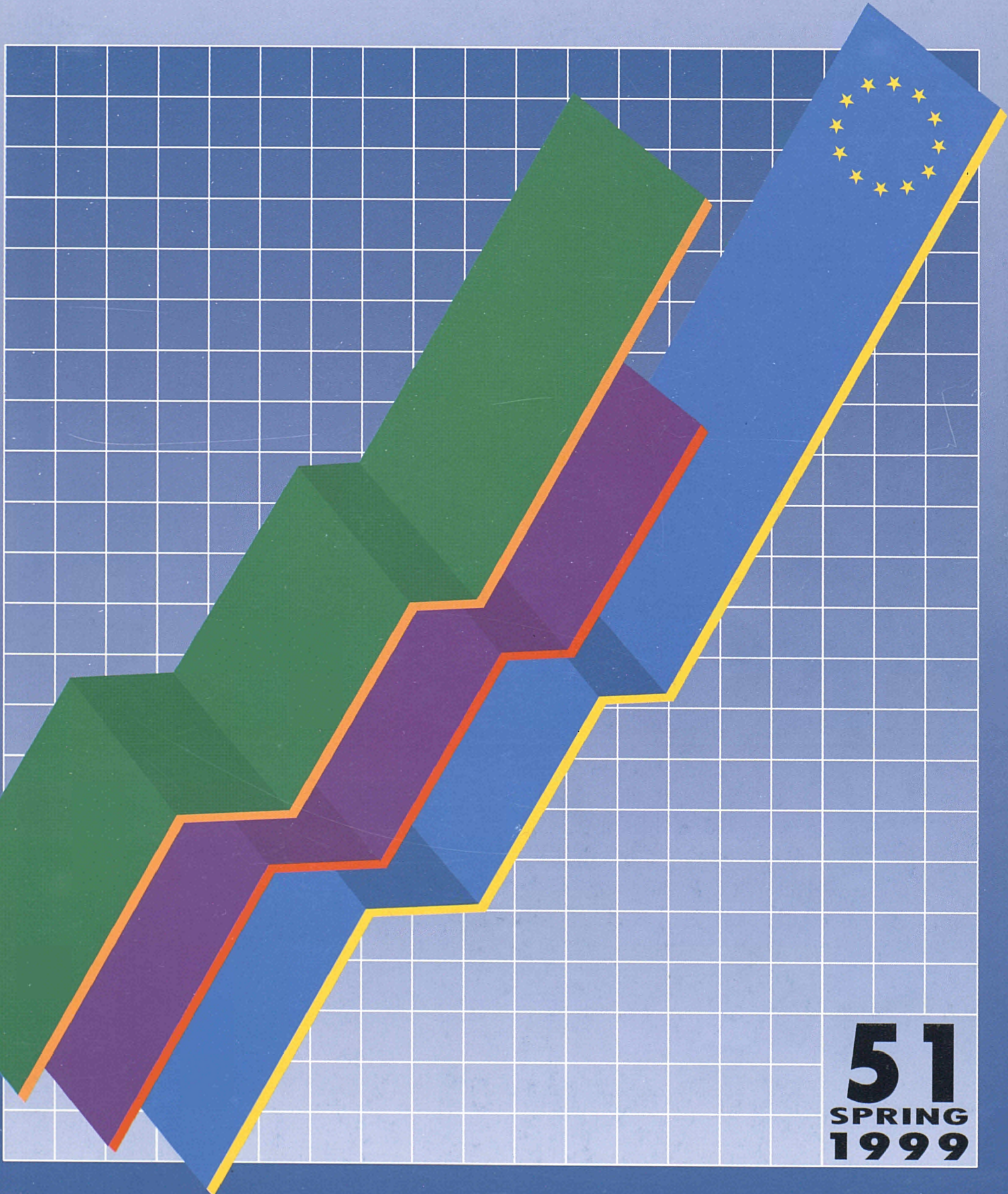


EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



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Directorate General X
Rue de la Loi 200 (T120 – 4/8)
B - 1049 Brussels

Telephone : (32.2) 299.91.72
Fax : (32.2) 299.45.77
E-mail : Eurobarometer@dg10.cec.be

Internet : <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo/eb.html>

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Introducing the Eurobarometer

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

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

In each of the 15 Member States, the survey is carried out by national institutes associated with the "INRA (Europe) European Coordination Office". This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) and comply with its standards.

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

This report, which was drawn up by the Public Opinion Analysis Unit (X.A.2 ; Head of Unit : Anna Melich) of the Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual, is an internal working document of the European Commission.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate General X) organises general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all Member States and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys with reports published twice a year
- Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g. Top Decision Makers)
- Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews)
- In the near future: Eurobarometer Applicant Countries (replacing the Central and Eastern EB)

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

The Eurobarometer Website address is :
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo/eb.html>

Major News Items around the time of Fieldwork March to May 1999

1 January	<p>Germany takes over the six-month Presidency of the European Union</p> <p>The euro becomes the official currency in eleven EU countries</p>
14 January	<p>The European Parliament rejects a censorship vote against the European Commission but calls for a committee of independent experts to be convened under the auspices of the Parliament and the Commission</p>
27 January	<p>The Committee of Independent Experts is set up to investigate allegations regarding fraud, mismanagement and nepotism in the European Commission</p>

- 12 March Germany's finance minister Oskar Lafontaine resigns
- 15 March The Committee of Independent Experts publishes its first report on allegations regarding fraud, mismanagement and nepotism in the European Commission
- Collective resignation of the Members of the European Commission
- 18 March End of Kosovo Summit without signing of the Rambouillet Agreement
- 24-25 March Berlin European Council
- 24 March The Heads of State and Government of the European Union nominate Romano Prodi to replace Jacques Santer as President of the European Commission
- 24 March NATO air strikes over Yugoslavia start
- 26 March European Union leaders reach agreement on Agenda 2000
- 4 April 50th anniversary of NATO
- 1 May The Treaty of Amsterdam enters into force
- 4 May Romano Prodi is elected European Commission President by the European Parliament

HIGHLIGHTS

This 51st Eurobarometer report sheds light on the state of public opinion towards the European Union in the spring of 1999. Fieldwork for the survey began just when the European Commission resigned on 15 March 1999, nine months before the end of its term. The results of this survey are affected by this event although other events, such as the war in Kosovo, no doubt will also have influenced public opinion.

Support for EU membership and benefit from EU membership

- Support for the European Union is less solid in spring 1999 than in autumn 1998, although opposition levels did not increase. 49% of EU citizens support their country's membership to the EU (-5). 44% are of the view that their country has benefited from membership (-5).

Democracy in the EU and reform of the EU's institutions

- EU citizens are now significantly more likely to express satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union (42%) than they were in spring 1998 (+7).
- The public has become more likely to view reform of the Union's institutions as a priority for the European Union. 52% of EU citizens now feel this way, compared to 49% in autumn 1998. Significant increases are noted in Austria (+15), Luxembourg (+13), Belgium, Ireland (both +10), Portugal (+9), Germany, France, Sweden (all +7), Denmark, Spain and Finland (all +4).

Trust in the European Union and its institutions

- Nearly 4 in 10 EU citizens tend to trust the European Union. The European Parliament is the institution that the public is most likely to trust (50%), followed by the Court of Justice (44%). The public is most likely to be wary of the European Commission and the Council of Ministers. Around 3 in 10 respondents say they tend not to trust these two institutions.

The Kosovo crisis

- People are less likely than they were in the autumn of 1998 to support a common defence and security policy and a common foreign policy or to favour EU joint decision-making on defence matters. Belgium and Portugal are the only countries where support levels increased since autumn 1998.

The single currency

- Sixty-one percent of EU citizens support the single currency while 28% oppose it. Support tends to be significantly higher in the countries that introduced the euro on 1 January 1999 (68%) than in the 4 "pre-in" countries (35%). However, support levels are much higher in Greece (65%) than they are in Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom - the 3 other "pre-in" countries.
- People throughout the EU are significantly more likely to feel well informed about the single currency in spring 1999 than they were six months earlier. On average, levels of feeling informed increased by 11 percentage points to reach an all-time high of 45%. In spring 1999 nearly 8 in 10 people say they have received information about the euro, compared to 6 in 10 people in autumn 1998.

Enlargement

- Among the 11 applicant countries, the EU public is most supportive of Hungary becoming part of the European Union (46%). However, support for other European countries, like Switzerland and Norway (both 70%) is significantly higher.
- There is widespread consensus that new countries can only join the European Union if they respect Human Rights and the principles of democracy (95%), if they fight organised crime and drug trafficking (93%) and if they protect the environment (92%).

The June 1999 European Parliament elections

- Although around than 7 in 10 respondents said they intended to vote in the June 1999 elections, actual turnout rates were far lower, ranging from 24% in the UK to 90% in Belgium where voting is compulsory.
- The proportion of people who recently heard or read something about the European Parliament increased significantly to 60% (+17) since autumn 1998. While media coverage, which explains public awareness in the context of this measurement, is always higher around election time, the high awareness levels are also linked to another topic that received widespread media attention: the role of the Parliament in the resignation of the European Commission.

Awareness of the European Union budget

- There is widespread misconception among the public when it comes to Union expenditure. Europeans are most likely (26%) to regard administrative costs as the Union's largest expenditure when in reality only 5% of the EU's 1999 budget is set aside for this purpose.

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REPORT

Introduction

This 51st Eurobarometer Report presents the views of European citizens towards the European Union in the spring of 1999.

Chapter 1 examines **how people feel about politics in general**. The chapter looks at **trust in the political system** and describes **satisfaction levels with democracy**, both at the **national** and the **EU** level. The last section of the chapter looks at how **attached people feel to their town or village, to their region, to their country and to Europe**.

Chapter 2 examines **self-perceived knowledge levels about the European Union** and reports on **awareness levels of 9 of the Union's institutions**. The chapter also looks at the extent to which **public perception of how the EU's budget is spent matches actual Union expenditure**. Other subjects covered in this chapter relate to **sources of information about the EU, levels of trust in the media and news media usage**. The chapter ends with an examination of the extent to which people have **access to modern information technology**.

Chapter 3 looks at attitudes to the European Union in the spring of 1999. It describes **support levels for EU membership** and **levels of perceived benefit from EU membership** and reports on the changes since the autumn of 1998. The chapter also looks at **people's fears about building Europe, the role played by 9 of the EU's institutions in the life of the European Union** and at **trust levels in the European Union as a whole and in 9 of the Union's institutions** more specifically.

Chapter 4 focuses on current policy issues. Apart from looking at public **support for EU joint decision-making over national decision-making**, analysing people's **priorities for the European Union** and measuring **support for key issues**, the chapter focuses on the **single currency** and **enlargement**.

Chapter 5 looks at attitudes to the **European Parliament**. It looks at people's intention to vote and actual turnout rates at the **June 1999 elections**. The chapter also looks at **awareness levels** and the **perceived and desired importance of the European Parliament**. The chapter ends with a look at the **areas that the public feels the Parliament should treat as a priority**.

The final chapter looks at some of the other issues covered on the 51st Eurobarometer survey.

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

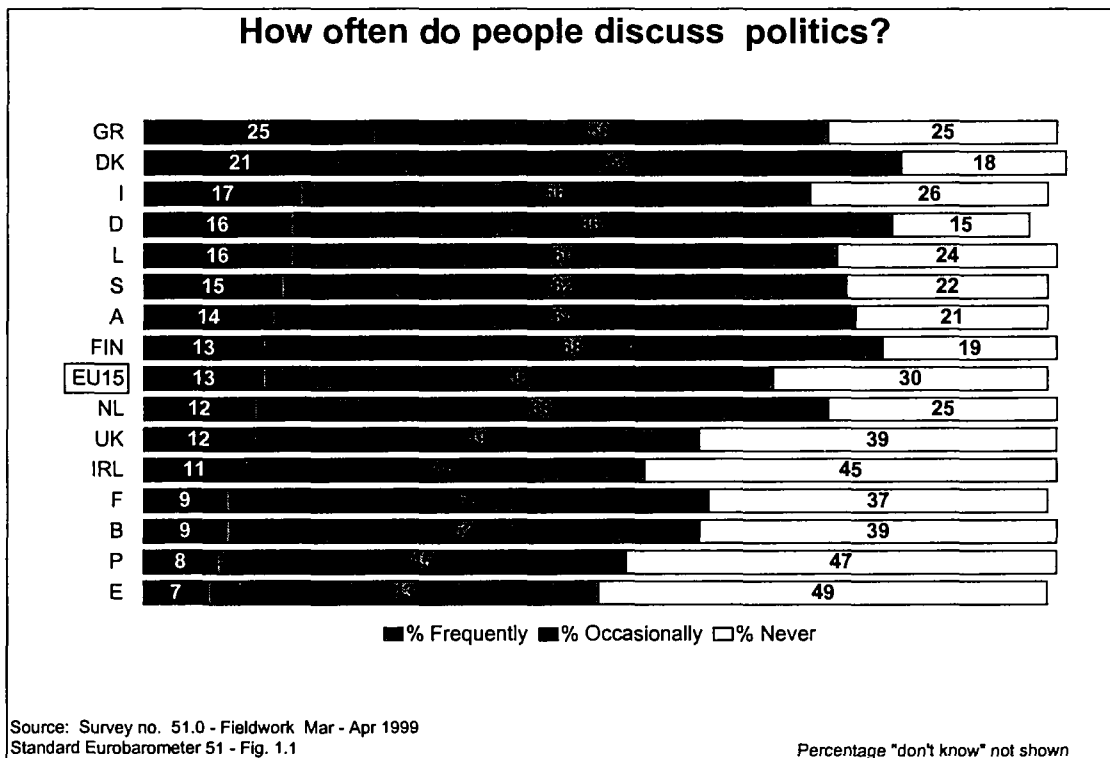
1. Citizens and the political process

In this chapter, we investigate how often EU citizens discuss politics with their friends, which is a frequently used and important measure of political interest. We also examine whether the EU public has trust in the political system and is satisfied with democracy at the national and EU level. The last section of the chapter looks at how attached citizens feel to the various politico-geographical levels of identity - that is their town or village, their region, their country and Europe.

1.1. Interest in politics

When it comes to analysing empirical data on levels of political interest, in this case by asking respondents how often they discuss political matters when they get together with friends, several issues can be explored. We shall leave the examination of the influence of people's values on levels of political interest to political scientists. In terms of trend analyses, we limit ourselves to the comment that the often-reported decline in political interest is not apparent from these Eurobarometer results. Our focus is on the latest findings, which present a snapshot of the situation at the time of fieldwork. In this context, we examine two factors in more detail. These are the influence of a) nationality and b) people's socio-demographic characteristics on levels of political interest.

On average, 13% of Europeans discuss political matters frequently, 56% do this occasionally and 30% never engage in this activity. As the graph below shows, the results vary significantly from country to country.



People in Denmark (83%) are most likely to discuss politics with their friends, followed by people in Germany (82%) and Finland (81%). At 25%, respondents from Greece were most likely to say they frequently discuss politics. In Spain (49%), Portugal (47%) and Ireland (45%), respondents were most likely to say they never discuss politics with their friends. (Table 1.1a)

For each of the various socio-demographic groups in the European Union, the following table shows the percentage that say they frequently discuss political matters with friends. As can be seen managers, the self-employed, people who stayed in full-time education the longest and the most frequent users of the media are most likely to frequently discuss political matters. At the bottom of the table we find people who score lowest on the Media Use Index¹.

% who frequently discuss political matters with friends for various groups (EU15)	
Group	%
Managers	24
Self-employed	21
Educated up to age 20+	20
Media Use Index:+++	19
Men	17
Aged 40-54	16
Aged 25-39	14
Aged 55+	14
Educated to age 16-19	13
Retired	13
Media Use Index: ++	13
Average for EU15	13
Employees	12
Students	12
Unemployed	11
Manual workers	11
Women	10
Educated to age 15 or younger	9
Aged 15-24	8
House persons	7
Media Use Index: --	7
Media Use Index: ---	3

The largest gap is found between people who feel they know a lot about the European Union and those who feel they know very little. Only 5% of the latter group say they discuss politics frequently when they get together with friends, compared to 45% of people who feel they know a lot about the European Union². (Table 1.1b)

¹ A definition of the Media Use Index is provided in Appendix C.4.

² Knowledge about the European Union is discussed in chapter 2. A definition of the self-perceived knowledge scale is provided in Appendix C.4.

1.2. Trust in the political system

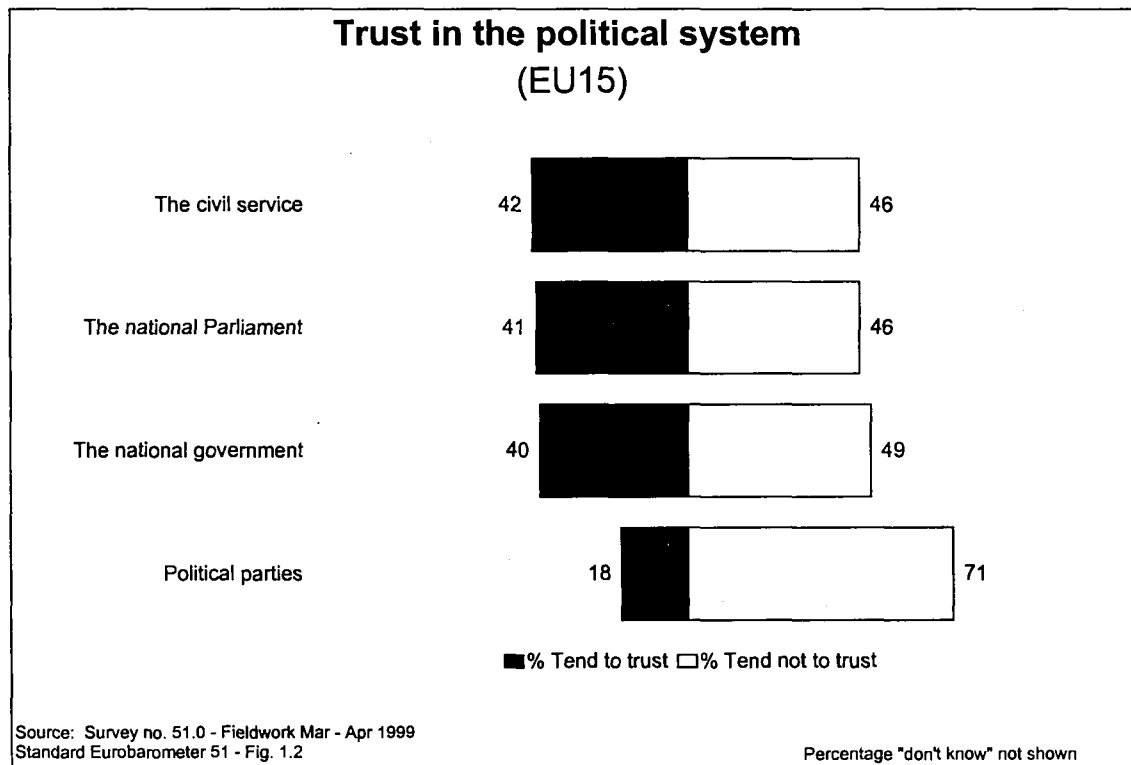
Respondents were asked to state their trust or distrust with a large number of national and international institutions. In this section, we focus specifically on trust in political institutions³.

Low levels of confidence in political institutions are an often-found phenomenon in empirical studies. This is also the case on the Eurobarometer surveys. The latest results show that on average 35% of Europeans trust the civil service, the Parliament, the government and the political parties of their country. The country results show that average trust levels range from 25% in Italy to 56% in the Netherlands.

Trust in political institutions (Average trust level of 4 institutions, in % by country)	
Country	%
The Netherlands	56
Luxembourg	51
Austria	45
Portugal	44
Finland	43
Denmark	43
Ireland	39
Greece	38
Spain	38
Germany	37
Average for EU15	35
Sweden	34
United Kingdom	34
France	32
Belgium	26
Italy	25

³ The question contains 17 items. Results for the political institutions are shown in table 1.2a. Tables 1.2b-c show the results for a number of other institutions but these are not discussed in the chapter. Results for three items on the media are discussed in chapter 2 (table 2.6). Results for the item that measures trust in the European Union is discussed in chapter 3 (table 3.5).

The graph below depicts the results for each of these 4 institutions at the EU15 level. It shows that EU citizens are most likely to trust their country's civil service (42%) and Parliament (41%), while only 18% tend to trust the political parties in their country.



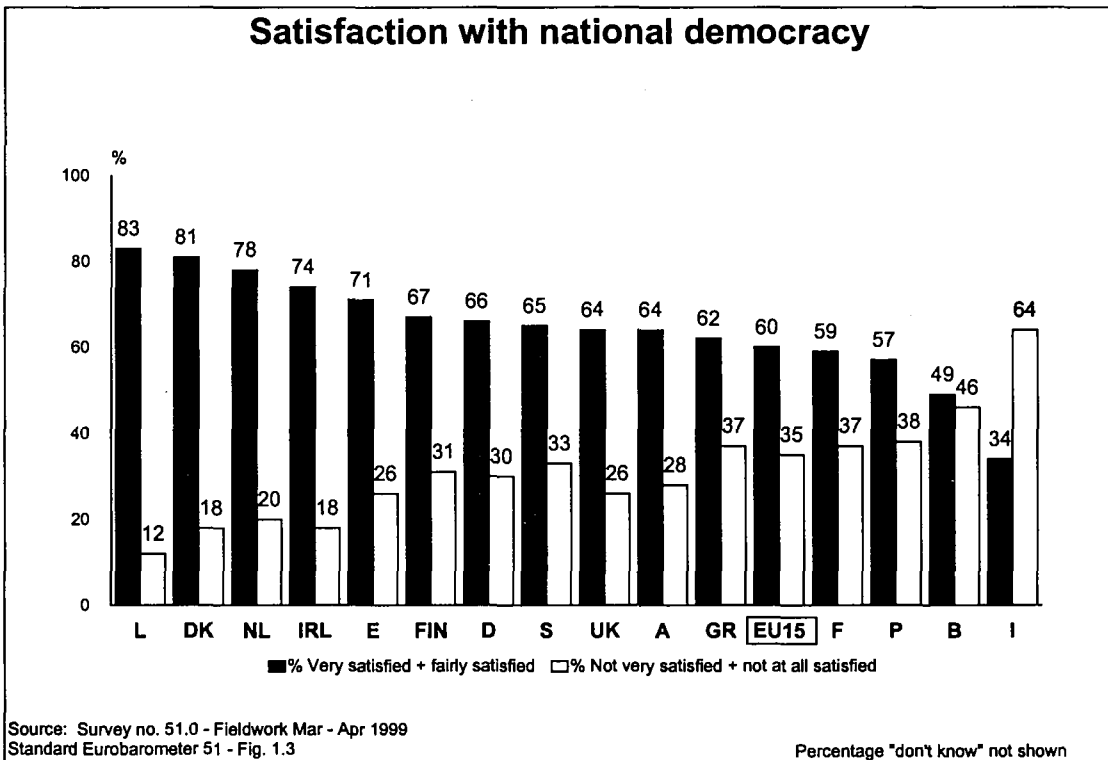
The country by country analyses show that trust in one's country's **civil service** is most widespread in Austria (65%), followed by Ireland (61%), the Netherlands (57%), Luxembourg (51%) and Denmark (50%). It is lowest in Italy (27%), followed at a distance by Belgium (37%). Trust in one's country's **Parliament** is most widespread in the Netherlands (62%) and Luxembourg (61%) and least widespread in Belgium (26%) and Italy (30%). Trust in one's country's **government** is also most widespread in Luxembourg (64%) and the Netherlands (63%) and again least widespread in Belgium (23%) and Italy (28%). Trust levels in **political parties** are low throughout the Member States and range from 11% in France to 40% in the Netherlands. (Table 1.2a)

Although trust levels are still very low in Italy and Belgium, significant improvements have been recorded since the autumn of 1997, when the Eurobarometer previously asked the trust question⁴. This is particularly evident in Belgium, where trust in the civil service increased by 8 percentage points, trust in the national government and political parties by 7 percentage points and trust in the Parliament by 6 percentage points. Furthermore, we find that Belgians have become significantly more likely to trust the police (+12), the army (+10) and the legal system (+8) in their country. (See table 1.2b for the country results)

⁴ See Eurobarometer No. 48, chapter 1.

1.3. Satisfaction with national democracy

Despite the fact that not many people feel they can trust their country's political system, many EU citizens are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. On average, 6 in 10 people are very or fairly satisfied, 35% are not very or not at all satisfied and 4% lack an opinion. In most countries, the spring 1999 results are significantly more positive than those obtained in spring 1998⁵. Two factors which may help explain this significant improvement in satisfaction levels are a) the war in Kosovo and b) the fact that elections, the pillar of democracy, have received much media attention in the months leading up to the fieldwork period.



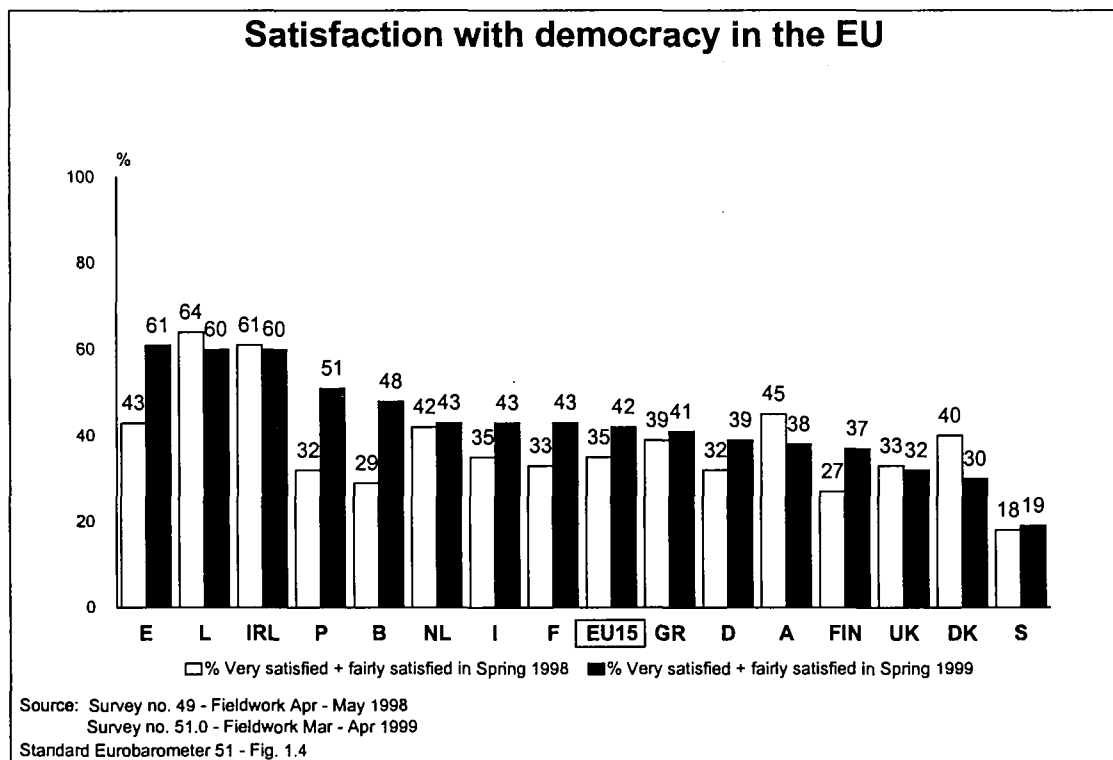
The country by country analyses show that people in Luxembourg (83%), Denmark (81%) and the Netherlands (78%) are most likely to be satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Despite a small improvement since the spring of 1998, satisfaction with national democracy continues to be least widespread in Italy (34%). (Table 1.3)

⁵ See Eurobarometer No. 49, table 6.2a.

1.4. Satisfaction with democracy in the European Union

A significant improvement is also recorded in the extent to which Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union. Since spring 1998, satisfaction levels increased by 7% so that in the spring of 1999, 42% of people are very or fairly satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union. In some of these countries, satisfaction levels increased by more than 15 percentage points (Portugal, Belgium and Spain).

The fact that the European Parliament, whose members are directly elected by the citizens of the 15 Member States, showed its strength by setting into motion the process which led to the resignation of the European Commission on 15 March 1999 (see chapter 3 for more information) is clearly seen by many people as evidence that there are systems in place to ensure that the European Union works in a democratic way. This explanation seems valid in most Member States. The only significant exceptions are Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg, where the proportion of people that is satisfied with democracy in the EU dropped by 10, 7 and 4 percentage points, respectively. In these countries, it may well be that the resignation of the European Commission is viewed as evidence that the European Union, at least until this event, did not work in a democratic way. Another possible explanation for the drop in satisfaction levels in Luxembourg may be found in the fact that the President of the European Commission that resigned, Jacques Santer, is a national of this country.



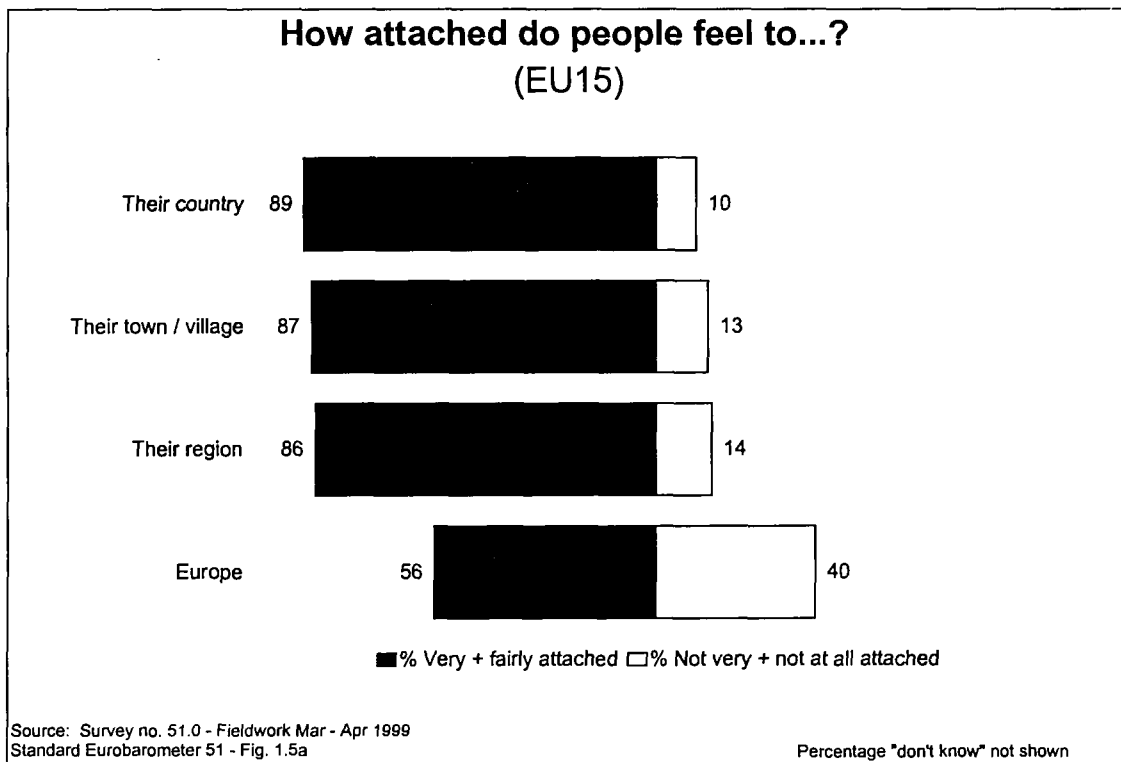
As the graph above shows, people in Spain (61%), Luxembourg and Ireland (both 60%) are most likely to be satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union, while people in Sweden (19%), Denmark (30%) and the United Kingdom (32%) are least likely to be satisfied. (Table 1.4a)

People's tendency to be satisfied with democracy in the European Union depends to a large extent on how they feel about the European Union in general. 60% of people who regard their country's membership to the EU as a good thing are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union, compared to only 13% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing.

The demographic analyses show that men are both more likely than women to be satisfied and dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union with women significantly more likely to lack an opinion. People aged 15 to 24 are significantly more likely than their older counterparts to be satisfied and significantly less likely to be dissatisfied. As such, people who are still in school are also the most satisfied group when looking at the breakdown by age at which people left full-time education. Among the occupational groups, managers are most likely to feel satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union while retired people are most likely to be dissatisfied. The proportion of "don't know" responses varies greatly and to a certain extent explains the differences in satisfaction levels. (Table 1.4b)

1.5. People's attachment to their locality, their region, their country and Europe

The survey measures the degree of attachment people have to their town or village, to their region, to their country and to Europe. At the EU level, nearly 9 in 10 people feel attached to their country, their town or village and their region. More than half of EU citizens feels attached to Europe.

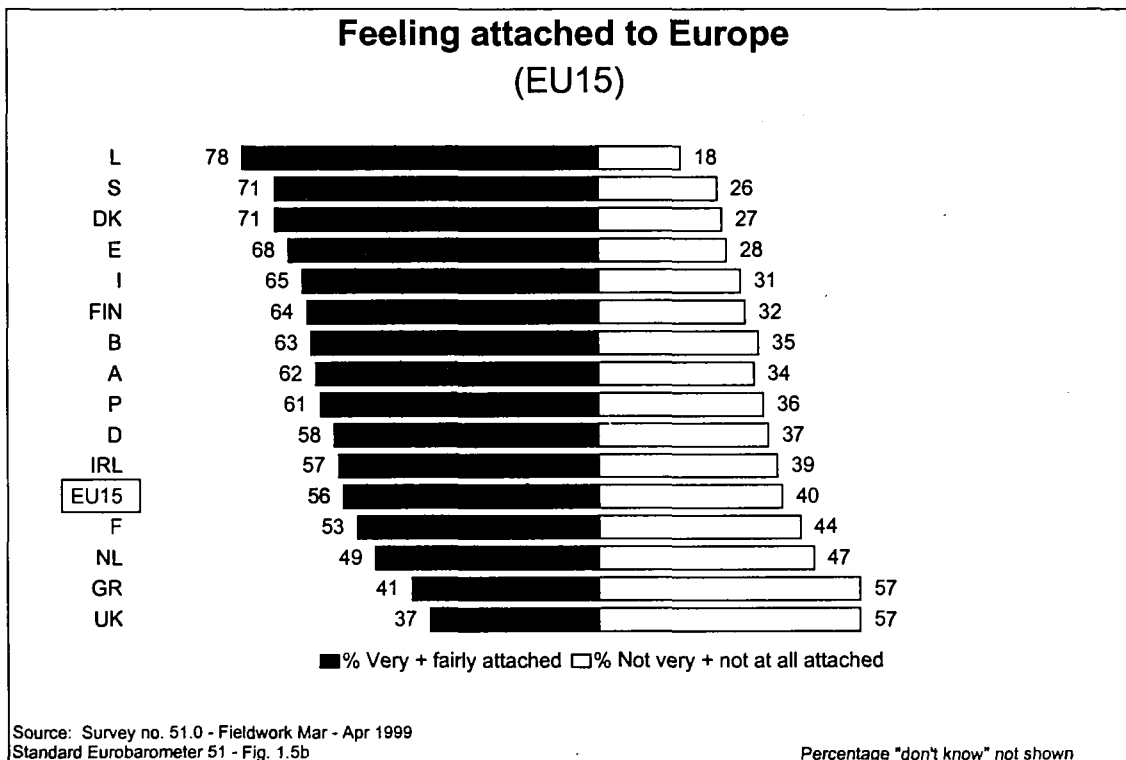


The country by country analyses show that 81% of the people in Greece feel very attached to their **town or village**, with a further 13% feeling fairly attached. Other countries where at least 9 in 10 people feel very or fairly attached are Spain (95%), Ireland, Portugal (both 93%), Austria (92%) and Italy (90%). At 71%, the Dutch are least likely to feel attached to their town or village. (Table 1.5)

In Greece, 82% of the people feel very attached to their **region** and a further 14% feel fairly attached. Other countries where more than 9 in 10 people feel very or fairly attached are Portugal, Spain (both 95%), Ireland (92%) and Austria (91%). At 72%, people in the Netherlands are least likely to feel attached to their region. (Table 1.6)

More than 8 in 10 people in Greece (85%) and Denmark (81%) feel very attached to their **country**. At 77%, Belgian respondents were least likely to say that they feel very or fairly attached to their country. (Table 1.7)

In terms of attachment levels to **Europe**, we find that people in Luxembourg (78%) are most likely to feel very or fairly attached, followed by people in Sweden and Denmark (both 71%). People in the UK are least likely to feel attached (37%), followed by people in Greece (41%) and the Netherlands (49%). More than half of the respondents living in the 9 remaining Member States say they feel very or fairly attached to Europe. (See also table 1.8)



2. Knowledge of the European Union and sources of information

In this chapter we look at the results of a number of questions on knowledge and awareness of the European Union. We also look at the sources people are most likely to use when they look for information about the European Union and which sources of information they prefer. The final part of the chapter looks at trust in the media, the extent to which people use the media to obtain news and the extent to which the public nowadays has access to modern information tools.

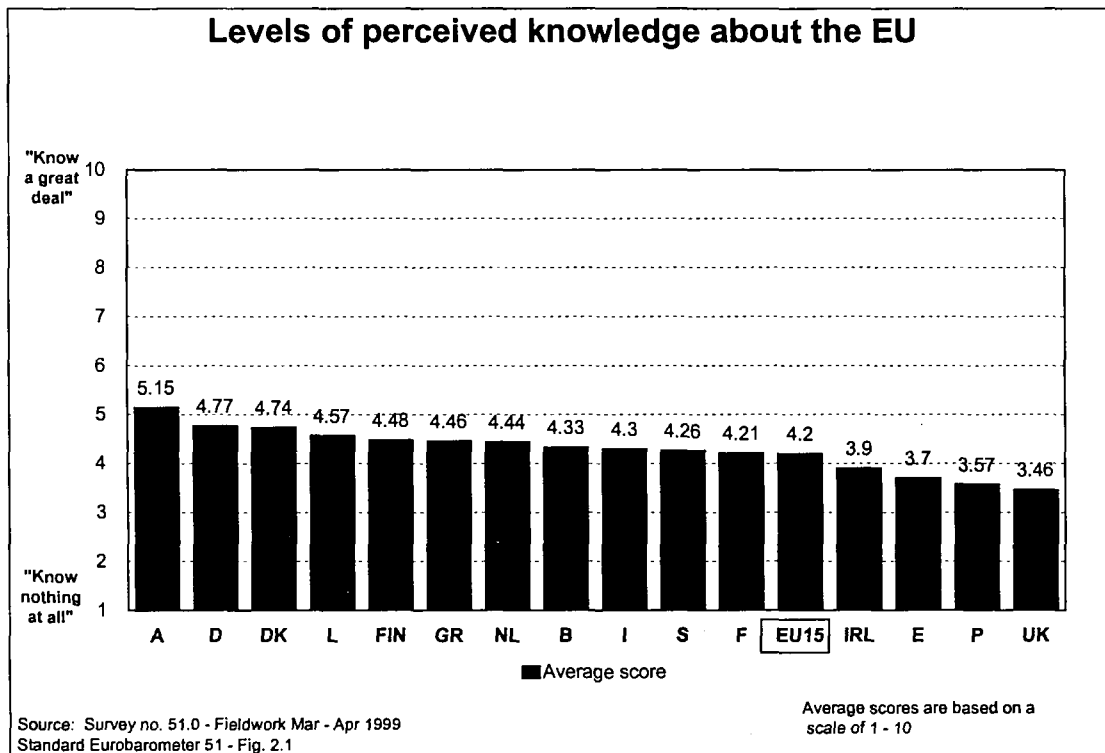
2.1. Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

The large majority of Europeans continue to perceive their knowledge level of European Union affairs as relatively low, although there have been some small increases in several countries⁶. The EU15 results presented in the table below show that only 24% of EU citizens feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale).

Self-perceived knowledge of EU affairs Spring 1999 (in %, EU15)	
Scale	%
1 (Know nothing at all)	10
2	12
3	16
4	15
5	20
6	10
7	8
8	4
9	1
10 (Know a great deal)	1
Don't know	2
Average score	4.20

⁶ Respondents were asked: "how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions" and were asked to select from a card a number - on a scale from 1 to 10 - which best represents their perceived knowledge about the European Union. The higher the number they select, the more they feel they know about the EU.

Looking at the country results shows that self-perceived knowledge levels vary significantly from one Member State to the next. The following graph depicts the average scores⁷ for each of the 15 countries.



The average scores range from a low of 3.46 in the UK to a high of 5.15 in Austria. In comparison to the autumn of 1998, average knowledge scores improved most in Sweden (+.37), Portugal (+.24), the Netherlands (+.16), Luxembourg (+.15) and Denmark (+.14). Minor drops in knowledge scores are recorded in Belgium (-.15) and Germany (-.06)⁸.

An inspection of the distribution of responses shows that 41% of Austrians feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union, followed by 32% of people in Denmark and the Netherlands, 31% of people in Finland and 30% of people in Germany and Greece. Portugal (12%), the UK and Spain (both 17%) are the only 3 countries where less than 2 in 10 people feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union. (Table 2.1⁹)

The following table shows the average scores for various socio-demographic groups in the EU. It shows that opinion leaders, managers, people who stayed in full-time education the longest and the most frequent users of the media are the groups that give themselves the highest score on the self-perceived knowledge scale. At the bottom of the table we find people who score lowest on the Media Use Index and the Opinion Leadership Index¹⁰.

⁷ The average scores, or means, show the central tendency of the responses and represent the sum of the responses for each of the ten points on the scale times the value of each point divided by the total number of responses.

⁸ See Eurobarometer No. 50, figure and table 6.6.

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

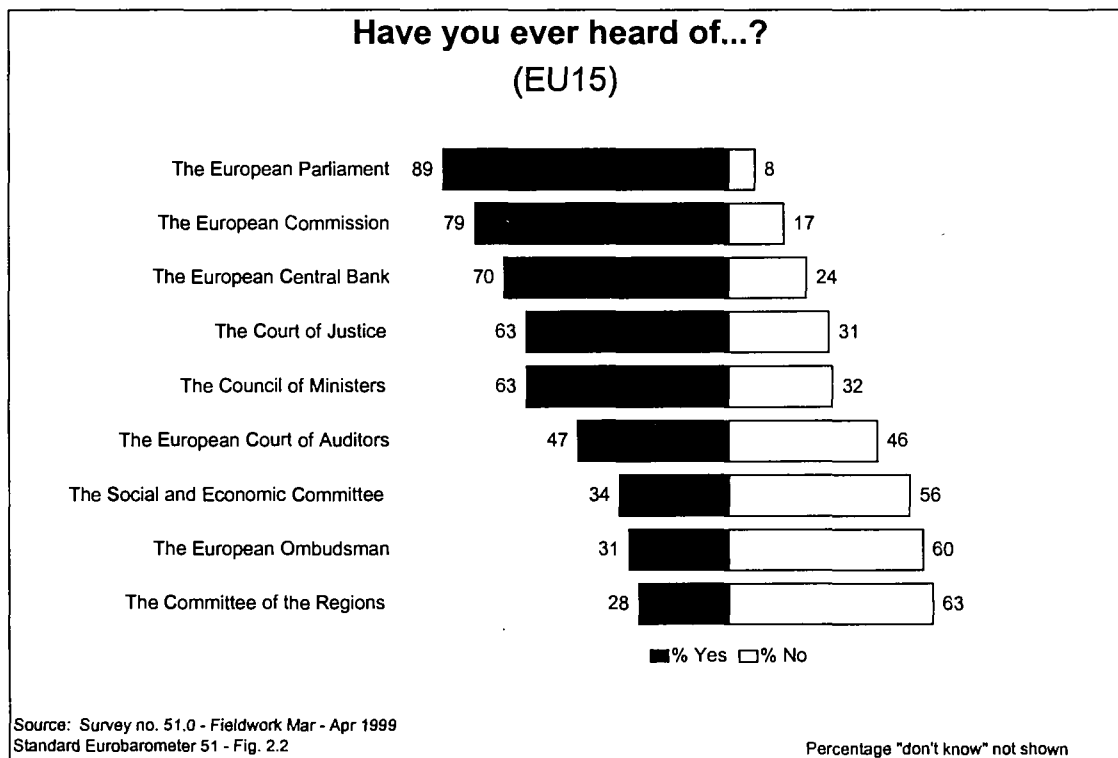
¹⁰ See Appendix C.4 for a definition of these two indices.

Average scores on perceived knowledge scale for various groups at the EU15 level	
Group	Score
Opinion Leadership Index: ++	5.88
Managers	5.36
Educated up to age 20+	5.09
Media Use Index:+++	4.89
Opinion Leadership Index: +	4.74
Self-employed	4.64
Men	4.62
Employees	4.55
Aged 40-54	4.44
Students	4.38
Aged 25-39	4.28
Educated to age 16-19	4.22
Average for EU15	4.20
Media Use Index: ++	4.14
Aged 55+	4.07
Unemployed	4.03
Retired	4.01
Aged 15-24	3.99
Opinion Leadership Index: -	3.97
Manual workers	3.92
Women	3.82
Educated to age 15 or younger	3.54
House persons	3.51
Media Use Index: --	3.49
Opinion Leadership Index: --	2.99
Media Use Index: ---	2.79

2.2. Awareness of the European Union institutions

One of the things the survey measures is awareness of 9 of the European Union's institutions¹¹. These are the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, the Court of Justice, the European Ombudsman, the European Central Bank, the European Court of Auditors, the Committee of the Regions and the Social and Economic Committee¹².

The public is most likely to have heard of the European Parliament (89%), followed by the European Commission (79%) and the European Central Bank (70%). People are least likely to have heard of the two youngest EU institutions - the Committee of the Regions (28%) and the Social and Economic Committee (34%) - and the European Ombudsman (31%). The latter is, legally speaking, not an official EU institution.



The **European Parliament** is very well known throughout the Member States. Nearly all people in Denmark (99%), Luxembourg (98%), Sweden, Finland (both 97%) and Belgium (96%) have heard of it. At 86%, awareness levels are lowest in Germany and the UK. People in Denmark (97%), Finland and Luxembourg (both 95%) are most likely to have heard of the **European Commission**, while awareness levels are lowest in Greece, Germany (both 74%), Italy and Spain (both 75%). Awareness of the **European Central Bank** is most widespread in Finland (89%) and the Netherlands (83% - the President of the ECB, Wim Duisenberg, is Dutch) and least widespread in Greece (52%), followed at a distance by Spain (62%), Portugal (63%), Belgium and the UK (both 64%). People in Denmark (95%) are most likely to be aware of the existence of the **Court of Justice**, while people in Italy (47%) are least likely to know of its existence.

¹¹ The question asks respondents whether they have ever heard of the institution in question. In chapter 5, the results of a question measuring whether people have recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament through the media are discussed.

¹² Chapter 3 shows the extent to which people consider each of these institutions as important and the extent to which people say they tend to trust them.

Awareness of the **Council of Ministers** is most widespread in Sweden (85%) and Luxembourg (82%) and by far the least widespread in the UK (41%). People in Luxembourg (71%) are most likely to have heard of the **European Court of Auditors**, whereas people in the UK (17%) are least likely to have heard of it. In the Nordic countries - Denmark (24%) Sweden (26%) and Finland (27%), awareness levels are also below average. Familiarity with the **Social and Economic Committee** is most common in Luxembourg (58%) and least common in Sweden (21%). The **European Ombudsman** - Jacob Söderman from Finland - is most well known in his home country (71%) and least well known in Germany (19%). People in Portugal (46%) are most likely to have heard of the **Committee of the Regions**, while people in the UK (14%) are least likely to have heard of it. (Table 2.2)

The following table shows the average awareness levels for the 9 institutions in each of the 15 Member States. As can be seen, on average awareness levels are highest in Luxembourg - where many of these institutions are located - and lowest in the UK.

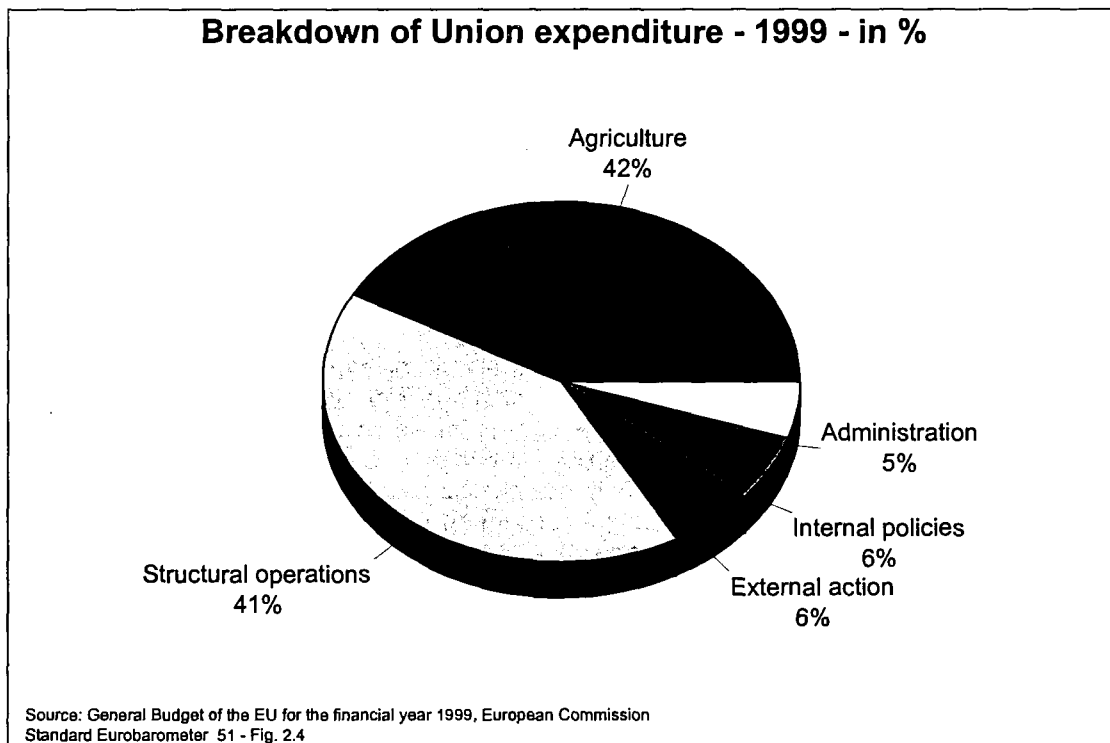
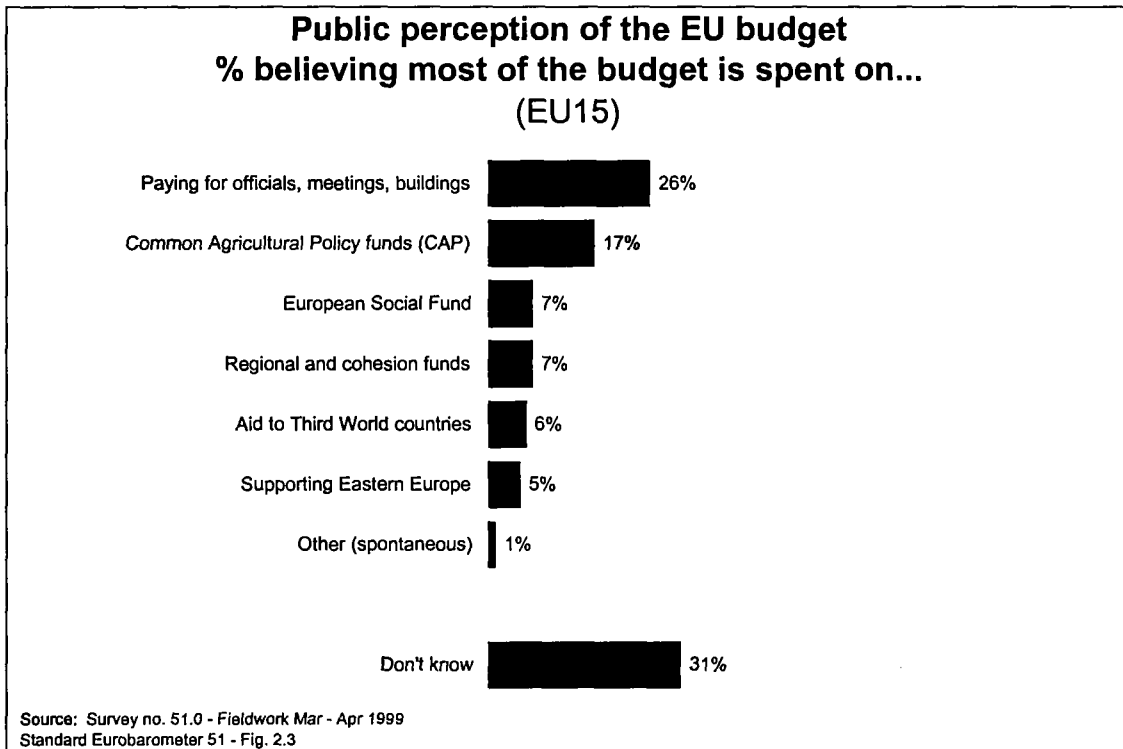
Awareness of the EU institutions (Average awareness levels for the 9 institutions, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	71
Finland	68
Denmark	66
Austria	63
France	60
Ireland	59
Belgium	59
Portugal	59
Germany	59
The Netherlands	58
Sweden	57
Spain	57
Greece	56
EU15	56
Italy	52
United Kingdom	47

Awareness levels not only vary from country to country; they also depend largely on how much people feel they know about the European Union. The following table shows the awareness levels for each of the 9 European institutions among people with high self-perceived knowledge levels (those scoring 8-10 on the self-perceived knowledge scale), among people with average knowledge levels (those scoring 4-7) and among people with low knowledge levels (those score 1-3 on the scale).

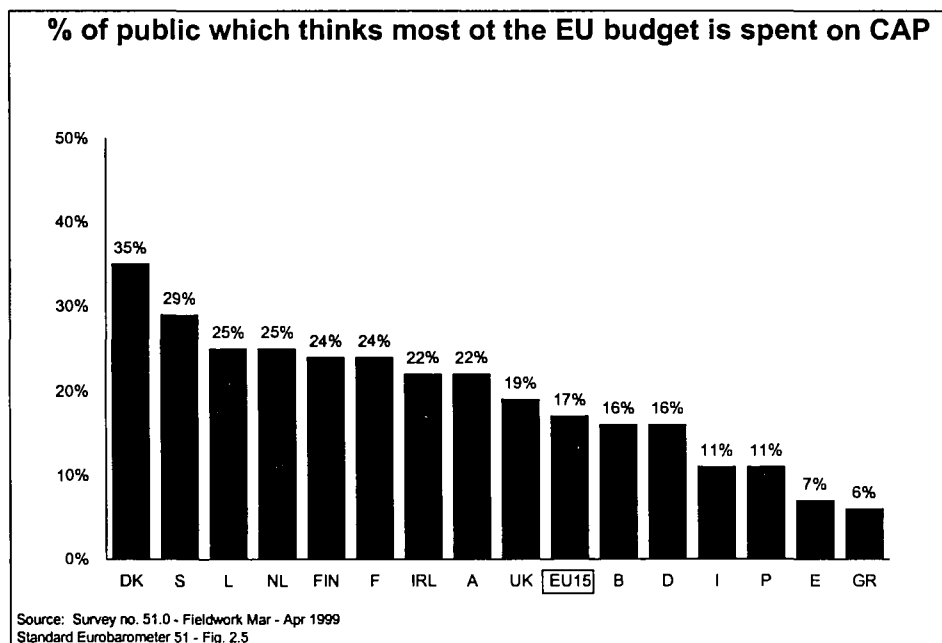
Awareness levels of the EU institutions by self-perceived knowledge about the European Union (in %)			
Institution:	High knowledge level	Average knowledge level	Low knowledge level
European Parliament	99%	95%	81%
European Commission	96%	89%	65%
European Central Bank	91%	80%	54%
Council of Ministers	89%	74%	43%
Court of Justice	89%	73%	45%
Court of Auditors	75%	57%	29%
Social & Economic Committee	67%	41%	21%
Committee of the Regions	56%	33%	17%
European Ombudsman	50%	36%	21%

2.3. Knowledge of how the European Union budget is spent

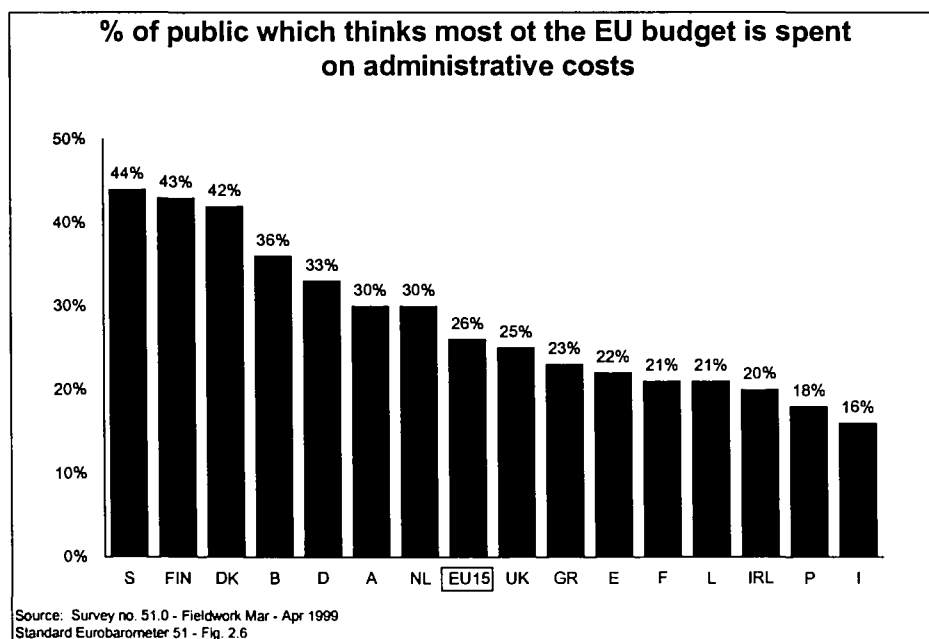
There is widespread lack of knowledge and misconception about how the European Union budget is spent. 31% of respondents do not know what most of the budget is spent on, with don't know responses ranging from 9% in Denmark to 46% in Spain. Apart from the 31% of the sample that lacks an opinion, we find that 26% of respondents wrongly think that most of the Union's budget is spent on paying for officials, meetings and buildings when in reality this accounts for only 5% of total Union expenditure in 1999. The 17% of respondents that believe most of the Union's budget is spent on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are more correct. In 1999, spending on CAP represents 42% of Union expenditure. The second largest amount is set aside for structural operations (41%) but respondents underestimate this expenditure. Only 7% believe that the European Social Fund or the regional and cohesion funds make up most of the Union's budget.



Looking next at the proportion of the population in each of the Member States that correctly believes most of the Union's budget is spent on the Common Agricultural Policy (which represents 42% of Union expenditure), shows that people in Denmark (35%) are most likely to be on the mark, followed by people in Sweden (29%). Respondents in Greece (6%) and Spain (7%) are least likely to be aware that most of the Union's money is spent on CAP. In most Member States people are now more likely to know that most of the EU's budget is spent on CAP than they were in early 1996, when the Eurobarometer last measured public awareness of how the EU's budget is spent. Italy, the UK (both -5) and Austria (-4) are the only significant exceptions.

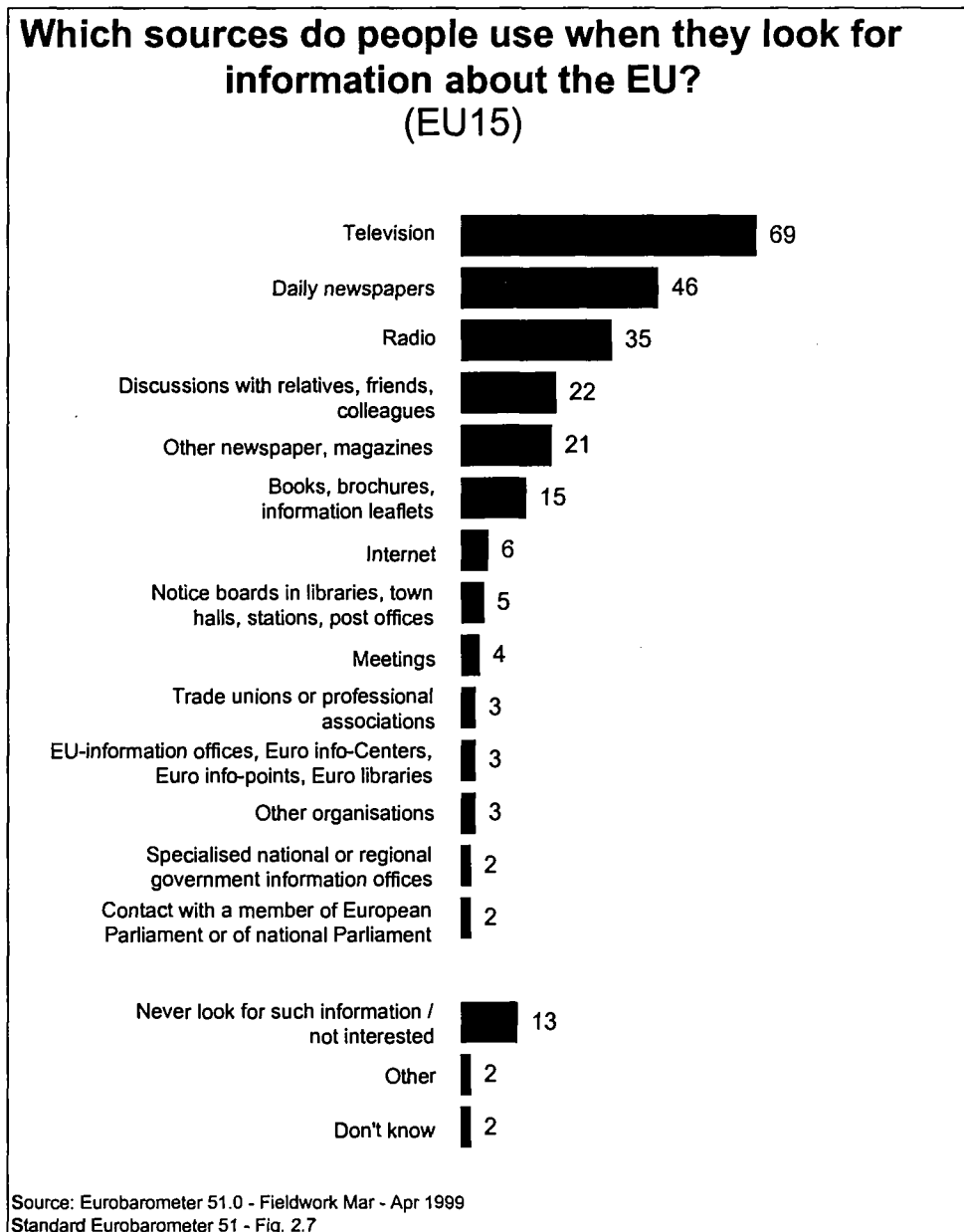


The following graph shows that the proportion that thinks most of the Union's budget is spent on administrative costs (which represents only 5% of Union expenditure) is highest in Sweden (44%), Finland (43%) and Denmark (42%) and lowest in Italy (16%) and Portugal (18%). However, it should be noted that the proportion of "don't know" responses is significantly above average in the latter two countries. In the spring of 1999, people tend to be less likely to believe administrative costs represent the largest single expenditure for the European Union than they were in early 1996. In the UK (-17), Sweden (-9), Denmark, Greece (both -8) and France (-7), the largest drops are noted. (See also table 2.3)



2.4. Sources of information about the European Union

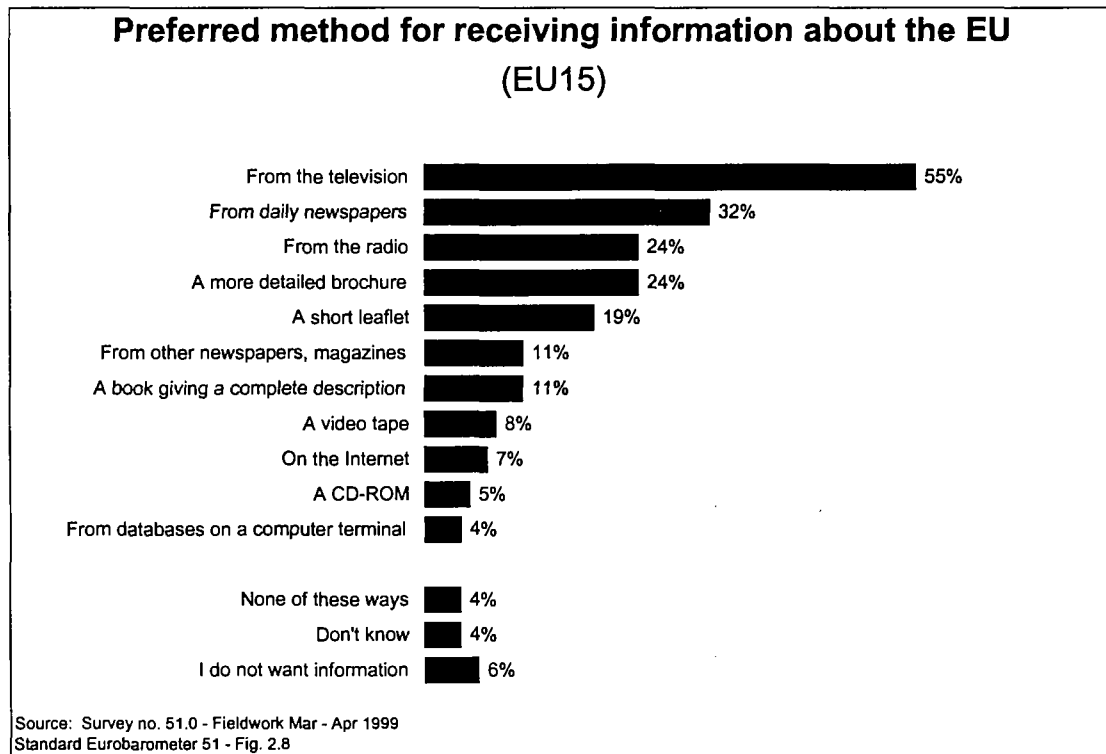
The media is clearly the most popular place where EU citizens look for information about the European Union. Nearly 7 in 10 respondents say they turn on the television when asked which sources they use when they look for information about the European Union¹³. 46% of respondents read the daily newspapers and 35% listen to the radio in order to get information about the European Union. The only other sources chosen by more than 2 in 10 respondents are discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues (22%) and other newspapers or magazines (21%). 13% of respondents never look for information about the European Union, 2% mention a source not included in the questionnaire and 2% lack an opinion¹⁴.



