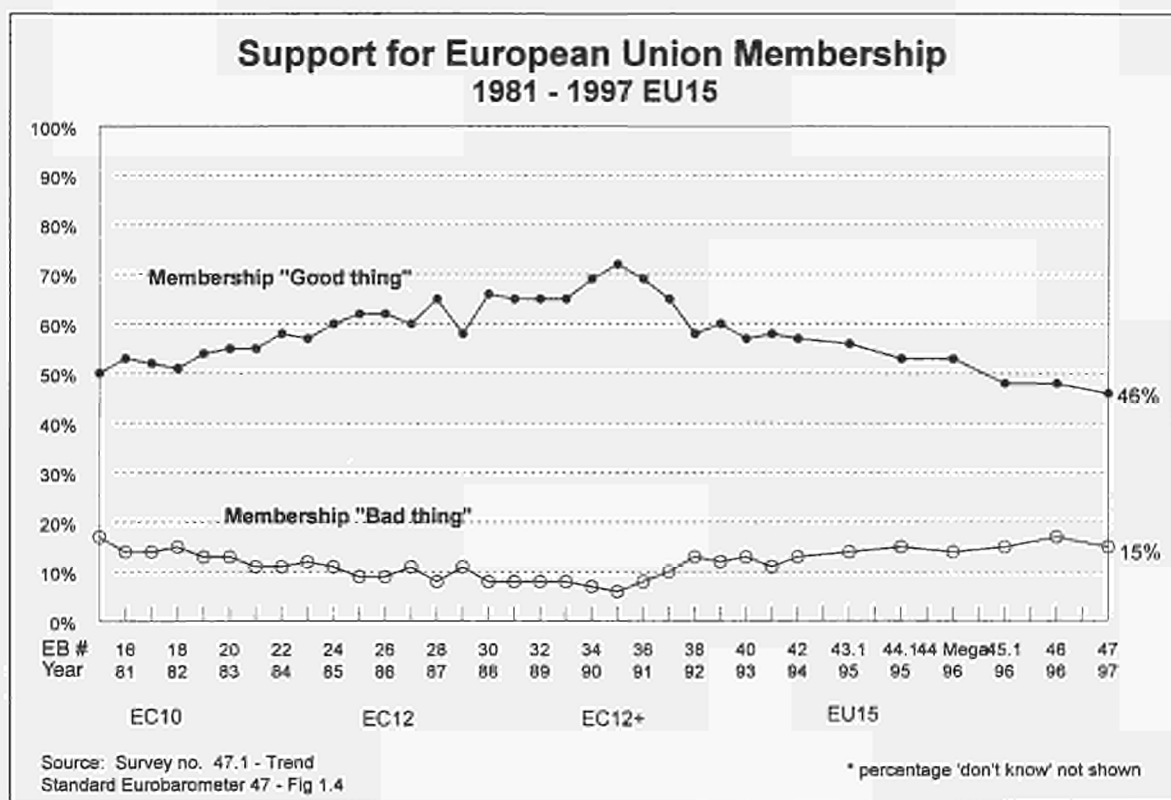
Demographic analysis of some specific variables indicates that women did not feel their situation had improved as much as men do: 31% of women felt their lives had improved in the past five years compared to 35% of men. Women were more likely to feel that there had been little changed in their situation, with 46% saying it was much the "same" compared to 42% of men.

The young were substantially more positive than their elders about their life situation, 49% of the under 25s thought life had improved, in sharp contrast with the over 55s of whom only 18% thought life to have improved.

As with life satisfaction those in well-paying, secure and managerial jobs felt life had improved, again underlining the imperative need for governments to respond to the issue of employment both in terms of job creation and to their long term viability. (Table 1.5)

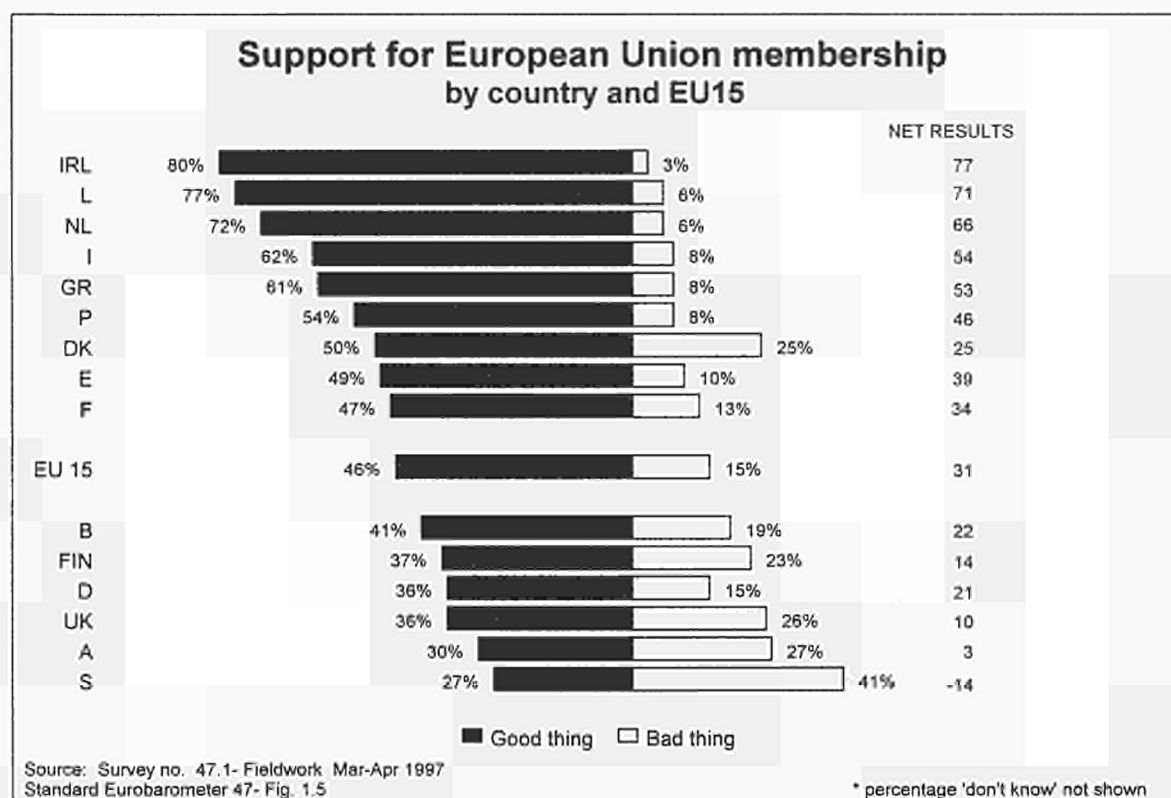
1.3. Support for European Union Membership

Registered support for European Union membership continues to outstrip negative responses by two to one. Forty-six percent of all European Union citizens believe their country's membership of the European Union to be a "good thing", while 15% consider it a "bad thing".



While the majority of EU citizens clearly support their country's membership, it is apparent that a steady decline in support has taken place. The sharp drop of 5% since the announcement by the British government in March 1996 of the possible association between the new variant of Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (CJD) and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), while stabilising at a lower level between Spring and Autumn 1996 has dropped a further 2% points in the Spring of 1997.

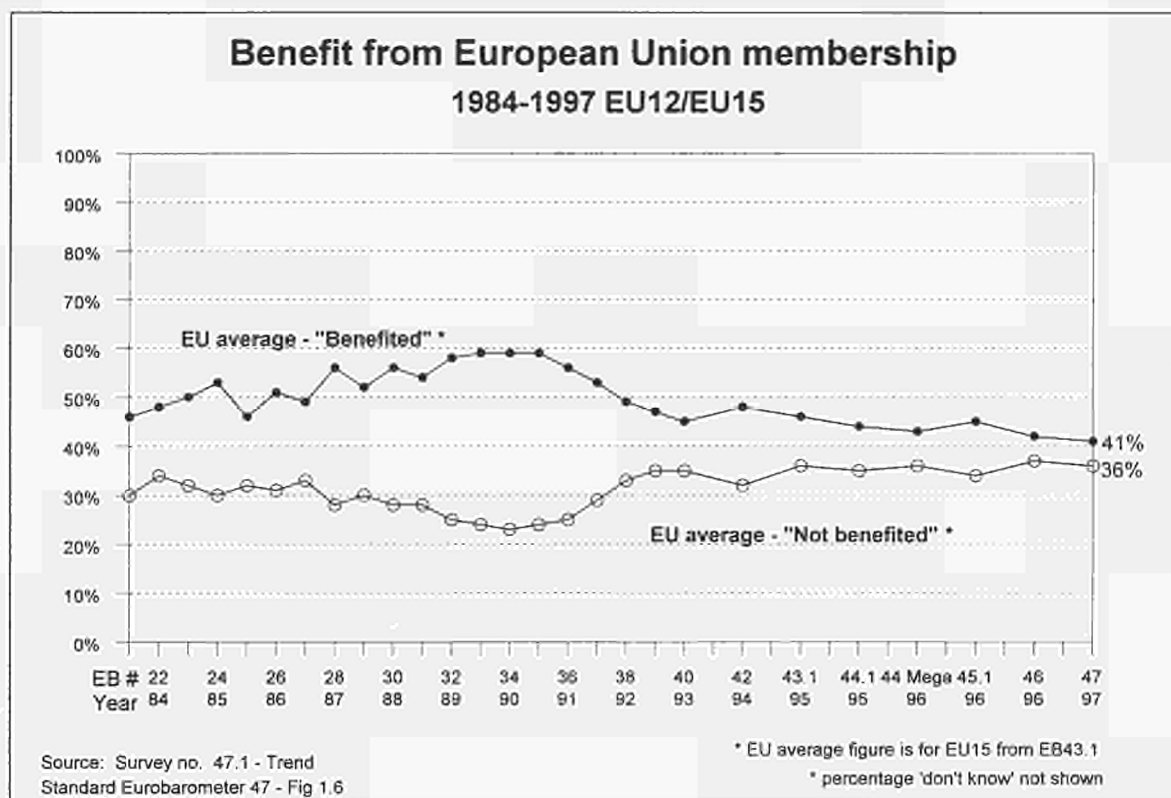
The almost universal decline in support which we witnessed in Eurobarometer 46, is more varied when we examine the country by country results. We see a strengthening of support in some of the smaller Member States, particularly Luxembourg (+5%), Ireland (+6%), Greece (+9%) and interestingly Denmark (+12%). Amongst the larger Member States, France showed the most positive gain (+7%), while opinions in Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom remained relatively unchanged. There was a net drop in support in Italy (-6%). (Tables 1.6 & 1.8)



Demographic analysis confirms that women remain substantially less positive (nearly a full 10 percentage points less) than men, and this continues the trend we have witnessed over the past eighteen months with women now recording only 42% support for the Union. Other variables tend to show the now classic differences: high correlations between support for the Union and higher education levels, occupation and the top income quartile. Support is at its lowest amongst the over 55's. (Table 1.7)

1.4. Benefit from European Union Membership

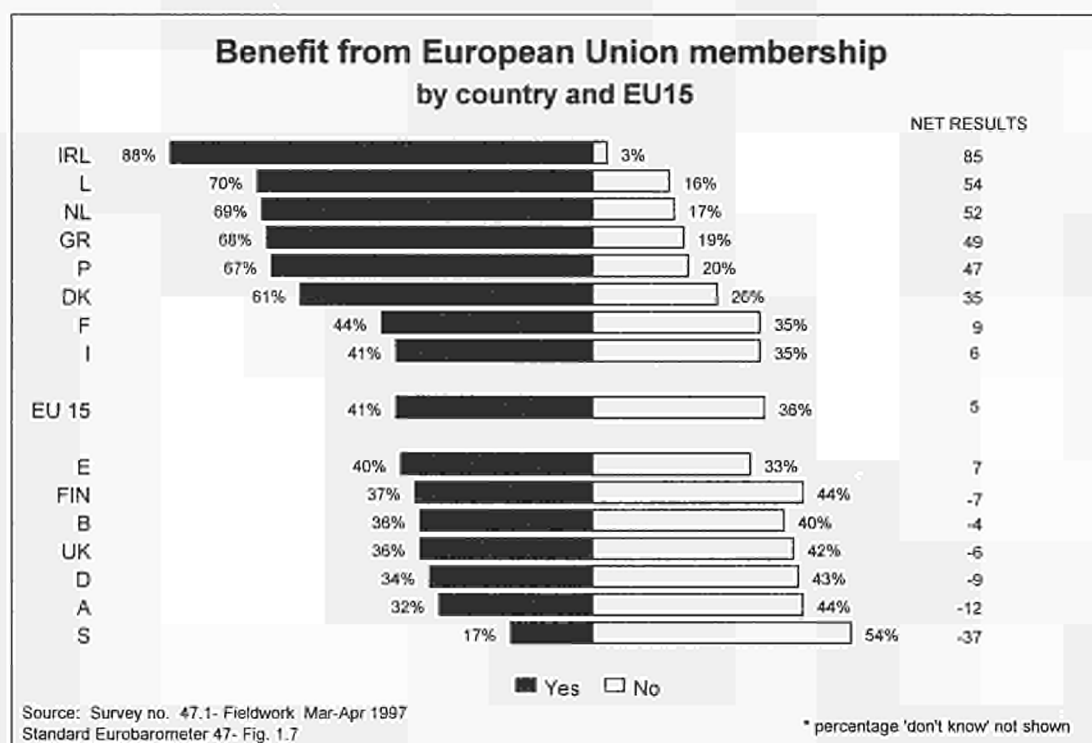
The perceived benefit for one's country has reached its lowest level since the Eurobarometer started measuring this particular indicator. Just four in ten people see their country's membership as benefiting their country, while only slightly fewer (36%) believe their country has reaped no benefit. A further one in five people were unable to say whether their country had benefited from membership. This figure has remained constant over the past two years, with most of the change in opinion being a shift from perceived benefit to no benefit.



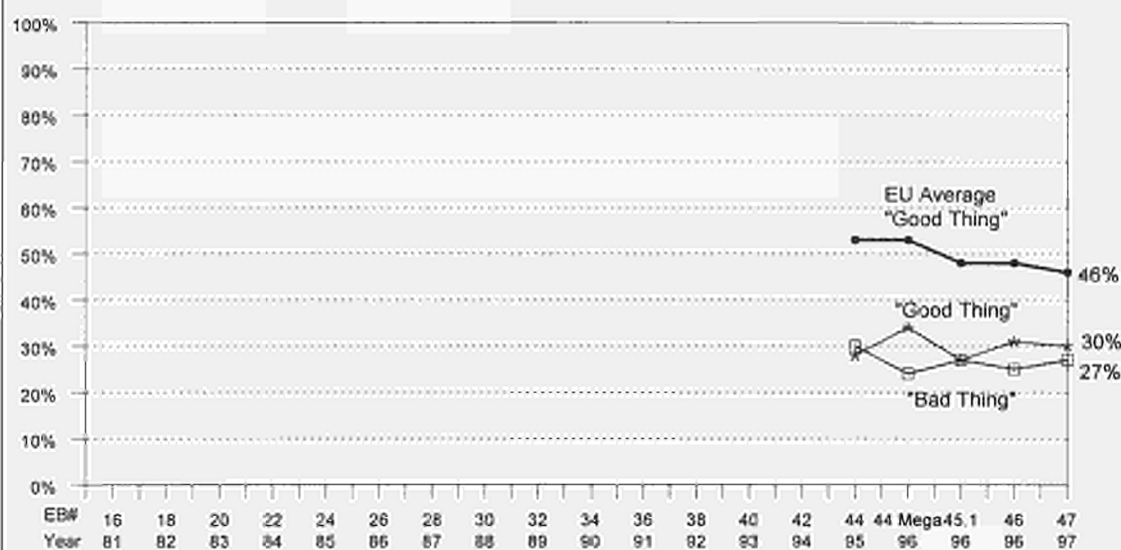
While the overall "benefit" score has been showing a steady, if gradual, decline over the past two years (a much sharper decline was observed between 1991 and 1993) it is certain that not all countries have viewed their membership in the same way. While support for the Union and perceived benefit do to some extent mirror each other, it is evident that some noticeable shifts in public opinion are occurring. Sharp gains on benefit scores have been registered in Denmark (+12% net score⁶) and Luxembourg (+11%). Spain and the United Kingdom also showed a positive movement with an increase of 7% net scores each. In contrast a very marked decline in net score was observed in Italy, where a net result of +23 in the Autumn of 1996 has dropped to +6 in the Spring of 1997, a shift of some 17 points. Belgium was the other country to experience a significant decline, dropping from a net score of +5 to a score of -4, a drop of 9 points. (Tables 1.9 & 1.11)

⁶ Net results are calculated by subtracting negative from the positive responses.

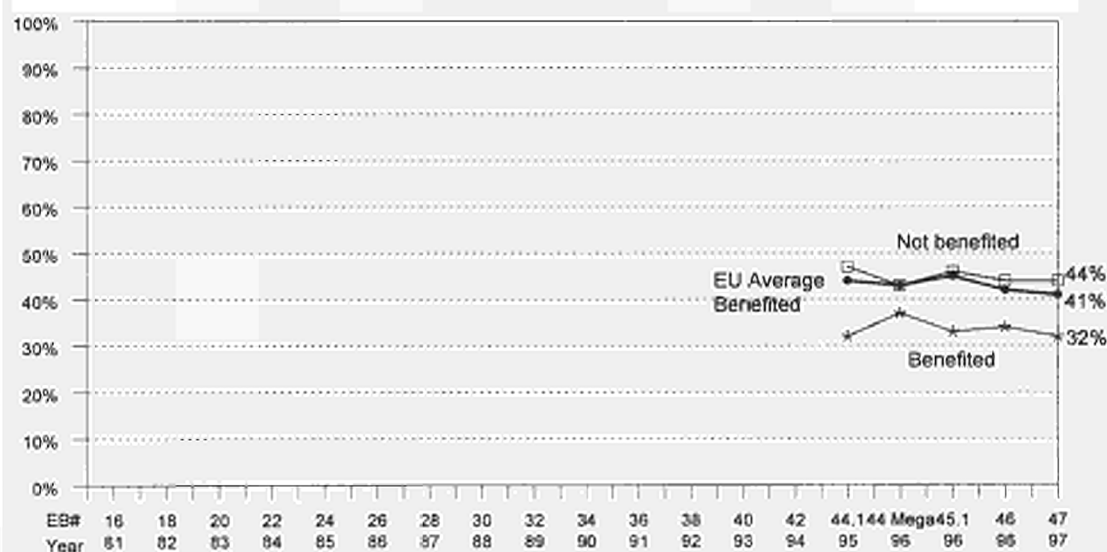
Demographic analysis shows a similar pattern to the previous indicator on support for the European Union, namely men view membership of the European Union in a very much more positive light, 47% believe their country has benefited, compared to a significantly fewer number of women (37%) who believe membership has brought advantages. The perceived advantages are also higher amongst the young and those still in education. Those who completed their education after the age of 20 are nearly 20% more likely (53%) to see benefits in membership compared to those leaving school before they were 16 (34% benefit). Managers and high-income earners are also more positive with benefit ratings of 55% and 52% respectively. (Table 1.10)



AUSTRIA

Support for European Union Membership
1995-1997

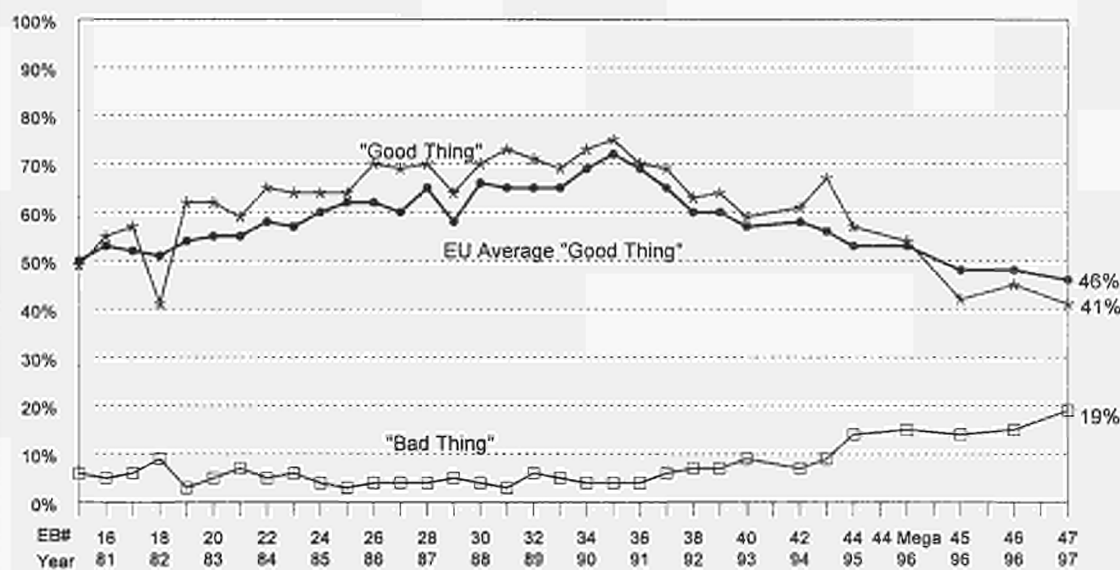
Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

Benefit from European Union Membership
1995 - 1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

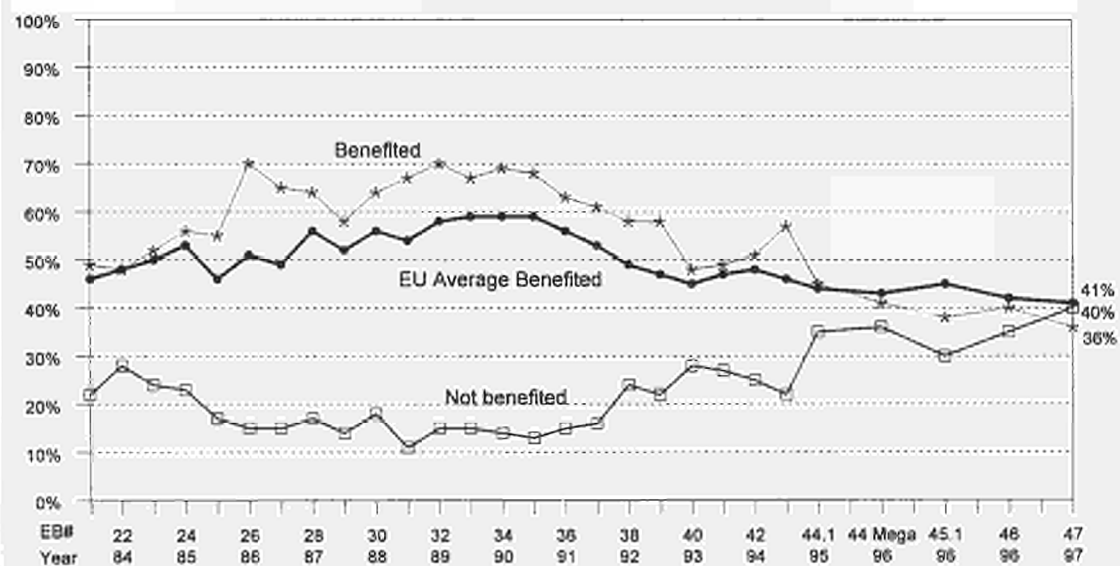
BELGIUM

Support for European Union Membership 1981 - 1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

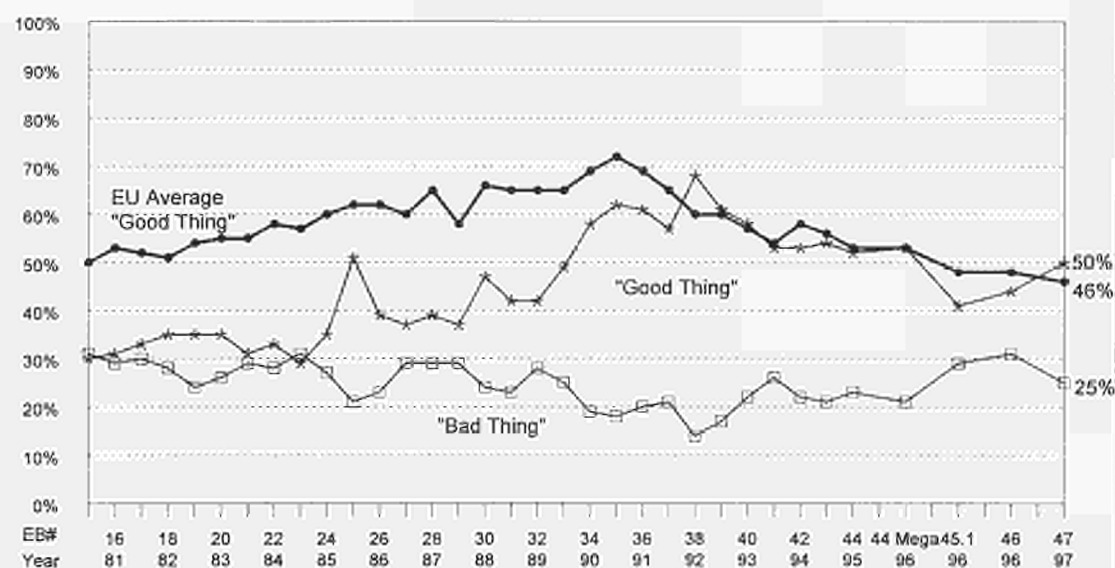
Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

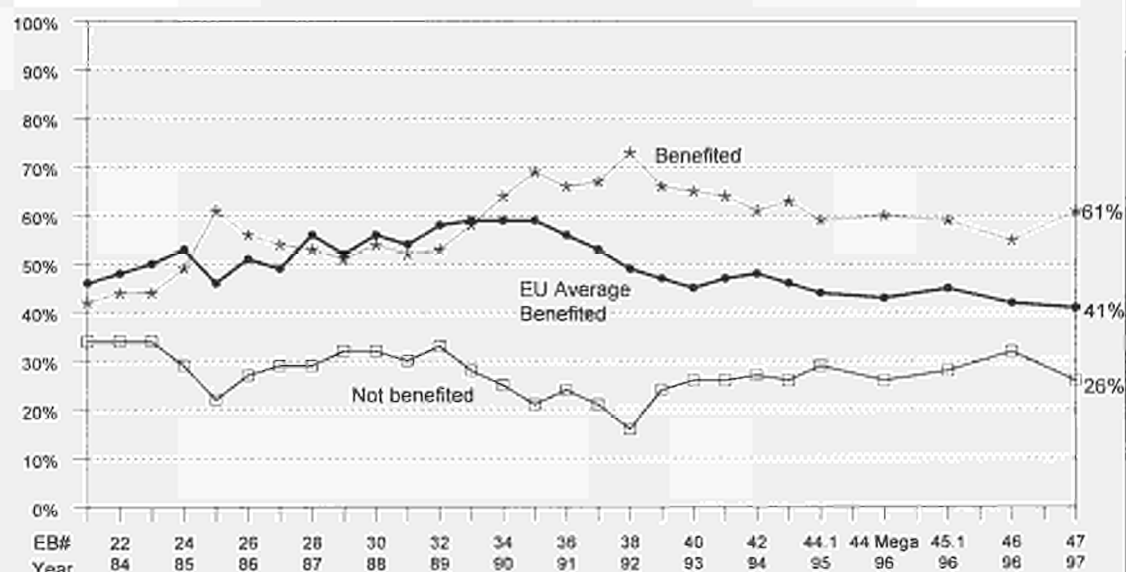
DENMARK

Support for European Union Membership 1981 - 1997



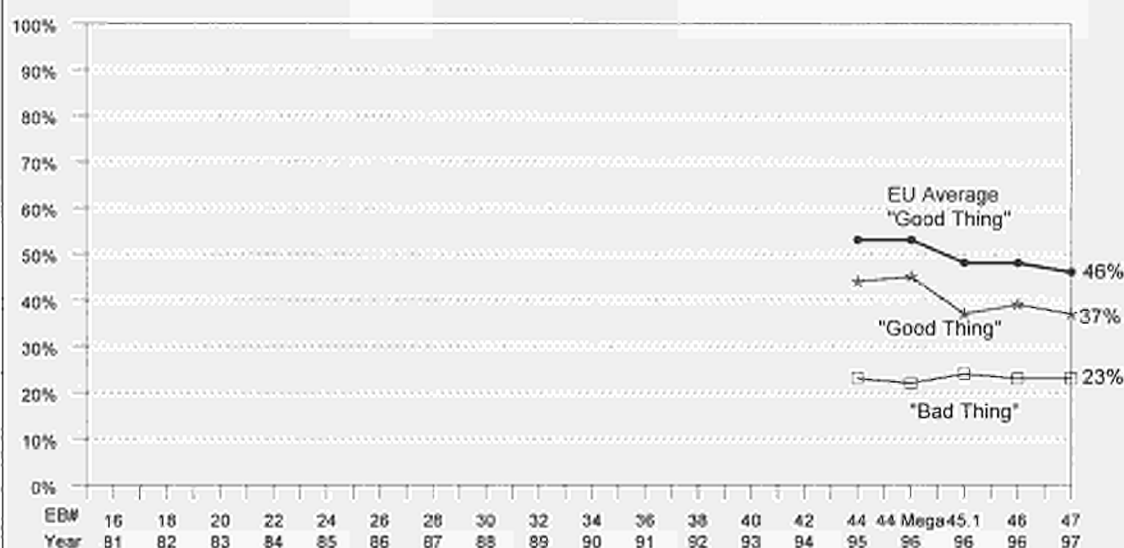
Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1997

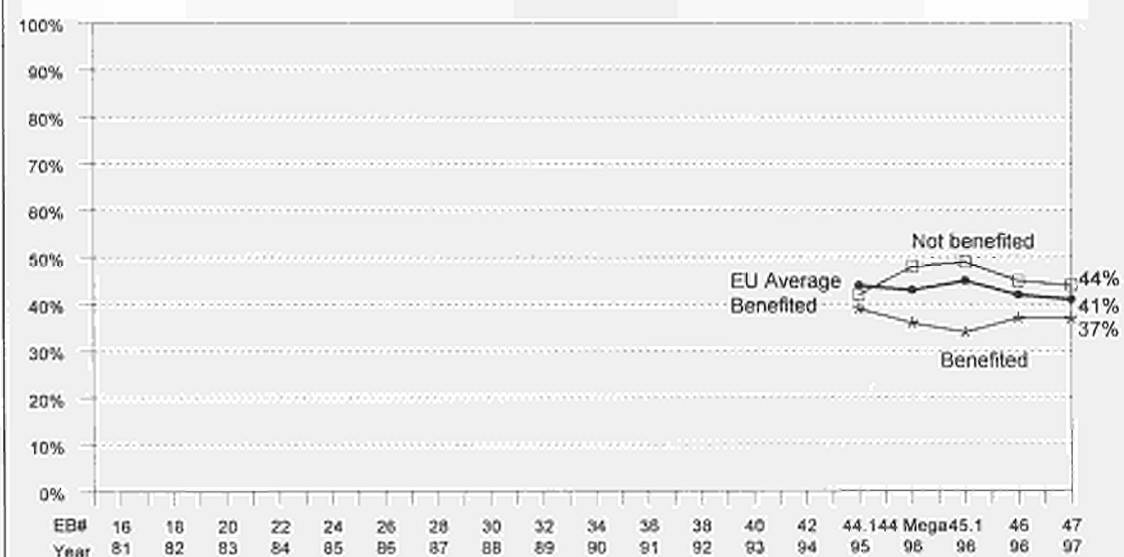


Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

FINLAND

Support for European Union Membership
1995-1997

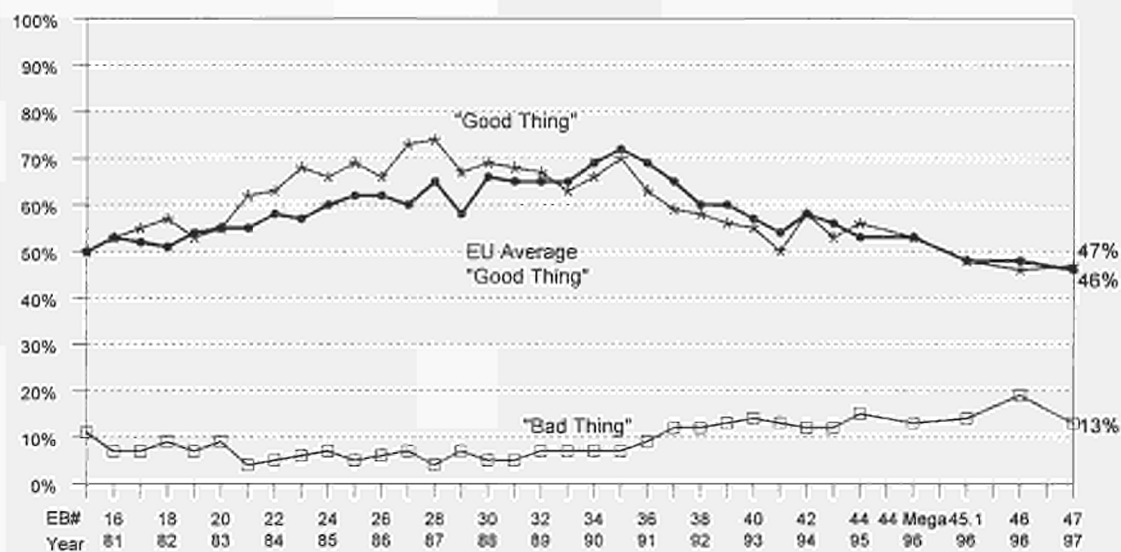
Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

Benefit from European Union Membership
1995 - 1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

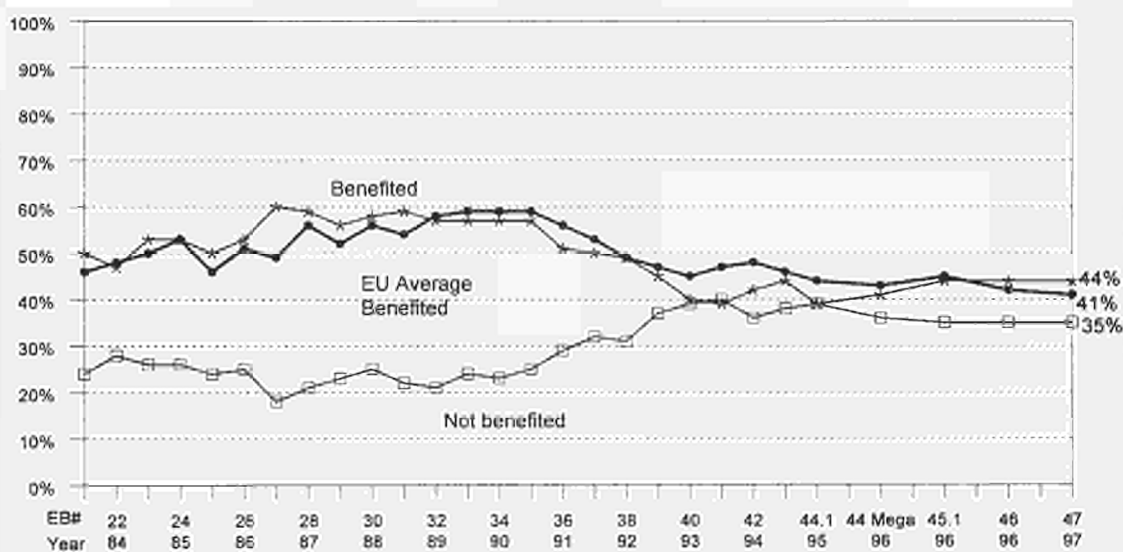
FRANCE

Support for European Union Membership 1981-1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

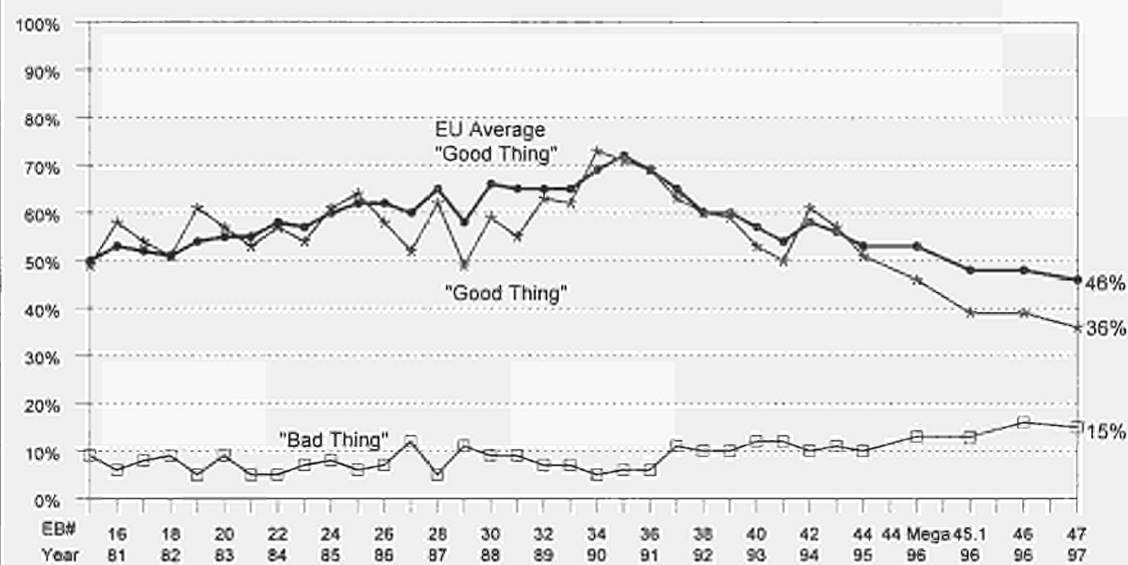
Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

GERMANY

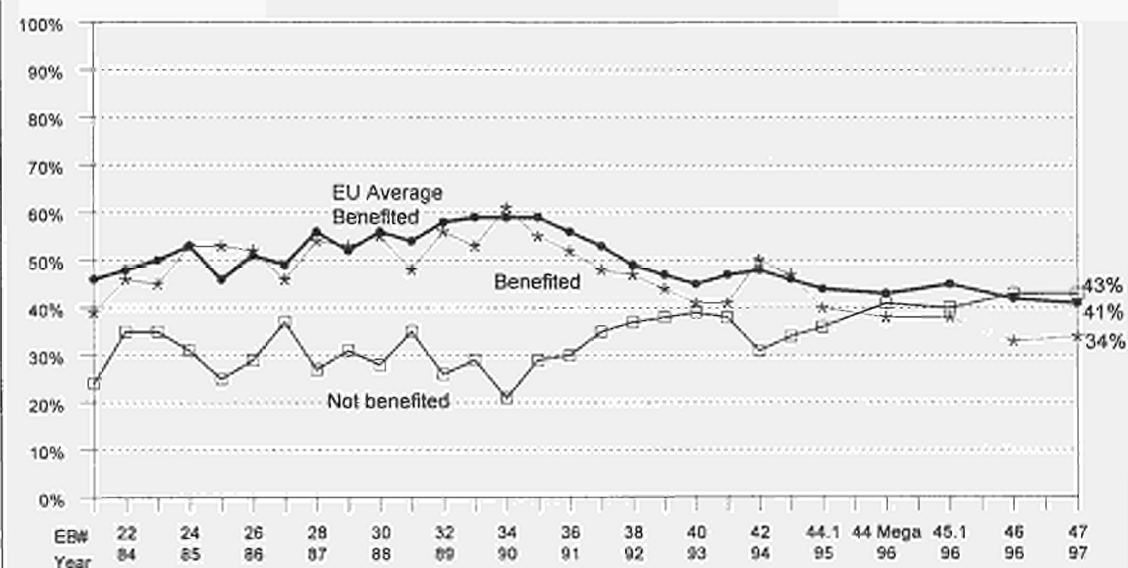
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1997 *



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

*Unified D as of Autumn 1990

Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1997 *

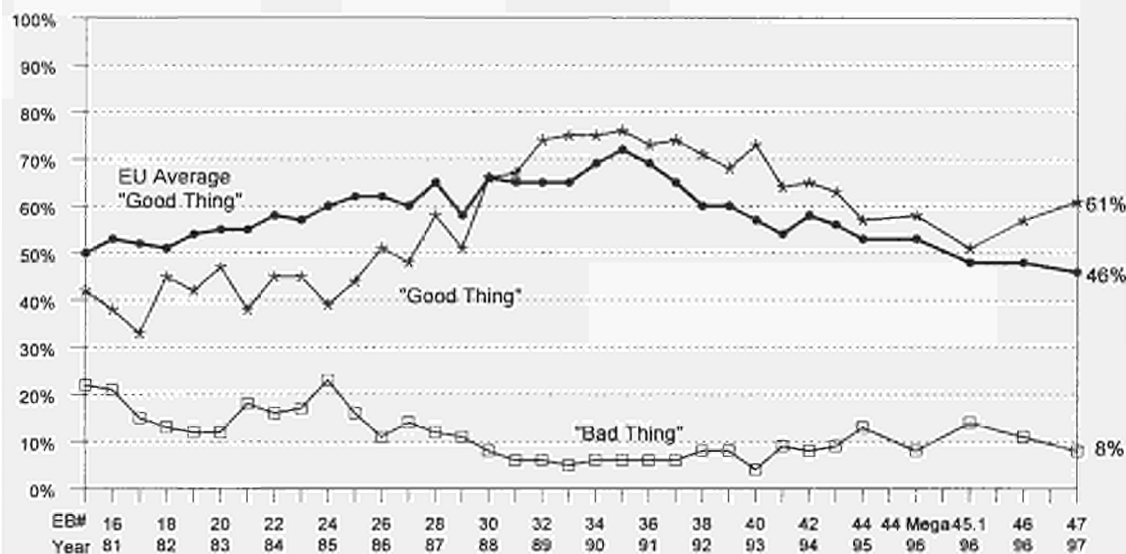


Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

*Unified D as of Autumn 1990

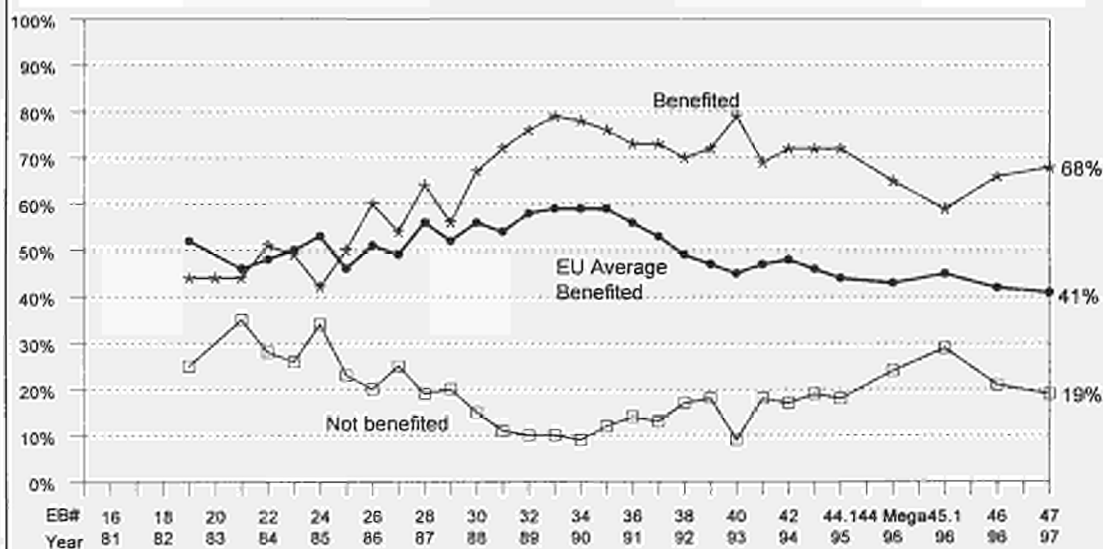
GREECE

Support for European Union Membership 1981-1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

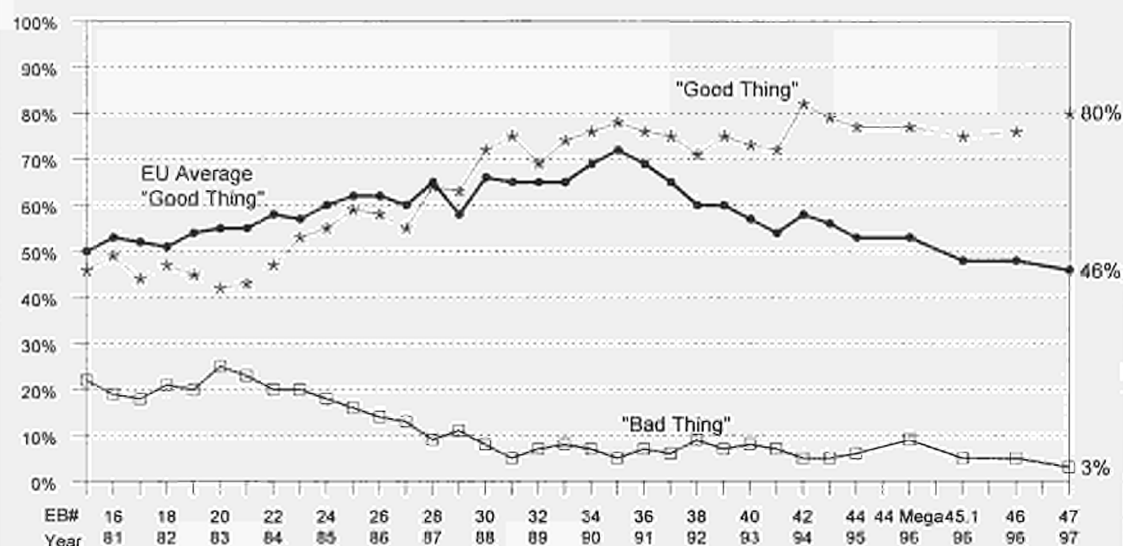
Benefit from European Union Membership 1983 - 1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47.1 - Fig 1.8b

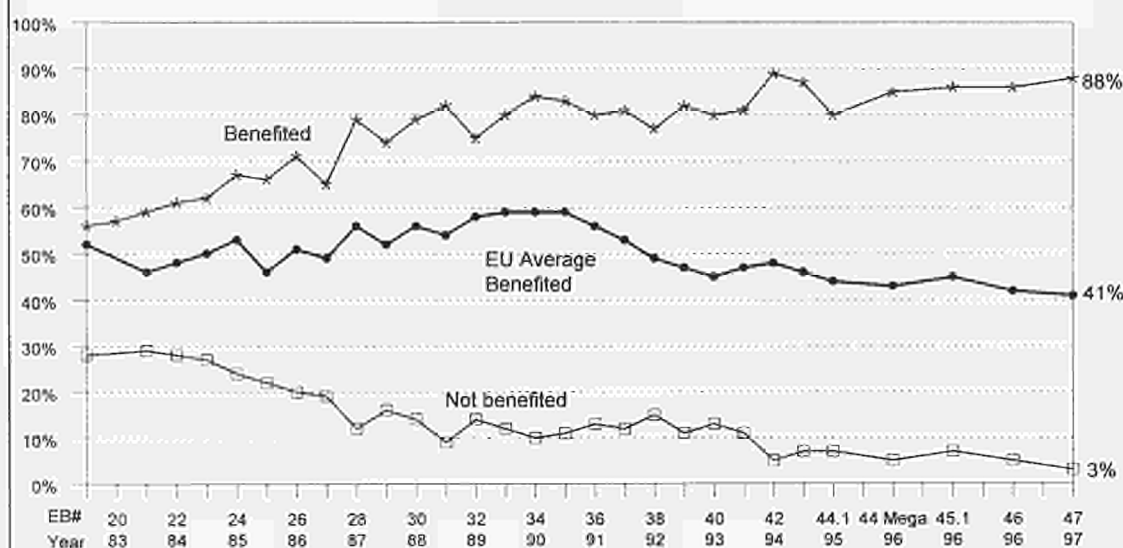
IRELAND

Support for European Union Membership 1981-1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

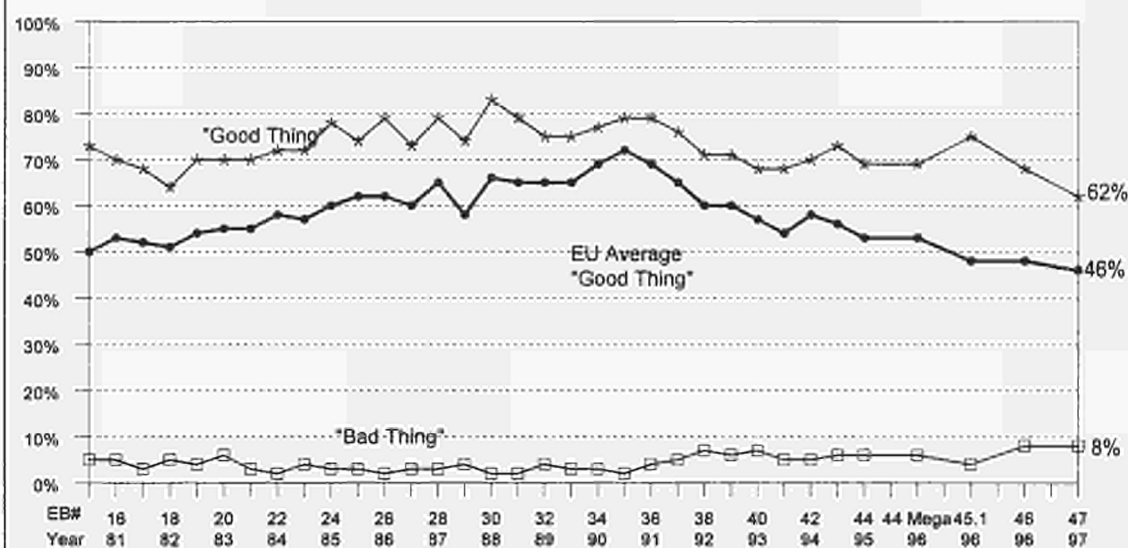
Benefit from European Union Membership 1983 - 1997



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47.1 - Fig 1.8b

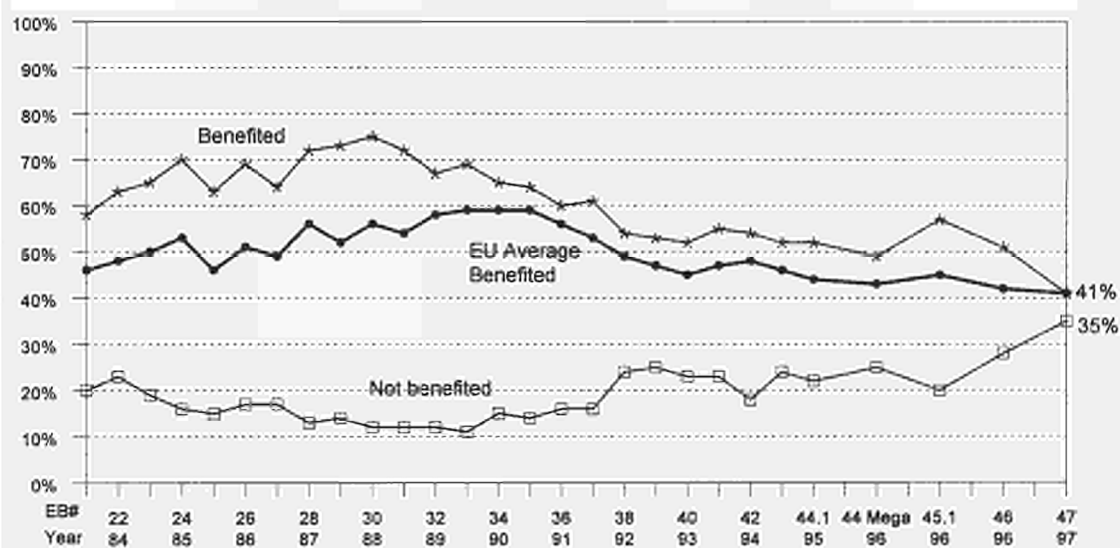
ITALY

Support for European Union Membership 1981-1997



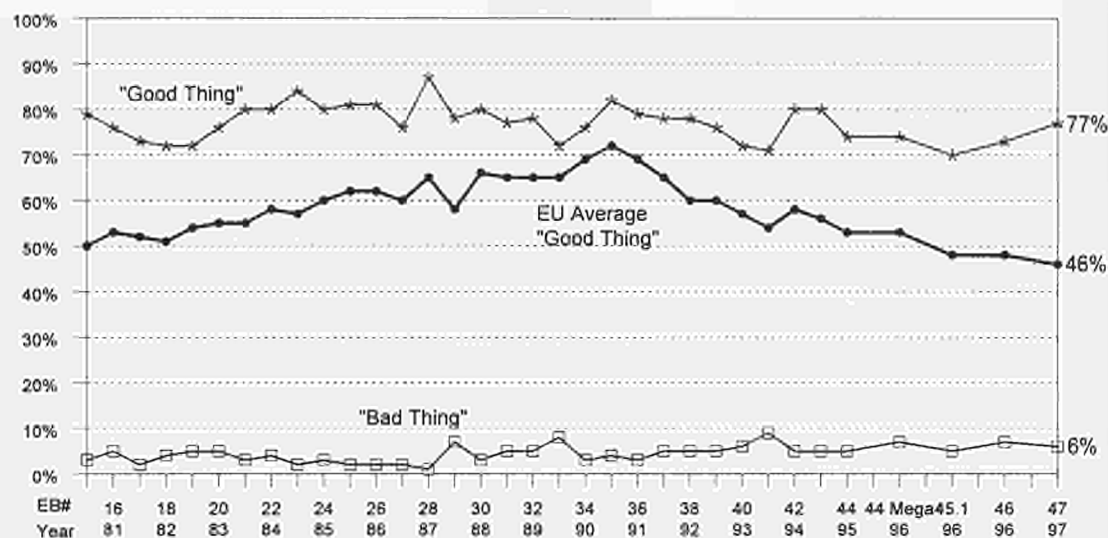
Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

