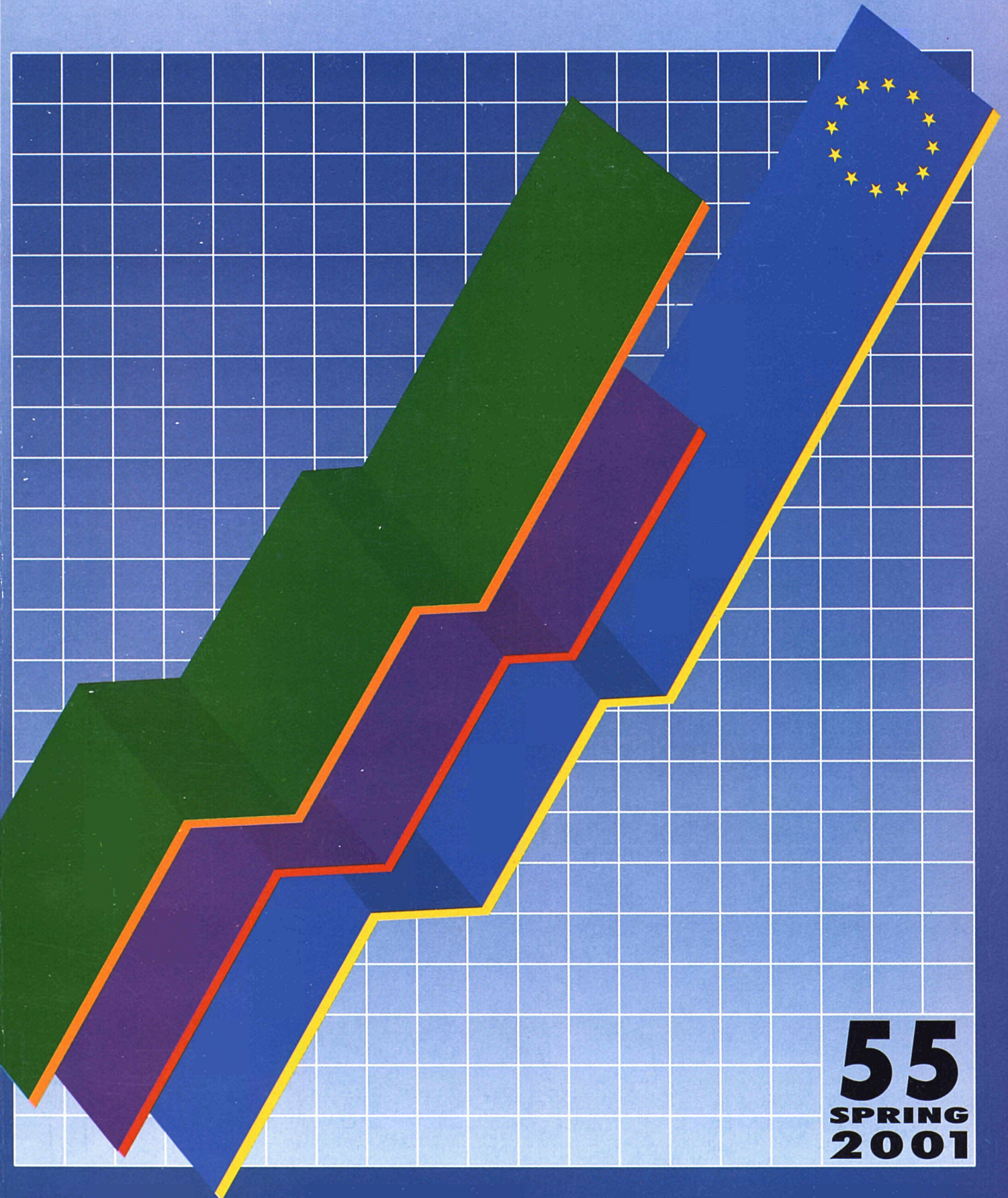
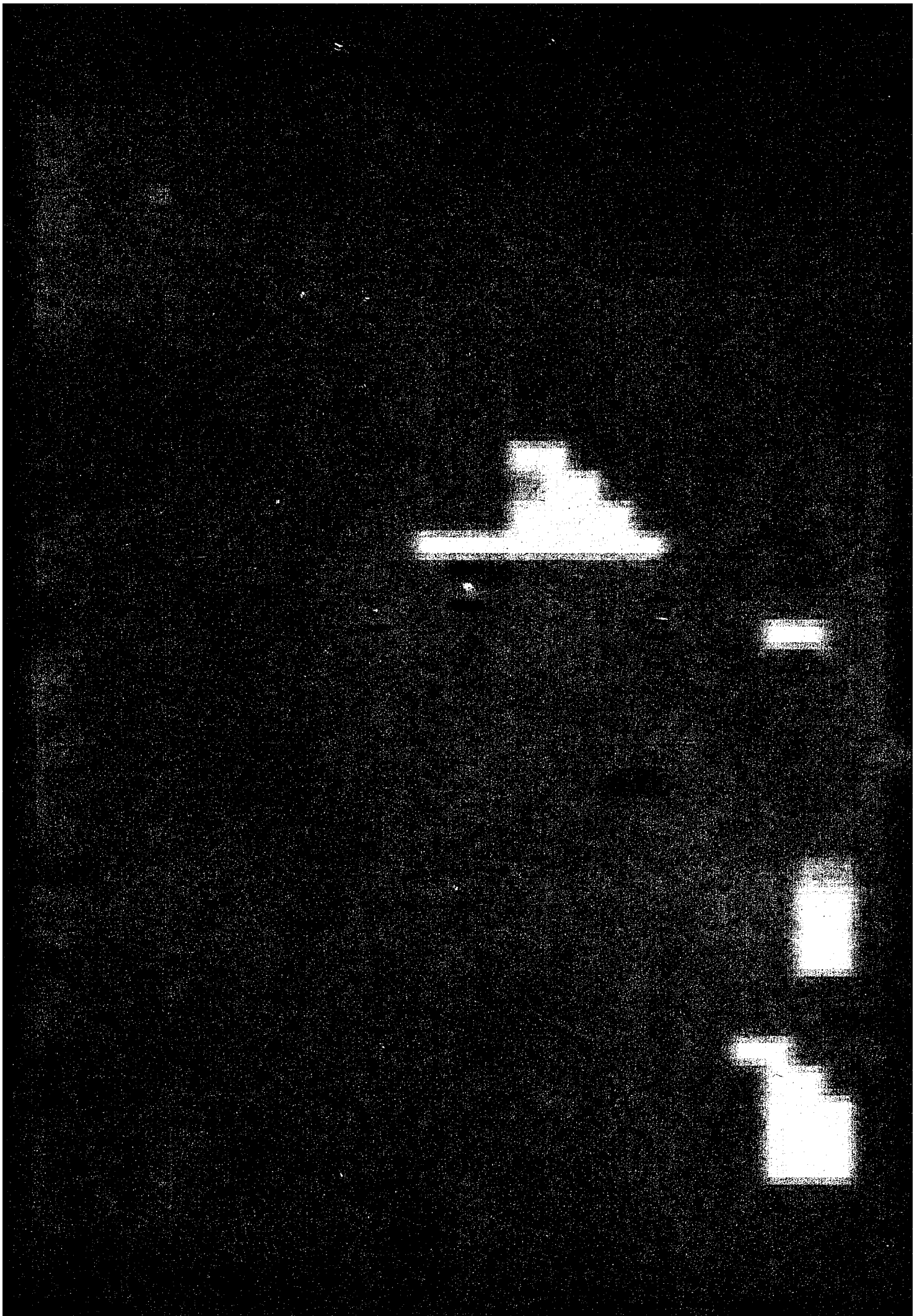


EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Report Number 55

Release : October 2001

Fieldwork : April – May 2001

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BUREAU OF METERS

PUBLIC OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Report number 33

Fieldwork : April

Release : October 2001

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The data in this report are preliminary and should not be used for statistical purposes. The source is acknowledged.

Introducing the Eurobarometer

Eurobarometer public opinion surveys ("standard Eurobarometer surveys") have been conducted each spring and autumn since autumn 1973 on behalf of the Directorate-General Press and Communication of the European Commission, Opinion Polls. 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 (600) 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 the Eurobarometer 34: 1000 in East Germany and 1000 in West Germany.

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

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

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

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organises general public opinion, 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*
- *In the near future: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer*
- *Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g. Top Decision Makers)*
- *Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews)*

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer surveys and the Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 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/public_opinion**

Introducing the Eurobarometer

European Commission surveys (studies) have been conducted each year since 1973 on various topics. The first survey was conducted in the autumn of 1973. The second survey was conducted in the autumn of 1974. The third survey was conducted in the autumn of 1975. The fourth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1976. The fifth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1977. The sixth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1978. The seventh survey was conducted in the autumn of 1979. The eighth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1980. The ninth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1981. The tenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1982. The eleventh survey was conducted in the autumn of 1983. The twelfth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1984. The thirteenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1985. The fourteenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1986. The fifteenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1987. The sixteenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1988. The seventeenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1989. The eighteenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1990. The nineteenth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1991. The twentieth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1992. The twenty-first survey was conducted in the autumn of 1993. The twenty-second survey was conducted in the autumn of 1994. The twenty-third survey was conducted in the autumn of 1995. The twenty-fourth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1996. The twenty-fifth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1997. The twenty-sixth survey was conducted in the autumn of 1998. The twenty-seventh survey was conducted in the autumn of 1999. The twenty-eighth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2000. The twenty-ninth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2001. The thirtieth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2002. The thirty-first survey was conducted in the autumn of 2003. The thirty-second survey was conducted in the autumn of 2004. The thirty-third survey was conducted in the autumn of 2005. The thirty-fourth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2006. The thirty-fifth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2007. The thirty-sixth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2008. The thirty-seventh survey was conducted in the autumn of 2009. The thirty-eighth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2010. The thirty-ninth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2011. The fortieth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2012. The forty-first survey was conducted in the autumn of 2013. The forty-second survey was conducted in the autumn of 2014. The forty-third survey was conducted in the autumn of 2015. The forty-fourth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2016. The forty-fifth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2017. The forty-sixth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2018. The forty-seventh survey was conducted in the autumn of 2019. The forty-eighth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2020. The forty-ninth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2021. The fiftieth survey was conducted in the autumn of 2022.

An identical survey was also conducted in 1973 in the United States and over 100 other countries. The survey was also conducted in Northern Ireland and the European Union. The survey was also conducted in Germany and other countries.

In 1973 the 12 Member States of the European Community (now the European Union) were surveyed. The survey was also conducted in other countries. The survey was also conducted in Germany and other countries.

The figures shown in this report for each of the 12 Member States are based on the results of the survey. The survey was also conducted in other countries. The survey was also conducted in Germany and other countries.

The survey was drawn up by the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. The survey was also conducted in other countries. The survey was also conducted in Germany and other countries.

HIGHLIGHTS

This 55th Eurobarometer report presents an analysis of public opinion towards the European Union in spring 2001. The key findings are:

Support for EU membership and benefit from EU membership

- Forty-eight percent of EU citizens support their country's membership to the European Union. This is slightly lower than in autumn 2000 (-2). The proportion of people that regards their country's EU membership as a bad thing continues to be very small (13%). 45% of Europeans feel their country has benefited from EU membership while 30% disagree.

People's emotive stance towards the EU

- For more than 4 in 10 Europeans, the European Union conjures up a positive image (42%). Only 18% have a negative image of the EU.
- If told that the European Union had been scrapped, 28% of respondents would feel very sorry, 45% would feel indifferent and 14% would be very relieved.

Trust in the European Union, its institutions and bodies

- Forty-one percent of Europeans tend to trust the European Union, 40% tend not to trust it and 20% lack an opinion.
- Of 9 institutions and bodies included in the survey, the European Parliament is most widely trusted (52%), followed by the Court of Justice (46%) and the European Commission (45%). People are now significantly less likely to lack trust in the European Commission (-3).

Support for the single currency, the euro

- At 59%, support for the single currency is significantly higher than it was in autumn 2000 (+4). 66% of respondents living in the "EURO 12" countries support the euro (+4). Support for the euro has also increased in the 3 "pre-in" countries, from 23% to 27%.

Support for enlargement

- Asked whether the European Union should be enlarged and include new countries, 43% of respondents are in favour and 35% are against. However, when given more answer options the survey finds that 44% believe that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join, with a further 21% showing outright support for enlargement. With this more specific question we find that only 16% of respondents believe that the EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries.

Support for a common defence policy and a common foreign policy

- Support for a common defence and security policy continues to be widespread (73%) and two in three Europeans believe the European Union should have one common foreign policy (65%).

EU is most widely trusted to control the effects of globalisation

- From a list that includes among others national governments, citizens themselves and the United Nations, the European Union is at 36% most widely trusted by the public to control the effects of globalisation.

Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

- Twenty-one percent of EU citizens know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale), compared to 29% in autumn 2000.

Access to information technology

- The survey reveals a large increase in access to modern forms of information technology. Nearly half of all EU citizens now have access to a computer (45%), compared to 35% in spring 1999. Access to the Internet has doubled since spring 1999 to 30% and 25% now have access to a modem, up from 17% in spring 1999.

Knowledge of languages

- Forty-seven percent of EU citizens speak a language other than their mother tongue well enough to take part in a conversation. However, there are large variations between the Member States, with people in Luxembourg most likely to speak a 'foreign' language (97%) and people in the UK (27%) least likely to do so.

Life satisfaction

- Life satisfaction levels are currently very high with 83% of EU citizens feeling very or fairly satisfied with the life they lead.
- Thirty-eight percent of EU citizens feel their present situation has improved compared with 5 years ago and only 16% feel it has got worse. As for the future, 42% believe their personal situation will improve over the next 5 years while only 10% believe it will get worse.

Young Europeans

- An oversample of people aged 15 to 24 shows that young Europeans are most likely to view the meaning of being a citizen of the European Union as the right to work in any of the 15 Member States (57%).

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REPORT

Introduction

This first report of the 3rd Millennium presents results from the first and second wave of Eurobarometer survey No. 55. The survey was fielded in all 15 Member States during spring 2001. The aim of the report is to give readers an overview of how European citizens feel about the European Union, its policies and its institutions, although a number of other, related, issues are also presented.

The report begins with an examination of **overall satisfaction levels among EU citizens** at the beginning of the year 2001. The chapter also examines how people feel about their present personal situation compared to 5 years ago and how they think their situation will evolve over the coming 5 years.

Chapter 2 looks at **long-term developments in public opinion** towards the European Union. Here the standard indicators - **support for EU membership** and **perceived benefit from EU membership** - are presented. The chapter also reports on **people's emotive stance towards the European Union**: does it conjure up a positive image and how would people feel if they were told tomorrow that it had been scrapped? Furthermore, the chapter analyses people's **trust in the European Union and 9 of its institutions and bodies**. The chapter ends by presenting the results of a question that measures public **support for a European Union Constitution**.

The 3rd chapter focuses on support for a number of the **Union's current policy issues**. It begins by looking at the extent to which the public regards the **Union's current actions as priorities**, and then presents **support levels for a number of key policy issues**. Two of these, **the single currency, the euro, and enlargement** are the subject of more in-depth analyses.

Chapter 4 examines the extent to which people pay **attention to news about the European Union** in comparison to news about other issues. The chapter also looks at the **sources people use and prefer when they look for information about the EU**. **Self-perceived knowledge levels about the European Union** are also covered in this chapter, as are **awareness and importance levels of 9 of the Union's institutions and bodies**. The chapter ends with a brief look at awareness levels of the **Presidency of the Council of Ministers** during the first half of the year 2001.

Chapter 5 entitled "**Europeans and Languages**" reports on the languages spoken, known and considered most useful by EU citizens.

The final chapter presents some findings of a special over-sample of young people and ends with a brief presentation of how Europeans feel about a number of other dimensions of life in the European Union.

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.

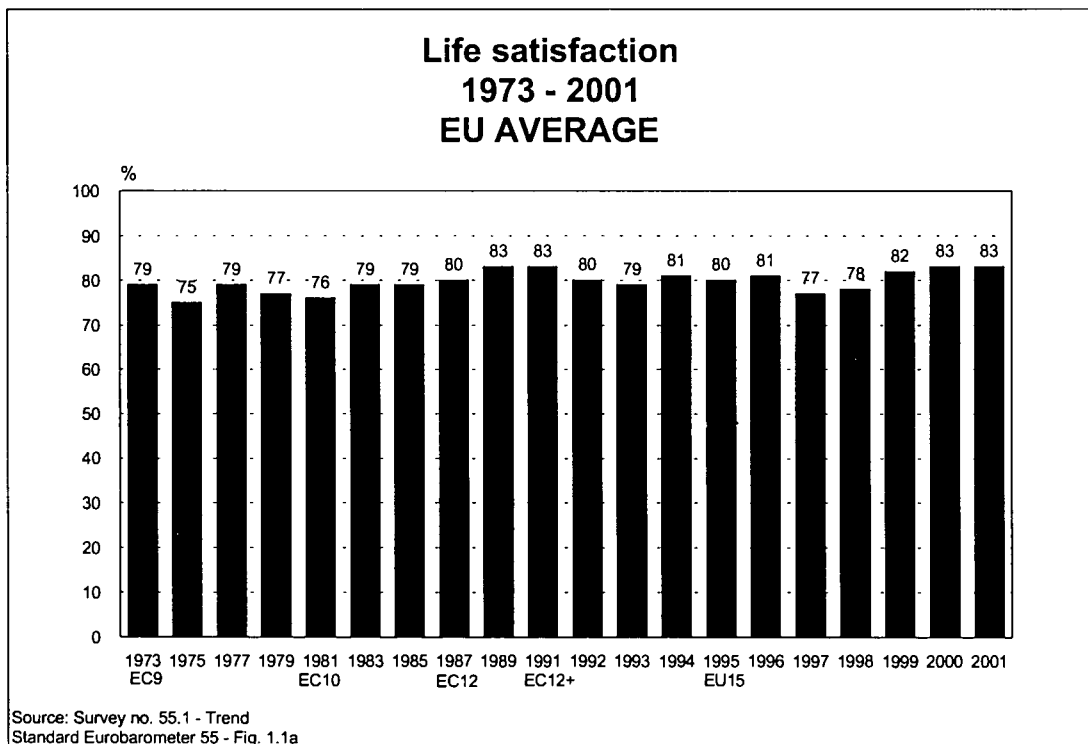
1. Life satisfaction and trust in institutions

This chapter examines life satisfaction levels among European Union citizens at the beginning of the third Millennium and looks at how satisfaction levels have evolved since the Eurobarometer first started in 1973. The chapter also looks at people's assessment of their present situation compared with 5 years ago and at their expectations for the coming 5 years. The second part of the chapter examines the extent to which EU citizens trust various institutions in their country, like the media, government, the church, and the judicial system.

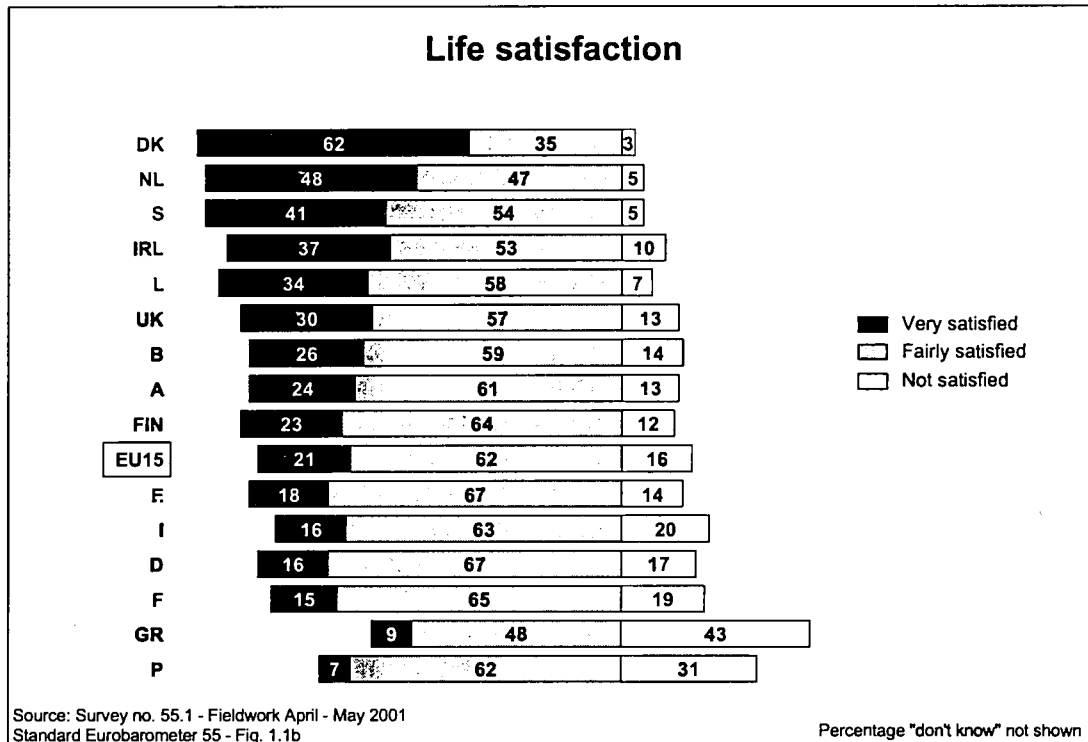
1.1. Life satisfaction

The life satisfaction question is a summary measure of how people feel about all things related to their lives, ranging from their personal happiness, their health, their family and their economic situation to their views about society in general.