¹³ Respondents were shown a card listing 14 sources or type of sources and were asked to name all those they use. They could also mention other sources, say that they never look for information about the European Union (not interested) or say they don't know.

¹⁴ Table 2.4 shows the responses for each of the 15 Member States.

Respondents were also asked to indicate their preferred method(s) of receiving information about the European Union from a list of 11 pre-defined sources. The television is not only the most widely consulted medium; it is also clearly the most preferred source (55%). At 32%, daily newspapers come in second place, followed by the radio and "a detailed brochure" (both 24%). The newer non-printed information tools, such as videotapes (8%), the Internet (7%), CD-ROMs (5%) and computer databases (4%) continue to be less popular than printed sources¹⁵.



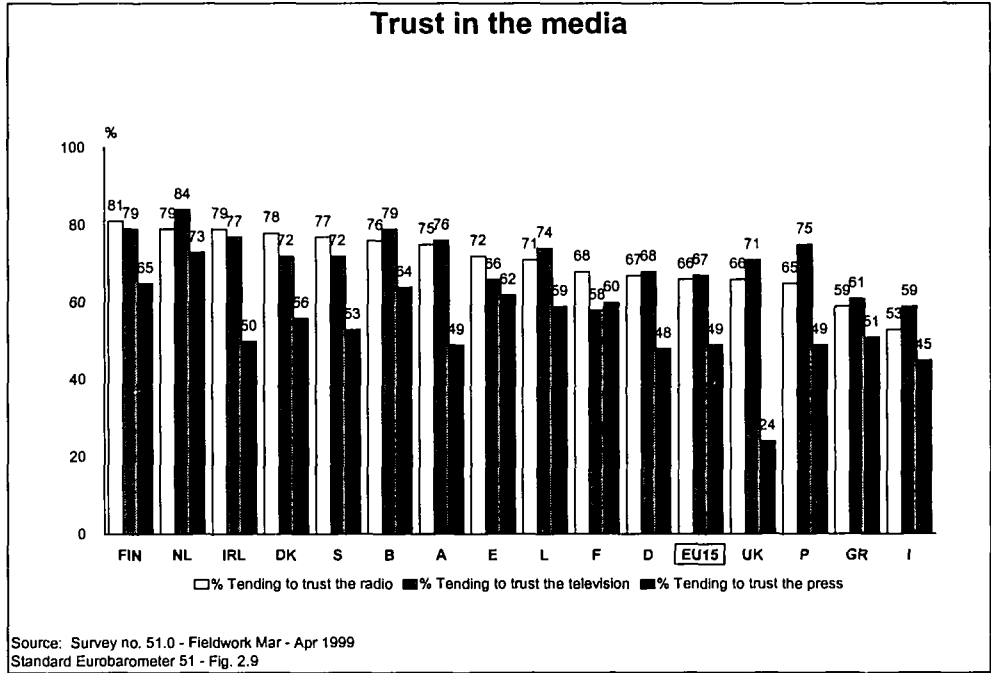
2.5. Trust in the media

The survey also measures people's trust in the radio, the television and the press. 67% of respondents say they tend to trust the television, 66% say they tend to trust the radio and 49% say they tend to trust the press. In comparison to the autumn of 1997, people in all Member States are now more likely to trust all three media¹⁶.

Trust levels for the **television** are highest in the Netherlands (84%), Finland, Belgium (both 79%), Ireland (77%), Austria (76%) and Portugal (75%) and lowest in France (58%) and Italy (59%). Trust levels for the **radio** are highest in Finland (81%), the Netherlands and Ireland (both 79%) and lowest in Italy (53%) and Greece (59%). Trust levels for the **press** are highest in the Netherlands (73%), Finland (65%) and Belgium (64%). Trust in the press continues to be by far the lowest in the UK, although a significant improvement of 9 percentage points to 24% is recorded since the autumn of 1997. (Table 2.6)

¹⁵ Table 2.5 shows the responses for each of the 15 Member States.

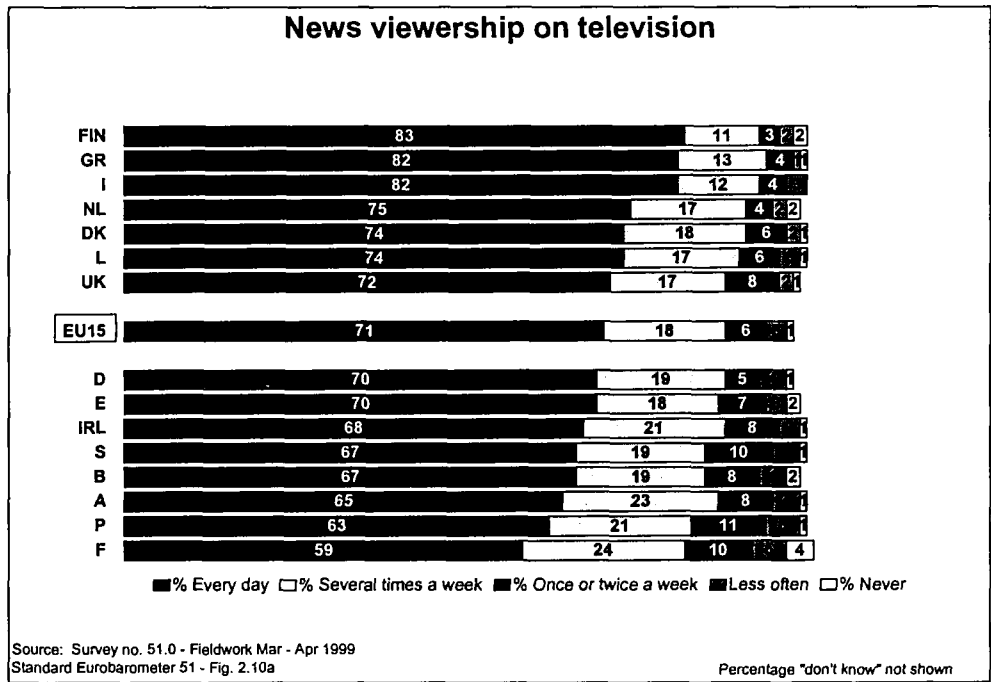
¹⁶ See Eurobarometer 48, chapter 2.



2.6. Use of the media and access to modern information tools

News viewership on television

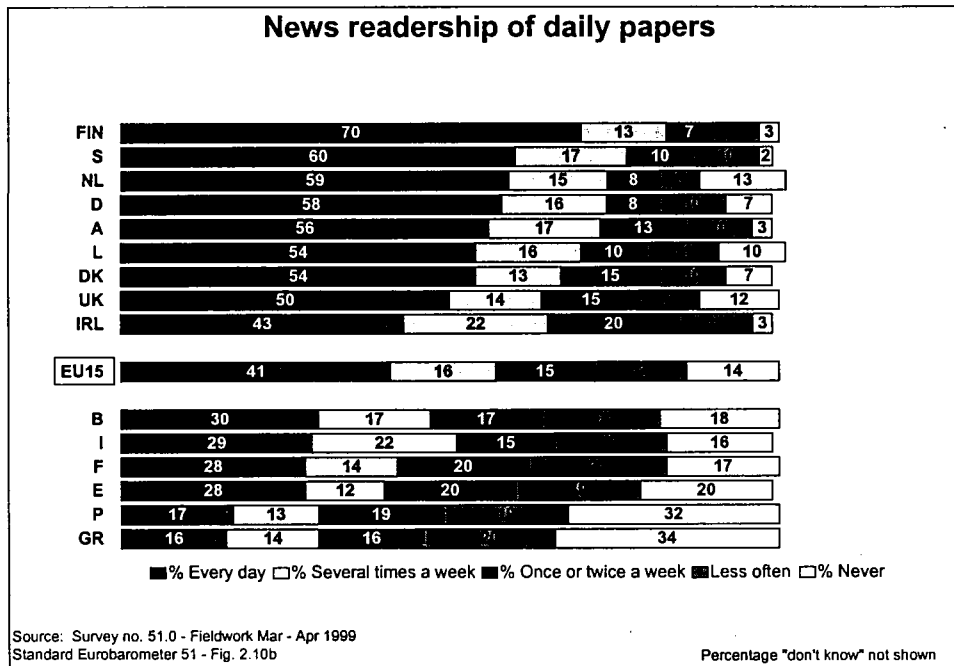
As the table below shows, 71% of respondents watch the news on television on a daily basis, with a further 18% watching it several times a week¹⁷.



¹⁷ See also table 2.7a.

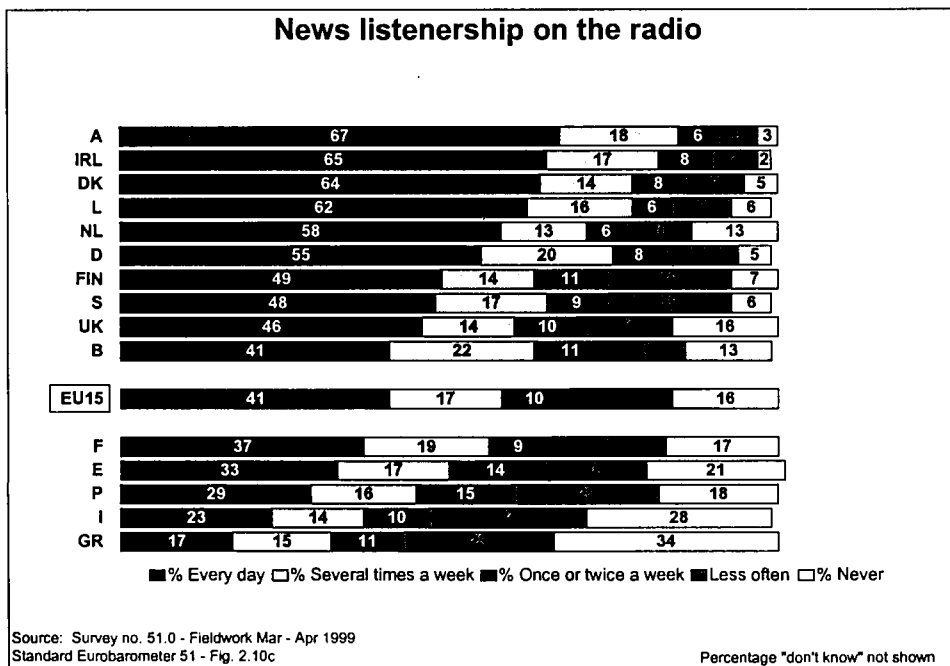
News readership of daily newspapers

Nearly 6 in 10 respondents read the news in daily newspapers every day (41%) or several times a week (16%)¹⁸.



News listenership on the radio

News listenership on the radio is also fairly common with nearly 6 in 10 respondents doing this every day (41%) or several times a week (17%)¹⁹.

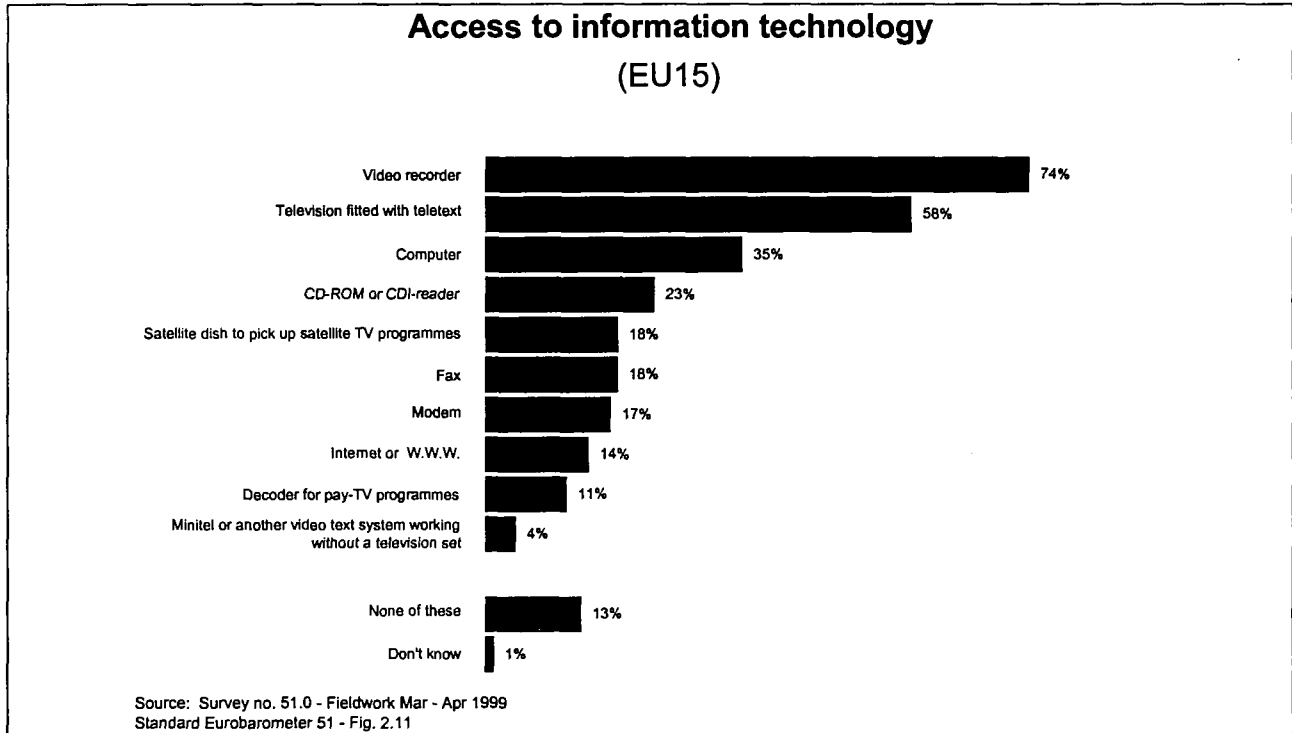


¹⁸ See also table 2.7b.

¹⁹ See also table 2.7c.

Access to information technology

The survey also measures the extent to which people have access to a number of modern information technology tools. 74% of Europeans have access to the grandfather of modern technology, the video recorder. 58% have access to a television that is fitted with teletext, 35% have access to a computer and 23% have access to a CD-ROM reader.



The graph also shows that 14% have access to the Internet, compared to 8% in the autumn of 1997 and 12% in the spring of 1998. Access levels differ significantly from country to country and continue to increase rapidly in the Nordic countries. In the spring of 1999, significant increases are also recorded in the Netherlands and Luxembourg. (See also table 2.8)

Earlier we noted that for 7% of EU citizens the Internet is the preferred way of receiving information about the EU. Again, this varies significantly from country to country. The table below shows that in most countries, increases in the proportion that prefers receiving EU information through the Internet are much more modest than the rate at which people are getting connected.

% of population with access to the Internet and % choosing the Internet as preferred information source about the European Union (by country and EU15)				
Country	access to the Internet Spring 1999	from spring 1999	% Choosing Internet as preferred source Spring 1999	% Change from spring 1999
Sweden	55	+16	18	-4
Denmark	44	+9	21	+5
Finland	37	+6	16	-1
The Netherlands	35	+12	13	+1
Luxembourg	22	+11	11	+5
UK	22	+2	9	0
EU15	14	+2	7	+1
Italy	13	+4	8	+1
Ireland	12	+4	6	+2
Austria	11	+4	6	+2
Belgium	11	+2	6	+1
Germany	9	+1	4	0
France	8	+1	5	0
Spain	8	0	3	-2
Portugal	6	0	5	-1
Greece	5	+2	5	+1

3. Attitudes to the European Union in 1999

This chapter presents the state of public opinion as measured in the spring of 1999. It describes differences between Member States and between various socio-demographic groups in the population.

On the whole we find that public opinion towards the European Union is less positive in the spring of 1999 than it was at the time of the previous survey in the autumn of 1998²⁰. We attribute this drop in confidence to the developments in March 1999 when the Commission resigned after the Committee of Independent Experts²¹ published its first report on allegations regarding fraud, mismanagement and nepotism at the European Commission. Fieldwork for the Eurobarometer began just when the Commission resigned at a time when media coverage was most intense²². A further factor may be the war in Kosovo, which began in the midst of fieldwork.

While a single Eurobarometer measures public opinion at a particular moment in time, in their entirety, the surveys show how public opinion evolves over time. The next Eurobarometer, to be fielded in the autumn of 1999, will thus reveal whether the current drop in confidence is nothing more than a blip or whether it signifies the beginning of a longer lasting negative trend. Much will depend on how the public responds to the installation of the new Commission in September 1999 under the guidelines of the Amsterdam Treaty²³ and on the developments in Kosovo.

3.1. Support for European Union membership

In the spring of 1999, 49% of Europeans regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing. This is lower than in the autumn of 1998, when 54% of people supported their country's membership to the EU. However, at 12%, the proportion of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing has not changed since the autumn of 1998. The drop in support levels is thus not offset by an increase in opposition levels but by an increase in the proportion of don't know responses (+4).

The trend graph shows that support for membership increased from 50% in 1981 to an all-time high of 72% in the spring of 1991. The economic well being of Europeans was high and unemployment levels were relatively low during this period. Furthermore, people were looking forward to the advantages they would soon receive from the forthcoming European "single market". The mid-nineties clearly represent the period when public support for the European Union was at its weakest. The Gulf War, the economic crisis and the high unemployment levels that followed, the debate on the Maastricht Treaty, the war in Yugoslavia, the inclusion of three relatively euro-sceptic nations and the BSE crisis are but some of the reasons which help explain why support dropped to reach a low of 46% in the spring of 1997. Until the recent institutional crisis and the war in Kosovo, the late-nineties were marked by a slow but consistent rise in popularity levels. (See also individual country graphs, figs. 3.5a-o)

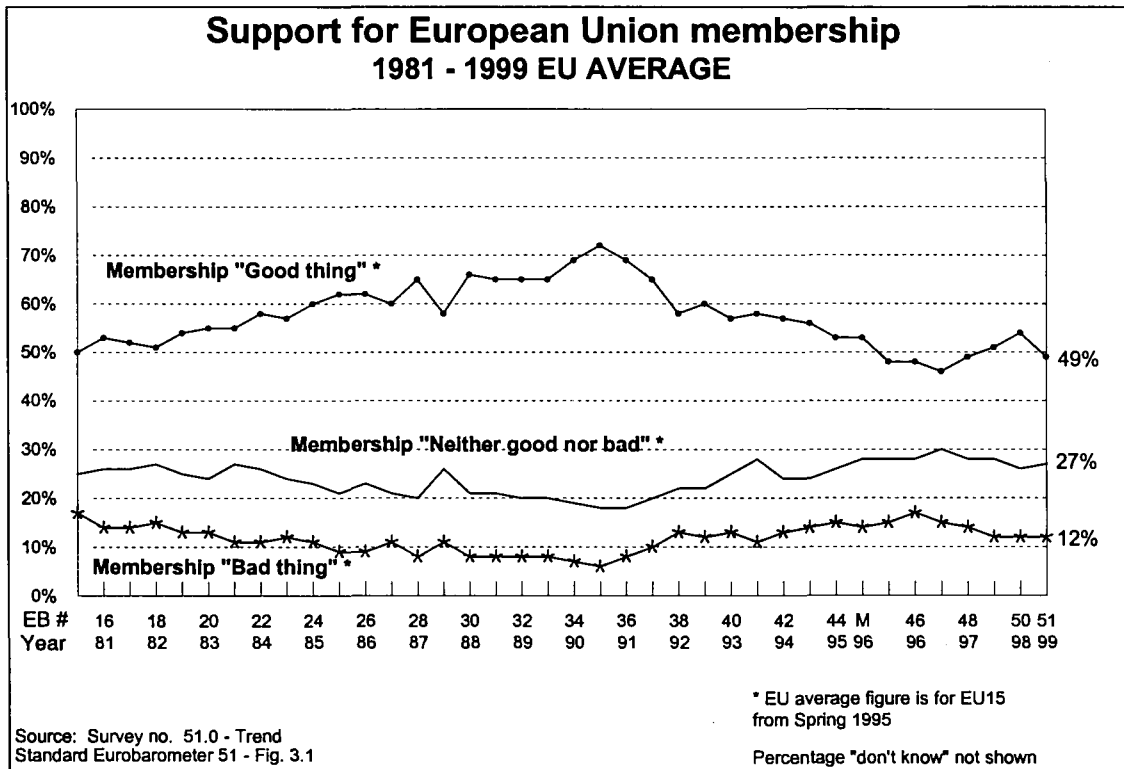
The country by country analyses show that support for European Union membership continues to be highest in Ireland (78%), Luxembourg (77%) and the Netherlands (73%). More than half of the people in Italy, Portugal, Spain, Greece and Denmark also support their country's membership to the European Union, although opposition levels in Denmark (23%) are significantly above average. As usual, support for EU membership is lowest in the UK (31%), Sweden (34%) and Austria (36%), with highest opposition levels recorded in Sweden (33%).

²⁰ Some questions were last asked in the spring of 1998.

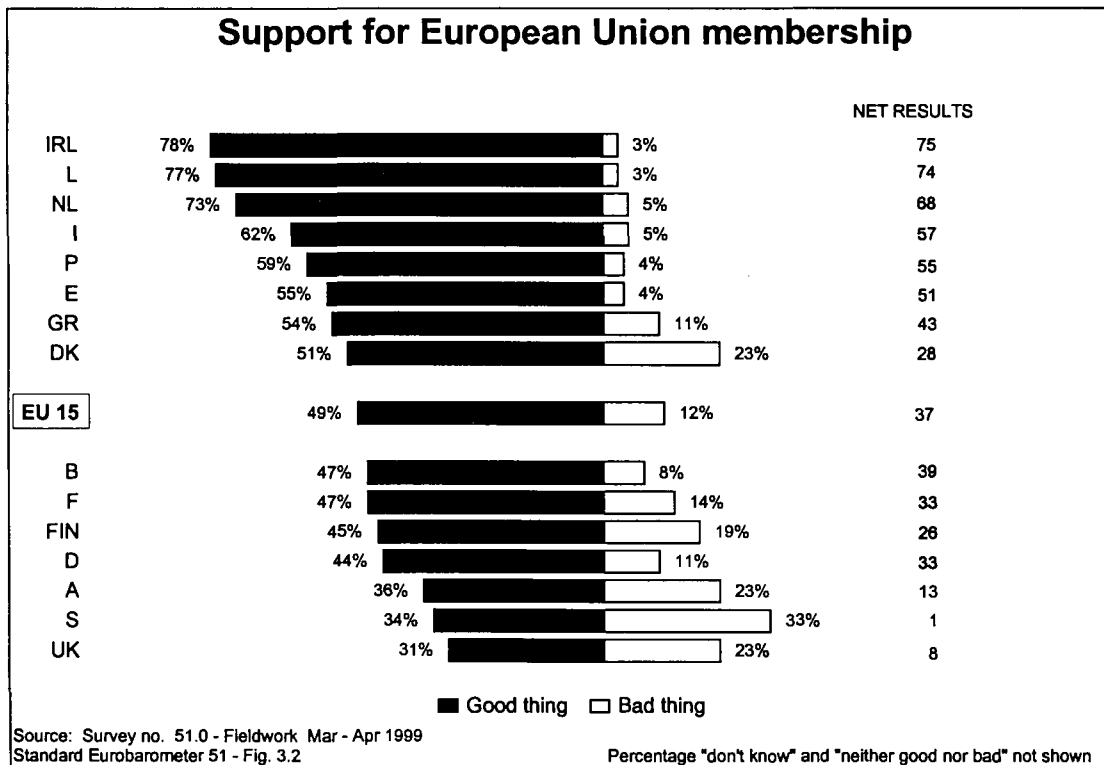
²¹ The European Parliament decided on 14 January 1999 to establish this Committee of Independent Experts with the agreement of the European Commission.

²² The European Commission resigned on 15 March 1999. In Greece and Luxembourg, fieldwork for the survey began on 12 March 1999. In all other countries, fieldwork began either on the day of the Commission's resignation or shortly thereafter. See Appendix C.3 for details on fieldwork dates.

²³ The Amsterdam Treaty entered into force on 1 May 1999. More details can be found on the following Website: <http://europa.eu.int/abc/obj/amst/en/index.htm>.



Source: Survey no. 51.0 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 51 - Fig. 3.1



There are three countries where the proportion of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing has dropped significantly since the autumn of 1998. These are Portugal (-5), Luxembourg and Sweden (both -3). In Belgium, Finland, Ireland and the Netherlands no significant shifts are noted. In the 8 remaining Member States, public opinion is less positive than it was in the autumn of 1998. As stated earlier, this is no doubt related to the resignation of the Commission, an event that received widespread media coverage. The largest drop in support levels is noted in Greece (-13), followed by Spain (-8), the UK, Italy (both -6), Denmark, France (both -5) and Germany (-4). In Austria, the drop in the proportion of people who regard their country's membership as a good thing is not statistically significant but Austrians are now more likely to regard their country's membership as a bad thing (+4). Denmark is the only other country where a significant increase in the proportion of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (+3) is noted. In the other countries where support levels dropped, these are offset by increases in either "don't know" or "neither good nor bad" responses. (Table 3.1a)

Demographic analyses show a well-established pattern for the two genders with men both more likely to regard their country's membership as a good thing (52%) and as a bad thing (13%) than women (45% and 11%) do. Women as usual are significantly more likely to lack an opinion (15% vs. 9%).

Education is a very important factor in explaining how people feel about the European Union: 64% of people who left full-time education aged 20 or older support their country's membership, compared to only 40% of people who left school aged 15 or younger. Age is another important factor with people aged 15 to 54 significantly more likely (51%) than people aged 55 and over (44%) to support their country's membership. Analyses of the economic activity scale show a gap of 24 percentage points in support levels between managers (65%) and retired people (41%).

Another very important predictor is how much people feel they know about the European Union with 71% of those who feel they know a lot supporting their country's membership compared to only 36% of those who feel they know very little. As expected the latter group is significantly more likely to lack an opinion (21%) than people who feel they know a lot (3%) when it comes to judging whether European Membership is a good thing or a bad thing for their country. (Table 3.1b)

3.2. Benefit from European Union membership

The proportion of citizens that feels that their country has benefited from EU membership stands at 44% in the spring of 1999, which represents a drop of 5 percentage points since the autumn of 1998. However, at the EU level, the proportion of negative responses has also dropped (though not significantly) from 31% to 29%. What this indicates is that in the spring of 1999 people are more likely (+7) to lack an opinion as compared to the autumn of 1998.

Since the autumn of 1998, significant positive developments are noted in Portugal and Finland where the proportion of people who feel their country has benefited increased significantly (both +4) and the proportion of people who feel their country has not benefited dropped significantly (-7 in Portugal and -4 in Finland). In Italy and the Netherlands, positive responses remain at the same level but negative responses are significantly less frequent (-8 in Italy and -3 in the Netherlands). In Belgium, public opinion has not changed since the autumn of 1998. In Spain, the UK, France, Greece and Sweden people are less positive but this does not translate in significant increases in negative responses. Instead people in these countries are now more likely to lack an opinion. In the first two countries, where don't know responses increased by 14 and 11 percentage points respectively, people are not only less likely to feel positive but also less likely to feel negative (-4 and -5, respectively). In the latter three countries, significant drops in positive responses are offset by significant increases in "don't know" responses (+8 in Greece, +7 in France and +4 in Sweden). The only countries where the results are significantly more negative than they were in the autumn of 1998 are Austria, Denmark and Germany. (Table 3.2a²⁴)

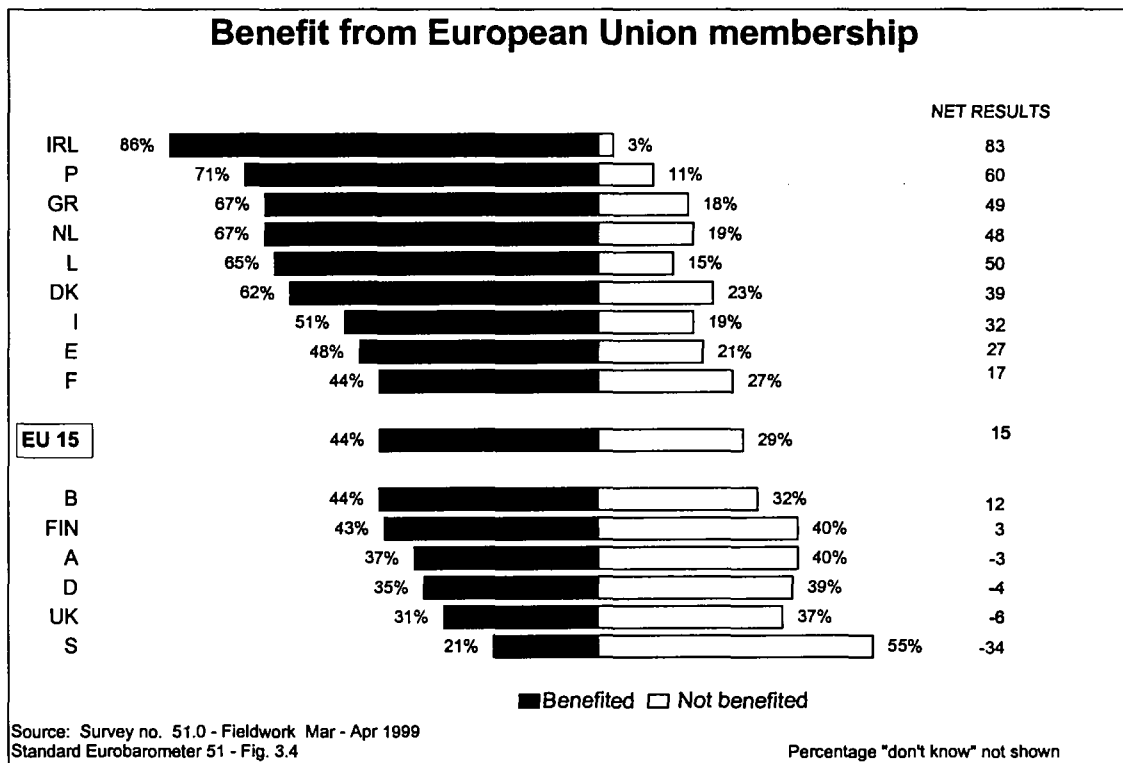
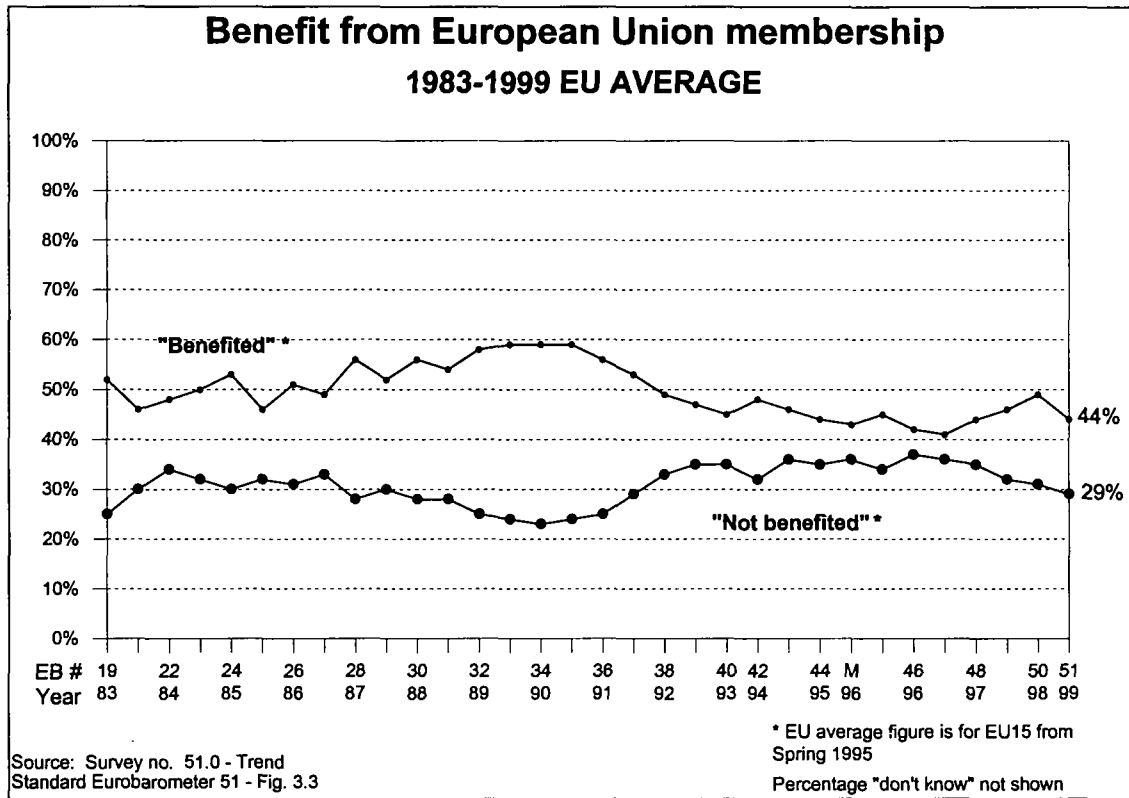
As in the autumn of 1998, people in Ireland are most positive, with 86% saying their country has benefited from EU membership and only 3% saying that their country has not benefited. At the other extreme, we find Sweden, which is the only country where more than half of the population (55%) feels their country has not benefited and only 21% of people hold positive views. The remaining 13 countries fall between these two extremes and can be grouped into three categories, as follows:

1. In Portugal, Greece, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Italy more than half of the public feels that their country has benefited, while less than a quarter of the population holds negative views.
2. Although less than half of the people in Spain, France, Belgium and Finland feels their country has benefited, the proportion of the population that holds favourable views outnumbers the proportion of the population that holds negative views.
3. Negative responses outnumber positive responses in Austria, Germany and the UK, although the proportion of negative responses is clearly below the 50% mark.

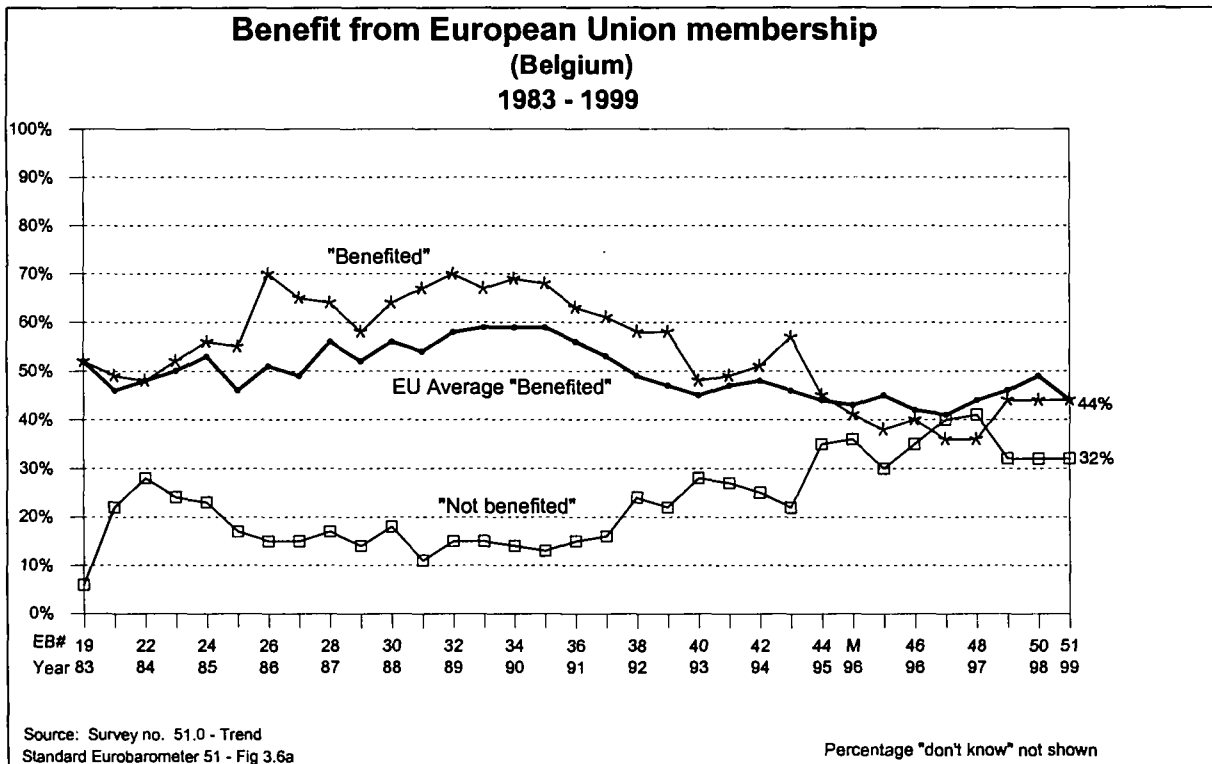
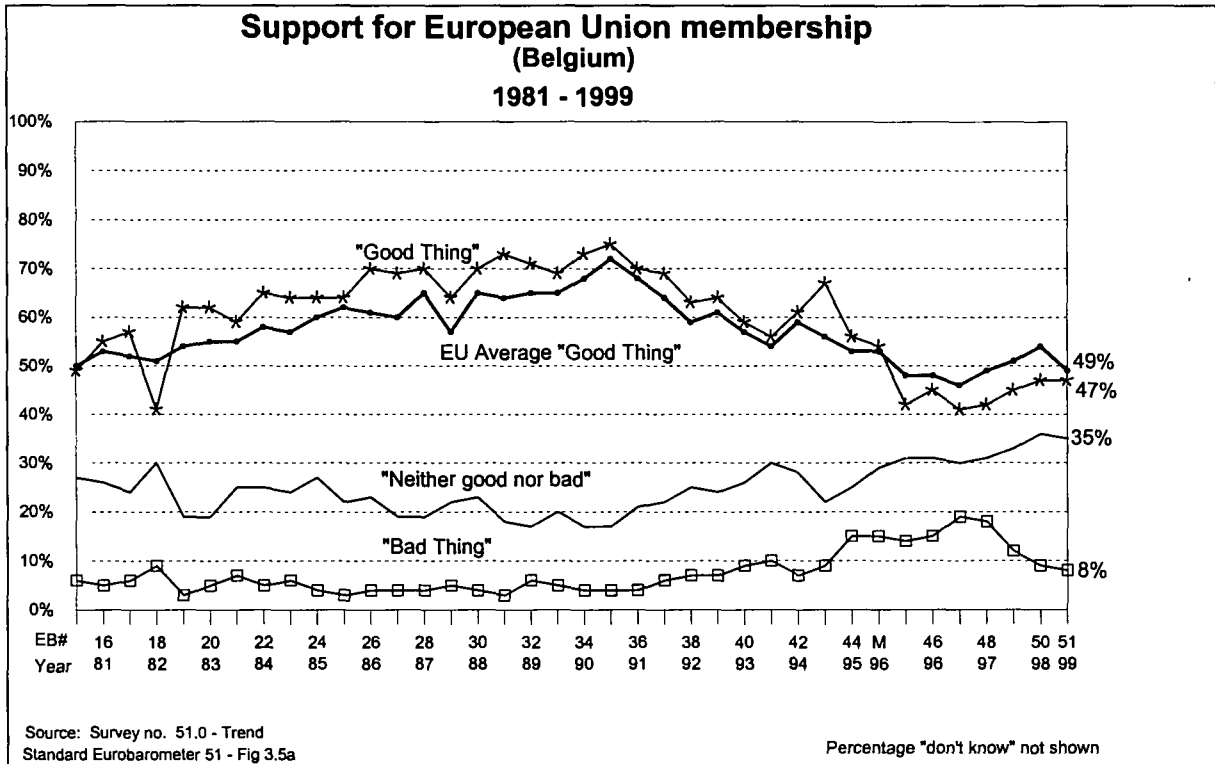
Demographic analyses show that managers (60%) and people who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older (58%) are most likely to feel that their country has benefited, while retired people (35%) and those who left school aged 15 or younger (36%) are least likely to share this view.

The following comparison provides evidence of the large degree of polarisation among supporters and opponents of the Union: 74% of people who support their country's membership believe their country has benefited, compared to 7% of people who oppose their country's membership. (Table 3.2b)

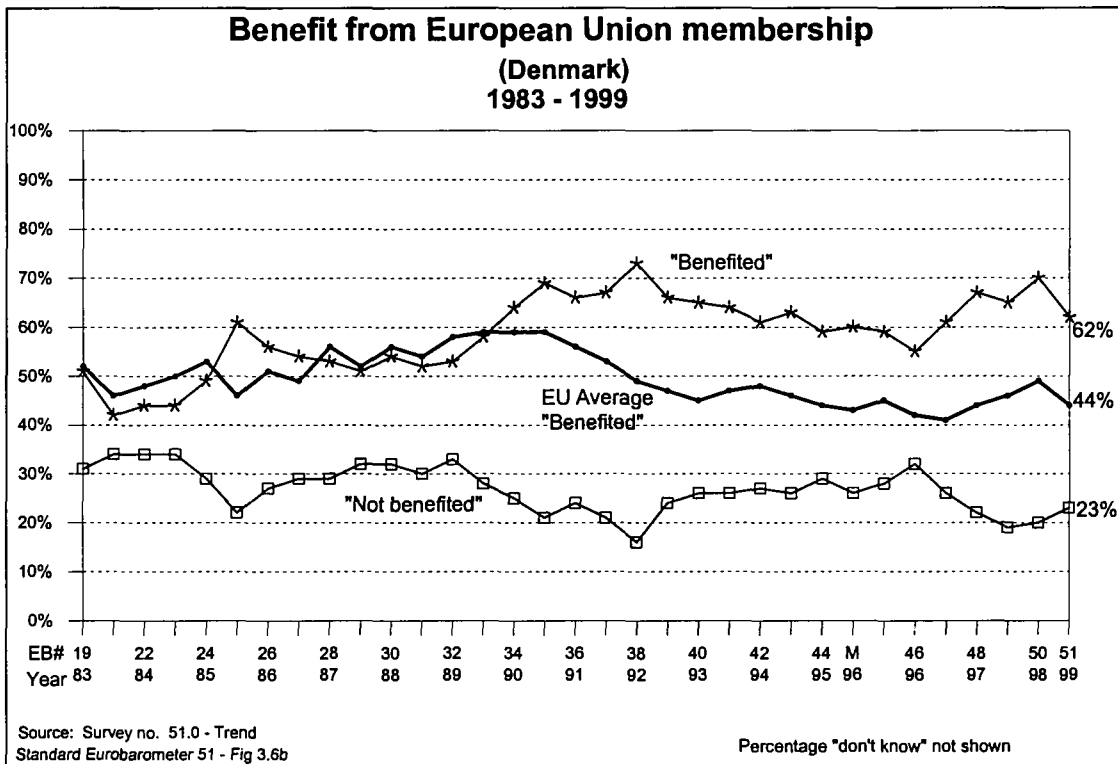
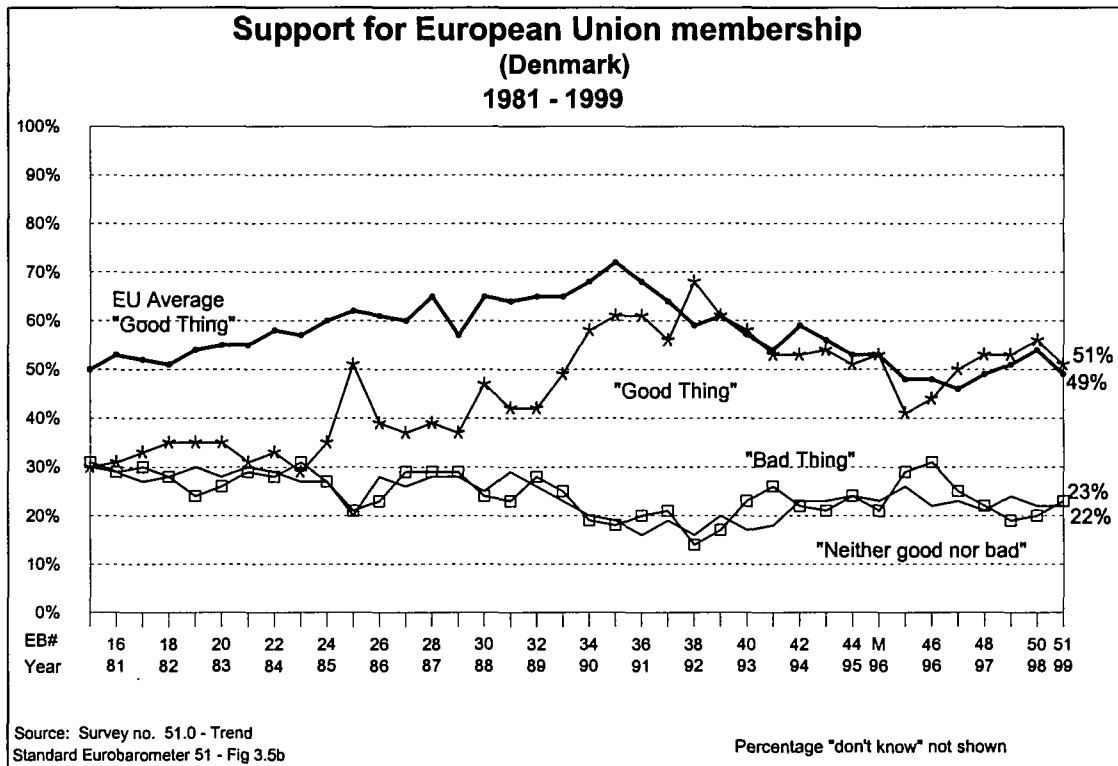
²⁴ For the long-term trend in each of the Member States see graphs 3.6a-o.



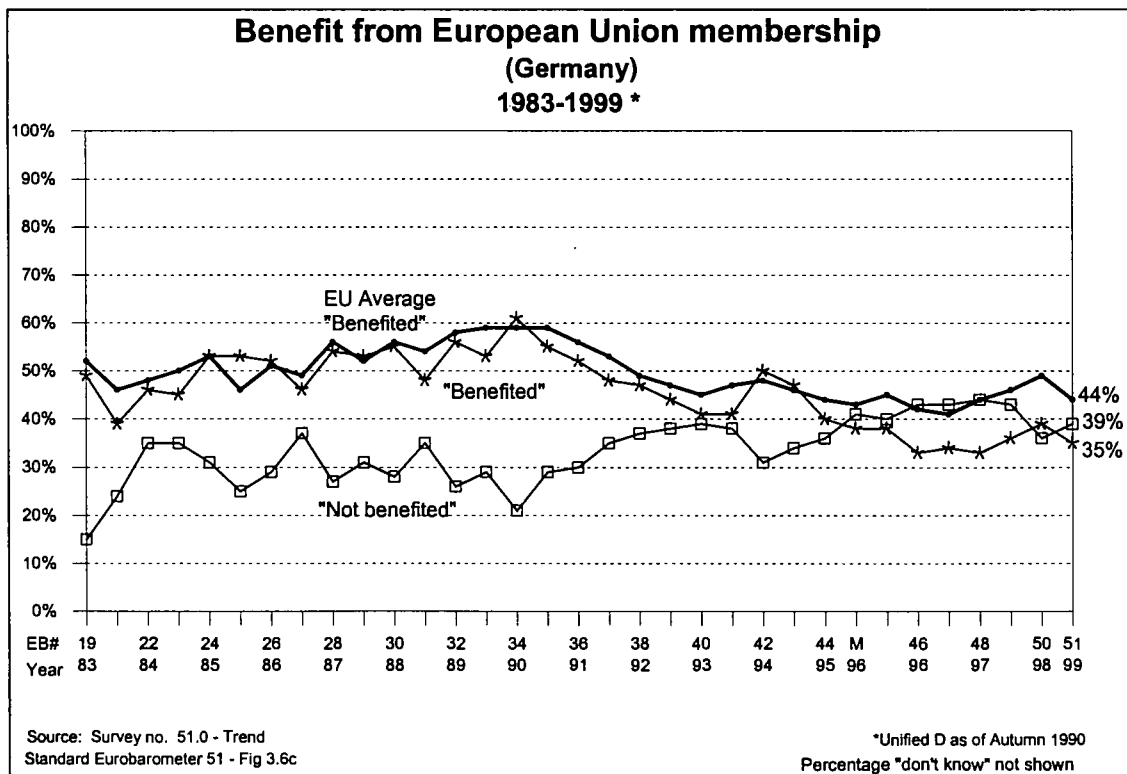
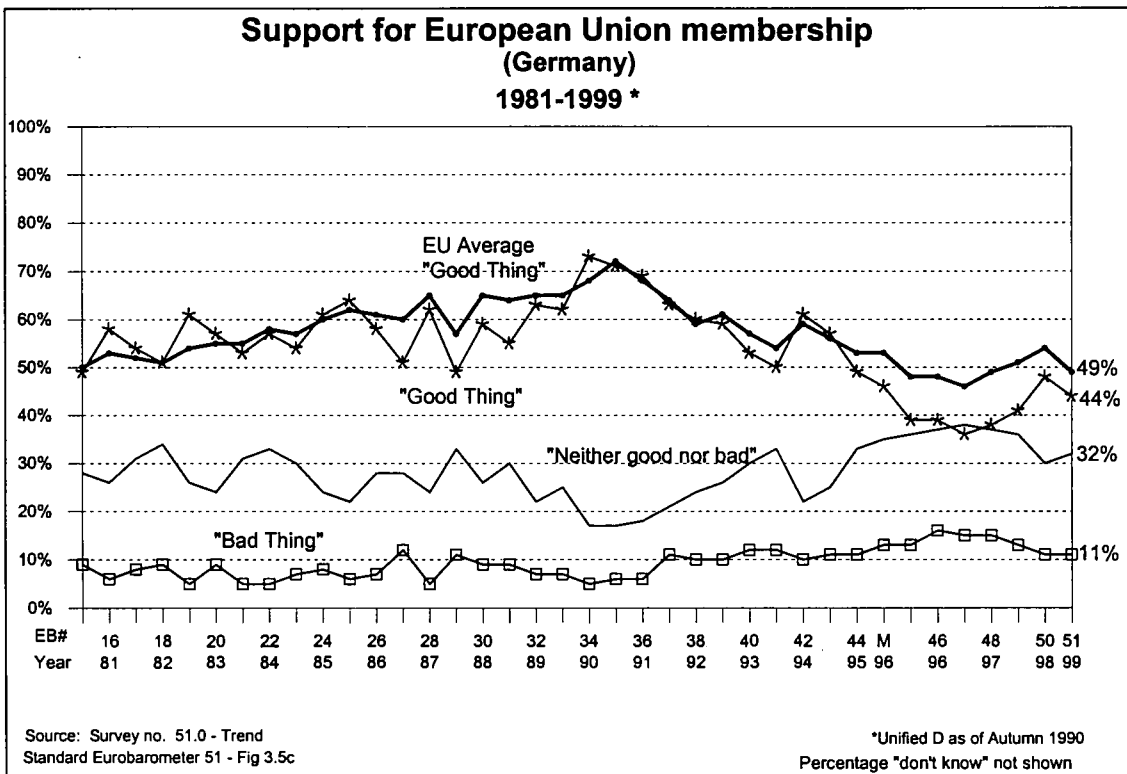
BELGIUM



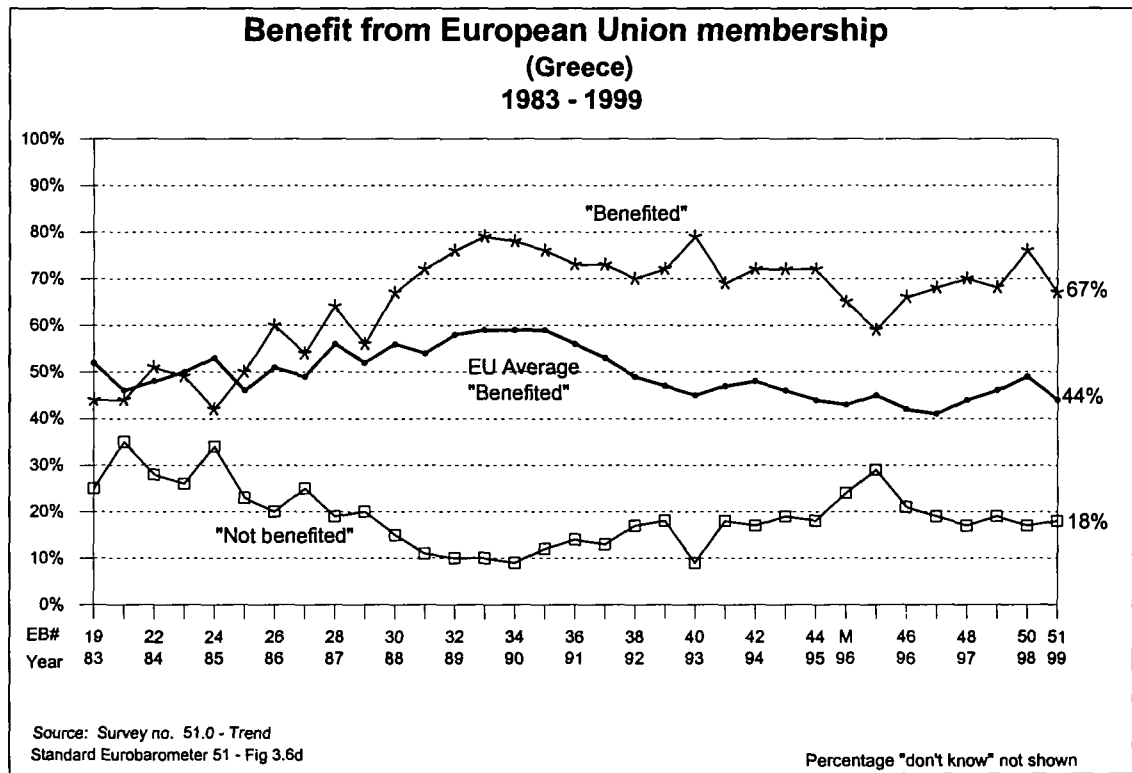
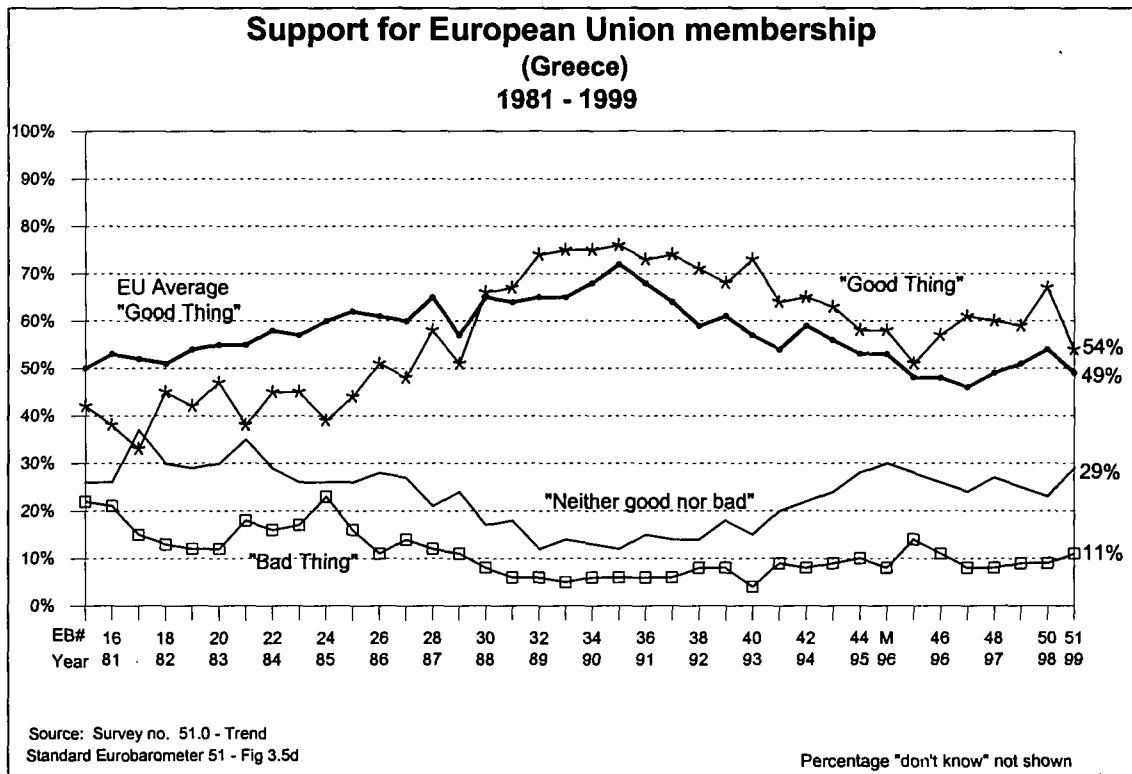
DENMARK



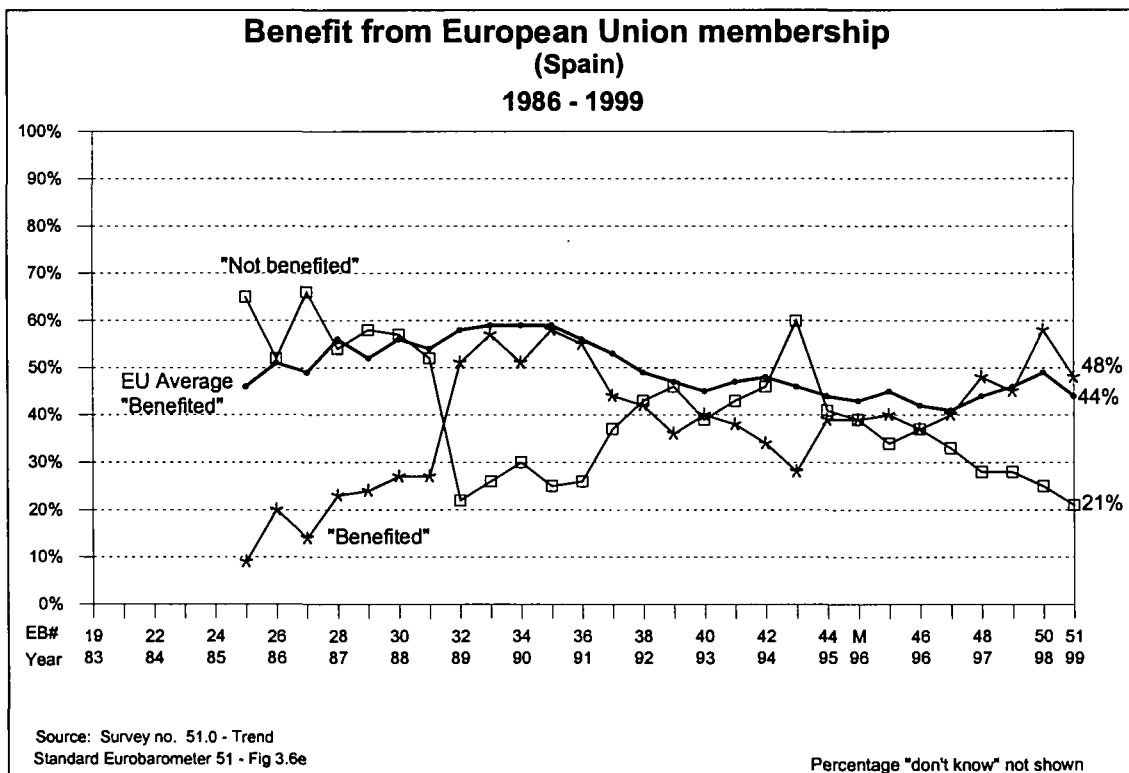
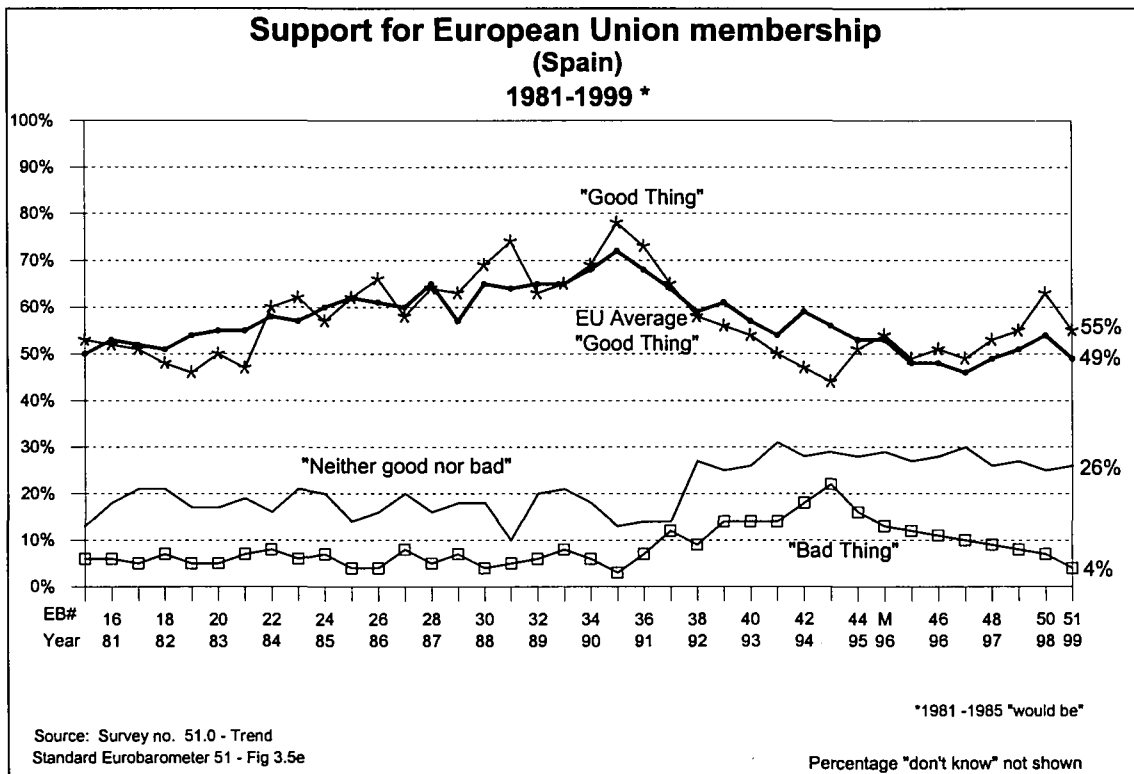
GERMANY