Benefit from European Union Membership 1984-1997

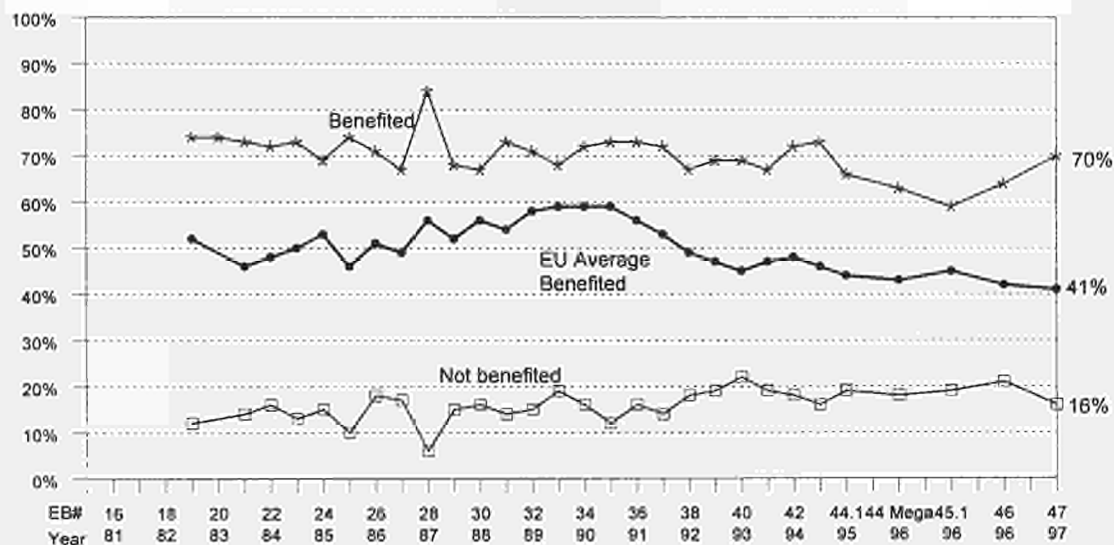


Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

LUXEMBOURG

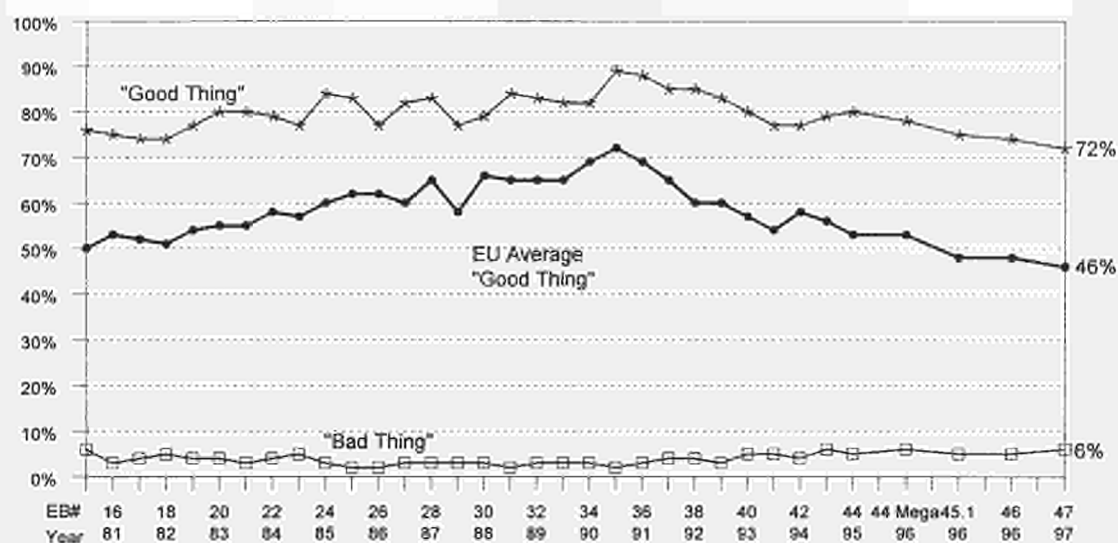
Support for European Union Membership
1981-1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

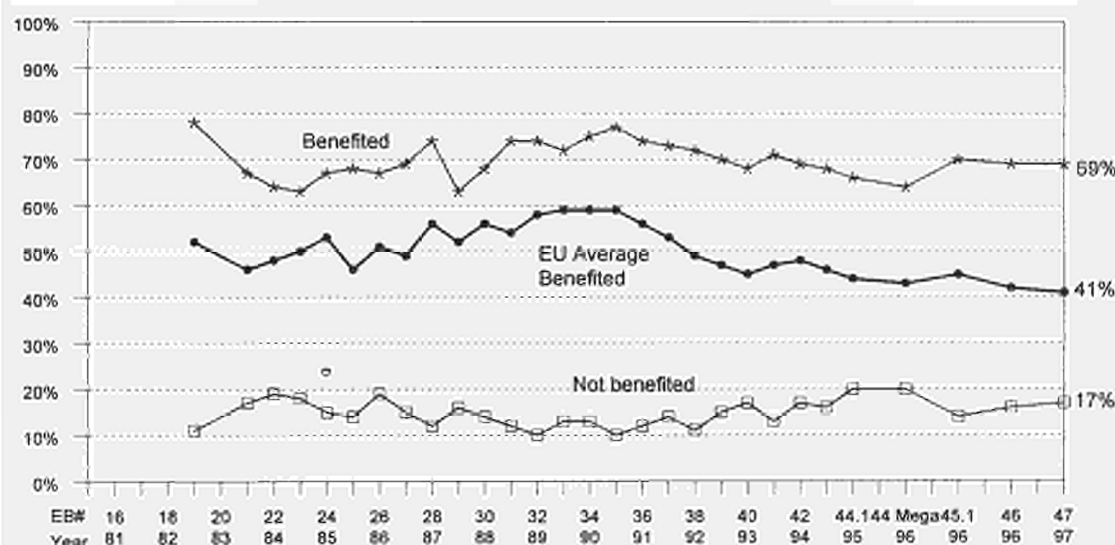
Benefit from European Union Membership
1983 - 1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

NETHERLANDS

Support for European Union Membership
1981-1997

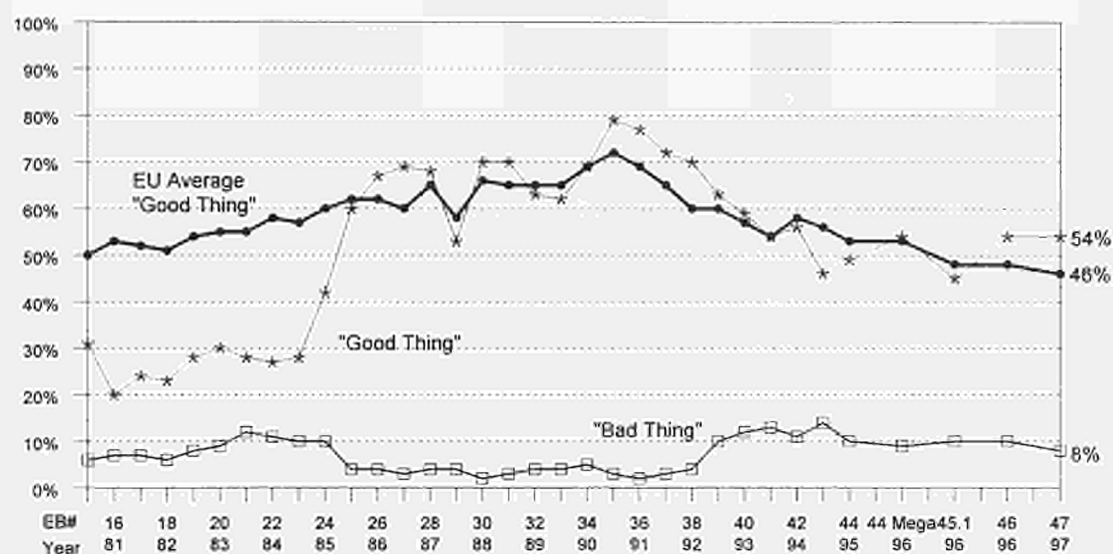
Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

Benefit from European Union Membership
1983 - 1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

PORTUGAL

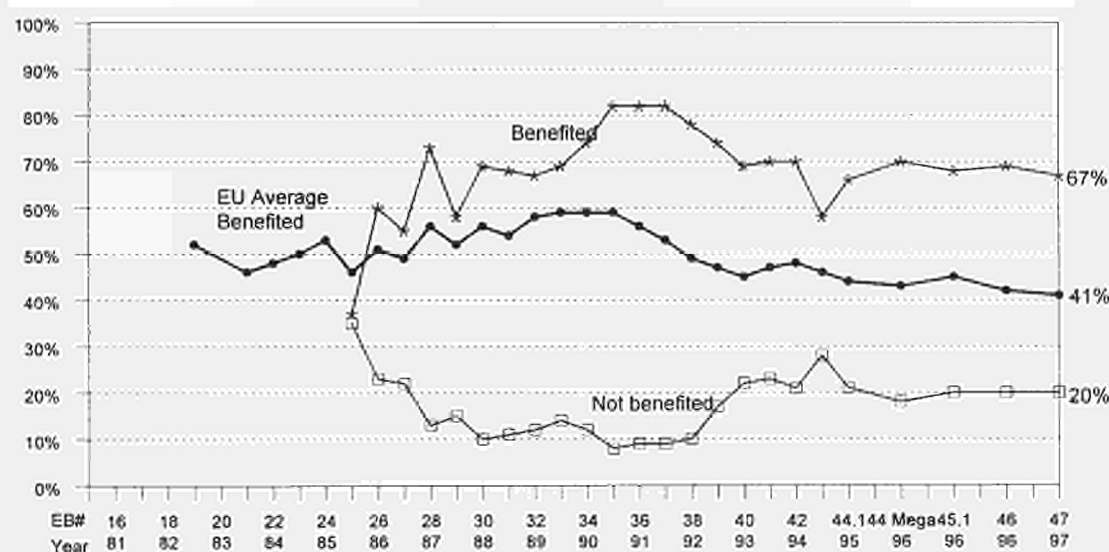
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1997 *



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

*1981 -1985 "would be"

Benefit from European Union Membership 1986 - 1997 *

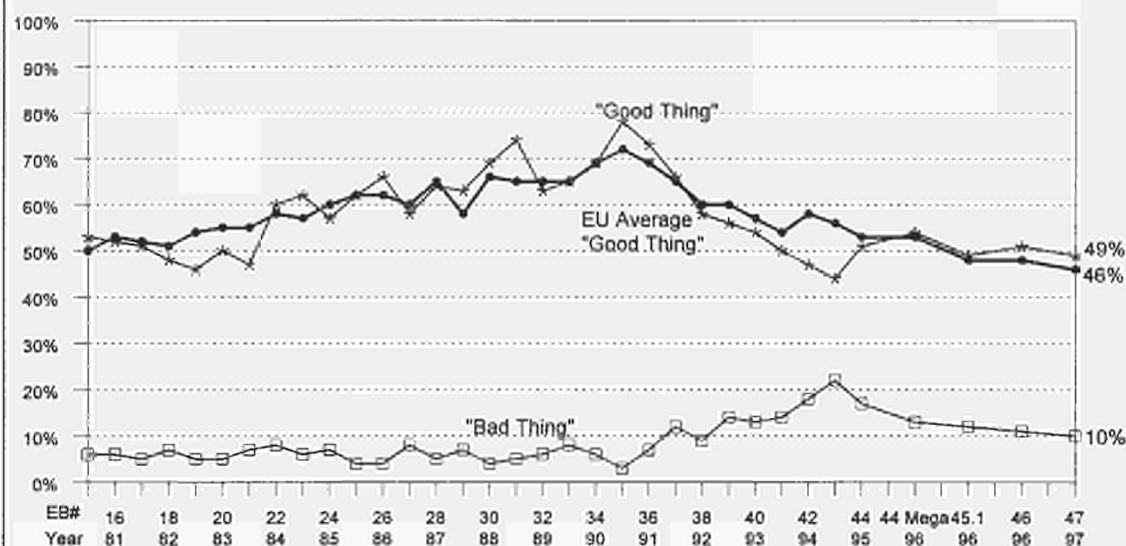


Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

*1981 -1985 "would be"

SPAIN

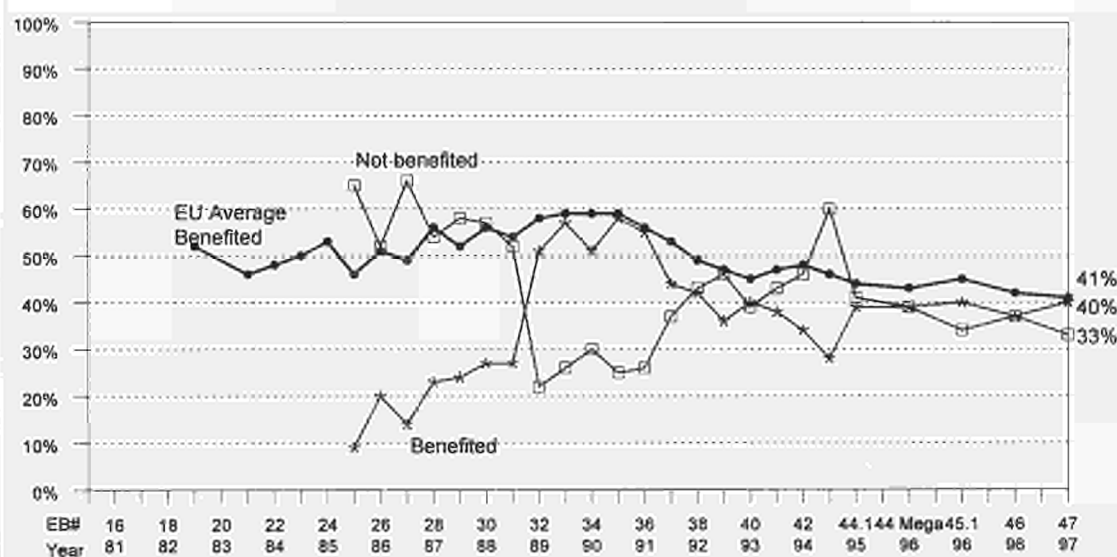
Support for European Union Membership 1981-1997 *



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

**1981 - 1985 "would be"

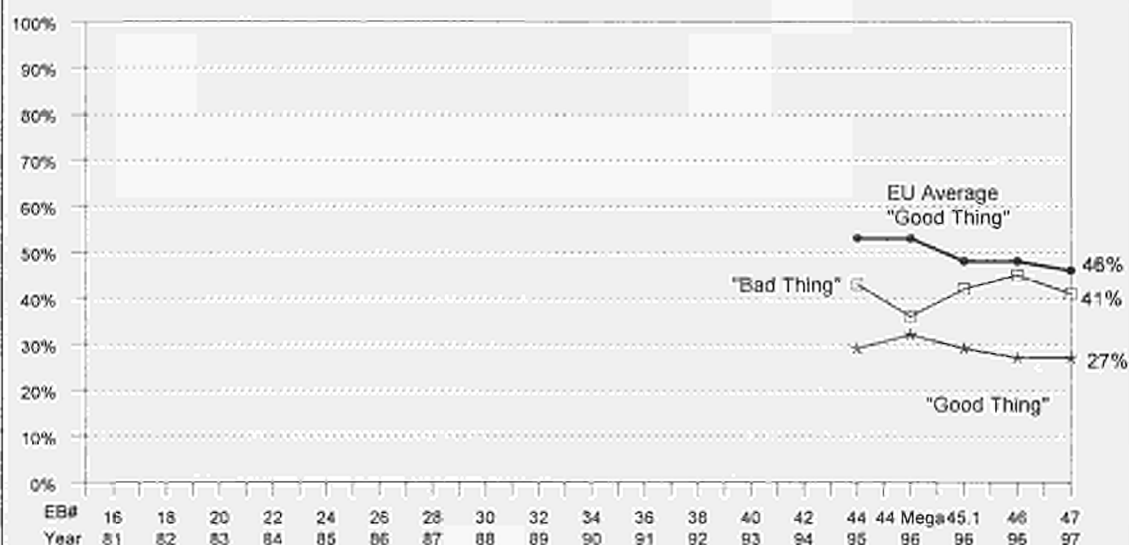
Benefit from European Union Membership 1986 - 1997 *



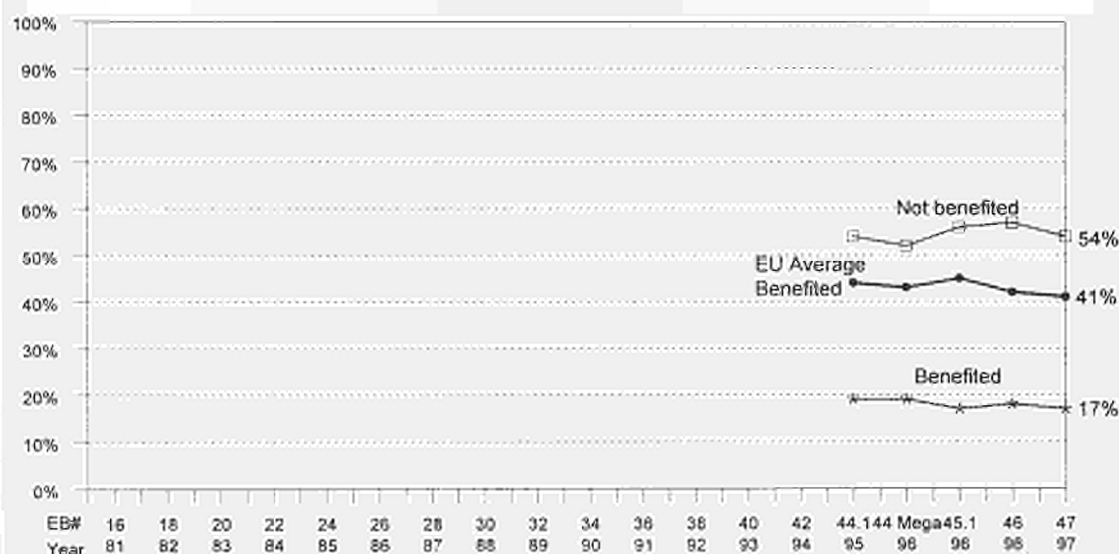
Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

**1981 - 1985 "would be"

SWEDEN

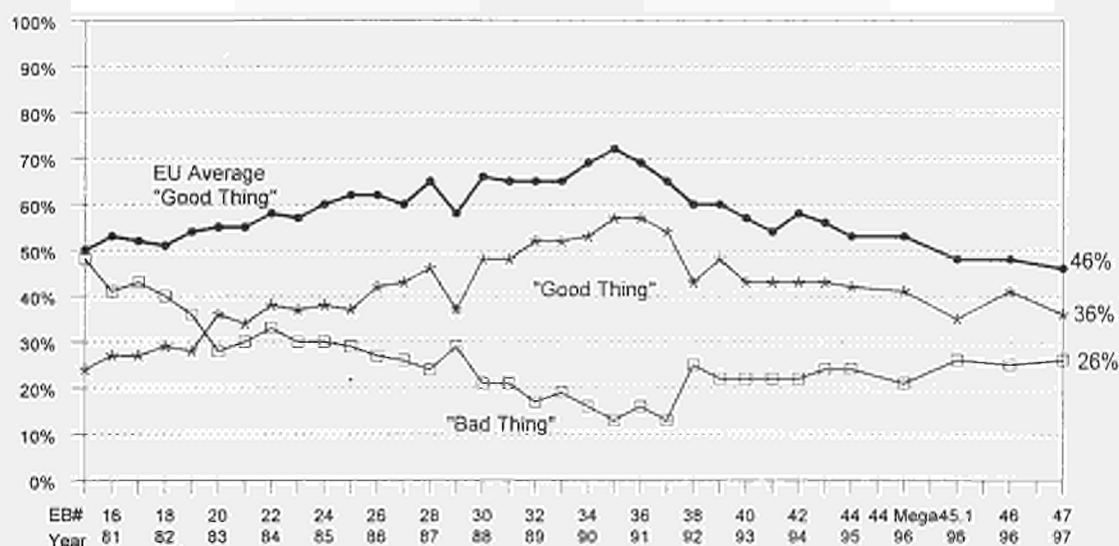
Support for European Union Membership
1995-1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

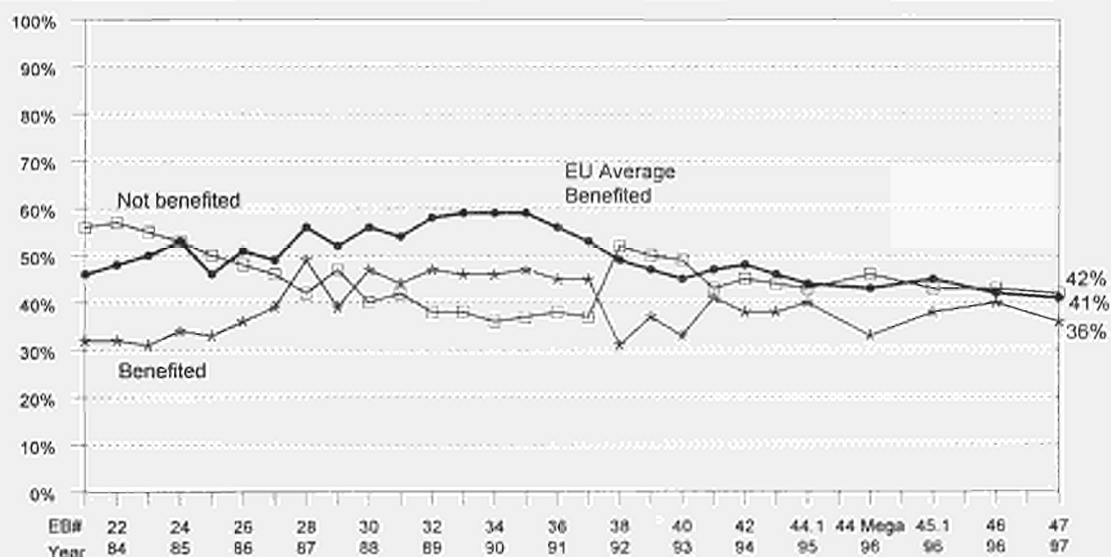
Benefit from European Union Membership
1995 - 1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

UNITED KINGDOM

Support for European Union Membership
1981-1997

Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8a

Benefit from European Union Membership
1984-1997

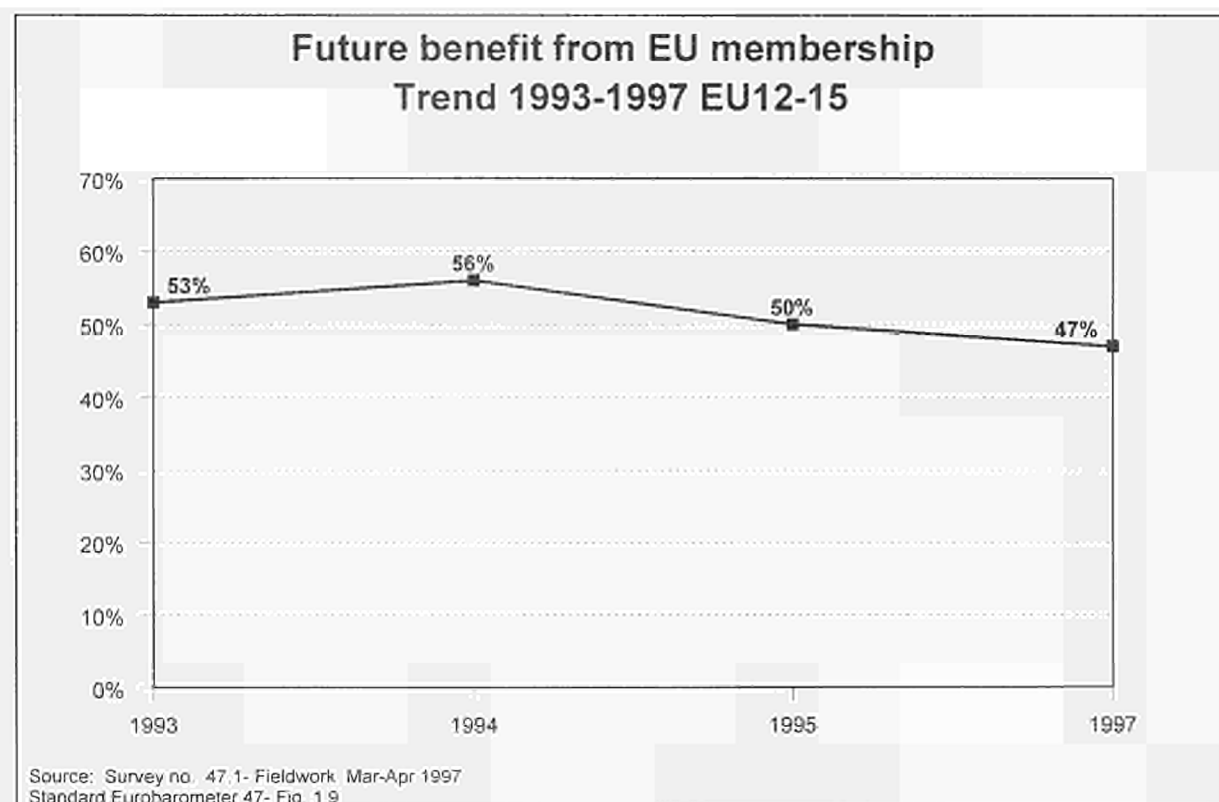
Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 1.8b

1.5. Benefit from European Union membership in 2002

Forty-seven percent of EU citizens expect their country to have benefited from membership, by the year 2002, thus representing an overall increase of 6% since the question was last asked in 1995. Twenty-seven percent however, believe their country will not have benefited, an increase of 2%. In addition an important 25% state that they are unable to say whether their country will benefit or not.

A cross analysis of the current and future benefit scores indicates, that in general, people hope that their country will reap greater benefits after the turn of the century than now. Particularly hopeful were the citizens of the three newest Member States where up to now people did not think their country had received great benefit from membership (only one in three feeling their country had benefited). The future benefit figure increased to 51% in Finland (+14%), 49% in Sweden (+22%) and 42% in Austria (+10%).

Elsewhere benefit was expected to increase in Italy (+19%), Belgium (+18%) and Spain (+13%). Countries whose expectations were much more negative included Ireland (-25%), Portugal (-12%) and Greece (-8%). (Table 1.12)



Demographic analysis suggests that perceived future benefit mirrors the perceived benefit scores, but at a higher level. Thus we see those still studying and those with higher education levels anticipating even greater benefits with scores of 58 % and 62% respectively. Managers also rate higher at 58% compared to manual workers and the unemployed (45% each) and housepersons the lowest at 41%. (Table 1.13)

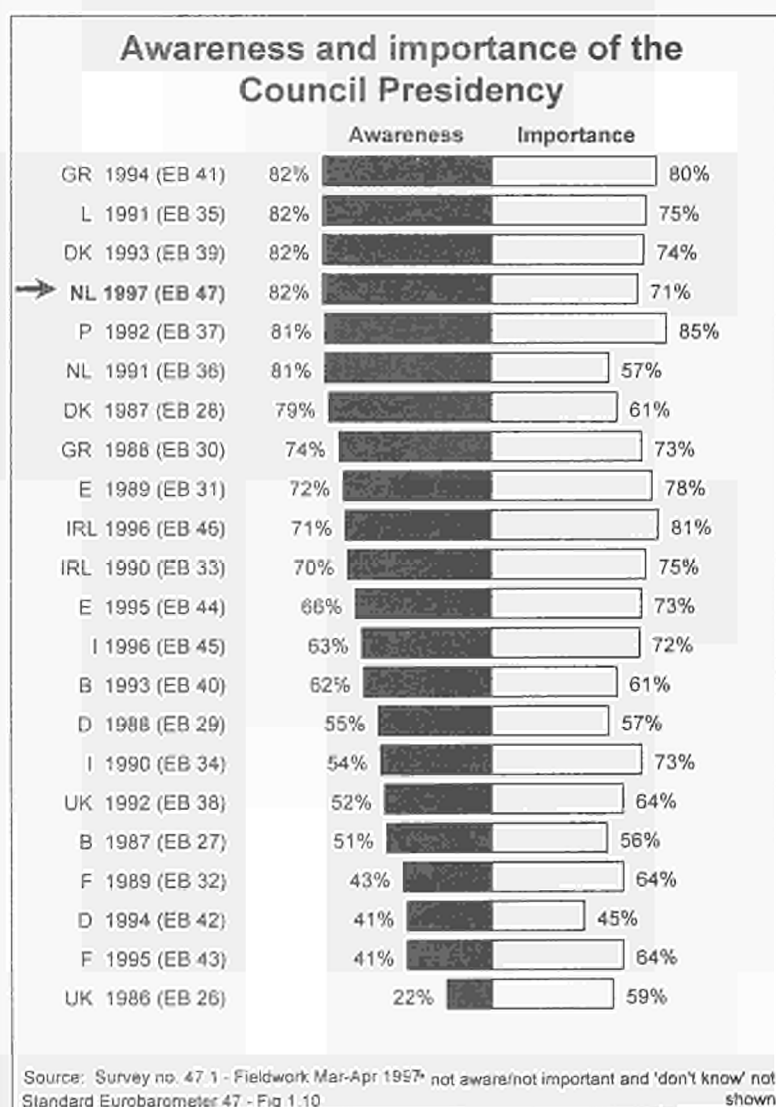
1.6. The Dutch Presidency

Each Member State in the European Union holds, in turn, the presidency of the Council of Ministers for a six month period. Since the Autumn of 1986 the Eurobarometer has measured both the awareness and perceived importance of the presidency amongst the citizens of the country that holds the presidency at the time of the survey.

In the first half of 1997 the presidency was held by the Netherlands following on from the Irish presidency of the second half of 1996. Eight in ten Dutch respondents recalled having heard or read about their country's presidency, a very slight increase (1%) from the previous occasion in 1991.

The second question in the series is designed to measure the importance people attach to their country assuming the presidency. For the Netherlands we observe that seven in ten people rate the presidency as important, which while not one of the highest scores still indicates that the people of the Netherlands attach considerable importance to this role.

Generally speaking, one tends to observe higher awareness scores in the smaller Member States and substantially lower scores in the bigger countries. Levels of importance, however, do not necessarily correlate as closely as the following graph indicates.



2. Support for key policy areas - The road from Maastricht to Amsterdam

At the time of fieldwork the European Union was in a state of negotiation concerning the preparation of the Treaty of Amsterdam, the draft of which was presented at the European Council meeting of the 17th and 18th June 1997. The draft Treaty was the final outcome of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, which had been held over the preceding eighteen months. A conference already foreseen in the Treaty of European Union, better known as the Maastricht Treaty of 1993, was to address various issues that are covered by 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.**

On the 2nd October 1997 the treaty was signed by European leaders and has begun its ratification process in the Member States. It therefore seems timely to focus on citizens' views on a number of the key policy issues which have been discussed and in some cases adopted in the text of the draft Treaty.

2.1. Support for current policy issues

Since 1993 the Eurobarometer has asked a question relating to people's perception of a number of issues which are contained within the framework of the Treaty of European Union (Maastricht). Since this time we have asked respondents to express their support or not for these policies, but without mention of the treaty itself.

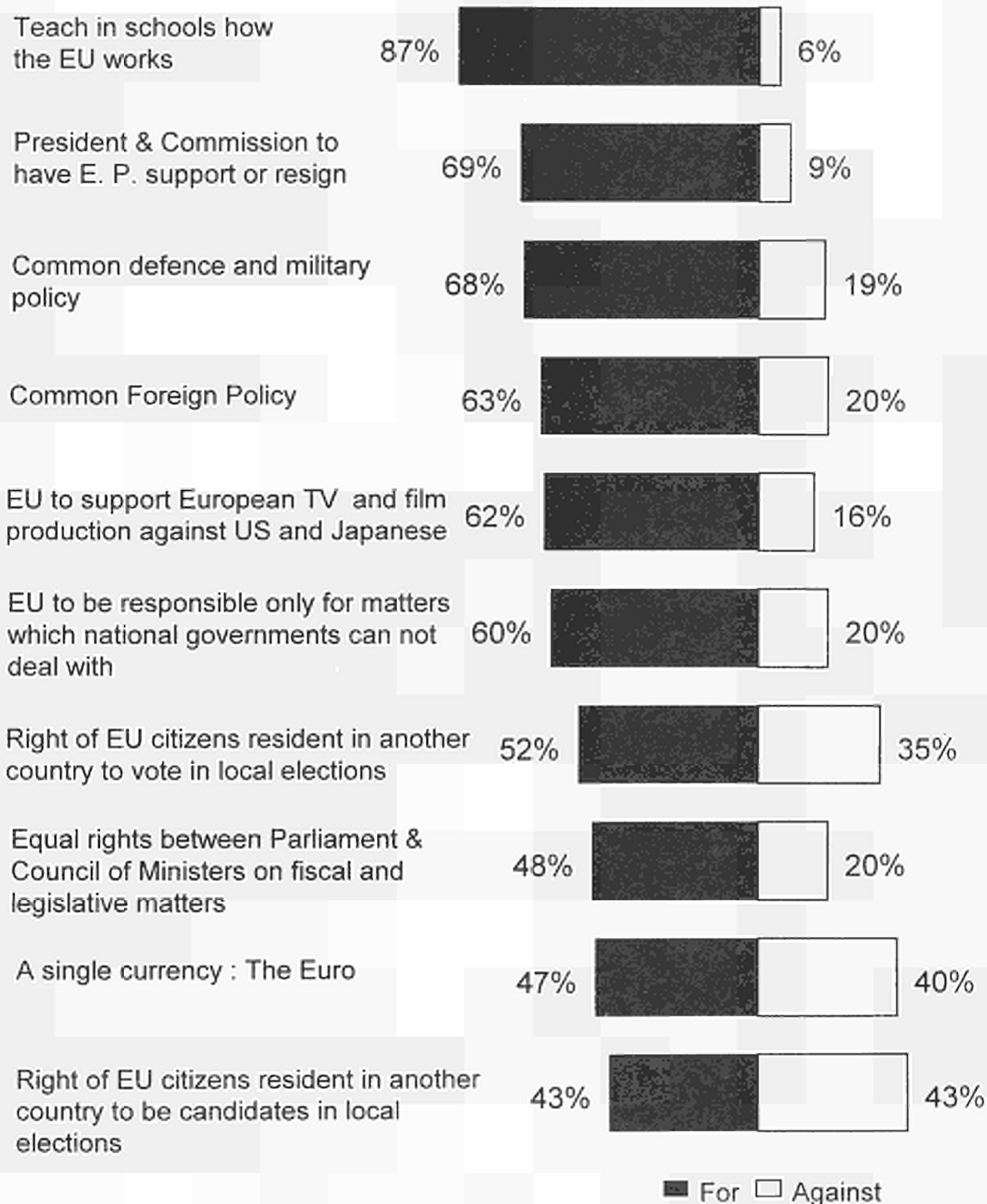
Overall we witness very little change over the past year, clearly those issues which could correctly be called policies under pillar two, relating to foreign and defence policies together with institutional issues, which are listed under the title democratic processes in the table below, are considered as particularly relevant for the European Union.

Two items under pillar three that have been included in the survey related to education and the support for European culture through the media. We witness strong and increasing support for the inclusion of the functioning of the European institutions in the school curriculum. The second cultural issue relating to the need to give EU support to the European film and television industry was supported, but was certainly not perceived as a top priority.

The economic and monetary union with a single currency shows a decline in support and will be discussed in detail in section 2.2 below. (Table 2.1)

Support for current policy issues

EU15

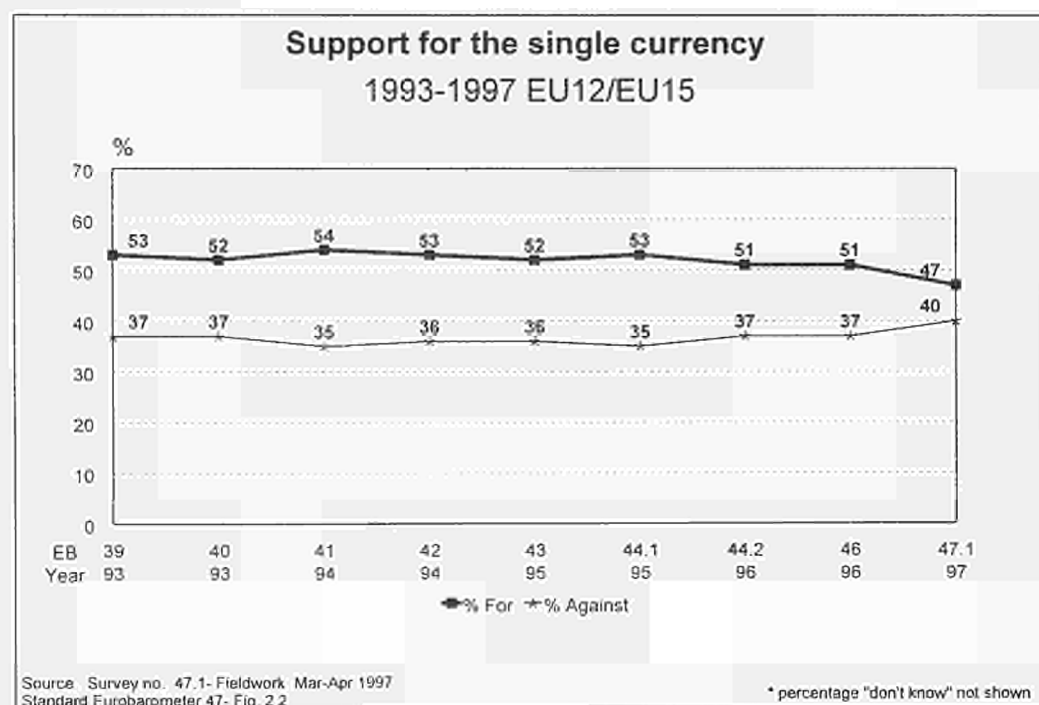


Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Fieldwork Mar-Apr 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 2.1

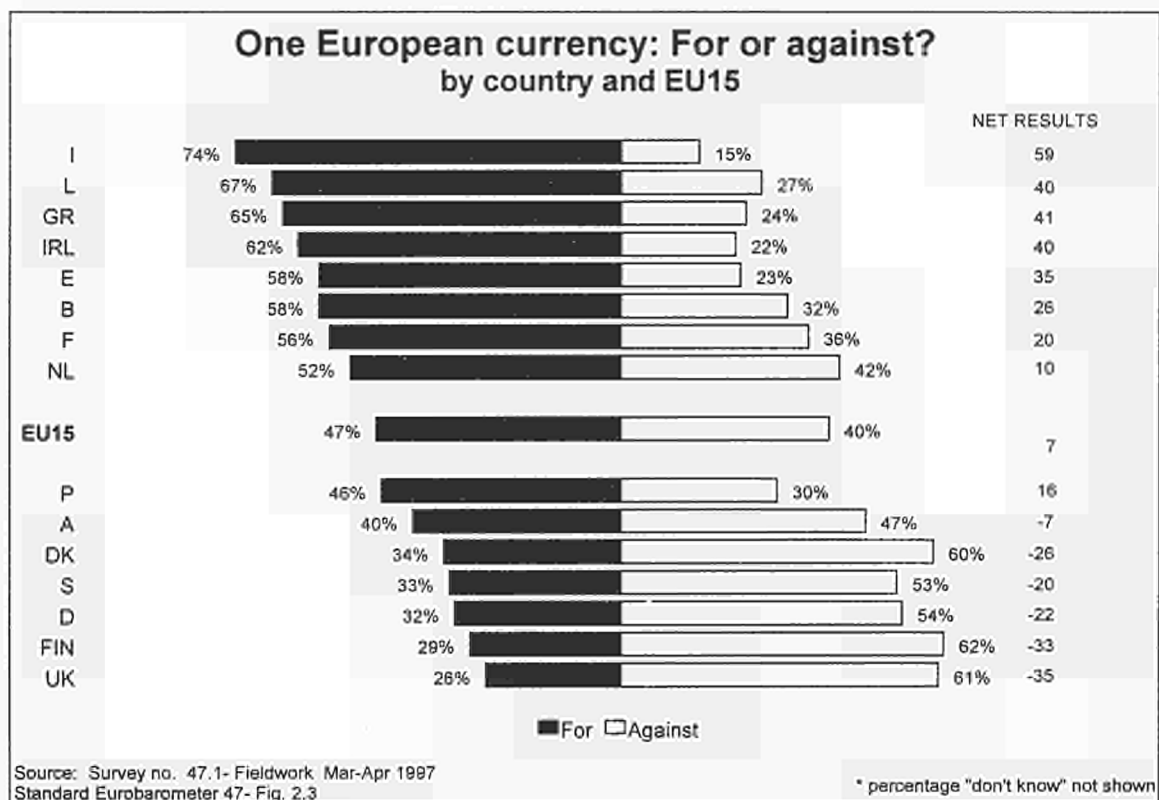
Support for Key Issues						
Theme	Spring 1993 EB 39	Spring 1995 EB 43	Autumn 1995 EB 44	Spring 1996 EB 45	Autumn 1996 EB 46	Spring 1997 EB 47
Economic and Monetary union	52	52	53	51	51	47
Foreign policy and defence						
Common defence policy	77	75	73	60	68	68
Foreign policy	66	67	69	66	64	63
Democratic processes						
EP support for Commission members	66	70	72	71	70	69
Subsidiarity	57	55	63	64	61	60
EP-Council equal rights	46	51	52	58	47	48
Vote local EU elections	48	54	54	53	54	52
Candidate EU elections	38	45	45	43	46	43
Education and Culture						
Teaching about EU in schools	na	84	86	84	84	87
Support for EU TV & Film production	na	64	66	59	64	62

2.2. Support for the Single Currency

Of all the issues discussed, support for the single currency is the one which has occupied the public debate over recent months. Support had remained almost unchanged, at about 52% for a single currency, up until 1996. Over the past twelve months then there has been a slight decline (-4%) of those in favour and a proportionate increase in the "against" score, while those holding "no opinion" is registered at 13%. Probably the realisation that the date for introduction is close and the extensive media coverage have contributed to this firming of public opinion.



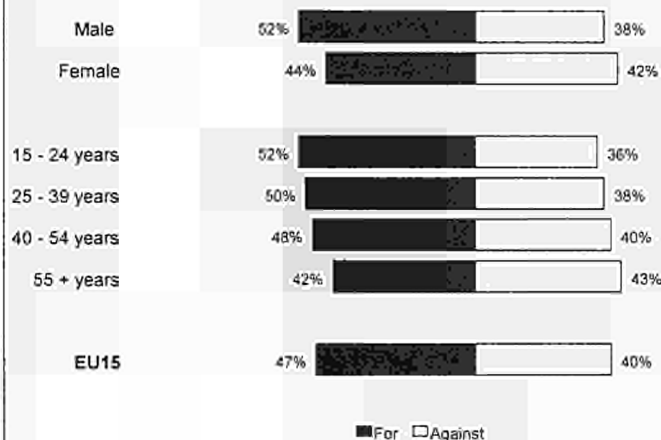
The cross country analysis indicates drops in support in all countries except Sweden and Denmark, where there has been a slight increase in support, but in which countries there has never been a strong base level of support. The sharpest drops were noted in the Netherlands (-33 points in the net scores), Germany (-19) and Portugal (-18). In the case of Portugal we witness a significant number of people holding "no opinion", while in the Netherlands and to a lesser extent in Germany there has been a real shift from the in "favour" to "against" category. (Table 2.1)



The analysis by the standard demographic variables continues to suggest greater support amongst men, the young, those still studying or having completed their education after the age of 20. Of the occupation categories the self-employed followed by managers appear to be most in favour. Examining the shift in support amongst these different groups we observe smaller shifts to the "against" category amongst women, the self-employed and students (-3% in each group), while greater shifts were seen amongst men (-4%), managers and white collar workers (-6%) and the higher educated (-6%). (Table 2.2)

Probably the most revealing responses in the survey however were the answers given to the question concerning citizens' fears and expectations. Respondents were asked from a given list which they were afraid of and which were likely to happen. The **end of the national currency** is feared by just over half (52%) of those interviewed. This represents an increase of eight percentage points since the question was last asked in the Spring of 1996. But while this fear has significantly increased the expectation that it will happen has also increased by some nine percentage points, the lessons are clear. (Table 2.7)

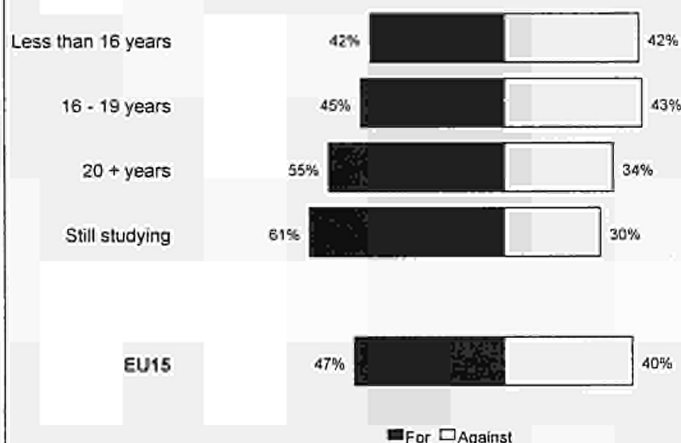
One European currency: For or against? by gender and age - EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Fieldwork Mar-Apr 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig. 2.4

* percentage "don't know" not shown

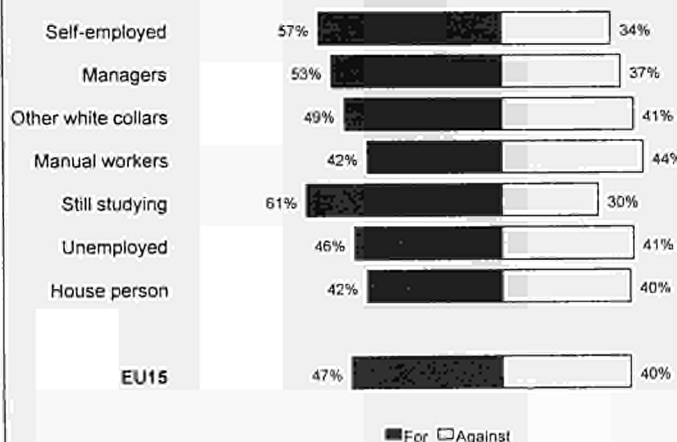
One European currency: For or against? by age of stopping education - EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Fieldwork Mar-Apr 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig. 2.5

* percentage "don't know" not shown

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



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Fieldwork Mar-Apr 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig. 2.6

* percentage "don't know" not shown

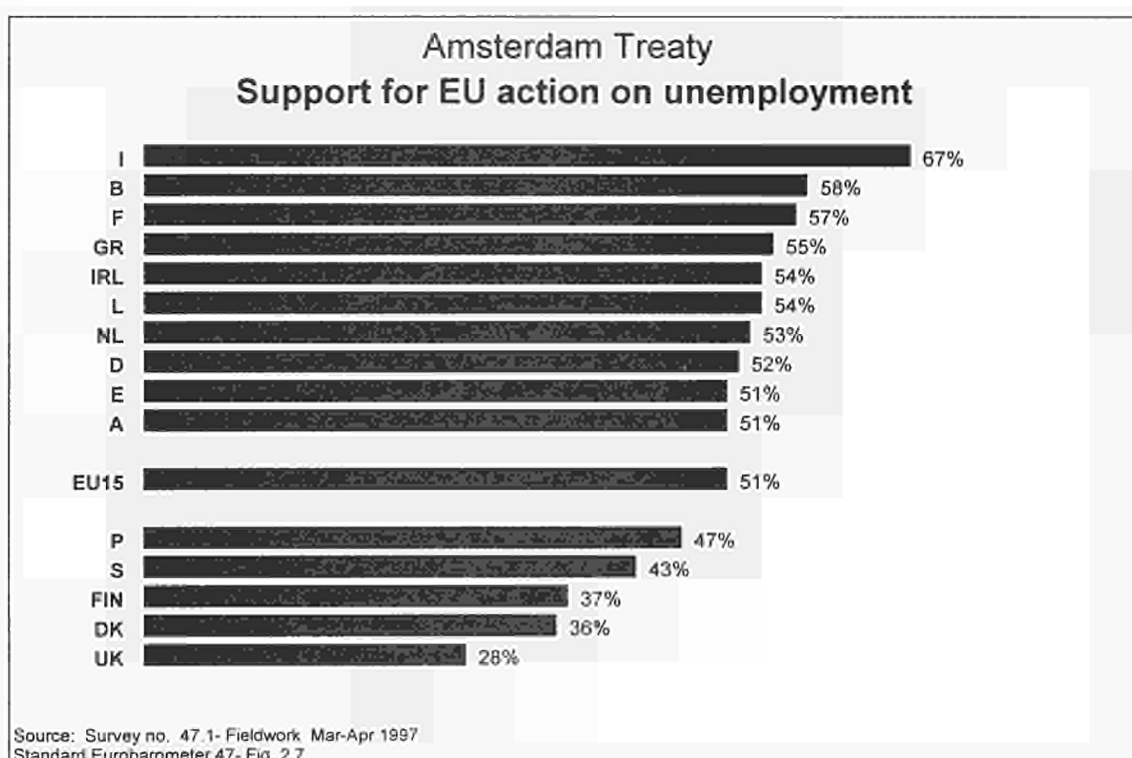
2.3. Support for EU action in policy areas relating to the Amsterdam Treaty

While the introduction of a single currency was already foreseen under the Maastricht Treaty other issues were to be addressed by the Intergovernmental Conference in preparation for the new Treaty of Amsterdam. In the following sections we will highlight some of the key elements and how the general public rate their importance for action at European level.

Employment

As the European Union has seen unemployment rise over recent years so we have witnessed in our surveys the issue featuring higher on the list of public concerns. Expectations that there will be an improvement in the labour market are limited. In the end-of-year question asked by the Eurobarometer about expectations for the following year (1997)⁷, 48% of our sample expected the employment situation in their country to get worse. It is against this background of public opinion that a separate chapter on employment was introduced into the draft of the Amsterdam Treaty.

It is not surprising that when asked whether this was a policy area which should be dealt with at national or EU level, 51% of those interviewed want to see Europe-wide action to combat unemployment. National differences were marked, with the United Kingdom wanting least EU involvement (28%), followed by Denmark and Finland (36% and 37% respectively). Sweden and Portugal also fall below the EU average of 51%. (Table 2.4i)



⁷ For details see Eurobarometer N°46 – Fieldwork October-November 1996

The detailed analysis shows that there is, as with so many other European issues, a very strong relationship between general attitudes towards the Union and the level of intervention people desire or expect. Thus we observe that those with generally favourable attitudes, as registered by the "membership good: thing bad thing" indicator and perceived "benefit" from membership, were considerably more supportive of Union-level action than those less favourably disposed. Sixty-three percent of those rating membership as "good" thing supported action, in comparison with a mere 31% who did not. Perceived benefit scores likewise showed substantial differences; 61% compared to 42%.

Other demographic and attitudinal analyses do indicate a level of correlation between particular sub-groups, for example men are more in favour of EU-wide action than women (53%:48%), the under 55's 53% in favour, while amongst the over 55's only 45% are in favour. (Table 2.5i)

Analysis of occupational categories also indicates that support for action on unemployment runs across all groups and does not reside with the unemployed alone, indeed the group seeking greatest action are the self-employed, of whom 57% are in favour compared with the unemployed 50%. We also witness strong support interestingly from those who believe they are at **no risk of losing their job** (54%) in contrast those who define themselves at **high risk** (with a 75% or higher risk of losing their job) 48% support EU action.

Of the **current active population one in three people feel there is no risk in losing their job** in the next few years, 30% describe themselves as "low risk", 20% as having a "fifty-fifty chance" of losing their job, 6% estimate their risk as "high" and 2% claim to be "certain" that they will lose their job. Countries in which people feel most secure in their jobs are Denmark (80% low or no risk of job loss), Sweden (76%) and Luxembourg (74%). In sharp contrast are France and Spain where only just half of people feel secure, and where over one in ten people (16% and 12% respectively) considered their jobs to be at high or definite risk. The following table shows how strong national variations are on this issue.

