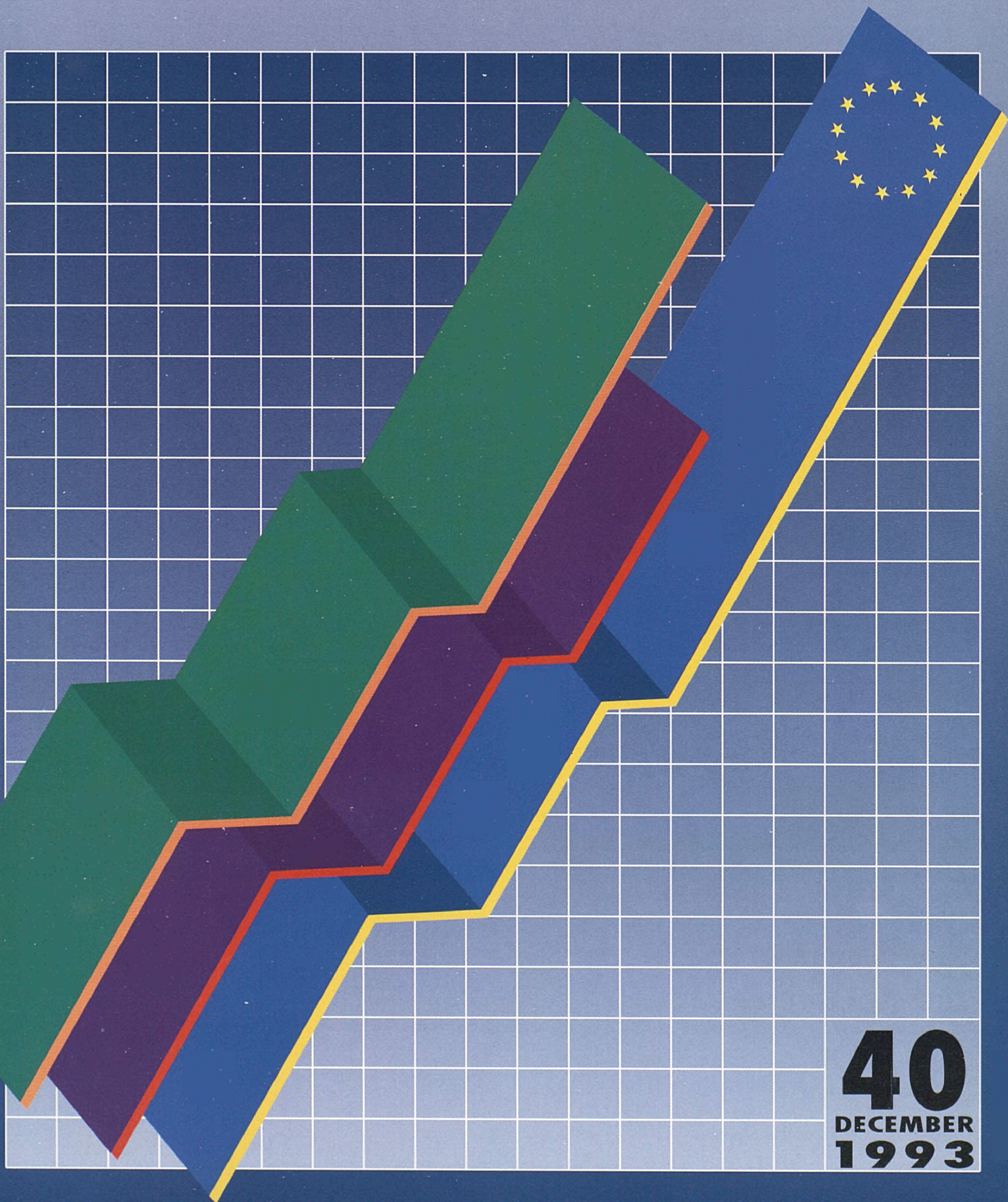


EUROPEAN COMMISSION

# EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



**40**  
DECEMBER  
1993



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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- \* For the fifth time in a row, support for the European Union falls. Public support for the European Community is now back to where it was in the mid-eighties. General support for European integration, however, remains at a high 73%.
- \* The European Community is still much in the news, but significantly less so than a year before, during the heat of the Maastricht debate. After sterling left the ERM and the French referendum in 1992, the perceived information deficit grew - almost three-quarters of EU citizens continue to feel uninformed about the EC, up from two-thirds in 1992.
- \* In all countries except the United Kingdom, there was majority support among those who expressed an opinion for the Maastricht Treaty at the time it came into force.
- \* Absolute majorities from 9 countries favour a single currency for the Union by 1999. By contrast there are absolute majorities against the idea in Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom (and opposition continues to grow in the latter two).
- \* Absolute majorities everywhere back a role for the European Union in foreign policy towards non-EU countries and a common security/defence policy as an aim (exception: Denmark). However, there has been a significant shift over the past six months away from the Union jointly taking decisions on security/defence issues in favour of one's national government solely dealing with them.
- \* Absolute majorities of EU citizens are gloomy about the unemployment situation in their country, both for 1993 and 1994. They are on balance marginally more positive than negative about their own individual job prospects.
- \* Most perceive national governments to be primarily responsible for providing information about the European Union to its citizens. European institutions (the Commission and European Parliament combined) come next, with schools/universities also popular.
- \* Most EU citizens do feel they have some kind of European identity. At the national level, the "our country-only" are in a majority solely in the UK while Danes and Irish are divided about their European identity.

## NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The European Union is a well-oiled machine lacking charisma to attract popular support.

Vaclav Havel, 1994  
European Parliament

## EDITORIAL:

# TWENTY YEARS OF EUROBAROMETER

Publishing ("standard") EUROBAROMETER ("full") report n° 40, we start celebrating the 20th anniversary of regular European Commission public opinion polling. It was in Spring 1974 that the first of the regular twice-yearly EUROBAROMETER surveys took off the ground under the direction of Jacques-René RABIER<sup>1</sup>.

### 1. The European Community After 40 Years

Following the famous declaration by Robert Schuman of 9 May 1950 and subsequent negotiations and ratifications, the European Community "of The Six" was established by the Treaty of Paris (18 April 1951), which came into force on 23 July 1952. At the time, it was "just" a "European Community for Coal and Steel". Right after this consciously modest beginning<sup>2</sup>, a next step was under-taken once again initiated by the government of France: the elaboration of the treaties for a "European Defence Community" and a "European Political Community" among the same six countries. The government of all six had signed the treaty, five had ratified it, when - on August 24, 1954 - the French parliament turned it down.

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

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<sup>1</sup> For a short professional and intellectual biography of Jacques-René RABIER see the "Preface" and "Bibliography of Jacques-René Rabier", pp. xiv-xvi and 385-387, in Karlheinz Reif and Ronald Inglehart, eds., **Eurobarometer: The Dynamics of European Public Opinion - Essays in Honour of Jacques-René Rabier**, Basingstoke and London: Macmillan, 1991.

<sup>2</sup> After the English as well as the Scandinavians had insisted on their belief into having and wanting to retain "full sovereignty", the foundation of the Council of Europe (May 1949) did not lead to the creation of the United States of Europe. This had been the hope of many participants of the "Congress of The Hague" organised in May 1948 by the European Movement, although it did not figure in the final document.

signed. Yes, it was a crisis. But there had been many before; and there will be more to come.

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

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

## **2. The European Union in the Future**

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

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

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

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

Another Inter-Governmental Conference is called for 1996 to decide about institutional reforms in the light of experience with the Maastricht Treaty, northern and alpine enlargement and "Europe Agreements" with six countries of Central and



Eastern Europe<sup>3</sup>. As of 1996, the question of when to start the single currency phase of EMU will be on the table: 1997? later? 1999? even later?.

It is not difficult to predict that serious controversies will come about with each major new step ahead. And that some will label each of them, in turn, "THE Crisis of Europe", again. But **confidence in the European Union's capacity to widen and deepen was hardly ever more justified than today**. Since the foundation of the European Community in 1951/52, those who have chosen not to join the crowd, have not prevented the crowd from moving ahead<sup>4</sup>. Those who will chose not to join the crowd in the future will not prevent the crowd from moving on.

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

The first cross-national opinion poll on European unification was carried out in September 1947 about the idea of forming a "United States of Europe"<sup>5</sup>. Majorities of the French and Dutch publics were in favour, while most Norwegians and Swedes hesitated. A pilot survey in Great Britain had shown that most of the English could not attribute any meaning to the question and, consequently, declared they could not take a stand ...

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> See Jacques-René RABIER, *"L'opinion publique et l'intégration de l'Europe dans les années '50"*, pp. 561-584 in Enrico SERRA, ed., *The Relaunching of Europe and the Treaty of Rome*, Bruxelles: Bruylant/Milano: Giuffrè/Paris: L.G.D.J./Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1989.

In 1970, Leon N. LINDBERG and Stuart A. SCHEINGOLD presented a theoretical framework for interpreting public opinion research results about European integration and the European Community<sup>6</sup>. Respectable majorities in the six member states (with a tendency to further continuous growth) declared they were in favour of the European Community (or "Common Market"), while little public debate and or relevant overt opposition had become visible after DE GAULLE's slamming the door for the English in 1962 and his imposing - by one year of practicing the "policy of the empty chair" - the "Luxembourg compromise" upon the five fellow member state governments in 1965/66.

LINDBERG and SCHEINGOLD labelled the nature of public opinion support for "Europe" a "**permissive consensus**": support was widespread but not at all necessarily deeply rooted. European integration was left to the elites. On the backdrop of peace, protection from Leninist-Stalinist Bolshevism, and economic growth, most citizens had adopted an attitude of benevolent disinterest for European integration<sup>7</sup>.

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

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

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

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<sup>6</sup> See their **Europe's Would-Be Polity. Patterns of Change in the European Community**, Engelwood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1970.

<sup>7</sup> This was nicely confirmed by the climate of French President POMPIDOU's 1972 referendum on whether or not the four new candidates for EC membership (Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the UK) were welcome to the French: the majority was safe but turnout was very low ...

of France as of 1983/84, had adapted their general policy orientations to the new situation<sup>8</sup>, overall economic recovery took place and public support for European integration recovered with it. The ground for initiatives for more of it were laid: the 1979-established European Monetary System worked satisfactorily, and the "SPINELLI-initiative" of the directly elected European Parliament was followed by the Lord COCKFIELD/European Commission White Paper on Completing the Single European Market, translated into the Single European Act by an Inter-Governmental Conference in 1985, which came into force in 1987. Public opinion about Europe and the Community was taking good shape, again. Overall, the maxima of the 1970s were left behind; and this definitely so after the arrival of Spain and Portugal.

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>8</sup> i.e. making the public accept higher unemployment rates without seriously putting their remaining in power at risk.

Danish wake up call were nothing but multipliers and accelerators of an effect which had been triggered off by the Single European Act: significantly "more Europe" than ever before. The very marked "broadening of its scope and increase of its institutional capacities" LINDBERG and SCHEINGOLD had warned to necessitate more than a simply "permissive" consensus: a "significant alteration of the political process". Democracy perhaps ...<sup>9</sup>

#### 4. Public Opinion in the Future

Chances for a simple return to the "permissive consensus" of the past are slim. As EUROBAROMETERS N° 37 and N° 38 have shown: those who associate the Single European Market with fear (rather than with hope) give economic reasons in the South, they give political, and not just economic, reasons "why" in the centrally located; and political reasons only in the northern member states of the European Union of The Twelve. And EUROBAROMETER N° 39 has shown: those who associate the Single European Market with fear (rather than with hope) have below average objective knowledge and information about the European Community. They hardly differentiate between the "Single Market" and the "Maastricht-Treaty" or the "European Community". Their fear is, thus, a general, diffuse fear of "more Europe". It is their fears that nourish the discourse of political elites who are against Europe (or against more of it). It is them who constitute the potential that is electorally mobilizable by such "anti-European" political leaders. There appears to be few alternatives to an active, democratic, consensus about the future of European integration and the European Union - except for a consciously accepted crisis of its fundamental popular legitimacy.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> And two other well experienced observers of United Europe, Joseph KEOHANE and Stanley HOFFMANN, had warned of "'domestic backlashes' or 'revolts' against the economic hardships the single market might impose on certain sectors, professions or regions", especially on the backdrop of a "democratic deficit" and the "paradox of an elaborate process of multinational bargaining coexisting with an obstinately national process of political life and elections" in their "Conclusion: Community Politics and Institutional Change", pp. 276-298 of William WALLACE (ed.), **The Dynamics of European Integration**, London: Pinter, 1990. Cf. also Richard SINNOT, **Political Culture, Public Opinion and the Internationalisation of Governance**, Dublin: University College (CEEPA); and Karlheinz REIF, "Wahlen, Wähler und Demokratie in der EG. Die drei Dimensionen des demokratischen Defizits", pp. 43-53, in **Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte**, n° B19/1992, or Karlheinz REIF, "Ein Ende des 'Permissive Consensus'? Zum Wandel europapolitischer Einstellungen in der öffentlichen Meinung der EG-Mitgliedstaaten: zu-Stimmungstrends in EG-Europa", pp. 23-40, in Rudolf HRBEK (ed.), **Der Vertrag von Maastricht in der wissenschaftlichen Kontroverse**, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1993.

<sup>10</sup> See Karlheinz REIF, "Das Demokratiedefizit der EG und die Chancen zu seiner Verringerung", pp. 37-62, in **Politische Bildung**, n°. 3, 1993, (Stuttgart: Klett).

## 5. The EUROBAROMETER After Twenty Years

Public opinion concerning the idea of Western European integration had started to be measured a long time before the "EUROBAROMETER" was founded<sup>11</sup>. But regular twice-yearly polls in all member states of the European Community<sup>12</sup> began to be carried out - under the name of EUROBAROMETER - in Spring 1974 under the direction of Jacques-René RABIER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup> As of 1952, U.S.I.A., the United States (external) Information Agency, had started to poll Britain, Germany, France and Italy on matters of European integration; cf. MERRITT and PUCHALA (1968), *op.cit.*.

a Western client<sup>13</sup> contained some questions on behalf of EUROBAROMETER. In May 1990, we polled the German Democratic Republic. (Since the unification of Germany in Autumn 1990, standard EUROBAROMETER surveys are based on 1,000 interviews in West Germany and an additional 1,000 interviews in East Germany.) Also in Autumn 1990, "CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER" N<sup>o</sup> 1 was in the field in the (then) three "Visegrad" countries and in Bulgaria. CEEB2, carried out in Autumn 1991, covered 10 countries; CEEB3, one year later, surveyed 18 countries and asked pilot study questions in another two (Croatia and Serbia). CEEB4, fielded in November 1993, with an additional post-electoral poll in Russia after 12 December 1993, was presented to the press in Brussels and in the capitals of 16 countries simultaneously, a short time ago. Japan and Israel were surveyed for EUROBAROMETER in 1991 and 1992, respectively<sup>14</sup>.

By now, the EUROBAROMETER data base<sup>15</sup> contains the data of some 782,000 interviews carried out in the Twelve as well as of ca. 65,000 interviews done outside of the EU countries<sup>16</sup>. The EUROBAROMETER has conducted surveys on behalf of the Commission in more than 50 countries to date.

## 6. Eurobarometers in the Future

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>16</sup> The data of each EUROBAROMETER survey are made available, sometimes under an embargo of up to two years, to university social science data archives in Europe (currently the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, ZA, an der Universität zu Köln) and the U.S.A. (currently the data archives of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, ICPSR, at the Institute for Political Studies of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan). They are available to any professional interested in using them for teaching or research. Numerous books and articles based on EUROBAROMETER data secondary analyses have been published.

*L'amorce d'un gouvernement européen*, as President DELORS had called the Commission in 1988, launched several rounds of drawing up a balance sheet and rethinking its information and communication strategy. Something was wrong in the state of Europe, and maybe least so in Denmark ...<sup>17</sup>.

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

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

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

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

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<sup>17</sup> See Karlheinz REIF, "The European Union and the Danes", paper presented to Pilar DEL CASTILLO and Hermann SCHMITT, directors, workshop on **Democratic Representation and the Legitimacy of Government in the EC**, European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), 22nd annual Joint Sessions of Workshops, Madrid, 17-22 April 1994.

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

<sup>19</sup> For publications by Anna MELICH see, e.g., her "The nature of regional and national identity in present day Catalonia: Problems of measuring multiple identities", in **European Journal of Political Research**, vol.14, 1986; her *Identité nationale et média contemporains*, Lausanne: Loisirs et Pédagogie, 1990; or her *Les valeurs des Suisses (dt: Die Werte der Schweizer)*, Bern, etc.: Lang, 1991.





## **1. THE EUROPEAN UNION TODAY<sup>1</sup>**

### **1.1 Have priorities changed compared to twenty years ago?**

"Prospects for economic and monetary union dim as economic recession bites" <sup>2</sup>. This is a headline that could have come from today's newspapers. Yet curiously, it would also have been appropriate for the situation facing the former Common Market twenty years ago, when the EUROBAROMETER first began its regular six-monthly survey of citizens' opinions about Europe and its future.

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

<sup>2</sup> The basis of much of this brief analysis is "The Oxford Companion to Politics of the World". Oxford University Press. 1993.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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

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

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

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

All other issues were considered top priority by very few, given the overwhelming importance of fighting inflation - in brief: modernising agriculture (4%), initiating coordinated employment policy and job training (4%), harmonisation of (diplomas and other) qualifications (3%), protecting consumers against fraudulent selling and advertising (3%), Third World aid (2%), and scientific research (1%).

In Spring 1993, fears of inflation are not as prevalent, but it is again the top issue that citizens of the new European Union (EU)<sup>3</sup> wish the Twelve to solve together - now a fifth of EU citizens (20%) say rising prices concern them most. Inflation still comes ahead of all other problems in Belgium (26%), Ireland (24%), France, Portugal (both 22%) and the United Kingdom (21%). In Germany, this issue (22%) is considered of equal importance with environmental protection (22%). Nevertheless, it now has less than half (20%) its original potency of 20 years' ago (44%) at the EU-level.

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

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

## **1.2 Expectations for 1994**

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

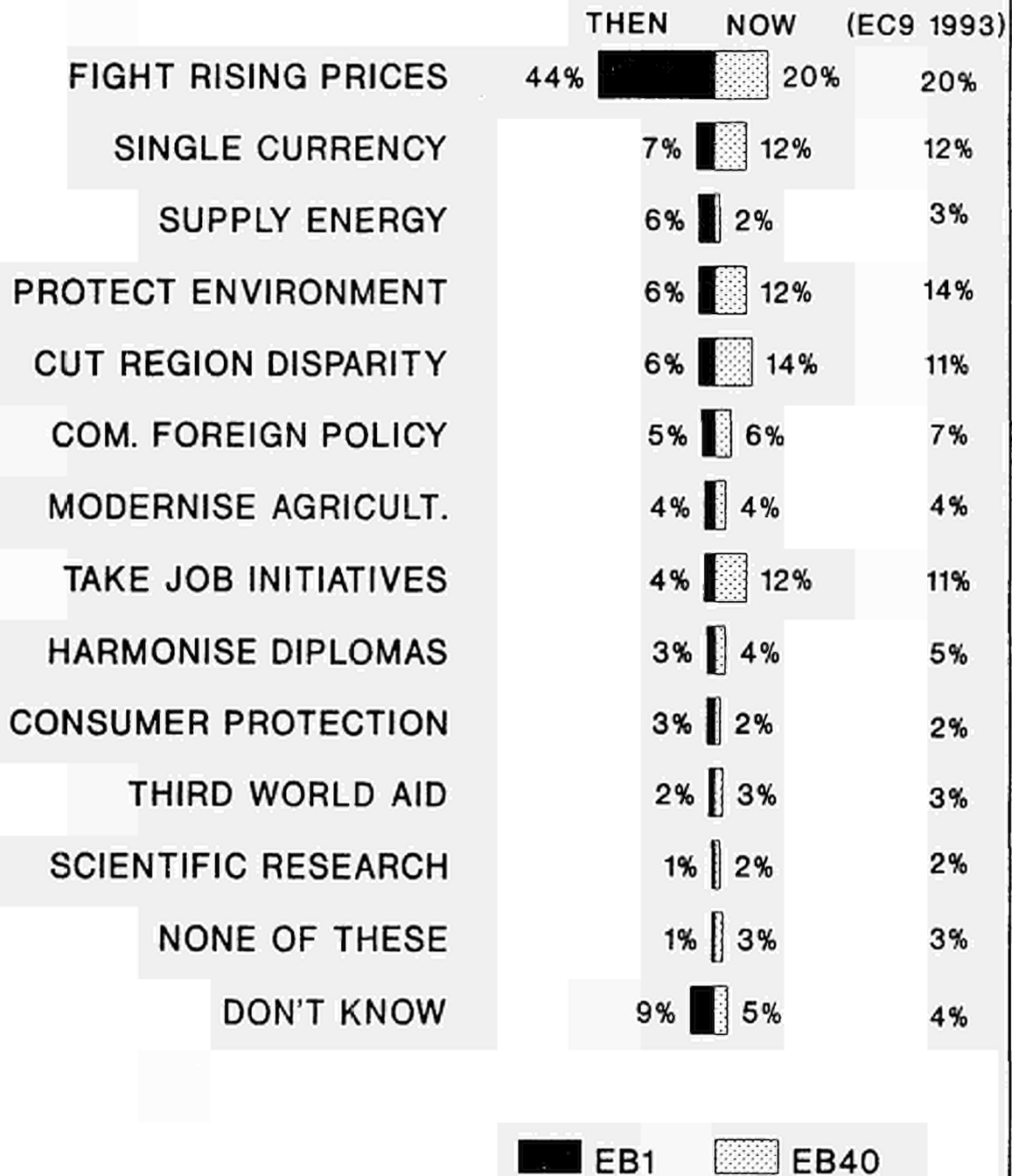
EU citizens were asked whether they feel 1994 would be better or worse for them than 1993 (Table 2). Their results almost mirror how they saw 1993 compared to 1992 last year (latter results in brackets). More say next year will be worse: 35% (35%) - than better: 27% (28%) - while 30% (29%) say spontaneously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

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<sup>3</sup> The European Union (EU) was born on 1st November 1993, virtually at the end of the standard EUROBAROMETER No. 40 fieldwork period. Thus the questionnaire still used "European Community (EC)". As this is a transition period, both terms are used in the report.

**EUROBAROMETER 40**

**TOP PROBLEM FACING THE EC  
CITIZENS IN 1974 (EC9) AND 1993 (EC12)**



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.1.

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

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

One does not have to look much further than the economic situation in the European Union to see why people are generally pessimistic. 61% of EU citizens as a whole say that the economic situation in their country got worse over the past twelve months. Only 12% say it got better. For 24%, it stayed the same (Figure 1.3, Table 3) <sup>4</sup>.

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

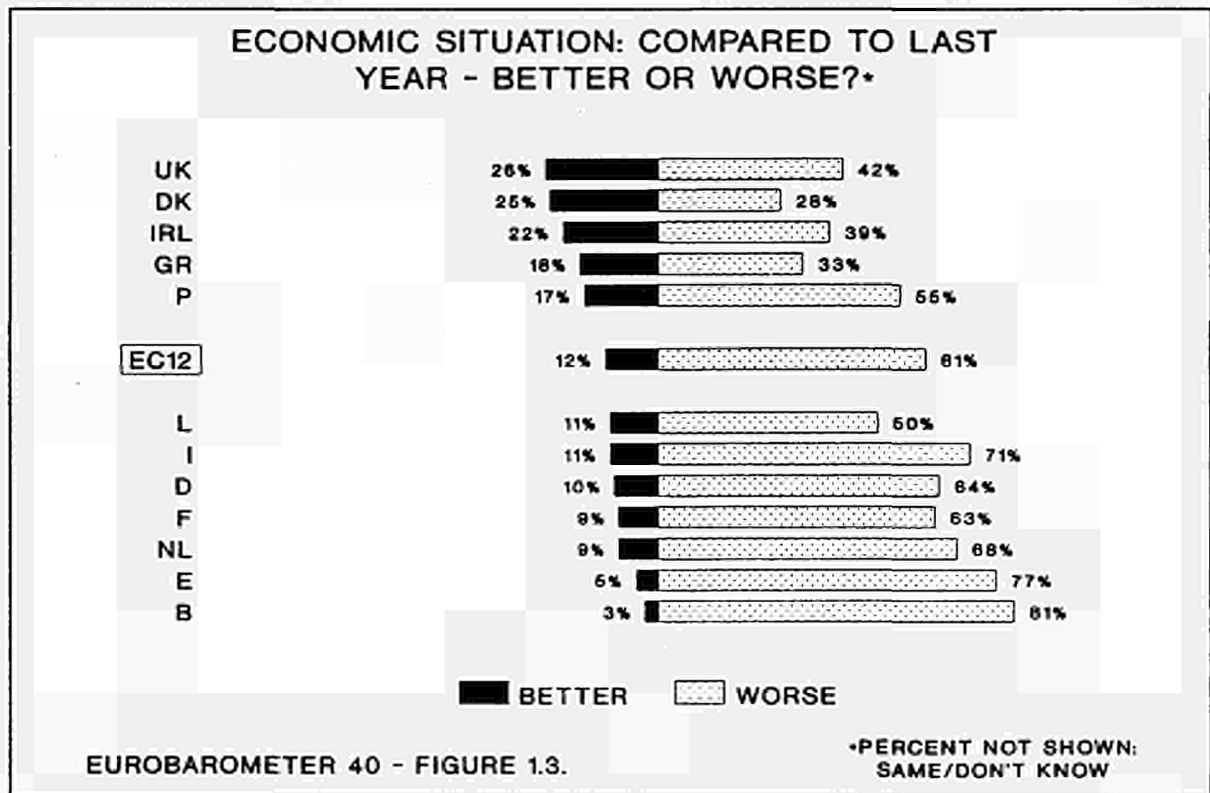
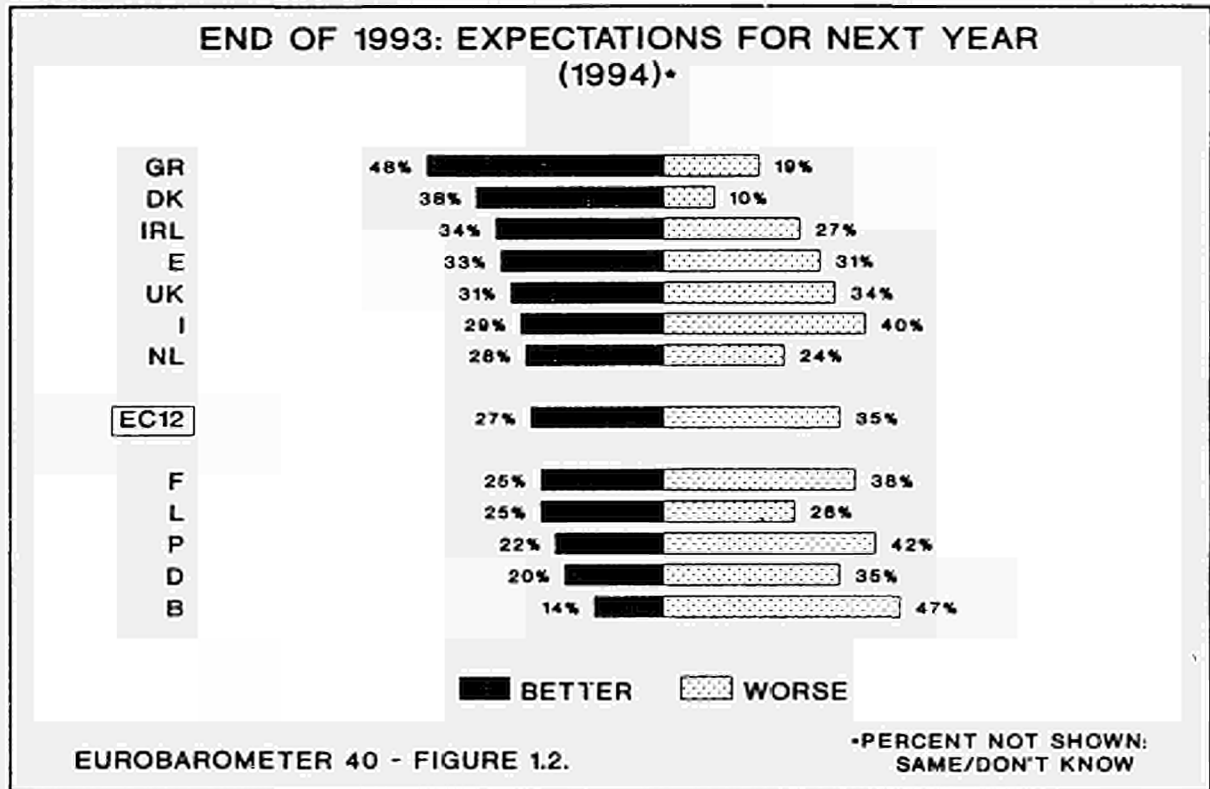
Despite having the only GDP growth in the whole European Union in 1993, most British still seem unconvinced about the reality of their economic recovery. A quarter (26%) say the economic situation got better while 42% say it got worse. Neither are many very enthusiastic about the forthcoming twelve months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

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

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<sup>4</sup> Occasionally, due to rounding, combined totals of positive and negative, as well as trends/shifts, may differ by one percent from non-aggregate figures. Thus marginal differences of not more than one percentage point may occasionally exist between the percentages shown in the graphics, text and tables.

**EUROBAROMETER 40**



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

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

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

The latest Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No.4<sup>5</sup> offers an additional insight into another part of Europe concerning this question. Only most Albanians (60%) say their household finances got better in the twelve months preceding November 1993, when the fieldwork for this survey was undertaken. Everywhere else in Central and Eastern Europe, most people say their finances got worse (Table 7).

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

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

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<sup>5</sup> Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No. 4 was conducted in 16 countries during November 1993. A report containing the results will be published in February 1994. PHARE-assisted countries are Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. "Euro-CIS" is Armenia, Belarus, Russia West of the Urals and Ukraine for the purposes of this survey. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was also surveyed.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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Turning back now to the state of public opinion in the European Union, in addition to the above traditional "End of Year" results, the EUROBAROMETER asked further questions on the problem many EU citizens consider the most pressing facing the Union today : unemployment.

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

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

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

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

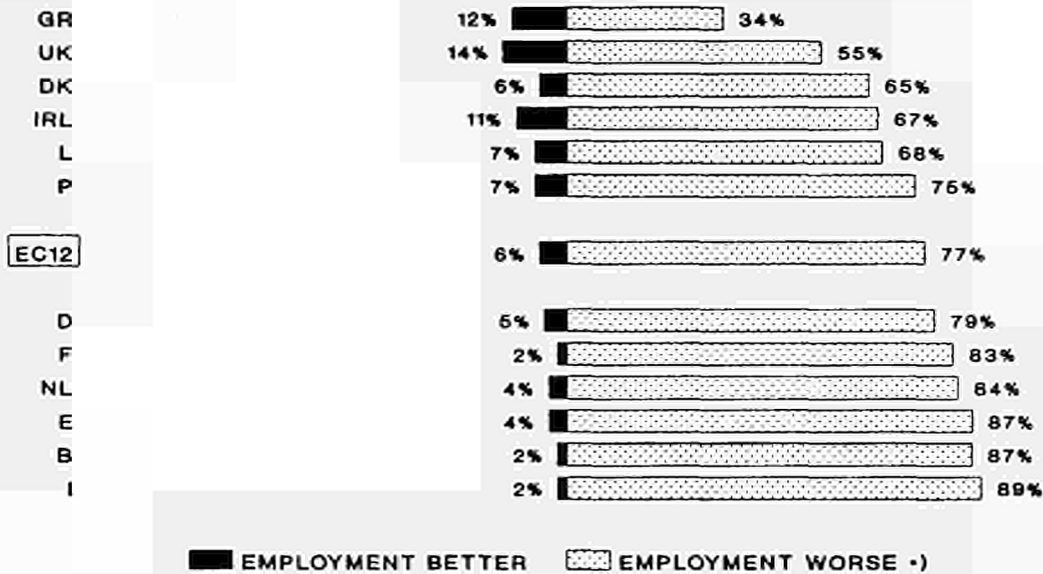
Everywhere else, absolute majorities say the employment situation got worse in 1993, from almost nine-out-of-ten Italians (89%), Belgians and Spaniards (both 87%) to 55% of the British. Absolute majorities in seven countries (B,D,F,I,L,NL,P) expect the situation to get worse in 1994. The results are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

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

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



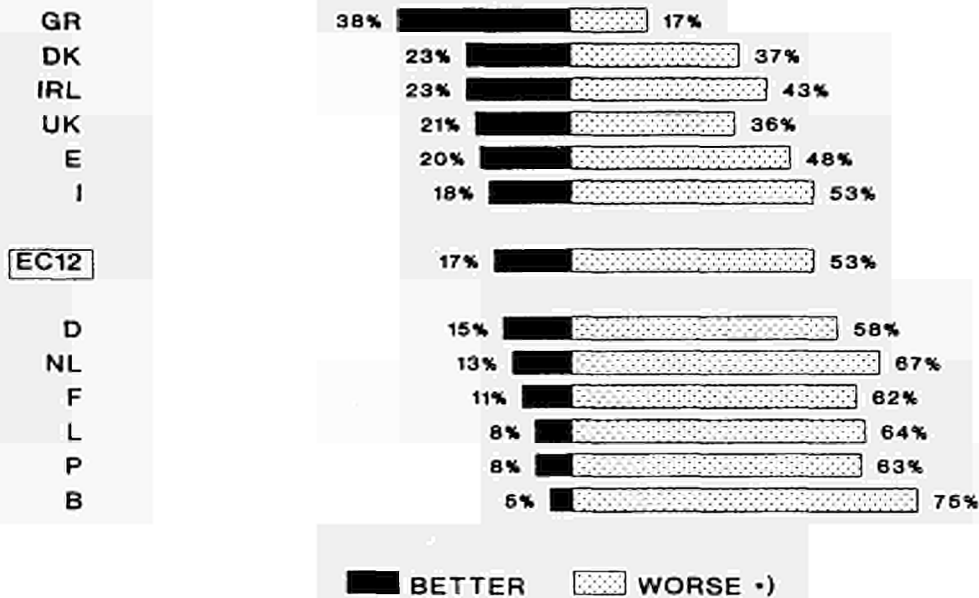
**EC CITIZENS: UNEMPLOYMENT EVEN WORSE NOW  
(THAN AUTUMN 1992)**



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.4.

• PERCENT NOT SHOWN:  
EMPLOYMENT STAYED THE SAME.

**EMPLOYMENT NEXT YEAR - NOT MUCH BETTER**



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.5.

• PERCENT NOT SHOWN:  
EMPLOYMENT WILL STAY THE SAME.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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In the next twelve months - and contrary to their views on the overall employment situation - **those on the job market** are marginally more hopeful (27%) than desperate (16%) about their own job prospects, although **half (50%) once again see no likelihood of change** (Table 12).

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

### 1.3 The democratic deficit

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

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

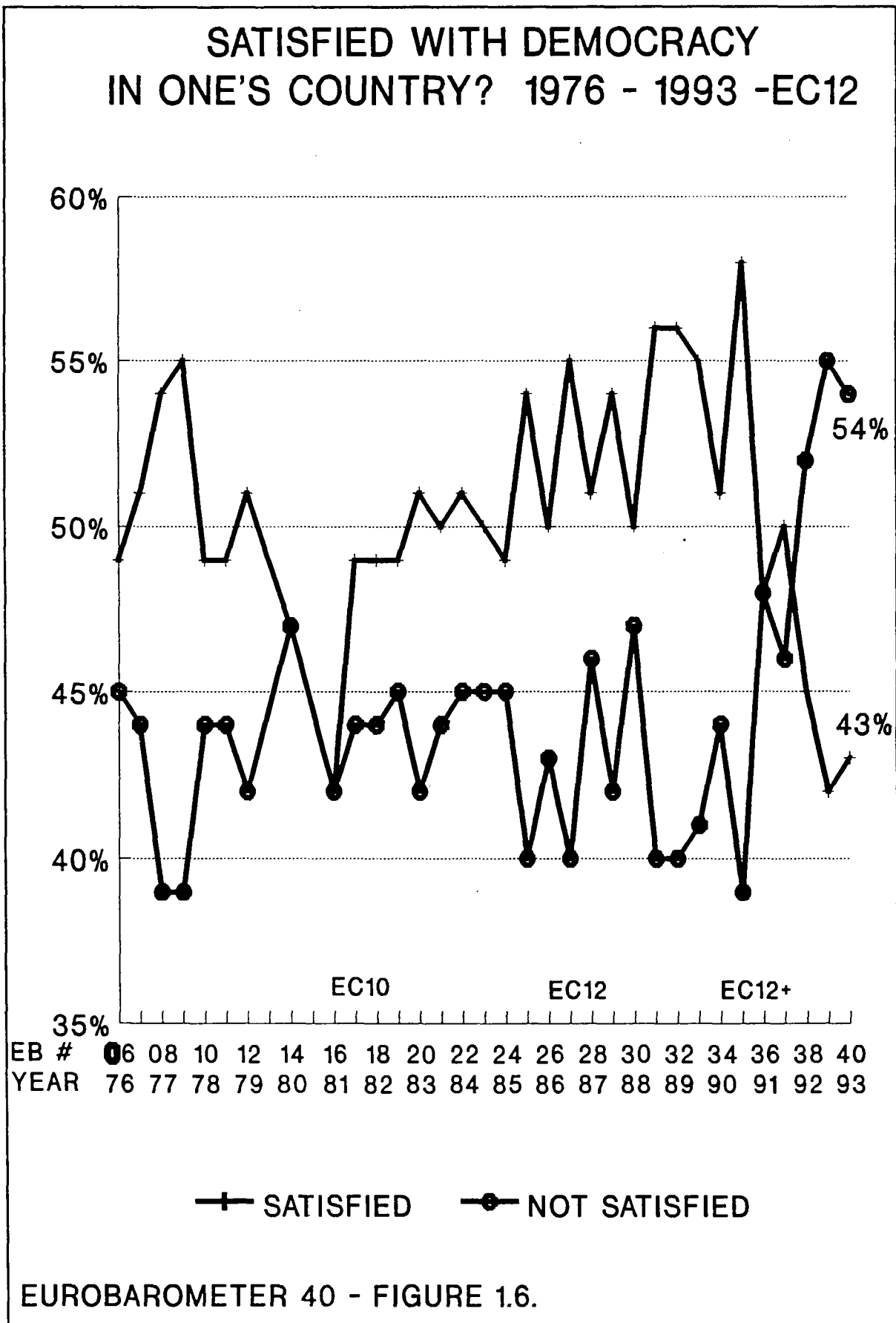
Concerning satisfaction with democracy at the EU level, there are as many satisfied as dissatisfied (both 44%) with the way democracy works in the European Union. Over the past six months, there has been an improvement in some people's views (+3 "satisfied"; -3 "dissatisfied") on the issue (Table 14).

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

A recent detailed document produced by the EUROBAROMETER<sup>6</sup> on this important subject shows that views about whether democracy works or not at the national and EU levels coincide in the majority of cases. Nevertheless, there are some significant differences, chief among them that people living in Mediterranean countries (E,F,GR,I) are more numerous to express dissatisfaction with their own country's democracy, while citizens coming from the smaller member countries of the Community are more numerous to be satisfied with the functioning of EU democracy.

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<sup>6</sup> "Democratic deficits ? Satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the way democracy works at Member State and EC levels" (EB dossier 39/4 update).



## EUROBAROMETER 40

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The biggest rise in satisfaction with national democracy this time occurs in France (+5) and the most significant drop in Greece (-6), where 53,1% of those who voted did not choose for the winning PASOK on election day. Both these countries have recently experienced changes of government through General Elections, which often lead to an increase in overall satisfaction levels. Nevertheless, changes of view are not sufficient to overturn majorities dissatisfied with democracy in either countries.

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

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

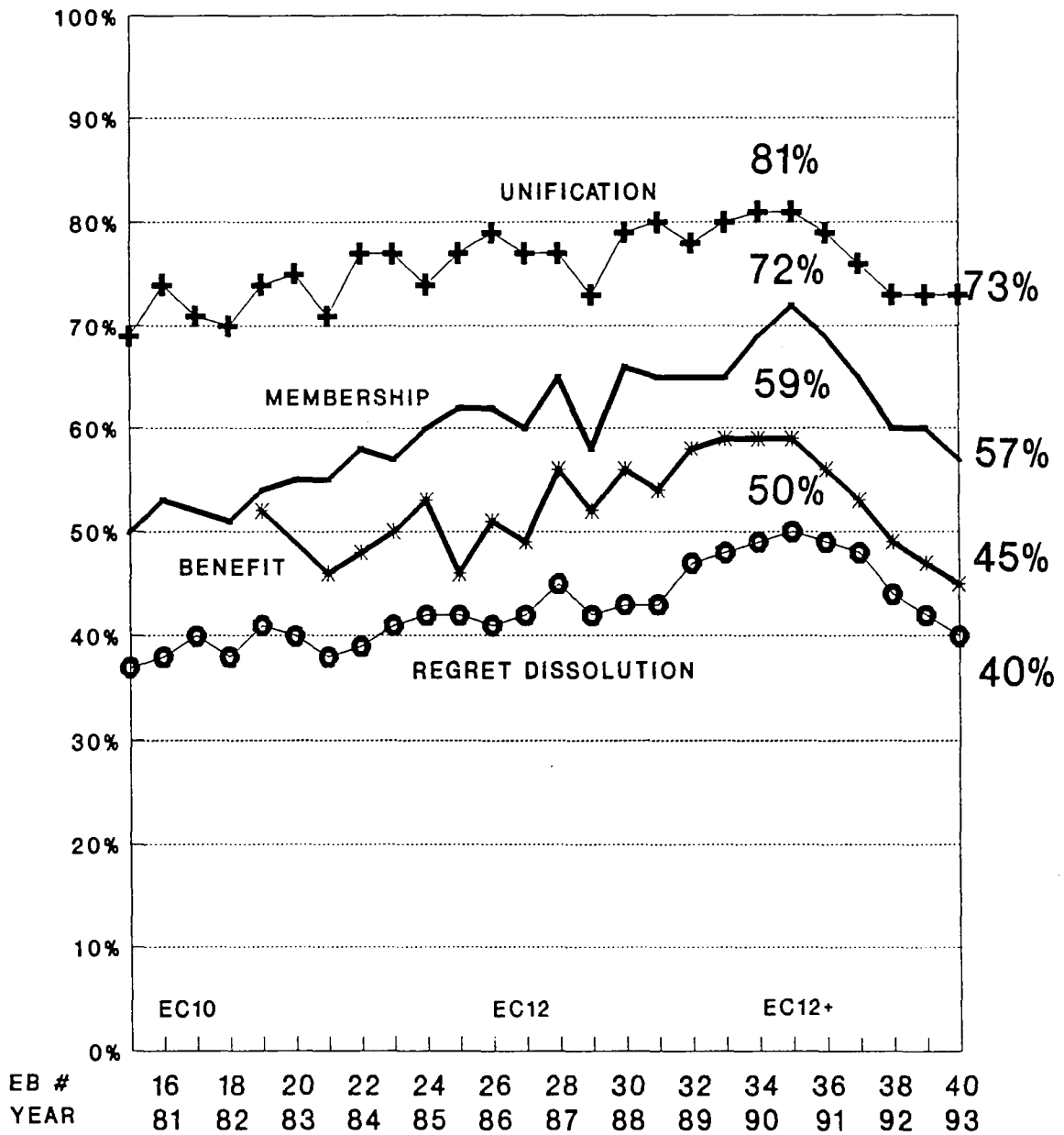
### ⊗ 1.4 Public support for European integration

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

- \* 57% now think EC membership is a good thing for their country, down 3 points since six months ago; 13% say it is a bad thing while 25% say "neither good nor bad", 5% "don't know" (Figure 1.7, a-1, Table 16).
- \* 45% believe their country has on balance benefited from EC membership, down 2 points; 35% say it has not benefited, 20% "don't know" (Table 17).
- \* 40% would be very sorry if the EC was scrapped, down 2 points - the same percentage (40%) now say they would be indifferent and 11% very relieved, 9% "don't know" (Table 18).