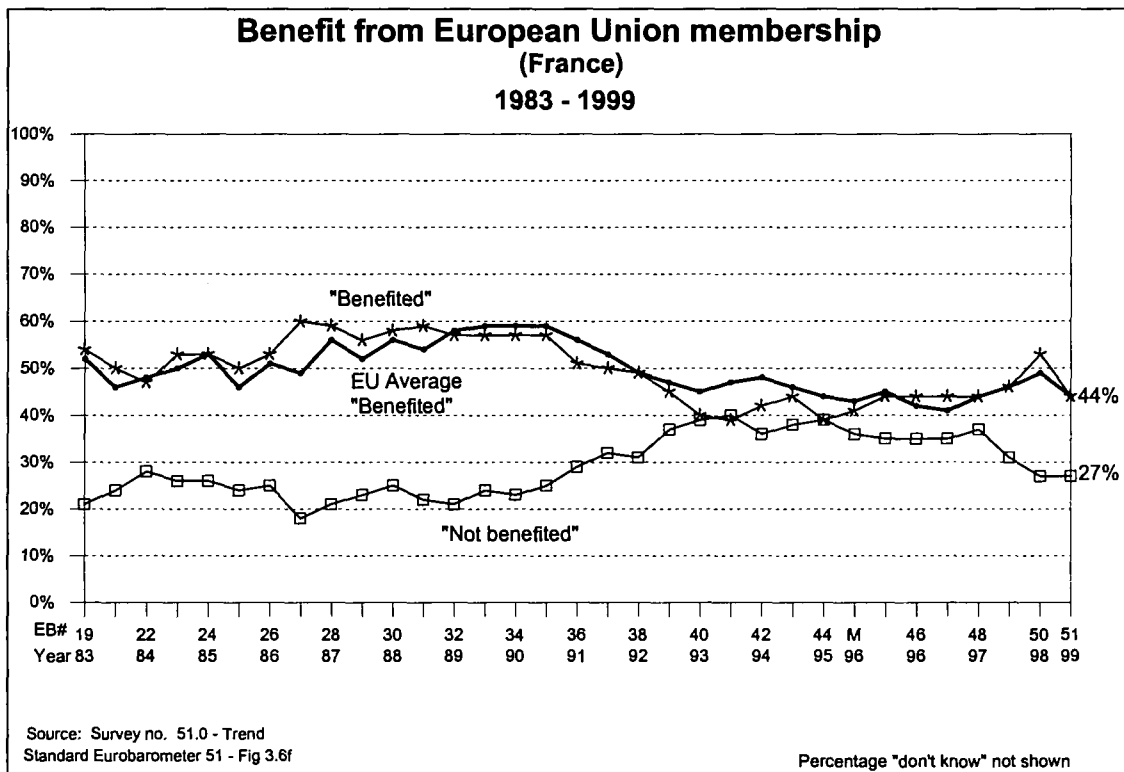
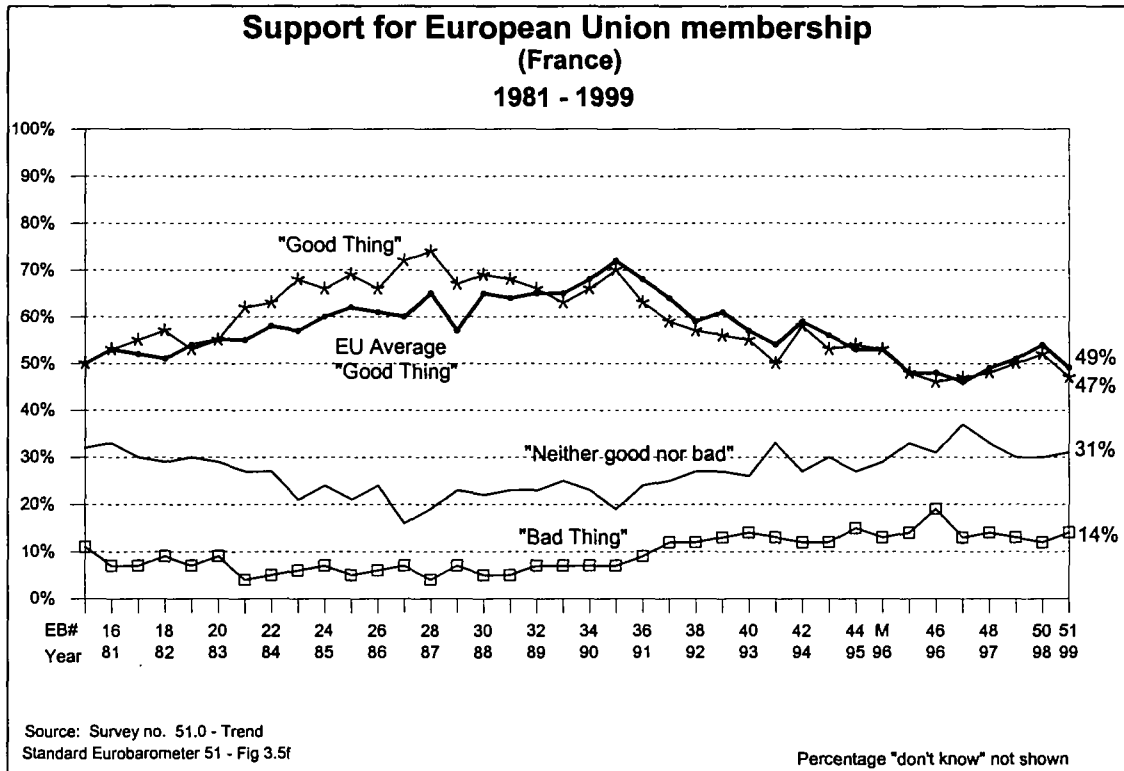
GREECE



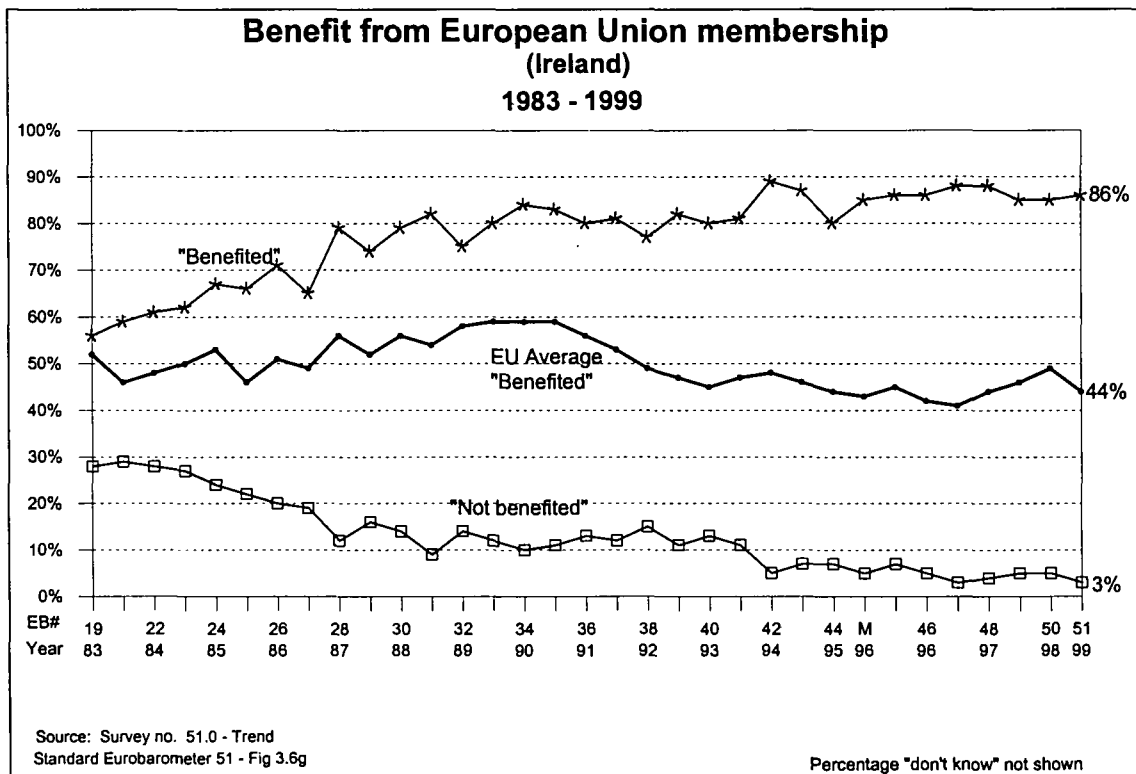
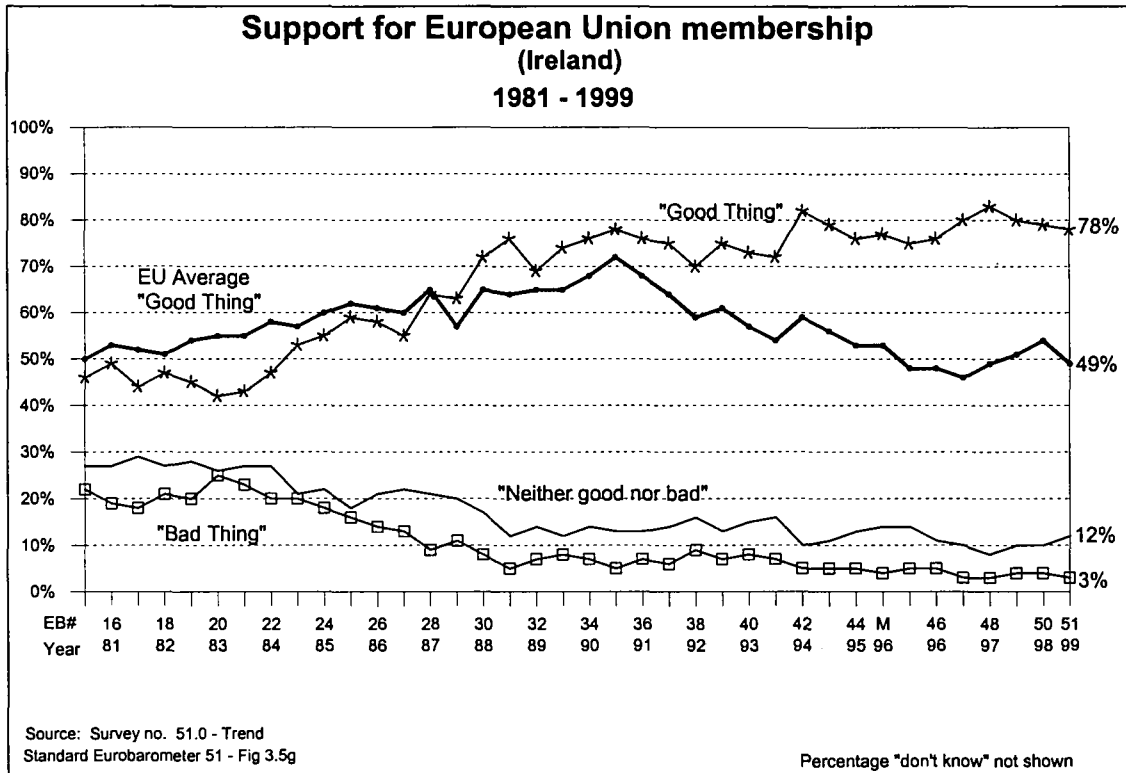
SPAIN



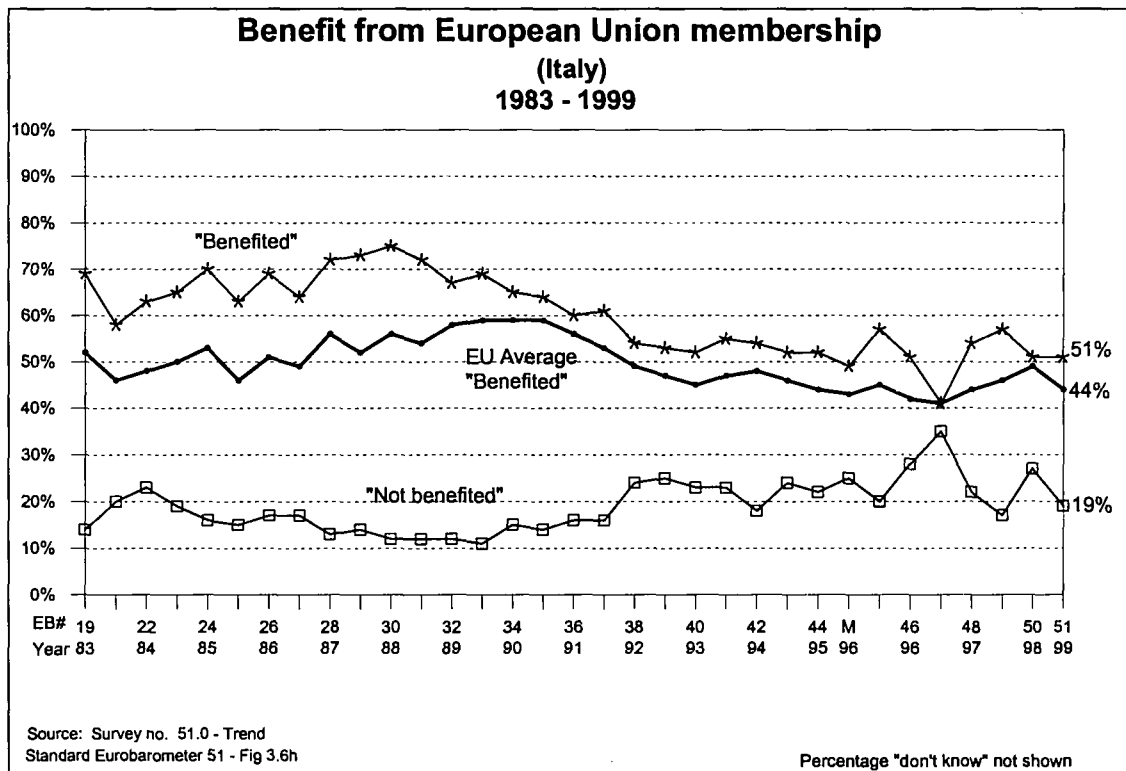
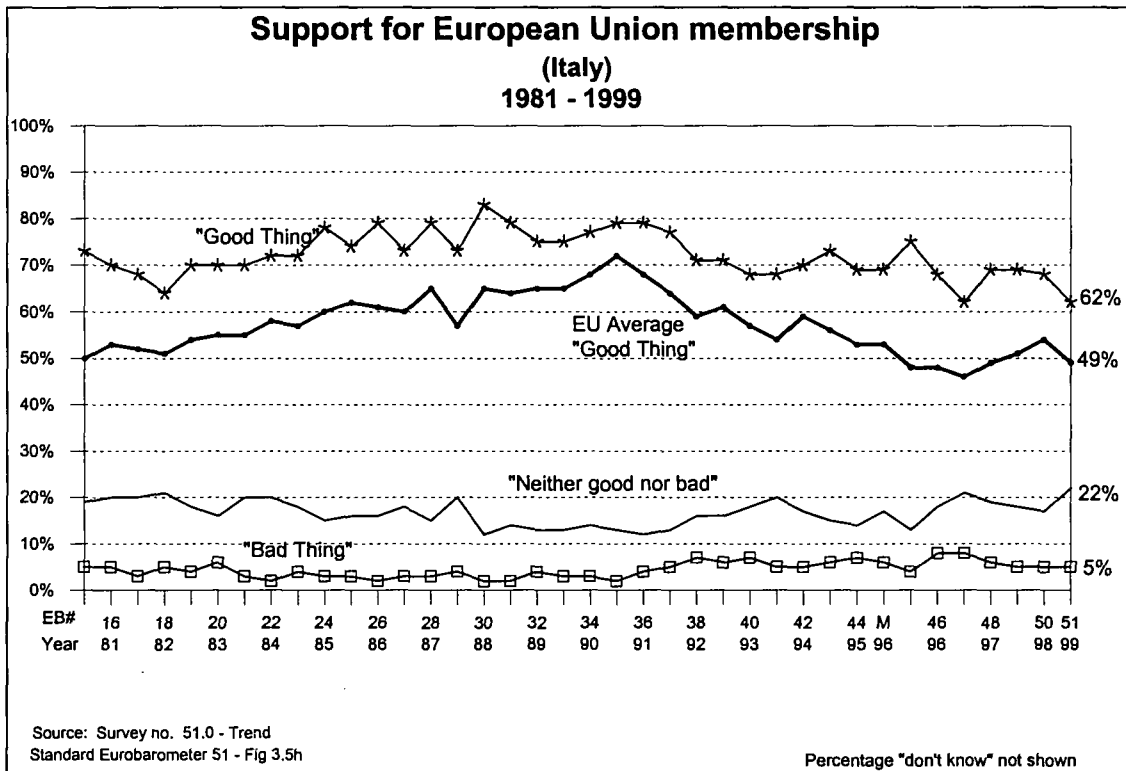
FRANCE



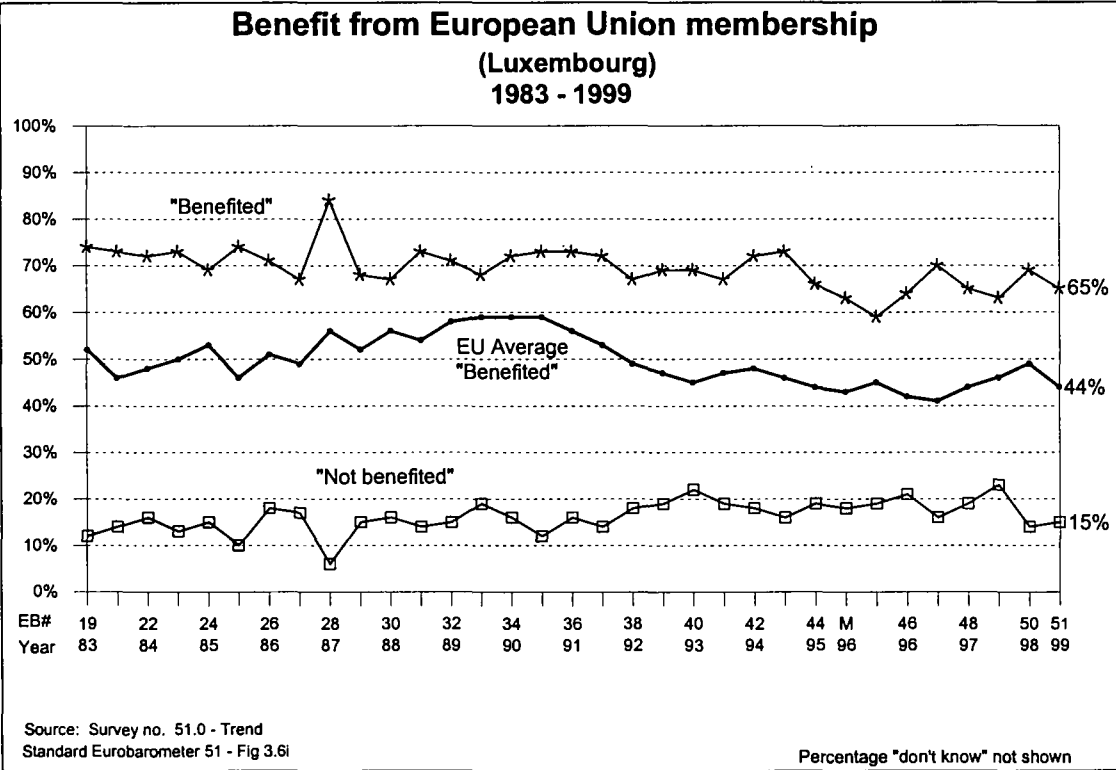
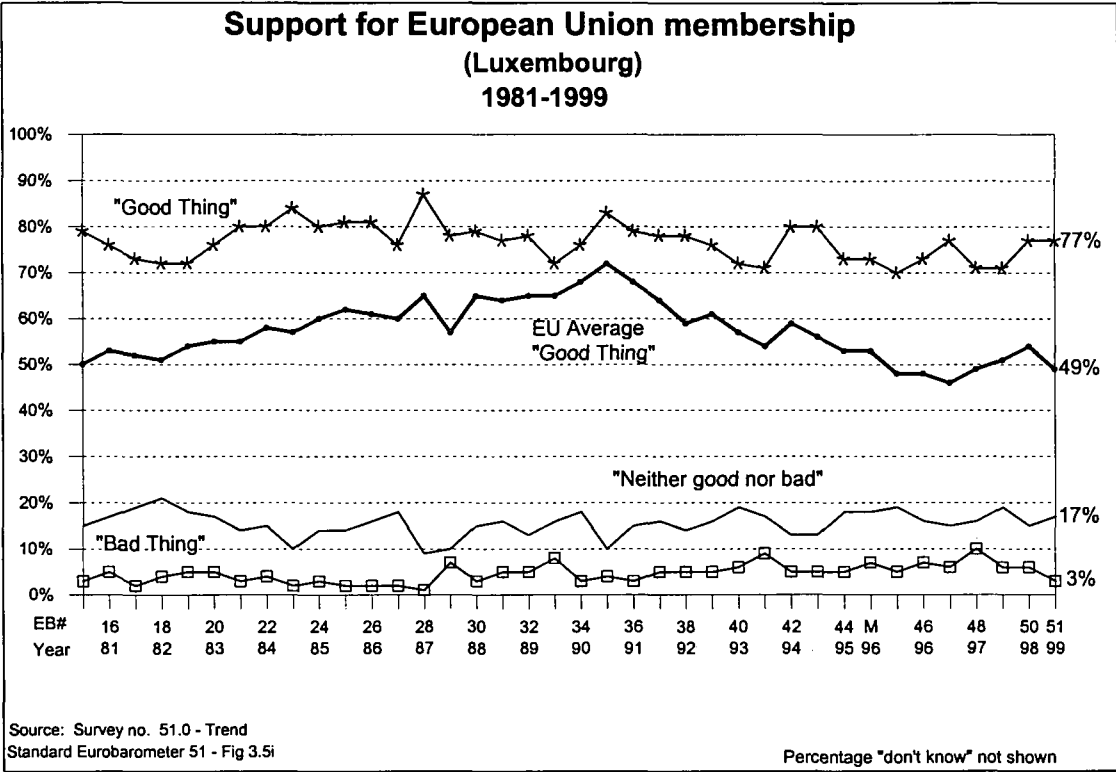
IRELAND



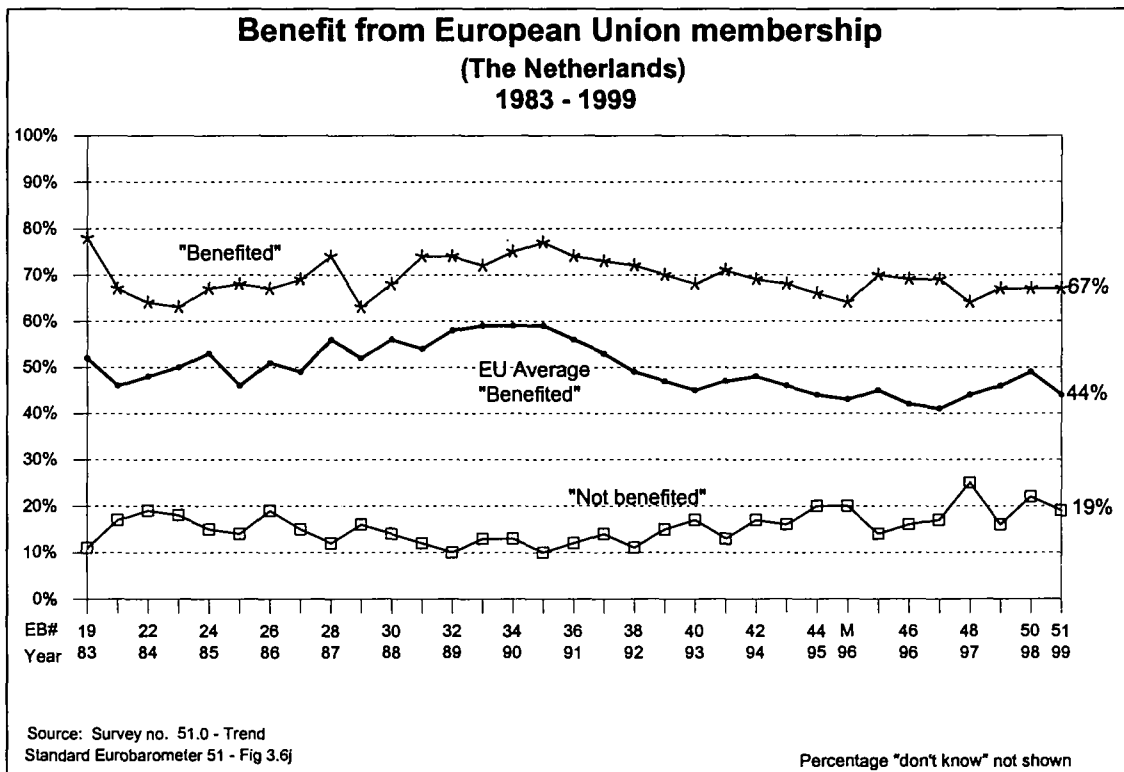
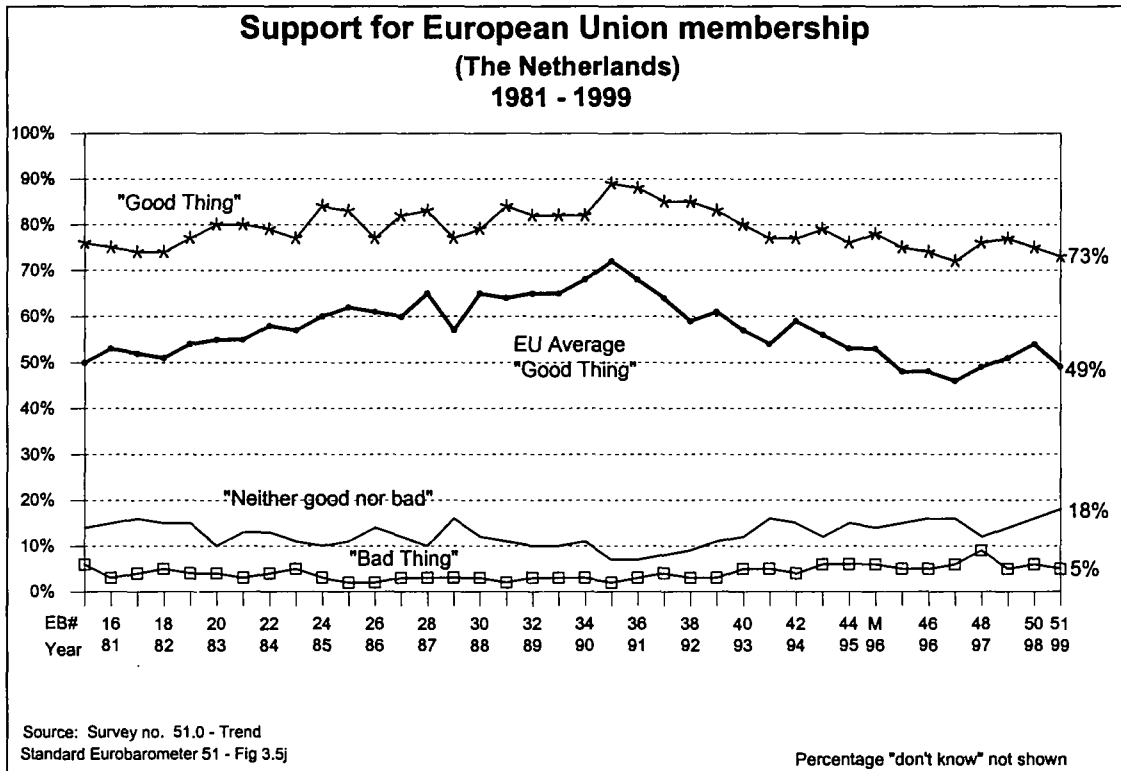
ITALY



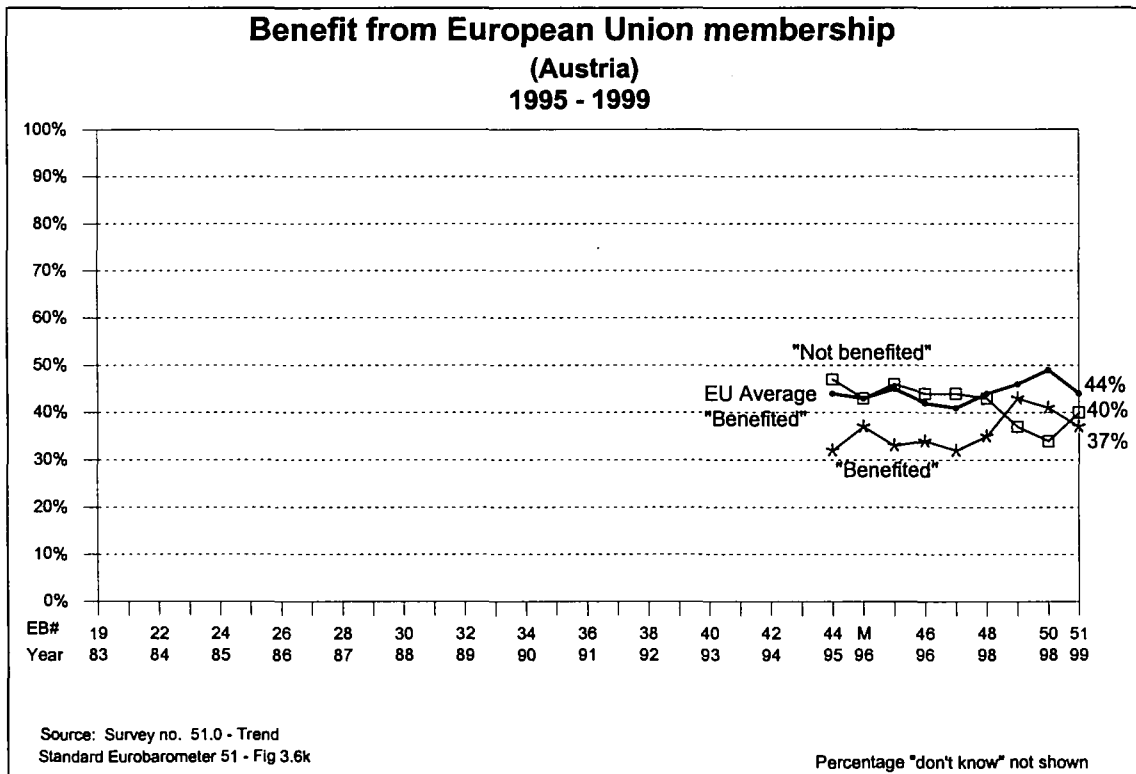
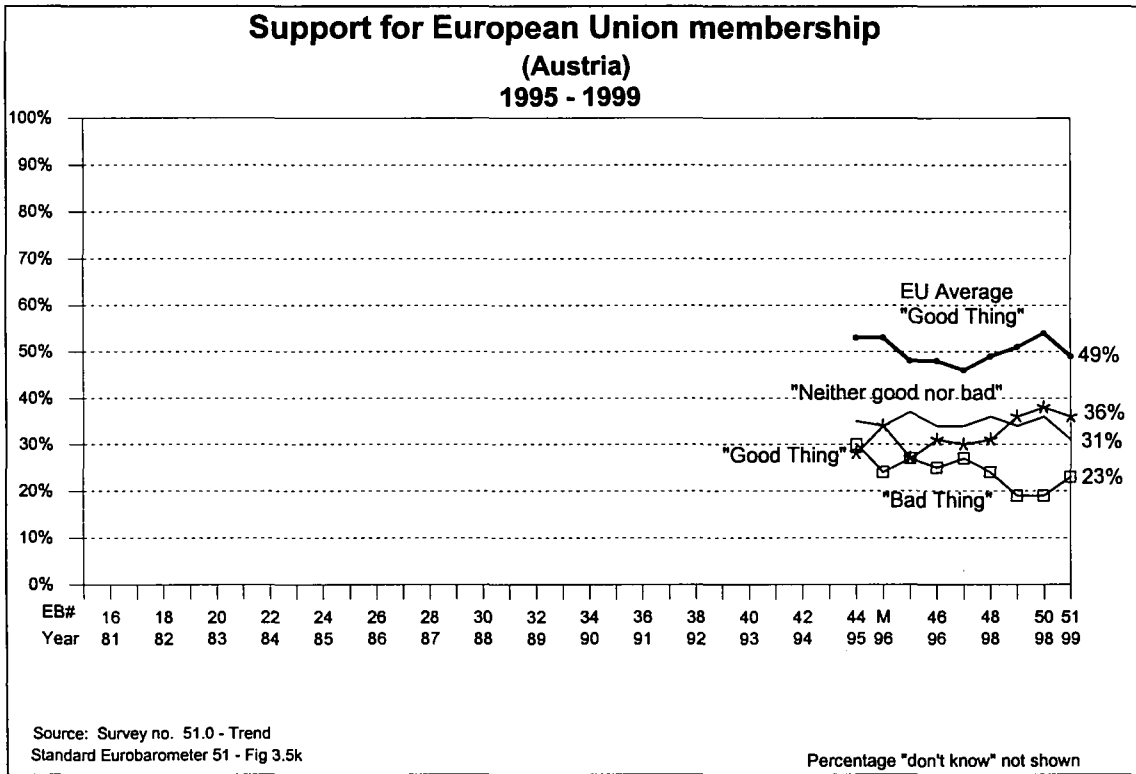
LUXEMBOURG



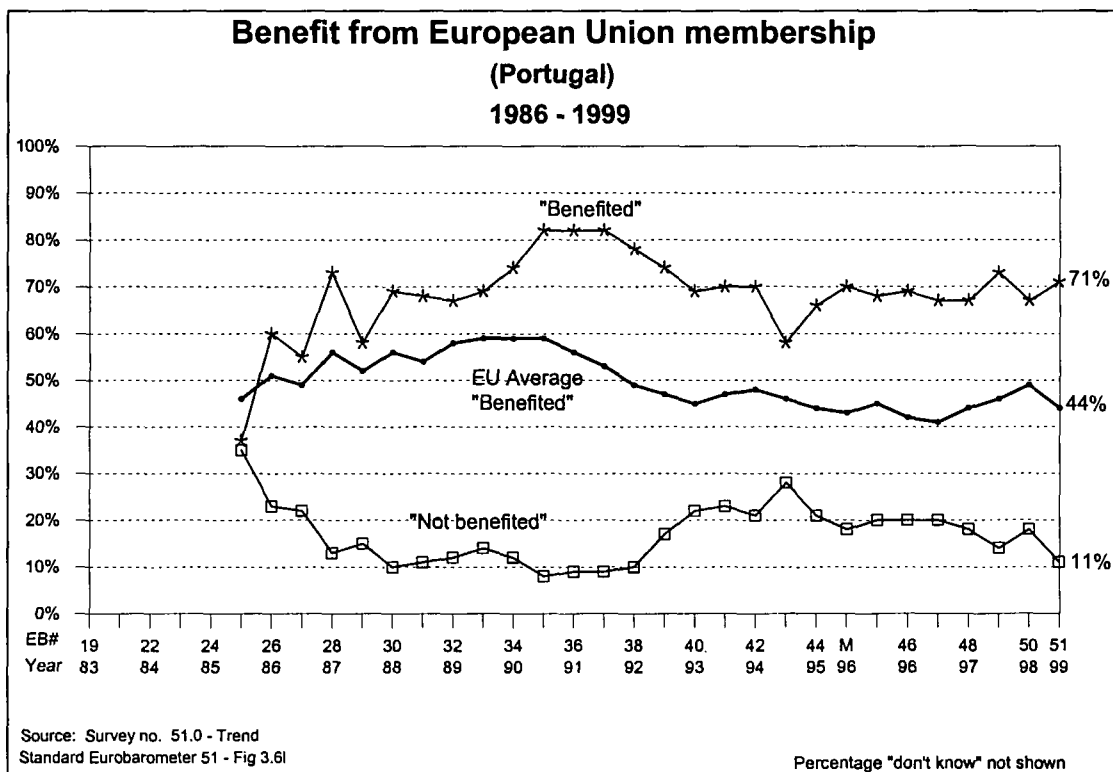
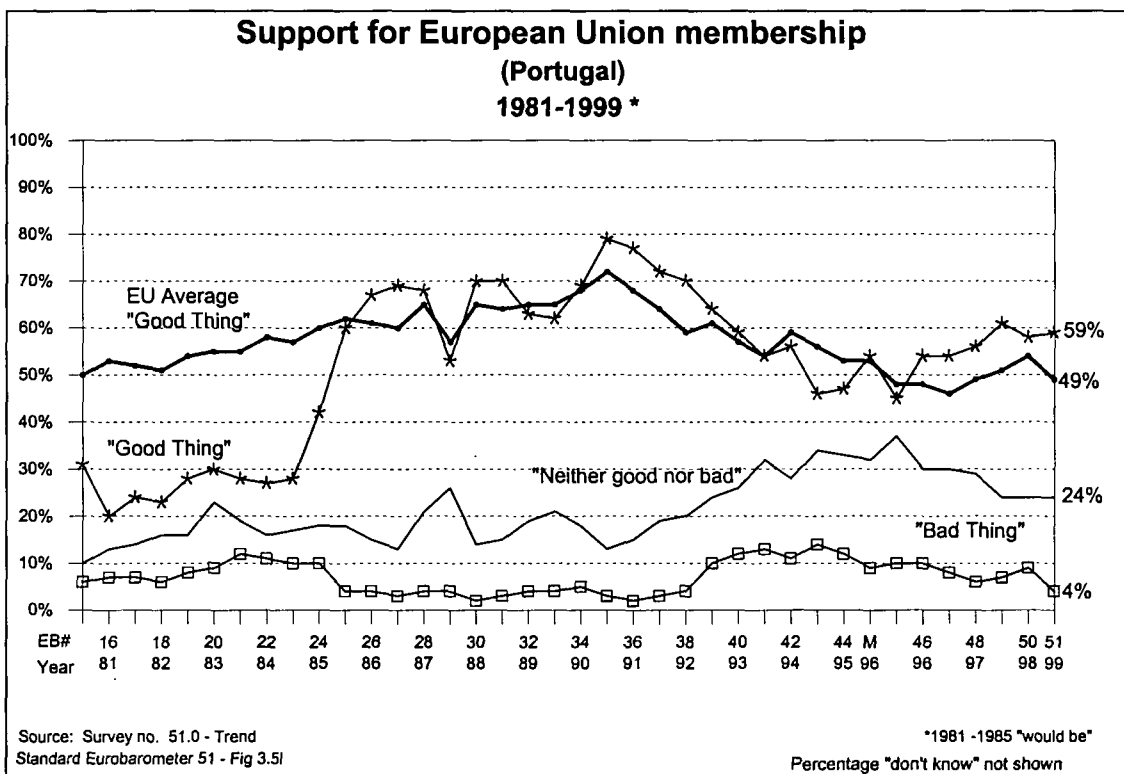
THE NETHERLANDS



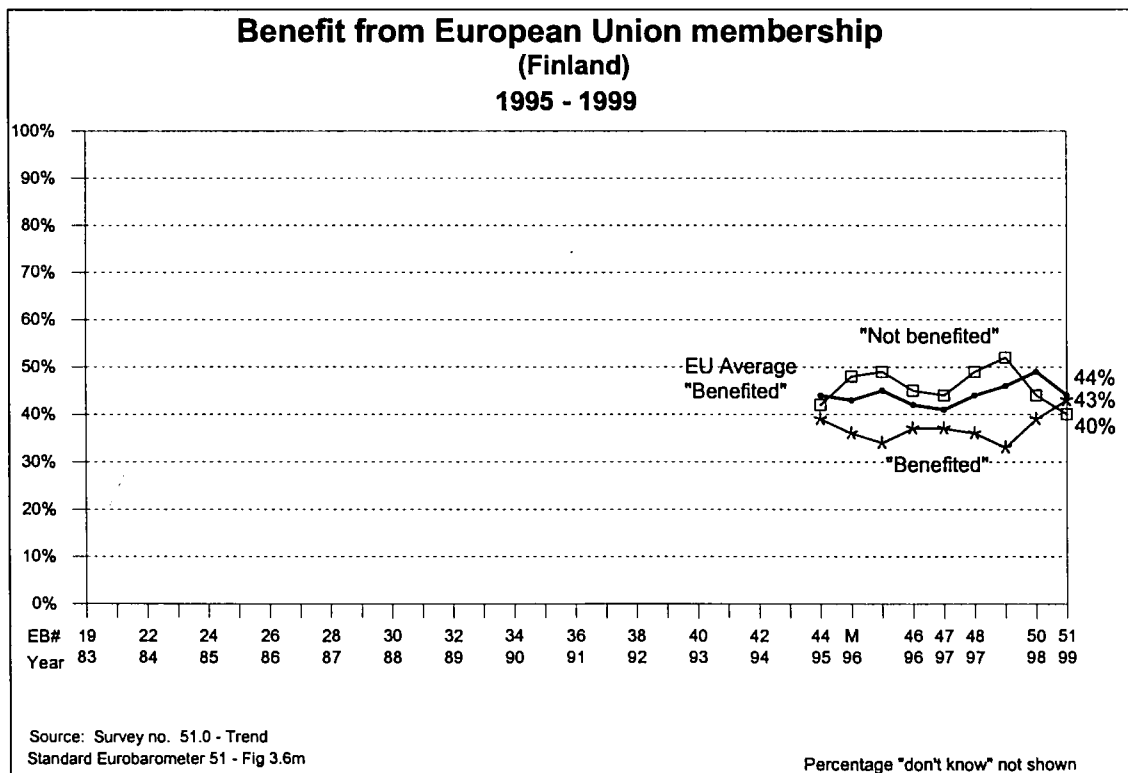
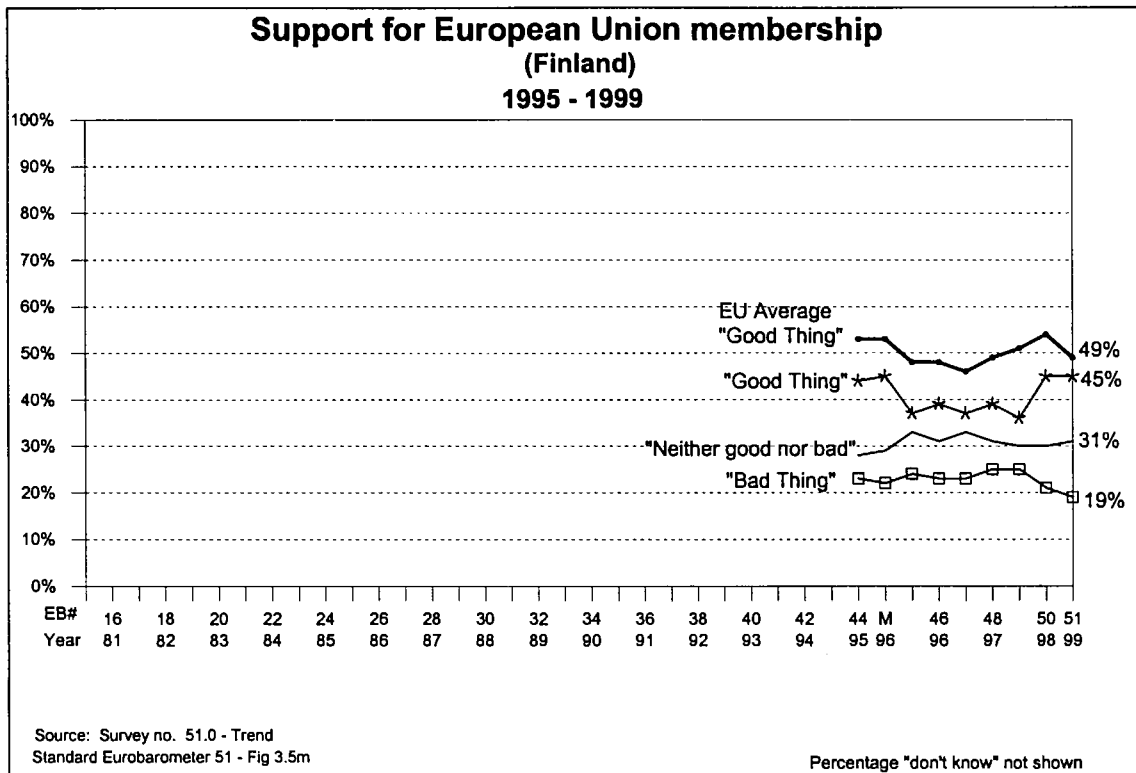
AUSTRIA



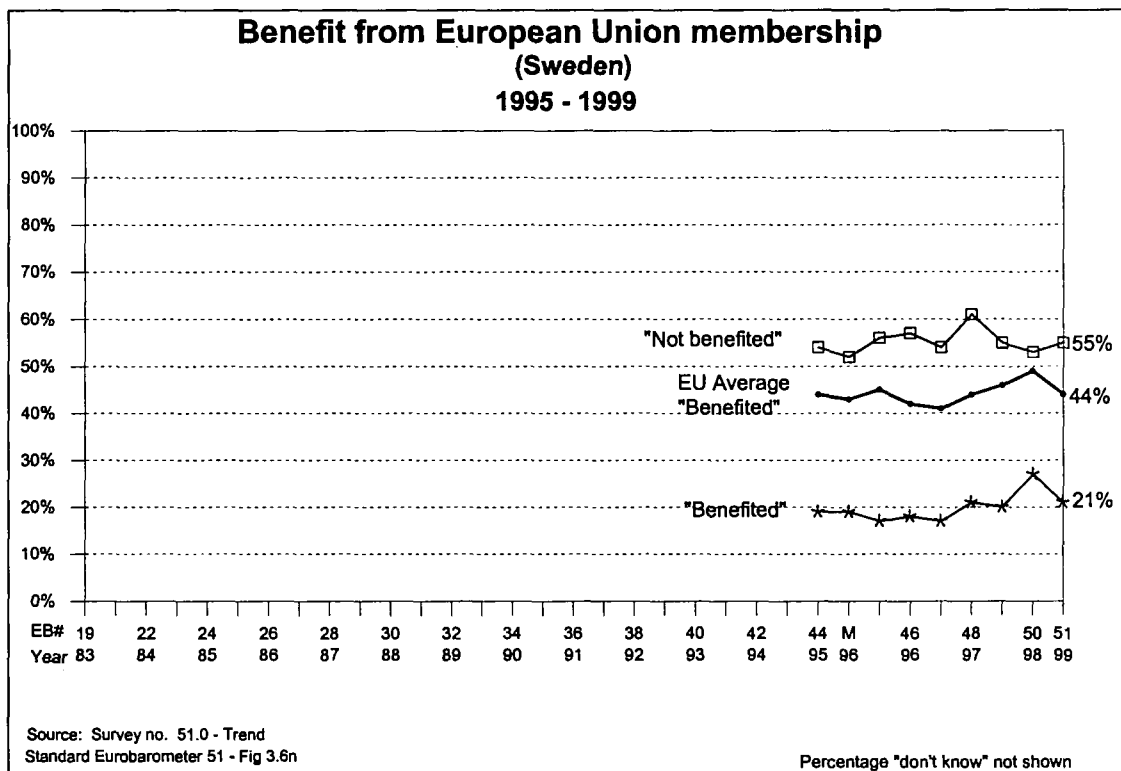
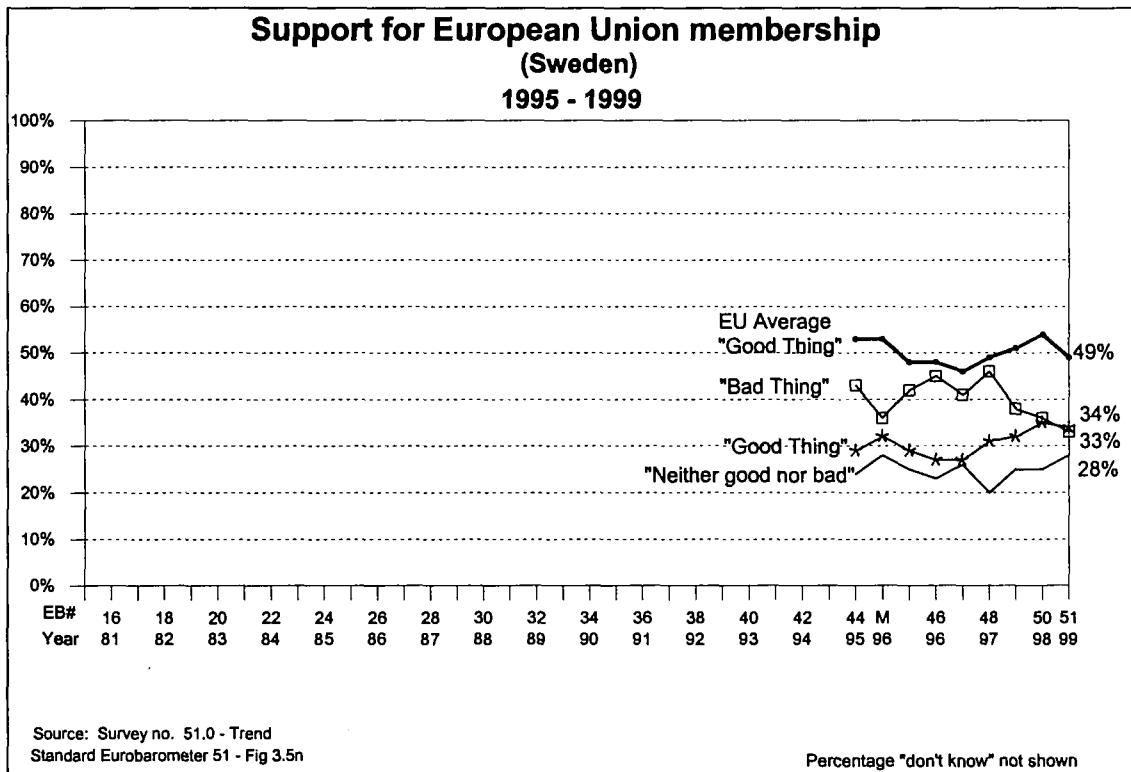
PORTUGAL



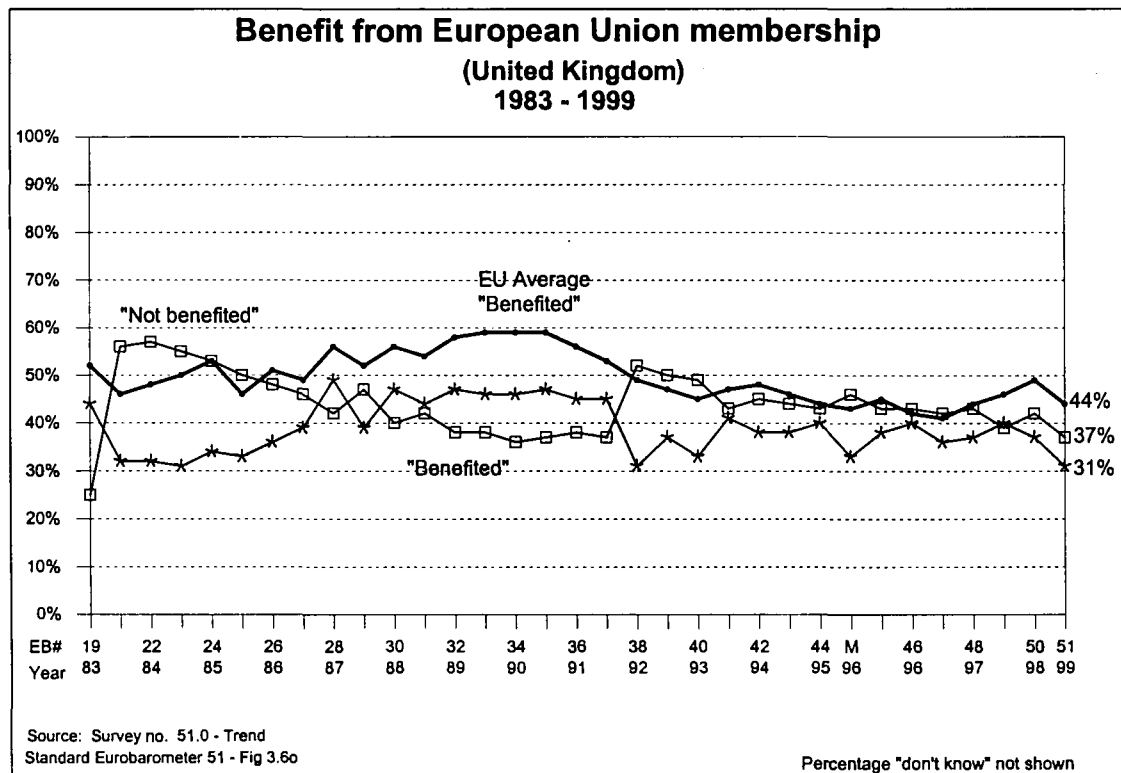
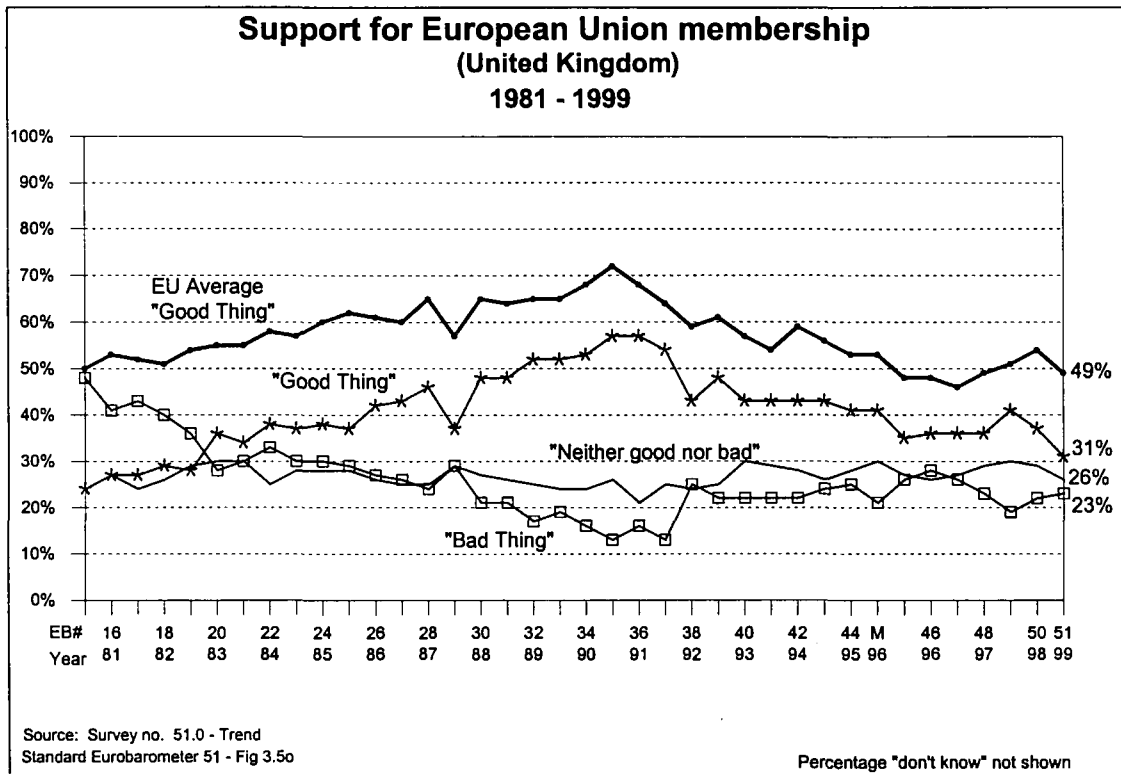
FINLAND



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM

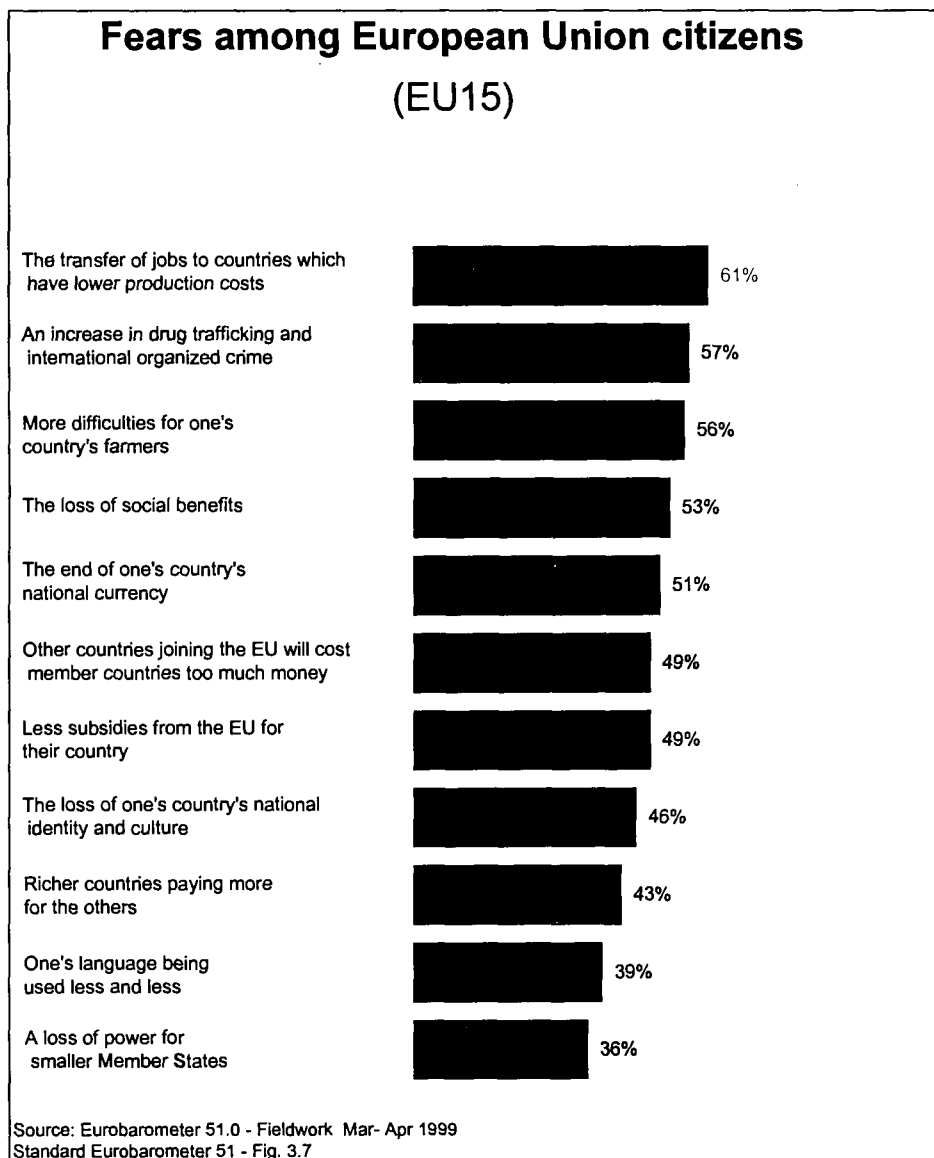


3.3. Fears among European Union citizens

In order to measure the extent to which the public fears the ongoing process of European integration, respondents were asked the following question:

Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you - personally - are currently afraid of it, or not?²⁵

The idea of jobs transferring to countries which have lower production costs is most likely to scare people in the context of closer unification (61%), followed by an increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime (57%). More than half of the public is also afraid that the farmers in their country will have more difficulties (56%), that they will lose social benefits (53%) and that they will lose their national currency (51%).



²⁵ Respondents were presented with a list of eleven items. The full item text is shown in table 3.3.

The following table shows the three most widespread fears in each country.

TOP THREE MOST WIDESPREAD FEARS (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
Transfer of jobs	71
More drugs and crime	57
Difficulties for farmers	56
Denmark	
More drugs and crime	68
Transfer of jobs	66
Small countries less power	60
Germany	
Transfer of jobs	68
More drugs and crime	64
Loss of social benefits	64
Greece	
Difficulties for farmers	69
End of national currency	67
Less EU subsidies	63
Spain	
Difficulties for farmers	62
Less EU subsidies	59
Loss of social benefits	51
France	
Transfer of jobs	76
Difficulties for farmers	72
Loss of social benefits	67
Ireland	
More drugs and crime	64
Transfer of jobs	64
Loss of national identity	63
Italy	
More drugs and crime	46
Transfer of jobs	44
End of national currency	44
Luxembourg	
More drugs and crime	72
Transfer of jobs	66
Cost of enlargement	61
The Netherlands	
Transfer of jobs	63
More drugs and crime	58
Difficulties for farmers	57
Austria	
Transfer of jobs	63
More drugs and crime	57
Difficulties for farmers	57
Poland	
Difficulties for farmers	69
More drugs and crime	67
Less EU subsidies	56
Finland	
More drugs and crime	79
Transfer of jobs	70
Difficulties for farmers	69
Slovenia	
Transfer of jobs	78
More drugs and crime	77
Difficulties for farmers	59
United Kingdom	
Loss of national identity	68
Transfer of jobs	66
More drugs and crime	66

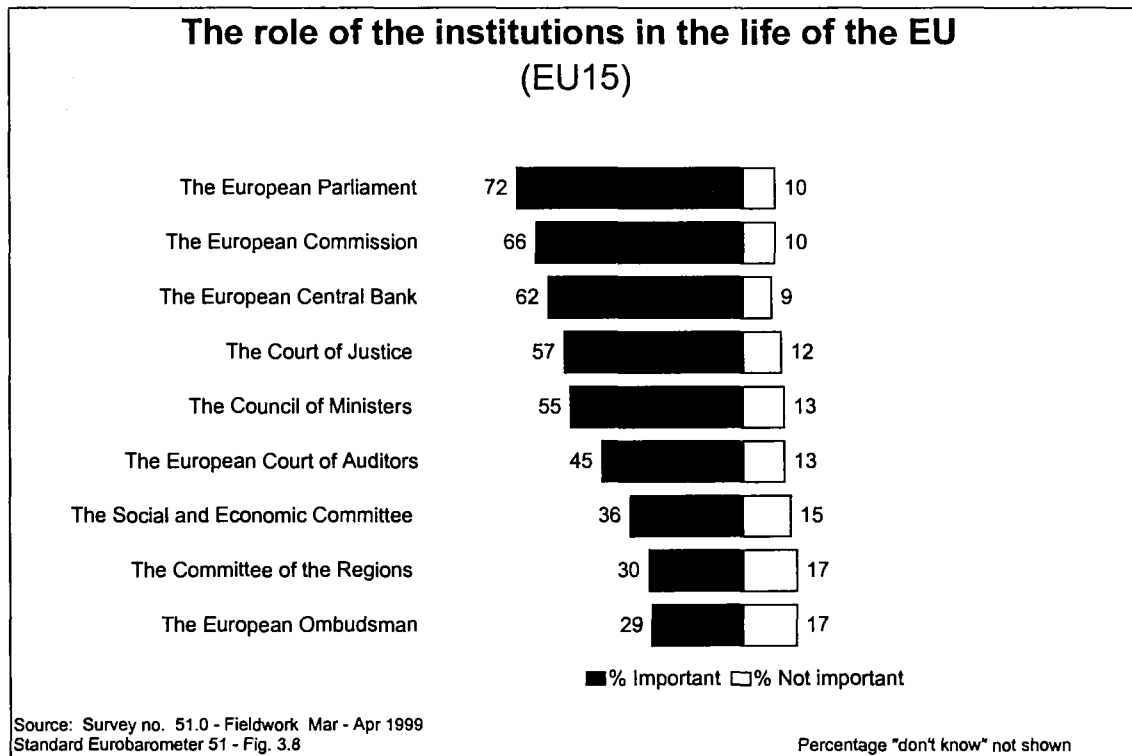
The **transfer of jobs to countries which have lower production costs** is the most widespread fear in 6 Member States, namely Sweden (78%), France (76%), Belgium (71%), Germany (68%), the Netherlands and Austria (both 63%). In 6 further countries it is the second most widespread fear. These are Finland (70%), the UK, Luxembourg, Denmark (all 66%), Ireland (64%) and Italy (44%). An **increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime** is the most widespread fear in the following 5 Member States: Finland (79%), Luxembourg (72%), Denmark (68%), Ireland (64%) and Italy (46%). It comes in second place in Sweden (77%), Portugal (67%), Germany (64%), the Netherlands (58%), Belgium and Austria (both 57%). It comes third in the UK (66%). The fear that **farmers will have more difficulties** is the most widespread fear in Greece, Portugal (both 69%) and Spain (62%). It makes second place in France (72%) and comes third in Finland (69%), Sweden (59%), the Netherlands, Austria (both 57%) and Belgium (56%). The UK is the only country where the fear that European unification will lead to a **loss of identity and culture** tops the list (68%), although it also makes the list - in third place - in Ireland (63%). The fear that one's country will receive **less subsidies from the European Union** makes the top three in Greece (63% - third place), Spain (59% - second place) and Portugal (56% - third place). In Greece (67%) and Italy (44%), fear for the **end of the national currency** makes the top three. More than half of the people in the UK (65%), France (61%), Finland (55%) and Denmark (51%) are also afraid of this. The fear that people will **lose social benefits** comes in third place in France (67%), Germany (64%) and Spain (51%). In Finland (62%), Sweden (58%), the Netherlands (57%), Belgium, Luxembourg (both 55%), Denmark (54%), Greece, the UK (both 53%), Austria (52%) and Ireland (51%) more than half of the public also worries about this. Denmark is the only country where the fear that **smaller Member States will lose power** makes the top three (60%), although an equal proportion of the Greek and the Finnish share this view. Luxembourg (61%) is the only country where the **cost of enlargement** makes the top three (61%), although at least half of the people in France (60%), Germany (57%), Belgium, the Netherlands (both 55%), the UK (51%) and Austria (50%) also worry about this. (See also table 3.3).

3.4. The institutions of the European Union

The survey also measures the public's views of the institutions of the European Union. The first question to be discussed in this context asks respondents whether they think 9 of the Union's institutions play an important role or not in the life of the European Union²⁶.

As the following graph shows, people are most likely to believe that the European Parliament (72%), the European Commission (66%) and the European Central Bank (62%) play an important role in the life of the European Union. People are least likely to believe that the European Ombudsman (29%), the Committee of the Regions (30%) and the Social and Economic Committee (36%) play an important role. However, as we saw in chapter 2 (see figure 2.2), people's awareness levels of these three institutions is low so that many people feel unable to say whether they play an important role or not.

²⁶ Public awareness of these institutions is discussed in chapter 2.