Feelings of job security across the 15 Member States								
Risk of losing job	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I
0 % - No risk	35	47	32	47	25	24	31	36
25 % - Low	33	33	30	20	28	26	31	30
50 % - Fifty/fifty	18	7	17	19	22	28	12	17
75 % - High	5	2	4	6	10	12	4	6
100 % - Definitely	2	5	1	2	2	4	3	0

Risk of losing job	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
0 % - No risk	42	29	35	43	34	41	30	32
25 % - Low	32	41	29	20	37	35	32	30
50 % - Fifty/fifty	13	20	16	18	15	15	21	20
75 % - High	3	4	5	6	4	3	6	6
100 % - Definitely	1	4	1	2	6	3	2	2

Justice and home affairs

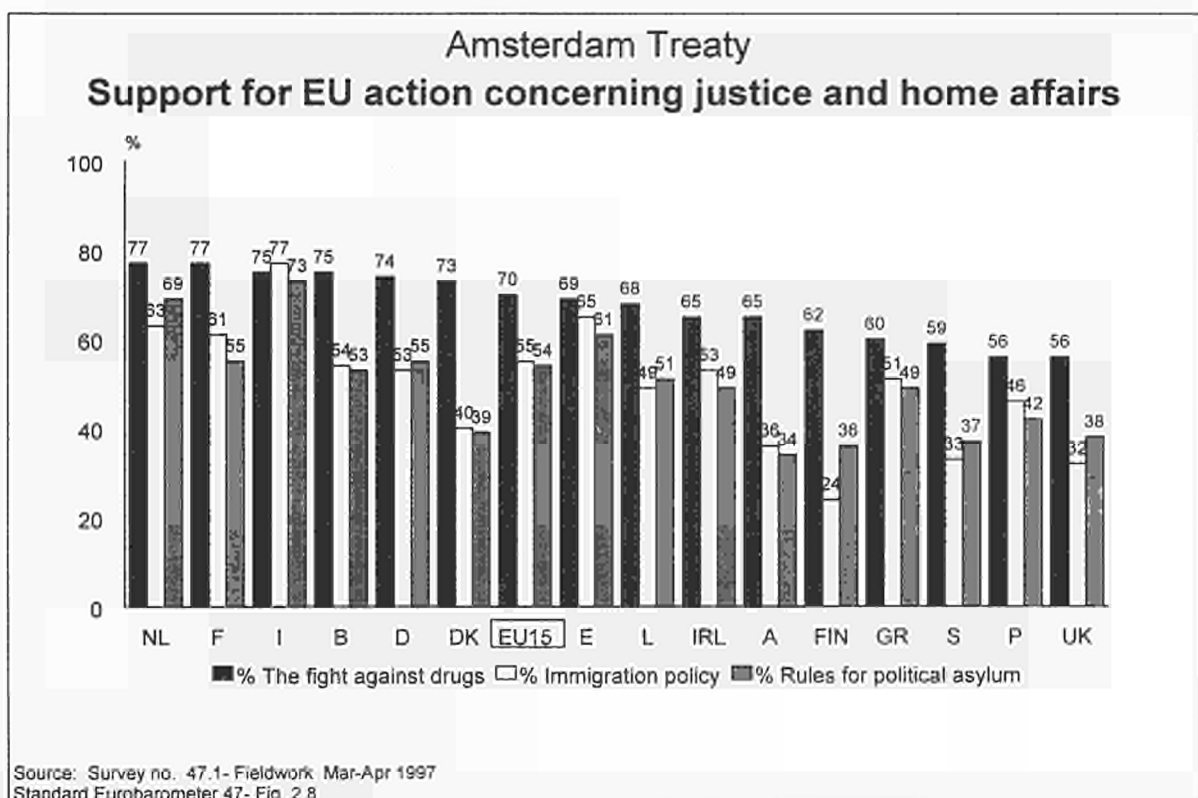
When asked about the appropriate level of European Union intervention concerning justice and home affairs, issues of pillar three of the treaty, three specific areas were examined, these were:

- *The fight against drugs*
- *Immigration policy*
- *Rules for political asylum*

Of the three issues presented to respondents the issue which demanded greatest European wide attention was concerning the **fight against drugs**. Seven in ten people EU-wide supported joint EU action to combat drugs trafficking. Even in some countries such as the Netherlands where legislation is more lenient for certain categories of drugs, support for EU intervention is very high at 77%. Lesser, but nevertheless high, support is recorded in Portugal and the United Kingdom (both 56%). (Table 2.4r)

Calls for a European Union **immigration policy** is supported by 55% of all respondents with support by far the strongest in Italy (77%), followed by Spain (65%), the Netherlands (63%) and France 61%. The Finns were the least concerned with only 24% wanting to see EU intervention. (Table 2.4h)

The final item under the home affairs rubric was related to the need of Union-wide **rules for political asylum**. Fifty-four percent of EU citizens would like to see the Union take action on this issue, with strongest support coming again from Italy (73%), followed closely by the Netherlands at 69%. In all other Member States at least a third of people wanted to see a more coherent policy. (Table 2.4q)



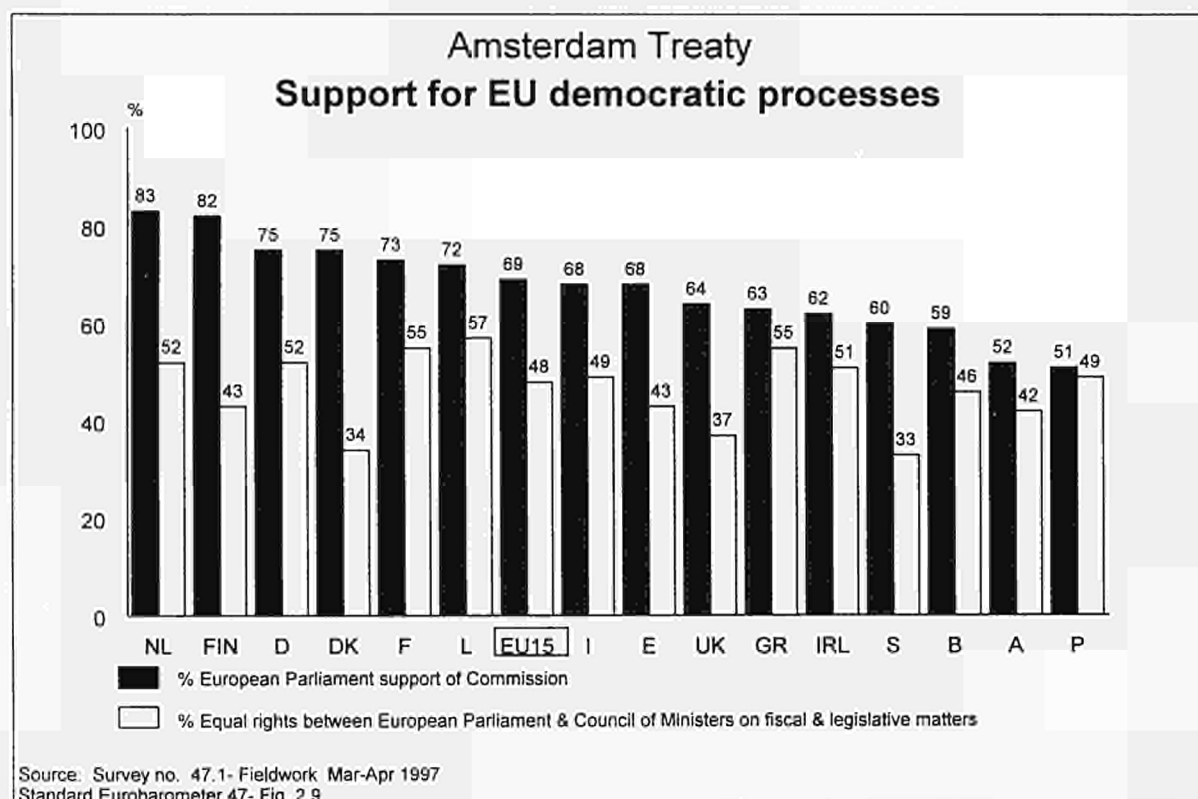
Democratic processes

Under the title democratic processes two items were presented to respondents and they were asked to state whether they were for or against each proposition:

- *The President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament, otherwise they should resign.*
- *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.*

As can be seen from the graph below **support by the European Parliament for the Commission** is favoured by nearly seven in ten persons, and nowhere does it fall below the halfway mark. Highest support was to be found in the Netherlands and Finland, in addition support was high in all the large Member States. Least enthusiasm was found in Austria and Portugal, 52% and 51% respectively. (Table 2.1e)

The second option of according **equal rights to the Parliament and Council of Ministers** was less well supported. Only 48% of EU citizens supported the proposal that the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers on issues of legislation, taxation and expenditure. The highest scores were noted in Luxembourg (57%) followed by France and Greece (55% each) and very low scores in Sweden (33%), Denmark (34%) and the United Kingdom (37%). (Table 2.1f)



World affairs

In an attempt to measure citizens' views on world issues three items were presented and respondents were asked:

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?

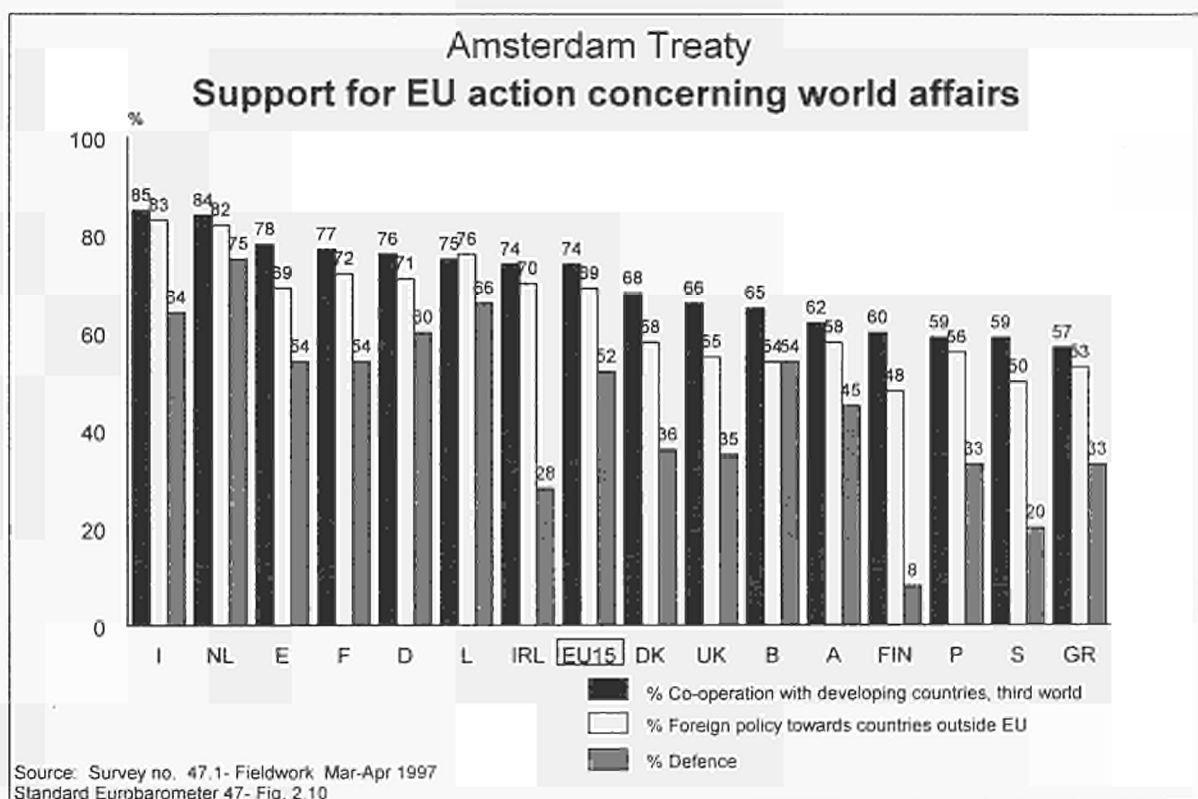
The items were:

- Co-operation with developing countries, the Third World
- Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union
- Defence

Predictably, **co-operation with developing countries** was supported by the majority of EU citizens, with three in four thinking this an appropriate area for joint EU action. Italy being most in favour at 85%, followed closely by the Netherlands with 84%. Lower, but still strong, support was noted in Greece 57%, Sweden and Portugal both 59%. (Table 2.4d)

Support for a common EU **foreign policy** towards countries outside the Union remains strong at 69%, showing no change from the last time it was measured in 1996. Again particularly high scores were recorded in Italy and the Netherlands and low scores in Finland, Sweden and Greece. (Table 2.4e)

It was however on the last of the three items relating to a **common defence policy** where enthusiasm is more muted and differences most sharp. Just half (52%) supported joint EU action and this masks some dramatic national differences. The Netherlands stands out as the strongest proponent of a common defence policy with 75% support, other countries supporting an EU policy included Luxembourg at 66%, Italy 64% in favour, and Germany 60%. In sharp contrast the idea was resoundingly rejected in Finland, 8% in favour. Other low scores were recorded in Sweden 20%, Ireland 28% and Portugal and Greece each 33%. (Table 2.4a)

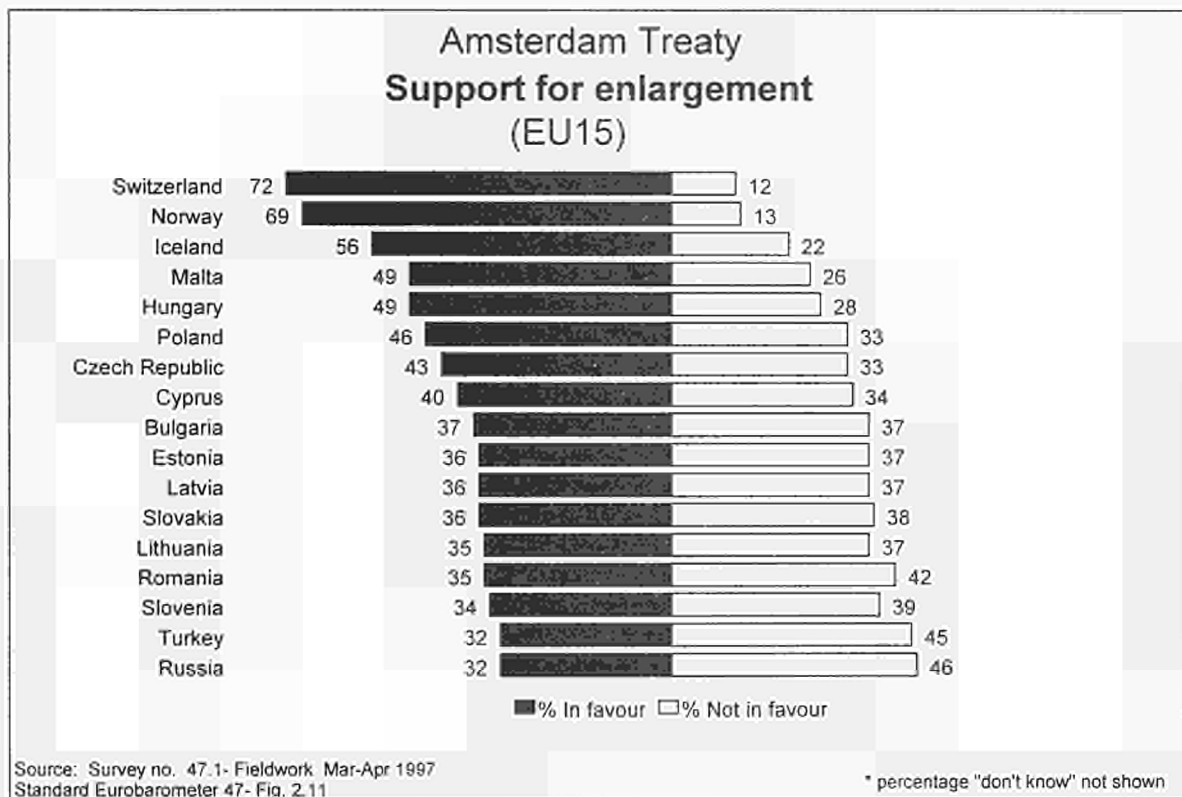


Enlargement

The Eurobarometer has for some time monitored public opinion on enlargement, and with the publication of Agenda 2000 and negotiations for enlargement well underway this issue, together with the Commission's announcement of its proposed list of first candidates in July, it seems timely to see how public opinion is reacting. Respondents were asked for a predefined list of countries whether they were in favour of them becoming part of the Union or not.

The two most acceptable countries were Switzerland (72%) and Norway (69%), this despite the rejection by the Norwegian people in a referendum in 1994 for joining the Union. Following, but at a substantially lower level, we find another group of countries thought to be suitable candidates : first is Iceland with 56% support, followed by Malta and Hungary (each 49%), and Poland 46%. Just over four in ten respondents support membership for the Czech Republic and Cyprus.

For the remaining nine countries listed, support lies between 30% and 40% with lowest support being for Russia and Turkey at 32% each. Overall these figures have remained very constant since the question was last asked in the Spring of 1996, although slight drops have been noted for Cyprus (-3%), Romania (-3%) and Turkey (-4%). (Table 2.3)



2.4. Citizens' Fears

In the preceding sections we have focused on a number of policy areas in which the European Union is and has been active, but to conclude the chapter we will discuss the results of two questions which were designed to measure people's fears and expectations of things to come in the process of European construction. Respondents were asked the following question:

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

Respondents were presented with a list of thirteen items and asked for each if they were afraid or not and a follow up question as to whether they felt it was likely to happen.

As we discussed in section 2.2 issues relating to the introduction of the single currency and the inter-related economic factors are high on people's list of anxieties. The fear of **"more taxation"** is now top of the list displacing the fear of **"an increase in drugs and organised crime"**. Associated issues such as **loss of social benefits** and having to pay for the less wealthy Member States are all cited, together with the more specific concern over the introduction of the **single currency** itself. Both the introduction of the single currency and increased taxation are anticipated by EU citizens : 68% expect more taxation and 75% expect the new currency to happen.

About half the people interviewed rate **job loss** as a concern and slightly more expected it to happen.

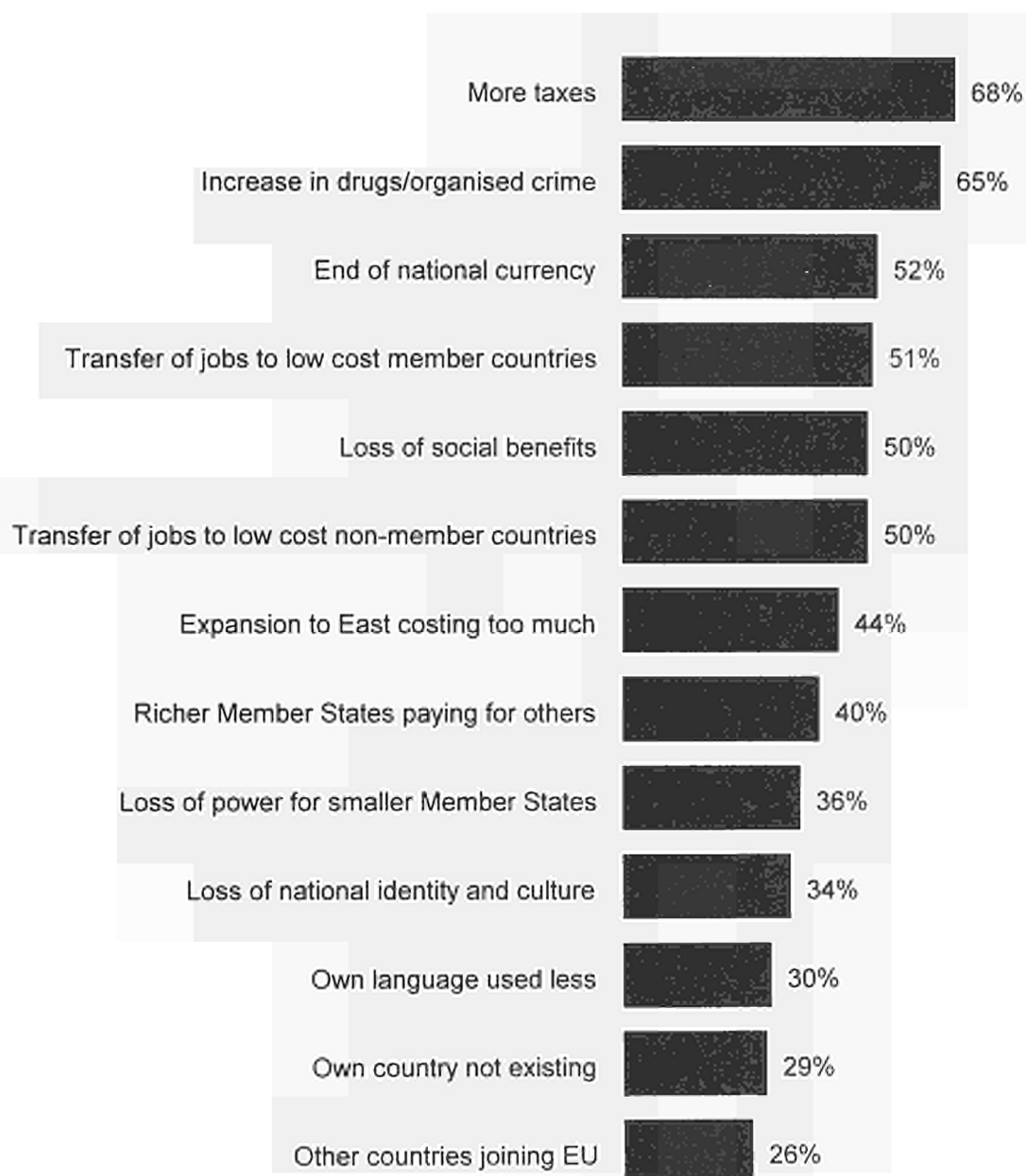
The **cost of enlargement** is cited by some as a concern (44%) and 52% expect it to happen. Fear of enlargement in a more general sense is cited by just a quarter of those interviewed, but nearly two thirds expect it to happen. The "concern" figures for both these items on enlargement have declined slightly since it was last measured in the Spring of 1996.

Items relating to **national identity** remain constant, with approximately one in three persons fearing a loss and much the same number expecting it to happen. (Tables 2.6 & 2.7)

Citizens' Fears and Expectations		
	Percentage Fearing	Percentage Expecting
Drugs and Crime	65	63
Financial		
More taxation	68	68
Loss of social benefits	50	48
Richer Member States paying for others	40	55
Job related issues		
Transfer of jobs to low cost member states	51	59
Transfer of jobs to low cost non-member states	50	54
Decision making		
Loss of power for smaller Member States	36	47
Single currency		
End of own currency	52	75
Enlargement		
Expansion to East costing too much	44	52
Other countries joining EU	26	62
National identity		
Loss of national identity and culture	34	31
Own language used less	30	32
Own country not really existing anymore	29	25

Fears among European Union citizens

EU15

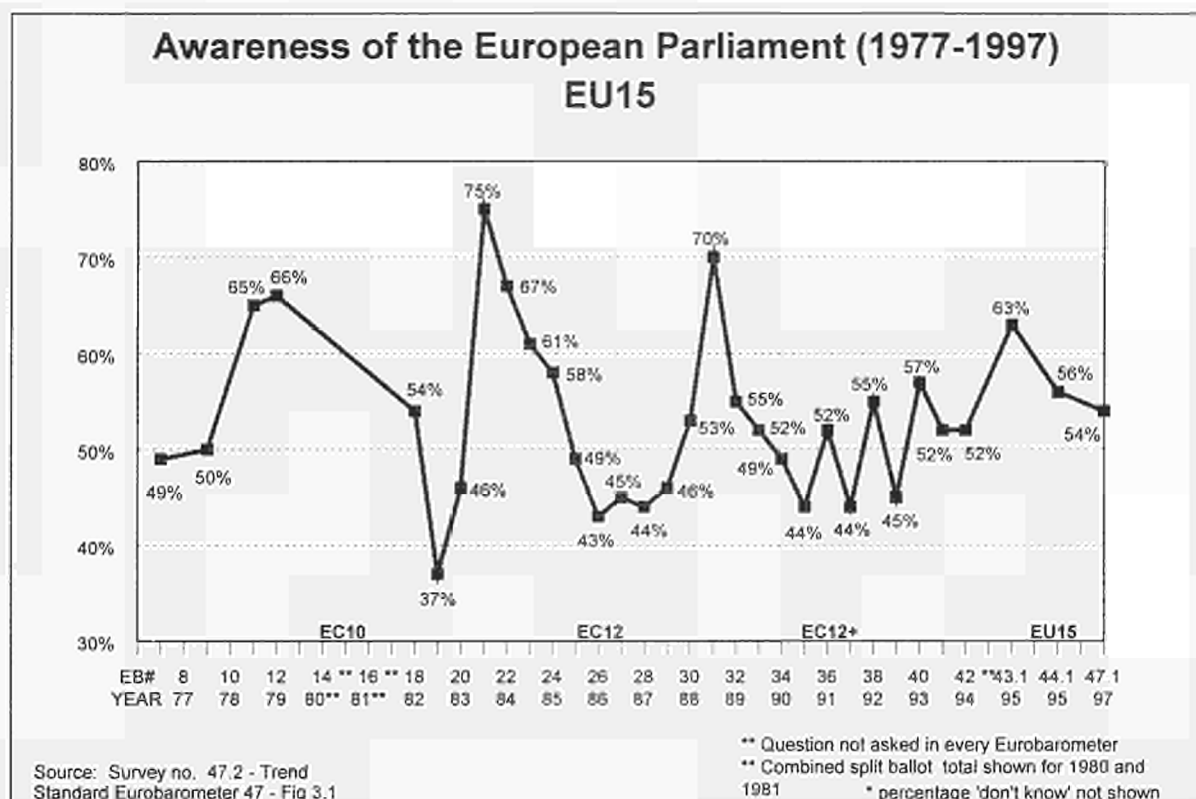


Source: Survey no. 47 - Fieldwork Jan-Mar1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 2.12

3. The European Parliament

3.1. Awareness of the European Parliament in the Media

Awareness of the European Parliament remains high with fifty-four percent of those interviewed claiming to have read or heard about the European Parliament recently. This represents a drop 2% from the last time the question was asked in the Spring of 1996. The most likely explanation being that there was indeed less media coverage in the period preceding the fieldwork for this survey.

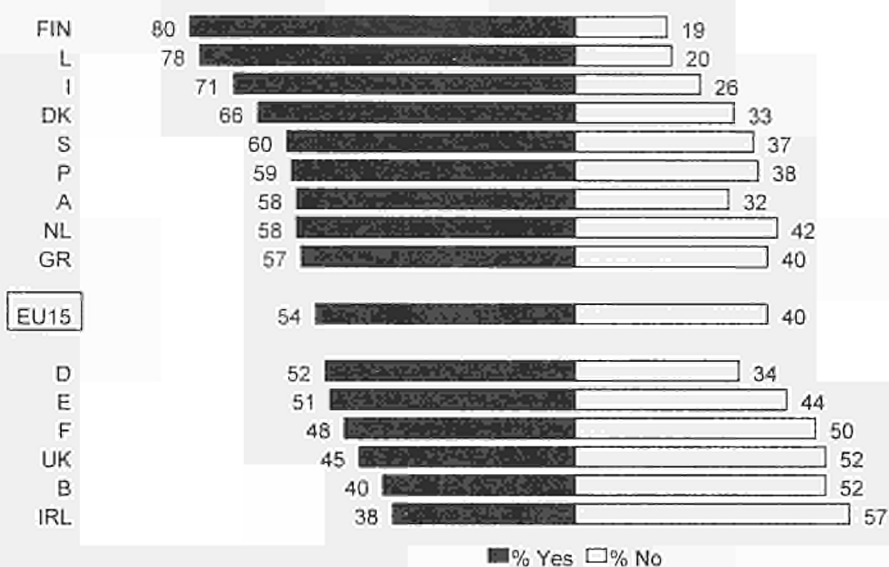


Despite this very slight movement overall we do witness some substantial changes in some member countries. The largest drops were in Sweden (-33), Denmark and the United Kingdom (-14 each) and Belgium (-13). In the latter two countries there was significant national activity at the political level⁸. Sharp gains for coverage of the European Parliament were noted in Italy (+17) and Luxembourg (+10) and Greece recorded an increase of +7% (Table 3.1)

Demographic analysis confirms that it remains men who are more aware: 60% have heard of the European Parliament recently, compared with 49% of women. The most educated (those having completed their education after the age of 20) are also more aware (65%) compared to those leaving school before the age of 16 (49%). However it is amongst managers that the European parliament has the highest visibility with 67% saying they have seen or heard about the Parliament in the media recently. (Table 3.2)

⁸ See list of events in introduction page vi & vii

Awareness of the European Parliament by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.2 - Fieldwork Apr-Jun 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 3.2

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Awareness of European Parliament in the media

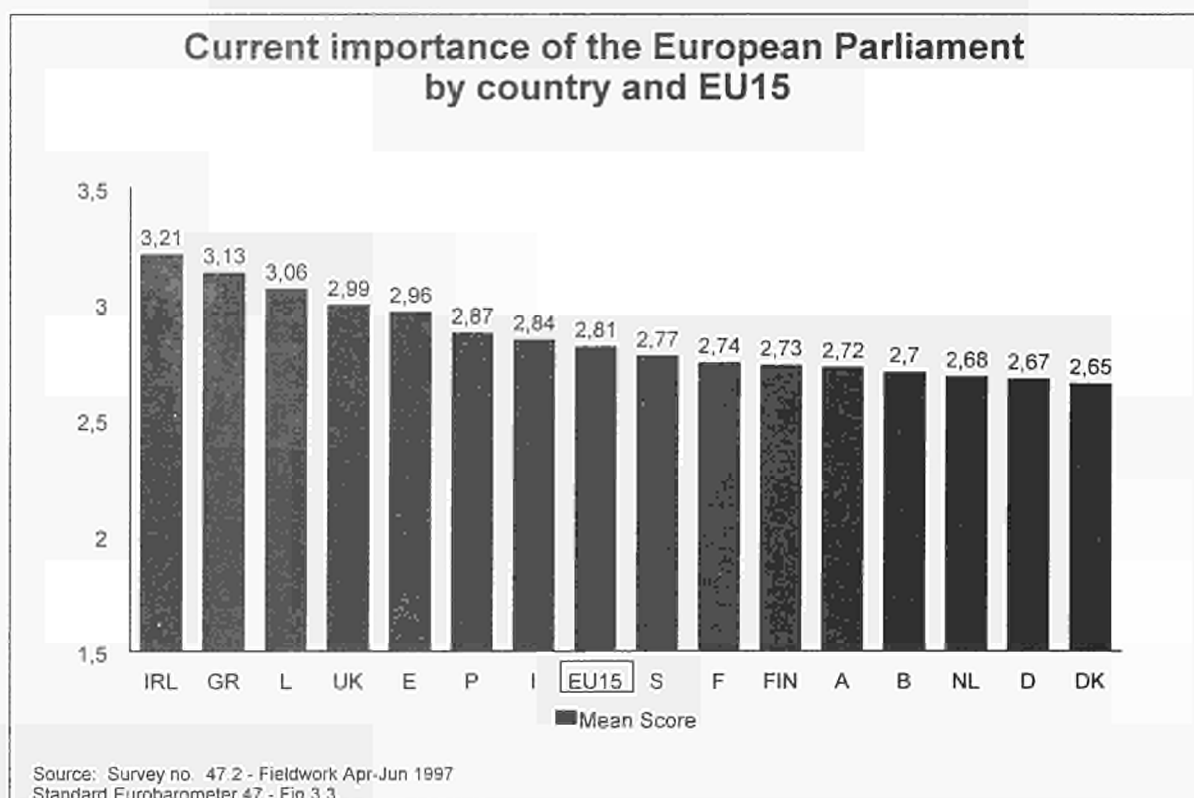
	A	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL
EB 44 Autumn 95	53	53	80	52	50	60	46	43
EB 47 Spring 97	58	40	66	52	57	51	48	38

	I	L	NL	P	S	FIN	UK	EU 15
EB 44 Autumn 95	54	68	58	64	93	75	59	56
EB 47 Spring 97	71	78	58	59	60	80	45	54

3.2. 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 (58%) think that it plays a "very important" or an "important" part in the life of the European Union nowadays. Twenty percent consider it "not very important", while only 5% think that it is "not at all important".

There are increases in the importance mean scores⁹ in nearly all Member States. Overall, Ireland (mean score 3.21), Greece (3.13) and Luxembourg (3.06) were the countries to attach greatest importance to the current role of the European Parliament (the same rank order as in Winter 1995 and Winter 1996). Only Austria and Germany record a decline in how they see the role of the Parliament at the current time. (Tables 3.3 & 3.4)

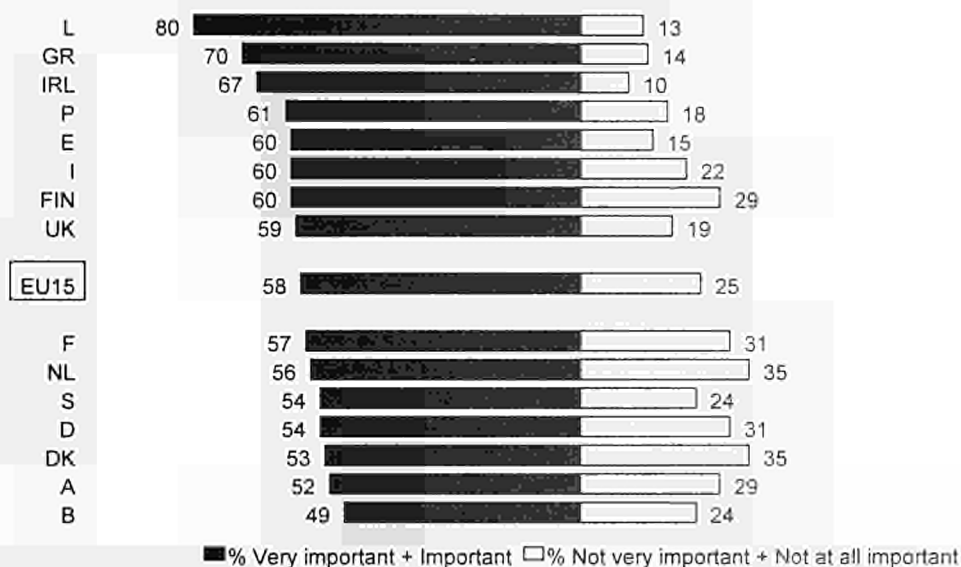


Nearly half (46%) of those surveyed would like the role of the Parliament to increase in importance, 18% would like it to remain at its current level, 15% would like it to play a lesser role, while 21% did not hold an opinion. Again the figures remain relatively stable with the Greeks (67%) wanting more importance attached to the Parliament, followed by Italy (66%) Portugal (61%), Spain and France (53%) and the Netherlands (50%). In Austria, Denmark and the United Kingdom however, approximately one in three respondents would like to see the Parliament play a lesser role. In Sweden this figure drops to only one in four wishing to see the Parliament play a more important role.

Socio-demographic variables indicate a high correlation between the importance scores (both current and desired) with positive attitudes to membership of the European Union in general. Men, the well educated, high-income earners, managers and the self-employed all want to see the Parliament play a more important role than it currently does. (Tables 3.6 and 3.7)

⁹The 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.

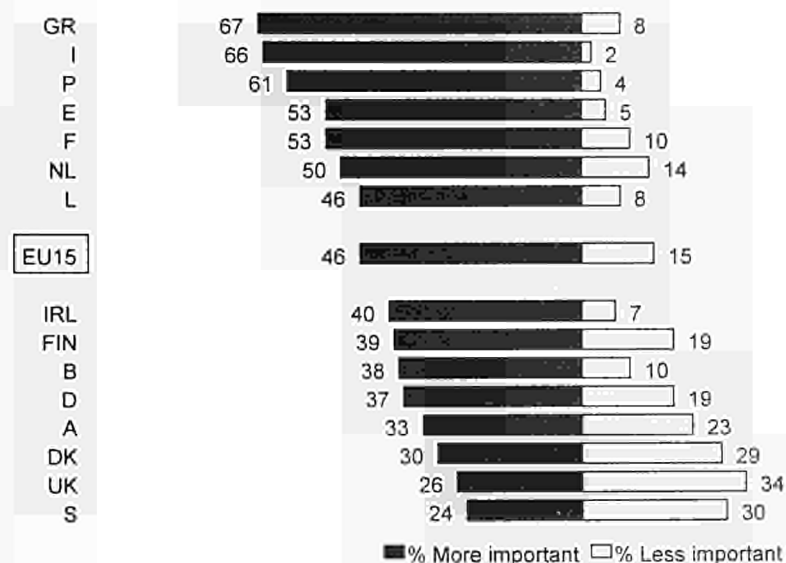
Current importance of the European Parliament by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.2 - Fieldwork Apr-Jun 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 3.4

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

Desired importance of the European Parliament by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.2 - Fieldwork Apr-Jun 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 3.5

* percentages 'don't know' and 'about the same' not shown

3.3. The effectiveness of the European Parliament

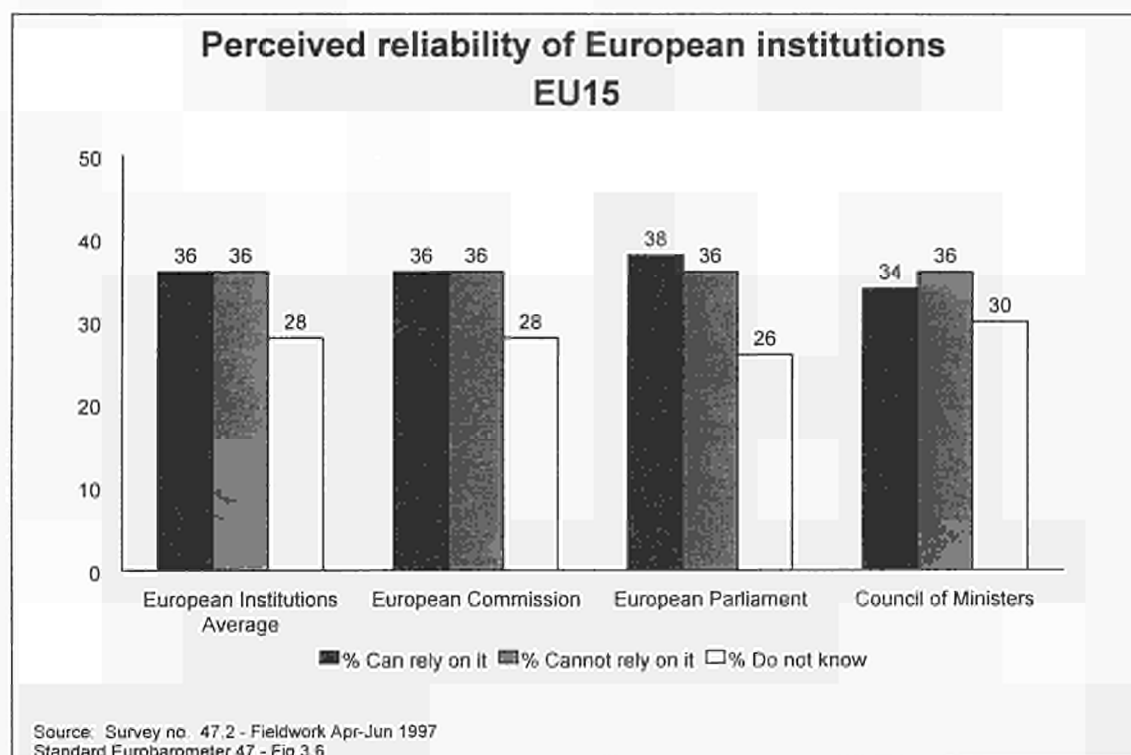
In this section of the survey the Eurobarometer not only wanted to measure public perception concerning the role of the Parliament, but also how people judge its effectiveness. Two questions were used in this assessment, the first measuring the perceived **reliability** of national and EU institutions,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

Reliability of 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 be the most credible of the European institutions amongst EU citizens, ranking second (38% can rely on) compared to the scores for **national governments and national parliaments** each with scores of 40%. The fourth and fifth rankings are accorded to the European Commission (36%) and the European Council (34%). Overall we have witnessed a net drop in the reliability scores for both the national and European institutions in the past year, ranging for -5 to -8 percentage points.

While approximately two in three people hold an opinion, either positive or negative, on the reliability of the European institutions, a significant number, between 26% and 30%, depending on the individual institution, "do not know" if they can rely on the European Union institutions to protect their interests. (Table 3.9)

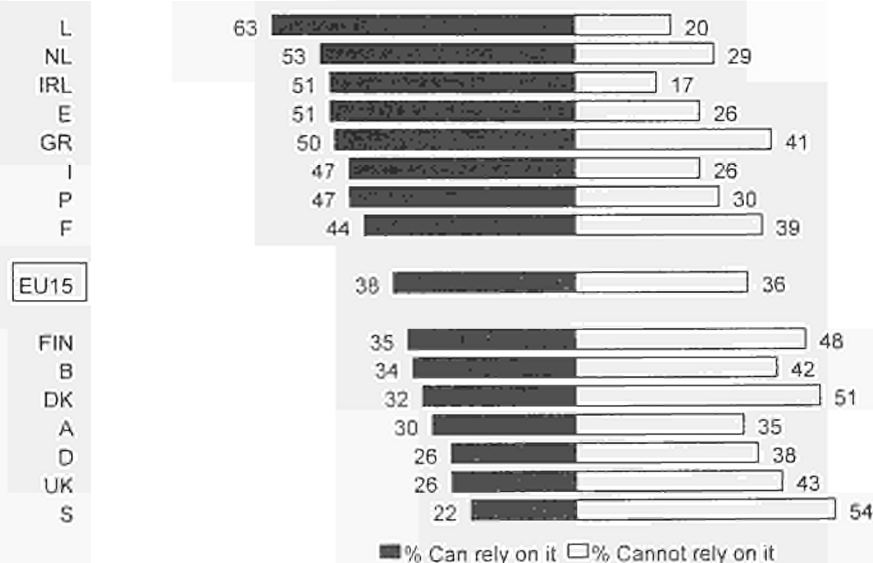


Reliability of national and European institutions

	Can rely		Can not rely		Don't know	
	Autumn 95	Spring 97	Autumn 95	Spring 97	Autumn 95	Spring 97
European institutions average	42	36	33	36	25	28
European Commission	41	36	34	36	25	28
European Parliament	45	38	32	36	23	26
Council of Ministers	40	34	32	36	28	30
National Parliament	48	40	38	41	11	19
National government	45	40	43	45	12	15

Residents of countries where confidence in the European Parliament is high include Luxembourg (63% can rely on), the Netherlands (53%), Ireland and Spain (51%) and Greece (50%). Nowhere else did the support exceed 50%. Conversely particularly high levels of non-reliance are recorded in Sweden (54% cannot rely on), Denmark (51%), and Finland (48%). Very high "no opinion" scores were recorded in Germany (37%) and an extremely high proportion (45%) of East Germans did not know if they could rely on the European Parliament, compared with a still high 35% for West Germany¹⁰. Also recording high "no opinion" scores were Ireland (33%), the United Kingdom (33%) and Austria (31%).

Reliability of the European Parliament by country and EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.2 - Fieldwork Apr-Jun 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 3.7

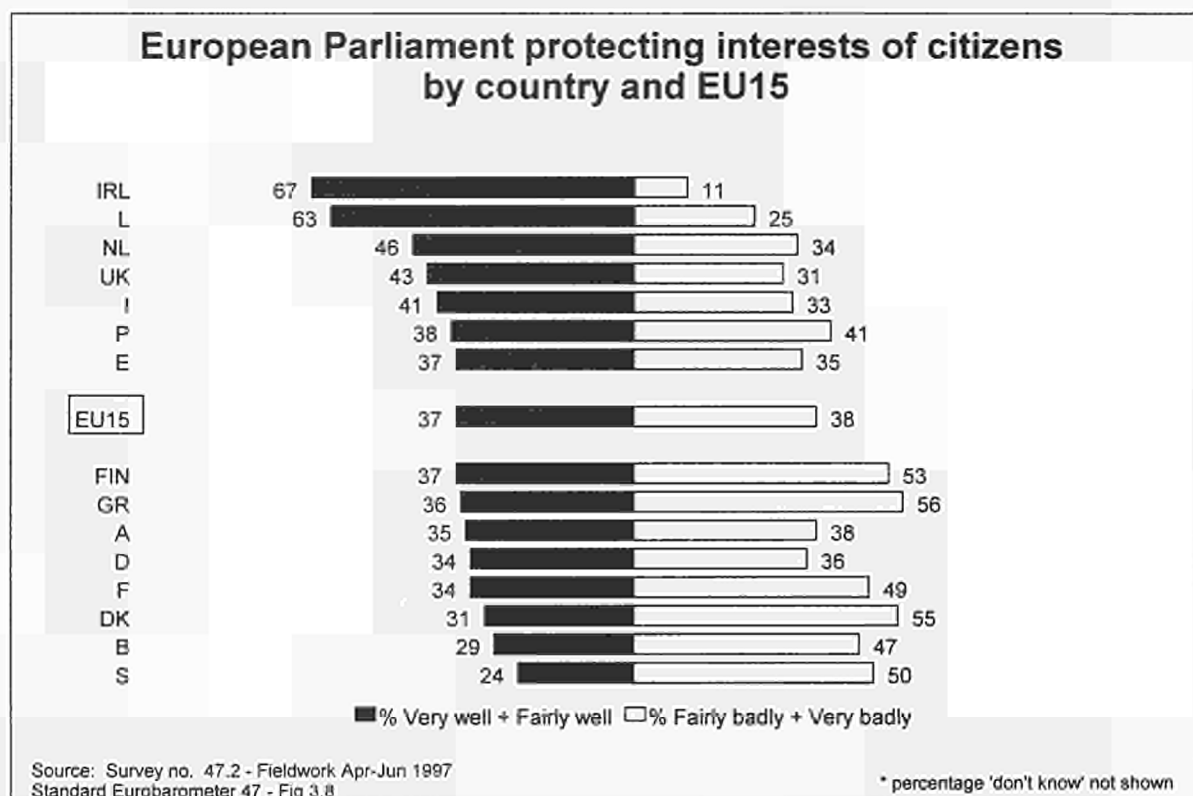
* percentage 'don't know' not shown

¹⁰ Eurobarometer N°44 - Fieldwork November-December 1995

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?"

The country by country analysis shows that Ireland and Luxembourg are by far the countries who feel their interests best protected by the European Parliament, over two thirds of people from these two countries consider the Parliament protects their interests. Nowhere else in the Union do more than half the population feel protected, and indeed in eight Member States only between 24% and 37% say they feel protected. Particularly low scores are recorded in Sweden (24%), Belgium (29%) and Denmark (31%). (Table 3.11)



If we analyse those who feel best represented and those who feel less well represented, we see some similar patterns to those more general indicators for European Union membership: men continue to feel their interests better represented than women, as do those who are still studying. On the political left-right scale we find that both the extreme left and the extreme right feel less well represented than those who define themselves nearer to the centre of the political spectrum. Occupational status shows, as would be expected, that managers feel well represented and the unemployed poorly represented, interestingly however the self-employed also feel less well represented than all other active persons. (Table 3.12)

3.4. Key policy areas for the European Parliament

Finally Eurobarometer 47, as in previous surveys, asked respondents to indicate to which policy areas the European Parliament should direct its efforts. In this survey the list was modified to include some additional items: these included **"the fight against drugs trafficking and crime"** and **"the fight against cancer and AIDS"**. In addition the previous items concerning foreign policy and defence have been combined into one entitled **"foreign policy and security"**

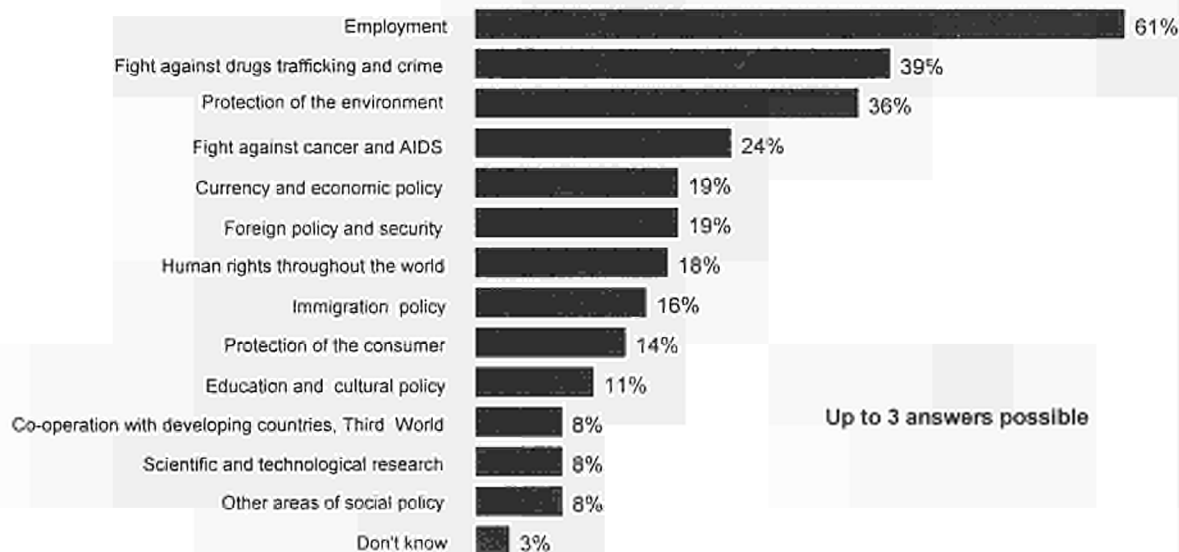
However, it was to the issue of **"employment"** that the majority of respondents want the Parliament to address its energies. It was ranked first of all the potential policy areas listed, with a 61% mention rate, this is an 8% increase since the question was last asked in December 1995, showing again the importance of this issue on the public agenda.

The revision of the list makes direct comparisons with the previous survey impossible, but in general terms the rank order of policy areas asked about on the previous survey remains the same, with the exception of **"Human rights throughout the world"** which has lost some public interest over the period.

In the country analysis **"employment"** tops the list in all but four Member States, namely Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, where people place the **"environment"** at the top of the list of areas for priority action. The introduction of the item **"the fight against drug trafficking and crime"** has placed it on the agenda in all countries: other issues however are more country specific as the following table indicates. (Tables 3.13 & 3.14)

Areas for priority action by the European Parliament

EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.2 - Fieldwork Apr-Jun 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 3.9

TOP FOUR PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN MEMBER STATES			
Denmark		Luxembourg	
Environment	66	Environment	46
Drugs & crime	41	Employment	42
Human rights	27	Drugs & crime	42
Immigration	25	AIDS/Cancer	31
Belgium		Netherlands	
Employment	73	Environment	49
Drugs & crime	44	Employment	47
AIDS/Cancer	31	Drugs & crime	43
Consumer protection	18	Human rights	29
Germany		Austria	
Employment	48	Employment	37
Environment	46	Environment	37
Drugs/crime	43	Drugs/crime	38
Foreign & security policy	27	Foreign & security policy	25
Greece		Portugal	
Employment	46	Employment	77
Foreign & security policy	43	Drugs/crime	57
Drugs/crime	45	AIDS/Cancer	38
Environment	36	Environment	22
Spain		Finland	
Employment	79	Employment	69
Environment	35	Drugs/crime	44
Drugs/crime	29	Environment	39
AIDS/Cancer	27	Foreign & security policy	32
France		Sweden	
Employment	76	Environment	57
Drugs/crime	32	Drugs/crime	53
Environment	30	Employment	47
AIDS/Cancer	29	Human rights	33
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Employment	63	Employment	49
Drugs/crime	59	Drugs/crime	41
Environment	30	Environment	36
AIDS/Cancer	28	Human rights	24
Italy			
Employment	70		
Drugs/crime	36		
AIDS/Cancer	25		
Environment	25		

4. Information and new means of communication

The media, both print and broadcast, play an essential role in the dissemination of information about current affairs, both at national and European level. In this chapter we examine how well people feel informed about the European Union and how this compares with the same feelings about their national government. We will then examine the various sources of information and new methods of communication that are becoming available to the European citizen.

4.1. Feeling informed and the need for information

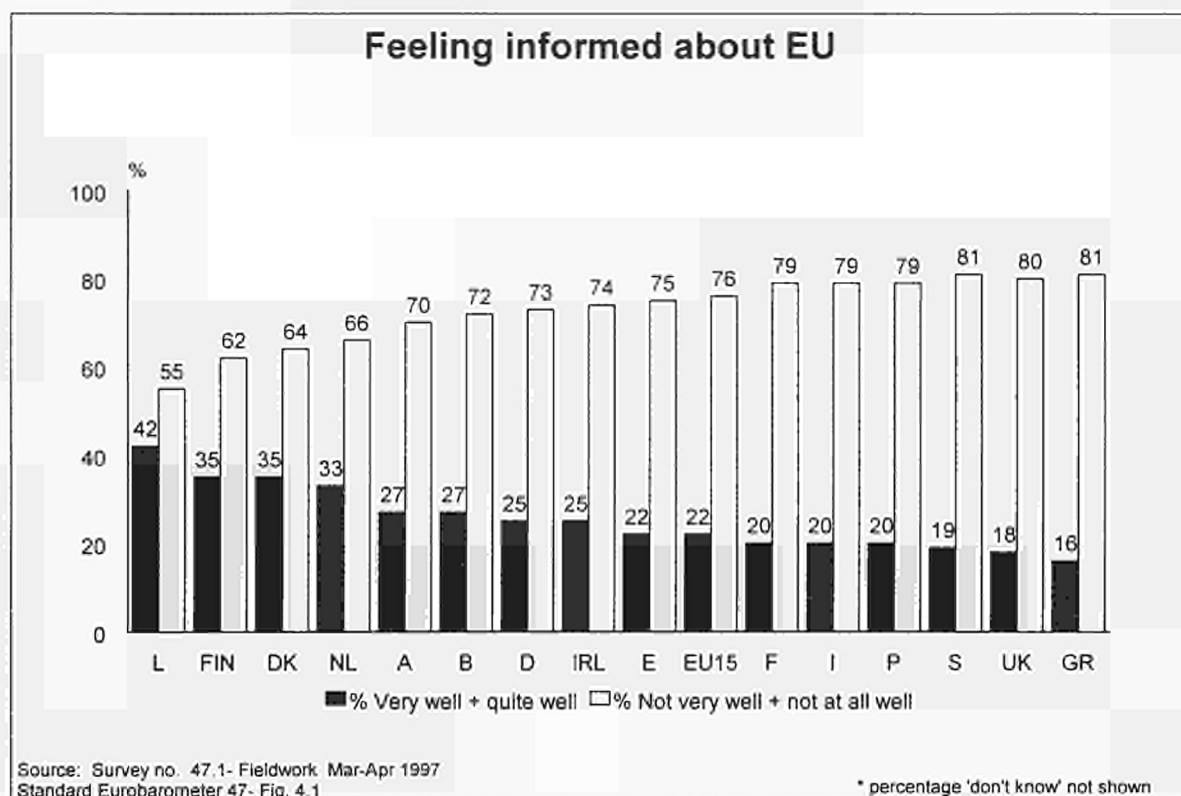
Generally people feel less well informed about the workings of the European Union than they do about their own national government. When asked the identical question referring first to, the (National) government and then to the European Union we observe the following results.