Drops are particularly serious this time in Belgium (especially perceived benefits of EC membership -10), Germany, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

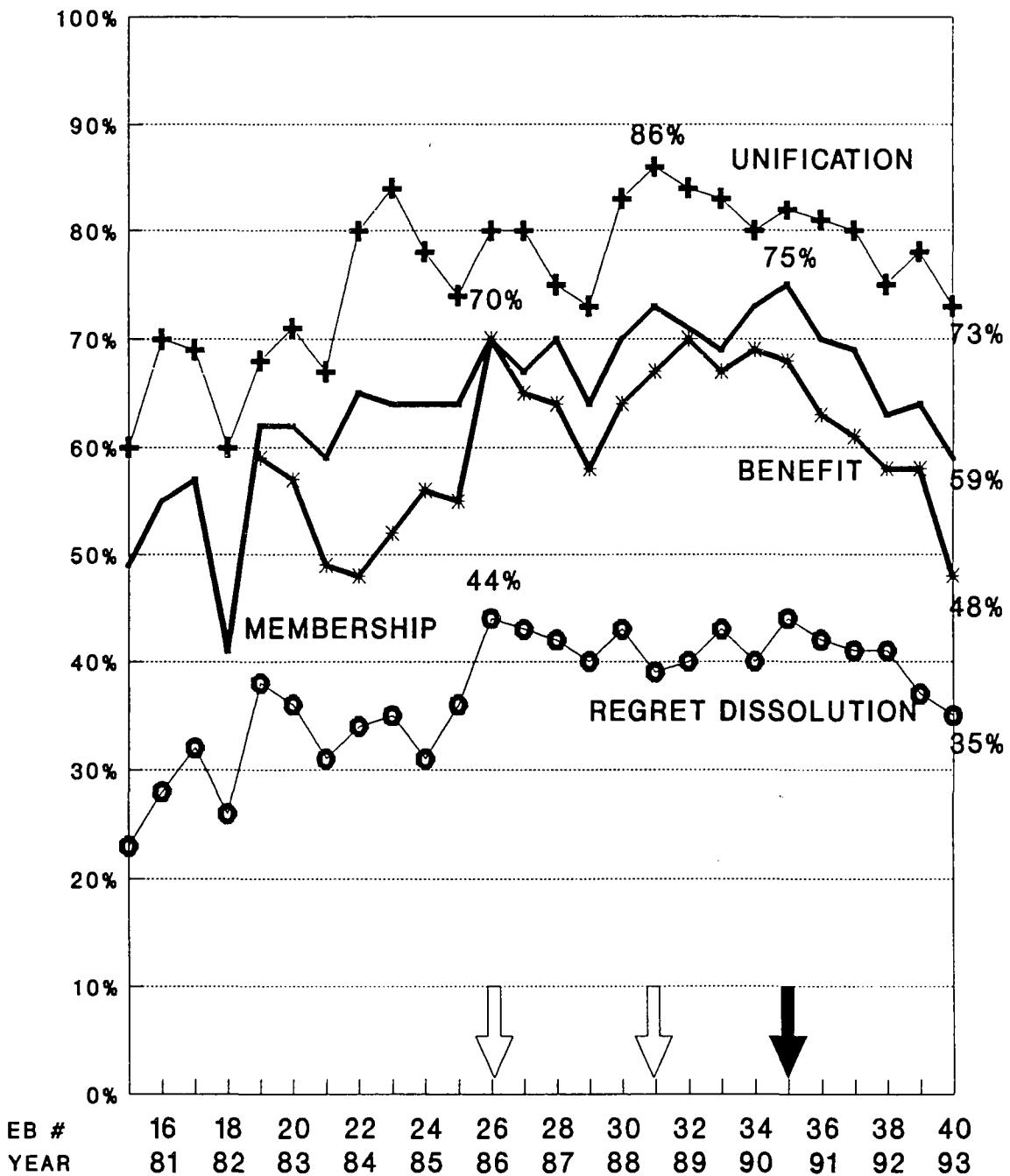
## SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY -EC12 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7.

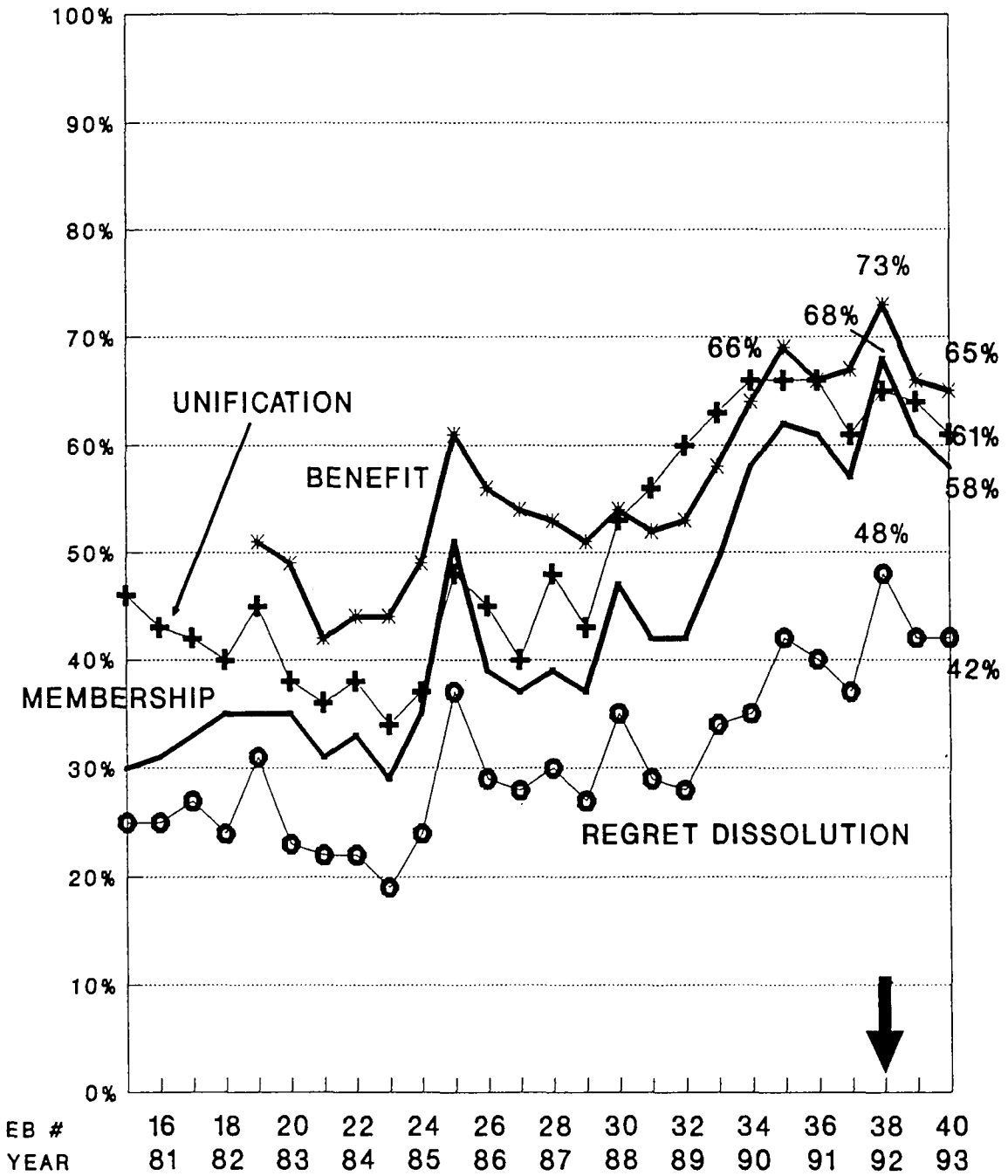
**EUROBAROMETER 40**

**SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
AND THE COMMUNITY (B)  
1981 - 1993**



**EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7a**

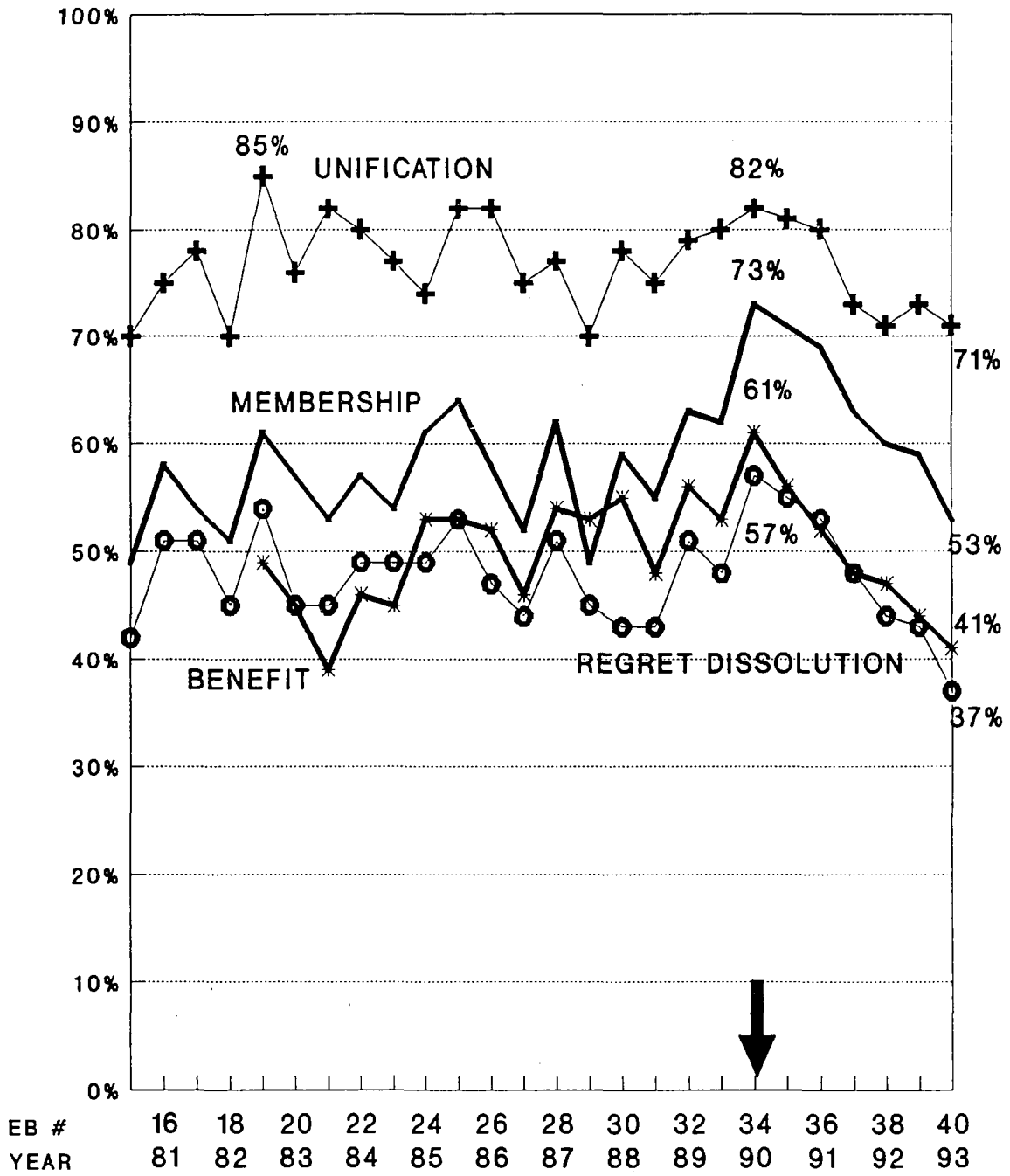
### SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (DK) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7b

EUROBAROMETER 40

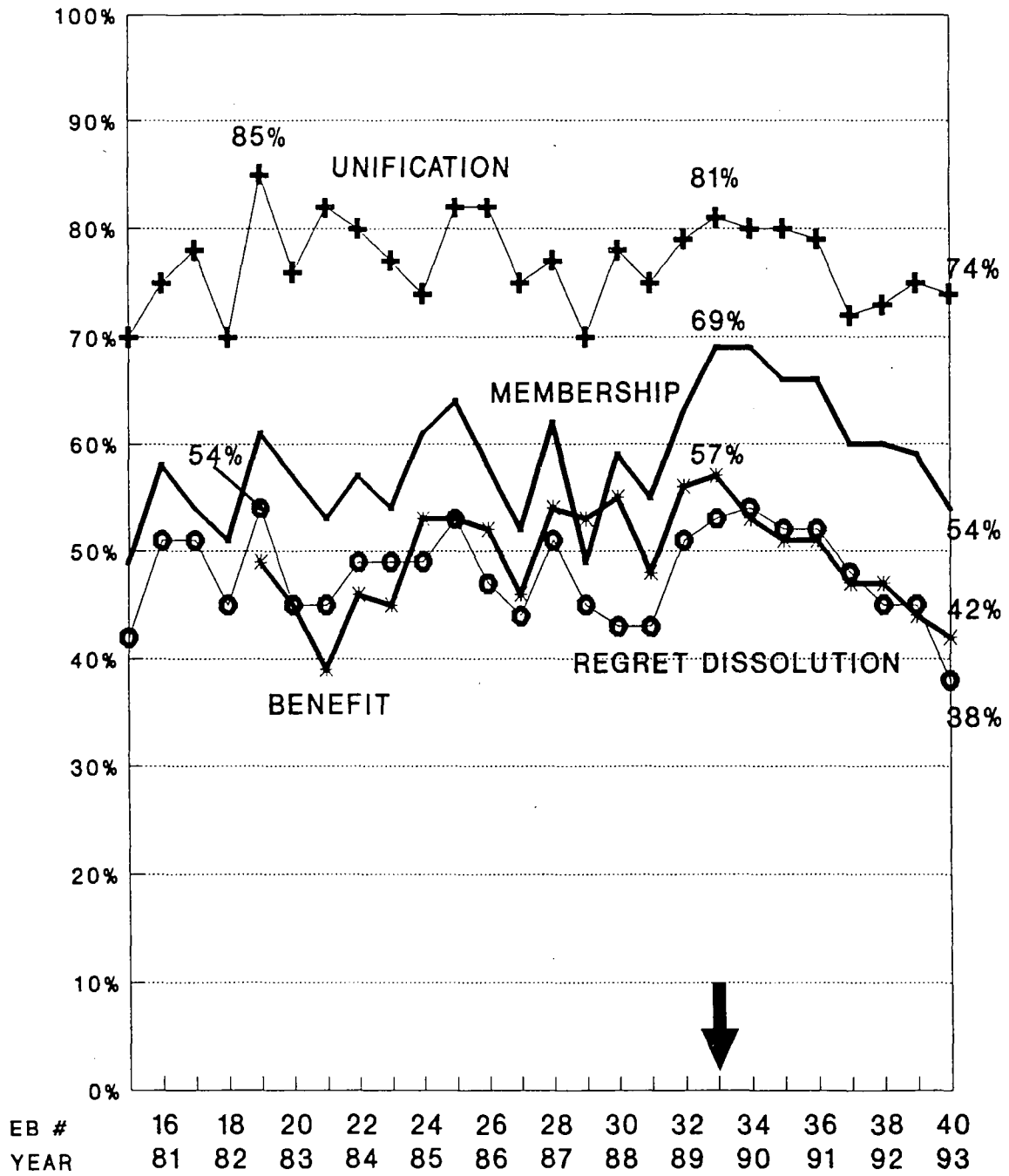
### SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (D) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7c.1



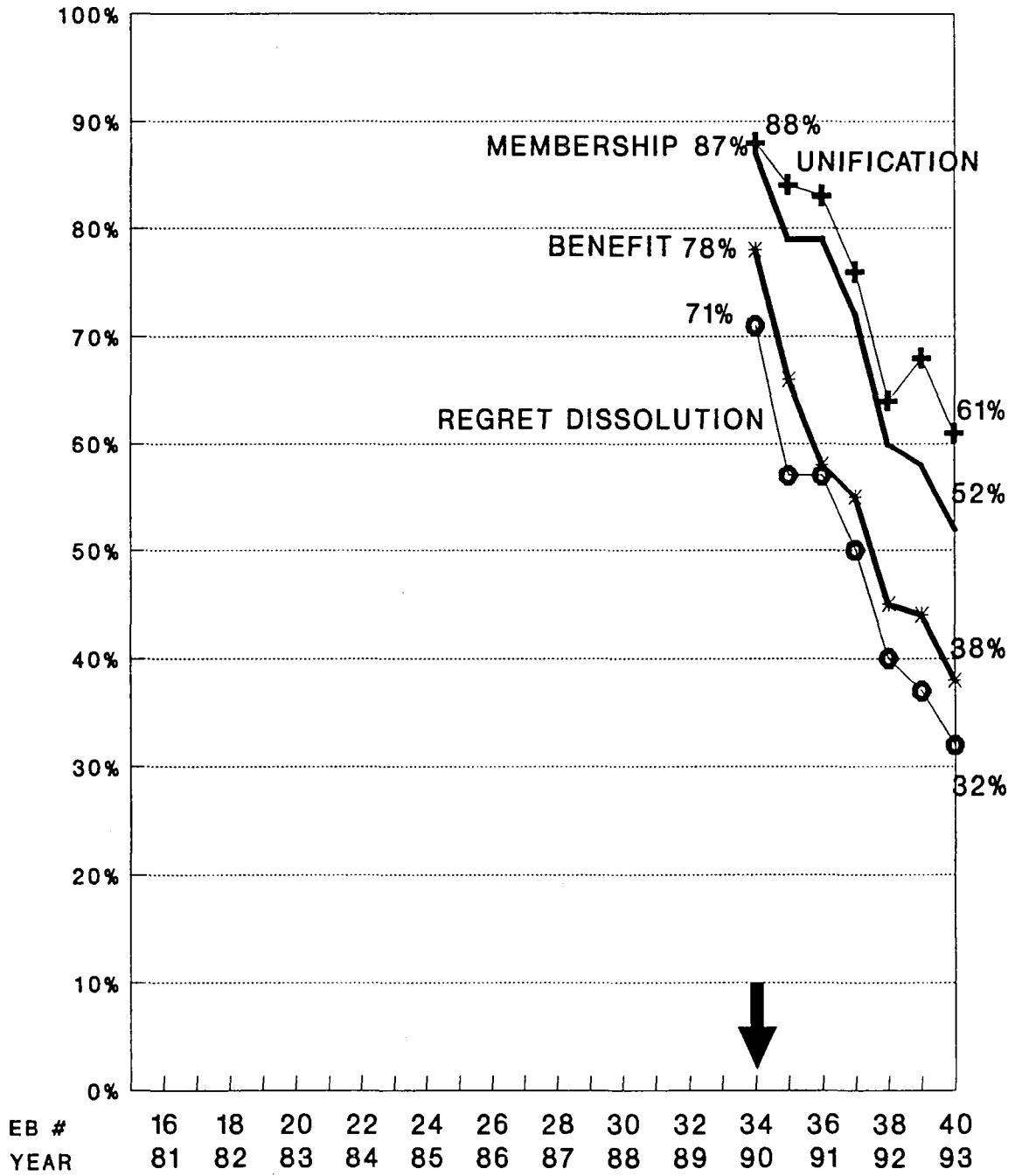
## SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (D - WEST) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7c.2

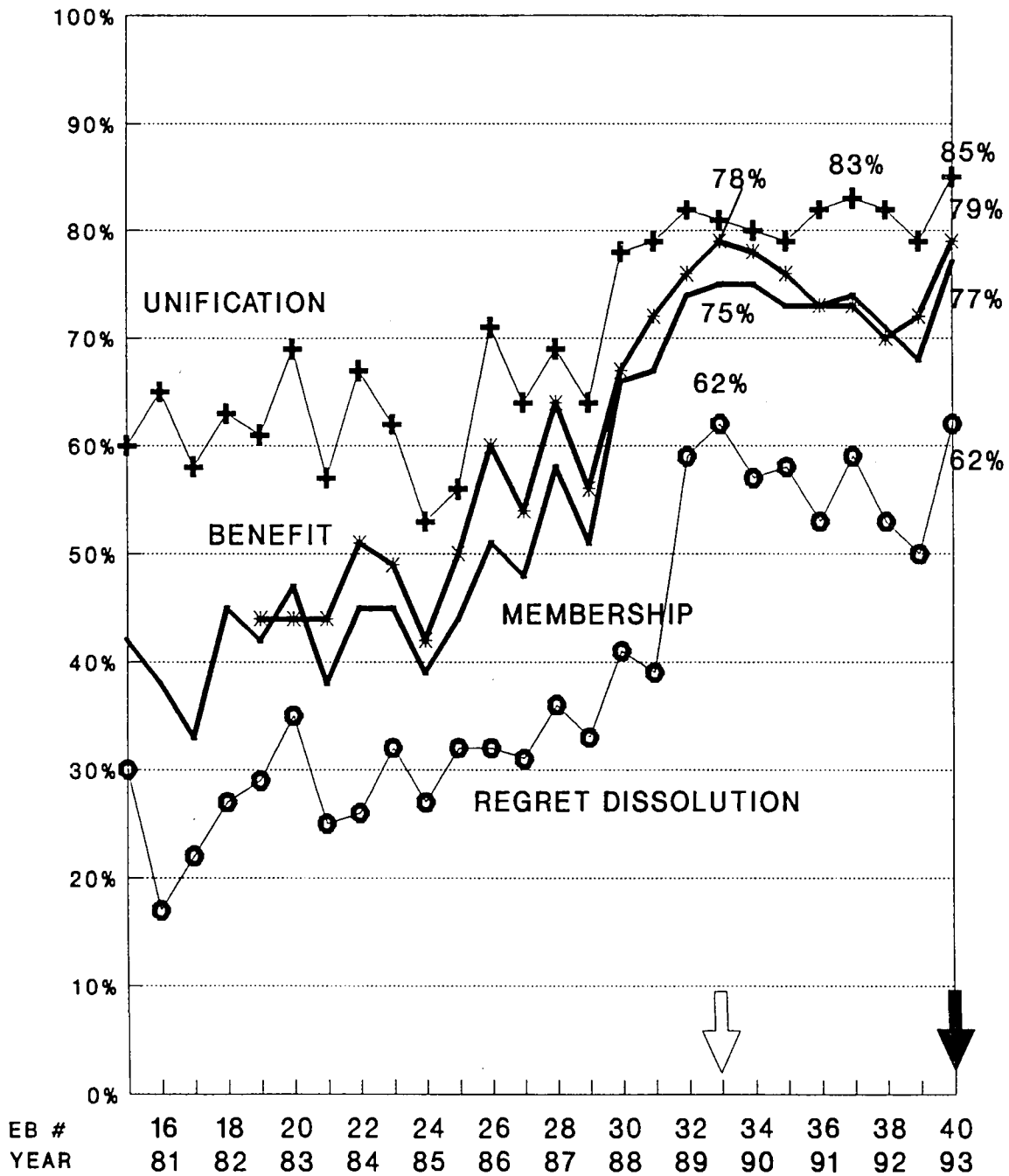
**EUROBAROMETER 40**

**SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
AND THE COMMUNITY (D - OST)  
1981 - 1993**



**EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7c.3**

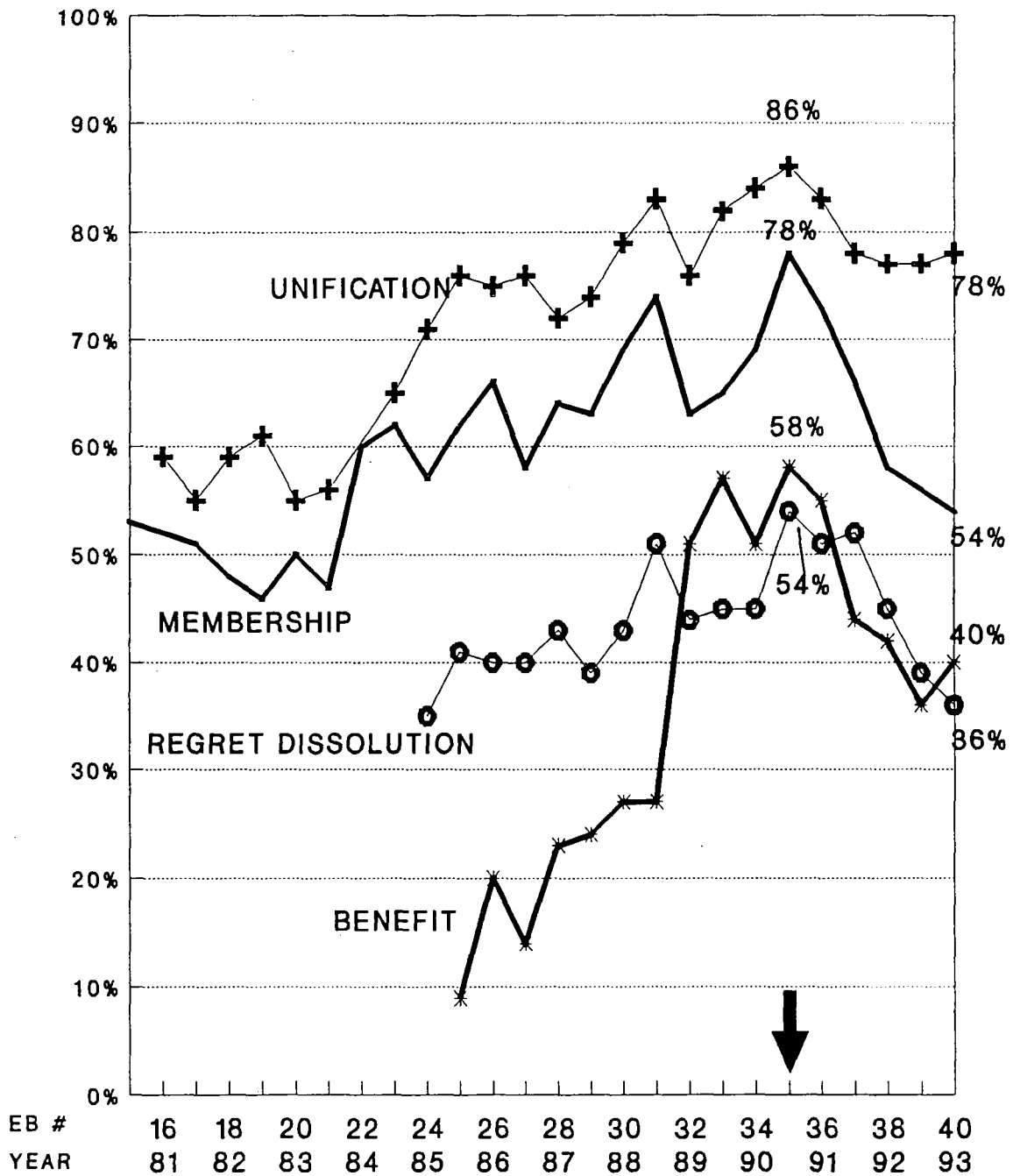
## SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (GR) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7d

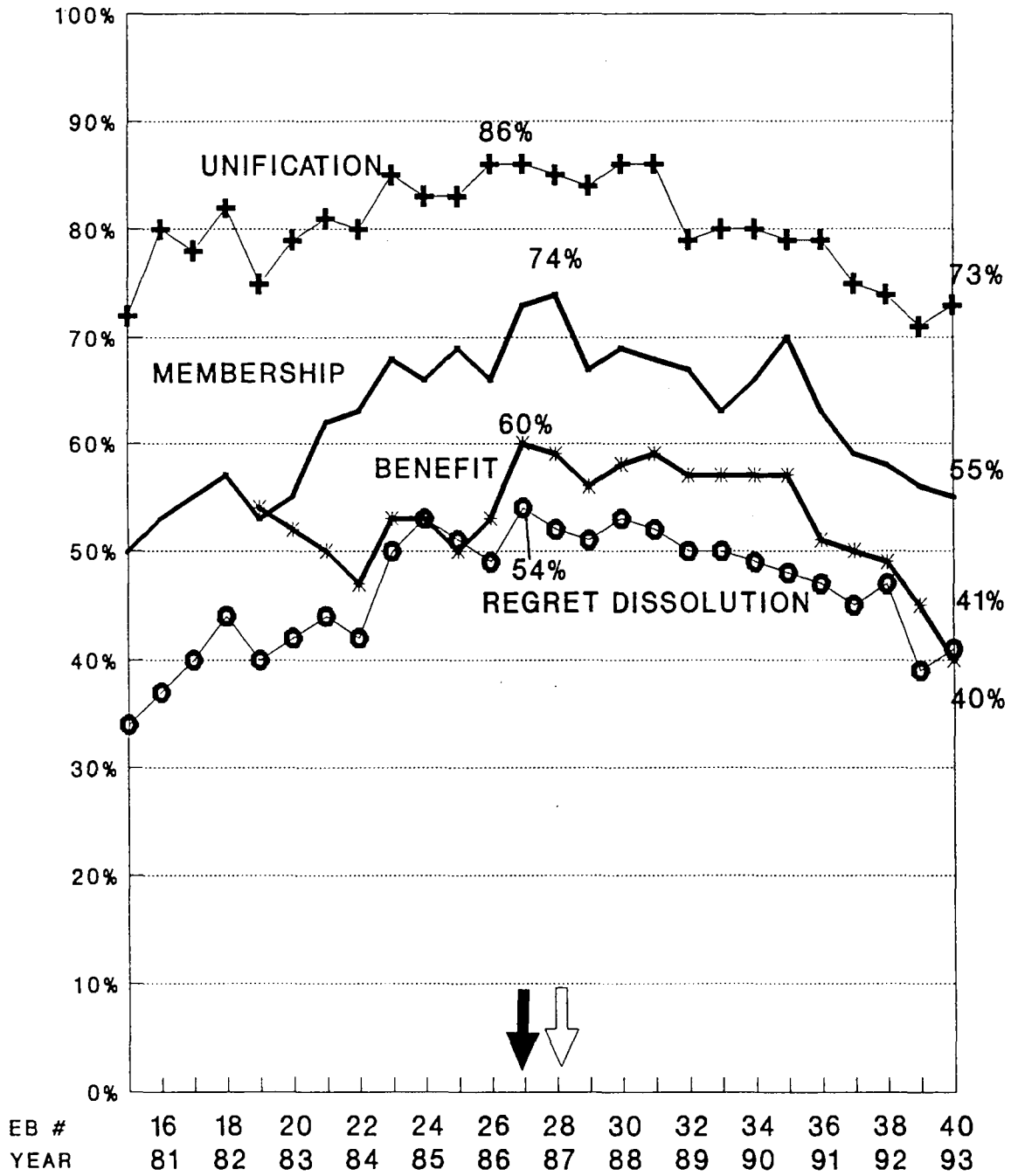
**EUROBAROMETER 40**

**SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
AND THE COMMUNITY (E)  
1981 - 1993**



**EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7e**

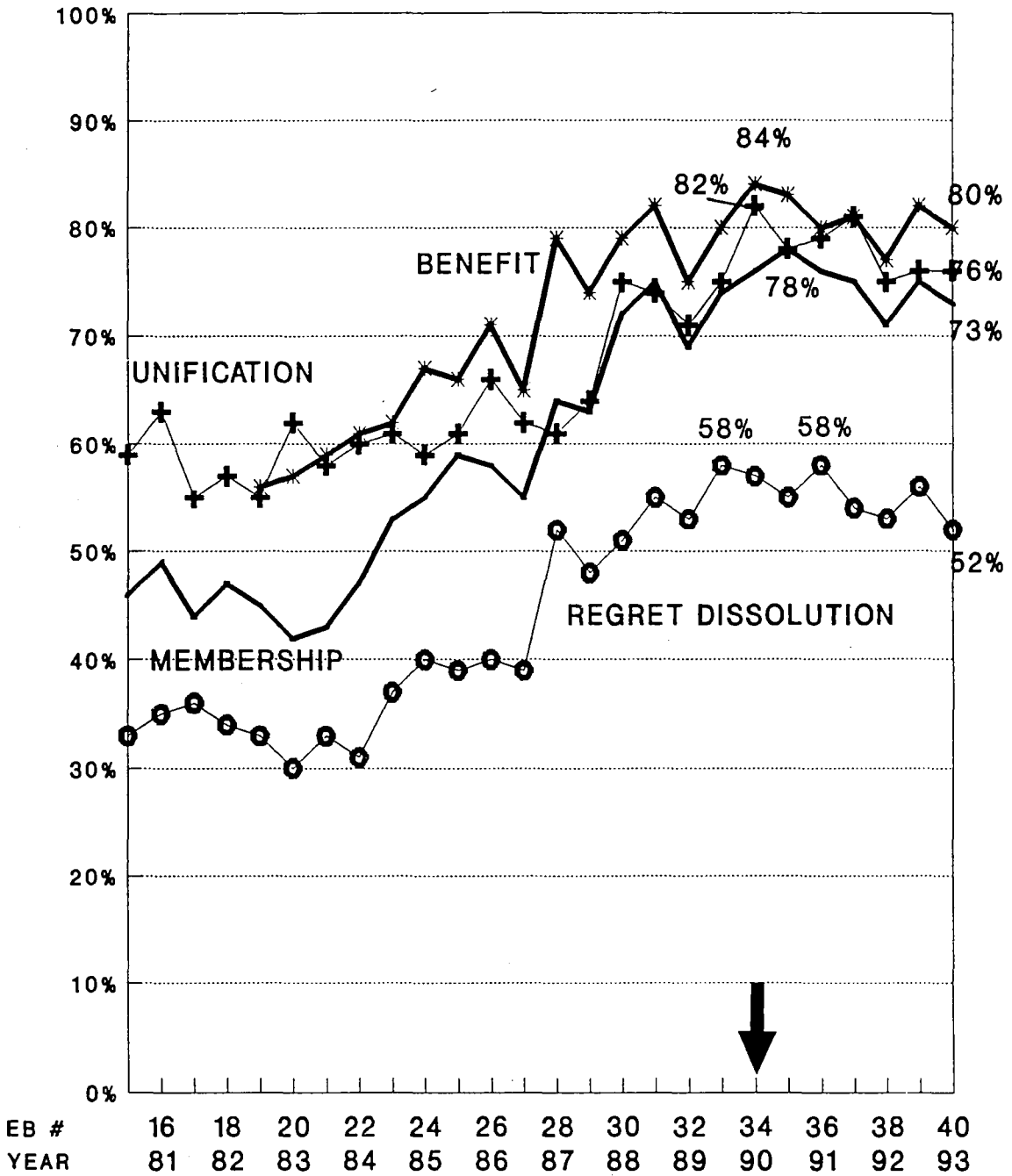
### SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (F) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7f

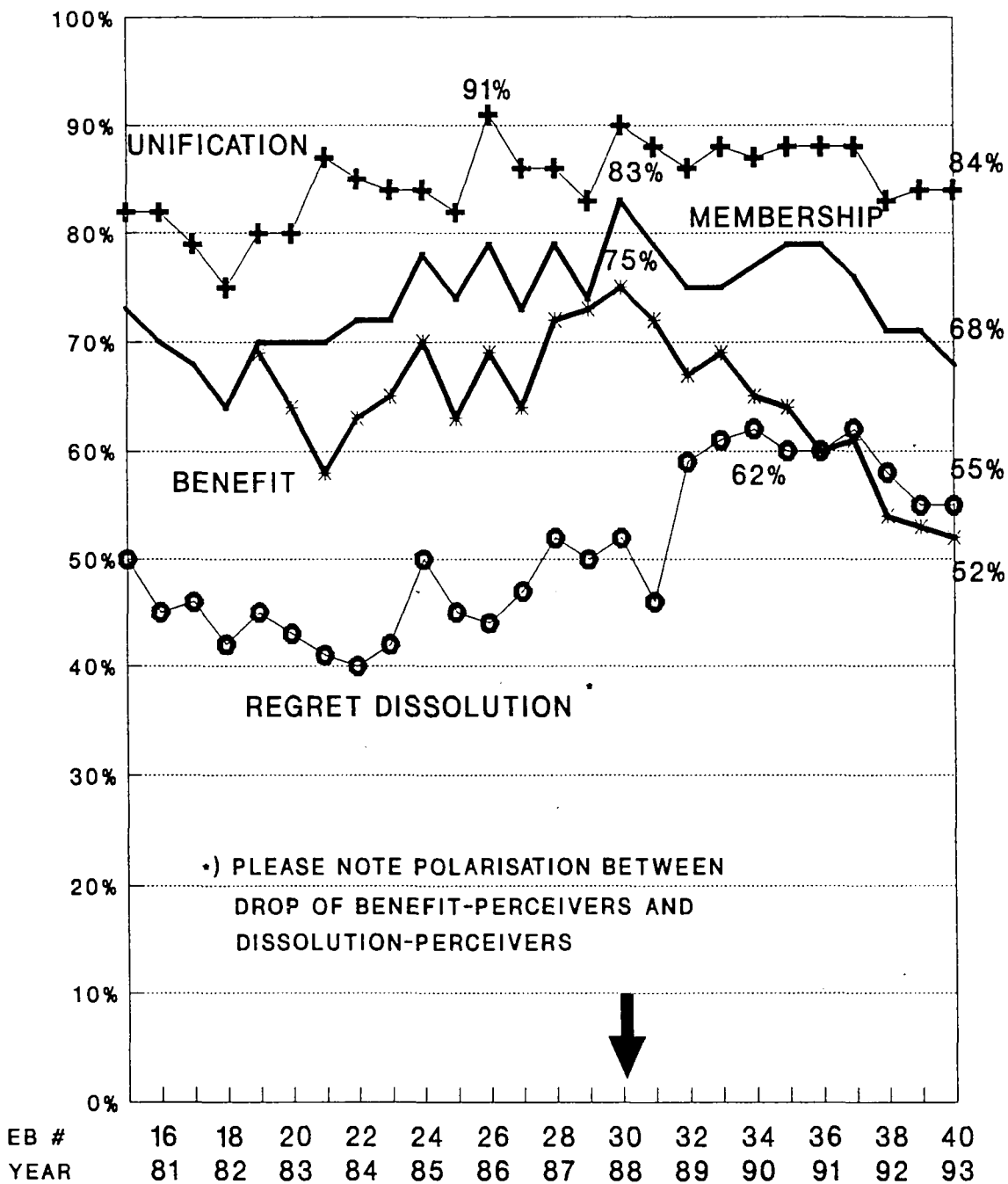
**EUROBAROMETER 40**

**SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
AND THE COMMUNITY (IRL)  
1981 - 1993**



**EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7g**

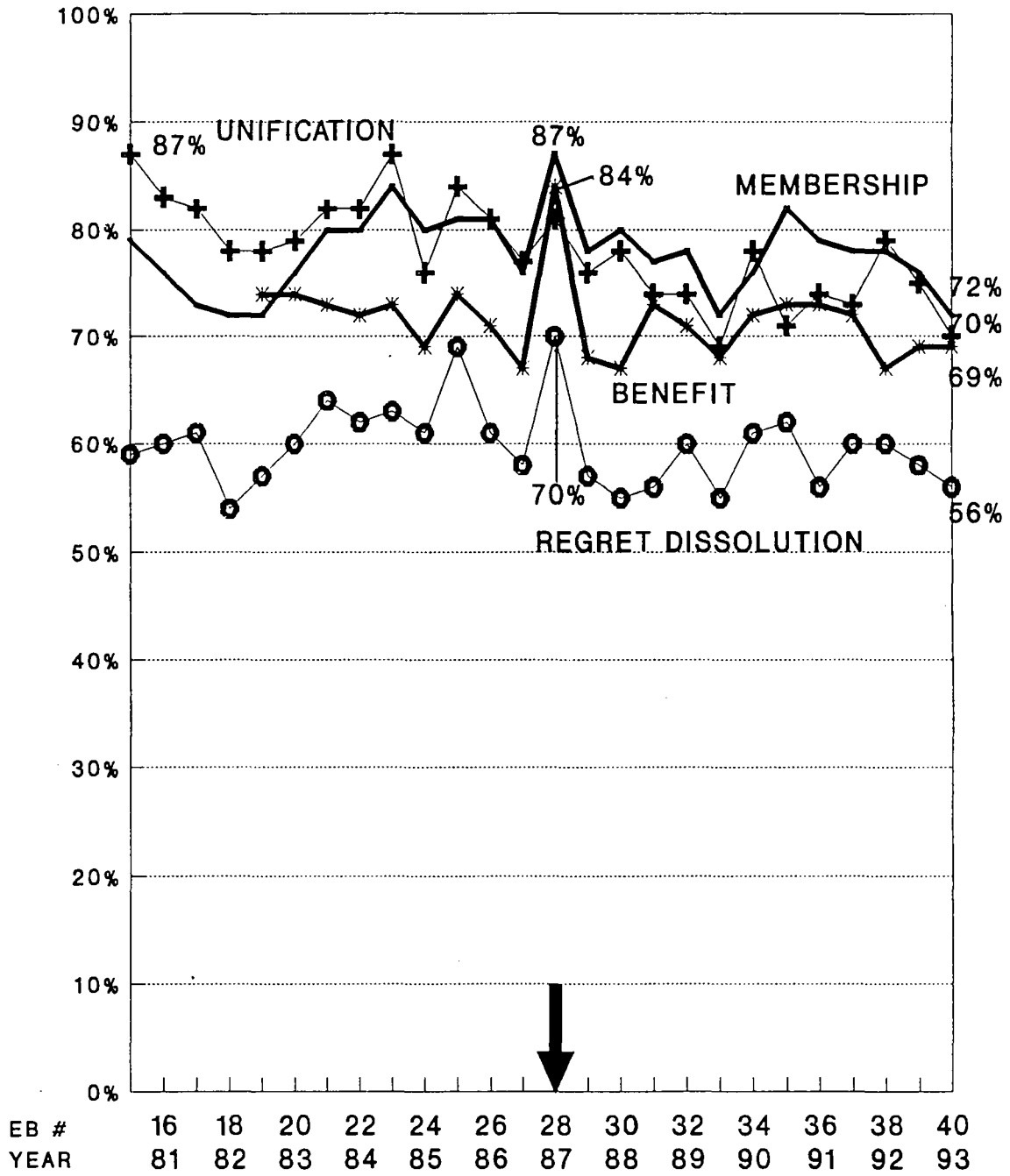
## SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (I) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7h

