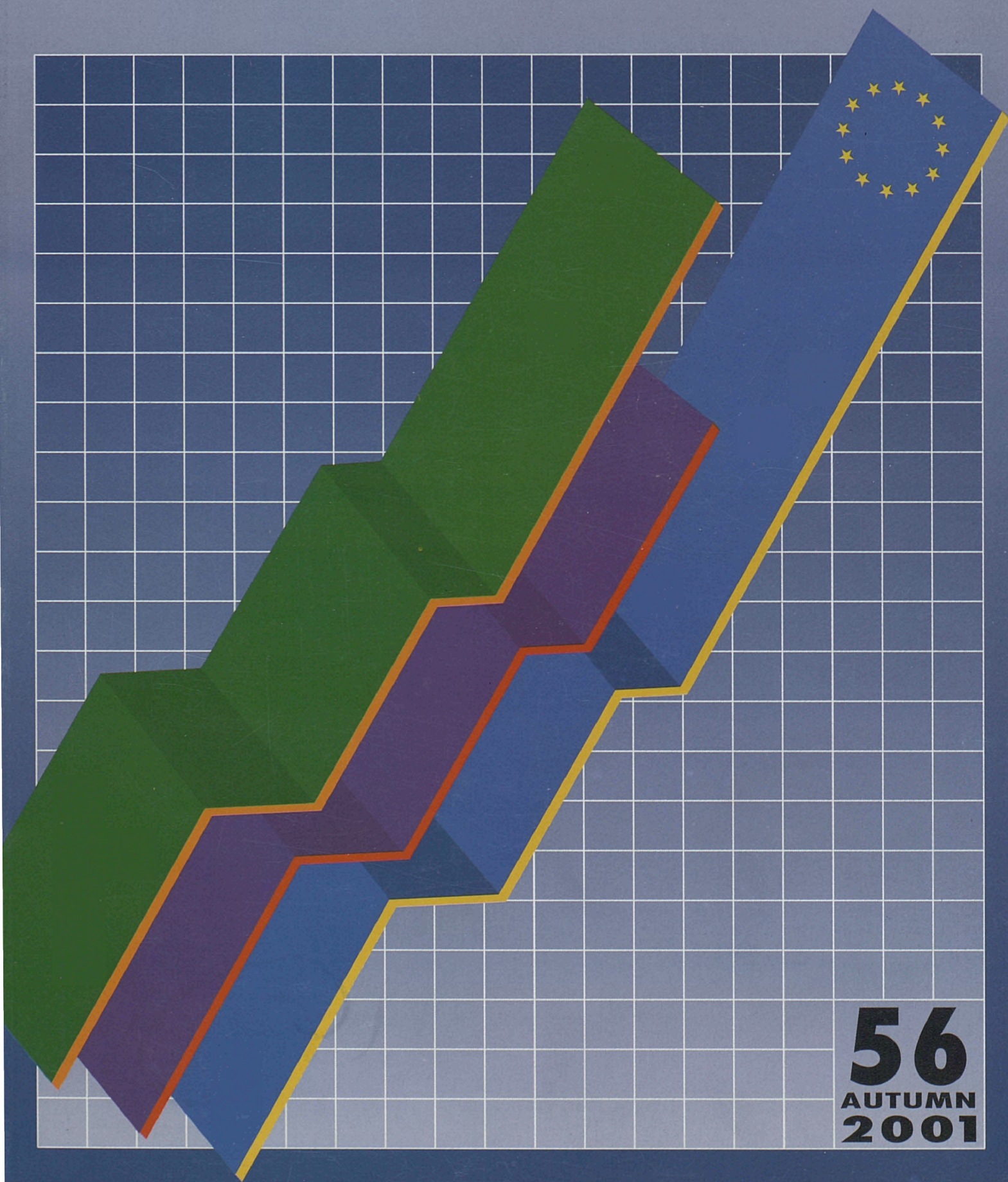


EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



56
AUTUMN
2001

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Directorate-General Press and Communication
Rue de la Loi 200 (BREY – 7/150)
B - 1049 Brussels

Telephone : (32.2) 296.24.63
Fax : (32.2) 296.17.49
E-mail : eurobarometer@cec.eu.int

Internet : http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion

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Introducing the Eurobarometer

Eurobarometer public opinion surveys ("Standard Eurobarometer surveys") have been conducted each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973. From Autumn 2001, they have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General Press and Communication (Opinion Polls) of the European Commission. They have included Greece since Autumn 1980 (Eurobarometer 14), Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985 (Eurobarometer 24), the former German Democratic Republic since Autumn 1990 (Eurobarometer 34) and Austria, Finland and Sweden from Spring 1995 (Eurobarometer 43) onwards.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged fifteen years and over in each Member State. The regular sample in standard Eurobarometer surveys is 1000 people per country except in Luxembourg (600) and in 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 the Eurobarometer 34: 1000 in East Germany and 1000 in West Germany.

In each of the 15 Member States, the survey is carried out by national institutes associated with the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, comprising INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) and comply with its standards.

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

This report, which was drawn up by the Directorate-General Press and Communication of the European Commission, Opinion Polls (Head of Sector : Mr. Thomas Christensen), is an internal working document of the European Commission.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organises general public opinion surveys aimed at specific target groups as well as at the public at large. It also conducts qualitative surveys (group discussion, in-depth interview) in all Member States and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- *Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys, with reports published twice a year, and Special Eurobarometer surveys (see Annexe D for list), which use the same methodology as standard Eurobarometer*
- *Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, based on the same methodology as standard Eurobarometer, with reports published once each year*
- *Telephone Flash EB, which are also used for special target-group surveys (eg. Top Decision Makers)*
- *Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews)*

The Eurobarometer Website address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/

HIGHLIGHTS

This 56th Eurobarometer report presents an analysis of public opinion towards the European Union in Autumn 2001. The survey was carried out one month after the September 11 attacks on the United States and one week after the start of the war in Afghanistan. It appears that these events have significantly affected people's views in many regards. The key findings are:

Marked improvement in key indicators on the European Union

- 54% of EU citizens regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing. This is significantly higher than in Spring 2001 (+6 percentage points).
- 52% of those surveyed feel that their country has benefited from its membership of the European Union, seven percentage points more than in Spring 2001.

Greater confidence in the European Union and its institutions

- On average, 53% of EU citizens trust the European Union, up from 41% in Spring 2001, while only 32% lack trust (down from 40%).
- 58% of EU citizens now trust the European Parliament, up from 52% in Spring 2001.
- The public's image of the Commission continues to improve: the confidence rating has risen by 5 percentage points to 50%, the best result since the appointment of the current Commissioners.
- The European Central Bank is also trusted by half of the EU population aged 15 and over.

Growing anxieties

- In the aftermath of 11 September, 86% of Europeans say that they personally fear terrorism (12 percentage points more than one year earlier); 79% fear the proliferation of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction (+17 points) and 64% fear a world war (+19 points).
- Only 16% of those surveyed expect the economic situation in their country to be better in 2002 than in 2001 (8 points less than one year earlier), 36% expect a similar situation (-8 points) and 39% expect a less favourable situation (+15 points).
- Moreover, 42% of those surveyed fear a deterioration of the labour market in their country, an increase of 19 percentage points compared with a year earlier, 32% believe the market will stabilise and only 17% count on an improvement, the lowest figure for five years.

Attitudes to the single currency, the euro

- 61% of those surveyed express support for the euro, compared with 30% who say they are opposed to it. 68% of respondents living in the "EURO 12" countries support the euro, up 2 points from the previous year. In the 3 "pre-in" countries, support for the euro has increased significantly, from 27% to 32%.
- At the time of the survey – a few months before the euro notes and coins were introduced – 47% of respondents from the "EURO 12" countries felt comfortable about using the new notes and coins.
- At least 8 in 10 EU citizens believe that the euro will make life easier for people who travel across borders (87%), that it will make it easier to shop around Europe as all prices will be comparable (83%) and that it will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another (80%).

Attitudes to enlargement

- Fifty-one percent of respondents are in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries and 30% are against this. A more detailed question finds that 39% believe that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join, with a further 24% showing unlimited support for enlargement. Only 20% of respondents believe that the EU should not be enlarged to include any additional countries.
- Approximately two in three EU citizens believe that the EU will become more important in the world if it includes more countries and that the EU will be culturally richer. However, a similar proportion of people also feels that, with more countries in the EU, it will become more difficult to make decisions on a European scale.
- Very few people (22%) feel well informed about enlargement although the results are somewhat more positive than in Spring 2001 (+4 percentage points)

Support for a European Union defence policy

- Forty-two percent of EU citizens believe decisions concerning European defence policy should be taken by the European Union, 24% believe these should be taken by the national governments and 20% believe NATO should take these decisions.

Support for European Union constitution

- Sixty-seven percent of EU citizens believe the European Union should have a constitution, up from 62% in spring 2001.

Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

- Thirty-five percent of EU citizens know "quite a lot" to "a great deal" about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale), compared to only 21% in spring 2001.

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REPORT

Introduction

This report presents the findings from the Eurobarometer survey No. 56 which was fielded shortly after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States. In the aftermath of these attacks EU citizens were significantly more likely to trust both their own governments and parliaments and the European Union as a whole. It thus appears that the events of September 11th have substantially altered public opinion in many regards.

The aim of the report is to give readers an overview of how European citizens feel about the European Union, its policies and its institutions, although a number of other, related, issues are also presented.

The report begins with an examination of a number of measures that relate to **people's perceptions of their current situation and their situation in the year to come (overall life satisfaction, fears, and economic developments) in the context of September 11**. The chapter also looks at **people's trust in a number of international institutions**.

Chapter 2 covers questions that **measure people's sense of identity with and pride in the European Union and their own country and people's satisfaction with the way democracy works**.

Chapter 3 looks at long-term developments in **public opinion towards the European Union**. Here the standard indicators - **support for EU membership and perceived benefit from EU membership** - are presented. The chapter also reports on **people's perceptions of the speed with which Europe is being built and the role of and trust in the Union's institutions and bodies**. The chapter ends by presenting the results of a question that **measures public support for a European Union constitution**.

Chapter 4 focuses on support for a number of the **Union's current policy issues**. It begins by looking at the extent to which the public favours **joint EU decision-making over national decision-making**. The chapter then examines the extent to which the public regards **the Union's current actions as priorities**, followed by an investigation **into public support for a number of key policy issues**.

Chapter 5 is completely dedicated to **public opinion about the euro** in the months leading up to the introduction of the euro notes and coins. **Support for the euro** is covered, as are **people's underlying attitudes to the euro**. The chapter ends by reporting on **how well informed people feel about the euro** and the extent to which **people have received information about the euro**.

Chapter 6 is completely dedicated to **public opinion about enlargement**. The chapter looks at **support for enlargement and people's underlying attitudes to enlargement**. It also analyses the importance people attach to the **Copenhagen criteria**, how supportive the public is of the **candidate countries** and how the **decision-making process should be handled in an enlarged Union**. The chapter ends by reporting on **how well informed people feel about enlargement** and the extent to which **people have received information about it**.

Chapter 7 reports on the **sources used by people when they look for information about the EU** and which of **these sources they prefer**. The chapter also analyses **the public's assessment of how the media cover EU affairs**. **Self-perceived knowledge** of the EU, its institutions and its policies is also analysed as are **awareness of nine of the Union's institutions and bodies and awareness of how the Union's budget is spent**. The chapter ends with a brief look at awareness and the perceived importance of the **Belgian Presidency of the Council of Ministers** during the second half of the year 2001.

We wish to thank all the citizens of the European Union who have taken part in the Eurobarometer survey over the years. Without their participation, this report could not have been written.

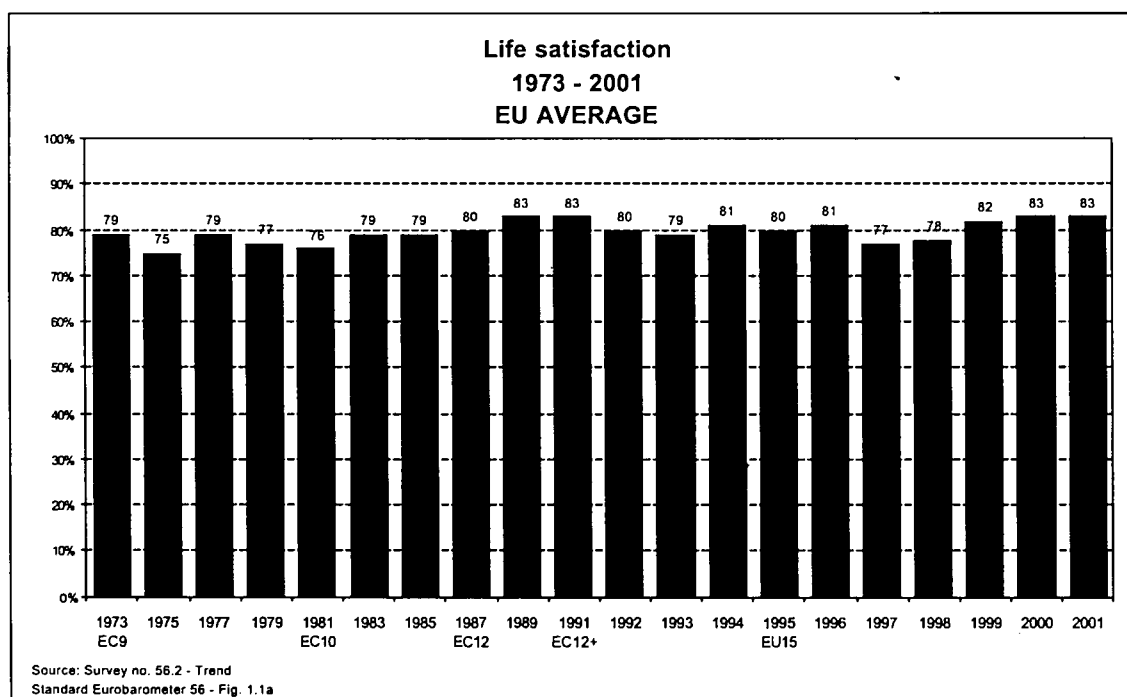
1. The life of EU citizens after September 11

The Eurobarometer survey that forms the basis of this report was carried out one month after the September 11 attacks on the United States and one week after the start of the war against terrorist targets in Afghanistan¹. The September 11 attacks had an immediate effect on the economy in the European Union, which was already weakening in the months leading up to that day. In this context, the first chapter in this report examines the extent to which European Union citizens are satisfied with the life they lead and what their expectations for the year 2002 are. The chapter also reports on trust in institutions and examines whether people are afraid of a number of things that could happen in the world, one of them being terrorism.

1.1. Life satisfaction and expectations for the year to come

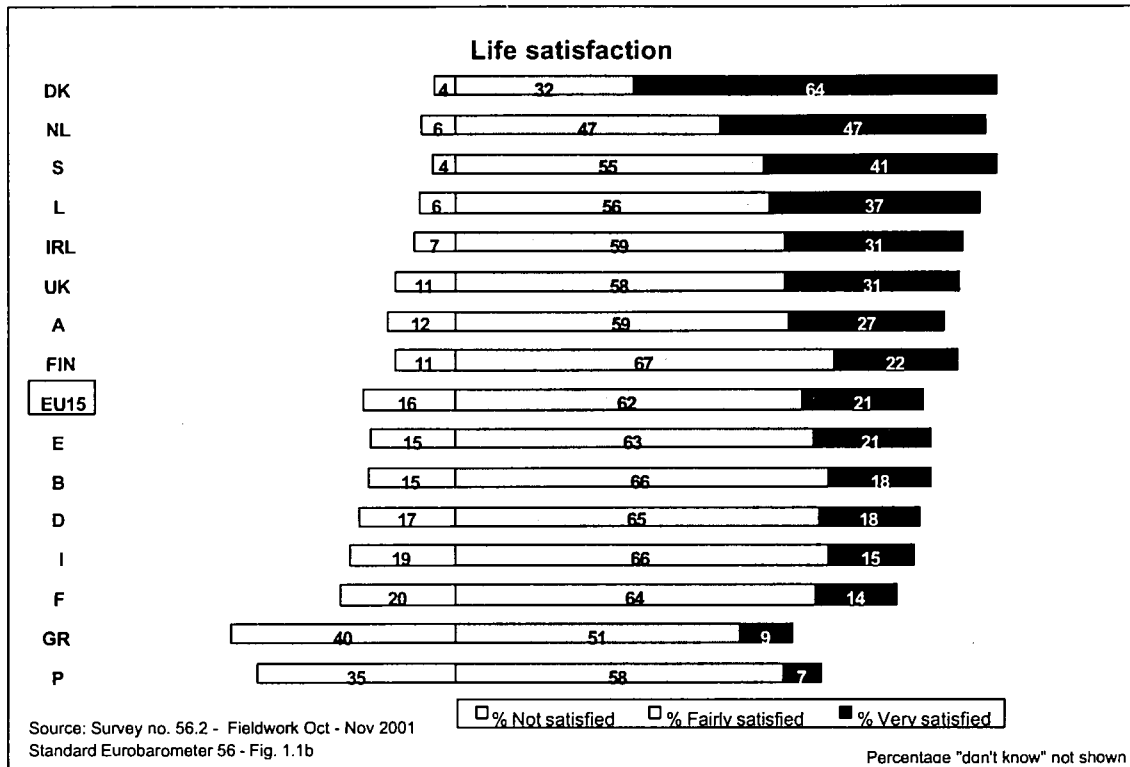
Since its inception in 1973, Eurobarometer has regularly asked European Union citizens how satisfied they are with their life in general. This life satisfaction question is a summary measure of how people feel about all things related to their lives, ranging from their personal happiness, their health, their family and their economic situation to their views about society in general.

September 11 and its aftermath does not appear to have had an effect on how people judge their current life satisfaction. On average, and like last year, 83% of EU citizens feel very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the life they lead. The graph below shows that, throughout the years, at least 75% of respondents have given a positive assessment of their life.



The results for Autumn 2001 show that people in Denmark (96%) are most likely to be satisfied with the life they lead. It is the only country where more than half of the population feels very satisfied (64%). Other countries where at least 9 in 10 people are satisfied are Sweden (96%), the Netherlands (94%), Luxembourg (93%) and Ireland (90%), with the UK, Finland (89% each) and Austria (87%) not far behind. In Belgium (84%), Spain (83%), Germany (82%) and Italy (81%), satisfaction levels are close to the EU average (83%). Satisfaction levels are below average in Greece (60%), Portugal (65%) and France (78%).

¹ Fieldwork period: October 13 to November 19, 2001 – see Annex C1 for exact dates in each country.



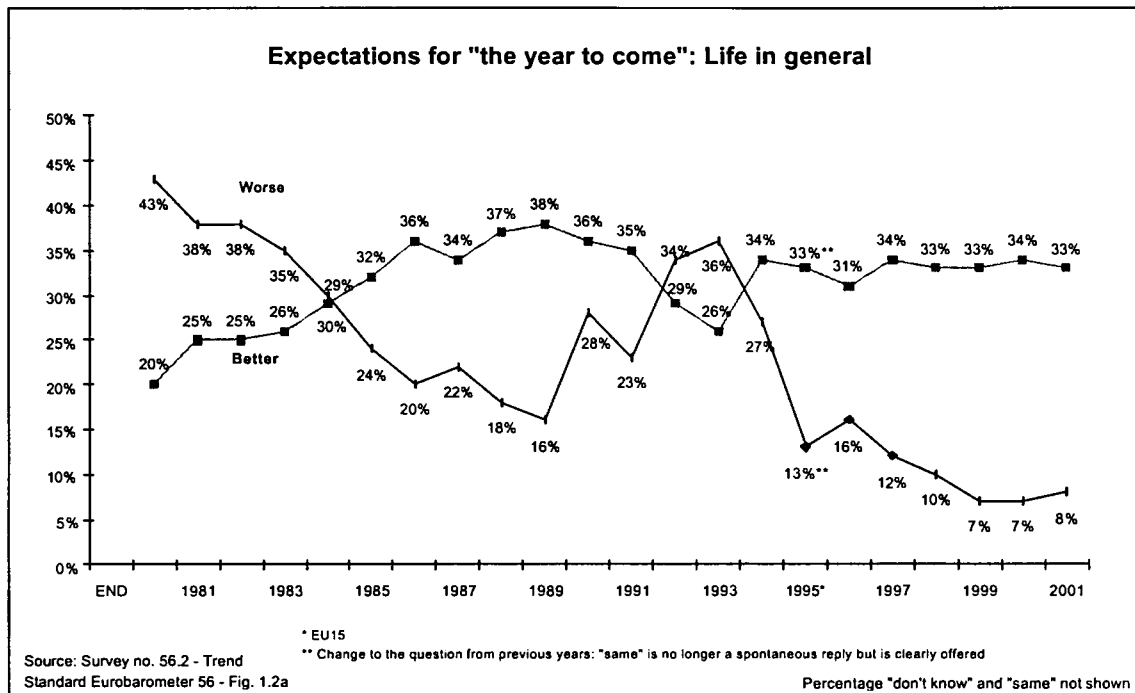
In the majority of countries, no significant change has been recorded since Spring 2001. Greece is the only country where people are now more likely to feel satisfied and Portugal is the only country where the opposite is the case. (Table 1.1a)

The demographic analyses show no significant differences between men and women. Among the four age groups (those aged 15 to 24, 25 to 39, 40 to 54 and 55 and over) we find that the proportion of very satisfied people is higher for the youngest segment of the population (25%) than it is for the other age groups. Unemployed people (62%) are significantly less likely to feel satisfied than are all the other occupational groups identified in the survey (of whom more than 80% are satisfied with their lives). Education is an important predictor of many attitudes. With regard to life satisfaction, we find that people who are still studying (89% satisfied) or people who stayed in school until the age of 20 or older (87% satisfied) are more likely to feel satisfied than people who left school aged 15 or younger (78% satisfied) or aged 16 to 19 (84% satisfied)².

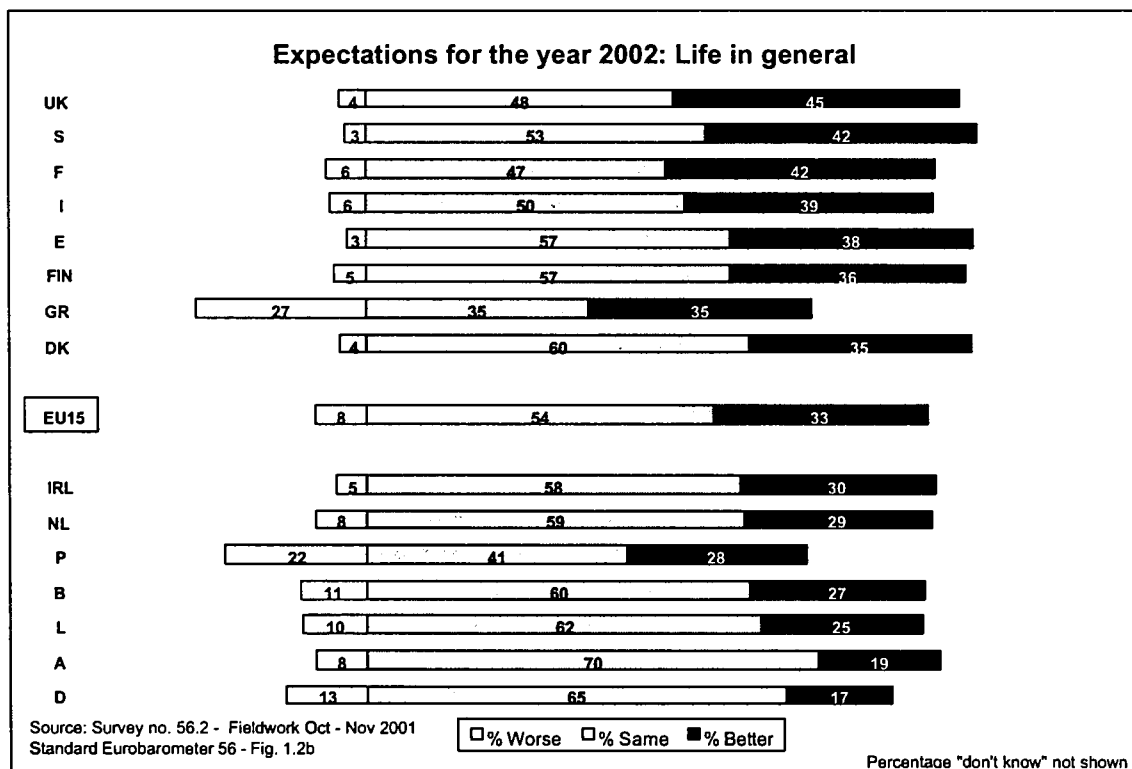
A look at attitudinal indicators shows that people who support their country's membership of the European Union are significantly more likely to feel satisfied (88% satisfied) than people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (78% satisfied). (Table 1.1b)

Respondents were also asked about their expectations for the year to come. Thirty three percent believe their life in general will be better in 2002, 8% feel it will be worse and 54% believe it will be the same, so that people's forecasts are, like their assessment of the current situation, very similar to their forecasts from a year earlier. Thus the aggregate results do not show that the September 11 attacks and its aftermath have had a significant impact on how people in the EU view their life in general in the year to come.

² Appendix C.4 provides more details about the demographic variables.

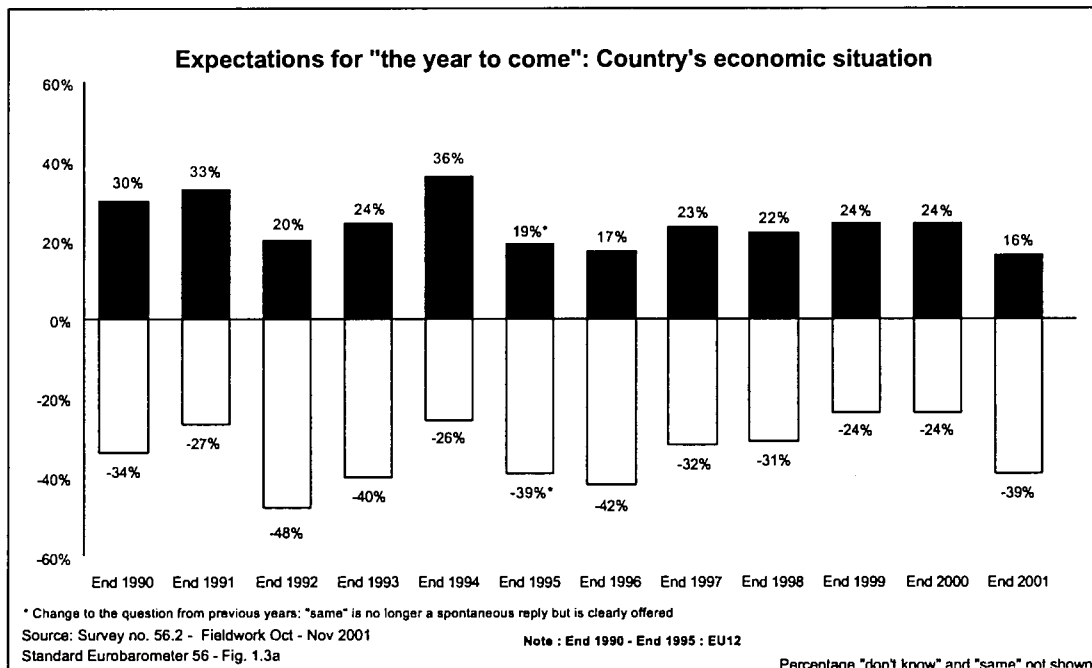


The country results show that people in the United Kingdom (45%) followed by people in Sweden and France (42% each) are most likely to believe that the year 2002 will be better. People in Greece (27%) and Portugal (22%) are most likely to feel that their life in general will get worse in 2002.

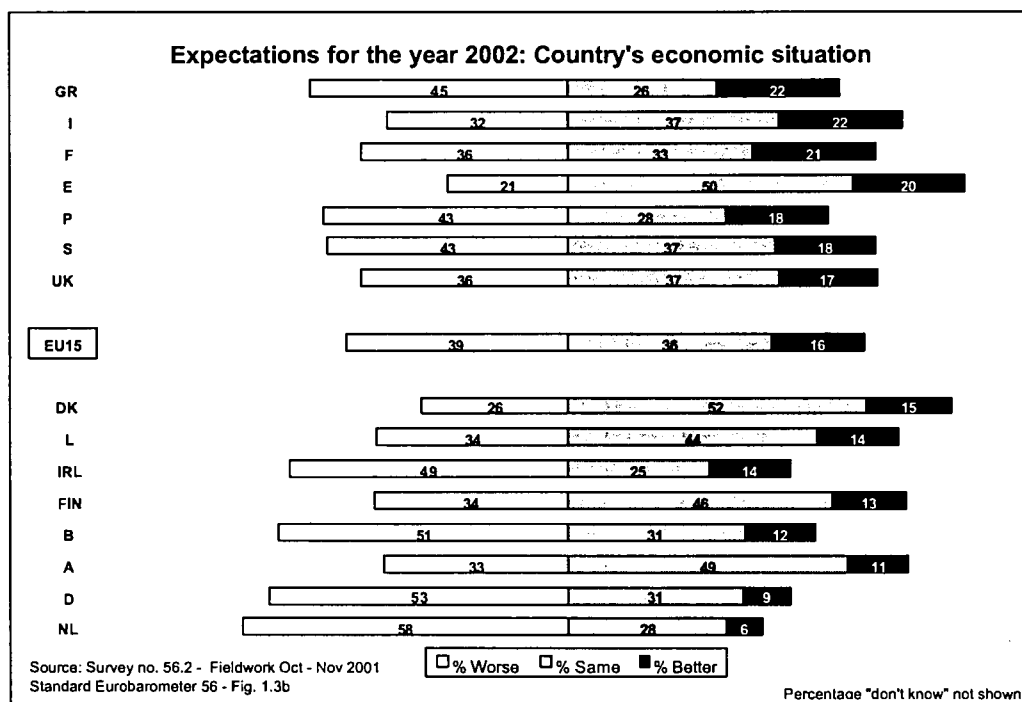


People in the United Kingdom (+7), France (+6) and Denmark (+3) are now much more likely to believe the year to come will be better than the previous year. However, there are several countries where the mood is clearly more restrained. In Greece, people are now less likely to be optimistic and more likely to be pessimistic (-8 and +5 respectively). Other countries where the survey results point to a reduced sense of optimism are Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Italy, Belgium and Germany. (Table 1.2a)

Since 1990, the end-of-the-year question has also measured people's expectations of their country's economy in the year to come. The following graph depicts the aggregate results for the years 1990 to 2001. As can be seen, people are now significantly less optimistic about the economic situation in their country with 16% of those surveyed expecting to see an improvement in 2002 and 39% expecting a worsening of the situation. The net balance of the % "better" minus the % "worse" is now -23 whereas it was zero in the previous two years. Even if September 11 has not affected how people view their life in general, its economic consequences are clearly a matter of concern.

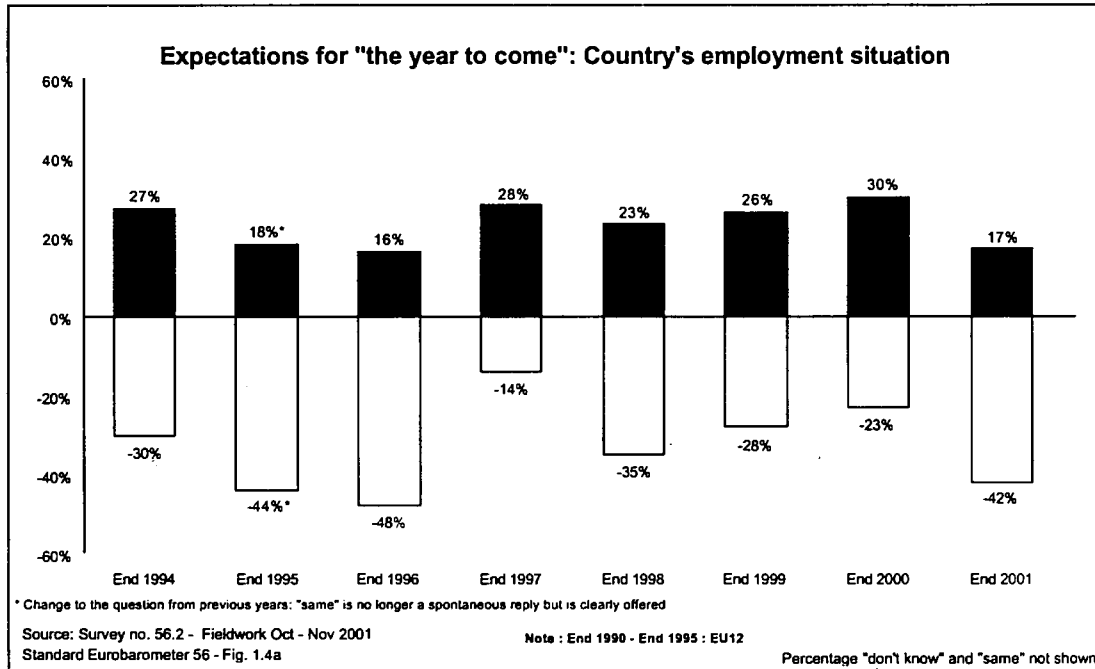


The proportion of respondents who feel that the economic situation in their country will be better in 2002 ranges from 6% in the Netherlands to 22% in Greece and Italy. One only needs to look at the results for the previous year to get a feel for the reduced sense of optimism that appears to affect Europeans after September 11. In Autumn 2000, the view that the economic situation would improve in the year 2001 ranged from 16% in Austria to 32% in Sweden.

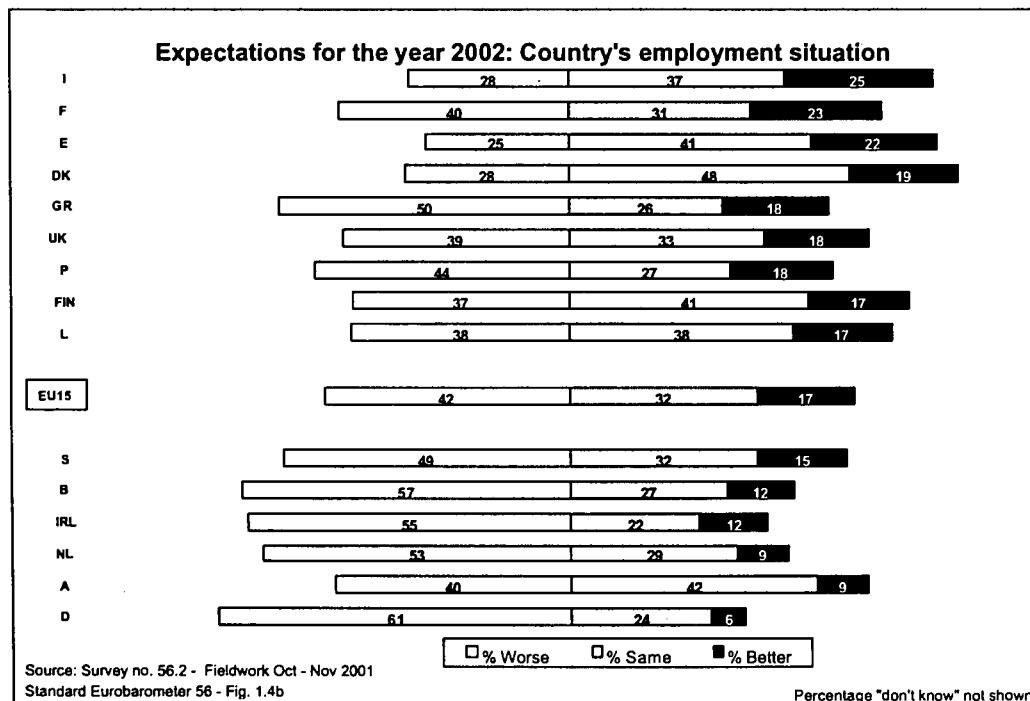


In nearly all Member States, the assessment of the economic situation is now less optimistic. In the Netherlands, a 17-percentage point drop has been recorded in the proportion of people who feel that the economic situation will improve and a 37-percentage point increase has been recorded in the proportion of people who feel it will get worse. In Ireland, the outlook is nearly as pessimistic (-17, +35). The outlook is least pessimistic in Portugal (+1,+3), Spain (-5,0) and Austria (-5,+2). (Table 1.3a)

In the aftermath of September 11, Europeans are also less likely to feel optimistic about the employment situation in their country. Seventeen percent believe 2002 will be better (30% felt this way about 2001) and 42% believe it will be worse (23% for 2001).

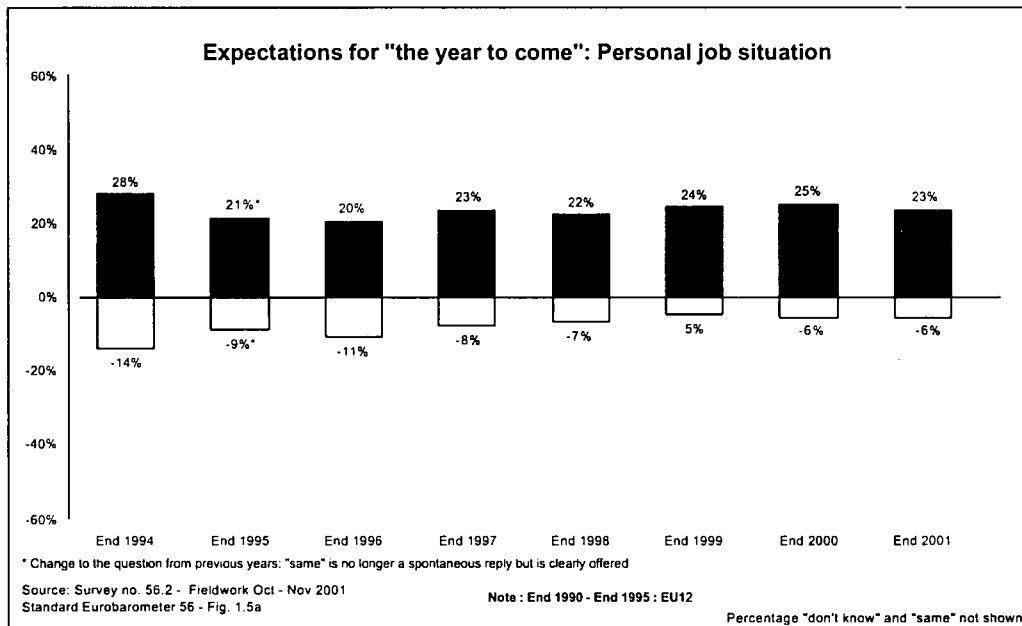


The mood is most optimistic in Italy, where 25% believe the employment situation will improve, followed by France (23%) and Spain (22%). It is most pessimistic in Germany, where 61% believe the employment situation will get worse, followed by Belgium (57%), Ireland (55%) and the Netherlands (53%).

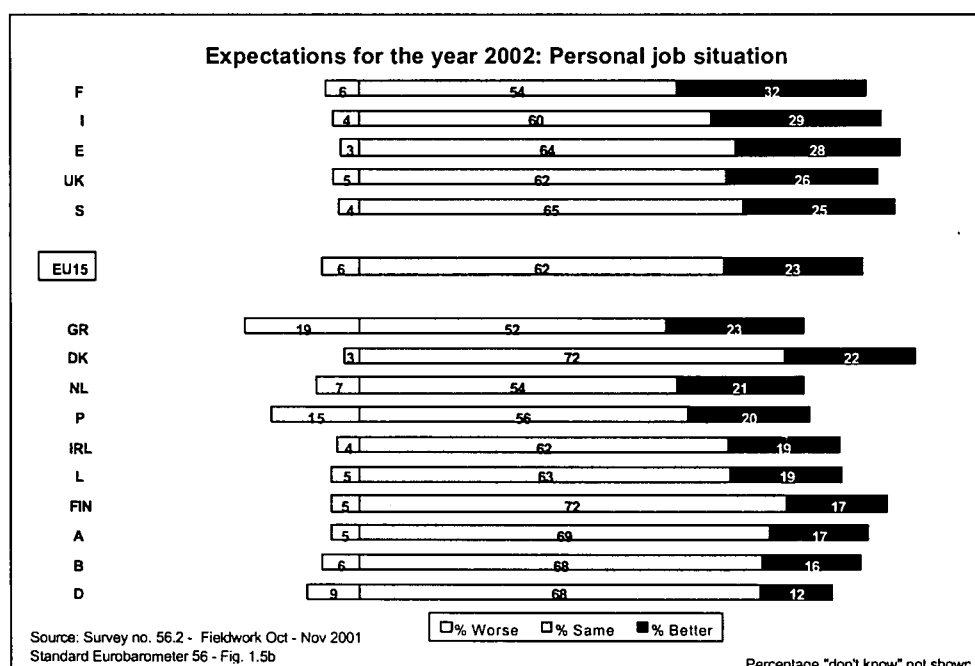


A comparison of the forecast for the year 2002 with the forecast given on last year's survey for the year 2001 indicates that the proportion of people who are optimistic has fallen in all countries, ranging from 1 percentage point in Portugal to 30 percentage points in both Finland and Sweden. The proportion of people who are pessimistic has increased in every Member State but varies considerably from country to country (from +1 in Spain to +48 in Ireland). (Table 1.4a)

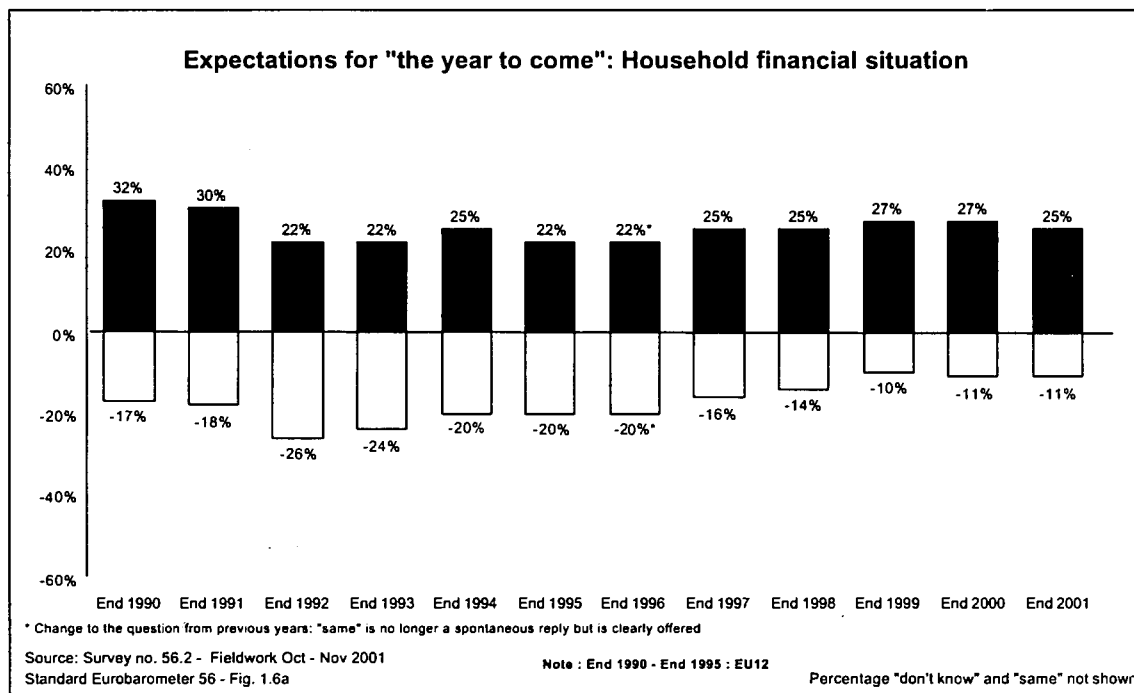
The increased concern about the economy and the employment situation in the Member States does not appear to have affected people's views about their personal job situation or the financial situation of their household. Around 6 in 10 respondents believe both will remain the same in the year 2002.



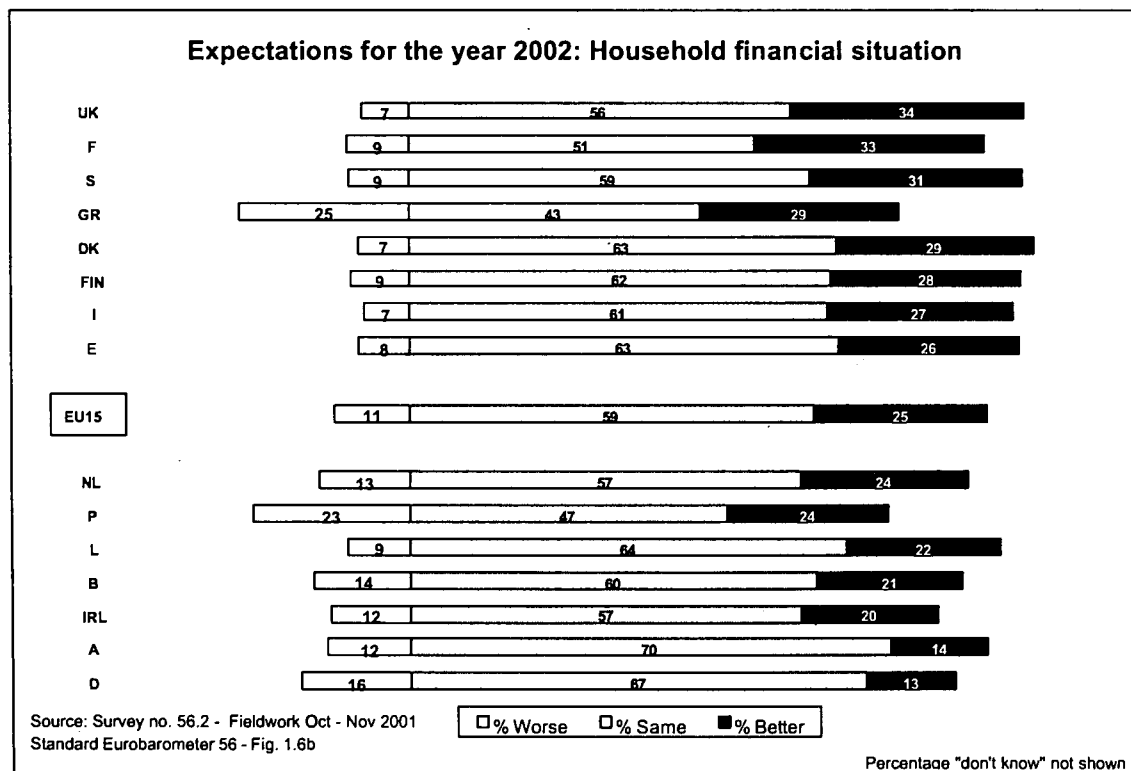
As the graph above shows, people's assessment of their personal job situation in the year to come has been stable in the past few years. However, expectations vary considerably from country to country with people in France most likely to feel that their personal job situation will get better in 2002 (32%), followed by people in Italy (29%) and Spain (28%). People in Greece (19%) and Portugal (15%) are most likely to feel that their personal job situation will get worse; in all other countries fewer than 10% of respondents share this view and in all countries the prevailing attitude is that things will stay the same. (Table 1.5a)



Twenty-five percent of respondents believe the financial situation of their household will improve and 11% believe it will get worse. As the following graph shows, this is very similar to the forecast respondents made at the end of the year 2000.



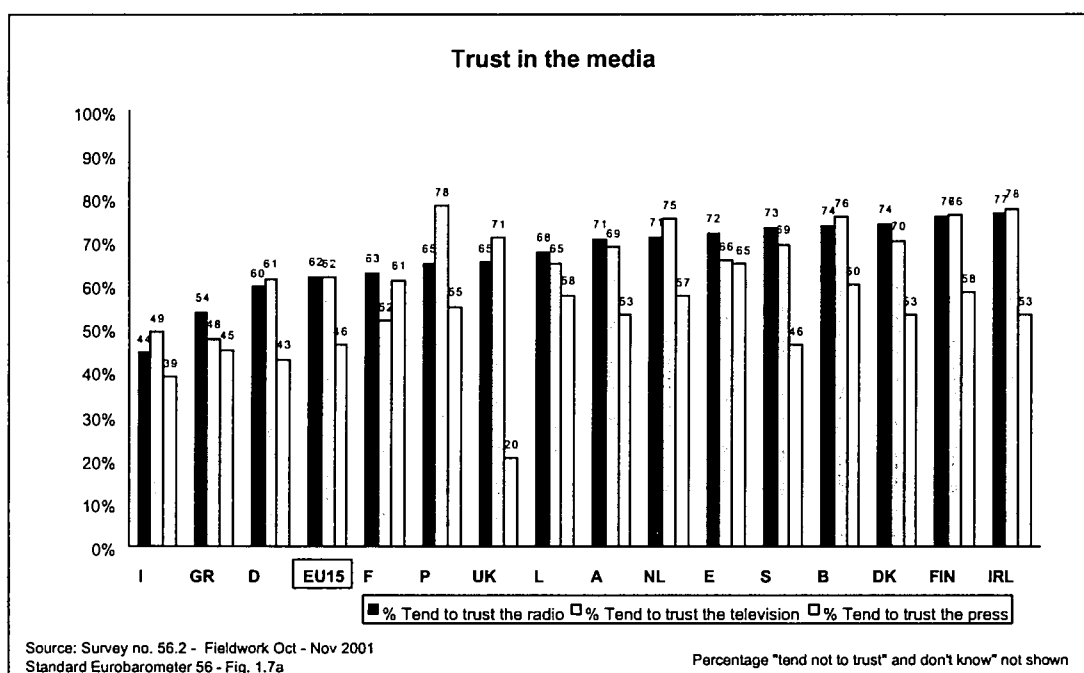
The majority of Europeans expect that their household financial situation will not change in 2002. In every Member State this is the most frequently expressed expectation, ranging from 43% in Greece to 70% in Austria. (Table 1.6a)



Expectations about the year to come vary depending on a number of socio-demographic factors. Men tend to be more optimistic than women and levels of optimism increase with education and decrease with age. Young and well-educated people tend to be more likely than older and less well educated people to consider their country's membership of the EU as a good thing. Thus, we find that people who support their country's membership are more likely to believe that 2002 will be better than are people who oppose their country's membership of the EU. (See tables 1.2b, 1.3b, 1.4b, 1.5b and 1.6b)

1.2. Trust in institutions

As in Autumn 1997, Spring 1999 and Spring 2001, respondents were asked to describe their trust or distrust of a large number of national and international institutions³. We begin by looking at people's trust in the media. Sixty two percent of respondents say that they tend to trust radio and television and 46% say that they tend to trust the press.



The country results show that more than 7 in 10 people trust **radio** in Ireland (77%), Finland (76%), Denmark, Belgium (74% each), Sweden (73%), Spain (72%), the Netherlands and Austria (71% each). Trust is least widespread in Italy (44%), followed at a distance by Greece (48%). More than 7 in 10 people in Portugal, Ireland (78% each), Finland, Belgium (76% each), the Netherlands (75%) and the UK (71%) trust **television** whilst trust is again least widespread in Greece (48%) and Italy (49%). Trust in the **press** is highest in Belgium (60%), Finland, Luxembourg (58% each) and the Netherlands (57%). In the UK, only 20% of respondents say they tend to trust the press, but this is 5 percentage points higher than it was in Spring 2001. (Table 1.7a)

A comparison with the Spring 2001 results provides the following information: Trust in television is now more widespread (+4) with the largest increases recorded in the UK (+14), Spain (+10), Finland (+8), Ireland (+7), Belgium (+6) and the Netherlands (+4). However, in Portugal (4) and Luxembourg (-3) trust is now less broad than it was in Spring 2001. Trust in the press has not changed significantly at the EU15 level but there are some noteworthy shifts at the country level. Broader trust has been recorded in France, Ireland (+7 each), Spain, Finland, Austria, the UK (+5 each) and Denmark (+3) while it is now less widespread in the Netherlands (-8), Luxembourg (-6), Portugal and Italy (-4 each). Trust in radio is now slightly less widespread at the EU15 level (-2) but again we find several large shifts at the country level. In the UK (+7), Belgium (+4) and Finland (+3) we find that trust is now more widespread whilst in Italy (-11), Portugal (7), the Netherlands (6) Denmark (5) and Germany (4) trust is now significantly less widespread.

³ The question contains 17 items. Results for all items except the European Union are shown in tables 1.7a to 1.7c. Results for the item measuring trust in the European Union are reported separately in Chapter 3 (see also table 3.5).

Next we look at trust in four public institutions: the national governments, the national parliaments, the civil service and political parties. Like other surveys, Eurobarometer shows that confidence in these institutions is low, although it is significantly higher in Autumn 2001 than it was in Spring 2001 (+5), an outcome which we believe is linked to the events of September 11th⁴. Taken together, 40% of Europeans now trust these four institutions with average trust levels ranging from 31% in Italy to 59% in Luxembourg.

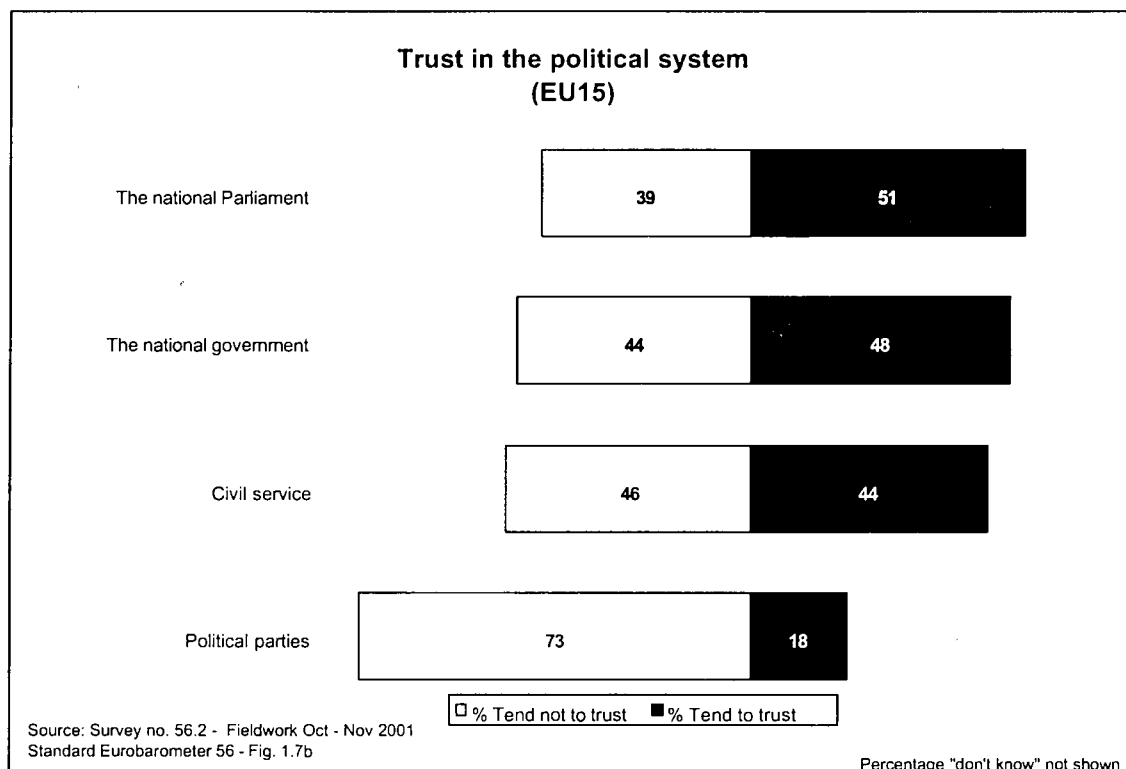
Trust in public institutions (Average trust level of 4 institutions, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	59
The Netherlands	58
Denmark	58
Sweden	49
Austria	49
Ireland	47
Finland	46
Spain	45
Portugal	45
Belgium	44
Greece	43
Average for EU15	40
Germany	40
United Kingdom	38
France	38
Italy	31

In comparison with Spring 2001, we find the largest increase in average trust levels for the four public institutions in Sweden (+9), followed by Greece (+9), Denmark, Belgium (+8 each), the United Kingdom (+7), the Netherlands, Portugal, France and Italy (+6 each). Trust is now more widespread in every single Member State⁵.

The next graph depicts the results for each of these four institutions at the EU15 level. It shows that EU citizens are most likely to trust their country's parliament (51%), while only 18% tend to trust the political parties in their country.

⁴ The argument being that the terrorist attacks of September 11 have increased people's reliance on their national political system.

⁵ See Eurobarometer No. 55, chapter 1.

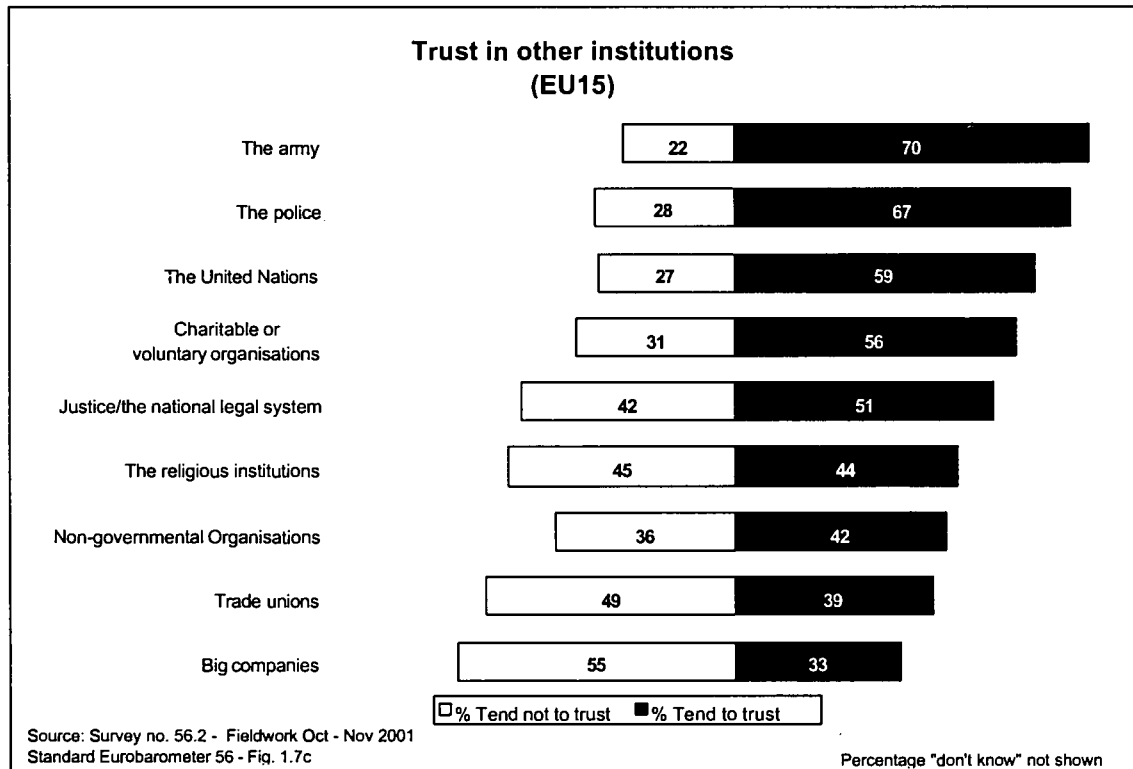


Our analyses indicate that the national governments and parliaments are the primary beneficiaries of the increases referred to earlier but that trust in political parties and the civil service has not changed significantly since Spring 2001. Trust in the national **Parliament** is most widespread in Denmark (73%; +15) and Luxembourg (72%; +8) and least widespread in Italy (43%; +11), France (47%; +12) and the UK (47%; +13). Trust in the national **government** is most widespread in Luxembourg (73%; +5) and the Netherlands (70%; +8) and least widespread in Italy (41%; +12), France (43%; +10) and the UK (43%; +12). Trust in one's country's **civil service** is most widespread in Austria (68%; -1 compared to Spring 2001), followed by Luxembourg (61%; -2), Ireland (62%; 0) and Denmark (58%; +1). It is lowest in Italy (27%; +1) and Greece (34%; +3). Trust in **political parties** is low throughout the Member States and ranges from 13% in Italy (+2) to 36% in Denmark (+2). (Table 1.7b)

The survey also measured trust in the following institutions:

- *The justice / legal system in each country*
- *The police*
- *The army*
- *Religious institutions*
- *Trade unions*
- *Big companies*
- *The United Nations*
- *Non-Governmental organisations*
- *Charitable or voluntary organisations*

The next graph shows that at 70%, EU citizens are most likely to trust the army, followed by the police (67%) and the United Nations (59%). In Spring 2001, the United Nations only achieved sixth place with 48% of EU citizens declaring that they trusted this international organisation. Trust in the army has also increased significantly since Spring 2001 (+7) and it appears that this, together with the broader trust in the United Nations, is linked to people's state of mind in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks. Trust in big companies is still least widespread (33%). Fewer than 4 in 10 people say they tend to trust the trade unions in their country.



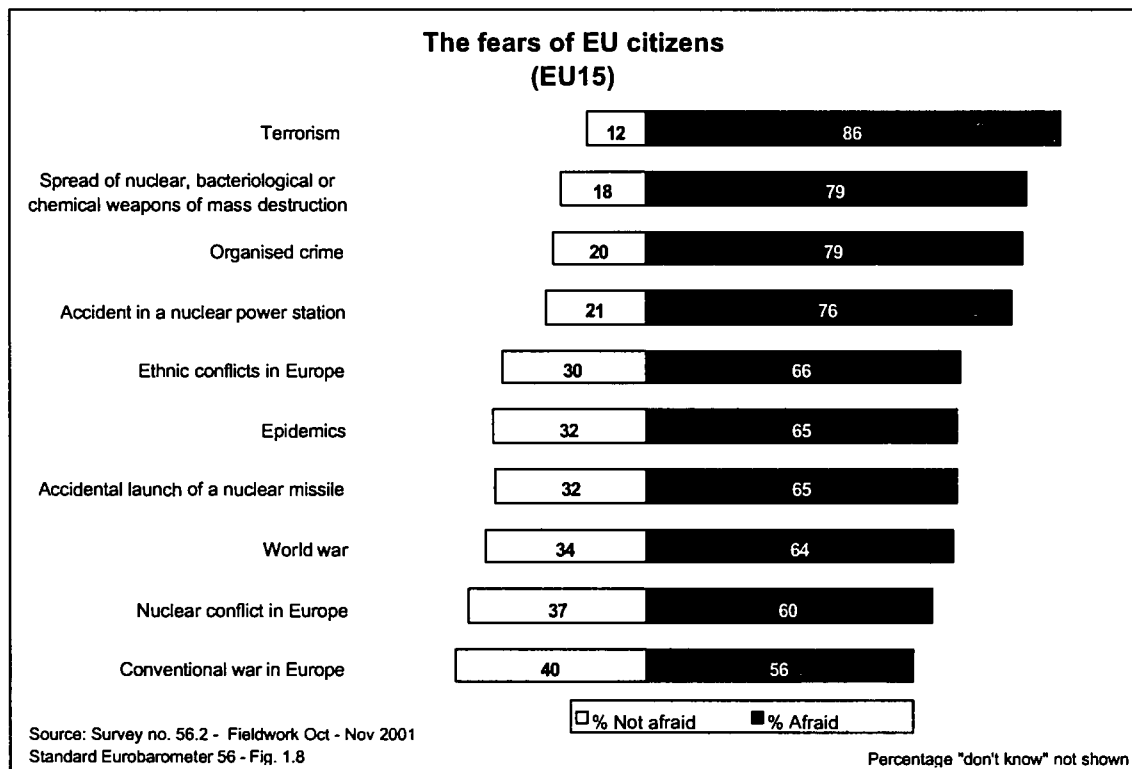
The next table shows which three of these institutions are most widely trusted in each Member State. The **Army** tops the list in 8 of the 15 Member States, takes second place in two countries and third place in four countries. Spain is the only country where it doesn't make the top three but this is not to say that it is not widely trusted (63%). The **Police** now top the list in four countries, come second in 6 countries and third in a further two countries. Greece, Spain and Portugal are the only countries where the Police are not ranked in the top three. The **United Nations** tops the list in Sweden and the Netherlands, comes in second place in four countries and in third place in four countries. In Spring 2001, it was ranked in the top three only in Sweden. **Charities** are ranked within the top three in Spain and France but no longer top the list in these two countries. The **Justice System** is ranked among the top three in Austria, Greece and Germany. **Religious institutions** are ranked among the top three in Finland, Portugal and Greece. **Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)** are ranked in the top three only in Spain, where they top the list. At 67%, trust in NGOs is significantly higher in Spain than it is in the other Member States. None of the other institutions are ranked among the top three. (See also table 1.7c⁶)

⁶ For a comparison with spring 2001 results, see Eurobarometer 55, tables 1.4a-c.

TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED INSTITUTIONS (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
The army	62	The police	70
The United Nations	57	The United Nations	68
The police	54	The army	65
Denmark		The Netherlands	
The police	90	The United Nations	68
The army	83	The police	67
The United Nations	82	The army	67
Germany		Austria	
The police	74	The police	78
The army	67	The justice system	73
The justice system	61	The army	70
Greece		Portugal	
The army	88	The army	77
The justice system	69	The United Nations	68
Religious institutions	65	Religious institutions	67
Spain		Finland	
NGO's	67	The army	89
The United Nations	66	The police	88
Charities	65	Religious institutions	71
France		Sweden	
The army	66	The United Nations	77
Charities	63	The police	74
The police	57	The army	71
Ireland		United Kingdom	
The army	78	The army	82
The police	70	The police	65
The United Nations	68	The United Nations	59
Italy			
The army	67		
The police	67		
The United Nations	65		

1.3. The fears of EU citizens in the context of September 11th

The Autumn 2001 survey repeated a question, first asked in Autumn 2000, that measures whether people are afraid of ten things that could have disastrous effects for the world. The results show the effect that September 11th and its aftermath have had on people. In comparison to Autumn 2000, we find a 19 percentage point increase in the fear of a world war, a 17 percentage point increase in the fear of the spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction, a 16 percentage point increase in the fear of nuclear conflict in Europe, a 12 percentage point increase in the fear of terrorism and an increase of 11 percentage points in the fear of a conventional war in Europe.



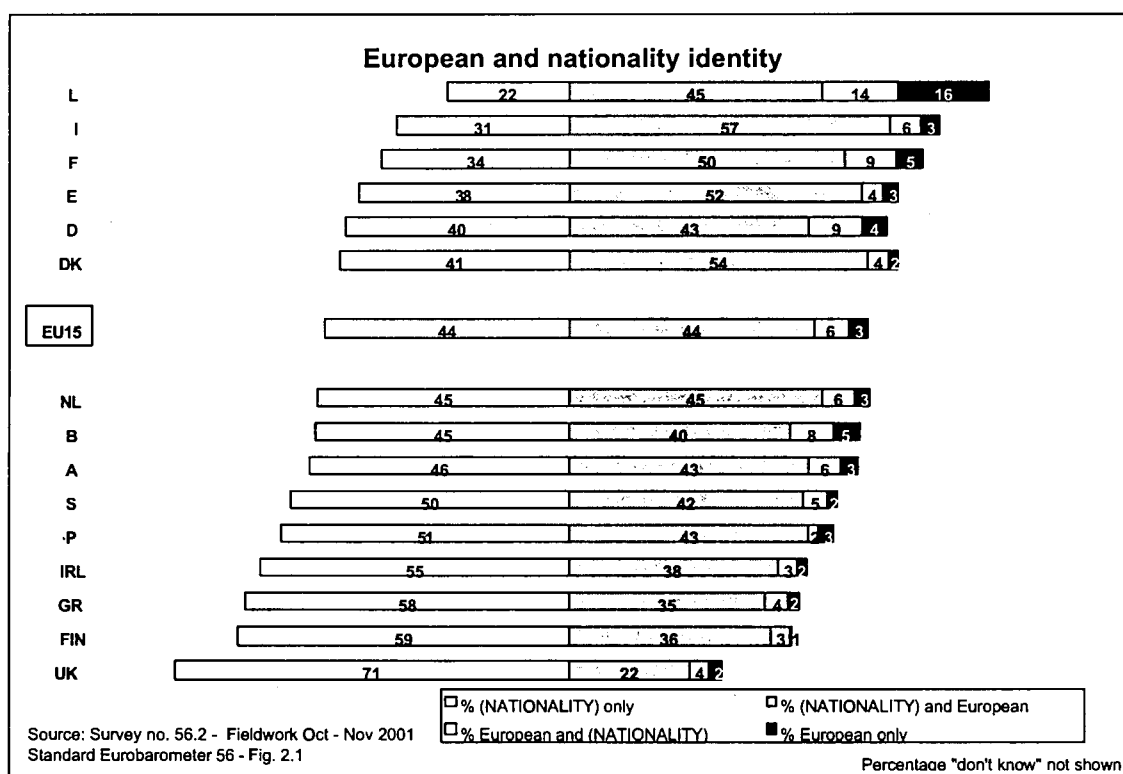
At 86%, respondents are now most likely to be afraid of terrorism, followed by the spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction (79%). This is not to say that people are not afraid of other things. In the EU, 79% of citizens are afraid of organised crime and 76% fear an accident in a nuclear power station but no significant increases have been recorded since the previous measurement. (Table 1.8)

2. Identity, Pride and Democracy

In this chapter we examine the extent to which EU citizens feel European and are proud to be European. The chapter also looks at public levels of satisfaction with the way democracy works in each of the Member States and with the way it works in the European Union.

2.1. European and national identity

Fifty-three percent of EU citizens feel to some extent European, compared with 44% who only identify with their own nationality. In 9 of the 15 Member States, the European sentiment outweighs the exclusive identification with one's nationality.



The proportion of people who don't identify with their own nationality and who feel European only is highest in Luxembourg (16%), which has the highest proportion of citizens from other EU countries. A further 59% feel European as well as Luxembourgish. In the other Member States, the proportion of people who feel European to some extent ranges from 28% in the UK to 66% in Italy.

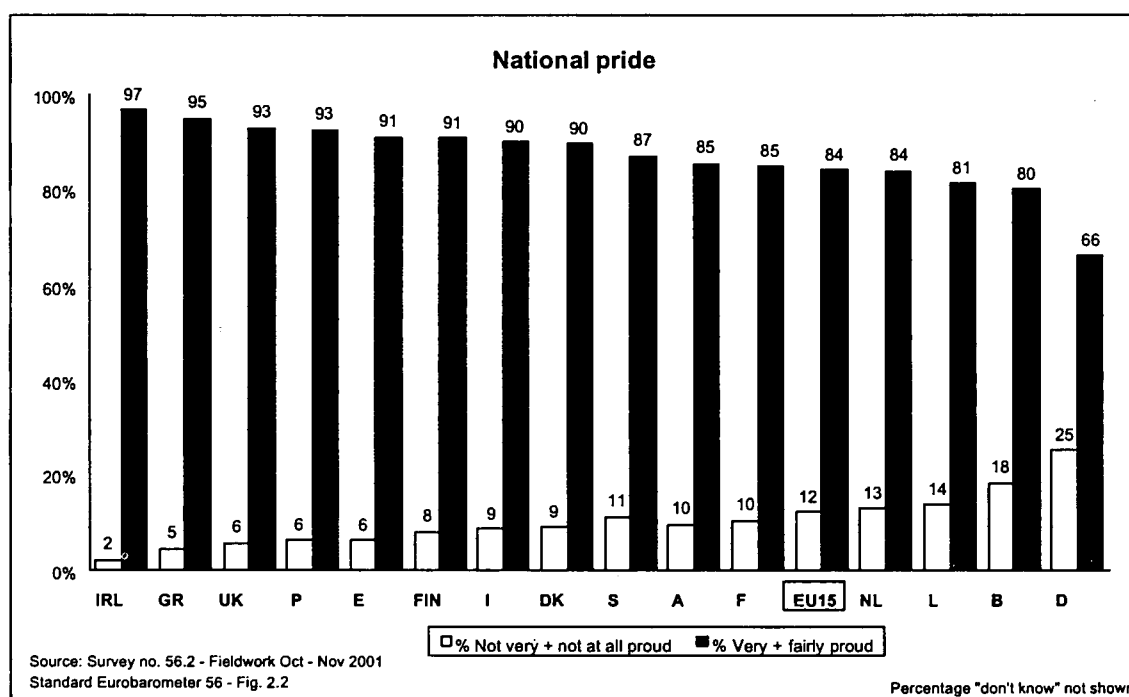
Despite the widespread sense of being European, we find that in many Member States there are now more people who identify only with their own nationality than in Autumn 2000. In Spain, an 18 percentage point increase has been recorded in this respect, followed by a 9 percentage point increase in the UK and Ireland, an 8 percentage point rise in Greece and Italy and a 7 percentage point increase in Luxembourg. Denmark (8), Austria (5) and Sweden (4) are the only countries where the proportion of people who identify solely with their own nationality has gone down since Autumn 2000. (Table 2.1a)

The demographic analyses show that people who left full-time education at the age of 20 or older, those who are still studying (69% each) and managers (68%) are most likely to feel to some extent European. Retired people (54%) and people look after the home (53%) are most likely to identify with their own nationality.