Feeling informed about national government and European Union institutions		
	Percentage knowing national government	Percentage knowing European Union
Very well	5	2
Quite well	40	18
Not very well	39	49
Not at all well	14	29
Average score ¹¹	2.37	1.92

Thus while few people claim to know either their own government or the European Union “very well”, it is clear that nearly half of all respondents feel they have a reasonable knowledge of their own country’s government, its organisation and functioning. In sharp contrast only one in five persons have the same confidence about understanding the European Union.

The country analysis confirms that nowhere in the European Union do people feel really well informed. Even in Luxembourg, traditionally one of the best informed countries, we only see 42% considering themselves “very” or “quite” well informed. Greece records the lowest level, with only 16% “very” or “quite” well informed, followed by the United Kingdom, Sweden, Portugal, Italy and France who all fall below the EU average figure of 22% informed. (Tables 4.1 & 4.4)

¹¹ Average scores are calculated by attributing the following values “very well” 4, “quite well” 3, “not very well” 2, and “not at all well” 1.



If only one in five feel informed, is this through indifference or through lack of information?
A second question asked:

Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?

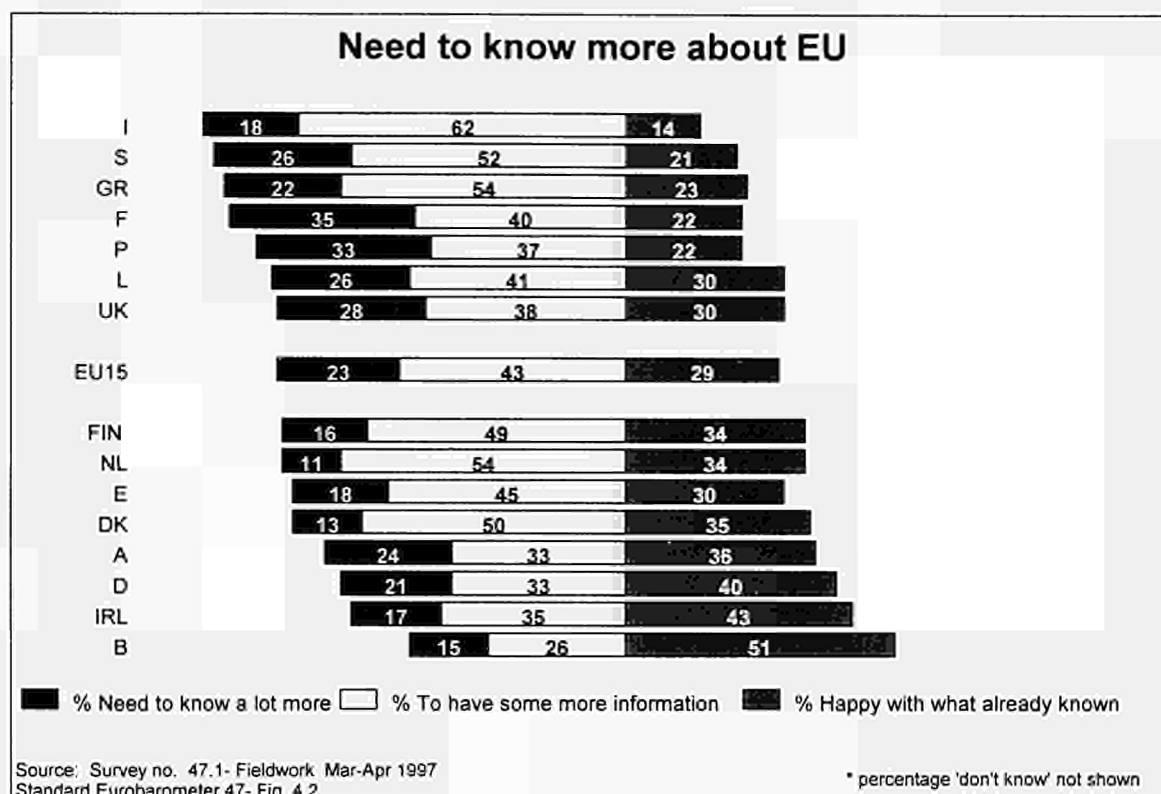
- *I really need to know a lot more about the European Union*
- *I would like to have some more information about the European Union*
- *As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I already know*

The need to know more was strongest in France (35% wanting to know a lot more), Portugal (33%) and the United Kingdom (28%). Italy overall was the most likely to want more information with only 14% happy with what they already know. Countries, which stated they were happy with what they already knew, were, notably Belgium, where 51% were happy with what they knew, Ireland 43% and Germany 40%. (Table 4.5)

One might expect that those claiming to be ill-informed would be more eager to learn more about the Union, but in the analysis we observe that the "need to know more" group is spread amongst both the informed and the ill-informed, and even more striking is the fact that in the group claiming to "feel informed" there is an even stronger demand to "have some more information about the EU", 48% for the **informed** compared to 39% for the **not informed**. We also observe a greater desire to learn more amongst those with a positive attitude to their country's membership. One can conclude that those with an already positive view will be receptive to more information about the Union, while those with a generally more negative view will be less interested.

An analysis of the demographic groups also indicates that the desire to obtain more information about the Union is closely associated with those persons whom we have come to see as being more pro-European: the better educated, managers, those to the left of the political spectrum and opinion leaders. However one intriguing finding was that low media users¹² do not feel they need any more information, they are happy with the level of information they already have. (Table 4.6)

¹² See technical specification page C.10 for details.



4.2. How do people find out about the European Union?

If nearly two in three people would like to find out more about the European Union, its policies and institutions, how would they set about it? In an open question we found the majority of people said they would turn to the mass media, print or broadcast, to find the answer. Television was cited by just over four in ten, newspapers by one in three, the mass media in general terms by 13% and radio by 9%. The remaining responses given were very much more fragmented, as the graph below shows, ranging from discussions with friends to using the Internet, but they are identified by one characteristic, they require the seeker to be pro-active, this is in sharp contrast with the majority of answers which could largely be called passive in type.

Looking at national differences we see that certain sources are preferred in particular Member States. Reliance on the **television** is highest in Italy (59%), East Germany (48%), Finland (44%), Sweden and West Germany (both 43%). In contrast, in Denmark only 19% of those interviewed mentioned television.

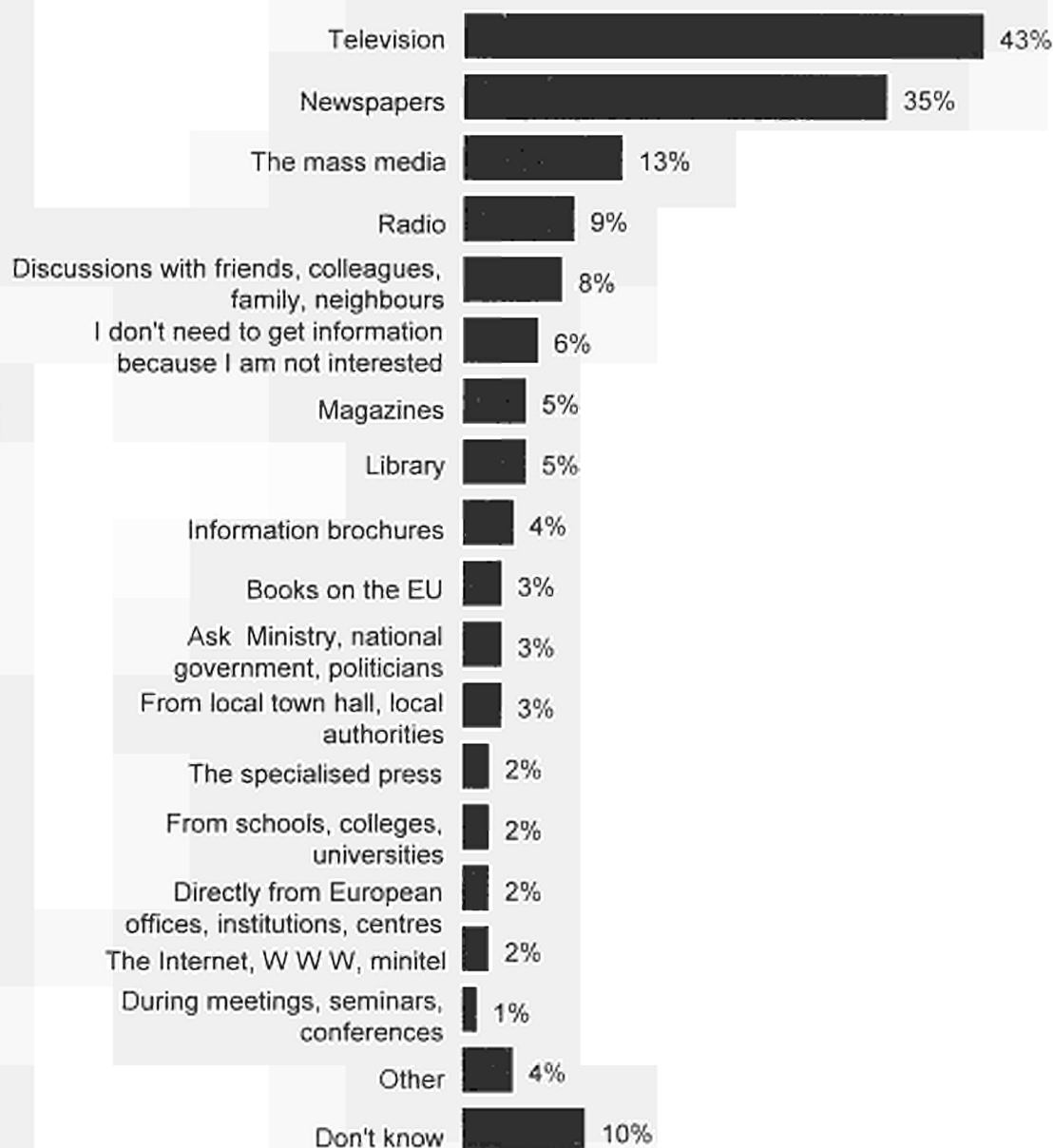
Information leaflets were more popular in the Netherlands and Luxembourg, while one in three Danes would consult their **library** (compared to the EU average of 5%). **Family and friends** counted for more in Italy, France, Austria and Sweden but for little in Ireland and the Netherlands. **Offices of European institutions** were cited most frequently in Luxembourg (the home to a number of EU institutions) and also in Denmark and Finland. Finally the **Internet and World Wide Web** were most frequently mentioned in Scandinavia (Denmark 7%, Finland and Sweden 5% while the EU average is as yet only 1%). (Table 4.7)

In terms of various socio-economic groups we note the following differences:

Gender differences

Women are more likely to rely on television for information, while men rate the radio and newspapers more highly. Men make greater use of the other print media, they are more likely to consult books, pamphlets and magazines, in addition they are more willing to use the Internet and other electronic sources. In contrast women are more likely to ask friends, family and colleagues for information.

Sources of information about EU policies and institutions (EU15)



Source: Survey no. 47.1 - Fieldwork Mar-Apr 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47 - Fig 4.3

Age differences

While the older respondents place considerable emphasis on television and radio as sources of information, the young, while considering them useful, are also more likely to turn to reference material such as books and magazines. The young will, as women, turn more to their friends and colleagues for information than older people. Finally using the new technology such as the Internet, while not wide spread, is still a source mentioned by more young than older people.

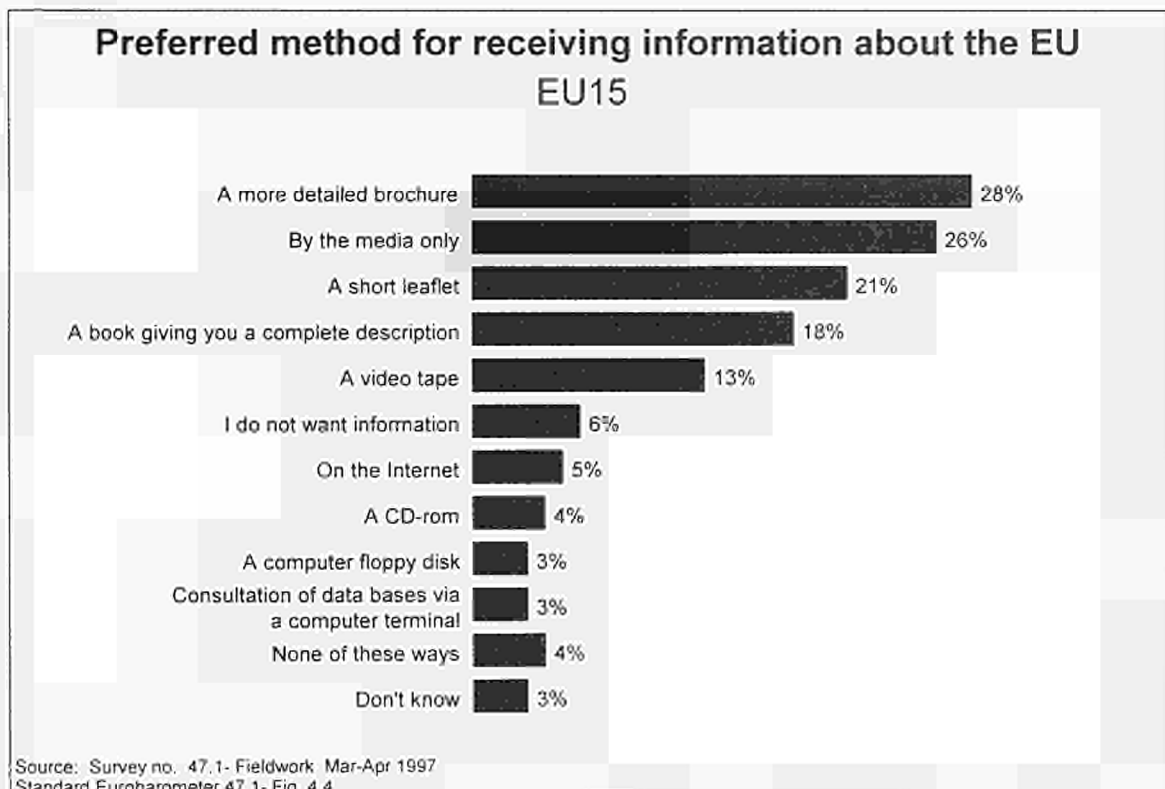
Occupational differences

Housepersons followed by the unemployed are most likely to cite television as a primary source of information. Manual workers also mention the radio, while managers will tend to use the widest variety of sources ranging from newspapers, the specialist press, Internet and contacts with various organisations such as the EU offices, national ministries and politicians. (Table 4.8)

4.3. Preferred sources of information

Apart from the spontaneous question asking about sources of information the interview went on to ask respondents to select their preferred choice from a pre-defined list. Again we witness a strong preference for the "traditional" forms: twenty-eight percent chose "a more detailed brochure", 21% "a short leaflet that just gives an overview". Eighteen percent favoured a book giving a complete description, while a video tape was chosen by 13%. Other choices were less frequent as the graph below indicates. Comparison with the results of the same question asked in the Spring of 1996 shows very little change in the stated preferences.

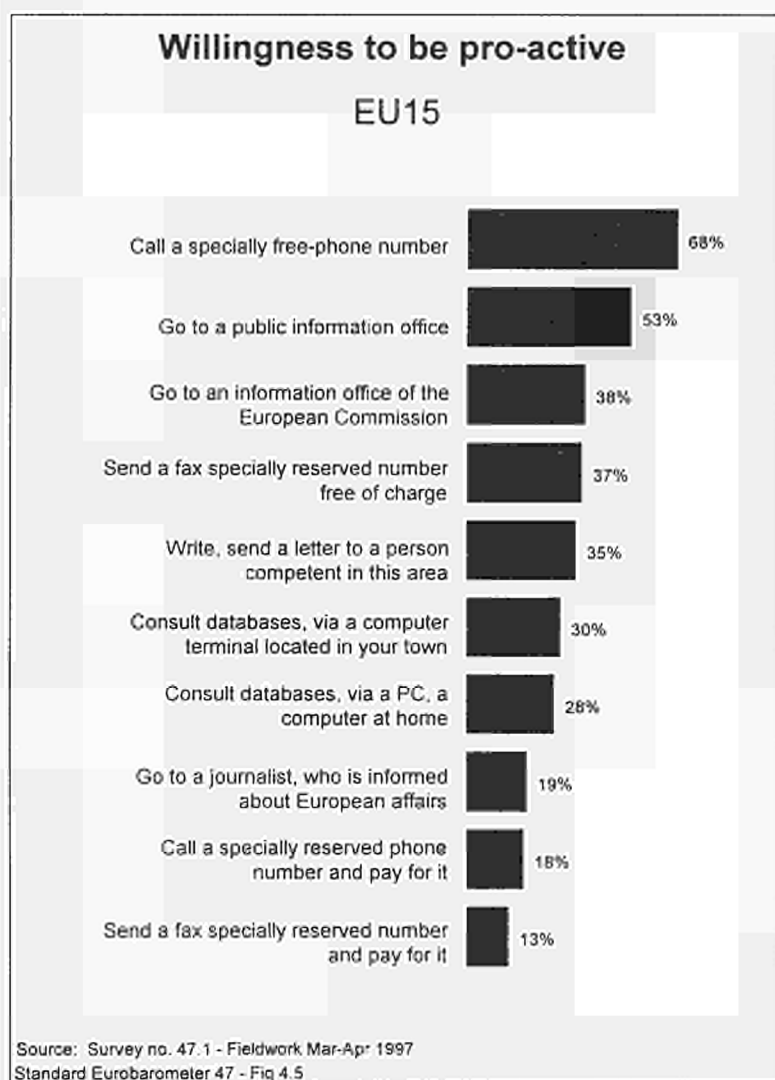
In terms of national differences we see the Scandinavian countries expressing stronger preferences for the newer information sources, while the printed word is more likely to be chosen elsewhere. Videotapes are selected more often in Sweden, Italy, France and the United Kingdom. (Tables 4.9 & 4.10)



4.4. Willingness to be pro-active in the search for information

When asked which of a series of initiatives they personally would undertake in order to obtain information about the European Union respondents were **overwhelmingly in favour of a free phone service** : nearly seven in ten would be prepared to use such a service and in no Member State, apart from East Germany, did the figure fall below 60%. In the latter this could be attributable to the lower level of telephone penetration in that part of the Union. The importance of the free phone is underscored when we see that only 18% would be prepared to actually pay for such a call. The same phenomenon is seen with the proposal of a free fax service, where 37% would use it, but only 13% if they had to pay.

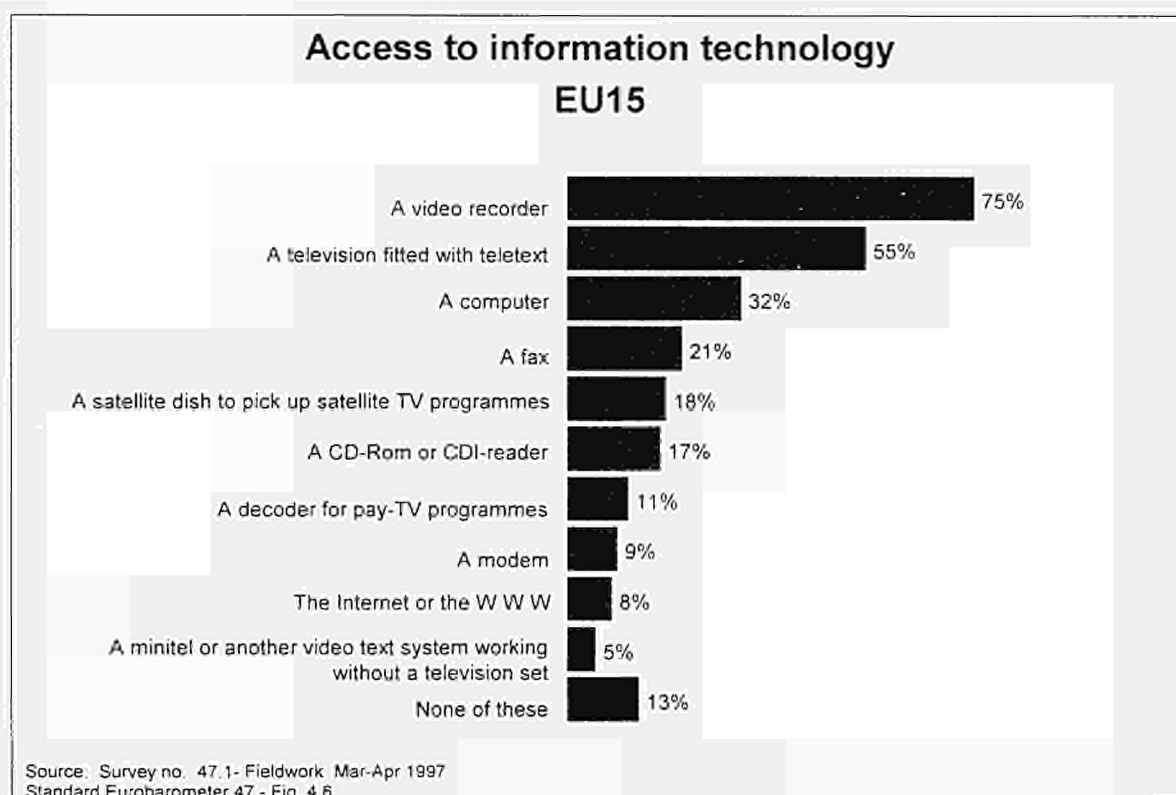
Public information offices are seen as an important source of information, 53% of those interviewed would go to such an office and 38% would go to an information office of the European Commission. Consulting databases either from a local terminal or from one's own PC were mentioned by 30% and 28% respectively. One in five persons would consider consulting a journalist specialising in European affairs. (Tables 4.11 & 4.12)



4.5. Access to information technology

To complete the section on information sources respondents were asked to indicate their access to both hardware and software, which would permit them to use some of the proposed services.

Three in four people have access to a video recorder and over half have a television fitted with teletext; one in three people have use of a computer and one in five access to a fax machine. Other services are less wide spread as the graph below indicates.



Overall access to all the services listed has increased since the question was last asked in the early Spring 1996¹³. Increases for items such as video recorders, computers, fax machines has been only slight overall, but probably the most interesting development is the increase in access to the Internet and World Wide Web which has almost doubled in the 15 months since the last survey.

While these overall trends are generally gradual, we do observe some striking national variations: in the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Finland and Sweden in particular there have been some very significant increases. Internet and World Wide Web use in these three countries has more than doubled over the past year. Coupled with this has been the increased use of modems. In other Member States the growth of Internet\WWW use has grown, but starting from a much lower base. (Table 4.13)

Analysis of the socio-demographic variables shows, as would be expected, that most of the modes of access listed are income dependent: access or use is highest amongst high-income earners, managers, opinion leaders and the well educated.

¹³ Reference Eurobarometer 44.2 bis - fieldwork 28th January - 12th March 1996.

Use of the advanced **information technologies**, in addition to showing the national variations observed above, is **strongly gender and age specific**. Men are almost twice as likely as women to have access to and use of a modem and the Internet/WWW. Men are also more likely to have access to a computer, 37% of men compared to 27% of women. Age is the second determining variable, 45% of young people claim to have access to a computer compared to a mere 12% of over 55's. Internet /WWW access shows about 12% of the under 40's having access compared with only 2% of over 55's. Finally, as would be expected, those in higher education have greater access on average 16% compared to 2% of those leaving school by the age of 15. (Table 4.14)

Increases in access to the new technologies Spring 1996 to Spring 1997						
	COMPUTER		MODEM		WWW- INTERNET	
	% having	% change	% having	% change	% having	% change
EU15	32	0	9	+2	8	+3
B	33	+4	7	+1	4	+1
DK	56	+7	26	+10	23	+13
D	28	+3	8	+1	6	+2
GR	13	0	2	0	2	+1
E	28	+2	5	+1	5	+3
F	27	+3	7	+3	5	+3
IRL	22	+1	6	+2	7	+3
I	33	+1	7	+1	7	+3
L	39	+1	12	+5	11	+6
NL	56	0	19	0	14	+4
A	26	+3	5	0	5	+1
P	17	+5	4	+1	3	+1
FIN	44	+7	22	+6	25	+14
S	53	+10	29	+13	26	+14
UK	38	+3	13	+2	11	+2

5. European Citizenship – rights and freedoms

In the preceding chapter we examined European Union citizens' level of knowledge of the Union and their willingness to seek out information concerning it. This chapter will focus on the question of European citizenship, whether people see themselves as citizens of Europe, their knowledge and awareness of citizens' rights, their interest in these rights and how they can find out about their rights as a citizen of the European Union. We will finally examine people's attitudes to personal freedoms, which was part of a survey carried out in the context of the **European Year against Racism**.

5.1. Feeling European – National and European identity

The Standard Eurobarometer has since 1992 regularly asked respondents to describe their own feelings of European and national identity :

"In the near future, do you see yourself as?"

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

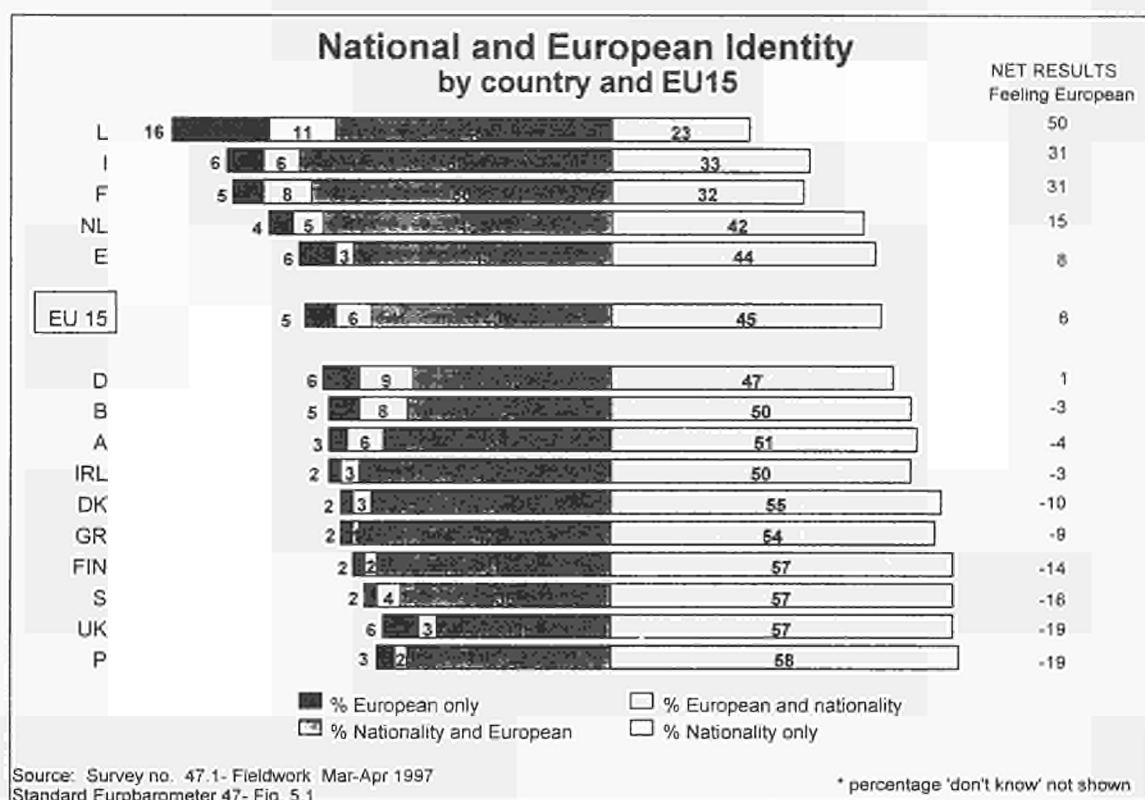
Overall we find that 45% of those interviewed described themselves as *"nationality only"*, 40% as their own *"nationality and European"*, 6% as *"European and nationality"* and a further 5% as *"European only"*. These figures have shown a steady downward trend in feeling European since the Autumn of 1995, but have stabilised over the past six months at a lower level.¹⁴ Thus a feeling of *Europeanness* is felt to some degree by just over half of the EU population.

Feeling European – Trends from 1994 to 1997				
	EB 42 Autumn 1994	EB 44 Autumn 1995	EB 46 Spring 1996	EB 47 Spring 1997
Nationality only	33	40	46	45
Nationality & European	46	46	40	40
European & nationality	10	6	6	6
European only	7	5	5	5

The rank order amongst countries that has been established in previous surveys is largely the same, namely Luxembourg residents continue to be the most European of all. As we have observed in previous editions, the significant presence of non-Luxembourgers resident in the Grand Duchy undoubtedly contributes to this finding.

¹⁴ For details of trends see Eurobarometer no 42 (fieldwork December 1994), Eurobarometer no 44 (fieldwork October – November 1995) and Eurobarometer no 46 (fieldwork October-November 1996).

Italy, France, the Netherlands and Spain all lie above the EU average in feeling European, while "nationality only" scores remain high in Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, each with 57% "nationality only" scores. The one significant change is observed in Portugal where the "nationality only" figure has increased by 16 points in the last eighteen months, from 42% nationality only in Autumn 1995¹⁵ to 58% nationality only in the Spring of 1997. (Tables 5.1 & 5.2)



5.2. What Europe means to our young people ?

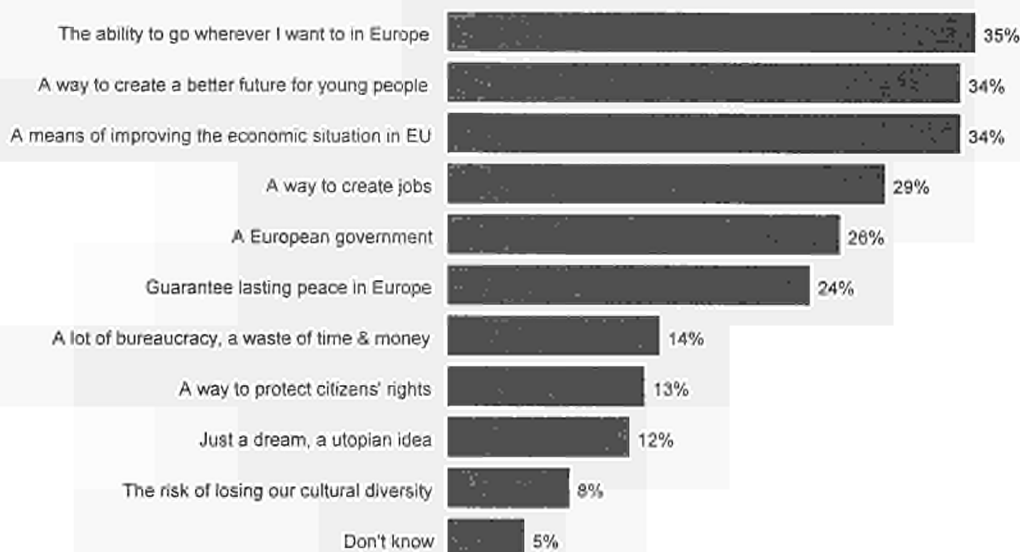
The Eurobarometer 47 survey included, exceptionally, a special section for young people. An additional sample of 9 400 persons aged 15 to 24, that is 600 in each Member State and 1200 in Germany (600 in the West and 600 in the East) were interviewed. In a series of questions concerning views of young people we asked them what the European Union meant to them personally. **Overall the impression which emerges is a positive one.** We know from the standard surveys that young people tend to feel more European than the older age groups, but this question shed some light on the reasons why.

Top of the list, just, was the freedom of movement that membership of the European Union implied, 35% selected the item "The ability to go wherever I want to in Europe". The next three items chosen related to the fact that Europe would provide a better future, both in a general sense and in terms of the economy and job creation. One in four identified the Union with a European government. The guarantee of lasting peace was mentioned by 24%, while the protection of citizens' rights was mentioned by 13%.

Of the more negative items 14% felt the Union involved a lot of bureaucracy and was a waste of time and money, and 12% feared the loss of Europe's cultural diversity. Just 8% thought the idea of Europe was a *Utopian dream*.

¹⁵ See Eurobarometer no 44 for full details.

The meaning of Europe for young people



Source: Survey no. 47.1- Fieldwork Mar-Apr 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47- Fig. 5.2

Analysis of the national differences shows that the overall preferences are similar, namely many young people value the freedom of movement that membership of the Union brings. Hope for the future, both in general and in specific terms (economy and jobs), is also a strong theme in all countries, but probably the more interesting results are some of the national differences observed in the data. "A way to create a better future" scores particularly highly amongst young people in Italy (51%) and Ireland (49%), the EU average being 34%. "Freedom of movement", while generally rated high (EU 35%), is more highly rated in Germany, France (both 49%) and Luxembourg 48%, however lowest in the United Kingdom (22%), Greece and Spain (both 24%).

Europe as a means of *improving the economic situation* is very strongly supported in the Netherlands (55%), but in the United Kingdom only 21% see Europe in this context. Hope that Europe would *create jobs* was high in Italy, Ireland and Finland (40% each), but half of this in Spain. While one in four young people see Europe as a way of *preserving peace*, young people in Luxembourg were very much more positive with 42% believing the European Union would guarantee lasting peace. In contrast very low scores were recorded in Ireland (10%), the United Kingdom (12%) and Spain (15%). The *protection of the citizen* was higher than elsewhere in the Netherlands 23% and Portugal 20%.

On the negative side, the feeling that Europe represented a "*lot of bureaucracy*" was particularly high (38%) amongst Swedish young people, but low in Ireland and Italy (5% and 7% respectively).

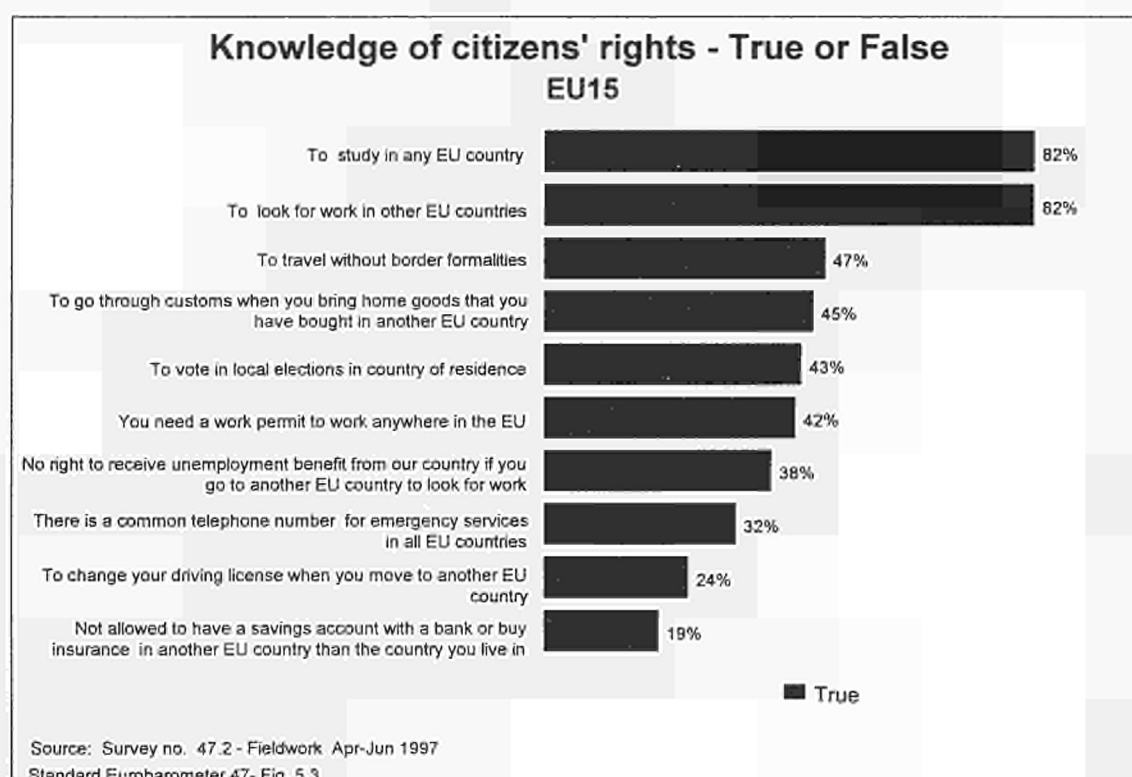
Finally is Europe just a *Utopian dream*? Well you are more likely to think so if you are a young person from Austria, Belgium or Sweden, but interestingly less so if you are Irish or British. (Table 5.3)

5.3. Knowledge of citizens' rights

In the context of the European Commission's "Citizens First" information campaign, interest has focussed on people's knowledge and awareness of their rights as European citizens. The standard Eurobarometer 47 asked a series of questions relating to people's understanding of these rights.

In the first instance how well do people know about rights already accorded to them by the various treaties and agreements? The survey asked respondents whether certain concepts were true or false.

The items that could be described as concerning freedom of movement, such as the right to study in any European Union country and the right to look for work in another country, are recognised by over eight in ten respondents. For all other items we find lower levels of agreement as the following graph indicates.



Examination of the changes which have occurred since the question was last asked in the Winter of 1996¹⁶ shows an increased awareness of the right to study (+4%), the right to vote in local elections (+5%) and the existence of a common emergency telephone number in all EU Member States (+6%). We also note a change in the number of people believing that you need a work permit to work, down 3%. Thus in a number of areas there is a growing awareness of some of the common aspects of European Union citizenship.

The items scoring lower on the true /false scale tend to be very different across countries, suggesting that either respondents have not had direct experience and therefore do not know, or as in the case of the Schengen agreement on freedom of movement the rules are not the same in all Member States. (Tables 5.4 & 5.5)

¹⁶ See Eurobarometer no 46 for full details.

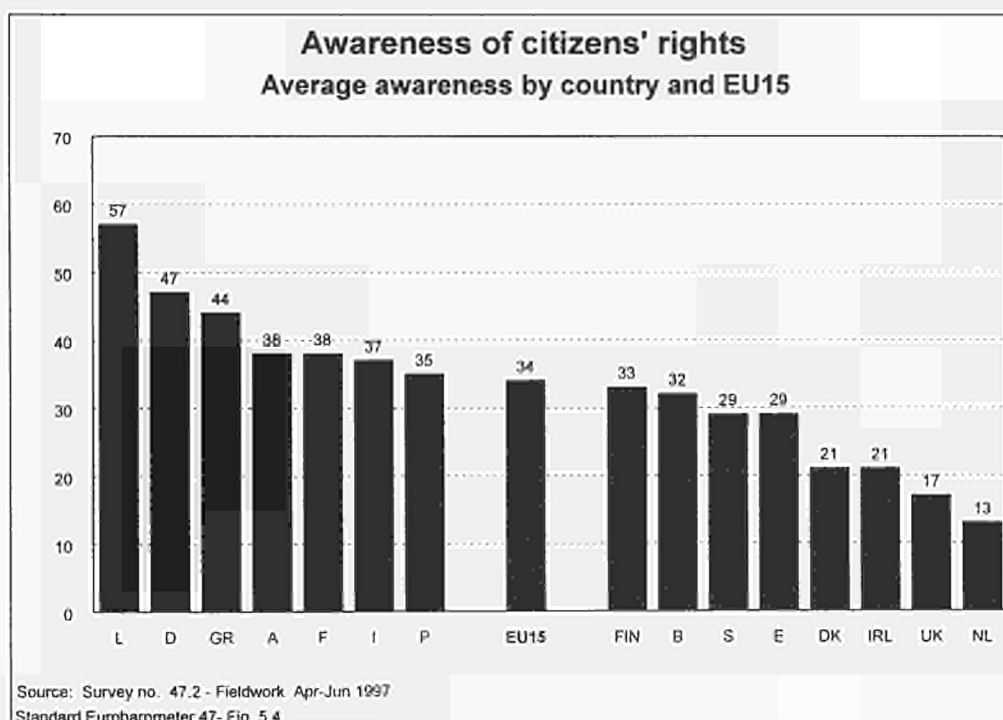
5.4. Awareness of citizens' rights "in recent weeks"

In order to measure people's awareness of their rights as a European Union citizen the following question was asked:

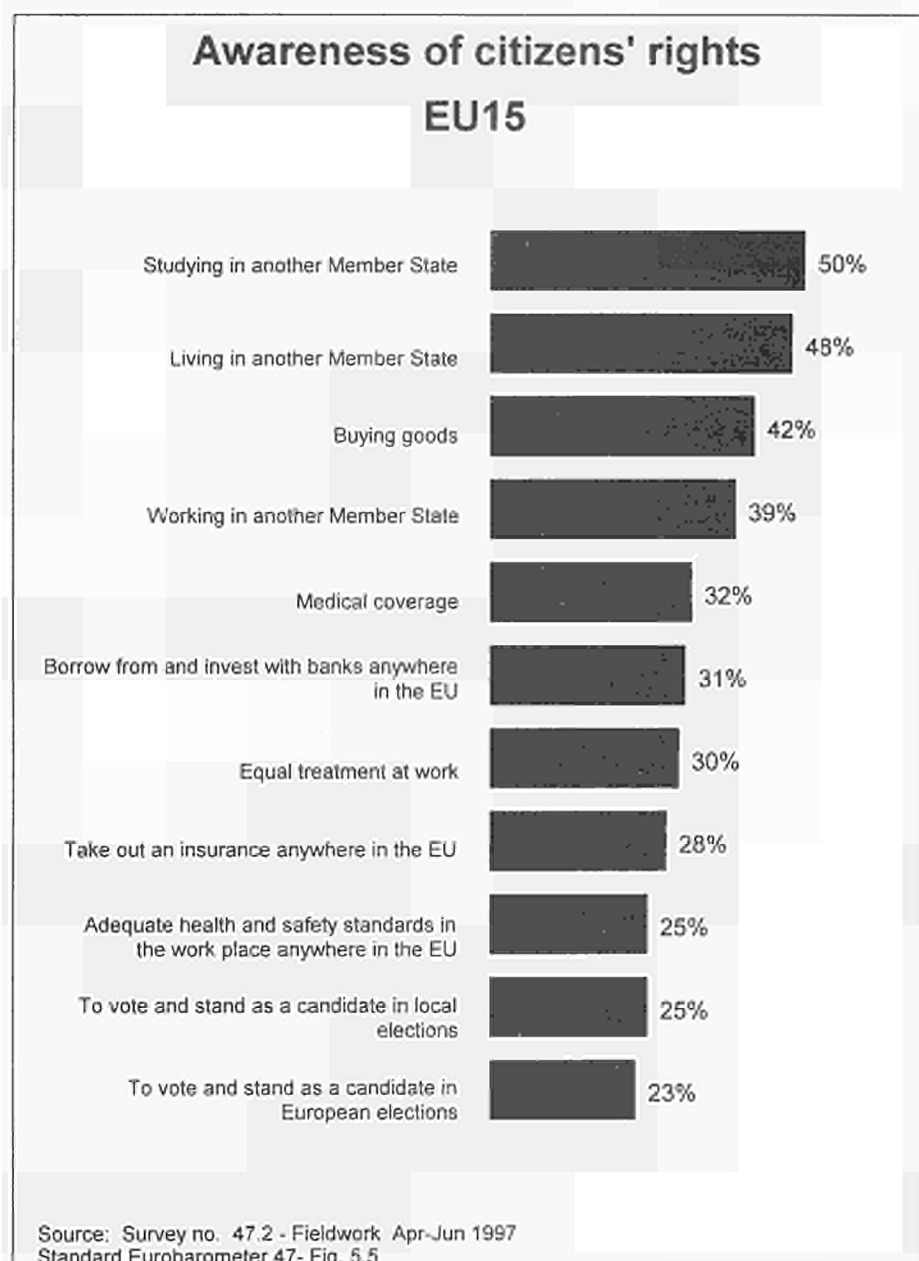
Have you heard, over the last few weeks, about the rights and opportunities you have as a citizen of the European Union to.....?

- ☐ Go and live in any European Union country
- ☐ Go and work and start up a business in any other European Union country, under the same conditions as the citizens of that country
- ☐ Go and study in any European Union country
- ☐ Buy goods for your personal use in any other European Union country and bring them back home, without going through customs
- ☐ Be reimbursed for any urgent medical attention you may need in another European Union country
- ☐ Be guaranteed adequate health and safety standards in the workplace anywhere in the European Union
- ☐ Be guaranteed equal treatment at work, without discrimination based on sex, anywhere in the European Union
- ☐ Borrow from and invest with banks anywhere in the European Union
- ☐ Take out an insurance policy anywhere in the European Union
- ☐ If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections
- ☐ If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in European elections there.

We find that approximately half of those interviewed recalled having heard in recent weeks about the possibility of studying or living in another Member State. Likewise approximately four in ten had heard mention of the possibility of buying goods without going through customs and of working in another country. Areas related to social protection were less well known, as were those dealing with financial transactions like bank loans and insurance. However the lowest measures came for the two electoral items, namely the right to vote and stand in both local and European elections, only one in four persons could recall having heard about these recently. (Tables 5.6 & 5.7)



Cross-country analysis shows awareness of the eleven topics to be very variable both across countries and between themes. If we calculate the average number of mentions for all eleven themes for the European Union we arrive at an average score of 34, the highest score being in Luxembourg with 57, followed by Germany at 47 and Greece at 44. Particularly low scores are recorded in the Netherlands 13 and the United Kingdom 17, suggesting that there has been little media coverage of the themes in these last two countries in recent times.



5.5. Feeling informed about citizens' rights

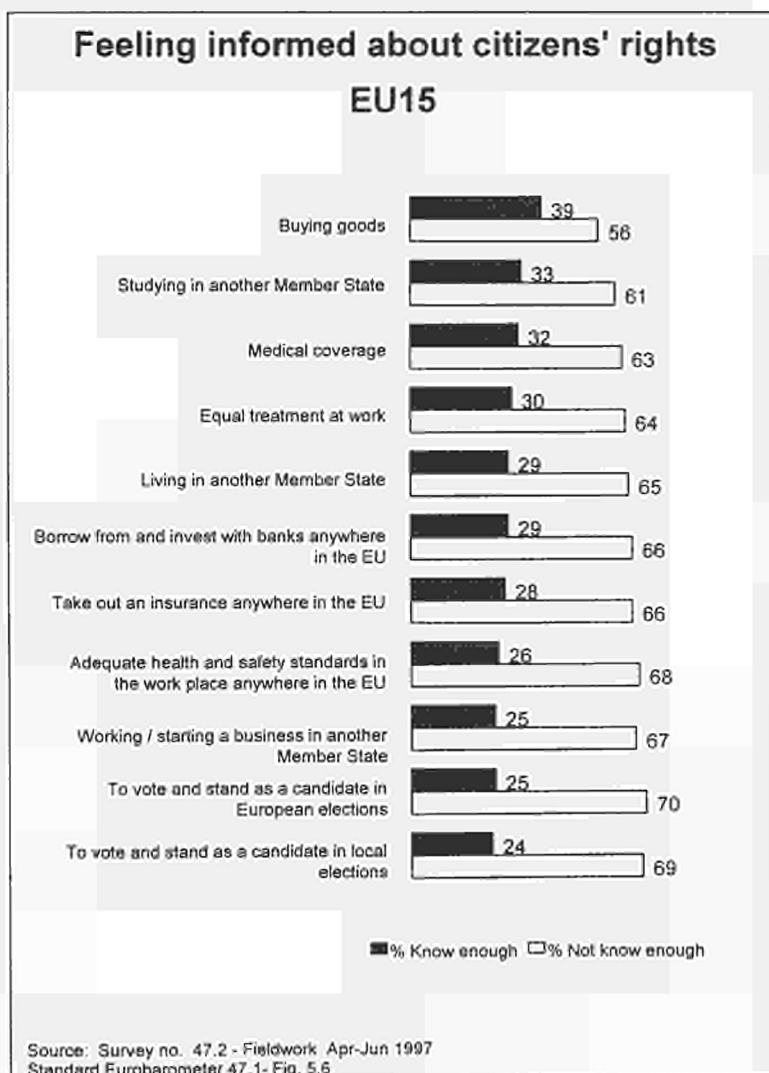
Following on from the question concerning whether people had heard of various rights a second question asked for each of the rights heard of:

"Do you think you know enough about this right, or not?"

As the following graph indicates the majority of people would like to know more about their rights as European Union citizens. On average two in three of those having heard about the various rights say they would like to know more. Interest was highest for information about *"buying goods for one's own personal use in any other European Union country and bringing them back home without going through customs"*. Nearly four in ten respondents felt they knew enough about the procedures, but 56% stated they would like more information.

Six in ten of those interviewed feel they do not know enough about studying in another country, and very similar figures are recorded for items such as medical cover in the case of an emergency, equal treatment at work, living in another Member State and financial transactions such as bank loans and taking out insurance.

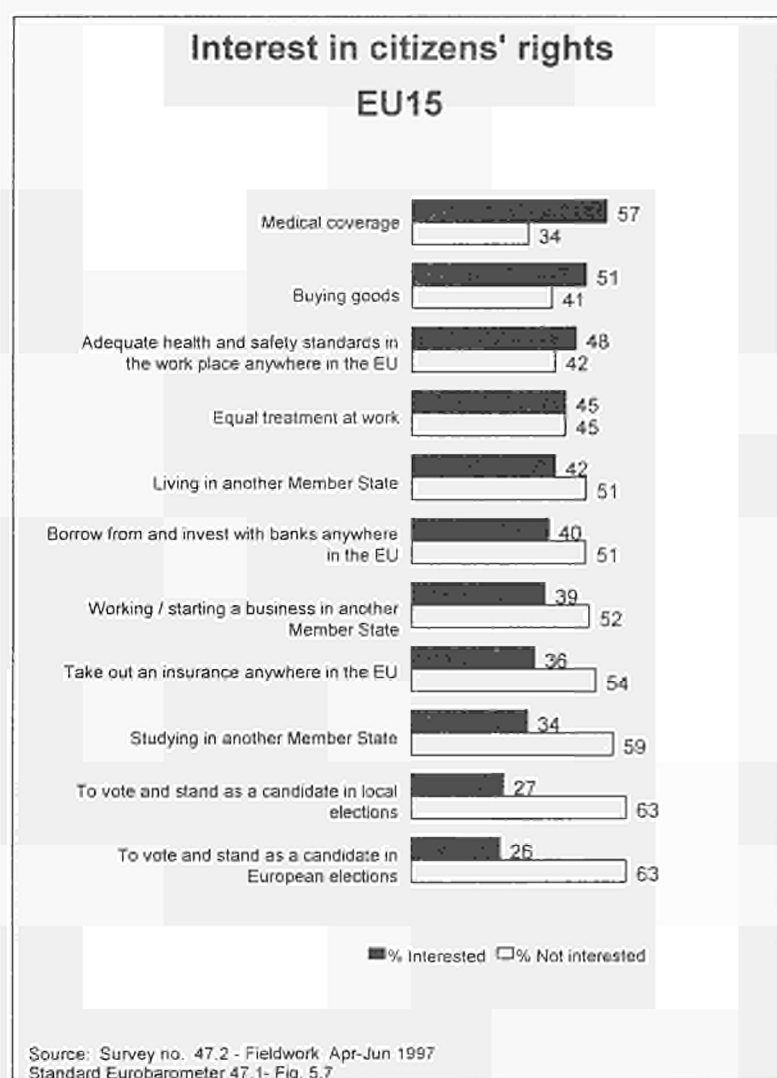
The two areas where people felt the least informed related to setting up a business in another country and the regulations concerning the right to vote and stand as candidate in both local and European elections, only one in four people felt they knew enough about these issues. (Tables 5.8 & 5.9)



5.6. Interest in citizens' rights

In overall terms interest in one's individual rights as an European Union citizen tend to focus on the practical, nearly two in three people would like to find out more about reimbursement for urgent medical care in another Member State. Information about buying goods without formalities is the second most popular field, with 51% seeking further information. Work related issues such as equal treatment and adequate health and safety standards are mentioned by nearly half of all respondents.

Interest in information concerning voting rights and the possibility of standing as a candidate in local and European elections was significantly less, with 27% and 26% interested respectively. (Table 5.10)



The interest accorded to each of these themes is frequently related to demographic characteristics. In the category described as **equal opportunities** we find strongest interest amongst women, the young and the well educated.

The series that describes what might be loosely called **freedom of movement**: freedom to live and work in another Member State, interest is slightly higher amongst men than women. This group also tends to be younger, well educated and holding down managerial jobs, whereas the unemployed show less interest.