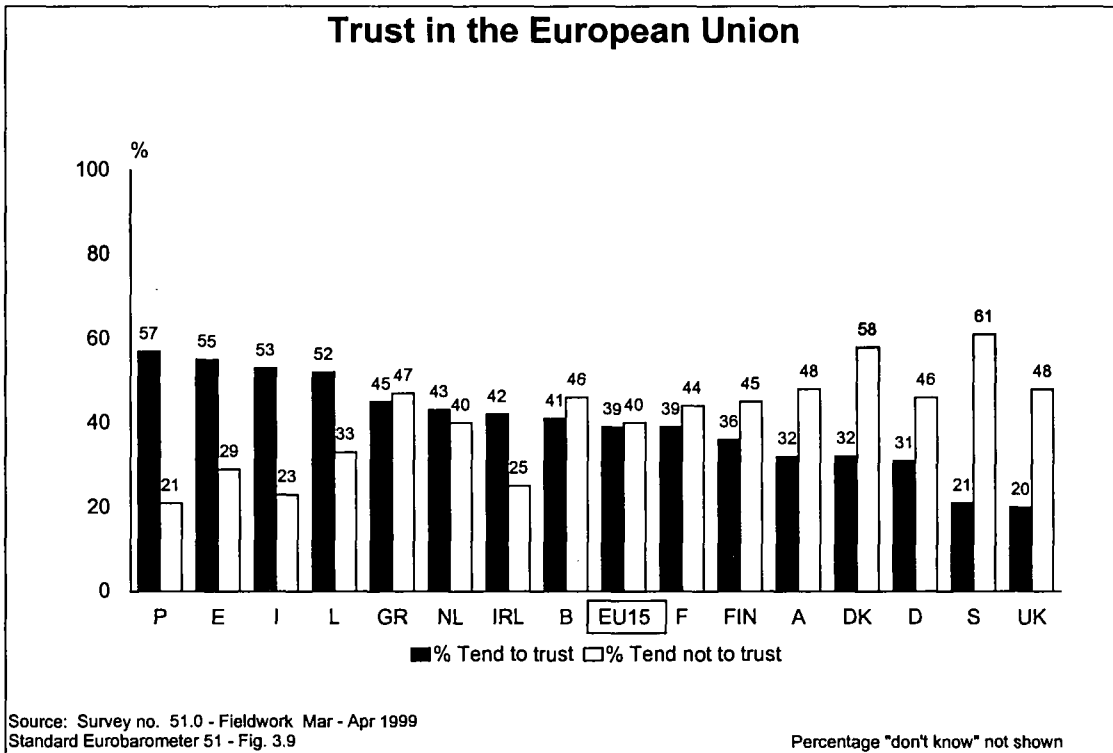
The country by country analyses show that the proportion of people that feels that the **European Parliament** plays an important role in the life of the European Union is highest in Luxembourg (89%), followed by Finland (84%) and Sweden (81%) and lowest in the UK (64%) and Germany (65%). The proportion of people that feels that the **European Commission** plays an important role is highest in Luxembourg (85%), followed by Finland (79%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 77%) and lowest in the UK (56%) and Germany (59%). The **European Central Bank**, which is headed by a Dutchman, is most likely to be seen as playing an important role by the Dutch (79%), followed by people in Luxembourg and Finland (both 75%) and least likely to be seen as playing an important role in the UK (46%), Denmark (53%) and Greece (54%), three of the four countries that are not participating in the third phase of economic and monetary union. People from the fourth "pre-in" country - Sweden - are significantly more likely to feel that the European Central Bank plays an important role in the life of the European Union (70%). The **Council of Ministers**, where most of the decision-making power of the European Union lies, is less well known to the public and thus not seen to play an important role by as many people as is the case for some of the other institutions. People in Luxembourg (75%) are most likely to feel that it plays an important role, followed by people in Sweden (70%) and the Netherlands (69%). People in the UK are by far the least likely to feel that it plays an important role (31% with 57% lacking an opinion), followed by people in Germany (52%) and Austria (53%). (See also table 3.4)

Before discussing levels of trust in each of these 9 institutions, we first look at levels of trust for the European Union as a whole²⁷. On average, 39% of Europeans say they tend to trust the European Union, 40% say they tend not to trust it and 21% lack an opinion.

However, as the next graph shows, there are large variations between the Member States. More than half of the public in Portugal (57%), Spain (55%), Italy (53%) and Luxembourg (52%) trusts the European Union compared to less than a third of the public in the UK (20%), Sweden (21%), Germany (31%), Denmark and Austria (both 32%)²⁸. (Table 3.5)

²⁷ This question is part of a larger battery of questions. The other trust items are discussed in chapter 1 (political institutions - see tables 1.2a-c) and chapter 2 (media - see table 2.6).

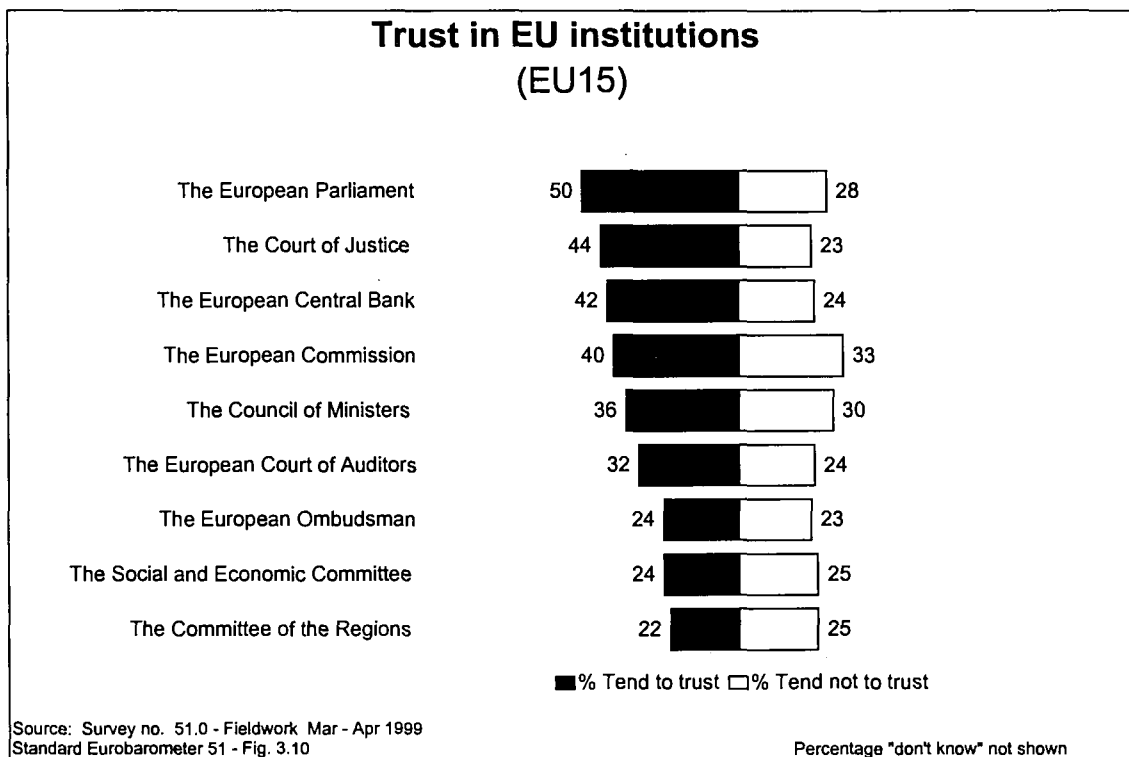
²⁸ The proportion of people who tend not to trust the European Union is highest in Sweden (61%) and Denmark (58%). The proportion of don't know responses is highest in the UK and Ireland (both 32%).



Whether people trust the European Union or not also depends on how they generally feel about their country's membership to the EU. As the table below shows, those who regard their country's membership as a good thing are significantly more likely to say they tend to trust the European Union than those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing.

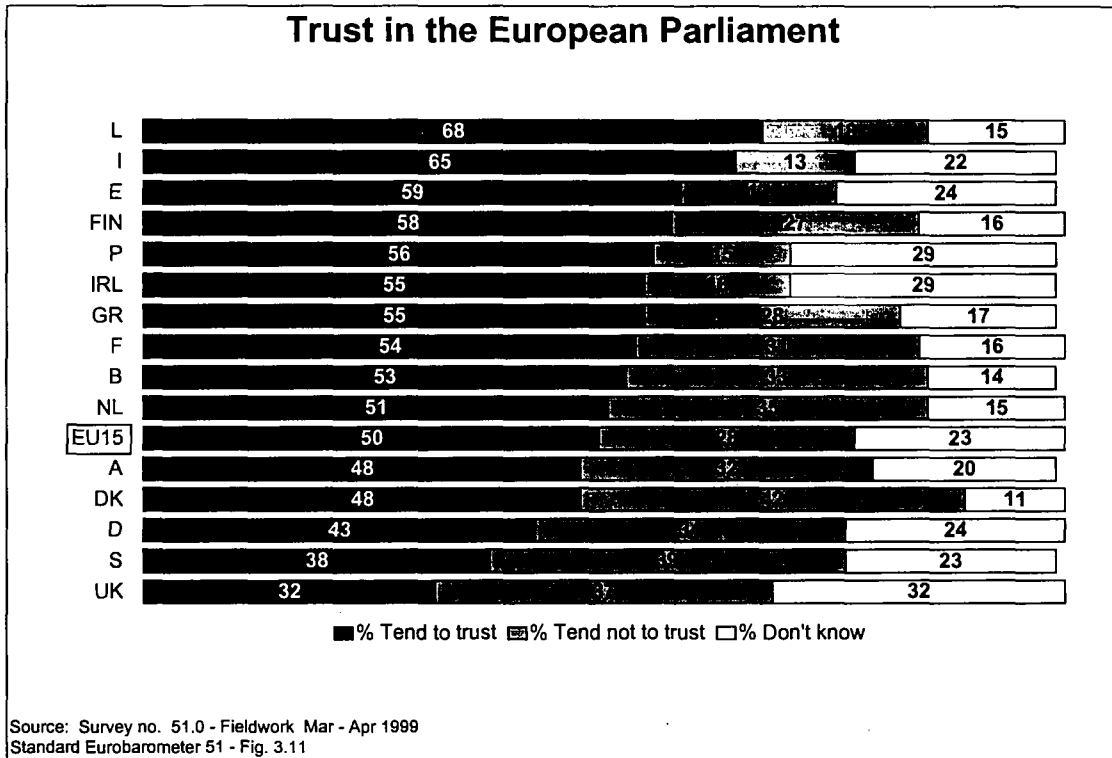
	EU membership is a good thing	EU membership is neither good nor bad	EU membership is a bad thing
% Tend to trust	57	26	11
% Tend not to trust	27	50	74
% Don't know	16	24	15
% Total	100	100	100

The following graph shows the extent to which Europeans tend to trust and tend not to trust 9 of the Union's institutions.

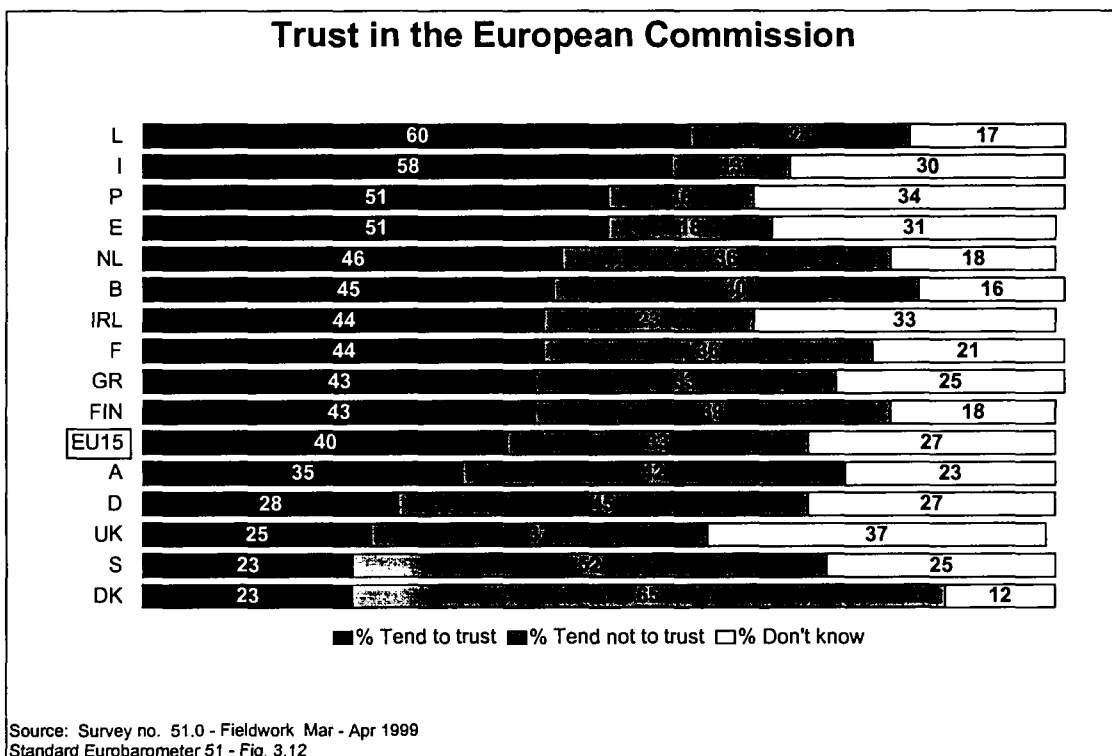


We find varying degrees of trust in the individual institutions of the European Union. The first thing to note is that many people can't say whether they trust the institutions because they lack an opinion. This applies particularly to the Committee of the Regions, the Social and Economic Committee and the European Ombudsman. The high proportion of "don't know" responses should thus be taken into consideration when interpreting the low trust levels shown in the graph. Europeans are most likely to trust the European Parliament (50%), with the Court of Justice (44%) in second place. Since the survey was carried out after the crisis at the European Commission, it is not surprising to find that the proportion of people who say they tend not to trust it is, at 33%, the highest. 30% of the public also say they tend not to trust the Council of Ministers. As was shown in chapter 1, trust in the national governments, whose ministers make up the European Union's Council of Ministers, is also quite low.

People in Luxembourg (68%) and Italy (65%) are most likely to trust the **European Parliament** while it is most likely not to be trusted by people in Denmark (42%) and Sweden (39%). The proportion of "don't know" responses ranges from 11% in Denmark to 32% in the UK.



Trust levels for the **European Commission** are highest in Luxembourg (60%), which is current acting President Jacques Santer's home country, and Italy (58%), which is the newly appointed President Romano Prodi's home country. People in Denmark are most likely to not trust the European Commission (65%), followed by people in Sweden (52%). The proportion of "don't know" responses ranges from 12% in Denmark to 37% in the UK.



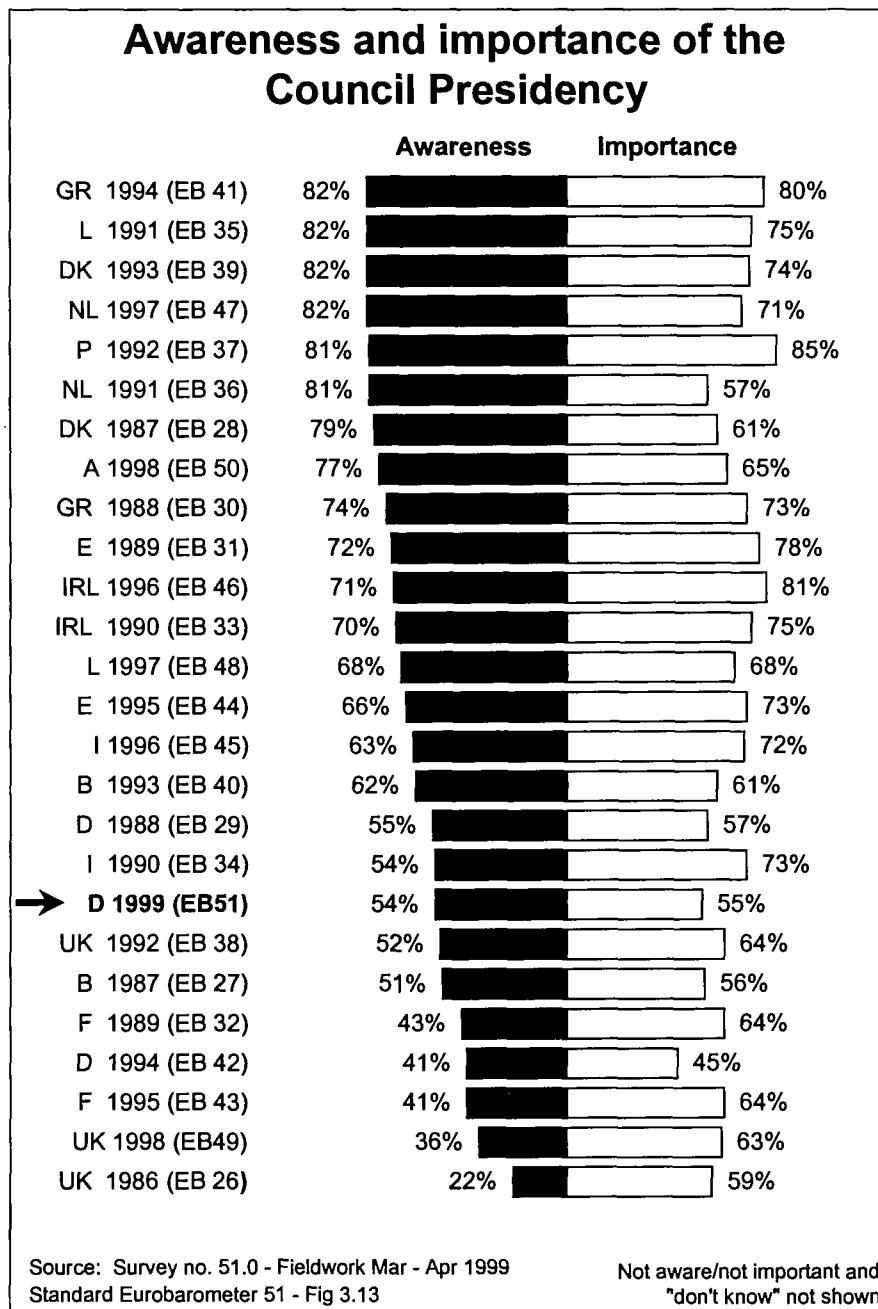
The next table shows the three most widely trusted institutions in each Member State. The **European Parliament** tops the list in 10 of the 15 Member States, comes in second place in three further countries, comes in third place in Germany and shares third place with the Court of Auditors in the Netherlands. The **Court of Justice** tops the list in Denmark (64%), Finland (59%), Germany (50%) and Sweden (45%). It comes in second place in Luxembourg (63%), the Netherlands (62%), Ireland (51%), Austria, Greece, Belgium (all 45%) and the UK (30%). The **European Central Bank** tops the list in the Netherlands (68%), comes second in Germany (50%) and third in Luxembourg (61%), Italy (49%), Ireland (48%), Austria (44%), Denmark (43%), France (41%) and Sweden (37%). The **European Commission** comes in second place in Italy (58%), Portugal, Spain (both 51%), France (44%) and third in Belgium (45%), Greece (43%) and the UK (25%). The **Council of Ministers** comes in third place in Portugal and Spain (45%). The **European Ombudsman**, who is Finnish, makes the top three in his home country (57%). None of the other institutions make the top three. (See also table 3.6)

TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED EU INSTITUTIONS (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
European Parliament	53
Court of Justice	45
European Commission	45
Denmark	
Court of Justice	64
European Parliament	48
European Central Bank	43
Germany	
Court of Justice	50
European Central Bank	50
European Parliament	43
Greece	
European Parliament	55
Court of Justice	45
European Commission	43
Spain	
European Parliament	59
European Commission	51
Council of Ministers	45
France	
European Parliament	54
European Commission	44
European Central Bank	41
Ireland	
European Parliament	55
Court of Justice	51
European Central Bank	48
Italy	
European Parliament	65
European Commission	58
European Central Bank	49
Luxembourg	
European Parliament	68
Court of Justice	63
European Central Bank	61
The Netherlands	
European Central Bank	68
Court of Justice	62
Court of Auditors	51
Austria	
European Parliament	48
Court of Justice	45
European Central Bank	44
Portugal	
European Parliament	56
European Commission	51
Council of Ministers	45
Finland	
Court of Justice	59
European Parliament	58
European Ombudsman	57
Sweden	
Court of Justice	45
European Parliament	38
European Central Bank	37
United Kingdom	
European Parliament	32
Court of Justice	30
European Commission	25

3.5. Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency

In the last section of this chapter, we look at both the awareness and the perceived importance of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, which at the time of the survey was held by Germany²⁹.

As the following graph shows, 54% of Germans were aware that their country held the Presidency. This is 1 percentage point lower than when Germany held the Presidency in 1988 but significantly higher than when it held the Presidency in 1994 (41%). In the spring of 1999, 55% of Germans believed it was important that their country held the Presidency.



²⁹ Each Member State of the European Union holds, in turn, the Presidency for a period of six months. Since 1986, the EB has fielded the question in the respective country.

4. Support for current policy issues

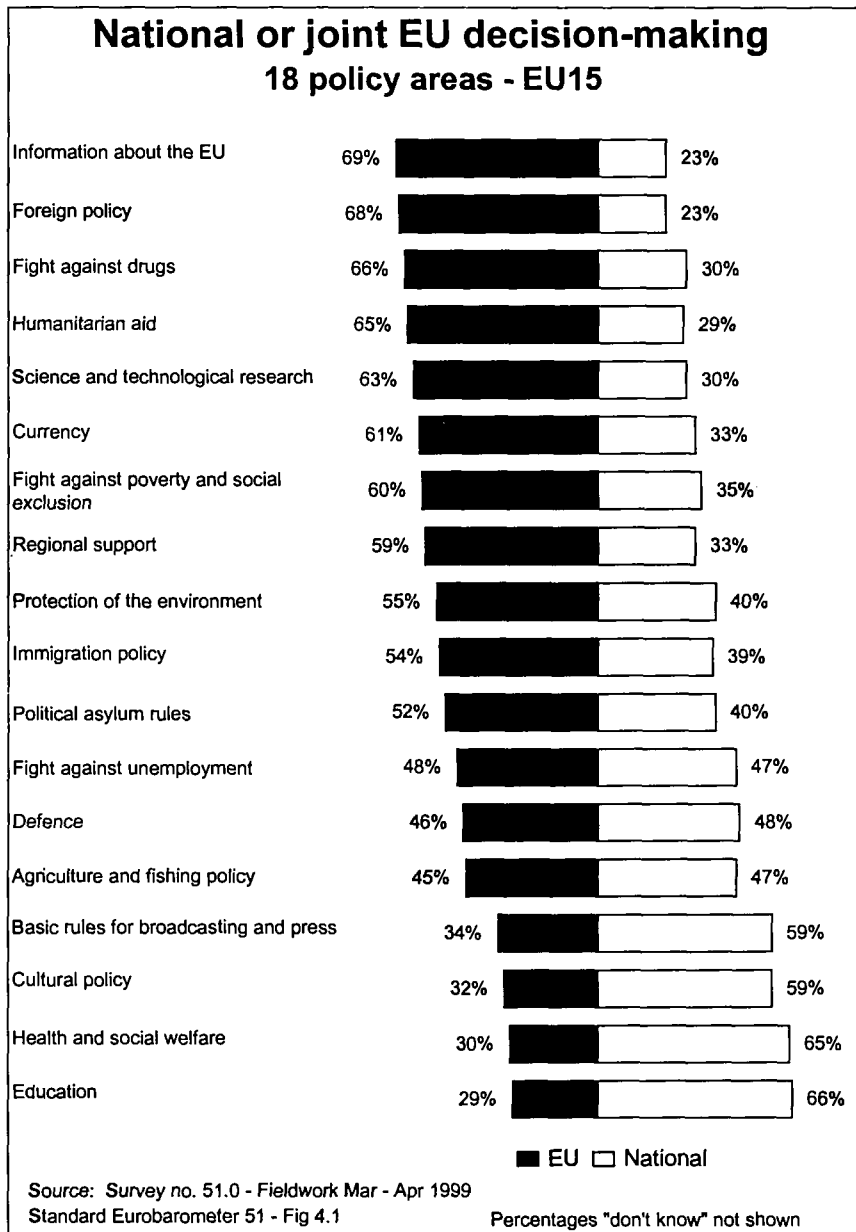
While the previous chapter describes the current state of public opinion towards the European Union in general, this chapter looks at support for the various priorities and policies of the European Union. In particular, the chapter looks at attitudes towards the single currency and towards enlargement. We begin with an examination of the extent to which the public prefers joint EU decision-making over national decision-making in a number of policy areas.

4.1. Support for joint EU decision-making

The survey includes a question that asks whether decisions should be taken at the national or EU level. It lists 18 policy areas over which the Union has, to varying degrees, decision-making competencies. On average, 52% of people support joint EU decision-making in these areas and EU decision-making is favoured over national decision-making in 12 of the 18 areas. In comparison to the autumn of 1998, we note a small drop in support for joint EU decision-making, when the average support level was 57% and EU decision-making was favoured in 14 of the 18 areas.

SUPPORT FOR JOINT EU DECISION-MAKING BY COUNTRY		
Country	Average level of support for EU decision-making (for 18 areas, in %)	Number of areas where EU decision-making is more popular than national decision-making (18 areas maximum)
Italy	66%	18
Belgium	61%	14
The Netherlands	61%	13
France	54%	13
Spain	53%	12
EU15	52%	12
Germany	51%	13
Luxembourg	51%	12
Portugal	49%	11
Greece	47%	10
Austria	47%	10
Ireland	47%	8
United Kingdom	39%	7
Denmark	39%	6
Finland	35%	5
Sweden	34%	4

Once again, support for EU decision-making is highest in Italy, which is the only country where joint EU decision-making is favoured over national decision-making in all 18 policy areas. In Belgium and the Netherlands, more than 6 in 10 people on average also prefer joint EU decision-making. Support for EU decision-making is lowest in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and the United Kingdom. In these countries, the public attaches more value to national sovereignty and prefers a more restricted role for the EU in the decision-making process.



As in the autumn of 1998, people are most likely to be of the opinion that decisions concerning information about the EU, its policies and institutions should be taken jointly by the European Union. The next four areas where support for joint EU decision-making is most widespread - foreign policy, the fight against drugs, humanitarian aid and science and technological research - all either transcend national borders or have a limited impact on people in day to day life. Along the Union's subsidiarity principle, people distinguish between these areas and those that are more likely to affect them directly. Thus, we find that the majority of Europeans want the national governments to decide in areas that concern them, their families or their country more directly such as education, health and social policy, cultural policy and broadcasting rules for the media. (For individual country results, see table 4.1)

With the war in Kosovo, the issue of a European army has once again become more topical. Yet, the results show that in most countries people are now less likely to favour EU joint-decision-making on defence matters than they were in the autumn of 1998. Drops in support for EU joint decision-making are noted in Greece (17%; -16), Luxembourg (51%; -13), Spain (45%; -12), Austria (38%; -9), Germany (52%; -7), Sweden (18%; -7), Denmark (30%; -6), France (49%; -5), Ireland (20%; -4), Finland (7%, -4), the UK (27%; -3) and the Netherlands (72%; -2). The only countries where support did not drop are Belgium (62%; +1), Italy (60%; +2) and Portugal (35%; +2)³⁰.

4.2. Public support for the Union's priorities in 1999

The five political priorities of the European Commission in 1999, as stated in its Work Programme, are broadly speaking as follows³¹:

- Implementing the **Treaty of Amsterdam**³².
- Promoting the Union's capacity to act as a **more visible, unified, coherent and strong entity** on the international scene.
- **Reforming the institutions** in order to increase efficiency and transparency.
- Ensuring that **EMU** is a success - consolidating **the euro** to give Europe a new place in international relations.
- Putting **Agenda 2000** into effect³³.

In this section, we look at the extent to which the public considers these issues to be priorities for the European Union³⁴.

The Amsterdam Treaty, which was implemented on 1 May 1999, presents a new integrated strategy for employment. 90% of Europeans believe the **fight against unemployment** should be a priority for the European Union. The Treaty also enables the Commission to develop policies designed to modernise and improve social protection, promote social inclusion and combat discrimination and inequality. 88% of EU citizens want the EU to **fight poverty and social exclusion**. Furthermore, the Treaty improves the mechanisms and instruments needed for Member States to co-operate in the **fight against organised crime and drug trafficking**, which 88% of EU citizens believe should be a priority for the European Union. 81% of EU citizens believe **guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe** should be a priority for the European Union. It is the first time that these fundamental rights are explicitly provided for in a Treaty. There is also a clause on sustainable development, which provides a framework for tackling environmental challenges more effectively and improving the quality of life. The **protection of the environment** should be an EU priority according to 83% of people; 79% feel this way about **consumer protection**. Last but not least, the Treaty has a clause giving citizens the right to information about the European Union, the overriding aim being to **get closer to European citizens**. 72% of people consider this a priority for the European Union.

The war in Kosovo tests the Union's capacity to act as a more visible, unified, coherent and strong entity on the international scene. 90% of Europeans regard **maintaining peace and security in Europe** as a priority for the European Union. 51% of EU citizens feel that the **European Union should assert its political and diplomatic importance around the world**.

When it comes to the Union's priority to successfully implement the **single currency**, we find that 66% of EU citizens agree with this, against 25% who don't³⁵.

As part of Agenda 2000, which was approved by the European Parliament on 6 May 1999, the Commission in 1999 will continue the preparations for enlargement. Although only 27% of Europeans regard **welcoming**

³⁰ See also Eurobarometer Report No. 50, table 3.9.

³¹ Further information can be found on the following Web-site: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/off/work/1999/en/com604.htm>.

³² More information about the Amsterdam Treaty can be found at: <http://europa.eu.int/abc/obj/amst/en/index.htm>.

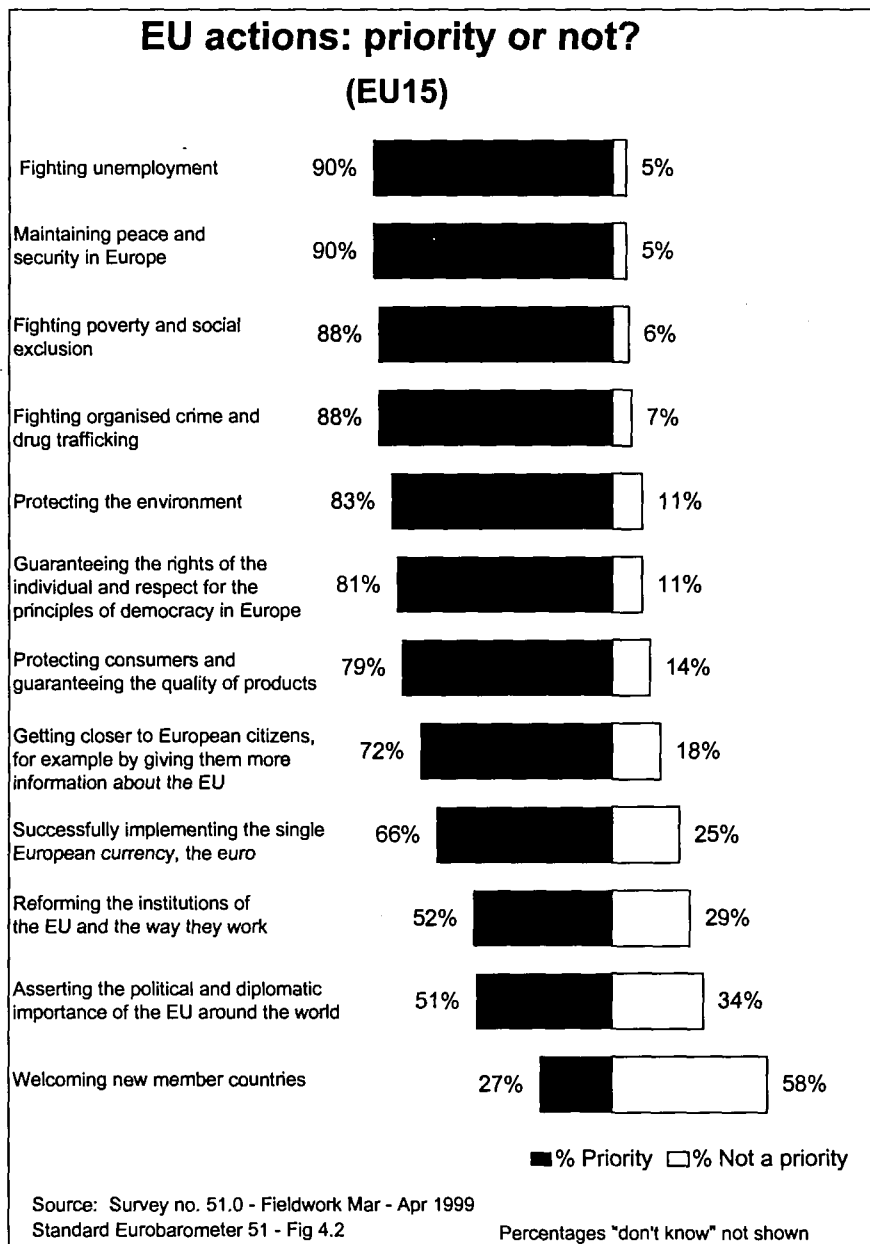
³³ More information about Agenda 2000 can be found at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/agenda2000/index_en.htm.

³⁴ Individual country results are shown in table 4.2 in the Appendix.

³⁵ Attitudes to the single currency are discussed in more detail in section 4.4 of this chapter.

new members³⁶ as a priority, there is much broader support for the need to reform the Union's institutions. 52% of EU citizens regard this action, which is not only part of Agenda 2000 but also a specific aim of the Amsterdam Treaty, as a priority for the European Union.

The resignation of the European Commission in March 1999 following allegations of fraud no doubt explains why, in many Member States, citizens are now significantly more likely to regard reform of the Union's institutions as a priority than they were in the autumn of 1998. The countries where significant increases are recorded are Austria (61%; +15), Luxembourg (55%; +13), Ireland (64%; +10), Belgium (52%; +10), Portugal (53%; +9), Sweden (66%; +7), Germany (52%; +7), France (49%; +7), Denmark (77%; +4), Spain (52%; +4) and Finland (42%; +4). No significant shifts are noted in the UK (50%; +1), the Netherlands (64%; 0) and Italy (51%; -2). Greece is the only country (62%; -6) where people are now less likely than they were in the autumn of 1998 to view reform as a priority for the European Union³⁷.

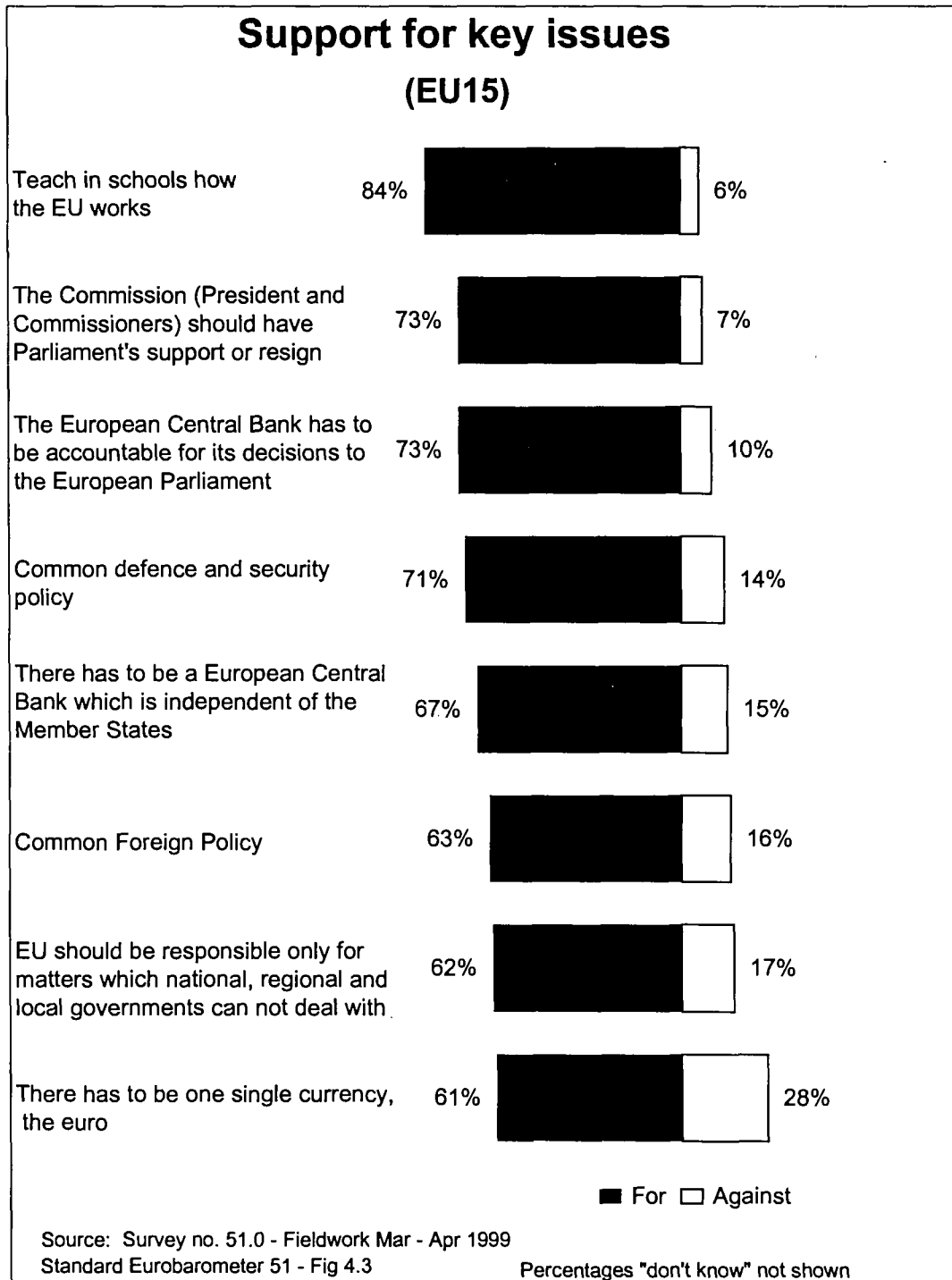


³⁶ Support for enlargement is discussed in more detail in section 4.5 of this chapter.

³⁷ See Eurobarometer Report No. 50, table 3.8 for autumn 1998 results.

4.3. Support for key issues

The Eurobarometer is used to gauge public opinion towards a number of key issues of the European Union. Some of the issues are clear cut policy matters while others relate to democratic processes which govern the way the European Union functions.



In all 15 Member States, there is widespread agreement that children should be taught in school about the way European Union institutions work, with support levels ranging from 76% in Austria to 92% in Portugal and the Netherlands.

In most countries, in spite of the Kosovo war, support for a common defence policy and support for a common foreign policy is lower than it was in the autumn of 1998. The table below shows that Belgium and Portugal are the only two countries where significant increases are noted. In Belgium, support for a common defence and security policy increased by 7 percentage points and support for a common foreign policy increased by 9 percentage points. In Portugal, support for a common defence and security policy increased by 6 percentage points and support for a common foreign policy increased by 5 percentage points. The most significant drop in support levels, both for a common defence and security policy (-13) and for a common foreign policy (-11), is recorded in Greece.

SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE AND SECURITY POLICY AND A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY BY COUNTRY				
Country	Defence and Security	Shift since Autumn 1998	Foreign Policy	Shift since Autumn 1998
Italy	81%	-4	70%	-2
The Netherlands	81%	-1	75%	-4
Belgium	80%	+7	68%	+9
Luxembourg	79%	-4	74%	+2
France	77%	-4	67%	-4
Germany	74%	-5	68%	-3
Greece	71%	-13	70%	-11
EU15	71%	-4	63%	-3
Spain	67%	-8	62%	-5
Portugal	64%	+6	54%	+5
Austria	62%	-1	62%	-3
United Kingdom	58%	-6	43%	-9
Denmark	53%	-5	56%	-3
Ireland	50%	-4	59%	-1
Sweden	45%	-6	46%	-1
Finland	44%	-8	49%	-6

The items relating to the accountability of the European Central Bank (ECB) and to the need for Parliament's support of the Commission measure support for democratic processes. It is not surprising to find that support for democratic processes is equally, if not more, widespread in the Nordic countries, where many people feel that the European Union has too much power and where the view that there are insufficient measures to control this power is widespread.

Support for the principle of subsidiarity is obtained from 62% of Europeans. Support is most widespread in Italy (70%) and is obtained from 2 in 3 people in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Finland. Opposition to the principle of subsidiarity is highest in Sweden (35%), Denmark (30%), the UK (24%) and France (23%).

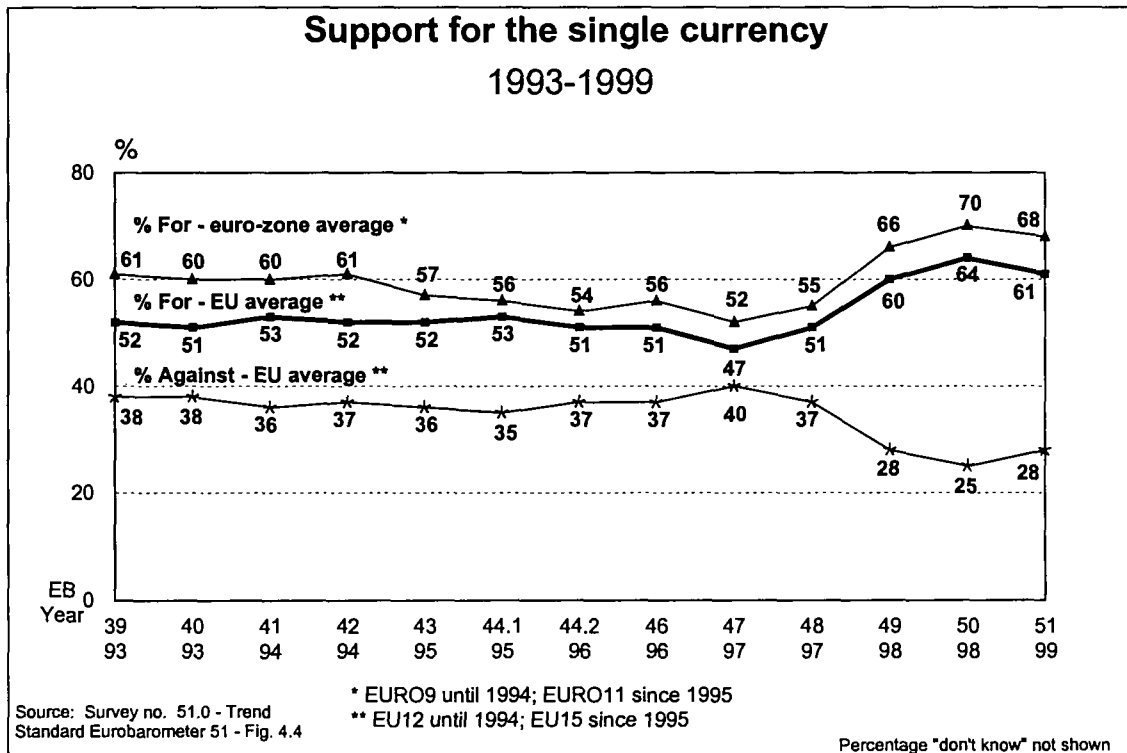
Support for the single currency, which stands at 61% in the spring of 1999, will be discussed in more detail in the next section of this chapter. 67% of EU citizens support the ECB, with highest support levels recorded in Luxembourg (84%) and the Netherlands (83%). Support for the ECB is lowest in the UK (51%) where it doesn't decide monetary policy, as the country is not participating in the euro. However, support levels are significantly higher in the three other countries outside of the euro-zone. (See also table 4.3)

In order to provide a general impression of support levels for these key issues in each of the countries, we have calculated an average by summing up the percentage of favourable responses for each policy issue and dividing this by the total number of issues (8). As can be seen the average level of support is highest in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (both 80%) and lowest in the United Kingdom (54%), followed by Sweden (62%). One should bear in mind that low support levels may be a direct result of high levels of 'don't know' responses and thus do not necessarily convey high opposition levels. This is particularly the case in Portugal. Because average results always conceal some information, we also show the difference between the issue that receives the highest percentage support and the issue that receives the lowest percentage support. A high amount of spread indicates that support for some of the items is far more widespread than for some of the others. The largest spread is found in Sweden (52 percentage points), followed by the UK (50), Denmark (47) and Finland (45).

SUPPORT FOR KEY ISSUES BY COUNTRY		
Country	Average level of support	Spread between highest and lowest level of % support
Luxembourg	80%	23
The Netherlands	80%	24
Belgium	76%	22
Italy	75%	17
France	73%	29
Greece	72%	21
Germany	71%	25
Spain	69%	21
EU15	69%	23
Ireland	69%	39
Finland	69%	45
Denmark	66%	47
Austria	65%	23
Portugal	65%	38
Sweden	62%	52
United Kingdom	54%	50

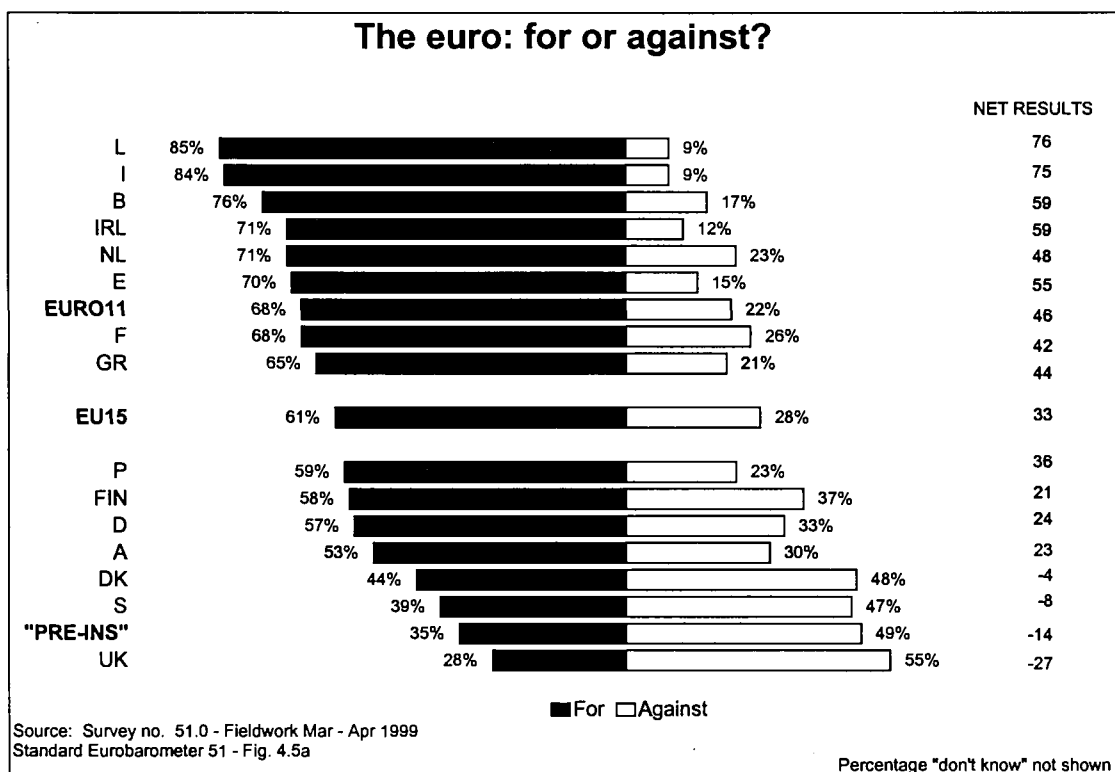
4.4. The single currency, the euro

The Eurobarometer has measured public support for the single currency since 1993, when the Maastricht Treaty established that the euro would be introduced by 1 January 1999. At the time of the survey, the euro having been in operation for 3 months, 61% of the public is in favour of the single currency and 28% is against it³⁸. This is slightly lower than in the autumn of 1998, when support stood at 64% and opposition at 25%. After the initial enthusiasm for the euro, a drop was to be expected. Furthermore, public opinion is likely to have been affected by the fact that the euro has not been perceived as performing as well as expected against the foreign currencies. At a more general level, the public mood is less optimistic because of the war in Kosovo and the institutional crisis that led to the resignation of the European Commission.



The eleven countries that introduced the euro on 1 January 1999 are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Throughout the remainder of this report we will refer to this group as the "EURO 11" countries. The 4 countries outside the euro-zone are Denmark, Greece, Sweden and the United Kingdom. They will be referred to as the "pre-in" countries. The results show that people in the "EURO 11" countries (68%) tend to be more supportive of the single currency than people in the "pre-in" countries (35%) are.

³⁸ More information about the euro can be found at: <http://europa.eu.int/euro/html/entry.html>.



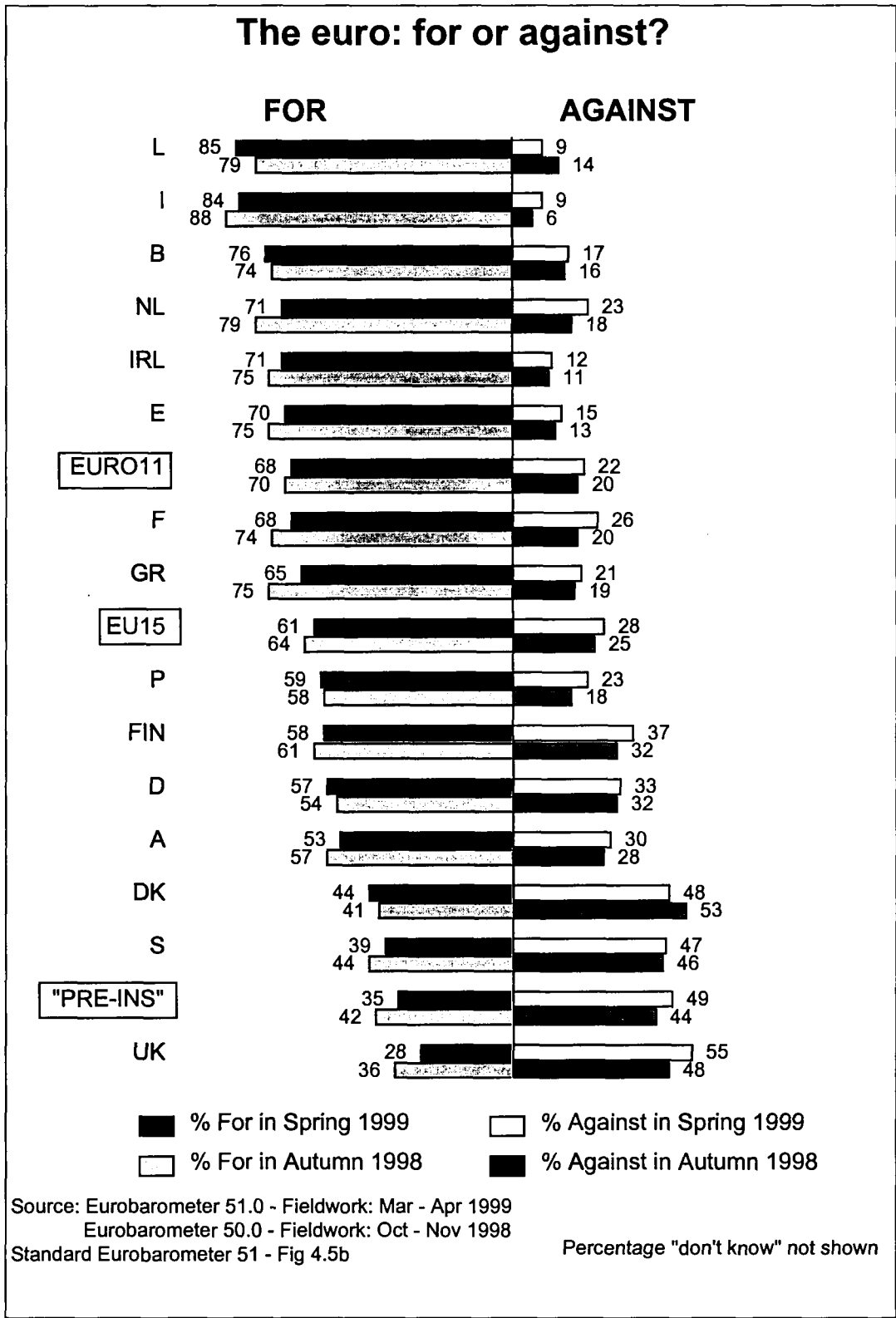
In the "EURO 11" countries support levels are highest in Luxembourg (85%), Italy (84%) and Belgium (76%). In Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and France, support for the single currency is obtained from around 7 in 10 people and more than half the people in the four remaining "EURO 11" countries support it. Opposition levels are highest in Finland (37%), Germany (33%) and Austria (30%).

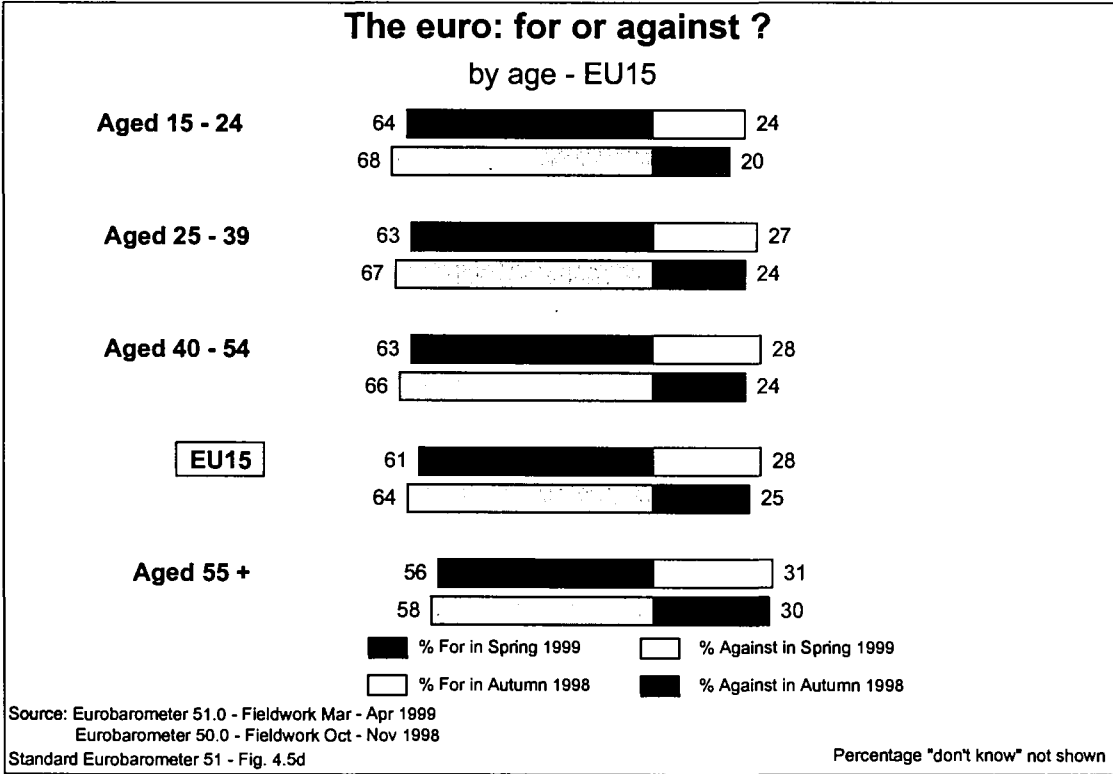
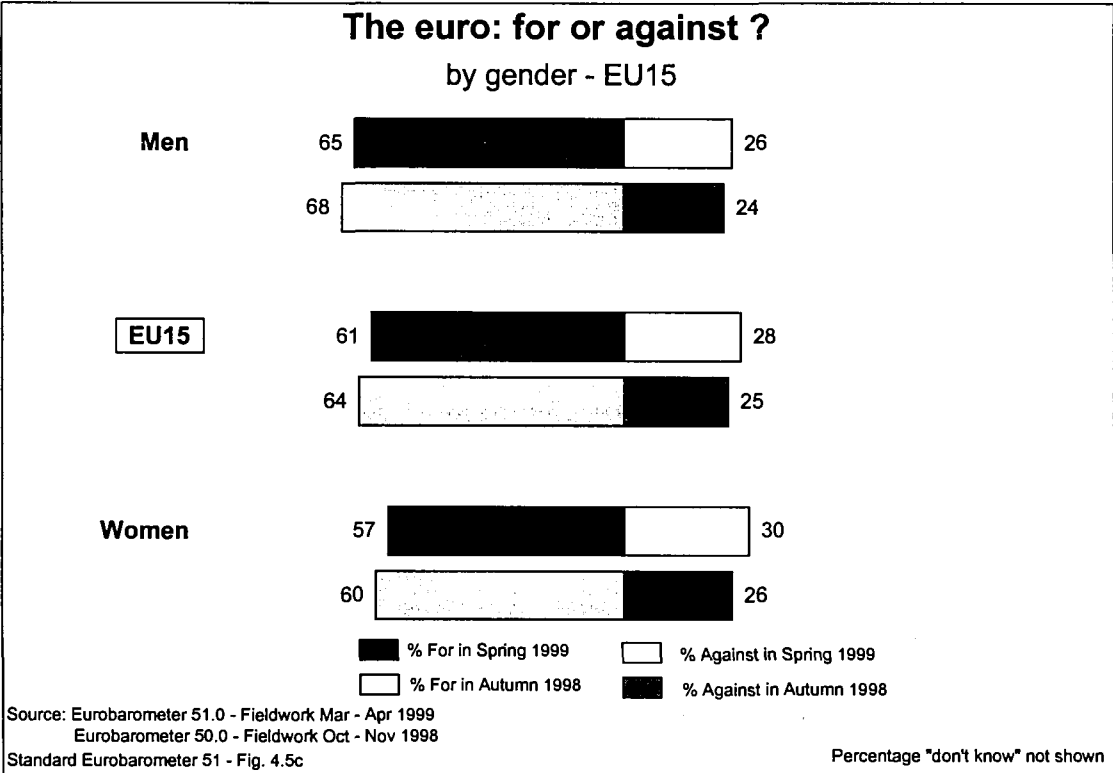
Looking next at the "pre-in" countries shows that people in Greece (65%) continue to be more likely to support the euro than people in the UK, Denmark and Sweden are. In these three countries there are more people who oppose the euro than there are people who support it. However, in Sweden and Denmark, opposition levels do not quite reach the 50% mark. Only in the UK (-27) is the gap between supporters and opponents very marked with 55% of the public against the single currency.

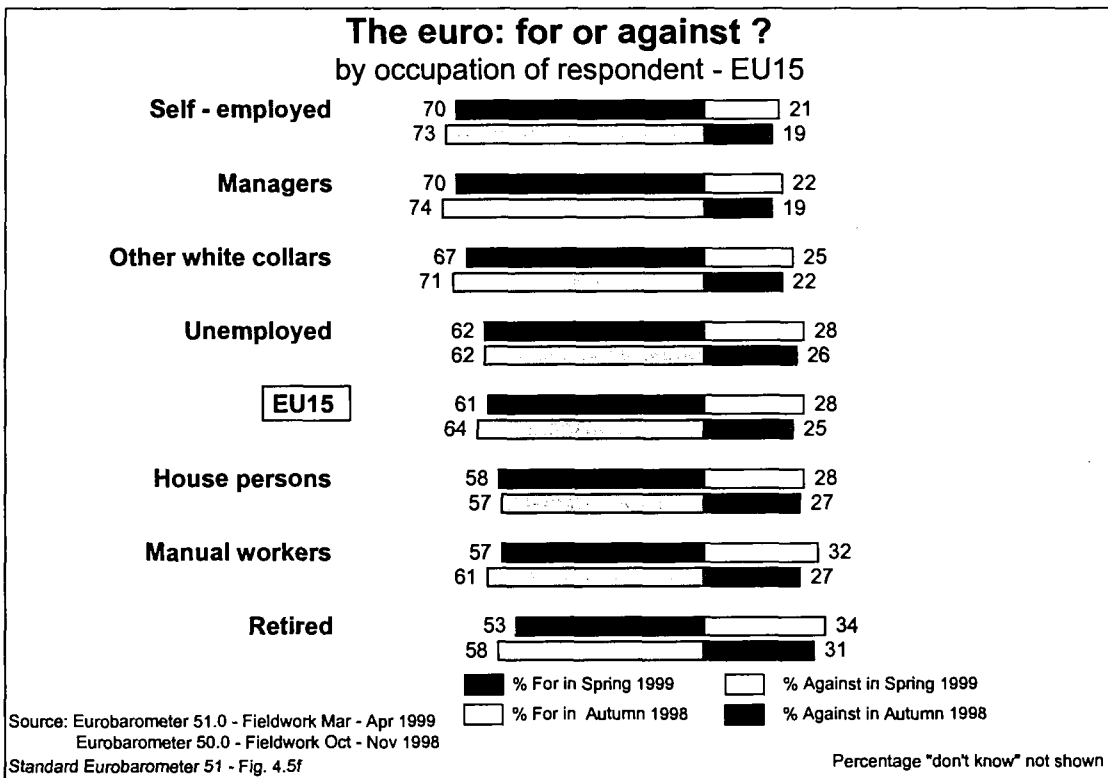
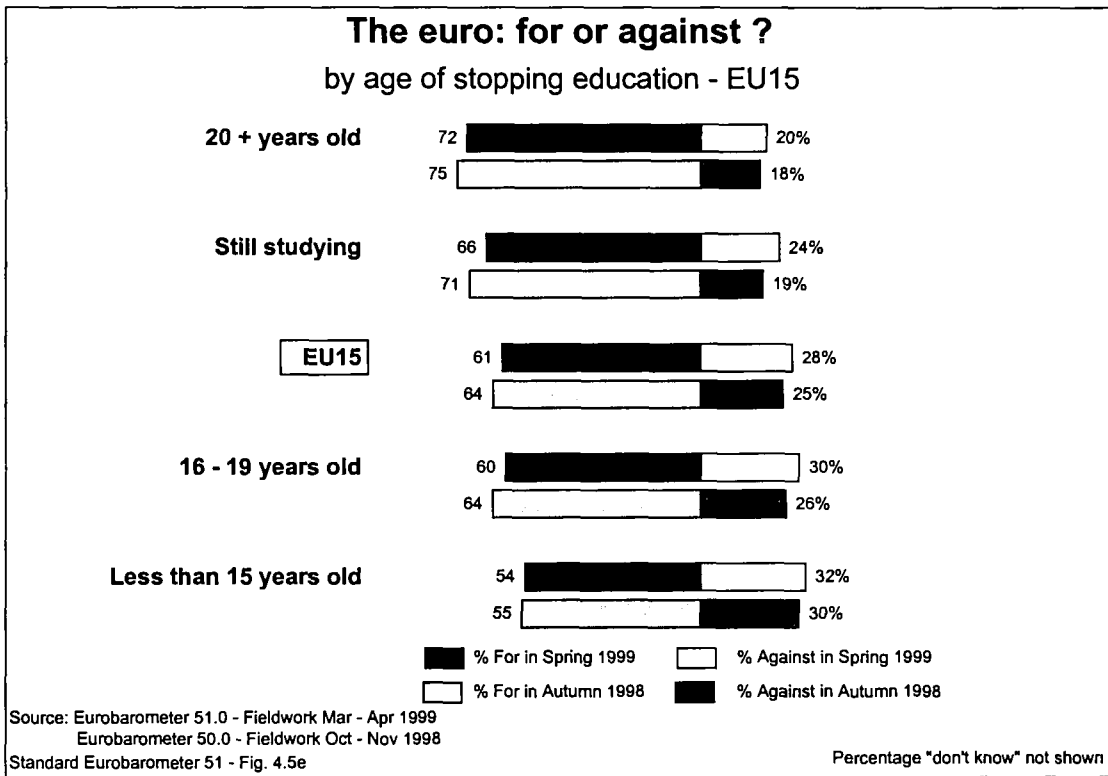
An analysis of shifts in support levels since the autumn of 1998 shows that Luxembourg is the only "EURO 11" country where a significant increase in support levels (+6) is matched by a significant decrease in opposition levels (-5). In Germany, support levels increased significantly (+3), but opposition levels stayed more or less the same (+1). Equally, in Belgium a small increase in support levels (+2) is offset by a decrease in "don't know" responses (-3). In Portugal, support levels stayed more or less the same (+1) but opposition levels increased significantly (+5). In three further countries, support levels dropped significantly, but opposition levels did not increase significantly. These are Ireland (-4; +1), Austria (-4; +2) and Spain (-5; +2). In the Netherlands (-8; +5), France (-6; +6), Italy (-4; +3) and Finland (-3; +5) a significant drop in support levels is matched by a significant increase in opposition levels.

Looking at the "pre-in" countries shows that Denmark is the only country where an increase in support levels (+3) is matched by a decrease in opposition levels (-5). In Greece and Sweden, people are now more likely to lack an opinion. Although support levels dropped significantly in both countries (-10 in Greece and -5 in Sweden), opposition levels did not increase significantly in either of the two countries (+1 in Sweden and +2 in Greece). The UK is the only country where a significant drop in support levels (-8) is matched by a significant increase in opposition levels (+7). (Table 4.4a)

The euro: for or against?