**EUROBAROMETER 40**

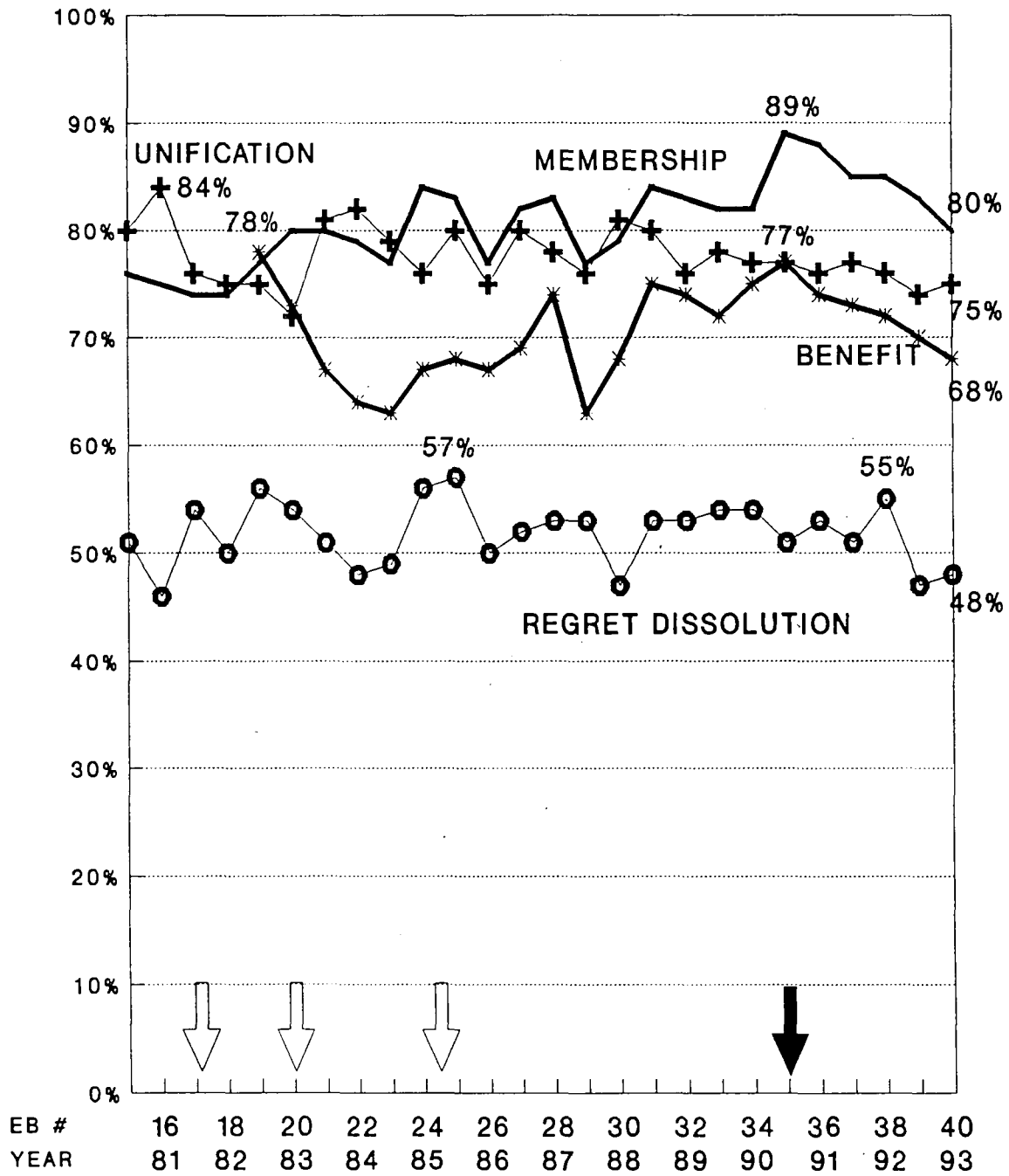
**SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
AND THE COMMUNITY (L)  
1981 - 1993**



**EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7i**



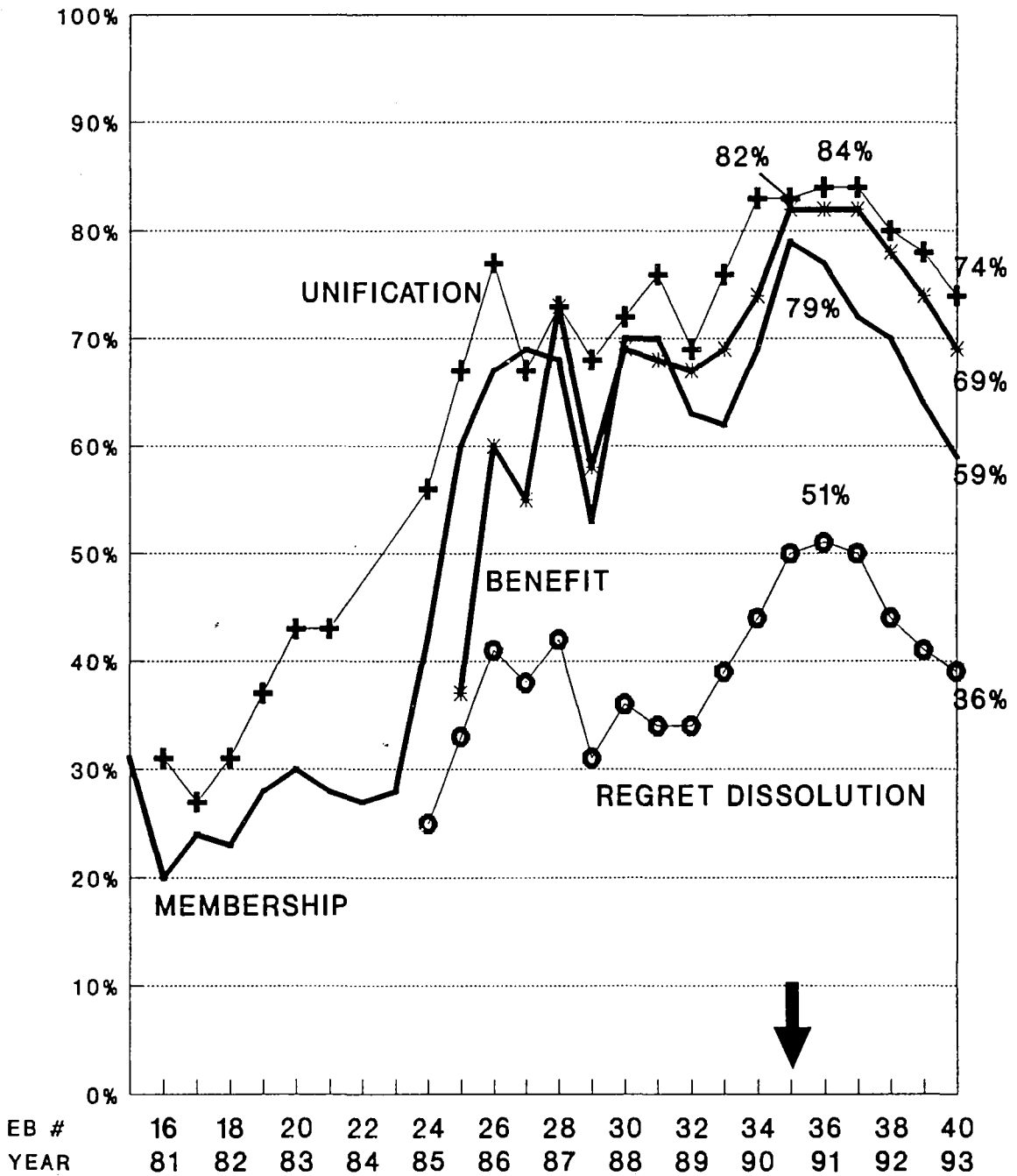
### SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (NL) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7j

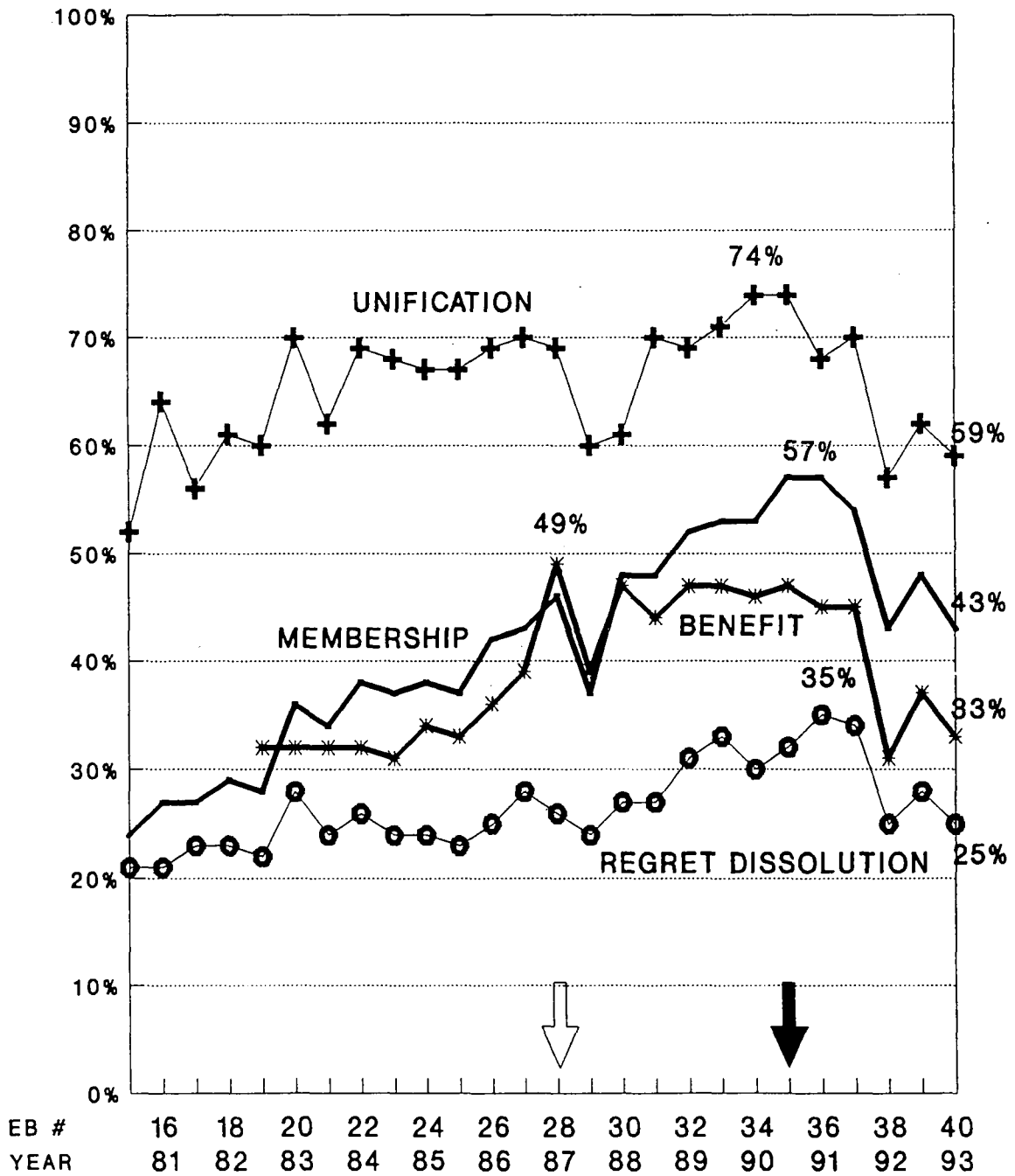
EUROBAROMETER 40

### SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (P) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.7k

## SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE COMMUNITY (UK) 1981 - 1993



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.71

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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

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

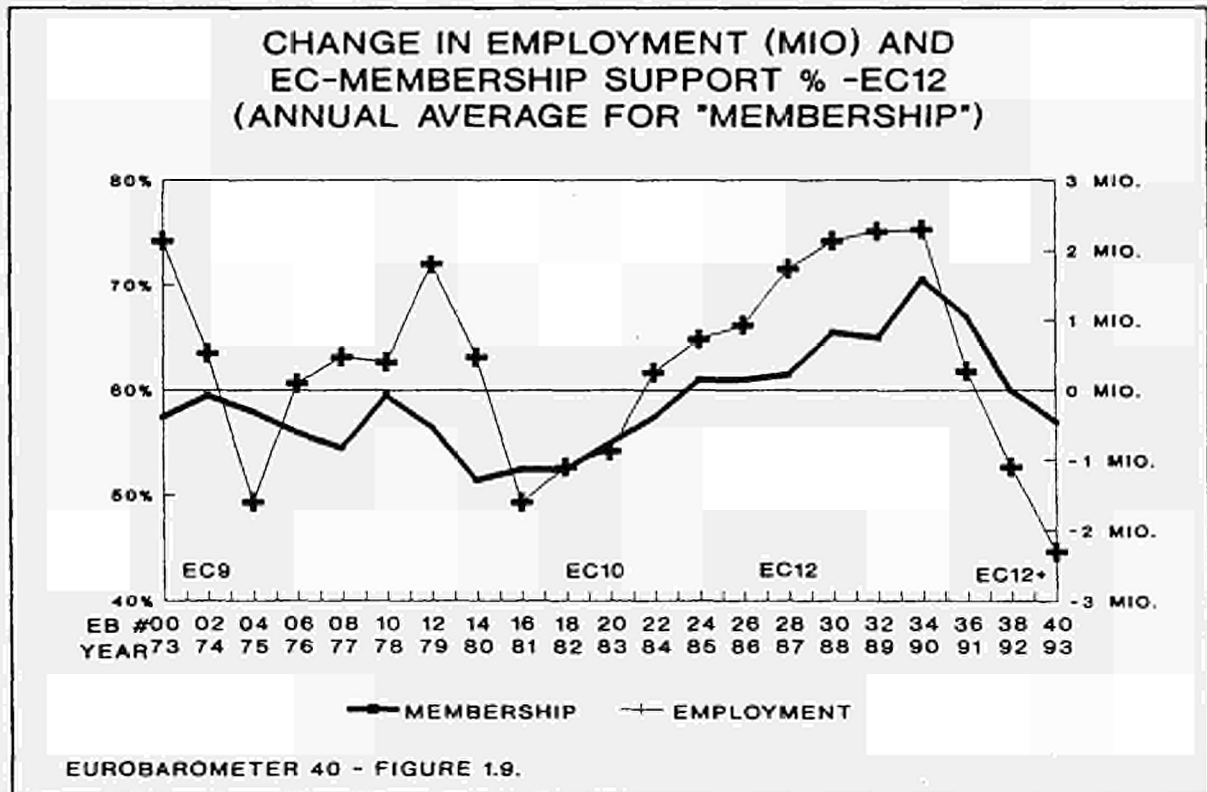
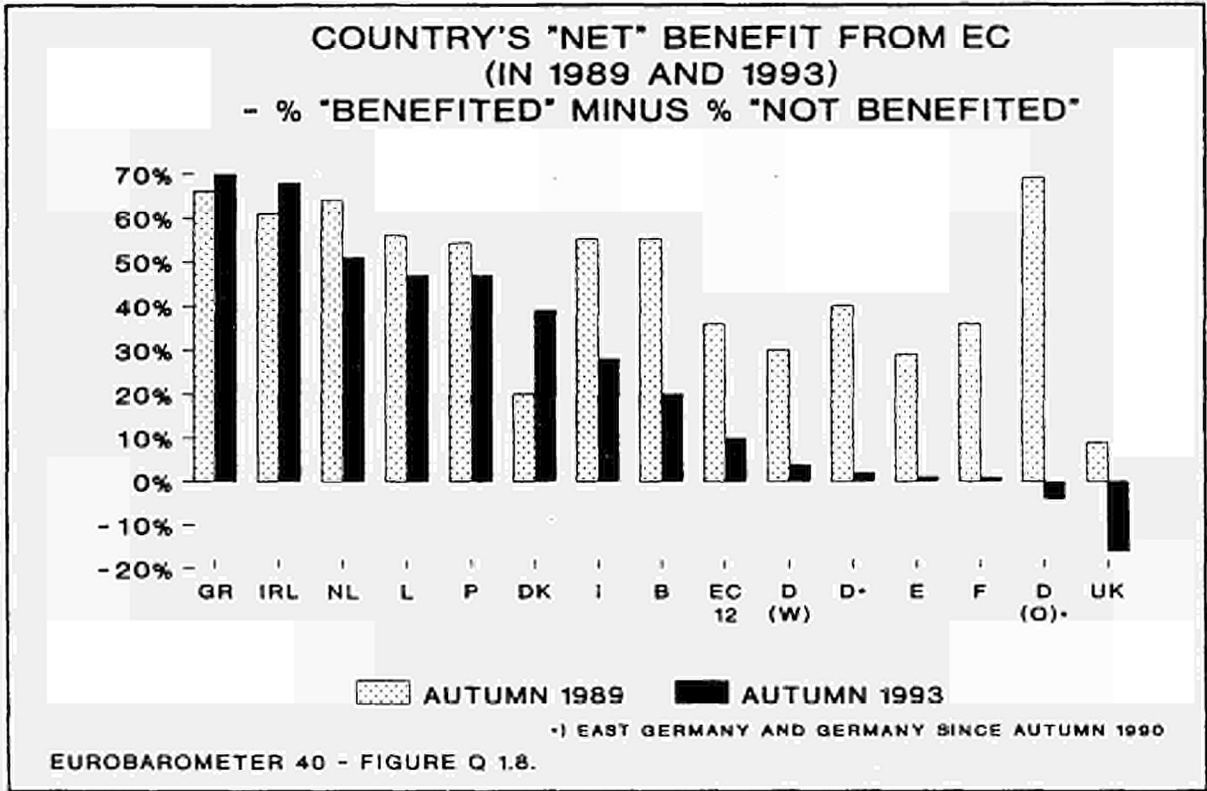
For some time, evidence suggests that support for the Community is very much affected by the general economic climate, often unpopular measures forced upon Governments, and perceptions of it by EU citizens (Figure 1.9). This time, Belgium perhaps provides the best example.

Nevertheless, there are notable exceptions.

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

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

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



## EUROBAROMETER 40

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In all countries, there are more people wanting progress to be faster than it actually is. Nevertheless, this sentiment is at its weakest in Denmark (0.2 more "desired" than perceived "current" speed), Germany (0.4), Luxembourg (0.5), Ireland and the United Kingdom (both 0.7) (Figure 1.10).

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

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

### 1.5 Image of the Commission

The number of people who say they have "recently" heard or read about the European Commission (47%) remains virtually unchanged since six months ago (46%)<sup>7</sup> (Table 24). Those most likely to have read or heard about the Commission are Luxembourgers (66%), whose small country hosts a number of European Union institutions. Least news is heard about it in Italy (40%).

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

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

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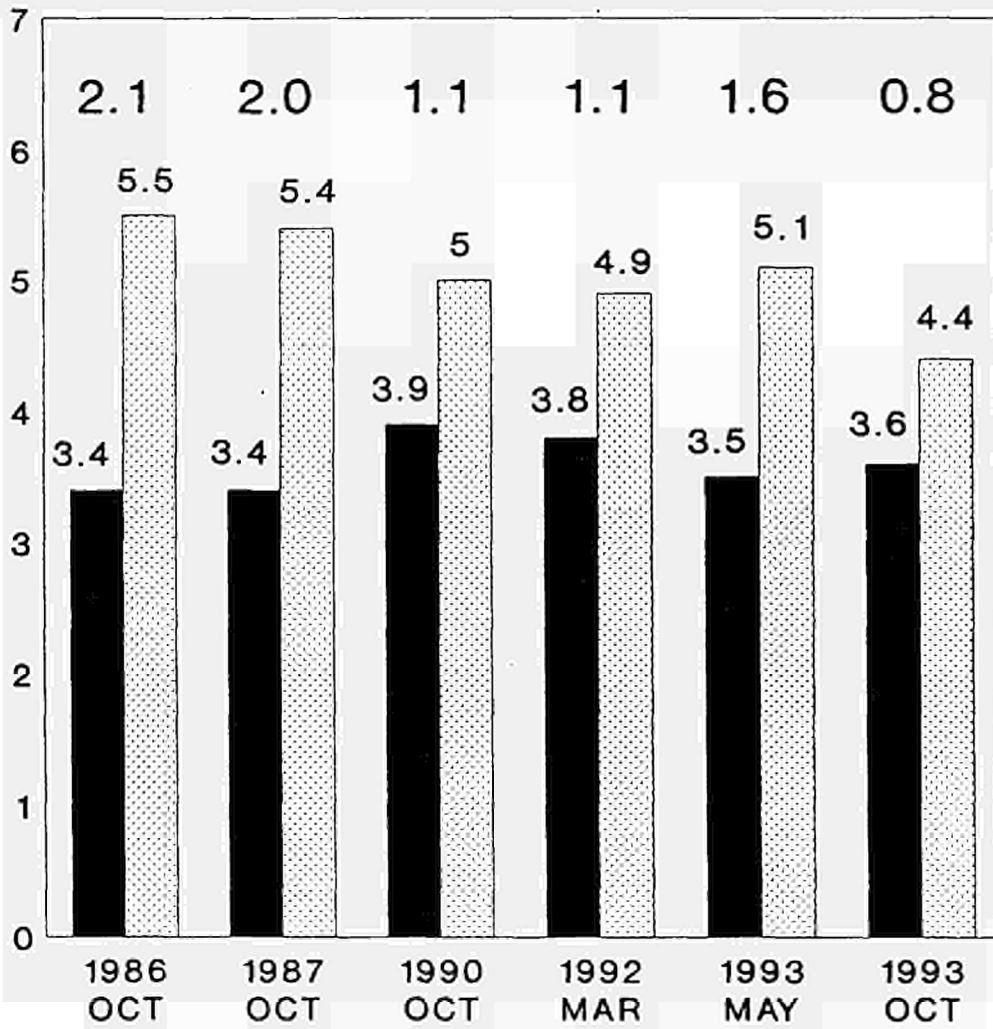
<sup>7</sup> Awareness levels of other European Union institutions are presented in Chapter 2.1.

THE "EURO - DYNAMOMETER"  
(EC12 AVERAGE ON 7-POINT SCALE - TREND)



EUROPE'S PROGRESS:

PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED, DESIRED SPEED



 CURRENT

 DESIRED

1 • STAND STILL

7 • AS FAST AS POSSIBLE

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.10.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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### 1.6 The Belgian Presidency

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

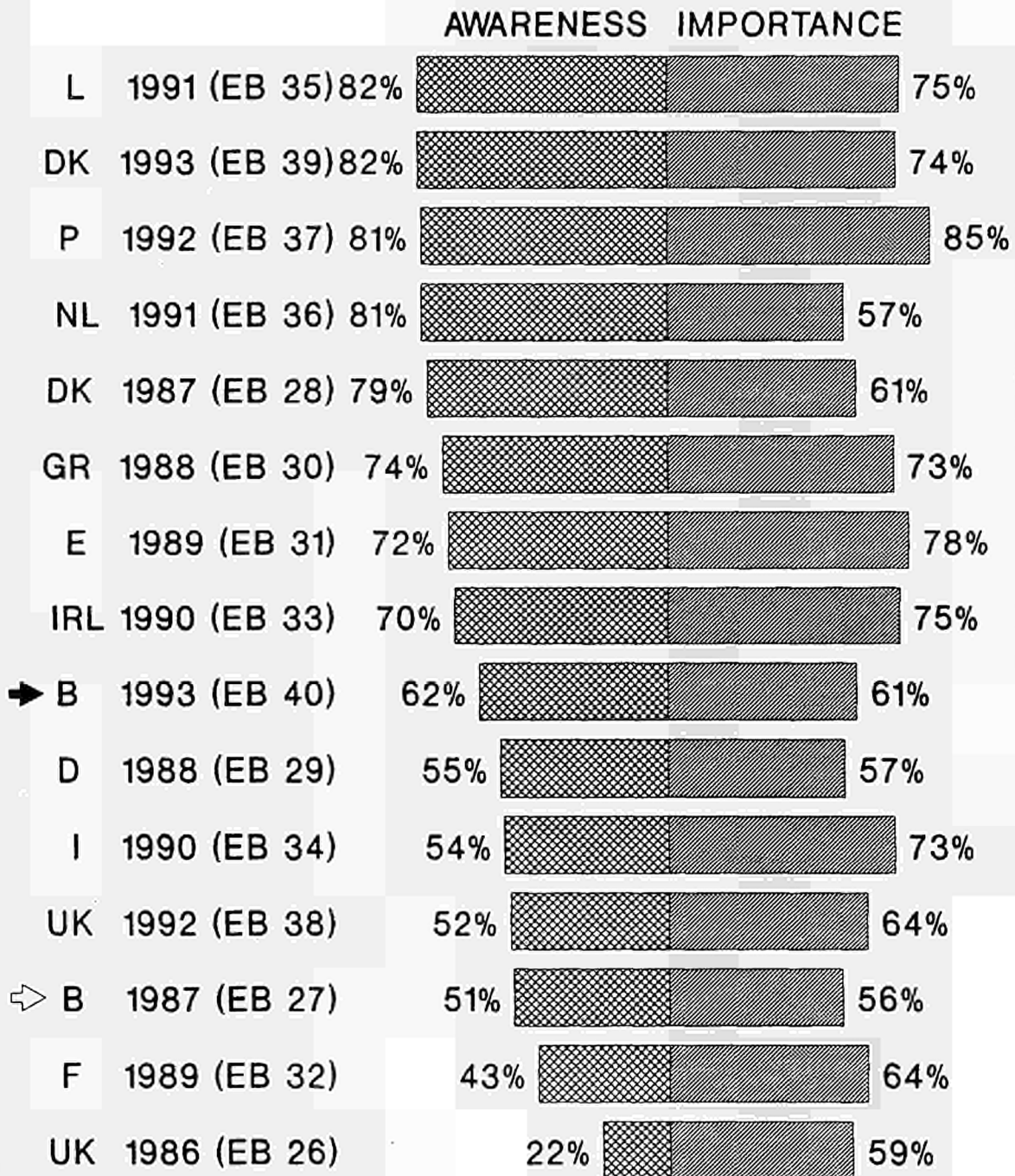
Awareness levels for Belgium this time are about average compared to other countries during their periods of Presidency, although rather on the low side if one takes into account that smaller EU countries generally generate more awareness of their Presidencies among their own people than big countries.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

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

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



## AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EC PRESIDENCY



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 1.11.

## **EUROBAROMETER 40**

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## **2. COMMUNICATING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO PEOPLE**

### **2.1 Awareness of the EU and its institutions**

A revolution is taking place in the way the European Commission communicates with EU citizens. The Maastricht debate revealed that the European Union has become too remote from them. The Commission is now stressing its "openness" to make it easier for ordinary people to find out what it is doing. Users will regularly evaluate the effectiveness of EC information products. There is going to be more coordination of information activity both within the European Commission and between all European institutions. More resources are being made available for EC offices, the European Commission's presence in all Member States. And public opinion polling will take a more important place in the new arrangement. Every month, the EC's Commissioners now devote an hour of their weekly meeting to debate the latest state of public opinion and take it into account for their plans and decisions. The new arrangement pulls no punches. According to Commissioner Pinheiro, who is the driving force behind the reforms, there will be no "propaganda" : "the whole truth will be told".

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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Yet how aware are citizens about the European Union and its institutions anyway? In EUROBAROMETER No. 40, two-thirds (66%) at the EU-level say they heard or read about the European Community "recently" (Figure 2.1, Table 23). The noise of Maastricht as it affects the European Union is still high but clearly more subdued now - there is a fall of 15 points in overall EC awareness level since one year earlier, when the question was last asked. In fact, awareness levels have returned to roughly what they were just before the first Danish referendum in June 1992. Yet the feeling of uninformedness about the European Union - which increased during the debate - remains higher (Figure 2.2).

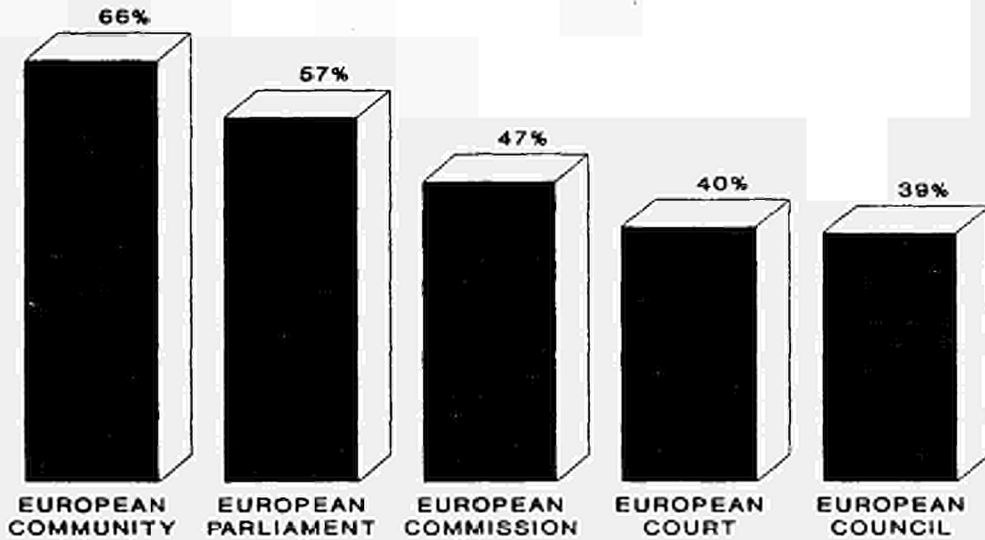
With their constitutional court case still fresh in their minds, Germans are most likely to have heard mention of the European Community (77%), including very high numbers of East Germans (82%). Least likely to have read or heard about it are the British (52%), where the greatest fall in awareness has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

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

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

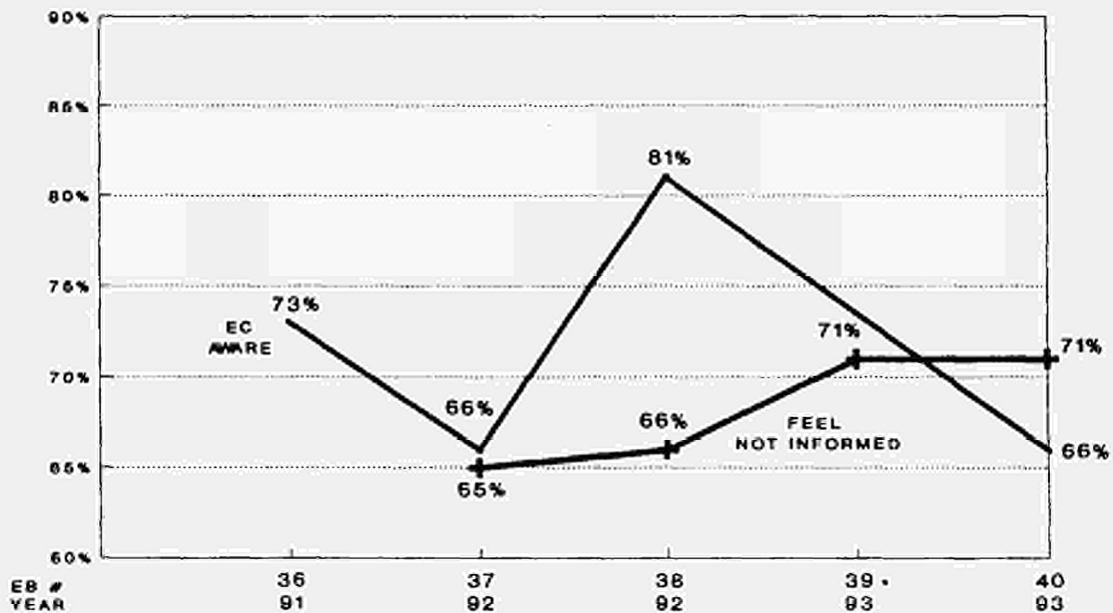
In general, issues being dealt with by the European Union have a higher public profile (51%-74% "recently" aware) than institutions themselves (39%-57%), or even often when it comes to the overall subject of the European Community itself (66%) (see Chapter 3.1 for more details). The media - and people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

AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS IN THE MEDIA "RECENTLY"



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.1.

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



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.2.

-) Question about EC-awareness not asked

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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### 2.2 Interest in learning more

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

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

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

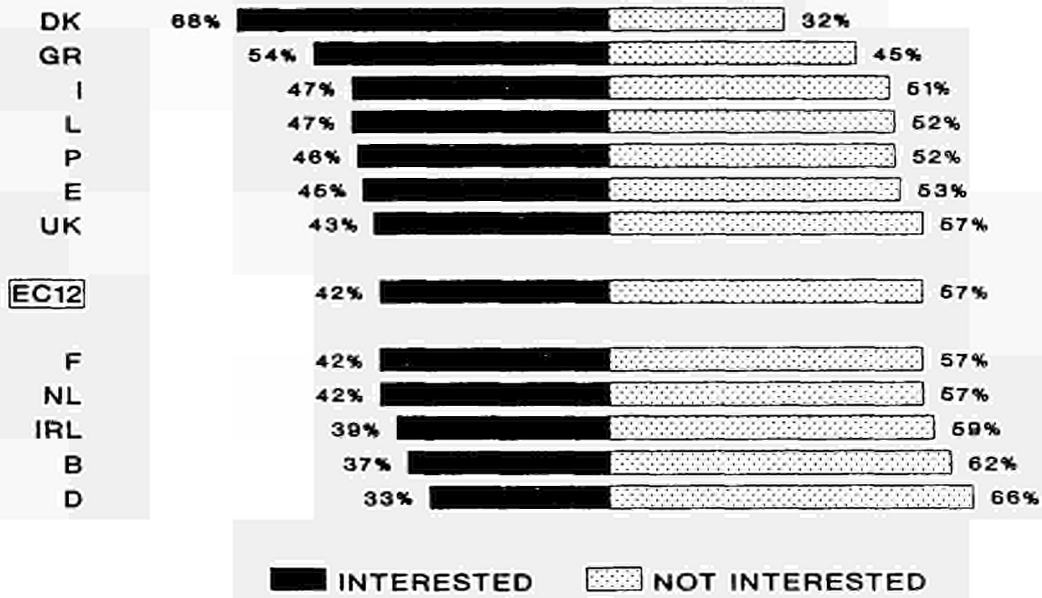
Nevertheless, the "information deficit" is being felt in another way - not because EU citizens feel greater interest but because they feel less well informed.

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

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

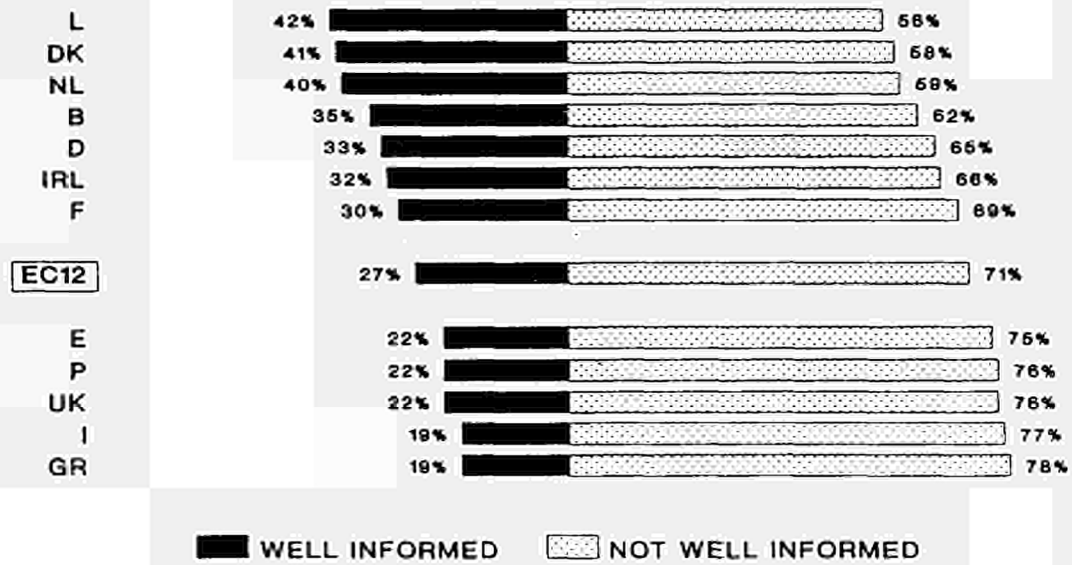
Luxembourgers (42% "very/quite well informed), Danes (41%) and the Dutch (40%) feel the most numerously informed. Those who feel the least informed are more likely to be people from southern countries - Spaniards (75% "not very/at all informed"), Portuguese (76%), Italians (77%) and Greeks (78%) - as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

INTEREST IN EC AFFAIRS



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.3.

FEELING WELL INFORMED OR NOT ABOUT THE EC



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.4.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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

The profile of those that want more information are, in order of respective "average" results: (Table 28) students, self-employed, 15-24 year olds, opinion-leaders, those positive about Europe and those with higher education. News media usage, gender and income level seems to play little or no role <sup>8</sup>.

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

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

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

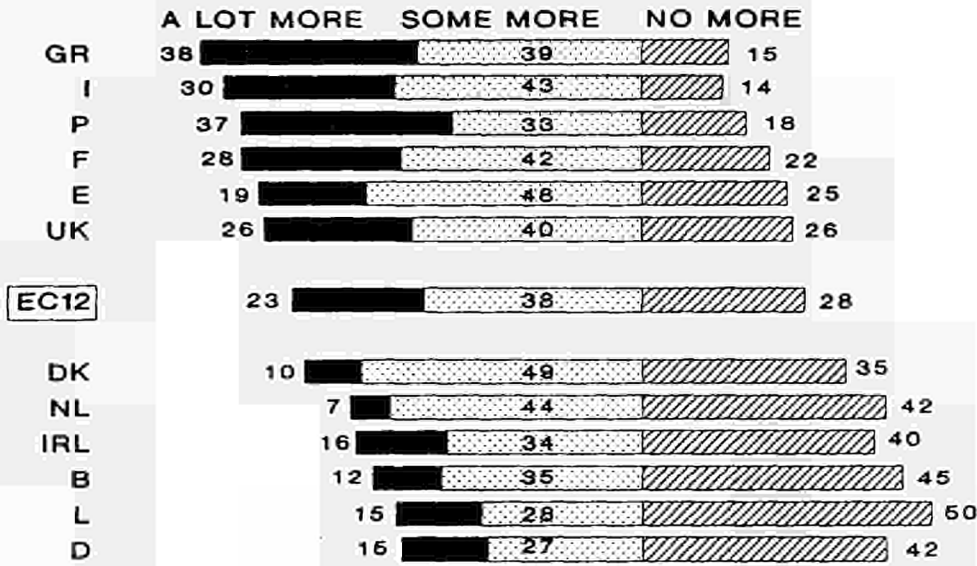
- \* 86% "very important" versus 12% "not very important" to have "**general information** to simply help me understand better how the European Community works and what it does".
- \* 80% versus 18% to have "more specific information helping me **as a citizen** to better form my personal opinion on various European Community affairs or policies".
- \* 70% versus 27% to have "more specific information helping me **as a consumer**".
- \* 53% versus 42% to have "more specific information helping me **in my work**".

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<sup>8</sup> Full explanations of these definitions can be found in the Annexes under "Technical specifications for socio-demographic and socio-political variables used in cross-tabulations".

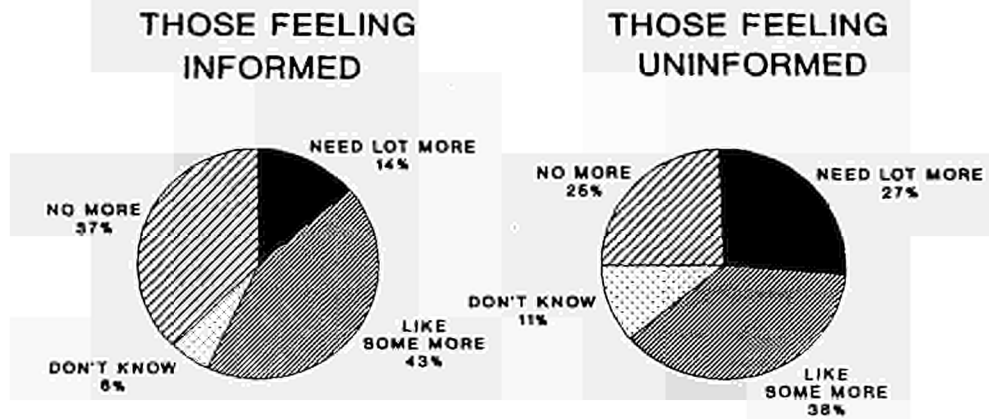


HOW MUCH MORE INFORMATION DESIRED ABOUT THE EC?



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.5.

HOW MUCH MORE INFORMATION DESIRED BY...  
-EC12



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.6.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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More Portuguese show interest in almost all the topics and more southerners (P,GR,I,E) place the emphasis on work-related specific information (In EUROBAROMETER N°38, many southerners put increased competition and/or fear of unemployment as their greatest fears when it comes to the Single Market). Germans score high as well on all non-work-related issues.