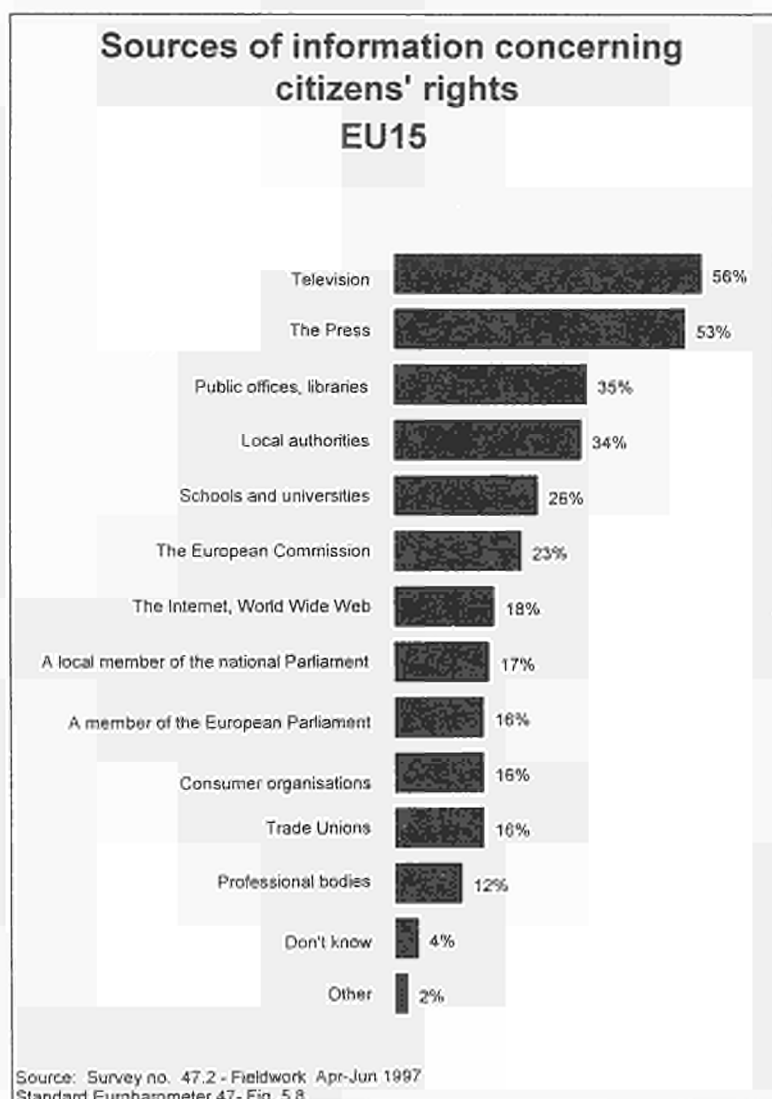
Interest in information concerning the **opportunities to study** in another country is predictably higher amongst the young and in this area women are as interested as their male counterparts.

In the category entitled "**financial**" relating to bank loans and investments we find most interest expressed by men, usually in the middle age group 25-54 and most frequently self-employed.

Finally in the category described as **voting rights**, both at local and European level, we again see men tending to be more interested as are the better educated and opinion leaders. However, political persuasion does not appear to have an influence on interest, people to both the left and right of the political spectrum have the same interest in political participation. (Table 5.11)

5.7. Sources of information on citizens' rights

As we discussed in the preceding chapter the sources that people will consult are varied, but nevertheless we see that there is predominance by the mass media, both print and broadcast. When asked about where they should be able to find out about the rights they have as citizens over half (56%) mention the television and a further 53% the press.



National differences and preferences

While the mass media are seen as a prime source of information on citizen's rights in all Member States, examination of the other possible sources of information indicated that national differences are noticeable. Below we highlight some of the individual country variations.

Belgium

Belgians were some of the most likely to contact the European Commission directly (36%), as were they more likely to contact a member of the European Parliament (24%).

Denmark

In Denmark we observe the important role played by the public offices and library system. Sixty percent of Danes would expect to find this type of information in their public offices/library. They were also more likely to turn to their local authority (40%) and one in three of them would resort to the Internet/WWW for information.

Germany

In Germany local authorities are considered an important source by 44% of people, while schools and universities are cited by 29% and 21% respectively.

Greece

In Greece, apart from the media in general, the most cited sources were local authorities (36%) and libraries (26%), but most scores were the same or below the EU average in mention.

Spain

The Spanish most frequently cited local authorities (26%) together with public offices and libraries (22%) as the most probable sources of information.

France

Over four in ten people in France would resort to their public offices and library for information concerning citizen's rights, while one in three would contact the European Commission direct. Consumer associations are mentioned by 21% of those interviewed.

Ireland

The Irish like many others look to their public library system to provide information (34%), but they also cited their national member of Parliament (26%), schools and universities (21%) and the local authority (21%).

Luxembourg

In Luxembourg again libraries and public offices are valued as sources of information (37%), and one in three persons would make a direct inquiry to the European Commission.

The Netherlands

Public offices and libraries rate particularly high in the Netherlands with 61% of respondents citing them as a source of information. Both the Internet/WWW and the European Commission are mentioned by 38% of those interviewed, and both these scores are above the EU averages of 18% and 23% respectively.

Austria

Austrians place greatest importance on local authorities (39%) for information : other sources exceeding the EU average are consumers associations (22%) and professional bodies (20%).

Portugal

Apart from the mass media and in particular television, in Portugal the highest mentions are for local authorities (39%) and schools and universities (27%).

Finland

Four in ten Finnish respondents would consult public offices and libraries, 28% their Member of the European Parliament, 27% the local authority, 25% at school or university and 23% the Internet or WWW.

Sweden

In Sweden the public offices and libraries play an extremely important role and seven in ten Swedes say they would try to find out information from these sources. Schools and Universities together with local authorities are cited by over four in ten respondents. The Internet/WWW would be used by 23%.

The United Kingdom

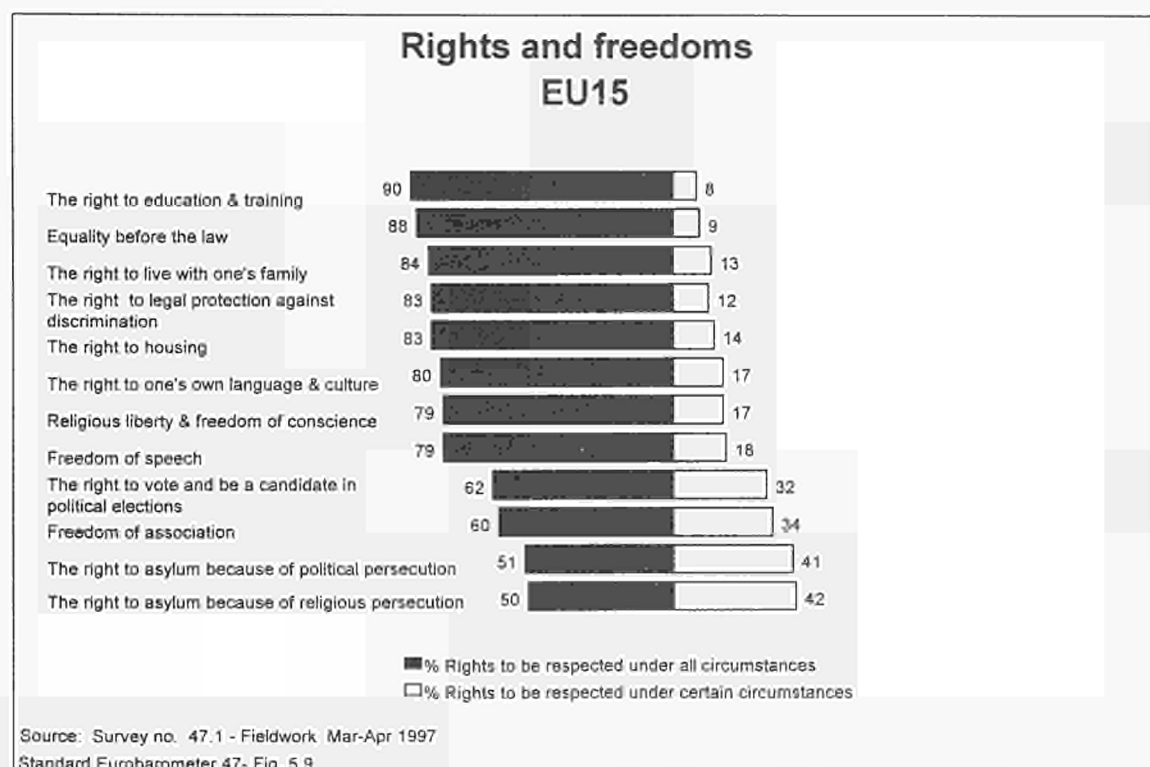
Again in the United Kingdom the role of public offices and libraries as an information source is emphasised with nearly six in ten citing them as sources of information. Approximately one in three respondents cite their Members of Parliament both national and European as a source of information, the EU average for each being 16%. In terms of the mass media it was worth noting that only 31% thought they would get information from the television, a significantly lower figure than elsewhere. (Table 5.12)

5.8. Respect for rights and freedoms

As we indicated at the beginning of this chapter we have included in this section the analysis of a question used as part of a survey on the **European Year against Racism**. The question attempted to examine the importance people place on certain individual rights and freedoms; the question read as follows:

For each of the following rights and freedoms, could you tell me whether you think they should be respected under all circumstances, or whether this depends on the circumstances?

- ☐ The freedom of speech
- ☐ The freedom of association
- ☐ The right to use one's own language and culture
- ☐ Religious liberty and freedom of conscience
- ☐ Equality before the law
- ☐ The right to asylum because of political persecution
- ☐ The right to asylum because of religious persecution
- ☐ The right to vote and be a candidate in political elections
- ☐ The right to education and training
- ☐ The right to legal protection against discrimination
- ☐ The right to live with one's family
- ☐ The right to housing



Overall European citizens cherish the **right to education and training** above all else, nine in ten persons Union-wide rate this as a right which should be respected under all circumstances and only 8% considered it depended on the circumstances. Strongest attachment to this right was seen in Spain where 94% of those interviewed felt it should be respected at all times. The lowest, but nevertheless very high scores, were recorded in Belgium and Denmark with 84% each.

Equality before the law came a close second in importance with 88% considering it should be respected at all times. Highest scores were recorded in Italy, Finland and Sweden all with 94%, while registering lower, but again high levels included the United Kingdom (75%) and Belgium and Ireland both 77%.

At a more personal level people rated the **ability to live with one's family** (84%) and to be **housed** (83%) as rights to be respected at all times. For these two items national differences tend to be more pronounced : in Greece, Spain and Italy over nine in ten persons considered the ability to live with one's family an absolute right, while in Denmark only 66% consider this an inalienable right and in the Netherlands and Belgium the figures are 69%, and 71% respectively. The right to be housed showed a lesser range, with the highest scores in Greece and Portugal, 93% each, and the lowest in the United Kingdom 70%.

The right to **legal protection against discrimination** is valued by 83% of EU citizens, high scores of 88% and 89% being recorded in Spain, the Netherlands and Ireland while again the lowest scored being recorded in Belgium at 69%.

The right to one's **own language and culture** is most strongly held in Italy where over nine in ten persons (92%) considered this as a right that should be respected at all times. Other countries where this feeling is particularly high include Greece, Portugal and Ireland (all 89%), Spain 88% and Finland 86%. In Belgium only 63% consider this right as one to be applied in all circumstances.

The freedom of speech is cherished in nearly all Member States, and is again particularly high in Italy at 88%. The lowest score is recorded in East Germany at 64% compared with West Germany at 82% giving an average of 78% for Germany overall. Lower scores were noted in Sweden 67% and the United Kingdom 71%.

Religious liberty and freedom of conscience is the last in the high scoring group, again with nearly eight in ten persons feeling it should be respected at all times. Again we see particularly high scores in Italy 90% and also in the Netherlands (87%), Greece and Spain (85% each). Belgium continues together with Sweden to score lower, with 64% rating this freedom as essential.

In a second group we find a series of freedoms and rights which, while having a majority support, are not as strongly supported overall as the ones discussed above. First in this group is the **right to vote and be a candidate in political elections**. Approximately two in three think this should be a right at all times. The national differences are striking; the range is wide with 77% in Spain rating this an essential right compared to only 32% in Belgium. Other countries above the average include Ireland 73%, Portugal and Greece 69% and the United Kingdom 68%.

Freedom of association while overall supported by six in ten persons in the Union again shows some wide divergence in the national scores : high scores are recorded in Greece (86%), Portugal (73%) and Spain (70%), but conversely much lower scores are found in Sweden (46%), Denmark (51%), the Netherlands (52%), East Germany (53%) and Finland (54%).

The right to **asylum be it for political or religious reasons** is rated last on the list of freedoms and rights and we find that just one in two people consider these rights in all circumstances. People from Greece, Spain and Portugal are generally most favourable to asylum seekers, both political and religious, while countries more questioning of these rights are to be found in Belgium (38% political and 34% religious), the United Kingdom (40% political and 42% religious) and Germany (44% political and 37% religious). (Tables 5.14 & 5.15)

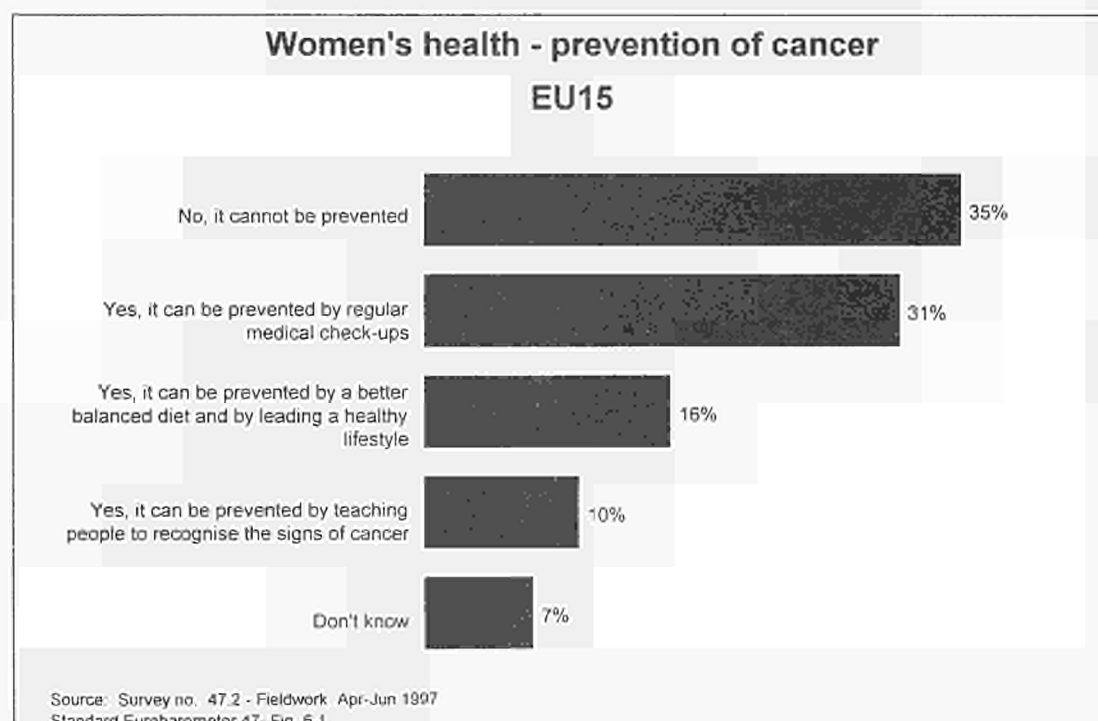
6. Health and Training

In this final chapter we will discuss briefly the results from two special question series on the survey, the first relating to women's attitudes to the prevention of cancer and the effectiveness of preventive screening, the second discussing several questions taken from a longer series concerning education and training and attitudes towards the information society.

6.1. Women and Cancer

In a series of questions concerning cancer and its prevention the Eurobarometer asked women if they personally thought the disease could be prevented or not. Overall 58% of women feel that cancer is preventable, 35% however do not believe so and a further 7% say they don't know.

Thirty-one percent of women believe that the best means of prevention is by regular medical check-ups, 16% believe that a balanced diet and a healthy life style will help, while 10% think that by teaching people to recognise the early signs of the disease will contribute to its prevention.



In the country analysis we note that women from the Mediterranean countries are far more positive about prevention than elsewhere, 20% or less of these women feel cancer can not be prevented, which is in contrast to the Netherlands where 66% believe it can not be prevented, and likewise in Germany 54% and the United Kingdom 44%.

Regular check-ups are seen as a particularly useful measure in Greece (53%), France (51%) and Italy (49%). Conversely women in the Netherlands (10%), Denmark (12%) and Germany (13%) are the least likely to rate check-ups as useful in the fight against cancer. Prevention by improving **one's diet and life style** is though to be particularly valuable in Denmark where 45% believe it will help in prevention. Higher than average scores on this point were also recorded in Sweden (27%), Luxembourg (27%) and Austria 25%. On the other hand low scores for diet and life style changes were recorded in France (9%), East Germany (10%) and Greece (11%).

As we mentioned 10% believe that prevention can be helped by learning to **recognise the signs of cancer** and this is particularly the case in Portugal (16%) and Ireland (15%). However it seen of little value by German (7%) and Dutch (4%) women. (Table 6.1)

In demographic terms we see that younger women are more positive about the prevention of cancer as are the well educated – 62% of 15-24 year olds believe cancer can be prevented compared to 54% of over 55's. Younger women also set greater store by the various preventive measures, in particular the teaching of people to recognise the early warning signs, 14% compared to 9% for those over 40.

6.2. Effectiveness of preventive screening

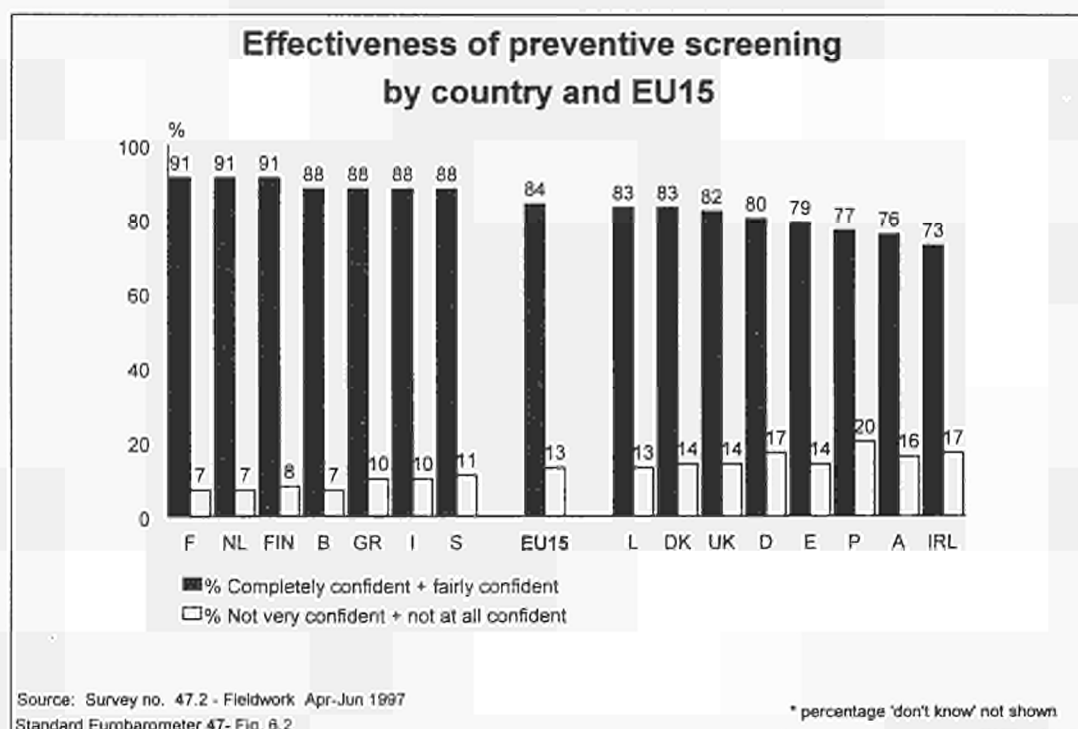
A second question which was fielded to evaluate how effective women feel preventive medical examinations are, asked respondents to say whether they were:

- ☐ Completely confident
- ☐ Fairly confident
- ☐ Not very confident
- ☐ Not at all confident

In preventive medical examinations.

Overall 31% of all women interviewed state they were "completely confident" in screening tests, just over half (54%) rated themselves as "fairly confident", 11% "not very confident" and 2% as "not at all confident".

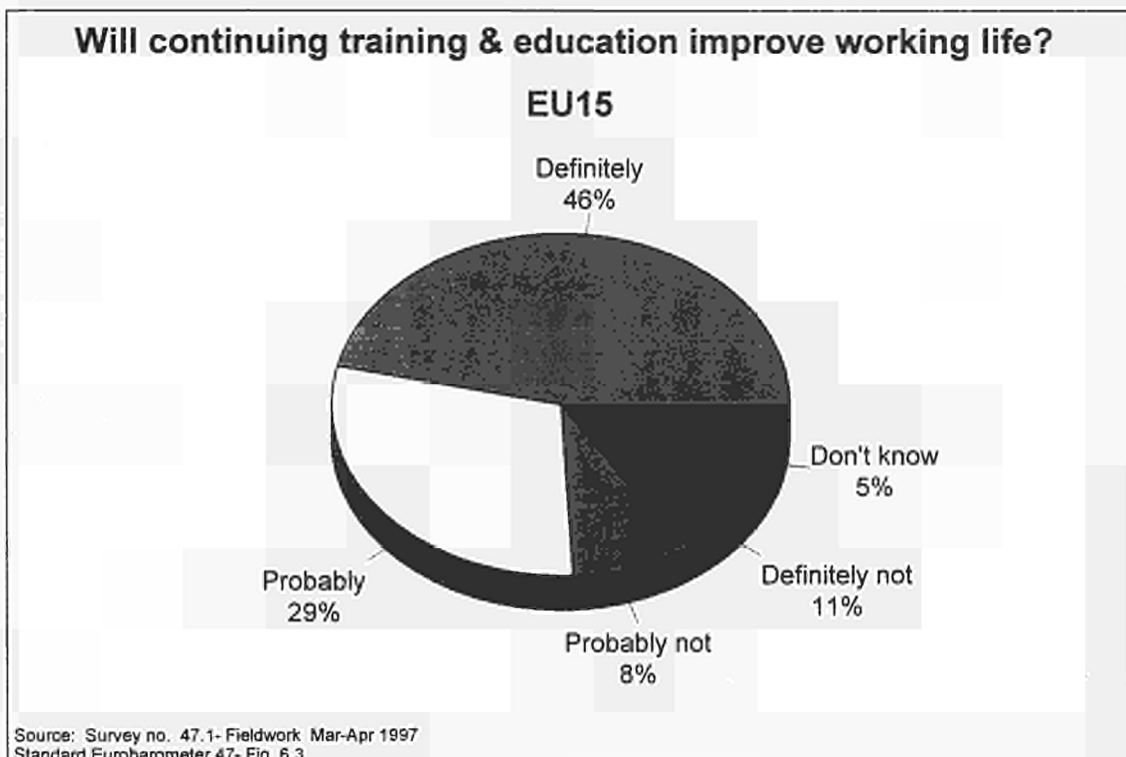
We find that confidence in preventive medical tests is particularly high in France where 53% of women say they are "completely confident" and a further 38% say they are "fairly confident". Confidence levels are also above average in the Netherlands, where 44% "completely confident" and Greece 43% "completely confident". Overall we observe lower scores in Portugal (20%), Germany and Ireland (17%) "not very" or "not at all" confident. (Table 6.2)



6.3. The value of continuing training and education

In this final section we examine responses to a selection of questions associated with the value of continuing training and education throughout life, the perceived role of the European Union in training and finally people's perceptions of the information society and its role in education and training.

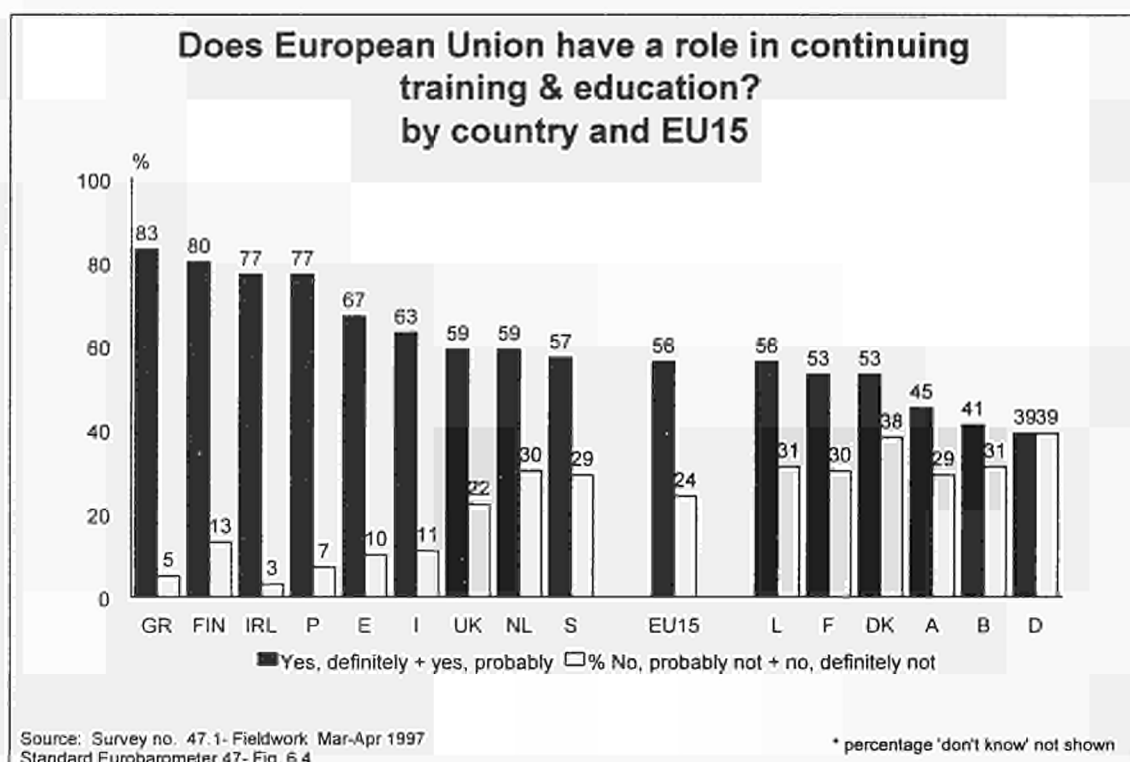
The response to the question as to whether continuing training and education can improve one's working life is a resounding yes. Forty-six percent of those interviewed felt it would definitely improve their working life, 29% probably, 8% probably not and 11% definitely not, while 5% held no opinion. **Thus overall 75% of those interviewed see training and education as a positive thing.**



We find greatest support for continuing education and training in the United Kingdom and Ireland, where 65% and 64% respectively, believe that continuing education and training will definitely improve their working life. In striking contrast only 26% of Germans felt it would definitely improve their working life. Elsewhere the differences were less marked. In the demographic analysis it is predictably the young, well educated and managers who are most supportive of continuing education and training. (Tables 6.3 & 6.4)

6.4. Does the European Union have a role to play in continuing training and education?

A majority of people (56%) believe the European Union does have a role to play in continuing training and education, these sentiments are particularly high in Portugal, 53% "definitely have a role", Greece 48%, Ireland 47% and Finland 40%. In contrast almost equal numbers of Germans are in favour as are against European Union involvement – 39% definitely/probably yes and 39%, probably/definitely not. Overall we also witness a relatively high "don't know" score of 20% on this question, with some higher than average scores in Italy and Austria each with 26% "don't know" scores and Spain and West Germany both 23%. (Table 6.5)



Looking at the socio-demographic variables we observe that there exists a very high correlation between those holding a positive view of the European Union as measured by the "membership good thing-bad thing" indicator and those believing the Union has a role in the field of continuing training and education. Nearly 70% of those favourable to membership support Union-level action, compared to 37% of those with unfavourable attitudes.

Other socio-demographic groups which are traditionally associated with favourable attitudes to the European Union are also likely to support Union-level action for training and education. These include men more than women (59% to 53%), the young 62% compared with 49% for the over 55's, the well educated 65% compared 50% of those leaving school by the age of 16.

Of particular interest however, was the analysis by occupational group. Again as would be expected the managers are more in favour than average (66% compared to the EU average of 56%), but of all the other groups we see the unemployed strongly supporting European action, 27% "definitely" and 34% "probably". An additional analysis of people's feelings concerning their job security also indicates that those feeling most vulnerable to job loss in the forthcoming months support Union action, with 28% saying "definitely" yes to EU action. (Table 6.6)

6.5. The information society and training

In the final question on education and training we attempted to measure people's attitudes to the new technologies and the information society by using a series of attitude statements and asking respondents whether they agreed or disagreed with each. The question read as follows:

"Information and communication technologies are increasingly prominent in our private and working lives: today you can link computers, televisions, videos and communication satellites. I am going to read out a number of statements regarding the relationship between this so-called "information society" and continuing training and education. For each please tell me whether you tend to agree or disagree."

- ☐ *Schools should prepare children well to use the new technologies and tools of the information society.*
- ☐ *Throughout your working life it is essential to follow training courses so as to adapt to rapid technological changes.*
- ☐ *I personally feel the need to follow such courses.*
- ☐ *Nowadays to avoid becoming or staying unemployed, it is essential to know how to use these new technologies and tools.*
- ☐ *New technologies and tools of the information society make training easier.*
- ☐ *I am personally afraid that training courses are becoming too complicated, as it is difficult to fully understand these new technologies and tools.*
- ☐ *The Internet and new technologies will divide society rather than bring it together.*
- ☐ *I don't trust the Internet and new technologies, because they contain violence, pornography, and so on.*
- ☐ *When there is too much information, the quality of education falls.*
- ☐ *The Internet and new technologies are too expensive for me.*
- ☐ *In reality people do not use computers for learning.*

The results show that the **overwhelming number of people believe that future employment is closely linked with the ability to use the new technologies**. Eight in ten people agree with the two statements that it is necessary to know how to use the new technologies and that the continuing updating of skills is necessary.

We also find a large consensus on the value of training for the new technologies. Seventy-four percent agree with the statement *"new technologies and tools of the information society make training easier"* and nearly half of those interviewed felt that they personally needed to follow such training courses. But an important 40% feared such training programmes, saying they were too complicated and difficult to understand.

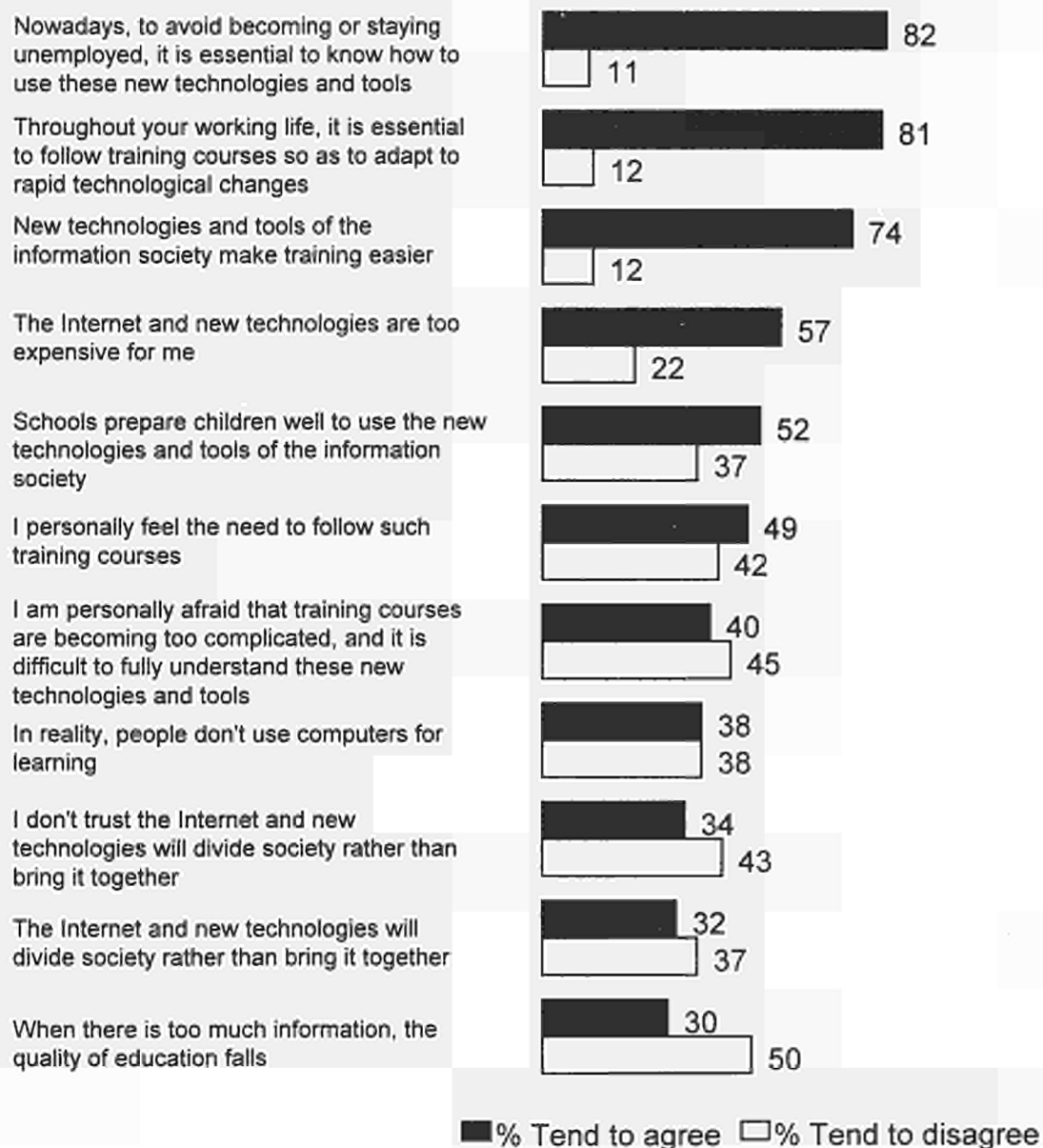
Fifty-seven percent say the Internet and new technologies are too expensive for them and 34% feared the growth of violence and pornography over the Net.

Only just over half of those interviewed believed that schools did a good job in preparing children in the use of the new technologies.

Attitudes to the remaining statements were mixed: 38% believe that computers did not contribute to learning, but 38% did, that the Internet would divide society was felt by 32%, but 37% disagreed and finally the statement that too much information reduces the quality of education was rejected by half the respondents.

The information society & training

EU15



Source: Survey no. 47.1- Fieldwork Mar-Apr 1997
Standard Eurobarometer 47- Fig. 6.5

* percentage 'don't know' not shown

National differences do to a certain extent reflect the extent to which people have access to and make use of the new technologies. As we observed in Chapter Four the use of the Internet and World Wide Web is very variable between countries. Nevertheless, there seems little disagreement over the importance of the use of new technologies for training throughout the Union.

However, there are some noticeable national variations; for example, how effectively schools are preparing children to use the new technologies. The highest level of satisfaction is seen in Finland, where 82% believe the schools are doing an adequate job; this is followed by the United Kingdom where 72% think schools are doing an adequate job. In Austria the figure is 67%, Ireland 65% and Sweden 64%. Particularly low scores were recorded in Greece 27%, Italy 30% and Portugal 39%.

The impact of the technologies and the Internet as reflected in the statements such as "*I don't trust the Internet/new technologies*" (violence, pornography) and "*the Internet will divide society*", show that a sizeable proportion of people "do not know" if there will be any impact. We observe high negative scores in particular in France 52% and Belgium 51% for the access to violence and pornography, while much lower scores are noted in Portugal, Ireland, Spain and Greece, all of which also record high "don't know" scores.

We may conclude that there is widespread understanding of the need for skills in the new technologies and support for training actions, be they at national or Union level. However the current differences in availability and use of these new technologies, and particular the Internet/WWW, in the individual Member States means that a differentiated approach to training in the European Union context will be needed for the foreseeable future.

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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
EU 15 / UE 15	15 members states of the European Union	les 15 Etats membres de l'Union européenne
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	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	Travailleurs manuels
Age at the end of Studies	Age de fin d'études	House persons	Personnes au foyer
Up to 15 years	Jusqu'à 15 ans	Unemployed	Chômeurs
Still studying	Etudiant	European Attitudes	Attitude vis-à-vis de l'Europe
Opinion Leadership	Leader d'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 / TABLEAUX

1.1

OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION ? (% , by country)

Question :

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

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Very satisfied	19	20	62	13	11	5	13	16	12	42
Fairly satisfied	58	58	35	61	60	58	51	62	62	49
Not very satisfied	17	16	3	21	23	29	30	20	17	7
Not al all satisfied	5	5	0	4	5	7	7	3	9	2
Don't know	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	101

1.2

OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION ? (% , by demographics)

Question:

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

EB 47.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
Very satisfied	19	19	19	19	17	16	23	18	17	23	23	14	18	17	25
Fairly satisfied	58	59	58	60	60	58	56	55	60	57	62	51	58	63	61
Not very satisfied	17	17	17	15	19	18	16	20	17	16	12	25	19	15	12
Not at all satisfied	5	5	5	4	4	6	4	6	5	3	3	9	4	4	2
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total	100	101	100	99	101	99	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	99	101

1.1

SATISFACTION GENERALE DE LA VIE ? (% , par pays)

Question:

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1	
12	39	46	23	6	29	43	31	19	Très satisfait	
61	55	46	61	57	62	53	55	58	Plutôt satisfait	
20	5	6	11	29	9	3	10	17	Plutôt pas satisfait	
6	1	1	3	8	1	1	3	5	Pas du tout satisfait	
1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	Ne sait pas	
100	101	99	100	101	101	100	100	100	Total	

1.2

SATISFACTION GENERALE DE LA VIE ? (% , par démographiques)

Question :

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.1
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
16	25	17	17	20	10	22	16	18	19	Très satisfait
61	61	65	60	57	42	60	58	55	58	Plutôt satisfait
17	12	15	19	17	32	14	20	19	17	Plutôt pas satisfait
5	2	2	4	5	16	3	5	7	5	Pas du tout satisfait
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	Ne sait pas
100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total

1.3

OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION ? (% , by country)

Change from Spring 1995 (EB 43) to Spring 1997 (EB 47)

Question:

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

1st column: EB 47.1

2nd column: change
from EB 43.1

	EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
							WEST			EAST										
Very satisfied	19	-2	20	-6	62	-4	13	-9	11	-9	5	-6	13	6	16	2	12	-1	42	9
Fairly satisfied	58	-1	58	-5	35	3	61	-3	60	-4	58	-5	51	6	62	1	62	2	49	-6
Not very satisfied	17	2	16	8	3	1	21	10	23	10	29	8	30	-4	20	0	17	-2	7	0
Not at all satisfied	5	1	5	3	0	0	4	2	5	2	7	3	7	-8	3	-1	9	2	2	-1
Don't know	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0
Total	100		100		100		100		100		101		101		101		101		101	

1.4

PRESENT LIFE SITUATION COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO (% , by country)

Question:

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

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Improved	33	25	44	21	21	22	40	34	29	48
Stayed about the same	44	54	45	53	51	47	32	51	39	41
Got worse	22	20	9	24	25	30	28	14	31	11
Don't know	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Total	100	101	99	100	99	101	101	100	101	101

1.3

SATISFACTION GENERALE DE LA VIE ? (% , par pays)
Evolution entre le printemps 1995 (EB 43) et le printemps 1997 (EB 47)

Question:

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

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		1ère colonne: EB 47.1 2e colonne: évolution par rapport à l'EB 43.1
12	-2	39	-6	46	-2	23	-10	6	3	29	3	43	3	31	1	19	-2	Très satisfait
61	-4	55	6	46	0	61	6	57	-5	62	-2	53	-4	55	0	58	-1	Plutôt satisfait
20	3	5	0	6	1	11	3	29	6	9	1	3	0	10	-2	17	2	Plutôt pas satisfait
6	2	1	0	1	-1	3	2	8	-3	1	-1	1	1	3	0	5	1	Pas du tout satisfait
1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Ne sait pas
100		101		99		100		101		101		100		100		100		Total

1.4

SITUATION PERSONNELLE ACTUELLE COMPAREE A CELLE D'IL Y A 5 ANS (% , par pays)

Question:

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
35	41	46	29	39	36	41	44	33	S'est améliorée
47	47	40	50	41	45	37	35	44	Restée à peu près la même
18	10	13	17	20	18	20	21	22	S'est dégradée
1	2	1	4	0	1	2	1	1	Ne sait pas
101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	Total

1.5

PRESENT LIFE SITUATION COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO

(%, by demographics)

Question :

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

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
Improved	33	35	31	48	45	27	18	22	34	43	44	24	28	37	42
Stayed about the same	44	42	46	36	37	45	54	50	43	39	43	42	48	42	43
Got worse	22	22	21	13	17	27	26	27	23	16	9	32	23	20	14
Don't know	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.6

SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (%, by country)

Question:

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

	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
EB 47.1										
A good thing	46	41	50	37	36	32	61	49	47	80
A bad thing	15	19	25	16	15	13	8	10	13	3
Neither good nor bad	30	30	23	35	38	46	24	30	37	10
Don't know	9	9	3	11	11	9	7	12	4	7
Total	100	99	101	99	100	100	100	101	101	100

1.5

SITUATION PERSONNELLE ACTUELLE COMPAREE A CELLE D'IL Y A 5 ANS
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
39	45	42	39	24	21	38	28	28	33	S'est améliorée
38	40	43	40	54	37	44	46	41	44	Restée à peu près la même
22	14	15	20	21	41	17	24	30	22	S'est dégradée
1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	Ne sait pas
100	99	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	Total

EB 47.1

1.6

SOUTIEN A L'APPARTENANCE A L'UNION EUROPEENNE (%, par pays)

Question:

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	
62	77	72	30	54	37	27	36	46	Une bonne chose
8	6	6	27	8	23	41	26	15	Une mauvaise chose
21	15	16	34	30	33	26	27	30	Ni bonne, ni mauvaise
9	2	6	9	8	8	5	12	9	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	101	99	101	100	Total

EB 47.1

1.7

SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% , by demographics)

Question:

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

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
		Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
A good thing	46	51	42	48	49	47	42	39	44	58	58	39	45	46	57
A bad thing	15	16	15	12	13	16	18	17	16	12	10	17	16	16	12
Neither good nor bad	30	27	33	29	30	29	30	33	31	24	25	31	32	30	26
Don't know	9	6	11	11	7	7	10	11	9	6	7	13	8	8	5
Total	100	100	101	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

1.8

SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% , by country)

Change from Autumn 1996 (EB 46) to Spring 1997 (EB 47)

Question:

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

1st column: EB 47.1 2nd column: % change from EB 46.0	EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
							WEST			EAST										
A good thing	46	-2	41	-4	50	6	37	-3	36	-3	32	-3	61	4	49	-2	47	1	80	4
A bad thing	15	-2	19	5	25	-6	16	-1	15	-1	13	1	8	-3	10	-1	13	-6	3	-2
Neither good nor bad	30	2	30	-1	23	2	35	1	38	1	46	1	24	-2	30	2	37	6	10	-1
Don't know	9	1	9	0	3	-1	11	3	11	3	9	2	7	1	12	2	4	0	7	-1
Total	100		99		101		99		100		100		100		101		101		100	

1.7

SOUTIEN A L'APPARTENANCE A L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par démographiques)

Question:

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1556	1570	1769	3610	1861	1196	7620	4394	2663	15900	=n
52	61	48	40	43	41	100	0	0	46	Une bonne chose
13	13	14	17	15	17	0	0	100	15	Une mauvaise chose
27	22	30	34	29	33	0	100	0	30	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise
7	4	8	9	13	10	0	0	0	9	Ne sait pas
99	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	Total

EB 47.1

1.8

SOUTIEN A L'APPARTENANCE A L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays) **Evolution entre l'automne 1996 (EB 46) et le printemps 1997 (EB 47)**

Question:

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

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		1ère colonne: EB 47.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 46.0
62	-6	77	4	72	-2	30	-1	54	0	37	-2	27	0	36	1	46	-2	Une bonne chose
8	0	6	-1	6	1	27	2	8	-2	23	0	41	-4	26	-2	15	-2	Une mauvaise chose
21	3	15	-1	16	1	34	0	30	-1	33	2	26	3	27	2	30	2	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise
9	2	2	-1	6	1	9	-1	8	2	8	1	5	0	12	0	9	1	Ne sait pas
100		100		100		100		100		101		99		101		100		Total

1.9

BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION 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 ?

EB 47.1	EU 15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Benefited	41	36	61	35	34	28	68	40	44	88
Not benefited	36	40	26	42	43	46	19	33	35	3
Don't know	22	24	13	23	23	25	13	28	21	9
Total	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100

1.10

BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION 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?

EB 47.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
		Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
Benefited	41	47	37	45	43	43	37	34	39	53	51	36	40	40	52
Not benefited	36	36	37	30	34	39	40	41	38	31	27	39	38	37	33
Don't know	22	18	26	25	23	18	23	25	23	16	22	25	22	23	14
Total	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99

1.9.

BENEFICE TIRE DE L'APPARTENANCE A L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)

Question :

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
41	70	69	32	67	37	17	36	41	Bénéficié
35	16	17	44	20	44	54	42	36	Pas bénéficié
24	14	15	23	13	18	29	22	22	Ne sait pas
100	100	101	99	100	99	100	100	99	Total

1.10.

BENEFICE TIRE DE L'APPARTENANCE A L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par démographiques)

Question:

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	EB 47.1
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
49	55	44	35	38	38	71	21	7	41	Bénéficié
36	33	37	39	34	39	15	46	87	36	Pas bénéficié
15	12	19	26	29	23	14	33	6	22	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	Total

1.11

BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% , by country) Change from Autumn 1996 (EB 46) to Spring 1997 (EB 47)

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 ?

1st column: EB 47.1 2nd column: % change from EB 46.0	EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
							WEST			EAST										
Benefited	41	-1	36	-4	61	6	35	2	34	0	28	-2	68	2	40	3	44	0	88	2
Not benefited	36	1	40	6	26	-6	42	-1	43	0	46	0	19	-2	33	-4	35	0	3	-2
Don't know	22	1	24	-3	13	0	23	0	23	-1	25	0	13	-1	28	2	21	0	9	0
Total	99		100		100		100		100		99		100		101		100		100	

1.12

FUTURE BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% , 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 ?

EB 47.0	EU 15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Will be benefiting	47	52	54	36	36	33	60	53	53	63
Won't be benefiting	27	22	32	40	41	43	22	17	23	15
Don't know	25	26	14	24	23	24	19	31	24	22
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100

1.11.

BENEFICE TIRE DE L'APPARTENANCE A L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)
Evolution entre l'automne 1996 (EB 46) et le printemps 1997 (EB 47)

Question:

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

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		1ère colonne: EB 47.1 2e colonne: % évolution par rapport à l'EB 46.0
41	-10	70	6	69	0	32	-2	67	-2	37	0	17	-1	36	2	41	-1	Bénéficié
35	7	16	-5	17	2	44	0	20	0	44	-1	54	-2	42	-5	36	-1	Pas bénéficié
24	2	14	-1	15	0	23	1	13	2	18	0	29	3	22	3	22	1	Ne sait pas
100		100		101		99		100		99		100		100		99		Total

1.12.

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

Question :

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.0
60	67	63	42	55	51	49	32	47	Bénéficiera
15	17	17	35	17	32	33	37	27	Ne bénéficiera pas
25	16	21	23	28	17	19	31	25	Ne sait pas
100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	99	Total

1.13

FUTURE BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% , 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 ?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	+ +
EB 47.0 n=	15900	7680	8220	2746	4494	3681	4979	4870	6299	3261	1470	2965	2881	2997	2762
Will benefit	47	52	43	54	50	48	41	38	46	58	62	39	46	52	56
Won't benefit	27	27	27	20	26	31	30	32	29	23	17	29	29	28	24
Don't know	25	21	30	26	24	21	29	30	26	19	21	32	26	19	20
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	99	100

1.13.

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

Question:

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1649	1503	1590	3431	2032	1083	7300	4454	2739	15900	=n
51	58	52	45	41	45	78	30	11	47	Bénéficiera
26	25	24	30	26	28	8	35	71	27	Ne bénéficiera pas
23	16	24	25	32	27	15	34	18	25	Ne sait pas
100	99	100	100	99	100	101	99	100	99	Total

EB 47.0

2.1

SUPPORT FOR CURRENT POLICY 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.

EB 47.1		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+: For	WEST							EAST													
-: Against	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
a)	47	40	58	32	34	60	32	54	32	54	32	55	65	24	58	23	56	36	62	22	
b)	63	20	56	26	57	37	67	18	66	18	65	17	73	18	65	11	69	19	60	16	
c)	68	19	62	24	53	41	75	14	74	14	72	16	73	19	62	15	71	19	54	24	
d)	60	20	58	19	56	26	65	16	66	16	68	15	69	14	61	13	55	30	70	9	
e)	69	9	59	13	75	9	75	8	75	8	75	8	63	10	68	7	73	11	62	7	
f)	48	20	46	23	34	34	53	17	52	18	46	22	55	10	43	15	55	21	51	10	
g)	52	35	37	53	37	60	48	37	48	36	47	36	49	42	66	19	55	37	68	18	
h)	43	43	27	62	29	66	42	42	41	43	36	46	36	55	58	25	40	51	50	30	
i)	87	6	86	6	90	7	86	6	85	7	84	7	90	3	84	5	89	7	91	2	
j)	62	16	59	19	53	34	55	18	56	17	59	14	68	9	65	8	77	13	70	5	

- a) There should be one single currency, the EURO, replacing 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) The European Union should be responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments.
- e) The President and the Members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament, otherwise, they should resign.
- f) 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.
- g) Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections.
- h) Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections.
- i) Children should be taught at school about the way European Union institutions work.
- j) The European Union should support film and television production in European in order to achieve a better balance between American, Japanese and European productions.

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

2.1.
SOUTIEN AUX POLITIQUES ACTUELLES (% , 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.

EB 47.1																			
I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15			
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
74	15	67	27	52	42	40	47	46	30	29	62	33	53	26	61	47	40	a)	
76	11	74	16	77	14	59	22	53	20	45	43	46	37	43	35	63	20	b)	
81	10	75	18	80	16	53	29	60	20	33	56	48	38	58	26	68	19	c)	
71	11	64	23	59	29	51	24	56	16	60	21	43	34	50	28	60	20	d)	
68	8	72	12	83	7	52	16	51	11	82	6	60	7	64	13	69	9	e)	
49	15	57	21	52	28	42	23	49	17	43	22	33	17	37	28	48	20	f)	
57	26	54	39	63	33	40	43	55	29	46	47	51	40	43	44	52	35	g)	
51	31	42	51	50	47	30	52	44	39	40	53	43	47	35	47	43	43	h)	
89	4	88	8	89	8	79	11	85	4	91	5	93	3	83	8	87	6	i)	
62	14	70	15	52	35	51	19	69	9	59	24	55	24	59	17	62	16	j)	

- a) Il devrait y avoir une monnaie unique, l'Euro, remplaçant (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) l'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux.
- e) Le président et les Membres de la Commission européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner.
- f) En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et les dépenses de l'Union européenne, le Parlement devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des ministres qui représente les gouvernements nationaux.
- g) Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de l'Union européenne qui réside en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales.
- h) 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.
- i) On devrait apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent.
- j) L'Union européenne devrait soutenir la production de films et de programme télévisés en Europe, de manière à atteindre un meilleur équilibre entre les productions américaines, japonaises et européennes.

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

2.2

SUPPORT FOR CURRENT POLICY 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 47.1		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
+ : For - : Against		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
	n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
a)	+	47	52	44	52	50	48	42	42	45	55	61	41	46	50	54
	-	40	38	42	36	38	40	43	42	43	34	30	44	42	40	37
b)	+	63	67	58	62	66	66	59	56	63	72	70	58	61	71	71
	-	20	21	20	20	20	20	21	21	22	17	17	21	23	18	20
c)	+	68	71	66	70	69	71	64	62	69	74	75	62	68	73	77
	-	19	20	18	17	19	18	20	19	19	18	16	22	19	18	16
d)	+	60	64	57	64	62	64	55	55	60	66	68	55	63	64	68
	-	20	21	19	17	20	20	22	19	21	21	15	21	21	20	18
e)	+	69	73	66	66	70	74	66	62	71	75	71	64	71	75	76
	-	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	8	10
f)	+	48	51	44	47	48	50	46	42	49	52	49	45	49	51	52
	-	20	22	18	19	20	20	20	19	19	23	19	18	21	20	23
g)	+	52	53	51	56	56	53	45	46	52	57	63	49	54	54	58
	-	35	36	34	30	33	36	38	36	36	34	26	35	33	37	34
h)	+	43	46	40	48	46	44	37	38	42	48	51	43	43	44	48
	-	43	43	42	38	41	43	46	43	44	41	36	41	43	46	42
i)	+	87	88	85	86	87	89	85	82	87	90	90	84	87	90	90
	-	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	6	5	6	7	5	6	6
j)	+	62	66	59	65	64	64	58	56	64	67	68	59	64	65	68
	-	16	16	15	15	17	16	15	14	16	18	15	16	16	16	18

- There should be one single currency, the EURO, replacing replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the member States of the European Union.
- The Member States of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union.
- The European Union Member States should have a common defence and military policy.
- The European Union should be responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments.
- The President and the Members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament, otherwise, they should resign.
- 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.
- Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections.
- Any citizen of another European Union country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections.
- Children should be taught at school about the way European Union institutions work.
- The European Union should support film and television production in Europe in order to achieve a better balance between American, Japanese and European productions.