The analysis by standard demographic variables shows that 65% of men and 57% of women support the single currency. With women more likely to lack an opinion than men, the gap between the genders in opposition levels is less marked (men: 26%; women: 30%). In terms of age, we continue to see a clear split between people aged 54 or younger and their older counterparts, the first group being significantly more likely to support the euro than the second. Education is still a very important determinant of how people feel about the euro. 72% of those who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older support it compared to 54% of people who left school by the age of 15 or younger. Of all the socio-demographic groups described in this report, opposition levels are lowest among the most well educated group (20%). Analyses of the respondent occupation scale show that the self-employed and managers are most supportive (both 70%) while retired people (who in most instances are aged 55 or over) tend to be least supportive (53%).

The gap between those who regard their country's membership as a good thing (82%) and those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (22%) remains very large. (Table 4.4b)

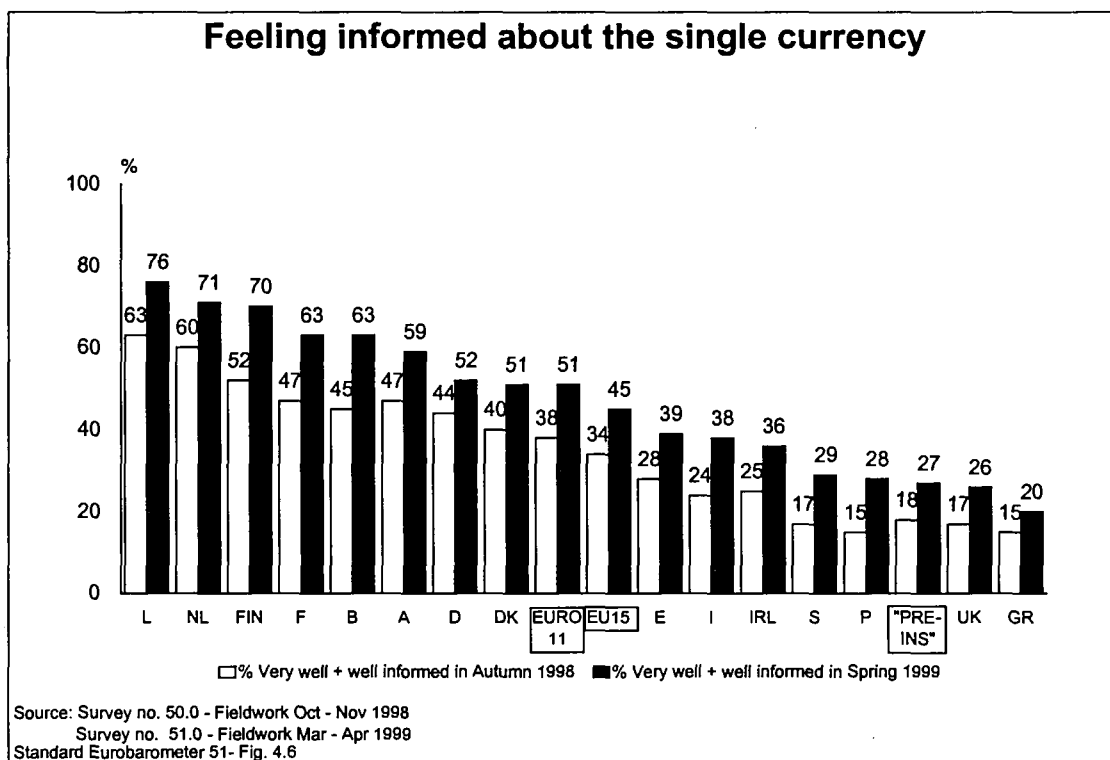
As the following table shows, support for the single currency also depends on how well informed people feel about the euro and on whether people have received information about it.

Support for the single currency			
	% in favour of the euro	% against the euro	% don't know
Feels very well / well informed about the euro	73%	21%	6%
Has received information about the euro	68%	24%	9%
EU15 Average	61%	28%	11%
Feels not very / not at all well informed about the euro	51%	35%	15%
Has not received any information about the euro	37%	44%	19%

Next we look at the extent to which EU citizens feel well informed about the single currency. People in all 15 Member States are significantly more likely to feel well informed about the single currency in the spring of 1999 than they were six months earlier. On average, levels of feeling well informed increased by 11 percentage points to reach an all-time high of 45%.

As expected, levels of feeling well informed continue to be higher in the "EURO 11" countries than in the "pre-in" countries. Looking first at the "EURO 11" countries shows that people in Luxembourg (76%) are most likely to feel well informed, followed by people in the Netherlands (71%) and Finland (70%). In Portugal, people continue to be least likely to feel well informed, it being the only "EURO 11" country where less than 3 in 10 people feel well informed (28%). However, levels of feeling well informed are now significantly higher in Portugal than they were in the autumn of 1998 (+13). Among the "EURO11" countries, the most significant increases are recorded in Finland, Belgium (both +18), France (+16) and Italy (+14). The lowest increase is recorded in Germany, but at 8 percentage points this is still very impressive.

Looking next at the "pre-in" countries shows that levels of feeling informed are significantly higher in Denmark (51%) than they are in the other three countries, where levels range from 20% in Greece to 29% in Sweden. The most significant increase is recorded in Sweden (+12), followed by Denmark and the UK (both +9). In Greece, levels of feeling informed increased by 5 percentage points. (Table 4.5a).



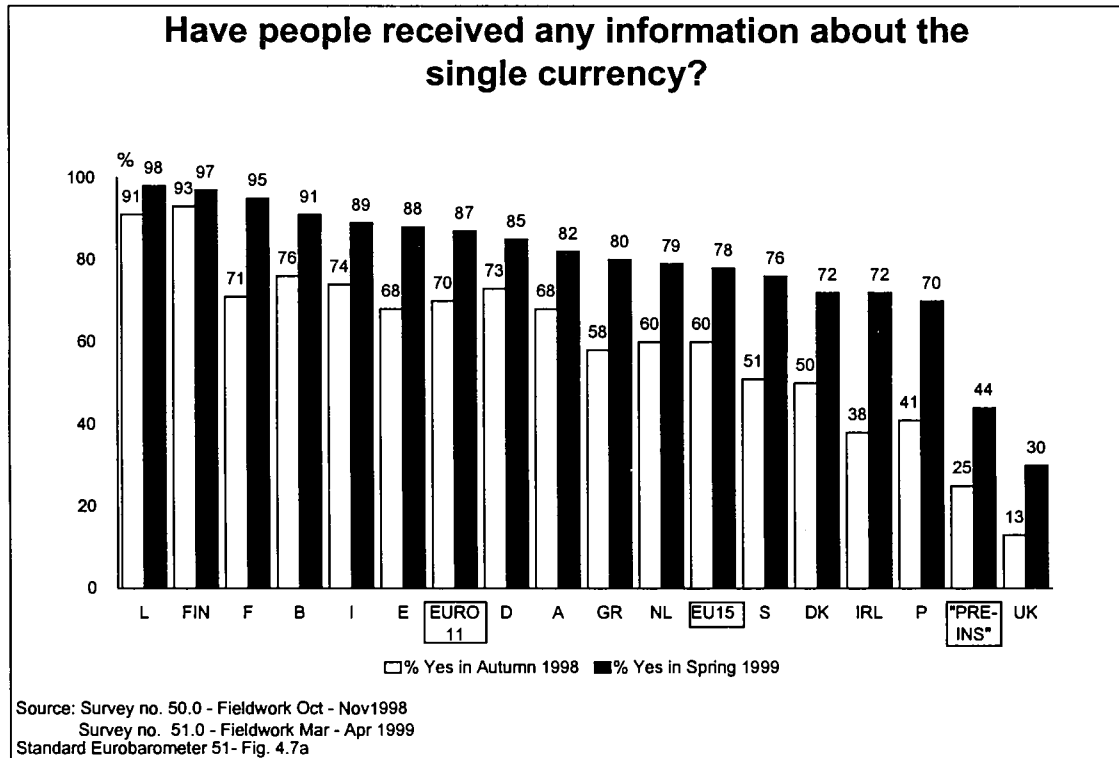
Whether people feel informed about the euro also depends on how they generally feel about the European Union and the euro. The results show that 58% of people who feel their country's membership to the European Union is a good thing and 55% of people who support the euro feel well informed, compared to only 38% of those who consider their country's membership as neither good nor bad or as a bad thing and 33% of people who oppose the euro.

As expected, there is also a strong relationship between feeling informed about the euro and feeling informed about the European Union in general. 84% of people who feel they know a great deal about the European Union feel well informed about the euro, compared to only 25% of people who feel they know very little about the European Union. Levels of feeling informed also depend on whether people (say they) have already received information about the euro. The following table shows that 54% of respondents who say they have already received information about the euro feel well informed about it, compared to only 14% of those who say they have not received any information about the euro³⁹.

	Received information	Has not received information	EU 15 average
% Very well + well informed	54	14	45
% Not very well + not at all informed	45	84	53
% Don't know	1	1	1
% Total	100	99	99

³⁹ See table 4.5b for analyses by gender, age, economic activity and terminal education age.

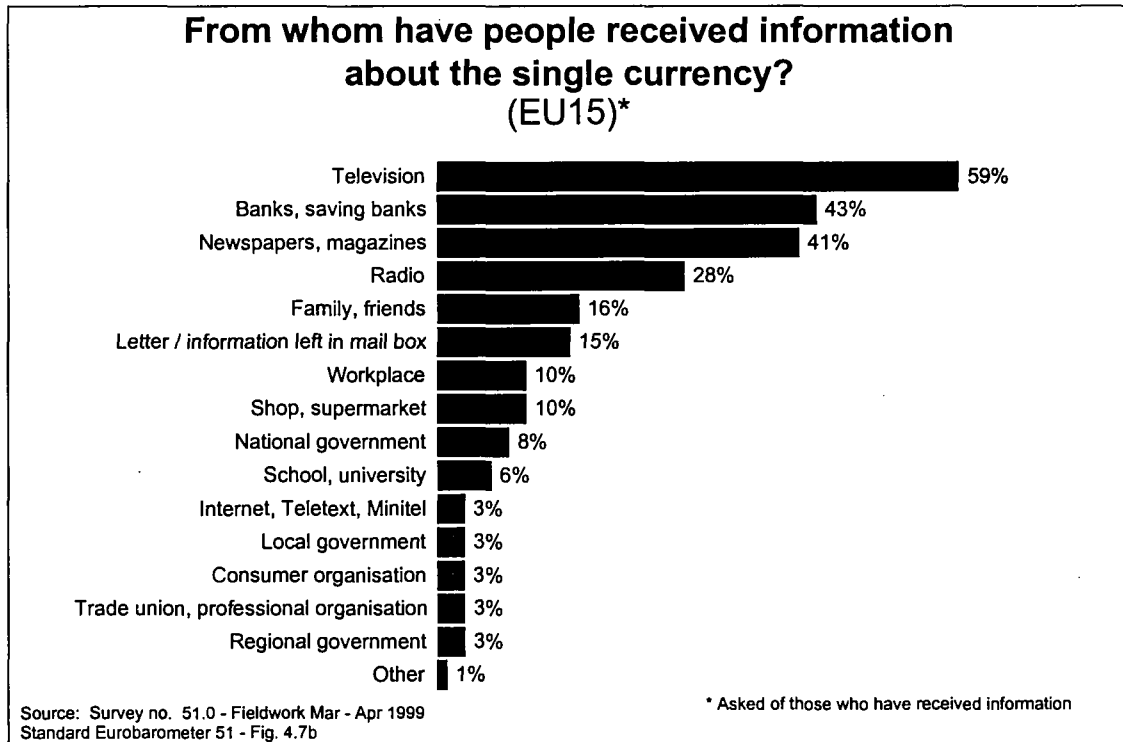
Next we look at the extent to which people living in the 15 Member States say they have received information about the euro. Now that the euro has been introduced people are far more likely to have received information about it than they were in the months just before its introduction. This is not only the case in the "EURO 11" countries but equally true in the "pre-in" countries. On average, nearly 8 in 10 people say they have received information in the spring of 1999, compared to 6 in 10 people in the autumn of 1998.



Looking first at the "EURO 11" countries shows that people in Luxembourg are most likely to say that they have received information about the euro (98%), followed by people in Finland (97%), France (95%) and Belgium (91%). In Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria more than 8 in 10 people say they have received information, while in the Netherlands this is the case for 79% of the people. Ireland (72%) and Portugal (70%) are the "EURO 11" countries where people are least likely to have received information about the single currency. However, these are also the two countries where the most significant increases are recorded since the autumn of 1998 (+34 in Ireland and +29 in Portugal). The next highest increases are noted in France (+24) and Spain (+20) while the lowest increase is recorded in Finland (+4) where levels were already so high that there was little room for improvement.

Looking next at the "pre-in" countries shows that people in Greece are most likely to say that they have received information (80%), followed by people in Sweden (76%) and in Denmark (72%). People in the UK continue to be least likely to say that they have received information (30%) although a very significant improvement since the autumn of 1998 is noted (+17). The highest increase is noted in Sweden (+25), followed by Greece and Denmark (both +22).

People continue to be most likely to say that they have received information about the euro on television. At 59%, this represents an increase of 20 percentage points since the autumn of 1998. More than 4 in 10 respondents say they have received information from a financial institution (+16) or through the written press (+15). More than a quarter of respondents has received information from the radio (+12). Family and friends have provided information to 16% of the respondents (+9) and 15% has received information through the mail (+6). The workplace and shops and supermarkets are also more frequently chosen than in the autumn of 1998 (both +6). The increase in the rate at which any of the other sources are chosen is smaller, ranging from 4 percentage points for the national governments to no increase for the "other" option⁴⁰.

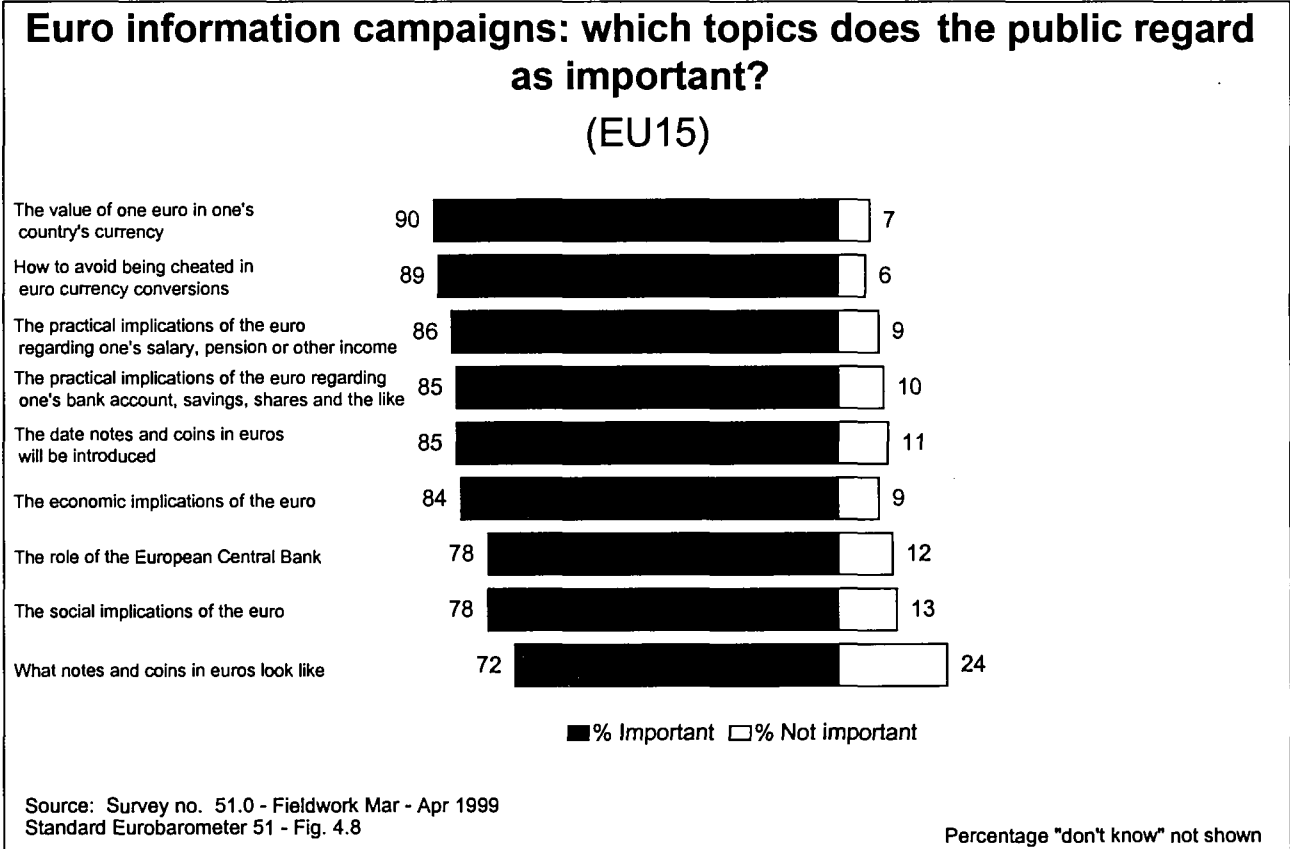


The next table shows that the **television** is the most mentioned source in 12 of the 15 Member States. In France and the Netherlands it comes in second place while in Ireland it comes in third place. In these three countries, all "EURO 11" nations, "**financial institutions**" takes the top place. In 6 further "EURO 11" countries - Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Spain and Portugal - "financial institutions" comes in second place, while it comes in third place in Finland and Italy. In the "pre-in" countries, "financial institutions" either takes fourth place (Denmark and the UK) or doesn't make the top four (Greece and Sweden). In these countries, "**newspapers and magazines**" comes second after the television, the same being the case in Italy and Finland. In Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, France, Spain and Portugal "newspapers and magazines" comes in third place, Ireland being the only country where this source does not make the top four. The **radio** makes third or fourth place in 13 of the 15 Member States, Ireland and Italy being the only exceptions. Instead, **mailed information** makes the top four in these two countries. Ireland is the only country where "**shops and supermarkets**" makes the top four, although there are many other countries where more people say they have received information about the euro this way. Greece and Sweden are the only two countries where "**family and friends**" appears in the top four. (See also table 4.6)

⁴⁰ The combined total of the responses is greater than the percentage of people who have received information because respondents could list any of the sources presented to them from whom they had received information. For autumn 1998 results, see table 4.8 in the Eurobarometer Report No. 50.

TOP FOUR MOST MENTIONED SOURCES FROM WHICH PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
Television	71
Financial institutions	62
Newspapers, magazines	49
Radio	41
Denmark	
Television	62
Newspapers, magazines	45
Radio	41
Financial institutions	11
Germany	
Television	66
Financial institutions	58
Newspapers, magazines	54
Radio	34
Greece	
Television	73
Newspapers, magazines	30
Family & friends	23
Radio	19
Spain	
Television	71
Financial institutions	47
Newspapers, magazines	39
Radio	35
France	
Financial institutions	71
Television	62
Newspapers, magazines	41
Radio	35
Ireland	
Financial institutions	35
Mailed letter/information	27
Television	25
Shop, supermarket	22
Italy	
Television	71
Newspapers, magazines	43
Financial institutions	36
Mailed letter/information	22
Luxembourg	
Television	77
Financial institutions	67
Newspapers, magazines	62
Radio	60
The Netherlands	
Financial institutions	62
Television	62
Newspapers, magazines	53
Radio	40
Austria	
Television	59
Financial institutions	51
Newspapers, magazines	46
Radio	41
Portugal	
Television	58
Financial institutions	23
Newspapers, magazines	20
Radio	17
Finland	
Television	81
Newspapers, magazines	73
Financial institutions	58
Radio	50
Sweden	
Television	69
Newspapers, magazines	58
Radio	38
Family, friends	16
United Kingdom	
Television	20
Newspapers, magazines	17
Radio	11
Financial institutions	5

The survey also asks respondents whether they consider the coverage of 9 topics as important or not in euro information campaigns. As can be seen, people are most likely to consider the value of one euro in their country's currency as an important topic (90%). Very few people feel any of the 9 topics are not important: at 72%, the public is least likely to consider the look of euro notes and coins as an important topic in euro information campaigns.



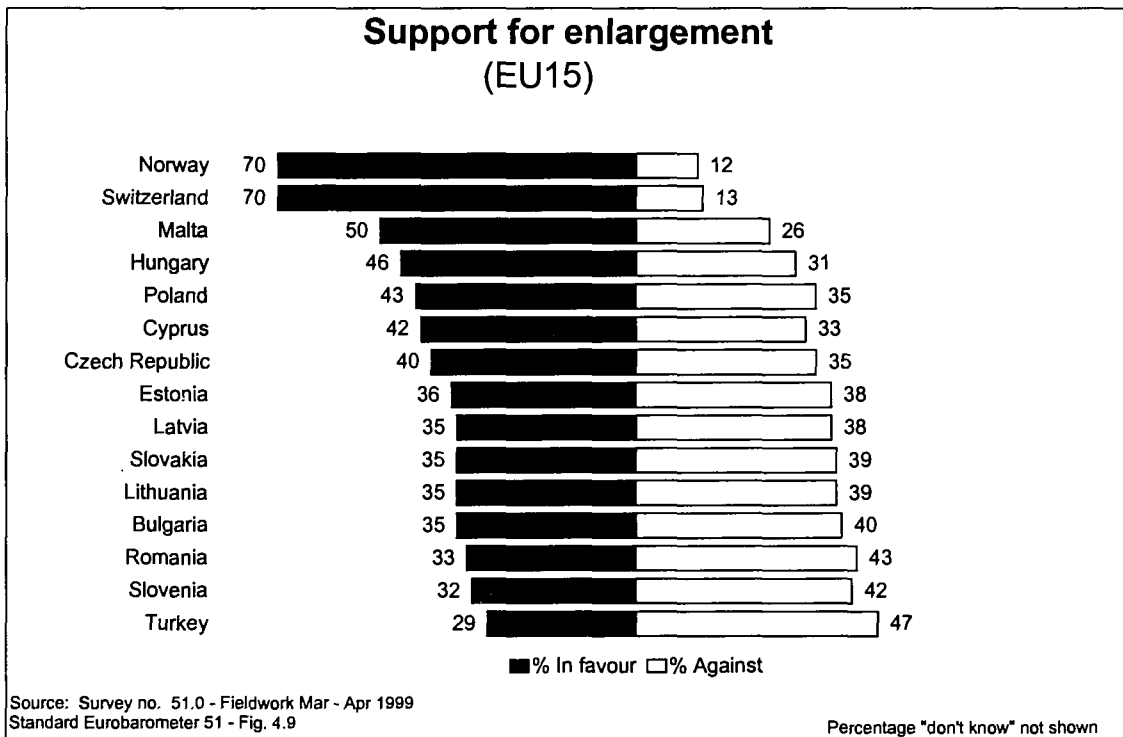
The country by country analyses show relatively little variation. More than 9 in 10 people in Finland (95%), Ireland, the Netherlands (both 94%), Spain, Italy, Portugal (all 93%), Belgium, Denmark, Greece (all 92%), Luxembourg and Austria (both 91%) consider the **value of one euro in their country's currency** an important topic. At 86%, people in Germany are the least likely to share this view. The proportion of people that considers "**how to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions**" an important topic ranges from 85% in Germany and Finland to 95% in Portugal. The view that the **practical implications of the euro regarding people's salary, pension or other income** is important ranges from 81% in Luxembourg to 92% in Greece and Portugal. When it comes to the **practical implications of the euro regarding people's bank account, savings, shares and the like**, people in Greece (91%), Sweden and Belgium (90%) are most likely to believe this is important while people in Germany (81%), Luxembourg and Finland (both 82%) are least likely to share this view. The proportion of people that considers the **date notes and coins in euros will be introduced** as important ranges from 78% in Germany to 93% in the Netherlands and Finland. People in Greece (92%) are most likely to consider the **economic implications of the euro** as important while this is least likely in Finland (80%). The proportion of people that considers the **role of the European Central Bank** as important ranges from 72% in Finland to 84% in Ireland, Greece, Portugal and the Netherlands. People in Greece (89%) are most likely to consider the **social implications of the euro** as important while this is least likely in Sweden (67%). The proportion of people that considers **the look of euro notes and coins** as important ranges from 61% in Luxembourg to 86% in Portugal. (Table 4.7)

The following table shows the three topics that are most widely viewed as important in each of the 15 Member States.

TOPICS MOST WIDELY VIEWED AS IMPORTANT FOR EURO INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS (TOP THREE, IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
Value of euro	92
How to avoid fraud	92
Banking implications	90
Denmark	
Value of euro	92
Economic implications	87
Financial implications	87
Germany	
Value of euro	86
How to avoid fraud	85
Financial implications	83
Greece	
How to avoid fraud	92
Economic implications	92
Financial implications	92
Spain	
How to avoid fraud	93
Value of euro	93
Financial implications	91
France	
How to avoid fraud	89
Value of euro	88
When notes and coins	86
Ireland	
Value of euro	94
How to avoid fraud	94
Financial implications	91
Italy	
Value of euro	93
How to avoid fraud	91
When notes and coins	88
Luxembourg	
Value of euro	91
How to avoid fraud	87
When notes and coins	86
Finland	
Value of euro	94
When notes and coins	93
How to avoid fraud	91
Netherlands	
Value of euro	91
How to avoid fraud	86
Financial implications	85
Portugal	
How to avoid fraud	95
Value of euro	93
Financial implications	92
Poland	
Value of euro	95
When notes and coins	93
How to avoid fraud	85
Sweden	
Financial implications	90
Value of euro	90
Banking implications	89
United Kingdom	
How to avoid fraud	90
Value of euro	88
Bank & fin. implications	87

4.5. Enlargement

As noted earlier, the European Union is preparing to enlarge to the east and the south. In this section we look at people's attitudes towards enlargement. We begin by assessing whether EU citizens are for or against the 11 applicant countries⁴¹, Malta, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey becoming part of the European Union.



In all Member States except Greece people are most likely to favour the European Union membership of Norway and Switzerland (both 70%). Support for Norway ranges from 90% in Denmark to 54% in Portugal; for Switzerland it ranges from 84% in the Netherlands and Denmark to 59% in Portugal.

The fact that support levels are lowest in Portugal does not imply that the Portuguese are more likely to oppose the membership of these countries. Rather, it indicates that many people in Portugal lack an opinion when it comes to these two countries as well as all the other countries included in the questionnaire. The proportion of "don't know" responses is also significantly above average in Spain, Ireland and the UK, although the results show that throughout Europe many people continue to lack an opinion when asked about their support for countries to become part of the European Union.

Support levels are next highest for Malta and range from 68% in Greece to 36% in France. Support for Hungary ranges from 68% in Denmark to 33% in France; for Poland, it ranges from 71% in Denmark to 17% in Austria and for Cyprus, it ranges from 82% in Greece to 27% in Austria. At 29%, support for Turkey is least widespread and ranges from 45% in Spain to 13% in Greece. At the EU level, opposition levels range from 12% for Norway to 47% for Turkey. (Table 4.8)

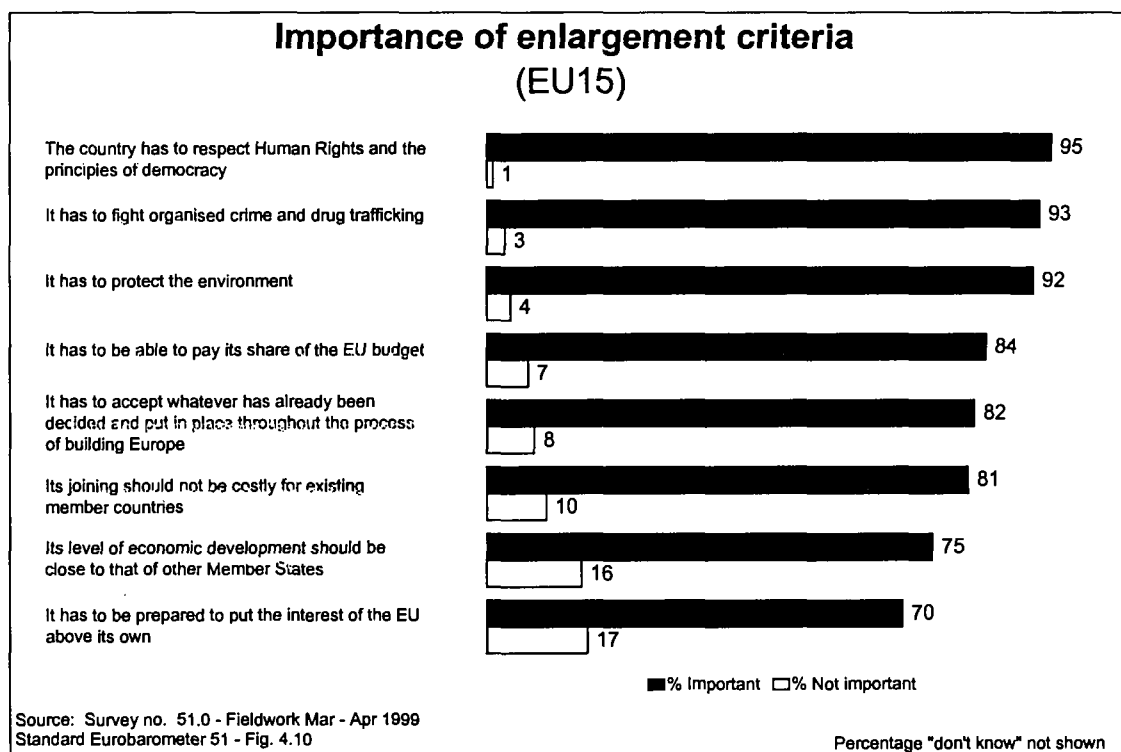
⁴¹ The 11 applicant countries are Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Accession negotiations are in progress with Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. Partnerships have been set up with the other 5 countries to help speed up their preparations for membership. More information about enlargement can be found at: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg1a/enlarge/index.htm>.

The next table shows the average support level for the 15 countries as a total⁴². On average, people in Denmark (62%) tend to be most supportive while people in Austria (29%) tend to be least supportive. The table also shows the spread of support levels in each of the Member States. In Member States where a large difference between the highest and lowest level of support is noted, people's views vary significantly depending on the country. This is particularly the case in Greece, followed by Denmark, Austria, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

% OF POPULATION IN EACH OF THE MEMBER STATES IN FAVOUR OF NEW COUNTRIES JOINING THE EU (AVERAGE % SUPPORT FOR THE 15 COUNTRIES AND SPREAD FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST % SUPPORT)		
Country	Average % Support	Spread
Denmark	62	59
Greece	58	69
Sweden	56	48
The Netherlands	55	52
Spain	51	18
Finland	51	58
Ireland	45	29
Italy	45	42
Luxembourg	45	51
EU15	42	41
United Kingdom	40	38
Belgium	39	46
Portugal	38	26
Germany	38	54
France	33	47
Austria	29	58

⁴² These average scores should not be compared with previously published average scores because Switzerland, Norway and Turkey were in the past not included in the calculations.

During the 1993 Copenhagen European Council, the Heads of State and Government agreed on a number of criteria which countries wishing to join the European Union had to meet⁴³. Eurobarometer results show that there is widespread public support for these criteria, with a large majority of EU citizens saying that each of them is important.



The public is more or less unanimous in its view that applicant countries should a) respect Human Rights and the principles of democracy, b) fight organised crime and drug trafficking and c) protect the environment if they wish to join the European Union. The large majority also feels that applicant countries have to accept whatever has already been decided and put in place throughout the process of building Europe. The public's concern about the financial implications of enlargement is evident from the widespread importance placed on the criteria that applicant countries have to be able to pay their share of the EU budget and that their joining should not be costly for existing member countries. However, people are somewhat less likely to feel that an applicant country's economic development should be close to that of other Member States. At 70%, people are least likely to feel that the requirement for countries to put the interests of the EU above their own is an important criterion, but as we shall see public opinion on this criterion varies considerably within the Member States.

The next table shows that the average level of support for the 8 criteria ranges from 77% in Denmark to 90% in France. One of the reasons why support levels are below average in Denmark, Sweden and Finland is that people in these 3 Member States are significantly less likely to consider the criterion that a country has to be prepared to put the interests of the European Union above its own as important than other EU citizens. This also explains why the spread between the least and most widely considered important criterion is so large in these countries. (See also table 4.9)

⁴³ On 4 November 1998, the Commission published a report, detailing the applicant countries' progress in meeting these criteria. It can be found on the Internet: http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg1a/enlarge/report_11_98_en/index.htm.

% OF POPULATION IN EACH OF THE MEMBER STATES THAT REGARDS THE ENLARGEMENT CRITERIA AS IMPORTANT (AVERAGE % OF 8 CRITERIA AND SPREAD FROM LOWEST IMPORTANT TO HIGHEST % IMPORTANT)		
Country	Average %	Spread
France	90	22
Belgium	89	18
Germany	87	18
The Netherlands	87	28
Italy	85	21
Greece	85	24
Luxembourg	85	24
EU15	85	25
Spain	84	20
Ireland	84	24
Austria	82	28
Portugal	81	30
Finland	80	51
Sweden	80	55
United Kingdom	79	33
Denmark	77	64

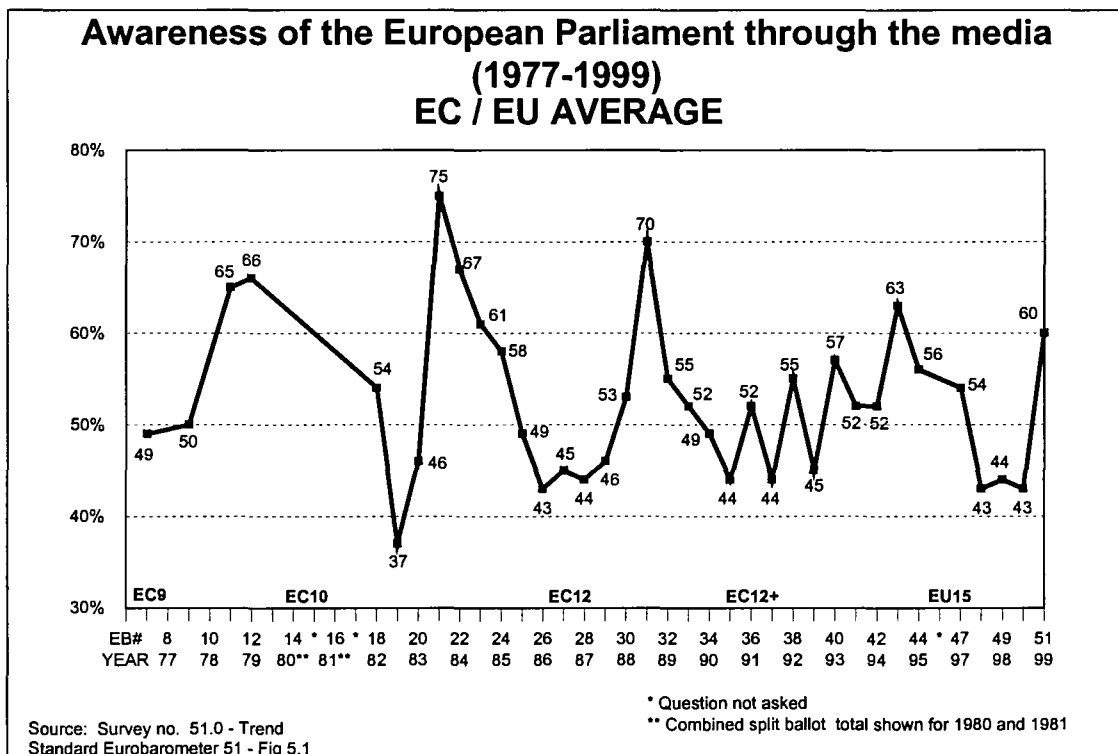
5. The European Parliament

From June 10 to 13, 1999, the fifth direct elections to the European Parliament took place in the 15 Member States of the European Union. Over the years, the powers of the European Parliament have increased significantly. When the Assembly was elected directly by the people for the first time in 1979, it mainly played a consultative role in the decision-making process. The Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force in January 1993, gave Parliament the co-decision right together with the Council of Ministers in a number of areas. With the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty on 1 May 1999, the European Parliament now has co-decision-making powers in most of the Union's policies.

In this chapter we examine public awareness of the European Parliament. Next we look at the extent to which respondents indicated that they would cast a vote in the June 1999 elections and link this to the actual turnout rates. The role people think the Parliament plays and should play within the European Union is also a subject of investigation as is people's assessment of the European Parliament's ability to protect their interest. We end the chapter by examining which policy areas people think the Parliament should treat as priorities.

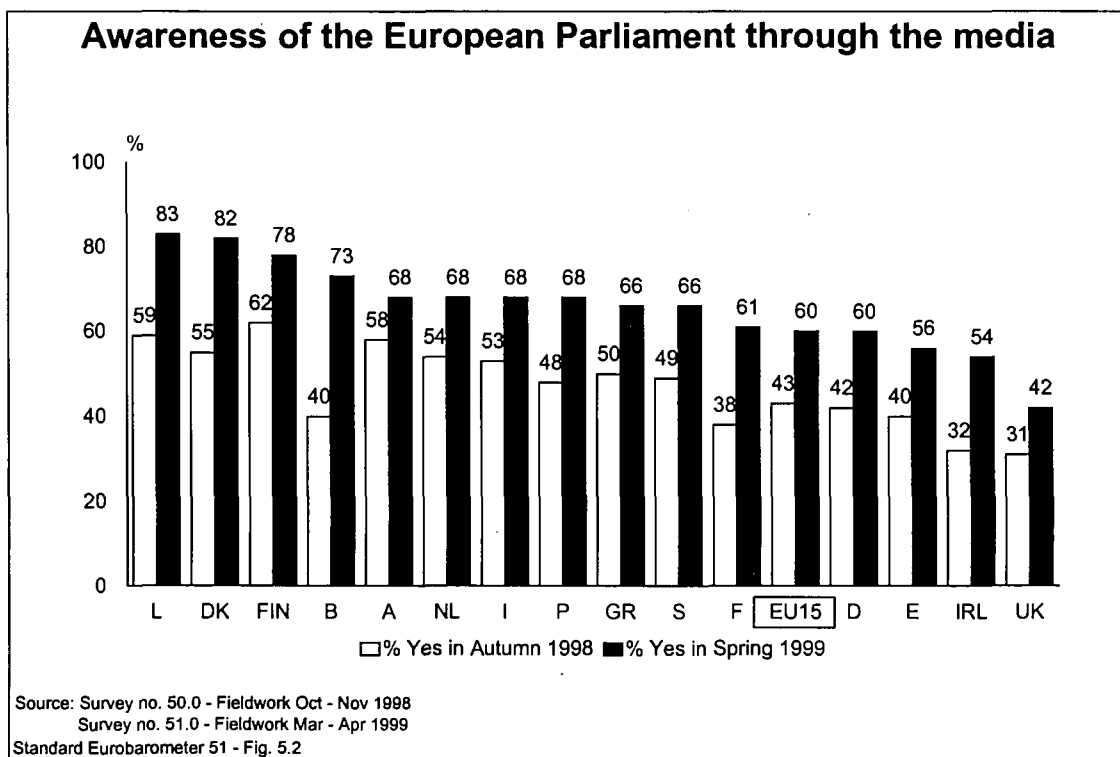
5.1. Awareness of the European Parliament through the media

Since 1977, the Eurobarometer has measured the extent to which the public has recently seen or heard anything about the European Parliament in the papers, on the radio or on television. The latest measurement shows that 60% of EU citizens have received information about the European Parliament through these three media. This is significantly higher than in the autumn of 1998, when only 43% of EU citizens had recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament.



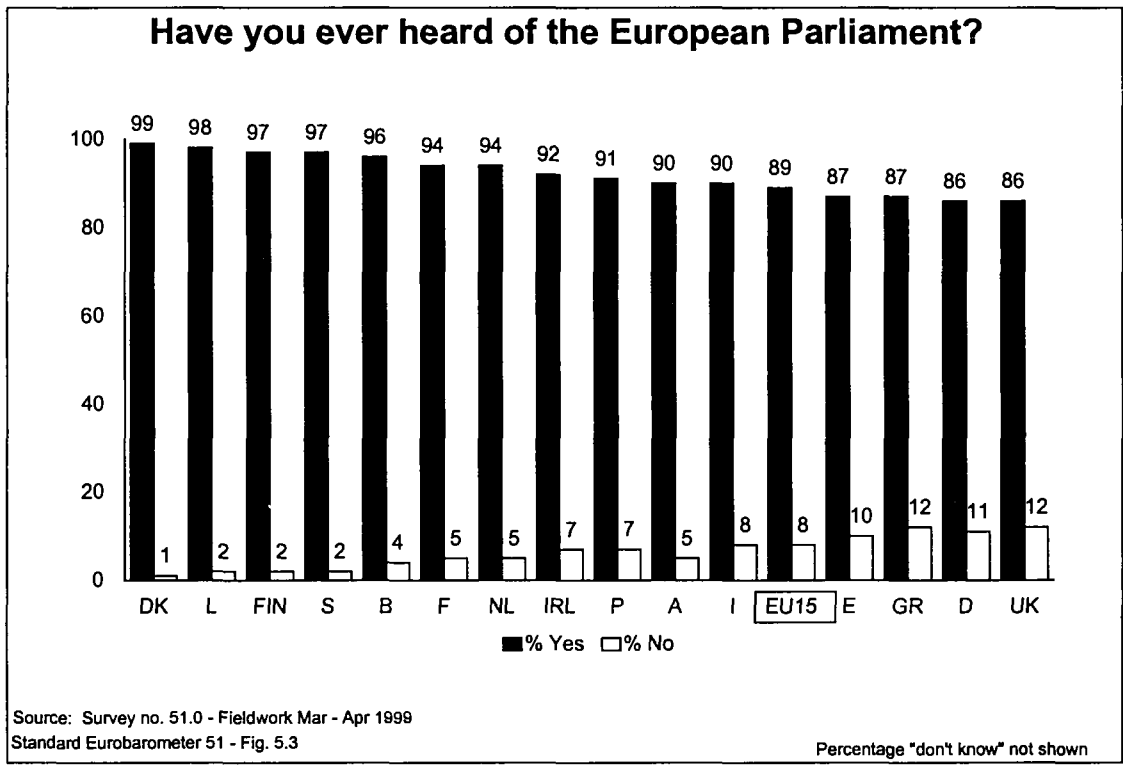
Whether people have seen or heard something about the European Parliament through the media depends first and foremost on the extent to which the Parliament has received media coverage in the period just prior to when the measurement was taken. The latest round of fieldwork was carried out in the months leading up to the 1999 European Parliament elections, a period when media coverage is as a rule very extensive. Indeed, as the previous graph shows, awareness levels have always been higher around the time of elections. They were highest just before the 1984 elections (75%) and the 1989 elections (70%). They were slightly lower, but still much higher than during non-election periods, in the run-up to the 1979 elections (65%) and the 1994 elections (63%). Apart from the traditional pre-election media coverage, in the spring of 1999 the media also widely covered the events that led to the resignation of the European Commission in which the Parliament was a frequently mentioned actor.

Looking at the country results shows that people in Luxembourg (83%) are most likely to have recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament through the media, followed by people in Denmark (82%) and Finland (78%). The UK (42%) is the only country where less than half of the population has recently seen or heard anything about the European Parliament in the papers, on the radio or on television.



The graph also shows that the proportion of people who have recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament through the media has increased significantly in all the Member States since the measurement was last taken in the autumn of 1998. The increase ranges from 10 percentage points in Austria to 33 percentage points in Belgium. (Table 5.1)

Looking next at the results of a question which asks respondents whether they have ever heard of the European Parliament shows a very different picture⁴⁴. The difference lies in the wording. Whereas the earlier question refers to a specific time frame, i.e. recently, and to a specific medium, i.e. the media, this question is much more general.



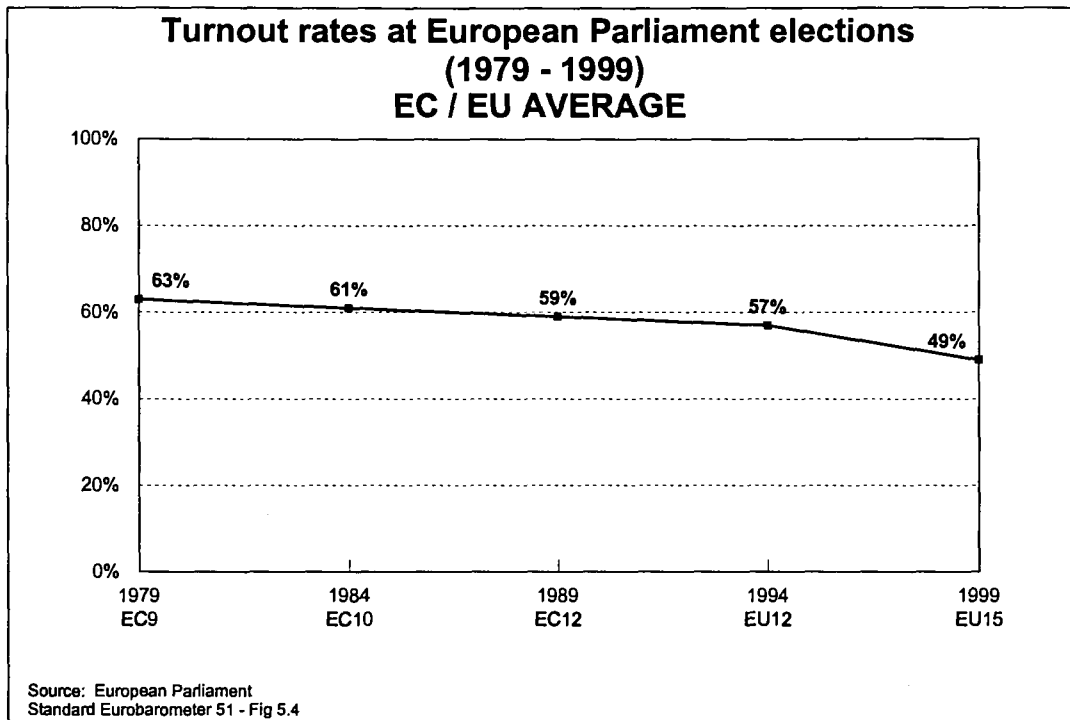
As can be seen, nearly 9 in 10 EU citizens have heard of the European Parliament when the question is asked more generally. Awareness levels range from 99% in Denmark to 86% in Germany and the UK⁴⁵.

5.2. Participation in the June 1999 European Parliament elections

Western industrialised democracies, including the European Union countries, are faced with what some people refer to as a crisis in democracy because of a decline in participation levels at local, national and European elections. Although European elections have traditionally attracted fewer voters than national elections, the drop in turnout rates from 63% when the first direct elections were held in 1979 to 49% twenty years later is particularly disturbing when one considers that the European Parliament's ability to represent Europe's citizens has improved significantly over the years.

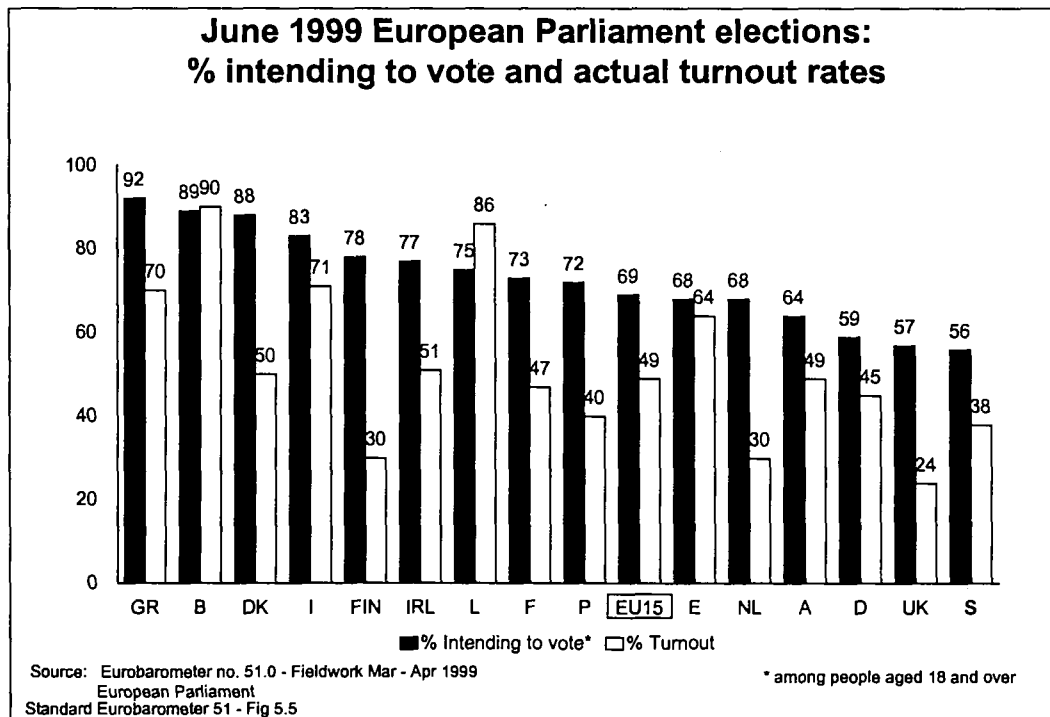
⁴⁴ This question is part of the battery of items that measures awareness of 9 of the EU's institutions that is discussed in more detail in chapter 2.

⁴⁵ See also table 2.2.



The spring 1999 Eurobarometer asked respondents whether they intended to vote in the June 1999 European Parliament elections. 67% of respondents indicated they would, 16% said they would not, 14% had not made up their minds yet and 4% said that they could or would not be able to vote⁴⁶.

The graph below depicts for each country the percentage of respondents aged 18 and over who said they would vote and the percentage of people who actually cast a vote⁴⁷.



⁴⁶ Individual country results are shown in table 5.2a in the annexes.

⁴⁷ The percentage turnout reflects the situation on 23 June 1999.

As can be seen, in most countries the actual turnout rate is significantly lower than the proportion of respondents aged 18 and over that said they would vote. The only exceptions are Luxembourg and Belgium where voting is compulsory. However, in Greece where voting is also compulsory and in Italy where it is considered a civic duty, the turnout rate is significantly lower than the proportion of respondents that said they would vote. The gap between voting intention and actual turnout is smallest in Spain (-4) and largest in Finland (-48).

Looking at the population of eligible voters, that is respondents who were aged 18 or over at the time of the survey, shows a clear relationship between how people feel about the European Union and their intention to participate in European elections. 81% of respondents who regard their country's membership as a good thing said they would vote, compared to 55% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing⁴⁸. Respondents who tend to trust the EU were also more likely to say that they would vote (80%) than those who tend not to trust it (63%). Those who desire a more important role for the European Parliament were significantly more likely to say that they would vote (83%) than those who desire a less important role for the European Parliament (57%). The following table shows the influence that self-perceived knowledge levels about the European Union have on whether people intend to vote or not.

Intention to vote	High knowledge level	Average knowledge level	Low knowledge level
% Yes	82	76	57
% No	12	12	23
% Not applicable	1	1	1
% Don't know	6	11	19
% Total	101	100	100

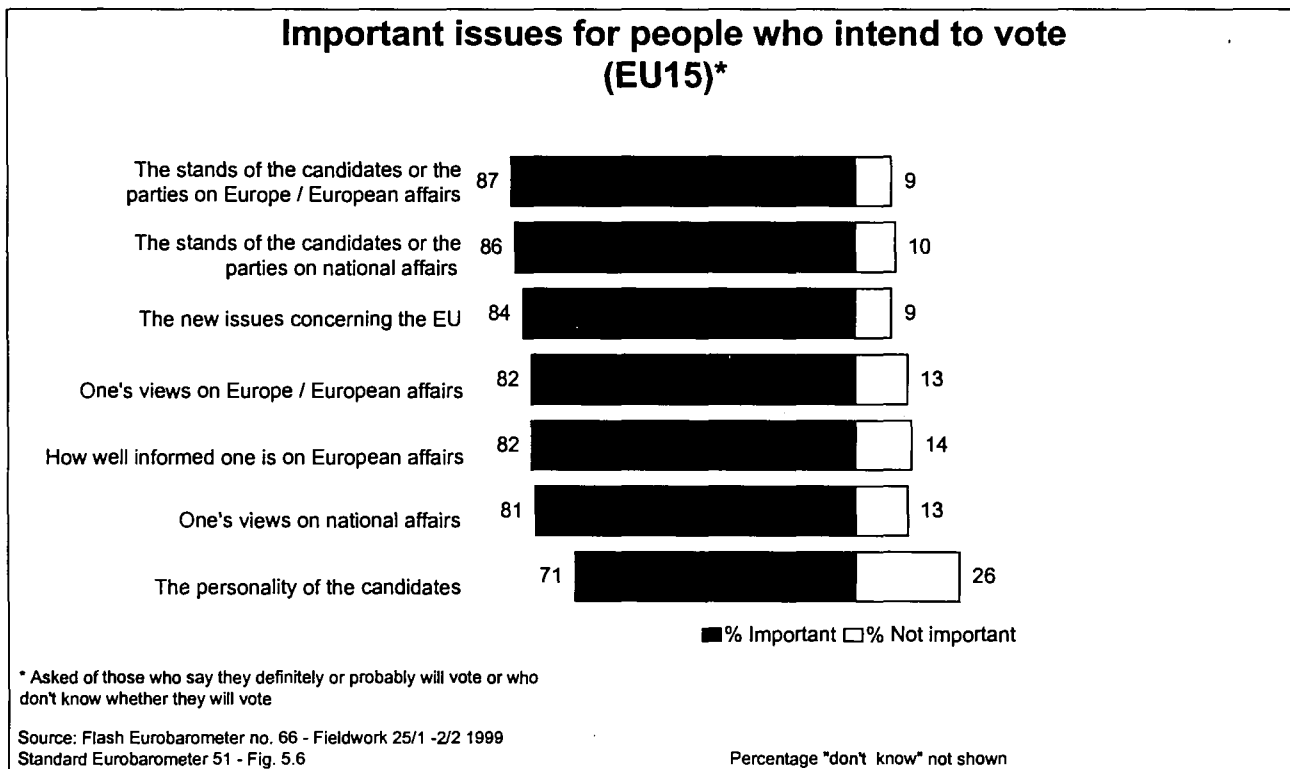
Demographic analyses⁴⁹ show that 68% of male respondents said they would vote, compared to 65% of female respondents. Those who stayed in school until the age of 20 and over were significantly more likely to say that they would vote (79%) than those who stayed in school until age 15 or younger (64%). Among the various age groups, 72% of respondents aged 40 to 54 said they would vote, compared to only 51% of those aged 15 to 24. Excluding those below age 18, shows that 65% of respondents aged 18 to 24 said they would vote. This is still slightly lower than it is among older respondents. 74% of respondents classified as students aged 18 and over said they would vote, compared to 49% of the total student population aged 15 to 24 of whom 31% are not eligible to vote. Analyses of the economic activity scale shows that managers (78%) and the self-employed (76%) were most likely to say that they would vote while unemployed respondents (62%) and respondents working in manual jobs (63%) were least likely to say that they would vote. (Table 5.2b)

⁴⁸ Results for this question for the total sample are shown in table 5.2b in the annexes.

⁴⁹ The results presented in this paragraph are for the sample as a whole, i.e. people aged 15 and over, unless otherwise stated. The results shown in table 5.2b are also based on the total sample.

Several months before the 1999 European elections, 16142 randomly selected people living in the 15 Member States of the European Union were surveyed by telephone⁵⁰.

Those who intended to vote⁵¹ were asked whether they considered a number of elements (7 in total) important or not when voting in European elections. Respondents were most likely to consider the candidates' or the parties' stance on European affairs (87%) and on national affairs (86%) as important. Except for the notion that the personality of the candidates is important (71%), all the other elements were also considered important by more than 8 in 10 respondents. (For individual country results see table 5.3 in the annexes)

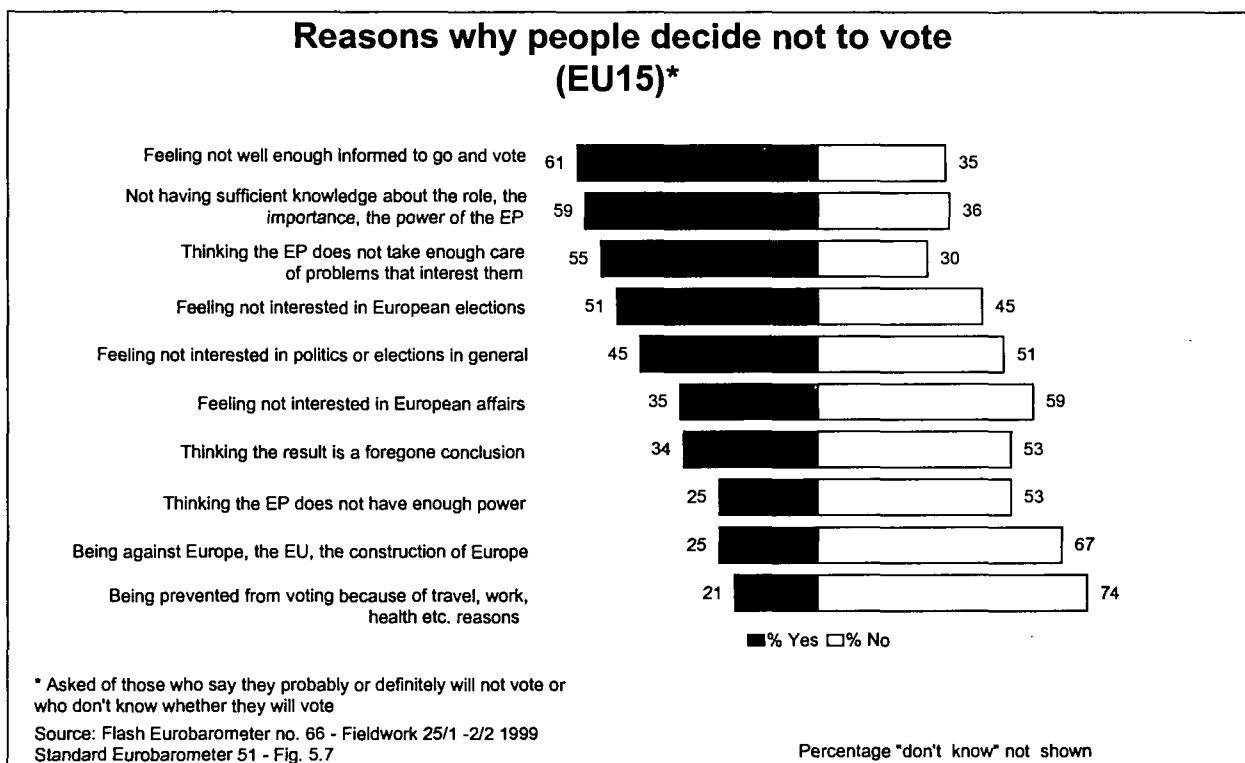


The same Flash Eurobarometer survey also looked at reasons why people decide not to vote. The small minority of people who indicated that they would not vote or who had not yet made up their mind (i.e. 17% of all respondents) were read out ten reasons why people abstain and for each were asked if it applied to them.

The most widely affirmed reason is not feeling well enough informed to go and vote (61%), followed by not having sufficient knowledge about the role, the importance and the power of the European Parliament (59%). More than half of the respondents see the feeling that the European Parliament does not take enough care of problems that interest people (55%) and a lack of interest in European elections (51%) as reasons for their intended abstention. Being prevented from voting because of travel, work, health, etc. is the reason that receives the lowest proportion of affirmative responses (21%), followed by being against Europe and feeling that the Parliament doesn't have enough power (both 25%). (For individual country results see table 5.4 in the annexes)

⁵⁰ This Flash Eurobarometer Survey (No. 66) was carried out by EOS Gallup Europe from 25 January until 2 February 1999 at the request of DG X - European Commission. Similar results for the two questions discussed in this report were obtained when the survey was repeated in late March (Flash Eurobarometer Survey No. 67).

⁵¹ The question was also asked of people who hadn't yet made up their mind - as such it was asked of 82% of respondents.



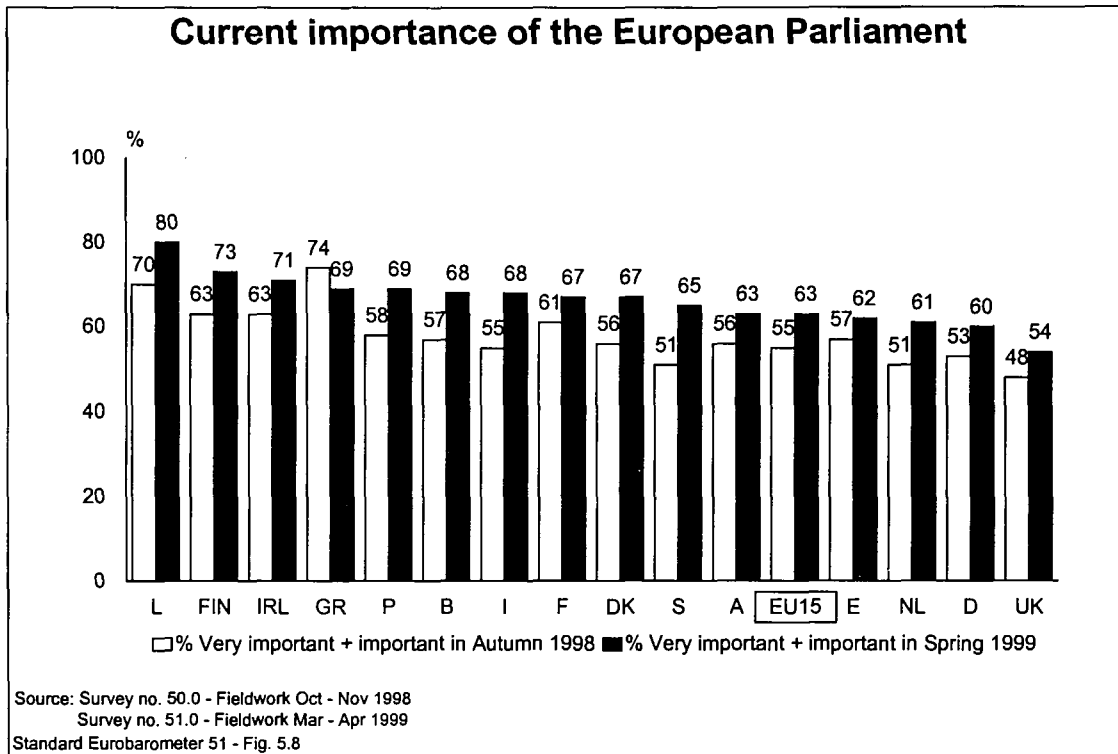
5.3. The European Parliament's perceived and desired importance

As mentioned earlier, with the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty the role played by the European Parliament in the life of the European Union has become more important. In the spring of 1999, 63% of EU citizens viewed the Parliament's role as important, compared to only 55% in the autumn of 1998. The most likely explanation for this increase is that many EU citizens appear to be aware of the role Parliament played in the proceedings that led to the resignation of the European Commission, a role which they rate as important⁵². EU citizens may also have taken the increased powers that the Amsterdam Treaty gives the European Parliament into consideration in their spring 1999 assessment of the role it plays in the life of the European Union.

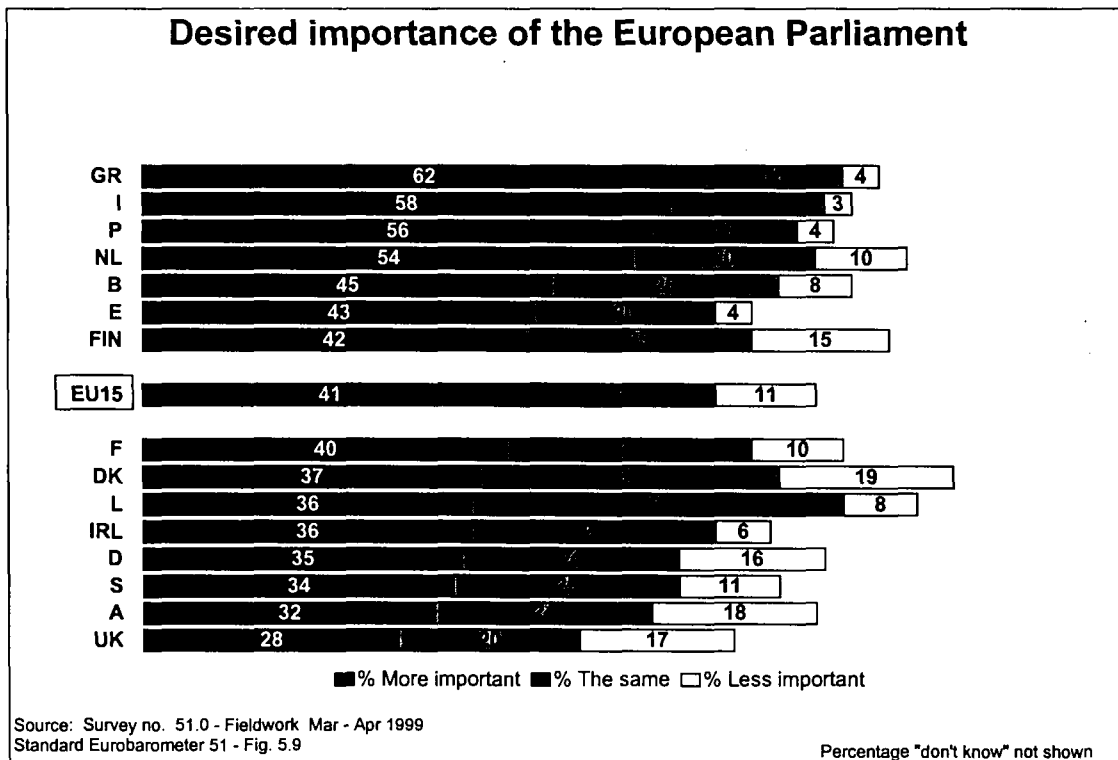
In the spring of 1999, people in Luxembourg are most likely to consider Parliament's current role in the life of the European Union as important (80%), followed by people in Finland (73%) and Ireland (71%). At 54%, people in the UK are least likely to say that Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union and most likely to lack an opinion (32%) on this issue.