The attitudinal analyses show that 70% of people who regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing feel to some extent European. At the other extreme we find that 73% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing identify with their own nationality. However, the gap between these two groups is smaller than it was in autumn 2000 when 78% of pro-Europeans felt to some extent European and 72% of euro-sceptics identified with their own nationality. (Table 2.1b)

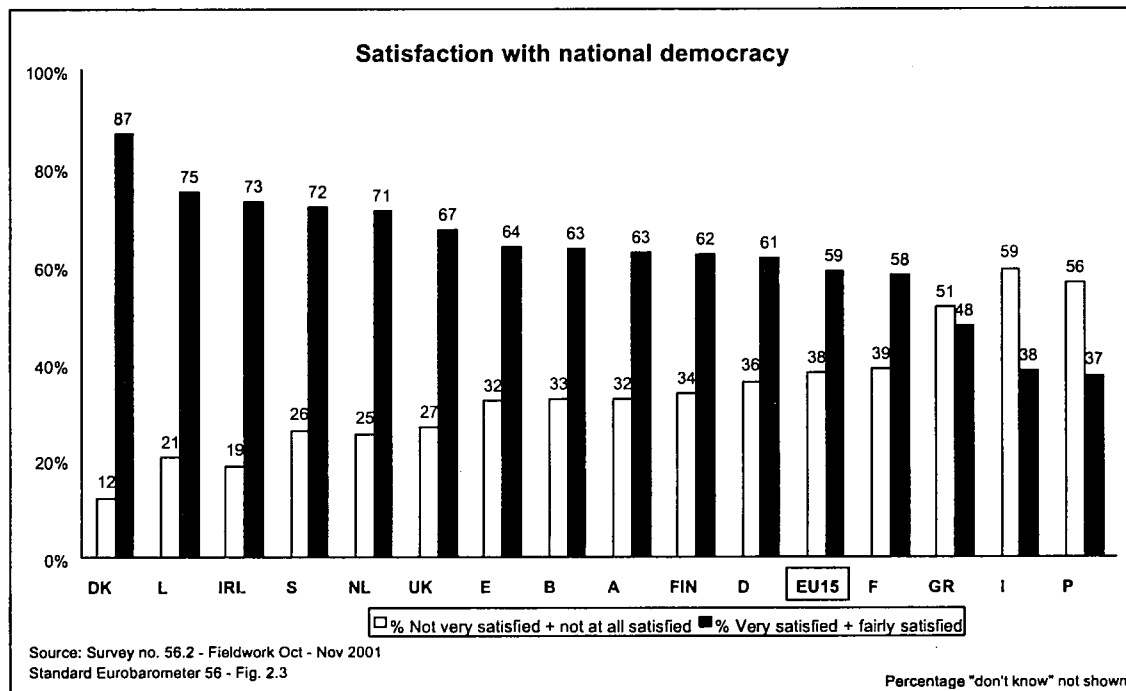
2.2. Feelings about one's country

The following graph shows that more than 8 in 10 EU citizens are proud of their nationality, with results ranging from 66% in Germany to 97% in Ireland. (See also table 2.2)



Six in ten EU citizens (59%) are very or fairly satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Among the Member States, satisfaction is by far most widespread in Denmark with nearly 9 in 10 Danes (87%) satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. In Luxembourg, Ireland, Sweden and the Netherlands more than 7 in 10 people give their country's democracy a positive assessment. The same is true for over 6 in 10 in the UK, Spain, Belgium, Austria, Finland and Germany and nearly 6 in 10 people in France. Italy (59%), Portugal (56%) and Greece (51%) are the only countries where those who are not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country outnumber those who are satisfied. (Table 2.3a)

Demographic analyses show that managers (66%) are most likely to feel satisfied with the way democracy works in their country while unemployed people (47%) are the only group with a satisfaction level below 50%. Attitudinal analyses show a gap of 17 percentage points in satisfaction levels between people who see their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing and those who regard it as a bad thing. In Autumn 2000, this gap was 23 percentage points. (Table 2.3b)



2.3. Pride in being European and satisfaction with European democracy

This is the second time that the Eurobarometer survey has measured the extent to which EU citizens feel proud to be European using the following question:

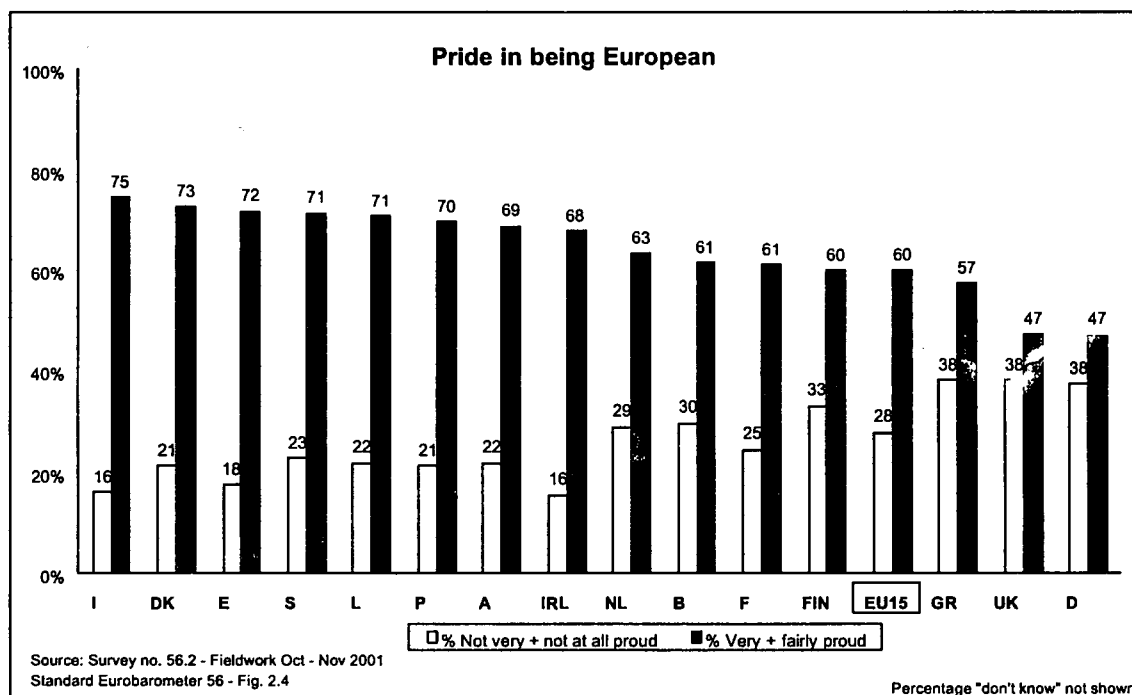
"Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be European?"

Six in ten EU citizens feel very or fairly proud to be European, around 3 in 10 feel not very proud or not at all proud and 1 EU citizen in 10 lacks an opinion. The following graph shows that people who feel very proud or fairly proud are in the majority in all 15 Member States.

Pride in being European is most widespread in Italy (75%), Denmark (73%), Spain (72%), Sweden, Luxembourg (71% each) and Portugal (70%). The proportion of people that feels proud to be European is lowest in Germany and the UK (47% each). In the UK, 17% feel not at all proud to be European but in Germany (11%), this figure is considerably lower.

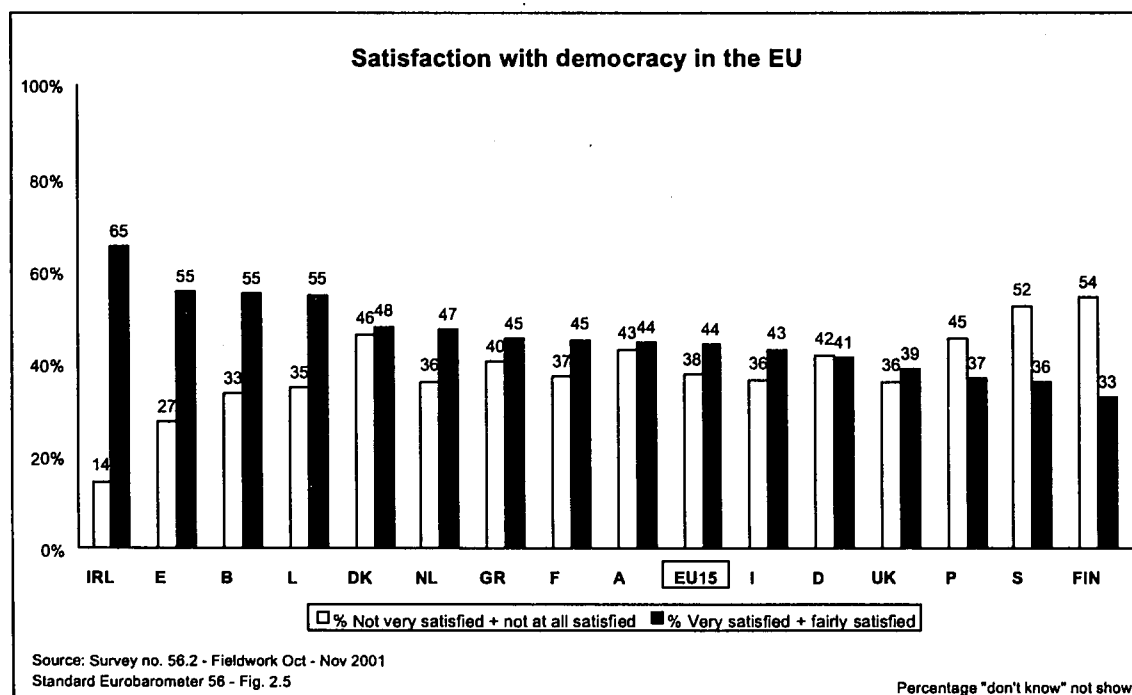
In comparison with Autumn 2000, people in Denmark are now more likely to feel proud to be European (+4). In the UK, Italy, Sweden, Portugal, Belgium and France no significant changes have been recorded whilst in the remaining countries people are now somewhat less likely to feel pride with the largest decreases recorded in Finland (-7), Greece, Luxembourg, Spain (-5 each) and Germany (-4). (Table 2.4a)

Demographic analyses show no differences between men and women. Among the various age groups, we find a significant difference between people aged below 25 and people aged 40 or older. Among the first group, 65% feel proud to be European, compared to 58% among the latter group. Education is also an important determinant of people's pride: 69% of people who are still studying feel proud to be European, followed by 68% of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older. Those who left school before they reached the age of 16 are at 56% the educational group least likely to feel pride in being European. Among the various occupational groups we find that other white-collar workers are most likely to feel pride (68%), followed by managers and self-employed people (65% each). Unemployed people (49%) are least likely to feel proud to be European.



The attitudinal analyses show a strong relationship between attitudes to membership of the EU and people's support for the European Union. Seventy five percent of those who regard their country's membership as a good thing feel proud to be European, compared to only 31% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 2.4b)

Respondents were also asked how satisfied they are with the way democracy works in the European Union. A significant improvement has been recorded since Autumn 2000, with 44% of respondents now saying that they are very satisfied or fairly satisfied (+4) and 38% (-5) saying that they are not very satisfied or not at all satisfied. The remaining 19% lack an opinion.



The country analyses show that satisfaction with democracy in the EU is most widespread in Ireland (65%), followed by Spain, Belgium and Luxembourg (55% each). In all other countries, less than 50% of the population is satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union but in several countries (The Netherlands, France, Italy, Greece, the UK, Denmark and Austria) this is nevertheless the majority view. Finland (54%) and Sweden (52%) are the only countries where more than half of the population feels not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union.

In comparison to Autumn 2000, satisfaction with EU democracy has increased by 17 percentage points in Denmark. Other significant improvements have been recorded in the Netherlands (+15), Austria (+11), Sweden (+9), Ireland (+7), Italy, the UK (+6 each), Germany (+5) and France (+3). Spain and Luxembourg are the only two countries where satisfaction is now significantly less widespread than it was in Autumn 2000. (Table 2.5a)

The demographic analyses show that young people (51%) are most likely to feel satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union while unemployed people (38%) are least likely to share this view. The proportion of "don't know" responses varies greatly and to a certain extent explains the differences in satisfaction levels.

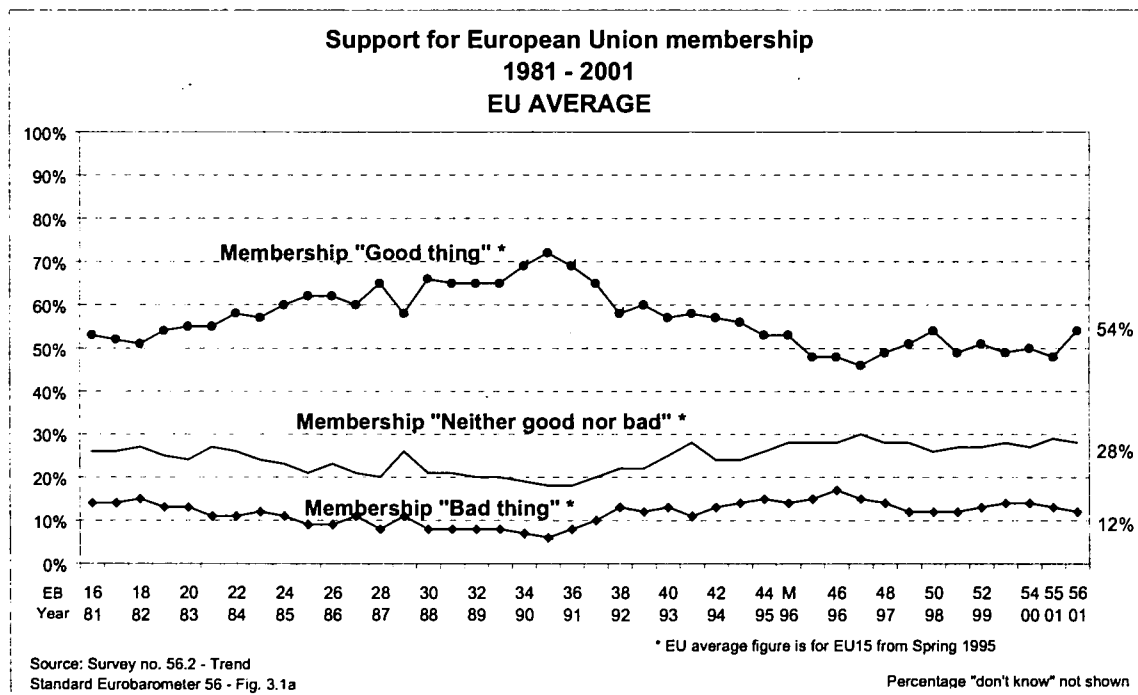
Attitudinal analyses show an even larger gap between supporters and opponents of the European Union than the one obtained for satisfaction with national democracy with 56% of supporters feeling satisfied compared to only 21% of opponents. (Table 2.5b)

3. The core indicators of support for the European Union

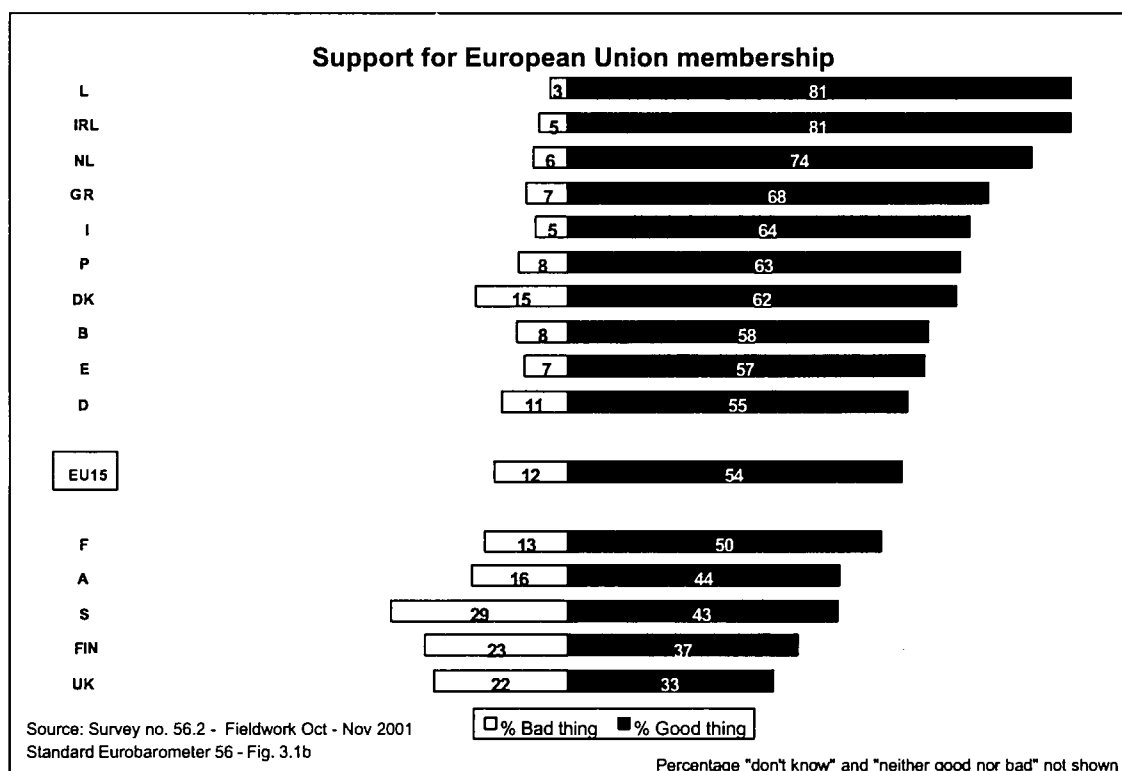
In this chapter we look at developments in some of the standard indicators of support for the European Union. The overall indication is that EU citizens are now more likely to hold favourable views about the Union than they were in Spring 2001. These improvements need to be analysed in the context of the current sense of uncertainty that is affecting all Western nations as a result of the events on the 11th of September, the subsequent war in Afghanistan and the increased economic slowdown.

3.1. Support for European Union membership

Over a period of six months, support for European Union membership has risen by six percentage points to 54%. EU citizens are now less likely to lack an opinion (-3) about their country's membership to the EU or to regard it as neither good nor bad (-1). The proportion of people who see their country's membership as a bad thing has consistently been low and now stands at 12% (-1 since Spring 2001).



Support for EU membership has returned to the same level that obtained prior to the resignation of the Santer Commission and hopefully marks an end to a period of lack of interest and apathy towards the European Union. However, support is still not as broad as it was at the beginning of the 1990's, when 72% of EU citizens regarded their country's membership of what was then still the European Community as a good thing. (See also individual country graphs, figs. 3.3a-o)



The graph above shows that more than 8 in 10 people in Luxembourg and Ireland (both 81%) support their country's membership of the European Union. In the Netherlands (74%) more than 7 in 10 people support their country's membership and in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Denmark more than 6 in 10 people share this view. Opposition to EU membership ranges from 3% in Luxembourg to 29% in Sweden, but unlike in Spring 2001, there are now no longer any countries where those who regard EU membership as a bad thing outnumber those who see it as a good thing.

The trend analyses show that support for EU membership has increased in all countries except Spain (where 57% continue to regard their country's membership as a good thing). The largest increases in support have been recorded in Denmark (+14), Greece, the Netherlands (+11 each), Germany, Austria and Sweden (+10 each). (Table 3.1a)

Men continue to be more likely than women are to regard their country's membership as a good thing (57% vs. 51%) although the gap is now much smaller and more than half of the female population now supports the EU membership of their country. Education continues to be a powerful explanatory variable of attitudes to the European Union. Levels of support for the European Union increase with education with only 45% of people who left school aged 15 or younger seeing their country's membership as a good thing compared to 67% of people who left full-time education aged 20 or older or who are still studying. Age is also an important variable with those aged 15 to 24 significantly more likely (59%) than those aged 55 and over (48%) to support their country's membership. Analyses of the economic activity scale show a gap of 25 percentage points in support levels between managers (68%) on the one hand and unemployed people (43%) on the other hand.

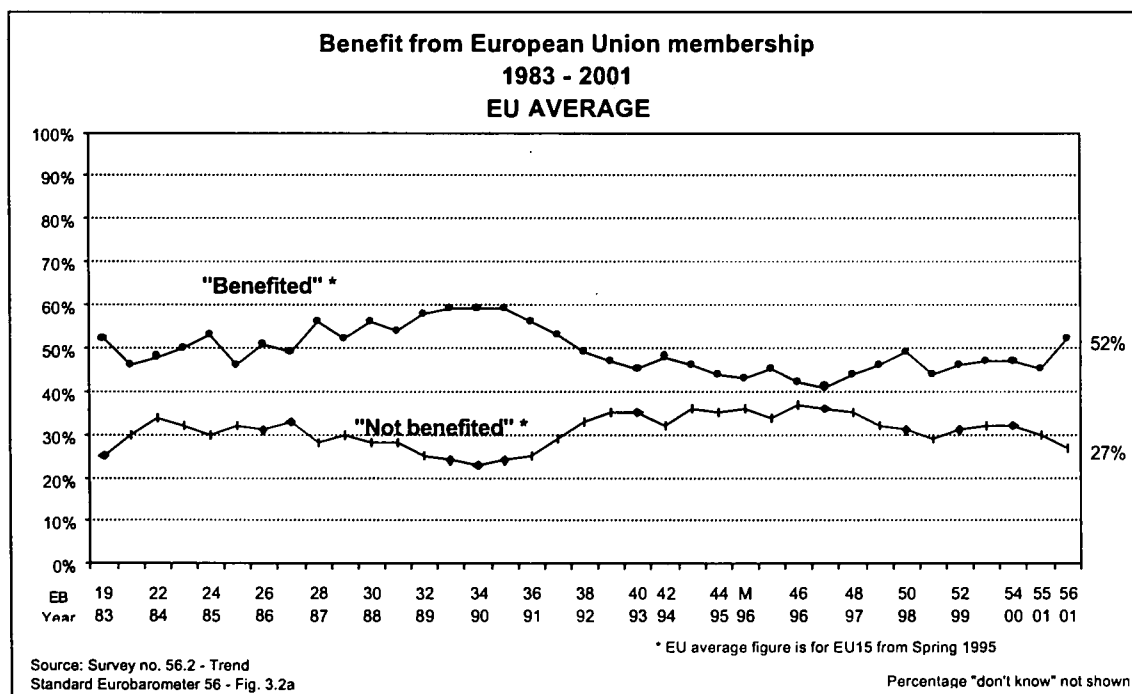
At the attitudinal level, we find a large division in opinion between people who desire a more important role for the European Union and those who desire a less important role. Among those who desire a more important role, 74% regard their country's membership as a good thing, compared to only 22% of people who want the EU to play a less important role. (Table 3.1b)

A very important predictor of support for EU membership is the extent to which people feel knowledgeable about the Union, its institutions and its policies⁷. Our analyses show that people who feel they know a lot about the European Union are much more likely to regard their country's membership as a good thing than people who feel they know very little are.

Support for EU Membership by Self-Perceived Knowledge (in %, for EU15)			
Country's membership to the EU is:	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
A good thing	40%	60%	74%
Neither good nor bad	34%	26%	14%
A bad thing	14%	11%	9%
Don't know	13%	4%	2%
Total	101%	101%	99%

3.2. Benefit from European Union membership

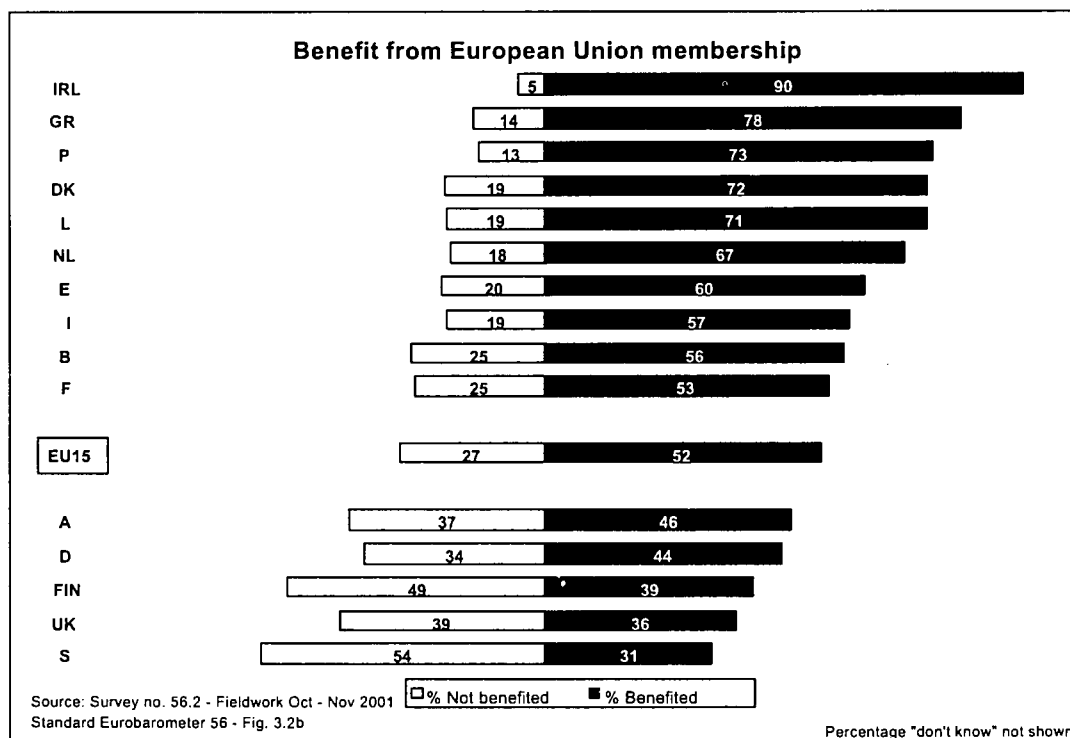
At 52%, EU citizens are now also more likely to feel that their country has on balance benefited from being a member of the European Union. This is the highest level recorded since 1991 and represents a 7-percentage point increase since Spring 2001. The proportion of people who feel that their country has not benefited has decreased by 3 percentage points and the proportion of people without an opinion has decreased by 4 percentage points.



⁷ The measurement is obtained by asking people to indicate on a scale of 1 to 10 how much they feel they know about the European Union, its institutions and its policies. People who place themselves on points 1-3 of the scale are classified as having a low knowledge level, those with scores 4-7 are classified as having an average knowledge level and those with scores 8-10 are classified as having a high knowledge level. See chapter 7 for more information about this question.

Nine in ten people in Ireland (90%) now feel their country has benefited, up from 83% in Spring 2001. In Greece, close to 8 in 10 people feel their country has benefited (78%), followed by Portugal (73%), Denmark (72%) and Luxembourg (71%). Sweden (31%), the UK (36%) and Finland (39%) are the only 3 countries where less than 4 in 10 people share this view and where those who feel that their country has not benefited are in the majority. (See also individual country graphs, figs. 3.4a-o)

In all 15 Member States, the figures have improved since Spring 2001, with the highest increases in the percentage of people that feel their country has benefited being recorded in Denmark (+11), Greece (+9), Italy, Austria (+8 each), Ireland and the UK (+7 each). (Table 3.2a)



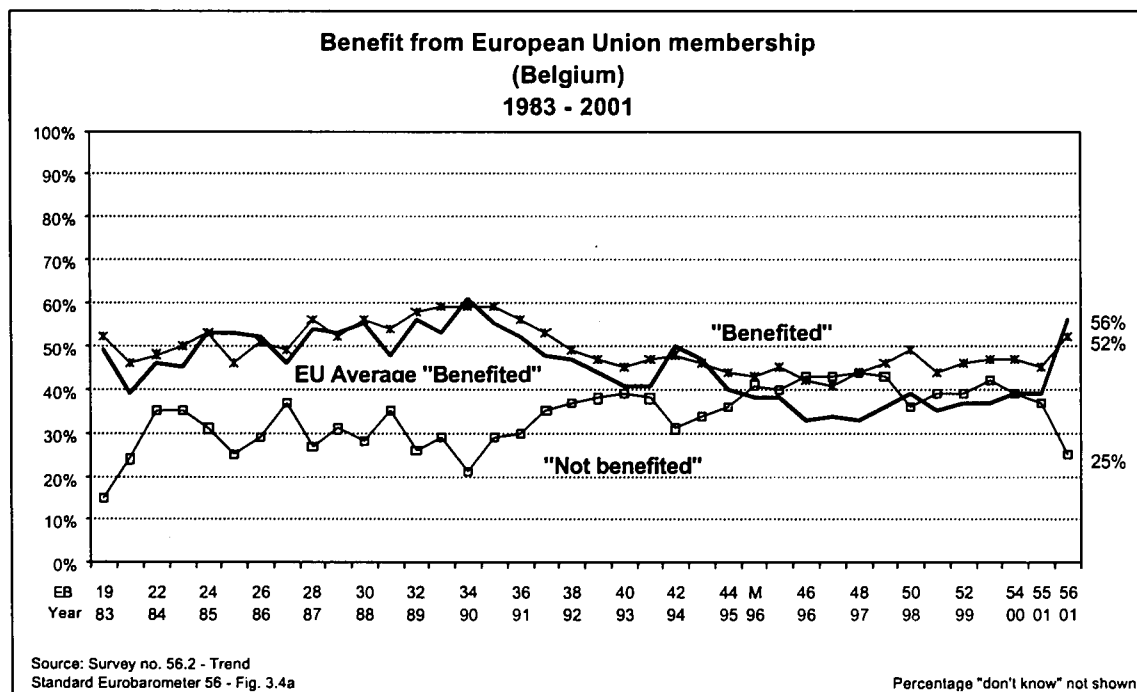
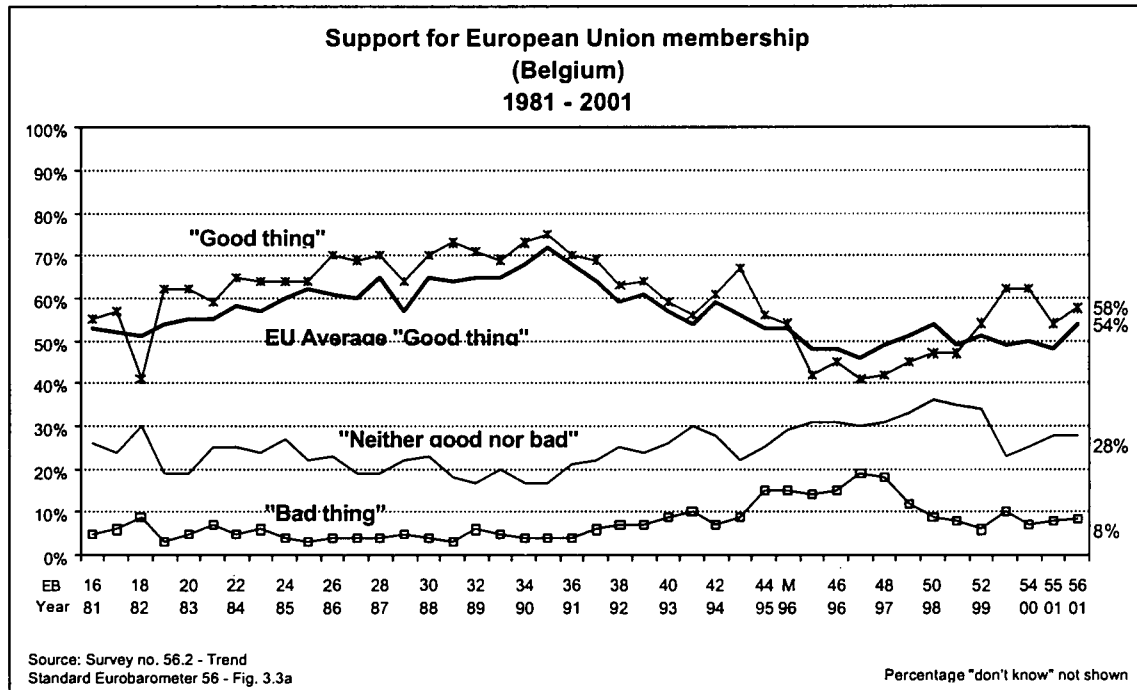
Demographic analyses show that students (66%) are most likely to feel that their country has benefited, while unemployed people and people who left school aged 15 or younger (43% each) are least likely to share this view.

Supporters and opponents of the European Union are clearly divided on this issue: 79% of people who support their country's membership believe their country has benefited, compared to only 10% of those who oppose their country's membership. (Table 3.2b)

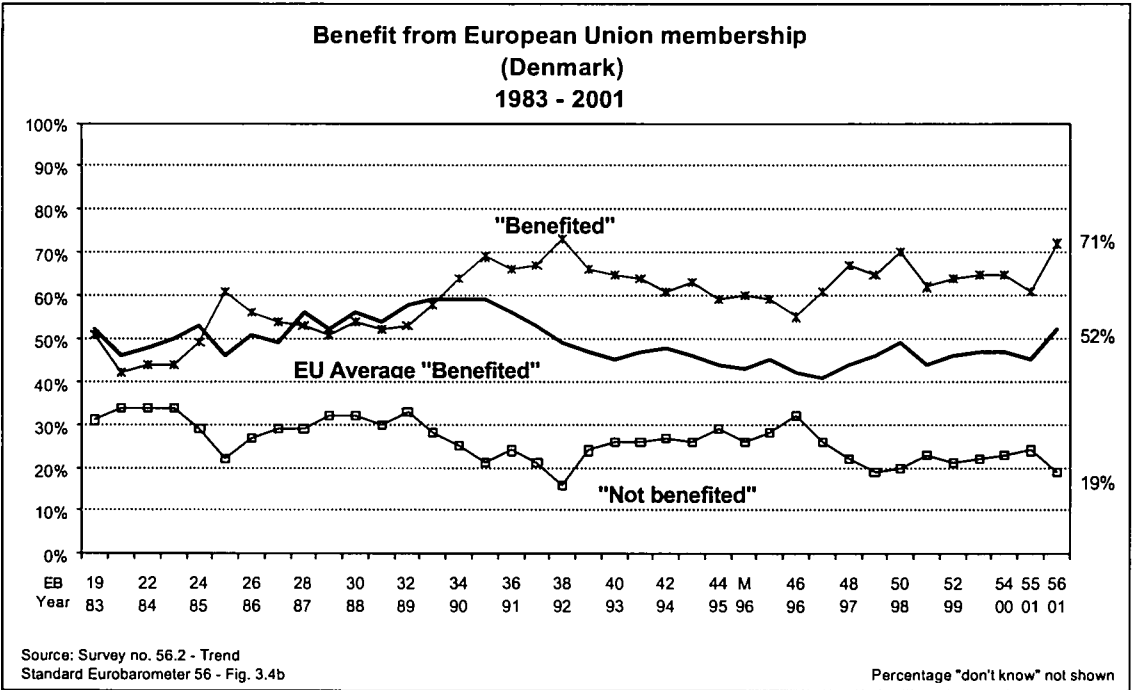
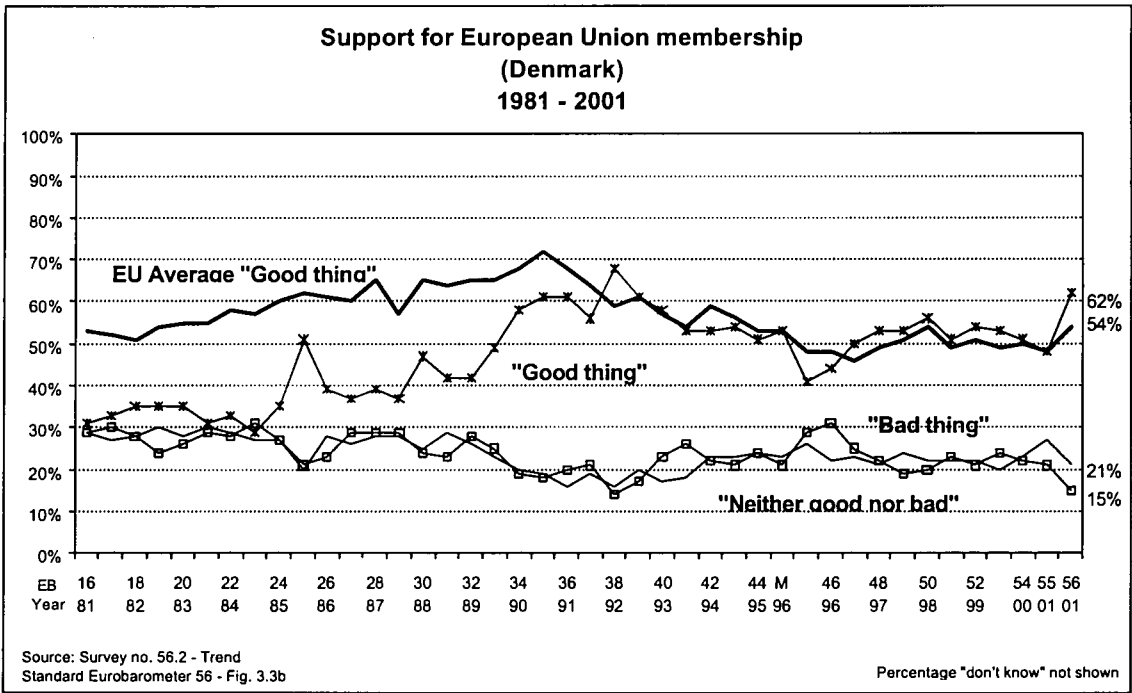
The cross-tabulations by self-perceived knowledge show that 71% of people with a high knowledge level feel their country has benefited, compared to 39% of people with a low knowledge level.

Benefit from EU Membership by Self-Perceived Knowledge (in %, for EU15)			
Country has::	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
Benefited	39%	58%	71%
Not benefited	30%	27%	19%
Don't know	31%	16%	10%
Total	100%	101%	100%

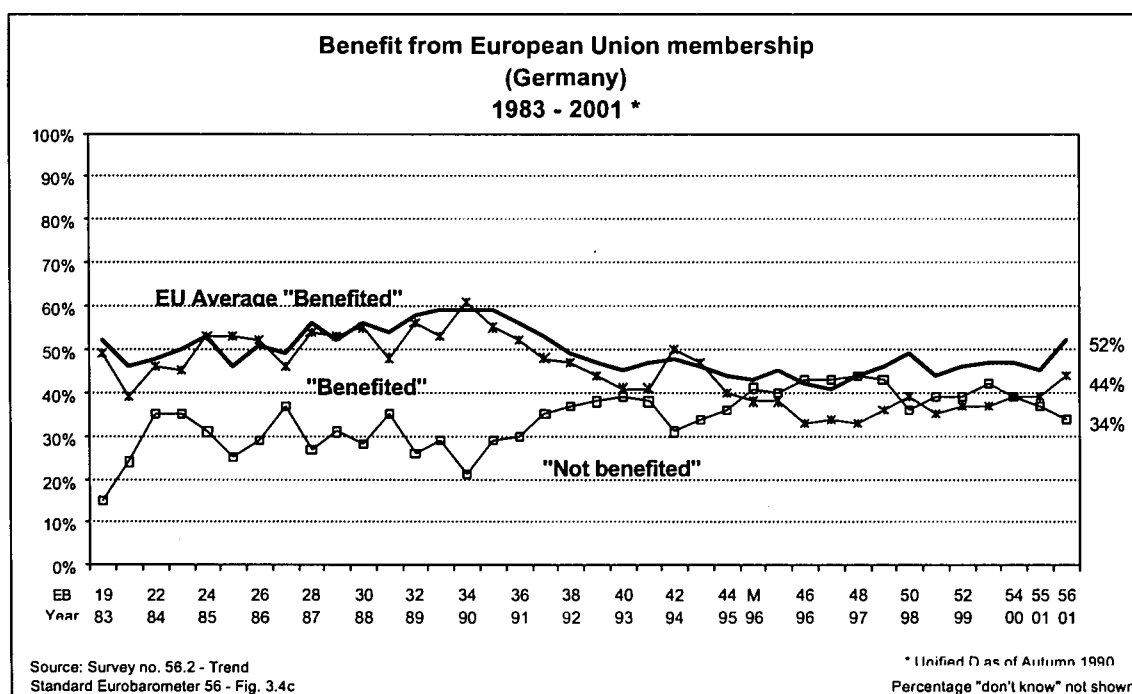
BELGIUM



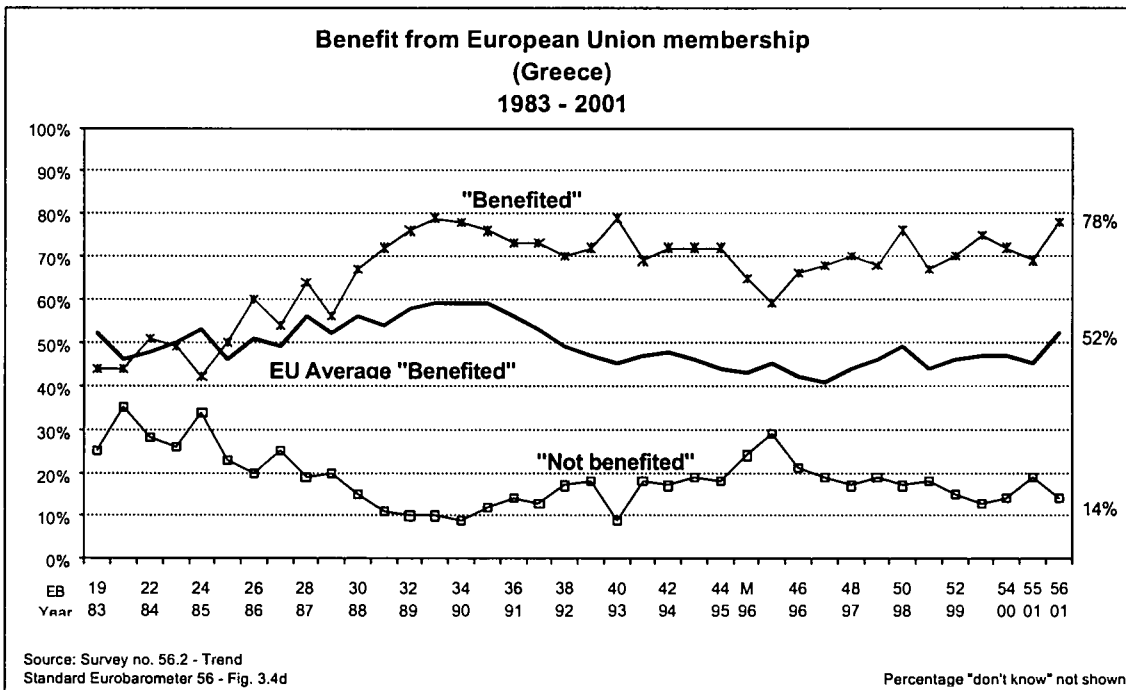
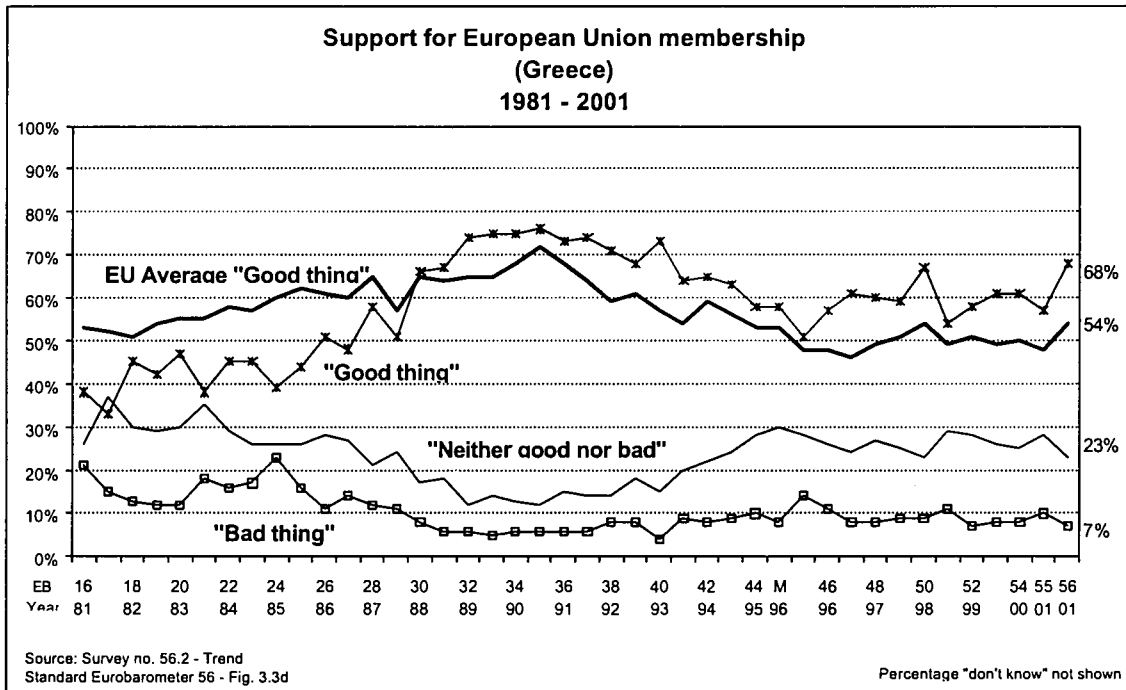
DENMARK



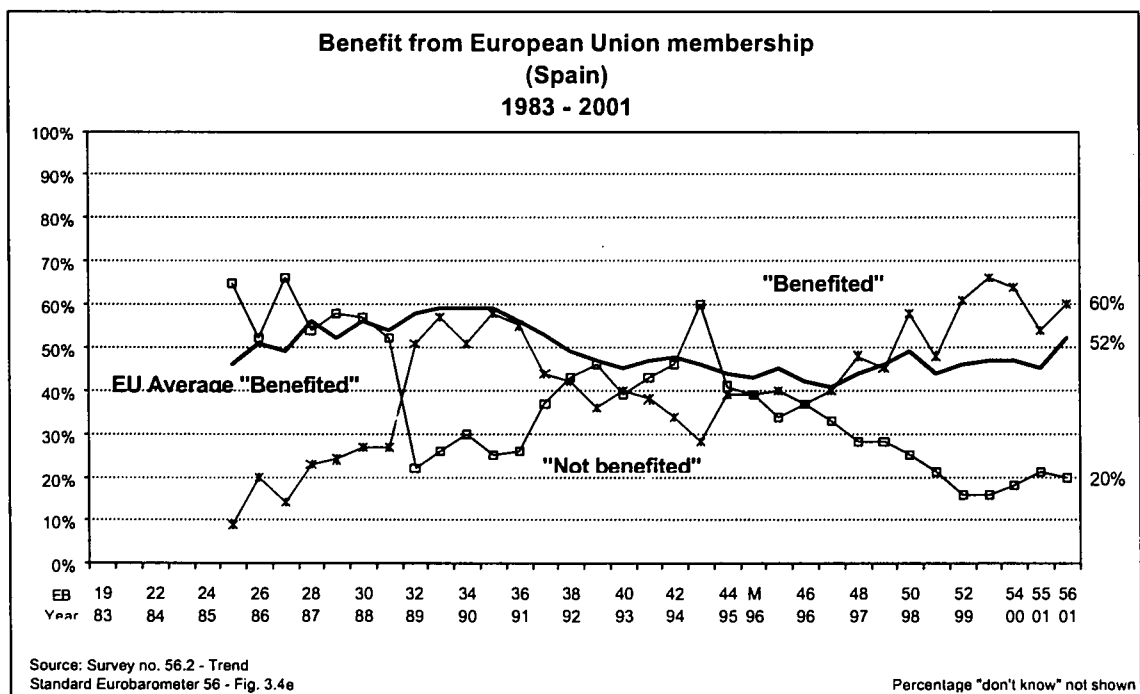
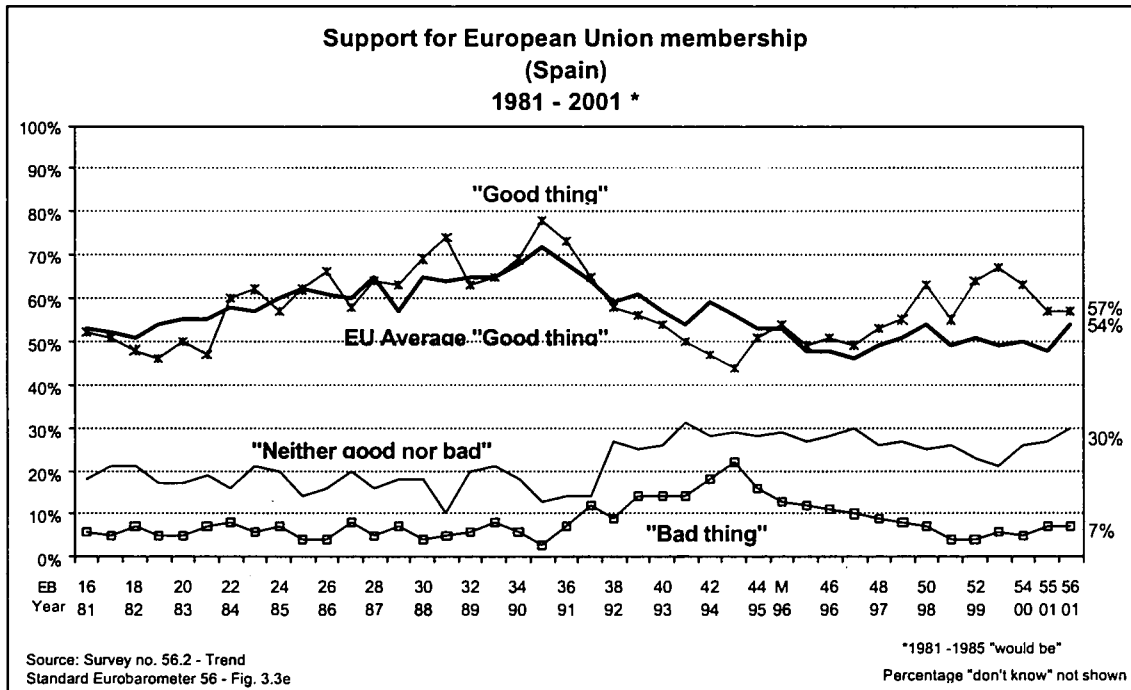
GERMANY



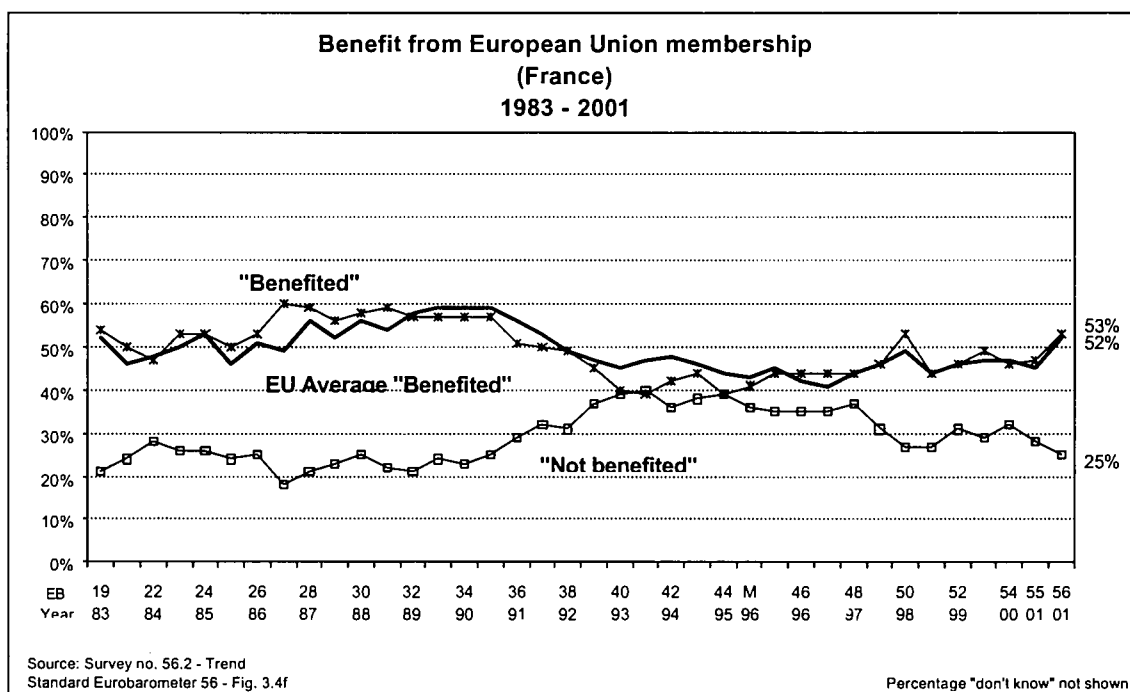
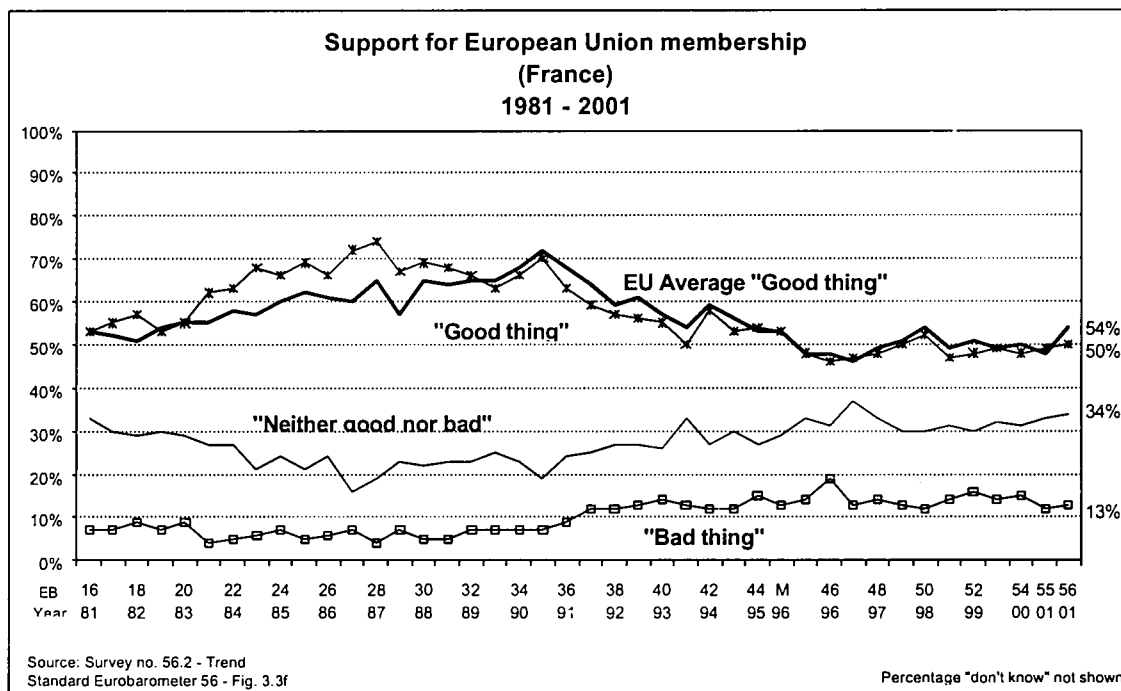
GREECE



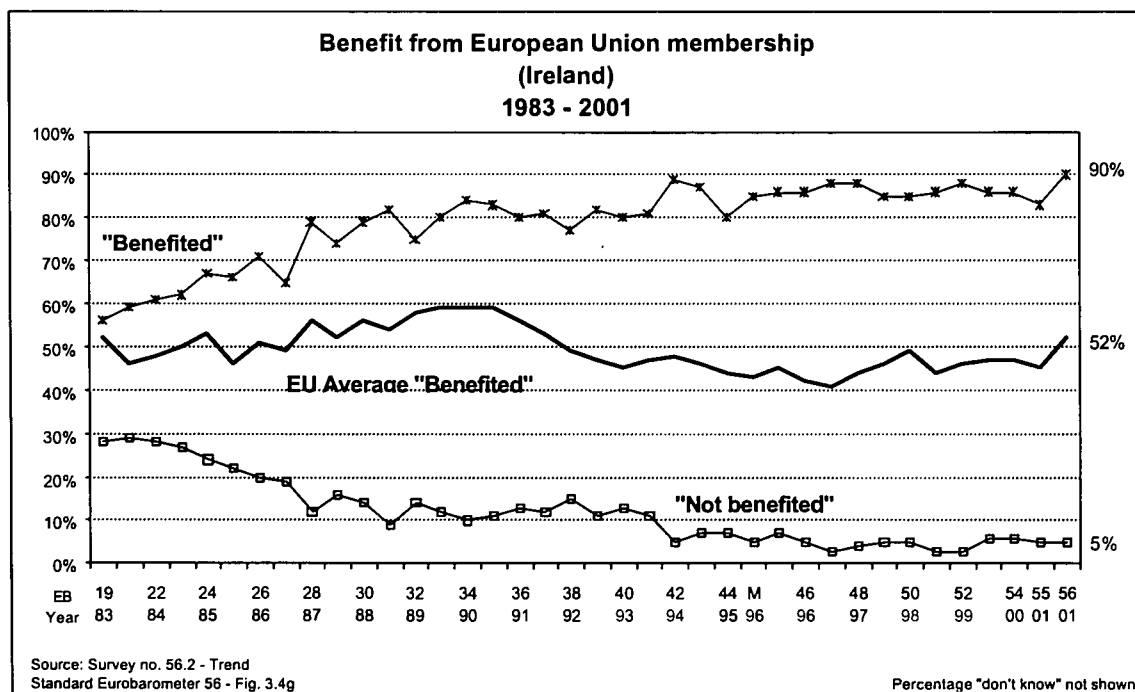
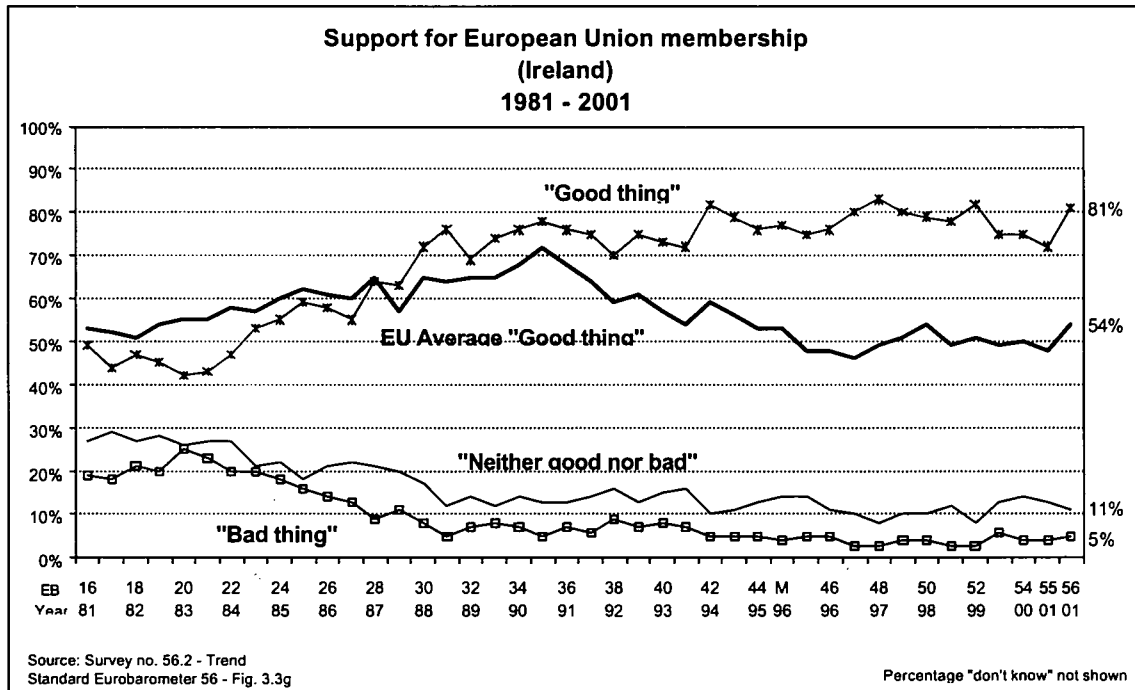
SPAIN



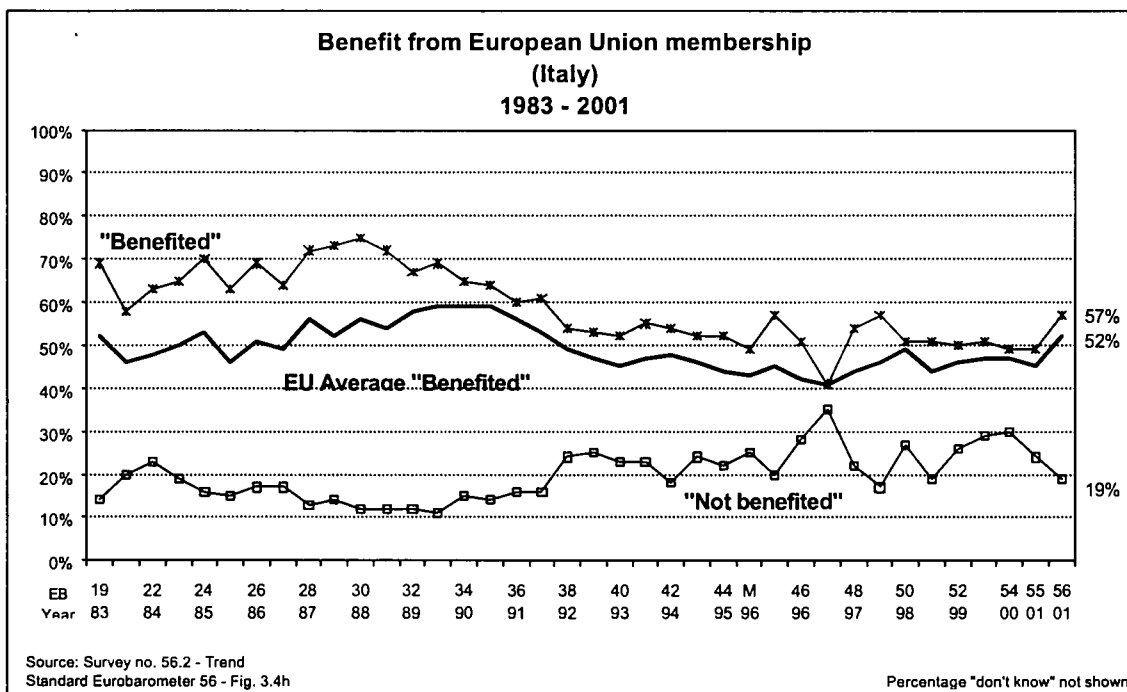
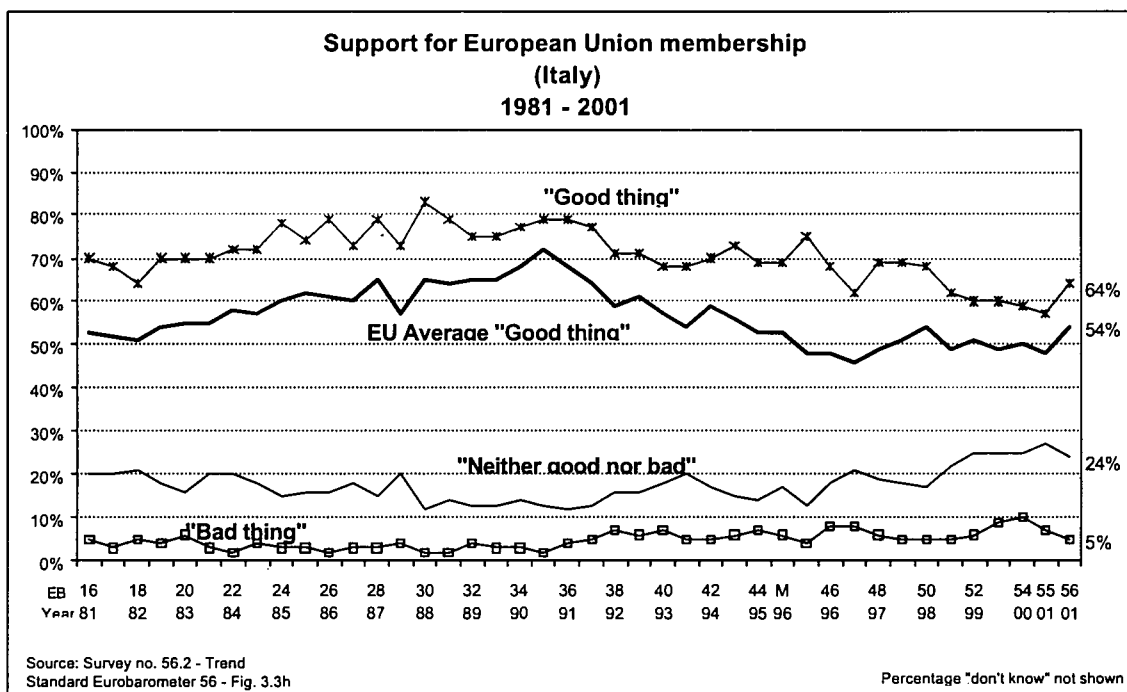
FRANCE



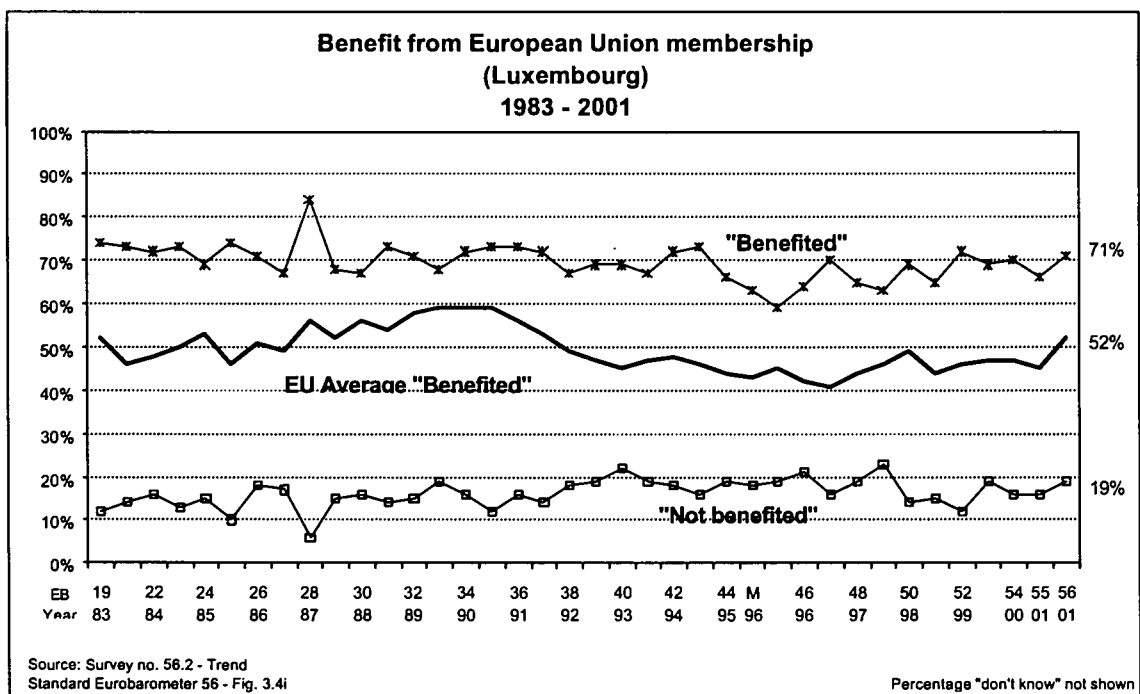
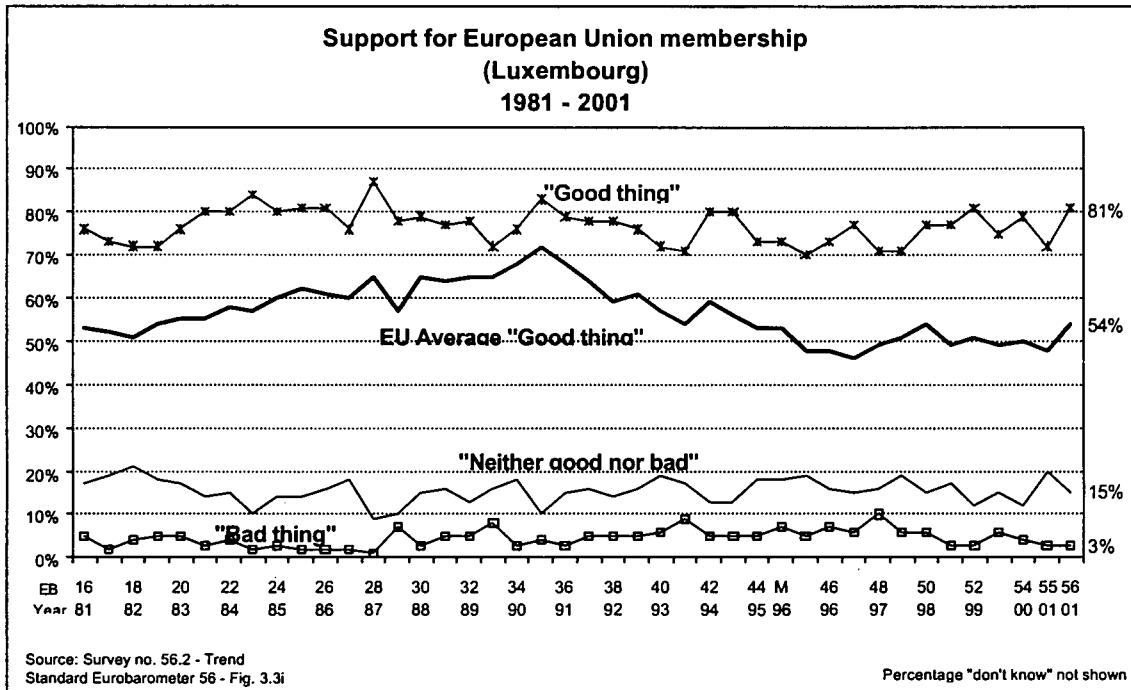
IRELAND



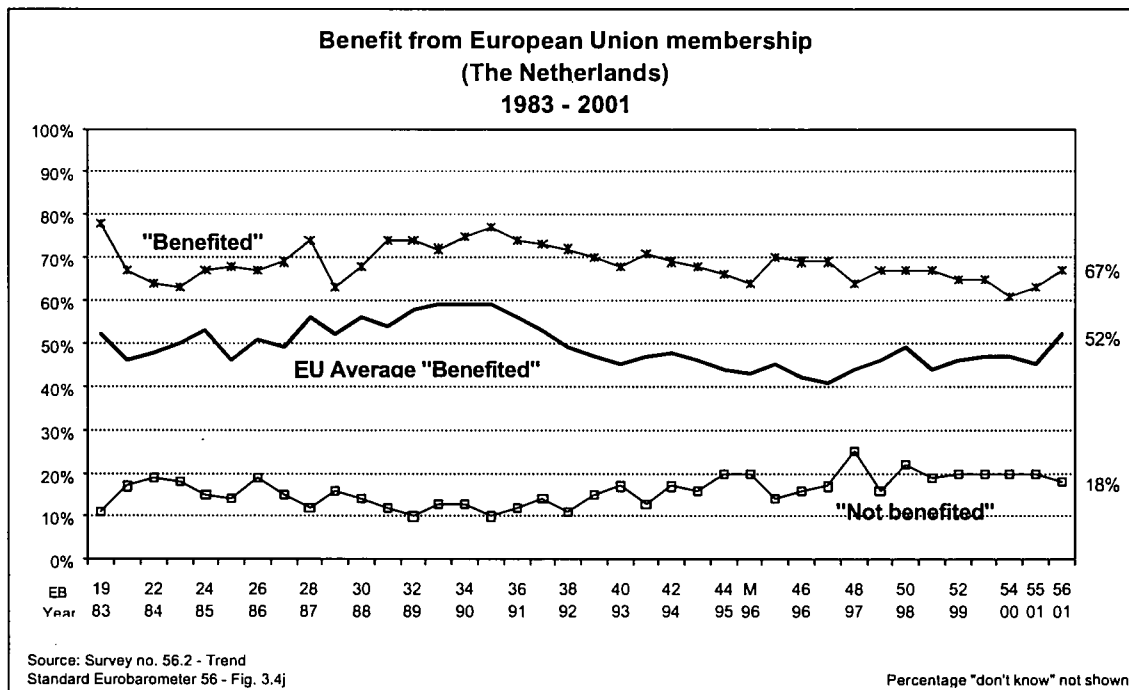
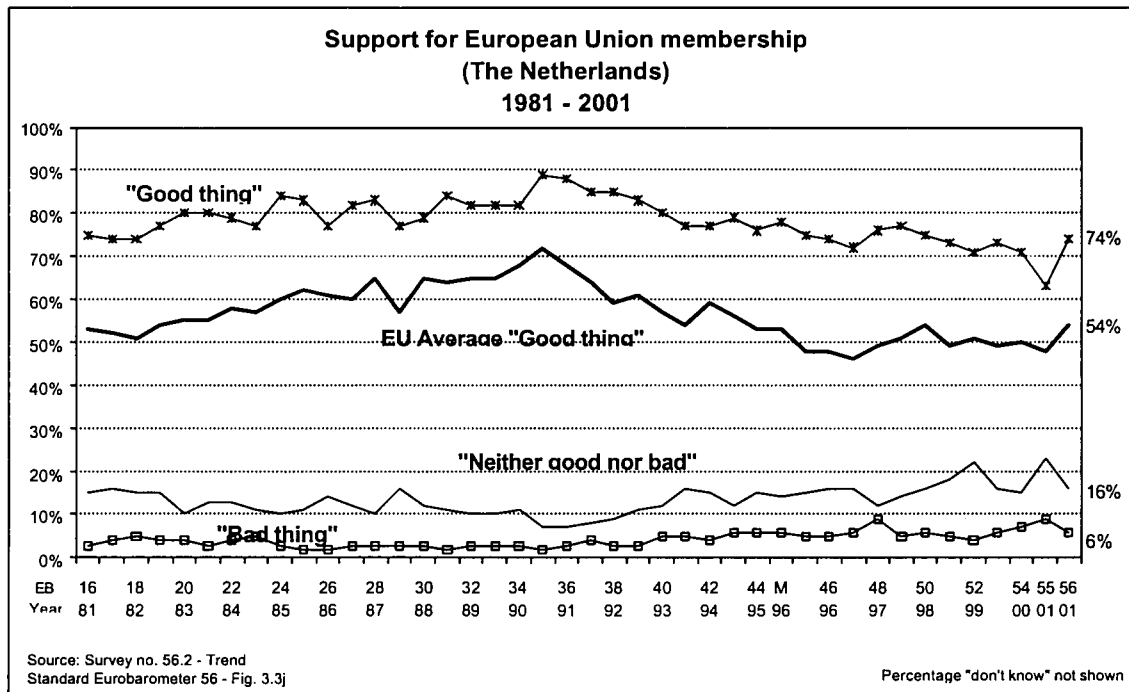
ITALY