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

2.2.

SOUTIEN AUX POLITIQUES ACTUELLES (% , 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.

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.1	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	+ : Pour	- : Contre
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n	
57	53	49	42	42	46	69	34	17	47	a)	+
34	37	41	44	40	41	22	50	76	40		-
68	73	66	61	57	60	78	57	41	63	b)	+
20	19	20	23	18	20	12	24	42	20		-
73	76	71	67	62	64	81	64	47	68	c)	+
17	18	19	20	17	23	11	21	40	19		-
65	69	63	60	55	60	72	56	42	60	d)	+
21	21	22	20	16	22	14	21	39	20		-
71	79	70	69	63	70	76	66	64	69	e)	+
9	11	10	9	8	10	7	11	15	9		-
50	54	49	47	43	46	59	41	34	48	f)	+
21	26	21	19	15	22	15	23	35	20		-
54	58	51	51	48	54	64	46	32	52	g)	+
35	36	37	36	31	33	26	39	57	35		-
44	50	44	41	40	47	54	37	27	43	h)	+
44	42	42	45	39	37	35	47	62	43		-
88	92	87	86	84	86	93	83	78	87	i)	+
6	6	7	7	5	8	3	8	14	6		-
67	67	64	63	55	62	72	57	52	62	j)	+
17	19	18	16	14	15	12	18	26	16		-

- a) Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire européenne, avec une monnaie unique remplaçant (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) l'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux.
- e) Le président et les Membres de la Commission européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner.
- f) En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et les dépenses de l'Union européenne, le Parlement devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des ministres qui représente les gouvernements nationaux.
- g) Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de l'Union européenne qui réside en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales.
- h) 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.
- i) On devrait apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent.
- j) L'Union européenne devrait soutenir la production de films et de programmes télévisés en Europe, de manière à atteindre un meilleur équilibre entre les productions américaines, japonaises et européennes.

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

2.3

SUPPORT FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% , by country)

Question:

For each of the following countries, are you in favour or not of it becoming part of the European Union in the future ?

EB 47.1		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+ : In favour								WEST				EAST									
- : Not in favour		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) BULGARIA		37	37	27	49	41	41	21	55	24	51	36	37	57	31	53	15	34	44	36	23
b) CYPRUS		40	34	32	44	43	40	26	46	27	43	30	35	90	5	47	20	31	48	45	20
c) CZECH REPUBLIC		43	33	32	47	57	29	35	43	39	38	55	22	54	30	52	16	36	45	38	25
d) ESTONIA		36	37	28	48	68	22	31	43	31	42	30	38	45	36	46	20	25	53	34	25
e) HUNGARY		49	28	34	44	58	28	51	30	53	28	59	20	59	27	52	16	40	41	40	24
f) ICELAND		56	22	41	36	79	12	50	28	50	26	53	19	62	24	59	11	53	29	49	16
g) LATVIA		36	37	28	48	68	21	31	44	31	43	30	39	44	37	45	21	26	51	35	24
h) LITHUANIA		35	37	26	48	67	22	28	46	28	44	31	38	45	38	46	21	26	50	34	24
i) MALTA		49	26	41	36	50	30	40	33	40	31	40	25	61	26	50	17	36	42	49	18
j) NORWAY		69	13	62	17	87	7	75	11	75	10	74	9	69	19	64	8	68	19	60	11
k) POLAND		46	33	35	45	63	24	29	54	30	52	35	41	61	28	56	14	46	38	49	17
l) ROMANIA		35	42	28	51	42	43	15	65	16	63	19	56	58	31	52	18	32	49	38	24
m) RUSSIA		32	46	23	56	30	55	17	63	19	60	27	48	58	30	50	23	23	60	27	38
n) SLOVAKIA		36	38	28	49	50	35	27	50	31	45	45	28	48	36	46	20	26	52	32	28
o) SLOVENIA		34	39	28	49	44	38	24	51	26	48	32	38	49	36	46	20	26	53	32	28
p) SWITZERLAND		72	12	66	15	79	12	75	11	75	10	76	8	75	14	71	5	71	18	61	11
q) TURKEY		32	45	24	57	31	56	23	56	24	54	28	44	13	80	46	24	28	54	38	24

2.3.

SOUTIEN A L'ELARGISSEMENT DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)

Question:

Pour chacun des pays suivants, seriez-vous favorable ou défavorable à ce qu'à l'avenir il fasse partie de l'Union européenne ?

EB 47.1

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		+ : Favorable - : Défavorable
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
44	32	33	47	47	37	23	47	38	22	37	42	46	21	37	30	37	37	a) BULGARIE
43	34	38	41	47	37	35	35	34	26	42	38	51	19	49	23	40	34	b) CHYPRE
44	33	40	42	61	26	37	38	37	24	51	29	62	12	42	30	43	33	c) REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE
36	39	33	45	54	31	32	36	34	26	63	21	66	11	35	32	36	37	d) ESTONIE
52	28	43	39	65	22	57	23	39	22	57	24	62	12	43	27	49	28	e) HONGRIE
59	22	65	20	78	10	50	24	39	22	68	16	76	6	54	20	56	22	f) ISLANDE
35	39	34	45	55	30	30	37	34	27	54	28	66	11	35	32	36	37	g) LETTONIE
36	38	33	46	52	33	29	38	33	27	53	29	65	12	35	32	35	37	h) LITUANIE
61	20	54	26	70	17	47	24	38	24	45	34	56	12	57	17	49	26	i) MALTE
69	14	72	14	91	2	66	16	54	14	77	10	79	7	63	13	69	13	j) NORVEGE
53	27	43	41	65	23	29	48	42	22	53	29	61	14	48	25	46	33	k) POLOGNE
44	34	32	49	49	38	19	56	37	25	35	46	45	24	38	32	35	42	l) ROUMANIE
41	37	26	56	39	50	22	55	39	28	31	50	39	34	33	40	32	46	m) RUSSIE
40	36	31	49	52	33	31	42	35	26	39	41	55	17	34	35	36	38	n) SLOVAQUIE
40	37	31	48	48	36	40	34	34	27	36	44	50	21	32	34	34	39	o) SLOVENIE
73	13	74	14	85	7	67	15	60	11	72	12	77	5	65	13	72	12	p) SUISSE
34	42	25	57	39	49	26	47	37	26	33	48	37	34	40	33	32	45	q) TURQUIE

2.4.

POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION TAKING ? (% , 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?

EB 47.1

EB 47.1												
1 : (NATIONAL) government												
2 : The European Union		EU 15	B	DK	WEST	D	EAST	GR	E	F	IRL	
a) Defence	1	42	37	59	32	34	40	65	36	40	66	
	2	52	54	36	62	60	54	33	54	54	28	
b) Protection of the environment	1	33	29	43	26	27	28	41	27	28	48	
	2	63	64	55	69	69	69	57	66	70	48	
c) Currency	1	42	35	52	49	48	46	43	33	34	36	
	2	51	57	41	44	45	47	52	56	60	56	
d) Co-operation with developing countries, Third World	1	19	24	28	16	17	19	38	14	17	18	
	2	74	65	68	76	76	74	57	78	77	74	
e) Health and social welfare	1	62	57	84	61	63	70	57	55	68	65	
	2	33	36	15	34	32	27	41	36	28	29	
f) Basic rules for broadcasting and press	1	52	44	71	50	51	54	58	43	47	49	
	2	40	46	24	42	41	37	39	45	47	41	
g) Workers' rights vis-à-vis their employers	1	54	44	76	58	59	63	54	49	52	43	
	2	40	48	21	36	35	32	44	43	43	49	
h) Immigration policy	1	39	37	56	41	41	43	45	25	34	39	
	2	55	54	40	53	53	51	51	65	61	53	
i) The fight against unemployment	1	45	36	60	44	44	45	43	43	40	41	
	2	51	58	36	52	52	52	55	51	57	54	
j) Agriculture and Fishing policy	1	43	33	46	30	32	38	60	51	38	50	
	2	50	54	51	63	61	53	37	41	56	43	
k) Supporting regions experiencing economic difficulties	1	32	26	30	29	29	29	38	23	39	17	
	2	61	63	63	64	64	63	58	69	56	75	
l) Education	1	60	56	69	61	63	69	59	56	59	70	
	2	35	37	28	33	32	27	39	37	37	26	
m) Scientific and Technological research	1	27	23	29	35	34	31	35	16	23	18	
	2	67	68	66	60	61	63	62	75	73	74	
n) Rates of VAT (Value Added Tax)	1	44	31	54	47	47	46	57	35	30	46	
	2	46	58	39	46	45	42	37	47	63	42	
o) Foreign policy towards countries outside the EU	1	23	20	37	21	21	21	44	17	21	20	
	2	69	66	58	71	71	70	53	69	72	70	
p) Cultural policy	1	55	53	82	53	55	63	65	50	59	66	
	2	37	37	14	40	38	32	33	40	35	28	
q) Rules for political asylum	1	38	36	57	38	40	45	45	26	38	37	
	2	54	53	39	56	55	50	49	61	55	49	
r) The fight against drugs	1	26	18	25	22	22	18	38	24	21	31	
	2	70	75	73	73	74	79	60	69	77	65	

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

2.4.

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DECISION 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 (NATIONALITE) tandis 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 qui, selon vous, devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) et ceux où les décisions devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne?

									EB 47.1	
I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	1 : Gouvernement (NATIONAL)	2 : L'Union européenne
32	30	21	48	58	89	76	60	42	a) Défense	1
64	66	75	45	33	8	20	35	52		2
32	34	15	45	48	57	49	47	33	b) Protection de l'environnement	1
65	63	85	50	45	39	49	48	63		2
18	32	39	51	51	67	56	68	42	c) Monnaie	1
76	64	58	42	41	27	34	25	51		2
9	20	15	29	31	34	34	27	19	d) Coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le tiers monde	1
85	75	84	62	59	60	59	66	74		2
48	61	58	66	63	88	66	70	62	e) Santé et la sécurité sociale	1
48	37	39	28	31	9	31	25	33		2
40	43	53	59	55	47	68	69	52	f) Règles de base en matière de radio, de télévision et de presse	1
50	51	43	33	36	46	27	24	40		2
40	60	51	65	57	78	72	59	54	g) Droits des travailleurs vis-à-vis de leurs employeurs	1
55	36	46	28	37	19	23	34	40		2
18	47	35	57	47	72	63	62	39	h) Politique d'immigration	1
77	49	63	36	46	24	33	32	55		2
29	45	44	44	48	59	54	67	45	i) Lutte contre le chômage	1
67	54	53	51	47	37	43	28	51		2
40	42	26	50	58	76	60	56	43	j) Agriculture et la politique de la pêche	1
51	51	72	39	36	19	35	36	50		2
31	27	39	34	40	42	37	34	32	k) Aider les régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	1
63	70	58	56	55	53	58	58	61		2
42	68	60	65	65	73	58	76	60	l) L'enseignement	1
52	31	38	28	30	23	39	19	35		2
16	16	19	30	34	36	32	37	27	m) La recherche scientifique et technologique	1
79	79	79	62	57	58	61	55	67		2
31	52	25	46	50	59	55	72	44	n) Les taux de TVA (Taxe sur la Valeur Ajoutée)	1
55	44	71	42	40	34	38	21	46		2
9	17	14	30	34	45	42	35	23	o) Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'UE	1
83	76	82	58	56	48	50	55	69		2
40	61	63	65	62	66	72	59	55	p) La politique culturelle	1
53	34	34	27	30	28	21	31	37		2
18	42	30	58	48	58	58	54	38	q) Les règles en matière d'asile politique	1
73	51	69	34	42	36	37	38	54		2
21	30	23	28	39	34	39	39	26	r) La lutte contre la drogue	1
75	68	77	65	56	62	59	56	70		2

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

2.5

POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION TAKING ? (% , by demographics)

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?

FB 47.1		TOTAL	SEX		AGE								INCOME			
1 : (NATIONAL) government 2 : The European Union		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55+	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
	n =	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
a) Defence	1	42	42	43	40	41	42	45	49	42	35	37	47	44	41	35
	2	52	54	49	53	54	53	48	43	52	60	58	45	50	55	62
b) Protection of the environment	1	33	32	35	30	31	33	37	40	33	27	26	38	33	32	28
	2	63	66	60	66	66	64	57	53	64	71	71	56	63	67	71
c) Currency	1	42	40	44	38	40	43	46	47	44	35	31	46	42	43	38
	2	51	54	48	55	54	51	46	43	50	58	64	46	51	53	58
d) Co-operation with developing countries	1	19	19	19	15	17	19	23	23	18	17	13	24	18	16	16
	2	74	76	72	78	78	75	68	67	76	79	82	67	76	78	81
e) Health and social welfare	1	62	60	64	58	60	61	66	64	63	58	57	66	62	62	61
	2	33	37	30	36	35	35	29	29	33	38	38	29	33	35	37
f) Basic rules for broadcasting and press	1	52	50	53	49	49	50	56	54	53	47	48	56	49	51	49
	2	40	44	37	42	43	43	35	35	40	47	44	35	42	44	46
g) Workers' rights vis-à-vis their employers	1	54	52	56	49	53	53	58	57	56	48	44	57	53	54	50
	2	40	44	37	44	42	42	36	35	39	48	50	35	41	42	46
h) Immigration policy	1	39	40	39	33	38	39	45	43	41	35	29	43	40	40	36
	2	55	56	53	60	57	57	48	48	54	62	65	49	54	56	62
i) The fight against unemployment	1	45	44	46	43	44	42	49	48	46	40	39	47	43	46	42
	2	51	53	48	52	52	55	45	46	50	57	58	48	52	52	56
j) Agriculture and Fishing policy	1	43	41	45	42	41	41	48	50	42	36	40	48	44	41	39
	2	50	54	46	51	52	53	44	40	52	58	54	42	50	54	57
k) Supporting regions experiencing economic difficulties	1	32	29	35	29	32	30	35	35	31	29	31	35	31	30	28
	2	61	66	57	62	62	65	57	55	63	67	63	56	63	66	68
l) Education	1	60	60	60	55	58	61	64	63	61	56	55	62	60	60	60
	2	35	36	34	39	38	35	30	30	35	41	40	31	35	37	38
m) Scientific and Technological research	1	27	26	27	21	24	27	32	31	27	24	20	32	25	25	25
	2	67	70	65	72	71	69	60	60	68	73	75	60	68	71	72
n) Rates of VAT	1	44	42	46	41	44	42	47	49	45	37	38	47	41	44	41
	2	46	51	42	47	48	50	41	38	47	56	51	41	47	50	53
o) Foreign policy towards countries outside the EU	1	23	23	23	18	21	23	27	27	23	19	15	27	22	22	20
	2	69	71	66	72	73	71	61	61	69	76	77	61	69	72	76
p) Cultural policy	1	55	56	54	50	54	55	59	54	55	58	55	55	54	55	58
	2	37	38	37	41	40	39	32	35	38	39	39	34	39	39	38
q) Rules for political asylum	1	38	38	37	34	36	38	41	40	40	33	31	41	38	39	34
	2	54	56	53	57	57	57	49	48	53	63	62	49	54	56	61
r) The fight against drugs	1	26	25	27	25	25	24	29	31	25	21	23	30	25	23	21
	2	70	72	67	69	72	73	66	62	71	76	73	64	70	75	77

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

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

Question:

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.1	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manuel workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	1 : Gouvernement (NATIONAL) 2 : L'Union européenne	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	n =	
40	37	41	44	44	48	31	48	66	42	a) La défense	1
56	60	55	50	47	46	65	45	29	52		2
32	27	33	33	36	36	25	36	52	33	b) La protection de l'environnement	1
64	71	64	64	57	60	73	60	45	63		2
39	38	44	45	44	42	25	52	74	42	c) Monnaie	1
57	57	50	47	46	51	71	40	21	51		2
20	17	19	17	20	20	13	20	36	19	d) Coopération avec les pays en voie de développement	1
75	79	76	76	70	74	83	72	57	74		2
57	58	61	63	62	65	53	68	77	62	e) Santé et la sécurité sociale	1
39	40	35	32	31	32	44	27	19	33		2
48	48	53	54	49	54	44	56	66	52	f) Règles de base en matière de radio, télévision & presse	1
44	48	42	39	38	38	50	35	28	40		2
51	46	54	57	55	56	42	61	73	54	g) Droits des travailleurs vis-à-vis de leurs employeurs	1
46	51	42	37	36	39	54	32	23	40		2
36	37	40	41	40	38	29	43	66	39	h) Politique d'immigration	1
60	60	55	53	51	55	68	50	29	55		2
40	44	43	47	45	47	34	51	66	45	i) Lutte contre le chômage	1
57	54	53	48	48	50	63	44	31	51		2
42	35	43	43	47	45	33	47	65	43	j) Agriculture et pêche	1
52	62	52	50	42	46	62	45	29	50		2
30	28	32	30	35	32	24	35	51	32	k) Aider les régions qui ont des difficultés économiques	1
65	69	63	63	55	61	72	57	43	61		2
58	62	60	61	59	61	52	65	46	60	l) Enseignement	1
38	35	37	35	33	35	45	29	21	35		2
22	31	27	25	26	28	19	30	44	27	m) Recherche scientifique et technologique	1
74	66	70	70	65	66	78	63	51	67		2
39	39	47	47	42	47	33	49	66	44	n) Les taux de TVA	1
54	55	46	44	43	43	59	40	28	46		2
22	23	21	22	24	23	14	26	45	23	o) Politique étrangère	1
73	73	73	69	63	67	81	64	47	69		2
60	61	54	53	52	54	50	57	69	55	p) Politique culturelle	1
37	35	41	39	37	37	46	35	24	37		2
33	37	38	41	37	36	27	43	62	38	q) Règles en matière d'asile politique	1
61	59	56	51	52	56	68	48	32	54		2
22	23	26	26	27	29	19	28	40	26	r) Lutte contre la drogue	1
76	75	71	69	67	67	78	67	56	70		2

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

2.6

CITIZENS' FEARS (% , by country)

Question :

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

EB 47.2		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+ : Afraid - : Not afraid								WEST				EAST									
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1)		36	51	46	40	62	36	14	73	15	71	16	67	65	27	31	53	48	44	46	42
2)		65	30	67	26	71	28	66	27	68	25	77	18	84	13	59	34	57	38	75	19
3)		30	64	29	63	41	58	26	67	26	66	28	64	59	38	28	66	33	64	39	54
4)		40	47	40	45	38	57	57	36	55	36	48	38	24	57	17	66	53	40	33	52
5)		44	37	50	29	45	47	57	33	56	34	48	35	48	27	24	48	51	34	36	39
6)		50	40	58	32	46	51	58	34	61	31	71	21	57	29	50	37	61	34	37	49
7)		34	59	31	60	45	52	29	61	29	61	30	60	49	45	29	63	33	65	46	47
8)		52	42	47	45	50	47	60	36	60	36	58	35	64	28	34	59	61	35	43	49
9)		51	34	67	22	60	36	52	37	54	36	60	28	50	27	35	39	66	26	52	32
10)		50	35	70	19	59	36	52	37	53	35	59	28	52	26	35	38	65	28	49	34
11)		26	62	43	43	19	77	26	63	25	64	21	65	46	43	15	69	39	52	30	56
12)		68	25	76	16	54	42	71	23	71	23	70	19	85	10	72	20	68	25	52	32
13)		29	64	36	56	29	68	27	63	28	62	28	62	33	57	22	72	31	65	28	65

1. A loss of power for smaller Member States
2. An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime
3. Our language being used less and less
4. Richer member countries will have to pay for the others
5. The expansion towards the East will cost the European Union member countries too much money
6. The loss of social benefits
7. The loss of our national identity and culture
8. The end of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)
9. The transfer of jobs to European Union countries which have lower production costs
10. The transfer of jobs to non European Union countries which have lower production costs
11. Other countries joining the European Union
12. Even more taxes
13. That (OUR COUNTRY) will not really exist anymore

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

LES CRAINTES DES CITOYENS (% , par pays)

Question :

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

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.2
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+ : Craint - : Pas de crainte
35	45	43	48	50	46	37	53	48	35	63	34	52	42	39	47	36	51	1)
57	34	69	26	66	32	67	28	80	14	78	20	83	15	65	29	65	30	2)
28	64	48	46	37	62	29	64	41	49	32	66	27	70	25	70	30	64	3)
25	54	43	48	55	41	49	38	21	60	34	60	28	61	44	45	40	47	4)
33	38	48	35	57	37	54	34	37	35	44	44	43	42	41	40	44	37	5)
26	56	46	43	58	39	59	33	50	36	53	43	55	39	43	48	50	40	6)
19	70	34	59	35	63	36	56	42	47	31	65	35	61	53	41	34	59	7)
38	49	43	51	51	48	53	42	54	34	55	42	46	48	58	36	52	42	8)
38	41	56	33	65	31	58	30	38	36	62	33	69	26	50	37	51	34	9)
36	38	56	32	66	31	56	31	36	36	53	41	57	35	44	42	50	35	10)
22	62	34	56	26	68	32	57	28	58	13	80	13	76	23	66	26	62	11)
67	25	61	31	57	39	68	25	71	21	50	47	53	40	69	24	68	25	12)
15	77	28	68	24	74	35	56	24	64	26	72	31	64	48	46	29	64	13)

1. Une perte de pouvoir pour les plus petits pays membres
2. Un renforcement du trafic de drogue et du crime international organisé
3. Que notre langue soit de moins en moins utilisée
4. Que les pays membres les plus riches paient pour les autres
5. Que l'élargissement vers l'Est coûte trop d'argent aux pays membres de l'Union européenne
6. La perte d'avantages sociaux
7. La perte de notre identité et de notre culture nationale
8. La fin de (MONNAIE NATIONALE)
9. Le transfert d'emplois vers des pays de l'Union européenne où l'on produit moins cher
10. Le transfert d'emplois vers des pays hors de l'Union européenne où l'on produit moins cher
11. Un élargissement de l'Union européenne à d'autres pays
12. Encore plus de taxes et d'impôts
13. Que (NOTRE PAYS) n'existe plus vraiment

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

2.7

CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS (% , by country)

Question :

Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you - personally - think that is likely to happen, or not ? (SHOW CARD)

EB 47.2		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+ : will happen - : will not happen		+	-	+	-	+	-	WEST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1)		47	32	59	23	63	29	38	41	39	40	42	36	72	18	42	27	48	34	49	28
2)		63	24	69	19	70	23	67	21	70	18	82	10	84	13	50	30	54	35	70	15
3)		32	57	36	50	41	53	30	57	31	57	35	54	61	35	25	59	29	64	54	32
4)		55	28	54	27	73	20	71	17	71	17	68	17	30	52	36	34	57	30	54	23
5)		52	23	56	16	71	18	66	21	66	20	67	16	56	18	33	24	52	28	43	22
6)		48	35	60	26	49	44	61	26	63	24	70	16	60	25	39	33	57	32	29	46
7)		31	56	36	49	38	55	32	53	31	54	30	55	48	45	17	63	26	67	38	46
8)		75	15	75	16	67	26	80	14	80	13	83	8	81	11	70	13	84	10	77	10
9)		59	21	74	11	77	16	61	23	63	21	71	13	58	18	35	23	67	20	52	20
10)		54	25	71	14	74	19	57	27	59	25	66	17	60	16	32	25	66	22	45	26
11)		62	20	66	16	84	10	58	24	60	22	67	15	80	9	55	18	62	24	66	12
12)		68	19	76	11	61	31	73	16	72	16	71	14	86	7	65	14	64	24	49	23
13)		25	63	42	44	19	73	28	58	28	58	28	59	30	58	9	74	27	65	23	61

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10. The transfer of jobs to non European Union countries which have lower production costs
11. Other countries joining the European Union
12. Even more taxes
13. That (OUR COUNTRY) will not really exist anymore

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

LES PREVISIONS DES CITOYENS (% , par pays)

Question :

Certaines personnes peuvent avoir des craintes face à l'Europe qui se construit, l'Union européenne. Voici une liste de choses que certains disent craindre. Pour chacune d'entre elles, voulez-vous me dire si - personnellement - vous pensez qu'elle arrivera ou non ? (MONTRER CARTE)

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.2
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+ : Arrivera - : N'arrivera pas
50	29	50	36	56	37	42	36	47	26	64	28	66	22	47	30	47	32	1)
59	28	68	22	67	28	69	18	73	14	80	14	84	9	62	23	63	24	2)
40	50	55	37	44	53	30	57	38	47	39	54	38	56	19	69	32	57	3)
37	40	62	26	79	16	67	16	35	36	54	35	64	21	60	23	55	28	4)
39	28	54	25	70	21	72	14	43	21	55	28	64	16	46	26	52	23	5)
28	49	49	36	59	35	64	22	42	36	58	34	58	29	38	43	48	35	6)
24	62	39	50	36	60	38	49	30	52	30	62	35	56	44	43	31	56	7)
66	19	83	10	87	10	79	12	76	11	80	15	71	17	66	21	75	15	8)
54	22	65	20	81	14	65	17	43	22	71	21	78	13	52	25	59	21	9)
44	28	62	23	77	18	64	16	40	24	61	30	65	22	45	34	54	25	10)
63	19	71	17	75	17	70	15	61	17	61	26	71	14	59	22	62	20	11)
67	19	68	19	59	32	72	14	66	18	47	43	57	30	69	16	68	19	12)
13	75	31	61	23	75	32	54	14	69	22	71	28	63	37	49	25	63	13)

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13. Que (NOTRE PAYS) n'existe plus vraiment

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

3.1

AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE MEDIA (% , by country)

Question :

Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Union ?

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Yes	54	40	66	51	52	58	57	51	48	38
No	40	52	33	35	34	30	40	44	50	57
Don't know	6	6	2	14	14	12	3	6	3	6
Total	100	98	101	100	100	100	100	101	101	101

3.2

AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE MEDIA (% , by demographics)

Question :

Have you recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Union ?

EB 47.2	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
n =	15900	7681	8219	2748	4496	3682	4975	4996	6326	3178	1400	2800	2913	3114	2849
Yes	54	60	49	46	56	57	55	49	53	65	50	46	55	59	63
No	40	36	44	48	39	37	38	44	40	32	44	46	39	36	32
Don't know	6	5	7	6	5	6	7	7	6	3	5	9	6	5	5
Total	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	101	100	100	100

3.1

NOTORIETE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DANS LES MEDIAS (% , par pays)

Question:

Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement européen, c'est à dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de l'Union européenne ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
71	78	58	58	59	80	60	45	54	Oui
26	20	42	32	38	19	37	52	40	Non
3	2	1	11	4	2	3	4	6	Ne sait pas
100	100	101	101	101	101	100	101	100	Total

3.2

NOTORIETE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DANS LES MEDIAS (% , par démographiques)

Question:

Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement européen, c'est à dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de l'Union européenne ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	EB 47.2
1583	1535	1668	3836	1727	1126	7259	4589	2488	15900	=n
63	67	56	50	48	52	62	49	51	54	Yes
34	29	39	43	45	42	35	44	43	40	No
3	4	5	7	7	5	3	8	6	6	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100	Total

3.3

CURRENT IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)

Question :

How important a part would you say the European Parliament plays in the life of the European Union nowadays ? (READ OUT)

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Very important	14	7	10	11	11	12	28	14	14	27
Important	43	42	43	44	43	39	42	46	43	39
Not very important	20	21	29	22	22	23	12	14	24	8
Not at all important	5	4	6	9	9	7	3	2	6	2
Don't know	18	24	11	14	15	18	15	25	13	24
Total	100	98	99	100	100	99	100	101	100	100

3.4

CURRENT IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)

Change from Winter 1995 (EB 44) to Spring 1997 (EB 47)

Question :

How important a part would you say the European Parliament plays in the life of the European Union nowadays ... ? (READ OUT)

1st column: EB 47.2 2nd column: % change from EB 44.1	EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
							WEST				EAST									
Very important	14	3	7	-1	10	3	11	0	11	0	12	2	28	11	14	1	14	4	27	4
Important	43	-3	42	-5	43	-2	44	1	43	1	39	-1	42	-5	46	-4	43	-7	39	-3
Not very important	20	-1	21	-5	29	-6	22	-3	22	-3	23	-2	12	1	14	-2	24	4	8	1
Not at all important	5	0	4	-1	6	2	9	1	9	1	7	-1	3	1	2	-2	6	0	2	0
Don't know	18	1	26	12	11	2	14	0	15	1	18	1	15	-7	25	7	13	-1	24	-2
Total	100		100		99		100		100		99		100		101		100		100	

3.3

IMPORTANCE ACTUELLE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)

Question:

A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement européen joue-t-il dans la vie de l'Union Européenne
un rôle ... ? (LIRE)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
13	21	10	14	12	9	12	21	14	Très important
47	59	46	38	49	51	42	38	43	Important
19	10	30	21	14	24	19	15	20	Peu important
4	3	5	8	4	4	6	3	5	Pas important du tout
18	7	9	18	21	12	22	22	18	Ne sait pas
101	100	100	99	100	100	101	99	100	Total

3.4

IMPORTANCE ACTUELLE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)**Evolution entre l'hiver 1995 (EB44) et le printemps 1997 (EB47)**

Question :

A votre avis, actuellement le Parlement européen joue-t-il dans la vie de l'Union européenne
un rôle ... ? (LIRE)

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		1ère colonne: EB 47.2 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 44.1
13	1	21	6	10	3	14	2	12	-4	9	3	12	7	21	9	14	3	Très important
47	-1	59	-3	46	5	38	-8	49	5	51	0	42	3	38	-5	43	-3	Important
19	-1	10	-1	30	-7	21	0	14	-1	24	1	19	-8	15	-4	20	-1	Peu important
4	0	3	1	5	1	8	2	4	-1	4	0	6	0	3	-1	5	0	Pas important du tout
18	3	7	-3	9	-2	18	3	21	2	12	-5	22	-2	22	0	18	1	Ne sait pas
101		100		100		99		100		100		101		99		100		Total

3.5

CURRENT 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 ? (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
EB 47.2															
n=	15900	7681	8219	2748	4496	3682	4975	4996	6326	3178	1400	2800	2913	3114	2849
Very important	14	18	11	12	16	17	13	12	16	16	12	12	17	15	15
Important	43	44	42	45	45	44	40	39	44	47	48	37	42	46	49
Not very important	20	22	18	18	20	21	20	17	19	25	20	19	20	22	22
Not at all important	5	6	5	5	5	4	6	6	5	4	4	7	4	5	4
Don't know	18	11	24	20	15	14	21	27	16	7	16	25	16	12	9
Total	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	99	100	99

3.6

DESIRED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country)

Question :

Would you personally like the European Parliament to play a more important or a less important part than it does now ?

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
More important	46	38	30	37	37	40	67	53	53	40
Less important	15	10	29	19	19	17	8	5	10	7
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	18	26	24	23	22	17	10	16	19	24
Don't know	21	24	16	20	21	26	15	27	19	29
Total	100	98	99	99	99	100	100	101	101	100

3.5

IMPORTANCE ACTUELLE DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par démographiques)

Question:

A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement européen joue-t-il dans la vie de l'Union européenne un rôle ... ?
(LIRE)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1583	1535	1668	3836	1727	1126	7259	4589	2488	15900	=n
19	20	17	14	9	13	20	9	12	14	Très important
44	45	46	44	41	40	51	42	32	43	Important
19	26	20	19	18	16	17	24	26	20	Peu important
5	4	3	5	4	9	2	6	13	5	Pas important du tout
13	4	13	18	28	22	11	20	17	18	Ne sait pas
100	99	99	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	Total

EB 47.2

3.6

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	EU 15	
66	46	50	33	61	39	24	26	46	Plus important
2	8	14	23	4	19	30	34	15	Moins important
13	29	23	19	13	23	17	17	18	Le même (SPONTANE)
19	17	14	25	23	19	29	24	21	Ne sait pas
100	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	Total

EB 47.2

3.7

DESIRED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country) Change from Winter 1995 (EB 44) to Spring 1997 (EB 47)

Question :

Would you personally like the European Parliament to play a more important or a less important part than it does now ?

1st column: EB 47.2 2nd column: % change from EB 44.1	EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
							WEST				EAST									
More important	46	-2	38	-11	30	3	37	-3	37	-4	40	-2	67	7	53	3	53	4	40	7
Less important	15	3	10	-1	29	2	19	4	19	4	17	3	8	4	5	0	10	1	7	2
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	18	-3	26	3	24	-12	23	-2	22	-3	17	-5	10	-5	16	-6	19	-6	24	-4
Don't know	22	3	26	9	16	6	20	1	22	2	27	5	15	-6	27	3	19	2	29	-5
Total	101		100		99		99		100		101		100		101		101		100	

3.8

DESIRED IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by demographics)

Question :

Would you personally like the European Parliament to play a more important or a less important part than it does now ?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.2 n=	15900	7681	8219	2748	4496	3682	4975	4996	6326	3178	1400	2800	2913	3114	2849
More important	46	50	41	45	46	49	43	41	43	55	48	39	47	48	52
Less important	15	17	13	11	14	17	17	15	17	14	10	15	16	18	15
About the same (SPONTANEOUS)	18	18	18	19	20	17	17	16	20	18	18	19	17	18	20
Don't know	21	15	28	25	20	18	23	28	20	13	24	26	20	17	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100

3.7

ROLE JOUE PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN : IMPORTANCE SOUHAITEE (% , par pays)
Evolution entre l'hiver 1995 (EB 44) et le printemps 1997 (EB 47)

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		EU 15		1ère colonne: EB 47.2 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 44.1
66	-1	46	3	50	-7	33	4	61	8	39	-1	24	-8	26	-13	46	-2	Plus important
2	0	8	-1	14	5	23	0	4	-2	19	7	30	14	34	11	15	3	Moins important
13	-2	29	-5	23	3	19	-4	13	-8	23	0	17	-4	17	-2	18	-3	Le même (SPONTANE)
19	2	17	3	14	0	25	0	23	2	19	-6	29	-3	24	5	21	3	Ne sait pas
100		100		101		100		101		100		100		101		100		Total

3.8

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 ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1583	1535	1668	3836	1727	1126	7259	4589	2488	15900	=n
56	53	48	42	41	43	61	38	28	46	Plus important
15	20	14	16	12	16	9	15	36	15	Moins important
15	17	19	20	17	19	17	23	14	18	Le même (SPONTANE)
14	10	19	22	30	23	14	24	22	21	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	Total

EB 47.2

3.9

RELIABILITY OF NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS (% , by country)

Question:

Many important decisions are made by the European Union. Do you feel you can rely or not on each of the following institutions to make sur that the decisions taken by the European Union are in the interest of people like yourself ? Can you rely or not on ... ?

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

EB 47.2		EU 15				B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
1st column : Can rely on it		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	WEST		EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
2nd column : Cannot rely on it																							
a) The European Commission		36	36	39	38	32	54	27	38	25	38	18	37	43	47	46	27	45	38	51	15		
b) The (NATIONALITY) government		40	45	18	69	47	45	37	43	34	45	24	53	47	49	49	37	33	57	52	30		
c) The European Parliament		38	36	34	42	32	51	28	38	26	38	19	36	50	41	51	26	44	39	51	17		
d) The (NATIONALITY) parliament *		40	41	23	57	54	36	38	41	35	43	27	49	51	44	51	32	36	54	48	33		
e) The Council of Ministers of the European Union representing the national governments		34	36	28	48	32	42	22	38	21	37	16	35	43	44	47	26	38	44	49	16		

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

3.10

RELIABILITY OF NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS (% , by demographics)

Question :

Many important decisions are made by the Eurpean Union. Do you feel you can rely or not on each of the following institutions to make sure that the decisions taken by the European Union are in the interest of people like yourself ? Can you rely on not on ... ?

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

EB 47.2		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
+ : Can rely on it																
- : Cannot rely on it																
a) The European Commission	+	36	40	33	39	38	38	32	31	35	43	47	32	37	40	44
	-	36	39	33	31	36	37	38	37	38	35	27	38	38	36	35
b) The (NATIONALITY) government	+	40	44	37	38	39	41	41	40	37	44	44	40	41	40	44
	-	45	46	44	44	47	45	43	43	48	44	39	46	44	47	44
c) The European Parliament	+	38	42	34	41	39	40	34	33	36	45	47	33	39	41	44
	-	36	38	34	29	36	37	38	37	38	35	25	38	37	36	35
d) The (NATIONALITY) parliament *	+	40	44	36	36	40	41	41	39	37	45	43	38	40	42	45
	-	41	42	41	40	43	42	40	37	43	40	36	43	41	43	41
e) The Council of Ministers of the European Union representing the national governments	+	34	38	30	35	35	35	31	31	31	40	40	29	34	37	41
	-	36	38	34	30	37	36	37	36	37	36	27	37	37	37	35

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

3.9

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

Question :

De nombreuses décisions importantes sont prises par l'Union européenne. Faites-vous confiance ou non à chacune des institutions suivantes, pour veiller à ce que les décisions prises par l'Union européenne soient dans l'intérêt de gens comme vous ? Faites-vous ou non confiance à ... ?

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

EB 47.2

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		1ère colonne : Confiance
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	2e colonne : Pas confiance
46	27	60	23	56	21	27	42	44	30	33	53	23	53	23	44	36	36	a) La Commission européenne
32	52	72	18	72	21	47	37	59	31	43	51	29	60	46	33	40	45	b) Le gouvernement (NATIONALITE)
47	26	63	20	53	29	30	35	47	30	35	48	22	54	26	43	38	36	c) Le Parlement européen
26	46	67	21	68	22	45	34	56	33	50	43	38	49	43	33	40	41	d) Le Parlement (NATIONALITE) *
41	27	58	21	50	29	28	36	45	30	29	45	22	51	26	37	34	36	e) Le Conseil des ministres de l'Union européenne, représentant les gouvernements nationaux

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

3.10

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

Question :

De nombreuses décisions importantes sont prises par l'Union européenne. Faites-vous confiance ou non à chacune des institutions suivantes, pour veiller à ce que les décisions prises par l'Union européenne soient dans l'intérêt de gens comme vous ? Faites-vous ou non confiance à ... ?

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

EB 47.2

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL		
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemployed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	+	-
42	44	37	35	33	28	52	29	15	36	+	a) La Commission Européenne
38	38	34	37	32	42	26	39	63	36	-	
44	47	35	38	39	32	51	34	26	40	+	b) Le gouvernement national
46	42	49	47	43	51	38	49	62	45	-	
43	44	39	37	33	30	54	29	16	38	+	c) Le Parlement européen
37	39	34	36	34	43	26	39	64	36	-	
43	50	36	38	36	32	49	35	29	40	+	d) Le Parlement (NATIONALITE)
44	39	42	44	40	47	35	45	56	41	-	
38	42	35	32	30	28	48	27	14	34	+	e) Le Conseil des ministres
39	36	35	36	33	42	27	38	62	36	-	représentant les gouvernements nationaux

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

3.11

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PROTECTING CITIZENS' INTERESTS (% , by country)

Question :

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

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Very well	3	1	4	3	3	2	5	2	2	10
Fairly well	35	28	27	32	31	26	32	35	32	57
Fairly badly	26	32	39	25	26	27	41	27	32	7
Very badly	12	15	16	11	11	8	15	9	18	4
Don't know	24	21	14	29	30	37	8	28	17	21
Total	100	97	100	100	101	100	101	101	101	99

3.12

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PROTECTING CITIZENS' INTERESTS (% , by demographics)

Question :

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

EB 47.2	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
n=	15900	7681	8219	2748	4496	3682	4975	4996	6326	3178	1400	2800	2913	3114	2849
Very well	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fairly well	35	38	31	37	36	35	32	30	34	41	40	28	36	37	41
Fairly badly	26	27	26	22	27	29	26	25	28	28	24	24	28	28	29
Very badly	12	12	11	9	12	12	13	14	12	10	7	15	12	12	9
Don't know	24	19	30	29	22	21	26	29	23	18	27	30	21	20	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101

3.11

LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET LA DEFENSE DES INTERETS DU CITOYEN
(%, par pays)

Question :

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
2	7	2	5	2	1	1	4	3	Très bien
38	56	44	30	37	36	22	39	35	Assez bien
23	21	27	26	31	36	29	20	26	Assez mal
9	4	7	12	10	17	21	11	12	Très mal
27	12	20	27	21	10	26	26	24	Ne sait pas
99	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	Total

3.12

LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET LA DEFENSE DES INTERETS DU CITOYEN
(%, par démographiques)

Question :

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	EB 47.2
1583	1535	1668	3836	1727	1126	7259	4589	2488	15900	=n
3	4	3	3	1	2	5	1	1	3	Très bien
35	44	36	35	31	28	48	28	14	35	Assez bien
32	27	26	25	28	28	24	29	35	26	Assez mal
12	11	10	12	11	15	5	13	32	12	Très mal
17	15	24	25	29	27	19	28	18	24	Ne sait pas
99	101	99	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	Total

3.13

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

Question :

Here is a list. Can you tell which policy area, or areas, the European Parliament should pay particular attention to ? (SHOW CARD - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

EB 47.2	EU 15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
a) Foreign policy and security	19	8	20	28	27	24	43	12	16	9
b) Protection of the environment	36	23	66	48	46	38	36	35	30	30
c) Protection of the consumer	14	18	15	18	17	13	10	11	16	12
d) Employment	61	73	23	47	48	53	46	79	76	63
e) Currency and economic policy	19	15	13	25	26	28	19	14	17	12
f) Co-operation with developing countries, the Third World	8	4	12	5	5	4	3	11	6	8
g) Fight against cancer and AIDS	24	31	19	19	20	22	31	27	29	28
h) Other areas of social policy	8	10	6	12	13	15	4	5	11	4
i) Education and cultural policy	11	9	11	6	6	5	15	10	8	16
j) Scientific and technological research	8	6	11	8	8	6	4	7	8	5
k) Fight against drug trafficking and crime	39	44	41	40	43	53	45	29	32	59
l) Immigration policy	16	9	25	24	23	18	2	5	16	7
m) Human rights throughout the world	18	14	27	12	13	15	26	20	20	23
n) Don't know	3	6	2	3	3	4	2	5	1	4

DOMAINES D'ACTION PRIORITAIRES 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. (MONTRER CARTE - 3 REPONSES MAXIMUM)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
22	20	17	25	6	32	20	15	19	a) La politique étrangère et de sécurité
25	46	49	30	23	39	57	36	36	b) La protection de l'environnement
9	14	10	16	15	10	7	14	14	c) La protection du consommateur
70	42	47	52	77	69	47	49	61	d) L'emploi
21	15	19	19	6	12	17	20	19	e) La monnaie et la politique économique
9	10	12	8	6	7	8	10	8	f) La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde
25	31	21	22	38	14	17	19	24	g) La lutte contre le cancer et le SIDA
4	10	8	12	9	12	4	5	8	h) D'autres domaines de la politique sociale
8	15	17	7	12	11	6	24	11	i) L'enseignement et la politique culturelle
14	7	9	7	3	8	8	6	8	j) La recherche scientifique et technologique
36	42	43	38	57	44	53	41	39	k) La lutte contre le trafic de drogue et la criminalité
17	6	10	23	2	7	7	19	16	l) La politique d'immigration
12	22	29	15	17	25	33	24	18	m) Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier
2	3	2	4	5	2	3	5	3	n) Ne sait pas

3.14

KEY POLICY AREAS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% , by country) Change from Winter 1995 (EB 44) to Spring 1997 (EB47)

Question :

Here is a list. Can you tell which policy area, or areas, the European Parliament should pay particular attention to ? (SHOW CARD - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

	1st column : EB 47.2		2nd column : % change from		EB 44.1															
	EU 15		B		DK		WEST		D		EAST		GR		E		F		IRL	
a) Foreign policy and security	19	-	8	-	20	-	28	-	27	-	24	-	43	-	12	-	16	-	9	-
b) Protection of the environment	36	-8	23	-15	66	-4	48	-13	46	-12	38	-11	36	-9	35	-5	30	-2	30	-5
c) Protection of the consumer	14	1	18	3	15	3	18	4	17	3	13	0	10	-2	11	-2	16	3	12	-3
d) Employment	61	8	73	9	23	10	47	10	48	9	53	7	46	-13	79	-1	76	8	63	-3
e) Currency and economic policy	19	-2	15	-5	13	-10	25	-2	26	-1	28	3	19	-4	14	-3	17	-3	12	-5
f) Co-operation with developing countries, the Third World	8	-2	4	-3	12	-22	5	-4	5	-4	4	-5	3	-2	11	1	6	-1	8	-1
g) Fight against cancer and AIDS	24	-	31	-	19	-	19	-	20	-	22	-	31	-	27	-	29	-	28	-
h) Other areas of social policy	8	4	10	7	6	-7	12	7	13	7	15	4	4	0	5	1	11	6	4	-1
i) Education and cultural policy	11	-2	9	-4	11	-10	6	-2	6	-2	5	-1	15	-1	10	-4	8	0	16	-1
j) Scientific and technological research	8	-5	6	-9	11	-2	8	-6	8	-6	6	-7	4	-1	7	2	8	-8	5	-3
k) Fight against drug trafficking and crime	39	-	44	-	41	-	40	-	43	-	53	-	45	-	29	-	32	-	59	-
l) Immigration policy	16	-1	9	-7	25	-14	24	0	23	-1	18	-5	2	0	5	-1	16	-7	7	1
m) Human rights throughout the world	18	-6	14	-8	27	24	12	-8	13	-8	15	-8	26	2	20	-2	20	-8	23	-7
n) Don't know	3	0	6	2	2	2	3	-2	3	-2	4	0	2	0	5	2	1	-1	4	-2

DOMAINES D'ACTION PRIORITAIRES DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN (% , par pays)
Evolution entre l'hiver 1995 (EB 44) et le printemps 1997 (EB 47)

Question:

Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire sur lequel, ou lesquels, de ces domaines politiques le Parlement européen devrait particulièrement mettre l'accent. (MONTRER CARTE - 3 REPONSES MAXIMUM)

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		1ère colonne : EB 47.2 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 44.1
22	-	20	-	17	-	25	-	6	-	32	-	20	-	15	-	19	-	a) La politique étrangère et de sécurité
25	-13	46	-2	49	-12	30	-7	23	-3	39	-10	57	-15	36	-3	36	-8	b) La protection de l'environnement
9	-5	14	-1	10	-1	16	-1	15	0	10	0	7	1	14	2	14	1	c) La protection du consommateur
70	11	42	0	47	0	52	15	77	13	69	-1	47	36	49	4	61	8	d) L'emploi
21	-7	15	-8	19	4	19	-2	6	-5	12	-4	17	-5	20	6	19	-2	e) La monnaie et la politique économique
9	-1	10	1	12	0	8	-2	6	-3	7	-2	8	-6	10	-3	8	-2	f) La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde
25	-	31	-	21	-	22	-	38	-	14	-	17	-	19	-	24	-	g) La lutte contre le cancer et le SIDA
4	2	10	5	8	6	12	0	9	2	12	9	4	1	5	3	8	4	h) D'autres domaines de la politique sociale
8	-3	15	3	17	2	7	-3	12	-5	11	-5	6	-6	24	0	11	-2	i) L'enseignement et la politique culturelle
14	-2	7	-7	9	0	7	-6	3	-5	8	-4	8	-12	6	-7	8	-5	j) La recherche scientifique et technologique
36	-	42	-	43	-	38	-	57	-	44	-	53	-	41	-	39	-	k) La lutte contre le trafic de drogue et la criminalité
17	1	6	-4	10	-4	23	-3	2	-2	7	4	7	-7	19	6	16	-1	l) La politique d'immigration
12	-8	22	-12	29	1	15	-9	17	-3	25	2	33	-14	24	-5	18	-6	m) Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier
2	-1	3	0	2	0	4	-4	5	-3	2	0	3	1	5	2	3	0	n) Ne sait pas

3.15

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION (% , by country)

Question:

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

EB 47.1		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
1st column : For		+	-	+	-	+	-	WEST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
2nd column : Against																					
a)		69	9	59	13	75	9	75	8	75	8	75	8	63	10	68	7	73	11	62	7
b)		48	20	46	23	34	34	53	17	52	18	46	22	55	10	43	15	55	32	52	10

- a) The president and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise, they should resign.
- b) 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.

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

3.16

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION (% , by demographics)

Question:

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

EB 47.1		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
+	For	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
-	Against															
n=		15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
a)	+	69	73	66	66	70	74	66	62	71	75	71	64	71	75	76
	-	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	8	10
b)	+	48	51	44	47	48	50	46	42	49	52	49	45	49	51	52
	-	20	22	18	19	20	20	20	19	19	23	19	18	21	20	23

- a) The president and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise, they should resign.
- b) 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.

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

3.15

LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN, LE CONSEIL ET LA COMMISSION (% , par pays)

Question :

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

																		EB 47.1	
I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		1ère colonne : Pour	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	2e colonne : Contre	
68	8	72	12	83	7	52	16	51	11	82	6	60	7	64	13	69	9	a)	
49	15	57	21	52	28	42	23	49	17	43	22	33	17	37	28	48	20	b)	

- a) Le président et les membres de la Commission européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner.
- b) 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.

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

3.16

LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN, LE CONSEIL ET LA COMMISSION (% , par démographiques)

Question:

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.1	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	+	-
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n	
71	79	70	69	63	70	76	66	64	69	a)	+
9	11	10	9	8	10	7	11	15	9		-
50	54	49	47	43	46	59	41	34	48	b)	+
21	26	21	19	15	22	15	23	35	20		-

- a) Le président et les membres de la Commission européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner.
- b) 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.

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

4.1

FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% , by country)

Question :

All things considered, how well informed do you feel you are about the European Union, its policies, its institutions ? (READ OUT)

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Very well	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	4	3
Quite well	20	25	31	24	23	19	15	21	17	22
Not very well	50	44	55	53	54	57	51	47	52	40
Not at all well	26	28	8	20	20	20	30	28	27	34
Don't know	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	2
Total	100	100	99	101	101	99	100	101	101	101

4.2

FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% , by demographics)

Question :

All things considered, how well informed do you feel you are about the European Union, its policies, its institutions ? (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
Very well	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	3
Quite well	20	25	16	19	21	21	20	15	20	28	22	17	19	20	26
Not very well	50	49	50	48	52	52	47	47	50	52	51	45	52	54	51
Not at all well	26	22	30	30	24	24	29	35	27	15	23	35	26	23	19
Don't know	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
Total	100	99	99	101	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

4.1

SENTIMENT D'ETRE INFORME SUR L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)

Question :

Tout compte fait, comment vous sentez-vous informé sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ? (LIRE)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
1	4	2	3	1	4	1	2	2	Très bien
19	38	31	24	19	32	18	17	20	Assez bien
51	43	48	44	45	51	61	43	50	Assez mal
28	13	18	25	34	10	19	37	26	Très mal
1	3	1	4	2	3	0	2	2	Ne sait pas
100	101	100	100	101	100	99	101	100	Total

4.2

SENTIMENT D'ETRE INFORME SUR L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Tout compte fait, comment vous sentez-vous informé sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ? (LIRE)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
2	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	Très bien
23	31	23	18	14	16	26	16	17	20	Assez bien
50	51	54	51	47	49	51	51	49	50	Assez mal
24	15	19	28	35	31	19	29	31	26	Très mal
1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	Total

4.3

FEELING INFORMED ABOUT NATIONAL GOVERNEMENT (% , by country)

Question :

In general, would you say you know very well, quite well, not very well or not at all well how the (NATIONALITY) government is organised and works ?