As in autumn 2000, in the first survey of the third Millennium 83% of EU citizens say they are very or fairly satisfied with the life they lead. Life satisfaction levels in the EU are currently at a peak. Only in 1989 and 1991 did we find this same high score. However, throughout the 28 years that the Eurobarometer has been fielded the majority of Europeans have been satisfied with the life they lead. The graph below shows that at least 75% of respondents have given a positive assessment of their life, although there has been some variation over time. As one would expect, satisfaction levels are high in periods of economic well-being – which explains the current peak – and lower during more difficult times, such as in 1975 when people were feeling the economic effects of the oil crisis.



The following graph shows that satisfaction levels vary significantly among the individual Member States.



Denmark is the only country where more than half of the population feels very satisfied (62%) with a further 35% reporting that they feel fairly satisfied. In the Netherlands, 48% feel very satisfied and 47% feel fairly satisfied. Sweden (95%) and Luxembourg (92%) are the two other countries where more than 9 in 10 people feel satisfied with the life they lead. Satisfaction levels are lowest in Greece (57%), followed at a distance by Portugal (69%).

As noted earlier, at the EU15 level, no change has been recorded since autumn 2000. Although the absence of change at the EU15 level sometimes does not reflect significant increases or drops in individual countries, this is not the case here. Within the 15 Member States there has been very little movement in satisfaction levels since the previous survey. Only in Ireland, Austria (both +4) and Luxembourg (+3) do we find a significant increase whilst Greece (-4) is the only country where satisfaction levels have dropped significantly. (Table 1.1a)

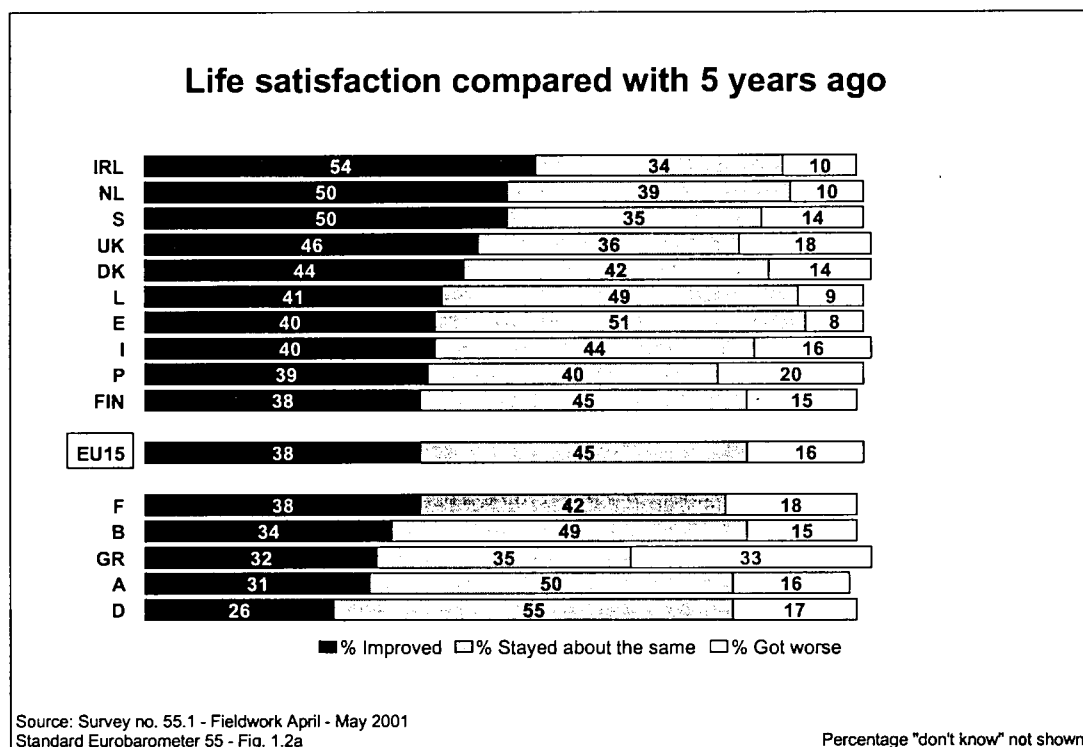
The demographic analyses show no significant differences between men and women. Among the 4 age groups (those aged 15 to 24, 25 to 39, 40 to 54 and 55 and over) we find that the proportion of very satisfied people is significantly higher for the youngest segment of the population (26%) than it is for the other age groups. Large variations are found among the various occupational groups in the population, with satisfaction levels ranging from 62% among unemployed people to 90% among managers. Education is also a good indicator of how satisfied people are with the life they lead. People who are still studying (89%) or people who stayed in school until the age of 20 or older (87%) are significantly more likely to feel satisfied than people who left school aged 15 or younger (78%) or aged 16 to 19 (83%).¹

Looking at attitudinal indicators shows that people who support their country's membership to the European Union are significantly more likely to feel satisfied (88%) than people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (66%). (Table 1.1b)

¹ Appendix C.4 provides more details about the demographic variables.

1.2. Life satisfaction compared with 5 years ago

The following graph shows that 38% of EU citizens feel that their present situation has improved compared with 5 years ago, 45% feel it has stayed about the same and only 16% feel it has got worse.



The graph above shows that there are large differences of opinion among the populations from the 15 Member States. At 54%, the Irish are most likely to feel that their present situation has improved, with 50% of Dutch and Swedish respondents sharing this view. In the UK (46%), Denmark (44%), Luxembourg (41%), Spain and Italy (both 40%) at least 4 in 10 people feel their situation has improved during the past 5 years. In Germany only 26% of people feel their situation has improved but this does not imply that their situation has got worse. Germans are most likely to feel that their situation is the same as it was 5 years ago (55%), followed by Spanish (51%) and Austrian (50%) respondents. At 33%, people in Greece are most likely to say that their situation got worse during the past five years, followed at a distance by people in Portugal (20%). In all other Member States, less than 2 in 10 people feel their situation has got worse.

In comparison to the previous measurement, taken in spring 2000, we find that in Italy, the Netherlands, the UK, Germany and Belgium, people are now more likely to view their present situation favourably. In Spain, people are now more likely to feel that their situation has remained unchanged (+5). Greece (+12) and to a far lesser extent Portugal (+4) are the only countries where people are now more likely to feel their situation has got worse than they did in spring 2000. (Table 1.2a)

The demographic break-downs show that managers (55%) and young people (54%) are most likely to feel that compared with 5 years ago their present situation has improved and that unemployed people are most likely to feel that their present situation has got worse (28%).

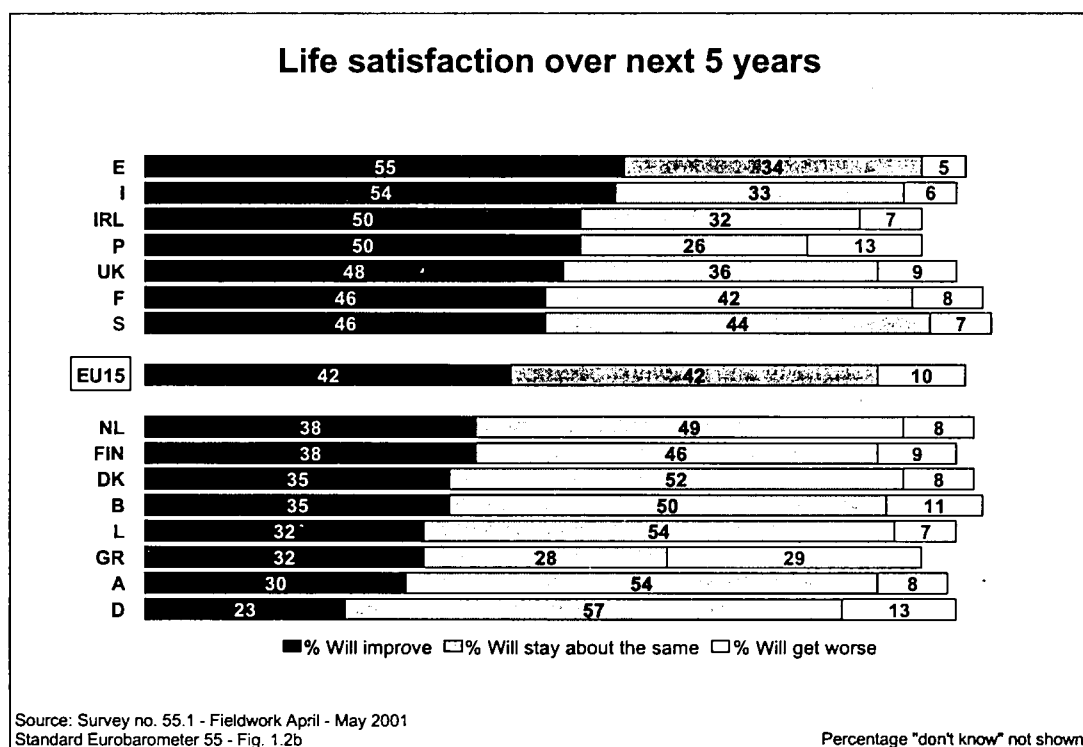
The next table shows a close correlation between life satisfaction and how people feel about their present situation compared to 5 years ago.

Relationship between life satisfaction and views about one's present situation compared with 5 years ago		
Present situation compared with 5 years ago has:	Views about life in general:	
	Satisfied	Not satisfied
	%	%
Improved	42	15
Stayed the same	47	36
Got worse	10	47
(Don't know)	1	2
<i>Total</i>	100	100

Finally attitudinal analyses show that people who regard their country's membership to the EU as a good thing are significantly more likely to feel that their present situation compared to 5 years ago has improved (45%) than are people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (31%). Among the latter group, 28% feel their present situation has got worse, compared to only 12% of people who view their country's membership to the EU as a good thing. (Table 1.2b)

1.3. Life satisfaction over next 5 years

EU citizens generally tend to feel positive as to how their personal situation will develop in the course of the next 5 years. As the following graph shows, 42% believe it will improve while only 10% believe it will get worse. 42% of the EU population feels their personal situation will stay about the same.



Looking at the results in each Member State shows that people in Spain are most likely to expect their personal situation to improve over the next 5 years (55%), followed by people in Italy (54%), Ireland and Portugal (both 50%). Again we find that Germans are least likely to feel their situation will improve (23%) and most likely to feel that it will stay about the same (57%). People in Greece are most likely to feel that their situation will get worse (29%). In the other Member States, the proportion of people that hold this view ranges from 5% in Spain to 13% in Germany and Portugal.

Comparisons with spring 2000 results show that people in Italy, Germany and France are now somewhat more optimistic about the future whereas people in Portugal and especially in Greece are now significantly more likely to be pessimistic about the future. Though in Denmark and Luxembourg, people are now significantly less likely to be optimistic, there is no significant rise in the proportion of respondents who feel their situation will get worse. In Sweden and Austria, we find that people are now more likely to feel that their personal situation will not change within the next five years. In Finland and the Netherlands, the opposite is the case. No significant changes have been recorded in any of the other countries. (Table 1.3a)

The demographic analyses show that age is an important determinant of how people feel about their future. Students and other young people (69% and 68%, respectively) are most likely to be optimistic while retired people (15%) and those aged 55 or over (18%) are least likely to share this view. While the majority of people aged 55 and over, whether retired or not, feel that their situation will stay about the same, these people are also most likely to feel that their personal situation will get worse over the coming 5 years.

The following table shows that people who are satisfied with the life they lead are more likely than those who are not satisfied to feel that their personal situation will improve. The latter group is far more likely to feel that it will get worse.

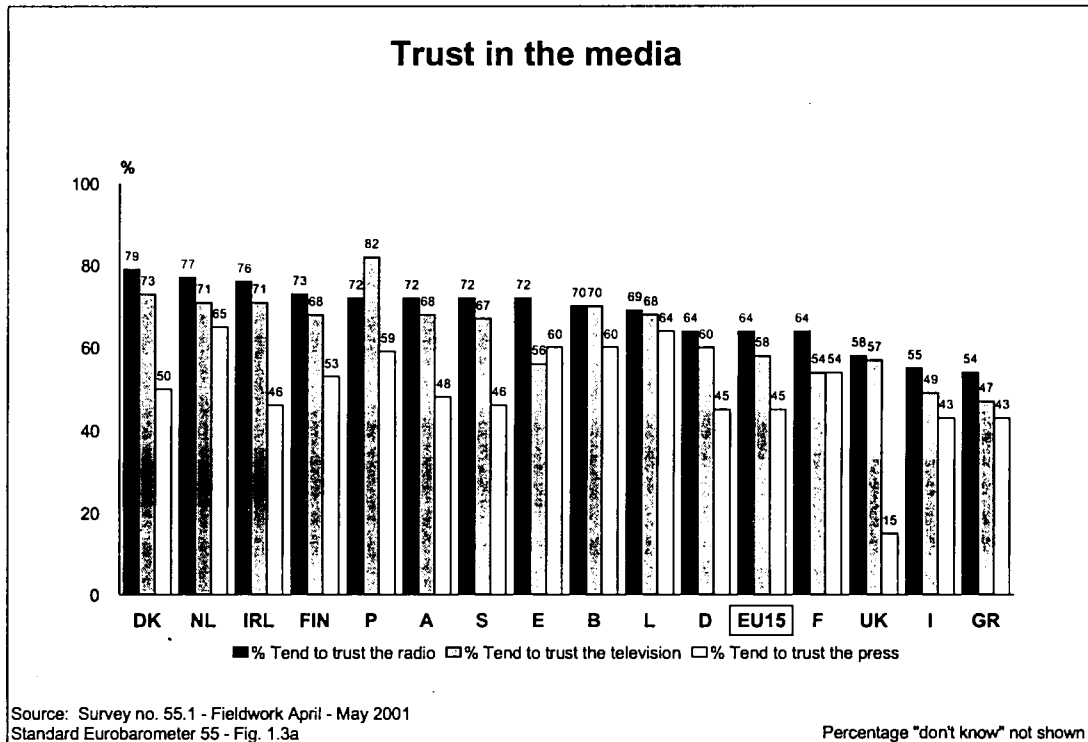
Relationship between life satisfaction and expectations of one's personal situation in 5 years		
Personal situation in 5 years will:	Views about life in general:	
	Satisfied	Not satisfied
	%	%
Improve	43	37
Stay the same	45	31
Get worse	7	23
(Don't know)	6	9
<i>Total</i>	101	100

Again we find that people who regard their country's membership to the EU as a good thing are significantly more likely to feel that their situation will improve (48%) than people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (32%) are. (Table 1.3b)

1.4. Trust in the media

As in autumn 1997 and spring 1999, respondents were asked to state their trust or distrust with a large number of national and international institutions². We begin by looking at people's trust in the radio, the television and the press. 64% of respondents say they tend to trust the radio, 58% say they tend to trust the television and 45% say they tend to trust the press.

² The question contains 17 items. Results for all items but the European Union are shown in tables 1.4a to 1.4c. Results for item measuring trust in the European Union are reported separately in Chapter 2 (see also table 2.8).



The country by country results show that trust levels for the **radio** are highest in Denmark (79%), the Netherlands (77%) and Ireland (76%) and lowest in Greece (54%), Italy (55%) and the UK (58%). Trust levels for the **television** are highest in Portugal (82%), followed at a distance by Denmark (73%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 71%) and lowest in Greece (47%) and Italy (49%). Trust levels for the **press** are highest in the Netherlands (65%), Luxembourg (64%) and Belgium (60%). At 15%, trust in the press continues to be by far the lowest in the UK, with a recorded drop of 9 percentage points since spring 1999. (Table 1.4a)

In comparison to spring 1999, people are now less likely to trust the media and the results are similar to autumn 1997³. Looking separately at each of the three media, we find that trust in the press only increased in Portugal (+10) and Luxembourg (+5) since spring 1999. Trust levels did not change significantly in Italy. In all other countries, people are now less likely to trust the press. Trust in the radio increased only in Portugal (+7), with no significant change recorded in Italy and Denmark. In all other countries, people are now less likely to trust the radio. Portugal is also the only country where people are now more likely to trust the television (+7), with no change recorded in Denmark and more negative results recorded in all other countries.

1.5. Trust in political institutions

Next we look at trust in four political institutions: the national governments, the national parliaments, the civil service and political parties. Like other surveys, the Eurobarometer shows that confidence in these institutions is low. Taken together, only 35% of Europeans trust these four institutions. The country results show that average trust levels range from 25% in Italy to 57% in Luxembourg.

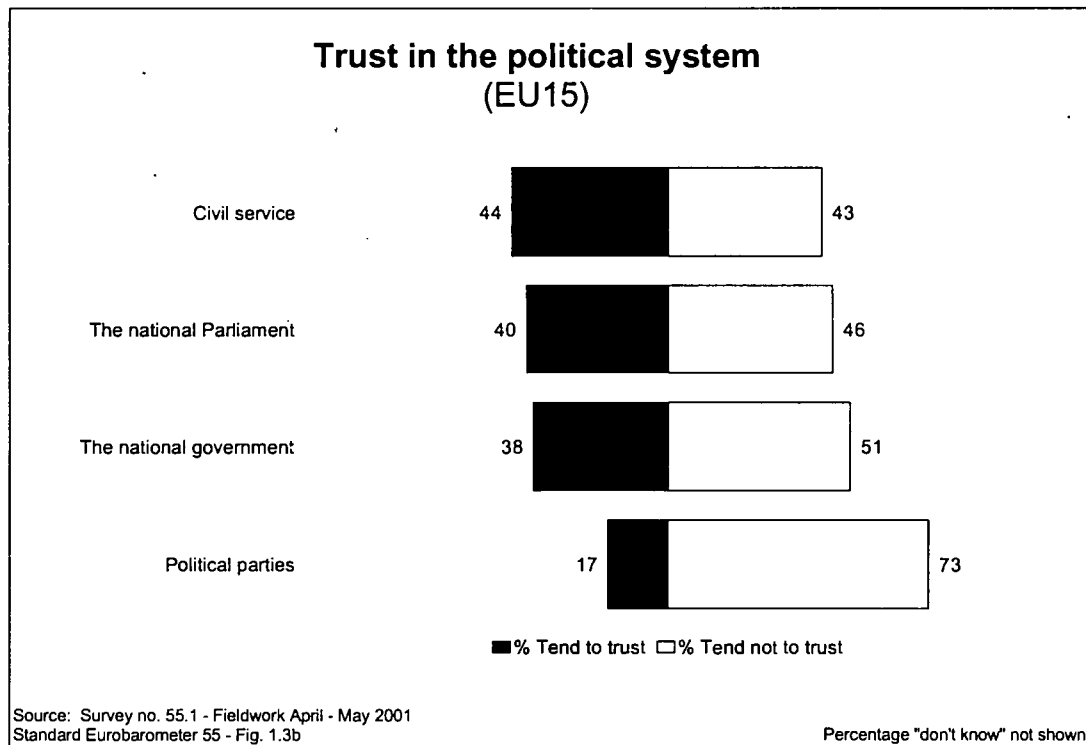
³ See Eurobarometer 51, chapter 2 and Eurobarometer 48, chapter 2.

Trust in political institutions (Average trust level of 4 institutions, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	57
The Netherlands	52
Denmark	50
Austria	45
Finland	43
Ireland	42
Sweden	40
Spain	40
Portugal	39
Germany	36
Belgium	36
<i>Average for EU15</i>	35
Greece	34
France	32
United Kingdom	31
Italy	25

In comparison to spring 1999 we find the largest increase in average trust levels for the 4 political institutions in Belgium (+10), followed by Denmark (+7), Luxembourg, Sweden (both +6) and Ireland (+3). In Portugal (-5), the Netherlands, Greece (both -4) and the United Kingdom (-3), the average trust level is now significantly lower than it was in spring 1999⁴.

The graph next page 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 (44%), while only 17% tend to trust the political parties in their country.

⁴ See Eurobarometer No. 51, chapter 1.