The proportion of people who regard Parliament's role as important has increased in every single Member State since the autumn of 1998. The most significant increases are recorded in Belgium (+17), Sweden (+15), Portugal, Denmark (both +13), Finland and France (both +11). (See also table 5.5)

⁵² In chapter 3, we already noted that EU citizens are most likely to be of the opinion that among a list of 9 EU institutions the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union. We also noted that it is the institution the public is most likely to trust.



Looking next at the role the public desires the European Parliament to play shows that 41% of respondents *personally* wanted it to play a more important role than it did at the time of fieldwork while 22% were happy with its role. Only 11% wanted a less important role for the European Parliament.

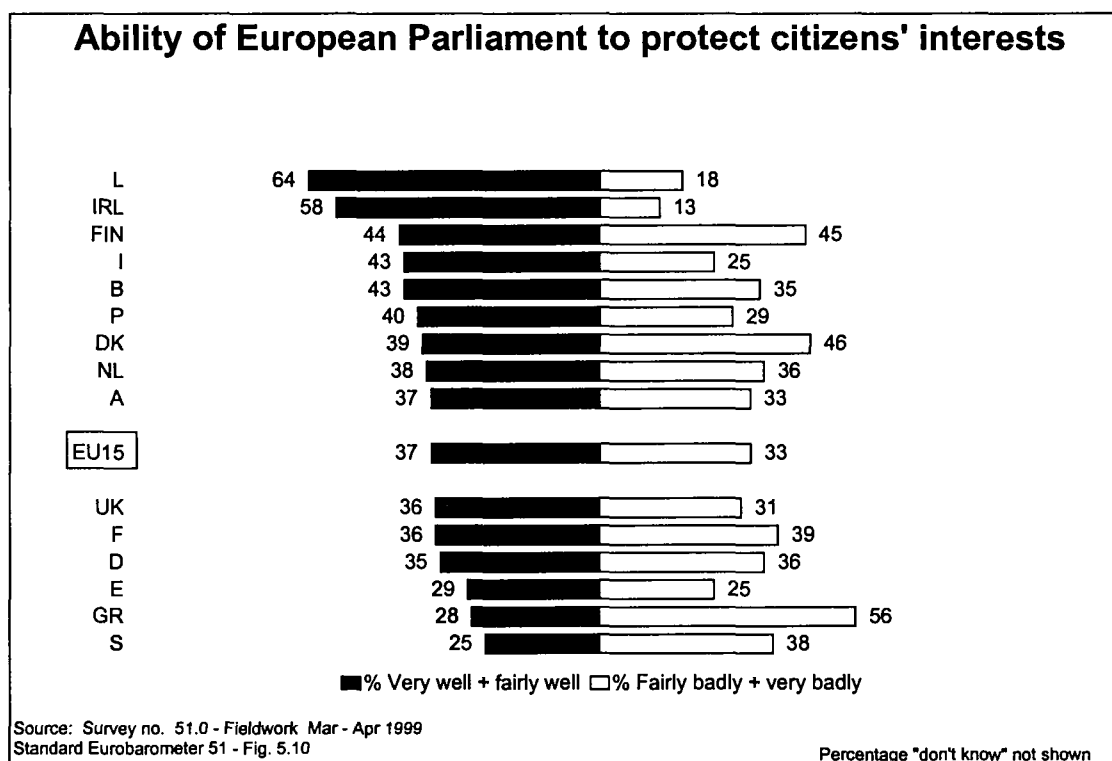


People in Greece are most likely to desire a more important role for the European Parliament (62%), followed by people in Italy (58%) and Portugal (56%). At 28%, people in the UK are least likely to share this view. However, only a small minority of UK respondents (17%) said they wanted the Parliament to play a less important role⁵³. In fact, most people seem happy with the (perceived) more important role of the European Parliament in the spring of 1999 and very few people respond by now desiring a reduced role.

However, when comparing the spring 1999 results to those obtained in the autumn of 1998 - data that reflects the situation before the events of March 1999 and before the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty - we find that in a few Member States, the public is now significantly less likely to desire a more important role for the European Parliament. These are Greece (-10), France (-7), Luxembourg (-5), Spain, Germany, Austria (all -4) and Italy (-3), although Germany is the only country where a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who want a less important role for the European Parliament (+3) is noted. On the other hand, we find that people in Belgium (+9) and, to a lesser extent, people in the Netherlands (+3) have become significantly more likely to desire a more important role for the European Parliament. (Table 5.6)

5.4. Citizens' interests

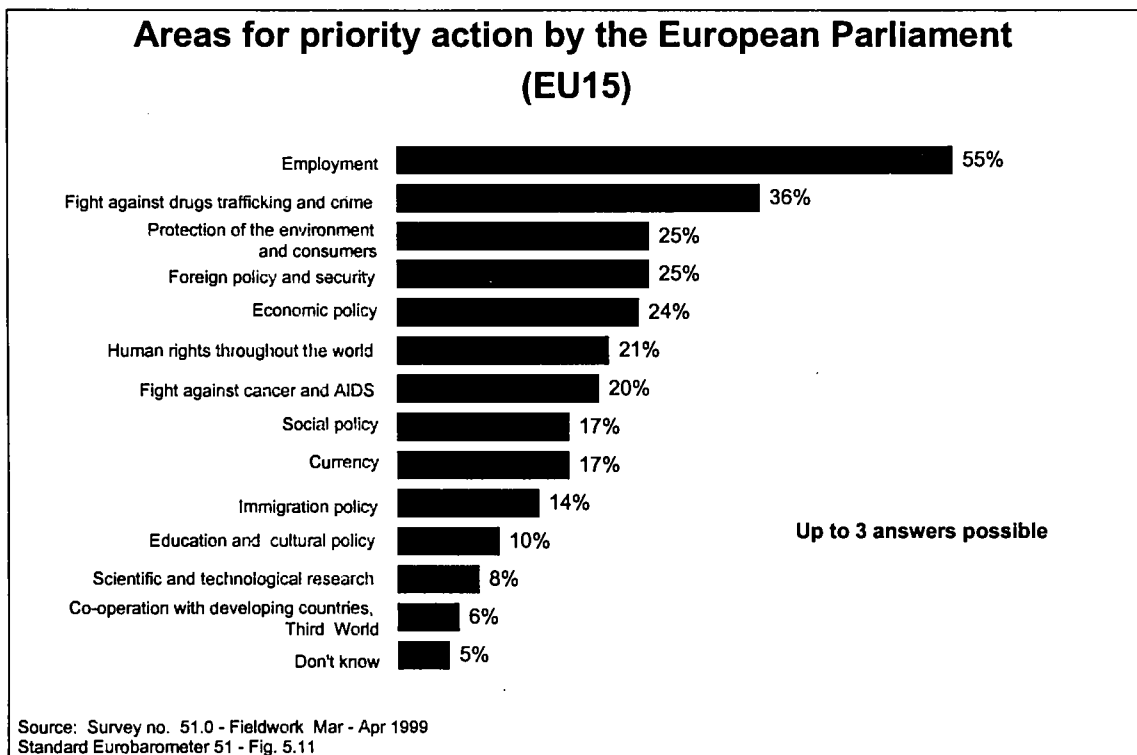
The survey also measures the extent to which EU citizens feel the European Parliament protects their interests. 37% of EU citizens feel their interests are very or fairly well protected by the European Parliament and 33% feel their interests are fairly or very badly protected. 3 in 10 people can't say whether their interests are well or badly protected by the European Parliament.



⁵³ The proportion of "don't know" responses is highest in the UK (36%). It is lowest in Denmark (12%).

Country analyses show that people in Luxembourg are most likely to feel that the European Parliament does a good job in protecting the interests of citizens (64%), followed by people in Ireland (58%). In Italy, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands, Austria, the UK and Spain, satisfied respondents outnumber dissatisfied respondents. Greece is the only country where more than half of the public feels the European Parliament does not do a good job in this respect (56%). Other countries where dissatisfied respondents outnumber satisfied respondents are Sweden, Germany, France, Denmark and Finland. The percentage of "don't know" responses is high and ranges from 11% in Finland to 46% in Spain. (Table 5.7)

The survey also measures which area(s) EU citizens want the European Parliament to focus on in order to defend their interests⁵⁴.



According to 55% of EU citizens, the European Parliament should pay particular attention to **employment**. The next most popular area is **the fight against drug trafficking and organised crime**, mentioned by 36% of EU citizens, followed by **environmental and consumer protection** and **foreign policy and security** (both 25%). In Chapter 4 we already noted that the large majority of EU citizens regards these 4 areas as priorities for the European Union as a whole (see Section 2). Considering that 11 Member States have recently entered into phase III of EMU and considering the developments in Kosovo, it is not surprising to find that more than 2 in 10 people also regard **economic policy** (24%) and **human rights** (21%) as priority areas for the European Parliament. Very few people are of the opinion that the European Parliament should pay particular attention to areas that do not affect them directly, like the Third World (6%) and research (8%) or areas which are seen as the responsibility of national governments, like education and cultural policy (10%).

⁵⁴ Respondents were shown a card listing 13 policy areas and were able to choose a maximum of 3 of these areas.

The next table shows that **employment** tops the list in 11 of the 15 Member States and comes second in Greece, Sweden and the Netherlands. People in Spain (73%), where unemployment levels continue to be the highest in Europe, are most likely to want the European Parliament to pay particular attention to this area while people in Denmark (20%) - the only country where employment does not make the top four - are least likely to share this view.

The fight against drug trafficking and organised crime tops the list in Sweden (45%) and the Netherlands (40%), comes second in Ireland (48%), Denmark (46%), Portugal (45%), Finland (44%), Luxembourg, the United Kingdom (both 41%), Belgium (38%), Italy (36%) and France (35%), third in Germany (37%), Austria (34%) and Spain (23%) and fourth in Greece (27%).

Protection of the environment and of the consumer tops the list in Denmark (55%) and makes the top four in Sweden (39%), the Netherlands (34%), Finland (30%), France (29%), Luxembourg, Portugal (both 27%), the United Kingdom (26%), Spain (25%) and Ireland (24%). Greece (14%), Germany (21%), Belgium, Italy (both 22%) and Austria (26%) are the only countries where it doesn't make the top four.

Foreign policy and security tops the list in Greece (70%) and makes the top four in Germany (39%), Austria (38%), Finland (36%) and Italy (27%). At 9%, people in Portugal are least likely to consider it a priority for the European Parliament.

Economic policy makes the top four in Greece (40%), Germany, the Netherlands (both 30%), Austria (28%), Belgium and Italy (both 25%). At 15%, people in Denmark are least likely to consider it a priority for the European Parliament.

Human rights throughout the world makes the top four in Denmark (42%), Sweden (40%), Luxembourg (29%), Ireland (27%), the United Kingdom (25%), France (24%) and Spain (22%). People in Austria (14%), Portugal and Italy (both 15%) are least likely to consider it a priority for the European Parliament.

The fight against cancer and AIDS makes the top four in Portugal (28%) and Denmark (23%). People in Finland (13%), Germany (14%) and Sweden (15%) are least likely to consider it a priority for the European Parliament.

Social policy makes the top four in Belgium (27%). More than 2 in 10 people in the Netherlands (26%), France, Germany (both 23%), Finland and Austria (22%) also consider this a priority. People in the UK (8%), Ireland and Italy (both 10%) are least likely to feel this way.

The remaining areas do not make the top four in any of the Member States. **Currency** receives most widespread mention in Germany (21%) and least widespread mention in Denmark (5%), Sweden (7%) and Finland (8%). **Immigration policy** is chosen by more than 2 in 10 people in Germany and Austria (both 22%) and by 5% or less of the public in Portugal (3%), Spain and Greece (both 5%). **Education and cultural policy** is chosen by 22% of the people in the UK despite the fact that very few people in this country (18% for education and 31% for cultural policy) want the EU to decide in this area (see chapter 4). In Germany, France (both 5%), Italy (6%), Austria (8%) and Spain (9%) less than 1 person in 10 believes the European Parliament should pay particular attention to this area. The view that **scientific and technological research** should be a priority for the European Parliament ranges from 3% in Ireland to 12% in Sweden and Denmark. For the **Third World** the range extends from 3% in France to 11% in Denmark. (See also table 5.8)

TOP FOUR PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE MEMBER STATES (IN %)	
Belgium	
Employment	69
Drugs & crime	38
Social policy	27
Economic policy	25
Denmark	
Environment/Consumers	55
Drugs & crime	46
Human rights	42
Cancer/Aids	23
Germany	
Employment	46
Foreign policy & security	39
Drugs & crime	37
Economic policy	30
Greece	
Foreign policy & security	70
Employment	47
Economic policy	40
Drugs & crime	27
Spain	
Employment	73
Environment/Consumers	25
Drugs & crime	23
Human rights	22
France	
Employment	69
Drugs & crime	35
Environment/Consumers	29
Human rights	24
Ireland	
Employment	55
Drugs & crime	48
Human rights	27
Environment/Consumers	24
Italy	
Employment	62
Drugs & crime	36
Foreign policy	27
Economic policy	25
Luxembourg	
Employment	41
Drugs & crime	41
Human rights	29
Environment/Consumers	27
Portugal	
Drugs & crime	40
Employment	35
Environment/Consumers	34
Economic policy	30
Austria	
Employment	48
Foreign policy	38
Drugs & crime	34
Economic policy	28
Finland	
Employment	57
Drugs & crime	45
Cancer/Aids	28
Environment/Consumers	27
Netherlands	
Employment	61
Drugs & crime	44
Foreign policy & security	36
Environment/Consumers	30
Sweden	
Drugs & crime	45
Employment	42
Human rights	40
Environment/Consumers	39
United Kingdom	
Employment	43
Drugs & crime	41
Environment/Consumers	26
Human rights	25

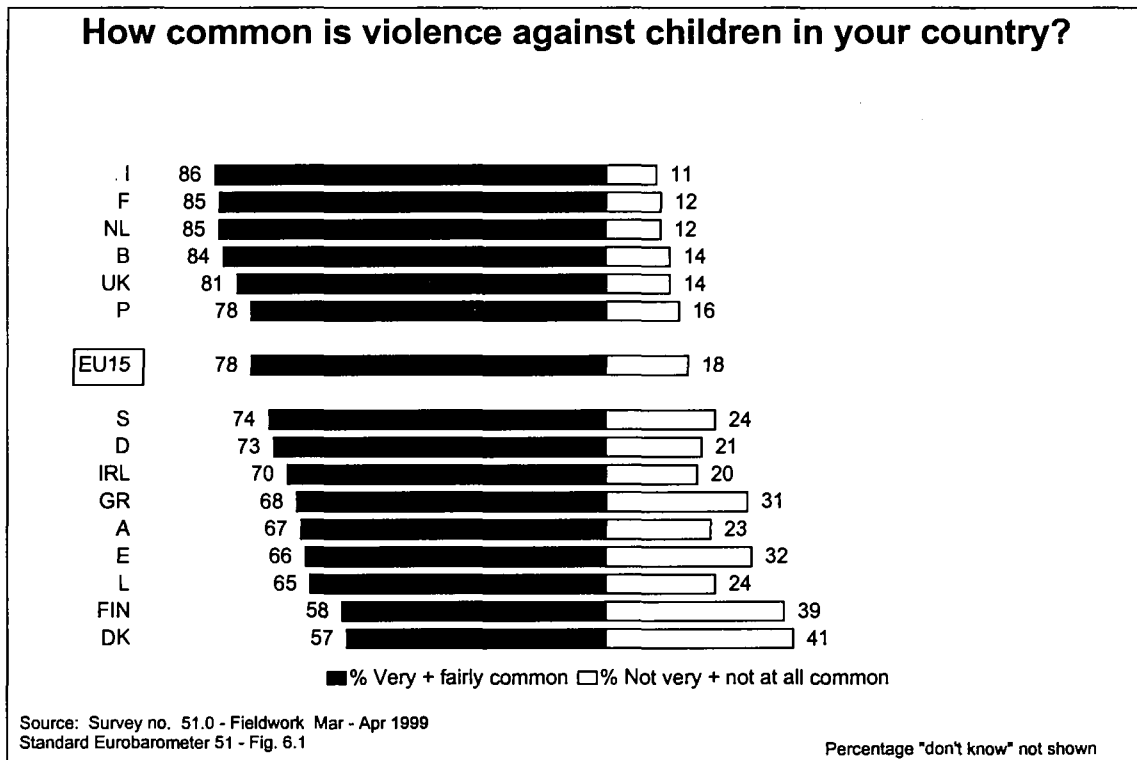
6. Other dimensions of the European Union

In this chapter, we briefly look at a number of issues that were covered on the spring 1999 Eurobarometer survey at the request of other services or Directorates General of the European Commission. The results for many of these questions will be analysed in far greater detail in special Eurobarometer reports⁵⁵.

6.1. Combating violence against children

In 1999, the European Commission will conduct an awareness campaign on violence against children. Whilst it is recognised that violence against children is a widespread problem in all strata of society, the Eurobarometer was used to gauge public opinion in preparation of the campaign.

Nearly 8 in 10 EU citizens believe that violence against children is either very common or fairly common in their country and only 18% regard it as not very or not at all common.

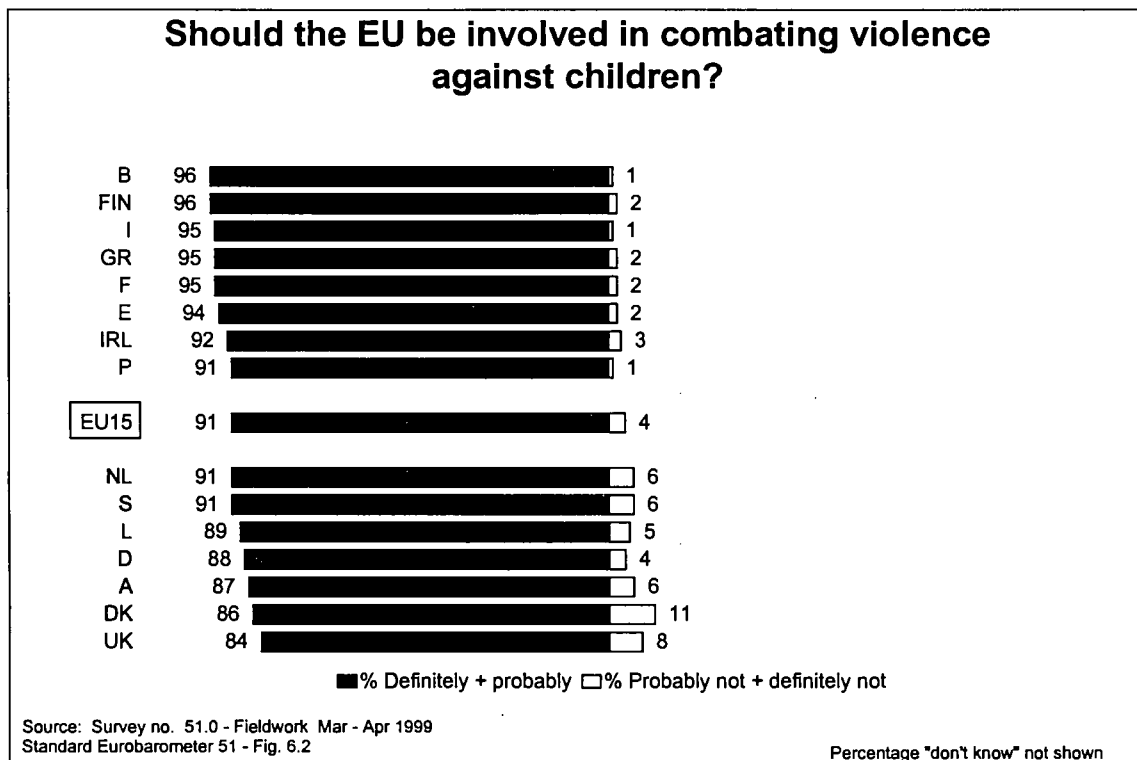


As the graph above shows, people in Italy (86%), France and the Netherlands (both 85%) are most likely to perceive it as a very or fairly common phenomenon in their country. At 57% and 58%, respectively, people in Denmark and Finland are least likely to share this view. Nonetheless, the majority of Danes and Finns believe that violence against children is common in their country. (Table 6.1)

⁵⁵ See Appendix D for more information on special Eurobarometer surveys and reports.

At 11%, awareness of policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat violence against children is low. Yet, 72% believe the European Union should definitely get involved, with a further 19% feeling that it should probably get involved. Only 4% of EU citizens feel that the European Union should not get involved in combating violence against children.

The graph below shows a large degree of consensus between EU citizens from all 15 Member States about this issue. In 10 of the 15 Member States more than 9 in 10 people hold this view; in Luxembourg (89%), Germany (88%), Austria (87%), Denmark (86%) and the UK (84%) close to 9 in 10 people believe the European Union should be involved in combating violence against children. (Table 6.2)

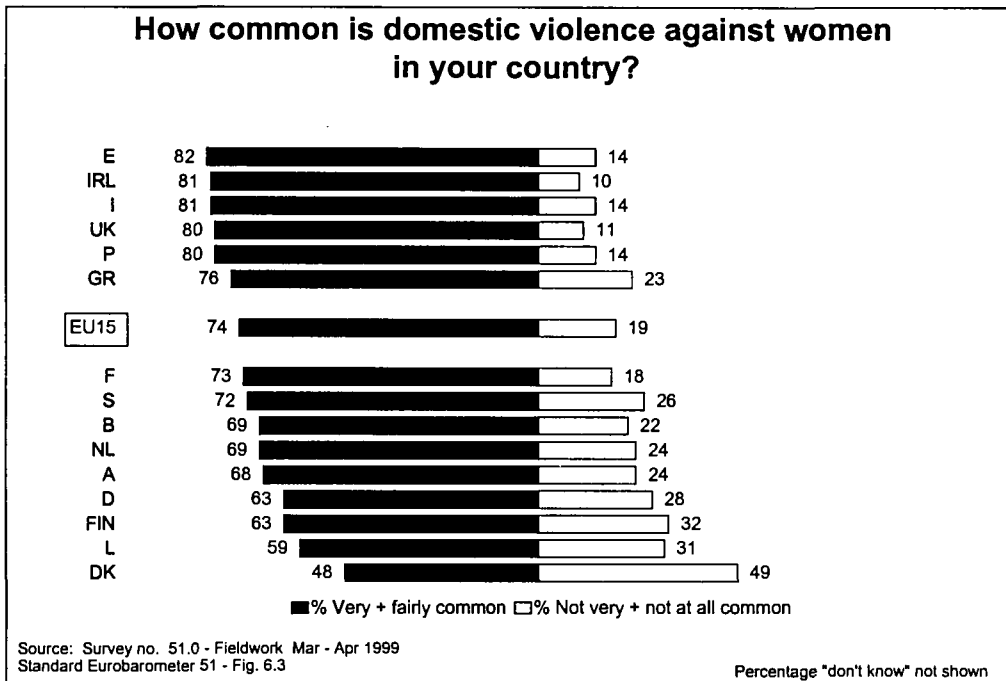


6.2. Combating domestic violence against women

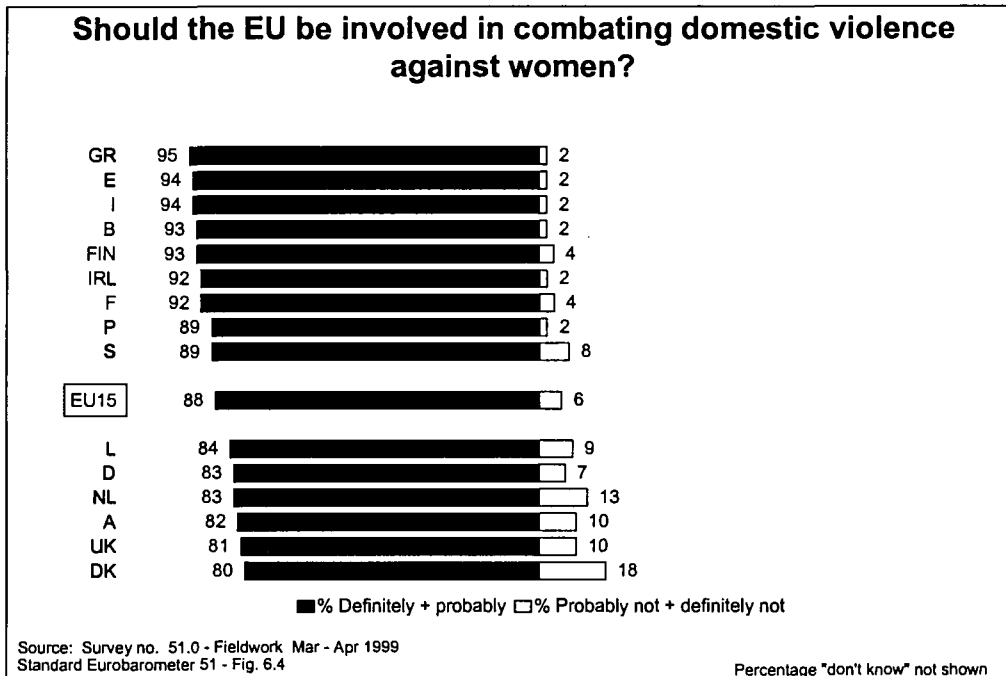
In 1999, the European Union will also be conducting a European campaign to raise awareness on violence against women. The aim of this campaign is to promote increased awareness among European citizens of violence against women, with particular emphasis on domestic violence. As with the survey on violence against children, the spring 1999 Eurobarometer served as the vehicle to gauge public opinion in preparation of the campaign.

Nearly 3 in 4 EU citizens believe that domestic violence against women is very or fairly common in their country and only 19% regard it as not very or not at all common.

However, as the next graph shows, opinions vary significantly from country to country. Around 8 in 10 people in Spain (82%), Ireland, Italy (both 81%) the UK and Portugal (both 80%) believe that domestic violence against women is very or fairly common in their country. People in Ireland are most likely to say that it is very common (37%) while people in Finland are least likely to consider it very common (8%). Denmark is the only country where the proportion of people that thinks domestic violence against women is not very or not at all common (49%) is as large as the proportion of people that thinks it is very or fairly common (48%). The view that domestic violence against women is not at all common is held by less than 5% of the people in each of the 15 Member States. (Table 6.3)



While only 1 European in 10 is aware of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women, two in three are of the view that the European Union should definitely get involved in the fight against domestic violence. A further 21% feel that the EU should probably get involved with only 6% who feel it should not get involved.



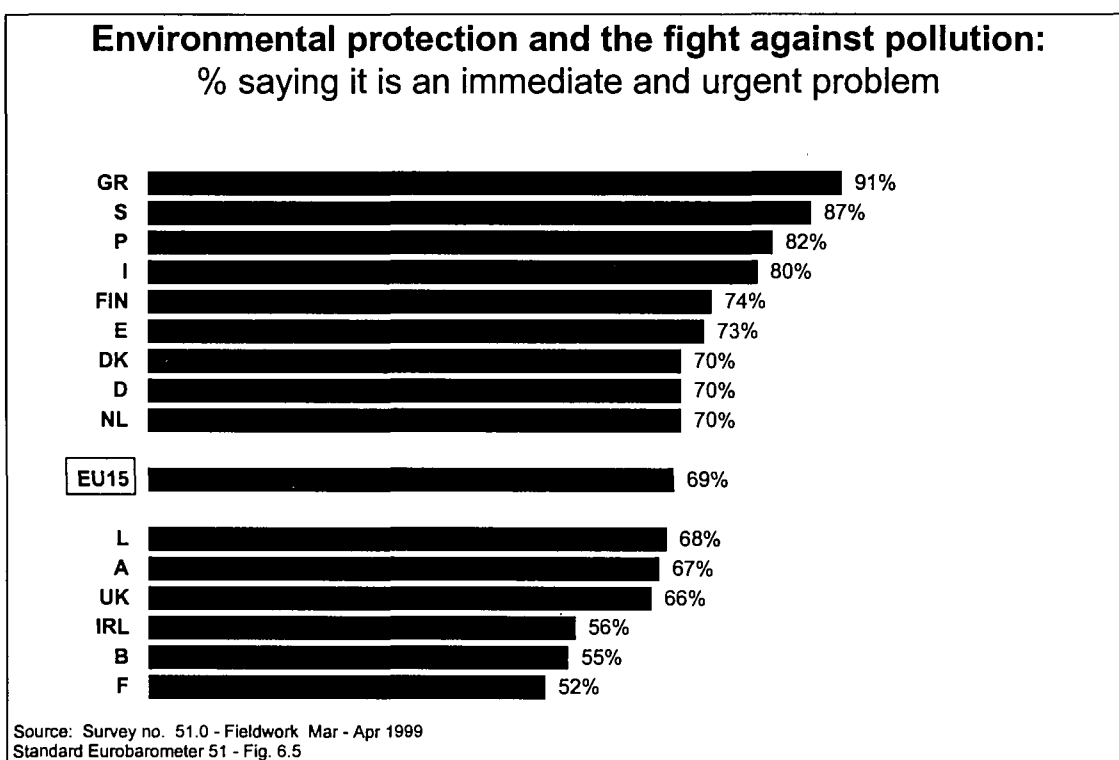
The country analyses show a large degree of agreement among the European public. More than 90% of the people in Greece, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Finland, Ireland and France hold the view that the European Union should get involved in combating domestic violence against women with at least 80% of the people in the remaining 8 Member States sharing this view. (Table 6.4)

6.3. Environmental protection and the fight against pollution

In chapter 4, we already noted that 83% of Europeans consider the protection of the environment as a priority for the European Union and that 55% are of the opinion that decisions relating to the protection of the environment should be made at the EU level. These results point to the existence of a strong public opinion among EU citizens when it comes to environmental issues which is not surprising when we look at the extent to which Europeans are concerned about environmental protection and the fight against pollution. In a module on the environment, fielded on the second wave of the 51st Eurobarometer survey⁵⁶, respondents were asked the following question:

"Some people are concerned about environmental protection and the fight against pollution. In your opinion, is it an immediate and urgent problem, more of a problem for the future or not really a problem?"

According to 69% of EU citizens, environmental protection and the fight against pollution is an immediate and urgent problem compared to only 4% who think it is not really a problem. 23% see it as more of a problem for the future and 3% lack an opinion.



The graph above shows that in all Member States more than half of the people regard environmental protection and the fight against pollution as an immediate and urgent problem. Nonetheless, public concern is clearly more widespread in some countries than it is in others. People in Greece (91%) are most likely to voice strong concern, followed by people in Sweden (87%) and Portugal (82%). At 52%, people in France are least likely to consider environmental protection and the fight against pollution an immediate and urgent problem. Belgium (55%) and Ireland (56%) are the only two other countries where less than 6 in 10 people voice strong concern. Table 6.5 in the annexes shows that the proportion of people that doesn't consider environmental protection and the fight against pollution as a problem is below 10% throughout the European Union. At 12%, people in Ireland are most likely to lack an opinion.

⁵⁶ The second wave of the Eurobarometer No. 51 (EB51.1) was carried out between 12 April and 18 May, 1999. In total, 16144 respondents from the 15 Member States were interviewed.

ANNEXES / ANHÄNGE

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A.1 List of Graphs / Liste des Graphiques / Auflistung der Schaubilder

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

Tabellen N°1.1a & 1.1b, Seiten B1-2

Würden Sie sagen, daß Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?

- häufig
- gelegentlich
- niemals
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.2a, Seite B3

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

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

1. der nationale Regierung
 2. dem nationalen Parlament
 3. den politischen Parteien
 4. den Behörden
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.2b, Seite B4

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

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

1. der Kirche
 2. der Polizei
 3. der Armee
 4. der Justiz, dem Rechtssystem
 5. den Gewerkschaften
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.2c, Seite B5

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

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

1. den Vereinten Nationen
 2. den nichtstaatlichen Organisationen
 3. Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen oder ehrenamtlichen Organisationen
 4. großen Unternehmen
- eher vertrauen
 - eher nicht vertrauen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.3, Seite B6

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

- sehr zufrieden
- ziemlich zufrieden
- nicht sehr zufrieden
- überhaupt nicht zufrieden
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N°1.4a & 1.4b, Seiten B7-8

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

- sehr zufrieden
- ziemlich zufrieden
- nicht sehr zufrieden
- überhaupt nicht zufrieden
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.5, Seite B9

Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit seinem Dorf oder seiner Stadt. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Ihrem Dorf bzw. Ihrer Stadt.

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.6, Seite B10

Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit seiner Region. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Ihrer Region.

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.7, Seite B11

Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit seinem Land. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Ihrem Land.

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°1.8, Seite B12

Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit Europa. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit Europa.

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

- sehr verbunden
- ziemlich verbunden
- nicht sehr verbunden
- überhaupt nicht verbunden
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°2.1, Seite B13

Sagen Sie mir bitte anhand dieser Skala, wieviel Sie Ihrer Meinung nach über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen wissen. Die "1" bedeutet: "weiß überhaupt nichts darüber", die 10 bedeutet "weiß sehr viel darüber". Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstufen.

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

Tabelle N°2.2, Seite B14

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

(Liste vorlegen UND vorlesen)

1. Das Europäische Parlament
 2. Die Europäische Kommission
 3. Den Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
 4. Den Europäischen Gerichtshof
 5. Den Europäischen Ombudsmann
 6. Die Europäische Zentralbank
 7. Den Europäischen Rechnungshof
 8. Den Ausschuß der Regionen der Europäischen Union
 9. Den Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuß der Europäischen Union
- Ja
 - Nein
 - Weiß nicht

Tabelle N°2.3, Seite B15

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

(Liste vorlegen. Nur EINE Nennung)

1. Regional- und Gemeinschaftsfonds
2. Fonds für Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik (CAP)
3. Bezahlung von Beamten, Tagungen, Gebäuden
4. Unterstützung Osteuropas
5. Europäische Sozialfonds
6. Hilfe für Länder der Dritten Welt
7. Sonstiges (NUR falls spontan genannt!)
8. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N°2.4, Seiten B16-17

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

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Intensiv nachfragen) **Und welche noch?**

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

Tabelle N°2.5, Seiten B18-19

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

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

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

Tabelle N°2.6, Seite B20

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

(Einzelnen vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N°2.7a, Seite B21

Wie oft sehen Sie Fernsehnachrichten?

- jeden Tag
- mehrmals in der Woche
- 1 - 2 mal in der Woche
- seltener
- nie
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°2.7b, Seite B22

Wie oft lesen Sie aktuelle Nachrichten in den Tageszeitungen?

- jeden Tag
- mehrmals in der Woche
- 1 - 2 mal in der Woche
- seltener
- nie
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°2.7c, Seite B23

Wie oft hören Sie Nachrichten im Radio?

- jeden Tag
- mehrmals in der Woche
- 1 - 2 mal in der Woche
- seltener
- nie
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°2.8, Seiten B24-25

Haben Sie Zugang zu oder nutzen Sie ...

(Liste vorlegen UND vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. einen Videorekorder
2. ein Fax-Gerät
3. eine Satellitenschüssel zum Empfang von Fernsehprogrammen über Satellit
4. einen Decoder für Pay-TV Programme, wie z.B. Premiere
5. ein Fernsehgerät mit Videotext
6. ein anderes Videotextsystem, das ohne Fernsehgerät arbeitet
7. einen Computer
8. ein CD-ROM- oder CDI-Laufwerk
9. ein Modem
10. das Internet oder World Wide Web
11. nichts davon (NUR falls spontan genannt!)
12. weiß nicht

Tabellen N°3.1a & 3.1b, Seiten B26-27

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

- eine gute Sache,
- eine schlechte Sache oder
- weder gut noch schlecht
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N°3.2a & 3.2b, Seiten B28-29

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

- Vorteile
- ist nicht der Fall
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°3.3, Seiten B30-31

Manche Menschen haben vielleicht Ängste, wenn es um den Bau Europas, der Europäischen Union, geht. Hier ist eine Liste mit Dingen, von denen einige Leute sagen, daß sie davor Angst haben. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob Sie persönlich derzeit davor Angst haben oder nicht.

(Vorlesen)

1. ein Machtverlust der kleineren Mitgliedsstaaten
 2. ein Anstieg des Drogenhandels und des international organisierten Verbrechens
 3. unsere Sprache wird immer weniger verwendet
 4. reichere Länder zahlen mehr für andere
 5. der Beitritt anderer Länder zur Europäischen Union wird die Mitgliedsstaaten zu viel Geld kosten
 6. der Wegfall von Sozialleistungen
 7. der Verlust unserer nationalen Identität und Kultur
 8. das Ende der (nationalen Währung)
 9. die Verlegung von Arbeitsplätzen in Länder, die geringere Produktionskosten haben
 10. mehr Schwierigkeiten für (Nationalität) Bauern
 11. weniger Subventionen von der Europäischen Union für (unser Land)
- habe derzeit Angst davor
 - habe derzeit keine Angst davor
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°3.4, Seite B32

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

(Liste liegt vor. Vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N°3.5, Seite B33

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

- eher vertrauen
- eher nicht vertrauen
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°3.6, Seite B34

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

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N°4.1, Seiten B35-36-37

Manche Leute meinen, daß bestimmte politische Bereiche von der (Nationalität) Regierung entschieden werden sollten, während andere politische Bereiche gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollten. Sagen Sie mir bitte, welche der folgenden politischen Bereiche Ihrer Ansicht nach von der (Nationalität) Regierung entschieden werden sollten und welche gemeinsam innerhalb der gesamten Europäischen Union entschieden werden sollten.

(Bereiche einzeln vorlesen. Bei jedem Interview mit einem anderen Bereich beginnen. Immer für alle Bereiche abfragen)

1. Verteidigung
 2. Umweltschutz
 3. Währungsfragen
 4. humanitäre Hilfe
 5. Gesundheits- und Sozialwesen
 6. Grundregeln für Rundfunk, Fernsehen und Presse
 7. Kampf gegen Armut und soziale Ausgrenzung
 8. Einwanderungspolitik
 9. Kampf gegen Arbeitslosigkeit
 10. Landwirtschafts- und Fischereipolitik
 11. Unterstützung wirtschaftlich schwacher Regionen
 12. Bildungs- und Erziehungswesen
 13. Forschung in Wissenschaft und Technik
 14. Informationen über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen
 15. Außenpolitik gegenüber Ländern außerhalb der Europäischen Union
 16. Kulturpolitik
 17. Regelungen zum politischen Asyl
 18. Kampf gegen Drogen
- Entscheidungen durch die nationale Regierung
 - Entscheidungen gemeinsam innerhalb der EU
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°4.2, Seiten B38-39

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

(Einzelvorträge vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N°4.3, Seiten B40-41

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

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

1. Es muß eine einheitliche Währung geben, nämlich den Euro, der die (nationale Währung) und alle anderen nationalen Währungen der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union ersetzt
 2. Zusammen mit der einheitlichen europäischen Währung, dem Euro, muß es eine Europäische Zentralbank geben, die von den Mitgliedsstaaten unabhängig ist
 3. Die Europäische Zentralbank muß sich für ihre Entscheidungen vor dem Europäischen Parlament verantworten
 4. Die Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union sollten eine gemeinsame Außenpolitik gegenüber Nicht-EU-Staaten verfolgen
 5. Die Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union sollten eine gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungs-politik verfolgen
 6. Die Europäische Union sollte für jene Fragen und Probleme zuständig sein, die nicht effektiv durch die nationalen, regionalen und kommunalen Regierungen gelöst werden können
 7. Der Präsident der Europäischen Kommission und die Europäischen Kommissare müssen das Vertrauen einer Mehrheit im Europäischen Parlament besitzen. Ansonsten müssen sie zurücktreten
 8. Die Kinder sollten in der Schule lernen, wie die Institutionen der Europäischen Union arbeiten
- dafür
 - dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N°4.4a & 4.4b, Seiten B42-43

Wie ist Ihre Meinung zu dem folgenden Vorschlag? Bitte sagen Sie mir ob Sie dafür oder dagegen sind. Es muß eine einheitliche Währung geben, nämlich den Euro, der die (nationale Währung) und alle anderen nationalen Währungen der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union ersetzt.

- dafür
- dagegen
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N°4.5a & 4.5b, Seiten B44-45

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

(Vorlesen)

- sehr gut informiert,
- gut informiert,
- nicht sehr gut informiert oder
- überhaupt nicht informiert?
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°4.6, Seiten B46-47

Haben Sie irgendwelche Informationen über die einheitliche europäische Währung, den Euro, erhalten? (FALLS JA) Woher?

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. nein, habe keine Informationen erhalten
2. ja, von einer Bank, Sparkasse, Versicherung, usw.
3. ja, von einem Geschäft, Supermarkt, usw.
4. ja, von einer Schule, Universität oder anderen Bildungs- oder Fortbildungseinrichtungen
5. ja, am Arbeitsplatz
6. ja, von einer Gewerkschaft, einem Berufsverband usw.
7. ja, von einer Verbraucherorganisation
8. ja, von der (Nationalität) Regierung
9. ja, von der Landesregierung
10. ja, von der Gemeinde, dem Rathaus
11. ja, aus dem Radio
12. ja, aus dem Fernsehen
13. ja, aus Zeitungen, Zeitschriften
14. ja, von Familie und Freunden
15. ja, durch einen Brief oder eine Postwurfsendung
16. ja, im Internet, Videotext, usw.
17. sonstiges (INT.: NUR falls spontan genannt)
18. weiß nicht

Tabelle N°4.7, Seiten B48-49

Ist es Ihrer Meinung nach wichtig oder nicht, daß Informationskampagnen über den Euro die folgenden Bereiche abdecken?

(Vorlesen)

1. das Einführungsdatum der Banknoten und Münzen in Euro
 2. der Wert eines Euro in (nationale Währung)
 3. wie die Banknoten und Münzen in Euro aussehen
 4. wie man vermeiden kann, bei der Umrechnung in Euro betrogen zu werden
 5. die praktischen Auswirkungen des Euro im Hinblick auf Ihr Gehalt, Ihre Rente oder Ihre anderen Einkommen
 6. die praktischen Auswirkungen des Euro im Hinblick auf Ihr Bankkonto, Ihre Ersparnisse, Ihre Aktien und ähnliches
 7. die sozialen Auswirkungen des Euro
 8. die wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen des Euro
 9. die Rolle der Europäischen Zentralbank
- wichtig
 - nicht wichtig
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°4.8, Seite B50

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

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

1. Tschechien
 2. Slowakei
 3. Polen
 4. Ungarn
 5. Rumänien
 6. Slowenien
 7. Estland
 8. Lettland
 9. Litauen
 10. Bulgarien
 11. Zypern
 12. Malta
 13. Schweiz
 14. Norwegen
 15. Türkei
- dafür
 - dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°4.9, Seiten B51-52

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

(Kriterien einzeln vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N°5.1, Seite B53

Können Sie sich erinnern, in letzter Zeit in Zeitungen, Zeitschriften, im Radio oder im Fernsehen irgend etwas über das Europäische Parlament gelesen oder gehört zu haben?

Das ist die parlamentarische Versammlung der Europäischen Union.

- Ja
- Nein
- Weiß nicht

Tabellen N°5.2a & 5.2b, Seiten B54-55

Die nächsten Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament werden dieses Jahr im Juni in jedem Mitgliedsstaat stattfinden. Beabsichtigen Sie, bei den nächsten Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament dieses Jahr im Juni zu wählen?

- Ja
- Nein
- nicht zutreffend/ nicht wahlberechtigt
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°5.3, Seiten B56-57

Wenn Sie an den Europawahlen teilnehmen [ODER: Wenn Sie sich entscheiden an den Europawahlen teilzunehmen], sagen Sie mir bitte für jedes der folgenden Dinge, ob dies für Sie wichtig oder unwichtig ist.

(einzeln vorlesen, jeweils eine Antwort möglich)

1. Die Persönlichkeit der Kandidaten
 2. Der Standpunkt der Kandidaten oder der Parteien zu nationalen Angelegenheiten
 3. Der Standpunkt der Kandidaten oder der Parteien zu europäischen Angelegenheiten
 4. Die neuen Herausforderungen, die Europäische Union betreffend
 5. Ihre Ansichten zu nationale Angelegenheiten
 6. Ihre Ansichten zu Europa, europäischen Angelegenheiten
 7. Wie gut Sie über die europäischen Angelegenheiten informiert sind
- wichtig
 - unwichtig
 - weiß nicht, keine Angabe

Tabelle N°5.4, Seiten B58-59

Wenn Sie an den Europawahlen im Juni 1999 nicht teilnehmen, ist das ...

(einzeln vorlesen, jeweils eine Antwort möglich)

1. weil Sie allgemein nicht an Politik und an Wahlen interessiert sind
 2. weil sie nicht an den Europawahlen interessiert sind
 3. weil sie glauben, daß das Ergebnis schon von vornherein feststeht
 4. weil Sie sich nicht für europäische Angelegenheiten interessieren
 5. weil sie gegen Europa, die Europäische Union und den Aufbau eines gemeinsamen Europas sind
 6. weil sie nicht genug über die Rolle, die Bedeutung und die Machtbefugnisse des Europäischen Parlaments wissen
 7. weil sie meinen, daß das Europäische Parlament nicht genug Machtbefugnisse hat
 8. weil Sie meinen, daß das Europäische Parlament sich nicht genug um die Dinge kümmert, die Sie interessieren
 9. weil Sie sich nicht gut genug informiert fühlen um wählen zu gehen
 10. weil Sie annehmen, daß Sie verhindert sein werden zur Wahl zu gehen, z.B. auf Reisen sind, arbeiten müssen, aus gesundheitlichen Gründen oder anderes
- Ja
 - Nein
 - Weiß nicht, keine Angabe

Tabelle N°5.5, Seite B60

Wie wichtig ist Ihrer Meinung nach die Rolle, die das Europäische Parlament heute im Leben der Europäischen Union spielt? Ist sie ...

(Vorlesen)

- sehr wichtig,
- wichtig
- nicht sehr wichtig oder
- überhaupt nicht wichtig
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°5.6, Seite B61

Möchten Sie persönlich, daß das Europäische Parlament eine wichtigere oder eine weniger wichtige Rolle spielt, als dies zur Zeit der Fall ist?

- wichtigere Rolle
- weniger wichtige Rolle
- gleiche Rolle/sollte so bleiben (NUR falls spontan genannt)
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°5.7, Seite B62

Meinen Sie, daß das Europäische Parlament Ihre Interessen als Bürger Europas schützt? Tut es dies ...

(Vorlesen)

- sehr gut,
- ziemlich gut,
- ziemlich schlecht oder
- sehr schlecht?
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°5.8, Seiten B63-64

Sehen Sie sich bitte einmal diese Liste an. Sagen Sie mir bitte, welchem politischen Bereich oder welchen politischen Bereichen das Europäische Parlament Ihrer Meinung nach besondere Aufmerksamkeit schenken sollte, um Ihre Interessen zu verteidigen. Sie können maximal drei Bereiche auswählen.

(Liste vorlegen. Maximal DREI Nennungen zulassen)

1. Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik
2. Umweltschutz und Verbraucherschutz
3. Währungsfragen
4. Wirtschaftspolitik
5. Beschäftigung
6. Zusammenarbeit mit Entwicklungsländern, 3. Welt
7. Kampf gegen Krebs und AIDS
8. Bildungs- und Kulturpolitik
9. Forschung in Wissenschaft und Technik
10. Kampf gegen Drogenhandel und Verbrechen, Kriminalität
11. Sozialpolitik
12. Einwanderungspolitik
13. Menschenrechte in der ganzen Welt
14. weiß nicht

Tabelle N°6.1, Seite B65

Allgemein gesehen: Glauben Sie, daß Gewalt gegen Kinder in (unserem Land) sehr verbreitet, ziemlich verbreitet, nicht sehr verbreitet oder überhaupt nicht verbreitet ist?

- sehr verbreitet
- ziemlich verbreitet
- nicht sehr verbreitet
- überhaupt nicht verbreitet
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°6.2, Seite B66

Sollte sich Ihrer Meinung nach die Europäische Union am Kampf gegen Gewalt gegen Kinder beteiligen?

(Liste vorlegen. Nur EINE Nennung)

- ja, auf jeden Fall
- ja, vielleicht
- nein, vielleicht nicht
- nein, auf keinen Fall
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°6.3, Seite B67

Allgemein gesehen: Glauben Sie, daß Gewalt gegen Frauen im Familien- und Freundeskreis in (unserem Land) sehr verbreitet, ziemlich verbreitet, nicht sehr verbreitet oder überhaupt nicht verbreitet ist?

- sehr verbreitet
- ziemlich verbreitet
- nicht sehr verbreitet
- überhaupt nicht verbreitet
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°6.4, Seite B68

Sollte sich Ihrer Meinung nach die Europäische Union am Kampf gegen Gewalt gegen Frauen im Familien- und Freundeskreis beteiligen?

(Liste vorlegen. Nur EINE Nennung)

- ja, auf jeden Fall
- ja, vielleicht
- nein, vielleicht nicht
- nein, auf keinen Fall
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N°6.5, Seite B69

Einige Menschen machen sich Sorgen um den Umweltschutz und den Kampf gegen Umweltverschmutzung. Ist dies Ihrer Meinung nach ...

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen. Nur EINE Nennung)

- ...ein dringendes, unmittelbares Problem
- ...eher ein Problem der Zukunft oder
- ...eigentlich gar kein Problem
- weiß nicht

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

CODES FOR MEMBER STATES / LES CODES DES ETATS MEMBRES / KODIERUNG DER MITGLIEDSLÄNDER			
Code/Kode	English	Français	Deutsch
EU 15 / UE 15	15 Members States of the EU	Les 15 Etats membres de l'UE	15 Mitgliedsländer der EU
B	Belgium	Belgique	Belgien
DK	Denmark	Danemark	Dänemark
D(W)	West Germany	Allemagne de l'Ouest	West-Deutschland
D	Germany	Allemagne	Deutschland
D(O)	East Germany	Allemagne de l'Est	Ost-Deutschland
GR	Greece	Grèce	Griechenland
E	Spain	Espagne	Spanien
F	France	France	Frankreich
IRL	Ireland	Irlande	Irland
I	Italy	Italie	Italien
L	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxemburg
NL	The Netherlands	Pays-Bas	Niederlande
A	Austria	Autriche	Österreich
P	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
FIN	Finland	Finlande	Finnland
S	Sweden	Suède	Schweden
UK	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	Vereinigtes-Königreich
Euro 11	11 euro-zone countries	Les 11 pays de la zone euro	11 Euro-Zone Länder
"Pre-ins"	4 countries outside euro-zone	Les 4 pays hors de la zone euro	11 nicht-Euro-Zone Länder

ANALYSIS VARIABLES / LES VARIABLES D'ANALYSE / ANALYSEVARIABLEN

English	Français	Deutsch	English	Français	Deutsch
Sex	Sexe	Geschlecht	Main economic activity scale	Echelle de l'activité économique principale	Haupterwerbstätigkeits-Skala
<i>Male</i>	<i>Masculin</i>	<i>Männlich</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Indépendants</i>	<i>Selbständige</i>
<i>Female</i>	<i>Féminin</i>	<i>Weiblich</i>	<i>Managers</i>	<i>Cadres</i>	<i>Führungskräfte</i>
Age	Age	Alter	<i>Other white collars</i>	<i>Autres cols blancs</i>	<i>Sonstige Angestellte</i>
<i>15-24</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>Manual workers</i>	<i>Travailleurs manuels</i>	<i>Arbeiter</i>
<i>25-39</i>	<i>25-39</i>	<i>25-39</i>	<i>House persons</i>	<i>Personnes au foyer</i>	<i>Hausfrauen/ Hausmänner</i>
<i>40-54</i>	<i>40-54</i>	<i>40-54</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Chômeurs</i>	<i>Arbeitslose</i>
<i>55+</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Retraités</i>	<i>Rentner</i>
Terminal education age	Age de fin d'études	Alter bei Bildungsabschluß	EU membership	Appartenance UE	EU Mitgliedschaft
<i>Up to 15 years</i>	<i>Jusqu'à 15 ans</i>	<i>Bis 15 Jahren</i>	<i>A good thing</i>	<i>Une bonne chose</i>	<i>Eine gute Sache</i>
<i>16-19</i>	<i>16-19</i>	<i>16-19</i>	<i>Neither good nor bad</i>	<i>Ni bonne ni mauvaise</i>	<i>Weder gut noch schlecht</i>
<i>20 years or more</i>	<i>20 ans ou plus</i>	<i>20 Jahren oder mehr</i>	<i>A bad thing</i>	<i>Une mauvaise chose</i>	<i>Eine schlechte Sache</i>
<i>Still studying</i>	<i>Etudiant</i>	<i>Schüler/Studenten</i>	Perceived knowledge scale	Echelle de connaissances déclarées	Subjektive Kenntnis-Skala

TABLES / TABLEAUX / TABELLEN

1.1a - HOW OFTEN DO PEOPLE DISCUSS POLITICAL MATTERS ? (% by country)
FRÉQUENCE DES DISCUSSIONS POLITIQUES (% par pays)

Question EN :

When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never ?

Question FR :

Quand vous êtes entre amis, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter politique ?

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Frequently	9	21	14	16	25	7	9	11	
Occasionally	52	62	66	66	50	43	53	44	
Never	39	18	17	15	25	49	37	45	
Don't know	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	
TOTAL	100	101	99	99	100	99	100	101	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Souvent</i>	17	16	12	14	8	13	15	12	13
<i>De temps en temps</i>	56	60	63	64	45	68	62	49	56
<i>Jamais</i>	26	24	25	21	47	19	22	39	30
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

1.1b - HOW OFTEN DO PEOPLE DISCUSS POLITICAL MATTERS ? (% by demographics)
FRÉQUENCE DES DISCUSSIONS POLITIQUES (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never ?

Question FR :

Quand vous êtes entre amis, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter politique ?

EB 51.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE/ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15900	7664	8236	2511	4576	3668	5145
Frequently	13	17	10	8	14	16	14
Occasionally	56	58	53	50	59	59	53
Never	30	25	36	41	27	25	32
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1458	1497	1664	3601	1963	949	3333
<i>Souvent</i>	21	24	12	11	7	11	13
<i>De temps en temps</i>	57	65	65	56	49	51	53
<i>Jamais</i>	22	10	22	32	43	38	33
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE SCALE ÉCHELLE DE CONNAISSANCES DÉCLARÉES		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	1-3	4-7	8-10
n =	4960	6214	3297	1429	6109	8481	955
Frequently	9	13	20	12	5	16	45
Occasionally	49	57	63	52	46	64	48
Never	40	29	16	36	48	20	7
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100	101	101

1.2a - TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The (NATIONALITY) government	23	71	41	53	45	41	43	43	35	51	38	57	47	46	36	53	38	49
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	26	66	54	40	47	41	45	42	36	49	51	45	45	43	37	48	36	48
Political parties	17	78	27	63	19	68	18	69	13	73	20	77	19	72	11	80	21	65
Civil service	37	55	50	42	44	44	43	45	39	50	43	53	39	49	44	47	61	21
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	28	58	64	27	63	30	47	38	55	30	53	35	33	56	38	50	40	49
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	30	55	61	27	62	30	47	35	56	30	55	35	42	47	36	48	41	46
Les partis politiques	16	71	27	56	40	49	22	65	19	67	20	70	17	71	16	72	18	71
L'administration publique	27	58	51	31	57	34	65	24	44	40	43	43	45	35	44	36	42	46

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

1.2b - TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Church	30	59	69	21	47	40	43	43	26	55	81	17	47	44	37	49	53	36
The police	42	53	85	13	66	27	65	28	61	30	55	42	56	39	55	38	72	20
The army	43	46	73	15	63	25	61	25	56	26	86	11	57	34	56	33	74	12
Justice /the (NATIONALITY) legal system	22	72	70	25	54	38	52	40	42	46	55	42	40	52	35	56	49	37
Trade unions	36	54	50	38	34	50	35	49	37	43	42	49	32	56	33	55	48	26
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
L'Eglise	58	32	45	43	47	43	39	47	74	18	69	23	48	37	56	30	50	39
La police	59	32	72	22	71	25	67	24	54	36	86	10	63	28	67	27	62	32
L'armée	57	30	61	24	68	21	59	28	66	17	85	10	57	30	74	14	63	26
La justice / le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)	36	53	59	28	59	35	61	28	42	45	61	30	53	36	48	40	45	46
Les syndicats	28	56	44	41	60	27	36	47	37	44	54	29	34	52	37	42	35	49

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

1.2c - TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it ?

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The United Nations	45	42	68	21	41	37	39	37	34	38	30	62	57	27	46	38	60	16
Non-Governmental Organisations	37	44	32	31	34	38	34	37	35	35	48	39	66	21	42	38	45	22
Charitable or voluntary organisations	48	38	63	27	48	31	49	31	50	30	70	23	70	19	65	26	60	23
Big companies	36	52	46	37	30	54	29	54	26	54	36	55	36	50	38	49	35	44
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
L'Organisation des Nations Unies	51	25	60	22	60	26	46	35	56	21	61	24	61	24	49	29	48	32
Les Organisations Non Gouvernementales	38	31	43	26	55	20	34	38	45	25	35	34	35	33	30	32	40	33
Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	60	24	55	26	72	19	51	30	64	19	57	30	48	34	66	22	60	26
Les grandes entreprises	41	41	42	43	52	35	31	48	41	42	44	41	32	49	27	56	35	49

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

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

1.3 - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by country)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS SON PAYS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very satisfied	9	22	17	15	6	9	21	7	21
Fairly satisfied	40	59	55	52	39	53	51	52	53
Not very satisfied	32	15	20	24	41	29	24	27	15
Not at all satisfied	14	3	5	6	11	9	2	10	3
Don't know	5	1	3	4	4	0	3	4	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très satisfait(e)</i>	3	21	13	17	11	6	5	12	11
<i>Plutôt satisfait(e)</i>	32	62	65	47	46	61	59	52	49
<i>Plutôt pas satisfait(e)</i>	41	9	17	23	34	27	25	18	26
<i>Pas du tout satisfait(e)</i>	23	3	3	5	4	4	7	7	9
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	6	2	8	5	2	3	11	4
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	99

1.4a - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 1998 (EB49) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)

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

Evolution entre le printemps 1998 (EB49) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 51.0
2nd column : % change from EB 49

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
					West				East									
Very satisfied	7	+6	3	-2	6	+4	6	+4	4	+2	4	-1	14	+7	4	+1	15	+6
Fairly satisfied	41	+13	28	-7	36	+4	34	+4	25	+5	37	+3	47	+11	39	+8	45	-8
Not very satisfied	24	-10	44	+9	30	-7	31	-6	35	-2	31	-1	20	-6	28	-6	9	-1
Not at all satisfied	12	-10	16	+3	10	-1	11	-1	14	-2	15	0	3	-5	12	-5	3	-1
Don't know	16	0	10	-2	16	+1	17	0	22	-1	12	-1	16	-6	17	+1	27	+2
TOTAL	100		101		98		99		100		99		100		100		99	
<i>1ère colonne: EB 51.0</i>																		
<i>2è colonne: % évolution par rapport à l'EB 49</i>	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	3	+1	11	-8	4	+2	9	+3	8	+4	1	0	1	0	5	+1	6	+3
Plutôt satisfait(e)	40	+7	49	+4	39	-1	29	-10	43	+16	35	+9	18	+1	27	-2	36	+4
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	24	-2	21	-3	33	-2	28	0	25	-15	40	+2	40	+4	20	-3	27	-4
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	8	-1	4	-1	8	0	12	+3	4	-2	10	-5	24	+3	17	+2	11	-1
Ne sait pas	25	-5	15	+7	16	+1	23	+5	19	-4	14	-7	18	-7	31	+7	20	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		99		100		101		100		100	

Due to non-response (2%), the total sum of responses in West Germany is 98 %

Pour l'Allemagne de l'Ouest, le total est de 98 % en raison du taux de "sans réponse" (2%)

1.4b - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE/ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15900	7664	8236	2511	4576	3668	5145
Very satisfied	6	6	5	6	5	6	6
Fairly satisfied	36	38	34	40	38	37	32
Not very satisfied	27	27	26	25	27	28	27
Not at all satisfied	11	12	10	7	10	12	13
Don't know	20	16	24	22	19	18	23
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	99	101	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1458	1497	1664	3601	1963	949	3333
<i>Très satisfait(e)</i>	6	6	5	6	7	6	5
<i>Plutôt satisfait(e)</i>	39	43	42	34	35	31	31
<i>Plutôt pas satisfait(e)</i>	28	29	28	25	23	29	28
<i>Pas du tout satisfait(e)</i>	10	9	9	13	8	11	14
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	16	14	16	21	26	24	22
TOTAL	99	101	100	99	99	101	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4960	6214	3297	1429	7713	4318	1906
Very satisfied	6	6	6	6	9	3	1
Fairly satisfied	33	36	40	41	51	27	12
Not very satisfied	25	26	30	25	22	35	33
Not at all satisfied	12	11	10	7	4	12	41
Don't know	24	21	15	21	13	22	14
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	99	99	101

1.5 - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR TOWN/VILLAGE (% by country)
ATTACHEMENT À SA VILLE/SON VILLAGE (% par pays)

Question EN :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village. Please tell me how attached you feel ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur ville/village. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché(e) ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	50	54	52	53	55	81	69	44	62
Fairly attached	33	32	36	36	36	13	26	37	31
Not very attached	12	11	10	9	7	4	4	14	5
Not at all attached	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	6	1
Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	101	99
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	55	48	36	65	59	33	46	43	52
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	35	35	35	27	34	47	38	40	34
<i>Pas très attaché(e)</i>	8	13	23	7	6	17	13	12	10
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	3
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	101	99

1.6 - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR REGION (% by country)

ATTACHEMENT À SA RÉGION (% par pays)

Question EN :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their region. Please tell me how attached you feel ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur région. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché(e) ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	48	48	43	43	45	82	67	42	57
Fairly attached	37	30	42	43	44	14	28	40	35
Not very attached	11	12	12	11	9	3	5	12	7
Not at all attached	4	10	2	2	2	1	1	5	1
Don't know	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	43	39	33	59	58	40	50	41	47
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	44	43	39	32	37	45	35	42	39
<i>Pas très attaché(e)</i>	10	14	23	8	5	14	13	13	11
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	3	2	4	1	0	1	2	4	3
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	101	99	101	100	101	101	101	101

1.7 - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR COUNTRY (% by country)
ATTACHEMENT À SON PAYS (% par pays)

Question EN :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to their country. Please tell me how attached you feel ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à leur pays. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché(e) ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	35	81	43	41	32	85	61	47	67
Fairly attached	42	16	44	45	49	13	29	42	31
Not very attached	17	2	10	11	16	1	8	8	2
Not at all attached	6	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1
Don't know	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	99	100	101	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	49	53	47	60	59	63	57	58	52
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	42	39	39	33	37	33	33	33	38
<i>Pas très attaché(e)</i>	6	6	12	6	4	3	8	6	8
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	2
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	99	101

1.8 - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO EUROPE (% by country)
ATTACHEMENT À L'EUROPE (% par pays)

Question EN :

People may feel different degrees of attachment to Europe. Please tell me how attached you feel ?
 (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

Les gens peuvent se sentir attachés à des degrés divers à l'Europe. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous vous sentez attaché(e) ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	23	31	18	18	16	13	29	15	21
Fairly attached	39	40	40	40	39	28	39	38	36
Not very attached	26	20	27	28	31	41	22	31	25
Not at all attached	9	7	10	10	9	16	6	13	14
Don't know	2	2	4	4	5	3	4	3	5
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	20	33	12	29	19	19	31	9	18
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	45	45	37	33	42	45	40	28	38
<i>Pas très attaché(e)</i>	24	13	40	26	29	27	21	34	29
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	7	5	8	8	7	5	5	23	11
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	6	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

2.1 - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

AUTO-ÉVALUATION DU NIVEAU DE CONNAISSANCE SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE).

Question FR :

En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE).

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	21	12	14	14	14	19	31	18	28
Know a bit (3-5)	49	56	51	51	50	52	52	62	49
Know quite a lot (6-8)	26	29	27	27	28	27	16	18	20
Know a great deal (9-10)	2	3	4	4	5	2	1	1	1
Don't know	2	0	4	4	4	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)</i>	21	17	17	11	33	15	17	39	22
<i>En sait un peu (3-5)</i>	49	54	51	43	56	55	49	44	52
<i>En sait assez (6-8)</i>	26	24	31	35	10	29	20	15	22
<i>En sait beaucoup (9-10)</i>	1	4	1	5	1	1	3	1	2
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	0	1	6	1	1	12	1	2
TOTAL	99	99	101	100	101	101	101	100	100

Please note that for visual presentation purposes, the original 10-point scale has been recoded into four categories : points 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9-10.