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

### 2.3 Where to get more information?

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

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

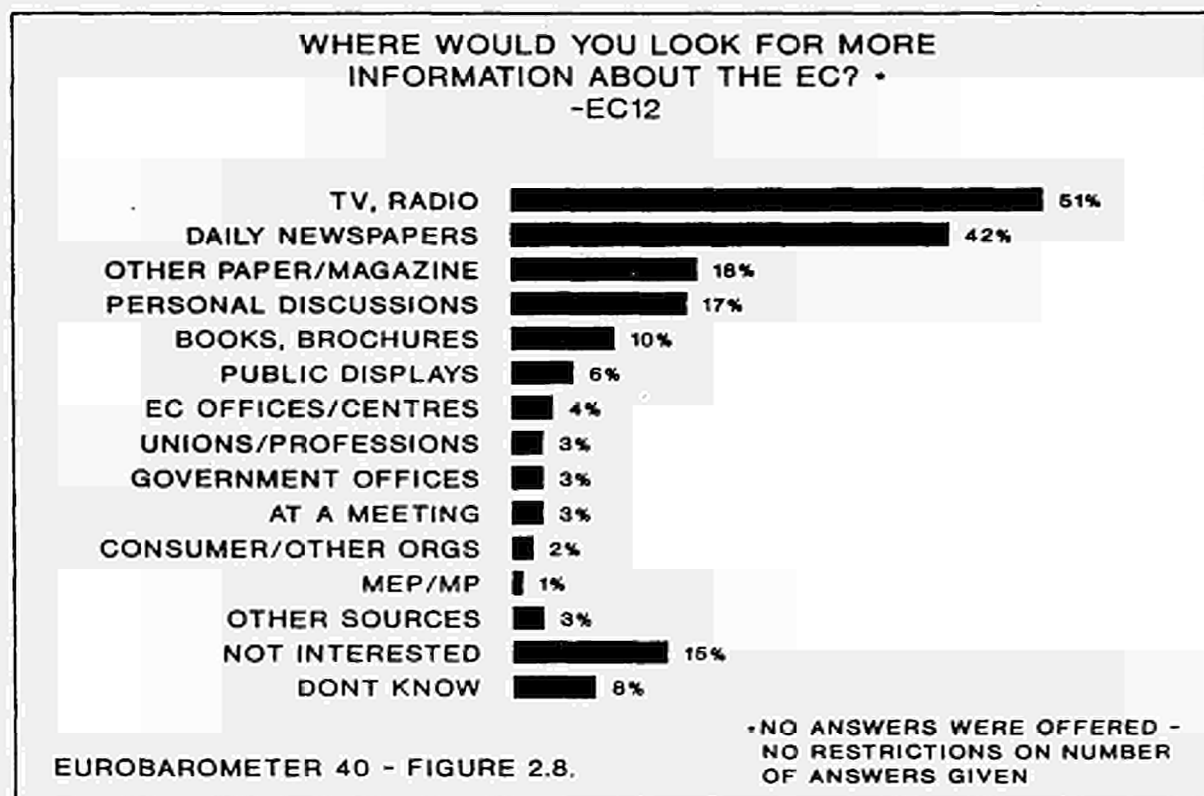
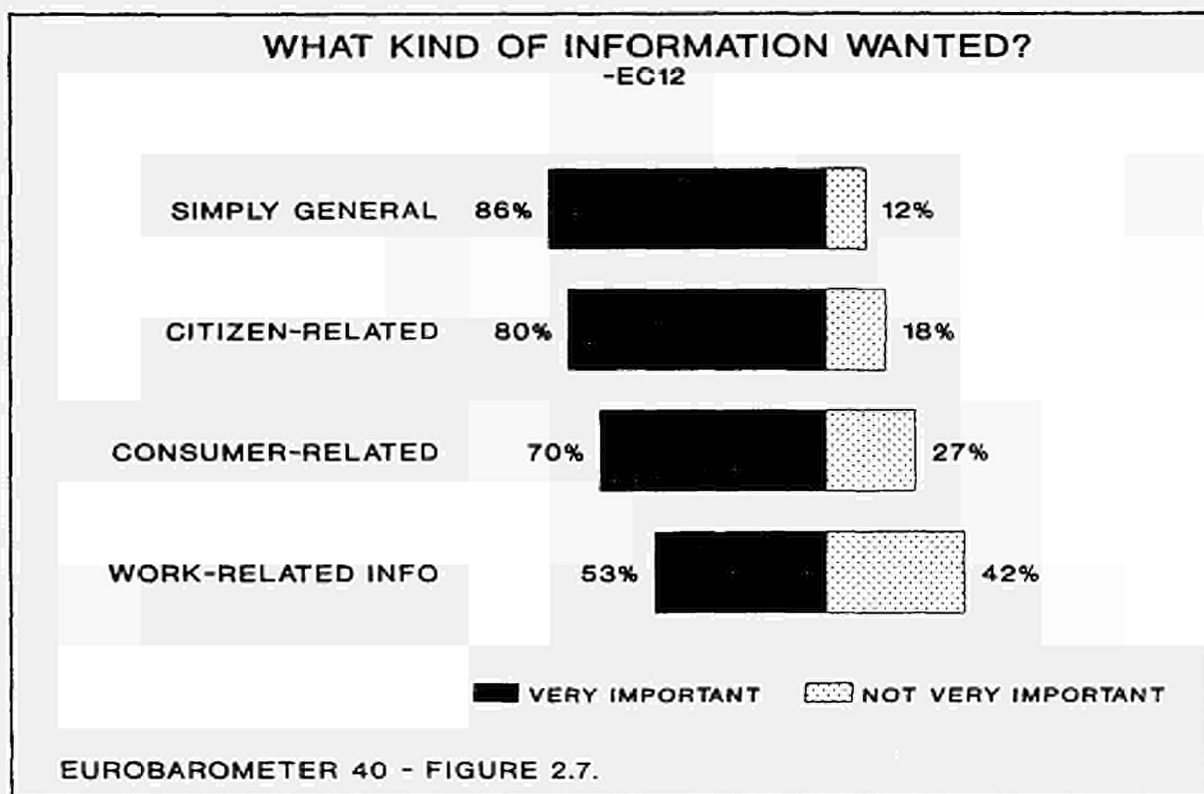
Significantly, hardly anyone (1%) thinks of contacting their Member of the European Parliament or Member of national Parliament to obtain information - and no more than 4% (Ireland) anywhere.

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

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

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



## EUROBAROMETER 40

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

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

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

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

### 2.4 Who should provide the information ?

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

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

Schools and universities come next (30%), the second choice of people in all countries too, although the result is tied with the European Commission in Denmark, Spain, France and the United Kingdom.<sup>10</sup>

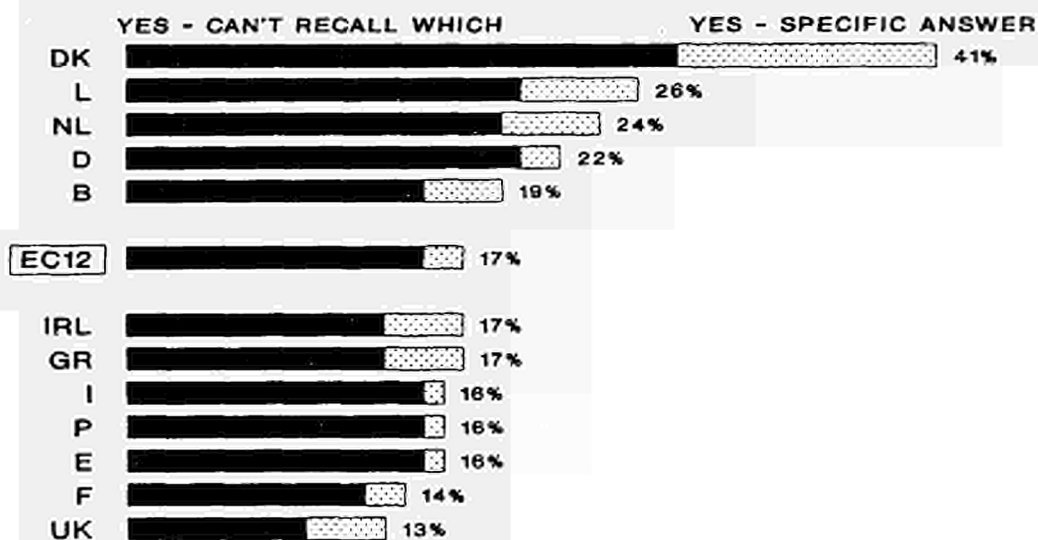
The European Commission comes third (24%), closely followed by local authorities (22%), the European Parliament (21%) and regional authorities (20%). 7% say it should be none on the list, media would cover it sufficiently. 10% don't know. If the European Commission result is added to that of the European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

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

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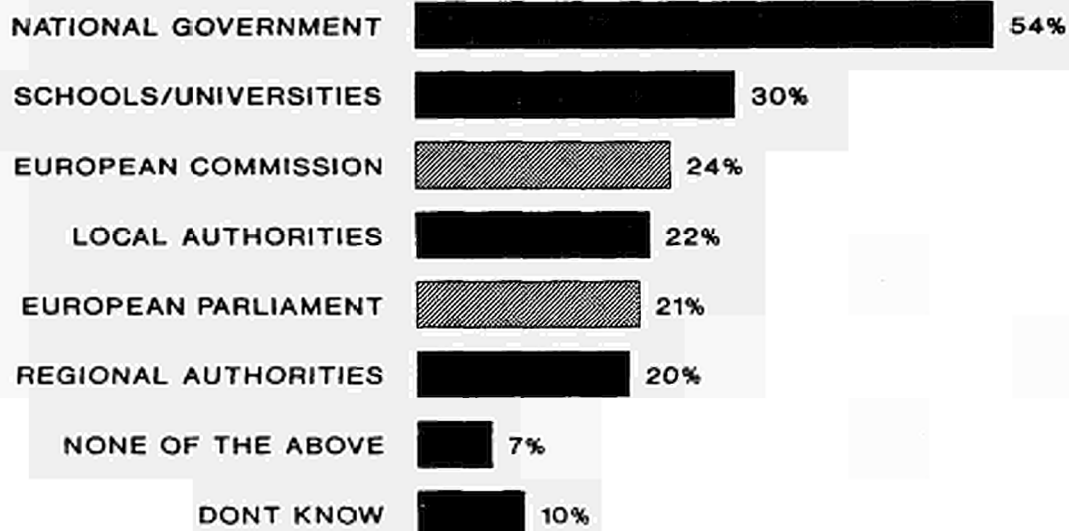
<sup>10</sup> Exceptionally, the Portuguese choose regional authorities next (39%), followed by local authorities (34%), clearly expressing a desire to keep communication on the issue primarily within the borders of their own country.

**AWARENESS OF SPECIALISED AGENCIES  
GIVING EC INFORMATION**



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.9.

**WHO SHOULD PROVIDE EC INFORMATION?  
-EC12**



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.10.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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### 2.5 New possible ways of communicating

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

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

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

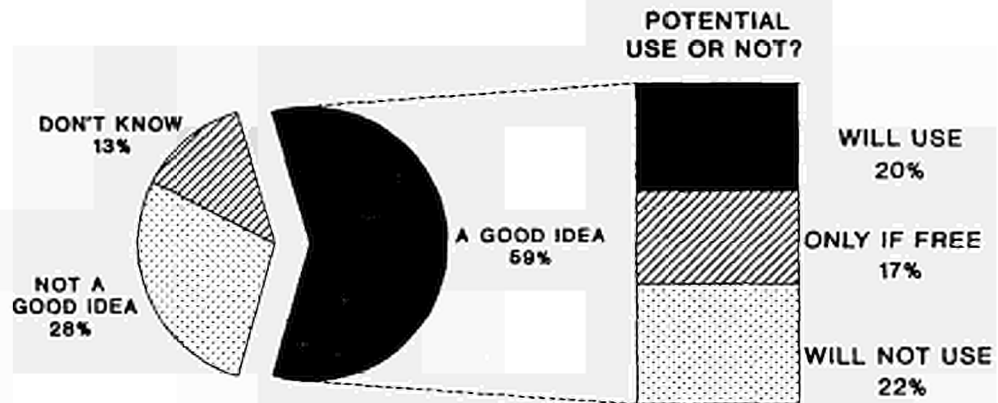
Almost three-quarters of information-starved Portuguese (74%) and Greeks (72%) find it a good idea. Only many among the more knowledgeable Danes are lukewarm (51% "good idea"; 45% "not good idea").

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

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

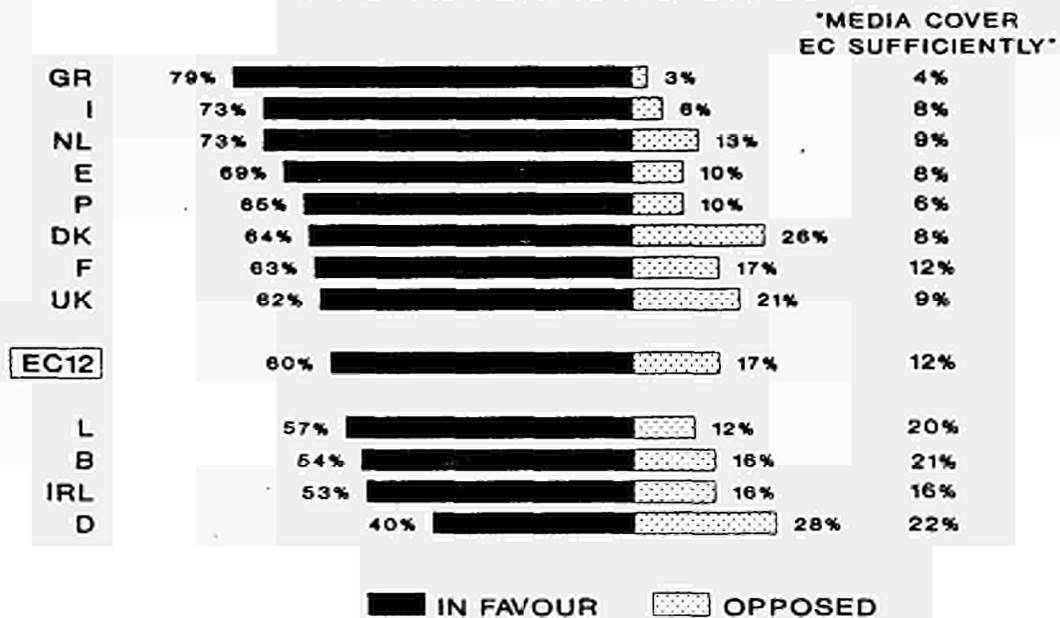
Tax-payer financed television advertising about the European Union is also something which EU citizens might find helpful in fulfilling some of their information needs. This can take many forms, from a simple indication of hotline telephone numbers, for instance, to full-blown public service style explanations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

TELEPHONE/TELEFAX "HOTLINE"  
FOR EC INFORMATION -EC12



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.11.

USE TAX PAYERS' MONEY FOR TELEVISION  
INFO-ADVERTISING ON EC ?



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 2.12.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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60% of EU citizens support public authorities buying time on television to give information about the European Community, its institutions, policies and regulations. 17% are opposed. 12% say spontaneously that there is no need to buy airtime because the media covers EU issues sufficiently. 11% "don't know" (Figure 2.12, Table 34). Again, we see this as an indicator for the suspicion of the "orientation gap" being bigger than the "information deficit" as such, in many cases.

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

### 2.6 Trends in media use

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

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

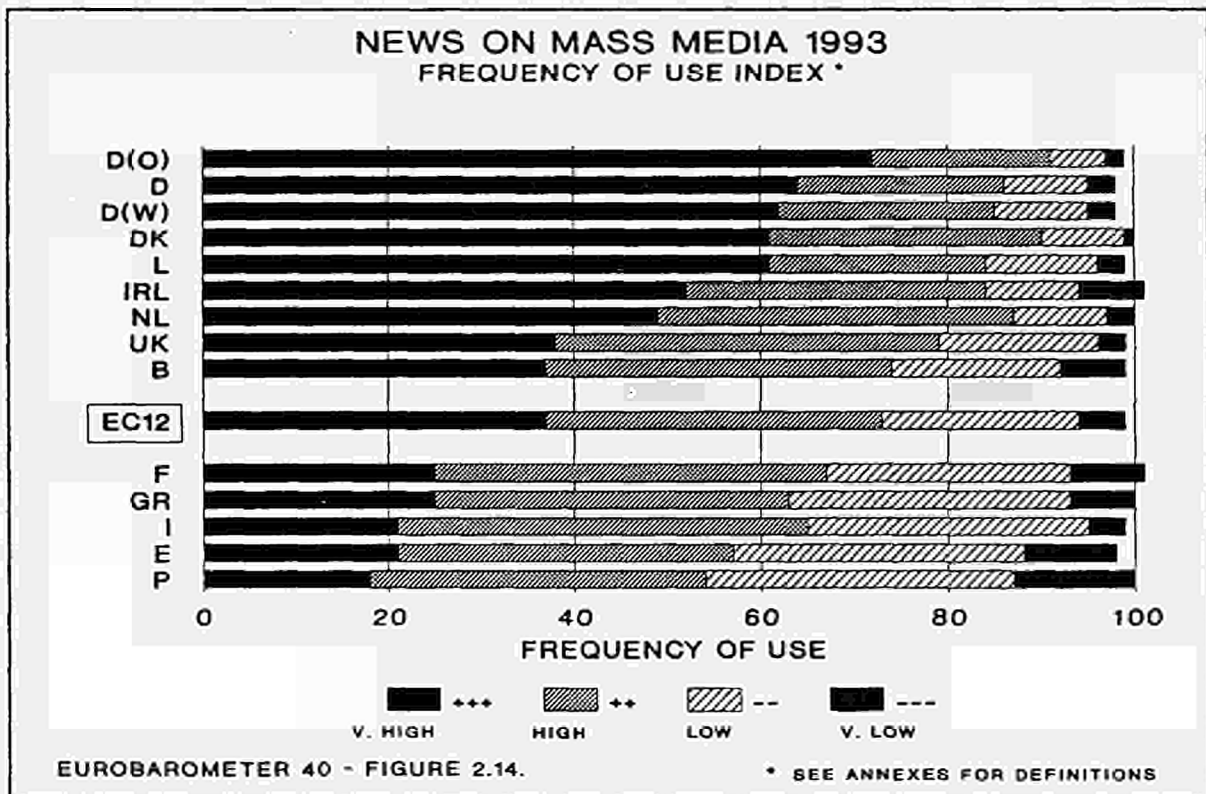
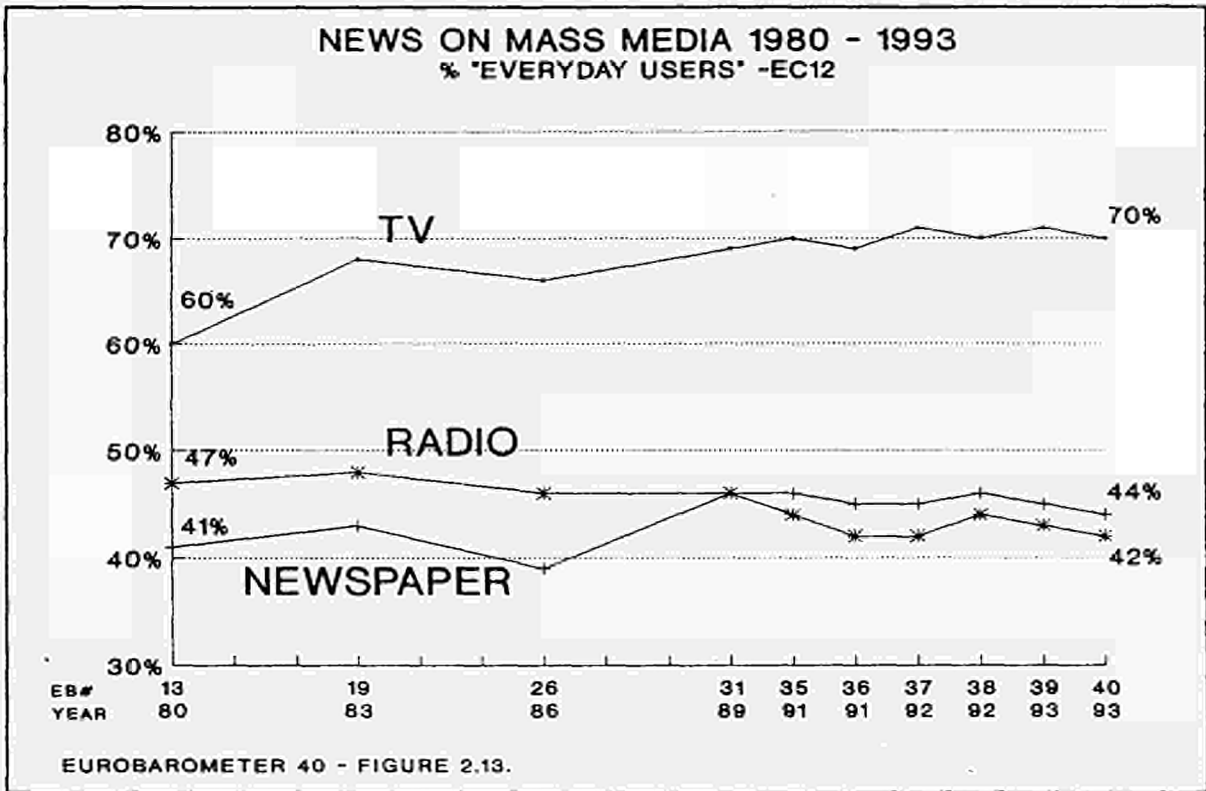
The use of radio as a source of news appears to be declining gradually. In 1980, 47% of EC citizens said they listened to radio news everyday and this dropped to 42% in Autumn 1993. This very gradual decline has led to newspapers marginally overtaking radio since Spring 1991 as a more important source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

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

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<sup>11</sup> Full explanations of these definitions can be found in the Annexes under "Technical specifications for socio-demographic and socio-political variables used in cross-tabulations".





## EUROBAROMETER 40

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

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

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

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

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

Biggest mass media news consumers are opinion-leaders (53%), high income earners (47%) and those who finished their studies later (46%). They are more likely to be of the 40+ age group (41%) and be male (41%) rather than female (34%). Students are among the lowest users (27%) (Table 36).

If a brief socio-demographic analysis is made by the three separate media, some differences emerge (Table 37) :

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

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

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

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

## **EUROBAROMETER 40**

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### **3. EUROPEAN POLICY AREAS**

#### **3.1 Awareness of key EU issues**

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

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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

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

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

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

### ⊗ 3.2 Maastricht

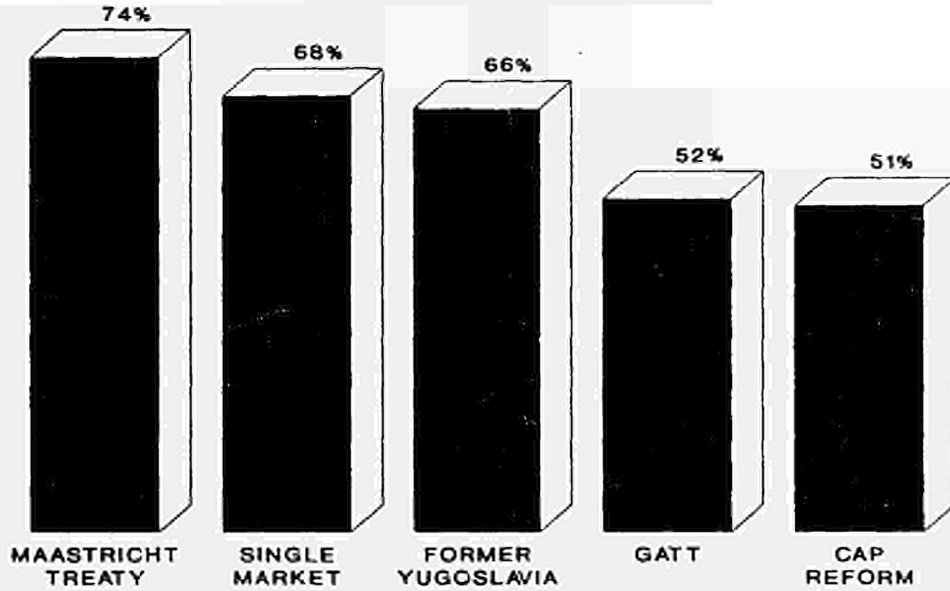
As has been seen, Maastricht continued to hit the headlines right until the end of the ratification process. What is the final scorecard of those for or against the Treaty?

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

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

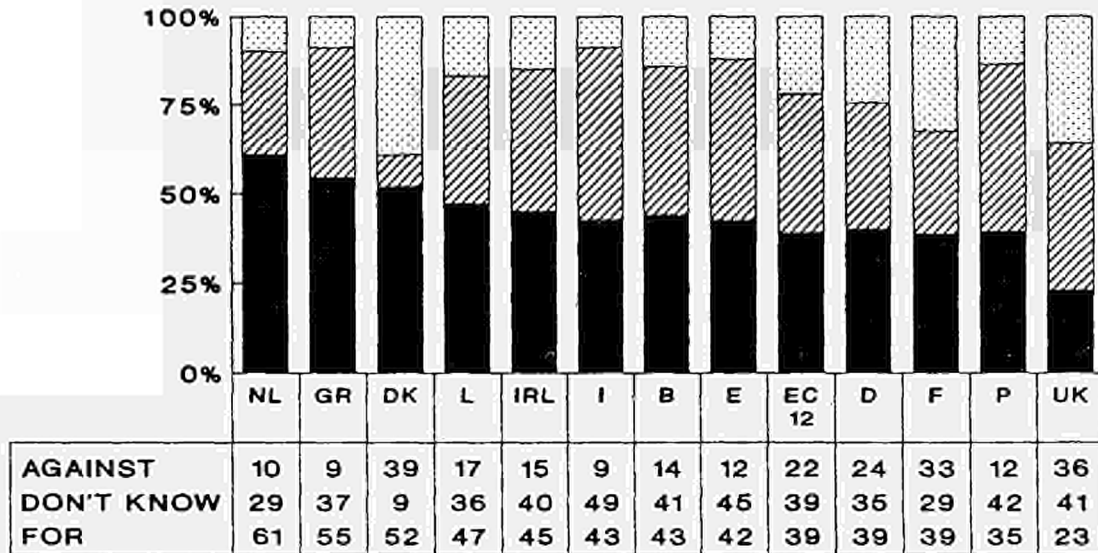
If one takes the "undecideds" into account, the picture inevitably becomes less clear (Figure 3.2). 39% are for the Treaty, 22% against and 39% do not know. There are absolute majorities in favour only in the Netherlands (61%), Greece (55%) and, significantly, Denmark (52% where those "undecided" are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

AWARENESS OF EC ISSUES IN THE MEDIA "RECENTLY" -EC12



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.1.

FOR OR AGAINST THE MAASTRICHT TREATY



■ FOR    ▨ DON'T KNOW    ▩ AGAINST

EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.2.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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

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

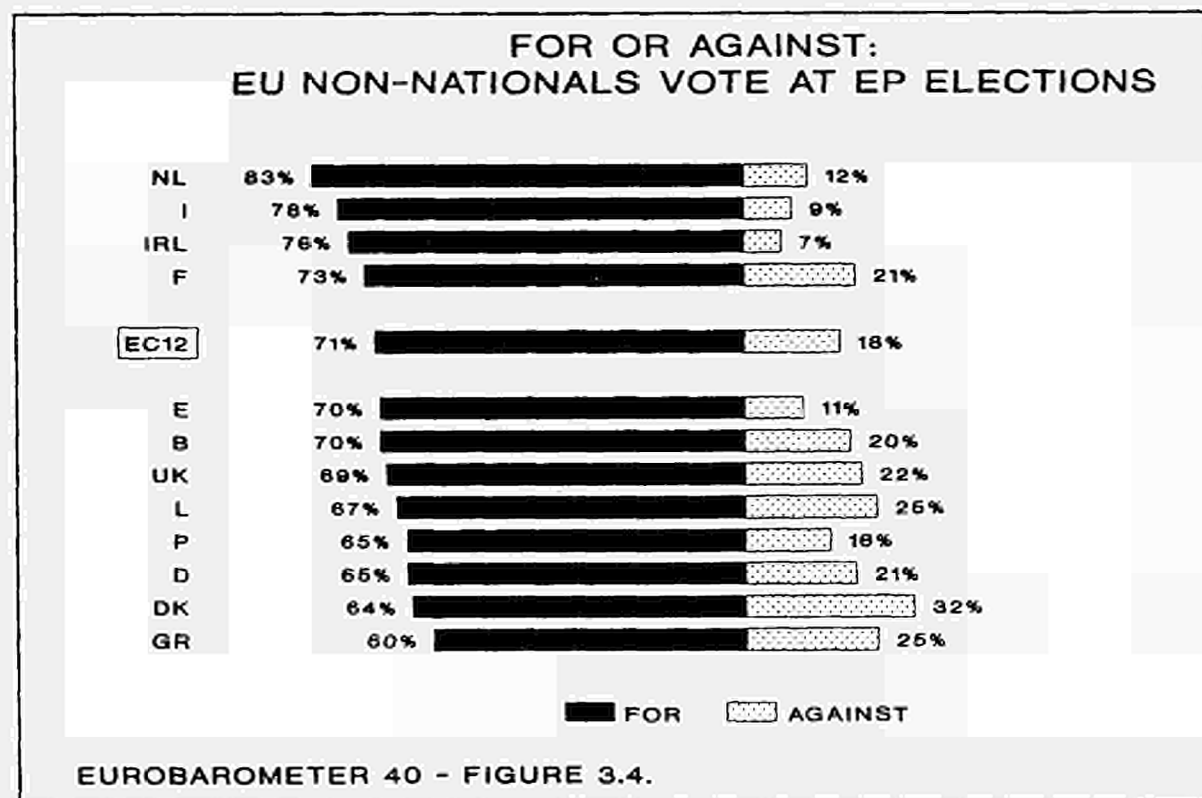
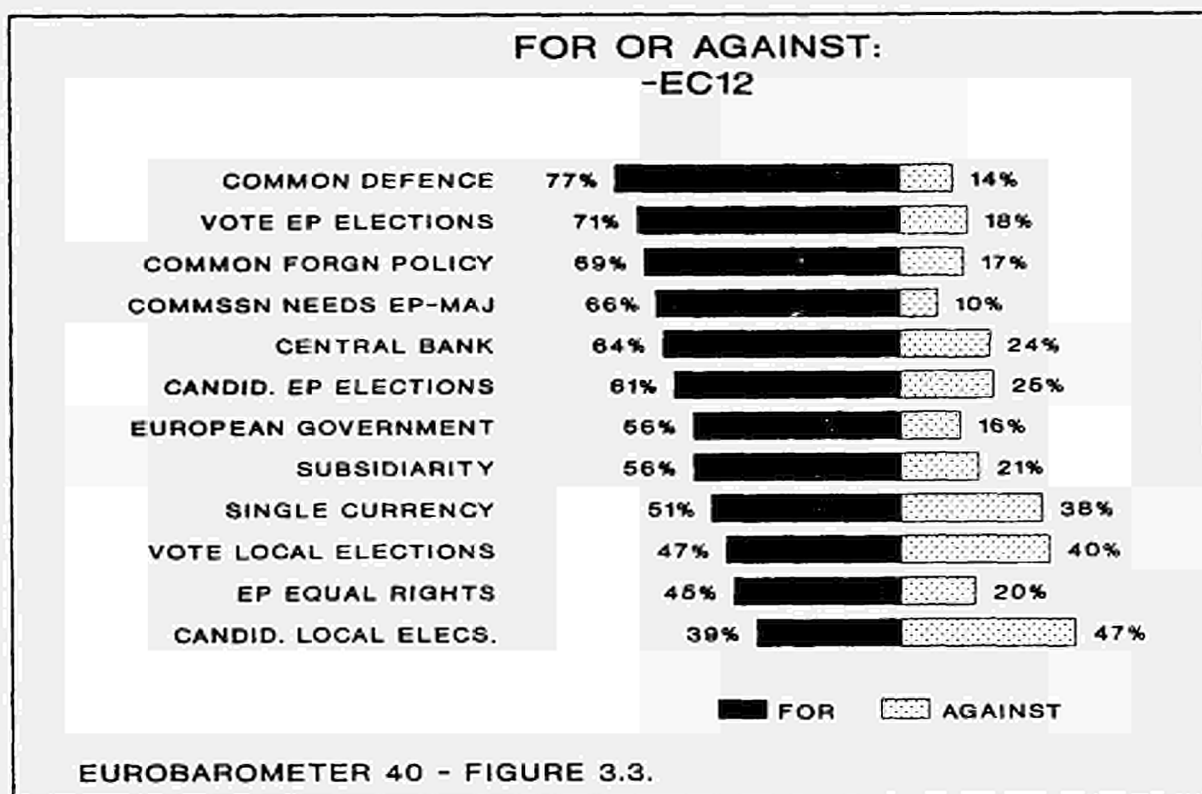
Looking now at some of the key issues of the Treaty which are in the process of being implemented by the European Union, we find broad support for many of the provisions of "Maastricht", namely (Figure 3.3, Table 40) :

- \* By 77% in favour to 14% against, that EC member states should work towards a **common defence policy**. Seven out of ten<sup>12</sup> are in favour everywhere except neutrality-minded Ireland (still two-to-one in favour) and Denmark, where people are divided on the issue (47% for; 48% against).
- \* By 71% to 18%, that any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have **the right to vote in European elections**. Large absolute majorities of at least two-to-one endorse this (Figure 3.4).
- \* By 69% to 17%, that the Member States of the European Community should have **one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Community (Union)**. Absolute majorities are in favour everywhere.
- \* By 66% to 10%, that **the President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament**. Otherwise they should resign. Absolute majorities of at least three-to-one are in favour everywhere.
- \* By 64% to 24%, that **there should be a European Monetary Union with a European Central Bank pursuing a policy of monetary stability, that is fighting inflation**. People are more than two-to-one in favour in most countries. Only in the United Kingdom are less than half in favour (45% for: 41% against)

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





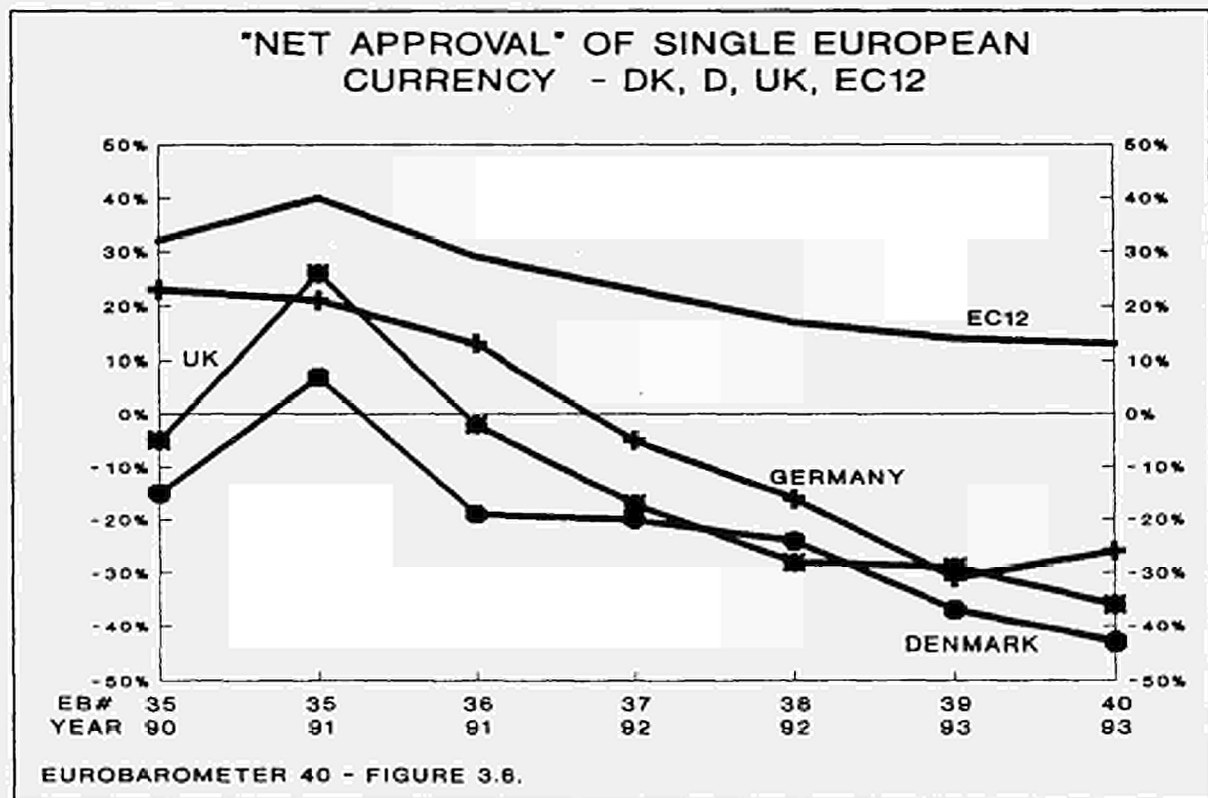
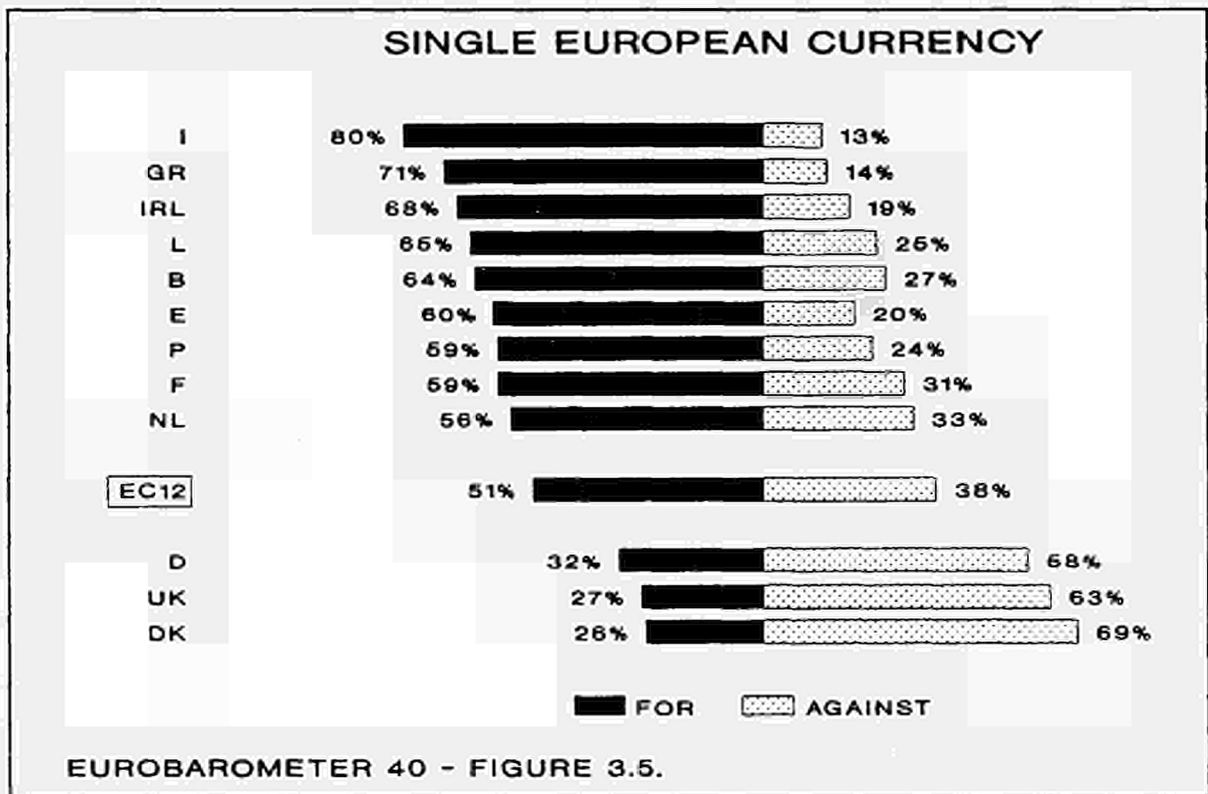
## EUROBAROMETER 40

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- \* By 61% to 25%, that any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a **candidate in European elections**. This is supported by absolute majorities from all countries, although opposition from a sizeable minority exists in France (50% for; 42% against) and Denmark (54% for; 41% against).
- \* By 56% to 16%, that the European Community should have a **European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council** of Heads of national government. Majorities are at least two-to-one in support everywhere with the exception of Denmark, where a relative majority are against (34% for; 47% against) (cf. supra, page 30, for similar question without reference to the European Council).
- \* By 56% to 21%, that the European Community should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments. This **principle of subsidiarity has two-to-one support everywhere**. Danes are substantially more supportive (73% for; 16% against) of this than people from any other country.
- \* By 51% to 38%, that there should be a European Monetary Union with **one single currency replacing by 1999 the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Community**. This is the issue intensely debated in the media of some Member States that divides the EU at the present time - nine countries have absolute majorities in favour while in the remaining three (Germany, the United Kingdom and Denmark) have absolute majorities against it (Figure 3.5).
- \* By 47% to 40%, that **any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections**. Absolute majorities are in favour in Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and Italy. In France and Germany, people are divided. Majorities are against in Greece, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Belgium.
- \* By 45% to 20%, that, in matters of EC legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers. This crucial constitutional question receives a high "don't know" rate of 35% because "taxation" is mentioned<sup>13</sup>. Now majorities are in favour everywhere except Denmark, which is divided on the issue (33% for; 36% against).

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<sup>13</sup> In earlier surveys with "legislation" only mentioned, a majority was in favour. Cf. EB 38 for the difference of results when each version of the question was asked at different moments of the interview.



## EUROBAROMETER 40

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- \* and finally REJECTED by 47% "against" to 39% "in favour", that **any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections**. This proposal only finds favour among a majority of people in three countries - Ireland, Spain and Italy. The Dutch are divided (47% for; 46% against) while majorities everywhere else are against, especially most Danes (63% against)<sup>14</sup>, Luxembourgers and French (both 62%).

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

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

### 3.3 Subsidiarity: national and EC policy areas

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

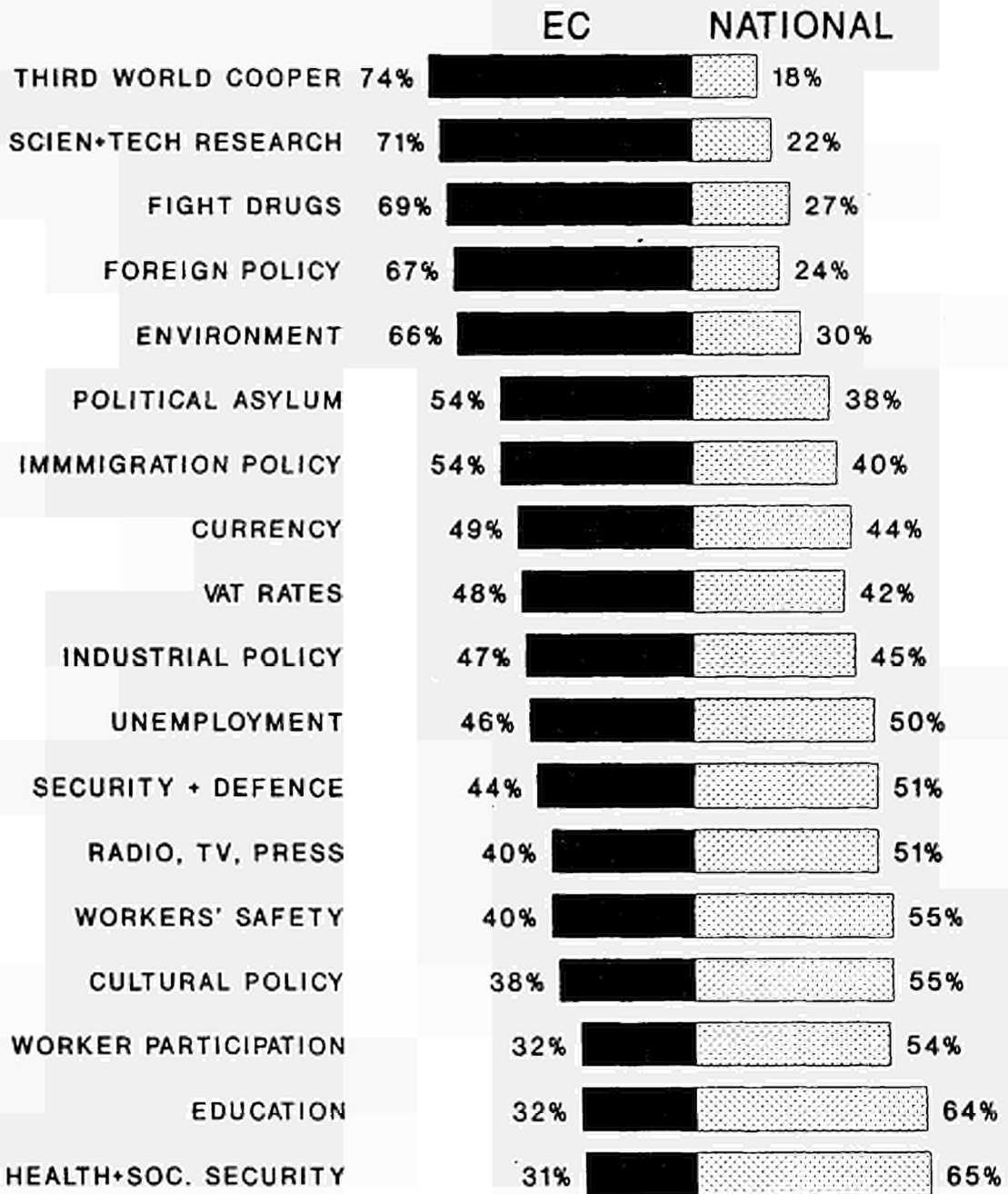
In this area, the EUROBAROMETER has for some time measured EU public preference for a number of key policy areas to be handled by either at the EU or governmental level. The public has clear preferences in this regard, as can be seen by the following results (Figure 3.7, Table 41) :

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<sup>14</sup> Although non-Danish citizens residing in the country for a defined period of years enjoy this right since many years already - whether they originate from other EU Member States or from elsewhere.