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Very well	5	3	21	6	5	3	5	3	5	9
Quite well	40	34	52	45	44	41	32	27	41	39
Not very well	39	43	23	37	38	40	44	47	41	32
Not at all well	14	19	3	12	13	15	17	21	13	19
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1
Total	99	100	100	101	101	101	100	101	101	100

4.4

FEELING INFORMED ABOUT NATIONAL GOVERNEMENT (% , by demographics)

Question :

In general, would you say you know very well, quite well, not very well or not at all well how the (NATIONALITY) government is organised and works ?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
Very well	5	8	3	3	4	7	6	4	4	10	4	3	4	6	9
Quite well	40	47	34	31	41	47	40	32	40	53	41	31	40	43	53
Not very well	39	34	44	44	41	36	37	43	41	29	40	43	41	40	30
Not at all well	14	10	18	21	13	10	15	19	14	7	15	20	13	11	8
Don't know	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total	99	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	99	99	101	101

4.3

SENTIMENT D'ETRE INFORME SUR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL (% , par pays)

Question :

D'une façon générale, diriez-vous que vous connaissez très bien, assez bien, assez mal ou très mal l'organisation et le fonctionnement du gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
4	7	9	8	1	7	5	7	5	Très bien
42	48	59	43	28	49	46	39	40	Assez bien
41	31	26	35	50	35	40	34	39	Assez mal
12	11	5	11	20	7	8	19	14	Très mal
1	3	0	3	2	2	1	2	1	Ne sait pas
100	100	99	100	101	100	100	101	99	Total

4.4

SENTIMENT D'ETRE INFORME SUR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL (% , par démographiques)

Question :

D'une façon générale, diriez-vous que vous connaissez très bien, assez bien, assez mal ou très mal l'organisation et le fonctionnement du gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	EB 47.1
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
6	12	6	3	2	4	7	3	6	5	Très bien
45	59	47	37	30	29	48	35	36	40	Assez bien
37	25	37	42	44	46	35	43	41	39	Assez mal
10	4	10	16	21	20	9	18	15	14	Très mal
1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Ne sait pas
99	100	101	99	99	100	100	100	99	99	Total

4.5

THE NEED FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN UNION (% , by country)

Question :

Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
I really need to know a lot more about the European Union	23	15	13	21	21	19	22	18	35	17
I would like to have some more information about the European Union	43	26	50	33	33	34	54	45	40	35
As far as I am concerned, I am happy with what I already know	29	51	35	39	40	41	23	30	22	43
Don't know	5	7	3	7	7	6	2	7	3	5
Total	100	99	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	100

4.6

THE NEED FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN UNION (% , by demographics)

Question :

Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

EB 47.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
		Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
I really need to know a lot more about the European Union	23	22	24	24	24	27	19	20	24	26	26	19	23	26	27
I would like to have some more information about the European Union	43	45	41	46	46	43	38	38	41	49	51	36	44	45	47
As far as I am concerned, I am happy with what I already know	29	29	29	26	25	26	36	34	30	22	21	38	29	25	24
Don't know	5	4	6	4	5	4	7	8	5	3	3	7	5	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100

4.5

LE BESOIN D'INFORMATION SUR L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par pays)

Question :

Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui est la plus proche de votre opinion ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	
18	26	11	24	33	16	26	28	23	J'ai réellement besoin d'en savoir beaucoup plus sur l'Union européenne
62	41	54	33	37	49	52	38	43	J'aimerais avoir quelques informations supplémentaires sur l'Union européenne
14	30	34	36	22	34	21	30	29	En ce qui me concerne, je suis satisfait de ce que je connais déjà
6	3	1	7	8	2	1	5	5	Ne sait pas
100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	Total

EB 47.1

4.6

LE BESOIN D'INFORMATION SUR L'UNION EUROPEENNE (% , par démographiques)

Question:

Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelle est celle qui est la plus proche de votre opinion ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
24	26	24	25	21	26	24	22	25	23	J'ai réellement besoin d'en savoir beaucoup plus sur l'Union européenne
46	50	48	41	38	40	50	39	33	43	J'aimerais avoir quelques informations supplémentaires sur l'Union européenne
26	22	25	29	33	28	23	32	37	29	En ce qui me concerne, je suis satisfait de ce que je connais déjà
4	2	4	5	8	6	3	6	5	5	Ne sait pas
100	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	Total

EB 47.1

4.7 a

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS (by country)

Question :

When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, how would you get it? (OPEN QUESTION - PROBE FULLY) How else ?

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
1)	13	14	14	18	17	11	10	8	8	10
2)	43	32	19	43	44	48	28	39	47	25
3)	9	9	7	10	11	17	5	11	13	8
4)	35	23	20	44	46	55	17	28	35	24
5)	5	3	0	8	9	11	5	2	6	1
6)	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	0
7)	3	3	3	4	4	4	8	6	4	2
8)	4	5	2	6	7	13	6	1	2	3
9)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11)	5	6	32	2	2	3	0	3	3	6
12)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14)	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2
15)	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0
16)	8	7	5	8	8	8	5	7	10	2
17)	3	2	7	4	3	1	9	1	1	10

- 1) In the Mass media (in general), in the news (in general)
- 2) On television
- 3) On the radio
- 4) In newspapers
- 5) In magazines
- 6) In the specialised press
- 7) In books / books on the European Union
- 8) In information brochures / leaflets / booklets
- 9) In printed information by mail to home
- 10) In the street, in the bar / pub
- 11) In a library
- 12) In a bank
- 13) At the Post Office
- 14) From schools / colleges / universities
- 15) During meetings, seminars, conferences
- 16) In discussions with friends, colleagues, family, neighbours
- 17) Ask Ministry, national government, politicians

SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR LES POLITIQUES ET LES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (par pays)

Question :

Quand vous désirez des informations sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, et ses institutions, comment les obtenez-vous ? (QUESTION OUVERTE - INSISTER) Et encore ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
8	22	16	18	9	11	28	16	13	1)
59	29	28	27	41	44	43	36	43	2)
4	12	5	12	8	16	19	8	9	3)
39	22	31	32	13	47	10	37	35	4)
5	1	3	4	1	1	30	0	5	5)
5	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	6)
2	4	2	4	1	4	3	2	3	7)
1	10	13	9	1	5	7	3	4	8)
0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	9)
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10)
0	2	10	1	1	15	9	13	5	11)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12)
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13)
2	4	1	3	2	4	5	1	2	14)
0	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	15)
12	7	2	10	10	6	10	6	8	16)
0	2	7	6	1	4	3	7	3	17)

1) Dans les mass-media (en général), dans les nouvelles (en général)

2) A la Télévision

3) A la radio

4) Dans les journaux / quotidiens

5) Dans les magazines / revues

6) Dans la presse spécialisée

7) Dans des livres / livres sur l'Union européenne

8) Dans des revues d'information / dépliants / brochure

9) Dans une information imprimée reçue à la maison par courrier

10) Dans la rue, au café

11) Dans une bibliothèque

12) Dans une banque

13) Au bureau de la Poste

14) Dans les écoles / collèges / universités

15) Au cours des réunions, séminaires, conférences

16) Lors des discussions entre amis, collègues, famille, voisins

17) Auprès des Ministères, du gouvernement national, des politiciens

4.7 b

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS (by country)

Question :

When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, how would you get it? (OPEN QUESTION - PROBE FULLLY) How else ?

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
18)	3	6	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	2
19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20)	2	2	9	3	3	2	6	3	2	5
21)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24)	1	1	7	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
25)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
26)	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
27)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30)	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
31)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32)	6	8	2	4	4	5	8	15	6	5
33)	10	21	9	5	4	3	18	11	8	25

18) From local town hall, local authorities

19) From an embassy, a council

20) Directly from the European offices / institutions / centres

21) From Consumer organisations

22) From the Chamber of Commerce

23) From Trade Unions

24) The Internet, World Wide Web

25) On CD-ROM, computer diskette

26) Teletext

27) Minitel

28) From a special phone number

29) From a special PO Box

30) Other

31) Through political party / organisation / movement

32) I don't need / want to get information about the European Union because I am not interested

33) Don't know

**SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR LES POLITIQUES ET LES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UNION
EUROPEENNE (par pays)**

Question :

Quand vous désirez des informations sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, et ses institutions, comment les obtenez-vous ? (QUESTION OUVERTE - INSISTER) Et encore ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
1	0	5	10	2	2	3	3	3	18)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19)
1	9	2	4	1	8	2	1	2	20)
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21)
0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	22)
0	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	23)
1	3	2	2	0	5	5	1	1	24)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25)
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	26)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27)
0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	28)
0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	29)
2	5	9	16	4	3	1	2	2	30)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31)
4	3	1	7	21	2	1	5	6	32)
6	1	9	12	10	6	8	21	10	33)

18) Auprès de la maison communale, des autorités locales

19) Auprès d'une ambassade

20) Directement auprès des bureaux / institutions / centres européens

21) Auprès des organisations de Consommateurs

22) Auprès de la chambre de Commerce

23) Auprès des syndicats

24) Sur Internet, World Wide Web

25) Sur un CD-ROM, sur une disquette

26) Sur le Teletexte

27) Sur le Minitel

28) En formant un numéro de téléphone spécial

29) Auprès d'une boîte postale

30) Autres

31) Par un(e) parti / organisation / mouvement politique

32) Je n'ai pas besoin / je ne souhaite pas d'information sur l'Union européenne car cela ne m'intéresse pas

33) Ne sait pas

4.8 a - SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS (by demographics)

Question : When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, how would you get it? (OPEN QUESTION - PROBE FULLLY) How else ?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
1)	13	14	12	12	13	15	11	10	14	15	12	11	11	13	15
2)	43	41	44	39	41	43	46	49	42	36	38	45	45	45	39
3)	9	10	9	7	9	11	10	9	9	11	6	10	10	9	10
4)	35	38	33	30	36	38	35	30	38	42	29	29	37	37	43
5)	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	3	5	7	6	5	4	5	7
6)	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	2	4
7)	3	4	3	5	4	3	2	1	2	6	8	3	2	3	4
8)	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	5	5	4	3	4	5	6
9)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11)	5	5	5	7	5	5	3	2	4	6	11	4	5	5	6
12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14)	2	2	2	9	1	0	0	0	1	1	17	2	1	1	3
15)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16)	8	7	9	11	9	8	6	7	8	8	13	6	8	7	9
17)	3	5	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	5

- 1) In the Mass media (in general), in the news (in general)
- 2) On television
- 3) On the radio
- 4) In newspapers
- 5) In magazines
- 6) In the specialised press
- 7) In books / books on the European Union
- 8) In information brochures / leaflets / booklets
- 9) In printed information by mail to home
- 10) In the street, in the bar / pub
- 11) In a library
- 12) In a bank
- 13) At the Post Office
- 14) From schools / colleges / universities
- 15) During meetings, seminars, conferences
- 16) In discussions with friends, colleagues, family, neighbours
- 17) Ask Ministry, national government, politicians

4.8 a - SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR LES POLITIQUES ET LES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (par démographiques)

Question : Quand vous désirez des informations sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, et ses institutions, comment les obtenez-vous ? (QUESTION OUVERTE - INSISTER) Et encore ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.1
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
12	16	18	12	11	12	13	13	16	13	1)
44	34	36	43	48	43	42	45	43	43	2)
9	10	7	11	7	10	9	10	11	9	3)
40	44	38	37	27	33	38	35	32	35	4)
6	8	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5)
3	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	6)
4	5	4	2	2	5	4	3	2	3	7)
5	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	8)
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9)
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10)
3	7	6	4	3	7	6	4	5	5	11)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13)
1	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	14)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	15)
8	8	9	8	8	7	8	8	9	8	16)
2	6	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	17)

- 1) Dans les mass-media (en général), aux nouvelles (en général)
- 2) A la télévision
- 3) A la radio
- 4) Dans les journaux
- 5) Dans les magazines
- 6) Dans la presse spécialisée
- 7) Dans des livres / livres sur l'Union européenne
- 8) Dans des brochures d'information / dépliants / livrets
- 9) Dans l'information écrite livrée à domicile
- 10) Dans la rue, les bars / café's
- 11) Dans une bibliothèque
- 12) A la banque
- 13) A la poste
- 14) A l'école, école supérieure, université
- 15) A des réunions, séminaires, conférences
- 16) Au cours de discussions avec des amis, des collègues, la famille, des voisins
- 17) Ministères, gouvernement national, politiciens

4.8 b - SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS (by demographics)

Question : When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, how would you get it? (OPEN QUESTION - PROBE FULLLY) How else ?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	Less than 16 years	16-19	20+	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
18)	3	4	2	4	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	3
19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20)	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	5	3	2	2	3	4
21)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
24)	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
25)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
26)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
27)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	3
31)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32)	6	5	7	7	5	4	9	10	5	3	5	8	6	5	3
33)	10	9	11	11	10	9	11	13	11	6	8	11	10	8	7

- 18) From local town hall, local authorities
- 19) From an embassy, a council
- 20) Directly from the European offices / institutions / centres
- 21) From Consumer organisations
- 22) From the Chamber of Commerce
- 23) From Trade Unions
- 24) The Internet, World Wide Web
- 25) On CD-ROM, computer diskette
- 26) Teletext
- 27) Minitel
- 28) From a special phone number
- 29) From a special PO Box
- 30) Other
- 31) Through political party / organisation / movement
- 32) I don't need / want to get information about the European Union because I am not interested
- 33) Don't know

4.8 b - SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR LES POLITIQUES ET LES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (par démographiques)

Question : Quand vous désirez des informations sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, et ses institutions, comment les obtenez-vous ? (QUESTION OUVERTE - INSISTER) Et encore ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.1
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
3	4	3	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	18)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19)
2	5	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	20)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22)
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23)
1	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	24)
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25)
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	26)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27)
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28)
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	29)
3	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	30)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31)
7	2	5	5	8	7	4	7	7	6	32)
8	6	9	13	12	11	8	11	12	10	33)

18) Maison communale, hôtel de ville, autorités locales

19) D'une ambassade, un conseil

20) Directement auprès des bureaux / institutions / centres européens

21) Auprès d'organisations de consommateurs

22) Auprès de la Chambre de Commerce

23) Auprès de syndicats

24) Internet, World Wide Web

25) Sur CD-ROM, disquette d'ordinateur

26) Teletexte

27) Minitel

28) Auprès d'un numéro de téléphone spécial

29) Auprès d'une boîte postale spécifique

30) Autres

31) Par un(e) parti / organisation / mouvement politique

32) Je n'ai pas besoin / je ne souhaite pas d'information sur l'Union européenne car cela ne m'intéresse pas

33) Ne sait pas

4.9

PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION (by country)

Question :

In general, how would you prefer to get information about the European Union ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
A short leaflet, that just gives an overview	21	17	23	18	19	24	22	11	16	24
A more detailed brochure	28	26	36	32	32	32	25	20	40	20
A book giving a complete description	18	13	23	10	10	8	30	21	27	12
A video tape	13	10	12	8	8	9	11	11	16	11
On the Internet	5	4	13	4	3	1	3	2	4	3
A CD-rom	4	3	12	4	4	3	2	3	5	1
A computer floppy disk	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	4	1
A computer terminal allowing you to consult databases	3	2	6	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
By the media only	26	31	25	40	40	38	35	27	13	27
I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	6	14	2	5	6	6	7	7	9	12
None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	6	4	3
Don't know	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	5	2	7

SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION PREFERES (par pays)

Question :

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

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
26	24	29	24	20	43	34	25	21	Un petit dépliant donnant juste un aperçu
12	40	39	36	11	33	39	29	28	Une brochure plus détaillée
21	24	12	13	27	13	22	17	18	Un livre donnant une description complète
17	16	15	11	16	10	19	16	13	Une cassette vidéo
6	10	7	6	2	12	15	5	5	Sur Internet
5	10	8	6	2	4	8	5	4	Un CD-rom
2	4	6	3	3	3	5	3	3	Une disquette d'ordinateur
5	2	4	2	3	5	7	3	3	Un terminal d'ordinateur vous permettant de consulter des banques de données
27	26	25	26	13	29	10	20	26	Dans les média seulement
4	3	3	8	11	2	3	7	6	Je ne souhaite pas d'information
4	2	1	2	8	2	1	5	4	Sous aucune de ces formes (SPONTANE)
3	3	0	5	9	1	2	3	3	Ne sait pas

4.10

PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION (by demographics)

Question:

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

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
A short leaflet, that just gives an overview	21	20	22	24	23	22	17	18	23	22	22	18	22	24	21
A more detailed brochure	28	28	28	28	31	30	23	20	28	38	29	24	27	32	34
A book giving a complete description	18	20	17	18	21	20	15	14	17	24	23	15	18	18	22
A video tape	13	13	13	18	15	14	9	10	13	15	22	9	14	15	16
On the Internet	5	6	3	10	6	4	1	1	3	9	13	3	3	4	7
A CD-rom	4	6	3	8	6	4	1	1	4	7	12	2	2	5	8
A computer floppy disk	3	3	2	4	3	3	1	1	2	5	6	2	1	3	5
A computer terminal allowing to consult databases	3	4	2	5	5	3	1	1	2	6	6	2	3	2	5
By the media only	26	26	27	22	24	26	31	31	27	20	19	30	29	25	23
I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6	7	6	5	4	10	10	7	2	3	11	6	5	4
None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	4	2	2	3	7	6	3	3	1	6	4	3	2
Don't know	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	5	2	1	2	4	3	2	1

SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION PREFERES (par démographiques)

Question:

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

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
21	20	22	22	22	24	22	21	19	21	Un petit dépliant donnant juste un aperçu
27	38	34	28	22	26	30	28	27	28	Une brochure plus détaillée
20	27	18	17	15	21	22	15	17	18	Un livre donnant une description complète
13	15	15	14	10	16	15	12	12	13	Une cassette vidéo
5	10	6	3	2	4	6	4	4	5	Sur Internet
4	10	6	3	1	4	6	3	3	4	Un CD-rom
3	5	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	Une disquette d'ordinateur
3	6	5	3	1	4	4	2	2	3	Un terminal d'ordinateur permettant de consulter des banques de données
24	19	25	28	31	25	25	29	25	26	Dans les média seulement
6	3	5	6	8	6	3	8	11	6	Je ne souhaite pas d'information sur l'Union européenne (SPONTANE)
4	2	2	3	5	4	3	4	6	4	Sous aucune de ces formes (SPONTANE)
2	1	1	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	Ne sait pas

EB 47.1

4.11

WILLINGNESS TO BE PRO-ACTIVE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION (% , by country)

Question :

In order to get such information, would you be prepared, or not, to ... ?

	EB 47.1																			
	1st column : Yes								D											
	2nd column : No								WEST				EAST		GR		E		F	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a)	18	78	19	76	28	70	16	77	14	78	11	81	41	58	23	71	14	84	17	74
b)	13	83	14	80	20	78	13	81	12	82	6	87	23	74	15	79	9	88	7	85
c)	68	27	65	30	68	30	68	22	66	24	59	29	79	20	72	25	68	30	66	25
d)	37	58	37	56	38	60	41	49	37	52	22	66	42	53	38	56	34	62	28	64
e)	35	59	34	58	37	59	34	55	30	58	17	70	48	50	36	57	38	57	41	51
f)	38	55	38	54	39	58	31	58	29	59	21	62	76	22	49	44	43	50	54	39
g)	53	41	55	38	54	43	49	39	49	40	45	44	78	21	54	40	59	36	71	24
h)	19	74	23	68	16	80	17	73	15	74	9	78	36	59	20	73	28	66	16	73
i)	30	64	28	64	32	65	26	63	25	65	20	71	30	59	35	59	26	70	23	66
j)	28	66	27	64	37	60	24	65	23	67	18	73	24	66	33	61	24	71	20	67

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

- a) Call a specially reserved phone number and pay for it
- b) Send a fax to a specially reserved number and pay for it
- c) Call a specially reserved free-phone number
- d) Send a fax to a specially reserved number free of charge
- e) Write, send a letter to a person competent in this area
- f) Go to an information office of the European Commission
- g) Go to a public information office
- h) Go to a journalist, who is informed about European affairs
- i) Consult databases, via a computer terminal located in your town/city/village
- j) Consult databases, via a PC, a computer at home.

VOLONTE DE MENER ACTIVEMENT UNE RECHERCHE D'INFORMATIONS (% , par pays)

Question :

Pour obtenir cette information, seriez-vous prêt ou non à ... ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.1
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	1ere colonne : Oui
																		2eme colonne : Non
14	81	39	56	35	61	17	74	22	74	9	89	20	76	16	81	18	78	a)
11	85	25	70	29	69	11	82	13	81	8	90	17	80	10	88	13	83	b)
69	28	68	27	66	32	64	30	78	20	63	33	69	26	67	31	68	27	c)
39	56	41	53	46	52	35	57	38	57	35	59	41	56	31	67	37	58	d)
24	69	33	60	34	64	28	61	38	57	26	70	32	63	45	52	35	59	e)
33	61	47	46	29	67	33	55	52	44	32	65	52	43	32	63	38	55	f)
42	51	50	44	39	57	53	36	61	35	41	54	57	39	57	39	53	41	g)
17	75	22	70	15	83	15	73	27	67	14	81	20	75	15	80	19	74	h)
34	60	25	67	26	72	26	66	38	56	40	56	36	61	32	66	30	64	i)
33	61	28	66	31	68	26	65	32	63	34	62	42	56	30	69	28	66	j)

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

- a) Appeler à vos frais un numéro de téléphone spécialement prévu pour
- b) Envoyer un fax à vos frais à un numéro spécialement prévu pour
- c) Appeler un numéro de téléphone gratuit spécialement prévu pour
- d) Envoyer gratuitement un fax à un numéro spécialement prévu pour
- e) Ecrire, envoyer une lettre à une personne que vous considérez compétente
- f) Aller dans un bureau d'information de la Commission européenne
- g) S'adresser à un service d'information au public
- h) S'adresser à un journaliste qui connaît les affaires européennes
- i) Consulter des banques de données au départ d'un terminal d'ordinateur situé dans votre ville/commune/village
- j) Consulter des banques de données depuis chez vous au départ d'un PC, d'un ordinateur.

4.12

WILLINGNESS TO BE PRO-ACTIVE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION (% , by demographics)

Question :

In order to get such information, would you be prepared, or not, to ... ?

	TOTAL		SEX		AGE								TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE								INCOME									
	EU 15		Male		Female		15 - 24		25 - 39		40 - 54		55 +		Less than 16 years		16 - 19		20 +		Still studying		- -		-		+		++	
EB 47.1																														
+ : Yes																														
- : No	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a)	18	78	19	76	16	79	18	76	17	78	20	76	16	80	15	81	16	79	23	73	20	74	15	82	15	81	20	76	23	72
b)	13	83	15	82	10	85	13	82	15	81	15	82	7	89	9	88	10	86	19	77	15	80	10	87	9	88	13	84	19	78
c)	68	27	68	27	68	28	70	25	72	24	70	25	59	37	63	33	68	27	71	26	71	22	63	33	69	28	71	25	71	25
d)	37	58	41	54	32	62	43	51	43	52	41	54	20	75	26	68	34	61	46	49	46	46	28	66	33	63	37	59	47	49
e)	35	59	36	58	34	60	38	55	36	58	36	57	29	65	29	66	33	60	40	54	41	51	32	60	37	58	34	60	40	56
f)	38	55	40	53	36	57	44	48	40	53	39	54	29	64	31	63	35	57	45	49	48	44	35	58	36	58	38	55	43	51
g)	53	41	54	40	51	42	57	37	55	39	54	40	46	48	45	48	52	42	57	37	60	34	49	44	53	41	55	39	55	40
h)	19	74	22	71	17	77	23	69	20	73	19	74	16	78	15	79	18	75	23	70	24	67	18	75	19	76	19	75	23	71
i)	30	64	35	59	25	69	42	51	37	57	30	65	12	83	17	78	27	66	39	56	47	46	22	71	23	72	29	65	40	55
j)	28	66	35	59	22	72	41	52	36	58	27	67	11	84	14	81	25	69	40	55	48	44	19	74	22	73	27	68	41	54

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

- a) Call a specially reserved phone number and pay for it
- b) Send a fax to a specially reserved number and pay for it
- c) Call a specially reserved free-phone number
- d) Send a fax to a specially reserved number free of charge
- e) Write, send a letter to a person competent in this area
- f) Go to an information office of the European Commission
- g) Go to a public information office
- h) Go to a journalist, who is informed about European affairs
- i) Consult databases, via a computer terminal located in your town/city/village
- j) Consult databases, via a PC, a computer at home

VOLONTE DE MENER ACTIVEMENT UNE RECHERCHE D'INFORMATIONS (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Pour obtenir cette information, seriez-vous prêt ou non à ... ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE												MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION						TOTAL	
Self-employed		Managers		Other white collars		Manual workers		House person		Un-employed		A good thing		Neither good nor bad		A bad thing		EU 15	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
23	71	26	69	18	78	14	80	15	81	13	84	22	74	13	81	14	83	18	78
20	76	21	76	16	80	9	87	9	88	11	85	16	80	9	87	8	88	13	83
71	26	73	23	76	21	68	27	64	31	67	28	71	26	67	27	62	33	68	27
44	53	48	47	48	48	34	60	26	69	37	58	41	55	34	58	29	66	37	58
34	60	43	51	34	58	33	61	30	64	37	57	39	56	31	61	33	61	35	59
43	52	46	46	42	51	36	57	29	64	36	56	44	50	32	59	30	64	38	55
51	45	61	33	55	38	54	41	46	46	52	41	56	39	52	40	48	47	53	41
24	69	21	70	20	74	18	75	14	79	18	75	24	69	16	77	13	81	19	74
36	58	43	52	39	55	25	68	20	75	30	65	35	60	26	67	24	72	30	64
36	58	44	52	38	57	23	71	14	78	26	68	34	61	24	69	22	74	28	66

EB 47.1

+ : Oui

- : Non

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

- a) Appeler à vos frais un numéro de téléphone spécialement prévu pour
- b) Envoyer un fax à vos frais à un numéro spécialement prévu pour
- c) Appeler un numéro de téléphone gratuit spécialement prévu pour
- d) Envoyer gratuitement un fax à un numéro spécialement prévu pour
- e) Ecrire, envoyer une lettre à une personne que vous considérez compétente
- f) Aller dans un bureau d'information de la Commission européenne
- g) S'adresser à un service d'information au public
- h) S'adresser à un journaliste qui connaît les affaires européennes
- i) Consulter des banques de données au départ d'un terminal d'ordinateur situé dans votre ville/commune/village
- j) Consulter des banques de données depuis chez vous au départ d'un PC, d'un ordinateur.

4.13

ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (% , per country)

Question :

Do you have access to, or do yo use ... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - TICK IF YES)

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
A video recorder	75	76	80	69	68	65	47	77	76	82
A fax	21	19	36	22	21	17	9	13	19	14
A satellite dish to pick up satellite TV programmes	18	4	32	35	37	45	3	10	7	15
A decoder for pay-TV programmes, such as (PAY-TV channel)	11	10	13	5	4	3	6	11	20	13
A television fitted with teletext	55	61	81	66	67	69	5	45	11	53
A minitel or another videotext system working without a television set	5	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	25	2
A computer	32	33	56	29	28	26	13	28	27	22
A CD-ROM or CDI-reader	17	15	38	18	17	13	3	12	13	10
A modem	9	7	26	8	8	5	2	5	7	6
The Internet or the World Wide Web	8	4	23	7	6	3	2	5	5	7
None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)	13	11	4	11	11	11	46	15	17	12
Don't know	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1

ACCES AUX TECHNOLOGIES D'INFORMATION (% , par pays)

Question :

Avez-vous accès à, ou utilisez-vous ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - COCHEZ SI OUI)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
74	80	78	69	56	72	78	90	75	Un magnétoscope / une vidéo
23	24	26	18	9	25	37	24	21	Un fax
5	13	6	41	10	23	29	26	18	Une antenne parabolique pour capter les programmes TV émis par satellite
8	5	4	5	2	11	20	20	11	Un décodeur pour capter les programmes TV payants tels que (CHAINE TV PAYANTE)
73	53	83	60	10	63	82	70	55	Une télévision équipée du télétexte
2	5	2	2	1	5	2	1	5	Un minitel ou un autre système de vidéotexte fonctionnant sans poste de télévision
33	39	56	26	17	44	53	38	32	Un ordinateur
19	27	25	15	10	22	35	20	17	Un lecteur CD-ROM ou CDI
7	12	19	5	4	22	29	13	9	Un modem
7	11	14	5	3	25	26	11	8	Internet ou le World Wide Web
11	11	5	12	36	12	7	5	13	Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)
1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	Ne sait pas

4.14

ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (% , by demographics)

Question :

Do you have access to, or do you use ... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - TICK IF YES)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
		Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	+ +
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
A video recorder	75	78	72	84	84	82	56	62	80	81	85	52	72	82	88
A fax	21	26	16	20	29	26	10	8	22	38	20	9	14	24	38
A satellite dish to pick up satellite TV programmes	18	21	16	21	21	20	14	15	21	19	19	13	16	23	25
A decoder for pay-TV programmes, such as (PAY-TV channel)	11	13	10	16	14	12	6	7	14	13	14	5	8	15	17
A television fitted with teletext	55	58	52	58	59	58	48	48	58	58	58	40	52	57	67
A minitel or another videotext system working without a television set	5	6	4	4	6	7	3	2	5	9	6	3	4	6	8
A computer	32	37	27	45	42	38	12	13	30	52	59	14	20	37	53
A CD-ROM or CDI-reader	17	21	13	25	22	21	5	6	16	28	34	7	8	20	30
A modem	9	12	6	11	13	11	4	3	8	18	16	4	5	10	19
The Internet or the World Wide Web	8	10	6	12	11	7	2	2	6	16	16	5	4	7	15
None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)	13	10	15	6	6	8	25	24	9	6	5	28	14	8	4
Don't know	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0

ACCES AUX TECHNOLOGIES D'INFORMATION (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Avez-vous accès à, ou utilisez-vous ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - COCHEZ SI OUI)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7650	4723	2390	15900	n=
80	86	84	83	69	80	78	74	74	75	Un magnétoscope / une vidéo
37	49	40	16	7	11	24	17	19	21	Un fax
20	21	19	25	14	14	17	19	22	18	Une antenne parabolique pour capter les programmes TV émis par satellite
15	16	13	14	8	8	12	11	13	11	Un décodeur pour capter les programmes TV payants tels que (CHAINE TV PAYANTE)
53	65	63	58	48	53	58	51	58	55	Une télévision équipée du télétexte
8	9	7	3	2	4	6	5	4	5	Un minitel ou un autre système de vidéotexte fonctionnant sans poste de télévision
42	62	50	27	18	23	38	26	30	32	Un ordinateur
22	37	25	14	8	12	21	13	16	17	Un lecteur CD-ROM ou CDI
14	23	16	7	3	4	12	6	9	9	Un modem
9	20	13	5	2	5	10	6	7	8	Internet ou le World Wide Web
10	5	6	8	18	10	10	14	13	13	Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	Ne sait pas

EB 47.1

5.1

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

Question :

In the near future do you see yourself as ... ? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
(NATIONALITY) only	45	50	55	45	47	54	54	44	32	50
(NATIONALITY) and European	40	34	40	33	33	33	42	43	50	42
European and (NATIONALITY)	6	8	3	10	9	5	1	3	8	3
European only	5	5	2	7	6	3	2	6	5	2
Don't know	4	4	1	5	5	5	1	4	4	3
Total	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	99	100

5.2

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

Question :

In the near future do you see yourself as ... ? (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.1																
n=		15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
(NATIONALITY) only		45	41	48	38	39	42	55	58	45	30	31	55	47	44	35
(NATIONALITY) and European		40	42	39	44	43	43	34	31	40	51	49	31	39	42	50
European and (NATIONALITY)		6	7	5	7	6	6	4	3	6	8	8	6	6	6	6
European only		5	7	4	7	6	6	3	4	5	7	8	4	5	5	6
Don't know		4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2
Total		100	101	100	100	99	101	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99

5.1

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

Question :

Dans un avenir proche, vous voyez-vous ... ? (LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
33	23	42	51	58	57	57	57	45	(NATIONALITE) uniquement
52	46	48	38	34	39	35	29	40	(NATIONALITE) et Européen
6	11	5	6	2	2	4	3	6	Européen et (NATIONALITE)
6	16	4	3	3	2	2	6	5	Européen uniquement
3	5	1	2	3	1	2	5	4	Ne sait pas
100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	Total

5.2

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

Question :

Dans un avenir proche, vous voyez-vous ... ? (LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	EB 47.1
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
38	31	38	47	55	43	28	53	72	45	(NATIONALITE) uniquement
46	51	45	38	35	37	54	34	19	40	(NATIONALITE) et Européen
5	9	7	5	3	5	8	5	3	6	Européen et (NATIONALITE)
6	7	6	5	3	8	8	4	3	5	Européen uniquement
4	2	4	4	4	7	2	5	4	4	Ne sait pas
99	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100	Total

5.3

THE YOUNG AND EUROPE (% , by country)

Question :

Which of the following statements best describe(s) what the European Union means to you personally ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
a)	34	26	26	32	34	38	40	26	32	49
b)	26	25	25	26	25	21	22	34	27	20
c)	35	40	30	49	49	49	24	24	49	40
d)	24	21	32	30	30	31	29	15	32	10
e)	34	28	33	35	34	30	27	37	30	30
f)	29	25	28	28	29	34	22	20	32	40
g)	13	15	13	12	11	9	18	12	13	14
h)	14	22	24	22	22	24	8	10	16	5
i)	8	13	12	8	9	11	8	7	12	2
j)	12	17	32	12	12	14	14	7	15	7
k)	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
l)	5	7	3	4	4	4	0	3	1	6

- a) A way to create a better future for young people
- b) A European government
- c) The ability to go wherever I want in Europe
- d) Guaranteed lasting peace in Europe
- e) A means of improving the economic situation in Europe
- f) A way to create jobs
- g) A way to protect the rights of citizens
- h) A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money
- i) Just a dream, a Utopian idea
- j) The risk of losing our cultural diversity
- k) Other
- l) Don't know

LES JEUNES ET L'EUROPE (% , par pays)

Question :

Parmi les affirmations suivantes, quelles sont celles qui décrivent le mieux ce que l'Union européenne signifie pour vous ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
51	34	24	36	40	35	30	27	34	a)
23	25	31	22	27	25	20	27	26	b)
26	48	42	41	25	44	44	22	35	c)
28	42	26	24	24	20	24	12	24	d)
46	36	55	30	36	27	24	21	34	e)
40	23	21	32	30	40	35	25	29	f)
11	18	23	17	20	11	6	14	13	g)
6	13	16	22	8	26	38	12	14	h)
6	4	5	14	5	7	13	3	8	i)
6	17	18	13	10	21	15	14	12	j)
1	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	k)
2	5	3	5	1	2	2	18	5	l)

- a) Une façon de créer un meilleur futur pour les jeunes
- b) Un gouvernement européen
- c) La possibilité d'aller où je veux en Europe
- d) Une garantie de paix durable en Europe
- e) Un moyen pour améliorer la situation économique en Europe
- f) Une façon de créer des emplois
- g) Une façon de protéger les droits du citoyen
- h) Beaucoup de bureaucratie, une perte de temps et d'argent
- i) Juste un rêve / une utopie
- j) Le risque de perdre notre diversité culturelle
- k) Autre
- l) Ne sait pas

5.4

KNOWLEDGE OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by country)

Question :

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think they are true or false.

EB 47.2		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+	True	+	-	+	-	+	-	WEST		+	-	EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
-	False							+	-			+	-								
a)		42	41	36	39	46	49	44	37	44	36	42	36	54	26	28	47	36	51	33	47
b)		43	32	23	52	40	43	43	30	45	28	49	20	43	31	48	21	43	41	45	23
c)		82	6	83	4	95	3	76	8	76	8	79	5	83	7	81	5	88	5	86	2
d)		38	31	34	28	36	49	39	29	38	29	33	31	44	21	23	33	41	34	46	28
e)		32	25	18	37	58	25	31	28	33	25	39	17	19	33	35	11	27	32	39	14
f)		19	57	21	58	29	54	21	58	21	57	21	54	20	50	16	48	20	66	18	51
g)		47	43	48	37	33	63	67	22	67	22	68	22	38	54	50	34	50	44	32	52
h)		82	5	82	4	91	4	75	5	75	5	76	4	90	2	82	3	91	3	85	2
i)		45	41	34	45	70	26	33	53	32	53	27	56	48	39	26	47	50	42	56	28
j)		24	49	24	41	26	59	21	48	21	49	19	51	31	41	16	47	21	61	33	36

- a) You have to have a work permit in order to be able to work in another European Union member country
- b) You are allowed to vote in local elections in another European Union country, if you are resident there
- c) You are allowed to look for work with firms in other European Union countries
- d) You have no right to receive unemployment benefit from (OUR COUNTRY) if you go to another European Union country to look for work
- e) There is a common telephone number for emergency services in all European Union countries
- f) You are not allowed to have a savings account with a bank or buy insurance in another European Union country than the country you live in
- g) You are allowed to travel around the European Union without showing your passport or identity card
- h) You are allowed to study in any European Union country
- i) You have to go through customs when you bring home goods that you have bought in another European Union country for your own personal use
- j) You have to change your driving license when you move to another European Union country.

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

CONNAISSANCE DES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par pays)

Question :

Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.2
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+ : Vrai - : Faux
48	36	52	41	54	39	38	41	49	35	27	63	28	62	47	38	42	41	a)
52	26	60	28	37	49	44	20	54	23	34	45	32	37	35	34	43	32	b)
79	9	88	5	90	4	76	7	77	8	93	2	95	1	81	7	82	6	c)
40	23	31	50	39	42	32	25	38	27	33	53	28	48	43	31	38	31	d)
23	26	64	22	66	23	35	20	42	14	36	39	80	8	27	30	32	25	e)
19	55	21	67	19	69	24	53	23	41	22	58	14	65	16	56	19	57	f)
40	51	50	46	27	70	50	38	53	36	35	57	46	46	31	59	47	43	g)
83	7	91	3	87	6	70	8	80	6	94	2	94	2	77	6	82	5	h)
50	34	24	66	51	44	24	57	38	43	45	46	63	30	66	23	45	41	i)
22	52	31	54	26	63	28	36	28	43	19	62	24	49	37	38	24	49	j)

- a) Vous devez avoir un permis de travail pour pouvoir travailler dans un autre pays membre de l'Union européenne
- b) Vous avez le droit de voter aux élections locales dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, si vous résidez dans ce pays
- c) Vous avez le droit de chercher du travail auprès de sociétés situées dans d'autres pays de l'Union européenne
- d) Vous n'avez pas le droit de recevoir des allocations de chômage de (NOTRE PAYS) si vous allez chercher du travail dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
- e) Il y a un numéro de téléphone commun aux services d'urgence dans tous les pays de l'Union européenne
- f) Vous n'avez pas le droit d'avoir un compte d'épargne dans une banque située dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne que celui où vous vivez, ni de prendre une assurance dans cet autre pays
- g) Vous pouvez voyager partout dans l'Union européenne sans montrer votre passeport ou votre carte d'identité
- h) Vous avez le droit d'étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
- i) Lorsque vous ramenez dans votre pays des marchandises que vous avez achetées pour votre usage personnel dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, vous devez les déclarer à la douane
- j) Vous devez changer de permis de conduire lorsque vous déménagez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne.

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

5.5

KNOWLEDGE OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by demographics)

Question :

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think they are true or false.

EB 47.2		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
+ : True - : False		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
n=		15900	7681	8219	2748	4496	3682	4975	4996	6326	3178	1400	2800	2913	3114	2849
a)	+	42	40	44	46	43	40	41	44	44	35	42	44	45	43	38
	-	41	47	35	40	44	45	36	32	40	55	45	34	38	44	49
b)	+	43	46	40	46	47	44	37	38	44	48	49	37	45	47	46
	-	32	33	30	33	31	32	31	29	32	34	34	30	32	33	35
c)	+	82	86	78	83	85	85	76	73	83	90	86	76	81	85	87
	-	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	8	7	4	6	7	8	6	5
d)	+	38	38	37	39	40	37	35	33	40	40	37	37	39	38	39
	-	31	33	28	31	33	33	27	27	32	34	33	28	30	35	33
e)	+	32	34	31	33	33	34	30	31	32	34	34	32	34	34	34
	-	25	27	24	32	27	26	19	18	26	32	33	21	23	27	29
f)	+	19	18	20	19	18	18	21	20	19	18	19	20	22	19	17
	-	57	62	52	58	62	60	48	46	59	67	60	49	55	62	67
g)	+	47	51	44	46	49	49	46	42	48	52	49	43	47	50	53
	-	43	42	44	46	44	44	39	42	43	44	44	40	43	45	42
h)	+	82	84	79	85	85	85	75	74	82	90	91	76	81	87	87
	-	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4
i)	+	45	44	46	48	46	45	43	46	48	39	42	46	48	47	39
	-	41	45	37	38	44	43	38	33	41	53	45	34	37	42	53
j)	+	24	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	25	22	23	23	27	25	23
	-	49	56	43	52	55	53	40	39	51	60	55	42	48	53	59

- a) You have to have a work permit in order to be able to work in another European Union member country
- b) You are allowed to vote in local elections in another European Union country, if you are resident there
- c) You are allowed to look for work with firms in other European Union countries
- d) You have no right to receive unemployment benefit from (OUR COUNTRY) if you go to another European Union country to look for work
- e) There is a common telephone number for emergency services in all European Union countries
- f) You are not allowed to have a savings account with a bank or buy insurance in another European Union country than the country you live in
- g) You are allowed to travel around the European Union without showing your passport or identity card
- h) You are allowed to study in any European Union country
- i) You have to go through customs when you bring home goods that you have bought in another European Union country for your own personal use
- j) You have to change your driving license when you move to another European Union country.

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

CONNAISSANCE DES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.2
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	+ : Vrai - : Faux
1583	1535	1668	3836	1727	1126	7259	4589	2488	15900	=n
41	34	40	45	47	43	40	45	43	42	a) +
48	57	48	39	29	40	47	36	41	41	-
48	51	44	43	39	43	50	40	34	43	b) +
31	32	33	33	30	29	31	32	39	32	-
87	90	88	82	72	81	87	80	80	82	c) +
6	5	5	7	9	7	6	6	8	6	-
40	39	39	40	34	38	40	36	40	38	d) +
31	37	32	32	26	31	32	31	32	31	-
31	33	31	34	30	33	35	30	32	32	e) +
26	35	29	26	20	22	27	25	28	25	-
19	20	17	19	22	18	19	20	20	19	f) +
63	68	63	58	45	56	61	54	57	57	-
52	51	49	47	41	46	49	48	46	47	g) +
42	47	46	44	43	43	44	42	45	43	-
88	89	86	82	74	79	87	81	78	82	h) +
4	6	5	5	6	4	5	4	7	5	-
42	43	45	50	45	49	43	46	52	45	i) +
48	53	45	38	33	36	46	39	36	41	-
24	23	23	26	24	24	24	23	28	24	j) +
59	59	55	50	38	48	55	48	46	49	-

- a) Vous devez avoir un permis de travail pour pouvoir travailler dans un autre pays membre de l'Union européenne
- b) Vous avez le droit de voter aux élections locales dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, si vous résidez dans ce pays
- c) Vous avez le droit de chercher du travail auprès de sociétés situées dans d'autres pays de l'Union européenne
- d) Vous n'avez pas le droit de recevoir des allocations de chômage de (NOTRE PAYS) si vous allez chercher du travail dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
- e) Il y a un numéro de téléphone commun aux services d'urgence dans tous les pays de l'Union européenne
- f) Vous n'avez pas le droit d'avoir un compte d'épargne dans une banque située dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne que celui où vous vivez, ni de prendre une assurance dans cet autre pays
- g) Vous pouvez voyager partout dans l'Union européenne sans montrer votre passeport ou votre carte d'identité
- h) Vous avez le droit d'étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
- i) Lorsque vous ramenez dans votre pays des marchandises que vous avez achetées pour votre usage personnel dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, vous devez les déclarer à la douane
- j) Vous devez changer de permis de conduire lorsque vous déménagez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne.

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

5.6

AWARENESS OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by country)

Question :

Have you heard, over the last few weeks, about the rights and opportunities you have, as a citizen of the European Union, to

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
1)	48	46	20	70	71	74	69	47	50	35
2)	39	32	22	55	55	55	55	35	43	21
3)	50	43	46	64	66	71	73	52	55	36
4)	42	40	30	66	65	64	55	34	44	24
5)	32	31	22	41	42	43	24	16	39	19
6)	25	21	12	29	28	24	33	22	27	20
7)	30	20	16	34	33	29	39	31	30	21
8)	31	34	17	44	43	40	38	26	41	13
9)	28	33	19	47	47	47	29	17	34	12
10)	25	29	16	31	32	34	34	23	29	13
11)	23	28	12	33	33	32	29	19	27	12

1. Go and live in any European Union country
2. Go and work or start up a business in any other European Union country, under the same conditions as the citizens of that country
3. Go and study in any European Union country
4. Buy goods for your personal use in any other European Union country and bring them back home, without going through customs
5. Be reimbursed for any urgent medical attention you may need in another European Union country
6. Be guaranteed adequate health and safety standards in the workplace anywhere in the European Union
7. Be guaranteed equal treatment at work, without discrimination based on sex, anywhere in the European Union
8. Borrow from and invest with banks anywhere in the European Union
9. Take out an insurance policy anywhere in the European Union
10. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections there
11. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in European elections there.

NOTORIETE DES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% par pays)

Question :

Au cours des dernières semaines, avez-vous entendu parler des droits que vous avez, en tant que citoyen de l'Union européenne, ...

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
52	59	12	52	54	41	40	17	48	1)
47	56	16	48	41	33	29	14	39	2)
56	68	17	53	45	62	66	21	50	3)
37	61	11	60	40	42	39	22	42	4)
39	66	15	29	27	29	27	23	32	5)
29	53	14	24	30	24	13	21	25	6)
37	61	25	31	28	33	21	23	30	7)
32	55	11	31	25	31	30	13	31	8)
23	53	7	35	24	23	23	12	28	9)
29	52	9	28	33	23	17	9	25	10)
26	49	8	30	32	20	12	9	23	11)

1. D'aller vivre dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
2. D'aller travailler ou de démarrer une affaire dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne, aux mêmes conditions que les citoyens de ce pays
3. D'aller étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
4. D'acheter des marchandises pour votre usage personnel dans n'importe quel autre pays de l'Union européenne et de les ramener chez vous, sans devoir les déclarer à la douane
5. D'être remboursé pour tous les soins médicaux urgents dont vous pourriez avoir besoin dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
6. D'être sûr de bénéficier de standards adéquats de santé et de sécurité sur le lieu de travail n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
7. D'être sûr d'avoir un traitement équitable au travail, sans discrimination sexuelle, n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
8. D'emprunter et d'investir auprès de banques situées n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
9. De prendre une police d'assurance dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
10. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de se présenter comme candidat aux élections dans ce pays
11. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de vous présenter comme candidat aux élections européennes dans ce pays.

5.7

AWARENESS OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by demographics)

Question :

Have you heard, over the last few weeks, about the rights and opportunities you have, as a citizen of the European Union, to

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.2															
n=	15900	7681	8219	2748	4496	3682	4975	4996	6326	3178	1400	2800	2913	3114	2849
1)	48	50	45	47	47	49	47	43	49	51	49	42	48	50	51
2)	39	44	35	37	40	40	38	33	41	44	40	34	40	42	42
3)	50	52	49	56	50	52	46	42	50	57	65	45	50	53	57
4)	42	46	38	39	43	44	41	35	45	47	40	37	40	47	49
5)	32	34	30	26	30	36	33	27	34	36	29	26	32	35	38
6)	25	28	22	22	26	28	23	21	27	30	22	20	26	29	28
7)	30	32	28	32	31	31	28	25	30	36	35	24	32	33	34
8)	31	35	27	28	32	34	29	24	32	39	29	24	29	36	37
9)	28	32	24	24	28	31	27	21	31	34	22	22	27	33	34
10)	25	28	22	25	25	26	23	21	25	30	27	20	25	29	27
11)	23	26	21	22	24	26	22	20	24	28	23	19	24	27	26

1. Go and live in any European Union country
2. Go and work or start up a business in any other European Union country, under the same conditions as the citizens of that country
3. Go and study in any European Union country
4. Buy goods for your personal use in any other European Union country and bring them back home, without going through customs
5. Be reimbursed for any urgent medical attention you may need in another European Union country
6. Be guaranteed adequate health and safety standards in the workplace anywhere in the European Union
7. Be guaranteed equal treatment at work, without discrimination based on sex, anywhere in the European Union
8. Borrow from and invest with banks anywhere in the European Union
9. Take out an insurance policy anywhere in the European Union
10. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections there
11. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in European elections there.

NOTORIETE DES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% par démographiques)

Question :

Au cours des dernières semaines, avez-vous entendu parler des droits que vous avez, en tant que citoyen de l'Union européenne, ...

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1583	1535	1668	3836	1727	1126	7259	4589	2488	15900	EB 47.2
										= n
52	53	48	46	41	46	50	48	43	48	1)
45	46	42	37	32	36	44	38	34	39	2)
52	58	55	48	41	48	54	50	46	50	3)
44	49	47	41	33	43	43	44	42	42	4)
33	41	35	30	25	28	35	31	32	32	5)
28	33	26	25	20	26	29	24	22	25	6)
35	42	29	29	25	29	35	28	26	30	7)
38	39	34	30	22	29	34	31	30	31	8)
32	35	32	27	21	28	30	28	28	28	9)
29	32	25	23	19	25	28	23	21	25	10)
28	30	24	22	19	24	27	22	21	23	11)

1. D'aller vivre dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
2. D'aller travailler ou de démarrer une affaire dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne, aux mêmes conditions que les citoyens de ce pays
3. D'aller étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
4. D'acheter des marchandises pour votre usage personnel dans n'importe quel autre pays de l'Union européenne et de les ramener chez vous, sans devoir les déclarer à la douane
5. D'être remboursé pour tous les soins médicaux urgents dont vous pourriez avoir besoin dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
6. D'être sûr de bénéficier de standards adéquats de santé et de sécurité sur le lieu de travail n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
7. D'être sûr d'avoir un traitement équitable au travail, sans discrimination sexuelle, n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
8. D'emprunter et d'investir auprès de banques situées n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
9. De prendre une police d'assurance dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
10. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de se présenter comme candidat aux élections dans ce pays
11. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de vous présenter comme candidat aux élections européennes dans ce pays.

5.8

FEELING INFORMED ABOUT CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by country)

Question :

(IF HEARD) Do you think you now know enough about this right, or not ?

EB 47.2		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
								WEST				EAST									
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	1)	29	65	31	61	35	61	38	55	34	58	22	70	27	71	25	72	29	66	39	57
	2)	25	70	28	64	31	64	32	59	29	63	19	76	21	76	21	75	20	74	29	64
	3)	33	61	37	55	42	55	37	57	36	58	30	65	32	67	29	67	33	59	45	50
	4)	39	56	42	53	52	46	46	48	44	50	36	57	37	61	37	56	36	59	43	51
	5)	32	63	37	53	53	44	36	57	34	59	29	66	29	61	28	65	26	70	28	68
	6)	26	68	34	54	33	64	30	62	28	65	18	75	23	73	30	65	12	81	36	59
	7)	30	64	35	55	34	62	30	62	29	63	22	70	31	66	34	62	20	72	44	52
	8)	29	66	27	67	42	52	36	58	34	60	23	69	25	70	24	69	24	70	29	62
	9)	28	66	23	69	34	60	35	59	32	61	22	70	24	68	27	66	23	71	31	63
	10)	24	69	26	66	34	60	26	65	24	67	19	76	25	69	29	63	17	75	35	54
	11)	25	67	24	67	31	62	31	61	29	63	22	71	26	66	28	63	17	72	36	53

1. Go and live in any European Union country
2. Go and work or start up a business in any other European Union country, under the same conditions as the citizens of that country
3. Go and study in any European Union country
4. Buy goods for your personal use in any other European Union country and bring them back home, without going through customs
5. Be reimbursed for any urgent medical attention you may need in another European Union country
6. Be guaranteed adequate health and safety standards in the workplace anywhere in the European Union
7. Be guaranteed equal treatment at work, without discrimination based on sex, anywhere in the European Union
8. Borrow from and invest with banks anywhere in the European Union
9. Take out an insurance policy anywhere in the European Union
10. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections there
11. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in European elections there.

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

SENTIMENT D'ETRE INFORME SUR LES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par pays)

Question :

(SI ENTENDU PARLER) Trouvez-vous que vous en savez maintenant assez sur ce droit ou non ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.2
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+ : En sait assez
																		- : N'en sait pas assez
23	72	34	55	29	69	33	57	21	77	42	52	15	82	21	68	29	65	1)
22	74	33	58	29	70	30	61	18	78	34	60	12	83	27	66	25	70	2)
35	60	49	42	37	62	35	56	22	74	47	46	25	73	25	69	33	61	3)
29	66	56	36	47	53	46	48	35	60	40	54	29	69	34	64	39	56	4)
31	65	45	50	36	63	23	70	24	72	28	67	27	72	38	56	32	63	5)
28	67	34	53	34	66	33	63	22	76	26	65	15	79	34	63	26	68	6)
30	64	46	45	47	51	30	67	24	72	38	55	21	76	38	59	30	64	7)
29	67	31	59	38	62	29	66	15	79	34	57	21	77	29	64	29	66	8)
27	67	36	55	38	62	29	67	23	71	34	55	18	80	25	67	28	66	9)
25	69	35	52	34	63	28	69	20	76	34	53	13	84	24	68	24	69	10)
23	70	29	57	39	60	28	69	19	76	34	53	15	83	25	62	25	67	11)

1. D'aller vivre dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
2. D'aller travailler ou de démarrer une affaire dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne, aux mêmes conditions que les citoyens de ce pays
3. D'aller étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
4. D'acheter des marchandises pour votre usage personnel dans n'importe quel autre pays de l'Union européenne et de les ramener chez vous, sans devoir les déclarer à la douane
5. D'être remboursé pour tous les soins médicaux urgents dont vous pourriez avoir besoin dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
6. D'être sûr de bénéficier de standards adéquats de santé et de sécurité sur le lieu de travail n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
7. D'être sûr d'avoir un traitement équitable au travail, sans discrimination sexuelle, n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
8. D'emprunter et d'investir auprès de banques situées n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
9. De prendre une police d'assurance dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
10. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de se présenter comme candidat aux élections dans ce pays
11. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de vous présenter comme candidat aux élections européennes dans ce pays.

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

5.9

FEELING INFORMED ABOUT CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by demographics)

Question :

(IF HEARD) Do you think you now know enough about this right, or not ?