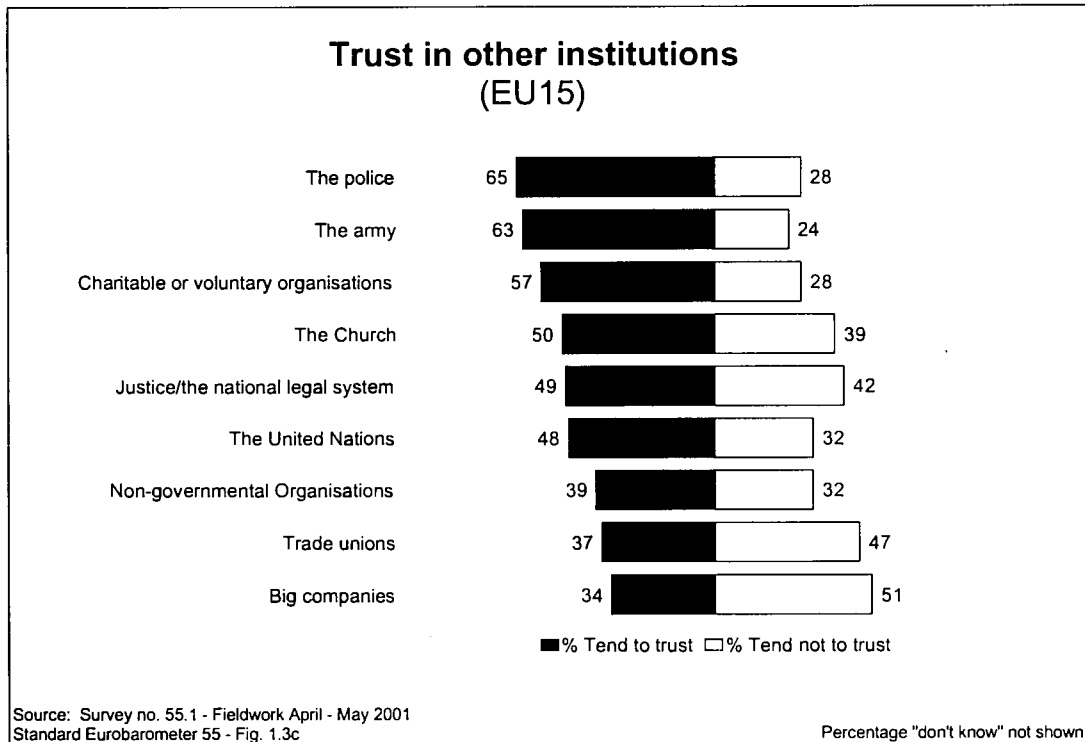
The country by country analyses show that trust in one's country's **civil service** is most widespread in Austria (69%), followed by Luxembourg (63%), Ireland (62%) and Denmark (57%). It is lowest in Italy (27%) and Greece (31%). Trust in the national **Parliament** is most widespread in Luxembourg (64%) and the Netherlands (62%) and least widespread in Italy (32%), the UK (34%) and France (35%). Trust in the national **government** is also most widespread in Luxembourg (68%) and the Netherlands (62%) and again least widespread in Italy (29%), the UK (31%) and France (33%). Trust levels in **political parties** are low throughout the Member States and range from 11% in France and Italy to 34% in Denmark. (Table 1.4b)

1.6. Trust in other institutions

Next we look at trust in the following other institutions:

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

The next graph shows that at 65%, EU citizens are most likely to trust the police, followed by the army (63%). Less than 4 in 10 people tend to trust big companies (34%), Trade unions (37%) and NGO's (39%).



The next table shows which three of these other institutions are most widely trusted in each Member State. The **Police** tops the list in 8 of the 15 Member States, comes in second place in 1 country and in third place in a further 4 countries. Greece and Portugal are the only countries where the police doesn't make the top three. The **Army** tops the list in 5 Member States, comes in second place in 6 countries and in third place in 2 countries. It doesn't make the top three in Spain and the Netherlands. **Charities** top the list in Spain and France, come in second place in Belgium and the United Kingdom and in third place in Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. The **Justice System** comes in second place in the Netherlands and Austria and in third place in Germany. The **Church** comes in second place in Greece and Portugal and in third place in Denmark, Italy and Finland. Sweden is the only country where the **United Nations** makes the top three though trust levels are just as high in Denmark (68% and 69%, respectively). Spain is the only country where **NGO's** make the top three. At 62% trust levels for NGO's are significantly higher in Spain than they are in other Member States. None of the other institutions and bodies make the top three. (See also table 1.4c⁵)

⁵ For a comparison with spring 1999 results, see Eurobarometer 51, tables 1.2b+c.

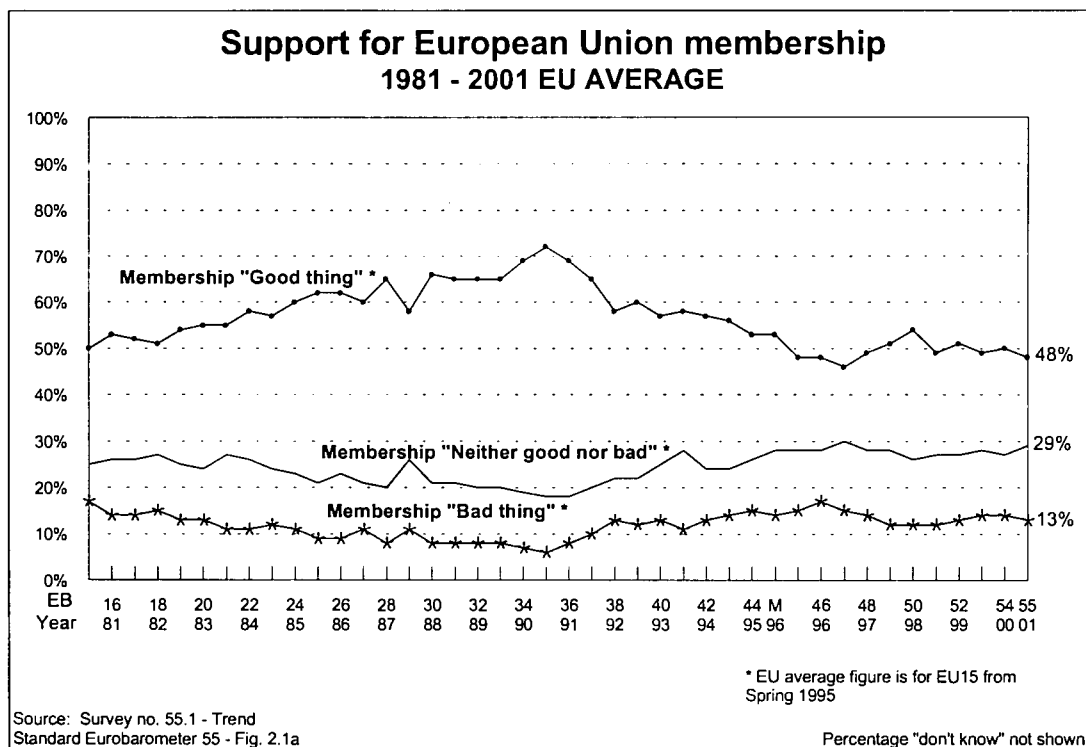
TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED INSTITUTIONS (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
The army	51
Charities	50
The police	49
Denmark	
The police	88
The army	75
The Church	75
Germany	
The police	72
The army	61
The justice system	58
Greece	
The army	86
The Church	78
Charities	64
Spain	
Charities	64
NGO's	62
The police	57
France	
Charities	68
The army	59
The police	55
Ireland	
The army	77
The police	72
Charities	69
Italy	
The police	66
The army	63
The Church	56
Luxembourg	
The police	73
The army	62
Charities	58
The Netherlands	
The police	70
The justice system	60
Charities	59
Austria	
The police	77
The justice system	70
The army	65
Portugal	
The army	73
The Church	73
Charities	62
Finland	
The police	88
The army	86
The Church	71
Sweden	
The police	69
The United Nations	68
The army	61
United Kingdom	
The army	72
Charities	66
The police	66

2. Attitudes to the European Union in 2001

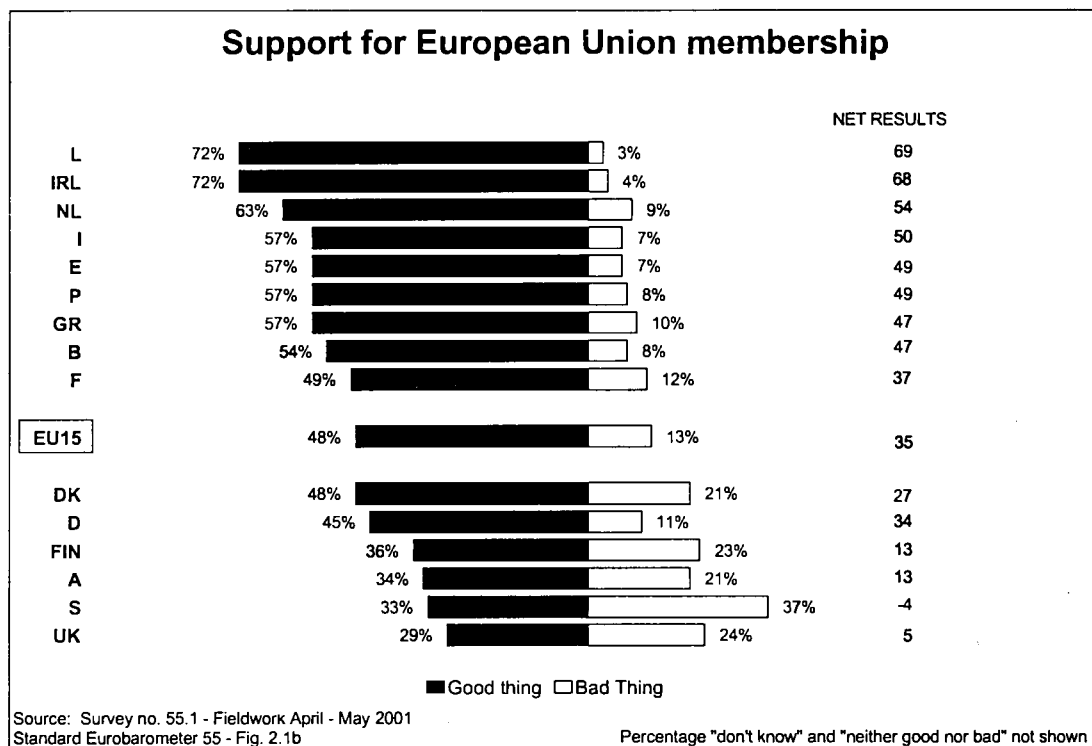
In this chapter we look at developments on some of the standard indicators of support for the European Union. We also present the results of a number of more recent questions that measure public opinion towards the European Union.

2.1. Support for European Union membership

In spring 2001, 48% of Europeans regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing. This is slightly lower than in autumn 2000 (-2) but does not reflect a significant shift in public opinion. In fact, the proportion of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing has gone down from 14% to 13% and thus continues to be very low.



Looking at public support for European Union membership during the last decade of the Second Millennium shows that an all-time high of 72% was recorded in the spring of 1991. 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 all led to a drop in public support during the mid-nineties resulting in a low of 46% being recorded in the spring of 1997. Until autumn 1998, support for the European Union then steadily increased. This upward trend ended when the Santer Commission resigned on March 15 1999 with support levels dropping from 54% in autumn 1998 to 49% in spring 1999. Support hovered around the 50% mark until the end of the Second Millennium. Opposition to the EU has remained low throughout the 1990's. (See also individual country graphs, figs. 2.3 a-o)



The graph above shows that more than 7 in 10 people in Luxembourg and Ireland (both 72%) support their country's membership to the European Union. In the Netherlands (63%) more than 6 in 10 people support their country's membership and in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece (all 57%), and Belgium (54%) support for EU membership is obtained from more than half of the population. Opposition to EU membership ranges from 3% in Luxembourg to 37% in Sweden, which is the only country where those against EU membership outnumber those in favour.

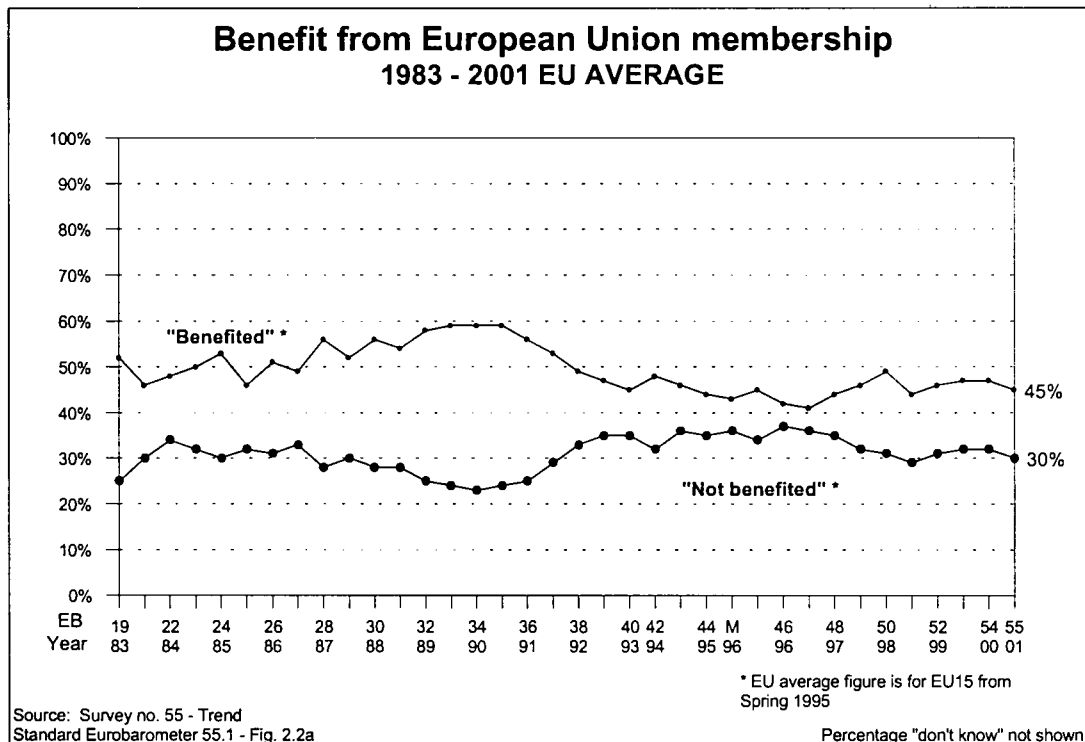
The trend analyses show that the public is now less decisive as to whether EU membership is a good thing or a bad thing for their country with people in several countries now more likely to regard their country's membership as neither good nor bad or lacking an opinion altogether. Positive developments have been recorded in France and Italy, where people are now less likely to believe that their country's membership is a bad thing (both -3). Sweden is the only country where support has fallen and where opposition has risen. (Table 2.1a)

The well-established pattern for the two genders shows that men are more likely than women to regard their country's membership as a good thing (52% vs. 43%) and that women are significantly more likely than men are to lack an opinion (14% vs. 7%). The importance of education as a powerful explanatory variable when it comes to attitudes to the European Union continues to show up in the analyses. Levels of support for the European Union vary with education with only 40% of people who left school aged 15 or younger seeing their country's membership as a good thing compared to 60% of people who left full-time education aged 20 or older. Levels of support also increase by age with those aged 15 to 24 significantly more likely (53%) than those aged 55 and over (43%) to support their country's membership. Analyses of the economic activity scale show a gap of 19 percentage points in support levels between managers (58%) on the one hand and unemployed people (39%) on the other hand. However, the gap is smaller than it was in the previous survey (-5), due mostly to a drop in support levels (-7) among managers.

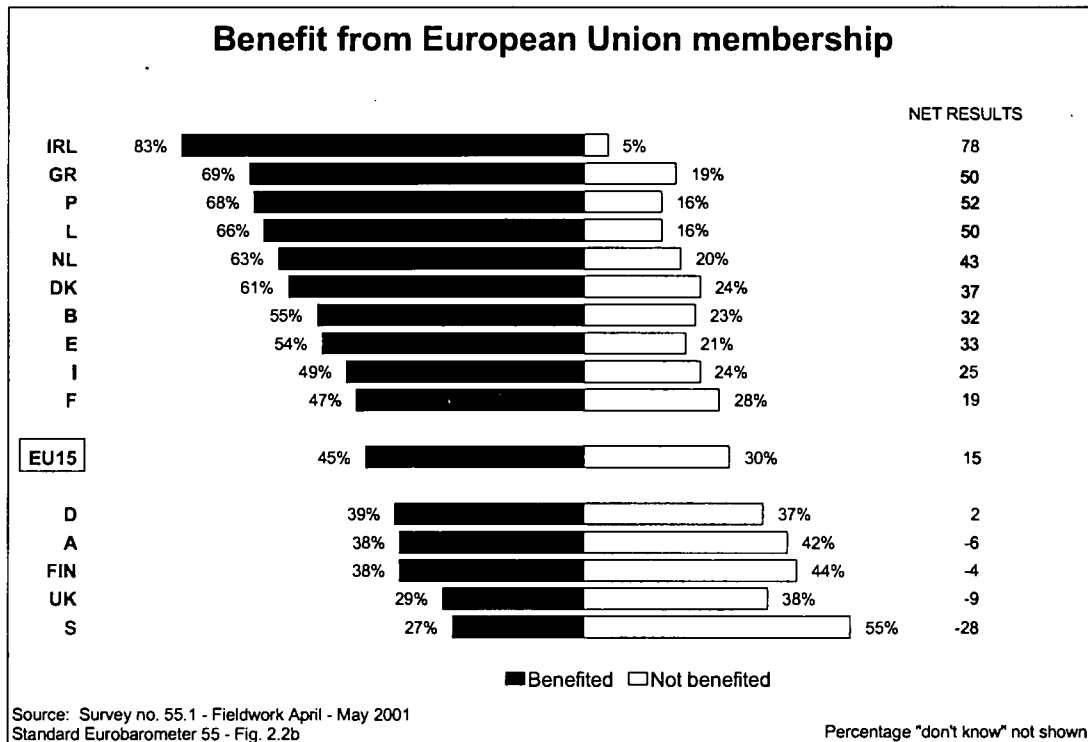
At the attitudinal level, we find that people who would feel very sorry if the European Union ceased to exist are at the opposite pole of those who would feel very relieved were this to happen. Among those who would feel very sorry, 90% support their country's membership, compared to only 7% of people who would feel very relieved. (Table 2.1b)

2.2. Benefit from European Union membership

Asked whether they feel that their country has on balance benefited from being a member of the European Union, 45% of respondents affirm this and 30% feel their country has not benefited. In comparison to autumn 2000, the proportion of people that lack an opinion has increased by 4 percentage points with a drop in two percentage points both among those who feel their country has benefited and among those who feel their country has not benefited.