<sup>15</sup> The German government will need the approval of Parliament before the country can join a single currency.

## NATIONAL OR JOINT EC DECISION MAKING? 18 POLICY AREAS -EC12



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.7.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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**MOST WANT THE EUROPEAN UNION TO MAKE DECISIONS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:**

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

- \* COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, Third World, by 74% to 18%. Absolute majorities are in favour of Union action everywhere, from 79% of Italians, French and Dutch to 56% of Greeks.
- \* SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH, by 71% to 22%, from a high of 79% of French, Luxembourgers and Dutch to 65% of Germans, including 73% of Danes.
- \* THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS, by 69% to 27%, from 77% of Dutch to 53% of Spaniards.
- \* FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, by 67% to 24%, with absolute majorities in favour everywhere, but only a narrow majority in favour in Greece (47% EU; 43% national). Greece is increasingly at odds with many EU Member States concerning the issue of recognising the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a factor which may strengthen a more nationally-oriented attitude on foreign policy issues towards non-EU countries (such as already with Cyprus and Turkey) among its citizens than is the case in many other Member States.
- \* PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, by 66% to 30%, with absolute majorities in favour everywhere, from 82% of Dutch to 51% of the Irish.
- \* RULES FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM, by 54% to 38%, with most Danes (39:58) and British (40:54) preferring that this matter be handled by national governments and the Greeks being divided on the matter<sup>16</sup>.
- \* IMMIGRATION POLICY, by 54% to 40%, with most Danes (38:58), Luxembourgers (40:51) and British (34:60) believing it should be in the hands of national governments and both the Greeks and Irish divided on the subject.
- \* CURRENCY, by 49% to 44%, with results not very dissimilar to those already discussed - majorities in favour of the EU handling the issue this time in eight countries, with Danes and Portuguese divided, most Germans unhappy (42:54) and most British resolutely against (25:70) the EU dealing with it. This question does not refer to a single currency replacing national currencies by 1999, and this seems to much soften opposition to the EU handling the issue in Denmark at any rate.

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<sup>16</sup> An interesting result, not very different from earlier surveys, in view of the fact, that Denmark opted out of intergovernmental cooperation in "matters of legal and domestic, in particular police affairs".

- \* **RATES OF VAT (Value Added Tax)**, by 48% to 42% with majorities from four countries preferring to give the job to national governments - Denmark (43:52), Greece (30:57), Luxembourg (41:53) and Portugal (31:51).
- \* **INDUSTRIAL POLICY**, by a narrow 47% to 45% with most people from seven countries (B,GR,F,IRL,I,L,NL) backing the EU's role and the remainder the national governments' (DK,D,EP,UK). Most East Germans back the EU' role (51:43) while West German results exactly mirror the East German view but in favour of national governments (43:51).

**MOST WANT NATIONAL DECISION-MAKING IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:**

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

- \* **DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT**, by 50% to 46%. Majorities for either national or EU decision-making are relatively narrow in most countries, perhaps allowing for joint action in this field, as indeed is the case given the recent European Commission White Paper produced on the subject. The British are more committed to national governments dealing with the issue (63:32).
- \* **SECURITY AND DEFENCE**<sup>17</sup>, by 51% to 44%. A large majority of the Dutch (24:73) by contrast support the EU's role, followed less resolutely by many Belgians (42:53), Germans (42:52) and Italians (45:49). Neutrality-minded Irish are most for security and defence remaining the responsibility of national governments (71:21).
- \* **BASIC RULES FOR BROADCASTING AND PRESS**, by 51% to 40%. Apart from most Luxembourgers favouring the EU's role (36:52) and indecisive results in Italy and Germany, majorities everywhere support the national government's role.
- \* **HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS**, by 55% to 40%. Italy is the only country where a majority seek the EU's involvement (40:54). The Irish and Dutch are divided: everywhere else most support the role of national governments.
- \* **CULTURAL POLICY**, by 55% to 38%. Apart from Italians who are divided on the issue, absolute majorities elsewhere wish to keep this issue in the hands of national governments. This is particularly significant given the fact that the Maastricht Treaty has for the first time given the EU a major say in cultural policy.

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<sup>17</sup> Many interviewed may understand "Security" to concern domestic police matters. The item will mention only "Defence" in half of the sample of the next Standard EUROBAROMETER Survey.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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- \* PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES ON COMPANY BOARDS OF DIRECTORS, by 54% to 32%. Majorities are for national governments dealing with the issue everywhere except Ireland, whose people are divided on the subject.
- \* EDUCATION by 64% to 32%. Absolute majorities everywhere are for national governments doing the job, apart from Italy whose people are divided on the issue.
- \* HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, by 65% to 31%. Everywhere, absolute majorities back national governments in this area.

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

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

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

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



### **3.4 Single European Market**

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

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

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

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

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

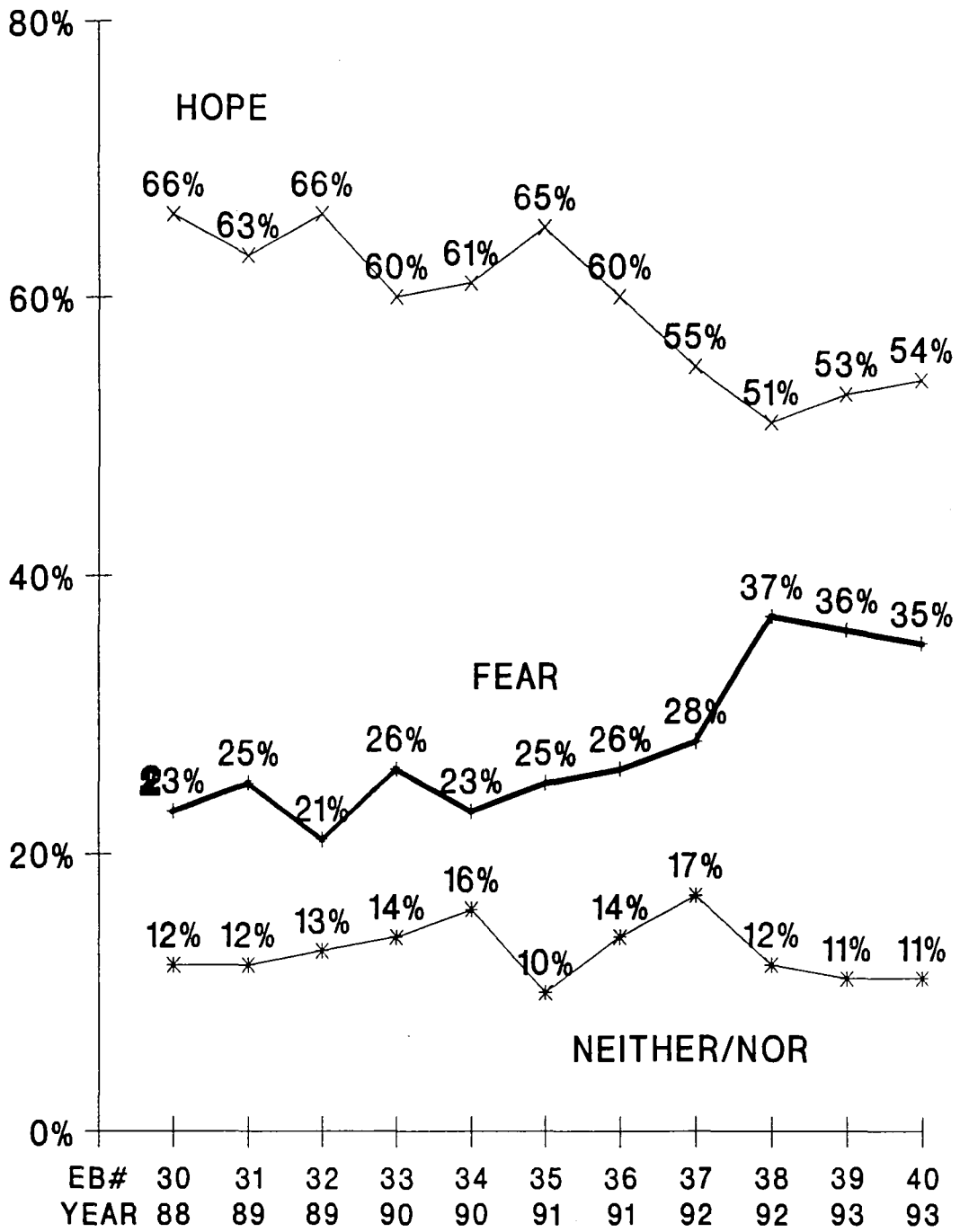
At Member State level, the results for the above question correlate quite closely with the extent to which EU citizens feel the Single Market is advantageous or not for their own country. In this respect, 44% at the EU-level say it brings advantages, while 29% say it does not (Figure 3.9, Table 43).

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

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

EUROBAROMETER 40

### SINGLE MARKET - HOPE OR FEAR? 1988 - 1993 - EC12



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 3.8.

A special study undertaken within the framework of EUROBAROMETER No. 40 <sup>18</sup>, gives us additional insight into one of the most important aspects of the Single Market when it comes to the benefits that should accrue personally to EU citizens - the freedom of movement of people across former borders within the EU.

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

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

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

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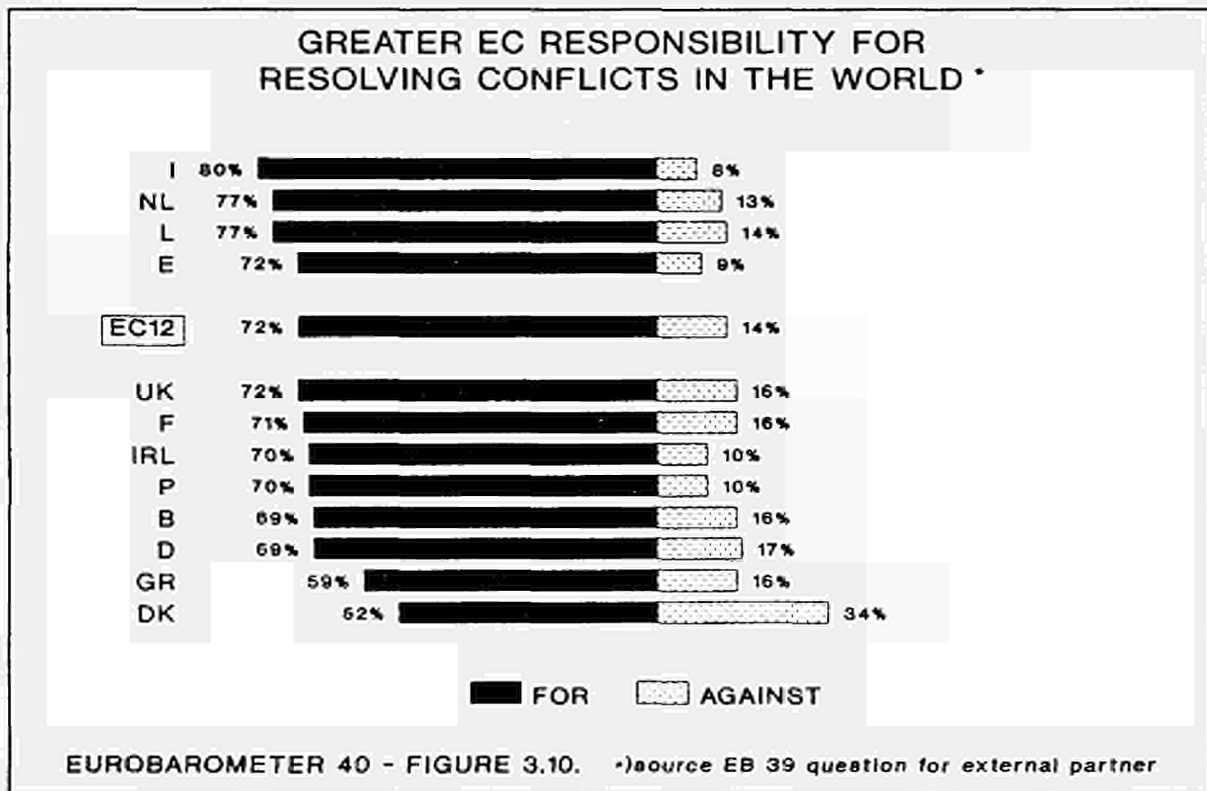
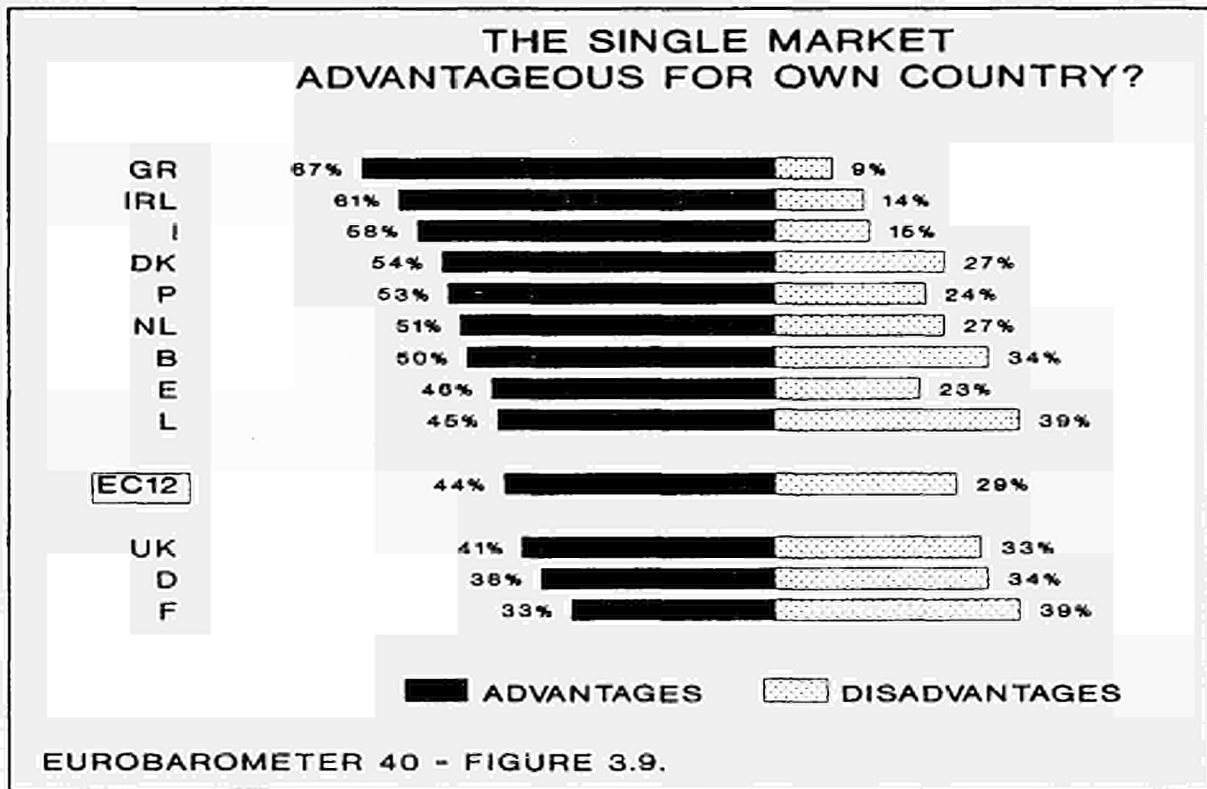
A third of all EU citizens (33%) say they visited another EU country in 1993 (Table 45). 90% of Luxembourgers say they went to another EU country last year. Benelux citizens travelled the most, followed by around half of all Danes and Germans. By contrast, less than a quarter of southerners did. At the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

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

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<sup>18</sup> Asked on behalf of an association of national police research institutes in Germany and The Netherlands

EUROBAROMETER 40



**Of the third of EU citizens who travelled, two thirds reports that they have not been checked at the border** (Table 46). 9% say they have been checked at the French border and 8% at the Spanish (however the fact that these two countries were the most popular destinations should be borne in mind as part of reason for their prominence in this respect).

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

A Telephone Flash carried out in September 1993<sup>20</sup> gives us more clues about EU citizens' attitudes towards the issue of free movement. Two-thirds of EU citizens (66%) say that they know that any citizen of any Member State of the European Community has the right to move and settle freely anywhere within the Community (Table 47). Awareness of this issue seems highest in Italy (78%) and West Germany (76%).

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

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

### **3.5 The EU's role in the world**

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

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<sup>19</sup> Denmark is not a "Schengen country"

<sup>20</sup> The technical specifications of Flash No. 19, conducted by EOS-GALLUP Europe during the period 8th-20th September 1993 on behalf of Directorate-General XV for Internal Market and Financial Services, can be found in the Annexes. Only main urban areas were surveyed in Greece, Spain, Portugal and Ireland: results in these countries are not directly comparable. East Germany and Northern Ireland were not surveyed.

## **EUROBAROMETER 40**

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Previously, in EUROBAROMETER No. 39 of Spring 1993, citizens were asked whether the European Community as a whole should take a greater share of responsibility for resolving conflicts around the world. The answer is an overwhelming "YES".

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

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

## **4. INITIATIVES FOR THE EU JOB MARKET <sup>21</sup>**

### **4.1 Problems and solutions to unemployment**

What is EU citizens' greatest concern today? Asked about the most important problem facing the European Community in a September 1993 Telephone Flash poll <sup>22</sup>, 67% at the EU level stressed the burden of "unemployment"; by far the highest result (Figure 4.1, Table 50).

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

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

<sup>22</sup> All results in Chapter 4 relate to Flash No. 20 conducted by EOS-GALLUP Europe during the period 31st August-16th September 1993 on behalf of the Directorate-General V for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs. East Germany was surveyed face-to-face. Only main urban areas were surveyed in Greece, Spain, Portugal and Ireland: results in these countries are not directly comparable.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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Commenting on this result, Mr. Pádraig Flynn, Commissioner for Social Affairs, said it highlights "the level of Europe's popular concern with unemployment and also underlines the need for new programmes and policies to get the unemployed off the dole and to keep the employed at work". (See also the European Commission's Green Paper on European Social Policy initiated by Mr. Flynn).

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

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

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

Readers may wonder why the answer to this Flash question is in a quite different league to the EUROBAROMETER result shown at the start of this report - the most important problem for the twelve member countries of the European Community to resolve - where rising prices and regional development come ahead of "coordinating the social policy of the Member States in the fields of employment and job training". The answer probably lies with the highly emotive and direct word "unemployment". People want action, not coordination. As we have seen, very high percentages of EU citizens consider the "employment situation" to have much deteriorated in their country over the past year and believe that prospects are not much better for 1994 (see Chapter 1.2). The current feeling by most citizens that national governments (at least in October 1993, before the White Paper was completed) are better placed to deal with the matter may have rather reduced support for an EU-level "coordination" role (see Chapter 3.3).



Many EU citizens recognise **the current poor economic situation** is the major cause of unemployment in the European Community (34%) (Figure 4.2, Table 51). However just as many blame (34%) the **"inadequate policies of governments"**. 10% say there is a lack of solidarity among EC Countries while only 9% say wages are excessively high. Very few place primary and direct blame on the Single Market (3%) or the European Community (2%) for such woes.

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

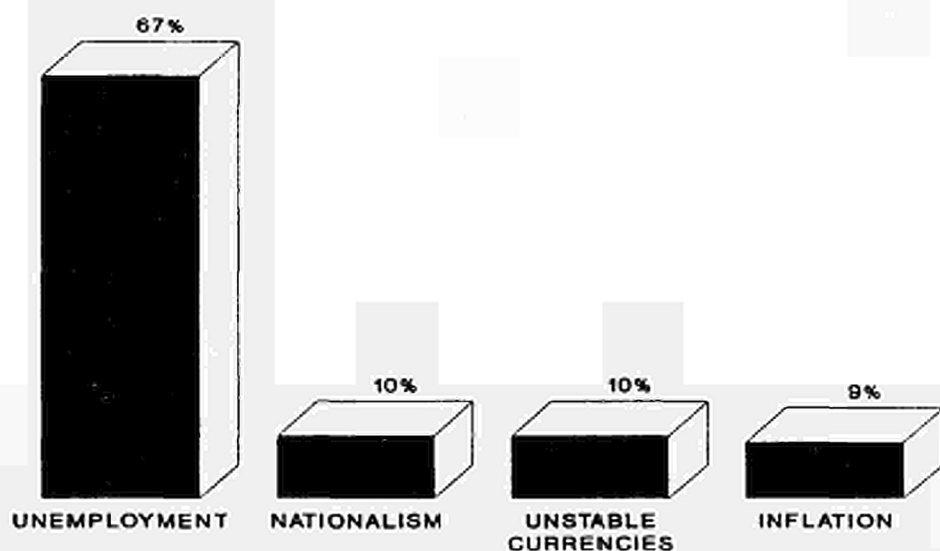
Greatest worries about excessive wage levels are expressed in the Netherlands (19%). The European Single Market is blamed as the chief culprit by a maximum of 6% anywhere (Portugal) while the European Community stands accused only by a maximum of 5% anywhere (Denmark and Luxembourg).

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

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

## EUROBAROMETER 40

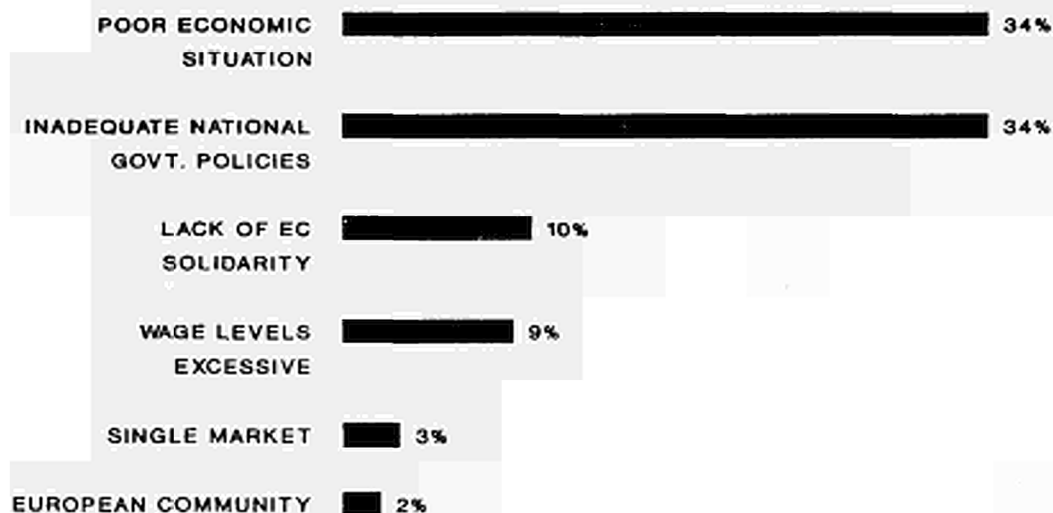
### MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING EUROPEAN COMMUNITY -EC12-



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 4.1.

→ source: flash EB 20

### PERCEIVED MAJOR CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT -EC12-



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 4.2.

→ source: flash EB 20

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

## 4.2 Job-sharing

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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### 4.3 "Flexi-time"

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

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

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

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

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

Thus flexi-time is supported by majorities who like the idea of deciding for themselves when they should work, even if many do not accept being penalised financially for the privilege.

Those who originally said they would prefer working fixed hours were asked whether they would accept flexible working time if their employer offered a slight increase in their earnings.

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

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

#### **4.4 Vocational training**

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

- \* ... "organised as part of your work". Overall 22% EU-wide say they did, including 46% of managers, 44% of salaried employees, 29% of the self-employed, 26% of manual workers and 19% of the currently unemployed.
- \* ... "organised as part of a public employment programme". Overall 8% say they did, including 22% of the currently unemployed, 15% of both managers and salaried employees, 8% of manual workers and 5% of the self-employed.
- \* ... "organised by a college or university". Overall 13% say they did, including 26% of managers, 21% of salaried employees, 15% of the self-employed, 12% of the currently unemployed and 6% of manual workers.
- \* ... "cost free (evening courses, correspondence courses...) which you decided yourself to undertake". Overall 11% say they did, including 19% of salaried employees, 16% of managers, 12% of the currently unemployed and 11% of both the self-employed and manual workers.

## EUROBAROMETER 40

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- \* ... "which you paid for and which you decided yourself to undertake". Overall 13% say they did, including 24% of the self-employed, 22% of managers, 20% of salaried employees, 19% of the unemployed and 12% of manual workers.
- \* ... or "read one or more books to supplement your training". Overall, a more significant 36% say they did, including 65% of managers, 56% of salaried employees, 53% of the self-employed, 36% of manual workers and 34% of the currently unemployed.

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

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

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

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

Despite the perceived harshness of the economic climate, there is not a great deal of credence in vocational training improving the situation much. If we take the views of the same group of people as above, 63% believe a better vocational training would not make any difference in giving them a much better chance of continuing to work. 16% say it would give them a slightly better chance, while 18% are convinced they would have a much better chance with such experience. Thus a third thinks it would help (Table 60).

Those most convinced of the usefulness of vocational training among this group of people come from Spain (37% "much better chance"), Greece (22%) and Portugal (20%). 30% of the currently unemployed also feel they would stand a much better chance, but large majorities of those already employed reject its usefulness (60-71% "no difference").

#### 4.5 The future of employment

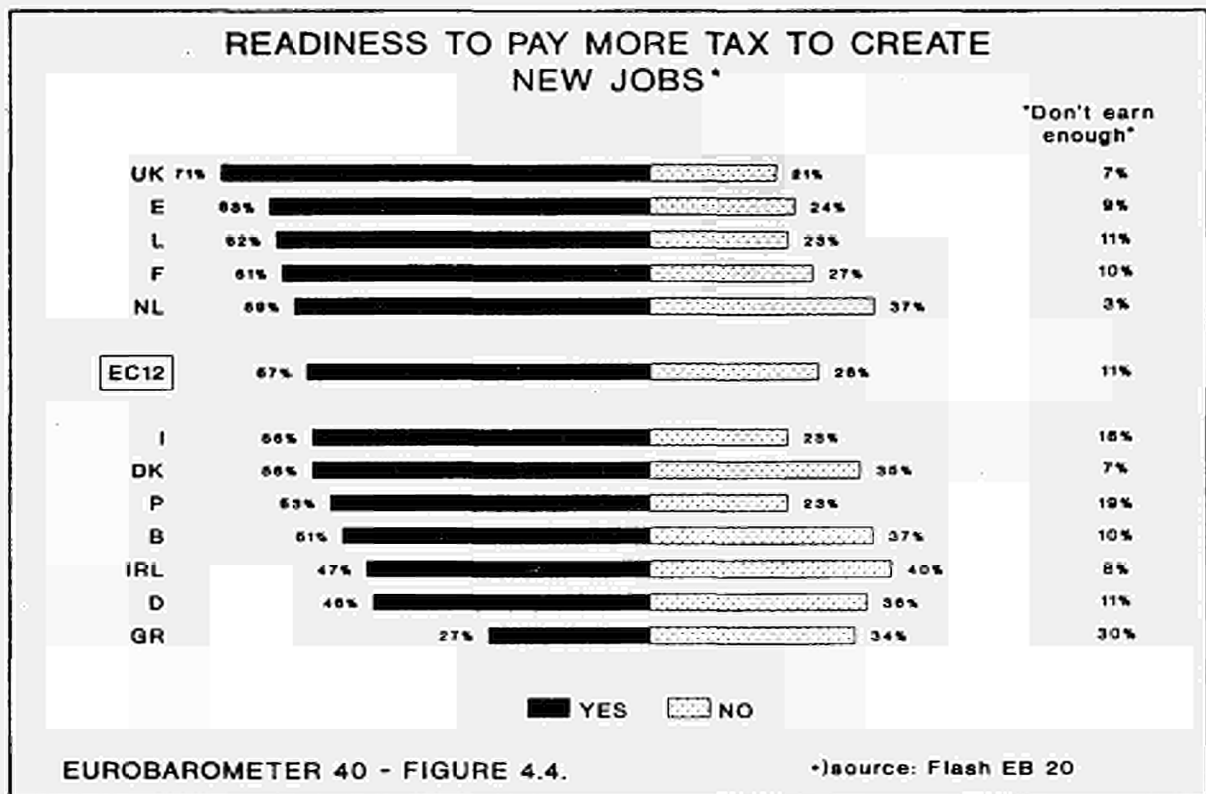
**Would people be ready to pay more tax if they were sure that this extra tax was to be devoted to creating new jobs ?**

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

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

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

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## **5. OTHER DIMENSIONS OF EUROPE**

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

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

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

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### 5.1 Poverty and social exclusion <sup>23</sup>

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

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

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

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<sup>23</sup> Part of a major EUROBAROMETER No. 40 survey on behalf of European Commission Directorate-General V for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs.

It is unsurprising to note that absolute majorities support these propositions in all countries - the social conscience and consciousness of the welfare state - distinguishing Europe from the USA as well as from Japan - continues to survive !

## **5.2 National identity, European identity**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **5.3 Views on the European Court of Justice**

In EUROBAROMETER No. 38, a set of questions were asked about the European Court of Justice<sup>25</sup>. This has been followed up by another short series of questions in EUROBAROMETER No. 40, one year later.

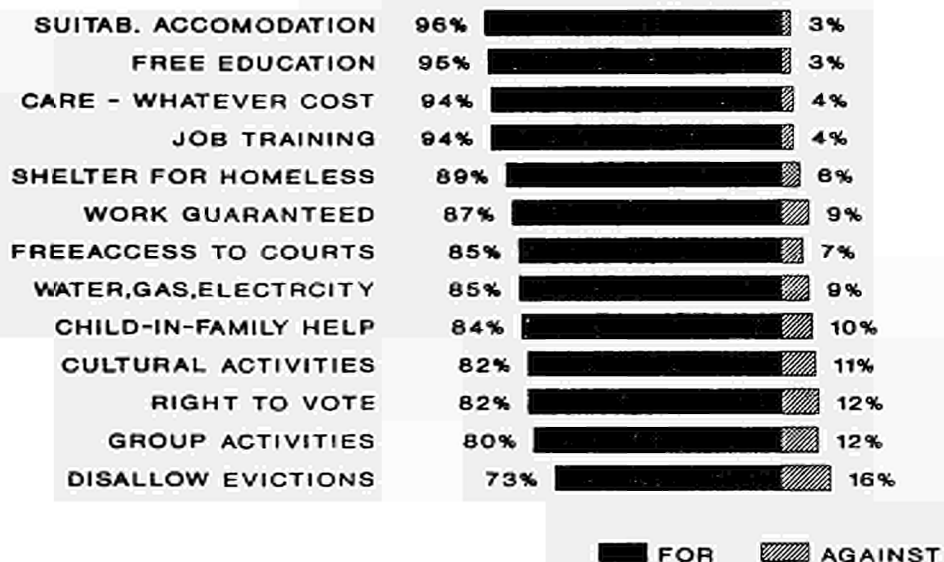
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<sup>24</sup> Scottish and Welsh are significantly more often "also European" as compared to the English.

<sup>25</sup> Asked on behalf of Professor James Gibson from the University of Houston.

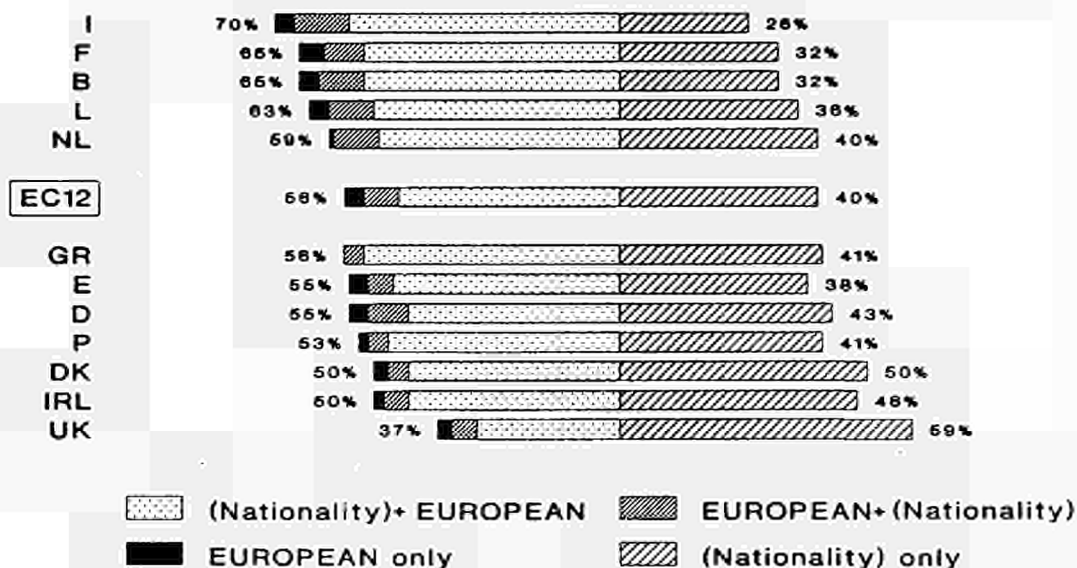
# EUROBAROMETER 40

## FOR OR AGAINST GUARANTEEING CERTAIN RIGHTS FOR ALL - EC12



EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 5.1.

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



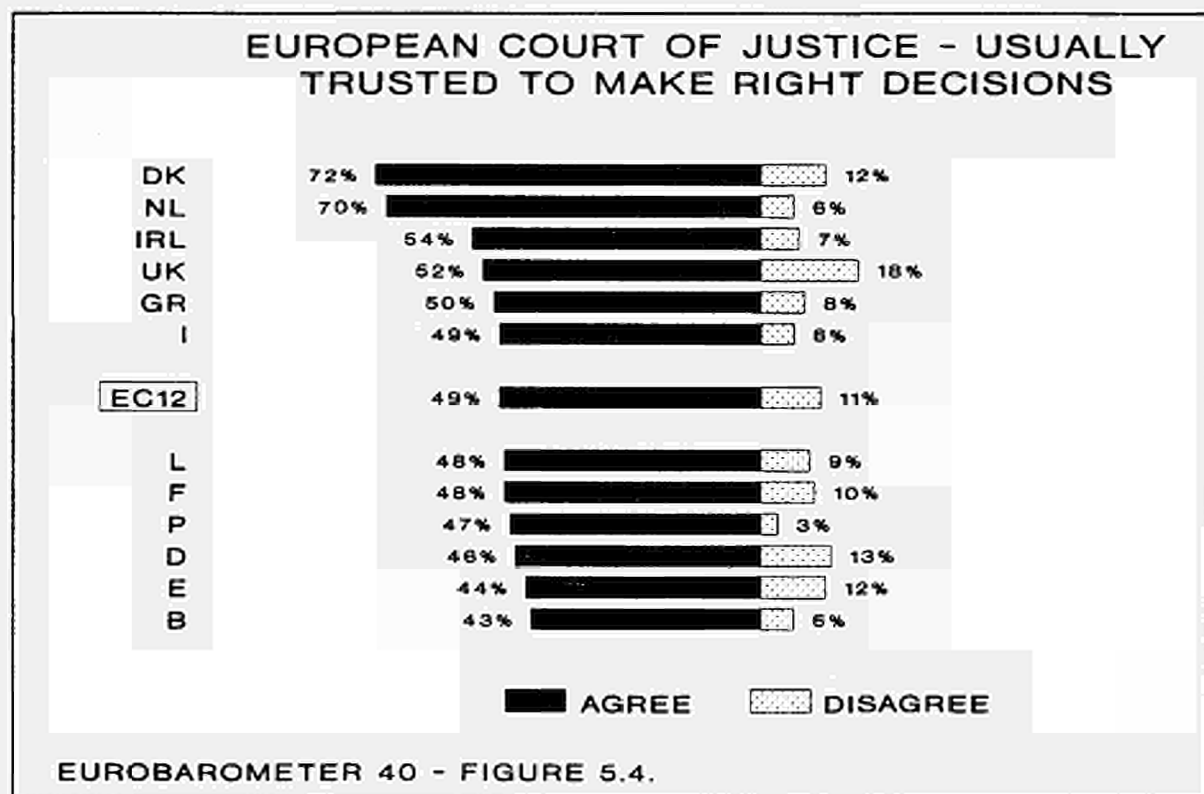
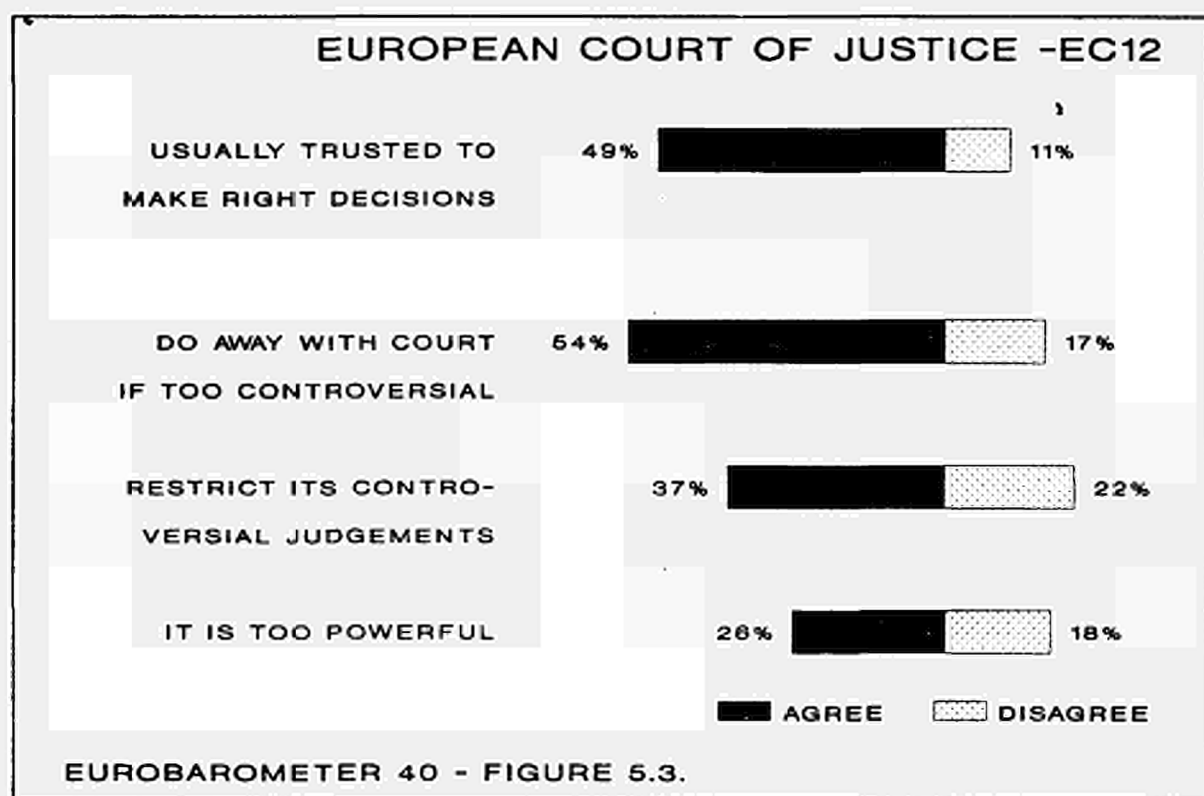
EUROBAROMETER 40 - FIGURE 5.2.

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

- \* "The European Court of Justice can usually be trusted to make decisions that are right for the Community as a whole". 49% of EU citizens agree, while 11% disagree. 20% are undecided and a further 20% "don't know". Most people in all countries feel a basic trust for the institution - this is particularly true of Danes (72%) and the Dutch (70%)(Figure 5.4).
- \* "If the European Court of Justice started making a lot of decisions that most people disagree with, it might be better to do away with the Court altogether". An absolute majority of EU citizens agree with this view, by 54% to 17%. 18% are undecided, while 12% "don't know". In all countries more people agree rather than disagree with the idea of abolishing the European Court of Justice if it were to rule in too controversial a way, from 62% of Spaniards to 45% of Italians and 43% of Belgians. While greatest opposition to the idea comes from the Dutch (33%), they nevertheless still have a strong relative majority in favour of doing away with the Court under the circumstances indicated.
- \* "The right of the European Court of Justice to decide certain types of controversial issues should be reduced". EU citizens are more in favour (37%) than against (22%), with 21% undecided and 20% saying "don't know". Because of high "abstentions", the view that the Court's powers should be diminished in certain cases is only felt convincingly in Denmark (54%) and Spain (49%). The balance of views are for the proposal everywhere except Luxembourg (24:30).
- \* "The various laws of the European Community give the European Court of Justice too much power". Most EU citizens are undecided (25%) or say they "don't know" (31%) - presumably because they are not familiar with such matters. The minority with an opinion are 26% for the proposal versus 18% against.