EB 47.2		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
+ : Know enough - : Not know enough		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
1)	+	29	34	23	26	28	28	31	24	31	33	25	25	29	30	31
	-	65	61	70	69	67	66	62	69	64	62	71	67	66	65	66
2)	+	25	28	21	23	21	26	29	23	25	28	21	24	26	24	30
	-	70	67	73	72	74	69	65	70	69	69	74	70	69	70	65
3)	+	33	38	29	33	34	34	32	26	33	41	38	30	34	33	41
	-	61	57	65	62	61	60	62	68	61	54	59	65	61	61	55
4)	+	39	44	33	37	40	40	37	33	40	44	38	34	36	38	47
	-	56	52	62	56	55	57	57	62	56	52	53	61	60	58	49
5)	+	32	34	29	27	30	32	35	29	33	35	28	30	29	31	36
	-	63	61	65	66	65	63	60	65	62	60	68	66	64	65	59
6)	+	26	29	23	27	24	26	29	28	26	27	22	28	29	24	29
	-	68	66	70	69	71	68	65	67	68	67	75	65	68	70	66
7)	+	30	33	28	31	27	31	33	29	29	34	32	31	31	31	31
	-	64	62	65	64	66	64	61	63	66	60	64	64	63	64	63
8)	+	29	32	25	27	27	31	29	25	29	33	26	29	31	28	35
	-	66	64	68	65	68	65	64	67	66	63	66	64	66	67	61
9)	+	28	30	26	21	26	31	31	24	28	33	20	27	32	25	32
	-	66	64	67	71	67	64	63	68	65	62	72	66	63	68	63
10)	+	24	27	20	23	23	27	23	19	24	28	25	22	29	21	29
	-	69	67	71	69	70	67	69	72	68	66	68	69	65	72	66
11)	+	25	29	21	27	23	28	23	20	26	29	28	24	31	22	29
	-	67	64	70	65	70	65	66	70	66	65	65	68	61	69	63

1. Go and live in any European Union country
2. Go and work or start up a business in any other European Union country, under the same conditions as the citizens of that country
3. Go and study in any European Union country
4. Buy goods for your personal use in any other European Union country and bring them back home, without going through customs
5. Be reimbursed for any urgent medical attention you may need in another European Union country
6. Be guaranteed adequate health and safety standards in the workplace anywhere in the European Union
7. Be guaranteed equal treatment at work, without discrimination based on sex, anywhere in the European Union
8. Borrow from and invest with banks anywhere in the European Union
9. Take out an insurance policy anywhere in the European Union
10. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections there
11. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in European elections there.

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

SENTIMENT D'ETRE INFORME SUR LES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par démographiques)

Question :

(SI ENTENDU PARLER) Trouvez-vous que vous en savez maintenant assez sur ce droit ou non ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.2	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	+	-
34	34	29	28	20	26	32	27	30	29	1)	+
64	61	66	65	75	67	65	66	64	65		-
28	29	24	23	18	22	27	22	25	25	2)	+
69	67	71	69	79	70	69	71	68	70		-
36	41	34	32	26	29	38	30	31	33	3)	+
60	55	62	62	70	63	58	64	63	61		-
39	46	37	40	36	29	40	37	39	39	4)	+
57	51	58	56	61	66	56	57	57	56		-
31	42	32	29	29	23	33	32	30	32	5)	+
65	55	61	65	67	69	63	62	65	63		-
24	32	28	28	23	21	28	24	24	26	6)	+
72	64	64	67	73	72	69	67	70	68		-
30	32	34	29	30	27	33	27	28	30	7)	+
65	63	59	65	66	68	63	64	66	64		-
29	34	30	29	22	22	30	29	27	29	8)	+
68	63	65	67	73	70	65	65	66	66		-
26	35	28	26	25	30	30	26	29	28	9)	+
72	60	66	68	69	61	66	67	64	66		-
20	34	20	23	24	26	26	20	23	24	10)	+
74	61	71	69	73	65	68	70	68	69		-
23	34	24	24	19	26	28	22	24	25	11)	+
68	63	64	69	76	64	66	68	65	67		-

1. D'aller vivre dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
2. D'aller travailler ou de démarrer une affaire dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne, aux mêmes conditions que les citoyens de ce pays
3. D'aller étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
4. D'acheter des marchandises pour votre usage personnel dans n'importe quel autre pays de l'Union européenne et de les ramener chez vous, sans devoir les déclarer à la douane
5. D'être remboursé pour tous les soins médicaux urgents dont vous pourriez avoir besoin dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
6. D'être sûr de bénéficier de standards adéquats de santé et de sécurité sur le lieu de travail n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
7. D'être sûr d'avoir un traitement équitable au travail, sans discrimination sexuelle, n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
8. D'emprunter et d'investir auprès de banques situées n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
9. De prendre une police d'assurance dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
10. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de se présenter comme candidat aux élections dans ce pays
11. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de vous présenter comme candidat aux élections européennes dans ce pays.

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

5.10

INTEREST IN CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by country)

Question :

Would you be interested in finding out more about this right, or not ?

EB 47.2																				
+ : Interested - : Not interested	EU 15		B		DK		WEST		D		EAST		GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1)	42	51	32	63	26	71	51	44	52	43	52	42	61	37	32	58	45	44	30	47
2)	39	52	29	65	22	75	50	45	50	45	51	44	57	40	31	56	42	45	27	52
3)	34	59	25	70	23	76	37	58	38	57	41	53	52	46	32	59	37	51	26	54
4)	51	41	47	48	39	58	57	38	58	36	61	32	70	28	40	48	55	33	42	37
5)	57	34	45	49	49	48	63	29	64	28	70	24	72	24	34	49	58	28	50	30
6)	48	42	35	58	33	64	50	40	51	39	55	36	68	28	37	48	50	33	43	39
7)	45	45	30	63	34	64	49	43	49	42	51	41	64	33	40	47	49	35	37	42
8)	40	51	42	52	25	72	48	44	49	43	53	40	59	37	33	54	42	45	25	55
9)	36	54	40	54	26	71	44	50	45	49	50	44	52	44	27	57	38	45	27	54
10)	27	63	21	73	19	78	35	56	35	56	33	57	45	51	22	63	28	57	17	64
11)	26	63	21	73	20	77	36	55	35	56	33	58	44	53	21	63	26	58	15	66

1. Go and live in any European Union country
2. Go and work or start up a business in any other European Union country, under the same conditions as the citizens of that country
3. Go and study in any European Union country
4. Buy goods for your personal use in any other European Union country and bring them back home, without going through customs
5. Be reimbursed for any urgent medical attention you may need in another European Union country
6. Be guaranteed adequate health and safety standards in the workplace anywhere in the European Union
7. Be guaranteed equal treatment at work, without discrimination based on sex, anywhere in the European Union
8. Borrow from and invest with banks anywhere in the European Union
9. Take out an insurance policy anywhere in the European Union
10. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections there
11. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in European elections there.

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

INTERET POUR LES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par pays)

Question :

Seriez-vous intéressé d'en savoir plus sur ce droit, ou non ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.2
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+ : Intéressé
																		- : Pas intéressé
51	43	48	43	35	64	42	46	43	50	31	60	39	56	26	64	42	51	1)
50	43	46	45	33	67	36	50	40	51	29	60	35	61	20	70	39	52	2)
42	53	47	45	30	70	29	59	33	57	27	64	35	62	19	73	34	59	3)
54	38	58	33	39	60	51	34	48	42	46	43	53	43	42	50	51	41	4)
72	24	75	18	54	45	56	30	50	40	49	40	64	31	50	42	57	34	5)
61	32	56	32	42	58	44	44	49	41	38	50	44	50	36	54	48	42	6)
56	36	57	32	42	58	41	46	47	43	36	52	42	53	31	59	45	45	7)
48	44	45	45	32	68	37	50	37	53	31	57	42	54	22	67	40	51	8)
41	51	43	44	27	73	35	53	34	54	33	55	39	55	21	67	36	54	9)
32	60	36	51	22	77	26	62	33	57	23	64	25	71	14	76	27	63	10)
30	62	34	51	21	79	25	62	33	57	22	65	24	71	12	77	26	63	11)

1. D'aller vivre dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
2. D'aller travailler ou de démarrer une affaire dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne, aux mêmes conditions que les citoyens de ce pays
3. D'aller étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
4. D'acheter des marchandises pour votre usage personnel dans n'importe quel autre pays de l'Union européenne et de les ramener chez vous, sans devoir les déclarer à la douane
5. D'être remboursé pour tous les soins médicaux urgents dont vous pourriez avoir besoin dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
6. D'être sûr de bénéficier de standards adéquats de santé et de sécurité sur le lieu de travail n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
7. D'être sûr d'avoir un traitement équitable au travail, sans discrimination sexuelle, n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
8. D'emprunter et d'investir auprès de banques situées n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
9. De prendre une police d'assurance dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
10. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de se présenter comme candidat aux élections dans ce pays
11. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de vous présenter comme candidat aux élections européennes dans ce pays.

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

5.11

INTEREST IN CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by demographics)

Question :

Would you be interested in finding out more about this right, or not ?

EB 47.2		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
+ : Interested - : Not interested		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
1)	+	42	44	40	56	49	42	29	29	42	52	63	36	41	44	52
	-	51	49	52	37	44	51	63	62	50	43	29	56	52	48	43
2)	+	39	43	36	53	48	39	23	26	41	47	57	33	37	42	49
	-	52	50	55	38	45	52	68	65	50	46	33	58	55	50	45
3)	+	34	33	34	52	37	33	21	22	32	41	66	28	32	35	42
	-	59	60	58	42	57	60	70	70	61	53	28	63	61	58	53
4)	+	51	55	47	56	58	54	39	40	55	57	58	42	51	55	61
	-	41	39	44	35	35	39	52	52	38	36	33	49	42	38	32
5)	+	57	59	55	59	63	62	47	48	60	64	62	48	57	63	67
	-	34	33	35	31	29	29	43	43	31	27	28	42	34	29	26
6)	+	48	50	45	55	57	52	33	37	50	56	59	39	47	52	57
	-	42	41	44	35	35	39	56	53	40	35	31	50	43	39	34
7)	+	45	45	45	55	55	46	30	33	46	54	62	36	44	50	52
	-	45	46	44	35	37	44	59	56	44	37	29	54	47	41	39
8)	+	40	44	36	44	47	43	29	30	42	49	46	32	38	45	50
	-	51	47	54	46	44	49	61	60	50	43	43	58	52	47	42
9)	+	36	40	32	39	42	39	26	27	38	43	40	31	34	40	44
	-	54	52	57	50	49	52	63	63	52	47	47	58	56	50	47
10)	+	27	29	25	32	32	27	20	21	27	33	37	22	29	30	34
	-	63	62	63	58	59	63	69	69	63	57	52	68	62	61	57
11)	+	26	29	24	30	31	26	19	20	25	32	37	22	28	28	32
	-	63	62	65	60	59	63	69	70	64	57	53	67	63	62	58

1. Go and live in any European Union country
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3. Go and study in any European Union country
4. Buy goods for your personal use in any other European Union country and bring them back home, without going through customs
5. Be reimbursed for any urgent medical attention you may need in another European Union country
6. Be guaranteed adequate health and safety standards in the workplace anywhere in the European Union
7. Be guaranteed equal treatment at work, without discrimination based on sex, anywhere in the European Union
8. Borrow from and invest with banks anywhere in the European Union
9. Take out an insurance policy anywhere in the European Union
10. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections there
11. If you live in another European Union country, to vote and stand as a candidate in European elections there.

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

5.11

INTERET POUR LES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par démographiques)

Question :
Seriez-vous intéressé d'en savoir plus sur ce droit, ou non ?

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.2	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	+ : Intéressé - : Pas intéressé	
46	51	50	41	33	45	51	38	31	42	1)	+
47	43	43	50	61	48	43	54	60	51		-
48	46	49	38	30	45	47	36	30	39	2)	+
45	48	44	52	62	48	46	54	63	52		-
35	41	38	31	26	32	42	31	24	34	3)	+
59	54	57	61	66	61	53	62	68	59		-
60	55	61	54	42	50	55	50	46	51	4)	+
33	39	33	38	48	43	38	41	46	41		-
63	66	68	58	49	54	64	54	52	57	5)	+
29	26	24	32	40	37	29	36	39	34		-
56	54	57	49	39	47	55	45	39	48	6)	+
35	35	34	39	51	45	37	44	51	42		-
51	51	54	46	38	46	53	43	35	45	7)	+
41	39	37	43	52	46	40	46	55	45		-
53	44	49	41	31	40	46	37	33	40	8)	+
40	47	43	49	59	53	46	52	59	51		-
42	40	44	37	29	37	42	33	30	36	9)	+
49	51	47	53	61	55	49	57	60	54		-
33	29	32	27	22	27	35	22	20	27	10)	+
59	62	58	63	68	63	57	66	71	63		-
30	29	28	26	23	26	33	21	20	26	11)	+
62	62	61	63	67	64	58	67	72	63		-

1. D'aller vivre dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
2. D'aller travailler ou de démarrer une affaire dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne, aux mêmes conditions que les citoyens de ce pays
3. D'aller étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
4. D'acheter des marchandises pour votre usage personnel dans n'importe quel autre pays de l'Union européenne et de les ramener chez vous, sans devoir les déclarer à la douane
5. D'être remboursé pour tous les soins médicaux urgents dont vous pourriez avoir besoin dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne
6. D'être sûr de bénéficier de standards adéquats de santé et de sécurité sur le lieu de travail n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
7. D'être sûr d'avoir un traitement équitable au travail, sans discrimination sexuelle, n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
8. D'emprunter et d'investir auprès de banques situées n'importe où dans l'Union européenne
9. De prendre une police d'assurance dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne
10. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de se présenter comme candidat aux élections dans ce pays
11. Si vous vivez dans un autre pays de l'Union européenne, de voter et de vous présenter comme candidat aux élections européennes dans ce pays ?

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

5.12

SOURCES OF INFORMATION CONCERNING CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by country)

Question :

Where do you think you should be able to find out information about the rights you have as a citizen of the European Union ? From ... (SHOW CARD - READ OUT TOP/BOTTOM AND BOTTOM/TOP ALTERNATELY - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

EB 47.2	EU 15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
The European Commission	23	35	21	12	12	12	23	24	34	16
A local member of (NATIONALITY) Parliament	17	15	16	18	17	14	17	13	15	26
A member of the European Parliament	16	24	16	10	10	9	15	12	21	13
Television	56	43	38	65	68	78	50	49	56	40
The press	53	42	33	66	69	79	35	45	57	36
Schools and universities	26	21	23	30	29	27	15	21	30	21
Local authorities	34	26	40	45	44	43	36	26	31	21
Professional bodies	12	12	17	14	13	11	11	9	14	6
Trade Unions	16	17	24	16	16	16	8	13	17	6
Consumer organisations	16	14	11	22	21	21	7	19	21	8
The Internet or World Wide Web	18	15	31	13	13	12	13	11	20	11
Public offices, libraries	35	27	60	23	23	21	26	22	44	34
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	7
Don't know	4	6	1	4	4	2	4	6	2	7

SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR LES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par pays)

Question :

Selon vous, où devriez-vous pouvoir trouver des informations sur les droits que vous avez en tant que citoyen de l'Union européenne ? Auprès de/Par ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE DE HAUT EN BAS ET DE BAS EN HAUT ALTERNATIVEMENT - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
20	30	38	13	16	15	25	27	23	La Commission européenne
7	17	15	18	12	20	19	31	17	Un membre du parlement (NATIONALITE)
8	17	24	13	7	28	20	29	16	Un membre du parlement européen
67	48	50	68	73	72	64	31	56	La télévision
61	56	56	55	38	68	64	28	53	La presse
27	35	28	21	27	26	48	21	26	Des écoles et des universités
24	31	53	39	39	27	45	32	34	Des autorités locales
9	15	12	20	13	11	17	14	12	Des associations professionnelles
17	24	23	19	12	21	28	15	16	Des syndicats
7	21	24	22	10	16	17	13	16	Des organisations de consommateurs
14	26	38	11	9	23	44	24	18	Internet ou le World Wide Web
21	37	61	23	18	41	70	59	35	Des administrations publiques, des bibliothèques
1	3	3	1	1	3	2	5	2	Autre (SPONTANE)
3	2	2	3	4	3	1	6	4	Ne sait pas

5.13

SOURCES OF INFORMATION CONCERNING CITIZENS' RIGHTS (% , by demographics)

Question :

Where do you think you should be able to find out information about the rights you have as a citizen of the European Union ? From ... (SHOW CARD - READ OUT TOP/BOTTOM AND BOTTOM/TOP ALTERNATELY - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.2															
n=	15900	7681	8219	2748	4496	3682	4975	4996	6326	3178	1400	2800	2913	3114	2849
The European Commission	23	25	21	26	27	23	18	15	22	32	31	17	21	26	29
A local member of (NATIONALITY) Parliament	17	18	16	17	17	17	16	15	18	17	16	13	17	16	21
A member of the European Parliament	16	17	15	16	18	18	14	12	17	22	17	14	15	18	20
Television	56	55	57	57	56	56	54	57	56	53	56	58	57	55	56
The press	53	55	51	53	57	54	47	45	54	59	58	48	53	53	59
Schools and universities	26	26	27	45	31	22	15	16	25	32	58	19	23	28	33
Local authorities	34	35	34	30	38	37	31	30	37	38	29	32	35	37	38
Professional bodies	12	14	11	12	15	14	10	8	13	18	12	8	12	13	19
Trade Unions	16	19	14	14	18	19	14	14	17	19	14	13	19	17	19
Consumer organisations	16	17	15	14	20	17	14	13	17	21	15	14	17	17	21
The Internet or World Wide Web	18	21	15	28	24	16	8	6	18	30	32	13	14	20	26
Public offices, libraries	35	36	34	40	40	34	27	24	35	47	43	31	35	36	42
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
Don't know	4	3	5	4	3	2	6	7	3	2	2	6	3	3	1

SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR LES DROITS DU CITOYEN (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Selon vous, où devriez-vous pouvoir trouver des informations sur les droits que vous avez en tant que citoyen de l'Union européenne ? Auprès de/Par ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE DE HAUT EN BAS ET DE BAS EN HAUT ALTERNATIVEMENT - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1583	1535	1668	3836	1727	1126	7259	4589	2488	15900	=n
25	31	28	23	18	20	28	20	21	23	La Commission européenne
18	20	18	18	14	14	17	17	18	17	Un membre du parlement (NATIONALITE)
17	24	20	17	13	13	18	14	18	16	Un membre du parlement européen
54	48	55	57	59	56	56	58	50	56	La télévision
55	56	57	52	48	51	56	53	49	53	La presse
23	33	31	26	21	22	30	24	23	26	Des écoles et des universités
34	38	38	36	35	35	35	34	35	34	Des autorités locales
18	21	14	12	7	11	13	12	14	12	Des associations professionnelles
15	22	17	20	12	14	17	16	18	16	Des syndicats
15	22	19	17	14	15	17	16	16	16	Des organisations de consommateurs
19	33	23	17	9	16	22	14	17	18	Internet ou le World Wide Web
32	52	41	36	27	34	38	33	37	35	Des administrations publiques, des bibliothèques
4	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	Autre (SPONTANE)
3	1	2	4	5	5	2	4	5	4	Ne sait pas

EB 47.2

5.14

RESPECT OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOM (% , by country)

Question :

For each of the following rights and freedoms, could you please tell me whether you think they should be respected under all circumstances, or whether this depends on the circumstances ? (SHOW CARD)

EB 47.1		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+ : All circumstances - : It depends								WEST				EAST									
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1)		79	18	80	18	79	21	82	15	78	19	64	32	85	13	84	12	77	21	80	18
2)		60	34	57	35	51	46	66	30	63	33	53	42	86	12	70	21	52	43	58	33
3)		80	17	63	32	74	24	79	17	79	17	77	18	89	8	88	7	72	25	89	8
4)		79	17	64	31	74	25	80	15	78	17	72	22	85	13	85	9	71	26	81	14
5)		88	9	77	21	91	7	90	7	90	8	88	10	90	8	92	4	91	8	77	14
6)		51	41	38	52	53	43	44	49	43	50	40	52	66	28	66	25	53	43	52	32
7)		50	42	34	54	44	52	37	55	37	55	33	56	67	28	69	21	51	44	56	29
8)		62	32	32	61	54	44	57	34	56	34	55	35	69	27	77	17	54	42	73	22
9)		90	8	84	12	84	15	88	10	89	9	91	7	91	7	94	2	91	8	93	4
10)		83	12	69	25	80	17	82	13	82	13	83	12	86	10	89	5	80	17	88	8
11)		84	13	71	26	66	32	87	11	87	11	86	12	93	5	92	5	84	15	85	12

1. Freedom of speech
2. Freedom of association
3. The right to one's own language and culture
4. Religious liberty and freedom of conscience
5. Equality before the law
6. The right to asylum because of political persecution
7. The right to asylum because of religious persecution
8. The right to vote and be a candidate in political elections
9. The right to education and training
10. The right to legal protection against discrimination
11. The right to live with one's family
12. The right to housing

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

LE RESPECT DES DROITS ET LIBERTES (% , par pays)

Question :

Pour chacun des droits et libertés suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'il devrait être respecté en toute circonstance ou si cela dépend des circonstances ? (MONTRER CARTE)

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.1
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+ : en toute circonstance - : cela dépend
88	10	79	20	76	23	83	14	82	13	76	23	67	31	71	26	79	18	1)
60	33	67	29	52	46	59	34	73	20	54	39	46	48	55	35	60	34	2)
92	5	84	14	74	26	83	15	89	7	86	12	61	36	74	22	80	17	3)
90	8	77	20	87	12	82	14	79	14	84	13	64	30	71	22	79	17	4)
94	4	90	9	88	11	85	12	90	5	94	4	94	4	75	19	88	9	5)
53	38	51	41	60	38	55	36	65	25	57	38	57	36	40	48	51	41	6)
58	32	49	44	60	38	51	38	64	26	56	40	41	50	42	46	50	42	7)
65	28	61	34	57	40	66	27	69	23	67	30	62	32	68	26	62	32	8)
92	6	89	8	91	8	87	11	92	3	92	6	85	12	88	9	90	8	9)
85	10	85	12	89	10	80	15	87	7	84	14	86	9	83	14	83	12	10)
88	10	88	10	69	30	82	15	92	4	87	11	79	19	77	19	84	13	11)

1. La liberté d'expression
2. La liberté d'association
3. Le droit à sa propre langue et à sa propre culture
4. La liberté religieuse et la liberté de conscience
5. L'égalité devant la loi
6. Le droit à l'asile en cas de persécution politique
7. Le droit à l'asile en cas de persécution religieuse
8. Le droit de voter et d'être candidat aux élections
9. Le droit à l'éducation et à la formation
10. Le droit à la protection légale contre la discrimination
11. Le droit de vivre avec sa famille
12. Le droit au logement

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

5.15

RESPECT OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOM (% , by demographics)

Question :

For each of the following rights and freedoms, could you please tell me whether you think they should be respected under all circumstances, or whether this depends on the circumstances ? (SHOW CARD)

EB 47.1		TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
		EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
	n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
1)	+	79	81	78	80	80	79	79	80	78	80	82	81	79	78	79
	-	18	17	19	17	19	19	18	15	20	19	16	15	18	21	20
2)	+	60	63	58	60	60	61	59	61	58	62	62	62	59	61	60
	-	34	33	35	33	36	35	32	29	37	35	34	29	36	35	36
3)	+	80	81	79	81	79	80	81	81	78	81	84	81	79	80	81
	-	17	17	17	16	19	17	15	13	20	18	13	15	17	19	17
4)	+	79	79	78	76	77	80	81	79	76	82	81	79	77	79	83
	-	17	17	17	19	20	16	14	14	20	16	17	16	18	18	16
5)	+	88	89	87	85	88	90	89	87	87	92	90	88	88	89	92
	-	9	9	9	12	10	8	8	9	10	7	7	8	9	9	7
6)	+	51	52	50	49	52	54	50	50	47	59	55	52	50	51	57
	-	41	42	41	41	43	40	40	39	45	37	38	39	42	44	40
7)	+	50	51	49	50	50	50	49	49	45	56	57	50	49	49	55
	-	42	42	41	40	43	43	40	38	47	39	36	39	43	46	41
8)	+	62	65	60	65	61	63	60	60	61	65	67	61	63	63	64
	-	32	31	32	30	33	31	31	30	33	32	29	30	30	33	33
9)	+	90	91	89	90	91	91	88	88	90	92	94	89	88	91	92
	-	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	7	9	8	7
10)	+	83	84	83	84	84	84	82	81	81	88	89	82	83	84	87
	-	12	12	12	11	13	13	12	12	15	10	7	12	12	13	11
11)	+	84	85	84	84	83	85	85	85	84	83	84	85	83	85	84
	-	13	13	14	14	15	14	12	11	14	16	14	11	15	13	14
12)	+	83	84	82	83	82	84	83	82	83	84	85	85	83	82	83
	-	14	14	14	15	16	14	14	13	15	15	13	11	15	17	15

1. Freedom of speech
2. Freedom of association
3. The right to one's own language and culture
4. Religious liberty and freedom of conscience
5. Equality before the law
6. The right to asylum because of political persecution
7. The right to asylum because of religious persecution
8. The right to vote and be a candidate in political elections
9. The right to education and training
10. The right to legal protection against discrimination
11. The right to live with one's family
12. The right to housing

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

LE RESPECT DES DROITS ET LIBERTES (% , par démographiques)

Question :

Pour chacun des droits et libertés suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'il devrait être respecté en toute circonstance ou si cela dépend des circonstances ? (MONTRER CARTE)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	EB 47.1 + : en toute circonstance - : cela dépend
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	= n
83	80	79	78	79	79	83	77	76	79	1) +
15	19	20	19	17	19	16	20	22	18	-
62	62	60	59	58	60	63	59	57	60	2) +
33	35	36	34	33	34	33	35	37	34	-
84	80	76	78	80	80	84	77	74	80	3) +
14	18	21	19	15	17	14	19	23	17	-
82	85	77	75	79	77	84	74	73	79	4) +
14	13	20	20	15	18	13	20	23	17	-
90	90	88	87	86	86	92	86	85	88	5) +
8	8	10	11	9	10	7	11	12	9	-
54	60	49	49	50	52	59	47	40	51	6) +
40	38	45	43	39	40	36	45	51	41	-
55	56	48	46	50	50	59	44	38	50	7) +
38	41	46	45	37	41	36	47	52	42	-
61	66	61	61	61	67	67	57	59	62	8) +
34	31	35	33	30	27	29	35	35	32	-
91	94	91	89	89	90	93	88	87	90	9) +
8	6	8	9	8	8	6	9	11	8	-
85	88	84	82	81	84	88	80	78	83	10) +
11	10	14	14	12	12	9	15	18	12	-
85	82	84	84	85	85	86	84	81	84	11) +
13	17	15	13	11	13	13	14	17	13	-
82	82	81	84	83	84	84	83	80	83	12) +
16	17	18	14	13	13	14	14	18	14	-

1. La liberté d'expression
2. La liberté d'association
3. Le droit à sa propre langue et à sa propre culture
4. La liberté religieuse et la liberté de conscience
5. L'égalité devant la loi
6. Le droit à l'asile en cas de persécution politique
7. Le droit à l'asile en cas de persécution religieuse
8. Le droit de voter et d'être candidat aux élections
9. Le droit à l'éducation et à la formation
10. Le droit à la protection légale contre la discrimination
11. Le droit de vivre avec sa famille
12. Le droit au logement

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

6.1

WOMEN'S HEALTH - THE PREVENTION OF CANCER (%, by country)

Question :

Do you personally think that cancer can be prevented, or not ?

(IF YES) How can it best be prevented ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
a)	35	32	28	54	54	56	20	17	26	43
b)	16	15	45	17	16	10	11	18	9	16
c)	10	13	8	7	7	6	9	12	9	15
d)	31	31	12	11	13	19	53	43	51	15
e)	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1
f)	7	5	5	9	9	8	4	8	4	8
Total	100	97	99	99	100	99	99	99	100	98

- a) No, it cannot be prevented
- b) Yes, it can be prevented by a better balanced diet and by leading a healthy lifestyle
- c) Yes, it can be prevented by teaching people to recognise the signs of cancer
- d) Yes, it can be prevented by regular medical check-ups
- e) Yes, it can be prevented by other means (SPONTANEOUS)
- f) Don't know

6.2

EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTIVE SCREENING (%, by country)

Question :

Generally speaking, are you completely confident, fairly confident, not very confident, or not at all confident about preventive medical examinations ?

EB 47.2	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Completely confident	31	37	36	22	23	25	43	30	53	24
Fairly confident	54	51	47	56	57	59	45	50	38	49
Not very confident	11	6	11	15	14	11	9	12	6	14
Not at all confident	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	3
Don't know	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	7	2	8
Total	101	99	101	99	99	98	100	101	100	98

6.1

LA SANTE DES FEMMES - LA PREVENTION DU CANCER (% , par pays)

Question :

Pensez-vous personnellement qu'il soit possible de prévenir le cancer, ou pas ?

(SI OUI) Quelle est la meilleure façon de le prévenir ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
20	32	66	27	12	38	26	44	35	a)
14	27	14	25	22	22	27	18	16	b)
10	10	4	11	16	11	12	13	10	c)
49	25	10	32	44	23	24	17	31	d)
1	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	e)
6	4	4	5	6	5	9	7	7	f)
100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	Total

- a) Non, on ne peut pas le prévenir
b) Oui, on peut le prévenir par un régime alimentaire mieux équilibré et une vie saine
c) Oui, on peut le prévenir en apprenant aux gens à reconnaître les signes du cancer
d) Oui, on peut le prévenir par des contrôles médicaux réguliers
e) Oui, on peut le prévenir par d'autres moyens (SPONTANE)
f) Ne sait pas

6.2

EFFICACITE DU DEPISTAGE PREVENTIF (% , par pays)

Question :

D'une façon générale, diriez-vous que vous faites tout à fait confiance, assez confiance, assez peu confiance ou pas du tout confiance aux examens médicaux à titre préventif ?

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.2
21	35	44	35	26	33	25	25	31	Tout à fait confiance
67	49	47	41	51	58	63	57	54	Assez confiance
9	10	7	14	17	6	10	11	11	Assez peu confiance
1	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	Pas du tout confiance
1	2	2	9	3	1	1	4	3	Ne sait pas
99	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	Total

6.3

THE VALUE OF CONTINUING TRAINING FOR WORKING LIFE (% , by country)

Question :

Do you think that continuing training or education throughout life can improve your working life - definitely, probably, probably not or definitely not ? (SHOW CARD)

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Definitely	46	47	56	26	26	25	59	43	58	64
Probably	29	29	27	31	32	38	25	33	28	28
Probably not	8	9	5	12	12	12	4	8	7	4
Definitely not	11	9	8	24	22	18	6	13	5	2
Don't know	5	6	4	7	7	6	6	4	3	4
Total	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	101	101	102

6.4

THE VALUE OF CONTINUING TRAINING FOR WORKING LIFE (% , by demographics)

Question :

Do you think that continuing training or education throughout life can improve your working life - definitely, probably, probably not or definitely not ? (SHOW CARD)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	- -	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
Definitely	46	49	44	55	52	49	35	35	44	60	62	37	43	49	55
Probably	29	30	29	34	34	30	22	25	34	27	30	27	29	31	28
Probably not	8	9	8	5	7	10	10	11	9	6	3	9	10	9	7
Definitely not	11	9	14	2	4	8	25	22	9	5	2	19	14	8	8
Don't know	5	3	6	4	3	4	7	7	4	2	3	8	4	4	2
Total	99	100	101	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

6.3

L'APPORT DE LA FORMATION CONTINUE POUR LA VIE PROFESSIONNELLE (%, par pays)

Question :

D'après vous, la formation continue ou l'éducation permanente tout au long de la vie peut-elle certainement, probablement, probablement pas ou certainement pas améliorer votre vie professionnelle ? (MONTRER CARTE)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
44	50	51	43	47	45	47	65	46	Certainement
28	31	32	32	22	38	29	27	29	Probablement
9	8	9	8	10	7	11	4	8	Probablement pas
13	7	5	8	15	7	9	2	11	Certainement pas
6	4	4	10	7	4	4	3	5	Ne sait pas
100	100	101	101	101	101	100	101	99	Total

6.4

L'APPORT DE LA FORMATION CONTINUE POUR LA VIE PROFESSIONNELLE
 (%, par démographiques)

Question :

D'après vous, la formation continue ou l'éducation permanente tout au long de la vie peut-elle certainement, probablement, probablement pas ou certainement pas améliorer votre vie professionnelle ? (MONTRER CARTE)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	EB 47.1
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
52	62	54	45	34	51	53	40	43	46	Certainement
31	28	32	35	30	33	28	33	29	29	Probablement
9	6	9	10	8	7	7	9	10	8	Probablement pas
6	3	3	6	20	7	8	13	13	11	Certainement pas
2	2	2	4	8	4	4	5	4	5	Ne sait pas
100	101	100	100	100	102	100	100	99	99	Total

6.5

THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN CONTINUING TRAINING & EDUCATION (% , by country)

Question :

Do you think that the European Union could play a role or not in continuing education or training courses ?
(READ OUT)

EB 47.1	EU15	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
				WEST		EAST				
Yes, definitely	24	15	17	14	14	16	48	28	24	47
Yes, probably	32	26	36	24	25	29	35	39	29	30
No, probably not	15	20	20	25	24	23	3	5	16	2
No, definitely not	9	11	18	15	15	13	2	4	14	1
Don't know	20	28	9	23	22	19	12	23	18	20
Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	101	100

6.6

THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN CONTINUING TRAINING & EDUCATION (%, by demographics)

Question :

Do you think that the European Union could play a role or not in continuing education or training courses ?
(READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE				TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				INCOME			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Less than 16 years	16 - 19	20 +	Still studying	--	-	+	++
EB 47.1															
n=	15900	7680	8220	2747	4494	3681	4978	4792	6514	3240	1354	2818	2757	3065	2990
Yes, definitely	24	27	21	25	25	25	21	20	21	31	29	20	23	23	29
Yes, probably	32	32	32	37	33	32	28	30	31	34	39	28	31	34	35
No, probably not	15	15	15	13	17	16	13	12	18	15	12	13	16	17	16
No, definitely not	9	9	9	7	8	9	12	11	10	8	5	13	10	8	8
Don't know	20	17	24	20	17	18	26	27	20	13	16	25	20	17	13
Total	100	100	101	102	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	99	100	99	101

6.5

**LE ROLE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE DANS LA FORMATION CONTINUE ET L'EDUCATION
PERMANENTE (% , par pays)**

Question :

Pensez-vous ou non que l'Union européenne pourrait jouer un rôle dans les cours de formation continue ou d'éducation permanente ? (LIRE)

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU 15	EB 47.1
24	29	22	21	53	40	17	25	24	Oui, certainement
38	27	37	23	24	40	39	34	32	Oui, probablement
7	19	21	18	6	7	22	14	15	Non, probablement pas
4	12	9	11	2	6	7	8	9	Non, certainement pas
26	14	11	26	16	7	14	19	20	Ne sait pas
99	101	100	99	101	100	99	100	100	Total

6.6

**LE ROLE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE DANS LA FORMATION CONTINUE ET L'EDUCATION
PERMANENTE (% , par démographiques)**

Question :

Pensez-vous ou non que l'Union européenne pourrait jouer un rôle dans les cours de formation continue ou d'éducation permanente ? (LIRE)

RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						MEMBERSHIP EUROPEAN UNION			TOTAL	
Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Un-employed	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	EU 15	
1555	1500	1821	3693	1786	1211	7350	4723	2390	15900	=n
28	32	23	22	19	27	33	18	12	24	Oui, certainement
35	34	34	31	29	34	36	31	25	32	Oui, probablement
14	16	19	17	14	13	11	18	22	15	Non, probablement pas
6	7	9	11	9	10	5	11	21	9	Non, certainement pas
17	12	16	19	29	17	15	23	20	20	Ne sait pas
100	101	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	Total

6.7

THE INFORMATION SOCIETY AND TRAINING (% , by country)

Question :

Information and communication technologies are increasingly prominent in our private and working lives : today, you can link computers, televisions, videos and communication satellites.

I am going to read out a number of statements regarding the relationship between this so-called "Information Society" and continuing training and education. For each of them, please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree ?

EB 47.1		EU 15		B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
+ : Tend to agree								WEST				EAST									
- : Tend to disagree		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1)		52	37	57	32	49	36	56	27	57	26	59	20	27	61	48	38	49	45	65	27
2)		81	12	69	23	72	22	71	15	71	15	70	17	79	12	71	17	89	8	86	7
3)		49	42	40	51	57	39	45	43	46	42	50	40	57	36	45	43	51	45	47	44
4)		82	11	77	13	78	16	81	10	81	10	78	11	81	11	80	10	85	12	87	8
5)		74	12	62	19	72	17	73	12	73	12	73	10	69	13	71	11	78	15	76	7
6)		40	45	49	35	30	65	39	44	38	45	37	47	39	42	36	43	52	41	34	47
7)		32	37	40	26	49	33	32	36	32	35	33	33	22	30	21	38	44	33	22	41
8)		34	43	51	30	28	58	39	38	39	37	39	34	21	35	21	43	52	37	32	39
9)		30	50	34	36	30	53	31	50	31	48	33	41	24	48	20	56	45	42	19	57
10)		57	22	57	18	47	39	59	22	59	21	61	16	46	16	46	18	70	18	63	20
11)		38	38	34	39	33	50	39	32	39	32	36	31	28	37	31	37	50	34	39	50

1. Schools prepare children well to use the new technologies and tools of the information society
2. Throughout your working life, it is essential to follow training courses so as to adapt to rapid technological changes
3. I personally feel the need to follow such training courses
4. Nowadays, to avoid becoming or staying unemployed, it is essential to know how to use these new technologies and tools
5. New technologies and tools of the information society make training easier
6. I am personally afraid that training courses are becoming too complicated, as it is difficult to fully understand these new technologies and tools
7. The Internet and new technologies will divide society rather than bring it together
8. I don't trust the Internet and new technologies, because they contain violence, pornography, and so on
9. When there is too much information, the quality of education falls
10. The Internet and new technologies are too expensive for me
11. In reality, people don't use computers for learning

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'INFORMATION ET LA FORMATION (% , par pays)

Question :

Les technologies d'information et de communication occupent une place de plus en plus grande dans notre vie quotidienne et professionnelle : maintenant, on parvient à relier entre eux des ordinateurs, des télévisions, des vidéos et des satellites de communication.

Je vais vous lire un certain nombre d'affirmations relatives à la relation entre cette "société de l'information" et l'éducation et la formation permanentes. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord ?

I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU 15		EB 47.1
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+ : Plutôt d'accord
																		- : Plutôt pas d'accord
30	63	55	35	55	34	67	19	39	45	82	12	64	22	72	18	52	37	1)
89	6	85	10	82	15	75	13	81	7	87	8	93	5	85	10	81	12	2)
45	42	44	49	52	46	45	44	48	41	50	44	56	39	55	39	49	42	3)
84	10	78	16	84	14	72	15	76	10	80	12	82	12	83	13	82	11	4)
77	9	73	17	78	15	70	12	73	6	77	12	87	4	74	11	74	12	5)
32	51	46	44	48	46	40	40	40	38	40	53	46	45	40	46	40	45	6)
22	46	34	41	48	34	28	37	23	29	47	38	49	30	33	40	32	37	7)
19	53	44	42	39	53	37	36	15	41	25	57	43	48	31	47	34	43	8)
20	62	41	47	41	48	29	44	21	48	33	55	41	38	29	51	30	50	9)
47	22	44	43	54	34	53	26	59	12	60	31	51	37	64	22	57	22	10)
45	29	45	39	43	48	26	38	28	39	25	56	36	37	32	51	38	38	11)

- 1) L'école prépare bien les jeunes à utiliser les nouveaux outils et les nouvelles technologies de la société de l'information
- 2) Tout au long de la vie professionnelle, il est indispensable de suivre des formations pour s'adapter aux évolutions technologiques rapides
- 3) J'éprouve personnellement le besoin de suivre de telles formations
- 4) Aujourd'hui, pour éviter le chômage ou en sortir, il est indispensable de pouvoir utiliser les nouveaux outils et les nouvelles technologies
- 5) Les nouveaux outils et les nouvelles technologies de la société de l'information permettent de se former plus facilement
- 6) Je crains personnellement que les formations deviennent trop compliquées, puisqu'il est difficile de bien connaître ces nouveaux outils et nouvelles technologies
- 7) Internet et les nouvelles technologies seront plus un facteur d'exclusion que d'intégration
- 8) Je me méfie d'Internet et des nouvelles technologies à cause de leur contenu tels que la violence, la pornographie, etc.
- 9) Lorsqu'il y a trop d'information, la qualité de l'éducation diminue
- 10) Internet et les nouvelles technologies sont trop chères pour moi
- 11) En réalité, les gens n'utilisent pas les ordinateurs pour apprendre.

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

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 VANCRAEYNEST
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
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	INRA DEUTSCHLAND 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
España	INRA ESPAÑA 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 49, St. Stephen's Green EIR - Dublin 2	Mr Roger Jupp	353.1.661.34.83	353.1.661.34.79
Italia	PRAGMA Via.Salaria, 298a. I-00199 ROMA	Ms Maria-Adelaide Santilli	39.6.884.80.57	39.6.854.00.38
Luxembourg	ILRES 6, rue du Marché aux Herbes L-1728 Luxembourg	Mr Charles Margue	352.47.50.21	352.46.26.20
Nederland	NIPO Grote Bickersstraat 74, 1013 KS NL-1013 NJ Amsterdam	Mr Martin Jonker	31.20.552.54.44	31.20.522.53.53
Austria	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 4020 Linz	Ms Jitka Nuemann	43.732.60.35.30	43.732.60.35.304
Portugal	METRIS Rua Visconde de Santarém 71/5° P-1000 Lisboa	Ms Mafalda Brasil	351.1.315.15.16	351.1.315.15.22
Finland	Marketing Development Center Itätuulenkuja 10 02100 Espoo	Mr Juhani Pehkonen	358.0.613.500	358.0.6135.0510
Sweden	TEMO AB Gärdsfogdevägen, 5-7 S-17126 Solna	Mr Michael Söderström	46.8.764.64.90	46.8.28.64.28
Great Britain	INRA UK Monarch House, Victoria Road UK - LONDON W36RZ	Mr Stephen Conway	44.181.993.22.20	44.181.993.11.14

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-Lippe
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
Molise e Abruzzi
Puglie
Sardegna
Sicilia
Toscana
Trentino
Umbria
Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte
Veneto

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

Drente
Flevoland
Friesland
Gelderland
Gröningen
Limburg
Noord-Brabant
Noord-Holland
Overijssel
Utrecht
Zeeland
Zuid-Holland

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

Etälä-Savo
Etälä-Karjala
Etälä-Pohjanmaa
Häme
Kainuu
Keski-Suomi
Kymenlaakso
Lappi
Pirkanmaa
Pohjois-Karjala
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Pohjois-Savo
Satakunta
Uusimaa

Vaasan rannikkoseutu
Varsinais-Suomi

SVERIGE

Stockholm/Södertälje A-Region
Göteborgs 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 47.0

Between 29th January and 27 February 1997, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 47.0 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission.

The Eurobarometer 47.0 covers the population of the respective nationality of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the member states. The basic sample design applied in all member states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from 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 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. For weighting and analysis these BASIC regional units were combined in NUTS I areas or equivalent in order to obtain a minimum of 200 cases per region.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT - INRA BELGIUM	1035	31/01 -20/02	8 356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	02/02 - 23/02	4 087
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1015	31/01 - 19/02	13 608
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1021	31/01 - 21/02	52 083
Greece	KEME	1008	30/01 - 16/02	7 474
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	31/01 - 18/02	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	999	29/01 - 18/02	43 590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1003	02/02 - 18/02	2 549
Italy	PRAGMA	1018	04/02 - 20/02	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	603	29/01 - 27/02	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1010	31/01 - 27/02	11 232
Austria	SPECTRA	1109	30/01 - 18/02	6 044
Portugal	METRIS	1000	02/02 - 20/02	7 338
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1074	02/02 - 25/02	4 017
Sweden	TEMO	1000	02/02 - 26/02	7 808
Great Britain	INRA UK	1150	30/01 - 20/02	44 225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	305	04/02 - 15/02	1 159
Total number of interviews		16362		

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 "Public Opinion Surveys and Research" 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 47.0

Entre 29 janvier et 27 février 1997, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 47.0 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne.

L'Eurobaromètre 47.0 couvre la population nationale - ayant la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union Européenne - de 15 ans et plus, résident dans chaque Etat membre de l'Union Européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à 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 (chaque Nème adresse) ont ensuite été sélectionnées par des procédures de "random route" à partir de l'adresse initiale. Dans chaque ménage, le répondant a été tiré aléatoirement. Toutes les interviews ont été réalisées en face à face chez les répondants et dans la langue nationale appropriée. Pour effectuer la pondération et l'analyse, ces "unités régionales administratives" de base ont été combinées en région NUTS I ou leur équivalent afin d'obtenir un minimum de 200 individus par région.

Pays	Instituts	Nombre d'Interviews	Dates de Terrain	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT- INRA BELGIUM	1035	31/01 - 20/02	8 356
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	02/02 - 23/02	4 087
Allemagne (Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1015	31/01 - 19/02	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1021	31/01 - 21/02	52 083
Grèce	KEME	1008	30/01 - 16/02	7 474
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	31/01 - 18/02	28 075
France	TMO Consultants	999	29/01 - 18/02	43 590
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1003	02/02 - 18/02	2 549
Italie	PRAGMA	1018	04/02 - 20/02	44 495
Luxembourg	ILRES	603	29/01 - 27/02	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1010	31/01 - 27/02	11 232
Autriche	SPECTRA	1109	30/01 - 18/02	6 044
Portugal	METRIS	1000	02/02 - 20/02	7 338
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1074	02/02 - 25/02	4 017
Suède	TEMO	1000	02/02 - 26/02	7 808
Grande Bretagne	INRA UK	1150	30/01 - 20/02	44 225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	305	04/02 - 15/02	1 159
Nombre total		16362		

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 et Analyse de l'Opinion Publique" 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 - Standard Eurobarometer 47.1

Between 26th March and 29 April 1997, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 47.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission.

The Eurobarometer 47.1 covers the population of the respective nationality of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the member states. The basic sample design applied in all member states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density. Next to this basic sample an oversample of people working in the sector of agriculture, fishery or forestry was carried out. A minimum number of such interviews per region was imposed.

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 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. For weighting and analysis these BASIC regional units were combined in NUTS I areas or equivalent in order to obtain a minimum of 200 cases per region.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT - INRA BELGIUM	1005	26/03 - 25/04	8.356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	03/04 - 29/04	4.087
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1031	27/03 - 16/04	13 608
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1038	27/03 - 17/04	52 083
Greece	KEME	1010	26/03 - 14/04	7 474
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	01/04 - 18/04	28.075
France	TMO Consultants	1006	27/03 - 22/04	43.590
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1003	27/03 - 28/04	2.549
Italy	PRAGMA	997	26/03 - 16/04	44.495
Luxembourg	ILRES	597	26/03 - 21/04	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1020	27/03 - 29/04	11 232
Austria	SPECTRA	1056	26/03 - 14/04	6 044
Portugal	METRIS	1000	27/03 - 19/04	7.338
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1011	01/04 - 25/04	4 017
Sweden	TEMO	1000	28/03 - 28/04	7 808
Great Britain	INRA UK	1078	26/03 - 17/04	44.225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	301	30/03 - 14/04	1.159
Total number of interviews		16154		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from EUROSTAT population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region, NUTS II 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 "Public Opinion Surveys and Research" 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 N=1000	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C.4 Specifications de l'Echantillon - Eurobaromètre Standard 47.1

Entre 26 mars et 29 avril 1997, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 47.1 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne.

L'Eurobaromètre 47.1 couvre la population nationale - ayant la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union Européenne - de 15 ans et plus, résident dans chaque Etat membre de l'Union Européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à 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 (chaque Nème adresse) ont ensuite été sélectionnées par des procédures de "random route" à partir de l'adresse initiale. Dans chaque ménage, le répondant a été tiré aléatoirement. Toutes les interviews ont été réalisées en face à face chez les répondants et dans la langue nationale appropriée. Pour effectuer la pondération et l'analyse, ces "unités régionales administratives" de base ont été combinées en région NUTS I ou leur équivalent afin d'obtenir un minimum de 200 individus par région.

Pays	Instituts	Nombre d'interviews	Dates de Terrain	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT - INRA BELGIUM	1005	26/03 - 25/04	8.356
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	03/04 - 29/04	4.087
Allemagne (Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1031	27/03 - 16/04	13 608
Allemagne (Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1038	27/03 - 17/04	52 083
Grèce	KEME	1010	26/03 - 14/04	7 474
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	01/04 - 18/04	28.075
France	TMO Consultants	1006	27/03 - 22/04	43.590
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1003	27/03 - 28/04	2.549
Italie	PRAGMA	997	26/03 - 16/04	44.495
Luxembourg	ILRES	597	26/03 - 21/04	372
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1020	27/03 - 29/04	11 232
Autriche	SPECTRA	1056	26/03 - 14/04	6 044
Portugal	METRIS	1000	27/03 - 19/04	7.338
Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1011	01/04 - 25/04	4 017
Suède	TEMO	1000	28/03 - 28/04	7 808
Grande Bretagne	INRA UK	1078	26/03 - 17/04	44.225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	301	30/03 - 14/04	1.159
Nombre total		16154		

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 et Analyse de l'Opinion Publique" 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 N=1000	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C.5 Sample Specifications - Standard Eurobarometer 47.2

Between 20 April 1997 and 7 June 1997, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 47.2 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the European Commission.

The Eurobarometer 47.2 covers the population of the respective nationality of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the member states. The basic sample design applied in all member states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density. Next to this basic sample an oversample of people working in the sector of agriculture, fishery or forestry was carried out. A minimum number of such interviews per region was imposed.

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 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. For weighting and analysis these BASIC regional units were combined in NUTS I areas or equivalent in order to obtain a minimum of 200 cases per region.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT - INRA BELGIUM	1038	24/04 - 30/05	8.356
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	15/05 - 07/06	4.087
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1006	26/04 - 22/05	13 608
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1056	26/04 - 27/05	52 083
Greece	KEME	1010	05/05 - 22/05	7 474
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	24/04 - 08/05	28.075
France	TMO Consultants	1001	29/04 - 30/05	43.590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1006	28/04 - 28/05	2.549
Italy	PRAGMA	1003	30/04 - 27/05	44.495
Luxembourg	ILRES	597	20/40 - 04/06	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1022	02/05 - 05/05	11 232
Austria	SPECTRA	1004	25/04 - 28/05	6 044
Portugal	METRIS	1004	25/04 - 28/05	7.338
Finland	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1038	01/05 - 06/06	4 017
Sweden	TEMO	1000	25/04 - 04/06	7 808
Great Britain	INRA UK	1105	28/04 - 24/05	44.225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	311	30/04 - 20/05	1.159
Total number of interviews		16201		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from EUROSTAT population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region, NUTS II 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 "Public Opinion Surveys and Research" 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 N=1000	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C.5 Specifications de l'Echantillon - Eurobaromètre Standard 47.2

Entre 20 avril 1997 et 7 juin 1997, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 47.2 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la Commission Européenne.

L'Eurobaromètre 47.2 couvre la population nationale - ayant la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union Européenne - de 15 ans et plus, résident dans chaque Etat membre de l'Union Européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à 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 (chaque Nème adresse) ont ensuite été sélectionnées par des procédures de "random route" à partir de l'adresse initiale. Dans chaque ménage, le répondant a été tiré aléatoirement. Toutes les interviews ont été réalisées en face à face chez les répondants et dans la langue nationale appropriée. Pour effectuer la pondération et l'analyse, ces "unités régionales administratives" de base ont été combinées en région NUTS I ou leur équivalent afin d'obtenir un minimum de 200 individus par région.

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Finlande	MARK. DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1038	01/05 - 06/06	4 017
Suède	TEMO	1000	25/04 - 04/06	7 808
Grande Bretagne	INRA UK	1105	28/04 - 24/05	44.225
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	311	30/04 - 20/05	1.159
Nombre total		16201		

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 et Analyse de l'Opinion Publique" 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 N=1000	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C.6 Socio-Demographic and Socio-Political Variables used in cross tabulations

C.6.1 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 = 15.900)
(weighted percentage for EU 15+ - 47.0/47.1/47.2)

	47.0	47.1	47.2
Self - employed			
(1) Farmer	1%	1%	1%
(2) Fishermen	0%	0%	0%
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	2%	2%	2%
(4) Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, self-employed persons	6%	5%	6%
(5) Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	1%	1%	1%
Employed			
(6) Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	1%	1%	1%
(7) General management, director or top management	2%	2%	1%
(8) Middle management, other management	7%	7%	7%
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	8%	9%	8%
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver)	2%	3%	2%
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, etc)	6%	6%	6%
(12) Supervisors	1%	1%	1%
(13) Skilled manual workers	9%	10%	10%
(14) Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	5%	6%	6%
Non-active			
(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	13%	11%	11%
(16) Student	9%	9%	9%
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	7%	8%	7%
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	20%	19%	19%

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".

C.6.2 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.6.3 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? 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.6.4 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.6.5 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.

D. Eurobarometer Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans
Recherches sur les Attitudes des Européens dans l'Eurobaromètre

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

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport	Survey Sondage	Report Rapport	Languages Langues
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

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport	Survey Sondage	Report Rapport	Languages Langues
24	Le Public Européen et l'Information des Consommateurs: Comparaisons 1975-1985 18 p.	3/85	3/85	FR
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
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