Despite the outcome of the recent referendum on the Nice Treaty, people in Ireland continue to be most likely to feel that their country has benefited (83%), followed at a distance by people in Greece (69%) and Portugal (68%). More than 6 in 10 people in Luxembourg (66%), the Netherlands (63%) and Denmark (61%) also feel their country has benefited, with more than 5 in 10 people in Belgium (55%) and Spain (54%) sharing this view. Opinions continue to be most negative in Sweden and the UK, where less than 3 in 10 people feel their country has benefited. Sweden is the only country with a majority feeling that their country has not benefited. (See also individual country graphs, figs. 2.4a-o)

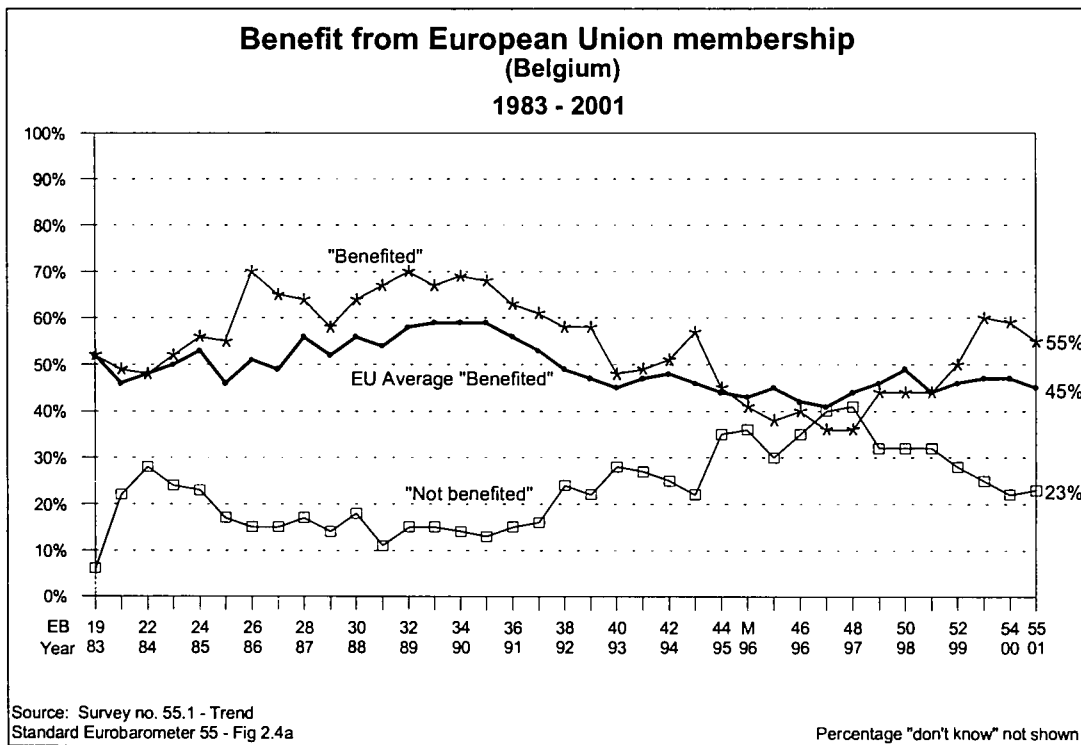
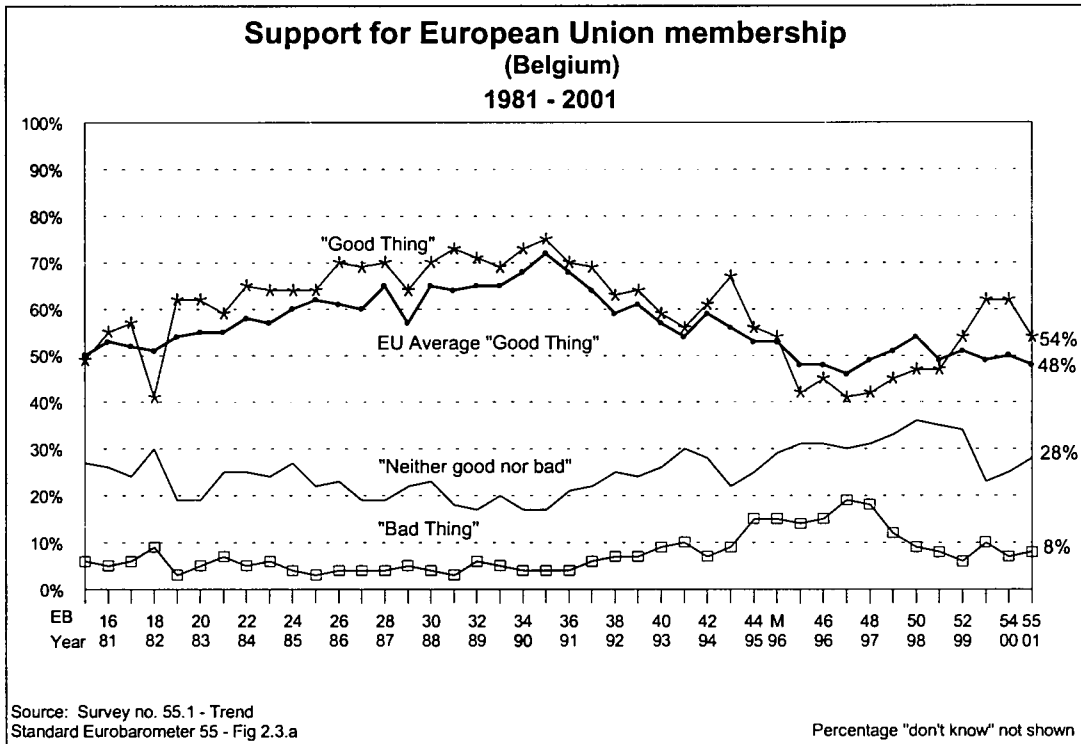


A comparison with autumn 2000 results shows that in many countries people are now less likely to hold an opinion, at the expense of both positive and negative views. In terms of significant shifts, we find a drop in negative responses of 6 percentage points, accompanied by the same increase in 'don't know' responses in Italy. In Spain, we find the opposite: a drop in favourable responses of 10 percentage points, but only a 3 percentage point increase in negative responses. Greece is the only country where a significant drop in positive responses is matched by a significant increase in negative responses. (Table 2.2a)

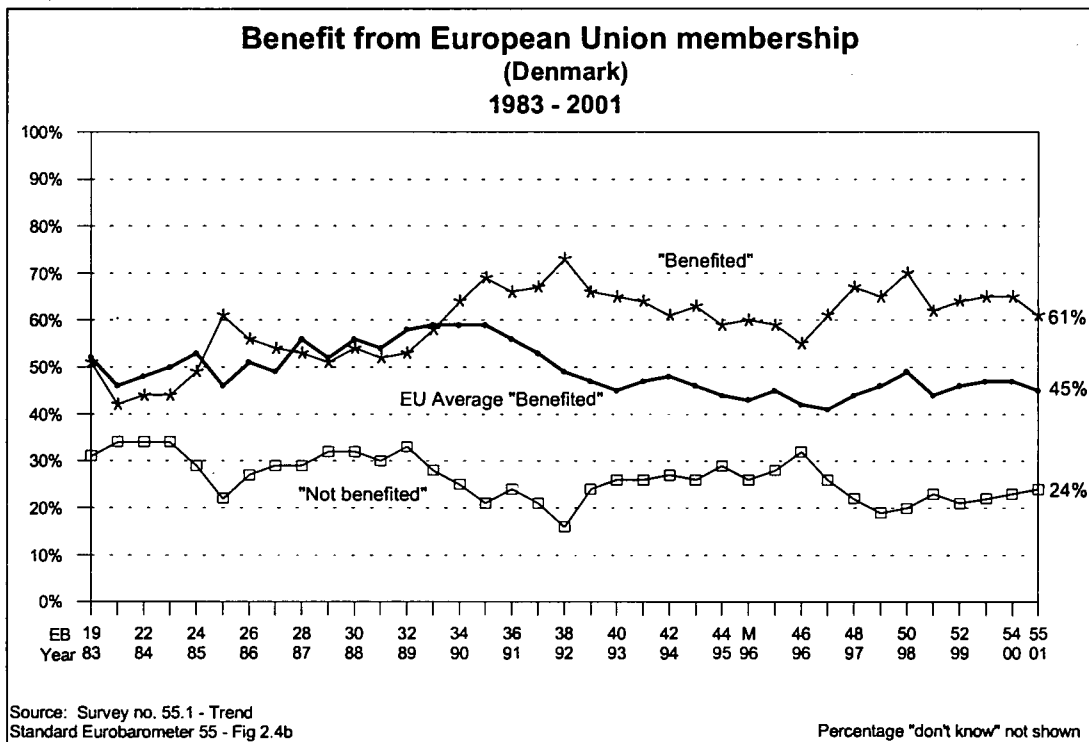
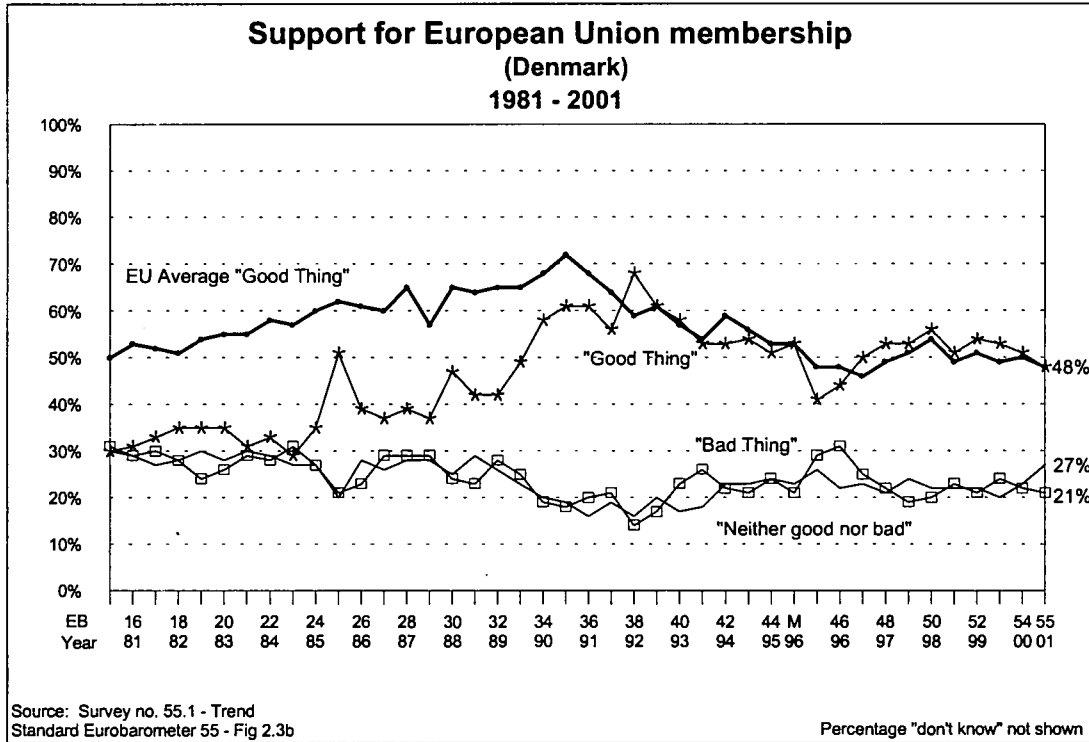
Demographic analyses show that people who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older (56%) are most likely to feel that their country has benefited, while people who left school aged 15 or younger (38%) are least likely to share this view.

Supporters and opponents of the European Union are clearly divided on this issue: 77% of people who support their country's membership believe their country has benefited, compared to only 6% of those who oppose their country's membership. (Table 2.2b)

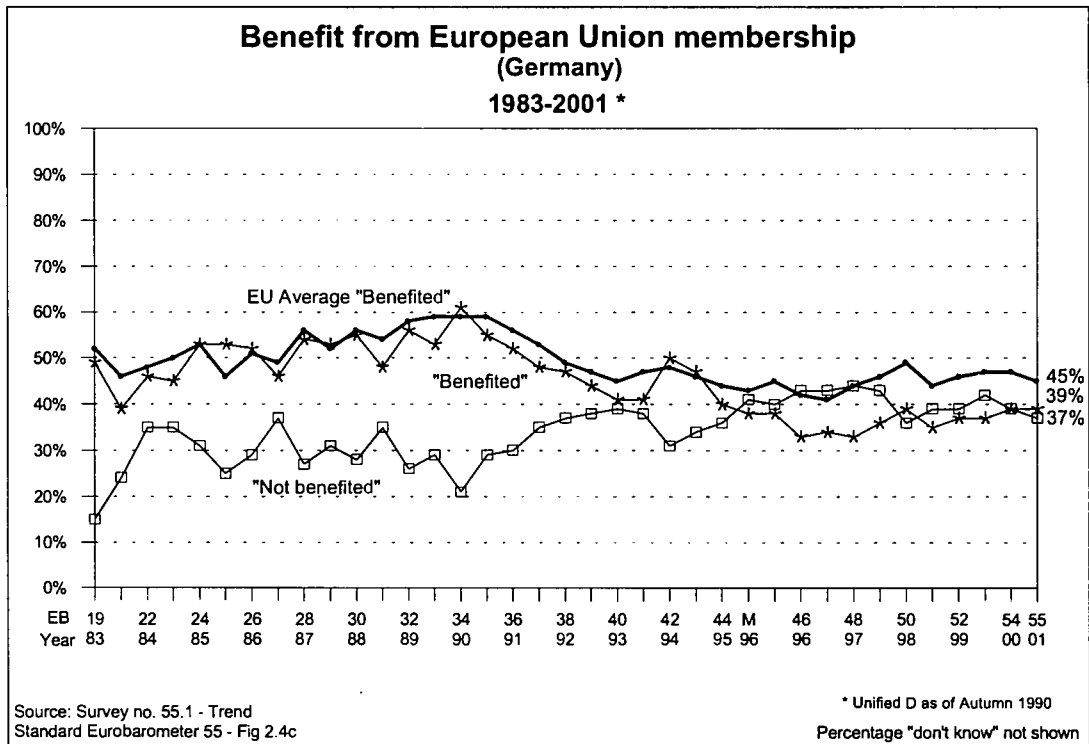
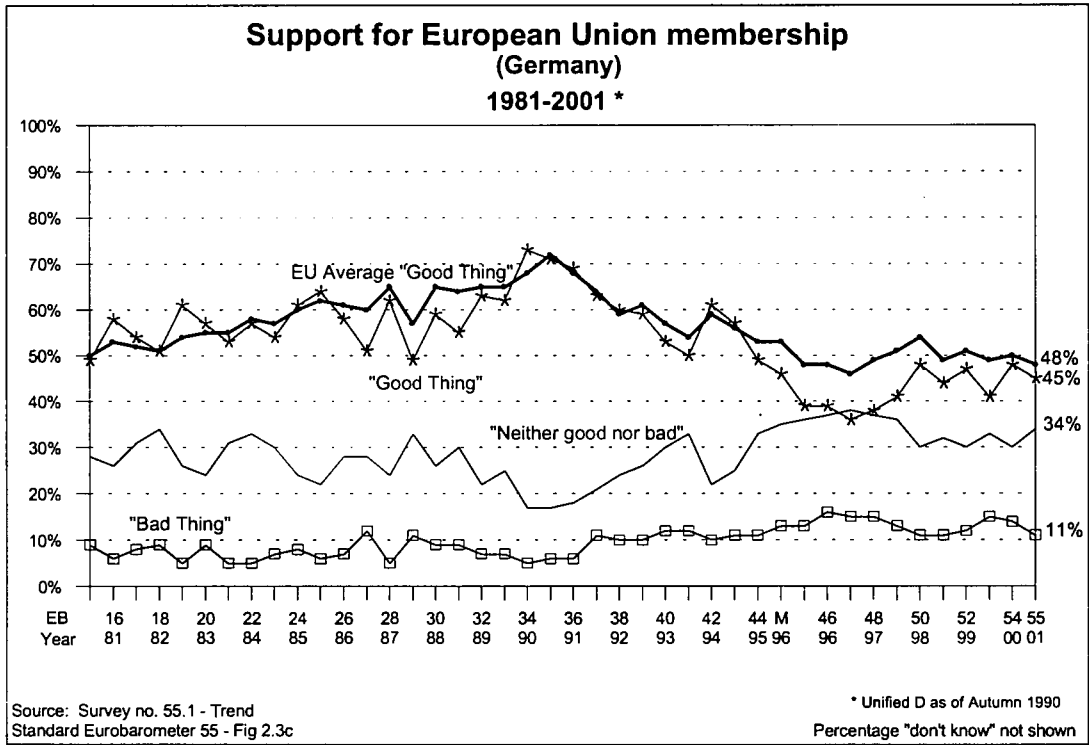
BELGIUM



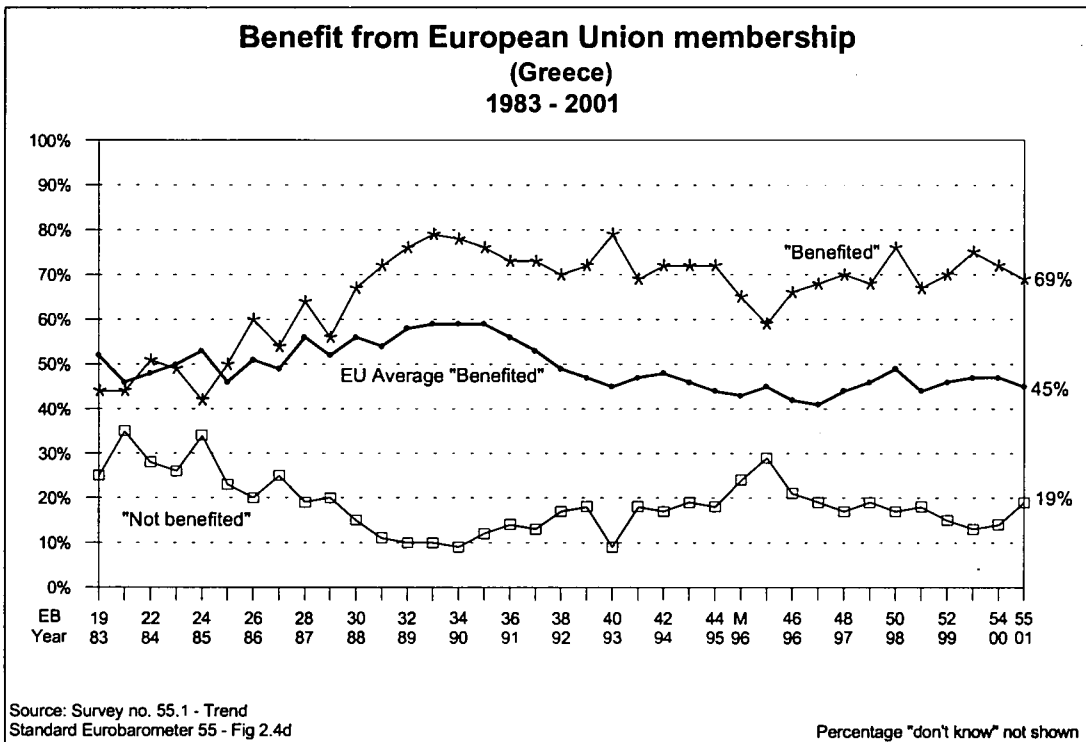
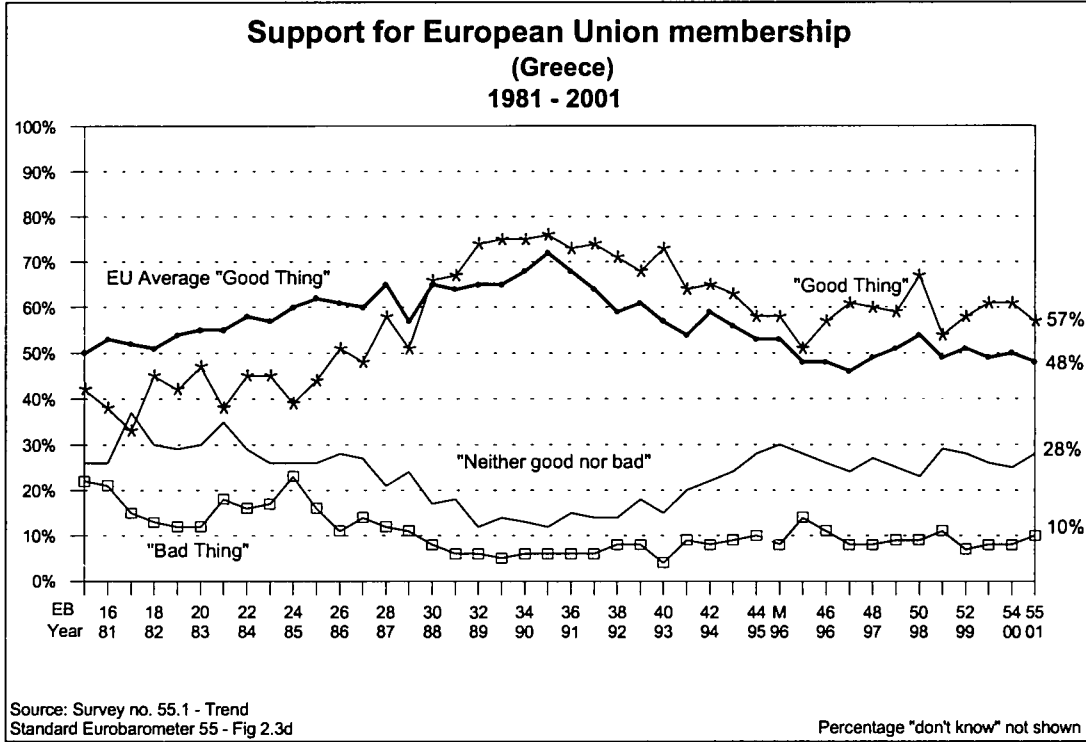
DENMARK