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

# EUROBAROMETER 40



# **ANNEXES**





## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 40 - EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 40

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## STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 40 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

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

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORKDATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (x 000)</u>
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1003	18/10 - 31/10	7 994.4
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	15/10 - 03/11	4 160.4
Germany(East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1112	18/10 - 31/10	13 607.0
Germany(West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1047	18/10 - 31/10	51 708.0
Greece	KEME	1002	18/10 - 30/10	7 825.6
Spain	CIMEI	1000	18/10 - 02/11	29 427.2
France	TMO Consultants	1024	18/10 - 30/10	43 318.5
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1000	15/10 - 31/10	2 583.0
Italy	PRAGMA	1012	18/10 - 02/11	45 902.8
Luxemburg	ILRES	502	13/10 - 09/11	302.6
The Netherlands	NIPO	1000	19/10 - 05/11	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	20/10 - 05/11	7 718.7
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1061	18/10 - 01/11	44 562.0
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES	300	16/10 - 07/11	1159.1

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

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

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1.000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits :

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%

## EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 40 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

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

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

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

<u>PAYS</u>	<u>INSTITUTS</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>DATES DE TERRAIN</u>	<u>POPULATION15+ (x000)</u>
Belgique	MARKETING UNIT	1003	18/10 - 31/10	7 994.4
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	15/10 - 03/11	4 160.4
Allemagne(Est)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1112	18/10 - 31/10	13 607.0
Allemagne(Ouest)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1047	18/10 - 31/10	51 708.0
Grece	KEME	1002	18/10 - 30/10	7 825.6
Espagne	CIMEI	1000	18/10 - 02/11	29 427.2
France	TMO Consultants	1024	18/10 - 30/10	43 318.5
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	15/10 - 31/10	2 583.0
Italie	PRAGMA	1012	18/10 - 02/11	45 902.8
Luxembourg	ILRES	502	13/10 - 09/11	302.6
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1000	19/10 - 05/11	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	20/10 - 05/11	7 718.7
Grande Bretagne	NOP Corporate and Financial	1061	18/10 - 01/11	44 562.0
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES	300	16/10 - 07/11	1159.1

Dans chaque pays, l'échantillon a été comparé à l'univers. La description de l'univers se base sur les données de population EUROSTAT. Pour tous les Etats membres UE, une procédure de pondération nationale a été réalisée (utilisant des pondérations marginales et croisées), sur base de cette description de l'univers. Dans tous les pays, au moins le sexe, l'âge, les régions NUTS II et la taille de l'agglomération ont été introduits dans la procédure d'itération. Pour la pondération internationale (i.e. les moyennes UE), INRA (EUROPE) recourt aux chiffres officiels de population, publiés par EUROSTAT dans l'Annuaire 1989 des Statistiques Régionales. Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

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

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

Pourcentage observé	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Intervalle de confiance	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL UNITS / UNITES ADMINISTRATIVES REGIONALES

**BELGIQUE**

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

**DANMARK**

Hovedstadsområdet  
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster  
Bornholm  
Fyn  
Jylland

**DEUTSCHLAND**

Schleswig Holstein  
Hamburg  
RB Braunschweig  
RB Hannover  
RB Lüneburg  
RB Weser-EMS  
Bremen  
Düsseldorf  
Köln  
Münster  
Detmold  
Arnsberg  
Darmstadt  
Giessen  
Kassel  
Koblenz  
Trier  
Rhein Hessen-Pfalz  
Saarland  
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart  
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe  
Südbaden-Freiburg  
Südwürttemberg-Tübingen  
Oberbayern  
Niederbayern  
Oberpfalz  
Oberfranken  
Mittelfranken  
Unterfranken  
Schwaben  
Berlin-West  
Berlin-Ost  
Rostock  
Schwerin  
Neubrandenburg  
Potsdam  
Frankfurt-Oder  
Cottbus  
Magdeburg  
Halle, Erfurt  
Gera, Suhl  
Dresden, Leipzig  
Chemnitz

**ELLAS**

Kentriki kai Dytiki  
Makedonia  
Thessalia  
Anatoliki Makedonia  
Thraki  
Anatoliki Sterea kai  
Nisia  
Peloponnisos & Dytiki  
Sterea  
Ipeiros  
Kriti  
Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou

**ESPAGNE**

Andalucia  
Aragon  
Asturias  
Balears  
Canarias  
Cantabria  
Castilla-La Mancha  
Castilla-Leon  
Cataluna  
Extremadura  
Galicia  
Madrid  
Murcia  
Navarra  
Pais Valenciano  
Pais Vasco  
La Rioja

**FRANCE**

Ile de France  
Champagne-Ardennes  
Picardie  
Haute Normandie  
Centre  
Basse Normandie  
Bourgogne  
Nord/Pas-de-Calais  
Lorraine  
Alsace  
Franche-Comte  
Pays de la Loire  
Bretagne  
Poitou-Charentes  
Aquitaine  
Midi-Pyrénées  
Limousin  
Rhône-Alpes  
Auvergne  
Languedoc-Roussillon  
Provence-Alpes  
Côte d'Azur  
Corse

**ITALIA**

Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte  
Liguria  
Lombardia  
Milano  
Trentino  
Veneto  
Friuli, Venezia, Giulia  
Emilia  
Toscana  
Marche  
Umbria  
Lazio  
Molise e Abruzzi  
Campania  
Puglie  
Basilicata  
Calabria  
Sicilia  
Sardegna

**IRELAND**

Dublin  
Rest of Leinster  
Munster  
Connaught/Ulster

**LUXEMBOURG**

Centre  
Sud  
Nord  
Est

**NEDERLAND**

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

**PORTUGAL**

Norte  
Centro  
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo  
Alentejo  
Algarve  
Azores  
Madeira

**UNITED KINGDOM**

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

## FLASH 19/20

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES  
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DEUTSCHLAND	EMNID-INSTITUT GmbH Bodelschwingstrasse 23-25 D-4800 BIELEFELD 1	Gunter BIERBAUM	tel. fax.	++/49 5212 600 10 ++/49 5212 600 155
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ITALIA	PRAGMA Via Salaria, 298/a I-00199 ROMA	Clara MARIOTTI	tel. fax.	++/39 6841 35 57 ++/39 6854 00 38
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NEDERLAND	NIPO B.V. Westerdokhuis, Barentzplein 7 NL-1013 AMSTERDAM	Arnold WEIJTLAND	tel. fax.	++/31 2052 38 444 ++/31 2062 64 375
PORTUGAL	NORMA - S.A. Av. Infante Santo 70-1 a/1 P-1300 LISBOA	Armando HENRIQUES Susan CATITA	tel. fax.	++/35 1179 67 604 ++/35 1179 73 948
UNITED KINGDOM	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) 307 Finchley Road, LONDON NW3 6BI-UK	Bob WYBROW	tel. fax.	++/44 7179 40 461 ++/44 7143 10 252

## FLASH 19 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

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

<u>PAYS</u>	<u>INSTITUTS</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>DATES DE TERRAIN</u>	<u>POPULATION15 + (x000)</u>
Belgium	DIMARSO-BRUXELLES	500	16/09 - 20/09	7 994.4
Denmark	GALLUP-KOBENHAVN	509	10/09 - 14/09	4 160.4
Germany	EMNID-BIELEFELD	484	10/09 - 16/09	13 607.0
Greece	ICAP-ATHENS	500	08/09 - 13/09	7 825.6
Spain	INTERGALLUP-MADRID	503	10/09 - 17/09	29 427.2
France	GALLUP-PARIS	499	09/09 - 10/09	43 318.5
Ireland	IRISH MKTG-DUBLIN	500	10/09 - 15/09	2 583.0
Italy	DOXA-MILANO	504	14/09 - 15/09	45 902.8
Luxemburg	ILRES-LUXEMBOURG	500	13/09 - 16/09	302.6
The Netherlands	NIPO-AMSTERDAM	502	09/09 - 18/09	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA-LISBOA	501	09/09 - 14/09	7 718.7
Great Britain	GALLUP-LONDON	501	13/09 - 18/09	44 562.0

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

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

## FLASH 20 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION15 + (x000)</u>
Belgium	DIMARSO-BRUXELLES	541	11/09 - 15/09	7 994.4
Denmark	GALLUP-KOBENHAVN	509	10/09 - 14/09	4 160.4
Germany	EMNID-BIELEFELD	1000	31/08 - 13/09	13 607.0
Greece	ICAP-ATHENS	500	08/09 - 13/09	7 825.6
Spain	INTERGALLUP-MADRID	504	09/09 - 15/09	29 427.2
France	GALLUP-PARIS	503	02/09 - 03/09	43 318.5
Ireland	IRISH MKTG-DUBLIN	502	03/09 - 08/09	2 583.0
Italy	DOXA-MILANO	500	10/09 -	45 902.8
Luxemburg	ILRES-LUXEMBOURG	501	09/09 - 13/09	302.6
The Netherlands	NIPO-AMSTERDAM	503	07/09 - 16/09	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA-LISBOA	502	06/09 - 09/09	7 718.7
Great Britain	GALLUP-LONDON	502	07/09 - 12/09	44 562.0

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

GERMANY	: all "Länder", but eastern face-to-face interviews
GREECE	: 5 main urban areas
GREAT BRITAIN	: Northern Ireland not included.
IRELAND	: Dublin area
PORTUGAL	: 4 main urban areas
SPAIN	: 5 main urban areas

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL UNITS / UNITES ADMINISTRATIVES REGIONALES

**BELGIQUE**

Hainaut  
Limburg  
Namur  
Flandre Orientale  
Flandre Occidentale  
Liège  
Brabant Flamand  
Antwerpen  
Bruxelles  
Brabant Wallon

**DANMARK**

Hovedstadsområdet  
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster  
Fyn  
Jylland

**DEUTSCHLAND (W)**

Schleswig-Holstein  
Hamburg  
RB Braunschweig  
RB Hannover  
RB Lüneburg  
RB Weser-EMS  
Bremen  
Düsseldorf  
Köln  
Münster  
Detmold  
Arnsberg  
Darmstadt  
Giessen  
Kassel  
Koblenz  
Trier  
Rheinessen-Pfalz  
Saarland  
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart  
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe  
Südbaden-Freiburg  
Südwestfalen-Lippe  
Oberbayern  
Niederbayern  
Oberpfalz  
Oberfranken  
Mittelfranken  
Unterfranken  
Schwaben  
Berlin-West

**DEUTSCHLAND (O)**

(Flash 20 only)  
Berlin-Ost  
Rostock  
Schwerin  
Neubrandenburg  
Potsdam  
Frankfurt/O.  
Cottbus  
Magdeburg  
Halle  
Erfurt  
Gera  
Suhl  
Dresden  
Leipzig  
Chemnitz

**ELLAS**

Kentriki & Dykitij Ma  
Anatoliki Sterea & N

**ESPANA**

Andalucia  
Aragon  
Balears  
Canarias  
Castilla-La Mancha  
Castilla-Leon  
Cataluna  
Galicia  
Murcia  
Comunidad Valenciana  
Pais Vasco  
La Rioja

**FRANCE**

Ile de France  
Champagne-Ardenne  
Picardie  
Centre  
Basse Normandie  
Nord/Pas-de-Calais  
Lorraine  
Bretagne  
Aquitaine  
Midi-Pyrénées  
Rhône-Alpes  
Provence-Alpes

**ITALIA**

Piemonte e Val d'Aoa  
Lombardia  
Liguria  
Milano  
Trentino  
Veneto  
Friuli, Venezia, Giulia  
Emilia  
Toscana  
Marche  
Umbria  
Lazio  
Molise e Abruzzi  
Campania  
Puglia  
Basilicata  
Calabria  
Sicilia  
Sardegna

**IRELAND**

Dublin  
Rest of Leinster  
Munster  
Connaught/Ulster

**LUXEMBOURG**

Centre  
Sud  
Nord  
Est

**NEDERLAND**

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

**PORTUGAL**

Great Lisbon  
Great Oporto  
North Littoral  
Center Littoral  
North Lisbon  
Setubal  
Viseu  
North Interior  
Coimbra Interior  
Ribatejo Interior  
Alentejo  
Algarve

**UNITED KINGDOM**

Cleveland, Durham  
Cumbria  
Northumberland  
Tyne  
Humberside  
North Yorkshire  
South Yorkshire  
West Yorkshire  
Derbyshire,  
Nottinghamshire  
Leicestershire,  
Northamptonshire  
Lincolnshire  
East Anglia  
Bedfordshire  
Hertfordshire  
Berkshire  
Buckinghamshire  
Surrey  
East/West Sussex  
Essex  
Greater London  
Hampshire, Isle of Wight  
Kent  
Avon, Gloucestershire  
Cornwall, Devon  
Dorset, Somerset  
Hereford, & Worcester  
Shropshire, Staffordshire  
West Midlands (county)  
Greater Manchester  
Merseyside  
Gwent  
Glamorgan  
Borders, Central, Fife  
Dumfries, Galloway  
Highlands, Islands

**CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No. 4  
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS / SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES**

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

Overall Co-ordination: DGX.B-SRA (EUROBAROMETER)

Statistical Data Processing: GALLUP UK

Regional coordination: ROMIR for Belarus, European Russia and Armenia

BBSS for Albania, Bulgaria, FYROM, Romania and Ukraine

AISA undertook fieldwork in Czech Republic and Slovakia

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NOVAK 220113 Minsk Belinskij str, 16/39 P.O. Box 157, Minsk - BELARUS	A. VARDOMATSKII	tel: + +/70172-683902 fax: + +/70172-629266
Balkan British Social Surveys 6 Al. Jendov str. Sofia 113 - BULGARIA	Kancho STOICHEV	tel. + +/3592-738370/710187 fax. + +/3592-739818/717520
AISA Strasinska 31 100 00 Praha 10 - CZECH REPUBLIC	Marek BOGUSZAK	tel. + +/422-781-3159/1013 fax. + +/422-781-4311
Saar Poll Ltd Box 3336 EE0090 Tallin - ESTONIA	Andrus SAAR	tel. + +/3722-438735/438881 fax. + + 3722-312486/423285
MODUS Mazsa ter 2-6 1107 Budapest - HUNGARY	Emöke LENGYEL	tel. + +/361-1574773 tel/fax. + +/361-1572445
Latvian Facts P.O.Box 248, Brivibas Iela 86 Riga - LATVIA	Aigars FREIMANIS	tel. + +/3712-9348608 fax. + +/3712-2749361/293201
Baltic Surveys, 47, Didlaukio Str., Vilnius 2057 - LITHUANIA	Rasa ALISHAUSKIENE	tel. + +/3702-762790/762642 fax. + +/3702-762681/652102
"BRIMA" V. Vlahovic 19/21 Skopje - FYROM	Elida MEDAROVSKA Georgi KIMOV	tel/fax. + +/3891-223-625
Pentor Ul. Flory 9m4 00-586 Warszawa - POLAND	Jacek DOHNALIK	tel. + +/4822-498120 /498129 fax. + +/4822-498151 /493031
SCOP 73251 Calea Mosilor 241 Bl. 47, Sc. 1, Et. 1., Apt. 3 Sector 2, Bucuresti 7000 - ROMANIA	Andrei MOUSHATESCU	tel. + +/401-6198047 fax. + +/401-6154345
ROMIR 2nd Brestskay U; B.29a, Room 211 123056 Moscow - RUSSIA	Elena BASHKIROVA Andrei SUKOLOV	tel. + +/7095-2519801/7332 fax. + +/7095-8827098
GRAL Marketing Dunajska 29/IV 61000 Ljubljana - SLOVENIA	Rudi TAVCAR Janez DAMJAN	tel. + +/38661-311167 tel/fax. + +/38661-1323154
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## CEEB 4 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 1st November and 5th December 1993 the institutes listed above conducted the fourth wave of the Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER with the help of the European Commission, Directorate General X for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual, "Surveys, Research, Analyses, (EUROBAROMETER)" Unit. In total 16,716 citizens aged 15 years and over were interviewed face-to-face in their private residences in Central and Eastern Europe as a whole. The survey was fully nationally-representative.

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

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION15+ (x000)</u>
Albania	BRITALB	1.054	25 November - 5 December	2.242
Armenia	Yerevan Univ.	1.000	2 November - 25 November	2.300
Belarus	NOVAK	1.143	6 November - 27 November	7.815
Bulgaria	BBSS	1.198	5 November - 13 November	6.800
Czech Republic	AISA	817	4 November - 23 November	8.138
Estonia	Saar Poll	1.011	4 November - 11 November	1.222
FYROM	BRIMA Skopje	1.097	15 November - 23 November	1.354
Hungary	MODUS	972	5 November - 14 November	8.374
Latvia	Latvian Facts	992	17 November - 27 November	2.096
Lithuania	Baltic Surveys	1.020	10 November - 17 November	2.842
Poland	Pentor	1.004	13 November - 18 November	28.239
Romania	SCOP	1.176	13 November - 25 November	17.738
European Russia	ROMIR	1.377	1 November - 14 November	88.772
Slovakia	AISA	684	5 November - 18 November	3.960
Slovenia	Grai Marketing	1.000	25 November - 29 November	1.562
Ukraine	SOCIS	1.171	17 November - 5 December	40.343
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16.716</b>	<b>1st November - 5th December</b>	

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

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

## CEEB4 - SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES

Entre le 1er novembre et le 5 décembre 1993, les instituts repris ci-dessus ont réalisé la quatrième vague de l'EUROBAROMETRE d'Europe centrale et de l'Est avec la participation de l'Unité "Recherches, Sondages, Analyses" de la Direction Générale X pour l'Information, la Communication, la Culture et l'Audiovisuel de la **Commission Européenne**. En tout, ce sont ainsi 16.716 citoyens de l'ensemble de l'Europe centrale et de l'Est et âgés d'au moins 15 ans, qui ont été interrogés en "face-à-face" à leur domicile privé. L'étude est pleinement représentative sur le plan national.

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

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

Il a été possible de pondérer grâce à une matrice liant l'âge et la scolarité en: Arménie, Biélorussie, Estonie, Hongrie, Lituanie, Pologne, Russie européenne, Slovaquie, Slovénie et Tchèque. Les résultats globaux de l'ensemble de l'Europe centrale et de l'Est ont été pondérés en fonction de la taille de la population âgée de plus de 15 ans de chacun des pays. Pour chaque pays, les données décrivant la population selon l'âge, l'instruction et la région d'habitation ont été fournies par les instituts nationaux participants.

**CEEB 4 - ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL UNITS /  
UNITES ADMINISTRATIVES REGIONALES**

**Albania**

Tirana  
Northern  
Central  
Southern

**Armenia**

Ararat  
Sevan  
Central  
Shirak  
Lory  
Yerevan  
North-Eastern  
Vai  
Zangezur

**Belarus**

Brest  
Vitebsk  
Gomel  
Grodno  
Minsk (city)  
Minsk (district)  
Mogiljev

**Bulgaria**

Varna  
Razgrad  
Mihailovgrad  
Lovetch  
Sofia (city)  
Sofia (district)  
Plovdiv  
Bourgas  
Haskovo

**Czech Republic**

Prague  
Central Bohemia  
Southern Bohemia  
Western Bohemia  
Northern Bohemia  
Eastern Bohemia  
Southern Moravia  
Northern Moravia

**Estonia**

North-Western  
North-Eastern  
South-Eastern  
South-Western  
Western

**FYROM**

Skopski  
Pelagoniski  
Ohrid  
Polostaski  
Bregalniski  
Kumanovski  
Povardarski

**Hungary**

Central  
Northern Hungary  
Northern Great Plain  
Southern Great Plain  
Southern Transdanubia  
Northern Transdanubia

**Latvia**

Riga  
Vidzeme  
Zemgale  
Kurzeme  
Latgale

**Lithuania**

Zemaitija  
Aukstaitija  
Sувalkija  
Dzukija  
Pietrycui Lietuva

**Poland**

Central  
Eastern  
Little Poland/Southern  
Silesia  
Western Pomerania  
Great Poland

**Romania**

Oltenia  
Muntenia  
Dobrogea  
Moldova  
Transilvania  
Crisana-Maramures,  
Banat  
Bucuresti

**European Russia**

Northern  
Northern-Western  
Central  
Volgo-Vjatsky  
Central (Black Earth)  
Along Volga  
North Caucasian  
Urals

**Slovakia**

Bratislava  
Central Slovakia  
Eastern Slovakia  
West Slovakia

**Slovenia**

Gorenjska  
Primorska  
Osrednja Slovenija  
Koroska in Savinjska  
Dolenjska in Posavje  
Stajerska in Prekmurje

**Ukraine**

Kiev  
Northern  
Central  
North-Eastern  
North-Western  
Eastern  
Western  
South Western  
South  
Krym

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

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

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

- Replacing the currencies of all member countries, including the (NATIONAL CURRENCY), with a single European currency / Créer une monnaie européenne unique qui remplacerait toutes les monnaies des pays membres, y compris (MONNAIE NATIONALE) (CURRENCY)
  - Reducing the differences between regions of the member states by helping less developed regions / Réduire les écarts entre les régions des pays membres en aidant les régions les moins développées (CUT REGIONAL DISPARITIES)
- EB1: Reducing the difference between developed regions and less developed regions of the member countries
- A common fight against rising prices / Lutter en commun contre la hausse des prix (FIGHT INFLATION)
  - Coordinating the social policies of the member countries in the fields of employment and job training / Coordonner les politiques sociales des pays membres en matière d'emploi et de formation professionnelle des travailleurs (JOB INITIATIVES)
  - Achieving a common policy on energy supplies / Réaliser une politique commune de l'approvisionnement en énergie (ENERGY)  
EB1 : Implementation of... / id.
  - Modernising European agriculture by encouraging the most productive farms and providing retraining for people who leave agriculture / Moderniser l'agriculture européenne en encourageant les exploitations les plus productives tout en assurant le reclassement des agriculteurs qui quittent ce secteur (AGRICULTURE)
  - Achieving a common policy for assisting scientific research / Réaliser une politique commune d'aide à la recherche scientifique (SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH)  
EB1 : Introduction of a common policy ... / id.
  - Achieving a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution / Réaliser une politique commune de protection de la nature et de lutte contre la pollution (ENVIRONMENT)  
EB1 : Introduction of a common policy ... / id.
  - Achieving a common policy on aid to underdeveloped countries / Réaliser une politique commune d'aide aux pays sous-développés (AID THIRD WORLD)  
EB1 : Introduction of a common policy... / id.
  - Protecting consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising / Protéger les consommateurs contre les fraudes commerciales et la publicité mensongère (CONSUMER PROTECTION)
  - Getting Europe to speak with one voice in discussions with the Americans and the Russians / Arriver à ce que l'Europe parle d'une seule voix dans les discussions avec les Américains et les Russes (USA & RUSSIA DIALOGUE)  
EB1 : Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia / id.
  - Achieving a truly equivalent number of years of education and qualifications so that young people can study in any country in the European Community / Réaliser une véritable équivalence des années d'enseignement et des diplômes pour que les jeunes puissent étudier dans n'importe quel pays de la Communauté Européenne (HARMONISE QUALIFICATIONS)  
EB1 : To introduce the same educational standards and qualifications so that young people can go to school in any of the countries of the Common Market.
  - None of these problems / Aucun de ces problèmes

## A21

Table/Tableau 1 : Most important problem/ Le problème le plus important

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB1	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
CURRENCY	17 +9	11 +8	8 +1	8 *	9 *	14 *	10 *	15 +2	
REGIONAL DISPARITIES	7 +3	7 +2	10 -5	13	24	21	23	9 +4	
FIGHT INFLATION	26 -21	4 -1	22 -24	22	19	22	20	22 -18	
JOB INITIATIVES	18 +15	13 -29	8 +5	8	9	8	19	16 +9	
ENERGY	1 -5	3 -6	3 -2	3	2	0	1	2 -3	
AGRICULTURE	1 -1	6 +4	4 +1	4	4	6	5	3 0	
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	2 +2	1 0	2 0	2	1	1	1	4 +2	
ENVIRONMENT	8 +3	33 +22	23 +20	22	18	8	3	6 +1	
AID THIRD WORLD	1 -1	2 +2	1 0	1	2	1	3	2 -1	
CONSUMER PROTECTION	4 +1	1 -1	2 0	2	3	0	2	2 -1	
USA & RUSSIA DIALOGUE	5 +2	7 +3	3 -3	3	2	3	1	13 +2	
HARMONISE QUALIFICATIONS	3 -1	3 +2	3 +2	2	2	4	2	4 +2	
NONE	3 +2	4 +3	5 +2	5	3	1	3	2 +2	
Don't know	6 -6	5 -13	6 -5	5	3	10	7	2 0	
TOTAL	102	100	99	100	101	99	100	102	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB1	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 9	EC 12 +	
CURRENCY	14 +12	21 +10	14 0	9 +5	13 *	4 +1	12 +5	12 *	
REGIONAL DISPARITIES	13 +8	20 +8	5 -1	7 +1	20	7 +3	11 +5	14	
FIGHT INFLATION	24 -32	17 -18	12 -25	12 -22	22	21 -34	20 -24	20	
JOB INITIATIVES	21 +16	10 +6	10 +4	8 +3	8	11 +9	11 +7	12	
ENERGY	2 -2	3 -2	6 0	1 -9	1	4 -2	3 -3	2	
AGRICULTURE	4 -2	5 -7	5 +2	6 +3	7	4 -2	4 0	4	
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	1 +1	1 +1	1 0	2 +1	2	2 +1	2 +1	2	
ENVIRONMENT	5 +2	8 +6	14 +8	28 +17	5	14 +10	14 +8	12	
AID THIRD WORLD	3 -1	3 +1	2 0	6 +3	3	6 +4	3 +1	3	
CONSUMER PROTECTION	1 -4	2 0	2 +1	3 +1	2	2 -2	2 -1	2	
USA & RUSSIA DIALOGUE	3 +1	5 -2	6 -3	9 +6	1	6 +1	7 +2	6	
HARMONISE QUALIFICATIONS	4 -4	3 +1	12 +8	4 +2	5	9 +5	5 +2	4	
NONE	0 0	1 +1	3 +2	1 -1	1	3 +3	3 +2	3	
Ne sait pas	5 +4	3 -3	10 +4	4 -12	9	7 +1	4 -5	5	
TOTAL	100	102	102	100	99	100	101	101	

\* Not available in 1974/ Pas disponible en 1974

## A22

Table/Tableau 1 : First and second most important problem combined/ Premiers et deuxièmes problèmes les plus importants combinés

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB1	B	DK	D				GR	E	F
			WEST		EAST				
CURRENCY	24 +9	15 +10	13 -3	13 *	16 *	20 *	17 *	23 +1	
REGIONAL DISPARITIES	15 +8	15 +7	18 +8	22	35	32	36	19 +9	
FIGHT INFLATION	40 -22	11 -45	35 -24	35	34	38	34	33 -23	
JOB INITIATIVES	30 +23	22 +18	14 +7	15	21	13	34	26 +11	
ENERGY	3 -16	9 -15	9 -8	8	6	3	3	3 -11	
AGRICULTURE	6 +1	12 +7	8 +1	8	11	13	11	9 +2	
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	5 +3	4 +2	6 -2	6	4	3	2	8 +1	
ENVIRONMENT	19 +2	53 +28	42 +28	40	34	22	12	18 +3	
AID THIRD WORLD	5 -1	9 +7	6 +3	6	6	6	10	7 -1	
CONSUMER PROTECTION	12 -2	6 -6	9 -1	10	10	3	6	8 -3	
USA & RUSSIA DIALOGUE	10 +1	15 +6	9 -9	8	4	9	3	24 +2	
HARMONISE QUALIFICATIONS	10 0	10 +6	7 +3	7	6	12	9	13 +6	
NONE	4 +2	6 +3	6 +1	6	4	2	6	3 +2	
Don't know	10 -2	8 -10	7 -4	6	4	13	12	3 +1	
TOTAL	193	195	189	190	194	189	196	197	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB1	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 9	EC 12 +	
CURRENCY	20 +15	34 +18	24 +3	15 +9	18 *	7 +1	19 +7	19 *	
REGIONAL DISPARITIES	23 +10	33 +11	12 +1	14 +3	37	11 +2	20 +9	23	
FIGHT INFLATION	41 -30	31 -18	19 -34	22 -22	38	33 -35	32 -26	33	
JOB INITIATIVES	32 +17	18 +10	17 +8	15 +12	17	22 +15	20 +11	21	
ENERGY	6 -4	7 -9	9 -4	6 -15	5	10 -4	7 -10	6	
AGRICULTURE	9 -8	10 -18	10 +4	14 +8	15	8 -6	9 -2	10	
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	3 +1	5 +3	4 0	4 +2	5	7 +2	6 +2	5	
ENVIRONMENT	15 +5	19 +9	28 +12	44 +16	13	29 +14	28 +11	26	
AID THIRD WORLD	10 0	7 +2	6 -2	14 +7	9	12 +6	8 +2	8	
CONSUMER PROTECTION	8 -8	5 -5	6 -2	10 0	8	7 -8	8 -4	7	
USA & RUSSIA DIALOGUE	7 +3	9 -4	12 -8	16 +8	4	12 +2	13 +1	11	
HARMONISE QUALIFICATIONS	13 -11	12 +6	22 +10	13 +6	10	17 +5	12 +3	11	
NONE	1 0	1 0	4 0	2 -3	1	6 +4	4 +2	4	
Ne sait pas	8 +7	5 -1	14 +8	4 -12	12	11 +5	6 -3	7	
TOTAL	196	196	187	193	192	192	192	192	

\* Not available in 1974/ Pas disponible en 1974

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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB38	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
Better	14	-12	38	-1	18	-2	20	-3	30	-3	48	+21	33	+12	25	-4
Worse	47	+19	10	-2	38	+3	35	+2	26	+2	19	-31	31	-15	38	+10
Same (SPONT)	30	-6	47	+2	37	0	36	0	33	-1	20	+3	27	+2	31	-5
Don't know	10	+1	5	+1	8	0	9	0	10	+1	14	+7	9	+1	6	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB38	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Meilleure	34	+2	29	-4	25	+5	28	0	22	-14	31	-3	27	-1	27	-1
Moins bonne	27	-5	40	-1	26	+1	24	+5	42	+14	34	-2	35	0	35	0
Sans changement (SPONT)	32	+3	20	+5	44	-4	44	-5	21	-4	29	+5	30	+1	30	+1
Ne sait pas	7	+1	11	0	5	-2	4	-1	14	+3	7	-1	8	0	8	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

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

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

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12+			
					WEST		EAST																							
A lot better	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
A little better	3	24	5	8	18	16	5	8	20	10	10	10	8	15	25	11														
Stayed the same	14	45	25	25	27	43	16	27	35	16	30	21	24	30	24	24														
A little worse	43	24	47	45	39	23	42	37	29	39	44	49	44	31	39	39														
A lot worse	38	4	21	19	12	10	36	26	9	32	6	19	11	12	23	23														
Don't know	2	2	2	2	1	7	2	2	4	2	9	2	4	2	2	2														
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>102</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>102</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>	

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST	EAST										
Bien meilleure	0	2	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Un peu meilleure	8	29	12	14	37	21	19	30	30	14	20	19	30	22
Inchangée	22	40	31	32	30	31	30	34	27	35	25	23	34	30
Un peu moins bonne	37	23	39	37	14	27	28	22	26	33	40	38	21	29
Bien moins bonne	29	2	13	12	4	12	18	7	9	7	11	8	8	11
Ne sait pas	5	4	3	4	11	8	4	6	7	10	3	11	6	6
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	101	101	100	101	101	100	100	101	101	100

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST	EAST										
A lot better	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	4	2
A little better	9	19	11	15	16	10	10	16	6	21	15	18	17	13
Stayed the same	49	60	59	55	56	52	40	52	52	60	58	45	42	50
A little worse	28	13	22	21	19	29	33	23	34	11	19	28	23	26
A lot worse	8	3	4	4	5	7	13	5	6	3	5	6	11	8
Don't know	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	0	1	2	2
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	101

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST	EAST										
Bien meilleure	2	5	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	4	3
Un peu meilleure	12	28	16	19	30	37	18	17	23	21	25	19	22	20
Inchangée	43	55	53	52	47	32	55	45	53	52	59	52	38	49
Un peu moins bonne	27	9	21	20	14	10	17	20	13	17	8	20	27	19
bien moins bonne	10	1	3	3	2	10	3	11	3	3	1	3	4	5
Ne sait pas	8	3	3	3	4	9	6	5	7	7	5	3	11	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>

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

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

CEEB 4 results	ALB	ARM	BEL	BUL	CZ	EST	HUN	LAT	PHARE
Got a lot better	11	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	2
Got a little better	50	10	8	9	18	21	7	14	11
Stayed the same	21	18	18	24	33	26	23	30	29
Got a little worse	11	25	39	30	32	28	38	29	34
Got a lot worse	7	46	32	35	13	21	30	25	22
Don't know	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
CEEB 4 results	LIT	FYM*	POL	ROM	RUS	SLV*	SLO*	UKR	EURO-CIS
Bien meilleure	0	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	3
Un peu meilleure	11	11	9	8	17	11	11	3	12
Inchangée	25	30	32	29	25	26	39	12	21
Un peu moins bonne	39	32	31	44	26	31	35	28	27
Bien moins bonne	24	24	23	14	27	29	13	55	35
Ne sait pas	1	2	4	2	1	0	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

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



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

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

CEEB 4 results	ALB	ARM	BEL	BUL	CZ	EST	HUN	LAT	PHARE
Get a lot better	14	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2
Get a little better	45	15	9	16	24	24	15	21	24
Stayed the same	21	17	27	25	37	30	28	35	30
Get a little worse	6	14	27	22	22	17	29	15	23
Get a lot worse	4	33	18	23	9	7	18	7	9
Don't know	11	20	17	12	4	18	8	20	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

CEEB 4 results	LIT	FYM*	POL	ROM	RUS	SLV*	SLO*	UKR	EURO-CIS
Bien meilleure	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	2	3
Un peu meilleure	13	26	22	32	17	25	30	9	15
Inchangée	42	39	37	17	25	26	37	17	23
Un peu moins bonne	26	15	17	31	14	28	17	17	15
Bien moins bonne	8	11	5	8	14	15	4	37	21
Ne sait pas	10	7	16	10	26	5	8	18	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST	EAST										
A lot better	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
A little better	2	6	4	4	6	11	3	2	10	2	7	3	6	13
Stayed the same	9	28	15	15	14	48	8	13	21	8	17	10	15	29
A little worse	38	54	46	45	44	25	37	37	41	39	53	47	51	34
A lot worse	50	11	34	34	33	9	50	47	25	49	15	38	24	21
Don't know	2	1	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	8	2	4	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Bien meilleure	0	1	2	2	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Un peu meilleure	5	23	12	14	21	34	18	11	23	18	8	12	7	20	16
Inchangée	16	38	23	24	27	39	26	24	29	22	21	18	18	40	27
Un peu moins bonne	37	31	41	39	31	13	31	31	27	34	49	44	46	26	33
Bien moins bonne	38	6	20	19	17	4	17	31	16	19	15	23	18	10	19
Ne sait pas	4	1	2	3	4	7	6	3	5	7	8	2	11	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau 11 : **PERCEIVED CHANGES IN OWN JOB SITUATION - PAST 12 MONTHS** / Changements perçus dans sa propre situation professionnelle - 12 derniers mois (% , by country/par pays, all actives + unemployed/tous les actifs + les chômeurs)

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
A lot better	5	8	5	5	6	3	3	4	4	2	8	9	1	9	5
A little better	8	16	13	15	21	13	12	12	14	11	19	15	18	19	14
Stayed the same	54	61	59	55	43	54	54	48	49	49	52	49	49	44	50
A little worse	15	9	13	13	12	14	18	20	15	20	14	16	19	15	16
A lot worse	8	3	6	7	10	8	9	12	8	7	3	9	10	10	9
Haven't been in work in the last year or longer	7	2	3	4	7	6	3	3	10	11	4	2	3	2	5
Don't know	3	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	101	101	101	101	100	99	100



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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
Very satisfied	2	-1	3	-1	3	0	3	0	1	0	9	+1	5	+1	2	0
Fairly satisfied	49	+1	46	+1	46	+5	44	+4	36	0	41	+4	38	+3	45	+7
Not very satisfied	30	0	36	0	36	-1	37	-1	41	+2	28	+2	36	0	34	-3
Not at all satisfied	10	+1	13	+1	8	-2	9	-1	11	+2	7	-4	6	-4	11	-2
Don't know	8	-2	2	-1	6	-3	7	-3	11	-4	14	-4	14	-1	8	-3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col: Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Très satisfait	7	-4	2	+1	5	+1	2	+1	4	+1	2	0	3	0	3	0
Plutôt satisfait	52	+1	32	+1	55	0	48	0	54	+3	40	+4	42	+4	41	+3
Plutôt pas satisfait	17	+3	38	-1	28	+4	37	0	27	+5	27	-5	34	-1	34	-1
Pas du tout satisfait	5	-2	12	-3	6	+3	9	+3	5	-3	9	-6	9	-3	10	-2
Ne sait pas	18	+2	16	+2	5	-10	4	-4	10	-6	22	+7	12	0	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
For - very much	19	-1	24	0	24	-3	23	-2	16	-3	49	+8	32	+3	20	0
For - to some extent	54	-4	38	-3	49	+1	48	0	45	-4	36	-2	46	-2	53	+1
Against - to some extent	15	+2	19	0	13	-2	15	0	23	+4	4	-3	7	-1	15	+1
Against - very much	3	+1	16	+2	8	+3	8	+3	11	+4	3	-2	3	0	3	-3
Don't know	8	+1	3	0	6	0	6	0	5	-2	9	0	13	0	9	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col: Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Très pour	30	-1	37	+5	30	+4	22	+3	44	+1	17	-2	27	+1	26	+1
Plutôt pour	45	0	47	-4	40	-10	53	-2	30	-5	42	-1	47	-1	47	-1
Plutôt contre	8	+1	6	0	17	+3	11	-5	9	+2	18	-1	12	-1	12	-1
Très contre	3	+1	2	0	6	+1	7	+2	3	0	12	+1	6	+1	6	+1
Ne sait pas	13	-1	8	0	7	+1	7	+2	14	+2	11	+2	9	+1	9	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>	

## A30

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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
A good thing	59	-5	58	-3	54	-5	53	-6	52	-5	73	+5	54	-2	55	-1
A bad thing	9	+2	22	+5	13	+2	12	+2	9	+3	4	-4	14	+1	14	+1
Neither good nor bad	26	+3	17	-3	28	+3	29	+3	34	+3	15	-3	26	+1	26	-1
Don't know	6	0	2	0	5	0	5	0	5	-1	8	+2	6	+1	5	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		99		100		99		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col: Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Une bonne chose	73	-2	68	-3	72	-4	80	-3	59	-5	43	-4	57	-3	57	-3
Une mauvaise chose	8	+1	7	+1	6	+1	5	+2	12	+1	22	0	13	+1	13	+1
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	15	+2	18	+2	20	+3	12	+1	26	+2	30	+5	25	+2	25	+2
Ne sait pas	4	-1	6	-1	3	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		99		101		100		101		100		100		100	

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

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

1st column: EB40 results 2nd column: Change EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
Benefited	48	-10	65	-1	42	-2	41	-3	38	-6	79	+7	40	+3	40	-5
Not benefited	28	+6	26	+2	39	+1	39	+1	42	+4	9	-9	39	-7	39	+2
Don't know	23	+3	10	0	19	+2	19	+2	19	+1	12	+1	22	+3	21	+2
<b>TOTAL</b>	99		101		100		99		99		100		101		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col: Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Bénéficié	80	-2	52	-2	69	0	68	-2	69	-5	33	-4	46	-2	45	-2
Pas bénéficié	13	+2	23	-2	22	+3	17	+2	22	+5	49	-1	35	0	35	0
Ne sait pas	7	0	25	+2	10	-2	15	+1	9	0	18	+5	20	+3	20	+3
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100	

## A31

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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
Very sorry	35	-2	42	0	38	-7	37	-6	32	-5	62	+12	36	-3	41	+2
Indifferent	53	+3	29	-3	38	+5	40	+5	47	+3	24	-11	46	-1	35	-2
Very relieved	6	+1	22	+4	11	+2	12	+2	13	+4	3	-2	7	-1	13	-1
Don't know	7	-1	7	-1	13	+1	12	0	8	-3	11	+1	11	+4	11	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
De grands regrets	52	-4	55	0	56	-2	48	+1	36	-5	25	-3	40	-2	40	-2
De l'indifférence	35	+2	31	+1	32	+4	37	-1	50	+7	50	+5	39	+1	40	+2
Un vif soulagement	5	0	3	-2	5	0	5	0	9	+2	22	-2	11	0	11	0
Ne sait pas	8	+1	10	0	8	-1	11	+2	5	-4	3	0	9	0	9	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		99		101		101		100		100		99		100	

Table/Tableau 19 : "EURO-DYNAMOMETER" / L'"Euro-Dynamomètre" (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION In your opinion, how is the European Community, the European unification advancing nowadays ? 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 European Community, European unification. And which corresponds best to what you would like? / A votre avis, comment avance actuellement la Communauté Européenne, l'unification de l'Europe ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages (MONTRER CARTE). Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez celui qui correspond le mieux à votre opinion de la Communauté Européenne, l'unification de l'Europe. Et quel est le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous souhaiteriez ?

AT WHAT SPEED IS EUROPE ADVANCING AT PRESENT?/A QUELLE VITESSE PROGRESSE ACTUELLEMENT L'EUROPE?	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			West	East											
Slowly (codes 1-3)	55	53	51	52	58	36	48	62	28	50	46	54	36	50	52
At medium pace (code 4)	25	23	22	22	22	28	24	20	23	23	24	25	25	24	23
Quickly (code 5-7)	11	21	19	18	15	18	15	10	24	14	17	16	22	16	15
Don't know	9	4	9	8	6	21	14	8	25	13	13	5	17	10	10
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	101	103	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1993 Autumn	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.6
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1993 Spring	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1992	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.8
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1990	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1987	3.5	2.9	3.0	-	-	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4

AT WHAT SPEED SHOULD IT BE ADVANCING ? / A QUELLE VITESSE DEVRAIT-ELLE PROGRESSER ?	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			West	East											
Lentement (codes 1-3)	16	40	32	33	37	5	11	20	11	6	26	19	14	25	20
Moyennement (code 4)	22	18	19	18	15	9	11	15	12	10	19	19	11	16	15
Rapidement (codes 5-7)	51	38	44	44	41	68	62	52	51	72	40	54	56	41	53
Ne sait pas	12	5	5	5	6	19	16	14	27	12	15	8	20	17	12
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	99	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	99	112
Mean/Moyenne * 1993 Autumn	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.4
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1993 Spring	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.1
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1992	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.6	4.7	5.0
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1990	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.0
Mean/Moyenne (*) 1987	5.2	4.2	5.0	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.0	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.4
DIFFERENCE (**) 1993II	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
DIFFERENCE (**) 1993 I	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.6
DIFFERENCE (**) 1992	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2
DIFFERENCE (**) 1990	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.1
DIFFERENCE (**) 1987	1.7	1.3	2.0	-	-	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0

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

(\*\*) Absolute value/ Valeur absolue





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

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

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

	UK 7-12 1986	B 1-6 1987	DK 7-12 1987	D 1-6 1988	GR 7-12 1988	E 1-6 1989	F 7-12 1989	IRL 1-6 1990	I 7-12 1990	L 1-6 1991	NL 7-12 1991	P 1-6 1992	UK 7-12 1992	DK 1-6 1993	B 7-12 1993
<b>AWARENESS OF PRESIDENCY</b>															
Yes/ Oui	22	51	79	55	74	72	43	70	54	82	81	81	52	82	62
No/ Non	72	37	18	32	19	20	49	24	39	16	18	14	45	17	37
DK/ NSP	3	13	3	14	7	7	8	7	7	2	2	6	3	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENCY</b>															
Very important/ Très imp.	22	15	25	14	44	21	15	35	25	36	13	39	29	31	16
Important/ Important/	37	41	36	43	29	57	49	40	48	39	44	46	35	43	45
Not very important/ Pas très important	25	24	24	23	15	6	21	11	14	14	30	5	1	18	28
Not at all important/ Pas imp. du tout	8	6	8	8	4	2	4	5	3	3	6	2	7	6	8
DK / NSP	9	14	7	13	8	14	11	9	11	8	7	9	1	2	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(\*) This question is asked only to the citizens of the country holding the Presidency at the time of the EUROBAROMETER survey / Cette question est posée exclusivement aux citoyens du pays qui assure la présidence au moment du sondage EUROBAROMETRE.