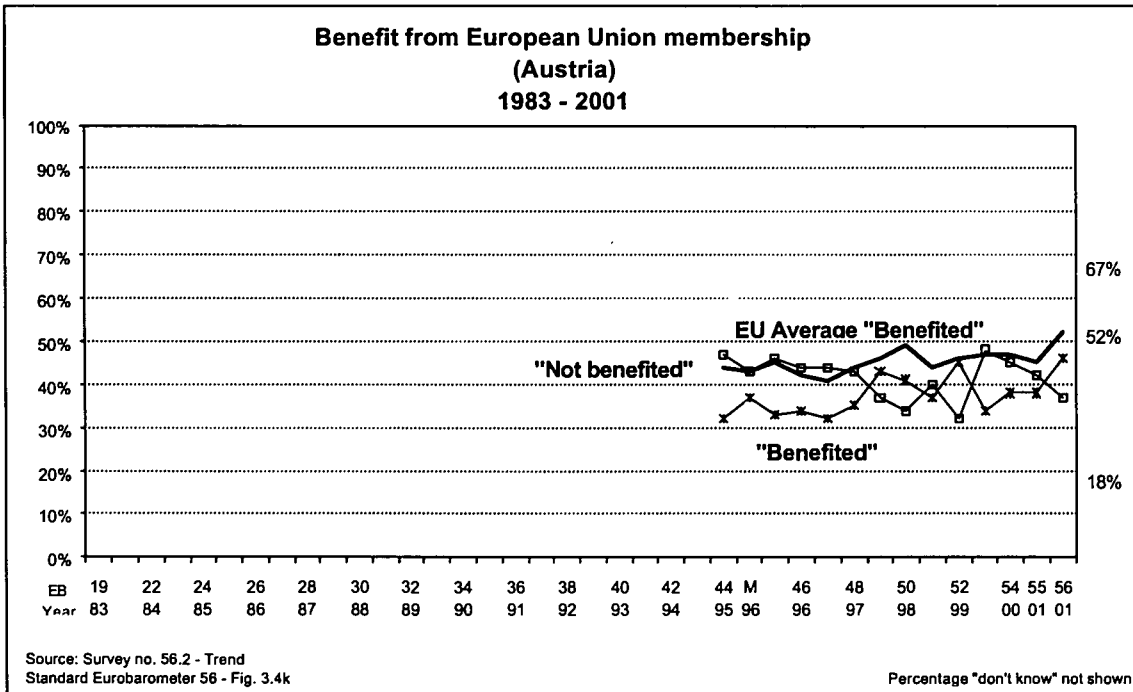
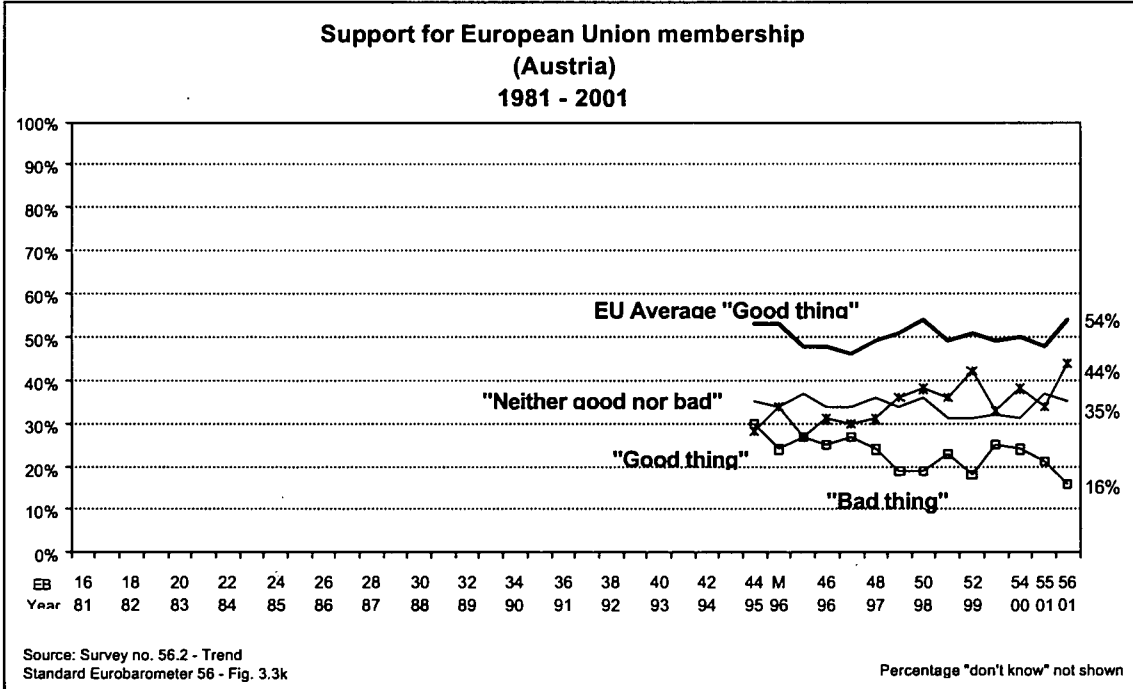
LUXEMBOURG



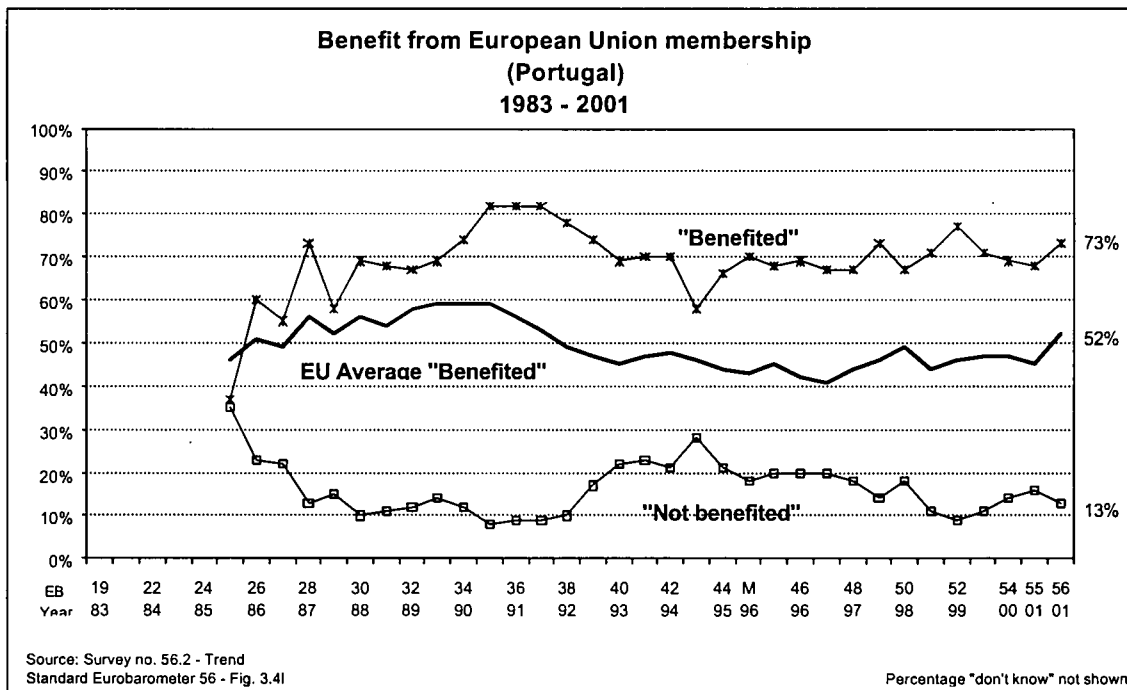
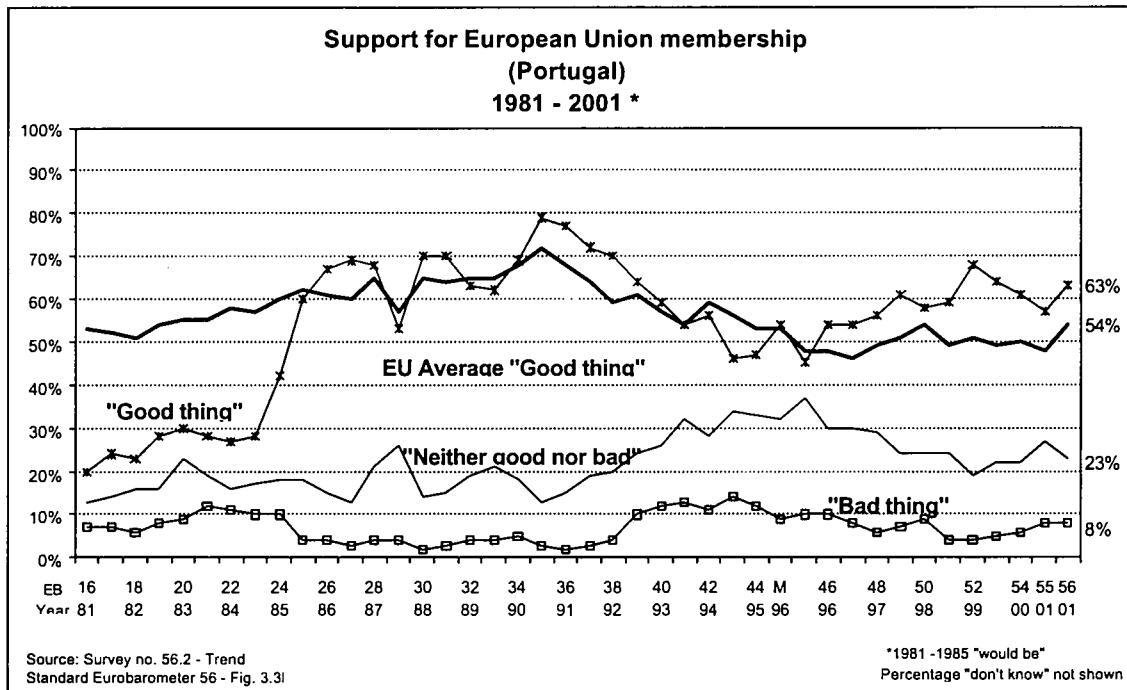
THE NETHERLANDS



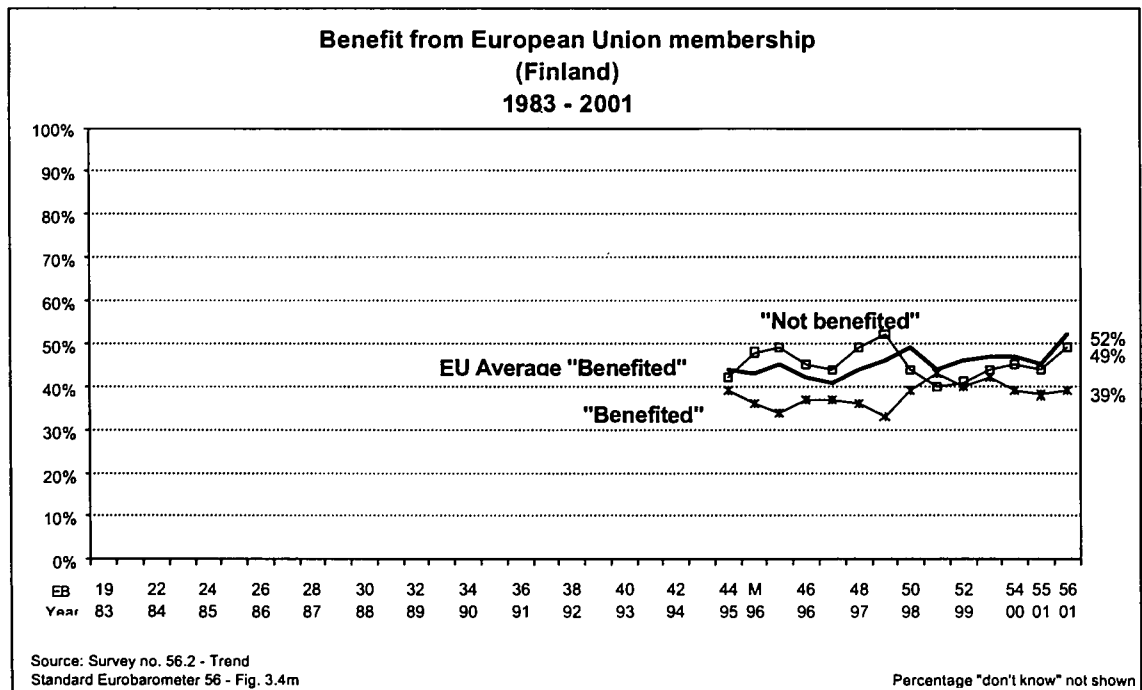
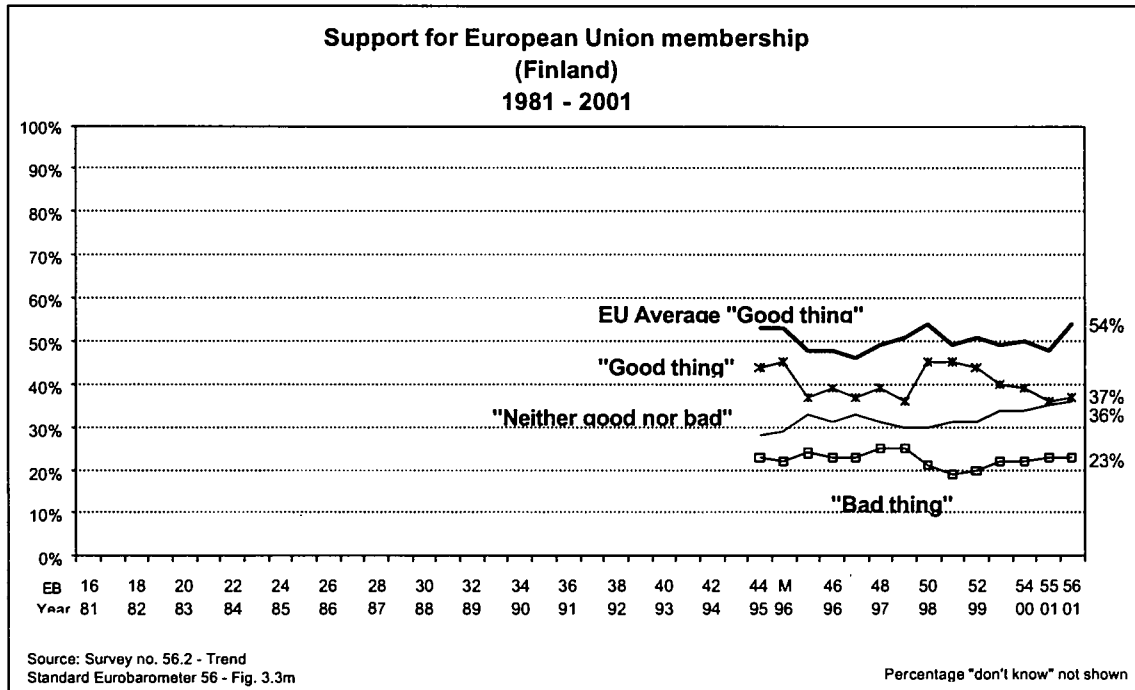
AUSTRIA



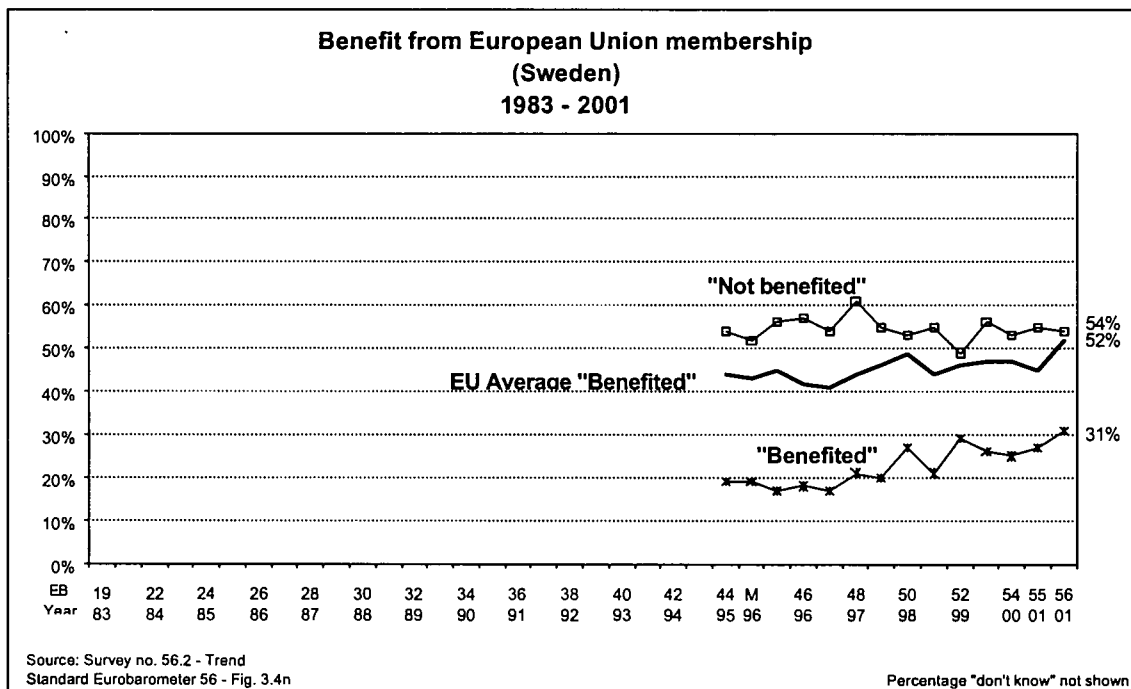
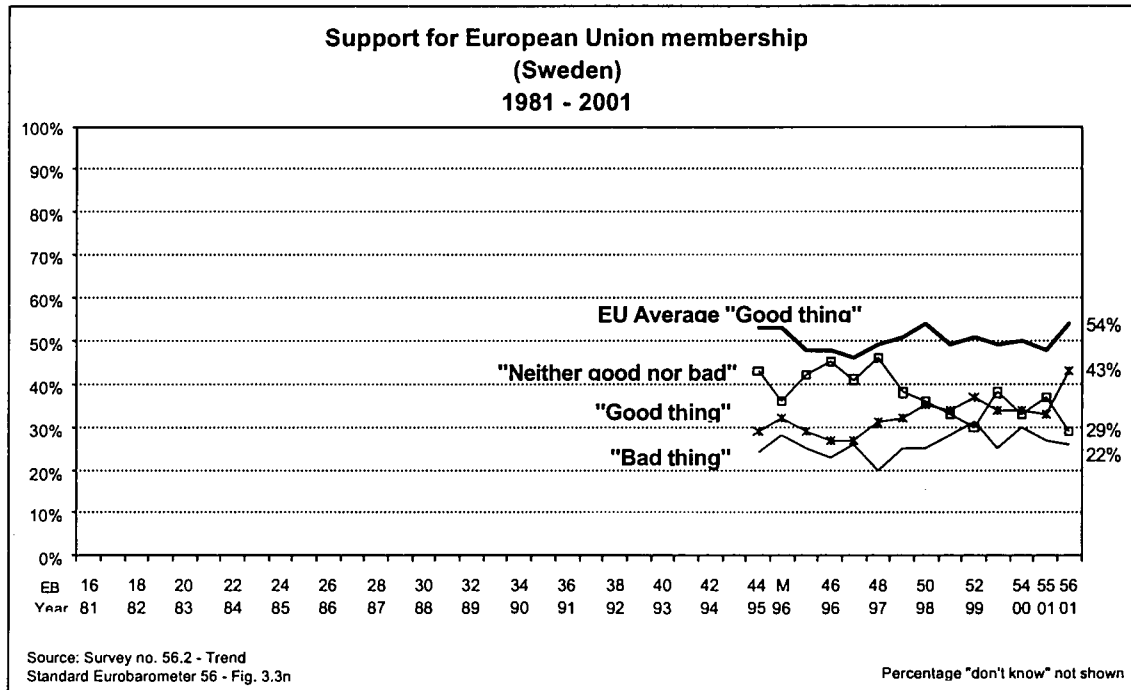
PORTUGAL



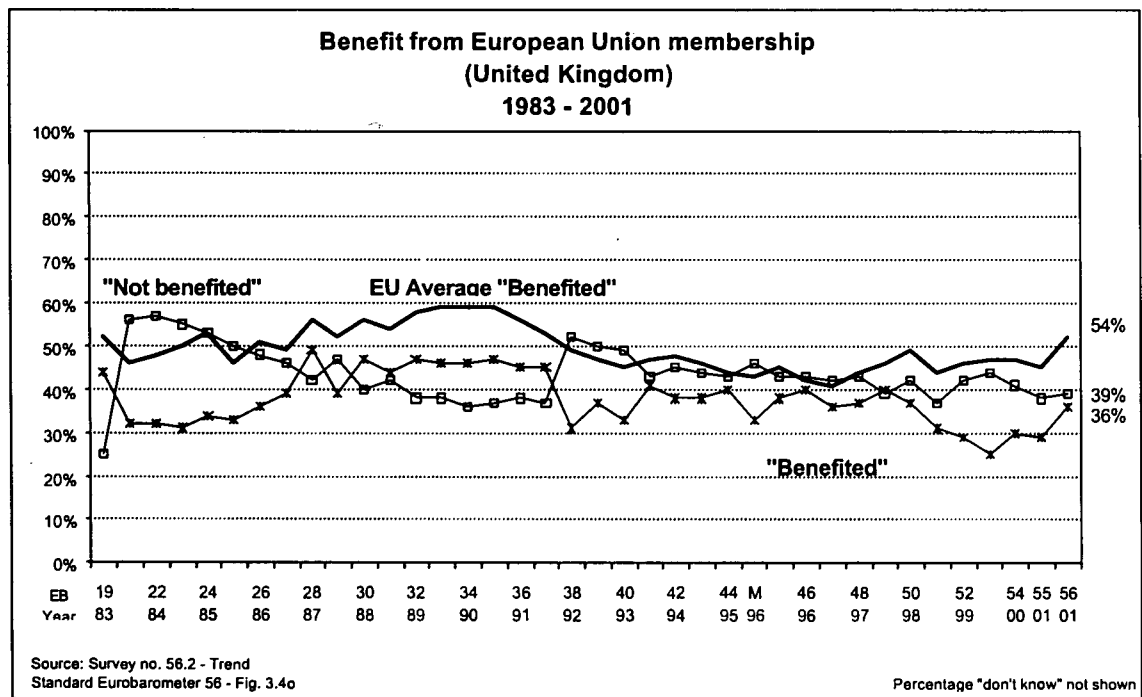
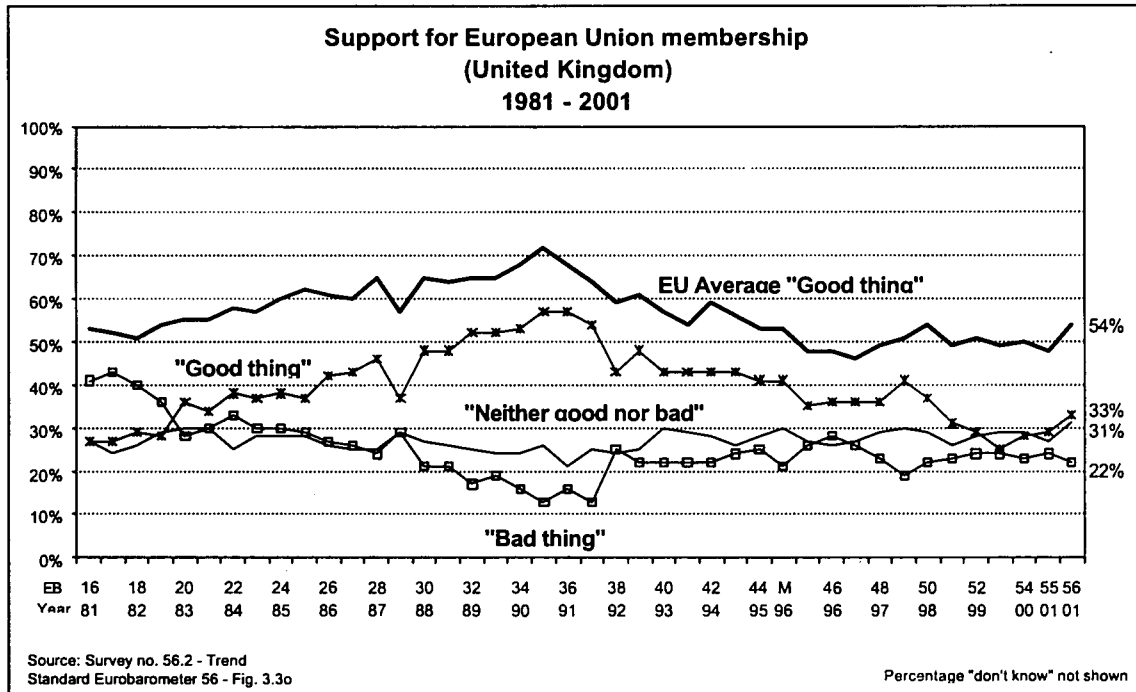
FINLAND



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM



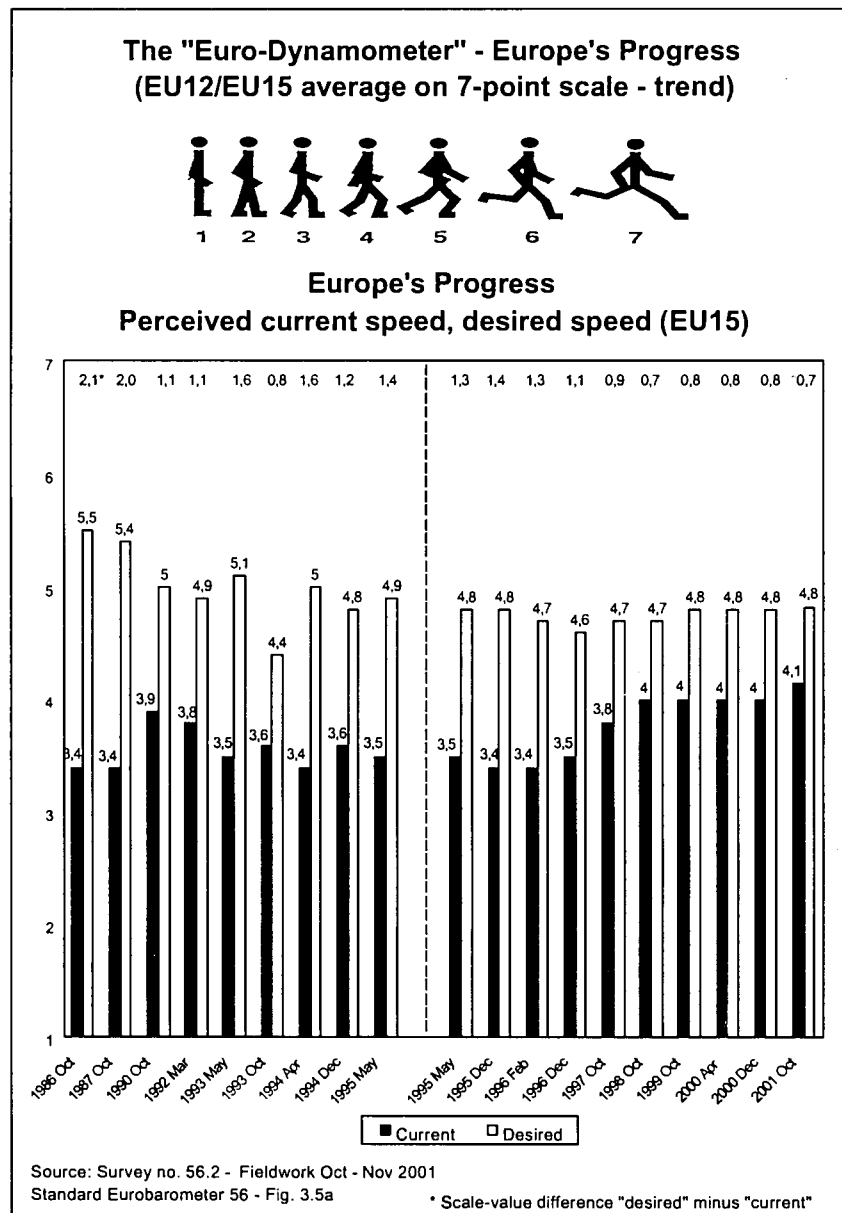
3.3. The speed of European integration

Since 1986, Eurobarometer has measured public opinion about the perceived and desired speed of European integration with the following question:

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

b. And which corresponds best with what you would like? (Show same card)

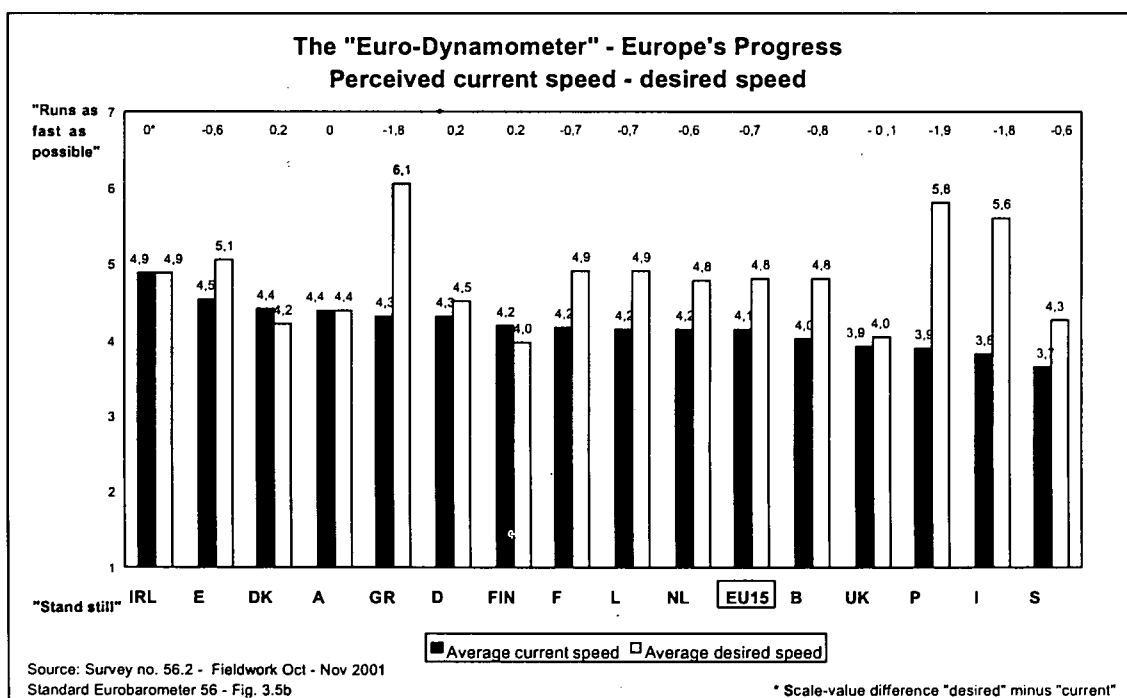
On a scale of 1 to 7, the average speed at which people believe Europe is being built is 4.14. This is slightly faster than in previous years (up by 0.18 since Autumn 2000). The average speed at which people would like Europe to progress has increased to 4.82, compared to 4.75 in Autumn 2000. However, the gap of 0.7 between the perceived and desired speed remains much smaller than it was in 1986 (2.1) when the question was first asked.



The perceived speed of unification varies considerably from country to country. It is highest in Ireland (4.9) and lowest in Sweden (3.7). A comparison of the latest results with those from the previous year shows that in most countries people feel that the unification of Europe is now developing at a greater speed. The highest increases have been recorded in France (+0.39), the Netherlands (+0.33) and Austria (+0.30). Belgium (-0.33) and Finland (-0.31) are the only countries where people now perceive the speed of Europe's unification to be significantly slower than in the last year. (Table 3.3a)

People in Greece would like Europe to be built at the fastest speed (6.1, up from 5.9 in Autumn 2000), followed by people in Portugal (5.8) and Italy (5.6). The desired speed is now lowest in Finland and the UK (4.0 each.). However, in the UK, we find that the desired speed has increased significantly (+0.38). The same is true in Denmark (+0.34). Spain is the only country where the desired speed is now considerably lower (-0.24). (Table 3.3b)

As the graph below shows, in most countries people perceive that Europe is not being built as fast as they would like it to be. If we subtract the average desired speed from the average current speed we find the largest negative (desired speed is faster than current speed) net difference in Portugal, Italy and Greece. Denmark and Finland are now the only countries where the current perceived speed is faster than the desired speed.



The next table shows how people's views towards the European Union in general are related to their feelings about further integration. As expected, people with pro-European views would like Europe to progress faster than it currently does, whereas people with anti-European views would like it to progress slower than it currently does. This indicates that general attitudes to the European Union are good predictors of how people feel about the speed of European integration.

An analysis of the socio-demographic groups in the population shows that all would like Europe to progress faster than they feel it is currently progressing. This indicates that socio-demographic factors are not as important as the country variable and the attitudinal variables in explaining the variation that we find in people's views of the perceived and desired speed of European integration.

"The Euro-Dynamometer" Average scores among people with pro-, neutral and anti-EU attitudes (EU15)			
EU attitudes:	Average current speed	Average desired speed	Difference current minus desired
Pro-EU attitudes:			
EU membership is a good thing	4.21	5.32	-1.11
Country has benefited from EU	4.26	5.33	-1.07
Neutral EU attitudes:			
EU membership is neither good nor bad	4.03	4.51	-0.48
Anti-EU attitudes:			
Country has not benefited from EU	3.95	3.91	+0.04
EU membership is a bad thing	4.10	3.21	+0.89

3.4. The role of the Union's institutions and bodies

For the sixth time in a row, Eurobarometer has examined public opinion towards a number of the Union's institutions and bodies. Respondents were asked whether they think nine of the Union's institutions and bodies play an important role or not in the life of the European Union. The institutions and bodies included in the survey are the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, the Court of Justice, the European Ombudsman, the European Central Bank, the European Court of Auditors, the Committee of the Regions and the Economic and Social Committee⁸.

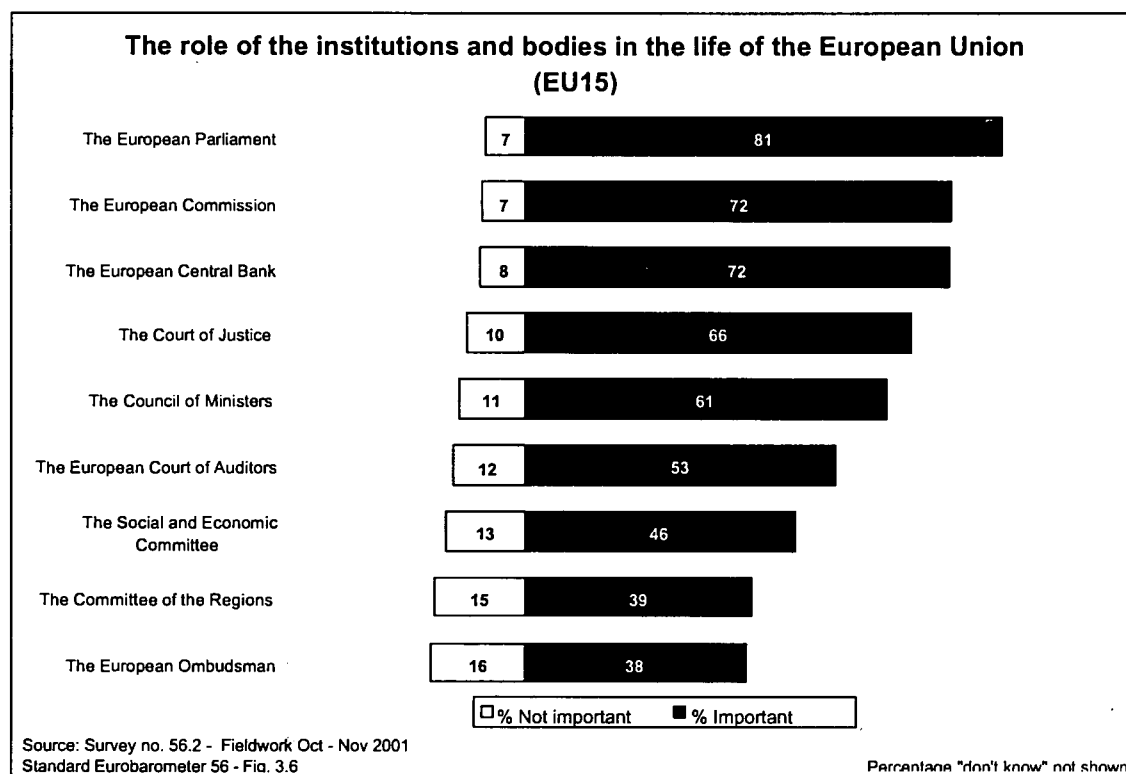
As the graph below shows, at 81% the EU public is most likely to feel that the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union. The European Commission and the European Central Bank come next (72% each), followed by the Court of Justice (66%). The public is least likely to believe that European Ombudsman (38%) and the Committee of the Regions (39%) play an important role but these low results are largely explained by the fact that not many people are familiar with the European Ombudsman and the Committee of the Regions.

In comparison to Spring 2001, we find that people are now more likely to regard the institutions as important. On average, the increases range from 4 percentage points for the European Ombudsman to 8 percentage points for the European Central Bank and the Economic and Social Committee⁹.

The country by country analyses show that the proportion of people who feels that the **European Parliament** plays an important role ranges from 75% in the UK to 92% in Luxembourg. This last country also has the highest percentage of people (90%) who feel that the **European Commission** plays an important role. Germany (65%) and the United Kingdom (66%) are the only countries where fewer than 7 in 10 people share this view. The view that the **European Central Bank** plays an important role is also most widespread in Luxembourg (87%). Only 53% of people in the UK share this view. In all other countries, at least 7 in 10 people feel the ECB plays an important role in the life of the European Union, with 69% of people in Greece holding this opinion. (Table 3.4)

⁸ Public awareness of these institutions/bodies is discussed in chapter 7.

⁹ For Spring 2001 results, see Eurobarometer No. 55, page 75.



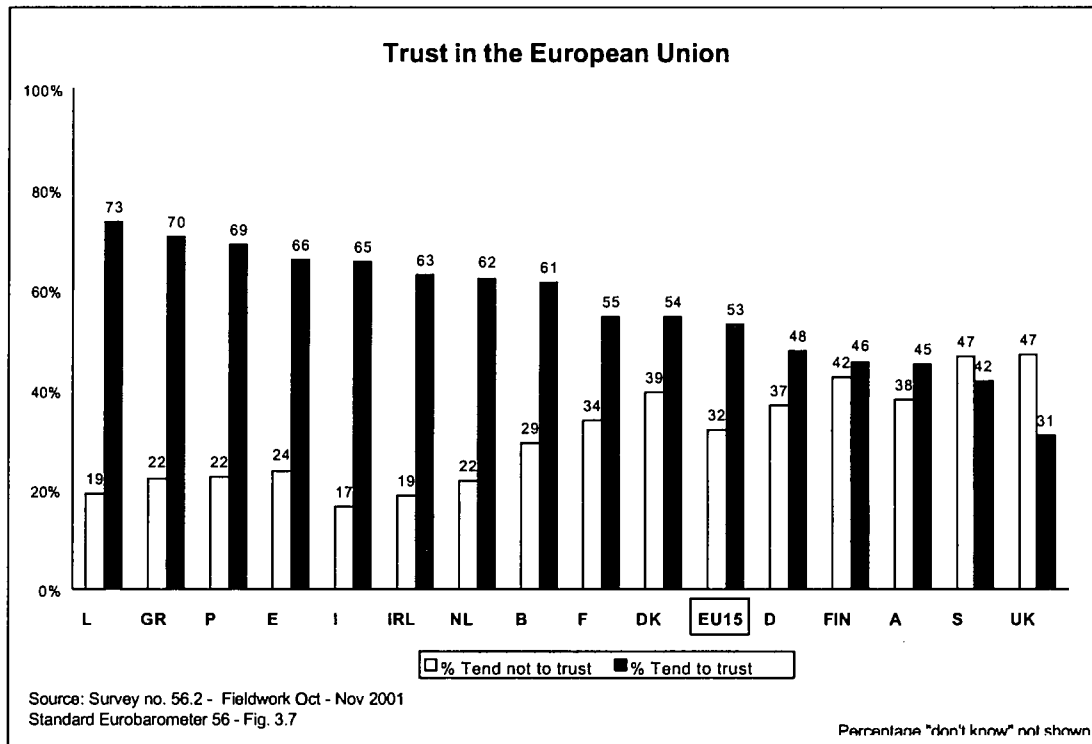
3.5. Trust in the European Union and its institutions and bodies

The survey also measures the extent of trust in these nine institutions and bodies. First, we look at trust in the European Union as a whole. On average, 53% of Europeans say they tend to trust the Union, 32% say they tend not to trust it and 15% lack an opinion¹⁰. This is the most positive result since the question was first asked in Autumn 1997. At that time, only 37% of EU citizens said they trusted the EU. In Spring 1999, the figure increased to 39% and in Spring 2001, 41% tended to trust the European Union.

In 10 of the 15 Member States, more than half of the people surveyed trust the EU with trust most widespread in Luxembourg (73%), Greece (70%) and Portugal (69%). People in the UK are least likely to trust the European Union. Together with Sweden, it is now the only country where those who lack trust form a majority. In Spring 2001, people lacking trust in the EU were in the majority in 7 Member States.

The improvement recorded at the EU15 level holds in all Member States with the largest positive shifts found in Sweden and Denmark (+17 each). At 6 percentage points each, the smallest increases have been recorded in Portugal and the UK. Though the increase in trust corresponds in many countries with a decrease in the lack of trust, there are several countries where broader trust has replaced widespread lack of interest. (Table 3.5a)

¹⁰ This question is part of a larger battery of questions. The other trust items are discussed in Chapter 1 (see Tables 1.7a-c).



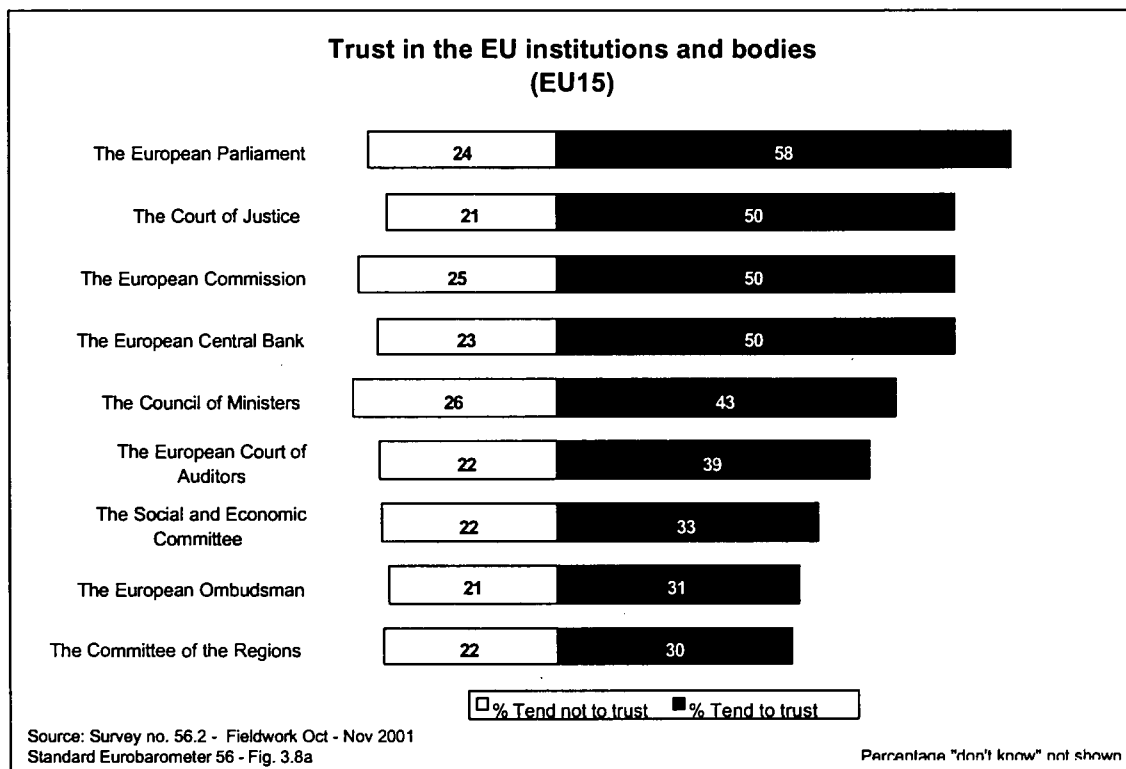
Trust levels not only vary from country to country, they also depend on how people generally feel about their country's membership to the EU. Our analyses indicate that 71% of people who regard their country's membership as a good thing trust the European Union. Conversely, 71% of those who regard it as a bad thing say they tend not to trust it.

Equally important and informative is the relationship between trust and self-perceived knowledge about the European Union. As the table below shows, the more people feel they know about the European Union, the more likely it is that they trust it.

Trust in the EU by Self-Perceived Knowledge of the EU (in %, for EU15)			
	Low knowledge	Average knowledge	High knowledge
% Tend to trust	42	58	71
% Tend not to trust	37	30	23
% Don't know	21	12	6
% Total	100	100	100

Demographic analyses show that men are somewhat more likely than women to both trust and lack trust in the European Union with women more likely to lack an opinion. The youngest age group (58%) is significantly more likely to trust the European Union than older people are. Among the various educational groups we find that people who are still studying are most likely to trust the EU (63%) with 49% of people who left school before the age of 16 saying they trust it. At 42%, unemployed people represent the occupational group that is least likely to trust the EU. (Table 3.5b)

Next we look at trust levels for nine institutions and bodies. Although trust in these institutions and bodies varies significantly between the 15 Member States, the first thing to note is the high proportion of "don't know" responses, particularly for the Committee of the Regions, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Ombudsman. These partly explain why trust, as shown in the following graph, is so low.



At 58%, the European Parliament receives most widespread trust, followed by the Court of Justice, the European Commission and the European Central Bank (50% each). Trust in the institutions and bodies is now significantly broader than it was in Spring 2001, with the recorded increases ranging from 5 percentage points for the European Ombudsman and the European Commission to 8 percentage points for the European Central Bank¹¹.

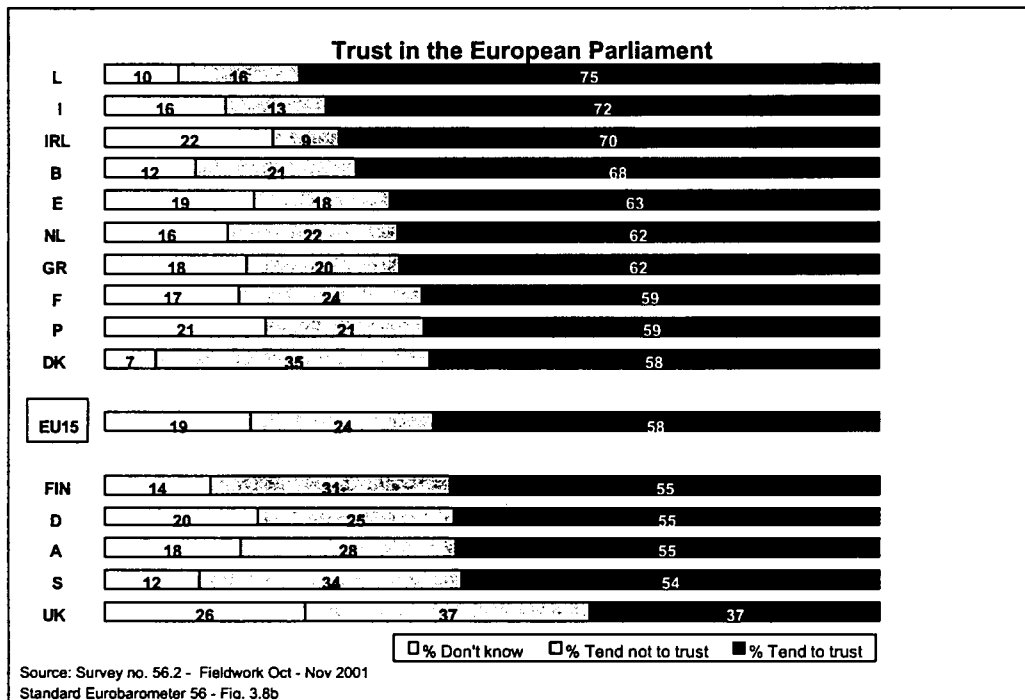
The next table shows the three most widely trusted institutions and bodies in each Member State. The **European Parliament** makes the top three in all Member States with the exception of Finland. It tops the list in nine countries, comes in second place in two countries and in third place in a further three countries. The **Court of Justice** tops the list in Luxembourg, Denmark, Germany and Sweden, comes in second place in the Netherlands, Finland and Austria and in third place in Belgium and the UK. The **European Commission** is second most trusted in eight countries while the **European Central Bank** tops the list in the Netherlands, takes second place in two countries and third place in eight countries. The **Council of Ministers** is one of the top three in Spain and Greece. The **European Ombudsman**, who is Finnish, is the most trusted institution in his home country. (See also table 3.6)

¹¹ See Eurobarometer Report 55, table 2.7.

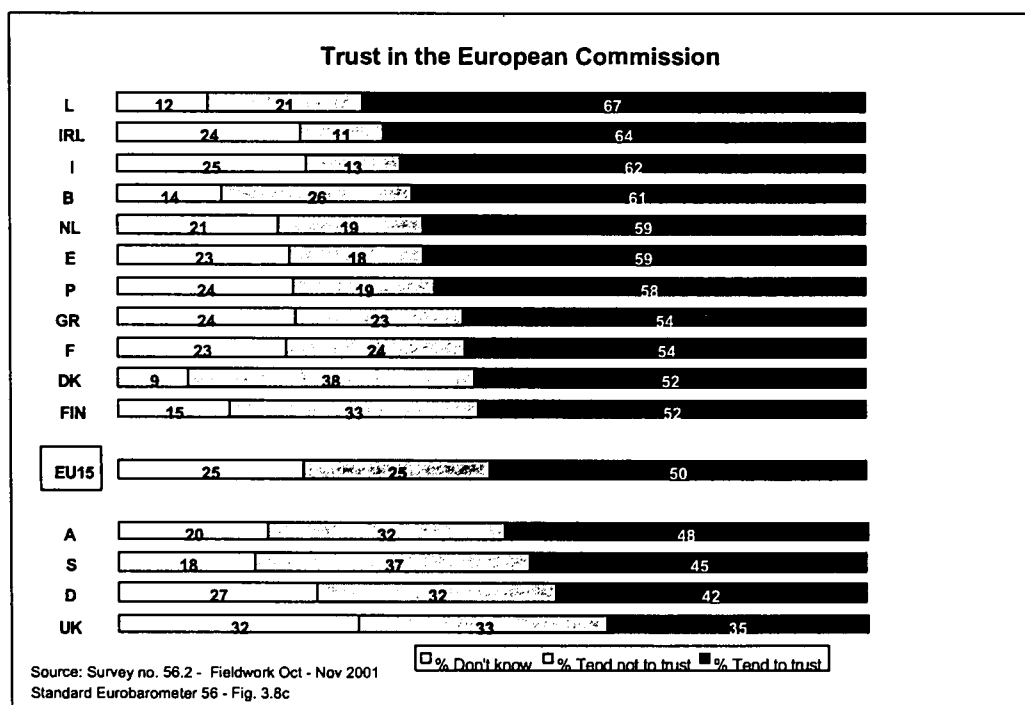
TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
European Parliament	68	Court of Justice	76
European Commission	61	European Parliament	75
Court of Justice	58	European Central Bank	70
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Court of Justice	74	European Central Bank	67
European Central Bank	60	Court of Justice	65
European Parliament	58	European Parliament	62
Germany		Austria	
Court of Justice	61	European Parliament	55
European Central Bank	56	Court of Justice	54
European Parliament	55	European Central Bank	54
Greece		Portugal	
European Parliament	62	European Parliament	59
European Commission	54	European Commission	58
Council of Ministers	53	European Central Bank	54
Spain		Finland	
European Parliament	63	European Ombudsman	64
European Commission	59	Court of Justice	63
Council of Ministers	55	European Central Bank	59
France		Sweden	
European Parliament	59	Court of Justice	56
European Commission	54	European Parliament	54
European Central Bank	48	European Central Bank	54
Ireland		United Kingdom	
European Parliament	70	European Parliament	37
European Commission	64	European Commission	35
European Central Bank	61	Court of Justice	32
Italy			
European Parliament	72		
European Commission	62		
European Central Bank	57		

Looking next in more detail at the country results for the **European Parliament**, we see that three-quarters of the population in Luxembourg trust it, as do around 7 in 10 people in Italy (72%) and Ireland (70%) and more than 6 in 10 people in Belgium (68%), Spain (63%), the Netherlands and Greece (both 62%). This view is also held by a majority of the people in all remaining countries except in the UK where public opinion on this issue is divided. The proportion of "don't know" responses is substantially lower than in Spring 2001 and ranges from 7% in Denmark to 26% in the UK. In comparison to Spring 2001, trust levels have increased significantly in all Member States, with the highest rises recorded in Sweden (+10), the UK (+9) and Germany (+8)¹².

¹² See Eurobarometer Report No. 55, table 2.7.



Looking at the country by country results for the **European Commission** shows that in all Member States this institution is trusted by a majority of the people – the first time that this is the case since the measurement was first made in Spring 1999. Trust is most widespread in Luxembourg (67%) and Ireland (64%), followed by Italy (62%) and Belgium (61%). The UK (35%), Germany (42%), Sweden (45%) and Austria (48%) are the only countries where less than half of the population trusts the European Commission. In comparison to Spring 2001, trust has increased in all Member States, with the largest increases recorded in the UK (+10), Austria (+9), Portugal and Sweden (+7 each)¹³. The proportion of “don't know” responses ranges from 9% in Denmark to 32% in the UK, again substantially lower than in Spring 2001.



¹³ See also Eurobarometer Report No. 55, table 2.7.

Finally, we look at the median trust level for the nine institutions and bodies in each of the Member States¹⁴. As the following table shows, the median is highest in Luxembourg (65%) and lowest in the UK (22%).

Trust in the EU institutions and bodies (Median score - % saying tend to trust for the 9 institutions and bodies, by country)	
Country	Median
Luxembourg	65
Ireland	56
Belgium	54
The Netherlands	53
Portugal	52
Finland	52
Denmark	49
Greece	48
France	46
Italy	45
Spain	45
Austria	45
Sweden	45
EU15	43
Germany	42
United Kingdom	22

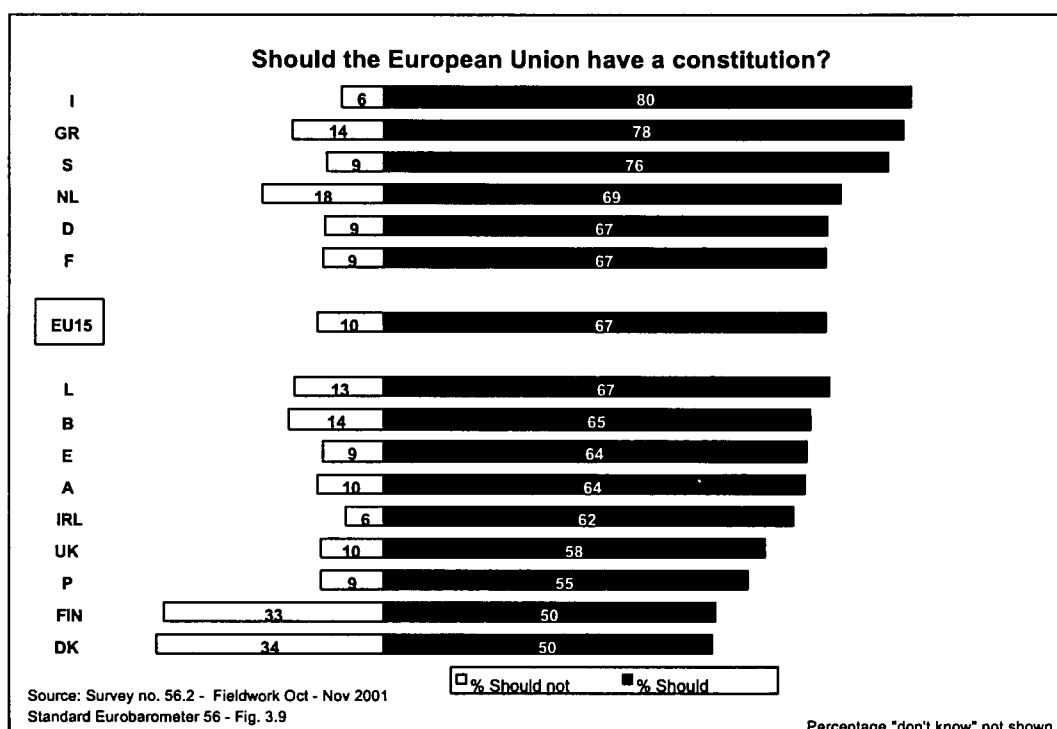
3.6. Support for a European Union constitution

Support for a European Union constitution has increased by 5 percentage points since Spring 2001 and is now obtained from two-thirds (67%) of all EU citizens aged 15 and over. Only 1 person in 10 (10%) believes the Union should not have a constitution. The remaining 23% lack an opinion.

In all 15 Member States, support is obtained from at least half of the public. Nonetheless, there is considerable variation among the countries with support levels ranging from 50% in Denmark and Finland to 80% in Italy. The level of "don't know" responses is lower than it was in Spring 2001 (-6). The level of opposition to a constitution remains low, at around only 1 in 10 people in most countries, but with Denmark (34%) and Finland (33%) as the clear exceptions.

In comparison to Spring 2001 support for a constitution increased in all countries except Belgium (-2), the Netherlands (-1) and Portugal (no change). The largest increases have been recorded in the UK (+14), Sweden (+11) and Luxembourg (+10). (Table 3.7a)

¹⁴ We show the median '% trust' score rather than the average, as the median is the appropriate measure of central tendency in distributions with extreme values. Once again readers are reminded that low levels of trust are mostly off-set by high levels of "don't know" responses, not by high levels of distrust.



The demographic analyses show that support for a constitution is highest among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (75%), managers and the self-employed (74% each). Opposition to a constitution is low, differences in support levels being mostly explained by relatively large variations in the proportion of "don't know" responses.

As one would expect, people who feel they know a lot about the European Union are significantly more likely than those who feel they know too little to hold an opinion. The following table shows that support levels are significantly higher among the first group (82%) than they are among the second group (55%).

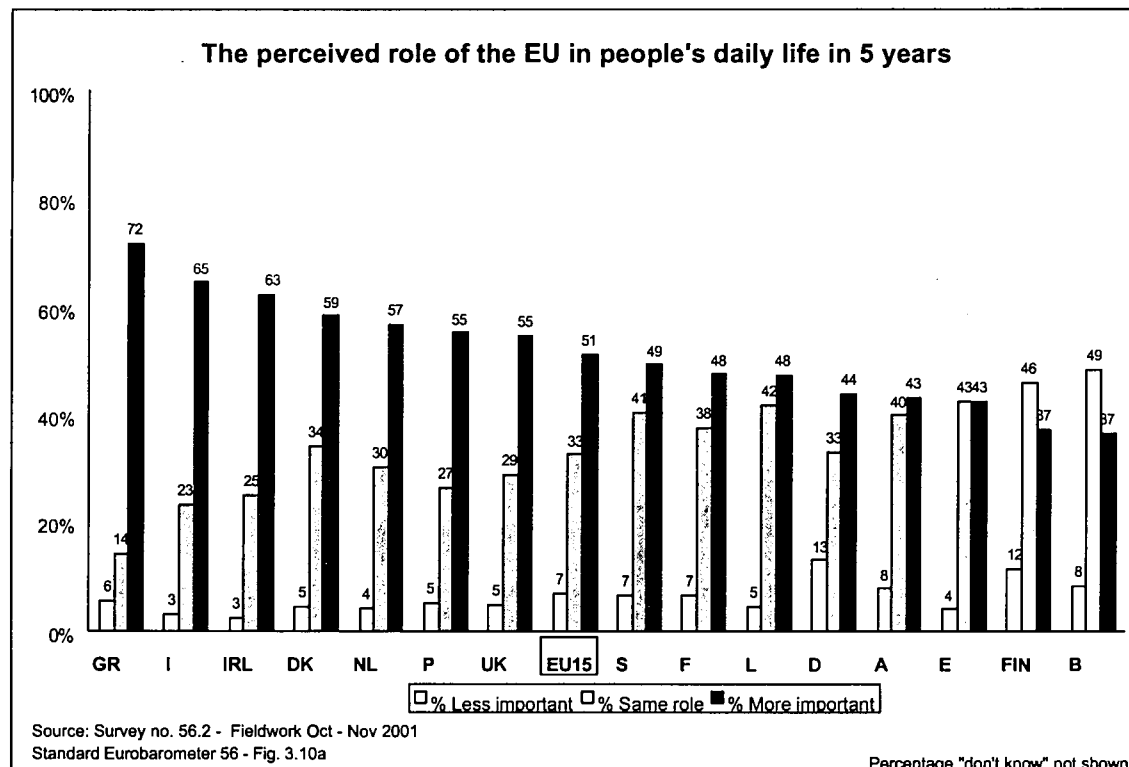
Support for an EU constitution by knowledge about the EU (In %)			
	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
% Should	55	73	82
% Should not	9	11	11
% Don't know	36	17	7
% Total	100	101	100

It should come as no surprise to find that supporters of the EU are more likely to favour a constitution than its opponents are (77% vs. 53%). Twenty percent of people who consider their country's membership of the European Union as a bad thing oppose a constitution, compared to 8% of people who support their country's EU membership. (Table 3.7b)

3.7. The expected and desired role of the EU in five years' time

Having looked at the current state of public opinion about the European Union, we end this chapter by looking towards the future.

Fifty-one percent of Europeans believe that in five years' time the European Union *will* play a more important role in their daily life, 33% believe it *will* play the same role and only 7% believe it *will* play a less important role.

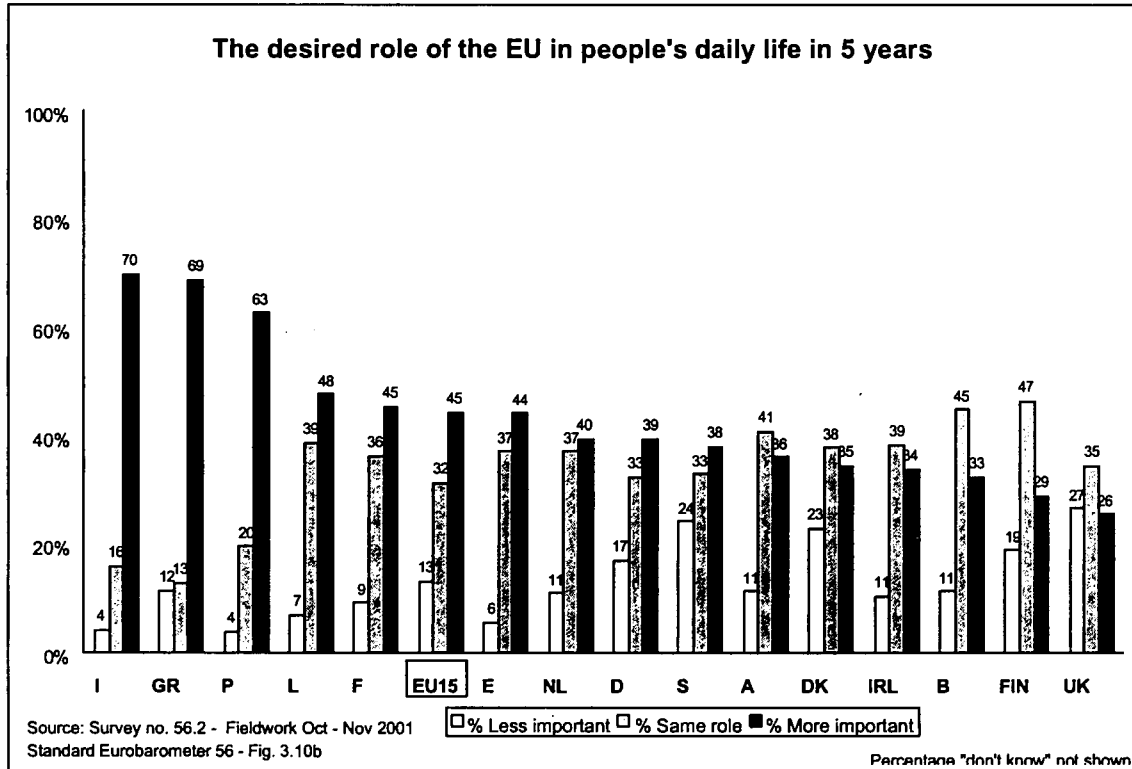


People in Greece (72%), Italy (65%) and Ireland (63%) are most likely to hold the view that the European Union will play a more important role in five years' time. At least half of the population shares this view in a further four countries and in all remaining countries except Finland and Spain it is the majority view. In Finland, the proportion of people who feel that the EU will play the same role (46%) outnumbers the proportion of people that believes the EU will play a more important role (37%). In Spain equal proportions (43%) hold both views. The view that the EU will play a less important role is low throughout the Member States and ranges from 4% in Spain and the Netherlands to 13% in Germany.

In comparison to the previous measurement (Autumn 2000) we find that in most countries people are now more likely to think that in 5 years' time the EU will play a more important role in their daily life. The highest increases were recorded in Greece (+9), Luxembourg (+8) and Ireland (+7). In Spain (-10) and Belgium (-6), people are now less likely to believe this to be the case and more likely to feel that the Union will play the same role in 5 years' time. (Table 3.8a)

An analysis of the demographic variables shows that the proportion of people who believe that the EU's role will be less important is under 10% for all demographic sub-groups included in the analyses, except in the case of attitudes to the EU. Sixteen percent of those who view their country's membership of the EU as a bad thing say that in 5 years' time the EU will play a less important role in their daily life compared to only 4% of those who regard EU membership as a good thing. (Table 3.8b)

Looking next at the role people *would like* the European Union to play in their daily life in 5 years' time shows that 45% of Europeans desire a more important role, 32% desire the same role, with only 13% desiring a less important role for the European Union.



People in Italy (70%) and Greece (69%) are by far most likely to want the EU to play a more important role in their daily life, followed by Portugal at 63%. Although less than half of the population wants the EU to play a more important role in the remaining countries, it is nonetheless the majority opinion in Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden. In Finland, Belgium, Austria, Ireland, Denmark and the UK the most frequently expressed desire is for the EU to continue to play the same role. The UK is the only country where there are (marginally) more people who want the EU to play a less important role (27%) than there are people who want it to play a more important role (26%).

In comparison to Autumn 2000, we find positive shifts in Greece (+10), Sweden, Luxembourg, Denmark (+7 each), Finland (+6), the Netherlands (+4), Germany and Austria (+3 each). In Spain and Belgium (the two countries where, as already noted, fewer people now believe the EU will play a more important role) we find that people are much more likely to desire the EU's role to stay as it is (+11 and +9, respectively) and less likely to desire a more important role for the EU (-12 and -7, respectively). A similar trend has been recorded in Portugal and France. (Table 3.9a)

The attitudinal analyses show that people who support their country's EU membership (61%) are much more likely than people who regard it as a bad thing (17%) to desire a more important role for the EU. Forty five percent of the latter group would like the EU to play a less important role in 5 years' time. At the demographic level we find that the view that the EU should play a less important role is held by fewer than 2 in 10 people, regardless of sex, age, economic activity or years of schooling. (Table 3.9b)

4. EU decision-making, priorities and key policy issues

In this chapter the results of questions that measure people's opinions with regard to the main activities of the European Union are analysed. The chapter looks at which of these activities the public wants to be decided jointly within the EU, which the public regards as priorities and it analyses the extent to which the public supports some of the key policies. In chapters 5 and 6, public opinion on two of these policies – the euro and enlargement – is discussed in greater detail.

4.1. Support for joint EU decision-making

A standard question asks respondents whether decisions in 26 policy areas where the Union has, to varying degrees, decision-making competencies should be taken at national or at EU level. One item, on the fight against international terrorism, has been added to the list for the first time.

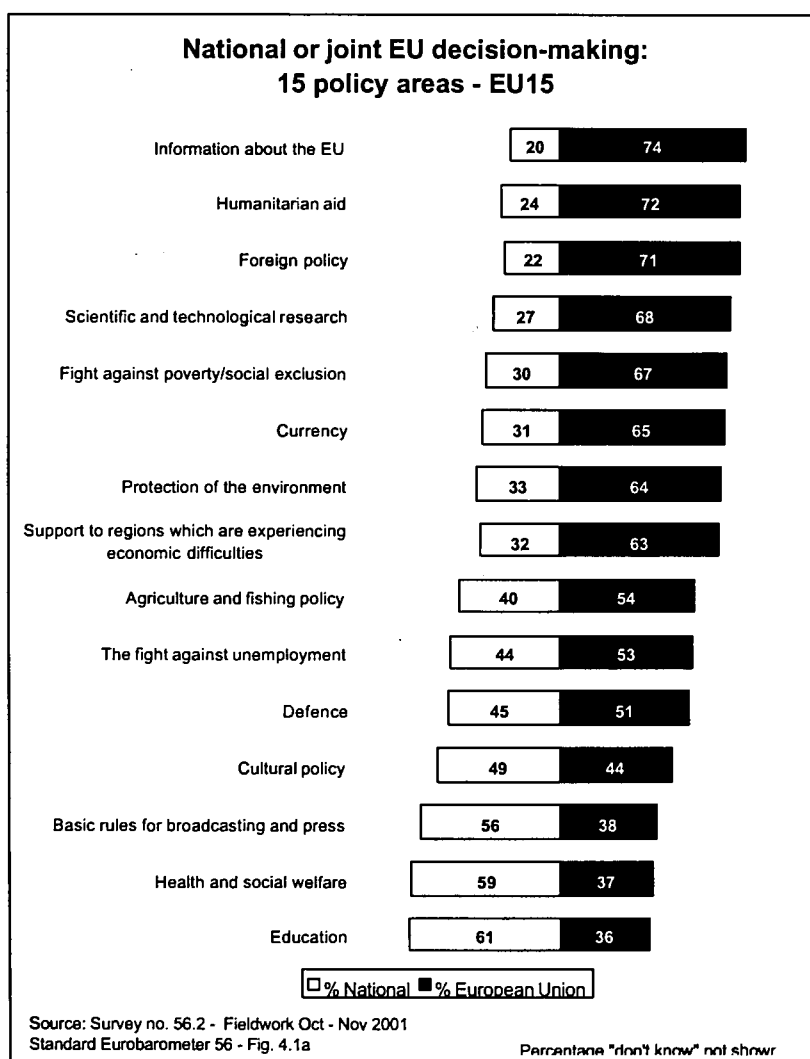
On average, 57% of the public supports joint EU decision-making in these areas and it is favoured over national decision-making in 18 of the 26 areas.

SUPPORT FOR JOINT EU DECISION-MAKING BY COUNTRY		
Country	Average level of support for EU decision-making (for 26 areas, in %)	Number of areas where EU decision-making is more popular than national decision-making
Italy	67%	23
Greece	67%	23
Spain	64%	22
Belgium	60%	18
France	57%	18
EU15	57%	18
Germany	57%	15
The Netherlands	56%	17
Luxembourg	56%	15
Ireland	51%	14
Austria	49%	15
Denmark	46%	13
Portugal	46%	12
United Kingdom	45%	11
Sweden	45%	12
Finland	41%	12

In nine of the 15 Member States, more than half of the population favours joint EU decision-making over national decision-making in the 26 policy areas covered in the survey. Support for EU decision-making is most widespread in Italy and Greece, where it is favoured over national decision-making in 23 of the 26 areas. People in Finland are, on average, least likely to want the EU to take decisions, but in the United Kingdom there are fewer areas where the EU is favoured over national decision-making.