Veillez noter que, pour des raisons de présentation visuelle, l'échelle, présentée à l'origine en 10 points, a été recodée en 4 catégories : points 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 et 9-10.

2.2 - AWARENESS OF EU INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONNAISSANCE DES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Have you ever heard of the ... ? (SHOW CARD WITH INSTITUTIONS)

Question FR :

Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ? (MONTREZ CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS)

EB 51.0	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	96	4	99	1	87	10	86	11	82	11	87	12	87	10	94	5	92	7
European Commission	92	7	97	3	74	20	74	19	77	15	74	24	75	20	87	12	86	11
Council of Ministers of the EU	69	28	76	22	61	29	59	30	52	34	67	29	65	27	73	25	70	26
Court of Justice of the European Communities	75	22	95	5	74	18	74	18	74	18	67	30	50	39	59	37	69	27
European Ombudsman	35	60	47	49	20	64	19	65	14	66	41	55	47	42	34	61	39	55
European Central Bank	64	33	70	29	78	15	79	15	81	12	52	44	62	29	73	24	73	22
European Court of Auditors	51	44	24	72	64	27	64	27	64	25	37	59	46	43	63	34	34	59
Committee of the Regions of the EU	24	70	33	62	32	53	32	53	29	54	36	60	40	49	26	69	32	61
Social and Economic Committee of the EU	26	67	49	47	41	42	41	43	40	44	47	49	41	48	33	61	41	52
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Parlement européen</i>	90	8	98	2	94	5	90	5	91	7	97	2	97	2	86	12	89	8
<i>Commission européenne</i>	75	21	95	5	88	9	86	9	82	15	95	4	93	6	77	21	79	17
<i>Conseil des Ministres de l'UE</i>	64	30	82	15	67	28	71	20	69	27	78	18	85	12	41	55	63	32
<i>Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes</i>	47	45	85	11	77	21	67	23	56	39	81	16	75	21	63	34	63	31
<i>Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman</i>	24	67	34	57	24	73	31	54	30	64	71	25	22	70	37	59	31	60
<i>Banque Centrale européenne</i>	67	27	79	19	83	16	75	16	63	33	89	9	78	18	64	33	70	24
<i>Cour des Comptes européenne</i>	41	50	71	25	56	42	63	26	49	45	27	65	26	67	17	78	47	46
<i>Comité des Régions de l'UE</i>	29	63	41	53	12	85	41	44	46	48	33	60	18	75	14	80	28	63
<i>Comité Economique et Social de l'UE</i>	29	61	58	37	22	75	45	40	43	51	41	52	21	71	24	70	34	56

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

2.3 - HOW IS THE EUROPEAN UNION BUDGET SPENT ? (% by country)

Change from Winter 1996 (EB44.2BIS) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)

RÉPARTITION DU BUDGET DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'hiver 1996 (EB44.2BIS) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

A votre avis, dans quel domaine l'Union européenne dépense-t-elle la plus grande partie de son budget ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 51.0
2nd column : % change
from EB 44.2BIS

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Regional and cohesion funds	4	0	3	-1	5	-5	6	-5	8	-5	18	+1	12	-3	4	0	19	-7
Common Agricultural Policy funds (CAP)	16	+6	35	+7	16	+4	16	+5	16	+10	6	0	7	-2	24	+4	22	+3
Paying for officials, meetings, buildings	36	-6	42	-8	32	-3	33	-5	38	-9	23	-8	22	-1	21	-7	20	-4
Supporting Eastern Europe	5	0	4	0	10	-3	9	-3	5	-4	2	-1	2	-1	8	+1	1	-1
European Social Fund	6	0	3	-1	5	-1	5	-1	6	-1	13	-1	6	-3	6	-1	6	-1
Aid to Third World countries	8	-1	3	-1	6	+1	5	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	8	-2	2	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	-1	1	+1
Don't know	23	0	9	+3	26	+9	25	+8	22	+8	34	+9	46	+10	29	+8	29	+9
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		101		101		101		101		100	

1ère colonne : EB 51.0
2è colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 44.2BIS

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Les fonds régionaux et de cohésion	8	0	3	-1	1	-2	9	+1	13	+3	12	-2	9	+1	3	-2	7	-2
Les fonds de la politique agricole commune (PAC)	11	-5	25	+5	25	0	22	-4	11	-1	24	+3	29	+3	19	-5	17	0
Les frais de personnel, de réunions, de bâtiments	16	-5	21	-2	30	-6	30	-1	18	-3	43	-6	44	-9	25	-17	26	-7
L'aide à l'Europe de l'Est	5	0	7	-2	6	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	2	+1	3	+1	5	-1
Le Fonds Social européen	12	+1	8	-1	9	-1	6	+1	10	-6	8	+4	2	0	5	0	7	-1
L'aide aux pays du Tiers-Monde	8	+1	9	-1	10	0	3	+1	6	+2	2	0	3	+1	10	+5	6	0
Autres (SPONTANÉ)	1	0	2	-1	2	+1	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	+1	1	0	1	-1
Ne sait pas	40	+10	25	+2	17	+7	23	+3	37	+5	8	+3	11	+5	35	+19	31	+9
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		101		101		101		100	

2.4 - WHERE DO PEOPLE LOOK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU? - Question text

OU LES GENS RECHERCHENT-ILS DES INFORMATIONS SUR L'UE? - Texte de la question

Question EN :

When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Which else ? Results on next page

Question FR :

Quand vous désirez obtenir des informations sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions, lesquelles des sources suivantes utilisez-vous? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) Et encore ? Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Meetings
2. Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues [**Discussions**]
3. Daily newspapers
4. Other newspapers, magazines [**Other press**]
5. TV
6. Radio
7. The Internet, the World Wide Web [**Internet**]
8. Books, brochures, information leaflets [**Printed materials**]
9. European information on notice boards in libraries, town halls, stations, post offices [**Notice boards**]
10. EU-information offices, Euro-info-Centers, Euro-info Points, Euro-libraries, etc. [**EU offices**]
11. Specialised national or regional government information offices [**Government**]
12. Trade Unions or professional associations [**Unions & associations**]
13. Other organisations (e.g. consumer-organisations, etc.) [**Other organisations**]
14. Contact a member of European Parliament or a member of (NATIONAL PARLIAMENT) [**Parliamentarians**]
15. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
16. Never look for such information / not interested (SPONTANEOUS) [**Not interested**]
17. Don't know

Français

1. Réunions, meetings [**Réunions**]
2. Discussions avec la famille, les amis, les collègues [**Discussions**]
3. Journaux quotidiens
4. Magazines, périodiques [**Autre presse**]
5. TV
6. Radio
7. Sur Internet, le World Wide Web [**Internet**]
8. Livres, brochures, fiches d'information [**Imprimés**]
9. Panneaux d'information européenne dans les bibliothèques, mairies, gares, postes [**Panneaux d'information**]
10. Bureaux d'information de l'Union européenne, Euro-info Centres, Euro-info points, Euro-bibliothèques, etc. [**Bureaux de l'UE**]
11. Agences d'information spécialisées des administrations nationales ou locales [**Administrations**]
12. Associations professionnelles ou syndicales [**Syndicats & assoc.**]
13. Autres organisations (p.ex. organisations de consommateurs, etc.) [**Autres organisations**]
14. En contactant un membre du Parlement européen ou un membre du (PARLEMENT NATIONAL) [**Parlementaires**]
15. Autres (SPONTANE)
16. Ne cherche jamais ce type d'information, pas intéressé (SPONTANE) [**Pas intéressé**]
17. Ne sait pas

2.4 - WHERE DO PEOPLE LOOK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU? - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

OÙ LES GENS RECHERCHENT-ILS DES INFORMATIONS SUR L'UE? - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Meetings	4	5	5	5	6	1	4	2	3
2. Discussions	24	32	23	24	29	36	15	26	11
3. Daily newspapers	43	46	62	63	67	29	35	43	39
4. Other press	18	32	24	25	31	22	13	19	13
5. TV	73	74	81	81	82	78	69	63	49
6. Radio	40	52	45	47	53	21	34	37	27
7. Internet	6	17	3	3	4	3	2	4	5
8. Printed materials	14	24	14	16	21	7	10	20	14
9. Notice boards	7	7	5	5	4	3	2	7	3
10. EU offices	4	7	3	3	3	2	1	2	3
11. Government	4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2
12. Unions & associations	4	7	3	3	2	2	1	5	2
13. Other organisations	2	4	4	4	3	1	2	3	2
14. Parliamentarians	3	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	3
15. Other	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2	3
16. Not interested	13	9	9	9	7	13	17	16	23
17. Don't know	1	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	2
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	3	7	4	7	1	4	7	3	4
2. Discussions	21	32	24	35	21	26	32	14	22
3. Journaux quotidiens	41	57	62	55	24	63	61	38	46
4. Autre presse	27	28	27	34	15	37	24	14	21
5. TV	72	82	73	69	71	78	67	55	69
6. Radio	21	60	43	50	22	42	40	26	35
7. Internet	6	11	14	8	2	18	21	10	6
8. Imprimés	12	22	23	16	6	31	29	14	15
9. Panneaux d'information	3	8	12	5	2	7	10	5	5
10. Bureaux de l'UE	3	6	5	4	1	9	8	2	3
11. Administrations	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2
12. Syndicats & assoc.	3	9	5	5	1	6	5	4	3
13. Autres organisations	1	7	6	4	1	5	3	3	3
14. Parlementaires	1	6	2	2	0	4	4	3	2
15. Autres	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	2
16. Pas intéressé	11	5	9	9	16	5	13	20	13
17. Ne sait pas	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	5	2

2.5 - PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING EU INFORMATION - Question text
SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE PRÉFÉRÉS - Texte de la question

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

1. A short leaflet, that just gives an overview [**Short leaflet**]
2. A more detailed brochure [**Brochure**]
3. A book giving you a complete description [**Book**]
4. A video tape
5. On the Internet
6. A CD-ROM
7. A computer terminal allowing you to consult databases [**Computer terminal**]
8. From the television
9. From the radio
10. From daily newspapers
11. From other newspapers, magazines [**Other press**]
12. I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS) [**Does not want EU info**]
13. None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)
14. Don't know

Français

1. Un petit dépliant vous donnant juste un aperçu [**Dépliant**]
2. Une brochure plus détaillée [**Brochure**]
3. Un livre vous donnant une description complète [**Livre**]
4. Une cassette vidéo
5. Sur Internet
6. Un CD-ROM
7. Un terminal d'ordinateur vous permettant de consulter des banques de données
[**Terminal ordinateur**]
8. A la télévision
9. A la radio
10. Dans les journaux quotidiens
11. Dans d'autres périodiques, magazines [**Autre Presse**]
12. Je ne souhaite pas d'information sur l'Union européenne (SPONTANÉ)
[**Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE**]
13. Sous aucune de ces formes (SPONTANÉ)
14. Ne sait pas

2.5 - PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING EU INFORMATION - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

SUPPORTS D'INFORMATION SUR L'UE PRÉFÉRÉS - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Short leaflet	18	22	18	20	26	6	17	29	
2. Brochure	29	27	25	26	30	34	34	17	
3. Book	9	10	5	5	7	23	15	12	
4. Video tape	10	5	4	5	6	5	9	8	
5. Internet	6	21	4	4	4	5	5	6	
6. CD-ROM	6	9	5	4	4	3	3	1	
7. Computer terminal	3	6	2	2	1	4	3	2	
8. Television	58	71	59	60	63	69	49	39	
9. Radio	28	45	25	27	35	20	26	23	
10. Daily newspapers	28	46	43	44	48	26	28	29	
11. Other press	14	20	12	12	16	9	12	6	
12. Does not want EU info*	11	3	7	6	4	7	5	9	
13. None of these ways *	2	2	4	3	2	2	4	3	
14. Don't know	1	0	4	4	5	1	3	4	
* = Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Dépliant	18	29	28	29	12	35	34	20	19
2. Brochure	15	29	27	31	14	25	29	18	24
3. Livre	16	13	5	7	16	8	16	9	11
4. Cassette vidéo	15	10	7	7	8	9	9	7	8
5. Internet	8	11	13	6	5	16	18	9	7
6. CD-ROM	6	8	10	4	3	5	9	3	5
7. Terminal ordinateur	7	2	5	2	3	5	8	4	4
8. Télévision	56	56	57	41	63	62	53	44	55
9. Radio	16	37	27	28	19	30	29	20	24
10. Journaux quotidiens	27	39	44	33	18	52	40	27	32
11. Autre presse	15	11	15	16	8	18	13	8	11
12. Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE *	4	3	2	10	8	2	2	8	6
13. Sous aucune de ces formes *	2	2	3	1	5	2	1	5	4
14. Ne sait pas	5	4	2	2	3	1	3	7	4

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

Question EN :

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

For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it ?

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	64	31	56	38	50	42	48	44	42	50	51	43	62	30	60	34	50	43
Radio	76	20	78	17	69	24	67	26	58	33	59	34	72	19	68	25	79	16
Television	79	19	72	23	71	24	68	26	59	34	61	37	66	31	58	38	77	17
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La presse écrite	45	45	59	31	73	22	49	38	49	27	65	27	53	38	24	68	49	42
La radio	53	30	71	20	79	12	75	19	65	20	81	11	77	16	66	22	66	24
La télévision	59	34	74	20	84	12	76	18	75	16	79	15	72	21	71	24	67	28

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

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

2.7a - NEWS VIEWERSHIP ON THE TELEVISION (% per country)
AUDIENCE DES INFORMATIONS À LA TÉLÉVISION (% par pays)

Question EN :

About how often do you watch the news on television ? (SHOW CARD)

Question FR :

Tous les combien à peu près regardez-vous les émissions d'information à la télévision ? (MONTRER CARTE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	67	74	68	70	76	82	70	59	68
Several times a week	19	18	20	19	17	13	18	24	21
Once or twice a week	8	6	6	5	4	4	7	10	8
Less often	4	2	4	4	3	1	3	4	3
Never	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	101	99	99	101	101	100	101	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tous les jours</i>	82	74	75	65	63	83	67	72	71
<i>Plusieurs fois par semaine</i>	12	17	17	23	21	11	19	17	18
<i>Une ou deux fois par semaine</i>	4	6	4	8	11	3	10	8	6
<i>Moins souvent</i>	3	3	2	4	5	2	4	2	3
<i>Jamais</i>	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	101	101	101	100	99

2.7b - NEWS READERSHIP OF DAILY PAPERS (% by country)
LECTURE DES INFORMATIONS DANS LES QUOTIDIENS (% par pays)

Question EN :

About how often do you read the news in daily papers ? (SHOW CARD)

Question FR :

Tous les combien à peu près lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens ? (MONTRER CARTE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	30	54	57	58	61	16	28	28	43
Several times a week	17	13	16	16	16	14	12	14	22
Once or twice a week	17	15	8	8	8	16	20	20	20
Less often	18	10	11	10	9	20	19	21	11
Never	18	7	8	7	5	34	20	17	3
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	99	100	99	100	99
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tous les jours</i>	29	54	59	56	17	70	60	50	41
<i>Plusieurs fois par semaine</i>	22	16	15	17	13	13	17	14	16
<i>Une ou deux fois par semaine</i>	15	10	8	13	19	7	10	15	15
<i>Moins souvent</i>	17	11	6	10	19	7	10	9	14
<i>Jamais</i>	16	10	13	3	32	3	2	12	14
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	100	101	101	99	101	100	100	100	100

2.7c - NEWS LISTENERSHIP ON THE RADIO (% by country)
ÉCOUTE DES INFORMATIONS À LA RADIO (% par pays)

Question EN :

About how often do you listen to the news on the radio ? (SHOW CARD)

Question FR :

Tous les combien à peu près écoutez-vous les émissions d'information à la radio ? (MONTRER CARTE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	41	64	52	55	64	17	33	37	65
Several times a week	22	14	21	20	17	15	17	19	17
Once or twice a week	11	8	8	8	6	11	14	9	8
Less often	12	9	12	11	9	23	16	18	7
Never	13	5	5	5	3	34	21	17	2
Don't know	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	99
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tous les jours</i>	23	62	58	67	29	49	48	46	41
<i>Plusieurs fois par semaine</i>	14	16	13	18	16	14	17	14	17
<i>Une ou deux fois par semaine</i>	10	6	6	6	15	11	9	10	10
<i>Moins souvent</i>	24	9	10	6	22	19	19	14	16
<i>Jamais</i>	28	6	13	3	18	7	6	16	16
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.8 - ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY - Question text
ACCÈS AUX TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Do you have access to, or do you use ... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Results on next page

Question FR :

Avez-vous accès à, ou utilisez-vous ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES)

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. A video recorder **[VCR]**
2. A fax
3. A satellite dish to pick up satellite TV programmes **[Satellite TV]**
4. A decoder for pay-TV programmes, such as (PAY-TV CHANNEL) **[Pay-TV]**
5. A television fitted with teletext **[Teletext]**
6. A minitel or another videotext system working without a television set **[Minitel]**
7. A computer
8. A CD-ROM or CDI-reader **[CD-ROM]**
9. A modem
10. The Internet or the World Wide Web **[Internet]**
11. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
12. Don't know

Français

1. Un magnétoscope / une vidéo **[Magnétoscope]**
2. Un fax
3. Une antenne parabolique pour capter les programmes TV émis par satellite **[TV par satellite]**
4. Un décodeur pour capter les programmes TV payants tels que (CHAÎNE TV PAYANTE)
[TV payante]
5. Une télévision équipée du télétexte **[Télétexte]**
6. Un minitel ou un autre système de vidéotexte fonctionnant sans poste de télévision **[Minitel]**
7. Un ordinateur
8. Un lecteur CD-ROM ou CDI **[CD-ROM]**
9. Un modem
10. Internet ou le World Wide Web **[Internet]**
11. Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANÉ)
12. Ne sait pas

2.8 - ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

ACCÈS AUX TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. VCR	79	79	69	68	63	38	78	74	81
2. Fax	18	38	17	17	15	6	10	16	12
3. Satellite TV	3	37	28	30	37	2	15	11	15
4. Pay-TV	9	11	5	5	4	10	13	15	11
5. Teletext	67	86	65	68	78	7	62	18	52
6. Minitel	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	21	2
7. Computer	36	65	30	29	29	15	31	28	28
8. CD-ROM	25	48	21	20	19	6	17	18	13
9. Modem	15	48	11	11	11	6	11	10	15
10. Internet	11	44	9	9	8	5	8	8	12
11. None of these *	9	3	12	12	9	52	13	16	14
12. Don't know	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
* = Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Magnétoscope	74	74	80	70	56	71	77	88	74
2. Fax	19	27	27	17	10	24	34	21	18
3. TV par satellite	8	18	4	52	9	18	29	24	18
4. TV payante	8	6	5	3	7	9	20	20	11
5. Télétexte	69	59	84	63	24	67	82	72	58
6. Minitel	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	4
7. Ordinateur	35	45	65	31	25	50	67	43	35
8. CD-ROM	22	36	45	20	16	29	53	27	23
9. Modem	16	31	43	13	7	39	58	26	17
10. Internet	13	22	35	11	6	37	55	22	14
11. Aucun de ceux-ci *	14	12	5	9	36	12	3	6	13
12. Ne sait pas	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1

3.1a - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)
Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)
SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 51.0
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 50.0

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
A good thing	47	0	51	-5	46	-5	44	-4	38	0	54	-13	55	-8	47	-5	78	-1
A bad thing	8	-1	23	+3	11	-1	11	0	10	0	11	+2	4	-3	14	+2	3	-1
Neither good nor bad	35	-1	22	0	29	+2	32	+2	40	-1	29	+6	26	+1	31	+1	12	+2
Don't know	10	+3	4	+1	14	+4	14	+4	13	+3	6	+4	15	+10	9	+3	8	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		100		100		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 51.0 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 50.0	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	62	-6	77	0	73	-2	36	-2	59	+1	45	0	34	-1	31	-6	49	-5
Une mauvaise chose	5	0	3	-3	5	-1	23	+4	4	-5	19	-2	33	-3	23	+1	12	0
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	22	+5	17	+2	18	+2	31	-5	24	0	31	+1	28	+3	26	-3	27	+1
Ne sait pas	12	+3	3	0	4	+1	10	+3	13	+4	6	+1	6	+2	20	+8	12	+4
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		101		101		100		100	

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE/ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 51.0 n =	15900	7664	8236	2511	4576	3668	5145
A good thing	49	52	45	51	51	51	44
A bad thing	12	13	11	7	11	12	15
Neither good nor bad	27	26	29	25	28	28	27
Don't know	12	9	15	17	11	9	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1458	1497	1664	3601	1963	949	3333
<i>Une bonne chose</i>	55	65	55	42	47	43	41
<i>Une mauvaise chose</i>	11	8	10	14	9	12	17
<i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	25	21	26	30	28	31	29
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	8	6	9	14	16	15	14
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	101	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE SCALE ÉCHELLE DE CONNAISSANCES DÉCLARÉES		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	1 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 10
n =	4960	6214	3297	1429	6109	8481	955
A good thing	40	45	64	58	36	56	71
A bad thing	15	12	9	7	13	12	11
Neither good nor bad	29	30	21	22	30	26	15
Don't know	16	13	6	13	21	6	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 51.0

2nd column : % change
from EB 50.0

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
Benefited	44	0	62	-8	36	-6	35	-4	29	-1	67	-9	48	-10	44	-9	86	+1
Not benefited	32	0	23	+3	37	+4	39	+3	44	-1	18	+1	21	-4	27	0	3	-2
Don't know	24	0	15	+5	26	+1	26	+1	26	+1	15	+8	32	+14	28	+7	11	+1
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		99		100		101		99		100	
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
1ère colonne : EB 51.0																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 50.0																		
Bénéficié	51	0	65	-4	67	0	37	-4	71	+4	43	+4	21	-6	31	-6	44	-5
Pas bénéficié	19	-8	15	+1	19	-3	40	+6	11	-7	40	-4	55	+2	37	-5	29	-2
Ne sait pas	30	+8	20	+2	14	+2	23	-2	18	+3	18	+1	24	+4	32	+11	27	+7
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	

3.2b - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by demographics)

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE/ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15900	7664	8236	2511	4576	3668	5145
Benefited	44	49	39	45	48	46	39
Not benefited	29	30	29	21	27	32	33
Don't know	27	21	32	34	25	22	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1458	1497	1664	3601	1963	949	3333
<i>Bénéficié</i>	55	60	50	37	41	39	35
<i>Pas bénéficié</i>	25	25	28	33	27	34	35
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	20	14	22	30	32	27	29
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4960	6214	3297	1429	7713	4318	1906
Benefited	36	41	58	53	74	21	7
Not benefited	33	32	24	17	11	43	87
Don't know	31	27	18	30	14	36	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

3.3 - CITIZENS' FEARS - Question text

LES CRAINTES DES CITOYENS - Texte de la question

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

1. A loss of power for smaller Member States [**Less power small countries**]
2. An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime [**More drugs/crime**]
3. Our language being used less and less [**Language used less**]
4. Richer countries paying more for the others [**Rich countries pay more**]
5. Other countries joining the European Union will cost member countries too much money
[**Enlargement expensive**]
6. The loss of social benefits
7. The loss of our national identity and culture [**Loss of identity/culture**]
8. The end of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)
9. The transfer of jobs to countries which have lower production costs [**Transfer of jobs**]
10. More difficulties for (NATIONALITY) farmers [**Farmers difficulties**]
11. Less subsidies from the European Union for (OUR COUNTRY) [**Less subsidies**]

Français

1. Une perte de pouvoir pour les plus petits pays membres [**Perte de pouvoir petits pays**]
2. Un renforcement du trafic de drogue et du crime international organisé [**Plus de drogue/criminalité**]
3. Que notre langue soit de moins en moins utilisée [**Langue moins utilisée**]
4. Que les pays les plus riches paient plus pour les autres [**Pays riches paient plus**]
5. Que l'arrivée de nouveaux pays dans l'Union européenne coûte trop d'argent aux pays membres
[**Elargissement cher**]
6. La perte d'avantages sociaux
7. La perte de notre identité et de notre culture nationale [**Perte identité/culture**]
8. La fin de (MONNAIE NATIONALE)
9. Le transfert d'emplois vers des pays où l'on produit moins cher [**Transfert d'emplois**]
10. Plus de difficultés pour les agriculteurs (NATIONALITÉ) [**Difficultés agriculteurs**]
11. Moins de subventions de l'Union européenne pour (NOTRE PAYS) [**Moins de subventions**]

3.3 - CITIZENS' FEARS - Résultats in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

LES CRAINTES DES CITOYENS - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0 + : Currently afraid of it - : Not currently afraid of it	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	1. Less power small countries	42	49	60	38	16	70	16	70	16	71	60	26	28	56	50	39	53
2. More drugs/crime	57	33	68	30	63	30	64	29	69	25	60	34	42	46	52	41	64	25
3. Language used less	36	59	41	58	42	51	41	53	35	57	54	41	32	58	42	54	49	41
4. Rich countries pay more	43	46	32	61	55	35	54	35	49	36	26	54	27	57	56	38	32	50
5. Enlargement expensive	55	32	47	46	57	31	57	31	56	30	42	39	38	44	60	30	42	39
6. Loss of social benefits	55	33	54	43	62	30	64	28	72	20	53	31	51	37	67	27	51	37
7. Loss of identity/culture	46	48	48	51	43	49	42	49	41	51	54	39	35	54	49	48	63	29
8. End of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)	49	46	51	46	49	43	49	43	51	40	67	26	32	56	61	35	41	50
9. Transfer of jobs	71	21	66	30	67	25	68	23	73	18	62	25	41	39	76	19	64	25
10. Farmers difficulties	56	29	48	43	47	37	48	36	52	31	69	22	62	27	72	21	51	34
11. Less subsidies	44	37	45	47	47	36	48	35	49	33	63	24	59	29	53	30	60	27
+ : Craint actuellement - : Ne craint pas actuellement	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Perte de pouvoir petits pays	31	49	46	46	45	49	31	58	43	43	60	35	57	36	45	39	36	50
2. Plus de drogue/criminalité	46	41	72	24	58	39	57	37	67	25	79	19	77	21	66	27	57	35
3. Langue moins utilisée	37	53	60	37	38	60	29	65	40	51	42	54	34	62	42	50	39	54
4. Pays riches paient plus	31	49	57	35	55	41	42	43	20	62	41	52	33	57	48	38	43	44
5. Elargissement cher	37	40	61	28	55	37	50	35	35	42	48	37	46	41	51	32	49	35
6. Perte d'avantages sociaux	23	58	55	35	57	39	52	38	44	43	62	34	58	34	53	35	53	36
7. Perte identité/culture	36	52	49	45	42	54	40	52	44	47	45	50	47	49	68	25	46	46
8. Fin de (MONNAIE NATIONALE)	44	46	39	56	39	59	44	49	50	42	55	42	47	46	65	28	51	42
9. Transfert d'emplois	44	36	66	26	63	32	63	30	48	35	70	26	78	18	66	23	61	27
10. Difficultés agriculteurs	40	38	55	28	57	34	57	33	69	23	69	27	59	33	58	29	56	31
11. Moins de subventions	34	41	41	38	43	46	46	37	56	31	56	35	45	42	51	30	49	34

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

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

3.4 - PERCEIVED ROLE OF EU INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
ÉVALUATION DU RÔLE DES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN:

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

Question FR:

Pour chacune des institutions européennes suivantes, pensez-vous qu'elle joue un rôle important ou pas dans la vie de l'Union européenne? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS)

EB 51.0 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West		East				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-	+	-								
European Parliament	77	10	76	14	65	17	65	17	63	18	75	8	72	5	79	10	79	4
European Commission	76	10	70	17	59	17	59	17	61	18	67	10	64	5	72	12	77	3
Council of Ministers of the EU	60	15	56	17	52	18	52	18	51	20	63	10	59	6	61	16	66	5
Court of Justice of the European Communities	64	13	72	15	64	15	64	14	68	12	63	11	49	9	55	17	65	6
European Ombudsman	36	24	30	23	16	24	16	24	14	21	43	12	44	12	34	21	49	8
European Central Bank	59	12	53	16	69	10	71	9	76	7	54	10	56	6	64	14	72	3
European Court of Auditors	47	19	23	17	53	17	54	16	59	13	41	14	47	7	53	16	47	7
Committee of the Regions of the EU	30	22	23	21	30	23	30	23	29	22	41	13	41	10	30	25	47	5
Social and Economic Committee of the EU	34	20	33	21	37	20	37	20	39	18	49	10	42	9	37	21	49	6
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Important - : Pas important	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	78	7	89	2	77	11	70	12	75	5	84	6	81	9	64	9	72	10
Commission européenne	70	5	85	5	77	8	66	14	70	6	79	8	76	9	56	9	66	10
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	62	10	75	7	69	9	53	18	63	7	63	14	70	10	31	12	55	13
Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes	56	10	81	5	68	13	56	15	56	8	76	8	71	10	47	10	57	12
Médiateur européen/Ombudsman	24	12	36	14	31	24	28	25	38	12	70	10	25	20	28	11	29	17
Banque Centrale européenne	65	7	75	7	79	6	66	10	61	7	75	9	70	8	46	11	62	9
Cour des Comptes européenne	46	10	65	10	62	11	54	14	54	8	48	15	29	16	19	11	45	13
Comité des Régions de l'UE	33	13	43	14	23	20	31	21	49	9	38	18	20	19	17	12	30	17
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	35	11	58	9	33	15	40	19	49	9	47	13	29	16	22	12	36	15

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

3.5 - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN:

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

Question FR:

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en l'Union européenne ?

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Tend to trust	41	32	32	31	45	55	39	42	
Tend not to trust	46	58	46	46	47	29	44	25	
Don't know	12	10	21	22	8	16	17	32	
TOTAL	99	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Plutôt confiance</i>	53	52	43	32	57	36	21	20	39
<i>Plutôt pas confiance</i>	23	33	40	48	21	45	61	48	40
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	24	16	17	20	23	20	18	32	21
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	101	100	100	100

3.6 - TRUST IN EU INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN:

For each of the following European institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it ?
 (SHOW CARD WITH INSTITUTIONS)

Question FR:

Pour chacune des institutions européennes suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS)

EB 51.0 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West			East			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-	+	-								
European Parliament	53	33	48	42	43	34	43	34	41	33	55	28	59	17	54	31	55	16
European Commission	45	40	23	65	29	44	28	45	25	49	43	33	51	18	44	35	44	23
Council of Ministers of the EU	36	40	39	36	32	36	31	36	28	35	38	34	45	20	39	36	38	21
Court of Justice of the European Communities	45	32	64	22	50	24	50	23	50	22	45	29	38	21	39	32	51	9
European Ombudsman	29	31	28	23	16	25	15	25	11	24	24	30	39	17	24	30	41	7
European Central Bank	44	27	43	25	50	24	50	24	48	25	36	26	37	24	41	32	48	11
European Court of Auditors	35	30	17	22	38	28	39	27	41	25	24	29	32	23	36	30	35	9
Committee of the Regions of the EU	22	32	15	26	19	30	19	30	20	27	24	27	33	19	23	30	31	10
Social and Economic Committee of the EU	25	30	23	27	21	31	21	30	23	27	28	28	33	19	26	30	33	10
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	65	13	68	18	51	35	48	32	56	15	58	27	38	39	32	37	50	28
Commission européenne	58	13	60	24	46	36	35	42	51	16	43	39	23	52	25	37	40	33
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	47	18	54	21	50	26	35	36	45	16	43	32	28	43	15	32	36	30
Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes	46	15	63	15	62	16	45	27	40	14	59	21	45	26	30	27	44	23
Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	27	16	27	21	33	17	25	27	27	15	57	19	14	27	19	25	24	23
Banque Centrale européenne	49	14	61	12	68	12	44	27	42	15	54	24	37	29	22	31	42	24
Cour des Comptes européenne	37	15	55	15	51	14	38	29	38	15	34	27	14	26	11	25	32	24
Comité des Régions de l'UE	28	16	34	16	19	19	23	31	34	15	26	28	10	26	8	25	22	25
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	30	16	42	17	24	17	26	31	33	15	31	27	12	26	11	26	24	25

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

4.1 - POLICIES : NATIONAL OR EU LEVEL DECISION-MAKING ? - Question text
DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ?
- Texte de la question

Question EN : Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by the (NATIONALITY) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Union. Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (NATIONALITY) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Union ? Results on next two pages

Question FR : Il y a des personnes qui pensent que certains domaines d'action politique devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ) tandis que d'autres domaines devraient être décidés en commun au sein de l'Union européenne. Parmi les domaines d'action politique suivants, quels sont ceux qui, selon vous, devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ) et ceux où les décisions devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ? Résultats sur les deux pages suivantes

English

1. Defence
2. Protection of the environment [**Environment**]
3. Currency
4. Humanitarian aid
5. Health and social welfare
6. Basic rules for broadcasting and press [**Media**]
7. Fight against poverty/social exclusion [**Poverty/social exclusion**]
8. Immigration policy [**Immigration**]
9. The fight against unemployment [**Unemployment**]
10. Agriculture and Fishing policy [**Agric. & Fishing**]
11. Supporting regions which are experiencing economic difficulties [**Regional aid**]
12. Education
13. Scientific and technological research [**Research**]
14. Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions [**EU information**]
15. Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union [**Foreign policy**]
16. Cultural policy
17. Rules for political asylum [**Political asylum**]
18. The fight against drugs [**Drugs**]

Français

1. La défense
2. La protection de l'environnement [**Environnement**]
3. La monnaie
4. L'aide humanitaire
5. La santé et la sécurité sociale [**Santé & séc. sociale**]
6. Les règles de base en matière de radio, de télévision et de presse [**Médias**]
7. La lutte contre la pauvreté/l'exclusion sociale [**Pauvreté/exclusion sociale**]
8. La politique d'immigration [**Immigration**]
9. La lutte contre le chômage [**Chômage**]
10. L'agriculture et la politique de la pêche [**Agric. & Pêche**]
11. L'aide aux régions qui ont des difficultés économiques [**Aide régionale**]
12. L'enseignement
13. La recherche scientifique et technologique [**Recherche**]
14. L'information sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions [**Information UE**]
15. La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne [**Politique étrangère**]
16. La politique culturelle
17. Les règles en matière d'asile politique [**Asile politique**]
18. La lutte contre la drogue [**Drogue**]

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

Results for items 1-9 in % by country (Full question text on page B.35)

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

Résultats pour les libellés 1-9 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.35)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
EB 51.0																		
1. Defence	30	62	65	30	43	52	42	52	40	52	80	17	42	45	44	49	70	20
2. Environment	32	63	51	47	39	57	38	58	34	60	41	58	33	57	40	56	55	40
3. Currency	17	77	46	49	32	61	32	62	29	65	46	51	26	63	26	70	33	61
4. Humanitarian aid	19	74	49	48	34	59	35	58	39	55	33	64	22	68	24	72	29	64
5. Health & social welfare	58	37	90	9	68	27	69	26	72	23	56	42	61	31	72	23	68	28
6. Media	53	41	81	16	64	29	64	29	65	28	61	35	51	36	60	32	54	34
7. Poverty/ social exclusion	31	64	56	41	34	60	34	60	36	59	39	59	30	61	36	60	41	53
8. Immigration	31	63	60	37	42	52	40	54	36	58	44	50	29	60	36	59	47	45
9. Unemployment	43	53	70	28	49	46	48	47	44	52	42	55	47	46	44	53	52	43
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE
1. Défense	35	60	39	51	25	72	56	38	55	35	90	7	79	18	67	27	48	46
2. Environnement	37	58	45	50	16	82	46	49	43	51	63	33	61	36	52	44	40	55
3. Monnaie	14	81	24	71	18	80	35	60	42	50	41	53	50	43	63	30	33	61
4. Aide humanitaire	16	80	32	62	20	78	43	51	31	63	55	40	66	30	34	59	29	65
5. Santé & séc. sociale	44	50	72	24	65	34	69	26	55	40	90	8	93	6	72	23	65	30
6. Médias	43	49	59	33	64	31	62	29	53	37	49	44	77	19	67	27	59	34
7. Pauvreté/ exclusion sociale	21	75	41	54	38	59	37	59	38	57	52	43	55	42	45	50	35	60
8. Immigration	18	78	42	52	31	66	56	40	46	46	80	16	64	32	62	32	39	54
9. Chômage	30	65	52	43	50	48	39	57	43	52	68	28	59	39	65	31	47	48

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

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

Results for items 10-18 in % by country (Full question text on page B.35)

DOMAINES D'ACTION POLITIQUE : NIVEAU DE DÉCISION NATIONAL OU UE ? Résultats pour les libellés 10-18 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.35)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	West		D		East		NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
					NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU								
EB 51.0	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
10. Agric. & Fishing	32	60	50	47	37	53	37	53	37	53	58	40	51	41	50	43	46	45
11. Regional aid	22	70	35	59	31	60	30	60	30	62	33	62	22	68	43	53	24	66
12. Education	63	33	80	18	67	26	68	25	74	21	67	30	65	27	69	27	72	23
13. Research	19	75	40	56	41	53	40	53	37	55	31	65	23	66	24	72	25	65
14. EU information	14	78	38	57	22	70	22	70	20	71	40	55	21	67	20	74	24	67
15. Foreign policy	12	79	44	50	20	72	20	72	20	71	48	46	19	67	19	73	25	61
16. Cultural policy	59	34	84	13	63	28	65	27	71	23	72	24	54	35	63	32	67	23
17. Political asylum	33	60	63	34	45	49	45	49	44	50	51	44	28	59	38	55	44	44
18. Drugs	27	68	35	63	28	66	27	68	22	74	37	60	30	61	24	74	39	57
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE	NAT	UE
10. Agric. & Pêche	43	47	47	44	35	62	53	37	54	41	75	19	62	32	55	35	47	45
11. Aide régionale	31	63	28	65	36	60	36	58	30	64	44	50	43	51	37	53	33	59
12. Enseignement	45	51	69	26	69	28	68	26	65	29	79	18	76	20	78	18	66	29
13. Recherche	16	77	20	73	22	73	29	63	29	61	45	47	49	44	41	51	30	63
14. Information UE	16	78	25	68	21	76	25	64	26	65	32	62	35	59	33	58	23	69
15. Politique étrangère	11	79	22	66	16	80	28	61	29	59	47	46	44	49	35	53	23	68
16. Politique culturelle	41	50	63	29	65	31	68	23	58	33	69	24	76	17	59	31	59	32
17. Asile politique	18	73	44	48	29	69	57	36	47	42	63	31	61	33	57	33	40	52
18. Drogue	23	73	35	60	24	74	28	65	34	61	41	55	48	49	43	54	30	66

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

4.2 - EU ACTIONS : PRIORITY OR NOT ? - Question text
ACTIONS DE L'UE : PRIORITÉ OU PAS ? - Texte de la question

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

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

English

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

Français

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

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

(Full question text on previous page)

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

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0 + : Priority - : Not a priority	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Enlargement	24	67	60	31	21	67	20	66	17	66	41	42	29	48	20	70	42	35
2. Citizens	78	16	75	18	70	21	70	21	68	21	78	16	73	14	79	16	72	13
3. The euro	75	20	54	39	61	30	61	30	59	31	75	15	72	16	82	16	80	8
4. Poverty	93	4	89	8	85	9	86	9	89	5	94	3	87	4	97	3	92	2
5. Environment	83	14	94	4	77	16	76	16	76	16	93	4	81	9	90	9	88	5
6. Consumers	83	13	81	14	71	19	71	20	71	20	90	6	81	9	88	10	86	7
7. Fighting unemployment	93	5	82	14	88	7	89	7	92	3	95	2	90	2	96	4	93	3
8. EU reform	52	36	77	14	52	32	52	31	51	28	62	20	52	27	49	37	64	15
9. Drugs + crime	89	6	94	5	83	10	84	9	88	6	94	3	84	7	93	6	93	2
10. Foreign policy	57	33	52	37	46	41	43	42	35	49	71	16	55	27	57	32	59	20
11. Peace + security	93	3	93	5	86	8	87	7	89	5	96	1	89	3	95	4	90	4
12. Human rights	85	10	89	7	75	16	75	16	74	16	89	6	84	6	89	8	85	5
+ : Priorité - : Pas priorité	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Elargissement	27	57	31	58	32	59	25	58	23	53	22	69	45	40	32	51	27	58
2. Citoyens	76	16	76	16	84	12	59	23	72	15	79	16	78	14	59	26	72	18
3. L'euro	76	16	87	10	79	18	58	28	68	17	71	23	49	40	41	44	66	25
4. Pauvreté	87	7	93	4	89	9	85	8	93	2	88	8	91	6	83	9	88	6
5. Environnement	81	12	89	6	88	9	80	11	86	7	86	11	94	4	84	9	83	11
6. Consommateurs	80	12	86	10	76	21	78	11	87	6	80	16	80	14	75	16	79	14
7. Lutte contre le chômage	89	5	95	2	90	9	89	4	94	2	89	9	93	5	87	8	90	5
8. Réforme de l'UE	51	30	55	29	64	25	61	20	53	27	42	41	66	18	50	27	52	29
9. Drogue + crime	85	9	93	4	92	7	84	8	90	4	91	6	93	5	89	5	88	7
10. Politique étrangère	52	35	62	26	60	32	53	29	58	26	40	46	41	44	44	35	51	34
11. Paix + sécurité	88	6	96	2	95	3	86	6	91	4	92	5	92	5	88	6	90	5
12. Droits de l'Homme	81	11	90	5	89	8	75	11	84	7	86	10	87	7	74	13	81	11

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

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

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

Question EN :

What is your opinion on each of the following proposals ? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. (READ OUT, ROTATING THE ORDER) Results on next page

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur chacune des propositions suivantes ? Veuillez me dire, pour chaque proposition, si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre. (LIRE, ROTATION DE L'ORDRE) - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union **[Single currency]**
2. With the single European currency, the euro, there has to be a European Central Bank which is independent of the Member States **[European Central Bank]**
3. The European Central Bank has to be accountable for its decisions to the European Parliament **[ECB accountable EP]**
4. The Member States of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union **[Common foreign policy]**
5. The European Union Member States should have a common defence and security policy **[Common defense policy]**
6. The European Union should be responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments **[Subsidiarity]**
7. The President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners should have the support of a majority in the European Parliament. Otherwise, they should resign **[EC support of EP]**
8. Children should be taught at school about the way European Union institutions work **[EU taught at school]**

Français

1. Il doit y avoir une monnaie unique, l'euro, remplaçant (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies nationales des Etats membres de l'Union européenne **[Monnaie unique]**
2. Avec la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro, il doit y avoir une Banque Centrale Européenne, indépendante des Etats membres **[Banque Centrale Européenne]**
3. La Banque Centrale Européenne doit rendre compte de ses décisions au Parlement européen **[BCE rend compte au PE]**
4. Les pays membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des pays hors de l'Union européenne **[Politique étrangère commune]**
5. Les pays membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique de sécurité et de défense commune **[Politique de défense commune]**
6. L'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux **[Subsidiarité]**
7. Le Président de la Commission européenne et les Commissaires européens devraient avoir la confiance d'une majorité du Parlement européen. Autrement, ils devraient démissionner **[Soutien du PE à la CE]**
8. On devrait apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent **[Enseignement sur l'UE à l'école]**

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

EB 51.0 + : For - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Single currency	76	17	44	48	58	32	57	33	53	35	65	21	70	15	68	26	71	12
2. European Central Bank	72	13	66	22	70	16	71	16	72	14	65	16	63	12	69	16	70	7
3. ECB accountable EP	77	8	82	10	70	13	71	13	75	10	75	7	72	6	80	8	78	2
4. Common foreign policy	68	15	56	34	69	13	68	13	67	16	70	14	62	11	67	15	59	11
5. Common defence policy	80	9	53	38	75	11	74	12	71	15	71	16	67	10	77	13	50	20
6. Subsidiarity	67	15	55	30	65	15	66	15	67	14	66	14	66	10	57	23	66	7
7. EC support of EP	77	7	91	4	77	7	77	7	80	6	76	5	73	5	76	8	71	4
8. EU taught at school	89	4	84	10	83	7	82	7	81	7	86	5	83	4	86	7	89	2
+ : Pour - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Monnaie unique	84	9	85	9	71	23	53	30	59	23	58	37	39	47	28	55	61	28
2. Banque Centrale Européenne	72	10	84	6	83	8	62	14	64	11	71	13	67	16	51	25	67	15
3. BCE rend compte au PE	72	10	76	7	84	10	72	8	68	6	83	8	81	6	67	12	73	10
4. Politique étrangère commune	70	10	74	11	75	15	62	15	54	14	49	36	46	37	43	25	63	16
5. Politique de défense commune	81	5	79	9	81	11	62	20	64	12	44	44	45	41	58	19	71	14
6. Subsidiarité	70	10	67	17	68	18	60	14	59	12	65	19	45	35	47	24	62	17
7. Soutien du PE à la CE	68	7	82	6	89	5	70	6	57	10	89	4	80	5	63	10	73	7
8. Enseignement sur l'UE à l'école	85	5	90	5	92	5	76	7	92	2	89	5	91	4	78	9	84	6

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

4.4a - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)
Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)
SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)
Evolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante ? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
 Il doit y avoir une monnaie unique, l'euro, remplaçant (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies nationales des Etats membres de l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 51.0 - 2nd column : % change from EB 50.0

1ère colonne : EB 51.0 - 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 50.0

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West			East												
For	76	+2	44	+3	58	+4	57	+3	53	+1	65	-10	70	-5	68	-6	71	-4	84	-4
Against	17	+1	48	-5	32	+1	33	+1	35	+2	21	+2	15	+2	26	+6	12	+1	9	+3
Don't know	7	-3	9	+3	10	-4	10	-5	12	-3	14	+8	15	+3	6	0	17	+2	7	+1
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 11		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	85	+6	71	-8	53	-4	59	+1	58	-3	39	-5	28	-8	61	-3	68	-2	35	-7
Contre	9	-5	23	+5	30	+2	23	+5	37	+5	47	+1	55	+7	28	+3	22	+2	49	+5
Ne sait pas	6	-1	6	+2	17	+2	18	-7	6	-1	14	+3	17	+1	11	0	10	0	16	+3
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	

4.4b - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par démographiques)
Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante ? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
Il doit y avoir une monnaie unique, l'euro, remplaçant (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies nationales des Etats membres de l'Union européenne.

EB 51.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE/ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15900	7664	8236	2511	4576	3668	5145
For	61	65	57	64	63	63	56
Against	28	26	30	24	27	28	31
Don't know	11	9	13	12	10	10	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1458	1497	1664	3601	1963	949	3333
<i>Pour</i>	70	70	67	57	58	62	53
<i>Contre</i>	21	22	25	32	28	28	34
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	8	8	8	11	14	11	13
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	101	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4960	6214	3297	1429	7713	4318	1906
For	54	60	72	66	82	51	22
Against	32	30	20	24	12	36	70
Don't know	14	10	8	11	6	12	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	99	100

4.5a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO (% by country)

Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)

SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ(E) SUR L'EURO (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the single European currency, that is the euro ?

Do you feel you are ... (READ OUT) ?

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ?

Vous sentez-vous ... (LIRE) ?

1st column : EB 51.0 - 2nd column : % change from EB 50.0

1ère colonne : EB 51.0 - 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 50.0

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL		I			
					West				East											
Very well informed	12	+6	6	+4	7	+4	7	+4	8	+6	3	+2	3	+2	14	+10	7	+4	4	+3
Well informed	50	+10	45	+7	43	+2	45	+4	51	+9	18	+5	36	+9	50	+7	28	+5	34	+11
Not very well informed	27	-14	42	-8	40	-7	39	-8	35	-14	54	-5	46	-8	24	-13	38	-10	47	-13
Not at all informed	10	-2	7	-4	8	+1	7	+1	4	-1	25	-1	15	-1	11	-4	25	-1	14	-2
Don't know	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	+1	0	-2	2	+1	1	-1	1	0
TOTAL	99		100		99		99		99		101		100		101		99		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 11		"Pre-ins"	
Très bien informé(e)	19	+12	10	+5	9	+5	2	+1	17	+11	3	0	4	+2	7	+4	8	+5	4	+2
Bien informé(e)	58	+2	62	+7	50	+7	25	+11	53	+7	26	+12	23	+7	39	+8	43	+7	24	+7
Pas très bien informé(e)	21	-6	25	-10	29	-13	41	-7	26	-14	59	-6	49	-2	40	-9	37	-11	50	-4
Pas bien informé(e) du tout	2	-7	3	-2	8	-1	31	-5	4	-3	11	-7	24	-5	13	-3	11	-2	22	-5
Ne sait pas	1	0	1	+1	3	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	101		101		99		100		101		100		101		100		100		101	

4.5b - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO (% by demographics)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ(E) SUR L'EURO (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the single European currency, that is the euro ?

Do you feel you are ... (READ OUT) ?

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ?

Vous sentez-vous ... (LIRE) ?

EB 51.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE/ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15900	7664	8236	2511	4576	3668	5145
Very well informed	7	9	5	7	8	8	5
Well informed	39	44	34	38	41	42	34
Not very well informed	40	37	43	40	40	39	41
Not at all informed	13	10	17	13	10	10	19
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	100	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1458	1497	1664	3601	1963	949	3333
Très bien informé(e)	8	14	9	5	3	7	5
Bien informé(e)	44	54	48	37	30	35	31
Pas très bien informé(e)	37	29	35	42	45	45	42
Pas bien informé(e) du tout	9	3	7	15	21	14	20
Ne sait pas	1	0	2	1	2	0	2
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	101	101	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE SCALE ÉCHELLE DE CONNAISSANCES DÉCLARÉES			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	1-3	4-7	8-10
n =	4960	6214	3297	1429	6109	8481	955
Very well informed	3	6	12	10	3	7	29
Well informed	26	40	53	42	22	49	55
Not very well informed	46	42	29	37	48	37	14
Not at all informed	24	11	4	10	25	6	2
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	99	100	100

4.6 - INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO - Question text
INFORMATIONS SUR L'EURO - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Have you received any information about the single European currency, the euro ? (IF YES) Where from ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Results on next page

Question FR :

Avez-vous reçu des informations sur la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ? (SI OUI) De quelles sources ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) Résultats en page suivante

English

1. No, I have not received any information [**No info yet**]
2. A bank, savings bank, insurance company, etc. [**Banks**]
3. A shop, supermarket, etc. [**Shops**]
4. A school, university, other place of training/education [**Schools**]
5. The workplace
6. A trade union, professional organisation, etc. [**Unions**]
7. A consumer association [**Associations**]
8. The (NATIONALITY) government [**Nat. government**]
9. Regional government [**Reg. government**]
10. Local government, town hall (NATIONAL EQUIVALENT) [**Loc. government**]
11. The radio
12. Television
13. Newspapers, magazines [**Press**]
14. Family and friends
15. A letter or information left in my letter box [**Mail**]
16. The Internet, Teletext, Minitel, Ceefax, etc. [**Internet**]
17. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
18. Don't know

Français

1. Non, je n'ai pas reçu d'information [**Pas encore d'info**]
2. La banque, caisse d'épargne, assurance, etc. [**Banques**]
3. Un magasin, supermarché, etc. [**Magasins**]
4. L'école, université, autre lieu de formation /d'enseignement [**Ecoles**]
5. Le travail
6. Un syndicat, organisation professionnelle, etc. [**Syndicats**]
7. Une organisation de consommateurs [**Organisations**]
8. Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ) [**Gouvernement nat.**]
9. Les autorités régionales [**Autorités rég.**]
10. Les autorités locales, municipalités/communes (ÉQUIVALENT NATIONAL) [**Autorités locales**]
11. La radio
12. La télévision
13. La presse écrite [**Presse**]
14. La famille, les amis
15. Par courrier ou informations déposées dans ma boîte aux lettres [**Poste**]
16. Sur Internet, le Télétexte, le Minitel, Ceefax, etc. [**Internet**]
17. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
18. Ne sait pas

4.6 - INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

INFORMATIONS SUR L'EURO - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. No info yet	8	27	15	13	20	12	5	25	
2. Banks	62	11	57	58	7	47	71	35	
3. Shops	13	1	5	6	1	12	31	22	
4. Schools	9	9	6	6	3	5	8	7	
5. Workplace	11	7	10	11	10	11	13	6	
6. Unions	4	4	3	4	1	1	4	1	
7. Associations	4	1	4	5	1	2	4	2	
8. Nat. government	13	9	7	7	5	8	15	8	
9. Reg. government	8	1	3	3	1	7	3	1	
10. Loc. government	8	1	4	4	1	3	7	2	
11. Radio	41	41	32	34	19	35	35	16	
12. Television	71	62	63	66	73	71	62	25	
13. Press	49	45	50	54	30	39	41	21	
14. Family & friends	19	10	17	19	23	21	17	5	
15. Mail	23	5	10	11	0	7	33	27	
16. Internet	4	7	2	3	1	3	2	2	
17. Other *	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	
18. Don't know	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	4	
* = Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Pas encore d'info	9	1	19	17	29	2	21	67	20
2. Banques	36	67	62	51	23	58	13	5	43
3. Magasins	5	14	9	8	5	32	1	0	10
4. Ecoles	8	10	8	8	8	11	10	2	6
5. Travail	12	22	16	12	7	16	8	3	10
6. Syndicats	1	8	3	8	1	7	3	1	3
7. Organisations	2	15	9	5	1	6	0	1	3
8. Gouvernement nat.	6	41	20	11	3	17	8	3	8
9. Autorités rég.	1	6	2	3	1	4	0	0	3
10. Autorités locales	3	19	3	7	2	3	2	0	3
11. Radio	20	60	40	41	17	50	38	11	28
12. Télévision	71	77	62	59	58	81	69	20	59
13. Presse	43	62	53	46	20	73	58	17	41
14. Famille & amis	19	25	16	17	15	15	16	3	16
15. Poste	22	42	10	14	10	48	9	2	15
16. Internet	5	6	9	4	3	9	6	3	3
17. Autre *	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	1
18. Ne sait pas	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	2

4.7 - EURO INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS : WHICH TOPICS ARE IMPORTANT ? - Question text
CAMPAGNES D'INFORMATION SUR L'EURO : QUELS THÈMES SONT IMPORTANTS ?
- Texte de la question

Question EN :

In your view, is it important or not that information campaigns about the euro cover each of the following issues ? Results on next page

Question FR :

A votre avis, est-il important ou non que des campagnes d'information sur l'euro abordent les questions suivantes ? Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The date notes and coins in euros will be introduced [**When notes and coins**]
2. The value of one euro in (OUR COUNTRY'S CURRENCY) [**Value of one euro**]
3. What notes and coins in euros look like [**Look of notes and coins**]
4. How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions [**Avoid cheating**]
5. The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, pension, or other income [**Salary, pension, etc.**]
6. The practical implications of the euro regarding your bank account, your savings, your shares and the like. [**Bank account, etc.**]
7. The social implications of the euro [**Social implications**]
8. The economic implications of the euro [**Economic implications**]
9. The role of the European Central Bank [**Role ECB**]

Français

1. La date d'introduction des pièces et des billets en euros [**Quand pièces et billets**]
2. La valeur d'un euro en (LA MONNAIE DE NOTRE PAYS) [**Valeur d'un euro**]
3. A quoi ressemblent les pièces et billets en euros [**Apparence des pièces et billets**]
4. Comment éviter d'être trompé lors des opérations de change avec l'euro [**Eviter d'être trompé**]
5. Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro sur votre salaire, votre retraite, ou d'autres revenus [**Salaire, retraite, etc.**]
6. Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro sur votre compte en banque, votre épargne, vos actions, etc. [**Compte en banque, etc.**]
7. Les conséquences sociales de l'euro [**Conséquences sociales**]
8. Les conséquences économiques de l'euro [**Conséquences économiques**]
9. Le rôle de la Banque Centrale européenne [**Rôle BCE**]

4.7 - EURO INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS : WHICH TOPICS ARE IMPORTANT ? - Results in % by country
 (Full question text on previous page)
CAMPAGNES D'INFORMATION SUR L'EURO : QUELS THÈMES SONT IMPORTANTS ?
 - Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West						East							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. When notes and coins	85	13	85	13	78	16	78	16	76	19	85	10	90	5	86	13	90	6
2. Value of one euro	92	6	92	6	85	12	86	11	88	8	92	5	93	3	88	11	94	3
3. Look of notes and coins	72	26	67	32	64	31	64	32	60	35	72	24	77	17	70	27	86	10
4. Avoid cheating	92	6	87	10	85	10	85	10	86	9	92	4	93	2	89	8	94	3
5. Salary, pension, etc.	89	9	87	9	83	12	83	12	83	11	92	4	91	3	84	13	91	3
6. Bank account, etc.	90	8	85	12	81	13	81	13	82	13	91	4	89	4	84	14	89	6
7. Social implications	81	14	76	15	77	14	79	13	85	9	89	6	82	7	81	13	80	9
8. Economic implications	84	12	87	8	81	11	82	10	83	10	92	4	87	3	85	10	86	6
9. Role ECB	76	17	78	13	74	15	73	16	69	19	84	8	80	8	78	15	84	7
+ : Important - : Pas important	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Quand pièces et billets	88	9	86	12	93	6	80	16	90	6	93	6	84	12	85	9	85	11
2. Valeur d'un euro	93	4	91	7	94	6	91	6	93	3	95	3	90	8	88	6	90	7
3. Apparence des pièces et billets	73	22	61	33	70	29	71	24	86	9	75	22	69	29	77	17	72	24
4. Eviter d'être trompé	91	5	87	8	91	7	86	8	95	2	85	9	88	9	90	4	89	6
5. Salaire, retraite, etc.	86	10	81	14	87	11	85	9	92	4	83	13	90	6	87	6	86	9
6. Compte en banque, etc.	86	9	82	14	86	13	83	12	90	6	82	15	89	8	87	6	85	10
7. Conséquences sociales	76	14	80	13	86	10	77	13	86	8	69	20	67	18	72	17	78	13
8. Conséquences économiques	83	10	81	12	89	8	83	8	88	6	80	12	84	8	82	9	84	9
9. Rôle BCE	80	10	80	10	84	11	73	14	84	8	72	18	78	11	80	10	78	12

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

4.8 - SUPPORT FOR ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
SOUTIEN À L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following countries, would you be in favour of or against it becoming part of the European Union ?

Question FR :

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

EB 51.0 + : In favour - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West			East			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-	+	-								
Czech Republic	36	48	61	25	33	48	38	43	58	24	59	21	50	13	28	50	38	24
Slovakia	34	49	55	30	27	53	31	49	47	32	57	24	48	15	23	54	35	26
Poland	37	47	71	19	31	52	33	49	42	40	59	24	51	14	37	43	47	19
Hungary	38	46	68	20	45	37	49	33	63	19	61	23	51	14	33	46	46	20
Romania	28	55	48	37	19	61	20	60	22	56	58	26	50	15	26	53	40	25
Slovenia	30	52	48	35	24	55	25	54	28	48	55	26	47	16	22	55	36	26
Estonia	33	49	75	17	34	46	34	45	37	39	51	29	47	16	22	55	38	24
Latvia	33	49	75	16	34	46	34	45	36	40	51	30	46	17	22	55	38	24
Lithuania	32	49	74	16	32	47	33	46	36	40	52	28	47	16	22	55	39	23
Bulgaria	32	50	48	34	24	56	27	53	38	40	59	26	52	14	29	49	39	23
Cyprus	40	42	49	36	34	44	35	42	40	34	82	8	50	14	30	48	50	17
Malta	49	34	59	25	42	37	43	35	46	28	68	16	50	14	36	41	54	14
Switzerland	72	16	84	10	72	15	73	13	81	6	75	12	63	7	69	17	64	7
Norway	72	17	90	5	72	14	74	12	80	6	73	13	63	7	69	15	64	8
Turkey	26	58	31	56	25	57	24	57	21	59	13	76	45	19	23	58	42	23
+ : En faveur - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
République tchèque	45	33	42	41	56	29	29	51	37	30	52	32	58	17	36	31	40	35
Slovaquie	42	36	39	45	48	36	21	60	34	32	40	42	50	23	29	34	35	39
Pologne	48	32	45	41	63	23	17	64	38	30	51	34	61	16	43	26	43	35
Hongrie	46	34	47	38	60	24	45	40	37	30	61	25	60	15	40	27	46	31
Roumanie	39	38	34	52	46	39	10	71	36	31	34	48	42	31	33	33	33	43
Slovénie	37	41	35	48	43	38	33	49	34	33	33	47	42	28	26	35	32	42
Estonie	35	41	41	41	50	32	20	54	33	34	67	20	60	18	30	32	36	38
Lettonie	35	41	42	41	49	31	21	53	33	33	56	31	60	19	29	32	35	38
Lituanie	35	42	42	41	47	35	19	54	33	33	55	32	60	19	30	33	35	39
Bulgarie	39	38	35	48	47	35	11	66	38	30	38	44	43	29	32	32	35	40
Chypre	45	32	46	37	50	31	27	48	36	31	45	37	48	25	49	21	42	33
Malte	57	23	53	31	63	19	38	36	38	29	48	32	57	17	59	13	50	26
Suisse	70	15	76	14	84	8	68	18	59	16	81	8	79	6	64	12	70	13
Norvège	70	14	75	13	88	5	64	20	54	18	85	6	82	6	64	11	70	12
Turquie	28	50	25	62	36	49	14	66	38	30	27	57	34	41	36	32	29	47

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

4.9 - IMPORTANCE OF ENLARGEMENT CRITERIA - Question text
IMPORTANCE DES CRITÈRES D'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Texte de la question

Question EN :

For each of the following criteria, please tell me if it seems important to you or not in deciding whether a particular country should join the European Union, or not ? Results on next page.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des critères suivants, pourriez-vous me dire s'il vous semble important ou pas pour décider si un pays peut devenir membre de l'Union européenne ou non ? Résultats en page suivante.

English

1. The country has to respect Human Rights and the principles of democracy [**Human Rights**]
2. Its level of economic development should be close to that of other Member States
[**Economic development**]
3. It has to accept whatever has already been decided and put in place throughout the process of building Europe [**Accept acquis**]
4. Its joining should not be costly for existing member countries [**Not costly**]
5. It has to be prepared to put the interest of the European Union above its own [**EU interests**]
6. It has to fight organised crime and drug trafficking [**Fight crime & drugs**]
7. It has to protect the environment [**Protect environment**]
8. It has to be able to pay its share of the European Union budget [**Pay budget share**]

Français

1. Ce pays doit respecter les Droits de l'Homme et les principes démocratiques [**Droits de l'Homme**]
2. Son niveau de développement économique doit être proche de celui des autres Etats membres
[**Développement économique**]
3. Il doit accepter l'ensemble de ce qui a déjà été décidé et mis en oeuvre tout au long de la construction européenne [**Accepter l'acquis**]
4. Son entrée ne doit pas coûter cher aux pays qui sont déjà membres [**Pas coûter cher**]
5. Il doit être prêt à faire passer l'intérêt de l'Union européenne avant le sien [**Intérêt UE**]
6. Il doit lutter contre le crime organisé et le trafic de drogue [**Lutte contre le crime & la drogue**]
7. Il doit protéger l'environnement [**Protéger l'environnement**]
8. Il doit pouvoir payer sa part du budget de l'Union européenne [**Payer sa part du budget**]

4.9 - IMPORTANCE OF ENLARGEMENT CRITERIA - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

IMPORTANCE DES CRITÈRES D'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West						East							
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Human Rights	97	1	97	1	95	2	95	2	94	1	94	3	94	1	98	1	94	1
2. Economic development	79	16	58	36	81	11	81	11	81	12	75	16	74	14	79	15	70	16
3. Accept acquis	92	3	75	19	83	9	82	10	79	11	84	7	80	6	93	4	81	6
4. Not costly	83	11	57	35	84	8	83	8	80	11	83	8	80	7	84	10	77	12
5. EU interests	81	9	34	54	78	13	77	13	75	13	70	19	74	11	76	14	71	13
6. Fight crime & drugs	95	2	97	2	92	5	92	4	93	3	93	2	90	3	96	2	94	2
7. Protect environment	94	3	98	1	92	4	91	4	90	4	93	3	90	3	95	3	92	3
8. Pay budget share	92	4	78	17	87	7	87	6	87	4	83	8	81	6	91	5	76	12
+ : Important - : Pas important	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Droits de l'Homme	96	1	96	2	98	1	93	4	90	1	96	1	97	1	90	2	95	1
2. Développement économique	75	18	76	19	70	25	82	9	63	18	67	27	66	23	67	17	75	16
3. Accepter l'acquis	82	9	87	7	91	4	75	13	76	8	69	23	79	12	72	12	82	8
4. Pas coûter cher	81	10	72	21	77	18	80	11	69	12	81	14	72	17	78	10	81	10
5. Intérêt UE	75	13	76	16	70	21	65	18	69	11	45	43	42	43	58	25	70	17
6. Lutte contre le crime & la drogue	91	4	94	4	97	1	90	4	93	1	95	2	95	3	91	2	93	3
7. Protéger l'environnement	90	6	91	6	96	2	87	5	93	1	94	3	95	2	90	3	92	4
8. Payer sa part du budget	79	10	86	8	87	8	84	7	73	8	87	8	85	7	81	6	84	7

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

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

5.1 - AWARENESS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT THROUGH THE MEDIA (% by country)

Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)

NOTORIÉTÉ DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN À TRAVERS LES MÉDIAS (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 51.0

2nd column : % change
from EB 50.0

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Yes	73	+33	82	+27	59	+15	60	+18	63	+26	66	+16	56	+16	61	+23	54	+22
No	24	-30	17	-25	26	-17	26	-17	24	-22	30	-17	36	-17	35	-22	37	-20
Don't know	3	-3	1	-2	14	+1	14	0	12	-5	4	+1	9	+1	4	-1	10	-1
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		99		100		101		100		101	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 51.0</i>																		
<i>2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 50.0</i>	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	68	+15	83	+24	68	+14	68	+10	68	+20	78	+16	66	+17	42	+11	60	+17
Non	27	-13	16	-20	30	-10	20	-8	30	-18	19	-12	28	-19	54	-9	33	-16
Ne sait pas	6	-1	1	-5	2	-5	12	-1	3	-2	3	-3	7	+3	5	-1	7	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		100		101		101		100	

5.2a - VOTING INTENTIONS IN THE 1999 EP ELECTIONS (% by country)
INTENTION DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES DE 1999 (% par pays)

Question EN:

The next elections of the European Parliament will take place this June in each Member State.
 Do you intend to vote in the next European Parliament elections this June ?