Table/Tableau 25 : **INTEREST IN EUROPEAN POLITICS** / Intérêt pour la politique européenne (% , by country/ par pays)

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
A great deal	7	+1	17	-10	6	0	6	0	6	-1	14	+5	11	+1	12	+6
To some extent	30	-1	50	+8	26	-4	26	-4	27	-2	40	+1	34	0	30	0
Not much	40	-3	25	-2	47	0	48	0	52	+1	33	-2	27	-2	39	-4
Not at all	22	+4	7	+3	19	+4	18	+4	14	+3	12	-3	25	+1	18	-2
Don't know	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	-1	3	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Beaucoup	7	+2	10	+3	14	+5	11	+4	9	+4	10	+2	10	+2	10	+2
Assez	32	0	36	0	32	+1	32	+1	37	-1	33	-3	32	-1	32	-1
Pas beaucoup	28	-2	34	-2	37	-7	46	-5	30	-1	34	0	37	-2	38	-1
Pas du tout	31	0	17	-1	15	-1	12	+2	22	0	23	+3	19	+1	19	+1
Ne sait pas	2	+1	2	-1	2	+2	1	0	2	-1	0	-1	2	0	1	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	100		99		100		102		100		100		100		101	

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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
Very well	2	0	4	-1	3	-1	2	-1	1	0	4	+2	1	0	2	0
Quite well	33	+2	37	+1	32	-1	31	0	29	+5	16	-7	22	+1	27	+4
Not very well	44	+2	52	+1	46	0	47	-2	54	-4	52	+5	46	-1	47	-2
Not at all well	18	-2	6	-1	18	+2	17	+2	15	+1	26	-1	29	+2	21	-4
Don't know	2	-3	1	+1	2	0	1	-1	1	-1	3	+2	3	-1	2	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	99		100		101		98		100		101		101		99	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Très bien	4	-2	2	+1	5	+1	2	0	3	+2	2	0	2	0	2	0
Assez bien	28	+1	18	0	36	-1	38	-4	19	-6	20	-1	25	0	25	0
Assez mal	40	-1	50	-4	42	0	45	+1	46	+6	49	-4	48	-1	48	-1
Très mal	27	+3	27	+2	13	0	15	+4	30	-2	27	+3	23	+1	23	+1
Ne sait pas	2	0	4	+2	3	0	1	-1	2	0	2	+2	2	0	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	101		101		99		101		100		100		100		100	

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

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
LOT MORE	12	10	14	15	19	38	19	28	16	30	15	7	37	26	23
SOME MORE	35	49	26	27	29	39	48	42	34	43	28	44	33	40	38
ENOUGH	45	35	42	42	41	15	25	22	40	14	50	42	18	26	28
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	9	6	17	16	11	9	8	8	10	12	6	7	12	7	11
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	100

Table/Tableau 28 : **NEED FOR EC INFORMATION** / Besoin d'informations sur la CE (% , EC12+/CE12+, by socio-demographic and socio-political variables/par variables socio-démographiques et socio-politiques)

QUESTION : See Table 27/Voir Tableau 27

	SEX(E)		AGE				OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	++	+	-	--	+++	++	--	---	-16	16-19	20+	student/ étudiant
LOT MORE	22	23	26	23	23	20	27	24	22	19	23	23	23	22	21	23	25	26
SOME MORE	40	37	42	44	39	31	46	43	37	27	43	41	39	33	31	39	46	47
ENOUGH	28	28	22	25	27	36	23	25	30	35	27	26	29	32	34	29	24	18
DK/NSP	9	12	10	9	11	13	4	8	11	19	7	10	9	13	15	10	6	9
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	101	100
Average	1.93	1.94	2.04	1.98	1.96	1.82	2.04	2.00	1.91	1.80	1.95	1.97	1.94	1.88	1.85	1.93	2.01	2.08

	MEDIA USE				RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE						FEEL INFORMED ON EC		INTEREST IN EC POLITICS		TOTAL EC12+
	+++	++	--	---	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House person	Unemp loyed	WELL	NOT WELL	Yes	No	
LOT MORE	20	25	25	22	28	21	23	22	23	25	14	27	28	19	23
SOME MORE	39	39	39	27	43	46	42	39	33	35	43	38	51	30	38
ENOUGH	32	27	23	31	21	26	26	27	31	28	37	25	18	36	28
DK/NSP	9	9	14	19	8	6	9	12	14	12	6	11	4	15	11
TOTAL	100	100	101	99	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	100
Average	1.86	1.99	2.02	1.89	2.07	1.95	1.97	1.94	1.91	1.96	1.75	2.02	2.11	1.80	1.94

(\*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(\*\*) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>															
Very important	88	83	91	90	85	88	83	85	92	83	76	81	91	89	86
Not very important	11	15	8	9	14	11	15	14	7	15	21	16	8	9	12
Don't know	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	3	2
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100
<b>WORK-RELATED INFORMATION</b>															
Très important	44	28	54	55	57	66	59	54	47	61	47	43	72	38	53
Pas très important	48	65	42	42	41	30	35	40	48	36	44	43	26	57	42
Ne sait pas	8	7	4	4	3	4	7	7	5	3	9	14	3	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
<b>CONSUMER INFORMATION</b>															
Very important	66	56	75	76	74	72	74	64	75	69	69	69	87	69	70
Not very important	32	40	21	22	23	25	21	34	22	27	28	27	11	29	27
Don't know	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	4	3	4	2	3	3
TOTAL	102	102	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
<b>CITIZEN INFORMATION</b>															
Très important	74	79	83	83	82	83	74	79	81	83	65	79	96	76	80
Pas très important	23	18	15	15	17	15	22	19	16	15	32	18	3	21	18
Ne sait pas	3	3	2	2	1	2	5	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	101

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

QUESTION : When you are looking for more information about the European Community (the EC), its policies, its institutions, where do you look first ? / Quand vous devez obtenir des informations supplémentaires sur la Communauté Européenne, ses politiques, et ses institutions où allez-vous d'abord les chercher ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
At a meeting/Réunions	3	2	6	5	3	1	5	3	1	3	10	2	3	1	3
Discussion with relatives, friends, colleagues/ Discussions en famille, entre amis et collègues	16	16	20	19	17	22	14	22	7	20	25	8	32	7	17
Daily newspapers/ Journaux quotidiens	33	37	53	54	59	29	33	36	42	46	53	50	28	36	42
Other newspapers, magazines/ Magazines, périodiques	23	23	18	19	21	21	11	20	12	27	31	14	18	9	18
Books, brochures, information leaflets/ Livres, brochures, fiches d'information	12	16	15	16	18	14	8	9	10	8	20	13	6	6	10
European information on notice boards in town halls, stations, post offices, libraries/ Panneaux d'information européenne dans les bibliothèques, mairies, gares, postes	4	17	7	6	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	10	3	8	6
EC-information offices, Euro-info-centers, Euro-libraries/Bureaux d'information de la CE, Guichets Européens, Euro-bibliothèques	4	10	7	7	6	5	3	1	3	6	7	3	3	2	4
Specialised national or regional government information offices/ Agences d'informations spécialisées des administrations nationales ou régionales	2	2	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3
Trade Unions or prof. ass./Ass. prof. ou syndicales	4	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	5	9	1	2	0	3
Other consumer organisations/ Autres organisations (consommateurs...)	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	2
TV, radio	43	50	52	54	62	65	45	52	52	64	*	50	59	34	51
Contact a member of EP or a member of national parliament/ En contactant un membre du PE ou un membre du parlement national	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	1
Others/Autres	1	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	14	9	1	5	3
Never look for such information, not interested/Ne cherche jamais ce type d'informations, pas intéressé (SPON)	10	10	14	13	10	14	8	21	16	15	14	12	5	22	15
Don't know/Ne sait pas	11	9	9	8	7	6	14	3	7	1	3	6	10	12	8

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

\* Due to a technical error, TV/radio was omitted as an answer option in Luxembourg/Dû à une erreur technique, la catégorie TV/radio n'a pas été présentée au Luxembourg comme réponse possible.

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
No, never heard about such information services/Non, n'a jamais entendu parler de ces services d'information	80	58	77	78	79	83	84	86	84	84	74	76	84	87	82
Yes, heard about such information services, but do not remember which /Oui, j'ai entendu parler d'un tel service d'information mais je ne me souviens pas duquel	15	28	21	20	19	13	15	12	13	15	20	19	15	9	15
Yes heard about ... / Oui j'ai entendu parler de ...	4	13	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	1	6	5	1	4	2
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100



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

QUESTION : Some say, public authorities should do more to provide people with information about European Community issues. Among the following, who do you think should be responsible for providing such information ? / Certains disent que les pouvoirs publics devraient faire plus pour fournir aux gens des informations sur des questions européennes, c'est-à-dire relatives à la Communauté Européenne. A votre avis, lequel ou lesquels des pouvoirs publics suivants devrai(en)t être responsable(s) de fournir ces informations ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
The European Commission/ La Commission Européenne	22	28	19	19	16	31	19	29	16	25	27	28	19	29	24
The European Parliament/ Le Parlement Européen	18	22	21	20	18	30	16	21	15	20	23	26	20	24	21
The (NATIONAL) government/ Le gouvernement (NATIONAL)	41	74	41	41	44	73	65	50	55	46	51	65	67	65	54
Regional authorities in (OUR COUNTRY)/Les pouvoirs publics régionaux en (NOTRE PAYS)	16	17	19	21	28	29	17	22	16	18	2	12	39	19	20
Local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY)/ Les pouvoirs publics locaux en (NOTRE PAYS)	14	20	21	21	21	36	17	20	23	22	23	21	34	29	22
Schools and universities/ Les écoles et les universités	34	27	28	28	26	41	19	30	25	41	30	36	22	27	30
None of them, media coverage suffices/ Aucun de ceux-ci, la couverture des médias suffit (SPONT)	9	5	14	14	12	2	2	6	7	5	16	7	2	3	7
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	15	3	12	11	8	8	13	10	13	10	7	6	12	7	10

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

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Not good idea/ Pas une bonne idée	28	45	26	26	24	8	23	36	24	20	30	33	9	40	28
Good idea, would use/ Bonne idée, l'utiliserait	13	22	18	17	13	38	18	18	23	25	27	19	23	21	20
Good idea, would not use/ Bonne idée, ne l'utiliserait pas	29	24	23	23	23	24	21	17	17	23	17	36	24	22	22
Only use if free/ l'utiliserait si gratuit	17	5	19	20	24	11	18	22	17	15	14	6	26	11	17
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	13	4	14	15	17	20	20	7	19	16	12	7	17	6	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	101	100	100	100	99	100	101	99	100	100

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Strongly in favour/ Très favorable	15	22	12	12	11	40	32	18	18	25	21	25	19	17	20
Somewhat in favour/ Assez favorable	39	43	27	28	30	39	38	46	35	49	36	48	46	44	40
Somewhat opposed/ Assez opposé	11	16	15	15	16	2	6	12	9	4	8	7	8	11	10
Strongly opposed/ Très opposé	5	11	13	12	9	1	4	4	7	2	4	6	3	10	7
No need to buy time, media cover EC-issues sufficiently/ Pas nécessaire d'acheter, les médias couvrent suffisamment les questions européennes (SPONT)	21	7	21	22	24	4	8	12	16	8	20	9	6	9	12
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	9	2	12	11	10	13	13	9	15	13	11	5	19	9	11
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	99	101	101	100	101	100	101	101	100	100

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Table/Tableau 35 : **MEDIA USE** / Recours aux medias (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : About how often do you... ? / Tous les combien à peu près... ?

- watch the news on television ? / regardez vous les émissions d'information à la télévision ?
- read the news in daily papers ? / lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens ?
- listen to the news on the radio ? / écoutez-vous les émissions d'information à la radio ?

TELEVISION NEWS ACTUALITE	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
everyday/ tous les jours	65	66	66	68	75	71	66	57	70	81	67	78	60	78	70
several times a week/ plusieurs fois par semaine	19	26	24	23	18	19	16	25	17	12	21	13	23	12	18
once or twice a week/ 1 ou 2 fois par semaine	9	5	4	4	4	6	8	10	9	5	7	3	9	7	6
less often/ moins souvent	3	2	4	4	3	2	6	5	3	2	3	3	6	2	4
never/ jamais	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	3	1	2
Don't know/Ne sait pas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	101	99	101	101	100	101	101	99	101	100	100

NEWS - DAILY PAPERS/ ACTUALITE - JOURNAUX	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
everyday/ tous les jours	36	63	62	64	70	24	26	31	45	33	65	65	15	56	44
several times a week/ plusieurs fois par semaine	18	13	17	17	17	16	12	17	17	21	11	12	13	11	16
once or twice a week/ 1 ou 2 fois par semaine	15	11	7	7	6	15	14	20	21	14	11	6	16	13	13
less often/ moins souvent	15	10	8	7	4	19	17	16	11	17	5	8	23	9	13
never/ jamais	16	3	5	5	2	26	29	17	6	15	7	9	33	11	14
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	99	101	100	100	99	100	100	100	101

RADIO NEWS/ INFORMATIONS A LA RADIO	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
everyday/ tous les jours	51	71	54	56	64	33	36	37	64	23	67	52	31	46	42
several times a week/ plusieurs fois par semaine	15	10	20	20	19	18	11	17	16	12	13	13	18	11	15
once or twice a week/ 1 ou 2 fois par semaine	10	5	11	10	6	11	10	11	6	10	8	6	14	11	10
less often/ moins souvent	14	9	11	10	9	17	17	16	8	21	6	14	22	12	15
never/ jamais	10	4	4	4	3	21	25	19	6	33	6	15	15	20	18
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	99	101	101	102	101	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

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

QUESTION : See Table 35/ Voir Tableau 35

	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	STUDENT/ ETUDIANT
+++	41	34	28	37	41	41	31	42	46	27
++	36	36	35	36	35	37	37	36	35	33
--	18	23	26	21	19	18	25	17	15	28
---	4	7	10	5	4	4	6	4	3	11
TOTAL	99	100	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	99

	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				TOTAL
	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	EC12+
+++	53	43	34	23	47	41	38	31	37
++	35	36	37	34	36	36	36	37	36
--	10	18	22	30	14	19	22	26	21
---	1	3	6	11	3	5	5	6	5
TOTAL	99	100	100	98	100	101	101	100	99

(\*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(\*\*) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

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

QUESTION : See Table 35/Voir Tableau 35

TELEVISION NEWS	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	student/é tudiant
Everyday	72	68	55	65	72	83	76	71	69	53
Several times a week	17	19	26	22	18	10	13	19	19	27
Once or twice a week	6	7	11	8	5	3	5	6	6	11
Less often	3	4	7	3	3	2	4	3	3	7
Never	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

ACTUALITES - TELEVISION	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				TOTAL EC12+
	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	
Tous les jours	79	73	68	63	72	70	72	70	70
Plusieurs fois par semaine	15	19	19	17	19	20	17	17	18
Une ou deux fois par semaine	3	5	8	9	5	6	5	6	6
Moins souvent	2	2	4	6	3	3	4	4	4
Jamais	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2
Ne sait pas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	100	101	99	101	100	100	100	100

(\*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(\*\*) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

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QUESTION : See Table 35/Voir Tableau 35

NEWS - DAILY PAPERS	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	student/étudiant
Everyday	50	40	28	41	51	53	41	50	53	24
Several times a week	17	15	22	20	14	11	11	17	18	23
Once or twice a week	12	14	19	14	12	9	11	14	12	18
Less often	11	15	17	14	11	10	14	11	9	19
Never	11	17	14	10	12	18	22	9	7	14
DK	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	102	101	101	99	100	102	100	101	100	99

ACTUALITE - JOURNAUX	OPINION LEADERSHIP (*)				LEVEL OF INCOME/ NIVEAU DE REVENU (**)				TOTAL EC12+
	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	++ high/ élevé	+	-	-- low/ faible	
Tous les jours	59	47	44	32	54	47	46	36	44
Plusieurs fois par semaine	17	19	15	11	16	15	15	16	16
Une ou deux fois par semaine	10	14	13	13	13	15	12	13	13
Moins souvent	7	12	14	15	9	12	14	14	13
Jamais	6	8	14	28	8	10	13	21	14
Ne sait pas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	101

(\*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(\*\*) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

QUESTION : See Table 35/Voir Tableau 35

RADIO NEWS	SEX(E)		AGE				AGE AT END OF STUDIES/ AGE DE FIN D'ETUDES			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	student/é tudiant
Everyday	45	40	35	41	45	46	40	45	49	31
Several times a week	15	15	16	17	15	12	12	16	17	18
Once or twice a week	10	10	12	11	9	9	10	10	9	12
Less often	14	15	17	16	13	14	17	14	12	18
Never	16	19	19	16	17	19	22	15	13	22
DK	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	99	99	102	99	100	102	100	100	101

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

(\*) See appendices/Voir annexes

(\*\*) Quartiles in each country/Quartiles dans chaque pays

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

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

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

YES, RECENTLY	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
SINGLE MARKET	67	73	77	77	79	68	63	66	75	63	75	59	73	65	68
MAASTRICHT	82	84	76	76	76	74	66	80	79	59	78	90	70	81	74
CAP	61	61	44	47	54	39	45	80	63	34	59	71	64	46	51
GATT	65	78	50	50	51	30	35	86	65	29	69	72	45	53	52
EC PEACE EFFORTS IN YUGOSLAVIA	73	88	62	61	60	70	65	63	59	68	85	88	63	64	66



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Table/Tableau 39 : **MAASTRICHT: FOR OR AGAINST ?** / Maastricht: pour ou contre ? (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : If there were a referendum (Denmark, Ireland, France: "another referendum") on whether or not to agree to the Maastricht Treaty (Denmark and UK: "as reexamined at the Edinburgh Summit"), would you vote for or against ? /S'il y avait un référendum (au Danemark, en Irlande et en France: "un autre référendum") sur l'acceptation ou non du Traité de Maastricht (au Danemark et au Royaume Uni: comme réexaminé au Sommet d'Edinbourg"), voteriez-vous pour ou contre ?

1st column: EB40 result* 2nd column: Change EB39*	B		DK		D				GR	E	F					
					WEST		EAST									
For	75	0	57	-8	62	+1	62	+1	61	+3	86	+13	78	+10	54	-1
Against	25	0	43	+7	38	-1	38	-1	39	-3	14	-13	22	-10	46	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40* 2e col: Variation depuis EB39*	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +								
Pour	75	-4	83	-2	73	+4	86	+6	74	+7	39	-6	64	+1	64	+1
Contre	25	+4	17	+2	27	-4	14	-6	26	-7	61	+6	36	-1	36	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change EB39	B		DK		D				GR	E	F					
					WEST		EAST									
For	43	-4	52	-2	39	-3	39	-2	37	-2	55	+10	42	+5	39	-6
Against	14	-2	39	+8	24	-2	24	-3	24	-4	9	-7	12	-5	33	-3
Don't know	44	+7	10	-5	37	+5	37	+5	39	+5	37	-2	45	0	29	+10
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		100		101		99		101	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col: Variation depuis EB39	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC 12	EC 12 +								
Pour	45	-17	43	0	47	+2	61	+3	35	+1	23	-6	39	-2	39	-2
Contre	15	-2	9	+1	17	-3	10	-4	12	-5	36	+1	22	-2	22	-2
Ne sait pas	40	+19	49	-1	36	+1	29	+1	52	+2	41	+5	39	+3	39	+3
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		99		100		100		100	

\* Excludes "Don't know"/ "Ne sait pas" non inclus

Table/Tableau 40 : **OPINION ON MAASTRICHT PROPOSALS** / Opinion à l'égard des propositions de Maastricht (% , by country/par pays) (\*)

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

- a) There should be a European Monetary Union with one single currency replacing by 1999 the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Community (SINGLE CURRENCY) / Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire Européenne, avec une monnaie unique remplaçant d'ici 1999 (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies de la Communauté Européenne.
- b) There should be a European Monetary Union with a European Central Bank pursuing a policy of monetary stability that is fighting inflation (CENTRAL BANK)/ Il devrait y avoir une Union Monétaire Européenne, avec une Banque Centrale Européenne poursuivant une politique de stabilité monétaire, c'est-à-dire de lutte contre l'inflation.
- c) The Member States of the European Community should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Community (FOREIGN POLICY)/ Les Pays membres de la Communauté Européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de la Communauté Européenne.
- d) The EC member states should work towards a common defence policy (COMMON DEFENCE) / Les Pays membres de la Communauté Européenne devraient travailler à l'élaboration d'une politique de défense commune.
- e) The President and the members of the European Commission should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise they should resign (EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS)/ Le Président et les membres de la Commission Européenne devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement Européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner.
- f) In matters of EC legislation, taxation and expenditure, the European Parliament should have equal rights with the Council of Ministers, which represents the national governments (COUNCIL-PARLIAMENT EQUAL RIGHTS). / En ce qui concerne la législation, la taxation et le dépenses de la Communauté Européenne, le Parlement Européen devrait avoir les mêmes droits que ceux du Conseil des Ministres qui représente les Gouvernements nationaux.
- g) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in local elections (VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS)/ Tout citoyen d'un pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections municipales.
- h) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to vote in European elections (VOTE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS)/ Tout citoyen d'un pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit de voter aux élections européennes.
- i) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in local elections (CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS)/ Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections municipales.
- j) Any citizen of another EC country who resides in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the right to be a candidate in European elections (CANDIDATE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS)/ Tout citoyen d'un autre pays de la Communauté Européenne qui réside dans (NOTRE PAYS) devrait avoir le droit d'être candidat aux élections européennes.
- k) The European Community should have a European Government responsible to the European Parliament and to the European Council of Heads of National Government (EURO-GOVERNMENT)/ La Communauté Européenne devrait avoir un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen et devant le Conseil Européen des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement.
- l) The European Community should be responsible only for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments (SUBSIDIARITY)/ La Communauté Européenne ne devrait être responsable que des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux.

Table 40 - see previous page for details/voir page précédente pour plus de détails

1st column: % for 2nd column: % against	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
a) SINGLE CURRENCY	64	27	26	69	31	58	32	58	34	58	71	14	60	20	59	31
b) CENTRAL BANK	74	15	51	44	56	33	56	33	59	31	76	10	66	13	63	25
c) FOREIGN POLICY	71	17	65	29	71	16	73	16	77	16	72	16	66	10	70	19
d) COMMON DEFENCE	81	13	47	48	81	11	82	11	85	10	75	14	70	12	74	17
e) EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS	55	12	80	9	71	10	73	10	78	8	63	5	60	8	65	15
f) CM-EP EQUAL RIGHTS	46	20	33	36	44	23	45	23	45	23	51	11	39	16	47	25
g) VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS	42	47	40	57	38	45	42	43	55	32	38	48	56	24	45	46
h) VOTE EURO-ELECTIONS	70	20	64	32	63	22	65	21	73	16	60	25	70	11	73	21
i) CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS	31	59	33	63	33	48	36	46	44	41	32	53	50	29	29	62
j) CANDIDATE EURO-ELECTIONS	55	32	54	41	55	28	58	26	68	19	52	33	66	14	50	42
k) EURO-GOVERNMENT	58	11	34	47	55	20	56	20	57	19	59	9	53	10	60	17
l) SUBSIDIARITY	47	23	73	16	59	21	60	20	67	17	57	15	48	20	54	25
1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % non favorable	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) SINGLE CURRENCY	68	19	80	13	65	25	56	33	59	24	27	63	52	37	51	38
b) CENTRAL BANK	67	15	84	9	74	15	75	12	71	14	45	41	64	24	64	24
c) FOREIGN POLICY	61	18	76	12	74	15	76	12	64	16	58	24	69	17	69	17
d) COMMON DEFENCE	55	27	83	12	79	10	83	11	79	10	74	17	77	14	77	14
e) EP CONFIRMS COMMISSIONERS	54	9	65	7	62	17	79	7	50	13	66	12	66	10	66	10
f) CM-EP EQUAL RIGHTS	51	9	48	13	42	29	51	23	42	15	44	22	45	20	45	20
g) VOTE LOCAL ELECTIONS	65	16	54	31	42	50	58	36	55	26	41	50	47	40	47	40
h) VOTE EURO-ELECTIONS	76	7	78	9	67	25	83	12	65	16	69	22	70	18	71	18
i) CANDIDATE LOCAL ELECTIONS	55	24	48	36	32	62	47	46	42	36	36	53	39	47	39	47
j) CANDIDATE EURO-ELECTIONS	66	15	75	11	60	33	74	19	58	20	60	27	61	25	61	25
k) EURO-GOVERNMENT	46	9	62	6	53	21	67	17	49	14	46	22	56	16	56	16
l) SUBSIDIARITY	57	11	53	22	47	28	58	27	46	21	61	18	55	21	56	21

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

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

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

1st column: % National 2nd column: % EC	B		DK		D								GR		E		F	
	NA	EC	NA	EC	WEST				EAST				NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
					NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC						
Security and defence	42	53	61	37	43	53	42	54	41	56	67	26	55	36	56	40		
Protection of the environment	32	64	43	57	24	73	25	73	27	71	38	56	32	59	29	68		
Currency	33	58	46	48	54	41	54	42	52	43	41	49	37	49	35	59		
Cooperation with Third World	20	69	25	70	19	74	19	74	20	73	33	56	18	70	16	79		
Health and social welfare	70	25	88	11	62	34	63	33	70	27	52	43	65	26	74	23		
Education	69	25	75	24	63	34	65	32	72	24	55	40	64	28	66	30		
Basic rules for broadcasting	50	42	77	19	45	49	46	48	50	44	52	37	52	33	49	45		
Scientific & tech. research	19	75	24	73	30	64	29	65	25	69	24	66	20	68	17	79		
Rates of Value Added Tax	32	59	52	43	43	50	43	49	43	48	57	30	41	47	27	64		
Foreign policy towards non-EC countries	18	70	37	57	27	68	27	67	27	66	43	47	18	66	26	68		
Participation of workers' reps. on company boards	55	29	78	12	55	35	56	34	61	29	48	34	56	24	61	29		
Industrial policy	41	51	55	39	51	43	49	45	43	51	40	49	46	41	38	56		
Cultural policy	60	32	80	17	53	42	53	42	55	41	61	29	55	33	62	34		
Immigration policy	37	55	58	38	37	58	38	58	38	57	43	45	32	59	42	53		
Rules for political asylum	36	54	58	39	37	59	37	58	40	56	45	46	35	56	40	53		
Health and safety of workers	59	35	76	22	59	37	61	35	69	27	51	43	60	31	62	34		
Dealing with unemployment	49	47	54	43	51	46	51	46	52	45	41	53	55	37	48	50		
Fight against drugs	24	73	27	71	25	74	24	74	22	76	29	68	40	53	21	76		

Table 41 (continued) / Tableau 41 (suite)

1ère colonne: % National 2e colonne: % EC	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
Sécurité et défense	71	21	45	49	30	61	24	73	54	36	63	34	51	44	51	44
Protection de l'environnement	43	51	32	63	29	65	16	82	34	56	33	64	30	66	30	66
Monnaie	36	54	22	70	28	63	40	53	41	42	70	25	44	49	44	49
Coopération avec les P.V.D.	18	74	12	79	16	74	16	79	21	63	21	72	18	74	18	74
Santé et sécurité sociale	66	30	53	40	68	28	62	37	52	39	69	28	64	31	64	31
Enseignement	69	26	47	48	58	36	64	32	59	33	78	20	64	32	64	32
Règles de base radio/TV/presse	52	37	43	44	36	52	54	42	52	32	63	30	51	40	51	40
Recherche scientifique et technologique	16	74	15	76	13	79	16	79	21	67	28	66	22	71	22	71
Taux de TVA	42	46	32	53	53	41	27	68	51	31	63	29	41	49	42	48
Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays non-CE	27	62	14	74	16	75	17	77	27	56	31	62	24	67	24	67
Participation des repr. des travailleurs à la direction des entreprises	40	39	47	35	55	31	54	34	61	25	49	34	54	32	54	32
Politique industrielle	37	53	35	55	39	49	33	60	46	42	59	34	45	47	45	47
Politique culturelle	64	28	44	47	57	32	61	31	55	34	58	35	55	37	55	38
Politique d'immigration	48	46	22	69	51	40	37	59	36	49	60	34	40	54	40	54
Règles en matière d'asyle politique	41	47	20	65	45	48	35	62	38	45	54	40	38	54	38	54
Santé & sécurité des travailleurs	49	47	40	54	66	28	50	48	57	34	53	44	55	40	55	40
La lutte contre le chômage	48	47	37	57	52	43	50	48	41	52	63	32	50	46	50	46
La lutte contre la drogue	37	59	26	68	31	62	21	77	28	65	31	65	28	69	27	69

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

Table/Tableau 42 : **THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET OF 1992 : HOPE OR FEAR ? / Le Grand Marché Européen de 1992: espoir ou crainte ? (% , by country/par pays)**

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
Very hopeful	11	-6	9	-3	10	0	10	+1	9	+1	19	+2	10	-1	5	-5
Rather hopeful	44	0	53	+4	44	+8	42	+6	35	-1	51	+4	46	+4	39	+4
Rather fearful	26	+4	27	0	31	-6	31	-6	35	-2	8	-5	25	0	30	-2
Very fearful	11	+3	4	-2	7	-1	8	-1	10	+1	5	-1	7	0	16	0
Don't know	9	-1	8	+2	9	0	9	-1	11	+1	17	0	14	-1	10	+3
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		100		100		102		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Beaucoup d'espoir	15	-4	6	-5	12	+3	7	+1	11	-1	6	-1	8	-2	8	-2
Un peu d'espoir	53	0	51	-2	48	+6	58	0	46	+5	48	+4	46	+3	46	+3
Un peu de crainte	14	+3	24	+5	30	-1	17	-1	22	-3	24	-2	26	-1	26	-1
Beaucoup de crainte	4	0	10	+2	4	-1	3	+1	7	-2	7	0	9	0	9	0
Ne sait pas	13	0	10	+1	7	-5	15	-1	14	+1	15	-2	12	+1	12	+1
TOTAL	99		101		101		100		100		100		101		101	

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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB39	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST				EAST							
Advantages	50	-1	54	-2	39	+3	38	+2	32	-2	67	+7	46	+1	33	-5
Disadvantages	34	+10	27	+1	33	-5	34	-4	36	-1	9	-7	23	-3	39	+3
Don't know	17	-8	19	+1	28	+2	29	+3	32	+4	24	0	31	+2	28	+2
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col:Variation depuis EB39	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
Avantages	61	-3	58	+1	45	0	51	-1	53	+1	41	-5	45	-1	44	-1
Désavantages	14	+1	15	-1	39	+6	27	-2	24	+1	33	+1	28	-1	29	0
Ne sait pas	25	+2	27	0	16	-7	23	+3	23	-3	27	+5	27	+2	27	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		101		100		100	

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
HAPPY TO TRAVEL WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS	35	*	44	41	32	*	*	44	*	*	*	33	*	*	41
FEAR MORE CRIME	55		53	55	65			49				64			54
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	10		3	4	4			7				3			5
TOTAL	100		100	100	101			100				100			100

\* Not asked/ N'a pas été demandé

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

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

	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST		EAST										
Belgium/ Belgique	*	5	6	6	2	1	1	11	1	1	73	46	1	6	6
Denmark/ Danemark	1	*	7	7	8	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	2
Germany/ Allemagne	24	46	*	*	*	2	1	9	2	4	64	44	2	5	7
Greece/ Grèce	3	4	5	5	4	*	0	2	1	3	5	3	1	5	3
Spain/ Espagne	13	5	13	12	9	0	*	12	4	4	17	8	20	9	8
France/ France	42	11	16	15	9	1	9	*	7	12	60	26	8	14	12
Ireland/ Irlande	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	*	1	1	1	0	3	1
Italy/ Italie	7	5	11	10	6	3	3	7	1	*	12	4	2	3	5
Luxembourg/ Luxembourg	28	2	5	5	3	0	1	3	0	0	*	13	0	1	3
Netherlands/ Pays-Bas	28	6	15	13	6	0	2	3	1	1	17	*	1	4	6
Portugal/ Portugal	2	1	2	1	0	0	8	1	1	1	2	2	*	2	2
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)/ Royaume Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)	5	6	3	3	2	1	1	3	21	3	4	8	1	*	3
None/ Aucun	36	47	53	56	67	93	81	64	67	78	10	31	76	68	66
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

\* Own country not asked in each case/ Le propre pays n'a pas été demandé à chaque fois



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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST	EAST										
Belgium/ Belgique	4	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	0	4	2	1	4	2
Denmark/ Danemark	1	8	4	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
Germany/ Allemagne	4	19	4	4	12	2	6	3	6	3	5	3	3	5
Greece/ Grèce	2	3	6	6	8	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	5	4
Spain/ Espagne	4	4	11	10	0	7	7	4	8	4	4	18	7	8
France/ France	5	4	6	6	2	14	4	5	23	4	4	11	11	9
Ireland/ Irlande	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	1
Italy/ Italie	2	3	7	6	7	5	6	1	5	2	2	2	4	5
Luxembourg/ Luxembourg	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
The Netherlands/ Pays-Bas	2	1	3	2	0	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	3	2
Portugal/ Portugal	1	1	1	1	0	9	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)/ Royaume Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)	4	6	3	3	5	5	5	23	9	2	7	2	10	6
Not checked/ N'a pas été contrôlé	76	59	63	64	62	67	68	64	52	81	74	72	59	64
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	5	7	2	2	2	3	0	2	3	3	3	0	2	2

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
			WEST	EAST										
Yes / Oui	55	52	76	*	55	65	59	75	78	62	49	62	61	66
No / Non	40	39	16		16	26	32	18	14	30	45	27	33	25
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	5	9	8		29	8	9	8	8	8	6	11	6	9
TOTAL	100	100	100		100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12	
			WEST	EAST											
Totally agree/ Tout à fait d'accord	30	21	43	*	*	33	46	37	48	40	49	30	46	20	36
Agree to some extent/ Plutôt d'accord	37	35	24			30	28	36	28	34	28	47	26	46	34
Disagree to some extent/ Plutôt pas d'accord	17	20	18			6	11	11	12	10	13	13	12	18	14
Totally disagree/ Pas du tout d'accord	13	13	5			4	6	8	5	7	6	7	6	11	8
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	3	11	10			27	9	7	7	9	5	3	9	4	8
TOTAL	100	100	100			100	100	99	100	100	101	100	99	99	100

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

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
For/ Pour	69	52	68	69	72	59	72	71	70	80	77	77	70	72	72
Against/ Contre	16	34	17	17	16	16	9	16	10	8	14	13	10	16	14
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	15	14	15	14	12	25	19	13	20	12	9	11	20	12	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Inflation, rising prices/ Inflation, hausse des prix	10	3	9	11	16	33	8	5	6	7	10	8	7	10	9
Instability European curr./ Instabilité monnaies européennes	8	11	13	13	12	7	11	6	13	8	9	9	9	11	10
Unemployment/Chômage	73	71	51	53	57	41	71	80	75	75	65	62	77	67	67
Nationalism/Nationalisme	7	10	16	15	10	9	6	6	4	7	13	19	4	11	10
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	5	10	9	6	10	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Poor economic situation, recession/ La récession	32	30	34	36	42	55	23	40	32	21	33	39	29	46	34
Excessively high wages/ Les salaires trop élevés	17	15	15	13	5	1	7	4	7	8	9	19	7	7	9
Inadequate policies of governments/ Mauvaise pol. gouvernement	27	15	31	32	35	23	52	18	42	54	19	18	37	29	34
Lack of solidarity EC countries/ Manque solidarité pays CE	11	18	5	5	5	6	9	19	11	8	16	11	10	8	10
The European Single Market/ Le Marché Unique européen	5	2	3	3	4	1	1	5	2	1	5	4	6	2	3
The European Community/ La Communauté Européenne	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	2
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	5	15	10	9	7	12	8	13	5	7	12	6	8	5	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

QUESTION : What do you think should be the first priority for combatting unemployment ? Should we, Yes or No:... / D'après vous, que devrait-on faire par priorité pour lutter contre le chômage ? Devrait-on, Oui ou Non :...

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

1st column: % Yes 2nd column: % No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F	
					WEST				EAST							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
stimulate the economy	93	4	73	17	83	10	85	9	94	2	91	1	89	3	89	5
reduce unemployment benefits	35	57	26	69	21	72	17	76	4	92	9	75	33	56	27	63
improve education and vocational training	82	16	76	21	74	21	74	19	72	12	88	3	92	5	88	9
1ère colonne: % Oui 2e colonne: % Non	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
relancer l'économie	77	9	87	7	73	17	92	6	92	2	85	10	87	7	87	7
diminuer les allocations de chômage	20	73	43	44	36	56	48	48	28	65	17	79	27	64	27	64
améliorer l'enseignement et les formations professionnelles	84	12	75	16	80	18	79	19	96	1	91	8	83	12	83	12

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

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

QUESTION : What do you think should be the first priority for combatting unemployment ? Should we, Yes or No:... / D'après vous, que devrait-on faire par priorité pour lutter contre le chômage ? Devrait-on, Oui ou Non :...

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

1st column: % saying increase (d2, c2, f2, g2)	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
	+	-	+	-	WEST				EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-
2nd column: % saying reduce (d1, c1, f1, g1)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
free movement of workers in EC	28	49	28	39	52	22	48	24	33	30	25	41	29	36	22	41
weekly working hours	10	41	13	40	30	17	25	21	9	36	8	36	11	38	5	49
taxes	2	76	4	65	5	66	4	65	2	59	1	71	4	74	3	67
cooperation between EC governments	58	26	52	23	59	16	58	14	52	10	58	15	53	18	54	21
1ère colonne: % disant augmenter (d2, c2, f2, g2)	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
2e colonne: % disant diminuer (d1, c1, f1, g1)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
libre circulation des travailleurs au sein de la CE	47	26	42	37	27	37	43	34	21	50	32	37			35	35
le nombre d'heures de travail par semaine	9	45	13	40	13	24	20	33	7	43	8	34			13	35
les impôts	2	86	1	83	4	52	3	70	1	76	23	47			6	67
coopération entre les gouvernements de la CE	70	17	65	13	71	9	75	14	51	22	64	24			60	18

(\*) The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of THOSE NOT AGREEING TO EITHER STATEMENT as well as those saying "don't know" (not shown) / La différence entre la somme des "+" et "-", et 100, représente le pourcentage de ceux qui ne sont d'accord avec aucune proposition et ceux qui disent "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table/Tableau a	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Yes/ Oui	56	55	49	47	38	45	41	65	54	61	48	53	57	61	55
Depend what would earn/ Dépend du salaire (SPONT)	14	7	11	14	26	24	24	12	11	10	13	6	10	7	12
Definitely No/ En aucun cas	29	35	30	27	18	12	30	20	25	25	36	31	28	32	27
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	2	4	11	12	17	20	5	3	11	4	3	10	6	1	6
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	99	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100

Table/Tableau b IF YES OR "DEPENDS ON SALARY"/ SI OUI OU "DEPEND DU SALAIRE"	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Even if not paid/ Même si pas payé	40	47	37	33	17	7	25	22	27	40	43	43	28	27	30
Only if paid (lower rate)/ Seulement si payé (moins)	51	18	32	32	33	18	26	59	39	32	30	48	27	32	37
Only if earnings stay the same/ Que si même salaire (SPONT)	6	31	22	27	43	65	40	15	26	20	23	7	41	39	27
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	3	4	8	8	7	9	9	4	9	8	4	2	4	2	6
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table/Tableau a	Self-employed/ Indépendent	Management/ Cadre	Employed/ Employé	Manual worker/ Trav. manuel	Unemployed Chômeur
Yes/ Oui	50	61	59	52	61
Depend what would earn/ Dépend du salaire (SPONT)	9	6	15	15	14
Definitely No/ En aucun cas	39	33	24	30	20
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	3		2	4	5
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100

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Table/Tableau 54 continued/suite

Table/Tableau b IF YES OR "DEPENDS ON SALARY"/ SI OUI OU "DEPEND DU SALAIRE"	Self-employed/ Indépendent	Management/ Cadre	Employed/ Employé	Manual worker/ Trav. manuel	Unemployed/ Chômeur
Even if not paid/ Même si pas payé	33	38	32	30	36
Only if paid (lower rate)/ Seulement si payé (moins)	34	38	35	34	36
Only if earnings stay the same/ Que si même salaire (SPONT)	27	20	29	31	20
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	6	3	3	5	4
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	96

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Fixed working hours/ Des horaires fixes	42	38	34	34	35	54	54	33	31	31	41	44	52	27	36
Flexible working time/ Des horaires souples	54	57	54	52	46	20	40	63	59	60	55	54	43	71	56
Depends if affects earnings/ Dépend de mon salaire (SPONT)	0	1	3	4	7	19	3	1	4	2	1		2	1	2
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	3	4	9	10	13	8	3	4	5	7	2	2	4	1	5
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	99	100	99	100	101	100	99

	Self-employed/ Indépendent	Management/ Cadre	Employed/ Employé	Manual worker/ Trav. manuel	Unemployed/ Chômeur
Fixed working hours/ Des horaires fixes	33	23	32	43	34
Flexible working time/ Des horaires souples	58	75	64	52	58
Depends if affects earnings/ Dépend de mon salaire (SPONT)	4	1	1	2	4
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	4	1	2	3	4
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	100



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

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

IF WOULD NOT PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS/ SI NE PREFERE PAS LES HORAIRES FIXES	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Yes/ Oui	45	38	41	35	13	6	35	45	27	54	47	44	19	33	39
Depending on what would earn/ Dépend de la baisse (SPONT)	9	8	18	21	35	47	28	12	15	11	18	3	25	8	15
Definitely not/ Non, en aucun cas	44	51	37	39	46	40	36	41	55	31	33	53	50	58	43
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	3	4	4	5	7	1	3	3	5	2		5	1	3
TOTAL	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	99	100	100

IF WOULD NOT PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS/ SI NE PREFERE PAS LES HORAIRES FIXES	Self-employed/ Indépendent	Management/ Cadre	Employed/ Employé	Manual worker/ Trav. manuel	Unemployed/ Chômeur
Yes/ Oui	46	41	33	32	49
Depending on what would earn/ Dépend de la baisse (SPONT)	13	13	14	16	16
Definitely not/ Non, en aucun cas	39	45	51	50	31
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	2	0	1	2	3
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	99

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

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

IF WOULD PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS/ SI PREFERE HORAIRES FIXES	B	DK	D			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST		EAST										
I would accept/ J'accepterais	62	49	58	55	42	27	46	67	54	48	58	60	41	64	54
I would refuse/ Je refuserais	30	40	25	22	10	24	20	20	25	28	26	33	22	28	24
Depending on how much raised/ Dépend de l'augmentation (SPONT)	3	3	5	10	28	37	24	7	15	13	9	5	27	5	13
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	4	8	11	13	19	12	10	5	6	10	6	2	10	3	9
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	99	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	100	100	100

IF WOULD PREFER FIXED WORKING HOURS/ SI PREFERE HORAIRES FIXES	Self-employed/ Indépendent	Management/ Cadre	Employed/ Employé	Manual worker/ Trav. manuel	Unemployed/ Chômeur
I would accept/ J'accepterais	61	68	54	55	53
I would refuse/ Je refuserais	22	20	28	28	22
Depending on how much raised/ Dépend de l'augmentation (SPONT)	11	12	14	12	13
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	5	0	4	6	12
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100

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

QUESTION : During the last five years did you, yes or no :... ? / Au cours des cinq dernières années, avez-vous, Oui ou Non :... ?