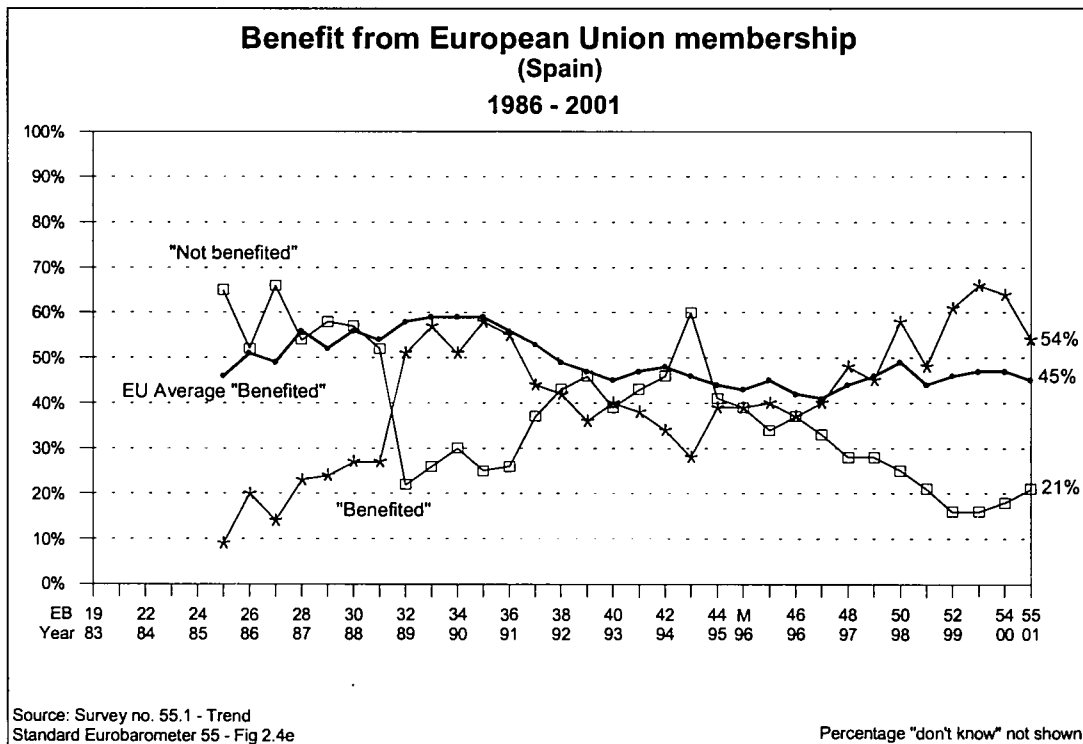
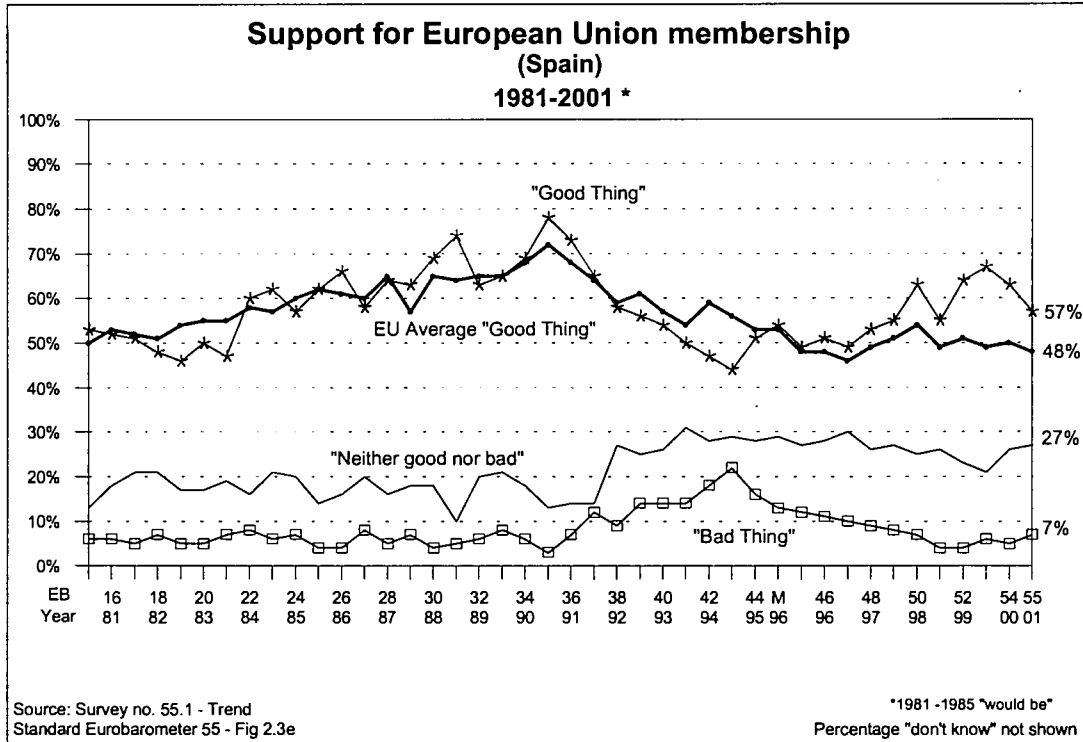
GERMANY



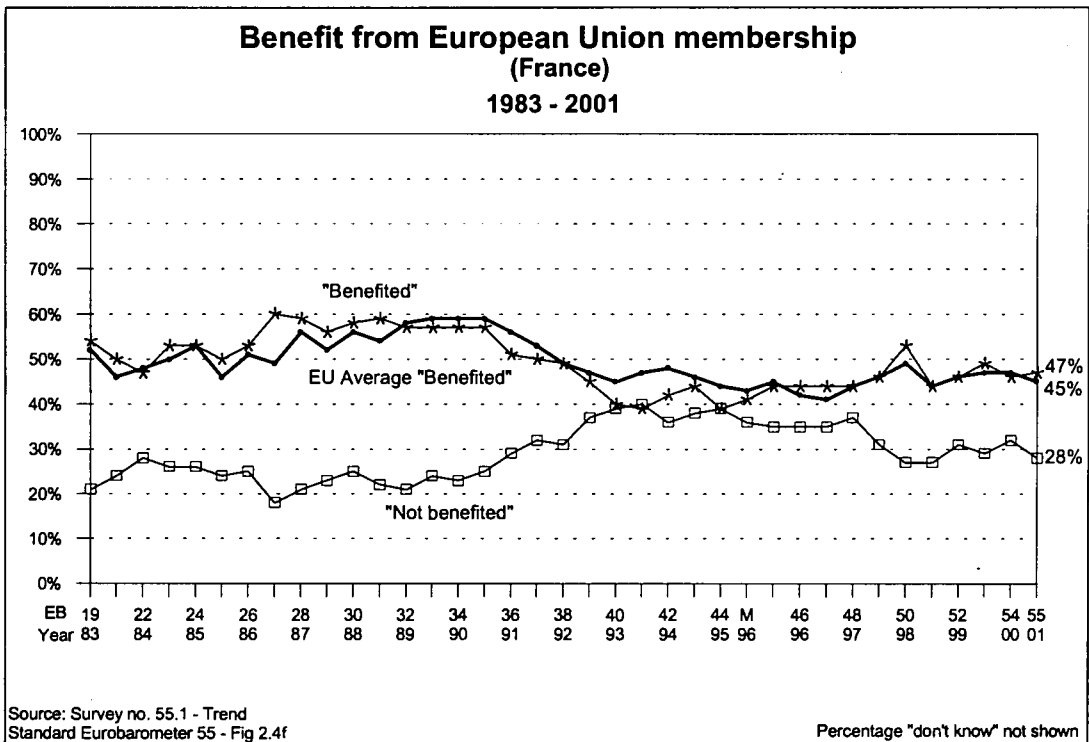
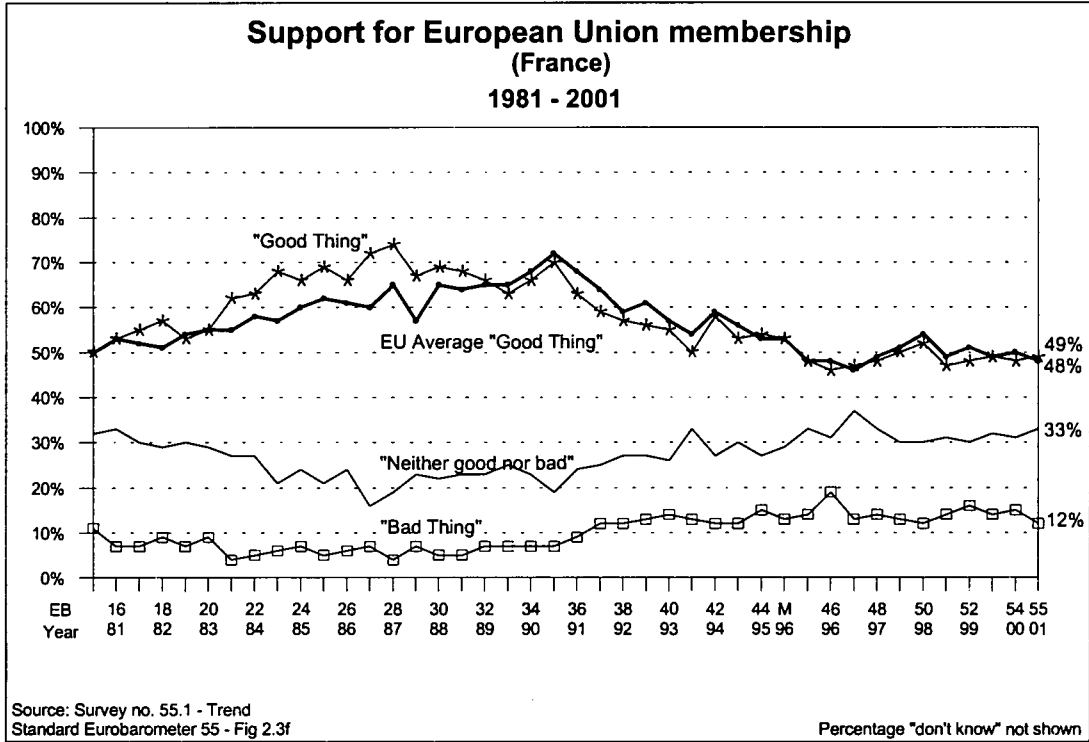
GREECE



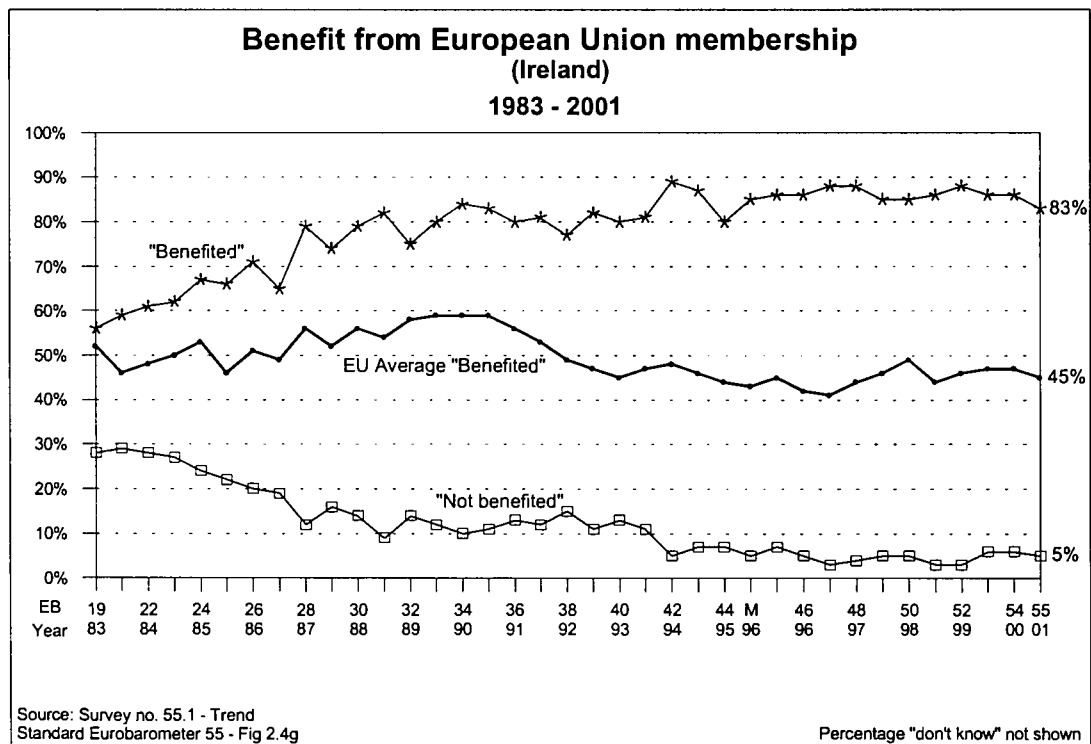
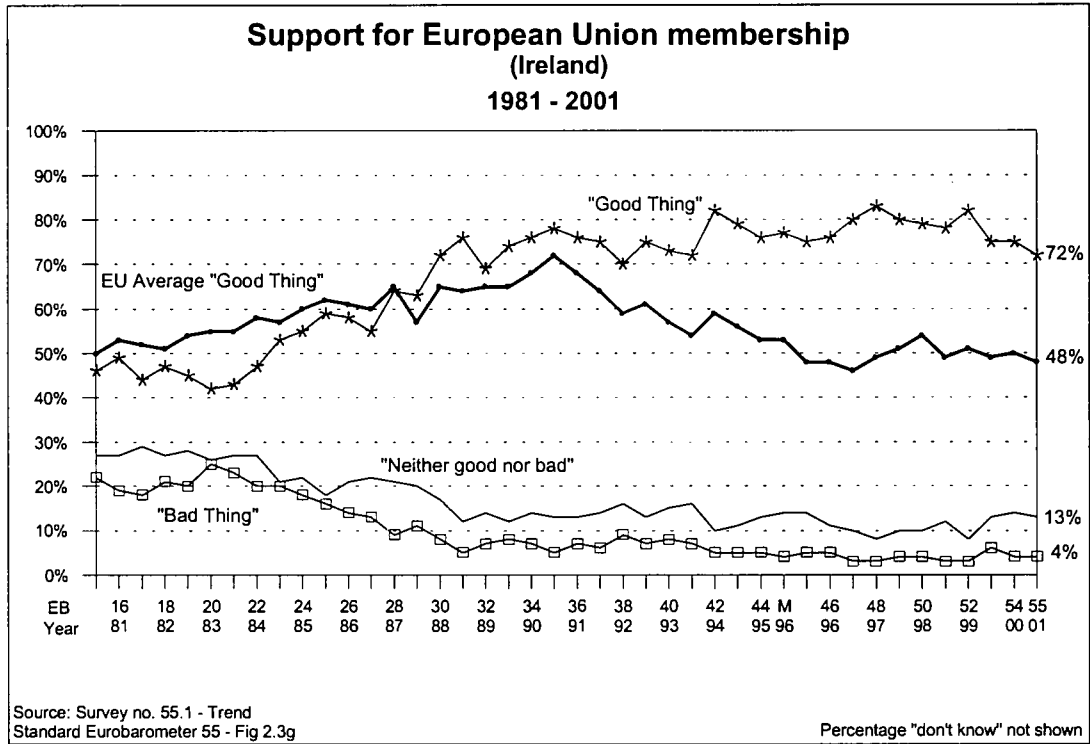
SPAIN



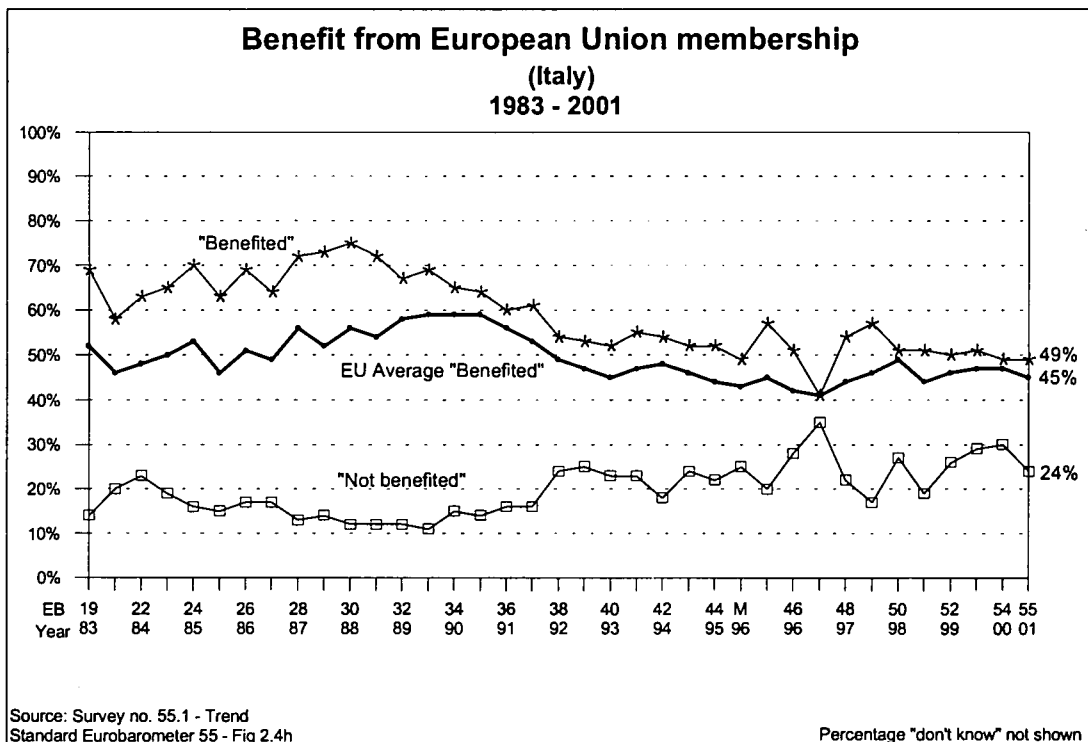
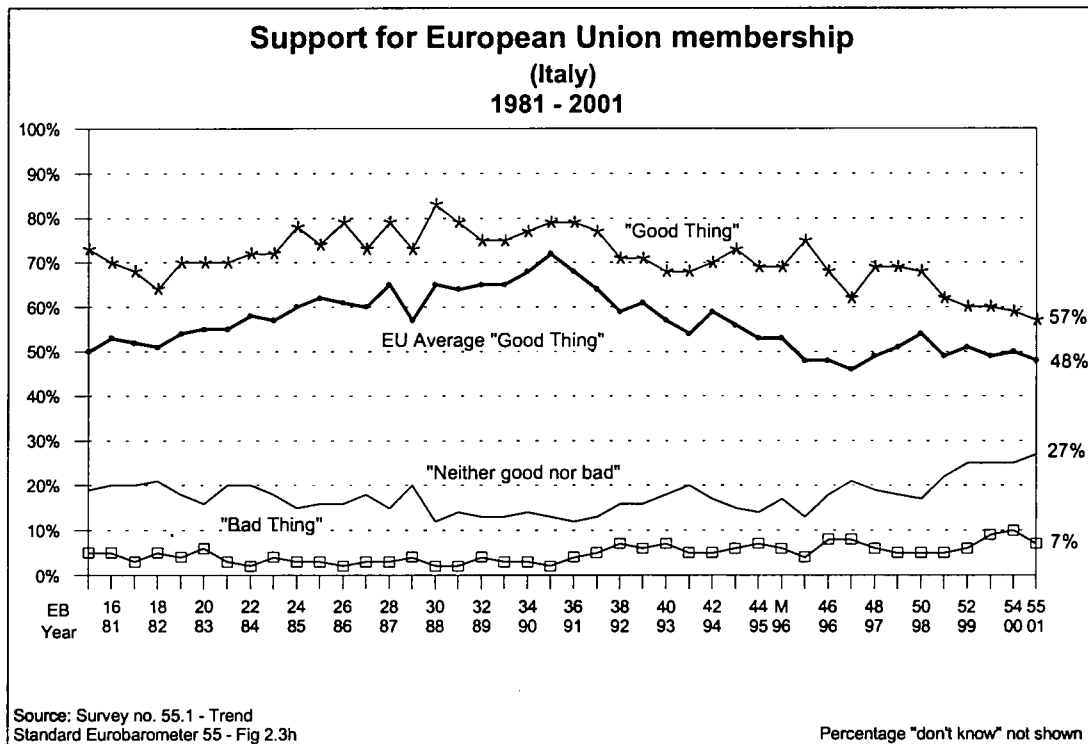
FRANCE