If we exclude the new item from our analyses, we find that in most countries people are now more likely to favour joint EU decision-making than they were when the question was previously asked in Autumn 2000¹⁵.

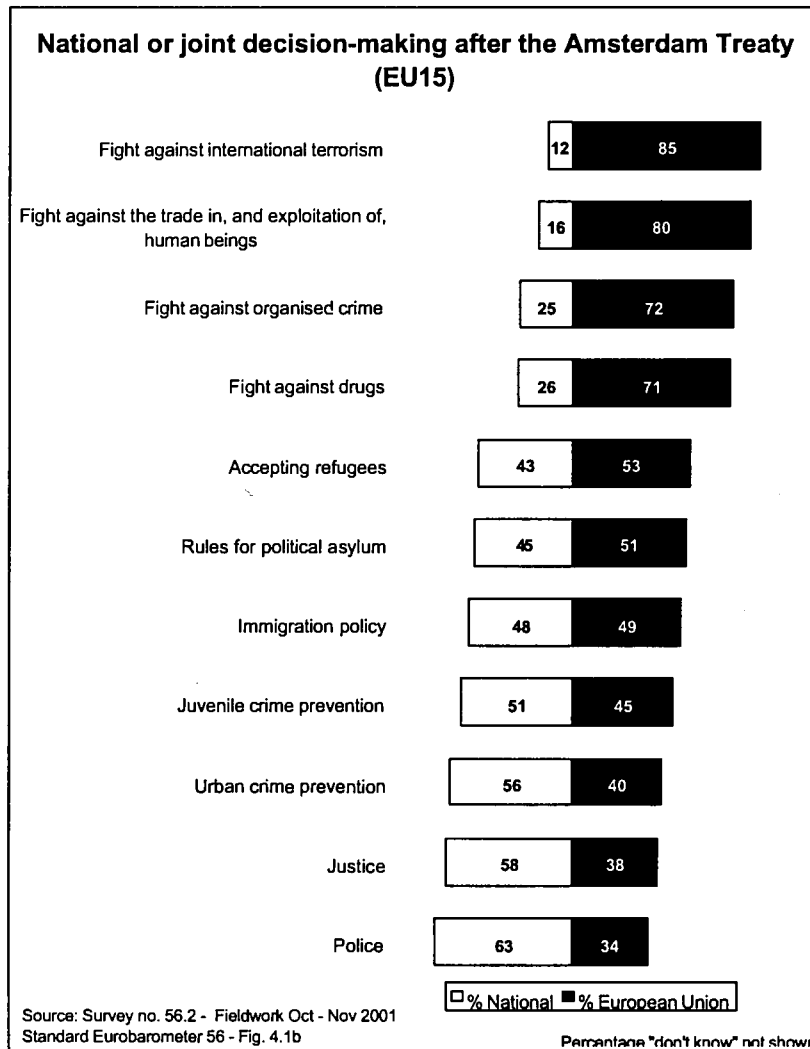
In the survey the question is divided into policy areas covered by the 3 pillars of the Maastricht Treaty and new policy areas, most of which are covered by the Amsterdam or Nice treaties. We first look at people's views concerning the Maastricht Treaty policy areas.



Support for joint EU decision-making continues to be most widespread when it comes to information about the EU, its policies and institutions. The next four areas in which the public is most likely to support joint EU decision-making are humanitarian aid, foreign policy, science and technological research and the fight against poverty and social exclusion. People are least likely to want EU decision-making for education, health and social welfare and broadcasting rules for the media.

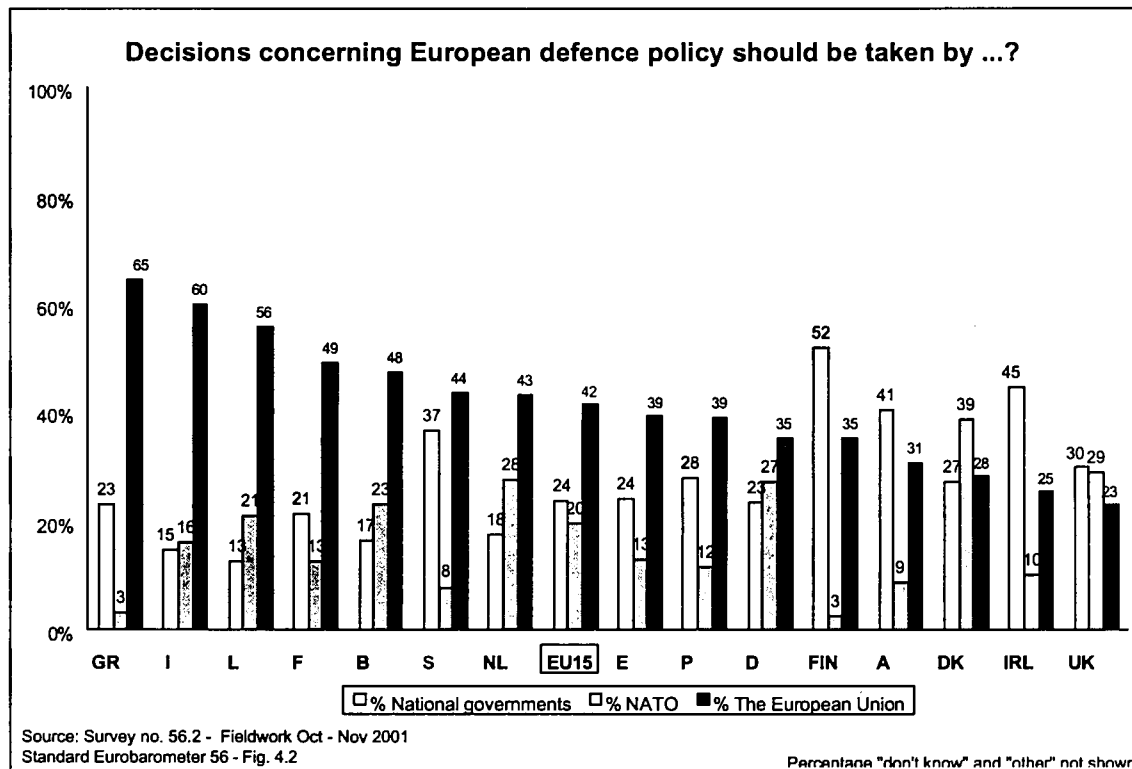
¹⁵ In Autumn 2000, EU decision-making was favoured over national decision-making in 15 of the 25 areas and was on average the favoured option for 52% of people.

Looking next at the other areas we find that 85% of EU citizens believe the EU, rather than their national government, should make decisions about the fight against international terrorism. It is the area where people are most likely to favour EU decision-making.



As for the other post-Amsterdam policy areas, we find that support for EU joint decision-making is most widespread when it comes to the fight against human trade and exploitation while people are most likely to support national decision-making in the areas of policing, justice and urban crime prevention. (See also table 4.1)

Another question that asks respondents whether decisions concerning European defence policy should be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union shows that the EU is by far the most favoured option (42%). Only 20% believe NATO should take decisions concerning European defence policy and 24% want this to be done by the national governments.



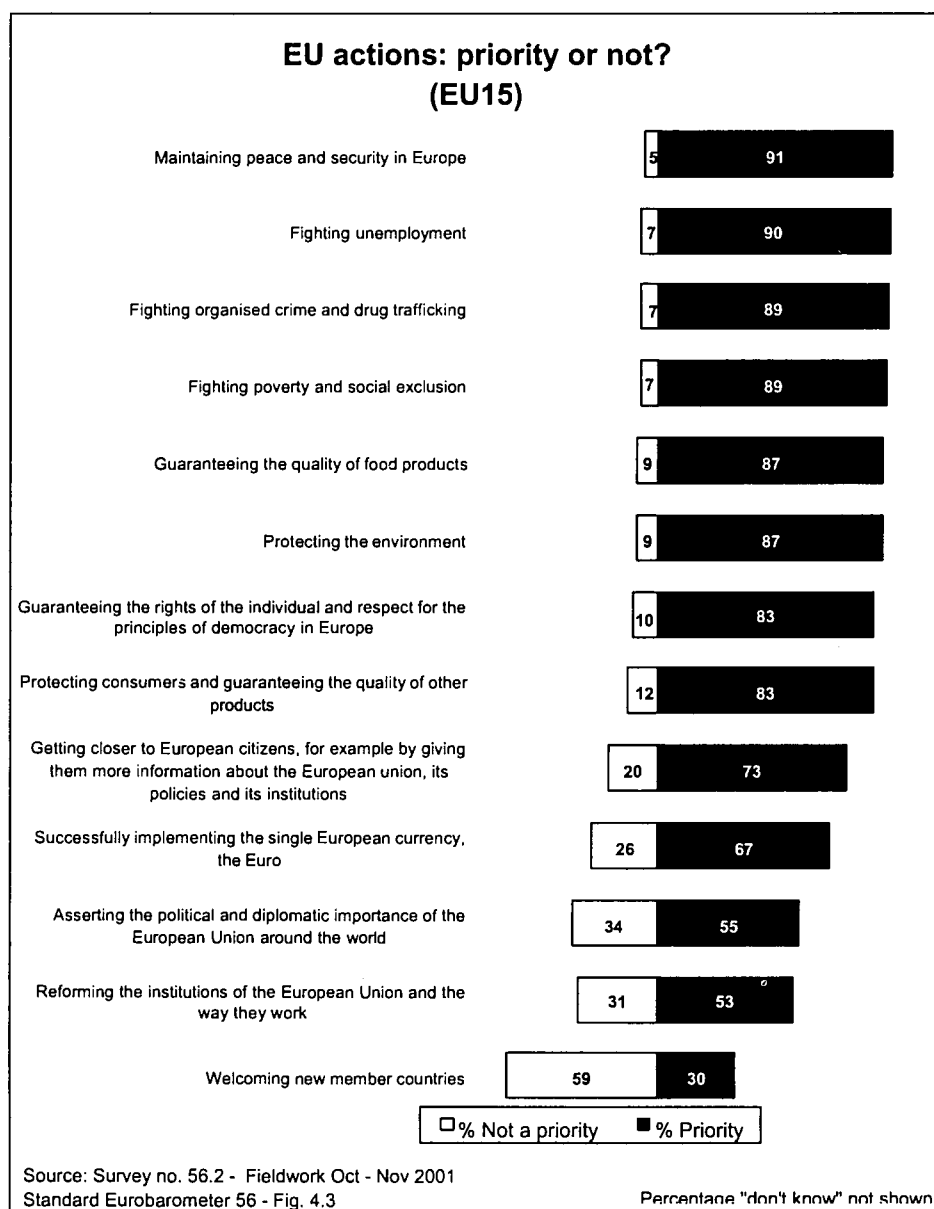
The country results show that people in Greece are most likely to want these decisions to be taken by the European Union (65%), followed by people in Italy (60%) and Luxembourg (56%). The EU is also the most widely favoured decision-making body in France, Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and Germany. In Finland, 52% of people want decisions concerning European defence policy taken by national governments while 35% believe this should be done by the European Union and only 3% believe NATO should take these decisions. In Ireland (45%) and Austria (41%), the public also prefers that these decisions be taken by national governments while in the United Kingdom equal proportions favour the national governments (30%) and NATO (29%) and in Denmark the majority of people believe these decisions should be taken by NATO (39%). (Table 4.2)

4.2. Support for the Union's priorities

For many years, Eurobarometer has included a question that measures the extent to which the public views the Union's current actions as priorities¹⁶.

With a war being fought at the time of the survey by the United States and its allies in Afghanistan to destroy the terrorist network held responsible for the attacks against America on September 11th, it comes as no surprise that EU citizens are most likely to believe that maintaining peace and security in Europe should be a priority for the European Union, with 91% of EU citizens holding this view. However, there are many other issues that the large majority of EU citizens also view as priorities. For example, 90% feel that the fight against unemployment should be a priority for the EU, 89% feel this way about the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking and about the fight against poverty and social exclusion. For 87% of EU citizens, guaranteeing the quality of food products and protecting the environment are other issues that the Union should treat as priorities.

¹⁶ For a description of the Commission's Work Programme for the year 2001, please see http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/off/work_programme/index_en.htm.

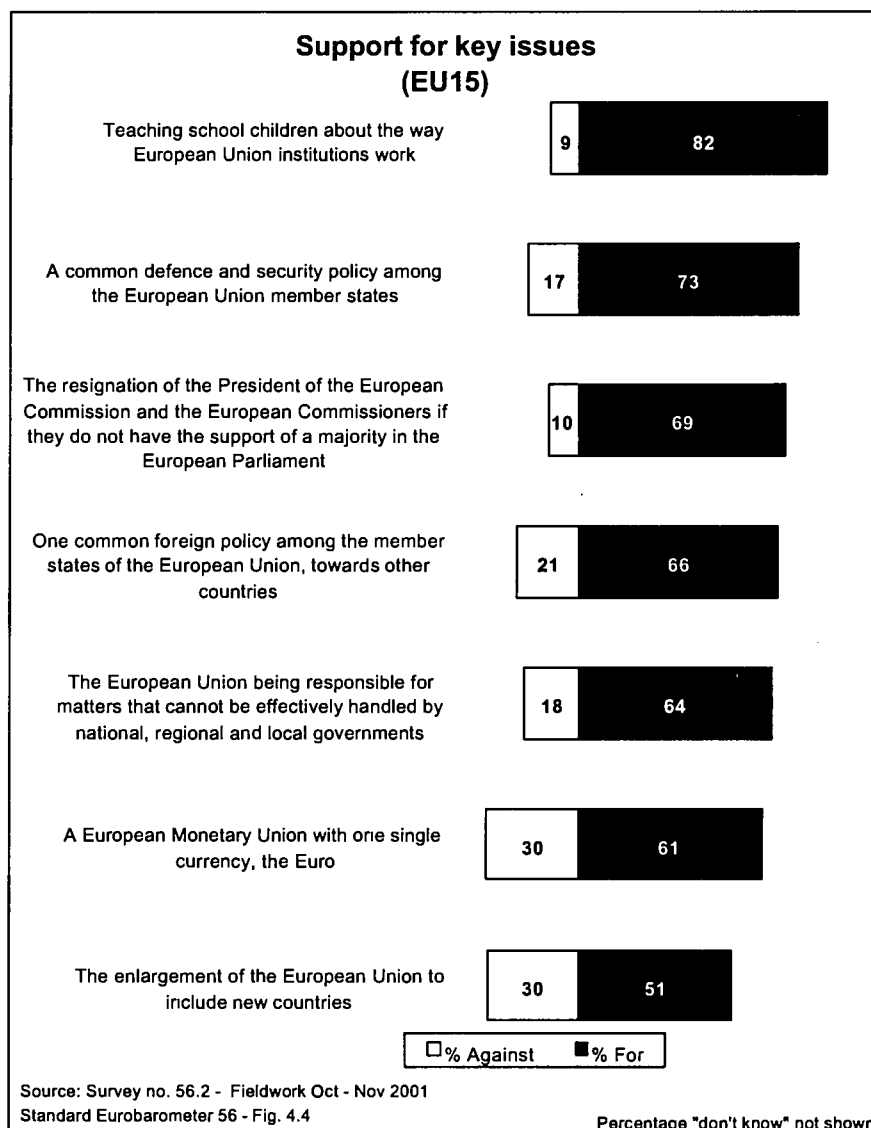


The next table shows the top three priorities for the European Union in each Member State. **Maintaining peace and security in Europe** tops the list in six of the 15 Member States, is the second priority in five countries and the third priority in three countries. Portugal is the only country where it doesn't make the top three but it is nonetheless considered a priority for the European Union as a whole (93%). The **fight against unemployment** tops the list of priorities in five countries, comes in second place in two countries and in third place in a further two countries. It does not make the top three in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Sweden. The **fight against organised crime & drug trafficking** tops the list in Sweden, Ireland and Belgium, comes in second place in Finland and the United Kingdom and in third place in six further countries. It does not make the top three in Germany, Spain, Italy and Greece. The **fight against poverty and social exclusion** is one of the three highest priorities in Greece, Portugal, the Netherlands, Spain and Germany. **Protecting the environment** tops the list in Denmark, comes in second place in Sweden and in third place in Finland and the United Kingdom. **Guaranteeing the quality of food products** makes the top three in Luxembourg and Italy. (See also table 4.3)

TOP THREE PRIORITIES FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Fighting crime & drugs	90	Peace & security	97
Fighting unemployment	90	Guaranteeing food quality	95
Peace & security	87	Fighting crime & drugs	95
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Protecting environment	95	Peace & security	92
Peace & security	94	Poverty & social exclusion	92
Fighting crime & drugs	94	Fighting crime & drugs	90
Germany		Austria	
Fighting unemployment	89	Fighting unemployment	88
Peace & security	89	Peace & security	85
Poverty & social exclusion	87	Fighting crime & drugs	85
Greece		Portugal	
Fighting unemployment	97	Fighting unemployment	95
Poverty & social exclusion	96	Poverty & social exclusion	93
Peace & security	96	Fighting crime & drugs	93
Spain		Finland	
Fighting unemployment	92	Peace & security	91
Peace & security	92	Fighting crime & drugs	89
Poverty & social exclusion	90	Protecting environment	86
France		Sweden	
Peace & security	94	Fighting crime & drugs	97
Fighting unemployment	94	Protecting environment	97
Fighting crime & drugs	93	Peace & security	96
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Fighting crime & drugs	93	Peace & security	86
Peace & security	92	Fighting crime & drugs	86
Fighting unemployment	92	Protecting environment	85
Italy			
Peace & security	92		
Guaranteeing food quality	92		
Fighting unemployment	91		

4.3. Support for key issues

A standard element of the survey consists of measuring public opinion towards a number of key issues of the European Union. Some of the issues are clear cut policy matters while others relate to democratic processes which govern the way the European Union functions.



A look at the four items that concern current policy matters shows that:

- Seventy-three percent of EU citizens are in favour of **one common defence and security policy among the EU Member States**. Support is most widespread in Luxembourg (89%), Italy (85%), Belgium and Greece (81% each). Opposition is most widespread in Finland (44%).
- Support for a **common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union** is obtained from 2 in 3 EU citizens. Support is most widespread in Luxembourg, Greece (81% each) and Italy (80%) whilst people in Finland (36%), the UK, Sweden (35% each) and Denmark (32%) are most likely to oppose a common foreign policy.
- In the final months prior to the introduction of euro notes and coins, 68% of people living in the 12 euro-zone countries but only 32% of the people living in the three countries outside the euro-zone (Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom) are in favour of a **European monetary union with one single currency**¹⁷.
- More than half of all EU citizens (51%) favour **the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries**¹⁸.

¹⁷ Chapter 5 provides a detailed analysis of public opinion towards the single currency.

¹⁸ Chapter 6 provides a detailed analysis of public opinion towards enlargement.

The following table shows the average support level for the four policy matters in each Member State.

AVERAGE % SUPPORT FOR 4 CURRENT POLICY MATTERS BY COUNTRY	
Country	Average % Support
Greece	78
Luxembourg	76
Italy	76
The Netherlands	71
Belgium	69
Spain	69
Germany	65
Portugal	64
EU15	63
Denmark	61
France	60
Ireland	60
Austria	59
Sweden	57
Finland	51
United Kingdom	40

As can be seen, people in Greece, Luxembourg and Italy are most likely to support the Union's current policies, whilst opposition is most widespread in the United Kingdom¹⁹.

Looking next at the other items included in the question shows that:

- The majority of EU citizens are in favour of **teaching school children about the way the European Union institutions work**, with support levels ranging from 66% in the UK to 92% in Sweden.
- Nearly 7 in 10 EU citizens are for the **resignation of the president of the European Commission and the European Commissioners if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament**, with support levels ranging from 54% in the UK to 82% in Finland.
- Sixty-four percent of EU citizens are in favour of the **European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments**, with support levels ranging from 49% in the UK to 76% in Greece.

¹⁹ The United Kingdom shows the highest percentage of "don't know" responses, which have resulted in these low support levels and which are not matched by higher than average opposition levels for all items.

The following table shows the average support level for these three items in each Member State.

AVERAGE % SUPPORT BY COUNTRY	
Country	Average % Support
Luxembourg	81
Greece	79
Finland	78
Italy	78
Denmark	77
The Netherlands	77
Sweden	77
Belgium	75
Germany	75
Ireland	73
Austria	73
France	72
EU15	72
Spain	70
Portugal	68
United Kingdom	56

As can be seen, the rank order of countries for these three items is quite different than it is for the four policy items, although Luxembourg and Greece are again in top position. Finland, Denmark and Sweden, however, are now much higher in the rank order. The low average support registered in the United Kingdom, and to some extent in Portugal and Spain, is again due to the explanation provided in footnote 19. (See also table 4.4)

5. The euro

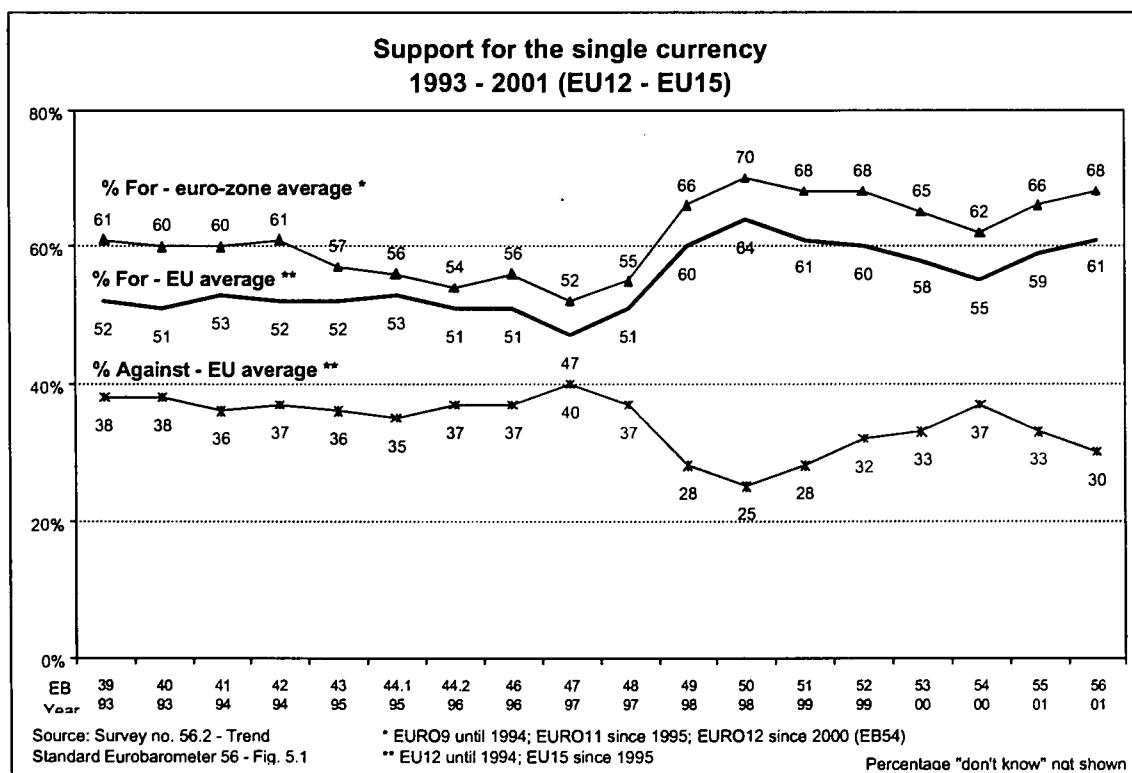
The survey was carried out three months before the twelve Member States²⁰ that introduced the European single currency started using euro notes and coins. This chapter looks at support for the euro in the euro-zone countries and in the three countries that have not introduced the euro. The chapter also analyses how comfortable people feel about using the euro, how informed they are, whether they have received information and reports the results of a battery of items that measures people's underlying attitudes to the single currency.

5.1. Support for the single currency

The Autumn 2001 Eurobarometer results show that 61% of EU citizens support European monetary union with a single currency, the euro, that 30% of EU citizens are against this and that 9% lack an opinion. Support for the euro is significantly higher in the "EURO 12" countries than it is in the "pre-in" countries (68% vs. 32%).

On the Autumn 2001 survey, the question wording for the item measuring support for the euro was changed, the previous formulation having been "there has to be a European monetary union with one single currency, the euro". However, there is no clear pattern amongst the responses by country which would indicate that this change of wording has affected people's responses. Thus, whilst some caution needs to be taken in the interpretation of the results, a comparison of the Autumn 2001 survey with the previous survey reveals a small improvement in support for the euro.

The following graph shows how public support for the euro has evolved since the Eurobarometer first measured it in 1993.

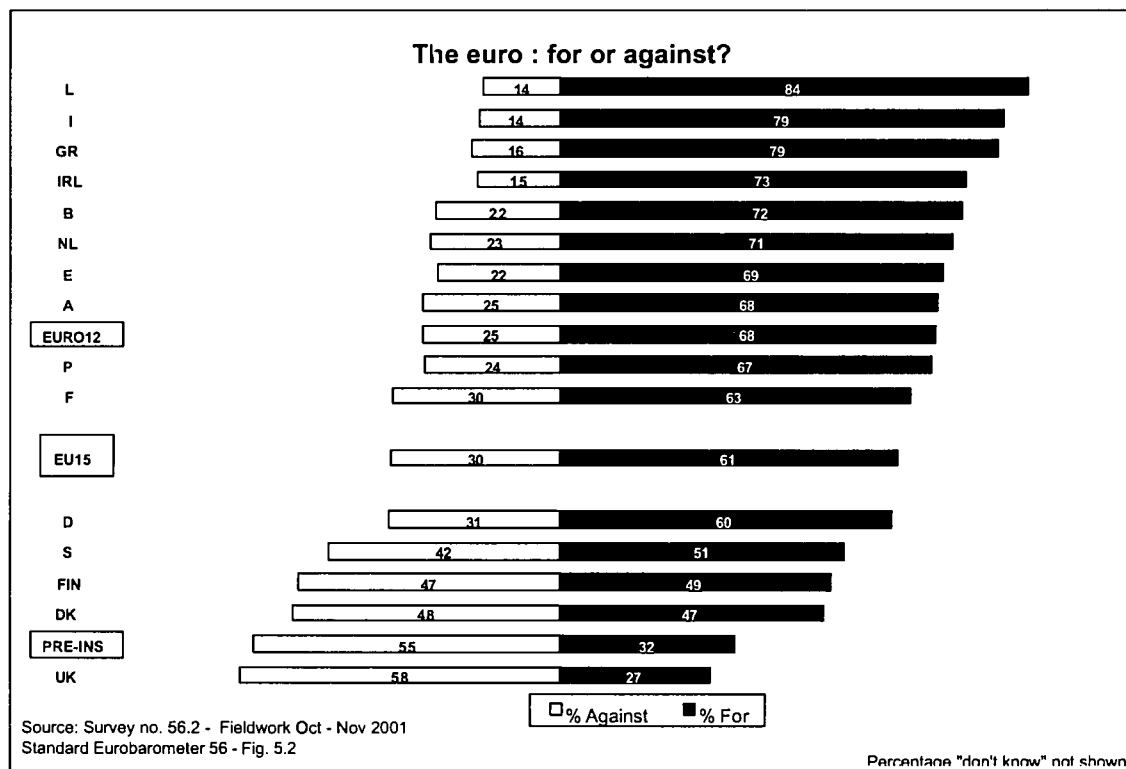


²⁰ These are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Throughout the remainder of this report we will refer to this group as the "EURO 12" countries. The 3 countries outside the euro-zone are Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom. They will be referred to as the "pre-in" countries.

As can be seen, public support for the euro reached a high of 64% in Autumn 1998, just prior to its introduction on 1 January 1999. In Autumn 2000, support dropped to 55% but has since increased to reach its current level of 61%. Opposition to the euro is now 3 percentage points lower than it was in Spring 2001 and 7 percentage points lower than it was in Autumn 2000.

In the "EURO 12" countries, support for the euro is most widespread in Luxembourg (84%), followed by Italy, Greece (79% each), Ireland (73%), Belgium (72%) and the Netherlands (71%). In Finland, public opinion is most divided with 49% for the euro and 47% against it.

In comparison to Spring 2001 public support for the euro improved in Austria (+9), Portugal (+8), Greece, Germany (+7 each), the Netherlands (+5) and Luxembourg (+3) but is now less widespread in France, Italy (-4 each) and Belgium (-3). No significant change has been recorded in the other four countries.



Among the "pre-in" countries, support for the euro is obtained from more than half of the people in Sweden (51%), which reflects a very marked shift in public opinion since Spring 2001 when only 29% were in favour of the euro. We also find a significant strengthening of support in Denmark (with an increase of 7 points in the percentage for and a decrease of 8 points in the percentage against). Even though 47% of Danes are now for the euro, public opinion clearly remains divided. British public opinion continues to be predominantly anti-euro with only 27% in favour and 58% against. (Table 5.1a)

Among the various demographic groups in the population, support for the euro is highest among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (73%), self-employed people (72%), students (71%) and managers (70%). Opposition levels are highest among unemployed people (41%) but among all socio-demographic groups, supporters of the euro outnumber its opponents.

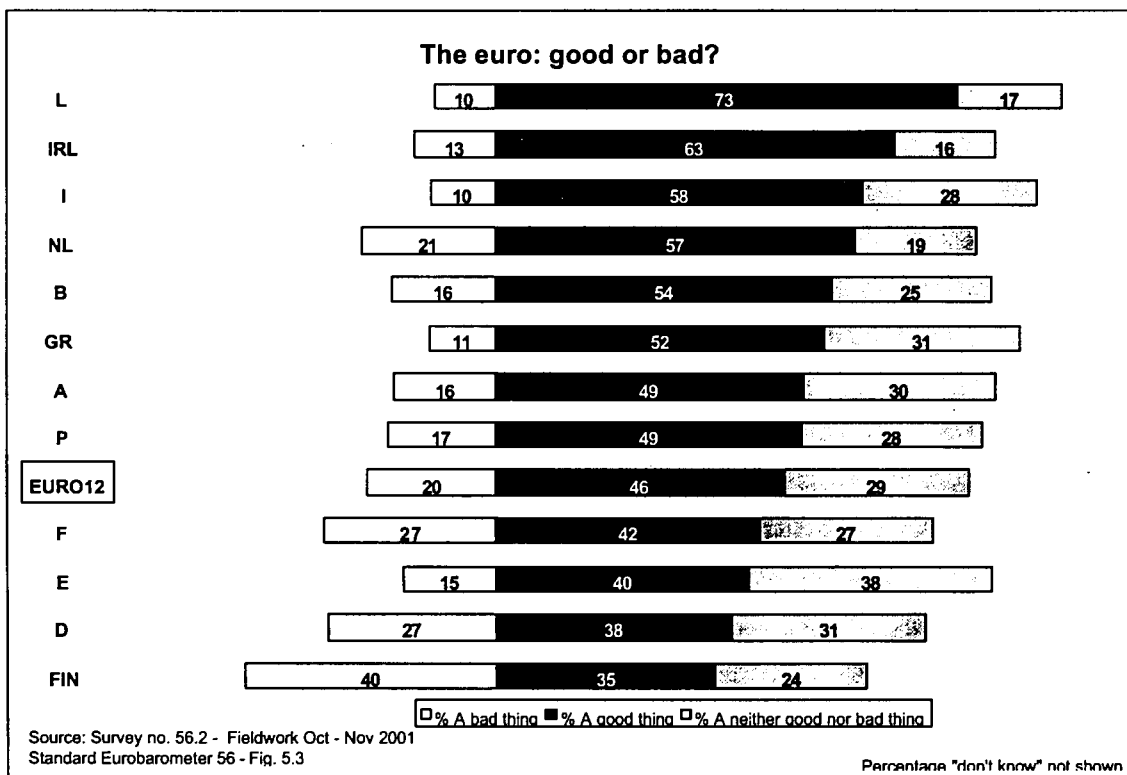
At the attitudinal level we find that the gap in support levels between those who regard their country's membership as a good thing (81%) and those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (19%) remains very large. (Table 5.1b)

The survey also includes the following new measure of support, asked of respondents in the 12 euro-zone countries only:

"On 1st January 2002, the national currency will be replaced by the euro. Do you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, neither a good nor a bad thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing?"

The distribution of answers on the new question is quite different from the traditional "support" question because respondents are given more answer options, whereas the "traditional" question forces them to choose between being for or against the single currency. Hence we find that on the new question, 46% of people in the "EURO 12" countries believe that it is a good thing that the euro will replace the national currencies, 29% view this as neither good nor bad and 20% see this as a bad thing.

Another factor that may further contribute to a lower level of "outright" support for the euro lies in the question wording which makes specific reference to the fact that the euro will replace the national currencies. This significantly changes the context in which respondents think about the euro.



As the graph above shows, people in Luxembourg are most likely to regard the euro as a good thing (73%), followed by people in Ireland (63%), Italy (58%) and the Netherlands (57%). More than half of the people in Belgium and Greece also regard it as a good thing. In every country except Finland this group greatly outnumbers the group that regards the euro as a bad thing, a view that is held by less than 2 in 10 people in 8 of the 12 euro-zone countries. In the Netherlands, 21% believe the euro is a bad thing and in Germany and France 27% hold this view. In Finland the euro is seen as a bad thing by 40% of the people, compared to 35% who believe it is a good thing. (Table 5.2a)

The following table shows that despite the lower level of support that is obtained with this new question, the rank order among the countries is quite similar to the "traditional" support question.

SUPPORT FOR THE EURO BY COUNTRY		
Country	% For	% Good thing
Luxembourg	84	73 (1)
Italy	79	58 (3)
Greece	79	52 (6)
Ireland	73	63 (2)
Belgium	72	54 (5)
The Netherlands	71	57 (4)
Spain	69	40 (10)
Austria	68	49 (7)
EU12	68	46
Portugal	67	49 (8)
France	63	42 (9)
Germany	60	38 (11)
Finland	49	35 (12)

The cross-tabulation of these two questions further shows how closely they are related, since 64% of people who support the euro see it as a good thing compared to only 7% of people who oppose the euro. Equally 63% of those who oppose the euro see it as a bad thing compared to only 5% of those who support the euro in principle.

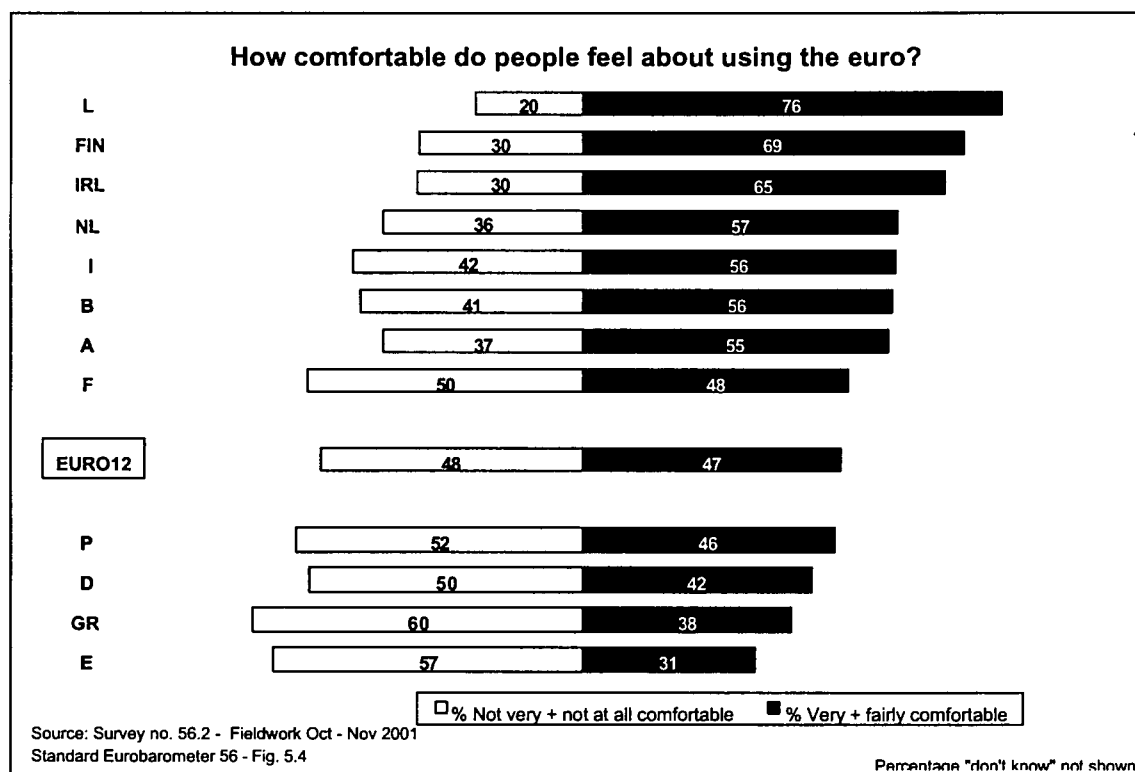
The demographic analyses show that men are significantly more likely than women are to believe that it is a good thing that the euro will replace the national currencies (53% vs. 40%). The analyses also reveal an age effect, with people aged 55 and over significantly less likely to view the euro as a good thing (39%) than younger people (49%). The age at which people left full-time education is also important: 58% of people who stayed in school until age 20 or older believe the euro is a good thing, compared to only 34% of people who left school aged 15 or younger. (Table 5.2b)

5.2. Attitudes to the euro

Another new question, again asked only of respondents in the 12 euro-zone countries, measures how comfortable people feel about using the euro.

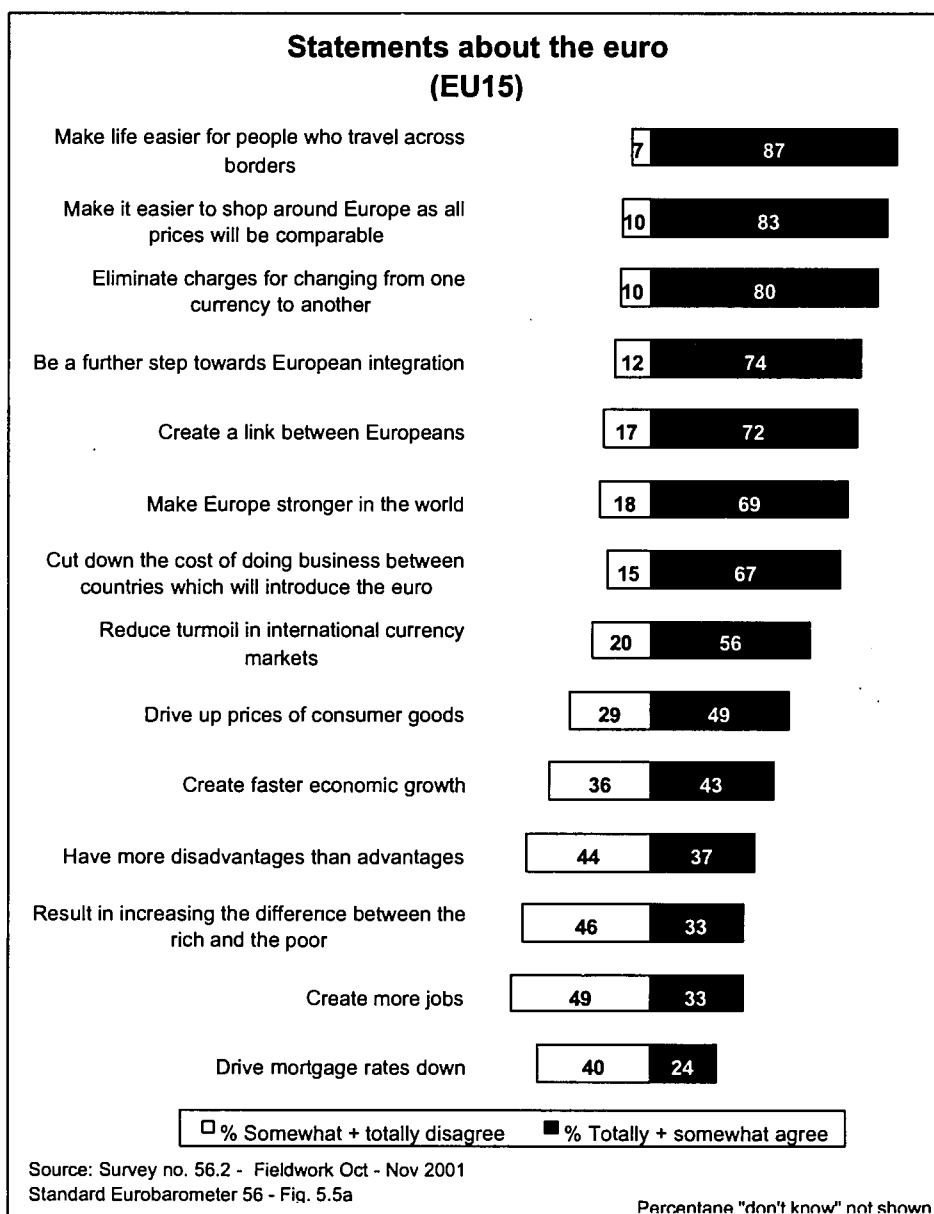
As the graph below shows, more than 3 in 4 people in Luxembourg feel comfortable about using the euro. Finland comes in second place (69%), despite the finding that support for the euro is lowest in this country. In Spain and Greece, people are far less likely to feel ready with 60% of Greek respondents declaring that they do not feel very comfortable or not at all comfortable. In Spain, this figure is 57% but a further 12% lack an opinion, which in itself is not exactly a statement of confidence. (See also table 5.3a)

There are significant differences among people who support the euro and those who oppose its existence. Of people who support the euro, 61% feel comfortable about using it, compared to only 15% of those who are against the euro.



The demographic analyses show that 55% of men feel comfortable about using the euro compared to only 39% of women. This may help explain why women are less likely to regard the euro as a good thing. The age effect is also clearly present, with only 39% of people aged 55 and over feeling comfortable compared to 50% of younger people. In terms of education we find that people who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older are twice as likely to feel comfortable as people are who left school before reaching age 16 (62% vs. 31%). There are equally large differences among the various occupational groups: 66% of managers feel comfortable about using the euro while only 33% of unemployed people feel this way. (Table 5.3b)

The survey also included a battery of statements with which respondents could totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree. The aim of the statements was to obtain a better understanding of people's underlying attitudes to the euro.

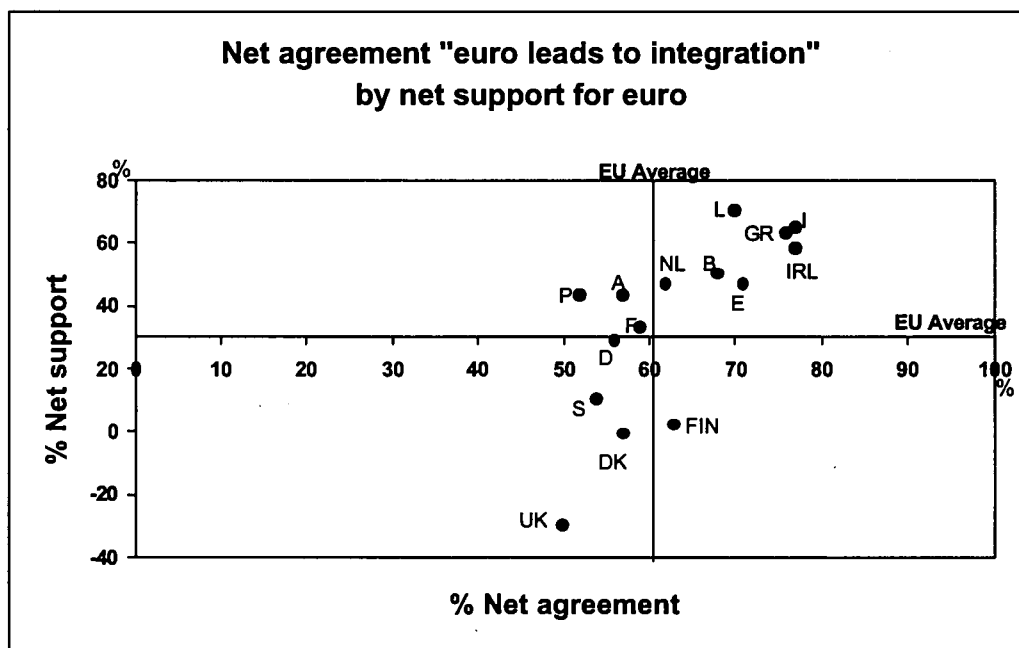


Overall, the EU public tends to be more likely to see advantages than disadvantages in the euro, with 44% disagreeing with the statement that the euro will have more disadvantages than advantages and 37% agreeing with it.

The practical implications of the euro are widely seen as an advantage rather than a disadvantage. The results show that the large majority of EU citizens agrees that the euro will make life easier for people who travel across borders (87%), that it will make it easier to shop around Europe as all prices will be comparable (83%) and that the euro will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another (80%).

For three in four EU citizens, the euro represents a further step towards European integration. To better understand the relevance of this finding we have deducted the total percentage of "disagree" responses from the total percentage of "agree" responses in each country to obtain a net agreement for each country. We then compared this net agreement with net support for the euro (using the same formula as described above).

As the following graph shows, there are a number of countries where the sentiment that the euro represents a further step towards European integration is positively linked to support for the euro at the aggregate country level. These are Italy, Luxembourg, Greece, Ireland and to a lesser extent, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands. In these six nations, both the proportion of people who agree that the euro leads to further integration and the proportion of people who support the idea of the euro are above the EU average. In Finland, these aggregate analyses appear to indicate that the relationship between further integration as a result of the euro and support for the euro is negative.



In Austria and Portugal, support for the euro is above average, but the percentage of people who feel that the euro leads to further integration is below average (which in Portugal is largely due to a high proportion of "don't know" responses). The results for France are more or less on par with the EU average. In Germany, support for the euro is also on par with the EU average but the percentage of people who feel the euro leads to further integration is slightly below the EU average.

The three "pre-in" countries all appear in the bottom left hand quarter of the graph. What this means is that in these countries support for the euro and agreement that the euro leads to further integration are both below average. Nonetheless, in all three countries the majority of people believe that the euro will lead to further integration. This finding supports the hypothesis that opposition to further EU integration is one of the reasons why support for the euro is low in these countries.

Seventy-two percent of EU citizens believe that the euro will create a link between Europeans. This view is held by more than 8 out of 10 people in Ireland (85%), Luxembourg (84%) and Italy (83%). At 57%, people in the Netherlands are least likely to feel that the euro will create a link between Europeans.

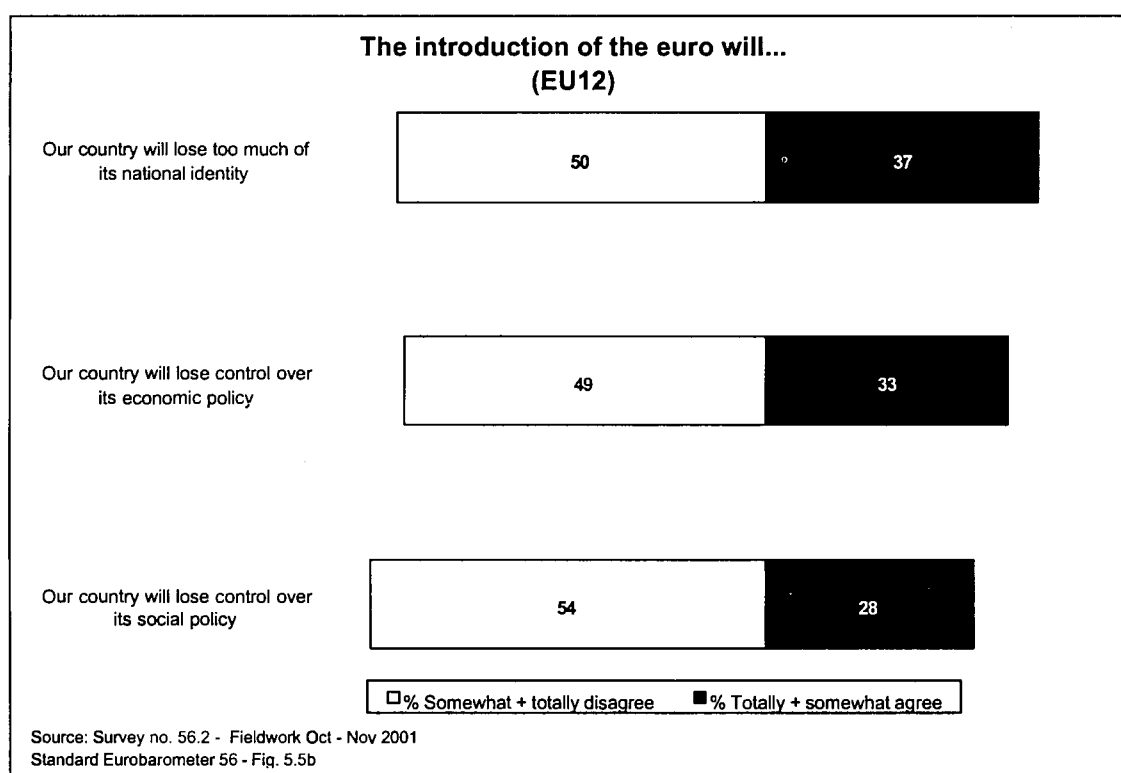
Nearly 7 out of 10 EU citizens agree that the introduction of the euro will make Europe stronger in the world. This is the majority view in each Member State with agreement levels ranging from 52% of the people in the UK to 88% of people in Luxembourg.

Looking at how the euro is perceived from an economic perspective, we find that 67% of EU citizens believe that the euro will cut down the cost of doing business between countries in the euro-zone, 56% believe it will reduce turmoil in international currency markets and 43% agree that the euro will create faster economic growth.

Optimism about the euro is less widespread among EU citizens with regard to the following aspects. Nearly half of all EU citizens agree that the introduction of the euro will drive up prices of consumer goods and 33% believe it will increase the difference between the rich and the poor. Only 33% believe the euro will create more jobs. The battery also included a statement asking respondents whether they agree or disagree that the introduction of the euro will drive mortgage rates down. Forty percent of respondents disagree, 37% lack an opinion and only 24% believe this will happen. (See also table 5.4)

In the "EURO 12" countries, respondents were asked three further questions that measure whether people feel that the introduction of the euro will imply that their country will lose a) control over its economic policy, b) control over its social policy and c) too much of its national identity.

The majority of people in the "EURO 12" countries disagree with these three statements. Only 28% agree that the introduction of the euro will imply that their country will lose control over its social policy and 33% feel this way with regards to their country's economic policy. On average, 37% agree that the introduction of the euro will imply that their country will lose too much of its national identity.



The following table shows the average percentage of "agree" responses for the three items in each of the 12 countries. As can be seen, people in Luxembourg and Italy are on average least likely to agree with these three statements. Agreement is most widespread in Finland and Greece²¹.

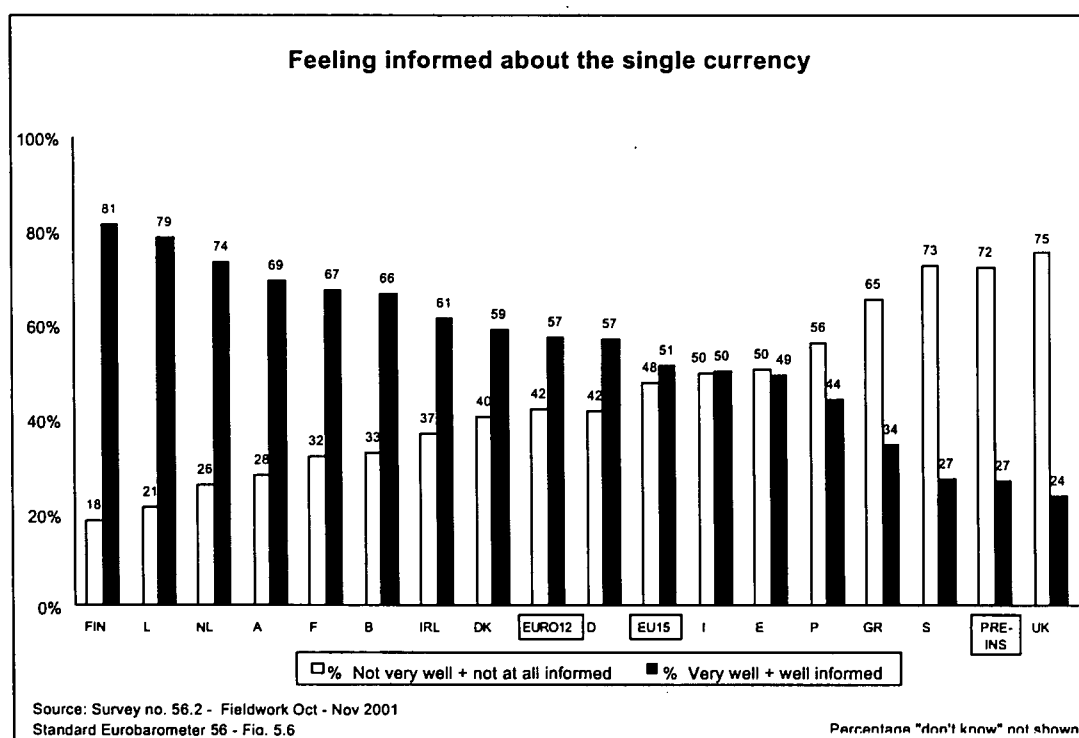
²¹ Country frequencies for each item can be found in table 5.4.

AVERAGE % "AGREE" RESPONSES FOR 3 EURO ITEMS ASKED IN "EURO 12" BY COUNTRY	
Country	Average % "Agree"
Luxembourg	21
Italy	24
Spain	26
Belgium	30
The Netherlands	32
Portugal	32
EU12	33
Austria	34
Germany	35
France	41
Ireland	42
Greece	43
Finland	44

5.3. Information about the euro

The final section of this chapter examines the extent to which EU citizens feel well informed about the euro, whether they have received information about it and from whom they have received this information.

The proportion of EU citizens that feels well informed about the euro has increased by 10 percentage points since Spring 2001 and is now above 50% for the first time since the measurement began several years ago. Forty eight percent of EU citizens say they do not feel well informed compared to 58% in Spring 2001 and the remaining 1% lack an opinion.



The country analyses show that people in the "EURO 12" countries continue to feel more informed about the euro (57%) than people in the "pre-in" countries (27%). Looking first at the "EURO 12" countries, we see that people in Finland (81%) are most likely to feel well informed, followed by people in Luxembourg (79%) and the Netherlands (74%). People in Greece (34%) and Portugal (44%) are least likely to feel well informed. In Spain and Italy half of the population feels well informed. In the other "EURO 12" countries, more than half of the population feels well informed about the single currency.

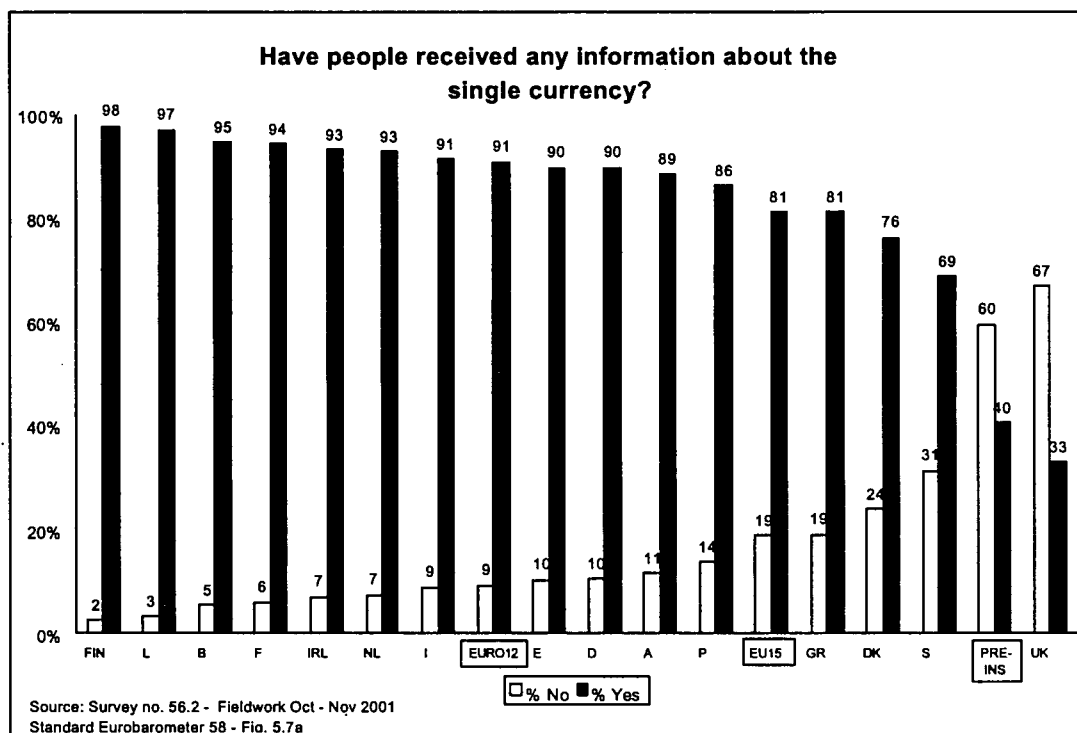
In comparison to Spring 2001, the percentage of people who feel well informed has increased in all "EURO 12" countries. The largest increases have been recorded in Ireland (+23 percentage points), Luxembourg (+21), Italy (+18), Portugal, Finland (+17 each) and Germany (+15).

In the "pre-in" countries, the percentage of people who feel well informed about the euro has for obvious reasons not increased as significantly as it has in the "EURO 12" countries. The Danes are still most likely to feel well informed (59%). In Sweden (27%) and the UK (24%; +4), people still tend not to feel well informed but significant improvements have been recorded in both countries since Spring 2001. (Table 5.5a)

The attitudinal analyses show that 63% of people who are in favour of the euro feel well informed, compared to 35% of those who are against the euro. The analyses also show that there are large differences depending on how knowledgeable people feel they are about the European Union in general. Among the small group that regards itself as very knowledgeable, the proportion who feel well informed about the euro is 80%. Among those who feel they have an average knowledge of the EU, this proportion falls to 62% and among those who feel they know very little this is only 29%. Finally, the analyses show that 63% of those who regard the European Union as a good thing feel well informed, compared to only 40% of those who regard the European Union as a bad thing.

The demographic analyses show that men are significantly more likely than women to feel well informed about the euro (59% vs. 44%). There is a clear gap between people who are younger than 55 and those aged 55 and over. Fifty four percent of the younger age group feels well informed, compared to only 45% of the older age group. Levels of feeling informed strongly depend on the age at which people left full-time education. People who completed their studies aged 20 or older (70%) are twice as likely to feel well informed than people who completed their studies before the age of 15 (35%). Among the various occupational groups, we find that managers are most likely to feel well informed (68%) whilst only 37% of people looking after the home feel well informed. (Table 5.5b)

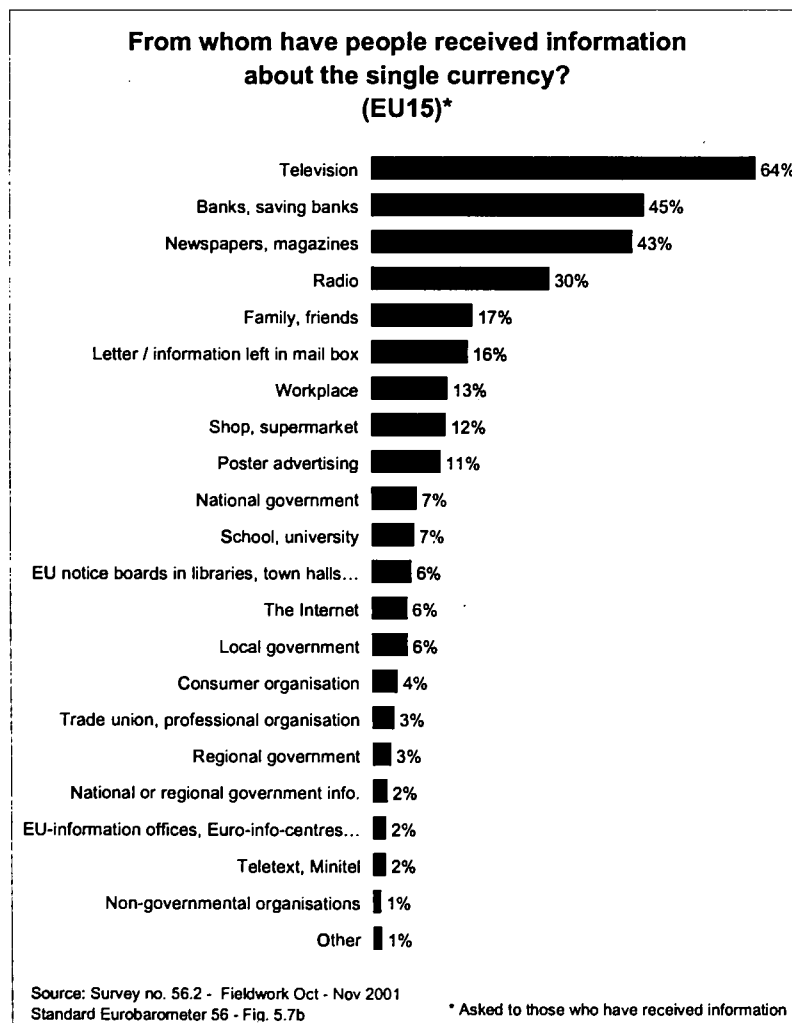
The following graph shows that 81% of EU citizens say they have received information about the euro.



Among the "EURO 12" countries, the percentage of respondents who indicate receipt of information about the euro ranges from 81% in Greece to 98% in Finland. In comparison to Spring 2001, we find a 16 percentage point increase in Ireland, a 10 percentage point increase in Belgium and a 9 percentage point increase in Portugal. In the other countries, smaller increases have been recorded except for the Netherlands where the percentage of respondents who indicate receipt of information has gone down from 96% to 93%.

Among the three "pre-in" countries, we find that 76% of Danish respondents have received information about the single currency, in comparison to 86% in Spring 2001 and 100% in Autumn 2000, prior to the September 2000 euro. In Sweden, as in Spring 2001, 69% of the population say that they have received information. In the UK, 33% have received information about the single currency, up from 24% in Spring 2001.

As the following graph shows, people are most likely to say that they have received information about the euro on television (64%), a result that was also obtained in Spring 2001. Forty five percent of respondents say they have received information from financial institutions, up from 33% in Spring 2001. The percentage of respondents who say they have received information through the written press (43%) is the same as it was in Spring 2001. Three in ten respondents say that they have received information from the radio. All other sources included in the questionnaire are listed by fewer than 2 in 10 respondents²².



²² The combined total of the responses is greater than the percentage of people who have received information because respondents could list any of the sources presented to them from whom they had received information. For Spring 2001 results, see table 3.5 in Eurobarometer Report No. 55.

The next table shows that the television, newspapers and magazines and financial institutions are the three most frequently mentioned sources in all "EURO12" countries, except Greece, Ireland and Finland. In Greece, the radio replaces financial institutions as one of the three most frequently mentioned sources. In Ireland and Finland, information received through the mail comes in second place. It is perhaps to be expected that financial institutions are not among the three most important sources of information in the "Pre-in" countries. In these countries, radio comes in third place.

Our analyses indicate that receiving a letter through the mail or receiving information in one's mail box appears to be a particularly effective method of informing people. The highest increases in the percentage of people who feel well informed about the euro are found in countries with a large percentage of respondents who received information about the euro this way. (See also table 5.6)

TOP THREE MOST MENTIONED SOURCES FROM WHICH PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO (IN % BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Television	67	Television	79
Financial institutions	65	Financial institutions	71
Newspapers, magazines	47	Newspapers, magazines	68
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Television	65	Television	68
Newspapers, magazines	50	Financial institutions	66
Radio	40	Newspapers, magazines	50
Germany		Austria	
Television	69	Financial institutions	60
Financial institutions	62	Television	57
Newspapers, magazines	60	Newspapers, magazines	50
Greece		Portugal	
Television	69	Television	71
Newspapers, magazines	33	Financial institutions	32
Radio	24	Newspapers, magazines	21
Spain		Finland	
Television	76	Television	79
Financial institutions	53	Through mail/letter box	78
Newspapers, magazines	33	Newspapers, magazines	68
France		Sweden	
Television	73	Television	60
Financial institutions	71	Newspapers, magazines	50
Newspapers, magazines	49	Radio	36
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Television	56	Television	23
Through mail/letter box	49	Newspapers, magazines	17
Radio	44	Radio	12
Italy			
Television	74		
Newspapers, magazines	46		
Financial institutions	36		

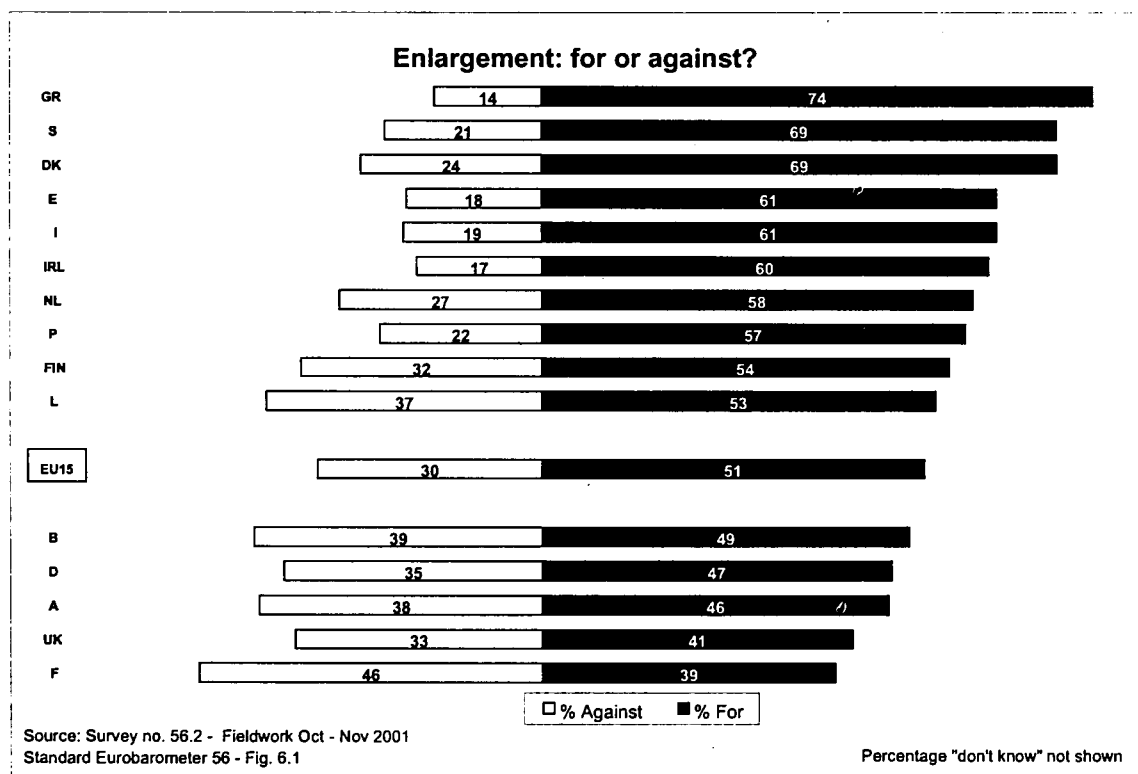
6. The enlargement of the European Union

The Commissioner responsible for enlargement of the European Union, Gunther Verheugen, describes enlargement as a "unique and historic task to further the integration of Europe by peaceful means, extending a zone of stability and prosperity to new members". This enlargement is without precedent in terms of scope and diversity with 13 countries taking part in the process²³.

This chapter examines support for enlargement among EU citizens and looks at people's underlying attitudes to enlargement. The chapter also looks at the extent to which EU citizens feel informed about enlargement and whether they have received information about this important subject.

6.1. Support for enlargement

As already reported in Chapter 4, 51% of respondents agree with the statement that the European Union should be enlarged to include new countries. Thirty percent disagree with this statement and 19% lack an opinion. The latest Eurobarometer results point to a significant positive shift in public opinion since Spring 2001, when 43% of respondents were in favour. The increase of 8 percentage points means that this is the first time that the Eurobarometer has found an absolute majority in favour of enlargement²⁴.



As the graph above shows, support for enlargement is most widespread in Greece (74%), Sweden and Denmark (69% each). France is the only country with more people who oppose enlargement (46%) than people who are in favour of it (39%).

²³ The 13 candidate countries are Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey. More information about enlargement can be found at: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/overview.htm>.

²⁴ Readers should note that the wording of the statement was amended from "The European Union should be enlarged to include new countries" to "The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries". It is possible that this change in wording has slightly affected the answers. The current results should be understood with this change of wording in mind.

Bearing in mind that the wording of the statement was amended, we find that support for enlargement increased significantly in all countries bar Ireland where public opinion has remained stable. The largest increases have been recorded in Sweden and Denmark (19 percentage points each), followed by the Netherlands (+16), Austria (+13), Germany (+12), Italy and Luxembourg (+10 each). (Table 6.1a)

Differences in support levels between men and women are largely explained by the fact that women are more likely than men to lack an opinion. There are, however, real differences in opinion between the four age groups with the youngest age group (57%) significantly more likely to support enlargement than people aged 55 and over (46%). Support levels are highest among people who left full-time education aged 20 or over (62%) and lowest among people who left full-time education before they reached the age of 16 (45%).

The attitudinal analyses show that 65% of people who support their country's membership of the European Union are in favour of enlargement, compared to only 25% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 6.1b)

The next table shows that views about enlargement also vary significantly depending on how knowledgeable people feel they are about the European Union. Sixty five percent of people who feel very knowledgeable about the European Union are in favour of enlargement while 40% of those who feel they know very little are against enlargement. One noteworthy result is the high proportion of people who lack an opinion among the group with a low self-perceived knowledge score. If we take into account the fact that 40% of EU citizens belong to this category, it becomes obvious that in order to mobilise public opinion in favour of enlargement, action needs first to be undertaken to ensure that more people feel knowledgeable about the European Union, its policies and its institutions.

Relationship between support for enlargement and self-perceived knowledge of the European Union			
Enlargement:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
For	40	56	65
Against	32	30	25
Don't know	28	14	10
Total	100	100	100

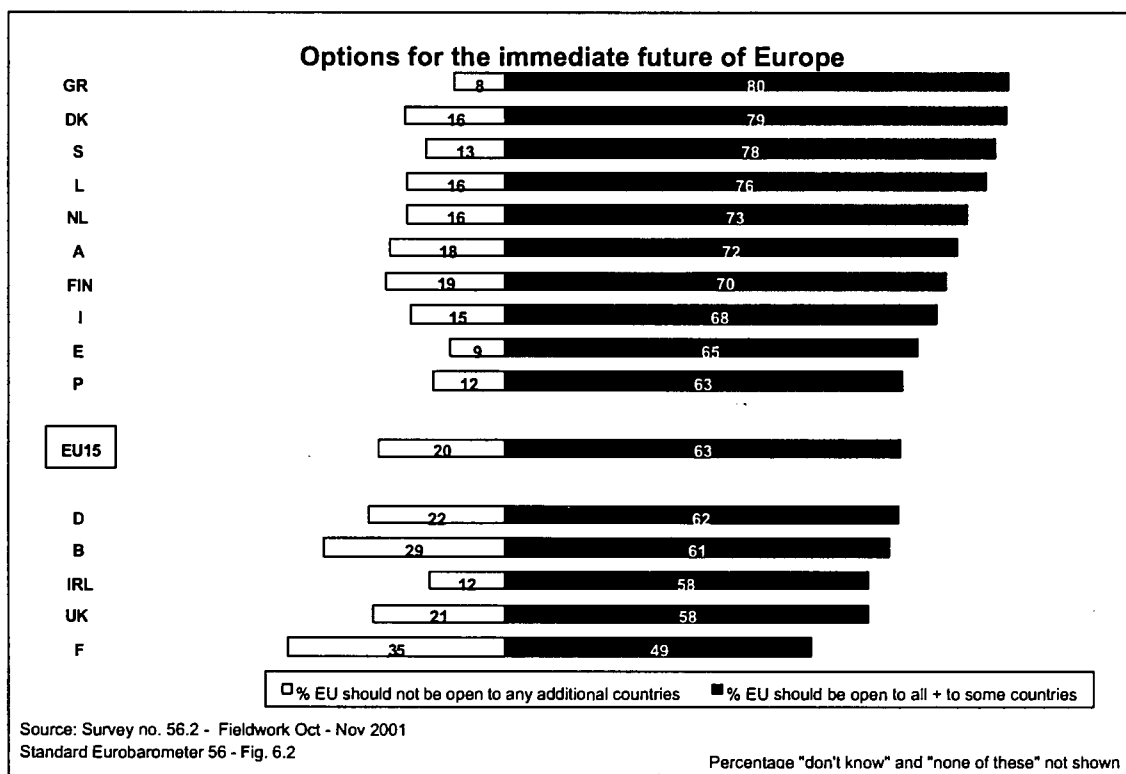
Since the basic question "Enlargement: for or against" does not take account of the fact that the 13 candidate countries will not join the Union simultaneously, another question that measures support for enlargement was included in the survey. Respondents were asked:

"Which of these three options do you prefer for the immediate future of Europe?"