- a) ... follow one or more vocational training courses organised as part of your work ? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) organisée(s) dans le cadre de votre travail ? (AS PART OF MY WORK)
- b) ... follow one or more vocational training courses organised as part of a public employment programme ? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) organisée(s) dans le cadre d'un programme public d'emploi ? (PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME)
- c) ... follow one or more vocational training courses organised by a college or university ? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) organisée(s) par une école ou une université ? (COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES)
- d) ... follow one or more cost free vocational training courses (evening courses, correspondence courses, ...) which you decided yourself to undertake ? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) gratuite(s) (des cours du soir, des cours par correspondance, ...) auxquels vous avez décidé vous-même de vous inscrire ? (FREE COURSES)
- e) ... follow one or more vocational training courses which you paid for and which you decided yourself to undertake ? / ... suivi une (ou plusieurs) formation(s) professionnelle(s) payante(s) (des cours du soir, des cours par correspondance, ...) auxquels vous avez décidé vous-même de vous inscrire ? (PAID COURSES)
- f) ... read one or more books to supplement your training ? / ... lu un (ou plusieurs) livre(s) pour compléter votre formation professionnelle ? (BOOKS)

+ : yes/ oui - : no/ non	B		DK		D						GR		E		EC12+	
					WEST				EAST							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
AS PART OF MY WORK	24	75	33	67	21	75	23	73	33	65	8	92	13	87	22	76
PUBLIC EMPLOY. PROGRAMME	6	94	8	92	9	88	11	86	18	79	8	92	7	92	8	91
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES	19	81	16	84	10	87	10	87	10	89	8	92	8	90	13	86
FREE COURSES	13	87	23	77	16	81	16	81	16	83	2	98	5	93	11	88
PAID COURSES	12	87	20	80	18	79	16	81	11	87	3	97	11	86	13	85
BOOKS	38	62	49	50	39	58	42	56	51	47	21	79	21	78	36	63
+ : important - : pas important	F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12 +	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
AS PART OF MY WORK	23	76	13	86	23	77	28	71	42	58	11	88	25	75	22	76
PUBLIC EMPLOY. PROGRAMME	7	92	6	93	11	89	11	88	5	95	9	89	5	95	8	91
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES	16	84	11	87	14	86	19	81	30	70	7	91	15	85	13	86
FREE COURSES	11	88	6	92	7	93	19	80	18	82	3	95	11	89	11	88
PAID COURSES	9	91	19	79	10	90	11	88	34	66	5	93	16	84	13	85
BOOKS	38	62	31	67	39	61	41	58	53	46	21	78	32	68	36	63

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

Table/Tableau 58b : **VOCATIONAL TRAINING DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS** / Formations professionnelles ces cinq dernières années (% , by occupation/par profession)

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

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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Yes / Oui	37	30	34	39	59	28	85	45	37	41	20	18	47	42	45
No / Non	62	69	63	56	28	69	12	54	55	55	79	79	49	58	53
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	2	2	3	5	13	2	2	1	8	4	2	3	4	1	3
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101

	Self-employed/ Indépendent	Management/ Cadre	Employed/ Employé	Manual worker/ Trav. manuel	EC12+
Yes / Oui	46	32	40	49	45
No / Non	53	63	58	49	53
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	1	5	2	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101



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

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

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Yes/ Oui	9	3	9	8	5	8	8	12	7	19	9	3	8	11	11
No, but some time in the future/ Non, mais un jour, plus tard	20	17	36	33	22	26	25	35	18	34	31	19	17	19	28
No, never possible/ Non, plus jamais le supprimer	65	77	51	54	65	48	58	46	73	37	56	75	66	68	54
Don't know/ Ne sait pas	6	3	4	5	8	19	9	7	3	10	3	3	9	2	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	100

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

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

- a) Everyone must be able to be cared for without the cost of care preventing it (CARE AT REASONABLE COST) / Chacun doit avoir le droit d'être soigné sans que le prix des soins l'en empêche.
- b) Everyone must have the right to suitable accommodation at a reasonable cost (ACCOMODATION AT REASONABLE COST) / Chacun doit avoir le droit d'obtenir un logement convenable à un prix convenable.
- c) Everyone should have the right to job training (JOB TRAINING) / Chaque personne doit avoir droit à une formation professionnelle.
- d) Compulsory, free education should give the means to fit into society (COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION) / L'école, obligatoire et gratuite, doit permettre à chacun de s'insérer dans la société.
- e) Tenants who have difficulties in paying the rent, should be protected against eviction without rehousing (NO EVICTION WITHOUT REHOUSING) / Les locataires ayant du mal à payer doivent être protégés contre les expulsions sans relogement.
- f) Everyone should have the right to actively participate in groups and associations (FREE ASSOCIATION) / Il faut que chacun ait la possibilité de participer activement à des associations.
- g) Access to the courts should be free for those without the means to pay for it (ACCESS TO COURT) / L'accès aux tribunaux doit être gratuit pour ceux qui n'en ont pas les moyens.
- h) Even if they are not able to pay, everyone should have the minimum of water, gas, electricity (WATER, GAS, ELECTRICITY) / Même en cas d'impossibilité de payer, il faut garantir un minimum d'eau, de gaz, d'électricité.
- i) To avoid putting children into care, all families should be helped to bring up their children themselves (HELP IN BRINGING UP CHILDREN) / Pour éviter le placement de leurs enfants, il faut aider les familles à élever leurs enfants.
- j) The right to work should be guaranteed (RIGHT TO WORK) / Le droit au travail doit être garanti.
- k) Shelter should be guaranteed to the homeless (SHELTER TO HOMELESS) / Il faut garantir un toit aux personnes sans abri.
- l) Everyone should have access to cultural activities (ACCESS TO CULTURAL ACTIVITIES) / Tout le monde doit avoir accès à la culture.
- m) The right to vote should be really guaranteed to all (RIGHT TO VOTE) / Le droit de vote doit être réellement garanti, pour tous.

Table 63 - see previous page for details/voir page précédente pour plus de détails

1st column: % for 2nd column: % against	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
	+	-	+	-	WEST		EAST		+	-	+	-	+	-		
					+	-	+	-								
a) CARE AT REASONABLE COST	98	2	96	3	89	8	89	7	92	4	98	0	98	1	99	1
b) ACCOMODATION AT REASONABLE COST	96	3	94	4	92	5	93	5	97	2	98	0	98	1	99	1
c) JOB TRAINING	94	4	94	5	94	4	95	4	98	2	97	0	96	2	96	3
d) COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION	90	8	73	22	95	3	96	2	97	1	98	1	97	2	97	2
e) NO EVICTION WITHOUT REHOUSING	66	22	59	33	74	16	74	15	76	14	95	3	77	12	79	14
f) FREE ASSOCIATION	69	18	92	6	81	11	82	11	82	8	87	6	84	9	72	18
h) ACCESS TO COURT	86	8	86	11	78	14	78	13	85	9	90	3	95	2	93	4
i) WATER, GAS, ELECTRICITY	88	7	90	7	77	15	75	16	70	19	94	2	90	5	91	6
j) HELP IN BRINGING UP CHILDREN	84	9	56	68	82	11	82	11	82	11	97	2	90	5	85	9
k) RIGHT TO WORK	89	6	57	35	81	13	84	11	95	3	97	1	98	1	95	3
l) SHELTER TO HOMELESS	89	6	92	5	92	10	94	9	91	5	98	0	96	2	94	3
l) ACCESS TO CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	79	12	83	13	71	19	72	18	76	15	92	3	91	5	91	6
m) RIGHT TO VOTE																

1ère colonne: % "favorable" 2e colonne: % non favorable	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC12+	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a) CARE AT REASONABLE COST	96	2	96	3	95	3	91	7	96	3	92	5	94	4	94	4
b) ACCOMODATION AT REASONABLE COST	97	1	96	3	90	5	95	3	97	2	94	4	96	3	96	3
c) JOB TRAINING	97	2	89	6	97	2	92	5	96	3	94	4	94	4	94	4
d) COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION	95	3	94	3	98	1	72	15	97	2	95	2	95	3	95	3
e) NO EVICTION WITHOUT REHOUSING	82	7	70	17	71	18	60	28	88	7	68	19	73	16	73	16
f) FREE ASSOCIATION	90	6	73	12	95	2	79	14	81	12	88	8	80	13	80	13
g) ACCESS TO COURT	89	5	73	7	87	9	93	5	93	4	88	6	85	7	85	7
h) WATER GAS ELECTRICITY	91	5	87	7	88	9	83	11	92	5	87	7	86	8	86	9
i) HELP IN BRINGING UP CHILDREN	90	5	84	10	90	7	72	16	92	6	80	13	84	10	84	10
j) RIGHT TO WORK	90	6	95	4	93	3	78	13	97	2	74	19	87	9	87	9
k) SHELTER HOMELESS	97	2	89	6	95	4	78	11	97	2	85	9	89	6	89	6
l) ACCESS TO CULTURAL ACTIVITES	84	8	83	8	85	10	72	21	96	2	78	14	82	11	82	11
m) RIGHT TO VOTE	65	25	81	17	72	19	74	18	79	13	94	2	93	3	79	16

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

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

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

1st column: EB40 result 2nd column: Change from EB37	B		DK		D				GR		E		F			
					WEST		EAST									
(NATIONALITY) only	32	-5	50	+2	41	+1	43	+2	49	+5	41	+3	38	+4	32	+1
(NATIONALITY) and European	52	+4	43	-3	44	+1	43	0	38	-4	52	-3	46	-4	52	-3
European and (NATIONALITY)	9	0	4	0	8	-2	8	-1	7	-1	4	0	5	0	8	+2
European only	4	+1	3	+2	4	0	4	+1	3	+1	0	-2	4	0	5	-1
Don't know	3	-2	1	0	3	-1	3	-1	3	-1	3	+1	7	+1	3	+1
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne: Résultat EB40 2e col: Variation depuis EB37	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12		EC 12 +	
(NATIONALITÉ) uniquement	48	-4	26	+2	36	+9	40	-2	41	+3	59	+5	40	+2	40	+2
(NATIONALITÉ) et Européen	43	+5	55	-2	50	-3	49	+4	47	-7	29	-6	46	-2	45	-3
Européen et (NATIONALITÉ)	5	0	11	+4	9	-1	9	+2	4	+1	5	+1	7	+1	7	0
Européen uniquement	2	0	4	-1	4	-2	1	-2	2	+1	3	-1	4	0	4	0
Ne sait pas	3	0	4	-3	1	-3	2	0	6	+2	4	+1	4	0	4	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		101		100	



Table/Tableau 65 : **TRUST IN EUROPEAN COURT DECISIONS** / La confiance dans les décisions de la Cour de Justice Européenne (% , by country/par pays)

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

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

DO AWAY WITH COURT IF TOO MANY CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Agree strongly	21	36	30	32	41	33	41	24	21	20	25	20	31	23	27
Agree somewhat	22	21	25	24	23	21	21	27	30	25	27	28	21	35	26
Undecided	26	14	21	21	18	9	15	21	17	23	14	14	13	8	18
Disagree somewhat	10	17	10	10	8	13	7	12	12	12	12	18	9	16	12
Disagree strongly	5	9	4	4	3	8	4	7	4	5	7	14	6	6	6
Don't know	16	3	10	10	8	16	13	9	16	15	16	6	21	12	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	101	99	101

REDUCE COURT DECISIONS ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+	
			WEST	EAST											
Tout à fait d'accord	9	21	13	13	15	20	20	13	9	5	8	11	11	8	12
Plutôt d'accord	22	33	18	19	22	18	29	31	22	22	16	27	17	32	25
Indécis	32	17	29	29	27	13	19	21	22	21	23	16	18	14	21
Plutôt pas d'accord	11	15	18	18	17	16	9	11	18	14	20	17	11	22	15
Pas du tout d'accord	6	8	7	7	6	7	5	4	7	6	10	18	10	6	7
Ne sait pas	20	6	16	15	12	26	19	21	22	32	23	11	32	18	20
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	99	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

Table 65 see previous page/ Tableau 65 voir page précédente

COURT DECISIONS RIGHT	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST	EAST										
Agree strongly	14	29	15	15	18	24	16	13	15	12	35	23	10	16
Agree somewhat	29	42	30	31	34	26	28	35	39	33	36	24	42	34
Undecided	28	12	29	28	25	12	19	22	15	15	12	19	12	20
Disagree somewhat	4	9	9	9	10	4	8	7	5	4	7	4	3	14
Disagree strongly	1	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	4
Don't know	23	4	13	13	10	30	26	20	25	30	12	32	19	20
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	101	99	100	100	101	99	100	102	101	101

COURT HAS TOO MUCH POWER	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12+
			WEST	EAST										
Tout à fait d'accord	4	17	10	10	12	16	9	7	5	5	7	10	10	9
Plutôt d'accord	9	22	18	17	17	16	16	17	16	15	13	17	16	18
Indécis	37	25	33	32	29	15	21	26	22	25	20	24	21	25
Plutôt pas d'accord	10	18	15	15	15	8	8	12	17	12	16	13	9	22
Pas du tout d'accord	5	9	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	3	7	12	5	5
Ne sait pas	35	9	20	22	23	41	42	34	35	41	39	28	38	23
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	101	101	101	100	101	101	100	99	101	102

**RECHERCHES SUR LES ATTITUDES DES EUROPEENS /  
SURVEYS ON ATTITUDES OF THE EUROPEANS**

- (1) **"LES EUROPEENS ET L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE" / "EUROPEANS AND EUROPEAN UNIFICATION"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage de février-mars 1970 / Survey carried out in February-March 1970  
Rapport juin 1972 / Report June 1972 - 240 p.
- (2) **"L'OPINION DES EUROPEENS SUR LES ASPECTS REGIONAUX ET AGRICOLES DU MARCHE COMMUN. L'UNIFICATION POLITIQUE DE L'EUROPE ET L'INFORMATION DU PUBLIC"** (FR)  
Sondage de juillet 1971 / Survey carried out in July 1971.  
Rapport décembre 1971 / Report December 1971 - 64 p.
- (3) **"SATISFACTION ET INSATISFACTION QUANT AUX CONDITIONS DE VIE DANS LES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE"** (FR)  
Sondage de septembre 1973 / Survey carried out in September 1973.  
Rapport juin 1974 / Report June 1974 - 120 p.
- (4) **"L'EUROPE VUE PAR LES EUROPEENS"** (FR)  
Sondage de septembre 1973 / Survey carried out in September 1973.  
Rapport août 1974 / Report August 1974 - 48 p.
- (5) **"EUROBAROMETRE" / "EUROBAROMETER"** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).  
Sondage semestriel dont les résultats sont publiés depuis juin 1974. / Half-yearly survey published as from June 1974.
- (6) **"FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE" / "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN"** (FR/EN/DE)  
Sondage de mai 1975 / Survey carried out in May 1975  
Rapport décembre 1975 / Report December 1975 - 215 p.
- (7) **"LE CONSOMMATEUR EUROPEEN" / "EUROPEAN CONSUMER"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage d'octobre 1975 / Survey carried out in October 1975  
Rapport mai 1976 / Report May 1976 - 175 p.
- (8) **"LA PERCEPTION DE LA MISERE EN EUROPE" / "THE PERCEPTION OF POVERTY IN EUROPE"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/DA)  
Sondage de mai-juin 1976 / Survey carried out in May-June 1976.  
Rapport mars 1977 / Report March 1977 - 144 p. - 2<sup>o</sup> édition (FR) septembre 1981.
- (9) **"LA SCIENCE ET L'OPINION PUBLIQUE EUROPEENNE" / "SCIENCE AND EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION"** (EN/DE/IT/NL) (FR épuisé)  
Sondage d'avril-mai 1977 / Survey carried out in April-May 1977.  
Rapport octobre 1977 / Report October 1977 - 98 p.

- (10) **"LES ATTITUDES DE LA POPULATION ACTIVE A L'EGARD DES PERSPECTIVES DE LA RETRAITE" / "THE ATTITUDES OF THE WORKING POPULATION TO RETIREMENT"** (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)  
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1977 / Survey carried out in October-November 1977.  
Rapport mai 1978 / Report May 1978 - 52 p.
- (11) **"LES ATTITUDES DU PUBLIC EUROPEEN FACE AU DEVELOPPEMENT SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC'S ATTITUDES TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT"** (FR/DE) (EN épuisé)  
Sondage d'octobre 1978 / Survey carried out in October 1978.  
Rapport février 1979 / Report February 1979 - 67 p.
- (12) **"FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE EN 1978" / "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN IN 1978"** (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)  
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1977 / Survey carried out in October-November 1977.  
Rapport février 1979 / Report February 1979 - 248 p.
- (13) **"CHOMAGE ET RECHERCHE D'UN EMPLOI: attitudes et opinions des publics européens"** (FR)  
Sondage de mai-juin 1978 / Survey carried out in May-June 1978.  
Rapport septembre 1979 / Report September 1979 - 74 p.
- (14) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEURS ENFANTS" / "THE EUROPEANS AND THEIR CHILDREN"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/DA/IT)  
Sondage d'avril 1979 / Survey carried out in April 1979.  
Rapport octobre 1979 / Report October 1979 - 102 p.
- (15) **"LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT: their perception of discrimination at work"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/GR)  
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Rapport décembre 1980 / Report December 1980 - 72 p.
- (16) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR REGION: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques" / EUROPEANS AND THEIR REGION: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA)  
Sondage d'avril-mai 1980 / Survey carried out in April-May 1980.  
Rapport décembre 1980 / Report December 1980 - 62 p.
- (17) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage de mars-avril 1982 / Survey carried out in March-April 1982.  
Rapport octobre 1982 / Report October 1982 - 79 p.

- (18) **"LES JEUNES EUROPEENS : étude exploratoire des jeunes âgés de 15 à 24 ans dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS: Exploratory study on young people aged between 15 and 24 years in the countries of the European Community"** (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/GR)  
Sondage de mars-avril 1982 / Survey carried out in March-April 1982.  
Rapport décembre 1982 / Report December 1982 - 139 p.
- (19) **"LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET L'ELECTION DE 1984"** (FR)  
Sondage de mars-avril 1983 / Survey carried out in March-April 1983.  
Rapport août 1983 / Report August 1983 - 105 p.
- (20) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT"** (FR/EN/NL/IT/DA/DE)  
Sondage d'octobre 1982 / Survey carried out in October 1982.  
Rapport novembre 1983 / Report November 1983 - 64 p.
- (21) **"LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND AID TO DEVELOPMENT"** (FR/EN)  
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Rapport mai 1984 / Report May 1984 - 134 p.
- (22) **"FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE EN 1983" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN AND MEN IN 1983"** (FR/EN + résumés disponibles dans les autres langues communautaires/ FR/EN + summaries available in other languages of the Community).  
Sondage de mars-avril 1983 / Survey carried out in March-April 1983.  
Rapport juin 1984 / Report June 1984 - 186 p.
- (23) **"LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE - 1984" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT"** (EN)  
Sondage de janvier-février 1984 / Survey carried out in January-February 1984.  
Rapport décembre 1984 / Report December 1984 - 118 p.
- (24) **"LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L'INFORMATION DES CONSOMMATEURS : COMPARAISONS 1975-1985"** (FR)  
Mars 1985 / March 1985 - 18 p.  
Rapport mars 1985 / Report March 1985
- (25) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1984" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1984"** (FR/EN/DE)  
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Rapport juillet 1985 / Report July 1985 - 99 p.

- (26) **"L'OPINION DES SALARIES EUROPEENS SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL"** (FR)  
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Rapport juillet 1985 / Report July 1985 - 47 p.
- (26a) **"ENQUETE AUPRES DES TRAVAILLEURS SALARIES SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" / "EMPLOYEE SURVEY ON LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY"** (FR)  
(Economie européenne / European Economy nr. 27)  
Rapport octobre 1985 / Report October 1985 - 12 p.
- (27) **"LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L'ECU" / "EUROPEANS AND ECU"**  
(FR/EN/DE/NL)  
Enquête faite dans sept pays de la Communauté Européenne à l'initiative d'un groupe de banques. / Survey carried out in seven EC countries on behalf of a group of banks.  
Sondage de mars-avril 1985 / Survey carried out in March-April 1985.  
Rapport novembre 1985 / Report November 1985 - 43 p.
- (28) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LES VACANCES" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR HOLIDAYS"** (FR/EN/DE/IT/DA/ES/GR)  
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Rapport mars 1987 / Report March 1987 - 104 p.
- (29) **"EUROPE 2000"** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).  
Sondage de déc. 1986-janv. 1987 / Survey carried out in Dec. 1986-Jan. 1987  
Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30ème anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987 / Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987 - 58 p.
- (30) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1986" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1986"** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).  
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- (31) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE" / "EUROPEANS AND ROAD SAFETY"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1986 / Survey carried out in October-November 1986.  
Rapport mars 1988 / Report March 1988 - 98 p.

- (32) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1986"** / **"EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1986"**  
(EN/FR + résumés disponibles en DE/ES/NL/DA/PO / FR/EN + summaries available in DE/ES/NL/DA/PO/IT)  
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1986 / Survey carried out in October-November 1986.  
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- (33) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : une étude sur les attitudes et comportements du public."** / **"EUROPEANS AND CANCER PREVENTION : a study of attitudes and behaviour of the public"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey carried out in March-April 1987.  
Rapport juin 1988 / Report June 1988 - 88 p.
- (34) **"LES EUROPEENS, LEUR AGRICULTURE ET LA POLITIQUE AGRICOLE COMMUNE"** / **"EUROPEANS, AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY"**. (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).  
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey carried out in March-April 1987.  
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- (35) **"HOMMES ET FEMMES D'EUROPE 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes."** / **"MEN AND WOMEN IN EUROPE 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes."** (FR/EN)  
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey carried out in March-April 1987.  
Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe" / Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe". - 64 p.
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Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1987 / Survey carried out in October-November 1987.  
Rapport mai 1988 / Report May 1988 - 174 p.
- (37) **"LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT EN 1987"** / **"EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID IN 1987"**. (FR/EN)  
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1987 / Survey carried out in October-November 1987.  
Rapport mars 1988 / Report March 1988 - 70 p.
- (38) **"LES JEUNES EUROPEENS EN 1987"** / **"THE YOUNG EUROPEANS IN 1987"**. (FR/EN)  
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Rapport mars 1989 / Report March 1989 - 208 p.

- (39) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1988" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1988."** (FR)  
Sondage de mars-avril 1988 / Survey carried out in March-April 1988.  
Rapport octobre 1988 / Report October 1988 - 71 p.
- (40) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins". / "EUROPEANS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER : food consumption, smoking, screening for women's cancers".** (FR/EN)  
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- (41) **"RACISME ET XENOPHOBIE. Droits de l'homme et immigration dans la Communauté européenne" / "RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA. Human rights and immigration in the European Community"** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages)  
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1988 / Survey carried out in October-November 1988.  
Rapport novembre 1989 / Report November 1989 - 120 p.
- (42) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : la notoriété du Programme et du Code européen" / "EUROPEANS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER : awareness of the Programme and the European Code"** (FR/EN).  
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1988 / Survey carried out in October-November 1988.  
Rapport juin 1989 / Report June 1989 - 85 p.
- (43) **"LES EUROPEENS, LA SCIENCE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE / "EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY"**  
Sondage mars-avril 1989 / Survey carried out in March-April 1989.  
Rapport non disponible / Report not available.  
Article disponible en EN / Article available in EN ("Europeans, Science and Technology" by J.R. Durant, J.D. Miller, J.F. Tchernia, W. van Deelen. A paper presented to the 1991 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C. 15 February 1991, 22 p.).
- (44) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : comportements liés au risque de cancer" / "EUROPEANS AND CANCER PREVENTION : behaviour linked with cancer"** (FR)  
Sondage mars-avril 1989 / Survey carried out in March-April 1989  
Rapport décembre 1989 / Report December 1989 - 79 p.
- (45) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA PAUVRETE" / "EUROPEANS AND POVERTY"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage juin-juillet 1989 / Survey carried out in June-July 1989  
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- (46) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1989"** (FR/EN/DE)  
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- (47) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LES ELECTIONS EUROPEENNES 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND THE 1989 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS"**  
Sondages oct.-nov. 1988, mars-avril 1989 et juin-juillet 1989/Surveys carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1988, in March-April 1989 and in June-July 1989  
Diverses publications 1989 ff. du Groupe Transnational d'Etudes sur les Elections Européennes/Various publications 1989 ff. of the Transnational European Election Study Group/Coordination: Hermann SCHMITT, Zentrum für Europäische Umfrageanalysen und Studien (ZEUS), Universität Mannheim, Fed. Rep. of Germany.
- (48) **"LA FAMILLE ET LE DESIR D'ENFANTS" / "THE FAMILY AND THE DESIRE FOR CHILDREN"** (EN/DE) (FR épuisé)  
Sondage octobre-novembre 1989 / Survey carried out in October-November 1989  
Rapport août 1990 / Report August 1990 - 119 p.
- (49) **"L'OPINION PUBLIQUE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE A PROPOS DES NATIONS-UNIES" / "PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS"** (EN)  
Sondage octobre-novembre 1989/Survey carried out in October-November 1989  
Publié au printemps 1990 par l'ONU / Published in Spring 1990 by the UN
- (51) **"LES JEUNES EUROPEENS EN 1990" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS IN 1990"** (FR/EN)  
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Rapport mai 1991 / Report May 1991 - 191 p.
- (52) **"FAMILLE ET EMPLOI DANS L'EUROPE DES DOUZE" / "FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE TWELVE"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage octobre-novembre 1990/Survey carried out in October-November 1990  
Rapport décembre 1991/Report December 1991 - 174 p.
- (52 A) **"FIRST EUROPEAN SURVEY ON THE WORK ENVIRONMENT 1991-1992"** (EN)  
Sondage mars-avril 1991/Survey carried out in March-April 1991  
Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions - 229 p.

- (53) **"LA REPRESENTATION DES INTERETS DANS QUATRE PAYS DE LA CE" / "INTEREST REPRESENTATION IN FOUR EC COUNTRIES"**  
Sondage octobre-novembre 1990 / Survey carried out October-November 1990  
Publié en 1991 par le Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften/Published in 1991 by the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialwissenschaften (WZB)
- (55) **"ESOMAR HARMONISED DEMOGRAPHICS FOR EUROPEAN SURVEY RESEARCH" (EN)**  
Survey carried out October-November 1990. Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR).
- (56) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE EN AUTOMNE 1990" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN AUTUMN 1990" (DE)**  
Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.34, octobre 1990 / Special report on the results of the October 1990 Eurobarometer survey No. 34.  
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- (57) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1991" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1991" (FR/EN)**  
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- (58) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA SANTE ET LA SECURITE AU TRAVAIL" / "EUROPEANS AND HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK" (EN/FR).**  
Sondage avril-mai 1991 / Survey carried out in April-May 1991  
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- (59) **"CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR IN THE INTERNAL MARKET" (EN)**  
Survey carried out in April 1991  
Report July 1991 - 16 p.
- (60) **"EUROPEAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS URBAN TRAFFIC PROBLEMS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT" (EN)**  
Sondage avril 1991 / Survey carried out in April 1991  
Rapport juillet 1991 / Report July 1991 - 72 p.
- (61) **"L'OPINION DES EUROPEENS CONCERNANT LA BIOTECHNOLOGIE EN 1991" / "OPINIONS OF EUROPEANS ON BIOTECHNOLOGY IN 1991" (EN/FR)**  
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Rapport juillet 1991 / Report July 1991 - 76 p.  
A book on this topic is also available: Durant, John ed., "Biotechnology in Public: A review of recent research". Science Museum for the European Federation of Biotechnology. London 1992.

- (62) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE AU PRINTEMPS 1991" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1991"** (DE/FR/EN)  
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Rapport avril 1991 / Report April 1991 - 17 p.
- (63) **"LES POLITIQUES REGIONALES DANS L'OPINION PUBLIQUE" / "REGIONAL POLICY IN THE PUBLIC OPINION"**  
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Etudes de Développement Régional, N°3, CCE Bruxelles 1992
- (64) **"LA FACON DONT LES EUROPEENS PERCOIVENT LE TIERS-MONDE EN 91" / "THE WAY EUROPEANS PERCEIVE THE THIRD WORLD IN 1991"** (FR/EN)  
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- (65) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE EN AUTOMNE 1991" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN AUTUMN 1991"** (DE/FR/EN)  
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Rapport décembre 1991 / Report December 1991 - 20 p.
- (66) **"LES EUROPEENS ET L'ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1992" / "THE EUROPEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN 1992"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992  
Rapport novembre 1992 / Report November 1992 - 118p.  
(Brochures disponibles en FR/EN / Brochures available in FR/EN)
- (67) **"SEMAINE EUROPEENNE DE PREVENTION DE LA TOXICOMANIE" / "EUROPEAN WEEK FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992  
Rapport novembre 1992 / Report November 1992
- (68) **"LA SECURITE SOCIALE" / "SOCIAL SECURITY"**  
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992
- (69) **"LES ATTITUDES FACE AU VIEILLISSEMENT" / "AGE AND ATTITUDES"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage mars-avril 1992 / Survey carried out in March-April 1992  
Rapport janvier 1993 / Report January 1993 -36 p.

- (70) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE AU PRINTEMPS 1992" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN SPRING 1992"** (FR/EN/DE)  
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- (71) **"LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENE ET L'ALLEMAGNE UNIE EN AUTOMNE 1992" / "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED GERMANY IN AUTUMN 1992"** (DE/FR/EN)  
Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 38, septembre-octobre 1992 / Special report on the results of the Eurobarometer survey N° 38  
Rapport février 1993 / Report February 1993
- (72) **"LE TABAGISME INVOLONTAIRE OU LA POLLUTION DES NON-FUMEURS PAR LES FUMEURS"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 /  
Survey carried out in September-October 1992  
Rapport mars 1993 / Report March 1993
- (73) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA COUR EUROPEENNE DE JUSTICE EN 1992" / "EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE IN 1992"**  
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 /  
Survey carried out in September-October 1992
- (74) **"LA SECURITE DES PRODUITS" / "PRODUCT SAFETY"**  
Sondage septembre-octobre 1992 /  
Survey carried out in September-October 1992
- (75) **"LE MARCHÉ UNIQUE DES CONSOMMATEURS" / "THE CONSUMER'S SINGLE MARKET"**  
Sondage novembre 1992 / Survey carried out in November 1992
- (76) **"EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY"** (EN)  
Sondage novembre 1992 / Survey carried out in November 1992  
Rapport juin 1993 / Report June 1993
- (77) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA FAMILLE" / "EUROPEANS AND THE FAMILY"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage mars-avril 1993 / Survey carried out in March-April 1993  
Rapport décembre 1993 / Report December 1993
- (78) **"LES EUROPEENS ET LA SANTE ET LA SECURITE AU TRAVAIL" / "EUROPEANS AND HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage mars-avril 1993 / Survey carried out in March-April 1993

- (79) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1993"/  
"PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ON ENERGY IN 1993"**  
(FR/EN)  
Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993  
Rapport septembre 1993 / Report September 1993
- (80) **"BIOTECHNOLOGIE ET GENIE GENETIQUE: CE QU'EN PENSENT LES  
EUROPEENS EN 1993" / "BIOTECHNOLOGY AND GENETIC ENGINEERING:  
WHAT EUROPEANS THINK ABOUT IT IN 1993"** (FR/EN)  
Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993  
Rapport octobre 1993 / Report October 1993
- (81) **"THE CONSUMERS'S INTERNAL MARKET" / LE MARCHE UNIQUE DES  
CONSOMMATEURS"**  
Sondage avril 1993 / Survey carried out in April 1993
- (82) **"EXCLUSION SOCIALE" / "SOCIAL EXCLUSION"**  
Sondage octobre-novembre 1993 / Survey carried out in October-November  
1993

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL VARIABLES USED IN CROSSTABULATIONS

### SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS

Roughly half of our representative sample of the EC public is without paid work. Answers to the question "What is your occupation?" show the following distribution:

#### OCCUPATION OF THE PERSON INTERVIEWED (n = 12.800) (weighted percentage for EC 12+ - EB40)

#### Self - employed

(1)	Farmer . . . . .	2%
(2)	Fishermen . . . . .	0%
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.) . . . . .	2%
(4)	Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, self-employed persons . . . . .	4%
(5)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company . . . . .	1%

#### Employed

(6)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant) . . . . .	1%
(7)	General management, director or top management . . . . .	1%
(8)	Middle management, other management . . . . .	7%
(9)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk . . . . .	7%
(10)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver) . . . . .	3%
(11)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen, ...) . . . . .	6%
(12)	Supervisors . . . . .	1%
(13)	Skilled manual workers . . . . .	8%
(14)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants . . . . .	5%

#### Non-active

(15)	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working . . . . .	14%
(16)	Student . . . . .	11%
(17)	Unemployed or temporarily not working . . . . .	6%
(18)	Retired or unable to work through illness . . . . .	20%

Basing cross-analyses on "occupation" would exclude half of our respondents from analysis. An alternative, also used in past EUROBAROMETER reports, is to base analyses on a (non-marxist) concept of "objective social class" using the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" as reference. In order to classify as many respondents as possible with respect to their socio-professional setting, a new classification was created : the "SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS".

For those in paid work it is based on their own present occupation. For those not in paid work, "former occupation" was used where applicable (retired, housewives having been in paid work in the past, temporarily not working, unemployed). For those never having been in paid work, the occupation of the "person who contributes most to the household income" was used and, if the head of household was not in paid work at the time of the interview, his or her "former occupation" was used, where applicable. SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS is, consequently, a classification "as close to the respondent himself/herself as possible" but drawing upon additional background information to the extent necessary and available, in order to determine the interviewee's socio-professional status, including a maximum of respondents in the respective analyses. The resulting distribution is as follows :

SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS (n = 12.800)  
(weighted percentages for EC 12+ - EB 40)

**Self-employed**

(a)	Farmers/Fishermen	4%
(b)	Professionals	3%
(c)	Shop/Company owners	8%
(d)	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	3%

**Employed**

(e)	Employed professionals	2%
(f)	General management	4%
(g)	Middle management	13%
(h)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk	10%
(i)	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver,...)	5%
(j)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, firemen,)	8%
(k)	Supervisors	3%
(l)	Skilled manual workers	21%
(m)	Other (unskilled) manual workers, servants	10%

**Others (non-SPS attributable)**

(n)	"Main income earner" never in paid work, no answer, etc	22%
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## SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS

is asked by the question "If you were asked to choose one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong to ?" :

- (1) Middle class
- (2) Lower middle class
- (3) Working class
- (4) Upper class
- (5) Upper middle class
- (6) Refuses to be classified
- (7) Other
- (8) DK

Presented in tables are the following categories (with EC 12 weighted percentages from the Nr.40 EUROBAROMETER survey of Autumn 1993) :

Working	29 %
Lower Middle	12 %
Middle	42 %
Upper Middle	8 %
Upper	2 %
Other replies, n.a	8 %
	101 %

## OPINION LEADERSHIP

is based on the answers to the following two questions : (A) "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?" and (B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? If so, does this happen often, from time to time or rarely?" <No = never>. Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Interviewees giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, Interviewees giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.



## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTY PREFERENCE

is based upon the question "If there were a General Election tomorrow (say if contact under 18 : and you had a vote), which party would you support ?" in each country in the wording usually used for this topic. Answers are grouped according to the affiliation of the representatives of the respective party to a group in the European Parliament. If a party is not represented in the European Parliament at the time the survey is carried out but had been represented before, it's supporters are grouped with the EP group their party had been affiliated with. Supporters of parties represented in the European Parliament but their Members of the European Parliament not being affiliated to any group are labelled N.I. Supporters of parties not represented in the European Parliament are labelled "other". Labels are presented in the order in which they figure in the "List of Members" of the European Parliament of October 1989. Abbreviations in tables are also taken from this publication :

S	=	Socialist Group
PPE	=	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democratic Group)
LDR	=	Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group
V	=	Green Group
GUE	=	Group for the European Unitarian Left
RDE	=	Group of the European Renewal and Democratic Alliance
DR	=	Group Technical of the Right
CG	=	Left Unity
ARC	=	Rainbow Group
NI	=	Non-attached

Weighted EC - average proportion of persons not indicating a party choice ("would not vote", "spoil one's ballot", "do not answer" or "don't know") is 35 %. Consequently among those who do reply, loyal and regular supporters of the respective parties tend to be over represented.

## MEDIA USE

is based upon answers to the following question :

"About how often do you...

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| ..... | watch the news on television ?           |
| ..... | read the news in the daily papers ?      |
| ..... | listen to news broadcasts on the radio ? |

Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never ?"

+++	.....	News on TV/ radio/ papers every day or several times a week
++	.....	Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium, not more than once or twice a week
--	.....	One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others, not more than once or twice a week
---	.....	The three media no more than once or twice a week

## TYOLOGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES

is based upon answers to the following questions :

- (1) Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community is : good thing; Bad thing; Neither good nor bad ? (= MEMBERSHIP)
- (2) In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe ? For, very much; for, to some extent; against, to some extent; against, very much (= UNIFICATION)

**Positive attitudes** = Membership: "good"  
 + Unification: "for, very much"  
 "for, to some extent"

**Ambivalent attitudes** = Membership: "neither good nor bad"  
 "bad"  
 No answer  
 + Unification: "for, very much"  
 "for, to some extent"

or  
 Membership: "good"  
 "neither good nor bad"  
 No answer  
 + Unification: "against, to some extent"  
 "against, very much"

or  
 Membership: No answer  
 + Unification: No answer

**Negative attitudes** = Membership: "bad"  
 + Unification: "against, to some extent"  
 "against, very much"

## SELF-PLACEMENT ON THE LEFT-RIGHT-SCALE

is based upon answers to the question "In political matters, people talk of the "left" and the "right". How would you place your views on this scale ? (Show card (Do not prompt). The 10 Boxes of the card are numbered. Ring choice. If contact hesitates, ask him to try again)

Left 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 Right

In this report, those who reply are grouped in tertiles of the one third of respondents placing themselves most left, the one third most right, and the centre third, for each country. The usual weighting according to each country's population aged 15 and more is applied.

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**EUROPEAN SOCIAL GRADE  
(ESOMAR 7-POINT SCALE)**

is based on the recommendation of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR) to harmonise the measurement of social grade across borders. This approach uses three different types of input variables (Occupation of the Main Income Earner, Education level of the Main Income Earner and Household purchase power operationalized as ownership of selected Durables). The combination of these input variables results in a new social grade classification with, as categories, (upper to lower) A, B, C, D, E1, E2, E3.

Input variable 1: Occupation of the Main Income Earner

is based on a classification into 16 groups (E.1 to E.16) of the occupation of the Main Income Earner:

- E.1 General management, director or top management/6 empl or +
- E.2 Self employed professional
- E.3 Employed professional
- E.4 General management, director or top management/5 empl or -
- E.5 Middle management, other management/6 empl or +
- E.6 Middle management, other management/5 empl or -
- E.7 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company AND owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person/6 empl or +
- E.8 Employed position, working mainly at a desk
- E.9 Business proprietors, owner (full/partner) of company/5 empl or -
- E.10 Student
- E.11 Employed position, not at a desk but travelling or in a service job
- E.12 Farmer & Fisherman
- E.13 Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, housewife
- E.14 Supervisor & skilled manual worker
- E.15 Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant
- E.16 Retired or unable to work through illness, unemployed or temporarily not working

Input variable 2: Education level of the Main Income Earner

is based on a classification into 6 groups of education level (adjusting the finishing age of general education in accordance with extra general education or specific apprenticeship and/or professional training):

- 1. up to 14 years
- 2. 15 - 16 years
- 3. 17 - 18 years
- 4. 19 - 20 years
- 5. 21 - 24 years
- 6. 25 years and over

Input variable 3: Household Ownership of selected Durables

is based on ownership in terms of number of products owned (list of products measured):

- a colour TV set,
- a video recorder,
- a video camera,
- a radio-clock,
- a PC/home computer,
- a still camera,
- an electric drill,
- an electric deep fat fryer,
- 2 or more cars,
- a second home or a holiday home/flat,

Combination of input variables :

On the basis of all active MIE:

Occupation of MIE:

Education:

	E1 + E4	E2 + E6	E3 + E5 + E6	E7 + E8	E11	E14	E12
21 +	A	A	B	B	C	D	D
17-20	A	A	B	C	C	D	D
15-16	C	C	C	D	E1	E1	E3
14	C	D	D	D	E1	E2	E3
13-	D	D	D	E2	E2	E3	E3

On the basis of all non active MIE (E10 + E13 + E16):

Number of products owned:

Education :

	5 +	4	3	2	1	0
21 +	A	A	B	C	C	D
17-20	A	B	B	D	D	D
15-16	C	C	C	E1	E1	E2
14	C	C	D	E1	E2	E3
13-	C	D	D	E2	E3	E3

**RESPONDENT OCCUPATION SCALE**

is based on a combination/selection of the current respondent occupation variables:

1. Self employed  
= Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...) + Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person + Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company
2. Managers  
= Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) + General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)
3. Other white collars  
= Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)
4. Manual Workers  
= Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant
5. House persons  
= Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working
6. Unemployed  
= Unemployed or temporarily not working.





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