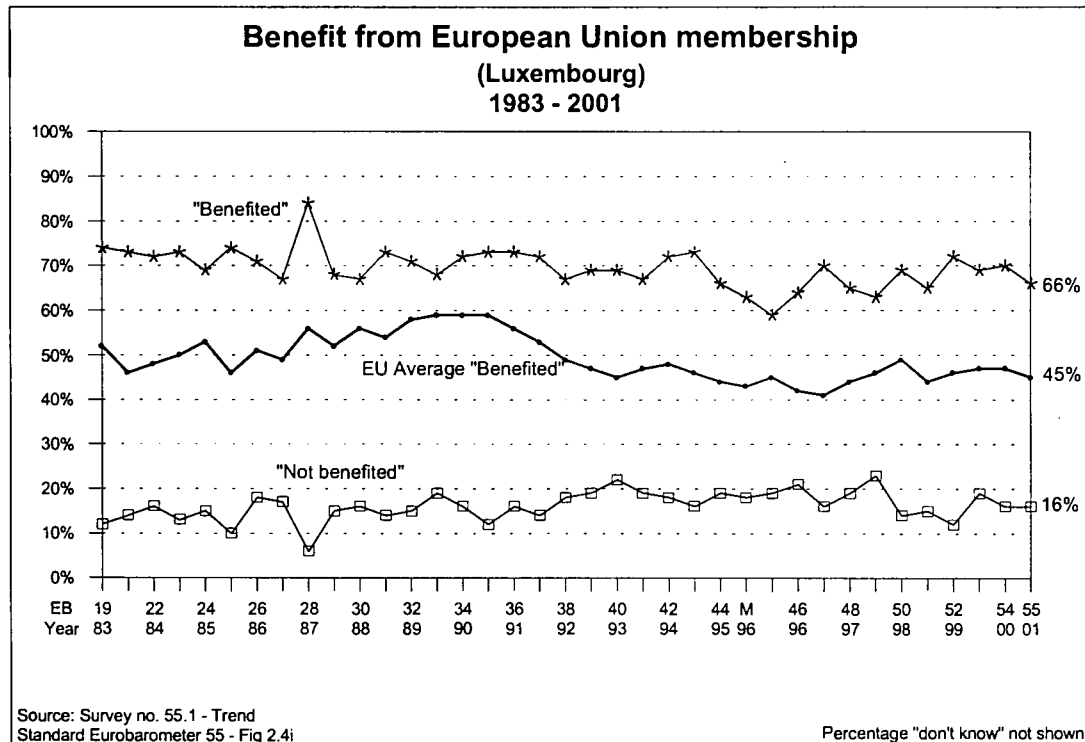
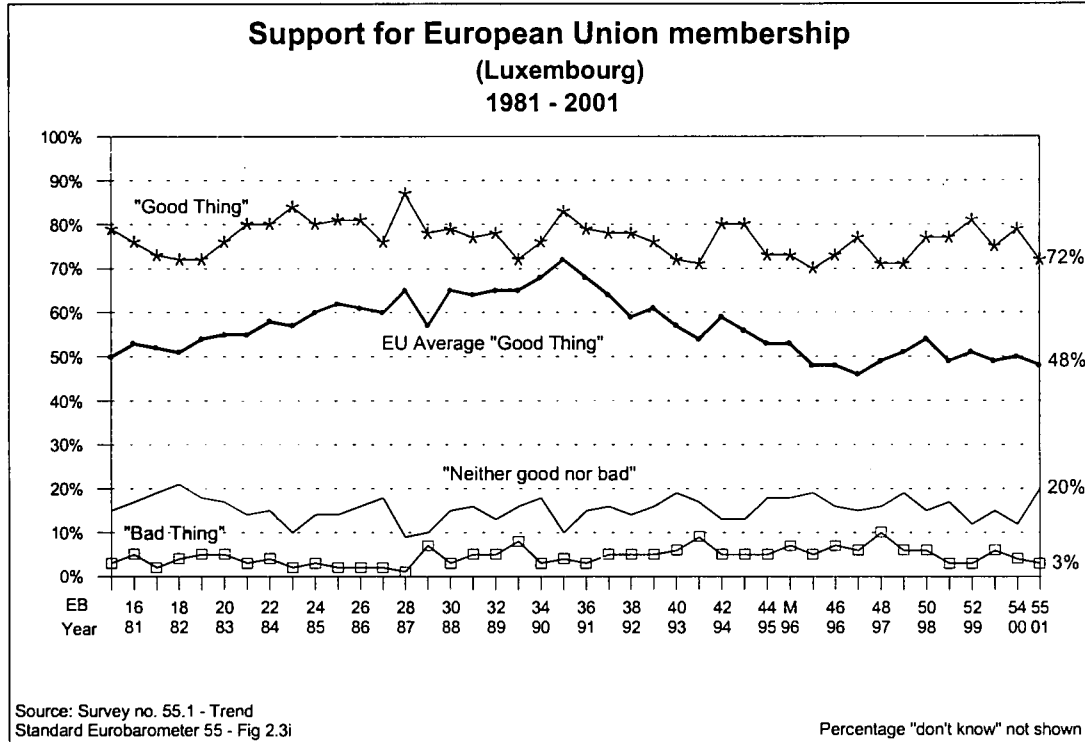
IRELAND



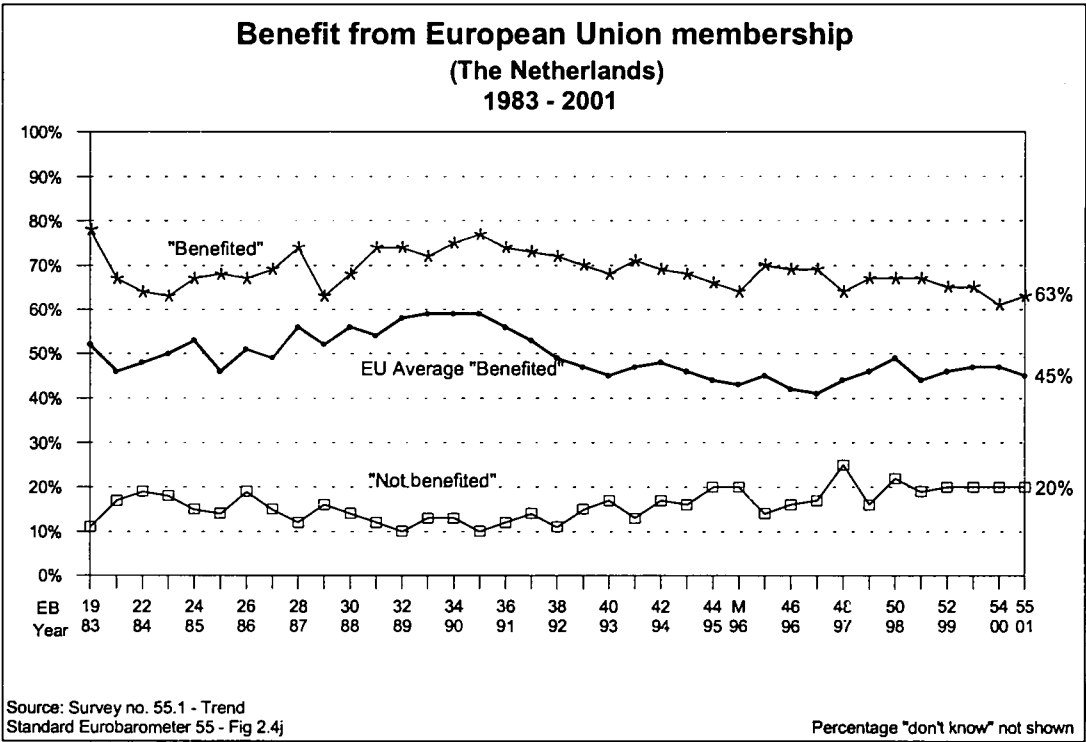
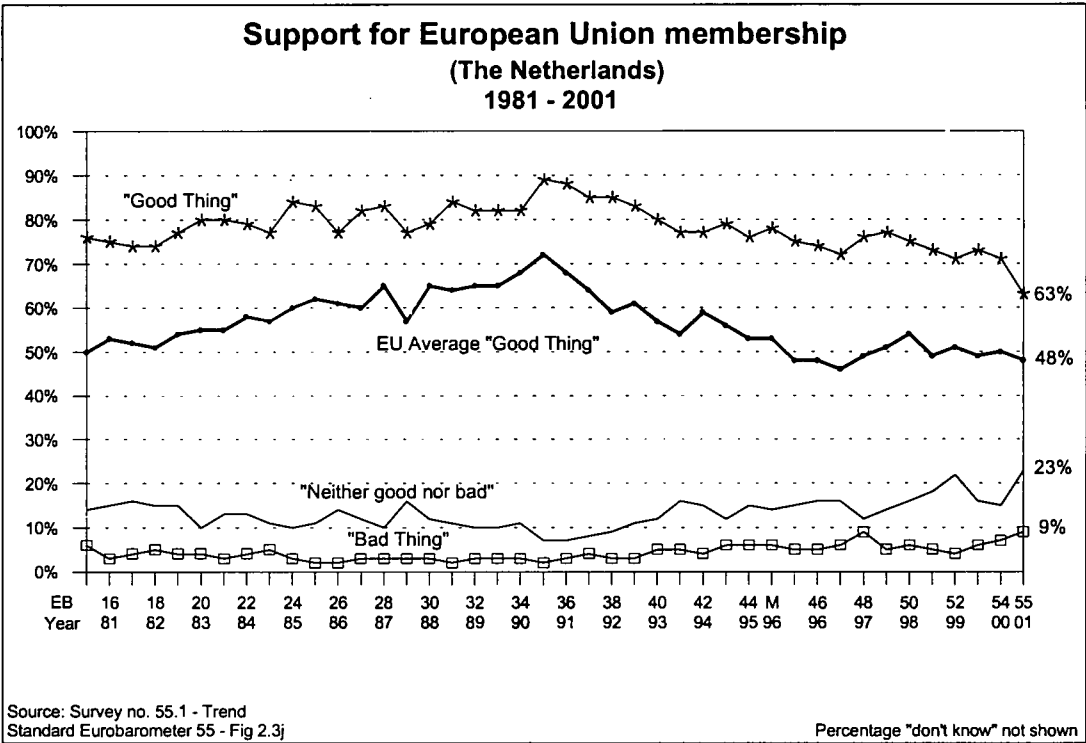
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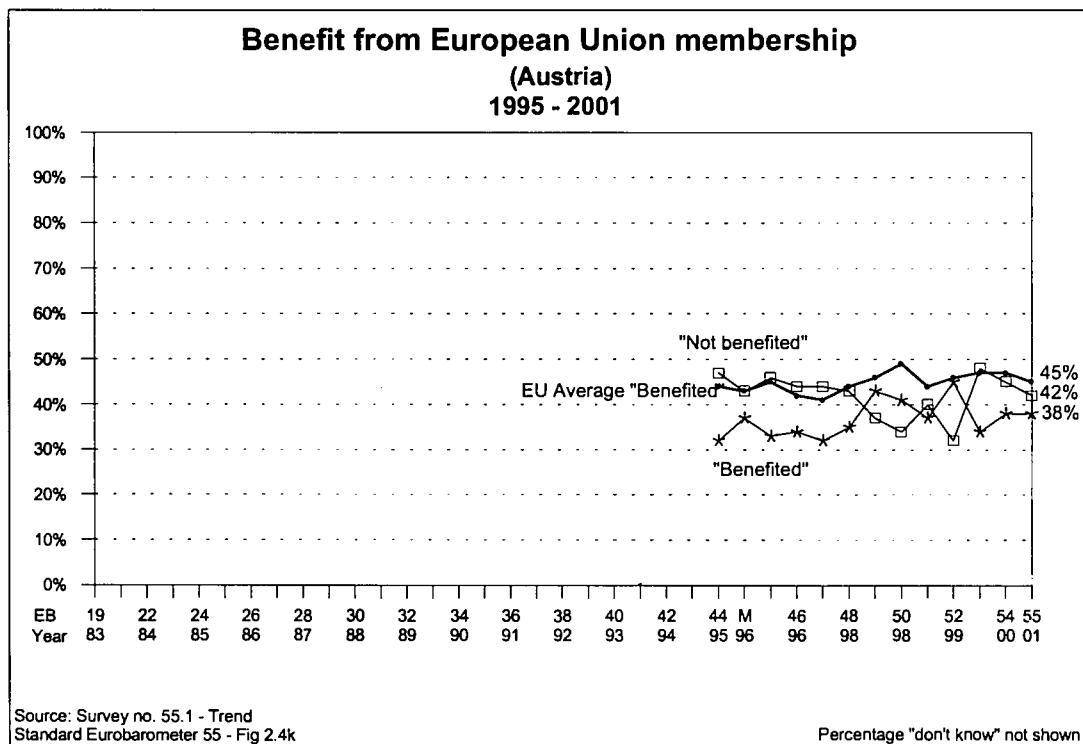
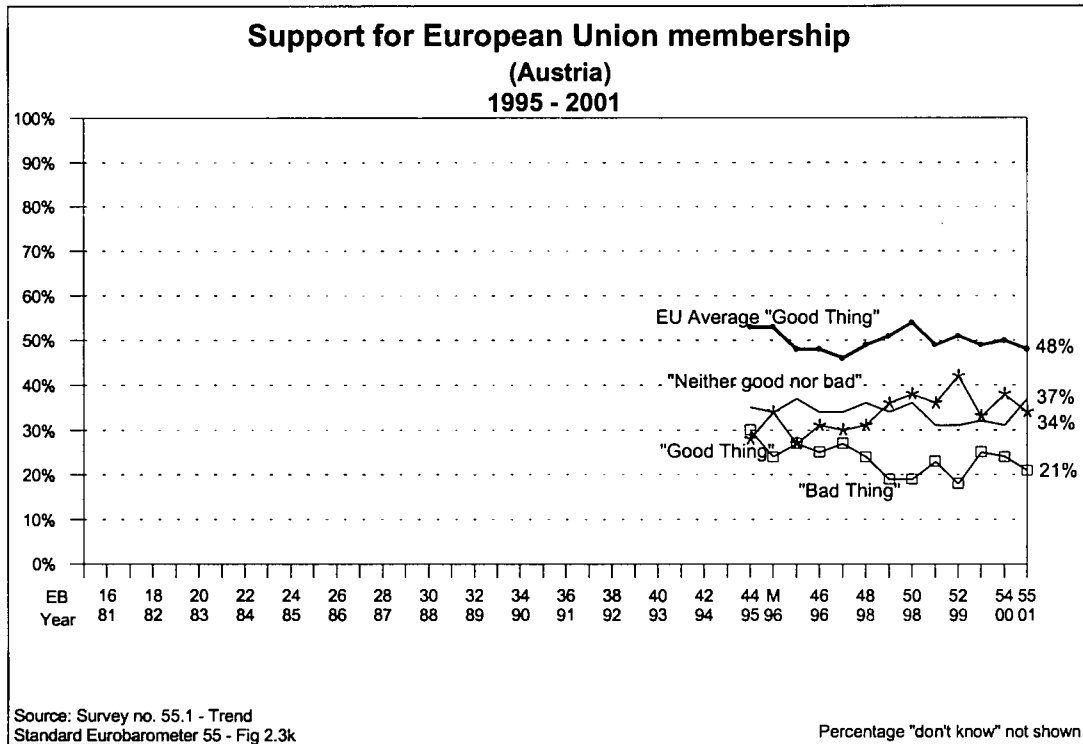
LUXEMBOURG



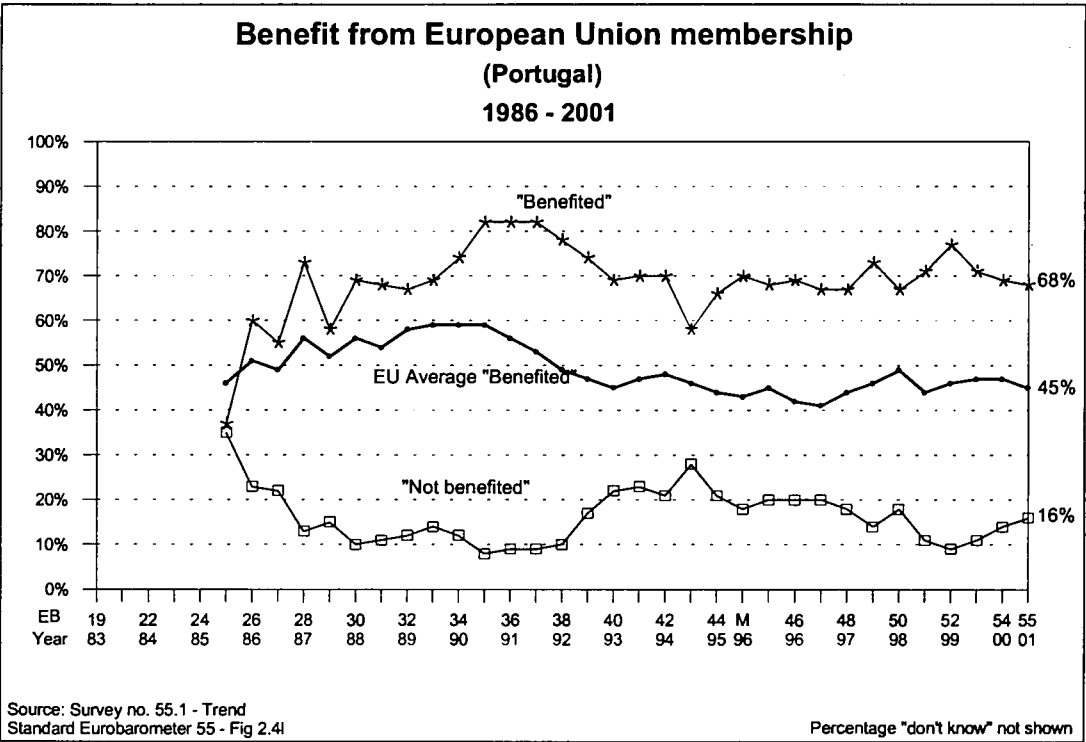
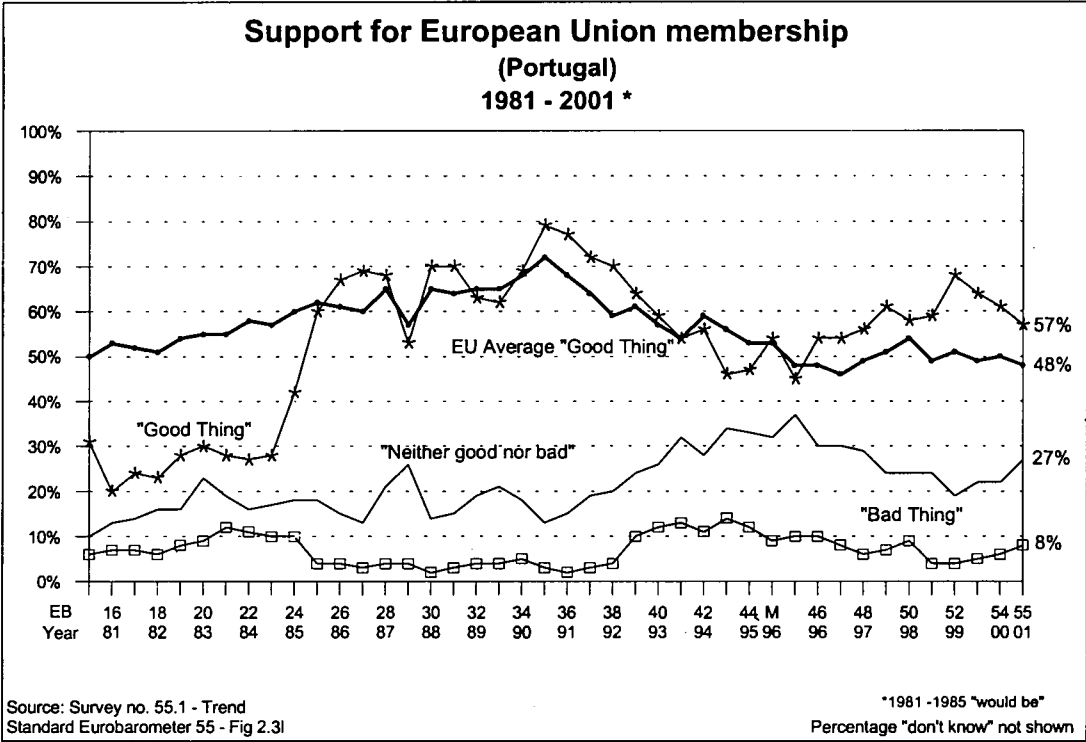
THE NETHERLANDS