- a) *The European Union should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join*
- b) *The European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join*
- c) *The European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries*
- None of these (spontaneous)*
- Don't Know"*

As in Spring 2001, the most favoured option among EU citizens is that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join with 39% holding this view, compared to 44% in Spring 2001.

Twenty-four percent of respondents show unlimited support for enlargement by choosing the first answer option, namely that the European Union should be enlarged to include all countries wishing to join. In Spring 2001, 21% of respondents chose this option. However, we find that the proportion of respondents who believe the European Union should not be enlarged to include any additional countries (the third answer option) has also increased from 16% in Spring 2001 to 20%.



The country results show that people in Greece are most open to enlargement with 80% believing that the EU should be open to all or to some countries. In Denmark (79%), Sweden (78%) and Luxembourg (76%) more than three-quarters of the population shares this view.

If we look specifically at support for unlimited enlargement we find that this is most widespread in Spain (40%), Sweden (37%) and Portugal (36%). In Spain and Portugal this is the majority view. In Ireland, public opinion is quite divided with equal proportions showing unlimited support and limited support for enlargement (29% each).

In all other Member States, limited enlargement is the most popular solution for the immediate future of Europe. Support for this kind of enlargement is most widespread in Denmark (63%) and Luxembourg (58%) and is favoured by more than half of the people in the Netherlands (54%), Austria and Greece (51% each).

France is the only country where more than 3 in 10 people believe the European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries (35%). This view is shared by 29% of people in Belgium, 22% of people in Germany and 21% of people in the UK. In all other countries, fewer than 2 in 10 people oppose enlargement. The proportion of "don't know" responses ranges from 3% in Denmark to 29% in Ireland. (Table 6.2a)

In comparison to Spring 2001 we find significant shifts in a number of countries. These are²⁵:

POSTIVE SHIFTS

Austria:	Increase in unlimited support (+5) and limited support (+4)
Luxembourg:	Increase in unlimited support (+4) and limited support (+4)
Sweden:	Increase in unlimited support (+6) at expense of limited support (-3) and opposition (-3)
Spain:	Increase in unlimited support (+12) at expense of limited support (-17)
Greece:	Increase in unlimited support (+9) at expense of limited support (-8)
Ireland:	Increase in unlimited support (+6) at expense of limited support (-8)

NEUTRAL SHIFTS

United Kingdom:	More polarisation with increase in unlimited support (+9) and opposition (+5)
Germany:	More polarisation with increase in unlimited support (+3) and opposition (+5)
The Netherlands:	More polarisation with increase in unlimited support (+3) and opposition (+5)
Portugal:	More "don't know" responses (+18) at expense of unlimited support (-5) and limited support (-16)

NEGATIVE SHIFTS

France:	Increase in opposition (+12), drop in unlimited support (-6) and limited support (-6)
Belgium:	Increase in opposition (+7) at expense of limited support (-5)
Italy:	Increase in opposition (+3) at expense of limited support (-4)

The demographic analyses show that there is relatively little variation among the different socio-demographic groups in the population. Support for unlimited enlargement ranges from 21% among retired people to 29% among unemployed people. For limited enlargement, support is most widespread among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (48%) and least widespread among unemployed people, those who left school aged 15 or younger and unemployed people (32% each). Opposition to enlargement ranges from 15% among students to 23% among retired people and those who left full-time education aged 16 to 19. The proportion of people who disagree with any of these three options is low for all demographic groups. The level of "don't know" responses ranges from 7% among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older to 20% among people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger. (Table 6.2b)

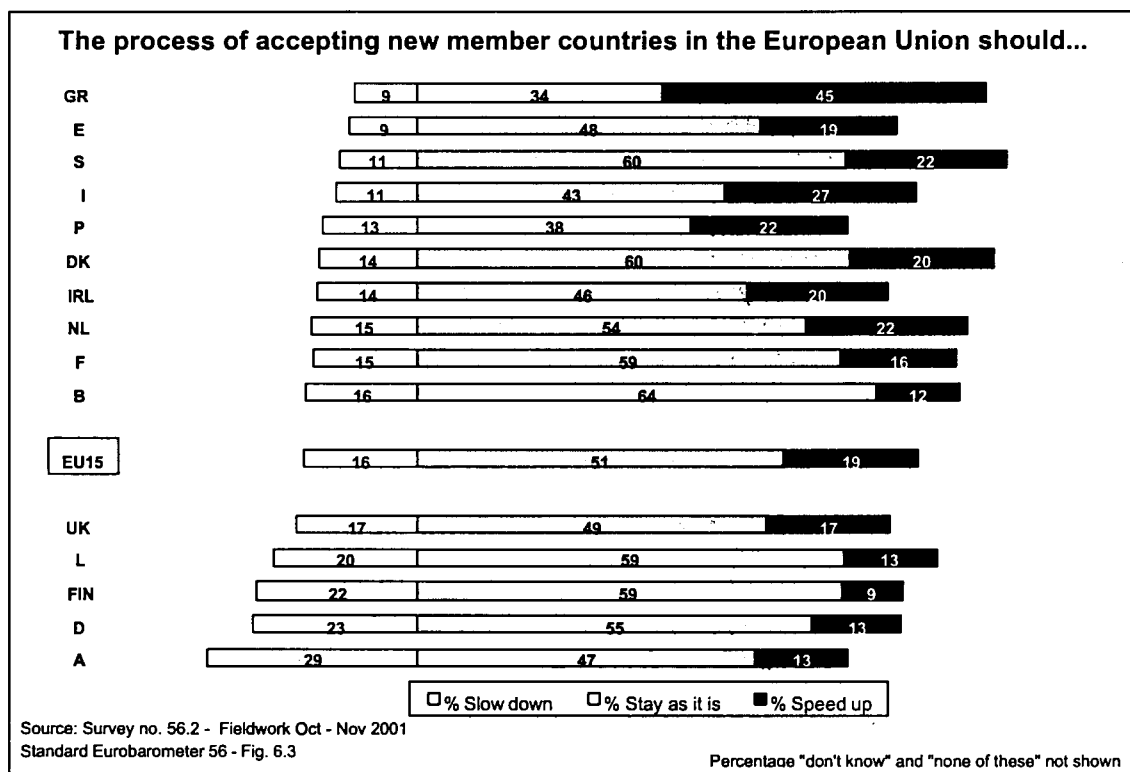
When we cross-reference the responses of this measure of support with the responses to the "for or against" measure of support, we find that:

- Thirty-nine percent of people who support enlargement believe that enlargement should include all countries wishing to join, compared to 7% of people who oppose enlargement.
- Support for limited enlargement is obtained from 46% of people who are in favour of enlargement and 29% of people who, when not given the choice, oppose it.
- Only 6% of people who favour enlargement, when forced to choose between the two extremes, believe that the EU should not be enlarged to include any additional countries, compared to 48% of people who oppose enlargement.

Other analyses show that respondents who want the enlargement process to speed up are much more likely to favour an unlimited enlargement (49%) than are those who want the process to slow down (11%).

The results for the question about the speed of enlargement are that 51% of respondents feel that it should stay as it is, 19% want it speeded up and 16% want it slowed down. The remaining 15% lack an opinion.

²⁵ See also table 6.2a.



The country results show that people in Greece are by far most likely to want the process of enlargement to speed up (45%). In fact, this is the majority opinion in Greece. In all other countries, the majority view is that the speed of the process should stay as it is. In Belgium (64%), Denmark and Sweden (60% each), this view is held by 6 in 10 people and in Luxembourg, Finland and France (59% each) it is held by nearly 6 in 10 people. The view that the enlargement process should slow down is most widespread in Austria (29%), Germany (23%), Finland (22%) and Luxembourg (20%). In all other countries, less than 2 in 10 respondents want the process to be slowed down.

In comparison to Spring 2001, the overall trend is that people are now more inclined to want the speed of the process to stay as it is. In the Netherlands, we note a positive development in that people are now more likely to want the process to speed up. The increase in the number of people who want the process to stay as it is in Luxembourg, Greece and Finland is also positive in that there are now fewer people who believe the process should slow down. However, in Portugal, Italy, Belgium and France there are now significantly fewer people who want the process to speed up. (Table 6.3a)

The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people who want the process of enlargement to speed up ranges from 16% among people aged 55 and over to 25% among students. Managers (21%) are the only socio-demographic group where more than 20% want the process to slow down.

Again we find that the most favoured option is for the speed of enlargement to stay as it is, regardless of whether people support or oppose enlargement. However, among those who support enlargement, we find that 30% want the process to speed up, while 30% of those who are against enlargement believe the process should slow down. (See also table 6.3b)

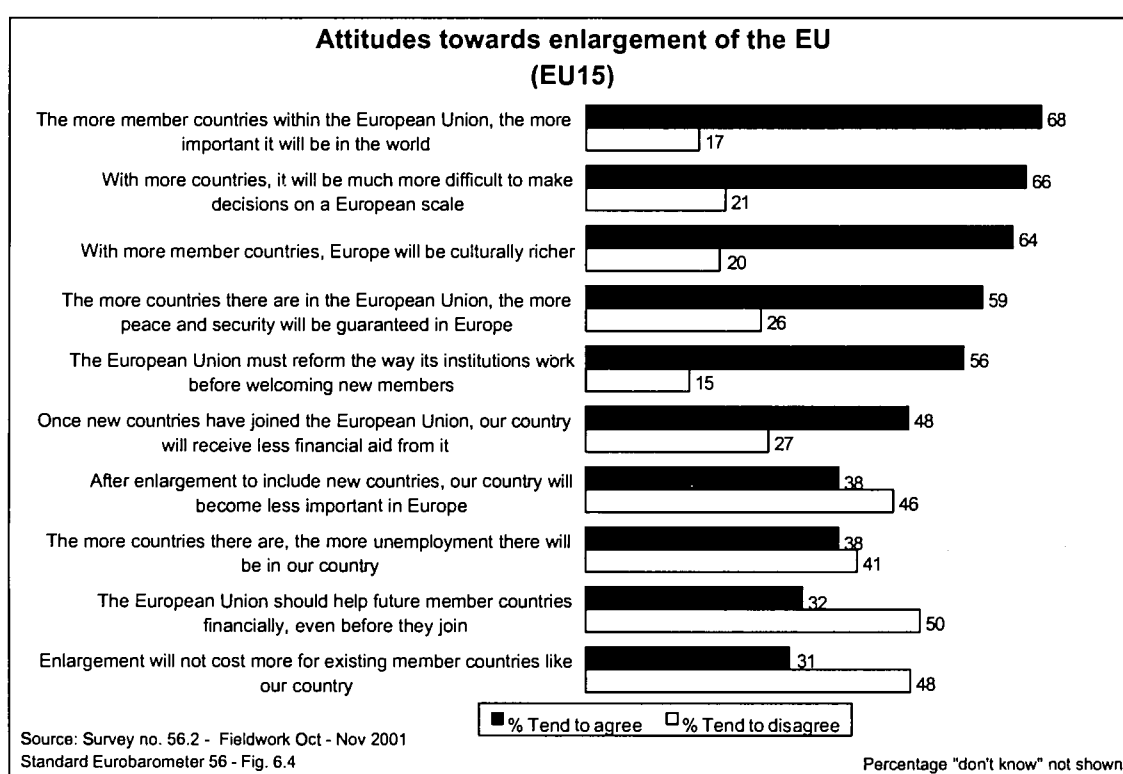
6.2. Attitudes to enlargement

In this section we look at people's underlying attitudes towards enlargement to gain a better understanding of the public's somewhat hesitant stance. However, analysis of these underlying attitudes shows that for many people enlargement also has quite a few positive aspects.

Overall, the results of the Autumn 2001 survey are more positive than those obtained in Spring 2001, helping to explain why support for enlargement is generally speaking now more widespread²⁶.

The majority of EU citizens feels that the Union will be more important in the world if it includes more countries (68%) while only 38% believe that their own country will become less important as a result of enlargement. Sixty four percent of EU citizens regard a Union that consists of more member countries as a cultural enrichment and 59% believe that a larger Union will guarantee more peace and security.

The largest shift in attitude since Spring 2001 has been among those who agree that enlargement would bring more peace and security to Europe (+9 percentage points). The proportion disagreeing with the statement has decreased by 6 percentage points. Other major shifts have occurred among those who do not agree that their country will become less important after enlargement (+6) and among those who agree that enlargement will not cost more for existing member countries (+6). The proportion of those who disagree that there will be more unemployment in their country after enlargement has increased by the same number of points as the proportion of those who do not agree that candidate countries should receive financial help (+5).



Many Europeans also share the official view that the Union's institutions must be reformed (56%) as there is widespread concern that with more countries it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale (66%).

However, the tendency to be hesitant about enlargement becomes easier to understand when we look at the perceived economic implications. Only 31% of EU citizens agree that enlargement will not cost their own country more money. Many people also suspect that the budget will be shared differently with 48% feeling that once new countries have joined, their country will receive less financial aid. Furthermore, we find that quite a few EU citizens do not want future member countries to receive financial aid from the European Union to help them prepare to join (only 32% agree that this should happen), while 38% of Europeans fear that enlargement will lead to higher unemployment levels in their country. (Table 6.4)

The following table shows the differences in opinion between people who support enlargement and those who oppose it for each of these ten attitudinal items.

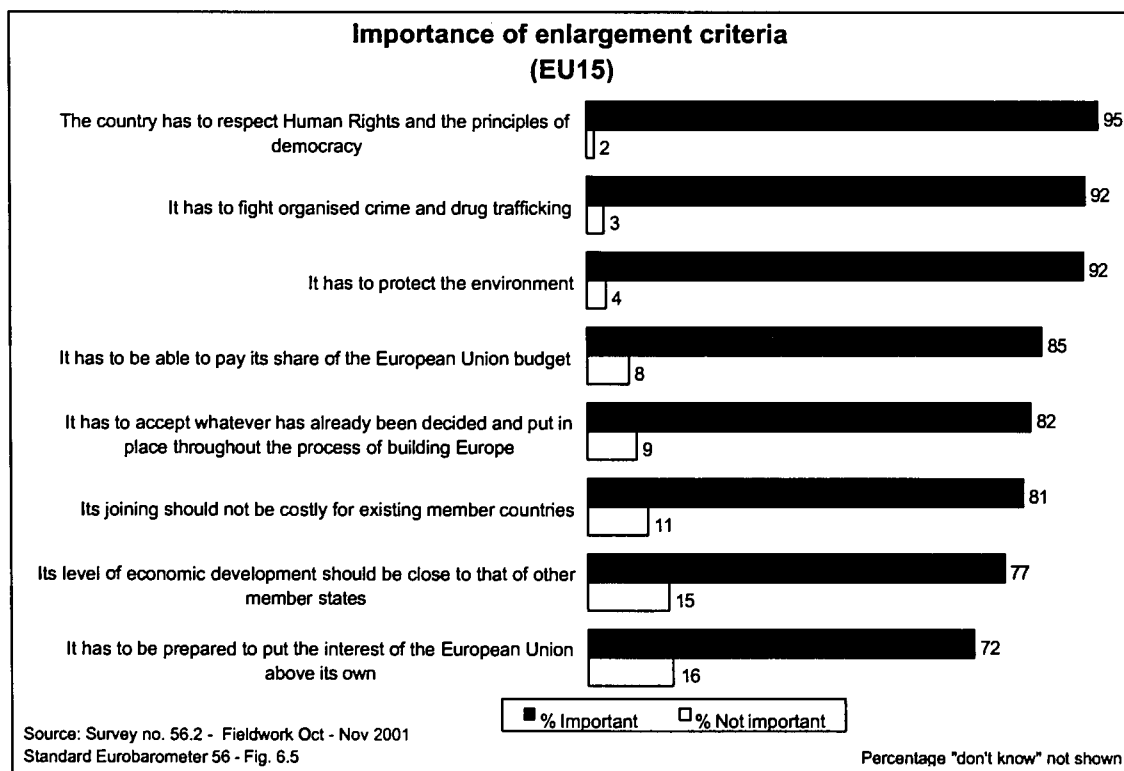
²⁶ See Eurobarometer Report No. 55, table 3.9a.

Relationship between attitudes to enlargement and support for enlargement		
Attitudes to enlargement:	Support for enlargement	
	For	Against
	%	%
Positive attitudes:		
EU more important	84	50
EU culturally richer	79	47
More peace and security	76	39
Financial aid to new members	43	21
Not cost more	40	22
Neutral attitude:		
Reform institutions	61	59
Negative attitudes:		
More unemployment	30	57
Country less important	34	52
Less aid to country	46	59
More difficult to make decisions	63	77

The proportion of 'don't know' responses for all the statements about enlargement continues to be substantially higher than what we usually find in this survey, suggesting that there is room for public opinion to improve.

6.3. Criteria that candidate countries should meet

The survey also includes a battery of questions which asks people to judge the importance of the enlargement criteria which the candidate countries must meet in order to join the European Union.

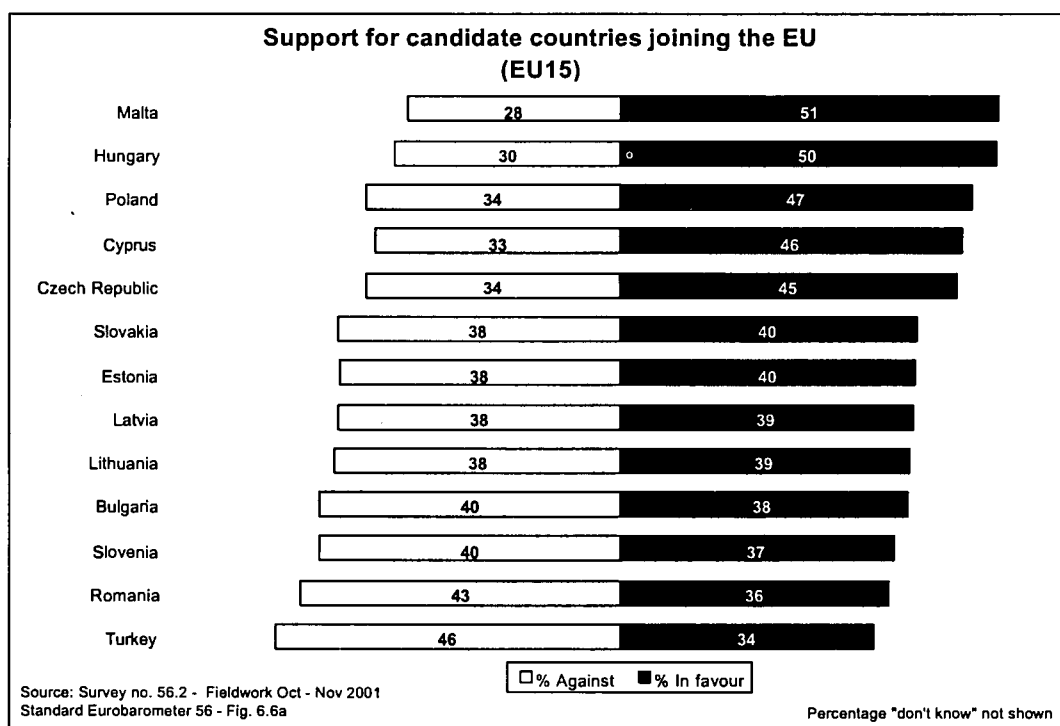


More than 9 in 10 people feel that the candidate countries should a) respect Human Rights and the principles of democracy, b) fight organised crime and drug trafficking and c) protect the environment if they wish to join the European Union. The large majority (82%) also feel that candidate countries have to accept whatever has already been decided and put in place throughout the process of building Europe. The public's concern about the financial implications of enlargement is evident from the widespread importance placed on the criterion that candidate countries have to be able to pay their share of the EU budget (85%) and that their joining should not be costly for existing member countries (81%). More than three quarters of EU citizens (77%) feel that it is important that the level of economic development in a candidate country should be close to that of the other Member States. Seventy two percent of people consider it important that candidate countries put the interests of the EU above their own. People in Denmark (42%), Finland (50%), Sweden (52%) and the UK (58%) are significantly less likely than people in other countries are to regard this criterion as important. (Table 6.5)

6.4. Which countries should join?

In this section we look at the extent to which the public supports the membership of each of the 13 candidate countries. The survey also asked respondents whether they would support the membership of a number of EFTA countries, Albania and the countries that used to all be part of Yugoslavia.

Public opinion varies greatly depending on a) the country which respondents are being asked about and b) the EU Member State that respondents live in. Looking firstly at the 13 candidate countries, we find that people are most likely to be in favour of Malta (51%) joining the Union, followed by Hungary (50%), Poland (47%), Cyprus (46%) and the Czech Republic (45%).



As can be deduced from the figures presented in the graph above, public opinion on enlargement has still not crystallised. Many people continue to opt for the "don't know" response when asked about their support for countries to join the European Union, even though the proportion of "don't know"s has decreased since this question was asked in Autumn 2000. The relative ordering of support for each country has stayed the same as in Autumn 2000, but the level of support for accession has increased for all countries, by between 4 percentage points (for Hungary, Czech Republic, Estonia, Bulgaria and Turkey) and one percentage point (for Malta). The proportion of respondents who are against accession has also shown some movement, ranging from an increase of 3 percentage points against Romania to a decrease of one point against Hungary, the Czech Republic and Turkey.

What the graph does not reveal are the large differences that exist among the 15 Member States in the extent to which people support the membership of the candidate countries. To show this variance we have calculated the average percentage of the population that is in favour of the 13 candidate countries joining the European Union.

AVERAGE % IN FAVOUR OF THE 13 CANDIDATE COUNTRIES JOINING THE EU (BY COUNTRY)	
Country	Average %
Sweden	67
Greece	61
Denmark	58
Spain	50
The Netherlands	47
Finland	47
Italy	46
Portugal	46
Luxembourg	46
Ireland	46
Belgium	42
EU15	42
United Kingdom	40
Germany	39
Austria	39
France	26

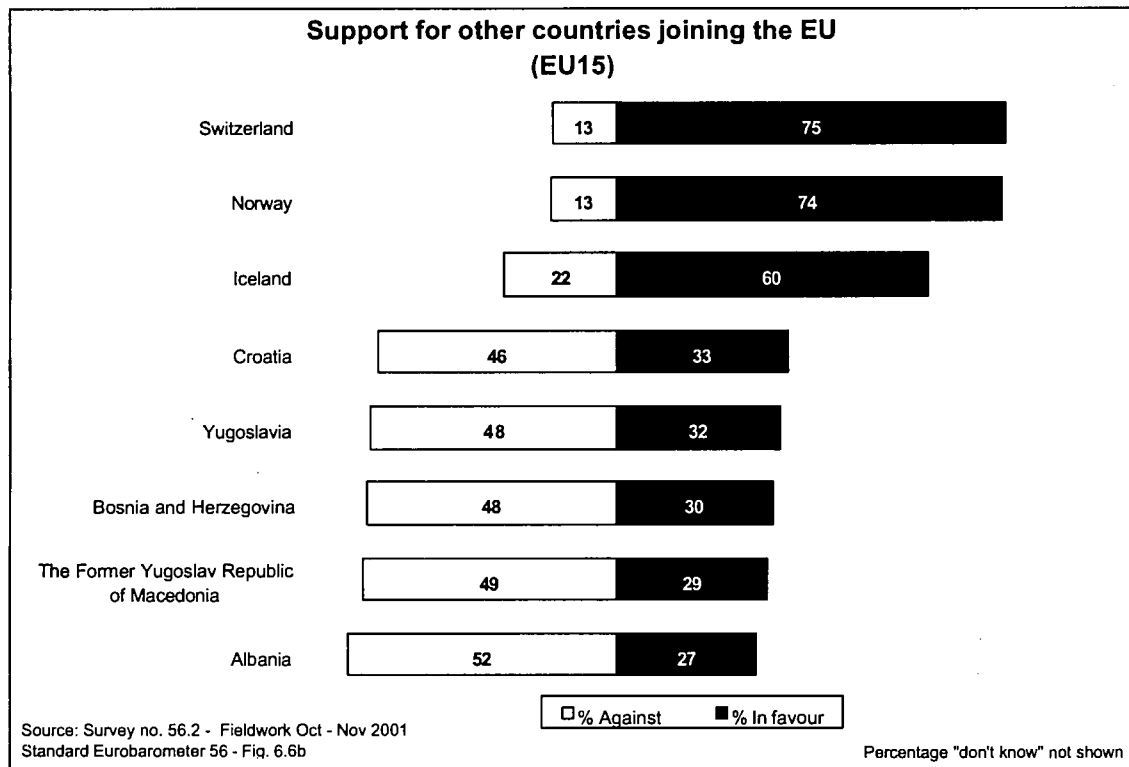
On average, people in Sweden (67%) are most likely to be in favour of the candidate countries joining the EU while support in France (26%) tends to be least widespread. In comparison with Autumn 2000, people are now on average more likely to support the EU membership of the candidate countries, with an increase of 8 percentage points recorded at the EU15 level²⁷. (Table 6.6a)

Looking next at the other countries included in the survey, we see that support for the EFTA countries is most widespread with 75% in favour of Switzerland becoming part of the EU, 74% in favour of Norway joining and 60% favouring the admission of Iceland.

With regard to the countries that together represented the former Republic of Yugoslavia, we find that people make little distinction between them, with support ranging from 29% for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to 33% for Croatia. Twenty seven percent of EU citizens are in favour of Albania joining the European Union²⁸.

²⁷ For the average level of support in each Member State in Autumn 2000, see page 84 of the Eurobarometer Report No. 54.

²⁸ See also table 6.6b



6.5. Decision-making in an enlarged Union

With enlargement in mind, the Heads of State and Government reduced the number of areas where unanimous decision-making is required when they met during the European Council in Nice²⁹.

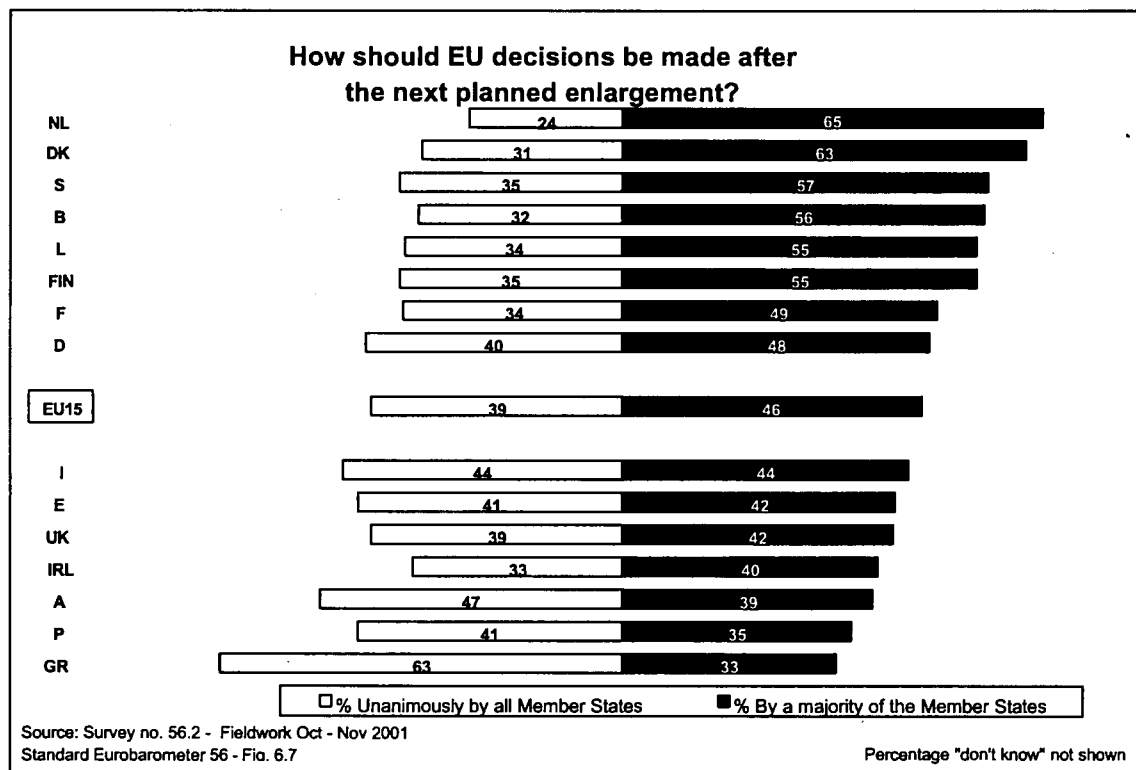
Eurobarometer measured how the public feels about majority voting with the following question:

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of Member States will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should European Union decisions then be made unanimously by all Member States or by a majority of the Member States?

The results show that the public tends to support majority voting in an enlarged Union with 46% of respondents opting for this choice over 39% who prefer unanimity.

The country results show that people in the Netherlands (65%) and Denmark (63%) are by far most likely to favour majority voting. In Sweden (57%), Belgium (56%), Luxembourg and Finland (55% each) more than half of the population favours majority voting. This is also the favoured method in the five big Member States although to a less marked degree. In Greece, 63% of people believe that European Union decisions should be taken unanimously by all Member States after enlargement. This finding is in sharp contrast to the widespread support registered in Greece for enlargement. Austria is the only other country where those supporting majority voting are in the minority but since support for enlargement is less widespread in Austria this finding is quite as surprising.

²⁹ For more information about the Nice Treaty, see <http://ue.eu.int/presid/conclusions.htm>.



In comparison to Spring 2001, majority voting has significantly increased in popularity in Denmark (+9), Sweden, Luxembourg (+5 each) and the United Kingdom (+3). In Germany (+9), Portugal (+7) and Greece (+3), on the other hand, we find significant increases in support for unanimous voting. People in Luxembourg are now more likely to hold an opinion, be it that they favour unanimous voting or majority decision-making. (Table 6.7a)

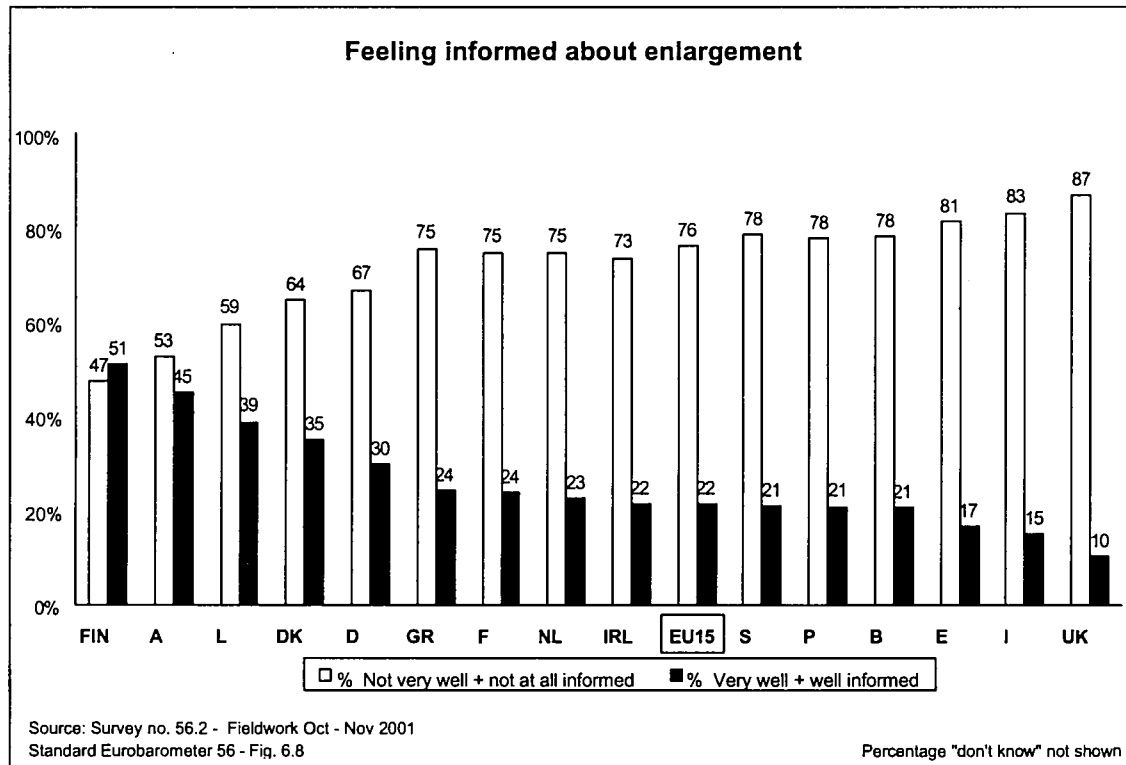
The demographic analyses indicate that managers (59%) are most likely to favour majority voting, followed by people who left full-time education aged 20 or older (58%). Unemployed people and those who left full-time education before the age of 16 (40% each) are least likely to favour it. Unemployed people are the only demographic group where unanimous voting is more popular than majority voting, albeit by only a small margin.

At the attitudinal level we find that 54% of people who support the EU prefer majority voting, compared to 37% of those who regard their country's EU membership as a bad thing. Among the latter group, unanimous voting is the favoured method of decision-making in an enlarged Union (45%). (Table 6.7b)

6.6. Feeling informed about enlargement

For the second time the survey has measured the extent to which the public feel well informed about enlargement. The results show that the proportion of EU citizens who feel well-informed (22%) is still very low although a significant increase has been recorded since Spring 2001 (+4). On the other hand, 76% feel not very well or not at all well informed, compared to 78% at the previous measurement.

The country results indicate that Finland is the only country where just over half of the population feels well informed about enlargement (51%), with Austria in second place (45%). People in the UK (10%), Italy (15%) and Spain (17%) are least likely to feel well informed about enlargement.



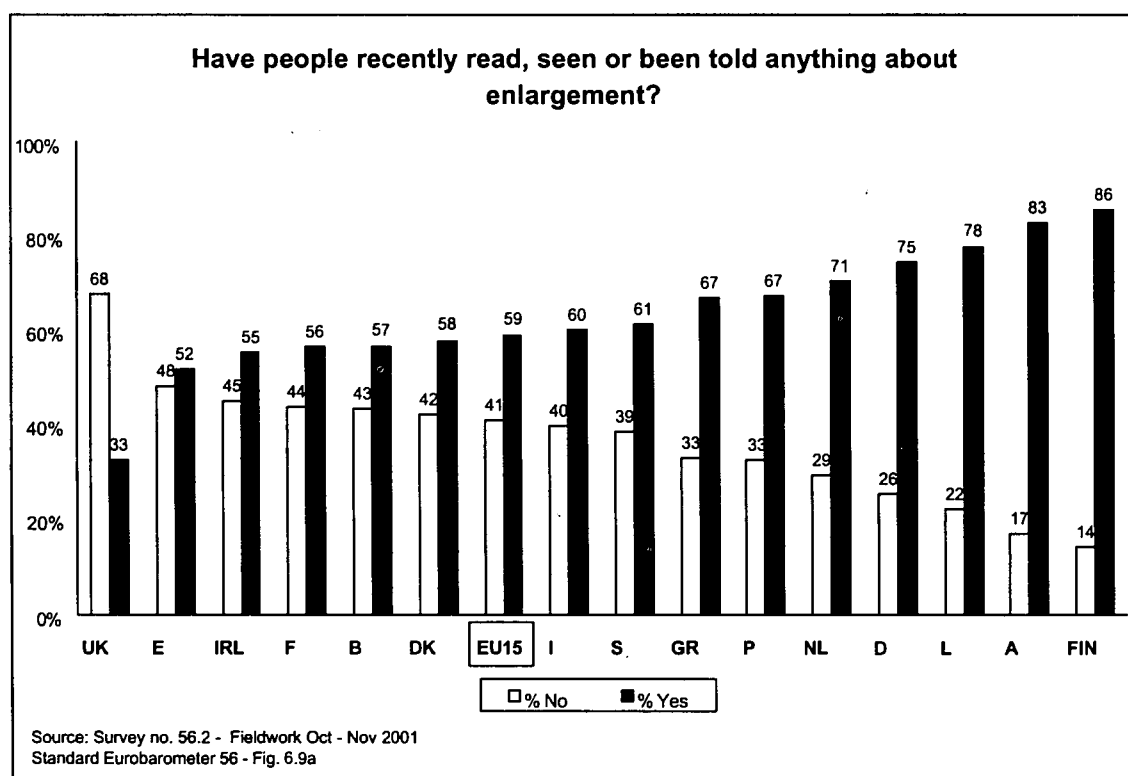
In comparison to Spring 2001, we find significant improvements in a number of Member States with increases in the percentage of people who feel well informed reaching 15 percentage points in Austria, 12 percentage points in Luxembourg, 10 percentage points in Ireland and 9 percentage points in the Netherlands. Denmark is the only country where people are now significantly less likely to feel well informed about enlargement, down from 40% in spring 2001 to 35% in Autumn 2001. (Table 6.8a)

The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people who feel well informed about enlargement ranges from 13% among people who look after the home and among unemployed people to 38% among managers. Levels of feeling informed are somewhat higher among people who support (unlimited or limited) enlargement than they are among people who believe the European Union should not be enlarged. (Table 6.8b)

6.7. Information about enlargement

In this survey, respondents were also asked for the first time whether they had recently read, seen or been told anything about enlargement. On average, 59% of respondents indicate that this is the case. A quarter (25%) say they never look for such information or are not interested and 16% don't know or can't remember.

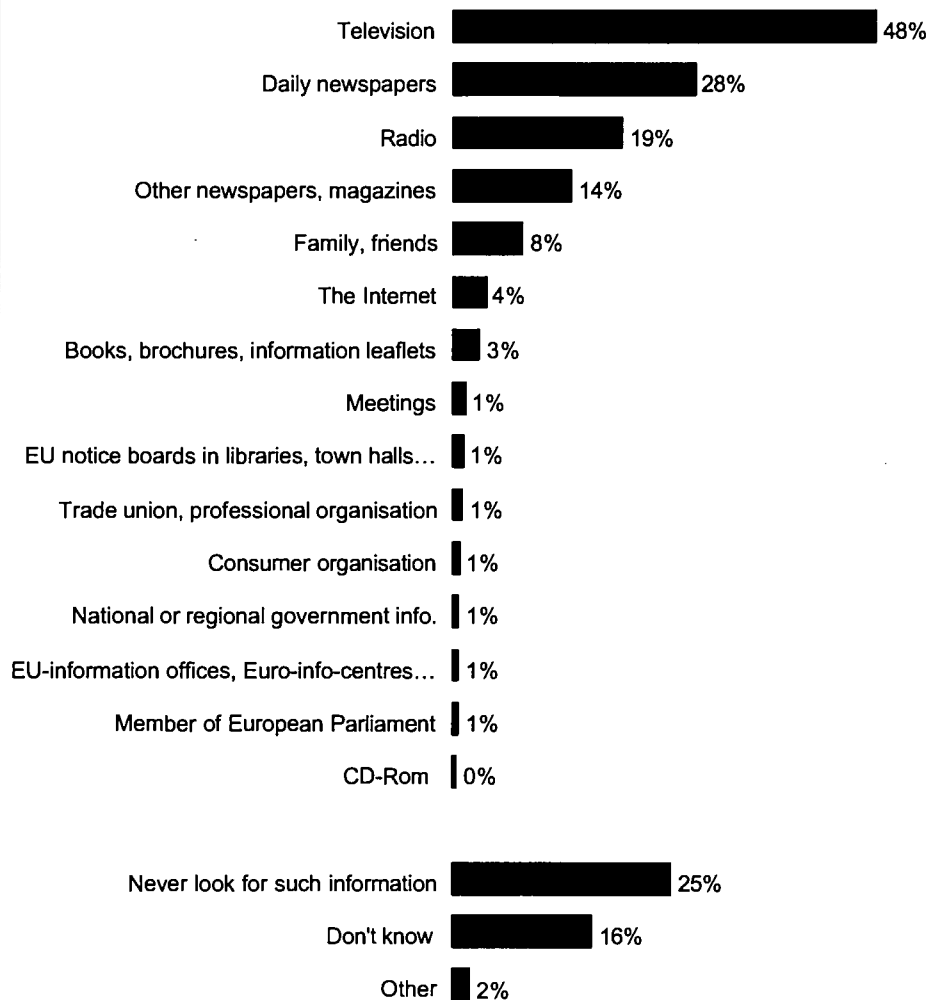
As the graph below shows, there are large variations between the Member States, which explain to some extent why levels of feeling informed about enlargement vary so much. At 86% Finnish respondents are most likely to have recently read, seen or been told anything about enlargement. As we saw earlier, Finland is also the country with the highest proportion of people that feel well informed about enlargement. Austrians are second most likely to feel well informed about enlargement with 83% having recently read, seen or been told something about it. People in the UK are least likely to have recently read, seen or been told anything about enlargement (33%) and least likely to feel well informed about it.



The proportion of people who never look for information about enlargement or who are not interested also varies significantly among the Member States. In Spain (37%), the UK (34%) and France (33%) this applies to more than 3 in 10 respondents. In Finland (9%) and Austria (11%) this applies to only 1 respondent in 10. (Table 6.9)

Respondents who indicated that they had recently read, seen or been told anything about enlargement were shown a card and asked from which sources they had received the information. The results show that 48% of EU respondents had recently seen something about enlargement on television, 28% had recently read something about it in a daily newspaper and 19% had recently heard something about it on the radio.

**From whom have people received information
about enlargement?
(EU15)**



Source: Survey no. 56.2 - Fieldwork Oct - Nov 2001
Standard Eurobarometer 56 - Fig. 6.9b

The next table shows that the television is the most frequently mentioned sources in all 15 Member States. Daily newspapers are the second most important source in 11 countries and the third most important source in three countries. Greece is the only country where daily newspapers do not make the top three. The radio takes second place in Denmark, France and Greece and third place in all other countries except Portugal and Italy. In Portugal, discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues makes the top three and in Italy and Greece other newspapers and magazines make the top three. (See also table 6.9)

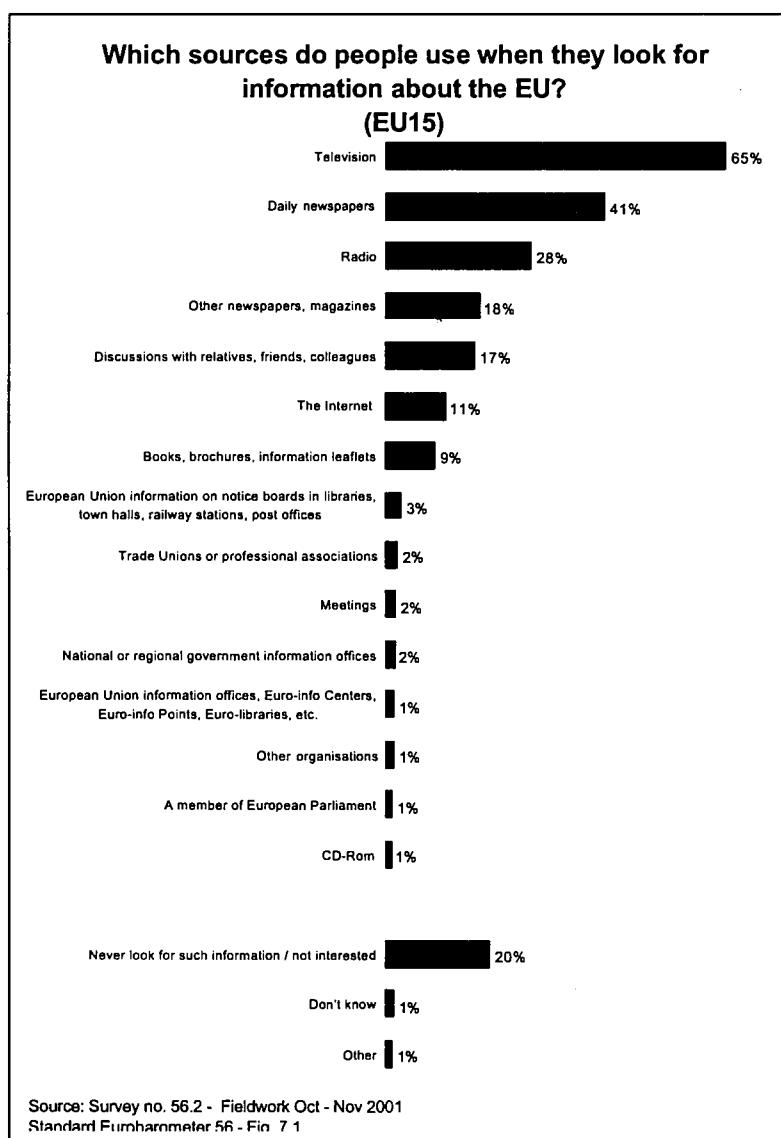
TOP THREE MOST MENTIONED SOURCES FROM WHICH PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium		Luxembourg	
Television	48	Television	65
Daily newspapers	24	Daily newspapers	48
Radio	22	Radio	47
Denmark		The Netherlands	
Television	50	Television	59
Radio	27	Daily newspapers	36
Daily newspapers	24	Radio	25
Germany		Austria	
Television	63	Television	64
Daily newspapers	47	Daily newspapers	45
Radio	29	Radio	39
Greece		Portugal	
Television	60	Television	61
Radio	21	Discussions	13
Newspapers, magazines	17	Daily newspapers	11
Spain		Finland	
Television	45	Television	77
Daily newspapers	18	Daily newspapers	51
Radio	17	Radio	40
France		Sweden	
Television	44	Television	53
Radio	21	Daily newspapers	38
Daily newspapers	21	Radio	28
Ireland		United Kingdom	
Television	39	Television	20
Daily newspapers	28	Daily newspapers	15
Radio	21	Radio	9
Italy			
Television	47		
Daily newspapers	22		
Newspapers, magazines	14		

7. Knowledge of the European Union

This chapter looks at how people look for information about the European Union and which sources they prefer. We also analyse how people perceive the media's coverage of EU affairs and we report on people's perceived knowledge of the European Union and their awareness of a number of EU institutions. The public's perception of how the European Union budget is spent is also analysed.

7.1. Sources of information about the European Union

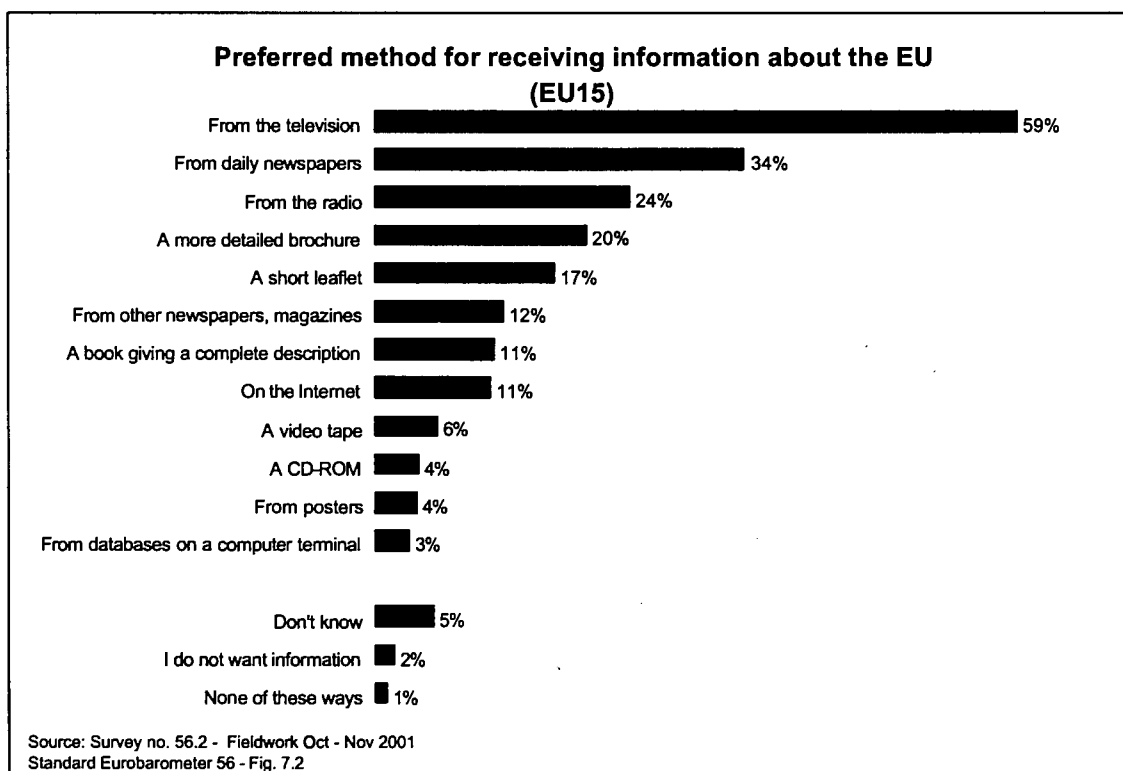
Eurobarometer regularly questions EU citizens about the sources they use when they look for information about the European Union. As usual, the results indicate that the public are most likely to use the media: 65% of respondents say they turn on the television when they look for information, 41% of respondents read the daily newspapers and 28% listen to the radio³⁰. All other sources are used by fewer than 2 in 10 EU citizens.



³⁰ Respondents were shown a card listing 15 sources and were asked to name all those they use when they look for information about the European Union. They could also mention other sources, say that they never look for information about the EU (not interested) or say they don't know.

As can be seen from the graph above, 20% of respondents never look for information or are not interested. This figure varies greatly from country to country. In Luxembourg only 3% of respondents gave this reply whereas more than 33% of people in Spain never look for information about the European Union or are not interested in such information. (Table 7.1)

The survey also regularly asks respondents to indicate their preferred method(s) of receiving information about the European Union from a list of 11 pre-defined sources. Not surprisingly, people's preference goes to the three media sources they are most likely to use: 59% of respondents say they prefer the television, 34% say they prefer daily newspapers and 24% list the radio as a preferred source. The Internet is selected by 11% of respondents. The other non-printed information tools, such as videotapes (6%), CD-ROMs (4%) and computer databases (3%) continue to be less popular than printed sources³¹.



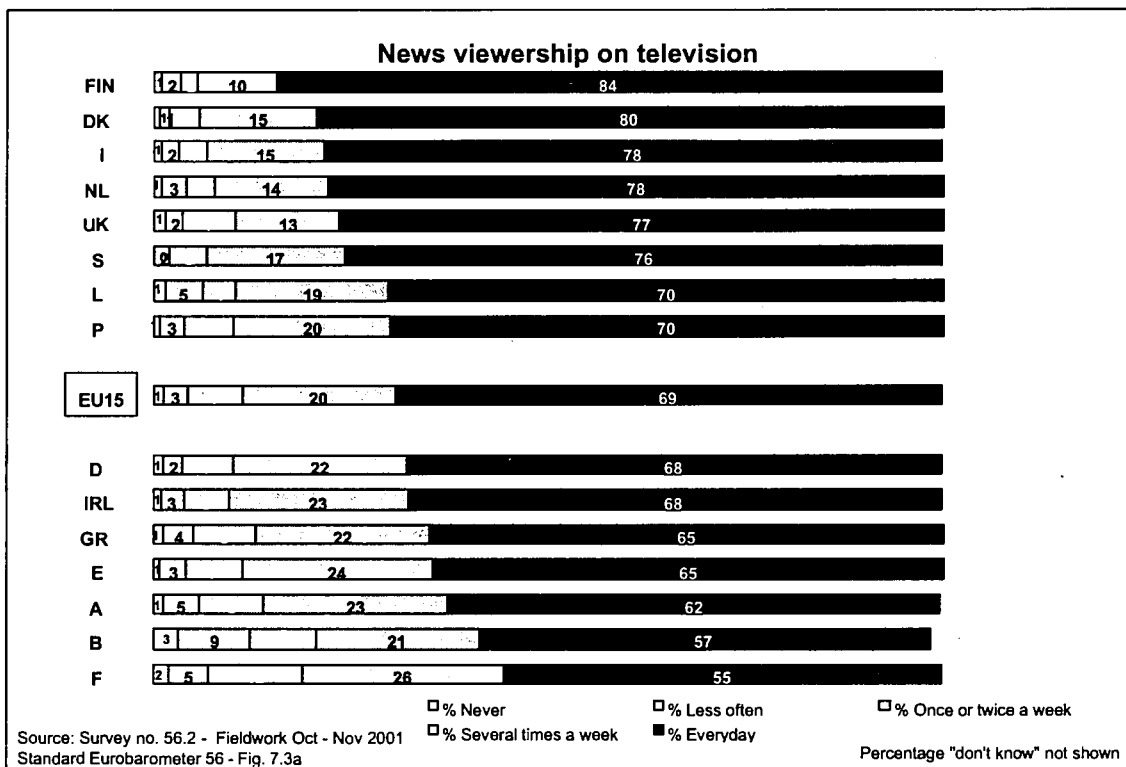
7.2. The news media and its coverage of EU affairs

News viewership on television

As the graph below shows, 69% of respondents watch the news on television on a daily basis, with a further 20% watching it several times a week³².

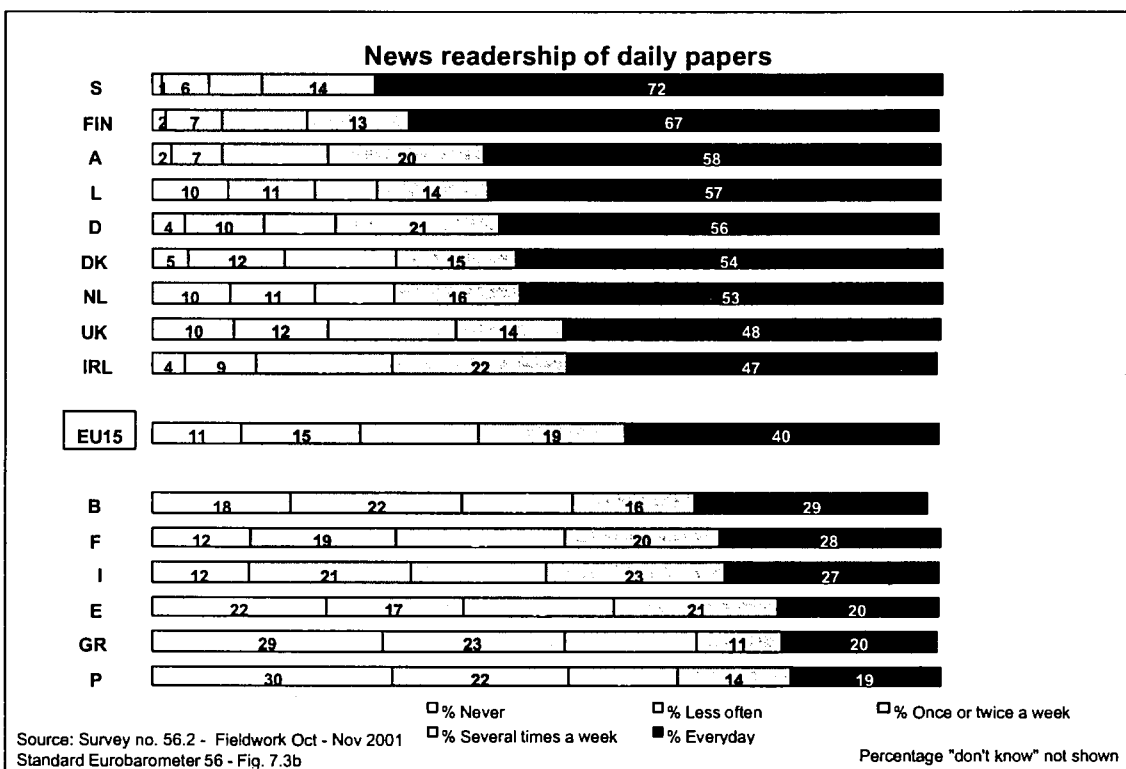
³¹ See table 7.2 for country results.

³² See table 7.3a for country results.



News readership of daily newspapers

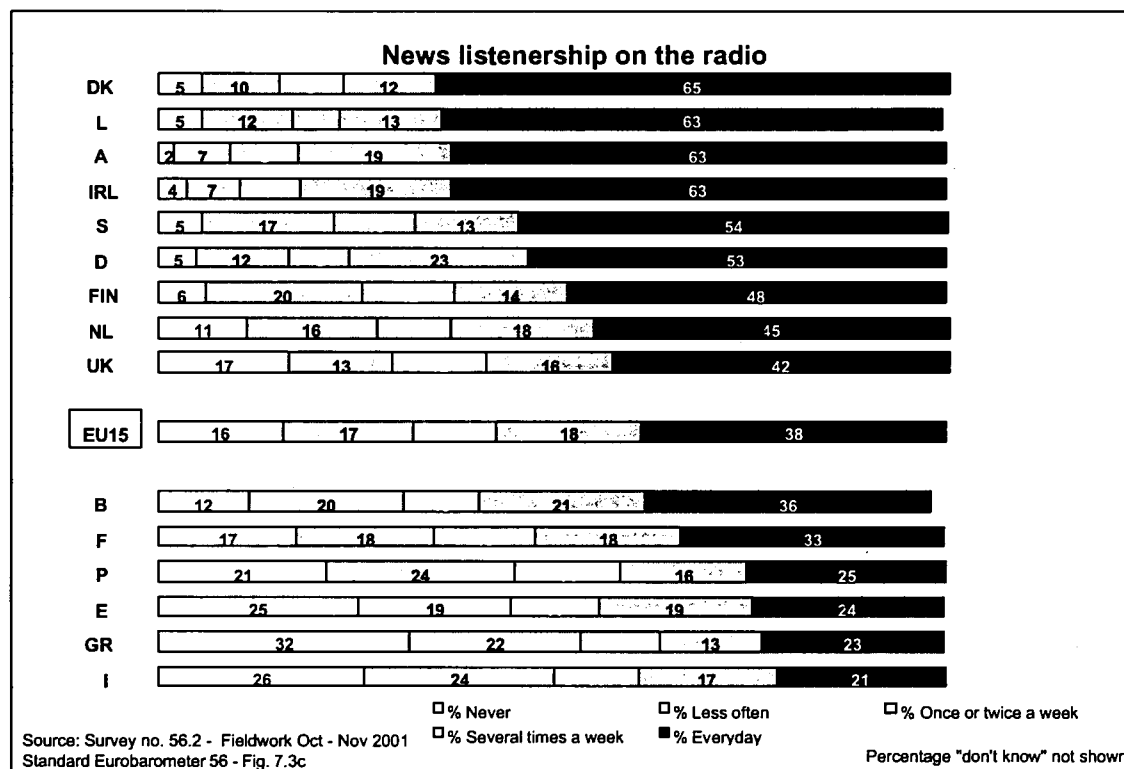
Four out of ten respondents read the news in daily newspapers every day, with a further 19% reading a daily newspaper several times a week³³.



³³ See table 7.3b for country results.

News listenership on the radio

Close to 4 out of 10 respondents listen to the radio every day (38%) and 18% do this several times a week³⁴.



News coverage of EU affairs in the media

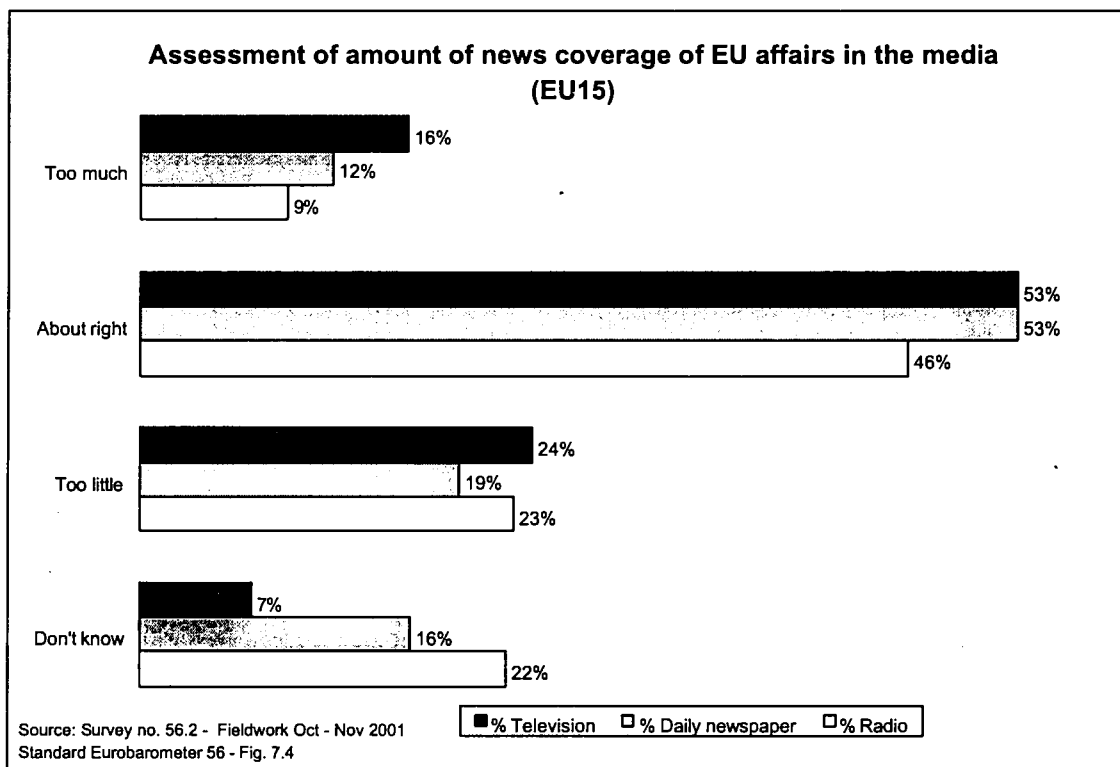
Next, we examine what Europeans think about the amount of coverage dedicated by the media to European Union affairs. Respondents were asked the following question:

"Do you think that the amount of coverage given to European Union affairs is far too much, too much, about right, too little or far too little in..."

- the news on (NATIONALITY) television?*
- the news in (NATIONALITY) daily papers?*
- the news on (NATIONALITY) radio stations?*

As the next graph shows, more than half of EU citizens feel that the television and the daily newspapers provide the right amount of news coverage of EU affairs. For the radio this figure is slightly lower (46%). Whilst only a small minority of respondents feels that the three media provide too much news coverage of EU affairs, there are quite a few respondents that find the amount of coverage lacking. Twenty four percent feel that television shows too little coverage, 23% feel this way about the radio and 19% feel this way about the daily newspapers.

³⁴ See table 7.3c for country results.



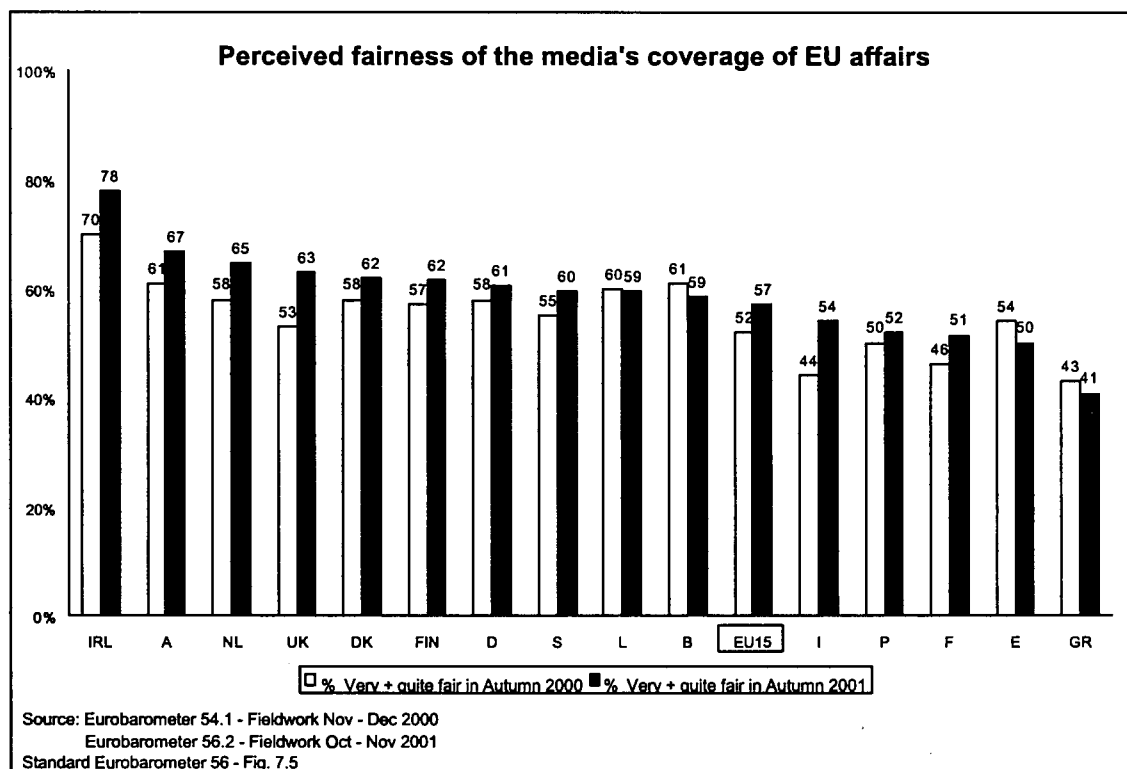
The country by country results show that people in Luxembourg (43%) are most likely to feel that the amount of coverage given to European affairs in the news on **television** is too little, followed by people in Italy (34%), Denmark (33%), Greece (31%) and the Netherlands (30%). The proportion of people who feel that the amount of news coverage on television is too much is highest in Spain (28%) and Portugal (26%). In Finland (69%), Ireland (66%), Belgium (65%), Austria (64%) and Sweden (63%) more than 6 in 10 people feel that the amount of coverage given to European affairs in the news on television is about right. Luxembourg (38%), Greece (40%), Spain and Portugal (47% each) are the only countries where less than 50% of the population shares this view. (Table 7.4a)

People in Finland are most likely to feel that the amount of coverage given to European affairs in the news in **the daily papers** is about right (69%), followed by people in Austria (67%), Ireland (66%), Sweden (63%) and Denmark (62%). Other countries where more than half the population shares this view are the Netherlands, Belgium (58% each), France, Luxembourg, Germany (56% each) and the UK (53%). People in Italy (27%) are most likely to feel that the amount of coverage given to European affairs in the daily papers is too little. (Table 7.4b)

The Netherlands (30%), Italy (29%), Germany (28%) and Denmark (27%) have the highest proportion of people that feels that coverage of EU affairs on the **radio** is too little. The Irish are most likely to feel that the amount of coverage is about right (66%), followed by Austrians (64%). At 14% and 16% respectively, people in Greece and Spain are most likely to feel that the amount of coverage given to European affairs on the radio is too much. (Table 7.4c)

Perceived fairness of the media's coverage of EU affairs

Fifty-seven percent of EU citizens feel that the media in their own country covers EU affairs in a fair way, 27% feel this is not the case and 16% lack an opinion.



The country results show that, as in Spring and Autumn 2000, people in Ireland are most likely to believe the media in their country cover EU affairs in a very fair or quite fair manner (78%). More than 6 in 10 people in Austria, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland and Germany also give good marks to their country's media. In all other countries except Greece, at least half of the population believes the media cover European Union affairs in a fair manner. In Greece, 41% share this view but 48% feel that their country's media coverage of EU affairs is not fair.

The EU public is now more likely that it was in Autumn 2000 to judge the coverage of EU affairs by their country's media as fair, the largest increases being recorded in the United Kingdom and Italy (+10 each). Spain is the only country where a significant drop in favourable responses has been recorded (-4). (Table 7.5a)

We also analysed whether media usage influences people's views about the fairness of the media's coverage of EU affairs. As the following table shows, the more often people use the news media, the more likely it is that they judge its coverage of EU affairs as being fair. Those who use the media least frequently are most likely to judge it as not very fair or not at all fair. As expected, the less often people use the news media, the more likely it is that they are unable to say whether media coverage of EU affairs is fair or not fair³⁵.

Perceived fairness of the media's coverage of EU affairs by scores on the Media Use Index				
Media coverage is:	Media Use Index +++	Media Use Index ++	Media Use Index --	Media Use Index ----
Very + quite fair	65%	56%	50%	39%
Not very + not at all fair	25%	28%	29%	31%
Don't know	11%	15%	21%	30%
Total	101%	99%	100%	100%

³⁵ See Appendix C.4 for a definition of the Media Use Index.

People's views also vary depending on how much they feel they know about the European Union³⁶. Sixty nine percent of people who feel they know a great deal (i.e. those who put themselves on points 8 to 10 on the self-perceived knowledge scale) believe the media's coverage of EU affairs in their country is fair, compared to only 46% of people who feel they know very little about the European Union. Among this latter group, around 3 in 10 people can't say whether the media's coverage of EU affairs is fair.

Perceived fairness of the media's coverage of EU affairs by self-perceived knowledge of the EU			
Media coverage is:	High knowledge	Average knowledge	Low knowledge
Very + quite fair	69%	63%	46%
Not very + not at all fair	25%	28%	26%
Don't know	6%	9%	28%
Total	100%	100%	100%

People's assessment of whether the media cover EU affairs in a fair way also depends, albeit to a less strong extent, on how they feel about the European Union in general. Sixty five percent of people who regard their country's membership of the EU as a good thing feel that the media's coverage in their country is fair compared to 51% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing.

The socio-demographic analyses show that unemployed people are the only group where less than 50% feel that media coverage of EU affairs is fair. At 65%, managers are most likely to hold this view. (Table 7.5b)

7.3. Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

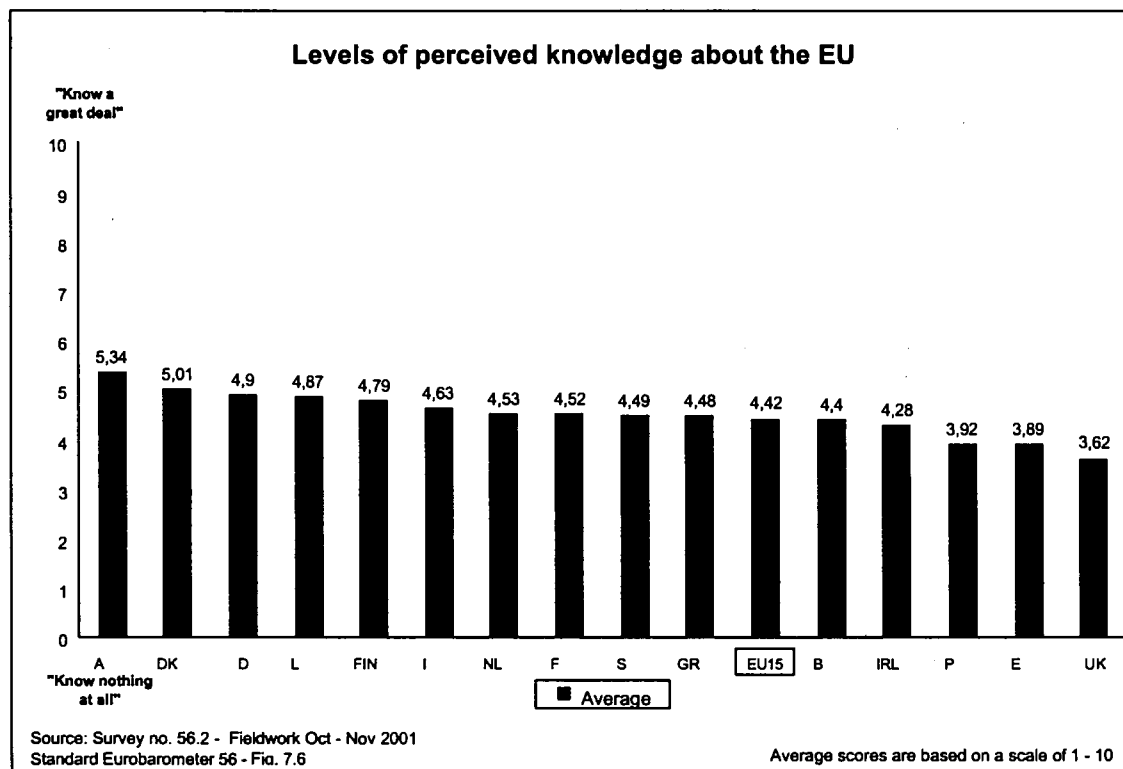
As another standard feature, Eurobarometer asks respondents how much they feel they know about the European Union³⁷. The EU15 results presented in the table below show that 28% of EU citizens feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale). This is much higher than in Spring 2001, when the result was 21%.

Self-perceived knowledge of EU affairs Autumn 2001 (in %, EU15)	
Scale	%
1 (Know nothing at all)	7
2	10
3	16
4	17
5	20
6	13
7	8
8	5
9	1
10 (Know a great deal)	1
Don't know	3
Average score	4.42

³⁶ See Appendix C.4 for a definition of the self-perceived knowledge scale. The next section of this chapter reports on the levels of self-perceived knowledge among the EU population.

³⁷ The question is: "how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions". Respondents were asked to select from a card a number - on a scale from 1 to 10 - which best represents their perceived knowledge about the European Union. The higher the number they select, the more they feel they know about the EU.