Question FR:

Les prochaines élections du Parlement européen auront lieu au mois de juin dans chaque Etat membre.
 Avez-vous l'intention de voter aux élections européennes du mois de juin ?

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Yes	86	86	57	57	61	89	65	71	72
No	7	7	22	21	16	3	12	15	9
Not applicable/ Can not vote then	3	2	4	4	2	4	3	4	7
Don't know	3	5	16	17	20	4	19	10	12
TOTAL	99	100	99	99	99	100	99	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Oui	80	72	67	61	68	76	55	55	67
Non	5	17	19	19	12	12	24	26	16
Ne s'applique pas/ Pas électeur à cette date	4	4	2	5	6	2	2	4	4
Ne sait pas	11	7	12	15	14	11	19	15	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101

5.2b - VOTING INTENTIONS IN THE 1999 EP ELECTIONS (% by demographics)
INTENTION DE VOTER AUX ÉLECTIONS EUROPÉENNES DE 1999 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

The next elections to the European Parliament will take place this June in each Member State.

Do you intend to vote in the next European Parliament elections this June ?

Question FR :

Les prochaines élections du Parlement européen auront lieu au mois de juin dans chaque Etat membre.

Avez-vous l'intention de voter aux élections européennes du mois de juin ?

EB 51.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE/ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	15900	7664	8236	2511	4576	3668	5145
Yes	67	68	65	51	68	72	69
No	16	15	17	16	17	15	16
Not applicable/ can not vote then	4	4	4	19	1	0	1
Don't know	14	13	14	14	14	12	15
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	99	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1458	1497	1664	3601	1963	949	3333
Oui	76	78	71	63	66	62	68
Non	11	12	15	20	17	20	16
Ne s'applique pas/ Pas électeur à cette date	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
Ne sait pas	11	9	13	16	15	16	15
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	99	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4960	6214	3297	1429	7713	4318	1906
Yes	64	66	79	49	78	62	54
No	19	17	11	11	9	18	29
Not applicable/ can not vote then	1	1	1	31	4	3	3
Don't know	16	15	9	10	9	17	14
TOTAL	100	99	100	101	100	100	100

5.3 - WHICH ISSUES ARE IMPORTANT FOR PEOPLE WHO INTEND TO VOTE - Question text
QUELS THÈMES SONT IMPORTANTS POUR CEUX QUI COMPTENT ALLER VOTER -
Texte de la question

Question EN : When voting in the European elections, please tell me for each of the following elements, whether it will be important or not important to you? Results on next page

Question FR : Lorsque vous voterez aux élections européennes, voulez-vous me dire, pour chacun des éléments suivants, s'il sera important ou pas important pour vous? Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The personality of the candidates
2. The stands of the candidates or the parties on national affairs [**Party's national view**]
3. The stands of the candidates or the parties on Europe/European affairs [**Party's EU view**]
4. The new issues concerning the European Union [**New EU issues**]
5. Your views on national affairs [**Personal national view**]
6. Your views on Europe/European affairs [**Personal EU view**]
7. How well informed you are on European affairs [**Being informed about EU**]

Français

1. La personnalité des candidats
2. Les prises de position des candidats ou des partis sur les affaires nationales [**Position nationale partis**]
3. Les prises de position des candidats ou des partis sur l'Europe/les affaires européennes
[**Position partis sur l'UE**]
4. Les nouveaux enjeux de l'Union européenne [**Nouveaux enjeux de l'UE**]
5. Votre opinion sur les affaires nationales [**Votre opinion - affaires nationales**]
6. Votre opinion sur l'Europe/les affaires européennes [**Votre opinion - affaires UE**]
7. Votre niveau d'information sur les affaires européennes [**Être informé sur l'UE**]

FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY NO. 66 - FIELDWORK/TERRAIN: 25/1/99 - 2/2/99

Question asked to respondents who said they intended to vote in the next European Parliament elections and to respondents who had not yet made up their mind.

Question posée aux personnes déclarant avoir l'intention d'aller voter lors des prochaines élections européennes, ainsi qu'aux indécis.

5.3 - WHICH ISSUES ARE IMPORTANT FOR PEOPLE WHO INTENT TO VOTE -

Results in % by country (Full question text on previous page)

QUELS THÈMES SONT IMPORTANTS POUR CEUX QUI COMPTENT ALLER VOTER -

Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

Flash Eurobarometer No. 66 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1.Candidates' personality	68	30	48	47	73	25	74	24	77	20	83	8	78	15	75	24	63	36
2.Party's national view	64	33	81	14	89	8	90	7	90	6	83	7	91	3	89	10	82	15
3.Party's EU view	69	28	81	13	90	7	89	7	86	10	79	9	87	7	93	6	81	15
4.New EU issues	73	22	71	17	86	8	85	8	84	8	72	10	83	6	88	9	83	12
5.Personal national view	68	29	79	14	81	14	82	13	85	10	78	7	88	4	77	19	87	10
6.Personal EU view	71	26	76	18	87	9	86	10	82	13	71	12	85	6	84	13	82	15
7.Being informed about EU	71	26	74	19	89	9	88	9	88	8	68	15	88	6	74	22	82	15
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Important - : Pas important	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1.Personnalité candidats	81	18	78	20	53	45	78	18	86	8	71	26	62	33	50	47	71	26
2.Position nationale partis	82	13	72	24	89	10	86	8	90	5	84	15	88	8	86	10	86	10
3.Position partis sur l'UE	87	9	79	17	87	10	89	6	88	5	79	18	92	6	82	13	87	9
4.Nouveaux enjeux de l'UE	85	7	85	11	77	13	84	8	86	5	73	19	82	8	84	10	84	9
5.Votre opinion - affaires nationales	79	14	77	18	87	12	81	12	88	5	82	12	81	11	83	14	81	13
6.Votre opinion - affaires UE	84	11	84	13	80	18	83	9	88	6	72	23	78	16	78	19	82	13
7.Être informé sur l'UE	84	11	80	15	87	11	77	9	90	5	65	26	82	11	79	19	82	14

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

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

5.4 - REASONS WHY PEOPLE DECIDE NOT TO VOTE - Question text

LES RAISONS DE NE PAS ALLER VOTER - Texte de la question

Question EN : If you do not vote at the European elections of June 1999, would this be because...?

Results on next page

Question FR : Si vous n'allez pas voter aux élections européennes de juin 1999, serait-ce parce que...?

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. You are not interested in politics or elections in general [**Not interested in politics**]
2. You are not interested in European elections [**Not interested in EP elections**]
3. You think the result is a foregone conclusion [**Result known in advance**]
4. You are not interested in European affairs [**Not interested in EU issues**]
5. You are against Europe, the European Union, the construction of Europe [**Against Europe/EU**]
6. You do not have sufficient knowledge about the role, the importance, the power of the European Parliament [**Not enough knowledge about EP**]
7. You think the European Parliament does not have enough power [**EP not enough power**]
8. You think the European Parliament does not take enough care of problems that interest you [**EP not interested enough**]
9. You think you are not well enough informed to go and vote [**Not well enough informed**]
10. You think you will be prevented from voting because of travel, work, health, etc. reasons [**Practical reasons**]

Français

1. Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par la politique, par les élections en général [**Pas d'intérêt pour politique**]
2. Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par les élections européennes [**Pas d'intérêt - élections PE**]
3. Vous pensez que le résultat est connu d'avance [**Résultat connu d'avance**]
4. Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par les affaires européennes [**Pas d'intérêt - affaires UE**]
5. Vous êtes contre l'Europe, l'Union européenne, la construction européenne [**Contre l'Europe/UE**]
6. Vous ne connaissez pas assez le rôle, l'importance, les pouvoirs du Parlement européen [**Pas assez de connaissance sur le PE**]
7. Vous pensez que le Parlement européen n'a pas assez de pouvoirs [**PE pas assez de pouvoir**]
8. Vous pensez que le Parlement européen ne s'occupe pas assez des problèmes qui vous intéressent [**PE pas assez intéressé**]
9. Vous pensez que vous n'êtes pas assez informé pour aller voter [**Pas assez informé**]
10. Vous pensez que vous aurez un empêchement, pour cause de voyage, travail, santé, etc. [**Raisons pratiques**]

FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY NO. 66 - FIELDWORK/TERRAIN: 25/1/99 - 2/2/99

Question asked to respondents who said they intended not to vote in the next European Parliament elections and to respondents who had not yet made up their mind.

Question posée aux personnes déclarant n'avoir pas l'intention d'aller voter lors des prochaines élections européennes, ainsi qu'aux indécis.

5.4 - REASONS WHY PEOPLE DECIDE NOT TO VOTE - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

LES RAISONS DE NE PAS ALLER VOTER - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

Flash Eurobarometer No. 66 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	1. Not interested in politics	65	34	42	58	32	67	35	63	45	50	39	31	63	32	52	45	59
2. Not interested in EP elections	54	43	55	42	53	43	55	40	61	32	33	37	51	45	38	61	59	39
3. Result known in advance	37	48	30	55	38	51	40	50	44	48	26	30	23	58	24	72	36	48
4. Not interested in EU issues	36	58	33	59	32	63	33	63	35	61	24	44	35	55	35	62	41	58
5. Against Europe/EU	11	81	29	63	22	73	23	72	26	67	19	51	10	82	25	71	14	82
6. Not enough knowledge about EP	50	43	64	28	71	26	71	26	71	26	28	37	61	32	51	45	59	38
7. EP not enough power	23	56	13	67	32	46	33	45	36	43	25	31	17	60	24	59	15	62
8. EP not interested enough	44	42	38	42	66	26	65	25	63	21	41	20	45	33	67	25	47	44
9. Not well enough informed	49	45	67	27	75	24	72	26	63	32	39	25	63	28	57	43	63	33
10. Practical reasons	18	73	14	83	31	63	30	64	26	67	31	37	14	77	24	72	26	72
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Pas d'intérêt pour politique	58	40	56	44	42	57	31	59	45	51	63	34	40	55	37	58	45	51
2. Pas d'intérêt - élections PE	47	51	50	48	60	39	49	37	41	57	74	25	45	47	52	45	51	45
3. Résultat connu d'avance	50	41	29	60	20	71	34	54	22	50	28	55	41	45	40	46	34	53
4. Pas d'intérêt - affaires UE	35	59	35	63	32	64	33	55	35	53	32	65	39	58	39	57	35	59
5. Contre l'Europe/UE	13	83	6	90	18	78	28	55	11	77	28	63	46	42	41	48	25	67
6. Pas assez de connaissance sur le PE	47	47	59	40	67	31	48	39	37	53	63	33	56	40	55	41	59	36
7. PE pas assez de pouvoir	28	51	19	61	28	58	24	59	26	40	12	67	31	35	19	58	25	53
8. PE pas assez intéressé	60	27	34	51	47	43	57	26	43	33	54	32	53	24	47	33	55	30
9. Pas assez informé	51	43	67	29	62	37	46	41	54	33	59	35	69	24	55	41	61	35
10. Raisons pratiques	23	73	25	70	12	87	20	66	14	73	8	88	12	83	18	80	21	74

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

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

5.5 - CURRENT IMPORTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)

Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)

IMPORTANCE ACTUELLE DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

How important a role would you say the European Parliament plays IN THE LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION nowadays ... ? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 51.0
2nd column : % change from EB 50.0

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very important	14	+8	19	+9	14	+3	15	+5	15	+5	22	+9	13	+3	13	+2	33	+8
Important	54	+3	48	+2	46	+4	45	+3	44	-1	46	-15	49	+2	54	+5	38	0
Not very important	14	-7	24	-11	17	-6	17	-6	20	-2	9	-4	9	-8	14	-6	4	-5
Not at all important	3	-2	3	0	3	-5	3	-4	4	-1	4	+2	1	-2	4	-2	3	-1
Don't know	15	-2	7	+1	20	+3	20	+3	17	-2	19	+7	28	+5	15	+2	22	-2
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 51.0 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 50.0																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très important	19	+7	20	+6	9	+2	21	+6	16	+4	14	+8	15	+7	13	+1	15	+4
Important	50	+7	60	+5	52	+8	42	+1	53	+7	58	0	50	+7	41	+5	48	+4
Peu important	11	-9	8	-7	24	-11	16	-2	9	-4	16	-6	14	-7	11	-8	14	-6
Pas important du tout	2	-2	1	-1	5	-1	4	-2	3	-5	1	-2	2	-2	3	-2	3	-2
Ne sait pas	19	-3	11	-2	11	+2	18	-2	19	-3	11	-1	19	-5	32	+4	21	+2
TOTAL	101		100		101		101		100		100		100		100		101	

5.6 - DESIRED IMPORTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (% by country)

Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 1999 (EB51.0)

RÔLE JOUÉ PAR LE PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN : IMPORTANCE SOUHAITÉE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 1999 (EB51.0)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
More important	45	+9	37	0	33	-5	35	-4	41	-3	62	-10	43	-4	40	-7	36	+2
Less important	8	+1	19	0	16	+2	16	+3	14	+2	4	+1	4	+1	10	+2	6	-2
The same (SPONTANEOUS)	25	-12	33	0	25	0	24	-1	20	-1	15	0	20	-6	27	0	27	0
Don't know	23	+4	12	+2	25	+2	25	+2	24	+2	20	+10	33	+8	24	+6	32	+1
TOTAL	101		101		99		100		99		101		100		101		101	
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Plus important	58	-3	36	-5	54	+3	32	-4	56	-2	42	0	34	0	28	0	41	-4
Moins important	3	+1	8	0	10	0	18	+2	4	+2	15	+1	11	-3	17	-2	11	+1
Le même (SPONTANÉ)	17	+2	41	+6	20	-6	24	+4	16	-3	25	-1	25	+1	20	-3	22	-1
Ne sait pas	22	0	15	-1	15	+2	26	-1	25	+4	18	0	30	+1	36	+7	26	+4
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		101		100		100		101		100	

5.7 - EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S ABILITY TO PROTECT CITIZENS' INTERESTS (% by country)
CAPACITÉ DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN À DÉFENDRE LES INTÉRÊTS DES CITOYENS
 (% par pays)

Question EN:

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

Question FR:

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

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very well	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	8	
Fairly well	40	35	33	28	27	27	34	50	
Fairly badly	26	37	26	30	41	20	25	8	
Very badly	9	10	9	7	15	5	15	4	
Don't know	21	14	28	33	16	46	24	29	
TOTAL	99	101	99	100	101	100	100	99	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très bien</i>	4	7	1	5	2	2	1	2	3
<i>Assez bien</i>	39	57	36	32	38	42	24	35	34
<i>Assez mal</i>	17	16	28	22	21	34	27	21	24
<i>Très mal</i>	8	2	8	10	9	10	11	10	10
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	31	18	27	30	31	11	37	33	30
TOTAL	99	100	100	99	101	99	100	101	101

5.8 - POLICY AREAS WHICH THE EP SHOULD FOCUS ON - Question text

LES DOMAINES POLITIQUES SUR LESQUELS LE PE DEVRAIT METTRE L'ACCENT

- Texte de la question

Question EN :

Here is a list. Can you tell me which policy area, or areas, the European Parliament should pay particular attention to to defend your interests ? You can choose a maximum of three. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS) Results on next page.

Question FR :

Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire sur lequel, ou lesquels, de ces domaines politiques le Parlement européen devrait particulièrement mettre l'accent pour défendre vos intérêts. Citez m'en trois au maximum. (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - 3 RÉPONSES MAXIMUM) Résultats en page suivante.

English

1. Foreign policy and security [**Foreign policy**]
2. Protection of the environment and of the consumer [**Environment/Consumers**]
3. Currency
4. Economic policy
5. Employment
6. Cooperation with developing countries, the Third World [**Third World**]
7. Fight against cancer and AIDS [**Cancer/Aids**]
8. Education and cultural policy [**Education/Culture**]
9. Scientific and technological research [**Research**]
10. Fight against drug trafficking and crime [**Drugs/Crime**]
11. Social policy
12. Immigration policy
13. Human rights throughout the world [**Human rights**]
14. Don't know

Français

1. La politique étrangère et de sécurité [**Politique étrangère**]
2. La protection de l'environnement et du consommateur [**Environnement/Consommateurs**]
3. La monnaie
4. La politique économique
5. L'emploi
6. La coopération avec les pays en voie de développement, le Tiers-Monde [**Tiers-Monde**]
7. La lutte contre le cancer et le SIDA [**Cancer/SIDA**]
8. L'enseignement et la politique culturelle [**Enseignement/Culture**]
9. La recherche scientifique et technologique [**Recherche**]
10. La lutte contre le trafic de drogue et la criminalité [**Drogue/Criminalité**]
11. La politique sociale
12. La politique d'immigration
13. Les droits de l'homme dans le monde entier [**Droits de l'Homme**]
14. Ne sait pas

5.8 - POLICY AREAS WHICH THE EP SHOULD FOCUS ON - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

LES DOMAINES POLITIQUES SUR LESQUELS LE PE DEVRAIT METTRE L'ACCENT

- Résultats en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Foreign policy	13	18	40	39	70	19	16	15	
2. Environment/ Consumers	22	55	22	21	14	25	29	24	
3. Currency	14	5	22	21	11	19	19	19	
4. Economic policy	25	15	27	30	40	21	20	23	
5. Employment	69	20	45	46	47	73	69	55	
6. Third World	4	11	4	4	4	8	3	6	
7. Cancer/Aids	23	23	14	14	16	20	24	23	
8. Education/Culture	11	11	5	5	10	9	5	17	
9. Research	8	12	7	6	4	6	9	3	
10. Drugs/Crime	38	46	36	37	27	23	35	48	
11. Social policy	27	12	20	23	16	15	23	10	
12. Immigration policy	14	14	23	22	5	5	13	6	
13. Human rights	20	42	18	17	23	22	24	27	
14. Don't know	1	3	5	5	1	5	3	4	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. <i>Politique étrangère</i>	27	26	20	38	9	36	25	15	25
2. <i>Environnement/ Consommateurs</i>	22	27	34	26	27	30	39	26	25
3. <i>Monnaie</i>	15	18	9	14	11	8	7	16	17
4. <i>Politique économique</i>	25	18	30	28	17	24	23	19	24
5. <i>Emploi</i>	62	41	35	48	57	61	42	43	55
6. <i>Tiers-Monde</i>	7	7	8	7	6	5	7	8	6
7. <i>Cancer/SIDA</i>	22	26	18	17	28	13	15	22	20
8. <i>Enseignement/Culture</i>	6	11	18	8	12	12	11	22	10
9. <i>Recherche</i>	9	4	8	9	4	6	12	9	8
10. <i>Drogue/Criminalité</i>	36	41	40	34	45	44	45	41	36
11. <i>Politique sociale</i>	10	15	26	22	20	22	11	8	17
12. <i>Politique d'immigration</i>	16	10	11	22	3	7	7	13	14
13. <i>Droits de l'Homme</i>	15	29	28	14	15	23	40	25	21
14. <i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	4	3	2	9	1	3	9	5

6.1 - HOW COMMON IS VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN ? (% by country)

LA VIOLENCE À L'ÉGARD DES ENFANTS EST-ELLE RÉPANDUE ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

In general, do you think that violence against children is very common, fairly common, not very common or not at all common in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

En général, pensez-vous que la violence à l'égard des enfants est très répandue, assez répandue, assez peu répandue ou pas du tout répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very common	41	16	25	26	29	16	18	35	27
Fairly common	43	41	48	47	45	51	47	50	43
Not very common	12	39	19	19	19	30	29	12	17
Not at all common	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2
Don't know	3	2	6	6	5	1	3	3	10
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	100	99	100	101	99
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très répandue</i>	37	27	37	29	31	6	24	31	29
<i>Assez répandue</i>	49	39	48	39	47	52	50	50	48
<i>Assez peu répandue</i>	11	22	12	22	14	38	22	14	17
<i>Pas du tout répandue</i>	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3	11	3	10	6	3	2	5	4
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	99

6.2 - EU INVOLVEMENT IN COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (% by country)
IMPLICATION DE L'UE DANS LA LUTTE CONTRE LA VIOLENCE À L'ÉGARD DES ENFANTS
 (% par pays)

Question EN :

In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating violence against children ?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Selon vous, l'Union européenne doit-elle s'impliquer dans la lutte contre la violence à l'égard des enfants ?
 (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Yes, definitely	77	62	68	69	74	73	79	77	78
Yes, probably	19	24	20	19	18	22	16	18	14
No, probably not	1	6	2	3	3	1	1	2	2
No, definitely not	0	6	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
Don't know	4	3	9	8	4	4	4	3	5
TOTAL	101	101	101	101	100	100	101	101	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Oui, certainement</i>	78	67	76	67	73	82	79	59	72
<i>Oui, probablement</i>	18	22	15	19	18	14	12	25	19
<i>Non, probablement pas</i>	1	2	4	4	1	1	4	5	2
<i>Non, certainement pas</i>	0	3	2	2	0	1	2	3	1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	6	3	8	8	2	2	8	5
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99

6.3 - HOW COMMON IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ? (% by country)

LA VIOLENCE DOMESTIQUE À L'ÉGARD DES FEMMES EST-ELLE RÉPANDUE ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

In general, do you think that domestic violence against women is very common, fairly common, not very common or not at all common in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

En général, pensez-vous que la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes dans la vie privée est très répandue, assez répandue, assez peu répandue ou pas du tout répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very common	27	11	15	15	20	28	24	37	
Fairly common	42	36	49	48	55	54	49	44	
Not very common	21	47	26	27	22	14	16	9	
Not at all common	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	
Don't know	9	3	8	8	2	4	9	9	
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très répandue</i>	28	20	23	26	27	8	22	32	24
<i>Assez répandue</i>	53	38	46	42	53	55	51	48	50
<i>Assez peu répandue</i>	13	28	24	21	13	31	24	11	18
<i>Pas du tout répandue</i>	1	4	0	3	1	2	2	0	1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	6	10	7	9	6	5	2	8	7
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	101	101	99	100

6.4 - EU INVOLVEMENT IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (% by country)
IMPLICATION DE L'UE DANS LA LUTTE CONTRE LA VIOLENCE DOMESTIQUE
À L'ÉGARD DES FEMMES (% par pays)

Question EN :

In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women ?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Selon vous, l'Union européenne doit-elle s'impliquer dans la lutte contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 51.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Yes, definitely	66	50	61	61	74	78	71	77	
Yes, probably	27	29	22	22	21	16	22	16	
No, probably not	2	9	4	4	2	1	2	1	
No, definitely not	0	8	3	3	0	1	2	1	
Don't know	5	3	11	10	3	4	4	5	
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	100	100	101	100	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Oui, certainement</i>	75	59	60	65	72	74	74	55	67
<i>Oui, probablement</i>	19	26	23	17	17	20	15	27	21
<i>Non, probablement pas</i>	2	6	9	7	2	3	5	6	3
<i>Non, certainement pas</i>	0	3	4	4	0	1	3	4	2
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	6	4	8	9	3	3	9	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	101	99

6.5 - EXTENT TO WHICH THE ENVIRONMENT IS PERCEIVED AS A PROBLEM (% by country)
MESURE DANS LAQUELLE L'ENVIRONNEMENT EST CONSIDÉRÉ COMME UN PROBLÈME
(% par pays)

Question EN :

Some people are concerned about environmental protection and the fight against pollution.

In your opinion, is it...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Certaines personnes se préoccupent de la protection de l'environnement et de la lutte contre la pollution.

A votre avis, est-ce... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 51.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
... an immediate and urgent problem	55	70	70	70	69	91	73	52	56
... more a problem for the future	35	24	22	22	20	8	21	40	25
... not really a problem	9	5	4	4	5	1	3	4	8
Don't know	2	0	3	3	4	1	3	5	12
TOTAL	101	99	99	99	98	101	100	101	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
...un problème immédiat et urgent	80	68	70	67	82	74	87	66	69
...davantage un problème pour l'avenir	14	27	21	20	13	21	9	26	23
...pas réellement un problème	3	4	9	5	2	4	2	5	4
Ne sait pas	3	1	1	8	2	1	2	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	101	99

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
FICHES TECHNIQUES
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATIONEN

**C. Technical Specifications
Fiches Techniques
Technische Spezifikationen**

**C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives
Instituts et Responsables de Recherche
Beteiligte Institute und Ansprechpartner**

INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SANV
Dominique VANCRAEYNST
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
B -1150 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Tel. ++/32/2/775 01 11 - Fax. ++/32/2/772 40 79

Country - Pays Land	Company – Société Institut	Contact - Ansprechpartner	Telephone Téléphone - Telefon	Fax
Belgique	INRA BELGIUM 430, Avenue Louise B - 1050 Bruxelles	Eléonore SNOY	32.2.648.80.10	32.2.648.34.08
Danmark	GFK DANMARK Sylovs Allé 1 DK - 2000 Frederiksberg	Erik CHRISTIANSEN	45.38.32.20.00	45.38.32.20.01
Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND Papenkamp, 2-6 D - 23879 Mölln	Christina OLTMANN	49.4542.801.0	49.4542.801.201
Ellas	KEME Ippodamou Street, 24 GR - 11635 Athena	Fotini PANOUTSOU	30.1.701.80.82	30.1.701.78.37
España	INRA ESPAÑA C/ Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E - 28015 Madrid	Carmen MOZO	34.91.594.47.93	34.91.594.52.23
France	CSA-TMO 22, rue du 4 Septembre F - 75002 Paris	Isabelle CREBASSA	33.1.44.94.40.00	33.1.44..94.40.01
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research 49, St. Stephen's Green IRL - Dublin 2	Roger JUPP	353.1.661.34.83	353.1.661.34.79
Italia	PRAGMA Via.Salaria, 290 I - 00199 ROMA	Maria-Adelaide SANTILLI	39.06.844.881	39.06.844.88.298
Luxembourg	ILReS 46, Rue du Cimetière L - 1338 Luxembourg	Charles MARGUE	352.49.92.91	352.49.92.95.555
Nederland	NIPO Grote Bickersstraat 74 NL - 1013 KS Amsterdam	Vincent GROEN	31.20.522.54.44	31.20.522.53.33
Österreich	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 A - 4020 Linz	Jitka NUEMANN	43.732.69.01	43.732.69.014
Portugal	METRIS Av. Eng° Arantes de Oliveira, 3 - 2° P - 1900 Lisboa	Mafalda BRASIL	351.1.846.12.02	351.1.846.12.03
Suomi	MDC Marketing Research, Ltd. Itätuulenkuja 10 FIN - 02100 Espoo	Juhani PEHKONEN	358.9.613.500	358.9.613.50.423
Sverige	GfK SVERIGE S:t Lars väg 46 S - 221 00 LUND	Rikard EKDAHL	46.46.18.16.00	46.46.18.16.11
United Kingdom	INRA UK Monarch House, Victoria Road UK – LONDON W3 6RZ	Paul DURRANT	44.181.993.22.20	44.181.993.11.14

C.2 Administrative Regional Units Unités Administratives Régionales Regionale Verwaltungseinheiten

BELGIQUE/BELGIË/ BELGIEN

Antwerpen
Vlaams Brabant
Brabant Wallon
Bruxelles/Brussel
West-Vlaanderen
Oost-Vlaanderen
Hainaut
Liège
Limburg
Luxembourg
Namur

DANMARK

Bornholm
Fyn
Hovedstadsområdet
Jylland
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster

DEUTSCHLAND

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

ELLAS

Kentriki & Dytiki Macedonia
Thessalia
Anatoliki Macedonia
Thraki
Anatoliki Sterea & Nissia

Peloponissos & Dytiki Sterea
Ipiros
Crete
Nissia Anatolikoy Aigaioy

ESPAGNE

Andalucía
Aragón
Asturias
Balears
Canarias
Cantabria
Castilla-La Mancha
Castilla-León
Cataluña
Extremadura
Galicia
La Rioja
Madrid
Murcia
Navarra
País Vasco
País Valenciano

FRANCE

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

IRELAND

Connaught/Ulster
Dublin
Munster
Rest of Leinster

ITALIA

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

Veneto

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

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

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

Etelä-Savo
Etelä-Karjala
Etelä-Pohjanmaa
Häme
Kainuu
Keski-Suomi
Kymenlaakso
Lappi
Pirkanmaa
Pohjois-Karjala
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Pohjois-Savo
Satakunta
Uusimaa
Vaasan rannikkoseutu
Varsinais-Suomi

SVERIGE

Stockholm/Södertälje A-Region
Gothenburgs A-Region
Malmö/Lund/Trelleborgs A-region
Semi urban area
Rural area

UNITED KINGDOM

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

NORTHERN IRELAND

C.3 Sample Specifications

Between 12 March and 4 May 1999, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 51.0 of the standard Eurobarometer, at the request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG X: PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSIS UNIT.

The Standard Eurobarometer 51.0 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1053	20/03 – 13/04	8 326
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	20/03 – 04/05	4 338
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1013	19/03 – 14/04	13 028
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1022	15/03 – 14/04	55 782
Greece	KEME	1010	12/03 – 21/04	8 793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	16/03 – 29/04	33 024
France	CSA-TMO	1000	22/03 – 02/04	46 945
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1004	21/03 – 27/04	2 980
Italy	PRAGMA	1000	22/03 – 16/04	49 017
Luxembourg	ILReS	601	12/03 – 25/04	364
The Netherlands	NIPO	1004	25/03 – 26/04	12 705
Austria	SPECTRA	1005	22/03 – 19/04	6 668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	19/03 – 19/04	8 217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1109	23/03 – 22/04	4 165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1001	25/03 – 24/04	7 183
Great Britain	INRA UK	1040	20/03 – 19/04	46 077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	24/03 – 15/04	1 273
Total number of interviews		16179		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II 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 (data for 1997 or 1996). The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the "Public Opinion Analysis" Unit of DG X of the European Commission, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the internet server of the European Commission: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo/eb.html>. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C.3 Spécifications de l'Echantillon

Entre le 12 mars et le 4 mai 1999, INRA (EUROPE), un réseau européen d'agences d'études de marché et d'opinion publique, a réalisé la vague 51.0 de l'Eurobaromètre standard, à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE, DG X: UNITE ANALYSE DE L'OPINION PUBLIQUE.

L'Eurobaromètre 51.0 couvre la population nationale - ayant la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union Européenne - de 15 ans et plus, résidant 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 de l'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.

Les 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 (ou équivalent) et selon la distribution de la population résidente en termes d'aires métropolitaines, urbaines et rurales. Dans chacun des points de chute sélectionnés, une adresse de départ a été tirée aléatoirement. D'autres adresses (chaque Nème adresse) ont ensuite été sélectionnées par des procédures de "route aléatoire" à partir de l'adresse initiale. Dans chaque ménage, le répondant a été sélectionné aléatoirement. Tous les entretiens ont été réalisés en face à face chez les répondants et dans la langue nationale appropriée.

Pays	Instituts	Nombre d'Interviews	Dates de Terrain	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgique	INRA BELGIUM	1053	20/03 – 13/04	8 326
Danmark	GFK DANMARK	1001	20/03 – 04/05	4 338
Allemagne (Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1013	19/03 – 14/04	13 028
Allemagne (Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1022	15/03 – 14/04	55 782
Grèce	KEME	1010	12/03 – 21/04	8 793
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	16/03 – 29/04	33 024
France	CSA-TMO	1000	22/03 – 02/04	46 945
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1004	21/03 – 27/04	2 980
Italie	PRAGMA	1000	22/03 – 16/04	49 017
Luxembourg	ILRES	601	12/03 – 25/04	364
Les Pays Bas	NIPO	1004	25/03 – 26/04	12 705
Autriche	SPECTRA	1005	22/03 – 19/04	6 668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	19/03 – 19/04	8 217
Finlande	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1109	23/03 – 22/04	4 165
Suède	GfK SVERIGE	1001	25/03 – 24/04	7 183
Grande Bretagne	INRA UK	1040	20/03 – 19/04	46 077
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	24/03 – 15/04	1 273
Nombre total		16179		

Dans chaque pays, l'échantillon a été comparé à l'univers. La description de l'univers se base sur les données de population Eurostat ou sur les statistiques nationales. Pour tous les Etats membres de l'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 des Statistiques Régionales (chiffres pour 1997 ou 1996). Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

Les résultats des études Eurobaromètre sont analysés et sont présentés sous forme de tableaux, de fichiers de données et d'analyses. Pour chaque question, un tableau de résultats est fourni, accompagné de la question complète en anglais, en français et en allemand. Ces résultats sont exprimés en pourcentage sur le total. Les résultats des enquêtes Eurobaromètre sont analysés par l'unité "Analyse de l'Opinion Publique" de la DG X de la Commission Européenne, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles. Les résultats sont publiés sur le serveur internet de la Commission européenne: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo/eb.html>. Tous les fichiers de données de l'Eurobaromètre sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D- 50869 Köln-Lindenthal), disponible via la base de données CESSDA <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. Ils sont à la disposition de tous les instituts membres du "European Consortium for Political Research" (Essex), du "Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research" (Michigan) et de toute personne intéressée par la recherche en sciences sociales.

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

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

C.3 Stichprobenspezifikationen

Vom 12. März bis zum 4. Mai 1999 führte INRA (Europe), ein Netzwerk europäischer Markt- und Meinungsforschungsinstitute, im Auftrag der EUROPAISCHEN KOMMISSION, DG X: REFERAT MEINUNGSUMFRAGEN UND -ANALYSEN die Welle 51.0 des Standard-Eurobarometers durch.

Im Rahmen des Eurobarometers 51.0 wurden in allen EU-Mitgliedsländern Personen befragt, die mindestens 15 Jahre alt sind, ihren Wohnsitz in dem jeweiligen Land haben und die Staatsangehörigkeit eines EU-Mitgliedslandes besitzen. In allen Mitgliedsländern wurde eine mehrstufige Zufallsstichprobe verwendet. In jedem EU-Land wurde eine bestimmte Anzahl von Sampling Points nach dem Zufallsprinzip gezogen, die die Struktur der Grundgesamtheit in bezug auf ihre regionale Verteilung (für eine vollständige Erfassung des Landes) repräsentativ abbildet.

Die Sampling Points wurden systematisch auf der Grundlage der "regionalen Verwaltungseinheiten" geschichtet nach Gebietstyp und regionaler Einheit gezogen. Sie bilden also das gesamte Gebiet der EU-Mitgliedsländer gemäß Eurostat-NUTS II (oder einer äquivalenten Einteilung) repräsentativ ab und spiegeln die Verteilung der Wohnbevölkerung der jeweiligen EU-Staatsbürger in bezug auf großstädtische, mittel- bzw. kleinstädtische und ländliche Gebiete wider. In jedem Sampling Point wurde eine Startadresse zufällig gezogen. Weitere Adressen wurden als die jeweils x-te Adresse nach der Random-Route-Regel, ausgehend von der Startadresse, definiert. In jedem so ermittelten Haushalt wurde die Zielperson nach einem Zufallskriterium bestimmt. Alle Interviews wurden persönlich im Haushalt des Befragten und in der jeweiligen Landessprache durchgeführt.

Länder	Institute	Anzahl der Interviews	Feldzeit	Bevölkerung 15+ (in Tausend)
Belgien	INRA BELGIUM	1053	20/03 – 13/04	8 326
Dänemark	GfK DANMARK	1001	20/03 – 04/05	4 338
Ost-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1013	19/03 – 14/04	13 028
West-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1022	15/03 – 14/04	55 782
Griechenland	KEME	1010	12/03 – 21/04	8 793
Spanien	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	16/03 – 29/04	33 024
Frankreich	CSA-TMO	1000	22/03 – 02/04	46 945
Irland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1004	21/03 – 27/04	2 980
Italien	PRAGMA	1000	22/03 – 16/04	49 017
Luxemburg	ILRES	601	12/03 – 25/04	364
Niederlande	NIPO	1004	25/03 – 26/04	12 705
Österreich	SPECTRA	1005	22/03 – 19/04	6 668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	19/03 – 19/04	8 217
Finnland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1109	23/03 – 22/04	4 165
Schweden	GfK SVERIGE	1001	25/03 – 24/04	7 183
Großbritannien	INRA UK	1040	20/03 – 19/04	46 077
Nordirland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	24/03 – 15/04	1 273
Gesamtzahl		16179		

Für jedes Land wurde die Struktur der Netto-Stichprobe mit der Grundgesamtheit verglichen. Die Beschreibung der Grundgesamtheit basiert auf den Bevölkerungsdaten von Eurostat oder den einzelstaatlichen Statistiken. Ausgehend von der Beschreibung der Grundgesamtheit wurden die Daten jedes EU-Mitgliedslandes auf nationaler Ebene in bezug auf die Zellen- und Randverteilung iterativ gewichtet, wobei pro Land mindestens eine Wichtung nach Geschlecht, Alter, Region nach NUTS II und Ortsgröße durchgeführt wurde. Für die internationale Wichtung (d.h. EU-Mittelwerte) legt INRA (Europe) die offiziellen Bevölkerungszahlen zugrunde, die Eurostat in seinem "Statistischen Jahrbuch der Regionen" (Daten für 1997 oder 1996) ausweist. Für diese ex-post Wichtung wurden die obengenannten Bevölkerungszahlen benutzt.

Die Ergebnisse der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden in Form von Tabellen, Datenbeständen und Analysen veröffentlicht. Zu jeder Frage wird eine Ergebnistabelle erstellt, die den vollständigen Fragentext in Englisch, Französisch und Deutsch enthält. Die Ergebnisse sind als Prozentsatz der Gesamtbasis wiedergegeben. Die Ergebnisse der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden vom Referat "Meinungsumfragen und -analysen" des DG X der Europäischen Kommission, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brüssel, ausgewertet und zur Verfügung gestellt. Die Ergebnisse sind auf der Homepage der Europäischen Kommission veröffentlicht: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo/eb.html>. Alle Daten der Eurobarometer-Erhebungen werden im Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (Universität Köln, Bachemer Straße 40, D-50931 Köln-Lindenthal) eingestellt und sind über die CESSDA-Datenbank abrufbar unter <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. Sie stehen allen Mitgliedsinstituten des European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), dem Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) und all jenen, die an sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschungen interessiert sind, zur Verfügung.

Der Leser wird darauf hingewiesen, daß es sich bei den Erhebungsergebnissen um Schätzwerte handelt, deren Genauigkeit - bei sonst gleichen Voraussetzungen - vom Stichprobenumfang und dem Stichprobenanteil des erhobenen Merkmals abhängt. Bei Stichprobengrößen von etwa 1.000 Interviews liegen die wahren Werte innerhalb der folgenden Konfidenzintervalle:

Stichprobenanteil	10% oder 90%	20% oder 80%	30% oder 70%	40% oder 60%	50%
Konfidenzintervall	+/- 1,9%	+/- 2,5%	+/- 2,7%	+/- 3,0%	+/- 3,1%

C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic variables used in cross-tabulations

C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men	48 %
(2) Women	52 %

C.4.2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 - 24	16 %
(2) Aged 25 - 39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 - 54	23 %
(4) Aged 55+	32 %

C.4.3 Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	31 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	39 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	21 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	9 %

C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self - employed

(1) Farmer	1 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	2 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self-employed person	5 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	1 %

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	1 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	7 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	8 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	2 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	6 %
(12) Supervisor	1 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	10 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	5 %

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	12 %
(16) Student	9 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	6 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	21 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

(1) Self employed = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	9 %
(2) Managers = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	9 %
(3) Other white collars = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	11 %
(4) Manual Workers = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	23 %
(5) House persons = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	12 %
(6) Unemployed = Unemployed + temporarily not working	6 %
(7) Retired = Retired + unable to work through illness	21 %
(8) Still studying = Student	9 %

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

C.4.5 Opinion leadership Index

The opinion leadership index is created on the basis of answers to the following two questions :

- (A) *"When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?"*
 (B) *"When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen often, from time to time, rarely or never ?"*

Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Respondents giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, respondents giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++ high	10 %
(2) +	33 %
(3) -	35 %
(4) -- low	22 %

C.4.6 Media use index

The media use index is created on the basis of answers to the following question :

"About how often do you watch the news on television, read the news in the daily papers, listen to news broadcasts on the radio, Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never?"

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

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) +++ high	38 %
(2) ++	34 %
(3) -	22 %
(4) -- low	6 %

C.4.7 Self-perceived knowledge scale

The self-perceived knowledge scale represents recoded answers to the following question :

"Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?" (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Know nothing at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Know a great deal
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In the tables, the scale is recoded to the following three categories :

(1) codes 1-3	39 %
(2) codes 4-7	54 %
(3) codes 8-10	6 %

C.4. Définition et répartition des variables socio-démographiques utilisées dans les croisements

C.4.1. Sexe

L'échantillon est ainsi composé, par sexe :

(1) Hommes	48 %
(2) Femmes	52 %

C.4.2 Tranches d'âge

Les répondants sont regroupés en quatre tranches d'âge :

(1) 15-24 ans	16 %
(2) 25-39 ans	29 %
(3) 40-54 ans	23 %
(4) 55 ans et plus	32 %

C.4.3 Age de fin d'études

L'âge de fin d'études correspond aux réponses recodées à la question :

« A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ? »

Les répondants ont été regroupés en quatre catégories :

(1) répondants qui ont quitté l'école à l'âge de quinze ans ou moins	31 %
(2) répondants qui ont quitté l'école entre 16 et 19 ans	39 %
(3) répondants qui ont continué l'école jusqu'à 20 ans ou plus	21 %
(4) répondants qui étudient encore	9 %

C.4.4. Echelle de l'activité économique principale

L'échelle de l'activité économique principale correspond aux réponses recodées à la question

« Quelle est votre profession actuelle ? »

La question de départ donne la répartition suivante :

Indépendants

(1) Agriculteur exploitant	1 %
(2) Pêcheur	0 %
(3) Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	2 %
(4) Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan, ou autre travailleur indépendant	5 %
(5) Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	1 %

Salarié(e)s

(6) Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte)	1 %
(7) Cadre supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur)	1 %
(8) Cadre moyen	7 %
(9) Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau	8 %
(10) Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	2 %
(11) Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc.)	6 %
(12) Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	1 %
(13) Ouvrier qualifié	10 %
(14) Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	5 %

Inactifs

(15) En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	12 %
(16) Etudiant	9 %
(17) Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	6 %
(18) A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	21 %

Les catégories recodées et leur répartition sont :

(1) Indépendants = Agriculteur + Pêcheur + Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte, etc.) + Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant + Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9 %
(2) Cadres = Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte) + Cadre supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur) + Cadre moyen	9 %
(3) Autres cols blancs = Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau + Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	11 %
(4) Travailleurs manuels = Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc) + Contremaître, agent de maîtrise + Ouvrier qualifié + Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	23 %
(5) Personnes au foyer = Personne en charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	12 %
(6) Chômeurs = Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	6 %
(7) Retraités = A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	21 %
(8) Etudiants	9 %

Dans les tableaux, la catégorie « Etudiants » fait partie de la variable « Age de fin d'études ».

C.4.5. Indice d'influence sur l'opinion

L'indice d'influence sur l'opinion a été créé sur base des réponses aux deux questions suivantes :

- (A) « Quand vous êtes entre ami(e)s, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter politique ? »
- (B) « Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos camarades de travail, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, de temps en temps, rarement ou jamais ? »

Les catégories sont ++,+,-,--. Les personnes répondant affirmativement aux deux questions sont classées ++, les personnes répondant négativement aux deux questions sont classées --. Les catégories intermédiaires sont constituées par analogie.

La répartition des quatre catégories se présente comme suit :

(1) ++ niveau élevé	10 %
(2) +	33 %
(3) -	35 %
(4) -- niveau bas	22 %

C.4.6 Indice d'utilisation des médias

L'indice d'utilisation des médias a été créé sur base des réponses aux questions suivantes :

« Tous les combien à peu près regardez-vous les émissions d'information à la télévision, lisez-vous les nouvelles dans les journaux quotidiens, écoutez-vous les émissions d'information à la radio ? Tous les jours, plusieurs fois par semaine, une ou deux fois par semaine, moins souvent, jamais ? »

- +++ Informations télévision/journaux/radio tous les jours ou plusieurs fois par semaine
- ++ Deux médias tous les jours ou plusieurs fois par semaine ; le troisième média pas plus d'une ou deux fois par semaine
- Un des trois médias tous les jours ou plusieurs fois par semaine ; les deux autres pas plus d'une ou deux fois par semaine
- Les trois médias pas plus d'une ou deux fois par semaine

La répartition des quatre catégories se présente comme suit :

(1) +++ niveau élevé	38 %
(2) ++	34 %
(3) -	22 %
(4) -- niveau bas	6 %

C.4.7 Echelle de connaissances déclarées

L'échelle de connaissances déclarées représente les réponses recodées à la question suivante :

« En utilisant cette échelle, combien estimez-vous en savoir sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques, ses institutions ? »

Ne sait rien du tout	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	En sait beaucoup
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Dans les tableaux, l'échelle est recodée en trois catégories :

(1) codes 1-3	39 %
(2) codes 4-7	54 %
(3) codes 8-10	6 %

C.4 Definition und gewichtete Verteilung der soziodemographischen Variablen, die in der Kreuztabellierung verwendet werden

C.4.1 Geschlecht

Die Stichprobe weist folgende Geschlechterverteilung auf:

(1) männlich	48 %
(2) weiblich	52 %

C.4.2 Altersklassen

Die Befragungspersonen werden anhand des Lebensalters in vier Altersklassen eingestuft:

(1) 15 - 24 Jahre	16 %
(2) 25 - 39 Jahre	29 %
(3) 40 - 54 Jahre	23 %
(4) 55 Jahre und älter	32 %

C.4.3 Alter bei Bildungsabschluß

Das Alter bei Bildungsabschluß wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgende Frage ermittelt:

"Wie alt waren Sie, als Sie mit Ihrer Schul- bzw. Universitätsausbildung aufgehört haben?"

Die Beantworter werden in die folgenden vier Kategorien eingeteilt :

(1) Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 15 Jahren oder früher	31 %
(2) Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 16 bis 19 Jahren	39 %
(3) Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 20 Jahren oder später	21 %
(4) Personen, die Schule oder Studium noch nicht abgeschlossen haben	9 %

C.4.4 Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala

Zur Erstellung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala werden die Antworten auf die folgende Frage ausgewertet:

"Welchen Beruf üben Sie zur Zeit aus?"

Die Fragestellung ergibt folgende Verteilung :

Selbständig

(1) Landwirt	1 %
(2) Fischer	0 %
(3) Freie Berufe (Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.)	2 %
(4) Ladenbesitzer, Handwerker usw.	5 %
(5) Selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber)	1 %

Angestellt

(6) Freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Anwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater)	1 %
(7) Leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied	1 %
(8) Mittlere Angestellte (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	7 %
(9) Sonstige Büroangestellte	8 %
(10) Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	2 %
(11) Angestellte ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungssektor (Krankenhaus, Bedienung in Restaurant, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann)	6 %
(12) Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtspersonal	1 %
(13) Facharbeiter	10 %
(14) Sonstige Arbeiter	5 %

Nicht berufstätig

(15) Hausfrau/Hausmann und verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	12 %
(16) Schüler/Student	9 %
(17) zur Zeit arbeitslos	6 %
(18) Rentner/Pensionär/Früherrentner	21 %

Diese Kategorien werden anhand des nachstehend aufgeführten Schlüssels zusammengefaßt und ergeben somit die folgende **Verteilung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala**:

(1) Selbständige = Landwirt + Fischer + freie Berufe (z.B. Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) + Ladenbesitzer, Handwerker usw. + selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber)	9 %
(2) Führungskräfte = freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Arzt, Anwalt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) + leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied + mittlerer Angestellter (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	9 %
(3) Sonstige Angestellte = Sonstige Büroangestellte + Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	11 %
(4) Arbeiter = Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungsbetrieb (Krankenhaus, Gaststättengewerbe, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann) + Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtstätigkeit + Facharbeiter + sonstige Arbeiter	23 %
(5) Hausfrauen/Hausmänner = verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	12 %
(6) Arbeitslose = zur Zeit arbeitslos	6 %
(7) Rentner = Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner	21 %
(8) Schüler/Studenten	9 %

In den Tabellen wird die Kategorie "Schüler/Studenten" als Bestandteil der Variablen "Alter bei Bildungsabschluß" geführt.

C.4.5 Meinungsführer-Index

Der Meinungsführer-Index wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgenden beiden Fragen ermittelt:

- (A) *"Würden Sie sagen, daß Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?"*
- (B) *"Kommt es vor, daß Sie Ihre Freunde, Ihre Arbeitskollegen oder Ihre Bekannten von einer Meinung überzeugen, auf die Sie großen Wert legen? Geschieht dies häufig, von Zeit zu Zeit, selten oder nie?"*

Für die Einstufung der Antworten werden folgende Werte benutzt: ++, +, -, --. Den Befragungspersonen, die den beiden Fragen zustimmen, wird der Wert ++ zugeordnet; den Befragungspersonen, die die beiden Fragen verneinen, wird der Wert -- zugeordnet. In entsprechender Weise werden die dazwischenliegenden Kategorien definiert.

Verteilung der Antworten auf die vier Kategorien:

(1) ++ hoch	10 %
(2) +	33 %
(3) -	35 %
(4) -- niedrig	22 %

C.4.6 Mediennutzer-Index

Der Mediennutzer-Index wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgende Frage ermittelt:

"Wie oft sehen Sie Fernsehnews? Wie oft lesen Sie aktuelle Nachrichten in den Tageszeitungen? Wie oft hören Sie Nachrichten im Radio? Jeden Tag, mehrmals in der Woche, 1-2mal in der Woche, seltener, niemals?"

- +++ Fernsehen/Radio/Tageszeitung jeden Tag oder mehrmals in der Woche
- ++ Zwei Medien jeden Tag oder mehrmals in der Woche; das dritte Medium höchstens 1-2mal in der Woche
- Eines der drei Medien jeden Tag oder mehrmals in der Woche; die beiden anderen Medien höchstens 1-2mal in der Woche
- Die drei Medien höchstens 1-2mal in der Woche

Verteilung der Antworten auf die vier Kategorien:

(1) +++ hoch	38 %
(2) ++	34 %
(3) -	22 %
(4) --- niedrig	6 %

C.4.7 Subjektive Kenntnis-Skala

Die subjektive Kenntnis-Skala gibt die nach einem vorgegebenen Schlüssel eingestuften Antworten auf die folgende Frage wieder:

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

Weiß überhaupt nichts darüber	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Weiß sehr viel darüber
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Für die Tabellen werden die Skalenwerte neu verschlüsselt, wobei die folgenden drei Kategorien verwendet werden:

(1) Kennzahlen 1-3	39 %
(2) Kennzahlen 4-7	54 %
(3) Kennzahlen 8-10	6 %

D. Eurobarometer Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans
Recherches sur les Attitudes des Européens dans l'Eurobaromètre
Eurobarometer-Umfragen zu Meinungen der Europäer

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Langues Sprachen
1	Europeans and European Unification Les Européens et l'unification de l'Europe	2-3/70	6/72	EN, FR
2	L'Opinion des Européens sur les aspects régionaux et agricoles du Marché commun, l'unification politique de l'Europe et l'information du public	7/71	12/71	FR
3	Satisfaction et insatisfaction quant aux conditions de vie dans les pays de la Communauté européenne	9/73	6/74	FR
4	Europe as the Europeans see it L'Europe vue par les Européens	9/73	8/74	EN, FR
6	European Men and Women Femmes et hommes d'Europe Frauen und Männer in Europa	5/75	12/75	EN, FR, DE
7	The European Consumer Le consommateur européen	10/75	5/76	EN, FR
8	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la misère en Europe Vorstellungen und Einstellungen zur Armut in Europa <i>2nd Edition / 2ème édition / 2. Ausgabe</i>	5-6/76	3/77 9/81	EN, FR, DE DA, NL FR
9	Science and European Public Opinion La science et l'opinion publique européenne Wissenschaft in der öffentlichen Meinung Europas	4-5/77	10/77	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
10	The Attitudes of the Working Population to Retirement Les attitudes de la population active à l'égard des perspectives de retraite Die Erwerbspersonen und die Perspektiven des Ruhestandes	10-11/77	5/78	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
11	The European Public's Attitudes to Scientific and Technical Development Les attitudes du public européen face au développement scientifique et technique Einstellungen der europäischen Bevölkerung zu wissenschaftlichen und technischen Entwicklungen	10/78	2/79	DE, FR
12	European Men and Women in 1978 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1978 Frauen und Männer in Europa 1978	10-11/77	2/79	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
13	Chômage et recherche d'un emploi: attitudes et opinions des publics européens	5-6/78	9/79	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Language Langues Sprachen
14	The Europeans and their children Les Européens et leurs enfants Die Europäer und ihre Kinder	4/79	10/79	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
15	European Women in Paid Employment: their perception of discrimination at work Les femmes salariées en Europe: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail Die Arbeitnehmerinnen in Europa : wie sie die Diskriminierungen in der Welt der Arbeit sehen	6-7/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE DA, EL, IT, NL
16	Europeans and their region: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study Les Européens et leur région: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques Das europäische Regionalbewußtsein : Beitrag zur Erforschung der Wahrnehmung eines wirtschaftlich-sozialen Regionalgefälles	4-5/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
17	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques	3-4/82	10/82	EN, FR
18	The Young Europeans Les jeunes Européens Die jungen Europäer	3-4/82	12/82	EN, FR, DE, DA, EL, IT, NL
19	Le Parlement européen et l'élection de 1984	3-4/83	8/83	FR
20	Europeans and their Environment Les Européens et leur environnement Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt	10/82	11/83	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
21	Europeans and Aid to Development Les Européens et l'aide au développement	9-10/83	5/84	EN, FR
22	European Women and Men in 1983 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1983	3-4/83	6/84	EN, FR
23	European Women in Paid Employment - 1984 Les femmes salariées en Europe - 1984	1-2/84	12/84	EN, FR
24	Le public européen et l'information des consommateurs: comparaisons 1975-1985	3/85	3/85	FR
25	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1984 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1984 Die Europäische öffentliche Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1984	10/84	7/85	EN, FR, DE
26	L'opinion des salariés européens sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	3-4/85	7/85	FR
26a	Enquête auprès des travailleurs salariés sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	10/85	10/85	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichten	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
27	Europeans and the ECU Le public européen et l'ECU Die Europäische Öffentlichkeit und die ECU	3-4/85	11/85	EN, FR, DE, NL
28	Europeans and their Holidays Les Européens et les vacances Die Europäer und der Urlaub	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
29	Europe 2000 <i>Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987</i> <i>Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30^{ème} anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987</i> <i>Europa 2000</i> <i>Sonderausgabe 30. Jahrestag März 1987</i>	12/86- 1/87	3/87	EN, FR, DE DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
30	The Europeans and their Environment in 1986 Les Européens et leur environnement en 1986 Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt 1986	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
31	Europeans and Road Safety Les Européens et la sécurité routière	10-11/86	3/88	EN, FR
32	European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1986 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1986 Die öffentliche Meinung Europas zu Energiefragen 1986 <i>Summary / Résumé / Zusammenfassung</i>	10-11/86	1/88	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, IT, NL, PO
33	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer Les Européens et la prévention du cancer	3-4/87	6/88	EN, FR
34	Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy – Special édition of the Eurobarometer Les Européens, leur agriculture et la Politique Agricole Commune – Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre Die Europäer und ihre Landwirtschaft – Sondernummer Eurobarometer	3-4/87	2/88	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
35	Men and Women in Europe 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes <i>Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe"</i> Hommes et femmes d'Europe 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes <i>Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe"</i>	3-4/87	12/87	EN, FR
36	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1987 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1987	10-11/87	5/88	EN, FR
37	Europeans and Development Aid in 1987 Les Européens et l'aide au développement en 1987	10-11/87	3/88	EN, FR
38	The Young Europeans in 1987 Les jeunes Européens en 1987	10-11/87	3/89	EN, FR
39	Les Européens et leur environnement en 1988	3-4/88	10/88	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichten	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
40	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer : food consumption habits, smoking, screening for women's cancers Les Européens et la prévention du cancer : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins	3-4/88	12/88	EN, FR
41	Racism and Xenophobia Racisme et xénophobie Rassismus und Ausländerfeindlichkeit	10-11/88	11/89	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
42	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: la notoriété du programme et du code européen	10-11/88	6/89	EN, FR
43	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	3-4/89	1/90	EN, FR
44	Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: comportements liés au risque de cancer	3-4/89	12/89	FR
45	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la pauvreté en Europe	6-7/89	3/90	EN, FR
46	Europeans and the Energy Problem in 1989 Les Européens et les questions énergétiques en 1989 Die Europäische Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1989	6-7/89	11/89	EN, FR, DE
48	The Family and the Desire for Children La famille et le désir d'enfants Die Familie und der Wunsch nach Kindern	10-11/89	8/90	EN, FR, DE
49	Public Opinion in the European Community about the United Nations <i>Published by the UN</i>	10-11/89	4/90	EN
51	The Young Europeans in 1990 Les jeunes Européens en 1990	10-11/90	5/91	EN, FR
52	Family and Employment within the Twelve Famille et emploi dans l'Europe des douze	10-11/90	12/91	EN, FR
52a	First European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-1992 <i>Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Condition</i>	3-4/91	1992	EN
55	Eurodemographics? Nearly There! Esomar Harmonised Demographics for European Survey Research <i>Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR)</i>	10-11/90	9/91	EN
56	Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 34 von Oktober 1990</i>	10-11/90	2/91	DE

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichten	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
57	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1991 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1991	3/91	11/91	EN, FR
58	Europeans and Health and Safety at Work Les Européens et la santé et la sécurité au travail	4-5/91	1992	EN, FR
59	Consumer Behaviour in the Internal Market	4/91	7/91	EN
60	European Attitudes towards Urban Traffic Problems and Public Transport	4/91	7/91	EN
61	Opinions of Europeans on Biotechnology in 1991 L'opinion des Européens concernant la biotechnologie en 1991	3-4/91	7/91	EN, FR
62	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie au printemps 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, mars 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°35 von März 1991</i>	3-4/91	5/91	EN, FR, DE
63	No Europe without its Regions Pas d'Europe sans régions Kein Europa ohne Regionen	10-11/91	1992	EN, FR, DE, ES
64	The Way Europeans perceive the Third World in 1991 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent le Tiers-Monde en 91	10-11/91	5/93	EN, FR
65	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the October-November 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 36</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie en automne 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N°36, octobre-novembre 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 36 von Oktober/November 1991</i>	10-11/91	12/91	EN, FR, DE
66	The Europeans and the Environment in 1992 Les Européens et l'environnement en 1992	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
67	European Week for Drug Abuse Prevention Semaine européenne de prévention de la toxicomanie	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
68	EC Citizens and Social Protection	3-4/92	11/93	EN
69	Age and Attitudes Les attitudes face au vieillissement	3-4/92	1993	EN, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Sondage Umfrage	Rapport Bericht	Lang. Spr.
70	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1992 Eurobarometer survey No.37</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie au printemps 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.37, mars 1992</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 37 von März 1992</i>	3-4/92	5/92	EN, FR, DE
71	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the Eurobarometer survey N° 38</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie en automne 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 38</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°38</i>	9-10/92	2/93	EN, FR, DE
71a	Etiquetage des produits	4-5/92	8/92	FR
72	Passive Smoking or the pollution of non-smokers by smokers Le tabagisme involontaire ou la pollution des non-fumeurs par les fumeurs	9-10/92	3/93	EN, FR
74	European Opinion on the Safety of Consumers	9-10/92	4/93	EN
75	The Single Market of Consumers Le Marché unique des consommateurs	11/92		
76	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	11/92	6/93	EN, FR
77	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	3-4/93	12/93	EN, FR
78	Opinions of Europeans following the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work Les opinions des Européens après l'année européenne pour la sécurité, l'hygiène et la santé sur le lieu de travail Die Meinungen der Europäer nach Abschluss des Europäischen Jahres für Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz am Arbeitsplatz	3-4/93	1993	EN, FR, DE
79	European Opinion and Energy Matters 1993 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1993 <i>Summary</i>	4/93	9/93	EN, FR EN
80	Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering: what Europeans think about it in 1993 Biotechnologie et génie génétique: ce qu'en pensent les Européens en 1993	4/93	10/93	EN, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Language Langues Sprachen
81	Consumers and the single market Le marché unique des consommateurs	4/93		
81a	The European Court of Justice	9-10/92 10-11/93	6/94	EN
82	The Perception of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe La perception de la pauvreté et de l'exclusion sociale en Europe	10-11/93	1994	EN, FR
83	Europeans and Blood Les Européens et le sang	4-5/94	12/94	EN, FR
85	Les femmes et l'élection du Parlement européen	4-6/94	12/94	FR
86	European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)	12/94	2/95	FR
87	L'intervention de l'UE dans la régulation des relations économiques et du commerce international	4-5/95	8/95	FR
88	Europeans and the Environment Les Européens et l'environnement	5-6/95	11/95	EN, FR
89	Les régions	5-6/95	11/95	FR
90	La "citoyenneté européenne"	7/95	7/95	FR
91	European Citizens and the euro Les citoyens européens et l'euro Die Bürger der EU und der Euro	10-11/95 11-12/95 12/95	1/96	EN, FR, DE
92	Europeans and their Attitudes to Education and Training	10-11/95 11-12/95	1997	EN
93	Les labels de qualité	10-12/95	3/96	FR
94	European Demography Démographie européenne	11/95		
95	The way Europeans perceive developing countries in 1995 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent les pays en voie de développement en 1995	11-12/95	3/96	EN, FR
96	Working conditions in Europe Les conditions de travail en Europe Arbeitsbedingungen in der Europäischen Union	11-12/95 1/96	6/97	EN, FR, DE, DA, FI, IT, NL, SV
97	Equal opportunities for women and men in Europe? Européennes, Européens: à chances égales ? Frauen und Männer in Europa : Wie steht es um die Chancengleichheit?	2-4/96	1/99	EN, FR, DE
98	The Employment in Europe Survey 1996	2-4/96	6/97	EN

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichten	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
99	EU citizens and health issues	2-4/96	9/98	EN
100	Europeans and public security Les Européens et la sécurité publique Die Europäer und öffentliche Sicherheit	2-4/96	11/96	EN, FR, DE
101	Europeans and the programme "European Citizens" Les Européens et le programme "Citoyens d'Europe"	4-5/96		
102	Europeans and the sun Les Européens et le soleil	4-5/96		
103	Europeans and health and safety in the work place Les Européens et la santé et la sécurité sur les lieux de travail	4-5/96		
104	Opinion on Energy Matters 1997	10-11/96	2/97	EN
105	Development aid : building for the future with public support Avec le citoyen, bâtir le futur de l'aide au développement	10-11/96	1/97	EN, FR
106	Europeans and the sun Les Européens et le soleil	10-11/96		
107	Citizens of Europe Citoyens d'Europe	10-11/96		
108	The Europeans and modern biotechnology Les Européens et la biotechnologie moderne	10-11/96	7/97	EN, FR
109	Information technology and Data Privacy	10-11/96	1/97	EN
110	L'Europe des consommateurs: Les citoyens face à la qualité des produits alimentaires	1-2/97	5/97	FR
111	The information society La société de l'information	1-2/97		
112	Lifelong learning L'éducation et la formation tout au long de la vie	3-4/97		
113	Racism and Xenophobia : Human rights and immigration in the European Union Racisme et xénophobie : Droits de l'homme et immigration dans l'Union européenne	3-4/97	12/97	EN, FR
114	The Young Europeans in 1997 Les jeunes Européens en 1997 Die jungen Europäer in 1997	4-6/97	10/97	EN, FR, DE
115	Women and breast cancer Les femmes et le cancer du sein	4-6/97		

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Language Langues Sprachen
116	Attitudes of EU consumers to Fair Trade Bananas Attitudes des consommateurs européens envers le commerce équitable des bananes	1-2/97	12/97	EN, FR
117	The Europeans on Holidays Les Européens et leurs vacances	10-11/97	3/98	EN, FR
118	Europeans and their views on child sex tourism L'opinion des Européens sur le tourisme sexuel impliquant des enfants	4-5/98	11/98	EN, FR
119	Europeans and cancer Les Européens et le cancer	4-5/98		
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