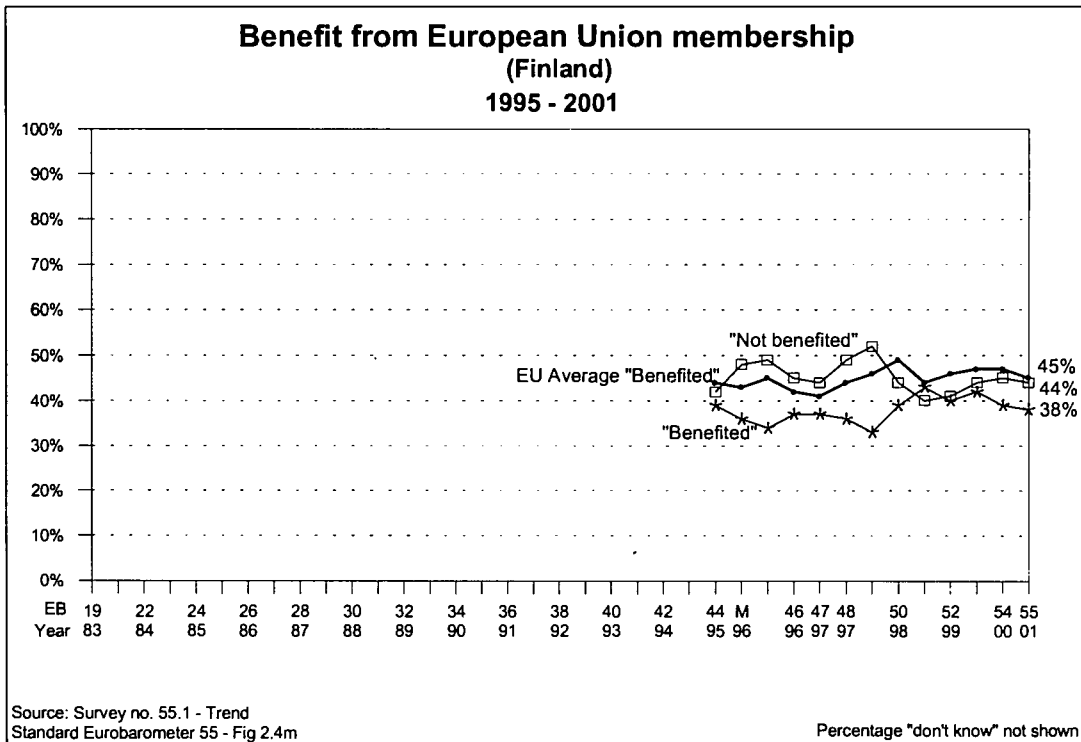
AUSTRIA



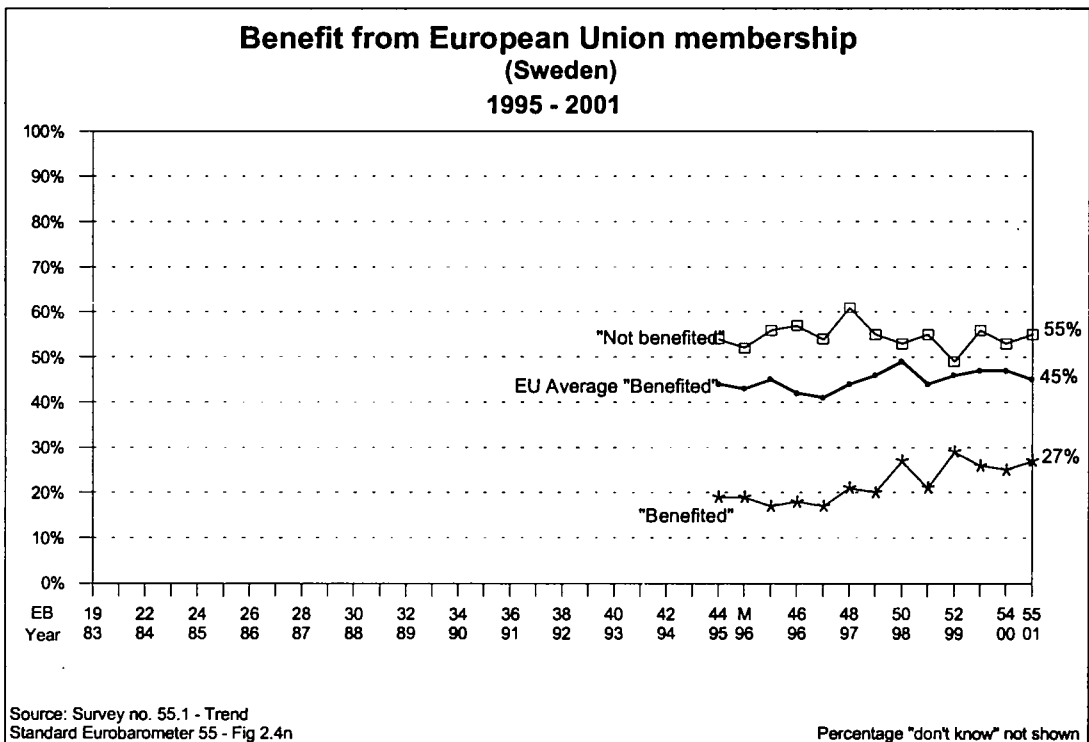
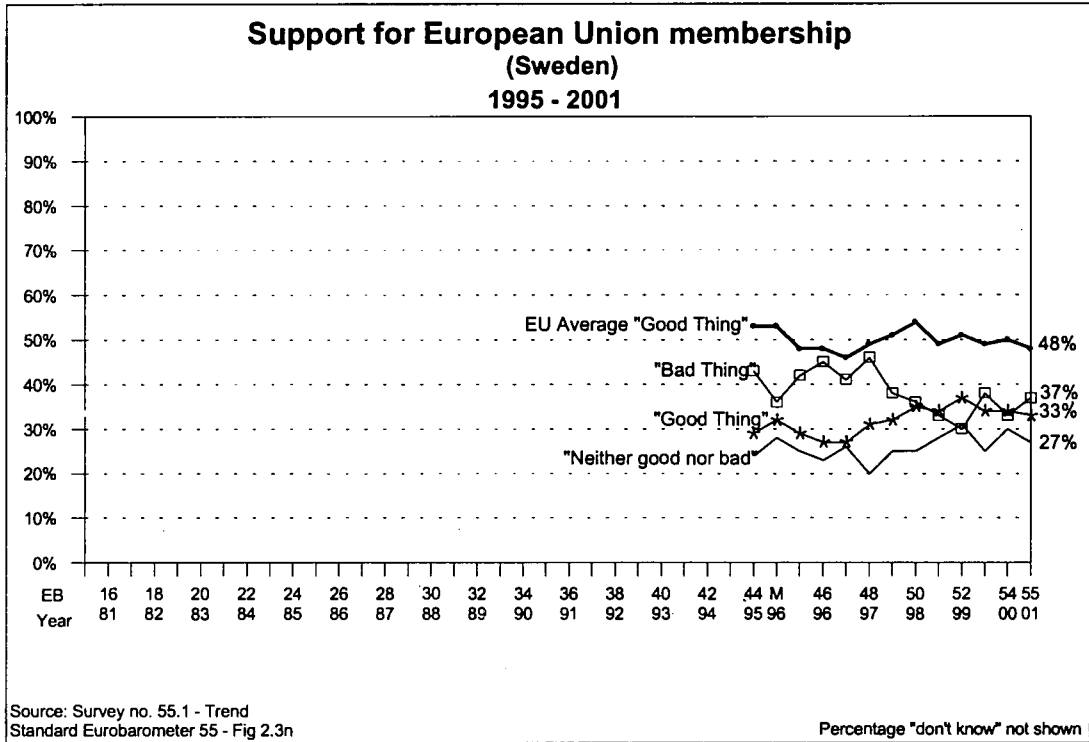
PORTUGAL



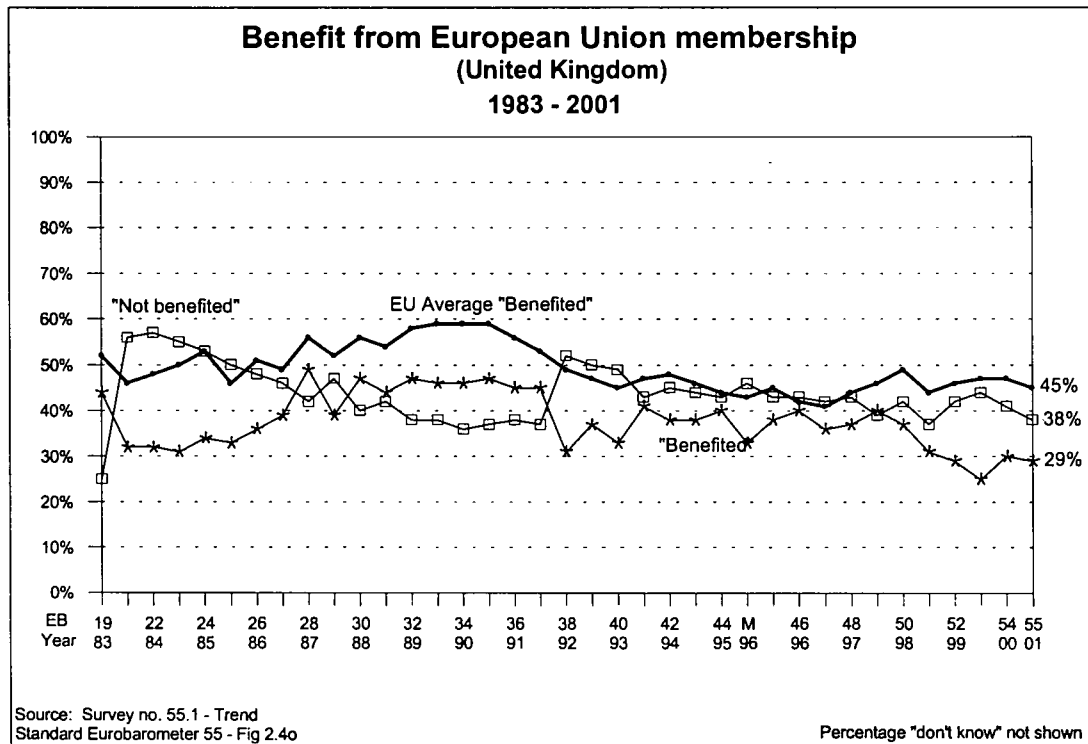
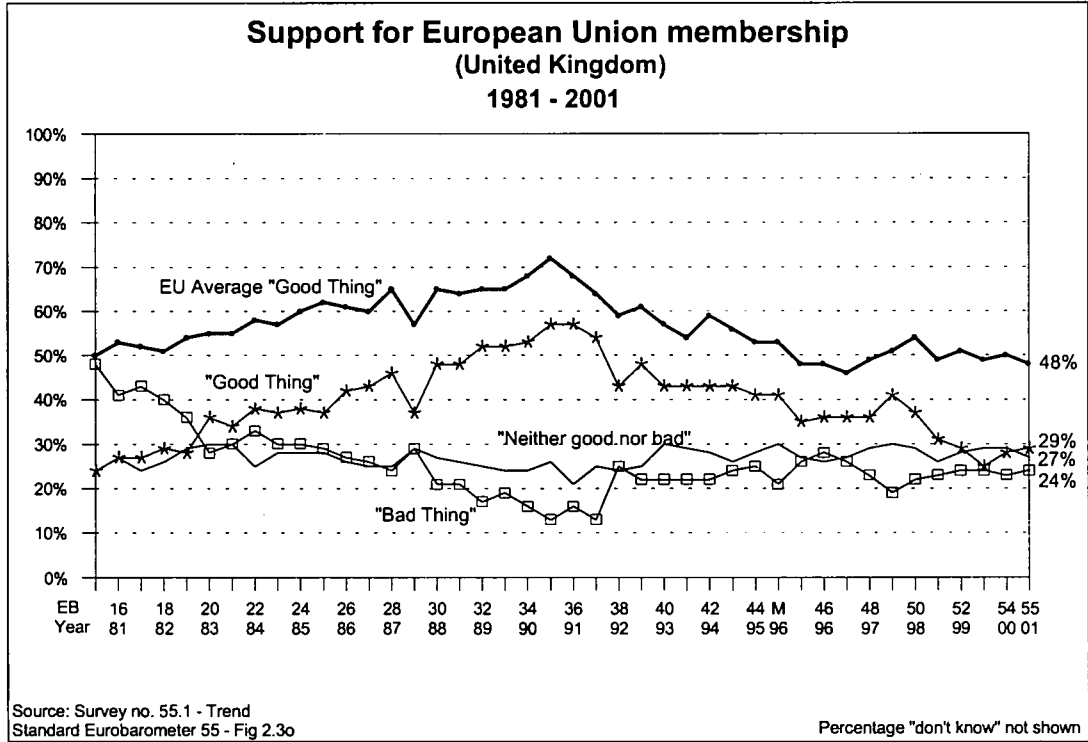
FINLAND



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM



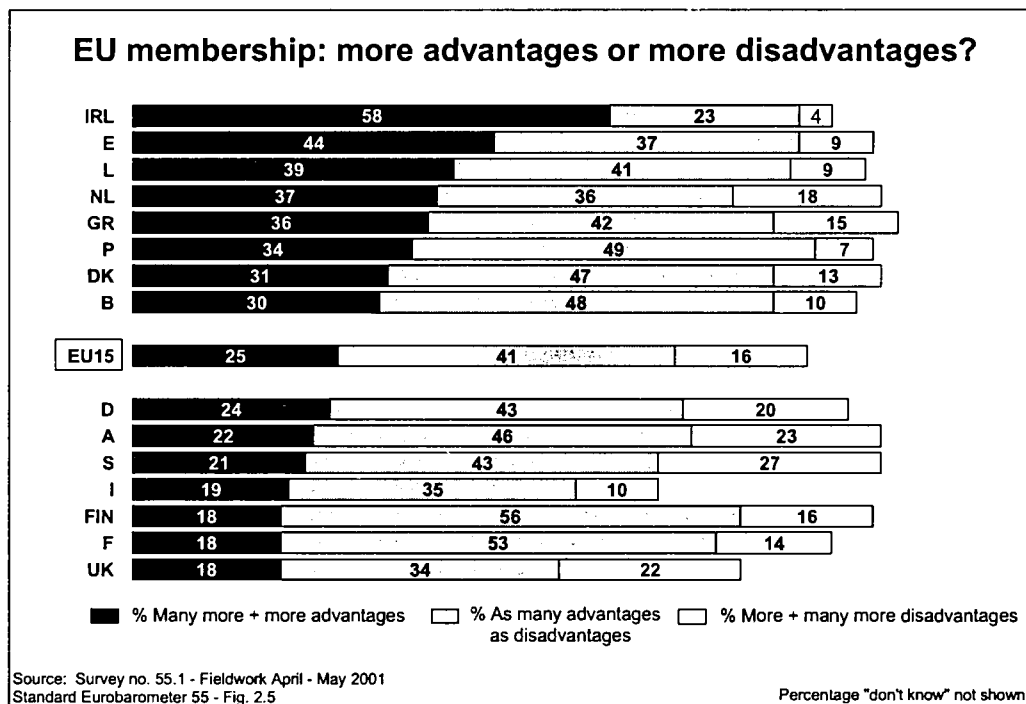
The following question, asked previously in spring 2000, links in with the discussion about whether people regard their country's membership as beneficial:

Do you think you, yourself, have got more advantages or more disadvantages from (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union?

At the EU15 level the breakdown of responses is as follows:

- Many more advantages 4%
- More advantages 22%
- As many advantages as disadvantages 41%
- More disadvantages 12%
- Many more disadvantages 4%
- (Don't know / No opinion) 18%

The country by country analyses show that Ireland is the only country where more than half of the population (58%) feel that EU membership has given them more advantages. Though less than half feel this way in Spain (44%) and the Netherlands (37%) it is still the most popular view in these two countries. In all other countries the most popular view is that EU membership has brought people as many advantages as disadvantages. However, with the exception of Sweden, the UK and Austria, the proportion of people who feel membership has brought more advantages outnumbers the proportion of people who feel membership has more disadvantages. The proportion of respondents who weren't able or who didn't want to give an opinion is higher than it was in spring 2000 and ranges from 7% in Greece to 36% in Italy.



In comparison to spring 2000, the results show positive developments in the Benelux countries. Greece is the only country where the proportion of people who feel EU membership brings more disadvantages has increased at the expense of the view that it brings more advantages. In a number of other countries we find a significant increase in the proportion of people who feel that EU membership brings as many advantages as disadvantages. In the UK and France this shift is accompanied by a significant drop in support for the view that membership brings more disadvantages. In Portugal, Finland and Spain the reverse holds. Italy stands out in showing a drop in support for any of the three substantive views, accompanied by an increase of 20 percentage points in the proportion of 'don't know' responses. (Table 2.3a)

Among the various demographic groups, managers, people who are still studying (both 35%) and people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (34%) are most likely to feel that they have received more advantages. Retired people (20%) are least likely to share this view, followed by unemployed people (21%). However, among all demographic groups, not more than 20% feel that membership has brought more disadvantages.

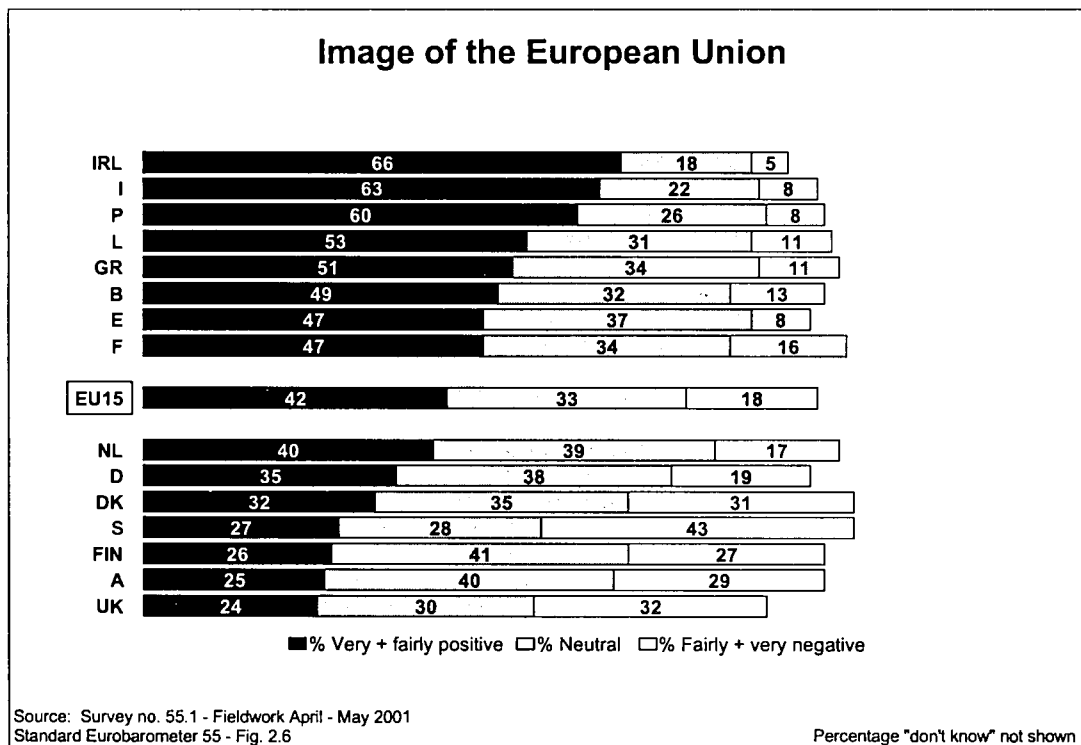
At the attitudinal level, we find that 45% of people who support their country's membership to the EU feel they have personally received more advantages. At the other extreme we find that 62% of people who do not support their country's membership to the EU feel they have personally received more disadvantages. (Table 2.3b)

2.3. People's emotive stance towards the EU in 2001

The following question, asked for the second time since it was introduced in spring 2000, provides an indication of people's emotive stance towards the European Union:

In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

On average, 42% of EU citizens have a positive image of the European Union of which 7% view it very positively. 33% view the EU in a neutral way. Only 18% say that the EU conjures up a negative image, of which 5% feel very negative.



As the graph above shows, more than half of the people in Ireland (66%), Italy (63%), Portugal (60%), Luxembourg (53%) and Greece (51%) have a positive image of the EU. In Belgium (49%), France, Spain (both 47%) and the Netherlands (40%), this view is shared by a majority of respondents. The Danish population is split three ways, with around a third feeling positive, a third feeling neutral and a third feeling negative. In Finland (41%), Austria (40%) and Germany (38%) the most popular view is that the EU conjures up a neutral image. In the UK (32%) and especially in Sweden (43%) the majority view is that the EU conjures up a negative image.

In comparison to spring 2000, we find a positive shift in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. People in Austria are now significantly less likely to feel that the EU conjures up a negative image and more likely to feel that it conjures up a neutral image. A shift away from outright positive feelings towards more neutral feelings is recorded in Spain, Finland, France, Portugal and Italy. (Table 2.4a)

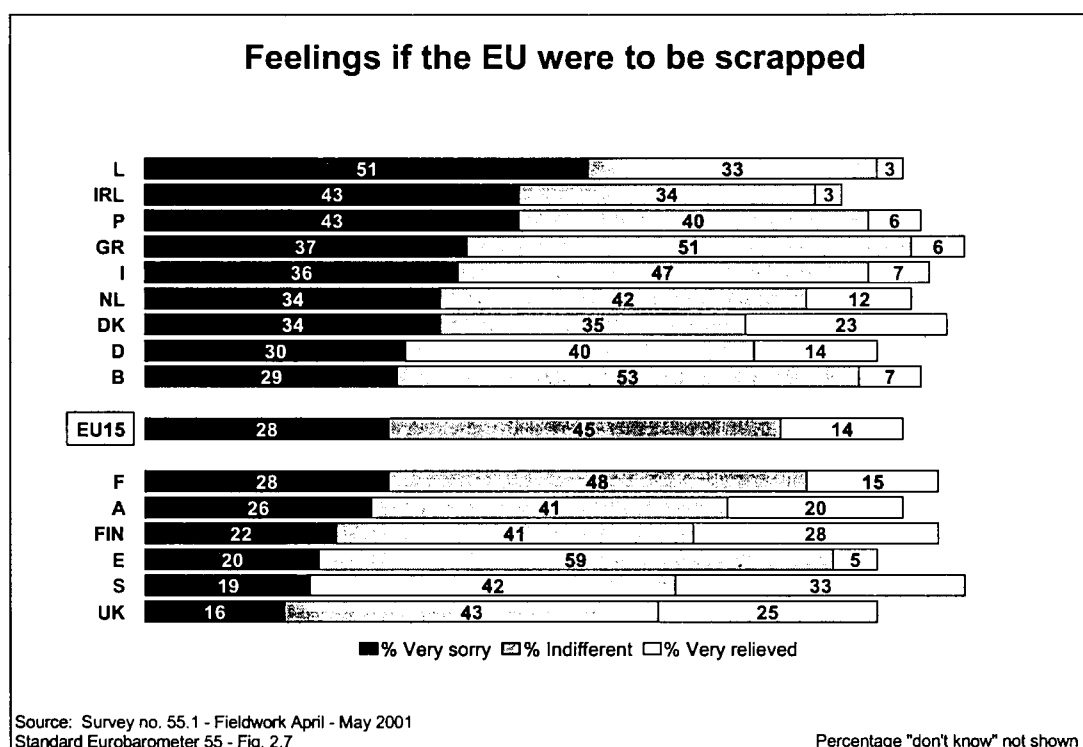
An analysis of the various demographic groups in the population shows that at least half of the people who are still studying (56%), who are self-employed, who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (both 53%) and who work as managers (50%) say that the EU conjures up a positive image. At 35%, unemployed people are least likely to share this view. There is no demographic group where more than a quarter feels that the European Union conjures up a negative image.