The following graph depicts the average scores³⁸ for each of the 15 countries. It shows that self-perceived knowledge levels vary significantly from one Member State to the next.



As in Spring 2001, knowledge levels are highest in Austria, where the average score is 5.34, and lowest in the UK, where the average score is 3.62. An inspection of the distribution of responses shows that 44% of people in Austria feel they know quite a lot to a great deal (i.e. score 6 and higher on the scale) about the European Union. At 37%, people in Denmark come in second place followed by people in Germany (35%), the Netherlands, Finland (34% each), Italy (31%) and Belgium (30%). In the United Kingdom (15%), Spain (17%) and Portugal (18%), fewer than 2 in 10 people feel that they know quite a lot or a great deal about the EU. (Table 7.6³⁹)

In all countries self-perceived knowledge levels are now higher than they were in Spring 2001, with recorded increases in the average score ranging from 0.08 in Spain to 0.69 in Ireland⁴⁰.

The following table shows the average scores for various socio-demographic groups in the EU. It shows that opinion leaders, managers and people who stayed in full-time education the longest are most likely to give themselves the highest score on the self-perceived knowledge scale. At the bottom of the table we find people who score lowest on the Media Use Index⁴¹.

³⁸ The average scores represent the sum of the responses for each of the ten points on the scale multiplied by the value of each point and divided by the total number of responses.

³⁹ To make the table easier to read, a recoded version of the scale is presented consisting of four categories: 'know (almost) nothing' - points 1+2; 'know a bit' - points 3 to 5; 'know quite a lot' - points 6 to 8 and 'know a great deal' - points 9+10.

⁴⁰ For Spring 2001 average scores, see Eurobarometer Report 55, figure 4.6.

⁴¹ See Appendix C.4 for a definition of the indices shown in the table.

Average scores on perceived knowledge scale for various groups at the EU15 level	
Group	Score
Opinion Leadership Index: ++	5.59
Managers	5.51
Educated up to age 20+	5.21
Media Use Index:+++	4.95
Opinion Leadership Index: +	4.89
Self-employed	4.87
Students	4.75
Men	4.74
Employees	4.72
Aged 40-54	4.57
Aged 25-39	4.55
Average for EU15	4.42
Educated to age 16-19	4.38
Media Use Index: ++	4.36
Aged 15-24	4.32
Manual workers	4.26
Aged 55+	4.24
Opinion Leadership Index: -	4.20
Retired	4.17
Women	4.12
Unemployed	4.00
Media Use Index: --	3.87
Educated to age 15 or younger	3.79
House persons	3.76
Opinion Leadership Index : --	3.45
Media Use Index: --	3.38

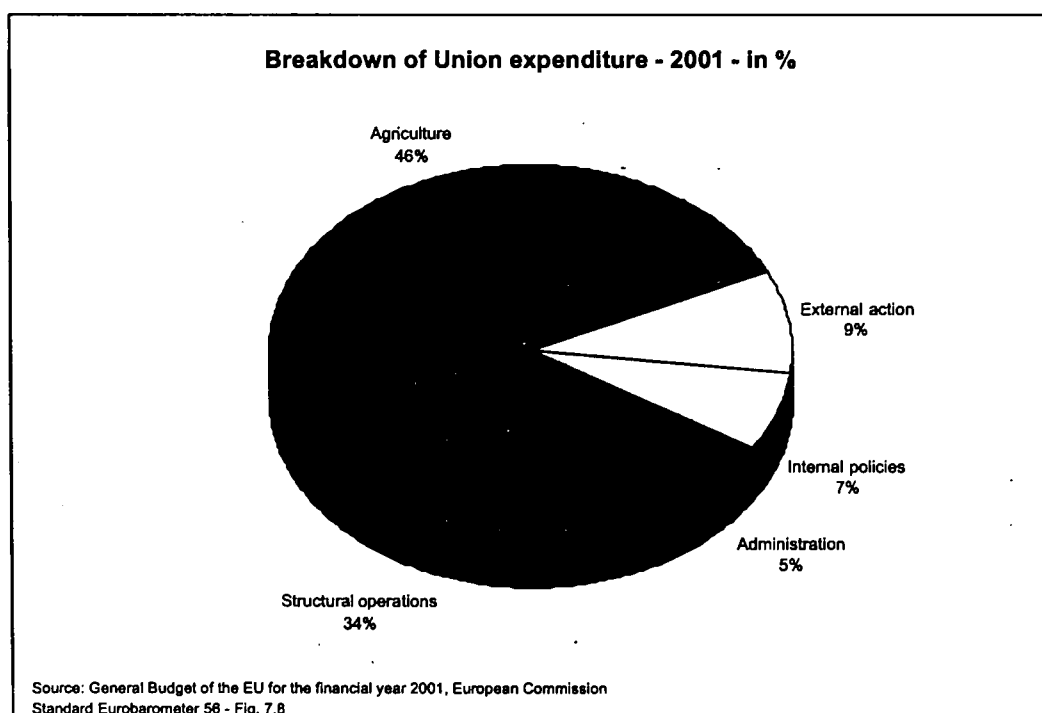
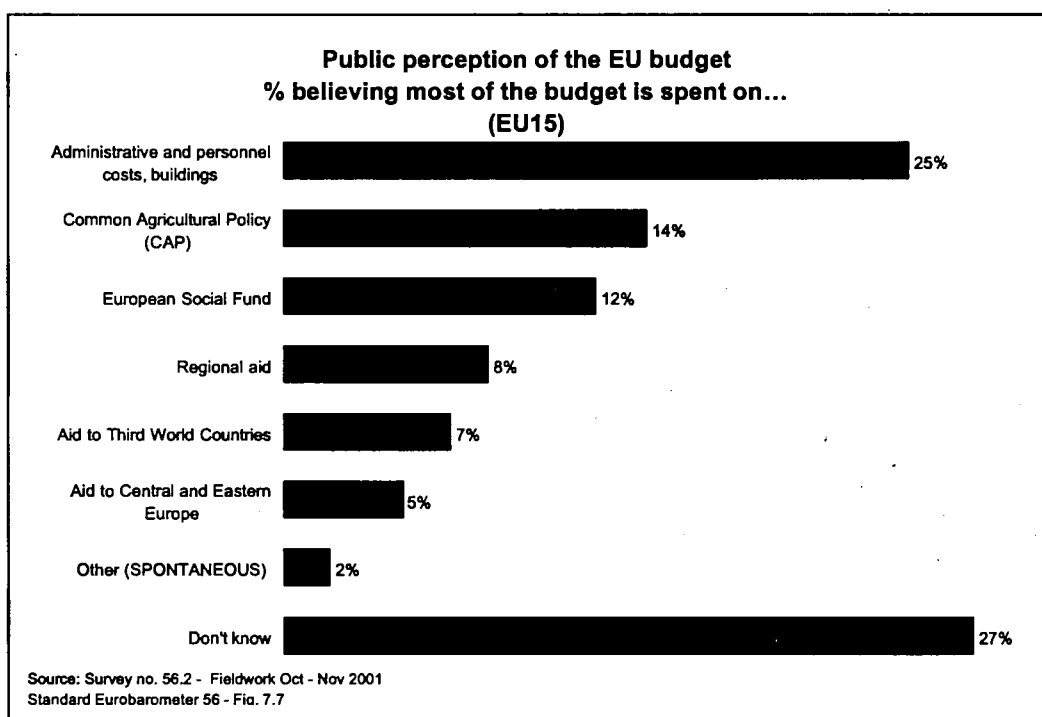
When comparing these results with those obtained in Spring 2001 we find that the gap between those who feel most knowledgeable and those who feel least knowledgeable is now slightly bigger. In Spring 2001 it was 1.99; now the gap is 2.21.

The attitudinal analyses indicate that the average score for people who feel well informed about the euro or about enlargement is significantly higher (5.13 and 5.78, respectively) than it is for people who do not feel well informed about these two issues (3.65 and 4.05, respectively). The average score for people who support their country's membership of the EU is 4.87, compared to 4.12 for people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (See also table 7.6b)

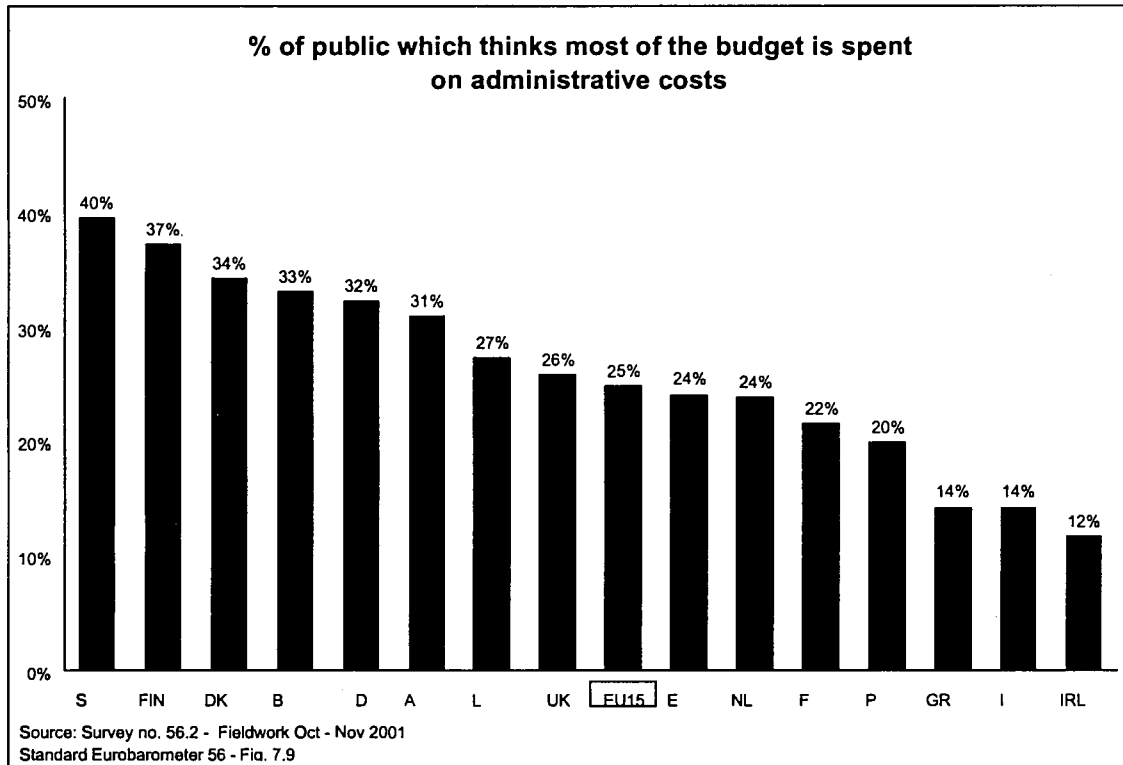
7.4. Knowledge of how the European Union budget is spent

Another regular feature in Eurobarometer is a question about how respondents think most of the European budget is spent. The latest results show a slight improvement compared to Autumn 2000 when the question was previously asked. However, people's responses still point to a widespread lack of knowledge and many misconceptions about this issue.

Twenty-seven percent of respondents do not know what the biggest EU expenditure is, with "don't know" responses ranging from 6% in Sweden to 39% in Portugal. Furthermore, we find that a quarter of respondents think (incorrectly) that most of the Union's budget is spent on paying for officials, meetings and buildings when in reality these expenditures accounted for only 5% of total EU expenditure in 2001. Only 14% of respondents are aware that most of the Union's budget is spent on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In 2001, spending on CAP represented 46% of Union expenditure. The second largest amount is set aside for structural operations (34%) but respondents underestimate this expenditure. Only 12% say that the European Social Fund makes up most of the Union's budget and only 8% believe that it is spent on regional aid.



The following graph shows that the proportion who think that most of the Union's budget is spent on administrative costs is highest in Sweden (40%), Finland (37%) and Denmark (34%) and lowest in Ireland (12%). However, we find that people are now significantly less likely to believe that administrative costs represent the largest single expenditure for the European Union than they were in Autumn 2000, when more than half of the people in Sweden and Finland held this view. (Table 7.7a)



The view that most of the European Union budget is spent on administrative costs does not depend on people's socio-demographic group. Attitudinal analyses also show relatively little variation, although people who support the European Union are significantly less likely to think that most of the Union's budget is spent on administrative costs than are people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (24% vs. 32%). (Table 7.7b)

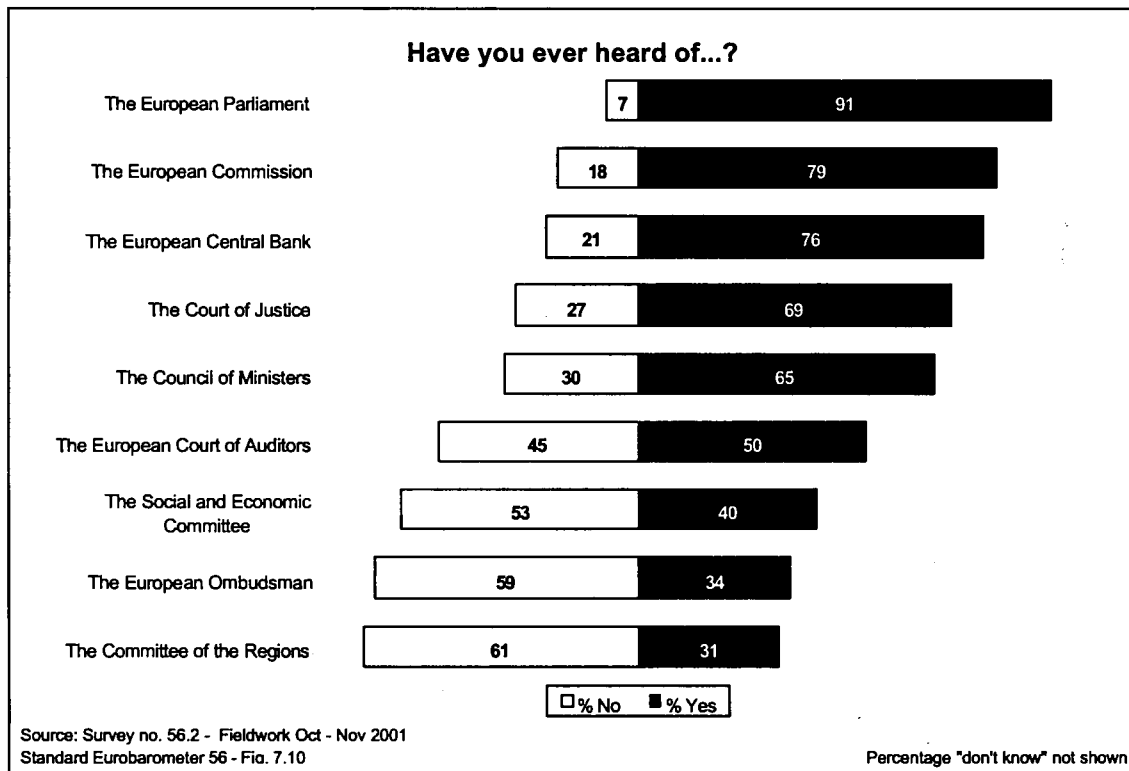
7.5. Awareness of the European Union institutions and bodies

For the sixth time in a row, the survey has measured public awareness of nine of the European Union's institutions and bodies⁴².

The public is most likely to have heard of the European Parliament (91%), followed by the European Commission (79%) and the European Central Bank (76%). People are least likely to have heard of the two youngest EU institutions - the Committee of the Regions (31%) and the Economic and Social Committee (40%) - and of the European Ombudsman (34%). Awareness levels for all nine institutions and bodies are now higher than they were in Spring 2001⁴³.

⁴² The question asks respondents whether they have ever heard of the institution in question. Chapter 3 reports on the extent to which people trust these institutions.

⁴³ See Eurobarometer No. 55, figure 4.7 and table 4.8.



Awareness of the **European Parliament** ranges from 81% in Greece to 98% in Denmark. For the **European Commission** awareness ranges from 72% in Germany to 95% in Luxembourg. Awareness of the **European Central Bank** is most widespread in Luxembourg (92%) and least widespread in Greece and the UK (61% each). People in Denmark (96%) are most likely to have heard of the **Court of Justice**, while people in Italy (51%) are least likely to know of its existence. People in Sweden (91%), continue to be most likely to have heard of the **Council of Ministers**, while awareness levels are lowest in the UK (39%). Awareness of the **European Court of Auditors** is most widespread in Luxembourg (76%) and least widespread in the UK (13%). People in Luxembourg (63%) are also most likely to have heard of the **Economic and Social Committee**, while people in the Netherlands and the UK (28% each) are least likely to have heard of it. The **European Ombudsman** - Jacob Söderman from Finland - continues to be by far most recognised in his home country (79%). He is least known in Germany and Italy (23% each). Awareness of the **Committee of the Regions** is most widespread in Portugal (54%), while people in the UK (15%) are now least likely to be aware of the existence of this institution. (Table 7.8)

In order to provide a general impression of awareness levels in each of the Member States, we have calculated an average by summing up the percentage of "aware" responses for each institution/body and by dividing this by the total number of institutions (9) included in the survey. As the following table shows, people in Luxembourg (where many of these institutions are located) are most likely to have heard of the nine institutions and bodies while this is least likely to be the case in the UK.

Awareness of the EU Institutions and bodies (Average awareness levels for the 9 institutions/bodies, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	75
Finland	71
Austria	70
Denmark	69
Portugal	68
Ireland	67
Germany	63
Spain	63
France	62
Belgium	61
EU15	60
The Netherlands	60
Sweden	59
Greece	59
Italy	57
United Kingdom	47

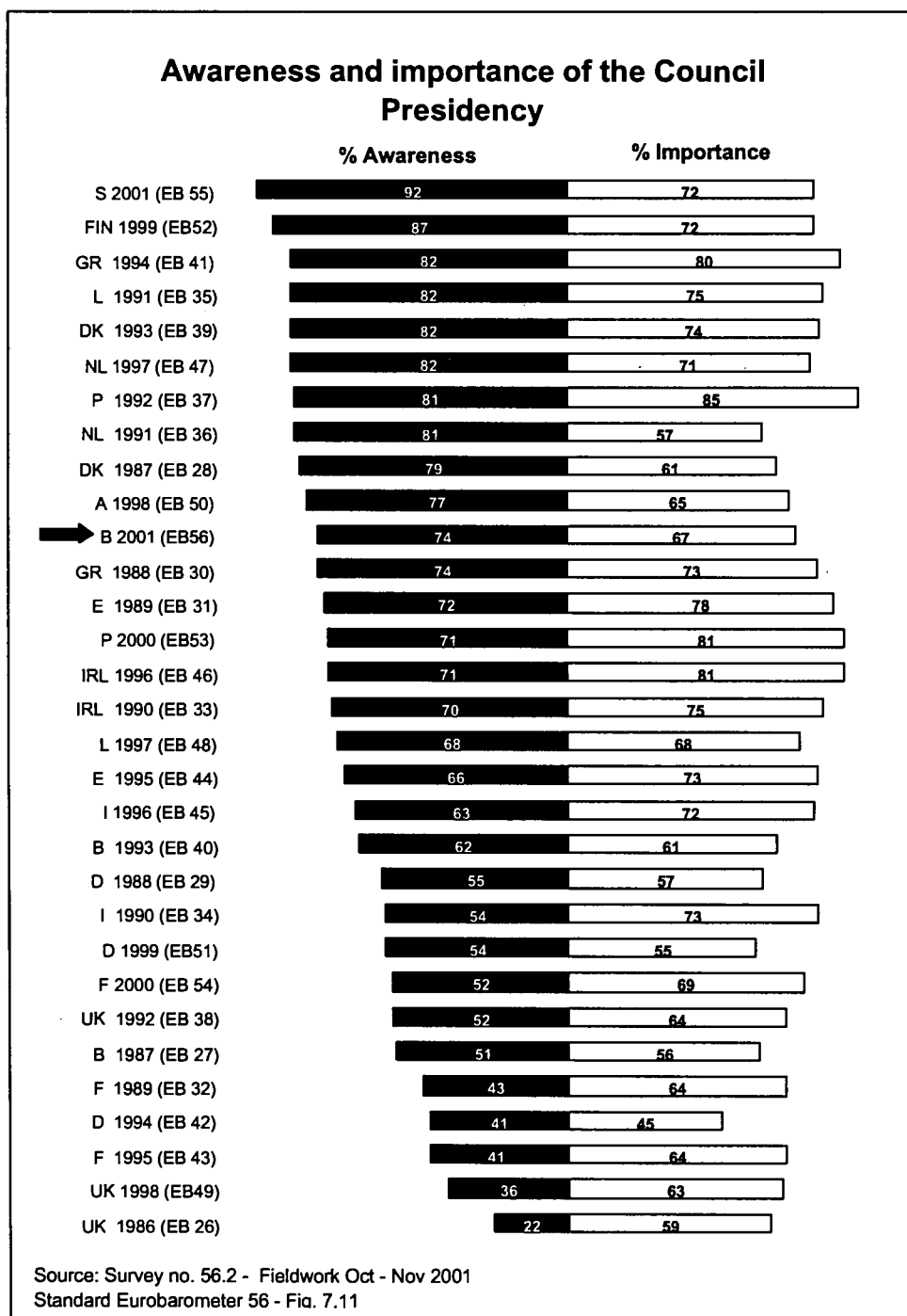
Awareness levels not only vary from country to country but also depend on how knowledgeable people feel about the European Union. The following table shows that the more people feel they know about the EU, the more likely it is that they have heard of the EU institutions.

Awareness levels of the EU Institutions/bodies by self-perceived knowledge about the European Union (in %)			
Institution:	High knowledge level	Average knowledge level	Low knowledge level
European Parliament	98%	95%	85%
European Commission	94%	86%	65%
European Central Bank	92%	84%	61%
Court of Justice	88%	77%	52%
Council of Ministers	88%	74%	47%
Court of Auditors	76%	58%	32%
Social & Economic Committee	70%	47%	22%
Committee of the Regions	60%	36%	17%
European Ombudsman	54%	38%	23%

7.6. Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency

Since 1986, Eurobarometer has looked at awareness of and the perceived importance of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the country that presides at the time of the survey⁴⁴. Belgium held the Presidency during the last six months of the year 2001.

As the following graph shows, 74% of the people in Belgium were aware that their country held the Presidency. This is higher than when Belgium previously held the Presidency in 1993 and 1987. Sixty seven percent of people in Belgium consider the Presidency to be an important event, which is also higher than in 1993 and 1987.



⁴⁴ Each Member State of the European Union in turn holds the Presidency for a period of six months.

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

Tabellen N° 1.1a & 1.1b, Seiten B1-2

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 1.2a – 1.6b, Seiten B3-12

Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an das kommende Jahr? Wird das Jahr 2002 besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um folgendes geht: ...

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 1.7a, Seite B13

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wieviel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit ...

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 1.7b, Seite B14

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wieviel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit ...

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

1. die politische Parteien
 2. die Behörden
 3. die nationale Regierung
 4. das nationale Parlament
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.7c, Seite B15

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, wieviel Vertrauen Sie in bestimmte Institutionen haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Institutionen, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen. Wie ist es mit ...

(Einzelne vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 1.8, Seite 16

Ich habe hier eine Reihe von Dingen, vor denen sich einige Menschen fürchten. Sagen Sie mir bitte zu jedem dieser Dinge, ob Sie persönlich davor Angst haben, oder nicht. Wie ist das mit ...?

(Einzelne vorlesen)

1. ... einem Weltkrieg
 2. ... einem Atomkrieg in Europa
 3. ... einem konventionellen Krieg in Europa (weder atomar, biologisch oder chemisch)
 4. ... dem versehentlichen Abschuss einer Atomrakete
 5. ... einem Unfall in einem Kernkraftwerk
 6. ... der Verbreitung atomarer, biologischer oder chemischer Massenvernichtungswaffen
 7. ... ethnischen Konflikten (Rassenkonflikten) in Europa
 8. ... Terrorismus
 9. ... organisierter Kriminalität
 10. ... Seuchen / Epidemien
- habe Angst davor
 - habe keine Angst davor
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.1a & 2.1b, Seiten B17-18

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

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

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

Tabelle N° 2.2, Seite B19

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

(Nur eine Nennung zulassen.)

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

Tabellen N° 2.3a & 2.3b, Seiten B20-21

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

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

Tabellen N° 2.4a & 2.4b, Seiten B22-23

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

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

Tabellen N°2.5a & 2.5b, Seiten B24-25

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

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

Tabellen N° 3.1a & 3.1b, Seiten B26-27

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 3.2a & 3.2b, Seiten B28-29

Hat Ihrer Meinung nach (unser Land) insgesamt gesehen durch die Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union Vorteile, oder ist das nicht der Fall?

1. Vorteile
2. ist nicht der Fall
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.3a & 3.3b, Seiten B30-31

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

(Vorlegen.)

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

Tabelle N° 3.4, Seite B32

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser europäischen Institutionen und Organe, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach eine wichtige Rolle im Leben der Europäischen Union spielt oder nicht.

(Liste vorlegen vorlesen.)

1. das Europäische Parlament
 2. die Europäische Kommission
 3. den Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
 4. den Europäischen Gerichtshof
 5. den Europäischen Ombudsmann
 6. die Europäische Zentralbank
 7. den Europäischen Rechnungshof
 8. den Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
 9. den Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
- wichtige Rolle
 - keine wichtige Rolle
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.5a & 3.5b, Seiten B33-34

Ich möchte nun gerne von Ihnen wissen, ob Sie die Europäische Union eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen ?

1. eher vertrauen
2. eher nicht vertrauen
3. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 3.6, Seite B35

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede dieser europäischen Institutionen und Organe, ob Sie ihr eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.

(Liste vorlegen vorlesen.)

1. das Europäische Parlament
 2. die Europäische Kommission
 3. den Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
 4. den Europäischen Gerichtshof
 5. den Europäischen Ombudsmann
 6. die Europäische Zentralbank
 7. den Europäischen Rechnungshof
 8. den Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
 9. den Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.7a & 3.7b, Seite B36-37

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

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

Tabellen N° 3.8a & 3.8b, Seiten B38-39

Ihrer Meinung nach: Wird die Europäische Union in fünf Jahren eine wichtigere Rolle, eine weniger wichtige Rolle oder die gleiche Rolle wie bisher in Ihrem täglichen Leben spielen?

1. wichtigere Rolle
2. weniger wichtige Rolle
3. gleiche Rolle
4. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.9a & 3.9b, Seiten B40-41

Und was wünschen Sie sich: Dass die Europäische Union in fünf Jahren eine wichtigere Rolle, eine weniger wichtige Rolle oder die gleiche Rolle wie bisher in Ihrem täglichen Leben spielt?

1. wichtigere Rolle
2. weniger wichtige Rolle
3. gleiche Rolle
4. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.1, Seiten B42

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

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

Tabelle N° 4.2, Seiten B45

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

(Nur eine Nennung zulassen)

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

Tabelle N° 4.3, Seiten B46

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

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

Tabelle N° 4.4, Seiten B48

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

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

1. ... Eine Europäische Währungsunion mit einer gemeinsamen Währung, nämlich dem Euro
 2. ... Eine gemeinsame Außenpolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union gegenüber anderen Staaten
 3. ... Eine gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union
 4. ... Die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union um neue Länder
 5. ... Dass die Europäische Union für jene Fragen und Probleme zuständig sein sollte, die nicht effektiv durch die nationalen, regionalen und kommunalen Regierungen gelöst werden können
 6. ... Der Rücktritt des Präsidenten der Europäischen Kommission und der Europäischen Kommissare, wenn diese nicht das Vertrauen einer Mehrheit im Europäischen Parlament besitzen
 7. ... Kindern in der Schule lehren, wie die Institutionen der Europäischen Union arbeiten
- dafür
 - dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.1a & 5.1b, Seiten B50-51

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

Eine Europäische Währungsunion mit einer gemeinsamen Währung, nämlich dem Euro.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.2a & 5.2b, Seiten B52-53

Am 1. Januar 2002 wird die D-Mark durch den Euro ersetzt werden. Ist dies Ihrer Meinung nach ...?
(Vorlesen)

1. ... eine sehr gute Sache,
2. ... eine ziemlich gute Sache,
3. ... weder eine gute, noch eine schlechte Sache,
4. ... eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder
5. ... eine sehr schlechte Sache?
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.3a & 5.3b, Seiten B54-55

Wie wohl fühlen Sie sich dabei, den Euro zu nutzen: Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sich ...

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen)

1. ... sehr wohl fühlen
2. ... ziemlich wohl fühlen
3. ... nicht sehr wohl fühlen
4. ... überhaupt nicht wohl fühlen
5. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 5.4, Seiten B56

Ich lese Ihnen einige Aussagen zur Einführung des Euro vor. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob Sie dieser Aussage voll zustimmen, eher zustimmen, ob Sie sie eher ablehnen oder voll ablehnen. Die Einführung des Euro ...

(Skala vorlegen und Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

1. ... wird das Wirtschaftswachstum beschleunigen
 2. ... wird mehr Arbeitsplätze schaffen
 3. ... wird das Einkaufen in Europa erleichtern, weil dann alle Preise vergleichbar sind
 4. ... wird die Gebühren beseitigen, die beim Geldwechseln in eine andere Währung anfallen
 5. ... wird Auslandsreisenden das Leben erleichtern
 6. ... wird die Kosten für Geschäfte verringern, die zwischen den Mitgliedsländern der Euro-Zone getätigt werden
 7. ... wird das Durcheinander auf dem internationalen Finanzmarkt verringern
 8. ... wird den Unterschied zwischen Arm und Reich vergrößern
 9. ... wird mehr Nachteile als Vorteile haben
 10. ... wird zur Folge haben, dass (unser Land) die Kontrolle über seine Wirtschaftspolitik verliert
 11. ... wird zur Folge haben, dass (unser Land) die Kontrolle über seine Sozialpolitik verliert
 12. ... wird zur Folge haben, dass (unser Land) zu viel von seiner Identität verliert
 13. ... wird eine Verbindung zwischen den Europäern schaffen
 14. ... wird Europas Rolle in der Welt stärken
 15. ... wird ein weiterer Schritt zur europäischen Integration sein
 16. ... wird die Kosten für Hypotheken verringern
 17. ... wird eine höhere Inflation mit sich bringen
- stimme voll zu
 - stimme eher zu
 - lehne eher ab
 - lehne voll ab
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.5a & 5.5b, Seiten B58-59

Was meinen Sie: Wie gut sind Sie über die einheitliche europäische Währung, also den Euro, informiert? Sind Sie ...

1. ... sehr gut informiert
2. ... gut informiert
3. ... nicht sehr gut informiert oder
4. ... überhaupt nicht informiert?
5. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 5.6, Seiten B60

Haben Sie irgendwelche Informationen über die einheitliche europäische Währung, den Euro, erhalten? (Falls ja:) Woher?

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich.)

1. nein, habe keine Informationen erhalten
2. ja, von einer Bank, Sparkasse, Versicherung, usw.
3. ja, von einem Geschäft, Supermarkt, usw.
4. Ja, von einer Schule, Universität oder anderen Bildungs- oder Fortbildungseinrichtungen
5. Ja, am Arbeitsplatz
6. Ja, von einer Gewerkschaft, einem Berufsverband usw.
7. Ja, von einer Verbraucherorganisation
8. Ja, von einer Nicht-Regierungsorganisation, NGO
9. Ja, durch Informationen über die Europäische Union in Aushängen in Büchereien, Rathäusern, Bahnhöfen, Postämtern
10. Ja, durch EU-Informationsbüros, Europa-Informationszentren, Europa-Informationsstände, Europa-Bibliotheken, usw.
11. Ja, durch Informationsbüros auf Bundes- oder Landesebene
12. Ja, von der (Nationalität) Regierung
13. Ja, von der Landesregierung
14. Ja, von der Gemeinde, dem Rathaus
15. Ja, aus dem Radio
16. Ja, aus dem Fernsehen
17. Ja, aus Zeitungen, Zeitschriften
18. Ja, durch Poster- oder Plakatwerbung
19. Ja, von Familie und Freunden
20. Ja, durch einen Brief oder eine Postwurfsendung
21. Ja, im Internet
22. Ja, im Videotext
23. Sonstiges (nur falls spontan genannt)
24. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.1a & 6.1b, Seiten B63-64

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

Die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union um neue Länder.

4. dafür
5. dagegen
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.2a & 6.2b, Seiten B65-66

Welche dieser drei Möglichkeiten für die unmittelbare Zukunft der Europäischen Union würden Sie bevor-zugen?

(Liste vorlegen – Nur eine Nennung)

1. Die Europäische Union sollte um alle Länder, die beitreten möchten, erweitert werden
2. Die Europäische Union sollte nur um einige der Länder, die beitreten möchten, erweitert werden
3. Die Europäische Union sollte um keine weiteren Länder erweitert werden
4. Keine dieser Möglichkeiten (Nur falls spontan genannt)
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.3a & 6.3b, Seiten B67-68

Ist es Ihrer Meinung nach wichtig oder unwichtig, dass während der Beitrittsverhandlungen von vornherein für jeden Kandidaten ein fester Beitrittszeitpunkt festgelegt wird? (Falls ja:) Und warum ist dies Ihrer Meinung nach wichtig?

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen – Nur eine Nennung).

1. Nein, das ist unwichtig
2. Ja, weil dies ihre Beitrittsvorbereitungen beschleunigen wird
3. Ja, weil sie dann wissen, wie viel Zeit sie dazu haben, die Beitrittsbedingungen zu erfüllen
4. Ja, weil dies einige positive Auswirkungen haben könnte
5. Ja, wegen anderer Gründe (Nur falls spontan genannt)
6. Es wird keinen großen Unterschied machen (Nur falls spontan genannt)
7. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.4, Seiten B69

Wenn Sie jetzt einmal an die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union durch die Aufnahme neuer europäischer Länder denken, stimmen Sie dann den folgenden Aussagen eher zu oder eher nicht zu?

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

1. ... je mehr Mitgliedsländer die Europäische Union hat, desto mehr wird der Frieden und die Sicherheit in Europa garantiert sein
 2. ... die Erweiterung wird keine Zusatzkosten für die jetzigen Mitgliedsländer, wie z.B. (unser Land), bedeuten
 3. ... nach der Erweiterung durch neue Länder wird (unseres Land) eine weniger wichtige Rolle in Europa spielen
 4. ... je mehr Mitgliedsländer es gibt, desto höher wird die Arbeitslosigkeit in (unserem Land) sein
 5. ... die Europäische Union sollte künftigen Mitgliedsländern finanziell helfen, auch schon bevor Sie beitreten
 6. ... wenn erstmal neue Länder beigetreten sind, wird (unser Land) weniger finanzielle Hilfe von der Europäischen Union erhalten
 7. ... mit zusätzlichen Länder wird es sehr viel schwieriger sein, Entscheidungen auf Europäischer Ebene zu treffen.
 8. ... je mehr Mitgliedsländer die Europäische Union hat, desto wichtiger wird ihre Rolle in der Welt sein
 9. ... die größere Zahl an Mitgliedsländern wird Europa kulturell bereichern
 - 10.... die Europäische Union muss die Arbeitsweise ihrer Institutionen reformieren, bevor neue Mitgliedsländer aufgenommen werden
- stimme eher zu
 - stimme eher nicht zu
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.5, Seiten B71

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jedes der folgenden Kriterien, ob es Ihnen wichtig erscheint oder nicht, wenn es um die Entscheidung geht, ob ein bestimmtes Land in die Europäische Union aufgenommen werden sollte oder nicht.

1. das Land muss die Menschenrechte und die Grundsätze der Demokratie achten
 2. sein wirtschaftlicher Entwicklungsstand sollte dem der anderen Mitgliedsstaaten nahekommen
 3. es muss alles akzeptieren, was bereits beim Bau Europas beschlossen und in Kraft gesetzt wurde
 4. sein Beitritt sollte für die jetzigen Mitgliedsstaaten nicht zu kostspielig werden
 5. es muss bereit sein, die Interessen der Europäischen Union über seine eigenen zu stellen
 6. es muss das organisierte Verbrechen und den Drogenhandel bekämpfen
 7. es muss die Umwelt schützen
 8. es muss in der Lage sein, seinen Anteil am Haushalt der Europäischen Union zu bezahlen
- wichtig
 - nicht wichtig
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.6a, Seite B73

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jedes der folgenden Länder, ob Sie dafür oder dagegen wären, dass es Teil der Europäischen Union wird.

1. Tschechien
 2. Slowakei
 3. Polen
 4. Ungarn
 5. Rumänien
 6. Slowenien
 7. Estland
 8. Lettland
 9. Litauen
 10. Bulgarien
 11. Zypern
 12. Malta
 13. Türkei
- Dafür
 - Dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.6b, Seite B74

Und wie ist das mit jedem der folgenden Länder: Wären Sie dafür oder dagegen, dass es Teil der Europäischen Union wird?

(Länder einzeln vorlesen. Immer mal mit einem anderen Land beginnen, aber immer für alle Länder abfragen.)

1. Schweiz
 2. Norwegen
 3. Bosnien-Herzegowina
 4. Kroatien
 5. Jugoslawien
 6. Island
 7. Albanien
- dafür
 - dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.7a & 6.7b, Seiten B75-76

Nach der geplanten Erweiterung der Europäischen Union wird die Zahl der Mitgliedstaaten von 15 auf mehr als 25 ansteigen. Wie sollten dann Ihrer Meinung nach die Entscheidungen der Europäischen Union getroffen werden?

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. einstimmig von allen Mitgliedstaaten
2. durch die Mehrheit der Mitgliedstaaten
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.8a & 6.8b, Seiten B77-78

Wie gut fühlen Sie sich über die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union durch die neuen Beitrittskandidaten informiert? Fühlen Sie sich

1. ... sehr gut informiert?
2. ... gut informiert?
3. ... nicht sehr gut informiert?
4. ... überhaupt nicht gut informiert?
5. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.9, Seiten B79

Haben Sie in letzter Zeit etwas über die Erweiterung gelesen, gesehen oder gehört?

(Falls „ja“: Und aus welchen Quellen? - Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

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

Tabelle N° 7.1, Seiten B81

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

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Intensiv nachfragen.)

Und welche noch?

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

Tabelle N° 7.2, Seiten B83

Ganz allgemein, wie würden Sie Informationen über die Europäische Union am liebsten bekommen?

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich.)

1. als kurzes Merkblatt, das nur einen Überblick gibt
2. als detailliertere Broschüre
3. als Buch mit umfassender Beschreibung
4. auf Videokassette
5. im Internet
6. auf CD-ROM
7. über einen Computer-Terminal, der es Ihnen ermöglicht, auf Datenbanken zuzugreifen
8. aus dem Fernsehen
9. aus dem Radio
10. aus Tageszeitungen
11. aus Wochenzeitungen, Zeitschriften
12. von Postern, Plakaten
13. ich wünsche keine Informationen über die Europäische Union (Nur falls spontan genannt)
14. keines davon (Nur falls spontan genannt)
15. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.3a, Seite B85

Sehen Sie Fernsehnachrichten?

1. jeden Tag
2. mehrmals in der Woche
3. 1-2 mal in der Woche
4. seltener
5. nie
6. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.3b, Seite B86

Lesen Sie aktuelle Nachrichten in den Tageszeitungen?

1. jeden Tag
2. mehrmals in der Woche
3. 1-2 mal in der Woche
4. seltener
5. nie
6. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.3c, Seite B87

Hören Sie Nachrichten im Radio?

1. jeden Tag
2. mehrmals in der Woche
3. 1-2 mal in der Woche
4. seltener
5. nie
6. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.4a, Seite B88

Ihrer Meinung nach: Wird der Berichterstattung über die Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union "viel zu viel" Platz eingeräumt, "zu viel", "gerade richtig", "zu wenig" oder "viel zu wenig" Platz? Wie ist das in den Nachrichten im (Nationalität) Fernsehen?

1. viel zu viel
2. zu viel
3. gerade richtig
4. zu wenig
5. viel zu wenig
6. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.4b, Seite B89

Ihrer Meinung nach: Wird der Berichterstattung über die Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union "viel zu viel" Platz eingeräumt, "zu viel", "gerade richtig", "zu wenig" oder "viel zu wenig" Platz? Wie ist das in den Nachrichten in (Nationalität) Tageszeitungen?

1. viel zu viel
2. zu viel
3. gerade richtig
4. zu wenig
5. viel zu wenig
6. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.4c, Seite B90

Ihrer Meinung nach: Wird der Berichterstattung über die Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union "viel zu viel" Platz eingeräumt, "zu viel", "gerade richtig", "zu wenig" oder "viel zu wenig" Platz? Wie ist das in den Nachrichten der (Nationalität) Radiosender?

1. viel zu viel
2. zu viel
3. gerade richtig
4. zu wenig
5. viel zu wenig
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.5a & 7.5b, Seiten B91-92

Berichten Ihrer Meinung nach die (Nationalität) Medien über die Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union? Tun sie dieses ...

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 7.6a & 7.6b, Seiten B93-94

Sagen Sie mir bitte anhand dieser Skala, wieviel Sie Ihrer Meinung nach über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik, ihre Institutionen und Organe wissen.

(Skala vorlegen)

- Weiß (fast) nichts darüber (1-2)
- Weiß etwas darüber (3-5)
- Weiß recht viel darüber (6-8)
- Weiß sehr viel darüber (9-10)
- Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.7a & 7.7b, Seiten B95-96

Wofür wird Ihrer Meinung nach der größte Teil des Haushalts der Europäischen Union ausgegeben?

(Liste vorlegen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. Hilfe für die Regionen
2. Europäische Sozialfonds
3. Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik (CAP)
4. Kosten für Verwaltung, Personal, Gebäude
5. Hilfe für Mittel- und Osteuropa
6. Hilfe für Länder der Dritten Welt
7. Sonstiges (nur falls spontan genannt!)
8. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.8, Seite B97

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

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen.)

1. ... das Europäische Parlament
 2. ... die Europäische Kommission
 3. ... den Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
 4. ... den Europäischen Gerichtshof
 5. ... den Europäischen Ombudsmann
 6. ... die Europäische Zentralbank
 7. ... den Europäischen Rechnungshof
 8. ... den Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
 9. ... den Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
- ja
 - nein
 - weiß nicht

A.4 Explanatory note for table headings
Note explicative des intitulés dans les tableaux
Erklärung der Tabellenüberschriften

CODES FOR MEMBER STATES / LES CODES DES ETATS MEMBRES / KODIERUNG DER MITGLIEDSLÄNDER			
Code/Kode	English	Français	Deutsch
EU 15 / UE 15	15 Members States of the EU	Les 15 Etats membres de l'UE	15 Mitgliedsländer der EU
B	Belgium	Belgique	Belgien
DK	Denmark	Danemark	Dänemark
D(W)	West Germany	Allemagne de l'Ouest	West-Deutschland
D	Germany	Allemagne	Deutschland
D(O)	East Germany	Allemagne de l'Est	Ost-Deutschland
GR	Greece	Grèce	Griechenland
E	Spain	Espagne	Spanien
F	France	France	Frankreich
IRL	Ireland	Irlande	Irland
I	Italy	Italie	Italien
L	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxemburg
NL	The Netherlands	Pays-Bas	Niederlande
A	Austria	Autriche	Österreich
P	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
FIN	Finland	Finlande	Finnland
S	Sweden	Suède	Schweden
UK	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	Vereinigtes-Königreich
Euro 12	12 euro-zone countries	Les 12 pays de la zone euro	12 Euro-Zone Länder
"Pre-ins"	3 countries outside euro-zone	Les 3 pays hors de la zone euro	3 nicht-Euro-Zone Länder

ANALYSIS VARIABLES / LES VARIABLES D'ANALYSE / ANALYSEVARIABLEN					
English	Français	Deutsch	English	Français	Deutsch
Sex	Sexe	Geschlecht	Main economic activity scale	Echelle de l'activité économique principale	Haupterwerbstätigkeits-Skala
Male	Masculin	Männlich	Self-employed	Indépendants	Selbständige
Female	Féminin	Weiblich	Managers	Cadres	Führungskräfte
Age	Age	Alter	Other white collars	Autres cols blancs	Sonstige Angestellte
15-24	15-24	15-24	Manual workers	Travailleurs manuels	Arbeiter
25-39	25-39	25-39	House persons	Personnes au foyer	Hausfrauen/ Hausmänner
40-54	40-54	40-54	Unemployed	Chômeurs	Arbeitslose
55+	55+	55+	Retired	Retraités	Rentner
Terminal education age	Age de fin d'études	Alter bei Bildungsabschluß	EU membership	Appartenance UE	EU Mitgliedschaft
Up to 15 years	Jusqu'à 15 ans	Bis 15 Jahren	A good thing	Une bonne chose	Eine gute Sache
16-19	16-19	16-19	Neither good nor bad	Ni bonne ni mauvaise	Weder gut noch schlecht
20 years or more	20 ans ou plus	20 Jahren oder mehr	A bad thing	Une mauvaise chose	Eine schlechte Sache
Still studying	Etudiant	Schüler/Studenten			
Euro: for or against?	Euro : pour ou contre ?	Euro: für oder dagegen?	Enlargement: for or against?	Elargissement : pour ou contre ?	Erweiterung : für or dadegen?
For	Pour	Für	For	Pour	Für
Against	Contre	Dagegen	Against	Contre	Dagegen
Immediate future of EU	Avenir immédiat de l'UE	Nahe Zukunft der EU	EU desired role	Rôle souhaité pour l'UE	gewünschte Rolle der EU
Should be open to all	Devrait s'élargir à tous	Sollte für alle offen sein	More important	Plus important	Wichtiger Rolle
Should be open to some	Devrait s'élargir seulement à certains	Sollte für einige offen sein	Same role	Même rôle	Gleich Rolle
Should not be open to any additional countries	Ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	Sollte für keine weiteren Länder offen sein	Less important	Moins important	Weiniger wichtige Rolle
Joining process	Processus d'adhésion	Erweiterungsprozeß			
Sped up	Etre accéléré	Beschleunigen			
Slowed down	Etre ralenti	Verlangsamen			
Stay as it is	Rester comme il est	So bleiben wie er ist			

TABLES / TABLEAUX / TABELLEN

1.1a - OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

SATISFACTION DE LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West									East									
Very satisfied	18	-8	64	+2	19	+2	18	+2	11	0	9	0	21	+3	14	-1	31	-6
Fairly satisfied	66	+7	32	-3	65	-4	65	-2	62	+2	51	+3	63	-4	64	-1	59	+6
Not very satisfied	13	+2	3	+1	12	0	14	0	22	-1	28	-3	14	+2	15	-1	7	0
Not at all satisfied	2	0	1	0	2	+1	3	0	4	-2	12	0	1	-1	6	+3	1	-1
Don't know	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	1	0	2	+1	3	+2
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		102		101		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	15	-1	37	+3	47	-1	27	+3	7	0	22	-1	41	0	31	+1	21	0
Plutôt satisfait(e)	66	+3	56	-2	47	0	59	-2	58	-4	67	+3	55	+1	58	+1	62	0
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	16	-1	5	-1	5	0	10	-1	30	+5	9	-1	4	0	8	-2	13	-1
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	-2	2	0	0	-1	2	-1	3	0
Ne sait pas	0	-1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Very satisfied	21	22	21	25	21	19	22
Fairly satisfied	62	61	62	62	63	61	61
Not very satisfied	13	13	13	11	13	15	13
Not at all satisfied	3	3	3	2	3	3	4
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Très satisfait(e)	20	30	19	20	23	13	21
Plutôt satisfait(e)	63	60	67	63	61	49	60
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	14	8	10	14	13	28	14
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	2	1	3	3	3	11	4
Ne sait pas	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Very satisfied	17	22	26	25	25	17	19
Fairly satisfied	61	62	61	64	63	61	59
Not very satisfied	17	13	11	10	10	18	17
Not at all satisfied	5	3	2	1	2	4	5
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

1.2a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: LIFE IN GENERAL (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)
ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your life in general ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre vie en général ?

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	27	-4	35	+3	17	-3	17	-3	17	-4	35	-8	38	0	42	+6	30	-12
Worse	11	+4	4	0	11	+2	13	+3	19	+6	27	+5	3	-1	6	+2	5	+1
The same	60	+1	60	-3	67	-1	65	-2	58	-4	35	+4	57	0	47	-9	58	+7
Don't know	3	-1	2	+1	5	+1	6	+2	6	+2	4	0	3	+1	5	+1	7	+3
TOTAL	101		100		101		101		100		100		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	39	-5	25	-7	29	-2	19	-2	28	-1	36	-7	42	-6	45	+7	33	-1
Moins bonne	6	+1	10	+2	8	+5	8	-4	22	+2	5	+1	3	+1	4	-2	8	+1
Sans changement	50	+5	62	+4	59	-4	70	+6	41	-2	57	+5	53	+5	48	-4	54	-1
Ne sait pas	6	0	4	+1	4	+1	3	-1	9	+1	2	+1	2	0	4	0	5	+1
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	

1.3a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East							
Better	12	-17	15	-3	8	-16	9	-14	10	-10	22	-7	20	-5	21	-3
Worse	51	+31	26	+8	52	+26	53	+25	56	+22	45	+5	21	0	36	+17
The same	31	-13	52	-6	32	-12	31	-11	25	-13	26	-4	50	+2	33	-15
Don't know	6	-2	7	+1	8	+2	8	+1	9	+1	7	+5	9	+3	10	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK	
Meilleure	22	-4	14	-9	6	-17	11	-5	18	+1	13	-16	18	-14	17	-1
Moins bonne	32	+6	34	+16	58	+37	33	+2	43	+3	34	+22	43	+25	36	+15
Sans changement	37	-1	44	-7	28	-21	49	+4	28	-4	46	-9	37	-8	37	-10
Ne sait pas	10	0	8	0	8	+2	8	0	11	-1	7	+3	3	-2	9	-5
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		101		100		100		100	

1.3b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?

EB56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Better	16	17	16	20	19	17	12
Worse	39	40	39	31	38	41	44
The same	36	36	35	36	35	35	37
Don't know	9	8	10	13	8	8	8
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Meilleure	18	13	19	18	15	18	12
Moins bonne	40	44	39	39	39	43	42
Sans changement	34	36	36	35	36	31	38
Ne sait pas	9	7	7	8	10	8	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Better	14	16	18	21	19	14	12
Worse	39	41	41	30	37	41	50
The same	38	35	35	36	37	35	32
Don't know	10	8	7	13	8	10	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.4a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)
ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LE PAYS (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	12	-21	19	-6	6	-25	6	-22	7	-12	18	-6	22	-6	23	-15	12	-28
Worse	57	+39	28	+13	59	+33	61	+32	65	+23	50	+6	25	+1	40	+25	55	+48
The same	27	-13	48	-6	25	-9	24	-9	20	-9	26	-4	41	-1	31	-8	22	-22
Don't know	5	-4	5	-1	10	+1	10	+1	8	-2	6	+3	12	+6	7	-1	11	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	25	-5	17	-3	9	-21	9	-8	18	-1	17	-30	15	-30	18	-5	17	-13
Moins bonne	28	+4	38	+15	53	+42	40	+10	44	+10	37	+29	49	+36	39	+20	42	+19
Sans changement	37	0	38	-9	29	-22	42	-5	27	-7	41	+1	32	-6	33	-12	32	-7
Ne sait pas	10	+1	8	-2	10	+2	9	+3	12	0	5	0	3	-1	10	-3	9	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		101	

1.4b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION ((% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LE PAYS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Better	17	17	16	23	19	16	12
Worse	42	44	41	32	40	45	48
The same	32	32	32	34	34	32	30
Don't know	9	8	11	12	8	7	11
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Meilleure	18	13	17	18	16	18	13
Moins bonne	42	48	40	44	40	46	46
Sans changement	31	32	34	32	33	26	31
Ne sait pas	9	7	9	6	11	10	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Better	15	16	16	24	19	14	12
Worse	42	44	45	30	40	44	53
The same	33	31	32	34	32	34	27
Don't know	11	9	7	13	9	8	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.5a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE PERSONNELLE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	16	-5	22	-1	12	-6	12	-6	12	-5	23	-7	28	-1	32	+5	19	-5
Worse	6	+2	3	0	8	+1	9	+1	15	+4	19	0	3	-2	6	+4	4	+1
The same	68	+2	72	+4	70	+5	68	+5	60	+2	52	+5	64	+1	54	-7	62	+1
Don't know	9	-1	3	-3	11	+1	11	0	13	-2	6	+1	6	+2	9	0	15	+4
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		101		101		99		99	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	29	-1	19	-2	21	-7	17	-1	20	0	17	-6	25	-9	26	+2	23	-2
Moins bonne	4	0	5	+1	7	+3	5	-2	15	+3	5	+2	4	0	5	-2	6	0
Sans changement	60	0	63	+6	54	0	69	+1	56	-2	72	+3	65	+9	62	+2	62	+1
Ne sait pas	7	+1	14	-4	18	+4	9	+2	9	-1	6	0	6	0	8	-2	9	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		101		101	

1.5b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE PERSONNELLE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

EB56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Better	23	26	21	41	34	22	6
Worse	6	7	6	4	7	9	5
The same	62	59	64	45	54	63	76
Don't know	9	8	10	10	6	7	13
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Meilleure	32	25	28	29	13	39	5
Moins bonne	8	7	6	7	6	15	4
Sans changement	54	63	59	58	71	36	77
Ne sait pas	6	5	7	6	11	10	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Better	13	23	29	40	27	19	16
Worse	7	7	5	3	5	8	11
The same	70	61	60	46	60	64	65
Don't know	10	9	6	11	8	9	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.6a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Better	21	-6	29	+3	13	-4	13	-4	13	-4	29	-6	26	-1	33	+3	20	-13
Worse	14	+7	7	-4	14	-1	16	0	25	+7	25	+1	8	+1	9	+1	12	+3
The same	60	-1	63	+1	69	+5	67	+4	58	-2	43	+3	63	0	51	-7	57	+6
Don't know	5	0	1	0	5	+1	5	+1	5	-1	4	+2	4	+1	7	+3	11	+4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	27	-4	22	-3	24	-6	14	-3	24	+2	28	-3	31	-8	34	+4	25	-2
Moins bonne	7	+1	9	+1	13	+3	12	-7	23	+3	9	+3	9	+1	7	-3	11	0
Sans changement	61	+4	64	0	57	+1	70	+10	47	-5	62	+2	59	+7	56	+1	59	+1
Ne sait pas	5	-1	5	+2	5	+1	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	0	3	-2	5	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		99		101		100		100	

1.6b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2002 : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2002 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2002 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Better	25	27	24	39	36	24	10
Worse	11	11	11	6	11	13	12
The same	59	58	61	47	50	59	74
Don't know	5	5	4	8	4	4	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Meilleure	29	29	29	31	22	35	10
Moins bonne	10	9	10	11	12	18	12
Sans changement	56	60	57	53	64	41	74
Ne sait pas	5	3	4	5	3	6	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Better	17	26	31	34	29	22	19
Worse	12	12	9	6	9	13	18
The same	67	58	56	50	59	60	60
Don't know	4	4	3	10	4	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.7a - TRUST IN THE MEDIA (% by country)
CONFIANCE DANS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

EB 56.2 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	60	36	53	43	44	49	43	50	38	55	45	51	65	31	61	35	53	40
Radio	74	22	74	22	61	33	60	34	55	37	54	41	72	23	63	31	77	19
Television	76	21	70	27	62	33	61	33	61	33	48	51	66	32	52	44	78	18
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La presse écrite	39	52	58	36	57	34	53	40	55	33	58	37	46	50	20	75	46	48
La radio	44	38	68	26	71	19	71	24	65	24	76	20	73	22	65	24	62	30
La télévision	49	44	65	30	75	20	69	26	78	19	76	20	69	28	71	25	62	34

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

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

1.7b - TRUST IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LE SYSTÈME POLITIQUE (% par pays)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

EB 56.2 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL	
					West		East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Political parties	19	74	36	58	17	73	17	73	16	74	25	72	23	68	15	80
Civil service	52	42	58	38	46	45	45	46	40	49	34	62	46	47	46	47
The (NATIONALITY) government	51	42	63	34	49	42	47	43	43	49	50	46	55	39	43	50
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	55	37	73	24	54	36	52	38	45	45	63	33	56	37	47	44
+ : Plutôt confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK	
- : Plutôt pas confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les partis politiques	13	78	32	58	34	51	25	68	22	73	22	68	22	71	16	76
L'administration publique	28	59	61	30	59	31	68	24	50	42	43	47	56	34	45	40
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	41	47	73	20	70	22	47	43	52	42	60	34	56	39	43	49
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	43	45	72	19	67	24	54	33	55	38	58	36	65	30	47	43

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

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

1.7c - TRUST IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES AUTRES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

EB 56.2 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal sytem	37	59	80	19	64	30	61	33	50	42	69	29	46	49	40	56	61	29
The police	54	42	90	9	77	18	74	20	65	27	64	34	63	33	57	39	70	22
The army	62	31	83	11	68	23	67	24	61	28	88	12	63	31	66	28	78	13
The religious institutions	31	62	75	17	41	48	38	50	24	57	65	33	44	48	38	54	51	35
Trade unions	41	52	49	45	39	50	38	50	36	49	48	45	40	50	35	56	48	34
Big companies	41	51	55	37	28	60	26	61	22	64	36	57	38	53	38	54	32	49
The United Nations	57	32	82	11	56	30	54	31	47	34	48	43	66	24	51	38	68	15
Non-Governmental Organisations	45	37	40	35	31	43	31	43	28	43	44	44	67	22	50	33	49	25
Charitable or voluntary organisations	51	38	62	31	44	39	44	39	46	37	63	32	65	26	63	28	65	18
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)	40	51	61	32	62	33	73	22	35	59	69	26	66	29	53	39	51	42
La police	67	25	70	25	67	28	78	18	55	40	88	10	74	23	65	29	67	28
L'armée	67	23	65	24	67	22	70	23	77	16	89	7	71	23	82	11	70	22
Les institutions religieuses	53	36	39	52	40	42	45	45	67	28	71	21	61	30	38	47	44	45
Les syndicats	30	58	49	40	54	30	42	47	47	43	61	27	45	47	41	44	39	49
Les grandes entreprises	35	46	37	53	37	50	34	53	47	43	38	51	30	61	22	65	33	55
L'organisation des Nations Unies	65	20	68	20	68	17	57	27	68	21	70	20	77	16	59	24	59	27
Les Organisations Non-gouvernementales	39	33	51	29	40	33	42	36	57	28	36	43	35	39	31	39	42	36
Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	52	33	62	28	49	35	61	26	62	29	52	37	46	42	63	24	56	31

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

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

1.8 - FEARS OF EU CITIZENS (% by country)
CRAINTES DES CITOYENS EUROPÉENS (% par pays)

Question EN :

Here is a list of things that some people say they are afraid of. For each of these, please tell me if, personally, you are afraid of it, or not?

Question FR :

Voici une liste de choses que certaines personnes disent craindre. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, personnellement, vous la craignez ou non ?

EB 56.2 + : Afraid - : Not afraid	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
A world war	45	50	49	50	56	40	60	36	74	23	81	19	75	24	62	36	66	31
A nuclear conflict in Europe	38	56	37	61	56	40	59	37	71	25	76	22	73	24	52	45	70	27
A conventional war in Europe (not nuclear, bacteriological or chemical)	30	62	43	55	54	41	58	37	72	24	73	25	66	31	44	51	62	32
The accidental launch of a nuclear missile	44	49	49	50	60	36	63	33	72	24	79	19	76	22	64	32	74	22
An accident in a nuclear power station	59	35	67	31	74	23	74	23	72	24	88	10	80	18	81	18	84	14
Spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction	61	33	73	25	79	18	80	17	83	14	87	12	81	17	81	17	82	14
Ethnic conflicts in Europe	53	40	71	27	57	37	58	36	63	32	77	22	74	22	68	28	67	27
Terrorism	78	17	79	20	85	13	85	13	84	13	91	9	90	9	91	8	83	14
Organised crime	74	21	68	32	73	25	75	23	80	17	91	9	78	20	81	17	80	17
Epidemics	48	45	46	51	60	36	61	35	66	30	83	16	74	24	65	32	66	27
+ : Craint - : Ne craint pas	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Une guerre mondiale	70	27	59	38	34	64	49	48	81	19	44	55	50	50	72	27	64	34
Un conflit nucléaire en Europe	60	36	56	41	26	71	50	48	79	19	41	57	42	57	73	25	60	37
Une guerre conventionnelle en Europe (ni nucléaire, ni bactériologique, ni chimique)	64	31	46	51	24	71	46	49	75	23	36	62	44	54	62	35	56	40
Un lancement accidentel d'un missile nucléaire	63	32	60	38	34	63	56	40	79	19	50	48	50	48	77	22	65	32
Un accident dans une centrale nucléaire	80	16	82	16	50	47	79	20	80	18	68	30	68	31	79	20	76	21
La prolifération des armes nucléaires, bactériologiques ou chimiques de destruction massive	82	14	76	22	59	37	68	30	83	15	64	33	77	22	83	15	79	18
Des conflits ethniques en Europe	69	26	57	38	64	32	50	44	77	22	50	46	65	32	67	31	66	30
Le terrorisme	92	6	84	15	76	23	70	28	90	10	69	29	83	16	83	16	86	12
Le crime organisé	90	9	80	18	65	33	64	34	90	9	72	27	81	18	74	24	79	20
Les épidémies	70	26	57	41	43	54	46	51	86	13	52	45	50	49	69	29	65	32

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

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

2.1a - TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

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

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous ... ? (LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
(NATIONALITY) only	45	+4	41	-8	37	+1	40	+2	50	+5	58	+8	38	+18	34	+2	55	+9
(NAT.) and European	40	0	54	+10	45	-3	43	-3	38	-3	35	-7	52	-13	50	-5	38	-5
European and (NAT.)	8	0	4	0	10	+1	9	0	6	-2	4	+1	4	-3	9	+1	3	-1
European only	5	-2	2	0	5	0	4	-1	2	-1	2	0	3	-1	5	+1	2	0
Don't know	3	-1	0	-1	3	0	3	0	3	-1	1	-1	4	0	3	+1	2	-3
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		99		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	31	+8	22	+7	45	+5	46	-5	51	+2	59	+5	50	-4	71	+9	44	+6
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	57	-8	45	-7	45	-3	43	+3	43	0	36	-4	42	+4	22	-5	44	-5
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	6	-1	14	+5	6	-1	6	+1	2	-1	3	-1	5	+1	4	+1	6	-1
Européen(ne) uniquement	3	0	16	+3	3	0	3	+1	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	-1	3	-1
Ne sait pas	3	+1	3	-8	1	-2	2	-1	2	0	1	0	2	-1	2	-3	3	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		100		100		101		100		101	

2.1b - TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE (% by demographics)
ÊTRE (NATIONALITÉ)/EUROPÉEN(NE) DANS LE FUTUR (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

Dans un futur proche, vous voyez-vous ... ? (LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
(NATIONALITY) only	44	41	47	38	39	42	52
(NAT.) and European	44	45	43	47	47	46	37
European and (NAT.)	6	8	5	8	7	6	5
European only	3	4	3	4	4	4	3
Don't know	3	2	3	4	3	2	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	38	30	35	46	53	49	54
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	49	55	54	41	37	37	36
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	9	10	6	6	4	5	4
Européen(ne) uniquement	3	3	3	4	4	4	3
Ne sait pas	2	2	2	3	2	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
(NATIONALITY) only	57	46	29	29	29	56	73
(NAT.) and European	34	43	55	55	57	34	18
European and (NAT.)	4	5	10	10	9	4	3
European only	3	3	4	4	4	2	3
Don't know	3	3	2	2	2	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.2 - NATIONAL PRIDE (% by country)
FIERTÉ NATIONALE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be
(NATIONALITY

AS SPECIFIED IN QUESTION 1 OF QUESTIONNAIRE) ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very proud	25	46	16	16	15	78	39	35	73
Fairly proud	55	43	50	50	49	17	52	50	24
Not very proud	16	8	17	18	24	3	4	7	2
Not at all proud	2	1	7	7	6	1	2	4	1
Don't know	2	1	9	9	6	1	3	5	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Très fièr(e)	42	42	36	42	45	53	36	59	38
Assez fièr(e)	49	39	48	43	48	38	51	34	46
Assez peu fièr(e)	7	9	9	7	5	7	10	4	9
Pas du tout fièr(e)	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	2	3
Ne sait pas	1	5	3	5	1	1	2	1	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3a - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by country)

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very satisfied	7	28	9	9	7	9	12	6	13
Fairly satisfied	56	59	58	53	34	39	52	52	60
Not very satisfied	24	11	24	27	41	34	27	26	15
Not at all satisfied	8	2	8	9	14	17	5	12	4
Don't know	4	1	2	2	4	1	4	4	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Très satisfait(e)	3	16	13	10	4	7	8	11	8
Plutôt satisfait(e)	35	59	58	53	34	55	64	57	50
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	47	16	21	28	45	29	22	20	29
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	13	4	5	5	12	5	4	6	9
Ne sait pas	3	5	4	5	6	4	2	6	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3b - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS SON PAYS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Very satisfied	8	9	7	8	8	9	8
Fairly satisfied	64	50	50	50	51	50	49
Not very satisfied	22	28	30	29	29	28	30
Not at all satisfied	4	10	8	6	9	10	10
Don't know	2	3	4	7	3	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Très satisfait(e)	7	11	8	8	9	8	8
Plutôt satisfait(e)	50	55	56	51	49	39	48
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	32	27	28	28	28	33	30
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	9	6	7	10	8	14	11
Ne sait pas	2	1	2	4	5	6	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Very satisfied	7	9	9	9	10	6	7
Fairly satisfied	47	51	54	51	56	45	42
Not very satisfied	30	28	29	29	26	33	32
Not at all satisfied	11	9	7	5	6	11	17
Don't know	5	4	1	6	2	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.4a - PRIDE IN BEING EUROPEAN (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

FIÈR(E) D'ÊTRE EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
Very proud	9	-5	18	0	6	-3	6	-3	6	-1	16	-9	15	-6	10	-3	22	-3
Fairly proud	53	-3	55	+4	42	-1	42	-1	42	0	41	+4	57	+1	51	+2	45	-1
Not very proud	24	+7	19	-3	26	0	26	-1	28	-1	27	+1	12	-2	16	+1	12	+2
Not at all proud	6	0	2	-1	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	+1	6	+2	9	-2	4	-2
Don't know	9	+2	6	0	16	+5	16	+5	14	+4	5	+3	11	+6	14	+2	17	+3
TOTAL	101		100		101		101		101		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très fièr(e)	16	-1	21	-12	14	-3	17	-4	16	+6	13	-5	15	-4	9	-1	11	-3
Assez fièr(e)	59	+3	50	+7	49	0	52	+2	54	-5	47	-2	57	+6	39	+5	49	+1
Assez peu fièr(e)	12	-2	17	+4	21	+3	17	+2	15	-2	24	+5	19	-2	21	-2	19	0
Pas du tout fièr(e)	4	-2	6	+2	8	+2	5	+1	6	+1	9	+3	4	0	17	-2	9	-1
Ne sait pas	9	+2	7	-1	8	-2	9	-1	9	0	7	-1	6	0	14	+1	12	+2
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	

2.4b - PRIDE IN BEING EUROPEAN (% by demographics)
FIÈR(E) D'ÊTRE EUROPÉEN (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Very proud	11	11	11	14	11	10	11
Fairly proud	49	49	48	51	50	49	46
Not very proud	19	20	18	17	19	19	20
Not at all proud	9	10	8	6	8	10	10
Don't know	12	10	14	12	11	12	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Très satisfait(e)	11	12	9	11	11	12	10
Plutôt satisfait(e)	54	53	59	46	46	37	46
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	17	19	16	21	20	22	19
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	7	6	7	10	9	13	12
Ne sait pas	11	10	9	12	14	16	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Très fièr(e)	10	10	13	17	16	6	5
Assez fièr(e)	46	47	55	52	59	43	26
Assez peu fièr(e)	20	21	16	15	13	25	32
Pas du tout fièr(e)	11	9	7	6	4	11	27
Ne sait pas	14	13	9	11	8	16	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.5a - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
Very satisfied	4	-1	5	+2	3	-1	4	+1	4	+3	7	0	10	0	4	0	9	-2
Fairly satisfied	51	0	43	+15	41	+4	38	+4	27	+4	39	+1	46	-5	41	+3	56	+9
Not very satisfied	25	+1	37	-9	32	-3	32	-4	34	-5	27	+1	22	+1	25	-6	11	-5
Not at all satisfied	8	-3	9	-8	9	-3	9	-4	12	-4	13	+1	5	0	12	-1	4	0
Don't know	12	+3	6	0	16	+4	17	+3	23	+2	15	-2	18	+5	18	+3	20	-2
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		101		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	4	+3	5	-5	5	+3	6	0	5	+1	1	0	1	0	4	-1	4	0
Plutôt satisfait(e)	39	+3	50	+3	43	+12	38	+11	32	-3	31	+2	35	+9	35	+7	40	+4
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	31	-5	29	+8	27	-10	33	-7	38	+4	40	-2	39	-4	23	0	28	-3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	6	-4	6	-1	9	-5	10	-7	8	0	14	+1	14	-4	13	-3	10	-2
Ne sait pas	21	+4	11	-3	17	+1	13	+3	18	-1	13	-3	12	0	26	-2	19	+2
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		101		99		101		101		101	

2.5b - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Very satisfied	4	5	4	6	5	4	4
Fairly satisfied	40	40	39	45	42	40	35
Not very satisfied	28	29	27	23	28	30	30
Not at all satisfied	10	11	8	6	10	11	11
Don't know	19	16	21	21	17	16	21
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Très satisfait(e)	4	4	4	5	5	6	4
Plutôt satisfait(e)	43	43	46	38	39	31	34
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	29	33	28	29	25	28	29
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	10	10	8	10	8	14	11
Ne sait pas	14	10	14	19	24	22	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Very satisfied	4	5	4	6	6	2	2
Fairly satisfied	33	39	45	48	50	32	19
Not very satisfied	28	27	32	24	25	33	35
Not at all satisfied	11	10	10	6	5	11	28
Don't know	25	19	10	16	14	22	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.1a - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

(READ OUT)

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
A good thing	58	+4	62	+14	57	+9	55	+10	44	+9	68	+11	57	0	50	+1	81	+9
A bad thing	8	0	15	-6	11	+1	11	0	10	-2	7	-3	7	0	13	+1	5	+1
Neither good nor bad	28	0	21	-6	25	-6	28	-6	39	-4	23	-5	30	+3	34	+1	11	-2
Don't know	7	-3	1	-2	7	-4	7	-4	7	-3	3	-3	6	-3	3	-3	3	-8
TOTAL	101		99		100		101		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	64	+7	81	+9	74	+11	44	+10	63	+6	37	+1	43	+10	33	+4	54	+6
Une mauvaise chose	5	-2	3	0	6	-3	16	-5	8	0	23	0	29	-8	22	-2	12	-1
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	24	-3	15	-5	16	-7	35	-2	23	-4	36	+1	26	-1	31	+4	28	-1
Ne sait pas	6	-3	2	-4	4	-1	6	-2	6	-3	4	-2	3	0	14	-6	7	-3
TOTAL	99		101		100		101		100		100		101		100		101	

3.1b - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
A good thing	54	57	51	59	56	56	48
A bad thing	12	12	12	7	11	13	15
Neither good nor bad	28	26	30	27	28	26	30
Don't know	7	5	8	8	6	6	7
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Une bonne chose	60	68	61	49	47	43	46
Une mauvaise chose	10	9	9	13	13	12	16
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	26	20	24	31	31	36	31
Ne sait pas	4	3	5	7	10	9	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU DESIRED ROLE RÔLE SOUHAITÉE POUR L'UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	More important	Same role	Less important
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	7084	5014	2130
A good thing	45	50	67	67	74	46	22
A bad thing	14	14	9	5	5	10	40
Neither good nor bad	32	30	21	21	18	38	33
Don't know	9	6	3	7	3	6	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.2a - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Benefited	56	+1	72	+11	46	+5	44	+5	38	+8	78	+9	60	+6	53	+6	90	+7
Not benefited	25	+2	19	-5	33	-1	34	-3	40	-6	14	-5	20	-1	25	-3	5	0
Don't know	19	-3	10	-5	21	-4	22	-3	22	-1	9	-3	21	-4	22	-3	6	-6
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		101		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Bénéficié	57	+8	71	+5	67	+4	46	+8	73	+5	39	+1	31	+4	36	+7	52	+7
Pas bénéficié	19	-5	19	+3	18	-2	37	-5	13	-3	49	+5	54	-1	39	+1	27	-3
Ne sait pas	24	-3	10	-8	15	-2	17	-4	15	-2	12	-5	15	-3	26	-7	21	-4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100	

3.2b - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by demographics)
BÉNÉFICE TIRÉ DE L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Benefited	52	56	48	59	54	52	46
Not benefited	27	28	27	18	26	30	32
Don't know	21	17	25	23	21	18	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Bénéficié	57	61	60	48	46	43	44
Pas bénéficié	25	24	22	31	28	32	33
Ne sait pas	18	15	17	21	26	25	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Benefited	43	48	64	66	79	25	10
Not benefited	31	31	21	15	9	42	81
Don't know	25	22	14	19	12	33	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3a - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE ACTUELLE PERÇUE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

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

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Standstill : 1	2	-1	0	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	+1	2	-1	1	-1	5	0	2	0
2	11	-2	4	-1	5	-2	5	-2	5	-4	6	-2	3	-2	6	-3	2	-2
3	16	-8	16	+3	18	+1	17	-1	16	-2	16	-5	13	-5	19	-6	7	0
4	29	+3	30	0	31	+3	30	+2	24	-2	28	+3	25	+2	27	+1	16	-1
5	20	+5	32	+8	21	+1	21	+1	21	+1	23	+3	23	+3	21	+2	25	+3
6	6	+2	11	-5	11	+1	12	+2	15	+4	9	+2	8	0	11	+6	12	-2
Runs as fast as possible : 7	4	+2	4	-3	4	-2	5	-1	8	+2	7	+3	8	0	6	+3	10	-4
Don't know	12	-2	3	-1	9	0	10	+1	10	+2	11	-2	20	+5	6	-2	25	+4
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		102		101		101		99	
Average score	4,01	-0,33	4,42	+0,11	4,27	+0,05	4,32	+0,10	4,49	+0,27	4,32	+0,29	4,54	+0,24	4,17	+0,39	4,87	-0,02
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Ne bouge pas : 1	2	-1	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-2	2	0	3	0	3	-1	2	-1
2	9	-6	5	-1	6	-4	4	-3	9	-3	6	+1	9	-2	7	-1	6	-3
3	25	0	20	-2	20	-7	12	-6	19	-5	20	+7	33	3	19	+1	19	-2
4	28	0	30	+1	30	+5	26	+1	30	+5	28	+6	30	+2	31	+11	28	+2
5	19	+4	24	+8	20	0	24	+2	16	+1	23	-5	14	+2	15	+2	20	+2
6	5	+2	6	-2	8	+2	10	+2	4	+1	10	-4	4	-1	5	0	8	+1
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	1	0	4	-2	4	+3	4	+1	3	0	3	-4	2	-1	4	-1	4	0
Ne sait pas	12	+2	9	-3	11	+2	18	+2	18	+2	8	+0	7	0	17	-10	12	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		99		100		100		102		101		99	
Moyenne	3,83	+0,26	4,15	+0,06	4,15	+0,33	4,39	+0,30	3,90	+0,23	4,19	-0,31	3,65	-0,03	3,92	+0,02	4,14	+0,18

3.3b - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S DESIRED SPEED (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE SOUHAITÉE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Standstill : 1	1	-1	6	-1	5	-1	5	-1	6	0	1	+1	2	+1	4	-2	1	-1
2	1	-3	9	-3	5	-2	6	-1	7	-3	0	-1	2	0	4	0	3	-0
3	9	+1	14	-5	12	+1	12	+0	14	-1	2	-1	5	-2	7	0	6	-3
4	26	+7	23	-1	19	0	18	-1	16	-2	5	-2	15	+1	17	+1	15	-3
5	23	+1	28	+6	22	+2	22	+2	20	+1	17	+1	23	+2	22	-2	22	+3
6	16	-1	13	+4	18	+2	17	+1	16	+2	25	-5	15	-3	20	-4	14	0
Runs as fast as possible : 7	10	-3	5	+1	10	+1	10	+1	10	+1	40	+8	15	-7	17	+6	10	-4
Don't know	14	-1	3	0	10	-3	10	-2	12	+2	10	-3	23	+8	10	+1	29	+8
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
Average score	4,81	-0,05	4,21	+0,34	4,56	+0,11	4,52	+0,11	4,40	+0,16	6,05	+0,11	5,07	-0,24	4,92	+0,14	4,94	+0,08
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Ne bouge pas : 1	1	-1	1	-2	2	-1	3	+3	1	0	4	-1	7	-1	13	0	5	-0
2	1	-1	5	0	4	0	7	-2	1	+1	10	+1	8	-1	7	-2	4	-1
3	4	+1	8	-4	9	-2	13	+2	2	-2	19	-0	15	0	9	-1	8	0
4	9	+2	17	0	20	0	17	+1	7	-3	24	+1	19	-4	15	0	15	0
5	19	0	25	+5	26	-3	20	0	17	-4	21	0	26	+8	17	+3	21	+1
6	26	-1	19	+5	18	+1	14	+1	23	0	8	-1	9	-1	12	+5	18	0
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	26	-4	13	-1	10	+3	7	-1	30	+3	3	-1	10	0	8	+3	15	-0
Ne sait pas	13	+2	11	-3	12	+2	20	+2	19	+5	11	+1	8	0	19	-8	14	-0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
Moyenne	5,61	-0,06	4,92	+0,22	4,78	+0,17	4,44	+0,18	5,81	+0,18	3,96	-0,04	4,26	+0,10	4,04	+0,38	4,82	+0,07

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

Question EN :

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union? (SHOW CARD WITH INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES)

Question FR :

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pensez-vous qu'il joue un rôle important ou pas dans la vie de l'Union européenne ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES)

EB 56.2 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	82	9	84	11	78	10	76	11	70	13	81	5	82	3	83	7	88	2
European Commission	80	8	84	7	66	12	65	12	59	14	74	7	75	4	76	7	84	2
Council of Ministers of the EU	72	11	71	13	55	15	54	15	52	17	74	6	73	5	68	13	72	4
Court of Justice of the European Communities	70	14	82	10	74	11	73	11	71	12	71	8	64	7	65	14	72	4
European Ombudsman	38	24	44	21	23	20	22	20	21	20	54	12	60	8	42	20	55	9
European Central Bank	71	10	77	10	79	8	78	8	76	8	69	8	73	5	72	9	81	2
European Court of Auditors	53	18	30	15	62	17	62	16	63	13	58	10	60	8	58	12	51	9
Committee of the Regions of the EU	38	20	34	17	37	21	37	20	37	19	52	11	50	9	41	18	51	7
Economic and Social Committee of the EU	41	19	48	13	48	18	47	18	46	17	60	11	55	8	46	17	59	6
+ : Important - : Pas important	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	88	3	92	4	86	6	76	11	77	5	82	8	87	7	75	7	81	7
Commission européenne	78	3	90	3	80	6	71	12	75	4	78	9	75	11	66	7	72	7
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	67	7	83	5	72	8	59	17	71	6	64	17	78	11	37	14	61	11
Cour de Justice des Communautés	56	8	87	6	75	8	67	12	69	5	77	10	70	12	56	10	66	10
Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	33	11	41	17	44	19	34	27	48	7	76	11	31	31	34	15	38	16
Banque Centrale européenne	76	5	87	5	81	6	75	8	72	4	80	9	79	9	53	11	72	8
Cour des Comptes européenne	50	8	71	10	66	9	65	13	66	4	52	17	43	22	26	14	53	12
Comité des régions de l'UE	38	10	50	18	36	16	42	22	58	7	48	20	38	24	26	14	39	15
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	43	8	67	11	45	12	48	18	59	6	57	16	48	19	34	12	46	13

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

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

3.5a - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

CONFIANCE ENVERS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions.

Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust the European Union?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions.

Pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en l'Union européenne ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Tend to trust	61	+14	54	+17	49	+15	48	+15	44	+13	70	+15	66	+12	55	+14	63	+14
Tend not to trust	29	-7	39	-16	37	-6	37	-7	37	-12	22	-14	24	-7	34	-11	19	-1
Don't know	10	-7	6	-2	15	-8	16	-7	20	-1	8	0	10	-5	12	-2	19	-12
TOTAL	100		99		101		101		101		100		100		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Plutôt confiance	65	+12	73	+15	62	+19	45	+9	69	+6	46	+13	42	+17	31	+6	53	+12
Plutôt pas confiance	17	-7	19	-9	22	-15	38	-12	22	+1	42	-8	47	-17	47	-2	32	-8
Ne sait pas	18	-5	8	-6	16	-4	17	+3	9	-7	12	-5	12	+1	22	-4	15	-5
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	

3.5b - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
CONFIANCE ENVERS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions.
Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust the European Union?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions.

Pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en l'Union européenne ?

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Tend to trust	53	55	51	58	54	52	52
Tend not to trust	32	33	31	26	33	34	32
Don't know	15	12	18	16	14	14	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Plutôt confiance	55	57	59	49	51	42	51
Plutôt pas confiance	31	33	28	35	32	40	32
Ne sait pas	14	10	13	16	17	18	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Tend to trust	49	50	59	63	71	40	18
Tend not to trust	33	34	30	24	19	40	71
Don't know	18	16	10	13	11	21	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.6 - TRUST IN EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% by country)

CONFIANCE ENVERS LES INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it ? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en lui ? (READ OUT)

EB 56.2 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	68	21	58	35	57	25	55	25	47	28	62	20	63	18	59	24	70	9
European Commission	61	26	52	38	43	32	42	32	37	31	54	23	59	18	54	24	64	11
Council of Ministers of the EU	54	27	49	37	38	28	37	28	35	29	53	23	55	20	46	29	56	11
Court of Justice of the European Communities	58	24	74	19	62	17	61	19	54	23	51	23	49	21	48	28	59	8
European Ombudsman	36	24	43	22	20	20	20	21	18	21	36	26	49	18	35	25	50	7
European Central Bank	55	23	60	24	58	21	56	23	48	28	48	24	50	24	48	27	61	11
European Court of Auditors	46	25	26	21	48	24	48	25	44	27	41	23	45	23	42	26	43	9
Committee of the Regions of the EU	33	24	24	26	28	25	28	25	28	26	37	24	42	18	34	24	41	8
Economic and Social Committee of the EU	33	25	33	26	33	26	32	26	31	27	41	24	44	19	36	24	45	8
+ : Plutôt confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
- : Plutôt pas	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	72	13	75	16	62	22	55	28	59	21	55	31	54	34	37	37	58	24
Commission européenne	62	13	67	21	59	19	48	32	58	19	52	33	45	37	35	33	50	25
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	52	16	65	18	53	20	43	30	53	21	45	34	48	36	20	33	43	26
Cour de Justice des Communautés	45	13	76	12	65	13	54	23	52	19	63	21	56	25	32	31	50	21
Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	28	13	34	19	39	17	33	26	36	20	64	20	26	33	22	27	31	21
Banque Centrale européenne	57	15	70	16	67	13	54	24	54	19	59	24	52	30	29	29	50	23
Cour des Comptes européenne	40	13	58	19	50	16	45	26	49	19	39	27	32	31	16	25	39	22
Comité des régions de l'UE	32	13	41	22	28	16	35	25	43	20	36	29	26	34	14	26	30	22
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	35	13	49	20	31	15	35	27	44	20	39	28	28	34	18	26	33	22

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

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

3.7a - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'Union européenne doit avoir ou pas une Constitution ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Should	65	-2	50	+8	68	+5	67	+4	63	-1	78	+2	64	+5	67	+3	62	+6
Should not	14	+3	34	-3	8	+1	9	+1	13	+3	14	+3	9	-2	9	0	6	0
Don't know	21	-2	16	-5	24	-6	24	-5	24	-3	8	-5	27	-3	24	-3	33	-5
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	80	+5	67	+10	69	-1	64	+3	55	0	50	+1	76	+11	58	+14	67	+5
Non	6	0	13	+2	18	+3	10	0	9	+2	33	+1	9	-1	10	0	10	0
Ne sait pas	14	-6	20	-12	13	-2	27	-2	36	-2	17	-3	15	-11	33	-14	23	-6
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100	

3.7b - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by demographics)
CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'Union européenne doit avoir ou pas une Constitution ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Should	67	70	64	62	68	70	66
Should not	10	12	9	12	10	10	9
Don't know	23	19	27	26	22	20	25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Oui	74	74	72	64	63	61	65
Non	9	10	10	11	8	12	9
Ne sait pas	18	16	19	25	30	28	26
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Should	62	66	75	67	77	59	53
Should not	8	10	12	12	8	11	20
Don't know	29	24	13	20	15	30	27
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.8a - PERCEIVED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

RÔLE ESCOMPTÉ DE L'UE DANS 5 ANS (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life ?

Question FR :

À votre avis, dans cinq ans, l'Union européenne jouera-t-elle un rôle plus important, moins important ou le même rôle dans votre vie quotidienne ?

1st column : EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
2nd column : % change from EB 54.1					West			East										
More important	37	-6	59	+5	45	+4	44	+3	40	-4	72	+9	43	-10	48	-1	63	+7
Less important	8	-1	5	-2	12	-3	13	-2	16	+1	6	-3	4	+1	7	0	3	-3
Same role	49	+11	34	-1	33	+1	33	+1	33	+1	14	-6	43	+12	38	+3	25	-2
Don't know	6	-4	3	0	9	-4	10	-2	11	+1	8	-1	11	-2	8	-1	10	-1
TOTAL	100		101		99		100		100		100		101		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1																		
Plus important	65	+1	48	+8	57	+5	43	+1	55	0	37	-1	49	-1	55	+5	51	0
Moins important	3	-1	5	-4	4	-2	8	-2	5	-2	12	0	7	-1	5	-2	7	-1
Le même rôle	23	-1	42	+2	30	-4	40	+5	27	+2	46	+2	41	+3	29	+2	33	+3
Ne sait pas	9	0	6	-6	9	0	9	-4	13	0	5	-2	3	-1	11	-5	9	-2
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

3.8b - PERCEIVED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by demographics)
RÔLE ESComptÉ DE L'UE DANS 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

Question FR :

À votre avis, dans cinq ans, l'Union européenne jouera-t-elle un rôle plus important, moins important ou le même rôle dans votre vie quotidienne ?

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
More important	51	55	48	54	54	52	46
Less important	7	7	7	7	6	8	7
Same role	33	30	35	30	33	31	34
Don't know	9	8	10	8	7	9	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Plus important	58	58	57	50	46	48	45
Moins important	5	7	6	8	6	6	8
Le même rôle	28	31	30	34	38	33	34
Ne sait pas	9	4	7	9	11	12	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
More important	45	50	60	57	64	37	40
Less important	7	7	7	6	4	9	16
Same role	35	34	28	30	27	44	32
Don't know	14	9	5	6	5	11	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9a - DESIRED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

RÔLE SOUHAITÉ DE L'UE DANS 5 ANS (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

And, in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life ?

Question FR :

Et souhaitez-vous que dans cinq ans, l'Union européenne joue un rôle plus important, moins important ou le même rôle dans votre vie quotidienne ?

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
More important	33	-7	35	+7	40	+5	39	+3	38	+2	69	+10	44	-12	45	-4	34	+1
Less important	11	-2	23	-10	17	-2	17	-2	18	-4	12	-2	6	0	9	0	11	-5
Same role	45	+9	38	+3	33	+3	33	+3	31	0	13	-5	37	+11	36	+5	39	+3
Don't know	11	0	4	0	10	-6	11	-4	12	+1	7	-2	13	+1	9	-2	17	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		101		100		99		101	

1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Plus important	70	-1	48	+7	40	+4	36	+3	63	-6	29	+6	38	+7	26	+2	45	0
Moins important	4	0	7	+1	11	-2	11	-8	4	-1	19	-5	24	-9	27	+2	13	-1
Le même rôle	16	0	39	-1	37	-3	41	+6	20	+6	47	+1	33	+3	35	+3	32	+4
Ne sait pas	10	+1	6	-8	12	+1	12	-2	13	+2	5	-2	5	-1	13	-6	11	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		101	

3.9b - DESIRED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by demographics)
RÔLE SOUHAITÉ DE L'UE DANS 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And, in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life ?

Question FR :

Et souhaitez-vous que dans cinq ans, l'Union européenne joue un rôle plus important, moins important ou le même rôle dans votre vie quotidienne ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
More important	45	47	42	49	45	45	41
Less important	13	14	13	10	13	15	14
Same role	32	30	33	31	33	30	32
Don't know	11	9	12	11	9	10	13
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Plus important	54	49	52	39	40	42	40
Moins important	12	15	12	16	11	16	15
Le même rôle	26	31	27	34	37	31	32
Ne sait pas	9	6	9	11	12	12	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
More important	41	41	54	53	61	29	17
Less important	13	15	13	9	5	16	45
Same role	32	34	28	30	27	42	27
Don't know	15	11	6	10	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	94	87	90

4.1 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ? - Question text

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ? - Texte de la question

Question EN :

For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? [Results on next page](#)

Question FR :

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

[Résultats en page suivante](#)

English

1. Defence
2. Protection of the environment [Environment]
3. Currency
4. Humanitarian aid
5. Health and social welfare
6. Basic rules for broadcasting and press [Media]
7. Fight against poverty/social exclusion [Poverty/social exclusion]
8. The fight against unemployment [Unemployment]
9. Agriculture and fishing policy [Agric. & Fishing]
10. The support to regions which are experiencing economic difficulties [Regional aid]
11. Education
12. Scientific and technological research [Research]
13. Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions and bodies [EU information]
14. Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union [Foreign policy]
15. Cultural policy
16. Immigration policy [Immigration]
17. Rules for political asylum [Political asylum]
18. The fight against organised crime [Organised crime]
19. Police
20. Justice
21. Accepting refugees
22. Juvenile crime prevention [Juvenile crime]
23. Urban crime prevention [Urban crime]
24. The fight against drugs [Drugs]
25. The fight against the trade in, and exploitation of, human beings [Exploit. hum. beings]
26. The fight against international terrorism [Fight against terrorism]

Français

1. La défense
2. La protection de l'environnement [Environnement]
3. La monnaie
4. L'aide humanitaire
5. La santé et la sécurité sociale [Santé & séc. sociale]
6. Les règles de base en matière de radio, de télévision et de presse [Médias]
7. La lutte contre la pauvreté/l'exclusion sociale [Pauvreté/exclusion sociale]
8. La lutte contre le chômage [Chômage]
9. L'agriculture et la politique de la pêche [Agric. & Pêche]
10. L'aide aux régions qui ont des difficultés économiques [Aide régionale]
11. L'enseignement
12. La recherche scientifique et technologique [Recherche]
13. L'information sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions et organes [Information UE]
14. La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne [Politique étrangère]
15. La politique culturelle
16. La politique d'immigration [Immigration]
17. Les règles en matière d'asile politique [Asile politique]
18. La lutte contre le crime organisé [Crime organisé]
19. La police
20. La justice
21. L'accueil des réfugiés
22. La prévention de la délinquance juvénile [Délinquance juvénile]
23. La prévention de la délinquance urbaine [Délinquance urbaine]
24. La lutte contre la drogue [Drogue]
25. La lutte contre le trafic et l'exploitation d'êtres humains [Exploita. êtres hum.]
26. La lutte contre le terrorisme international [Terrorisme]

4.1 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ?

Results for items 1-13 in % by country (Full question text on previous page)

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ?

Résultats pour les libellés 1-13 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
EB 56.2																		
1. Defence	35	61	57	40	37	58	38	57	44	52	51	47	38	57	48	48	63	30
2. Environment	35	63	44	55	26	70	28	69	32	65	29	70	26	70	32	66	43	51
3. Currency	22	76	45	52	25	71	26	70	31	65	23	75	23	72	27	71	30	63
4. Humanitarian aid	20	77	37	61	24	71	25	70	30	66	22	76	18	78	20	77	21	71
5. Health and social welfare	62	35	82	16	56	39	59	37	68	28	36	62	52	45	69	28	58	36
6. Media	53	42	74	23	56	37	58	35	66	27	44	53	52	41	55	40	49	41
7. Poverty/ social exclusion	33	64	38	60	26	69	27	68	31	65	25	73	23	73	33	65	31	63
8. Unemployment	44	53	62	36	41	54	42	54	42	54	30	69	40	56	45	52	44	50
9. Agric. & Fishing	30	66	44	54	31	62	33	60	38	55	41	57	33	61	43	53	44	48
10. Regional aid	25	72	29	68	26	68	27	67	31	64	26	72	25	70	43	53	22	70
11. Education	69	28	72	26	58	36	60	34	71	25	44	54	54	42	63	35	62	32
12. Research	21	75	32	65	32	61	33	61	35	59	19	78	20	74	24	73	19	71
13. Information EU	16	79	35	61	16	77	17	76	20	73	18	80	16	77	21	74	19	73
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
1. Défense	31	66	37	58	34	60	57	39	61	32	91	7	78	20	58	38	45	51
2. Environnement	27	70	33	63	30	67	47	50	47	47	58	41	47	52	45	53	33	64
3. Monnaie	11	86	16	81	20	76	31	66	41	53	46	52	45	51	66	28	31	65
4. Aide humanitaire	14	82	29	67	25	70	41	55	33	61	48	49	44	54	30	64	24	72
5. Santé & séc. Sociale	45	50	67	29	64	33	68	29	63	31	88	11	89	10	63	33	59	37
6. Médias	47	46	48	47	60	33	66	29	66	27	46	49	75	23	60	33	56	38
7. Pauvreté/ exclusion sociale	21	76	34	63	42	54	34	61	38	56	47	50	37	62	36	60	30	67
8. Chômage	27	70	54	42	56	41	43	53	50	45	65	32	52	47	58	38	44	53
9. Agric. & Pêche	35	57	42	53	40	55	56	37	51	43	73	25	56	42	52	41	40	54
10. Aide régionale	31	65	26	70	31	63	33	61	35	58	39	58	36	62	33	59	32	63
11. Enseignement	45	51	70	26	73	25	66	31	69	26	77	20	68	30	73	23	61	36
12. Recherche	15	81	13	83	26	67	31	65	36	57	41	54	38	59	35	60	27	68
13. Information UE	14	81	17	77	23	72	25	69	41	52	28	67	31	66	24	67	20	74

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

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

4.1 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ?

Results for items 14-25 in % by country (Full question text on page B.42)

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ?

Résultats pour les libellés 14-25 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.42)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
EB 56.2																		
14. Foreign policy	14	80	38	58	18	75	19	74	22	71	24	73	15	77	22	72	23	67
15. Cultural policy	52	43	80	16	49	44	51	42	61	33	45	52	37	56	51	46	59	33
16. Immigration	38	59	65	32	55	42	56	40	61	35	33	63	31	63	44	53	58	34
17. Political asylum	36	61	63	35	53	44	54	43	58	37	31	65	30	64	41	55	54	38
18. Organised crime	18	80	28	71	18	78	19	78	21	76	21	78	18	78	22	75	35	60
19. Police	69	28	71	27	60	36	61	34	66	30	51	47	52	43	62	35	63	31
20. Justice	60	38	83	13	59	36	61	35	66	30	50	48	47	48	59	38	58	36
21. Accepting refugees	34	62	68	29	46	50	49	48	57	39	35	62	32	63	36	61	60	33
22. Juvenile crime	56	40	73	25	47	49	48	47	54	43	29	70	34	61	58	39	56	38
23. Urban crime	57	41	75	24	53	43	54	42	59	37	32	66	43	52	60	37	55	39
24. Drugs	25	73	27	72	22	74	22	74	23	74	22	77	24	72	22	75	28	67
25. Exploit. hum. beings	12	85	17	82	12	84	13	83	16	80	18	80	15	80	15	82	16	77
26. Terrorism	8	90	13	86	10	86	11	85	13	83	13	85	12	84	11	86	12	82
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
14. Politique étrangère	12	81	16	78	21	73	28	66	31	61	32	61	35	60	34	57	22	71
15. Politique culturelle	36	57	54	41	59	34	63	32	62	31	62	32	73	23	52	39	49	44
16. Immigration	29	67	52	43	38	58	68	29	57	36	83	15	66	32	65	32	48	49
17. Asile politique	25	69	44	51	38	59	66	31	53	40	69	28	59	39	61	35	45	51
18. Crime organisé	22	75	22	74	18	79	27	70	31	64	27	70	22	77	45	52	25	72
19. Police	53	43	65	31	65	32	73	25	71	24	78	20	80	19	76	22	63	34
20. Justice	46	50	62	34	50	46	72	25	68	27	74	23	75	22	67	30	58	38
21. Accueil des réfugiés	25	70	55	41	38	58	65	32	50	43	82	16	68	30	59	37	43	53
22. Délinquance juvénile	37	59	52	44	59	39	46	50	53	40	64	33	71	28	69	27	51	45
23. Délinquance urbaine	50	46	53	43	64	33	43	54	60	33	55	41	70	29	71	26	56	40
24. Drogue	18	79	38	59	34	63	28	69	37	58	32	64	36	63	37	60	26	71
25. Exploita. Êtres humains	11	86	15	81	17	79	20	77	26	69	20	77	20	78	26	70	16	80
26. Terrorisme	7	90	8	88	12	85	15	83	21	74	15	83	10	88	18	78	12	85

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

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

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

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
National governments	17	27	21	23	32	23	24	21	45
NATO	23	39	30	27	15	3	13	13	10
The European Union	48	28	35	35	37	65	39	49	25
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Don't know	13	5	13	13	15	9	22	16	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Les gouvernements nationaux	15	13	18	41	28	52	37	30	24
L'OTAN	16	21	28	9	12	3	8	29	20
L'Union européenne	60	56	43	31	39	35	44	23	42
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ne sait pas	8	10	11	19	20	9	11	17	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.3 - EU ACTIONS : PRIORITY OR NOT ? - Question text

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

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

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

English

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

Français

1. Accueillir de nouveaux pays membres [**Élargissement**]
2. Être plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions et organes [**Citoyens**]
3. Réussir la mise en place de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro [**L'euro**]
4. Lutter contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale [**Pauvreté**]
5. Protéger l'environnement [**Environnement**]
6. Garantir la qualité des produits alimentaires [**Produits alimentaires**]
7. Protéger les consommateurs et garantir la qualité des autres produits [**Consommateurs**]
8. Lutter contre le chômage
9. Réformer les institutions de l'Union européenne et leur fonctionnement [**Réforme de l'UE**]
10. Lutter contre le crime organisé et le trafic de drogue [**Drogue + crime**]
11. Affirmer l'importance politique et diplomatique de l'Union européenne dans le monde [**Politique étrangère**]
12. Préserver la paix et la sécurité en Europe [**Paix + sécurité**]
13. Garantir les droits de l'individu et le respect des principes démocratiques en Europe [**Droits de l'Homme**]

4.3 - EU ACTIONS : PRIORITY OR NOT ? - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

ACTIONS DE L'UE: PRIORITÉ OU PAS ? - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 56.2 + : Priority - : Not a priority	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Enlargement	21	71	68	27	24	67	22	67	18	69	62	29	35	51	21	73	45	38
2. Citizens	66	24	81	15	75	17	74	18	70	21	87	8	70	21	75	21	71	16
3. The euro	71	23	49	45	67	26	65	27	59	31	86	10	71	21	80	17	82	9
4. Poverty	86	7	92	7	86	9	87	9	90	6	96	3	90	6	91	7	90	3
5. Environment	83	11	95	3	84	11	83	12	78	16	95	3	88	7	89	9	90	4
6. Food	84	9	91	8	84	12	82	12	78	16	94	4	89	7	91	8	87	7
7. Consumers	80	12	87	12	79	16	78	16	77	17	94	3	89	6	90	9	84	9
8. Fighting unemployment	90	5	83	15	88	8	89	7	92	4	97	2	92	4	94	5	92	3
9. EU reform	41	47	78	14	48	34	48	34	48	34	69	17	52	32	52	34	65	18
10. Drugs + crime	90	5	94	5	86	9	87	9	87	8	95	3	88	7	93	5	93	2
11. Foreign policy	51	39	59	33	49	41	48	42	43	44	76	12	58	30	63	29	67	19
12. Peace + security	87	8	94	5	88	8	89	7	91	4	96	2	92	4	94	5	92	2
13. Human rights	73	16	93	5	79	13	78	13	76	15	91	4	86	6	91	6	87	4
+ : Priorité - : Pas priorité	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	29	58	30	64	35	54	35	57	29	54	22	71	54	38	32	54	30	59
2. Citoyens	78	17	84	12	83	12	63	26	69	22	72	22	82	14	61	25	73	20
3. L'euro	84	11	89	8	77	19	66	26	75	17	77	18	48	46	28	58	67	26
4. Pauvreté	90	7	93	5	92	6	82	13	93	4	85	11	94	4	84	7	89	7
5. Environnement	89	8	93	6	88	9	83	12	92	6	86	10	97	2	85	7	87	9
6. Produits alimentaires	92	4	95	4	88	10	78	16	92	6	82	15	90	8	83	9	87	9
7. Consommateurs	85	11	91	7	85	12	75	18	89	7	76	21	79	18	76	14	83	12
8. Lutter contre le chômage	91	6	92	3	88	10	88	8	95	3	85	11	93	6	82	10	90	7
9. Réforme de l'UE	55	31	58	30	58	26	58	28	62	23	44	44	69	21	49	29	53	31
10. Drogue + crime	89	8	95	4	90	7	85	10	93	4	89	8	97	2	86	7	89	7
11. Politique étrangère	62	29	74	21	63	26	54	32	67	21	45	45	46	48	42	39	55	34
12. Paix + sécurité	92	5	97	2	92	4	86	8	93	3	91	6	96	2	86	6	91	5
13. Droits de l'Homme	86	9	93	5	87	7	77	14	86	8	85	11	92	5	74	12	83	10

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

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

4.4 - SUPPORT FOR KEY ISSUES - Question text
SOUTIEN AUX THÈMES CLÉS - Texte de la question

Question EN :

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - Results on next page

Question FR :

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

English

1. A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro **[Single currency]**
2. One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries **[Common foreign policy]**
3. A common defence and security policy among the European Union member states **[Common defence and security policy]**
4. The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries **[Enlargement]**
5. The European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments **[EU responsibility]**
6. The resignation of the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament **[EC support of EP]**
7. Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work **[EU taught at school]**

Français

1. Une Union Monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro **[Monnaie unique]**
2. Une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des autres pays **[Politique étrangère commune]**
3. Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne **[Politique de sécurité et de défense commune]**
4. L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays **[Élargissement]**
5. Le fait que l'Union européenne soit responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux **[Responsabilité de l'UE]**
6. La démission du Président de la Commission européenne et des Commissaires européens s'ils n'ont pas la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen **[Soutien du PE à la CE]**
7. Apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent **[Enseignement de l'UE à l'école]**

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

EB 56.2 + : For - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Single currency	72	22	47	48	62	28	60	31	49	41	79	16	69	22	63	30	73	15
2. Common foreign policy	72	16	62	32	74	16	74	16	71	19	81	12	69	15	62	28	56	21
3. Common defence and security policy	81	11	65	29	79	13	78	14	75	17	81	12	75	12	75	17	50	30
4. Enlargement	49	39	69	24	47	35	47	35	47	34	74	14	61	18	39	46	60	17
5. EU responsibility	66	19	61	28	66	18	66	18	66	16	76	15	71	11	58	25	69	12
6. EC support of EP	72	11	81	10	76	9	76	9	79	7	73	9	63	8	71	12	66	7
7. EU taught at school	88	7	91	5	85	9	84	9	81	10	87	7	76	8	86	10	86	4
+ : Pour - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Monnaie unique	79	14	84	14	71	23	68	25	67	24	49	47	51	42	27	58	61	30
2. Politique étrangère commune	80	10	81	10	76	12	66	21	62	16	52	36	56	35	40	35	66	21
3. Politique de sécurité et de défense commune	85	8	89	5	79	11	57	32	70	11	48	44	54	39	53	27	73	17
4. Élargissement	61	19	53	37	58	27	46	38	57	22	54	32	69	21	41	33	51	30
5. Responsabilité de l'UE	74	11	73	17	75	12	63	18	60	18	62	24	62	25	49	24	64	18
6. Soutien du PE à la CE	71	6	80	10	65	13	71	10	58	12	82	9	77	10	54	14	69	10
7. Enseignement de l'UE à l'école	89	5	90	6	91	6	85	7	85	5	90	6	92	5	66	18	82	9

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

5.1a - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

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

Question FR :

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

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

1st column : EB 56.2 - 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1

1ère colonne : EB 56.2 - 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West			East												
For	72	-3	47	+7	62	+6	60	+7	49	+5	79	+7	69	+1	63	-4	73	+1	79	-4
Against	22	+4	48	-8	28	-7	31	-7	41	-6	16	-6	22	0	30	+2	15	-1	14	+2
Don't know	6	-1	5	0	10	+1	10	+1	11	+1	6	0	9	-1	7	+2	12	0	6	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		101		100		100		100		99	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	84	+3	71	+5	68	+9	67	+8	49	0	51	+22	27	+2	61	+2	68	+2	32	+5
Contre	14	-1	23	-7	25	-7	24	-6	47	+1	42	-20	58	+1	30	-3	25	-2	55	-3
Ne sait pas	3	-1	6	+2	8	0	9	-2	4	-1	7	-2	15	-3	9	0	8	+1	14	-2
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		100		100		100		101		101	

5.1b - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

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

Question FR :

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

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2 n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
For	61	64	57	64	62	64	56
Against	30	28	33	27	30	29	34
Don't know	9	7	10	10	8	8	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Pour	72	70	68	57	55	46	55
Contre	22	24	26	34	34	41	35
Ne sait pas	6	7	7	9	12	13	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
For	54	57	73	71	81	45	19
Against	36	33	21	21	14	41	77
Don't know	11	10	6	8	5	14	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.2a - THE EURO: GOOD OR BAD? (% by country)

L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

On 1st January 2002, the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) will be replaced by the euro. Do you think that it is...?
(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Le 1er janvier 2002, le (MONNAIE NATIONALE) sera remplacé par l'euro. Estimez-vous que c'est ... ?
(LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 56.2	B	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
	West	East						
A very good thing	17	11	10	8	16	7	12	26
A fairly good thing	36	29	28	22	36	33	30	37
A neither good nor bad thing	25	30	31	35	31	38	27	16
A fairly bad thing	10	15	16	20	6	10	14	7
A very bad thing	7	10	10	11	5	5	13	6
Don't know	5	6	5	4	7	7	4	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	EU12	
Une très bonne chose	18	34	25	19	8	8	13	
Plutôt une bonne chose	40	39	32	30	41	27	33	
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	28	17	19	30	28	24	29	
Plutôt une mauvaise chose	7	6	12	11	12	20	12	
Une très mauvaise chose	3	3	10	5	5	20	8	
Ne sait pas	4	1	2	5	6	2	5	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

5.2b - THE EURO: GOD OR BAD? (% by demographics)
L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

On 1st January 2002, the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) will be replaced by the euro. Do you think that it is...?
 (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Le 1er janvier 2002, le (MONNAIE NATIONALE) sera remplacé par l'euro. Estimez-vous que c'est ... ?
 (LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12620	6217	6673	2046	3713	2946	4185
A very good thing	13	17	10	15	13	15	12
A fairly good thing	33	36	30	35	36	34	28
A neither good nor bad thing	29	26	33	29	30	29	29
A fairly bad thing	12	11	13	11	10	11	15
A very bad thing	8	7	9	7	7	8	10
Don't know	5	4	6	4	4	4	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1217	1041	1529	2756	1592	657	2783
Une très bonne chose	20	19	14	10	8	11	11
Plutôt une bonne chose	36	41	42	32	28	21	27
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	29	24	25	31	36	33	29
Plutôt une mauvaise chose	7	9	8	13	15	16	15
Une très mauvaise chose	5	4	7	8	8	12	12
Ne sait pas	3	3	3	4	6	7	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP / APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3728	5124	2723	1315	7426	3559	1208
A very good thing	8	13	18	18	21	3	2
A fairly good thing	26	33	39	38	45	17	11
A neither good nor bad thing	34	29	25	25	22	47	21
A fairly bad thing	16	12	8	9	6	18	31
A very bad thing	10	9	5	5	3	10	33
Don't know	7	4	3	4	3	6	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.3a - HOW COMFORTABLE DO PEOPLE FEEL USING THE EURO? (% by country)
COMMENT LES GENS SE SENTENT-ILS LORSQU'ILS UTILISENT L'EURO ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

How comfortable do you feel about using the Euro? Would you say you are...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

À propos de l'utilisation de l'euro, vous sentez-vous ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 56.2	B	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
		West		East				
Very comfortable	10	9	8	7	9	3	9	20
Fairly comfortable	46	35	33	27	29	29	39	45
Not very comfortable	27	33	35	42	37	36	31	18
Not at all comfortable	13	14	15	17	23	21	20	12
Don't know	3	9	9	7	2	12	2	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	EU12	
Très à l'aise	13	32	17	17	6	18	10	
Plutôt à l'aise	44	44	40	38	40	51	37	
Plutôt pas à l'aise	29	13	24	27	31	22	32	
Pas du tout à l'aise	13	7	13	10	21	8	16	
Ne sait pas	2	5	7	8	2	1	6	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

5.3b - HOW COMFORTABLE DO PEOPLE FEEL USING THE EURO? (% by demographics)
COMMENT LES GENS SE SENTENT-ILS LORSQU'IL UTILISE L'EURO ?
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

How comfortable do you feel about using the Euro? Would you say you are...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

À propos de l'utilisation de l'euro, vous sentez-vous ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12620	6217	6673	2046	3713	2946	4185
Very comfortable	10	13	6	10	9	11	8
Fairly comfortable	37	42	33	39	41	40	31
Not very comfortable	32	28	35	33	31	31	33
Not at all comfortable	16	12	20	12	12	14	23
Don't know	6	5	6	6	6	4	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1217	1041	1529	2756	1592	657	2783
Très à l'aise	15	17	11	7	5	7	8
Plutôt à l'aise	46	49	45	37	29	26	30
Plutôt pas à l'aise	26	21	31	34	37	38	33
Pas du tout à l'aise	9	7	9	16	24	21	24
Ne sait pas	4	6	5	6	5	9	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3728	5124	2723	1315	7426	3559	1208
Very comfortable	5	10	14	12	14	4	3
Fairly comfortable	26	38	48	42	47	26	21
Not very comfortable	37	32	25	28	26	42	33
Not at all comfortable	26	15	8	10	8	23	39
Don't know	6	6	5	7	5	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.4 - STATEMENTS ABOUT THE EURO - Question text
PROPOSITIONS CONCERNANT L'EURO - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Do you totally agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements about the introduction of the euro? The introduction of the euro will ... (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (ITEMS 10, 11 AND 12 NOT TO BE ASKED IN UK, DK, S) - Results on next page

Question FR :

Etes-vous tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant l'introduction de l'euro? L'introduction de l'euro va ... (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (ITEMS 10, 11 ET 12 NE PAS POSER EN UK, DK, S) - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Create faster economic growth **[Economic growth]**
2. Create more jobs **[More jobs]**
3. Make it easier to shop around Europe as all prices will be comparable **[Easier to shop]**
4. Eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another **[Charges]**
5. Make life easier for people who travel across borders **[Make travel easier]**
6. Cut down the cost of doing business between countries which will introduce the euro **[Business]**
7. Reduce turmoil in international currency markets **[Currency markets]**
8. Result in increasing the difference between the rich and the poor **[The rich and the poor]**
9. Have more disadvantages than advantages **[Disadvantages]**
10. Imply that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy **[Economic policy]**
11. Imply that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its social policy **[Social policy]**
12. Imply that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose too much of its national identity **[National identity]**
13. Create a link between Europeans **[Link]**
14. Make Europe stronger in the world **[Stronger Europe]**
15. Be a further step towards European integration **[Integration]**
16. Drive mortgage rates down **[Mortgage rates]**
17. Drive up prices of consumer goods **[Consumer goods]**

Français

1. Créer une croissance économique plus rapide **[Croissance économique]**
2. Créer plus d'emplois **[Plus d'emplois]**
3. Faciliter les achats à travers l'Europe, tous les prix étant comparables **[Faciliter les achats]**
4. Éliminer les frais de change d'une monnaie dans l'autre **[Frais de change]**
5. Faciliter la vie des gens qui voyagent à l'étranger **[Faciliter le voyage]**
6. Rendre moins coûteux les échanges commerciaux entre les pays qui introduiront l'euro **[Échanges commerciaux]**
7. Réduire les bouleversements sur les marchés monétaires internationaux **[Marchés monétaires]**
8. Entraîner une plus grande différence entre les riches et les pauvres **[Les riches et les pauvres]**
9. Avoir plus de désavantages que d'avantages **[Désavantages]**
10. Faire perdre à (NOTRE PAYS) le contrôle de sa politique économique **[Politique économique]**
11. Faire perdre à (NOTRE PAYS) le contrôle de sa politique sociale **[Politique sociale]**
12. Faire perdre à (NOTRE PAYS) trop de son identité nationale **[Identité nationale]**
13. Créer un lien entre les Européens **[Lien]**
14. Rendre l'Europe plus forte dans le monde **[Europe plus forte]**
15. Être un pas de plus vers l'intégration européenne **[Intégration]**
16. Faire baisser le taux des crédits hypothécaires immobiliers **[Taux des crédits hypothécaires]**
17. Faire augmenter le prix des produits de consommation **[Produits de consommation]**

5.4 - STATEMENTS ABOUT THE EURO (% by country)

(Full question text on previous page)

PROPOSITIONS CONCERNANT L'EURO (% par pays)

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Economic growth	38	46	48	43	35	47	35	48	32	52	64	18	41	29	45	39	48	22
2. More jobs	23	61	39	52	23	63	22	64	20	69	40	36	27	43	34	53	37	36
3. Easier to shop	83	12	93	6	83	12	82	12	82	12	84	7	79	10	86	10	90	2
4. Charges	87	7	88	9	79	14	79	13	78	12	80	8	73	8	80	13	87	4
5. Make travel easier	90	5	93	5	84	10	84	10	84	9	90	4	83	7	90	7	92	2
6. Business	72	15	82	11	64	19	63	19	60	19	71	9	59	12	69	19	84	3
7. Currency markets	56	23	52	31	60	24	59	24	55	23	52	14	68	10	50	26	64	10
8. The rich and the poor	34	48	24	59	33	45	38	41	55	29	44	33	32	41	37	48	30	40
9. Disadvantages	30	54	33	57	39	43	42	40	54	31	32	45	31	44	40	46	31	45
10. Economic policy	28	54			34	48	35	47	38	41	42	41	28	48	42	45	44	35
11. Social policy	26	57			28	54	30	51	40	41	37	45	21	53	37	49	36	42
12. National identity	12	54			13	50	14	48	19	38	20	35	9	52	16	49	17	37
13. Link	73	19	61	32	72	19	71	19	68	19	83	7	70	12	77	18	85	4
14. Stronger Europe	79	13	64	28	66	23	65	22	63	21	80	8	72	12	77	16	77	7
15. Integration	78	10	74	17	73	15	72	16	67	17	82	6	78	7	75	16	79	5
16. Mortgage rates	20	47	33	29	11	58	12	55	16	42	49	12	20	36	28	40	32	28
17. Consumer goods	67	21	22	59	42	32	43	29	50	20	51	20	54	18	61	28	65	13
+	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Croissance économique	61	20	52	38	39	40	51	34	43	30	44	45	44	41	35	38	43	36
2. Plus d'emplois	49	34	39	51	23	54	32	53	34	46	26	64	36	53	35	43	33	49
3. Faciliter les achats	89	7	94	5	89	8	88	8	76	12	89	8	90	7	75	13	83	10
4. Frais de change	91	4	92	5	80	11	86	8	76	9	88	8	77	17	75	12	80	10
5. Faciliter le voyage	94	3	96	3	92	5	88	6	87	4	91	5	93	5	80	9	87	7
6. Échanges commerciaux	73	11	80	12	68	17	73	13	64	13	79	10	67	20	63	15	67	15
7. Marchés monétaires	61	15	65	23	52	23	47	29	50	15	65	17	64	20	50	23	56	20
8. Les riches et les pauvres	22	58	32	57	30	45	37	45	40	41	35	49	35	50	30	40	33	46
9. Désavantages	25	56	25	67	31	53	35	49	37	43	39	51	39	49	46	28	37	44
10. Politique économique	23	58	22	61	31	51	31	57	31	45	48	41					33*	49*
11. Politique sociale	21	62	18	66	24	55	27	60	28	49	32	56					28*	54*
12. Identité nationale	7	58	7	68	16	49	16	47	8	45	25	41					37*	51*
13. Lien	83	10	84	11	57	33	68	21	70	14	76	17	69	24	64	20	72	17
14. Europe plus forte	76	13	88	9	77	14	69	20	69	15	73	18	69	22	52	27	69	18
15. Intégration	83	6	81	11	75	13	72	15	65	13	78	15	72	17	64	15	74	12
16. Taux des crédits hypothécaires	37	24	40	36	9	48	17	61	34	27	22	52	25	43	22	37	24	40
17. Produits de consommation	35	38	48	43	74	15	57	30	44	34	66	22	30	51	47	26	49	29

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

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

* EU12 results / résultats UE12

5.5a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO (% by country)
Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.0) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ(E) SUR L'EURO (% par pays)
Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.0) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the single European currency, that is the euro ?

Do you feel you are ... (READ OUT) ?

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé(e) à propos de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ?

Vous sentez-vous ... (LIRE) ?

1st column : EB 56.2 - 2nd column : % change from EB 55.0

1ère colonne : EB 56.2 - 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.0

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West				East											
Very well informed	11	+2	8	+2	7	+3	7	+3	7	+4	7	+3	6	+1	15	+3	14	+10	5	+1
Well informed	55	+7	52	-2	49	+13	50	+12	53	+10	27	+5	43	+9	53	0	47	+13	45	+17
Not very well informed	26	-1	36	+1	34	-11	34	-10	32	-10	44	-4	39	-7	24	0	25	-10	42	-10
Not at all informed	7	-7	5	+1	8	-5	8	-5	7	-4	22	-4	12	-3	8	-3	11	-14	8	-7
Don't know	1	0	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	0	0	1	+1	1	+1	2	-1	1	0
TOTAL	100		102		100		101		101		100		101		101		99		101	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
Très bien informé(e)	21	+12	15	+7	14	+9	5	+3	28	+13	3	0	3	+1	8	+2	9	+3	3	0
Bien informé(e)	58	+9	59	0	55	+6	39	+14	53	+4	24	+6	21	+3	43	+7	48	+9	23	+3
Pas très bien informé(e)	18	-16	21	-7	24	-12	38	-8	15	-13	56	-1	44	+5	35	-6	33	-7	45	+4
Pas bien informé(e) du tout	3	-3	5	0	4	-4	18	-9	3	-3	16	-6	31	-7	12	-5	9	-5	27	-7
Ne sait pas	0	-3	1	0	3	+1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	-2	1	0	1	0	1	-1
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	

5.5b - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO (% by demographics)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ(E) SUR L'EURO (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the single European currency, that is the euro ?

Do you feel you are ... (READ OUT) ?

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé(e) à propos de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ? Vous sentez-vous...(LIRE) ?

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 56.2							
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Very well informed	8	10	6	8	8	9	7
Well informed	43	49	38	45	47	45	38
Not very well informed	35	31	39	33	34	34	39
Not at all informed	12	9	16	13	10	10	15
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Très bien informé(e)	13	16	10	7	4	5	6
Bien informé(e)	54	52	52	42	33	37	38
Pas très bien informé(e)	26	25	31	37	41	40	40
Pas bien informé(e) du tout	7	5	7	13	21	16	15
Ne sait pas	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Very well informed	4	8	14	10	11	5	5
Well informed	31	44	56	50	52	37	35
Not very well informed	44	35	26	31	31	41	39
Not at all informed	21	11	4	9	6	16	21
Don't know	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.6 - INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO - Question text
INFORMATION SUR L'EURO - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Have you received any information about the single European currency, the euro ? (IF YES)

Where from ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) -

Results on next page

Question FR :

Avez-vous reçu des informations sur la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ? (SI OUI) De quelles sources ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) -

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. No, I have not received any information [No info yet]
2. A bank, savings bank, insurance company, etc. [Banks]
3. A shop, supermarket, etc. [Shops]
4. A school, university, other place of training/education [Schools]
5. The workplace
6. A trade union, professional organisation, etc. [Unions]
7. A consumer organisation [Organisations]
8. Non-governmental organisations, or NGOs [NGOs]
9. European Union information on notice boards in libraries, town halls, railway stations, post offices [Notice boards]
10. EU-information offices, Euro-info-centres, Euro-info Points, Euro-libraries, etc [EU offices]
11. National or regional government information offices [Government]
12. The (NATIONALITY) government [Nat. government]
13. Regional government [Reg. government]
14. Local government, town hall (NATIONAL EQUIVALENT) [Loc. government]
15. The radio
16. Television
17. Newspapers, magazines [Press]
18. Poster advertising
19. Family and friends
20. A letter or information left in my letter box [Mail]
21. The Internet
22. Teletext, Minitel, Ceefax, etc. [Teletext]
23. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
24. Don't know

Français

1. Non, je n'ai pas reçu d'information [Pas encore d'Info]
2. La banque, caisse d'épargne, assurance, etc. [Banques]
3. Un magasin, supermarché, etc. [Magasins]
4. L'école, université, autre lieu de formation/d'enseignement [Écoles]
5. Le travail
6. Un syndicat, organisation professionnelle, etc. [Syndicats]
7. Une organisation des consommateurs [Organisations]
8. Organisations non gouvernementales, ou ONG [ONG]
9. Panneaux d'information sur l'Union européenne dans les bibliothèques, mairies, gares, postes [Panneaux d'Information]
10. Bureaux d'information de l'Union européenne, Euro-info Centres, Euro-info Points, Euro-bibliothèques, etc [Bureaux de l'UE]
11. Bureaux d'information des administrations nationales ou locales [Administrations]
12. Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ) [Gouvernement nat.]
13. Les autorités régionales [Autorités rég.]
14. Les autorités locales, municipalités/communes (ÉQUIVALENT NATIONAL) [Autorités locales]
15. La radio
16. La télévision
17. La presse écrite [Presse]
18. Panneaux d'affichage publicitaire [Panneaux d'affichage]
19. La famille, les amis
20. Par courrier ou informations déposées dans ma boîte aux lettres [Poste]
21. Sur Internet
22. Le Télétex, le Minitel, Ceefax, etc. [Télétex]
23. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
24. Ne sait pas

5.6 - INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO - Results in % by country

Results for items 1-14 in % by country (Full question text on previous page)

INFORMATION SUR L'EURO - Résultats en % par pays

Résultats pour les libellés 1-14 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. No info yet	5	22	9	9	8	18	9	5	5
2. Banks	65	17	63	62	58	14	53	71	41
3. Shops	21	1	7	7	10	6	12	31	25
4. Schools	13	9	5	5	7	5	9	10	12
5. Workplace	14	9	15	15	15	10	7	20	18
6. Unions	6	8	4	4	3	1	1	5	3
7. Organisations	7	2	6	6	6	1	2	5	6
8. NGOs	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
9. Notice boards	8	10	7	7	5	3	3	10	4
10. EU offices	2	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
11. Government	5	4	2	2	3	0	1	3	5
12. Nat. government	13	20	3	3	5	1	5	13	35
13. Reg. government	8	2	2	2	3	0	4	4	4
14. Loc.government	11	5	5	5	5	1	7	9	6
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Pas encore d'info	8	3	6	11	13	1	29	61	17
2. Banques	36	71	66	60	32	56	11	3	45
3. Magasins	12	18	17	13	12	23	1	1	12
4. Écoles	9	14	10	10	7	11	8	1	7
5. Le travail	13	26	26	14	7	19	8	3	13
6. Syndicats	3	7	7	9	2	7	3	1	3
7. Organisations	3	16	12	11	1	8	1	1	4
8. ONG	1	2	8	4	1	2	2	1	1
9. Panneaux d'information	5	19	19	8	8	14	5	1	6
10. Bureau de l'UE	1	7	6	10	2	14	3	1	2
11. Administrations	2	6	6	7	2	2	2	0	2
12. Gouvernement nat.	8	36	18	14	5	14	6	2	7
13. Autorités rég.	4	6	5	8	3	3	1	1	3
14. Autorités loc.	8	7	9	9	5	2	2	1	6

5.6 - INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO - Results in % by country

Results for items 15-24 in % by country (Full question text on page B.33)

INFORMATION SUR L'EURO - Résultats en % par pays

Résultats pour les libellés 15-24 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.33)

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
15. The radio	39	40	34	35	42	24	31	37	44
16. Television	67	65	68	69	72	69	76	73	56
17. Press	47	50	59	60	61	33	33	49	41
18. Poster advertising	17	6	14	14	16	8	7	17	19
19. Family and friends	23	16	19	20	24	14	10	24	15
20. Mail	30	16	10	11	15	4	11	25	49
21. The Internet	6	9	7	7	7	4	4	6	3
22. Teletext	2	8	2	2	3	0	1	0	1
23. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
24. Don't know	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
15. La radio	23	64	42	42	15	49	36	12	30
16. La télévision	74	79	68	57	71	79	60	23	64
17. Presse	46	68	50	50	21	68	50	17	43
18. Panneaux d'affichage	12	26	17	19	13	12	3	1	11
19. La famille, les amis	23	30	17	12	17	14	12	4	17
20. Poste	23	46	22	14	13	78	7	3	16
21. Sur Internet	6	12	11	8	4	12	8	2	6
22. Télétexte	3	2	5	4	0	7	6	1	2
23. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
24. Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	6	2

6.1a - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

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

The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries.

Question FR :

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

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays.

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West							East											
For	49	+5	69	+19	47	+12	47	+12	47	+11	74	+4	61	+6	39	+4	60	+1
Against	39	0	24	-16	35	-6	35	-7	34	-11	14	-4	18	+1	46	-1	17	-1
Don't know	12	-5	7	-3	19	-5	19	-4	19	-1	12	-1	21	-6	15	-3	24	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	61	+10	53	+10	58	+16	46	+13	57	+5	54	+9	69	+19	41	+6	51	+8
Contre	19	-3	37	-5	27	-14	38	-11	22	-3	32	-9	21	-16	33	-1	30	-5
Ne sait pas	21	-6	11	-5	15	-2	16	-2	22	-1	13	-1	10	-3	25	-6	19	-4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

6.1b - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by demographics)
ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries,

Question FR :

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

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays.

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
For	51	54	49	57	52	53	46
Against	30	32	29	23	31	31	33
Don't know	19	15	23	20	17	16	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Pour	55	59	54	49	47	51	46
Contre	28	29	32	34	29	29	33
Ne sait pas	17	13	15	17	25	20	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
For	45	48	62	60	65	40	25
Against	31	34	26	20	20	37	62
Don't know	24	18	12	20	15	23	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.2a - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.0) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.0) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Which of these 3 options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle de ces trois options préférez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.0

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 55.0	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	23	+3	16	+1	14	+3	15	+3	18	+2	29	+9	40	+12	12	-6	29	+6
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	38	-5	63	-1	49	-2	47	-4	42	-8	51	-8	26	-17	37	-6	29	-8
The EU should not be enlarged	29	+7	16	-1	22	+5	22	+5	21	+4	8	+1	9	0	35	+12	12	-1
to any additional countries																		
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	2	-3	2	0	3	-1	3	-2	5	-1	1	-1	2	-1	5	-3	1	-3
Don't know	9	-1	3	0	13	-4	13	-3	14	+3	11	0	24	+6	11	+3	29	+6
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.0	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	33	-1	18	+4	19	+3	21	+5	36	-5	22	+1	37	+6	27	+9	24	+3
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	36	-4	58	+4	54	-7	51	+4	27	-16	48	-5	40	-3	30	+1	39	-5
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	15	+3	16	-2	16	+5	18	-7	12	+2	19	+2	13	-3	21	+5	20	+4
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	4	-1	4	-1	3	0	4	0	4	+2	2	-1	3	-1	3	-3	3	-2
Ne sait pas	13	+4	5	-4	8	-1	6	-2	22	+18	9	+3	6	0	18	-13	14	-1
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		101		100		99		99		100	

6.2b - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Which of these 3 options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle de ces trois options préférez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 56.2 n =	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	24	24	24	28	25	24	22
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	39	41	36	38	40	40	37
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	20	21	19	16	20	20	22
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3	3	4	4	4	3	3
Don't know	14	11	17	15	12	13	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	24	23	23	24	26	29	21
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	42	47	43	37	33	32	37
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	19	20	20	21	19	19	23
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	3	3	3	4	3	5	3
Ne sait pas	12	8	11	14	19	15	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				JOINING PROCESS PROCESSUS D'ADHÉSION			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Sped up	Slowed down	Stay as it is
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	2956	2520	8130
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	24	23	25	28	49	11	20
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	32	38	48	40	38	36	45
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	20	23	17	15	6	42	21
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3	3	3	4	2	5	3
Don't know	20	13	7	13	5	6	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.3a - SPEED OF ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.0) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

VITESSE DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.0) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Do you personally think that the process of new countries joining the European Union should be sped up, slowed down or stay as it is?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous personnellement que le processus d'adhésion de nouveaux pays à l'Union européenne devrait être accéléré, ralenti ou rester comme il est ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.0

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 55.0	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West					East													
Sped up	12	-8	20	+1	12	-3	13	-2	14	-1	45	-1	19	-4	16	-6	20	+3
Slowed down	16	+2	14	-10	22	+1	23	+2	26	+4	9	-5	9	+1	15	-2	14	0
Stay as it is	64	+12	60	+8	56	+9	55	+9	50	+5	34	+5	48	-3	59	+5	46	+6
Don't know	9	-5	6	0	10	-8	10	-8	10	-8	12	+1	24	+6	10	+2	21	-9
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.0	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Être accéléré	27	-13	13	-2	22	+4	13	+2	22	-17	9	-1	22	-4	17	0	19	-4
Être ralenti	11	+4	20	-11	15	-2	29	0	13	-1	22	-5	11	-6	17	-2	16	0
Rester comme il est	43	+8	59	+16	54	-1	47	-2	38	+12	59	+5	60	+10	49	+13	51	+7
Ne sait pas	19	+1	8	-4	9	-2	11	0	27	+5	11	+2	7	-1	18	-10	15	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		101		101	

6.3b - SPEED OF ENLARGEMENT (% by demographics)
VITESSE DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Do you personally think that the process of new countries joining the European Union should be sped up, slowed down or stay as it is?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous personnellement que le processus d'adhésion de nouveaux pays à l'Union européenne devrait être accéléré, ralenti ou rester comme il est ?

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Sped up	19	20	17	24	18	18	16
Slowed down	16	17	15	12	16	17	17
Stay as it is	51	52	51	48	52	52	51
Don't know	15	11	18	16	13	13	16
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Être accéléré	22	20	18	17	17	20	17
Être ralenti	15	21	15	18	15	14	17
Rester comme il est	51	51	56	52	49	49	51
Ne sait pas	13	8	12	14	20	17	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF EU AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Should be open to all	Should be open to some	Should not be open to any additional countries
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	3830	6133	3193
Sped up	17	18	20	25	38	19	5
Slowed down	14	18	17	11	7	15	33
Stay as it is	49	52	54	50	43	59	53
Don't know	20	13	9	14	12	8	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.4 - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU - Question text
ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Thinking about the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries, do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements ? - Results on next page

Question FR :

En pensant à l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays d'Europe, êtes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The more countries there are in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe [**Peace and security**]
2. The enlargement will not cost more to existing member countries like (OUR COUNTRY) [**Not cost more**]
3. After the enlargement to new countries, (OUR COUNTRY) will become less important in Europe [**Country less important**]
4. The more countries there are, the more unemployment there will be in (OUR COUNTRY) [**More unemployment**]
5. The European Union should help future member countries financially, even before they join [**Financial help**]
6. Once new countries have joined the European Union, (OUR COUNTRY) will receive less financial aid from it [**Less aid for members**]
7. With more countries, it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale [**Decisions more difficult**]
8. The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world [**EU more important**]
9. With more member countries, European will be culturally higher [**Richer culture**]
10. The European Union must reform the way its institutions work before welcoming new members [**Institutional reform**]

Français

1. Plus l'Union européenne aura de pays membres, plus la paix et la sécurité en Europe seront garanties [**Paix & sécurité**]
2. L'élargissement ne coûtera pas plus cher aux pays déjà membres comme (NOTRE PAYS) [**Pas plus cher**]
3. Après l'élargissement à de nouveaux pays, (NOTRE PAYS) aura moins d'importance en Europe [**Pays moins important**]
4. Plus il y aura de pays membres, plus il y aura de chômage en (NOTRE PAYS) [**Plus de chômage**]
5. L'Union européenne devrait aider financièrement les futurs Etats membres même avant leur adhésion [**Aide financière**]
6. Quand d'autres pays l'auront rejointe, (NOTRE PAYS) recevra moins d'aides financières de l'Union européenne [**Moins d'aide financière pour membres**]
7. Avec plus de pays membres, il sera plus difficile de prendre des décisions à l'échelle européenne [**Décisions plus difficiles**]
8. Plus l'Union européenne aura de pays membres, plus elle sera importante dans le monde [**EU plus importante**]
9. Avec plus de pays membres, l'Europe sera plus riche sur le plan culturel [**Richesse culturelle**]
10. Il faut que l'Union européenne réforme le fonctionnement de ses institutions avant d'accueillir de nouveaux membres [**Réforme institutionnelle**]

6.4 - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU (% by country)

(Full question text on previous page)

ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE (% par pays)

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 56.2 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Peace and security	61	29	73	24	59	26	59	25	62	22	82	9	63	18	49	38	54	24
2. Not cost more	31	49	21	70	20	65	21	65	22	61	53	26	35	36	29	52	36	40
3. Country less important	44	43	47	48	38	47	40	44	45	35	37	46	30	49	44	45	56	26
4. More unemployment	41	42	20	70	50	30	51	28	58	22	45	36	29	45	42	40	39	32
5. Financial help	22	65	43	47	28	55	30	54	34	48	66	21	43	33	31	53	42	32
6. Less aid for members	45	33	65	25	55	21	55	21	57	20	51	29	46	27	47	31	69	12
7. Decisions more difficult	75	17	78	18	69	20	69	19	69	17	56	28	63	20	70	20	66	13
8. EU more important	76	16	82	13	64	21	64	20	65	16	84	7	71	12	66	22	70	10
9. Richer culture	66	22	66	27	60	24	61	23	64	20	82	8	70	11	65	23	65	12
10. Institutional reform	44	27	68	18	54	18	53	17	53	15	67	11	51	12	58	17	57	8
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Paix et sécurité	62	24	57	36	65	20	55	33	60	22	68	21	75	20	53	31	59	26
2. Pas plus cher	40	34	43	44	25	53	23	62	32	41	30	57	26	62	33	43	31	48
3. Pays moins important	24	60	43	49	46	41	34	50	40	41	48	42	49	42	42	34	38	46
4. Plus de chômage	26	54	38	52	30	44	40	41	44	33	30	56	24	60	36	36	38	41
5. Aide financière	27	53	49	43	34	51	25	60	48	29	29	59	34	57	27	53	32	50
6. Moins d'aide financière pour membres	34	37	41	42	49	29	50	29	62	18	64	25	61	24	45	25	48	27
7. Décisions plus difficiles	56	28	75	18	79	13	70	19	57	23	82	11	75	19	61	20	66	21
8. UE plus importante	72	13	79	15	81	9	67	18	67	14	77	14	85	10	56	22	68	17
9. Richesse culturelle	73	14	79	14	63	21	60	24	63	17	76	15	69	21	48	28	64	20
10. Réforme institutionnelle	56	17	64	18	57	18	54	20	60	9	55	21	71	12	58	11	56	15

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

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

6.5 - IMPORTANCE OF ENLARGEMENT CRITERIA - Question text
IMPORTANCE DES CRITÈRES D'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Texte de la question

Question EN :

For each of the following criteria, please tell me if it seems important to you, or not in deciding whether a particular country should join the European Union, or not ? - Results on next page

Question FR :

Pour chacun des critères suivants, pourriez-vous me dire, s'il vous semble important ou pas pour décider si un pays peut devenir membre de l'Union européenne ou non ? - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The country has to respect Human Rights and the principles of democracy [**Human Rights**]
2. Its level of economic development should be close to that of other Member States [**Economic development**]
3. It has to accept whatever has already been decided and put in place throughout the process of building Europe [**Accept acquis**]
4. Its joining should not be costly for existing member countries [**Not costly**]
5. It has to be prepared to put the interest of the European Union above its own [**EU interests**]
6. It has to fight organised crime and drug trafficking [**Fight crime & drugs**]
7. It has to protect the environment [**Protect environment**]
8. It has to be able to pay its share of the European Union budget [**Pay budget share**]

Français

1. Ce pays doit respecter les Droits de l'Homme et les principes démocratiques [**Droits de l'Homme**]
2. Son niveau de développement économique doit être proche de celui des autres Etats membres [**Développement économique**]
3. Il doit accepter l'ensemble de ce qui a déjà été décidé et mis en oeuvre tout au long de la construction européenne [**Accepter l'acquis**]
4. Son entrée ne doit pas coûter cher aux pays qui sont déjà membres [**Pas coûter cher**]
5. Il doit être prêt à faire passer l'intérêt de l'Union européenne avant le sien [**Intérêt UE**]
6. Il doit lutter contre le crime organisé et le trafic de drogue [**Lutte contre le crime & la drogue**]
7. Il doit protéger l'environnement [**Protéger l'environnement**]
8. Il doit pouvoir payer sa part du budget de l'Union européenne [**Payer sa part du budget**]

6.5 - IMPORTANCE OF ENLARGEMENT CRITERIA - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

IMPORTANCE DES CRITÈRES D'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 56.2 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Human rights	94	2	98	1	96	2	95	2	94	3	99	0	95	1	96	1	91	2
2. Economic development	79	14	63	32	86	10	86	10	84	12	85	10	74	17	79	15	70	18
3. Accept acquis	88	7	72	23	82	11	81	10	81	10	86	8	80	10	89	7	83	5
4. Not costly	83	11	59	35	84	10	84	10	83	10	85	9	80	10	81	13	75	14
5. EU interests	79	12	42	50	77	12	77	12	77	13	78	16	74	12	79	13	74	13
6. Fight crime & drugs	94	3	97	1	92	5	92	4	93	3	96	3	91	4	93	3	91	3
7. Protect environment	94	4	98	1	92	4	92	5	91	6	96	2	92	4	92	5	90	3
8. Pay budget share	87	8	78	17	88	7	88	7	87	7	89	6	82	7	88	7	79	10
+ : Important - : Pas important	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Droits de l'Homme	96	1	97	1	96	1	94	3	91	2	97	1	99	0	91	2	95	2
2. Développement Economique	76	16	80	15	78	17	86	9	71	12	73	22	65	30	69	17	77	15
3. Accepter l'acquis	84	8	90	5	88	5	83	8	79	7	77	17	73	21	77	10	82	9
4. Pas coûter cher	83	9	78	15	74	17	83	11	74	11	85	9	76	19	79	11	81	11
5. Intérêt UE	74	14	83	12	70	18	75	16	72	12	50	39	52	40	58	23	72	16
6. Lutte contre le crime & la drogue	94	2	95	3	94	3	91	4	90	3	96	1	98	1	90	3	92	3
7. Protéger l'environnement	92	4	94	4	95	2	91	4	89	3	95	2	97	1	89	3	92	4
8. Payer sa part du budget	80	9	87	8	85	8	86	7	80	5	90	5	85	11	81	8	85	8

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

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

6.6a - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN? (% by country) - Part I

ÉLARGISSEMENT : QUELS PAYS DEVRAIENT ADHÉRER ? (% par pays) - 1ère partie

Question EN :

For each of the following countries, would you be in favour of or against it becoming part of the European Union?

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2 + : In favour - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Czech Republic	44	44	66	26	43	40	46	38	55	28	63	22	53	18	28	53	47	20
Slovakia	40	46	59	31	37	44	38	43	44	36	60	24	49	21	25	56	41	23
Poland	48	40	72	22	42	46	42	44	45	38	65	23	53	19	36	48	50	19
Hungary	48	38	66	26	56	30	57	29	60	24	66	21	53	19	33	50	48	19
Romania	36	50	44	45	25	58	25	57	26	55	62	25	49	21	25	57	41	26
Slovenia	37	48	48	40	31	48	31	48	31	47	59	26	48	22	22	58	40	24
Estonia	41	44	71	23	44	38	42	39	36	42	57	28	48	22	20	60	41	23
Latvia	41	44	70	23	43	39	42	39	36	41	57	27	48	22	20	59	41	22
Lithuania	40	45	70	24	41	41	40	41	36	41	57	27	48	22	21	59	41	23
Bulgaria	39	47	47	40	27	55	30	52	39	40	61	27	52	19	27	56	43	22
Cyprus	51	36	48	40	40	38	40	37	39	35	88	7	50	20	27	54	56	15
Malta	52	34	60	28	48	32	46	32	42	33	71	16	52	19	31	51	58	13
Turkey	33	55	32	56	32	53	31	53	28	51	26	65	44	28	21	62	46	24
+ : En faveur - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
République tchèque	49	30	54	31	51	32	37	51	49	23	53	28	72	16	40	31	45	34
Slovaquie	45	33	47	37	44	36	37	51	45	27	43	36	68	19	34	35	40	38
Pologne	54	28	50	36	53	31	34	54	50	24	49	31	75	15	45	30	47	34
Hongrie	55	26	52	32	53	31	65	27	48	24	60	23	73	15	42	30	50	30
Roumanie	46	33	38	45	38	44	22	65	47	25	30	51	58	28	34	38	36	43
Slovénie	43	35	43	39	39	41	51	40	43	28	35	45	61	24	32	36	37	40
Estonie	40	37	46	34	49	33	36	45	42	29	67	20	77	13	33	35	40	38
Lettonie	39	37	46	34	48	33	36	44	42	29	57	27	77	14	33	35	39	38
Lituanie	39	38	46	36	46	35	35	45	43	28	56	28	75	15	33	35	39	38
Bulgarie	46	33	40	43	39	41	26	59	48	24	38	42	61	25	37	34	38	40
Chypre	49	30	48	36	50	32	48	37	46	25	46	35	65	21	53	24	46	33
Malte	60	22	57	27	58	25	53	33	46	25	49	30	70	16	58	19	51	28
Turquie	34	45	27	57	42	42	31	56	46	26	26	56	44	42	41	34	34	46

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

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

6.6b - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN? (% by country) - Part II
ÉLARGISSEMENT : QUELS PAYS DEVRAIENT ADHÉRER ? (% par pays) - 2ème partie

Question EN :

And for each of the following countries, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union ?

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2 + : In favour - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Switzerland	79	14	89	8	82	10	82	9	79	8	83	8	71	8	66	25	71	6
Norway	80	13	91	6	81	10	81	10	78	9	79	11	68	9	64	26	70	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	57	41	47	22	59	22	58	19	57	55	31	46	26	20	62	38	29
Croatia	32	56	40	48	25	56	25	56	22	55	58	28	46	25	21	60	39	26
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29	59	39	48	19	62	19	61	18	58	54	33	44	27	21	61	37	28
Yugoslavia	31	58	41	47	20	61	20	60	21	57	65	23	46	26	23	60	39	27
Iceland	60	27	86	9	59	26	59	26	50	26	72	15	58	15	49	35	57	13
Albania	25	64	32	55	15	67	15	65	17	60	31	60	47	24	21	60	39	24
+ : En faveur - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Suisse	79	9	81	11	84	9	83	10	68	12	80	8	87	7	66	16	75	13
Norvège	79	11	82	8	84	8	81	11	62	16	84	6	89	6	66	15	74	13
Bosnie-Herzégovine	33	46	29	56	31	49	26	59	41	32	23	58	53	32	29	44	30	48
Croatie	40	40	31	55	33	48	34	52	44	30	25	56	54	31	31	43	33	46
Ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine	31	47	27	58	31	49	20	64	41	32	25	56	50	34	30	43	29	49
Yougoslavie	35	45	28	58	33	49	23	63	44	30	27	54	53	33	32	41	32	48
Islande	69	15	71	19	70	17	55	29	50	24	77	10	87	7	56	20	60	22
Albanie	26	55	25	61	30	51	21	65	42	31	23	58	45	39	30	42	27	52

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

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

6.7a - EU DECISION-MAKING AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

PRISE DE DÉCISIONS DE L'UE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Évolution entre e printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should the European Union's decisions then be made... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Après les élargissements prévus par l'Union européenne, le nombre d'États membres passera de 15 à plus de 25. A votre avis, les décisions de l'Union européenne devraient-elles alors être prises ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Unanimously by all member states	32	+2	31	-6	39	+9	40	+9	43	+7	63	+3	41	-1	34	+2	33	-1
By a majority of the member states	56	-1	63	+9	48	-5	48	-4	45	-3	33	-1	42	+2	49	-2	40	-5
Don't know	12	-2	6	-3	12	-6	12	-5	13	-3	4	-2	17	-1	17	0	28	+6
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		101		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
A l'unanimité de tous les États membres	44	+6	34	+6	24	+1	47	+3	41	+7	35	-2	35	-3	39	+2	39	+4
A la majorité des États membres	44	-2	55	+5	65	-3	39	-1	35	-11	55	0	57	+5	42	+3	46	-2
Ne sait pas	12	-4	11	-11	11	+2	14	-2	23	+3	11	+2	9	-1	19	-6	15	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		101		101		100		100	

6.7b - EU DECISION-MAKING AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by demographics)

PRISE DE DÉCISIONS DE L'UE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should the European Union's decisions then be made... ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Après les élargissements prévus par l'Union européenne, le nombre d'États membres passera de 15 à plus de 25. A votre avis, les décisions de l'Union européenne devraient-elles alors être prises ... ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 56.2		TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
	n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
	Unanimously by all member states	39	40	39	41	39	40	38
	By a majority of the member states	46	49	44	43	49	48	44
	Don't know	15	11	18	16	12	12	18
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE								
		Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
	n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
	A l'unanimité de tous les États membres	41	34	37	41	39	41	38
	A la majorité des États membres	48	59	53	46	41	40	43
	Ne sait pas	11	7	10	13	20	19	19
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES					EU MEMBERSHIP / APPARTENANCE UE			
		15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
	n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
	Unanimously by all member states	39	41	34	43	38	41	45
	By a majority of the member states	40	46	58	45	54	40	37
	Don't know	21	14	8	12	8	19	19
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.8a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.0) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.0) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union?

Do you feel ...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé à propos de l'élargissement, c'est-à-dire l'entrée de nouveaux pays dans l'Union européenne. Vous sentez-vous ... ? (LIRE)

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 55.0

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very well informed	1	-1	4	-1	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	3	+1	1	0	1	-1	4	+2
Well informed	20	-1	31	-4	27	+7	28	+7	31	+6	21	+7	15	0	22	+2	18	+8
Not very well informed	49	+8	58	+9	51	+6	51	+6	50	+4	50	+1	51	+8	43	+1	42	+6
Not at all well informed	29	-4	6	-4	16	-11	16	-10	13	-8	25	-9	31	-9	32	-1	32	-15
Don't know	2	-1	1	0	4	-2	4	-3	4	-3	1	0	2	+1	2	-1	5	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.0																		
Très bien informé	1	0	5	+3	2	+1	7	+4	1	+1	5	-2	1	-1	1	0	2	0
Bien informé	14	+4	34	+9	21	+7	38	+11	20	+6	46	+2	20	+4	10	0	20	+3
Pas très bien informé	62	+7	49	+3	56	+2	43	+3	45	+5	38	+2	62	+8	44	+11	50	+6
Pas bien informé du tout	21	-10	11	-8	18	-11	10	-6	33	-12	9	-1	17	-10	43	-10	26	-8
Ne sait pas	2	-1	2	-6	3	+1	3	-12	2	+1	2	-1	1	0	3	0	3	-1
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		101		100		101		101		101	

6.8b - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union?
 Do you feel ...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé à propos de l'élargissement, c'est-à-dire l'entrée de nouveaux pays dans l'Union européenne. Vous sentez-vous ... ? (LIRE)

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Very well informed	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Well informed	20	25	15	20	20	20	19
Not very well informed	50	51	50	50	51	53	48
Not at all well informed	26	20	31	26	25	23	28
Don't know	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Très bien informé	3	4	1	2	1	2	1
Bien informé	23	35	21	18	13	12	19
Pas très bien informé	55	47	55	51	46	53	48
Pas bien informé du tout	19	12	21	27	37	30	29
Ne sait pas	1	2	2	3	3	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF EU AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Should be open to all	Should be open to some	Should not be open to any additional countries
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	3830	6133	3193
Very well informed	1	1	3	1	3	2	1
Well informed	14	20	27	23	23	24	19
Not very well informed	46	51	54	51	53	58	46
Not at all well informed	36	25	15	23	20	16	32
Don't know	3	2	2	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.9 - INFORMATION ABOUT ENLARGEMENT - Question text
INFORMATION SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Texte de la question

Question EN : Have you recently read, seen or been told anything about enlargement? (IF YES) From which sources? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Results on next page

Question FR : Avez-vous récemment lu, vu ou été informé à propos de l'élargissement ? (SI OUI) De quelles sources ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) -

Résultats en page suivante

English

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

Français

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

6.9 - INFORMATION ABOUT ENLARGEMENT - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

INFORMATION SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Meetings	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3
2. Discussions	7	7	11	11	12	16	5	9	7
3. Daily newspapers	24	24	49	47	41	15	18	21	28
4. Other press	14	16	18	18	21	17	6	15	14
5. Television	48	50	64	63	60	60	45	44	39
6. Radio	22	27	28	29	32	21	17	21	21
7. The Internet	4	7	5	6	7	3	3	2	3
8. Printed materials	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	5	6
9. CD-ROM	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
10. Notice boards	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
11. EU office	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
12. Government	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2
13. Unions & associations	1	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
14. Other associations	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
15. Parliamentarians	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
16. Other*	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	1
17. Not interested*	23	12	13	14	17	29	37	33	27
18. Don't know	20	30	11	12	13	4	12	10	18
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	1	4	1	6	1	2	1	1	1
2. Discussions	7	16	9	17	13	8	6	3	8
3. Journaux quotidiens	22	48	36	45	11	51	38	15	28
4. Autre presse	14	22	18	29	9	35	8	6	14
5. TV	47	65	59	64	61	77	53	20	48
6. Radio	10	47	25	39	8	40	28	9	19
7. Internet	3	8	7	7	3	8	5	2	4
8. Imprimés	3	10	3	5	2	8	3	2	3
9. CD-ROM	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10. Panneaux d'information	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	0	1
11. Bureaux de l'UE	1	3	1	2	0	4	1	1	1
12. Administrations	1	1	1	3	0	2	1	0	1
13. Syndicats & assoc.	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	1
14. Autres organisations	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	1
15. Parlementaires	0	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	1
16. Autres*	2	3	3	2	0	1	3	3	2
17. Pas intéressé*	23	16	15	11	13	9	16	34	25
18. Ne sait pas	17	7	15	6	20	5	23	33	16

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

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

Français

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

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

EB 56.2	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
1. Meetings	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	3
2. Discussions	15	29	19	19	21	25	9	21	14
3. Daily newspapers	38	44	61	60	57	20	26	37	38
4. Other press	14	26	21	22	25	21	7	21	17
5. Television	63	78	75	75	77	72	54	61	54
6. Radio	33	42	39	40	47	26	23	32	32
7. The Internet	11	25	11	11	10	7	7	11	10
8. Printed materials	9	12	8	9	11	10	5	13	14
9. CD-Rom	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
10. Notice boards	4	7	2	3	4	1	2	3	3
11. EU offices	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
12. Government	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
13. Unions & associations	3	5	2	2	2	2	0	3	2
14. Other organisations	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
15. Parliamentarians	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
16. Other	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
17. Not interested	24	9	14	14	14	15	33	23	26
18. Don't know	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	1	5	2	6	0	2	3	1	2
2. Discussions	18	27	15	26	18	15	22	12	17
3. Journaux quotidiens	38	58	47	49	20	51	54	36	41
4. Autre presse	21	25	16	35	12	31	14	10	18
5. TV	69	76	66	65	74	68	65	51	65
6. Radio	16	52	28	44	13	31	36	16	28
7. Internet	9	22	21	14	4	26	25	12	11
8. Imprimés	9	20	9	11	4	16	20	7	9
9. CD-Rom	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
10. Panneaux d'information	2	5	7	5	1	6	7	2	3
11. Bureaux de l'UE	1	6	2	3	0	8	5	1	1
12. Administrations	1	3	1	3	0	1	3	1	2
13. Syndicats & assoc.	2	5	2	4	0	6	5	2	2
14. Autres organisations	1	5	4	3	0	1	2	1	1
15. Parlementaires	0	4	1	1	0	2	2	3	1
16. Autres	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
17. Pas intéressé	13	3	18	16	19	9	18	24	20
18. Ne sait pas	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1

7.2 - PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING EU INFORMATION - Question text
SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE PRÉFÉRÉS - Texte de la question

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. A short leaflet, that just gives an overview [**Short leaflet**]
2. A more detailed brochure [**Brochure**]
3. A book giving you a complete description [**Book**]
4. A video tape
5. On the Internet
6. A CD-ROM
7. A computer terminal allowing you to consult databases [**Computer terminal**]
8. From the television
9. From the radio
10. From daily newspapers
11. From other newspapers, magazines [**Other press**]
12. From posters
13. I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS) [**Does not want EU info**]
14. None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)
15. Don't know

Français

1. Un petit dépliant vous donnant juste un aperçu [**Dépliant**]
2. Une brochure plus détaillée [**Brochure**]
3. Un livre vous donnant une description complète [**Livre**]
4. Une cassette vidéo
5. Sur Internet
6. Un CD-ROM
7. Un terminal d'ordinateur vous permettant de consulter des banques de données [**Terminal ordinateur**]
8. A la télévision
9. A la radio
10. Dans les journaux quotidiens
11. Dans d'autres journaux, magazines [**Autre Presse**]
12. Sur des panneaux d'affichage publicitaire [**Panneaux publicitaires**]
13. Je ne souhaite pas d'information sur l'Union européenne (SPONTANÉ) [**Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE**]
14. Sous aucune de ces formes (SPONTANÉ)
15. Ne sait pas

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

(Full question text on previous page)

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

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Short leaflet	13	17	12	13	15	16	12	14	34
2. Brochure	24	22	21	22	24	19	21	21	16
3. Book	11	10	7	7	7	23	10	13	10
4. Video tape	9	4	4	4	4	2	6	6	5
5. Internet	11	27	10	10	8	7	8	10	9
6. CD-ROM	5	6	4	4	4	1	3	3	2
7. Computer terminal	3	6	3	3	2	5	3	3	3
8. Television	66	77	64	63	62	61	55	57	45
9. Radio	30	44	27	28	30	21	25	28	31
10. Daily newspapers	31	44	46	46	46	18	25	28	33
11. Other press	13	15	13	14	15	10	7	16	10
12. Posters	3	2	3	3	4	1	3	5	6
13. Does not want EU info*	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1
14. None of these ways*	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
15. Don't know	4	1	5	5	4	1	7	12	8
*= Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Dépliant	18	25	25	25	12	27	29	20	17
2. Brochure	14	31	20	29	11	16	26	18	20
3. Livre	16	12	6	7	10	5	12	10	11
4. Cassette vidéo	10	8	6	4	5	3	6	5	6
5. Internet	10	20	18	13	6	17	22	11	11
6. CD-ROM	6	7	7	6	3	1	5	3	4
7. Terminal ordinateur	3	3	3	4	1	4	7	3	3
8. Télévision	58	56	63	49	73	53	58	53	59
9. Radio	15	39	26	33	12	20	31	16	24
10. Journaux quotidiens	29	40	41	40	15	38	45	32	34
11. Autre presse	15	10	12	18	7	8	10	5	12
12. Panneaux publicitaires	5	3	5	5	4	2	3	4	4
13. Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE*	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	3	2
14. Sous aucune de ces formes*	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1
15. Ne sait pas	2	1	2	3	7	12	7	6	5

7.3a - NEWS VIEWERSHIP ON THE TELEVISION (% by country)
AUDIENCE DES INFORMATIONS À LA TÉLÉVISION (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you watch the news on television? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Regardez-vous les émissions d'information à la télévision ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	57	80	67	68	71	65	65	55	68
Several times a week	21	15	23	22	20	22	24	26	23
Once or twice a week	8	4	7	7	5	8	7	12	6
Less often	9	1	2	2	3	4	3	5	3
Never	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Don't know	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Tous les jours	78	70	78	62	70	84	76	77	69
Plusieurs fois par semaine	15	19	14	23	20	10	17	13	20
Une ou deux fois par semaine	4	4	4	8	6	2	5	7	7
Moins souvent	2	5	3	5	3	2	2	2	3
Jamais	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.3b - NEWS READERSHIP OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS (% by country)
LECTURE DES INFORMATIONS DANS LES QUOTIDIENS (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you read the news in daily papers? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 56.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	29	54	56	56	55	20	20	28	47
Several times a week	16	15	21	21	20	11	21	20	22
Once or twice a week	14	14	10	9	7	17	19	21	17
Less often	22	12	10	10	11	23	17	19	9
Never	18	5	3	4	7	29	22	12	4
Don't know	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Tous les jours	27	57	53	58	19	67	72	48	40
Plusieurs fois par semaine	23	14	16	20	14	13	14	14	19
Une ou deux fois par semaine	17	8	10	13	14	11	7	16	15
Moins souvent	21	11	11	7	22	7	6	12	15
Jamais	12	10	10	2	30	2	1	10	11
Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.3c - NEWS LISTENERSHIP ON THE RADIO (% by country)
ÉCOUTE DES INFORMATIONS À LA RADIO (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you listen to the news on the radio? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Ecoutez-vous les émissions d'information à la radio ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 56.2	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL
			West		East				
Every day	36	65	51	53	62	23	24	33	63
Several times a week	21	12	23	23	20	13	19	18	19
Once or twice a week	10	8	9	8	4	10	11	13	8
Less often	20	10	12	12	9	22	19	18	7
Never	12	5	5	5	5	32	25	17	4
Don't know	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tous les jours</i>	21	63	45	63	25	48	54	42	38
<i>Plusieurs fois par semaine</i>	17	13	18	19	16	14	13	16	18
<i>Une ou deux fois par semaine</i>	11	6	9	9	14	12	10	12	11
<i>Moins souvent</i>	24	12	16	7	24	20	17	13	17
<i>Jamais</i>	26	5	11	2	21	6	5	17	16
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.4a - AMOUNT OF EU COVERAGE ON TELEVISION (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)
VOLUME D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE À LA TÉLÉVISION (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Do you think that the amount of coverage given to European Union affairs is far too much, too much, about right, too little, far too little in the news on (NATIONALITY) television ?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que la place donnée par les médias aux affaires européennes est beaucoup trop grande, trop grande, juste ce qu'il faut, trop petite ou beaucoup trop petite dans les nouvelles à la télévision (NATIONALITÉ) ?

1st column : EB 56.2
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	Far too much	4	+2	2	0	2	0	3	+1	4	+3	10	-2	6	0	6	0	3
Too much	10	+3	5	-3	10	+1	11	+3	13	+5	13	+2	22	+3	15	0	7	-2
About right	65	-2	57	-5	56	-1	55	-1	54	+1	40	-6	47	-4	54	+3	66	+1
Too little	13	-2	30	+7	23	+1	23	+1	20	-5	27	+3	16	0	17	-2	14	+1
Far too little	1	-1	3	0	2	0	2	-1	2	-2	4	0	1	0	3	0	2	+1
Don't know	7	+1	3	0	7	-2	7	-2	6	-2	6	+2	9	+2	5	-2	9	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		99		100		101		100		101	

1ère colonne : EB 56.2
 2e colonne : % évolution
 par rapport à l'EB 54.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Beaucoup trop grande	3	+2	3	-1	3	+1	3	-3	7	+4	3	-1	1	-1	4	0	4	0
Trop grande	8	+4	6	-2	6	0	12	0	19	+1	8	-4	4	-3	12	0	12	+1
Juste ce qu'il faut	50	-1	38	-5	54	+1	64	+4	47	0	69	+2	63	+6	53	+1	53	0
Trop petite	32	+2	37	+12	27	+1	13	-2	11	-6	15	+3	25	-2	17	-1	21	0
Beaucoup trop petite	2	-5	6	+2	3	-1	2	+1	2	0	1	0	3	-1	5	+1	3	0
Ne sait pas	5	-2	10	-6	8	-2	7	+1	13	-1	5	0	4	0	9	-2	7	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		99		101		100		100		100	

7.4b - AMOUNT OF EU COVERAGE IN DAILY PAPERS (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

VOLUME D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE DANS LES JOURNAUX (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Do you think that the amount of coverage given to European Union affairs is far too much, too much, about right, too little, far too little in the news in (NATIONALITY) daily papers ?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que la place donnée par les médias aux affaires européennes est beaucoup trop grande, trop grande, juste ce qu'il faut, trop petite ou beaucoup trop petite dans les nouvelles dans les quotidiens (NATIONALITÉ) ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West		D		East									
Far too much	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	+1	3	+2	5	-4	3	-1	4	0	2	+1
Too much	9	+2	3	-3	8	0	9	+1	11	+5	11	+1	16	0	10	-1	6	-1
About right	58	-4	62	-1	57	0	56	+1	50	+1	39	+3	43	0	56	+5	66	0
Too little	9	-3	19	+5	22	+2	21	-1	19	-8	17	+2	12	-1	13	-2	12	0
Far too little	1	0	2	0	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	3	-5	1	-2	2	0	2	+1
Don't know	20	+3	13	-2	9	-1	10	-1	14	0	25	+3	26	+4	15	-3	12	-1
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	

1ère colonne : EB 56.2

2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 54.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Beaucoup trop grande	1	0	2	-1	2	+1	2	-2	4	+2	2	0	0	-1	3	0	3	+1
Trop grande	7	+4	5	0	6	0	10	-2	10	-1	6	-2	4	-1	9	+1	9	0
Juste ce qu'il faut	48	+1	56	-5	58	+4	67	+7	37	-3	69	+3	63	+2	53	+3	53	+2
Trop petite	25	+2	16	+6	21	+2	12	-1	9	-4	12	+1	23	0	14	0	17	-1
Beaucoup trop petite	2	-2	3	+1	4	+2	1	-1	2	0	1	+1	2	-2	4	0	2	-1
Ne sait pas	17	-5	18	-1	9	-10	8	-1	38	+5	11	-1	8	+2	18	-3	16	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		101		100	

7.4c - AMOUNT OF EU COVERAGE ON THE RADIO (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)
VOLUME D'INFORMATIONS SUR L'UE À LA RADIO (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Do you think that the amount of coverage given to European Union affairs is far too much, too much, about right, too little, far too little in the news on (NATIONALITY) radio stations ?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que la place donnée par les médias aux affaires européennes est beaucoup trop grande, trop grande, juste ce qu'il faut, trop petite ou beaucoup trop petite dans les nouvelles à la radio (NATIONALITÉ) ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Far too much	3	+1	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	3	+2	5	-2	2	-1	3	-1	2	+1
Too much	7	0	3	-2	5	0	6	+1	8	+3	9	+1	14	-2	9	0	5	-1
About right	57	-4	57	-2	52	+3	52	+4	51	+6	32	+2	40	0	50	+1	66	+1
Too little	13	-2	22	+4	24	0	24	-1	22	-7	19	+3	13	-2	15	-1	13	-1
Far too little	2	0	5	+3	4	-1	4	-1	5	-3	5	-1	1	-2	2	-1	2	+1
Don't know	18	+4	13	-2	13	-3	13	-2	12	-1	31	-2	30	+6	20	+1	12	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		101		101		100		99		100	

1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Beaucoup trop grande	1	+1	2	0	2	+1	2	-2	3	+2	2	-1	0	-1	2	0	2	0
Trop grande	3	+2	3	-1	4	+2	7	-3	9	-1	6	-2	3	-1	6	+1	7	+1
Juste ce qu'il faut	33	+1	51	+1	54	+10	64	+7	41	+1	58	-2	54	+2	46	+1	46	+1
Trop petite	25	+1	22	+5	24	+4	16	0	12	-6	14	+3	20	-2	17	+2	19	0
Beaucoup trop petite	4	-3	3	-1	6	0	2	0	3	-1	1	0	3	0	5	+1	4	-1
Ne sait pas	33	-3	18	-5	11	-16	9	-2	32	+5	18	0	19	0	25	-4	22	-2
TOTAL	99		99		101		100		100		99		99		101		100	

7.5a - PERCEIVED FAIRNESS OF MEDIA COVERAGE (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

OBJECTIVITÉ PERÇUE DES INFORMATIONS DONNÉES PAR LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Do you think the (NATIONALITY) media cover European Union affairs...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que les médias (NATIONALITÉ) couvrent les affaires de l'Union européenne d'une façon objective ? (LIRE)

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very fairly	5	0	7	-2	4	-1	4	-1	5	+1	3	-3	6	0	5	+2	19	-3
Quite fairly	54	-2	55	+6	57	+3	56	+3	53	+3	38	0	44	-4	47	+4	59	+11
Not very fairly	24	+1	29	-1	20	-2	21	-2	24	-3	37	+4	24	+2	27	-6	6	0
Not at all fairly	3	-1	2	-2	3	0	3	0	3	0	12	-2	4	-2	8	+1	1	-1
Don't know	15	+3	8	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	11	+1	22	+4	13	0	15	-8
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		101		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
De façon très objective	3	+1	4	-3	6	+1	13	+5	6	-4	5	+1	2	-1	6	0	5	0
De façon assez objective	51	+9	55	+2	58	+5	54	+2	46	+6	57	+4	57	+5	57	+10	52	+4
De façon pas très objective	27	-8	23	+6	15	-6	19	-6	25	0	22	-2	18	-4	16	-3	23	-3
De façon pas du tout objective	5	0	3	-1	4	+2	3	-1	5	0	4	-1	3	-1	3	-3	4	-1
Ne sait pas	14	-1	15	-5	17	-3	11	0	19	-1	12	-2	19	-1	17	-6	16	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		99		99		100	

7.5b - PERCEIVED FAIRNESS OF MEDIA COVERAGE (% by demographics)
OBJECTIVITÉ PERÇUE DES INFORMATIONS DONNÉES PAR LES MÉDIAS
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

How fairly do you think do the (NATIONALITY) media cover European Union affairs ? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que les médias (NATIONALITÉ) couvrent les affaires de l'Union européenne de manière objective ? (LIRE)

EB 56.2		TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
		EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
	n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
	Very fairly	5	5	5	5	5	4	6
	Quite fairly	52	53	52	51	56	52	50
	Not very fairly	23	24	21	22	23	25	22
	Not at all fairly	4	5	4	4	4	6	5
	Don't know	16	13	19	18	13	14	19
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE								
		Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
	n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
	<i>De façon très objective</i>	3	5	4	5	6	5	5
	<i>De façon assez objective</i>	54	60	58	52	51	40	48
	<i>De façon pas très objective</i>	27	22	22	24	19	29	22
	<i>De façon pas du tout objective</i>	7	4	4	4	4	6	5
	<i>Ne sait pas</i>	10	9	12	15	21	20	20
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE								
		15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
	n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
	Very fairly	5	5	5	5	6	4	4
	Quite fairly	47	54	54	55	59	47	43
	Not very fairly	22	22	27	21	21	25	27
	Not at all fairly	4	4	6	4	3	5	10
	Don't know	22	15	10	16	11	19	17
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.6a - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2001 (EB55.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2001 (EB55.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions and bodies ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions et organes ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West		East											
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	20	0	7	-3	10	-9	10	-9	10	-8	21	-4	24	-3	13	-10	19	-15
Know a bit (3-5)	45	-6	56	+2	50	0	51	-1	53	-7	50	-3	57	+2	58	-3	53	+5
Know quite a lot (6-8)	30	+7	34	+2	33	+8	32	+9	30	+13	26	+6	16	0	25	+12	24	+8
Know a great deal (9-10)	0	-1	3	0	3	+1	3	+1	3	+2	3	0	1	0	2	+1	1	0
Don't know	5	0	0	-2	5	+1	5	+1	4	0	1	+1	2	0	3	+1	3	+2
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		100		101		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 56.2 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 55.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	14	-10	10	-7	16	-6	7	-6	28	-12	12	-4	13	-2	30	-11	17	-8
En sait un peu (3-5)	53	+3	61	+4	49	0	44	-2	54	+5	53	+1	59	0	53	+10	53	+1
En sait assez (6-8)	29	+9	24	+2	33	+6	39	+8	17	+7	32	+4	25	+3	14	+1	26	+7
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	2	+0	5	+2	1	0	5	+2	1	0	2	+1	2	0	1	0	2	+1
Ne sait pas	1	-3	1	-1	2	+1	6	-3	1	0	1	-2	1	0	2	0	3	0
TOTAL	99		101		101		101		101		100		100		100		101	

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

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

7.6b - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
AUTO-ÉVALUATION DU NIVEAU DE CONNAISSANCE SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions and bodies ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions et organes ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	17	12	21	18	15	13	20
Know a bit (3-5)	53	52	54	52	52	56	54
Know quite a lot (6-8)	26	31	20	25	28	27	22
Know a great deal (9-10)	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Don't know	3	2	3	4	3	2	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	10	5	10	18	29	20	20
En sait un peu (3-5)	56	43	55	56	52	56	54
En sait assez (6-8)	30	45	31	22	16	17	21
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	3	5	2	1	1	1	1
Ne sait pas	1	2	2	3	3	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	8526	4466	1874
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	27	16	6	13	10	22	20
Know a bit (3-5)	54	55	50	50	53	56	56
Know quite a lot (6-8)	16	24	38	33	33	17	20
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	1	3	2	2	1	1
Don't know	3	3	2	3	2	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.7a - HOW IS THE EUROPEAN BUDGET SPENT (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2001 (EB56.2)

RÉPARTITION DU BUDGET DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2001 (EB56.2)

Question EN :

On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

À votre avis, dans quel domaine l'Union européenne dépense-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

1st column : EB 56.2 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Regional aid	6	+3	9	+6	7	+1	8	+1	12	+4	7	-10	6	-6	6	+1	18	-4
European Social Fund	9	+3	4	+1	8	+3	8	+2	11	+3	30	+16	18	+4	14	+7	15	+9
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	11	+1	35	+1	17	0	15	0	9	+1	7	+1	6	+2	19	-4	21	+2
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	33	-9	34	-9	33	0	32	-2	31	-7	14	-18	24	-1	22	0	12	-7
Aid to Central and Eastern Europe	4	0	3	-1	8	-1	8	0	8	+1	4	+3	1	0	6	0	2	0
Aid to Third World Countries	10	+2	6	+2	6	+1	6	+2	6	+3	2	0	2	-1	7	+1	3	+1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	0	1	+1	2	+1	2	+1	2	+1	3	+1	3	+2	1	0	1	+1
Don't know	25	0	8	0	20	-5	20	-5	22	-6	32	+5	39	-1	26	-5	28	0
TOTAL	101		100		101		99		101		99		99		101		100	

1ère colonne : EB 56.2

2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 54.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Les aides régionales	14	+8	8	+5	2	0	9	+2	5	-4	18	+5	5	-1	7	+2	8	+1
Le Fonds Social Européen	17	+5	9	+4	11	+3	7	+1	19	+11	6	0	3	+1	9	+4	12	+4
La politique agricole commune (PAC)	11	+1	24	+2	17	+1	22	+6	6	-3	22	+4	41	+13	12	-1	14	0
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	14	-11	27	-1	24	-12	31	-9	20	-3	37	-14	40	-12	26	-3	25	-5
L'aide à l'Europe Centrale et à l'Europe de l'Est	3	0	6	-1	3	0	5	-1	3	0	3	0	2	+1	5	+1	5	0
L'aide aux pays du Tiers-Monde	6	0	11	-1	12	+5	4	+1	5	+1	2	+1	3	+1	12	+6	7	+2
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	2	+1	2	0	1	-1	2	+2	4	+2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	+1
Ne sait pas	34	-3	14	-8	30	+5	20	-3	39	-4	12	+3	6	-2	28	-11	27	-4
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		101		101		100		100		100	

7.7b - HOW IS THE EUROPEAN BUDGET SPENT (% by demographics)
RÉPARTITION DU BUDGET DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent ?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

À votre avis, dans quel domaine l'Union européenne dépense-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 56.2	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15923	7689	8234	2518	4583	3670	5152
Regional aid	8	9	7	8	8	9	8
European Social Fund	12	13	12	16	15	11	10
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	14	18	11	10	14	18	15
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	25	25	25	22	25	25	26
Aid to Central and Eastern Europe	5	5	4	5	5	6	4
Aid to Third World Countries	7	7	7	8	7	6	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Don't know	27	22	32	29	26	24	31
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1381	1309	1808	3518	2059	833	3480
Les aides régionales	11	9	8	7	8	6	8
Le Fonds Social Européen	15	13	15	12	11	9	9
La politique agricole commune (PAC)	15	26	18	13	8	10	15
Les frais administratifs et les frais de personnel, les bâtiments	27	28	22	26	21	27	26
L'aide à l'Europe Centrale et à l'Europe de l'Est	3	3	5	6	4	7	4
L'aide aux pays du Tiers-Monde	4	4	7	8	8	11	6
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Ne sait pas	23	17	24	25	38	29	31
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE SCALE ÉCHELLE DE CONNAISSANCES DÉCLARÉES			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	1-3	4-7	8-10
n =	4620	6489	3278	1535	5254	9239	1000
Regional aid	8	8	9	9	6	9	12
European Social Fund	9	12	15	17	9	14	16
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	10	13	24	12	9	17	27
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	24	26	25	22	22	27	24
Aid to Central and Eastern Europe	4	5	4	6	4	5	6
Aid to Third World Countries	6	8	4	5	7	6	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Don't know	36	26	18	26	43	20	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 56.2 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West													
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	96	3	98	2	91	7	89	8	84	12	81	17	89	10	94	5	96	3
European Commission	89	8	94	6	73	22	72	23	69	25	73	25	76	21	83	16	90	8
Council of Ministers of the EU	75	21	81	18	60	31	60	32	57	35	72	25	75	22	74	24	73	22
Court of Justice of the European Communities	77	19	96	4	84	13	84	13	82	14	68	30	60	35	70	29	72	23
European Ombudsman	35	60	54	43	23	63	23	63	23	64	41	56	54	40	36	60	54	39
European Central Bank	66	28	86	13	85	11	85	12	83	14	61	37	75	21	74	24	86	11
European Court of Auditors	51	44	24	72	72	24	72	24	72	23	46	51	53	41	60	37	43	48
Committee of the Regions of the EU	27	65	37	61	36	51	36	51	38	50	38	58	37	56	31	65	41	51
Economic and Social Committee of the EU	31	61	49	48	46	42	47	41	50	38	50	46	44	49	38	58	51	41
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	94	5	97	2	95	4	93	5	90	8	98	2	97	2	88	11	91	7
Commission européenne	81	16	95	4	84	14	88	11	83	15	94	4	85	13	78	20	79	18
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	70	24	86	13	69	27	75	21	77	21	75	21	91	8	39	57	65	30
Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes	51	41	93	7	78	19	78	19	73	25	81	15	67	29	63	34	69	27
Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	23	67	35	58	28	66	40	53	41	56	79	17	25	70	36	61	34	59
Banque Centrale européenne	79	18	92	7	84	13	84	13	77	20	89	9	84	15	61	35	76	21
Cour des Comptes européenne	47	45	76	21	57	38	72	23	65	32	32	62	24	72	13	81	50	45
Comité des régions de l'UE	31	60	41	54	17	75	48	45	54	42	41	53	31	65	15	80	31	61
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	36	54	63	34	28	64	50	43	54	43	49	45	31	64	28	66	40	53

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

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

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
FICHES TECHNIQUES
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATIONEN

C. Technical Specifications Fiches Techniques Technische Spezifikationen

C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives Instituts et Responsables de Recherche Beteiligte Institute und Ansprechpartner

The European Opinion Research Group EEIG
P.a. INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV
Christine KOTARAKOS
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
B - 1150 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Tel. +32/2/775.01.12 - Fax. +32/2/761.02.75
E-mail : christine.kotarakos@eorg.be

Country - Pays Land	Company – Société Institut	Contact - Ansprechpartner	Telephone Téléphone - Telefon	Fax
Belgique	INRA BELGIUM 430, Avenue Louise B - 1050 Bruxelles	Eléonore SNOY	+32/2/648.80.10	+32/2/648.34.08
Danmark	GFK DANMARK Sylows Allé 1 DK - 2000 Frederiksberg	Erik CHRISTIANSEN	+45/38/32.20.00	+45/38/32.20.01
Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND Papenkamp, 2-6 D - 23879 Mölln	Christian HOLST	+49/4542/80.10	+49/4542/801.201
Ellas	MARKET ANALYSIS 190 Hymettus Street GR - 116 36 Athens	Spyros E. CAMILERIS	+30/10/75.64.688	+30/10/70.19.355
España	INRA ESPAÑA C/ Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E - 28015 Madrid	Victoria MIQUEL	+34/91/594.47.93	+34/91/594.52.23
France	CSA-TMO 22, rue du 4 Septembre F - 75002 Paris	Emmanuel PIGNAL	+33/1/44.94.40.00	+33/1/44.94.40.01
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research 49, St. Stephen's Green IRL - Dublin 2	Roger JUPP	+353/1/661.34.83	+353/1/661.34.79
Italia	INRA DEMOSKOPEA Via Salaria 290/Via Rubicone 41 I - 00199 Roma	Maria-Adelaide SANTILLI	+39/06/85.37.521	+39/06/85.35.01.75
Luxembourg	ILReS 46, Rue du Cimetière L - 1338 Luxembourg	Charles MARGUE	+352/49.9291	+352/49.92.95.555
Nederland	INTOMART Noordse Bosje 13-15 NL - 1201 DA Hilversum	André KOKS	+31/35/625.84.11	+31/35/624.65.32
Österreich	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 A - 4020 Linz	Jitka NEUMANN	+43/732/69.010	+43/732.69.014
Portugal	METRIS Av. Eng° Arantes e Oliveira, 3 - 2° P - 1900 Lisboa	Mafalda BRASIL	+351/21/846.12.02	+351/21/846.12.03
Suomi	MDC Marketing Research, Ltd. Itätuulenkuja 10 FIN - 02100 Espoo	Rosa TURUNEN	+358/9/613.500	+358/9/613.50.423
Sverige	GfK SVERIGE S:t Lars väg 46 S - 221 00 LUND	Rikard EKDAHL	+46/46/18.16.00	+46/46/18.16.11
United Kingdom	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD Mulberry House, Smith Square 36 UK-London SW1P 3HL	Lisa LUCKHURST	++44 207 222.81.81	++44 207.396.90.46

C.2 Administrative Regional Units Unités Administratives Régionales Regionale Verwaltungseinheiten

BELGIQUE/BELGIË/ BELGIEN

Antwerpen
Vlaams Brabant
Brabant Wallon
Bruxelles/Brussel
West-Vlaanderen
Oost-Vlaanderen
Hainaut
Liège
Limburg
Luxembourg
Namur

DANMARK

Bornholm
Fyn
Hovedstadsområdet
Jylland
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster

DEUTSCHLAND

Arnsberg
Berlin-Ost
Berlin-West
Bremen
Chemnitz
Cottbus
Darmstadt
Detmold
Dresden, Leipzig
Düsseldorf
Frankfurt/Oder
Gera, Suhl
Giessen
Halle, Erfurt
Hamburg
Kassel
Koblenz
Köln
Magdeburg
Mittelfranken
Münster
Neubrandenburg
Niederbayern
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart
Oberbayern
Oberfranken
Oberpfalz
Potsdam
RB Lüneburg
RB Braunschweig
RB Weser-EMS
RB Hannover
Rheinhausen-Pfalz
Rostock
Saarland
Schleswig Holstein
Schwaben
Schwerin
Südbaden-Freiburg
Südwestfalen-Tübingen
Trier
Unterfranken

ELLAS

Kentriki & Dytiki Macedonia
Thessalia
Anatoliki Macedonia
Thaki
Anatoliki Sterea & Nissia

Peloponissos & Dytiki Sterea
Ipiros
Crete
Nissia Anatolikoy Aigaioy

ESPAGNE

Andalucía
Aragón
Asturias
Balears
Canarias
Cantabria
Castilla-La Mancha
Castilla-León
Cataluña
Extremadura
Galicia
La Rioja
Madrid
Murcia
Navarra
País Vasco
País Valenciano

FRANCE

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

IRELAND

Connaught/Ulster
Dublin
Munster
Rest of Leinster

ITALIA

Basilicata
Calabria
Campania
Emilia
Friuli, Venezia, Giulia
Lazio
Liguria
Lombardia
Marche
Milano
Molise e Abruzzi
Puglie
Sardegna
Sicilia
Toscana
Trentino
Umbria
Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte

Veneto

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

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

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

Etelä-Savo
Etelä-Karjala
Etelä-Pohjanmaa
Häme
Kainuu
Keski-Suomi
Kymenlaakso
Lappi
Pirkanmaa
Pohjois-Karjala
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Pohjois-Savo
Satakunta
Uusimaa
Vaasan rannikkoseutu
Varsinais-Suomi

SVERIGE

Stockholm/Södertälje A-Region
Gothenburgs A-Region
Malmö/Lund/Trelleborgs A-region
Semi urban area
Rural area

UNITED KINGDOM

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

NORTHERN IRELAND

C3. Sample Specifications

Between October 13 and November 19 2001, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 56.2 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 56.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1007	19/10 – 14/11	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1000	17/10 – 16/11	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1006	17/10 – 07/11	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1001	17/10 – 06/11	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1002	17/10 – 16/11	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	18/10 – 14/11	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1005	13/10 – 16/11	46,945
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1001	18/10 – 15/11	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopiea	999	18/10 – 12/11	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	604	15/10 – 16/11	364
The Netherlands	INTOMART	999	17/10 – 16/11	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	999	18/10 – 15/11	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1001	16/10 – 14/11	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1003	15/10 – 16/11	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	15/10 – 16/11	7,183
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1000	28/10 – 19/11	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	312	22/10 – 06/11	1,273
Total number of interviews		16029		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook (data for 1997). The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C3. Spécifications de l'échantillon

Entre le 13 octobre et le 19 novembre 2001, the European Opinion Research Group, un consortium d'agences d'étude de marché et d'opinion publique, constitué d'INRA (EUROPE) et de GfK Worldwide, a réalisé la vague 56.2 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE, Direction générale Presse et communication, Secteur Opinion publique.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 56.2 couvre la population - ayant la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union européenne -, de 15 ans et plus, résident dans chaque Etat membre de l'Union européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à phases multiples. Dans chaque pays EU, divers points de chute ont été tirés avec une probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population (afin de couvrir la totalité du pays) et à la densité de la population.

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

Pays	Instituts	N° Interviews	Dates De Terrain	Population 15+ (X 000)
Belgique	INRA BELGIUM	1007	19/10 – 14/11	8,326
Danemark	GfK DANMARK	1000	17/10 – 16/11	4,338
Allemagne(Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1006	17/10 – 07/11	13,028
Allemagne(Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1001	17/10 – 06/11	55,782
Grèce	MARKET ANALYSIS	1002	17/10 – 16/11	8,793
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	18/10 – 14/11	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1005	13/10 – 16/11	46,945
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1001	18/10 – 15/11	2,980
Italie	INRA Demoskopea	999	18/10 – 12/11	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	604	15/10 – 16/11	364
Pays-Bas	INTOMART	999	17/10 – 16/11	12,705
Autriche	SPECTRA	999	18/10 – 15/11	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1001	16/10 – 14/11	8,217
Finlande	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1003	15/10 – 16/11	4,165
Suède	GfK SVERIGE	1000	15/10 – 16/11	7,183
Grande-Bretagne	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1000	28/10 – 19/11	46,077
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	312	22/10 – 06/11	1,273
Nombre total d'interviews		16029		

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 des Statistiques Régionales (données de 1997 ou 1996). Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

Les résultats des études EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés et sont présentés sous forme de tableaux, de fichiers de données et d'analyses. Pour chaque question, un tableau de résultats est fourni, accompagné de la question complète en anglais et en français. Ces résultats sont exprimés en pourcentage calculé sur la base totale. Les résultats des enquêtes EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés par la Direction générale Presse et communication de la Commission européenne, Secteur Opinion publique, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles. Les résultats sont publiés régulièrement sur le site Internet de la CE:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. Tous les fichiers de données de l'EUROBAROMETRE sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), disponibles via la banque de données CESSDA <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. Ils sont à la disposition de tous les instituts membres du "European Consortium for Political Research" (Essex), du "Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research" (Michigan) et de toute personne intéressée par la recherche en sciences sociales.

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

Pourcentages observés	10% ou 90%	20% ou 80%	30% ou 70%	40% ou 60%	50%
Limites de confiance	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C3. Stichprobesspezifikationen

Die European Opinion Research Group, ein Konsortium von Markt- und Meinungsforschungsunternehmen bestehend aus INRA (EUROPE) und GfK Worldwide, führte zwischen dem 13. Oktober und 19. November 2001 im Auftrag der Europäischen Kommission, Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen, die Welle 56.2 des Standard-Eurobarometer durch."

Im Rahmen des Eurobarometers 56.2 wurden in allen EU-Mitgliedsländern Personen befragt, die mindestens 15 Jahre alt sind, ihren Wohnsitz in dem jeweiligen Land haben und die Staatsangehörigkeit eines EU-Mitgliedslandes besitzen. In allen Mitgliedsländern wurde eine mehrstufige Zufallsstichprobe verwendet. In jedem EU-Land wurde eine bestimmte Anzahl von Sampling Points nach dem Zufallsprinzip gezogen, die die Struktur der Grundgesamtheit in Bezug auf ihre regionale Verteilung (für eine vollständige Erfassung des Landes) repräsentativ abbildet.

Die Sampling Points wurden systematisch auf der Grundlage der "regionalen Verwaltungseinheiten" geschichtet nach Gebietstyp und regionaler Einheit gezogen. Sie bilden also das gesamte Gebiet der EU-Mitgliedsländer gemäß Eurostat-NUTS II (oder einer äquivalenten Einteilung) repräsentativ ab und spiegeln die Verteilung der Wohnbevölkerung der jeweiligen EU Staatsbürger in Bezug auf großstädtische, mittel- bzw. kleinstädtische und ländliche Gebiete wider. In jedem Sampling Point wurde eine Startadresse zufällig gezogen. Weitere Adressen wurden als die jeweils x-te Adresse nach der Random-Route-Regel, ausgehend von der Startadresse, definiert. In jedem so ermittelten Haushalt wurde die Zielperson nach einem Zufallskriterium bestimmt. Alle Interviews wurden persönlich im Haushalt des Befragten und in der jeweiligen Landessprache durchgeführt.

Länder	Institute	Anzahl der Interviews	Feldzeit	Bevölkerung 15+ (in Tausend)
Belgien	INRA BELGIUM	1007	19/10 – 14/11	8,326
Dänemark	GfK DANMARK	1000	17/10 – 16/11	4,338
Ost-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1006	17/10 – 07/11	13,028
West-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1001	17/10 – 06/11	55,782
Griechenland	MARKET ANALYSIS	1002	17/10 – 16/11	8,793
Spanien	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	18/10 – 14/11	33,024
Frankreich	CSA-TMO	1005	13/10 – 16/11	46,945
Irland	LANDDOWNE Market Research	1001	18/10 – 15/11	2,980
Italien	INRA Demoskopea	999	18/10 – 12/11	49,017
Luxemburg	ILRes	604	15/10 – 16/11	364
Niederlande	INTOMART	999	17/10 – 16/11	12,705
Österreich	SPECTRA	999	18/10 – 15/11	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1001	16/10 – 14/11	8,217
Finnland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1003	15/10 – 16/11	4,165
Schweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	15/10 – 16/11	7,183
Großbritannien	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1000	28/10 – 19/11	46,077
Nordirland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	312	22/10 – 06/11	1,273
Gesamtzahl		16029		

Für jedes Land wurde die Struktur der Netto-Stichprobe mit der Grundgesamtheit verglichen. Die Beschreibung der Grundgesamtheit basiert auf den Bevölkerungsdaten von Eurostat oder den einzelstaatlichen Statistiken. Ausgehend von der Beschreibung der Grundgesamtheit wurden die Daten jedes EU-Mitgliedslandes auf nationaler Ebene in Bezug auf die Zellen- und Randverteilung iterativ gewichtet, wobei pro Land mindestens eine Wichtung nach Geschlecht, Alter, Region nach NUTS II und Ortsgröße durchgeführt wurde. Für die internationale Wichtung (d.h. EU-Mittelwerte) legt INRA (Europe) die offiziellen Bevölkerungszahlen zugrunde, die Eurostat in seinem "Statistischen Jahrbuch der Regionen" (Daten für 1997) ausweist. Für diese ex-post Wichtung wurden die obengenannten Bevölkerungszahlen benutzt.

Die Ergebnisse der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden in Form von Tabellen, Datenbeständen und Analysen veröffentlicht. Zu jeder Frage wird eine Ergebnistabelle erstellt, die den vollständigen Fragetext in Englisch, Französisch und Deutsch enthält. Die Ergebnisse sind als Prozentsatz der Gesamtbasis wiedergegeben. Die Ergebnisse der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden vom Referat "Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen" der Europäischen Kommission, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brüssel, ausgewertet und zur Verfügung gestellt. Die Ergebnisse sind auf der Homepage der Europäischen Kommission veröffentlicht: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. Alle Daten der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden im Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (Universität Köln, Bachemer Straße, 40, D-50931 Köln-Lindenthal) eingestellt und sind über die CESSDA-Datenbank abrufbar unter <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. Sie stehen allen Mitgliedsinstituten des European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), dem Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) und all jenen, die an sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschungen interessiert sind, zur Verfügung.

Der Leser wird darauf hingewiesen, daß es sich bei den Erhebungsergebnissen um Schätzwerte handelt, deren Genauigkeit – bei sonst gleichen Voraussetzungen – vom Stichprobenumfang und dem Stichprobenanteil des erhobenen Merkmals abhängt. Bei Stichprobengrößen von etwa 1.000 Interviews liegen die wahren Werte innerhalb der folgenden Konfidenzintervalle:

Stichprobenanteil	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Konfidenzintervall	± 1,9%	± 2,5%	± 2,7%	± 3,0%	± 3,1%

C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic variables used in cross-tabulations

C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men	48 %
(2) Women	52 %

C.4.2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 - 24	16 %
(2) Aged 25 - 39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 - 54	23 %
(4) Aged 55+	32 %

C.4.3 Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	29 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	41 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	21 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	10 %

C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self - employed

(1) Farmer	1 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	2 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self-employed person	5 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	2 %

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	1 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	2 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	6 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	9 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	3 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	6 %
(12) Supervisor	1 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	10 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	5 %

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	13 %
(16) Student	10 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	5 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	22 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

(1) Self employed = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	9 %
(2) Managers = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	8 %
(3) Other white collars = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	11 %
(4) Manual Workers = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	22 %
(5) House persons = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	13 %
(6) Unemployed = Unemployed + temporarily not working	5 %
(7) Retired = Retired + unable to work through illness	22 %
(8) Still studying = Student	10 %

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

C.4.5 Opinion leadership Index

The opinion leadership index is created on the basis of answers to the following two questions :

- (A) *"When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?"*
 (B) *"When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen often, from time to time, rarely or never?"*

Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Respondents giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, respondents giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++ high	10 %
(2) +	34 %
(3) -	35 %
(4) -- low	21 %

C.4.6 Media use index

The media use index is created on the basis of 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

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) +++ high	38 %
(2) ++	33 %
(3) -	23 %
(4) --- low	6 %

C.4.7 Self-perceived knowledge scale

The self-perceived knowledge scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?" (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Know nothing at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Know a great deal
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In the tables, the scale is recoded to the following three categories :

(1)	codes 1-3	33 %
(2)	codes 4-7	58 %
(3)	codes 8-10	6 %

C.4 Définition et répartition des variables socio-démographiques utilisées dans les croisements

C.4.1 Sexe

L'échantillon est ainsi composé, par sexe:

(1) Hommes	48 %
(2) Femmes	52 %

C.4.2 Tranches d'âge

Les répondants sont regroupés en quatre tranches d'âge:

(1) 15 – 24 ans	16 %
(2) 25 – 39 ans	29 %
(3) 40 – 54 ans	23 %
(4) 55 ans et plus	32 %

C.4.3 Age de fin d'études

L'âge de fin d'études correspond aux réponses recodées à la question :

"A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet?"

Les répondants ont été regroupés en quatre catégories :

(1) répondants qui ont quitté l'école à l'âge de quinze ans ou moins	29 %
(2) répondants qui ont quitté l'école entre 16 et 19 ans	41 %
(3) répondants qui ont continué l'école jusqu'à 20 ans ou plus	21 %
(4) répondants qui étudient encore	10 %

C.4.4 Echelle de l'activité économique principale

L'échelle de l'activité économique principale correspond aux réponses recodées à la question

"Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?"

La question de départ donne la répartition suivante :

Indépendants

(1) Agriculteur exploitant	1 %
(2) Pêcheur	0 %
(3) Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	2 %
(4) Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan, ou autre travailleur indépendant	5 %
(5) Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	2 %

Salarié(e)s

(6) Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte)	1 %
(7) Cadre supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur)	2 %
(8) Cadre moyen	6 %
(9) Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau	9 %
(10) Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	3 %
(11) Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc.)	6 %
(12) Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	1 %
(13) Ouvrier qualifié	10 %
(14) Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	5 %

Inactifs

(15) En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	13 %
(16) Etudiant	10 %
(17) Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	5 %
(18) A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	22 %

Les catégories recodées et leur répartition sont :

(1) Indépendants = Agriculteur + Pêcheur + Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte, etc.) + Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant + Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9 %
(2) Cadres = Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte) + Cadres supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur) + Cadre moyen	8 %
(3) Autres cols blancs = Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau + Employés ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	11 %
(4) Travailleurs manuels = Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc) + Contremaître, agent de maîtrise, + ouvrier qualifié + Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	22 %
(5) Personnes au foyer = Personne en charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	13 %
(6) Chômeurs = Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	5 %
(7) Retraités = A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	22 %
(8) Etudiants	10 %

Dans les tableaux, la catégorie « Etudiants » fait partie de la variable « Age de fin d'études ».

C.4.5 Indice d'influence sur l'opinion

L'indice d'influence sur l'opinion a été créé sur base des réponses aux deux questions suivantes :

- (A) "Quand vous êtes entre ami(e)s, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter politique?"
- (B) "Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos camarades de travail, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, de temps en temps, rarement ou jamais ?"

Les catégories sont ++, +, -, --. Les personnes répondant affirmativement aux deux questions sont classées ++, les personnes répondant négativement aux deux questions sont classées --. Les catégories intermédiaires sont constituées par analogie.

La répartition des quatre catégories se présente comme suit :

(1) ++ niveau élevé	10 %
(2) +	34 %
(3) -	35 %
(4) -- niveau bas	21 %

C.4.6 Indice d'utilisation des médias

L'indice d'utilisation des médias a été créé sur base des réponses aux questions suivantes :

"Tous les combien à peu près regardez-vous les émissions d'information à la télévision, lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens, écoutez-vous les émissions d'information à la radio ? tous les jours, plusieurs fois par semaine, une ou deux fois par semaine, moins souvent, jamais ?"

- +++ Informations télévision/journaux/radio tous les jours ou plusieurs fois par semaine
- ++ Deux médias tous les jours ou plusieurs fois par semaine ; le troisième média pas plus d'une ou deux fois par semaine
- Un des trois médias tous les jours ou plusieurs fois par semaine ; les deux autres pas plus d'une ou deux fois par semaine
- Les trois médias pas plus d'une ou deux fois par semaine

La répartition des quatre catégories se présente comme suit

(1) +++ niveau élevé	38 %
(2) ++	33 %
(3) --	23 %
(4) --- niveau bas	6 %

C.4.7 Echelle de connaissances déclarées

L'échelle de connaissances déclarées représente les réponses recodées à la question suivante :

"En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ?"

Ne sait rien du tout	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	En sait beaucoup
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Dans les tableaux, l'échelle est recodée en trois catégories :

(1)	codes 1-3	33 %
(2)	codes 4-7	58 %
(3)	codes 8-10	8 %

C.4 Definition und gewichtete Verteilung der soziodemographischen Variablen, die in der Kreuztabellierung verwendet werden

C.4.1 Geschlecht

Die Stichprobe weist folgende Geschlechterverteilung auf :

(1)	männlich	48 %
(2)	weiblich	52 %

C.4.2 Altersklassen

Die Befragungspersonen werden anhand des Lebensalters in vier Altersklassen eingestuft :

(1)	15 – Jahre	16 %
(2)	25 – 39 Jahre	29 %
(3)	40 – 54 Jahre	23 %
(4)	55 Jahre und älter	32 %

C.4.3 Alter bei Bildungsabschluß

Das Alter bei Bildungsabschluß wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgende Frage ermittelt :

"Wie alt waren Sie, als Sie mit Ihrer Schul- bzw. Universitätsausbildung aufgehört haben?"

Die Beantworter werden in die folgenden vier Kategorien eingeteilt :

(1)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 15 Jahren oder früher	29 %
(2)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 16 bis 19 Jahren	41 %
(3)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 20 Jahren oder später	21 %
(4)	Personen, die Schule oder Studium noch nicht abgeschlossen haben	10 %

C.4.4 Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala

Zur Erstellung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala werden die Antworten auf die folgende Frage ausgewertet :

"Welchen Beruf üben Sie zur Zeit aus ?"

Die Fragestellung ergibt folgende Verteilung :

Selbständig

(1)	Landwirt	1 %
(2)	Fischer	0 %
(3)	Freie Berufe (Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.)	2 %
(4)	Ladenbesitzer, Handwerker usw.	5 %
(5)	Selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teihaber)	2 %

Angestellt

(6)	Freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Anwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater)	1 %
(7)	Leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied	2 %
(8)	Mittlere Angestellte (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	6 %
(9)	Sonstige Büroangestellte	9 %
(10)	Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	3 %
(11)	Angestellte ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungssektor (Krankenhaus, Bedienung in Restaurant, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann)	6 %
(12)	Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtspersonal	1 %
(13)	Facharbeiter	10 %
(14)	Sonstige Arbeiter	5 %

Nicht berufstätig

(15)	Hausfrau/Hausmann und verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	13 %
(16)	Schüler/student	10 %
(17)	zur Zeit arbeitslos	5 %
(18)	Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner	22 %

Diese Kategorien werden anhand des nachstehend aufgeführten Schlüssels zusammengefaßt und ergeben somit die folgende **Verteilung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala**:

(1) Selbständige = Landwirt + Fischer + freie Berufe (z.B. Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) + Landenbesitzer, Handwerker usw. + selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber)	9 %
(2) Führungskräfte = freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Arzt, Anwalt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) = leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied + mittlerer Angestellter (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	8 %
(3) Sonstige Angestellte = Sonstige Büroangestellte + Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	11 %
(4) Arbeiter = Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungsbetrieb (Krankenhaus, Gaststättengewerbe, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann) + Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtstätigkeit + Facharbeiter + sonstige Arbeiter	22 %
(5) Hausfrauen/Hausmänner = verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	13 %
(6) Arbeitslose = zur Zeit arbeitslos	5 %
(7) Rentner = Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner	22 %
(8) Schüler/Studenten	10 %

In den Tabellen wird die Kategorie "Schüler/Studenten" als Bestandteil der Variablen "Alter bei Bildungsabschluß" geführt.

C.4.5 Meinungsführer-Index

Der Meinungsführer-Index wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgenden beiden Fragen ermittelt:

- (A) *"Würden Sie sagen, daß Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?"*
 (B) *"Kommt es vor, daß Sie Ihre Freunde, Ihre Arbeitskollegen oder Ihre Bekannten von einer Meinung überzeugen, auf die Sie großen Wert legen? Geschieht dies häufig, von Zeit zu Zeit, selten oder nie?"*

Für die Einstufung der Antworten werden folgende Werte benutzt: ++, +, -, --. Den Befragungspersonen, die den beiden Fragen zustimmen, wird der Wert ++ zugeordnet; den Befragungspersonen, die die beiden Fragen verneinen, wird der Wert -- zugeordnet. In entsprechender Weise werden die dazwischenliegenden Kategorien definiert.

Verteilung der Antworten auf die vier Kategorien:

(1) ++ hoch	10 %
(2) +	34 %
(3) -	35 %
(4) -- niedrig	21 %

C.4.6 Mediennutzer-Index

Der Mediennutzer-Index wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgende Frage ermittelt:

"Wie oft sehen Sie Fernsehnachrichten? Wie oft lesen Sie aktuelle Nachrichten in den Tageszeitungen? Wie oft hören Sie Nachrichten im Radio? Jeden Tag, mehrmals in der Woche, 1-2mal in der Woche, seltener, niemals?"

- +++ Fernsehen/Radio/Tageszeitung jeden Tag oder mehrmals in der Woche
 ++ Zwei Medien jeden Tag oder mehrmals in der Woche; das dritte Medium höchstens 1-2mal in der Woche
 -- Eines der drei Medien jeden Tag oder mehrmals in der Woche; die beiden anderen Medien höchstens 1-2mal in der Woche
 --- Die drei Medien höchstens 1-2mal in der Woche

Verteilung der Antworten auf die vier Kategorien:

(1) +++ hoch	38 %
(2) ++	33 %
(3) --	23 %
(4) --- niedrig	6 %

C.4.7 Subjektive Kenntnis-Skala

Die subjektive Kenntnis-Skala gibt die nach einem vorgegebenen Schlüssel eingestuften Antworten auf die folgende Frage wieder:

"Sagen Sie mir bitte anhand dieser Skala, wieviel Sie Ihrer Meinung nach über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen wissen." (Skala vorlegen)

Weiß überhaupt nichts darüber	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Weiß sehr viel darüber
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Für die Tabellen werden die Skalenwerte neu verschlüsselt, wobei die folgenden drei Kategorien verwendet werden:

(1)	Kennzahlen 1-3	33 %
(2)	Kennzahlen 4-7	58 %
(3)	Kennzahlen 8-10	6 %

D. Eurobarometer Specific Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans
Recherches Spécifiques sur les Attitudes des Européens dans l'Eurobaromètre
Eurobarometer-Umfragen zu Meinungen der Europäer

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
1	Europeans and European Unification Les Européens et l'unification de l'Europe	2-3/70	6/72	EN, FR
2	L'Opinion des Européens sur les aspects régionaux et agricoles du Marché commun, l'unification politique de l'Europe et l'information du public	7/71	12/71	FR
3	Satisfaction et insatisfaction quant aux conditions de vie dans les pays de la Communauté européenne	9/73	6/74	FR
4	Europe as the Europeans see it L'Europe vue par les Européens	9/73	8/74	EN, FR
6	European Men and Women Femmes et hommes d'Europe Frauen und Männer in Europa	5/75	12/75	EN, FR, DE
7	The European Consumer Le consommateur européen	10/75	5/76	EN, FR
8	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la misère en Europe Vorstellungen und Einstellungen zur Armut in Europa <i>2nd Edition / 2ème édition / 2. Ausgabe</i>	5-6/76	3/77 9/81	EN, FR, DE DA, NL FR
9	Science and European Public Opinion La science et l'opinion publique européenne Wissenschaft in der öffentlichen Meinung Europas	4-5/77	10/77	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
10	The Attitudes of the Working Population to Retirement Les attitudes de la population active à l'égard des perspectives de retraite Die Erwerbspersonen und die Perspektiven des Ruhestandes	10-11/77	5/78	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
11	The European Public's Attitudes to Scientific and Technical Development Les attitudes du public européen face au développement scientifique et technique Einstellungen der europäischen Bevölkerung zu wissenschaftlichen und technischen Entwicklungen	10/78	2/79	DE, FR
12	European Men and Women in 1978 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1978 Frauen und Männer in Europa 1978	10-11/77	2/79	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
13	Chômage et recherche d'un emploi: attitudes et opinions des publics européens	5-6/78	9/79	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
14	The Europeans and their children Les Européens et leurs enfants Die Europäer und ihre Kinder	4/79	10/79	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
15	European Women in Paid Employment: their perception of discrimination at work Les femmes salariées en Europe: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail Die Arbeitnehmerinnen in Europa : wie sie die Diskriminierungen in der Welt der Arbeit sehen	6-7/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE DA, EL, IT, NL
16	Europeans and their region: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study Les Européens et leur région: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques Das europäische Regionalbewußtsein : Beitrag zur Erforschung der Wahrnehmung eines wirtschaftlich-sozialen Regionalgefälles	4-5/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
17	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques	3-4/82	10/82	EN, FR
18	The Young Europeans Les jeunes Européens Die jungen Europäer	3-4/82	12/82	EN, FR, DE, DA, EL, IT, NL
19	Le Parlement européen et l'élection de 1984	3-4/83	8/83	FR
20	Europeans and their Environment Les Européens et leur environnement Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt	10/82	11/83	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
21	Europeans and Aid to Development Les Européens et l'aide au développement	9-10/83	5/84	EN, FR
22	European Women and Men in 1983 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1983	3-4/83	6/84	EN, FR
23	European Women in Paid Employment - 1984 Les femmes salariées en Europe - 1984	1-2/84	12/84	EN, FR
24	Le public européen et l'information des consommateurs: comparaisons 1975-1985	3/85	3/85	FR
25	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1984 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1984 Die Europäische öffentliche Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1984	10/84	7/85	EN, FR, DE
26	L'opinion des salariés européens sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	3-4/85	7/85	FR
26a	Enquête auprès des travailleurs salariés sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	10/85	10/85	FR

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27	Europeans and the ECU Le public européen et l'ECU Die Europäische Öffentlichkeit und die ECU	3-4/85	11/85	EN, FR, DE, NL
28	Europeans and their Holidays Les Européens et les vacances Die Europäer und der Urlaub	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
29	Europe 2000 <i>Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987</i> <i>Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30^{ème} anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987</i> <i>Europa 2000</i> <i>Sonderausgabe 30. Jahrestag März 1987</i>	12/86-1/87	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
30	The Europeans and their Environment in 1986 Les Européens et leur environnement en 1986 Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt 1986	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
31	Europeans and Road Safety Les Européens et la sécurité routière	10-11/86	3/88	EN, FR
32	European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1986 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1986 Die öffentliche Meinung Europas zu Energiefragen 1986 <i>Summary / Résumé / Zusammenfassung</i>	10-11/86	1/88	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, IT, NL, PO
33	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer Les Européens et la prévention du cancer	3-4/87	6/88	EN, FR
34	Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy – Special édition of the Eurobarometer Les Européens, leur agriculture et la Politique Agricole Commune – Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre Die Europäer und ihre Landwirtschaft – Sondernummer Eurobarometer	3-4/87	2/88	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
35	Men and Women in Europe 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes <i>Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe"</i> Hommes et femmes d'Europe 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes <i>Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe"</i>	3-4/87	12/87	EN, FR
36	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1987 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1987	10-11/87	5/88	EN, FR
37	Europeans and Development Aid in 1987 Les Européens et l'aide au développement en 1987	10-11/87	3/88	EN, FR
38	The Young Europeans in 1987 Les jeunes Européens en 1987	10-11/87	3/89	EN, FR
39	Les Européens et leur environnement en 1988	3-4/88	10/88	FR

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40	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer : food consumption habits, smoking, screening for women's cancers Les Européens et la prévention du cancer : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins	3-4/88	12/88	EN, FR
41	Racism and Xenophobia Racisme et xénophobie Rassismus und Ausländerfeindlichkeit	10-11/88	11/89	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
42	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: la notoriété du programme et du code européen	10-11/88	6/89	EN, FR
43	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	3-4/89	1/90	EN, FR
44	Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: comportements liés au risque de cancer	3-4/89	12/89	FR
45	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la pauvreté en Europe	6-7/89	3/90	EN, FR
46	Europeans and the Energy Problem in 1989 Les Européens et les questions énergétiques en 1989 Die Europäische Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1989	6-7/89	11/89	EN, FR, DE
48	The Family and the Desire for Children La famille et le désir d'enfants Die Familie und der Wunsch nach Kindern	10-11/89	8/90	EN, FR, DE
49	Public Opinion in the European Community about the United Nations <i>Published by the UN</i>	10-11/89	4/90	EN
51	The Young Europeans in 1990 Les jeunes Européens en 1990	10-11/90	5/91	EN, FR
52	Family and Employment within the Twelve Famille et emploi dans l'Europe des douze	10-11/90	12/91	EN, FR
52a	First European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-1992 <i>Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Condition</i>	3-4/91	1992	EN
55	Eurodemographics? Nearly There! Esomar Harmonised Demographics for European Survey Research <i>Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR)</i>	10-11/90	9/91	EN
56	Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 34 von Oktober 1990</i>	10-11/90	2/91	DE
57	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1991 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1991	3/91	11/91	EN, FR

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58	Europeans and Health and Safety at Work Les Européens et la santé et la sécurité au travail	4-5/91	1992	EN, FR
59	Consumer Behaviour in the Internal Market	4/91	7/91	EN
60	European Attitudes towards Urban Traffic Problems and Public Transport	4/91	7/91	EN
61	Opinions of Europeans on Biotechnology in 1991 L'opinion des Européens concernant la biotechnologie en 1991	3-4/91	7/91	EN, FR
62	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie au printemps 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, mars 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°35 von März 1991</i>	3-4/91	5/91	EN, FR, DE
63	No Europe without its Regions Pas d'Europe sans régions Kein Europa ohne Regionen	10-11/91	1992	EN, FR, DE, ES
64	The Way Europeans perceive the Third World in 1991 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent le Tiers-Monde en 91	10-11/91	5/93	EN, FR
65	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the October-November 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 36</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie en automne 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N°36, octobre-novembre 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 36 von Oktober/November 1991</i>	10-11/91	12/91	EN, FR, DE
66	The Europeans and the Environment in 1992 Les Européens et l'environnement en 1992	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
67	European Week for Drug Abuse Prevention Semaine européenne de prévention de la toxicomanie	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
68	EC Citizens and Social Protection	3-4/92	11/93	EN
69	Age and Attitudes Les attitudes face au vieillissement	3-4/92	1993	EN, FR

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70	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1992 Eurobarometer survey No.37</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie au printemps 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.37, mars 1992</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 37 von März 1992</i>	3-4/92	5/92	EN, FR, DE
71	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the Eurobarometer survey N° 38</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie en automne 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 38</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°38</i>	9-10/92	2/93	EN, FR, DE
71a	Etiquetage des produits	4-5/92	8/92	FR
72	Passive Smoking or the pollution of non-smokers by smokers Le tabagisme involontaire ou la pollution des non-fumeurs par les fumeurs	9-10/92	3/93	EN, FR
74	European Opinion on the Safety of Consumers	9-10/92	4/93	EN
75	The Single Market of Consumers Le Marché unique des consommateurs	11/92		
76	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	11/92	6/93	EN, FR
77	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	3-4/93	12/93	EN, FR
78	Opinions of Europeans following the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work Les opinions des Européens après l'année européenne pour la sécurité, l'hygiène et la santé sur le lieu de travail Die Meinungen der Europäer nach Abschluß des Europäischen Jahres für Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz am Arbeitsplatz	3-4/93	1993	EN, FR, DE
79	European Opinion and Energy Matters 1993 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1993 <i>Summary</i>	4/93	9/93	EN, FR EN
80	Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering: what Europeans think about it in 1993 Biotechnologie et génie génétique: ce qu'en pensent les Européens en 1993	4/93	10/93	EN, FR
81	Consumers and the single market Le marché unique des consommateurs	4/93		

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81a	The European Court of Justice	9-10/92 10-11/93	6/94	EN
82	The Perception of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe La perception de la pauvreté et de l'exclusion sociale en Europe	10-11/93	1994	EN, FR
83	Europeans and Blood Les Européens et le sang	4-5/94	12/94	EN, FR
85	Les femmes et l'élection du Parlement européen	4-6/94	12/94	FR
86	European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)	12/94	2/95	FR
87	L'intervention de l'UE dans la régulation des relations économiques et du commerce international	4-5/95	8/95	FR
88	Europeans and the Environment Les Européens et l'environnement	5-6/95	11/95	EN, FR
89	Les régions	5-6/95	11/95	FR
90	La "citoyenneté européenne"	7/95	7/95	FR
91	European Citizens and the euro Les citoyens européens et l'euro Die Bürger der EU und der Euro	10-11/95 11-12/95 12/95	1/96	EN, FR, DE
92	Europeans and their Attitudes to Education and Training	10-11/95 11-12/95	1997	EN
93	Les labels de qualité	10-12/95	3/96	FR
94	European Demography Démographie européenne	11/95		
95	The way Europeans perceive developing countries in 1995 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent les pays en voie de développement en 1995	11-12/95	3/96	EN, FR
96	Working conditions in Europe Les conditions de travail en Europe Arbeitsbedingungen in der Europäischen Union	11-12/95 1/96	6/97	EN, FR, DE, DA, FI, IT, NL, SV
97	Equal opportunities for women and men in Europe? Européennes, Européens: à chances égales ? Frauen und Männer in Europa : Wie steht es um die Chancengleichheit?	2-4/96	1/99	EN, FR, DE
98	The Employment in Europe Survey 1996	2-4/96	6/97	EN
99	EU citizens and health issues	2-4/96	9/98	EN
100	Europeans and public security Les Européens et la sécurité publique Die Europäer und öffentliche Sicherheit	2-4/96	11/96	EN, FR, DE

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101	Europeans and the programme "European Citizens" Les Européens et le programme "Citoyens d'Europe"	4-5/96		
102	Europeans and the sun Les Européens et le soleil	4-5/96		
103	Europeans and health and safety in the work place Les Européens et la santé et la sécurité sur les lieux de travail	4-5/96		
104	Opinion on Energy Matters 1997	10-11/96	2/97	EN
105	Development aid : building for the future with public support Avec le citoyen, bâtir le futur de l'aide au développement	10-11/96	1/97	EN, FR
106	Europeans and the sun Les Européens et le soleil	10-11/96		
107	Citizens of Europe Citoyens d'Europe	10-11/96	/	/
108	The Europeans and modern biotechnology Les Européens et la biotechnologie moderne	10-11/96	7/97	EN, FR
109	Information technology and Data Privacy	10-11/96	1/97	EN
110	L'Europe des consommateurs: Les citoyens face à la qualité des produits alimentaires	1-2/97	5/97	FR
111	The information society La société de l'information	1-2/97	97	EN
112	Lifelong learning L'éducation et la formation tout au long de la vie	3-4/97		
113	Racism and Xenophobia : Human rights and immigration in the European Union Racisme et xénophobie : Droits de l'homme et immigration dans l'Union européenne	3-4/97	12/97	EN, FR
114	The Young Europeans in 1997 Les jeunes Européens en 1997 Die jungen Europäer in 1997	4-6/97	10/97	EN, FR, DE
115	Women and breast cancer Les femmes et le cancer du sein	4-6/97		
116	Attitudes of EU consumers to Fair Trade Bananas Attitudes des consommateurs européens envers le commerce équitable des bananes	1-2/97	12/97	EN, FR
117	The Europeans on Holidays Les Européens et leurs vacances	10-11/97	3/98	EN, FR
118	Europeans and their views on child sex tourism L'opinion des Européens sur le tourisme sexuel impliquant des enfants	4-5/98	11/98	EN, FR

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119	Europeans and cancer Les Européens et le cancer	4-5/98		
120	Les Européens et la sécurité des produits alimentaires	4-5/98	9/98	FR
121	Europeans, health, and the healthcare system	4-5/98		EN
122	European public opinion on Radioactive Waste L'opinion des Européens sur les déchets radioactifs	10-11/98	01/99	EN
123	The Information Society La société de l'information	11-12/98	5/99	EN, FR
124	Quality Labels Les labels de qualité	11-12/98		
125	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	11-12/98		
126	Les Européens et l'aide au développement	11-12/98	2/99	FR
127	Europeans and violence against women Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les femmes	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
128	Europeans and violence against children Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les enfants	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
129	Europeans and the elderly Les Européens et les personnes âgées	3-4/99	/	/
130	Europeans and consumer associations Les Européens et les associations de consommateurs	4-5/99	7/99	EN, FR
131	Europeans and the environment Les Européens et l'environnement	4-5/99	9/99	EN, FR
132	Europeans and the single currency Les Européens et la monnaie unique européenne	10-11/99	2/00	EN, FR
133	Europeans and the financial services Les Européens et les services financiers	10-11/99	5/00	EN, FR
134	Europeans and modern biotechnology Les Européens et la biotechnologie moderne	11-12/99	3/00	EN, FR
135	Quality of life and social exclusion Qualité de vie et exclusion sociale	11-12/99	/	/
136	Les consommateurs et l'accès à la justice	11-12/99		
137	Europeans and the EC logo Les Européens et le logo CE Die Europäischen Bürger und das CE-Zeichen	11-12/99	3/00	EN, FR, DE
138	Racism and xenophobia in Europe	4-5/00	10/00	EN

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139	L'opinion des Européens sur les services d'intérêt général	4-5/00	9/00	FR
140	Labelling of genetically modified food L'étiquetage des aliments génétiquement modifiés	4-5/00	/	/
141	The Information Society Le société de l'information	4-5/00		EN, FR
142	Europeans and the euro Les Européens et l'euro	10-11/00	3/01	EN, FR
143	Europeans and financial services Les Européens et les services financiers	10-11/00	2/01	FR
144	Les technologies de l'information et de la communication	10-11/00	2/01	FR
145	Public safety La sécurité publique	11-12/00		
146	Europe of Defense L'Europe de la Défense	11-12/00	04/01	EN, FR, NL
147	Europeans and languages Les Européens et les langues	12/00	2/01	EN, FR
148	Europeans and the social situation Les Européens et la situation sociale	1-2/01	/	/
149	Europeans and disabled people Les Européens et les personnes handicapées	1-2/01	5/01	EN, FR, DE
150	Special Representations Spécial Bureaux	3-4/01	6/01	EN, FR, ES, DA, DE, EL, IT, NL, PT, FI, SV
151	The young Europeans in 2001 Les jeunes européens en 2001	4-5/01	10/01	EN, FR
152	Libéralisation et globalisation	4-5/01	/	/
153	Les européens et l'aide humanitaire	4-5/01	/	/
154	Europeans, science and technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie Wissenschaft und Technik in Bewusstsein der Europäer Leading national trends	5-6/01	12/01	EN, FR, DE
155	Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy	5-6/01	09/01	EN
156	Europeans and the euro - Tables Les européens et l'euro - Tableaux	5-6/01	07/01	EN, FR
157	Les européens et la e-inclusion	5-6/01	06/01	FR

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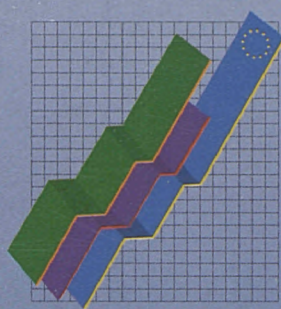
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