The following table depicts the relationship between this question and another item that measures people's emotive stance towards the European Union. It shows that among people who would feel very sorry if the EU were scrapped tomorrow, 83% feel that the EU conjures up a positive image. At the other extreme, we find that 72% of people who would feel very relieved if this were to happen say that the EU conjures up a negative image.

Relationship between image of the EU and feeling if EU were scrapped		
Image of the EU:	Feelings if EU were scrapped:	
	Very sorry	Very relieved
	%	%
Positive	83	5
Neutral	13	21
Negative	3	72
(Don't know)	1	3
Total	100	101

Furthermore, as one would expect, most people who support their country's EU membership have a positive image (75%) of the EU. Equally, 75% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing have a negative image. (Table 2.4b)

Looking now at the results for the question that measures how people would feel if they were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped, we find that 28% of respondents would feel very sorry. 45% would feel indifferent and 14% would feel very relieved.



The graph above shows that people in Luxembourg are most likely to feel very sorry if they were told the EU had been scrapped (51%), followed by people in Ireland and Portugal (both 43%). As was shown earlier, support for EU membership is also highest in Luxembourg and Ireland. In Sweden (33%), Finland (28%) and the UK (25%), the likelihood that people would feel relieved if the EU were scrapped is highest.

The proportion of people who say they would feel indifferent if they were told that the EU were scrapped is quite high throughout the EU, ranging from 33% in Luxembourg to 59% in Spain. In all countries except Luxembourg, Ireland and Portugal, people holding this view outnumber those who would feel very sorry. This points to a general lack of emotional involvement in politics that is affecting many Western societies. However, the proportion of people that would feel very relieved if the EU ceased to exist is very low. After Sweden, Finland and the UK, this view is only held by at least 2 in 10 people in Denmark and Austria.

The general trend in comparison to autumn 1998 is that EU citizens are now more likely to feel indifferent if the EU were to be scrapped, with the largest increases noted in Greece (+15) and Spain (+14). In most countries, this increase is at the expense of feeling very sorry. The UK and Sweden are the only two countries where the proportion of people who feel indifferent has not increased. The proportion of people who would feel very relieved if the EU were to be scrapped has increased significantly in Austria (+6), Italy (+4), the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden (all +3). (Table 2.5a)

The demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women to say that they would be very sorry (32% and 24%, respectively), although both genders are equally likely to feel very relieved (14% and 13%, respectively). Among the 4 age groups, we find that people aged 40 to 54 are most likely to feel very sorry (31%), while people aged 55 and over are most likely to feel very relieved (18%). In terms of education, we find that the level of positive responses on this measure increases in line with the number of years that people have stayed in full-time education. Only 21% of people who left school by the age of 15 or younger say they would be very sorry, compared to 40% of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older. Analysis of the economic activity scale shows that 43% of managers would feel very sorry, followed by self-employed people (38%) whereas only 17% of unemployed people share this view. Retired people (19%) are most likely to say they would feel very relieved. (Table 2.5b)

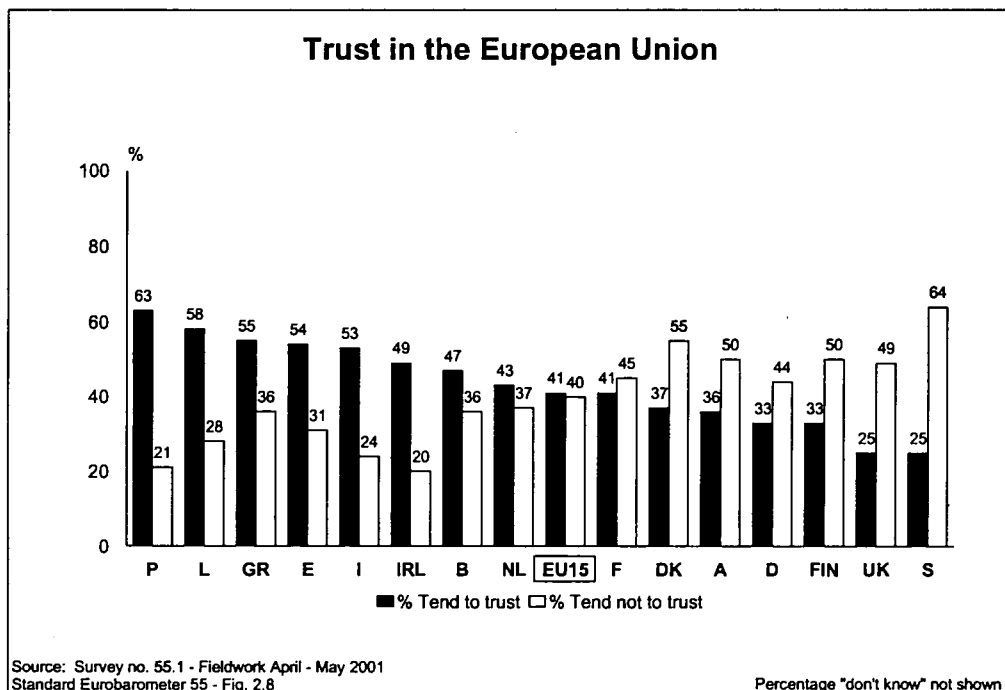
The table below shows a strong correlation between people's attitude towards their country's membership and how people feel if the EU were to be scrapped.

Relationship between feelings if EU were scrapped and support for EU membership			
Feeling if the European Union were scrapped	Membership to the European Union is:		
	a good thing	Neither good nor bad	a bad thing
	%	%	%
Very sorry	53	7	3
Indifferent	35	68	28
Very relieved	2	13	65
Don't know	10	12	4
Total	100	100	100

As can be seen, 53% of people who support their country's membership to the EU would feel very sorry if they were told that the EU had been scrapped, while 65% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing feel very relieved. However, in comparison to autumn 1998, we find that supporters of the Union are now less likely to feel sorry (-8) and more likely to feel indifferent (+8). Opponents of the Union are now even more likely to feel very relieved (+5). 68% of people who feel their country's membership is neither good nor bad feel indifferent, up from 62% in autumn 1998.

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

Next we look at how widespread levels of trust in the European Union and 9 of its institutions and bodies are in the 15 Member States. Looking first at levels of trust for the European Union as a whole we find that on average, 41% of Europeans say they tend to trust the European Union, 40% say they tend not to trust it and 20% lack an opinion⁶.



⁶ This question is part of a larger battery of questions. The other trust items are discussed in chapter 1 (see tables 1.4a-c).

However, as the graph above shows, there are large variations between the Member States. People in Portugal are most likely to tend to trust the European Union (63%) with more than half of the public in Luxembourg (58%), Greece (55%), Spain (54%) and Italy (53%) sharing this view. People in Sweden (64%) are by far most likely to lack trust, followed by people in Denmark (55%), Finland, Austria (both 50%) and the UK (49%).

Though no significant change has been noted at the EU15 level in comparison to spring 1999, large shifts, mostly positive, have taken place in several Member States. The largest positive shifts took place in Greece (+10), Ireland (+7), Belgium, Luxembourg, Portugal (all +6), Denmark, the UK (both +5), Austria and Sweden (both +4). However, in Sweden and Austria people are now also more likely to lack trust. Finland is the only country where a negative trend has been recorded with an increase of 5 percentage points in the proportion of people who say they tend to lack trust in the European Union. (Table 2.6a)

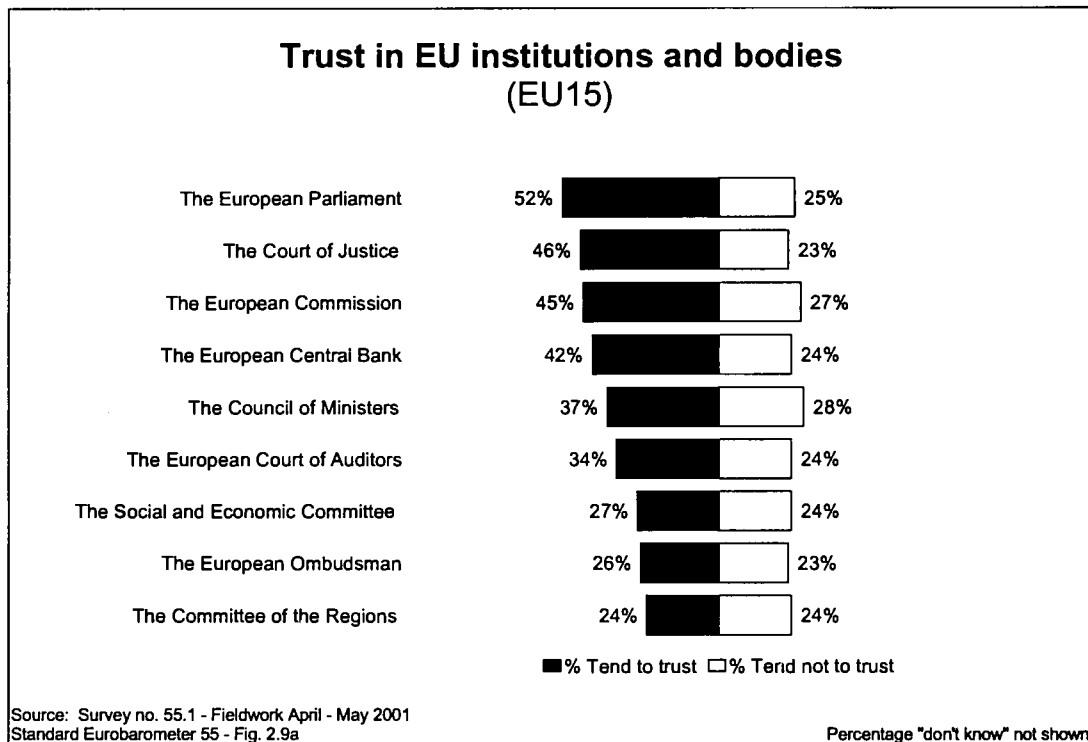
Trust levels not only vary from country to country, they also depend on how people generally feel about their country's membership to the EU. As the table below shows, 65% of people who would feel very sorry if the EU were scrapped tomorrow trust the European Union, whereas 75% of those who would feel very relieved tend not to trust it.

Trust in the EU by feelings if the EU were to be scrapped (in %)			
	Very sorry	Indifferent	Very relieved
% Tend to trust	65	37	11
% Tend not to trust	23	42	75
% Don't know	12	21	14
<i>% Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Furthermore, the analyses show that 60% of people who regard their country's membership as a good thing trust the European Union, while 77% of those who regard it as a bad thing say they tend not to trust it.

Demographic analyses show that men are somewhat more likely than women to both trust and lack trust in the European Union with women more likely to lack an opinion. The youngest age group (47%) is significantly more likely to trust the European Union than older people are. Among the various educational groups we find that people who are still studying are most likely to trust the EU (52%) with 38% of people who left school before the age of 16 saying they trust it. At 48%, self-employed people represent the occupational group that is most likely to trust the EU whilst at 47%, unemployed people are most likely to lack trust. (Table 2.6b)

Next we look at trust levels for 9 institutions and bodies. Although trust levels vary significantly between the 15 Member States, the first thing to note is the high proportion of "don't know" responses, particularly for the Committee of the Regions, the Social and Economic Committee and the European Ombudsman. These partly explain why levels of trust, as shown in the graph next page, are so low.



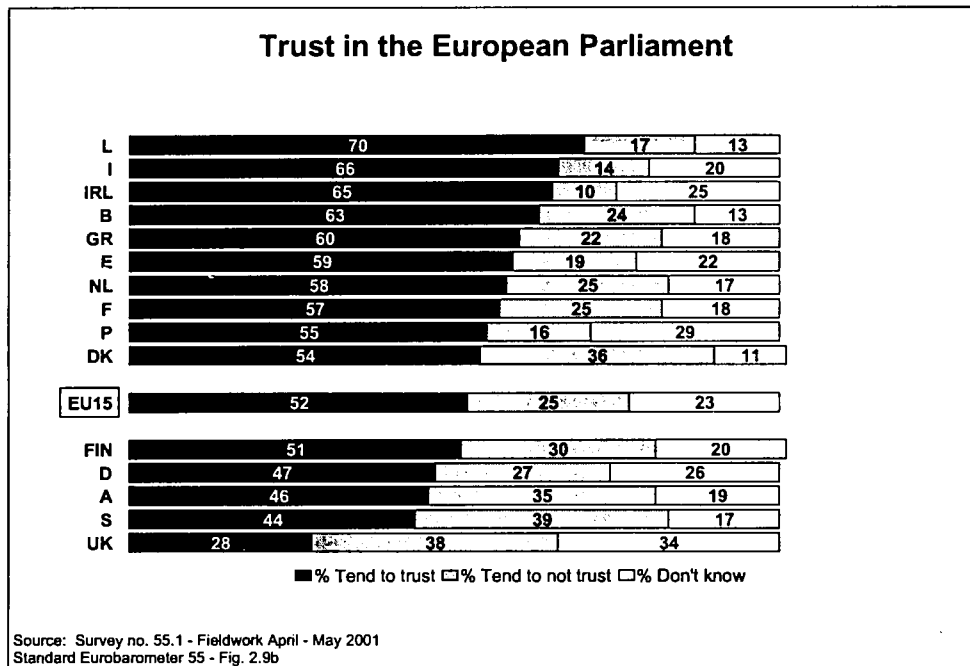
At 52%, the European Parliament receives the most widespread trust followed by the Court of Justice (46%) and the European Commission (45%). Whilst these results are the same as in autumn 2000, we find a significant decrease in the proportion of people that lacks trust in the Commission (-3)⁷.

The next table shows the three most widely trusted institutions and bodies in each Member State. The **European Parliament** makes the top three in all 15 Member States. It tops the list in 8 countries, comes in second place in three countries and in third place a further four countries. The **Court of Justice** tops the list in six countries, comes in second place in two countries and in third place in a further four countries. Italy, Spain and Portugal are the only countries where it doesn't make the top three. The **European Commission** comes in second or third place in nine countries while the **European Central Bank** comes in second or third place in seven countries. Spain is the only country where the **Council of Ministers** makes the top three. The **European Ombudsman**, who is Finnish, tops the list in his home country but does not make the top three in any of the other Member States. (See also table 2.7)

⁷ See Eurobarometer Report 54, table 4.5.

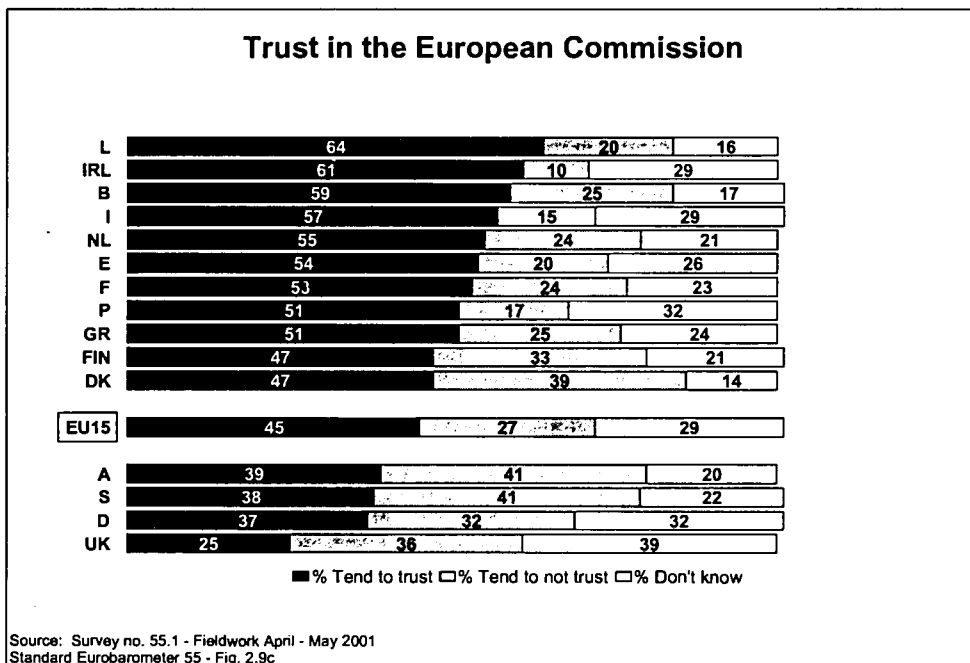
TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
European Parliament	63
European Commission	59
Court of Justice	51
Denmark	
Court of Justice	67
European Parliament	54
European Central Bank	51
Germany	
Court of Justice	53
European Central Bank	50
European Parliament	47
Greece	
European Parliament	60
European Commission	51
Court of Justice	51
Spain	
European Parliament	59
European Commission	54
Council of Ministers	49
France	
European Parliament	57
European Commission	53
Court of Justice	45
Ireland	
European Parliament	65
European Commission	61
Court of Justice	56
Italy	
European Parliament	66
European Commission	57
European Central Bank	43
Luxembourg	
European Parliament	70
Court of Justice	69
European Commission	64
The Netherlands	
Court of Justice	65
European Central Bank	63
European Parliament	58
Austria	
Court of Justice	51
European Parliament	46
European Central Bank	44
Portugal	
European Parliament	55
European Commission	51
European Central Bank	49
Finland	
European Ombudsman	59
Court of Justice	56
European Parliament	51
Sweden	
Court of Justice	52
European Central Bank	44
European Parliament	44
United Kingdom	
Court of Justice	28
European Parliament	28
European Commission	25

Looking next in more detail at the country results for the **European Parliament** shows that people in Luxembourg (70%), Italy (66%), Ireland (65%), Belgium (63%) and Greece (60%) are most likely to trust it. People in Sweden (39%), the UK (38%) and Denmark (36%) are most likely to lack trust in the European Parliament. The proportion of "don't know" responses ranges from 11% in Denmark to 34% in the UK.



In comparison to autumn 2000 trust levels have increased significantly in Luxembourg, Denmark and the Netherlands (all +4). In France (-5), Germany and the UK (both -4), people are now significantly less likely to lack trust. Trust levels have dropped in Spain (-12). This is also the case in Italy (-5) but in this country we also find a drop in the proportion of people who lack trust (-3) accompanied by an increase in "don't know" responses. The proportion of people lacking an opinion has increased in all Member States, though this rise is only significant in 9 countries⁸

Looking at the country by country results for the **European Commission** shows that more than 6 in 10 people in Luxembourg (64%) and Ireland (61%) trust it. More than half of the population in seven further countries also trusts the European Commission. People in Sweden, Austria (both 41%), Denmark (39%) and the UK (36%) are most likely to lack trust in this European institution. The proportion of "don't know" responses ranges from 14% in Denmark to 39% in the UK.



⁸ See Eurobarometer Report 54, table 4.5.

The shifts that have taken since autumn 2000 are similar to those noted above for the European Parliament. People responded more positively in Denmark, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK, Germany, Portugal and Belgium either by being more likely to trust the Commission, less likely to lack trust in it or both. A negative development is noted in Spain and Italy but again in the latter country we also find a drop in the proportion of people who lack trust and an increase in "don't know" responses. The proportion of people lacking an opinion has also increased significantly in 9 Member States⁹

Finally, we look at the median trust level for the 9 institutions and bodies in each of the Member States¹⁰. As the following table shows, the median is highest in Luxembourg (61%) and lowest in the UK (18%).

Trust in the EU institutions and bodies (Median score - % saying tend to trust for the 9 institutions and bodies, by country)	
Country	Median
Luxembourg	61
Ireland	51
The Netherlands	48
Finland	47
Denmark	46
Portugal	45
Spain	45
Belgium	43
Italy	41
Greece	41
France	40
Austria	39
Sweden	38
EU15	37
Germany	37
United Kingdom	18

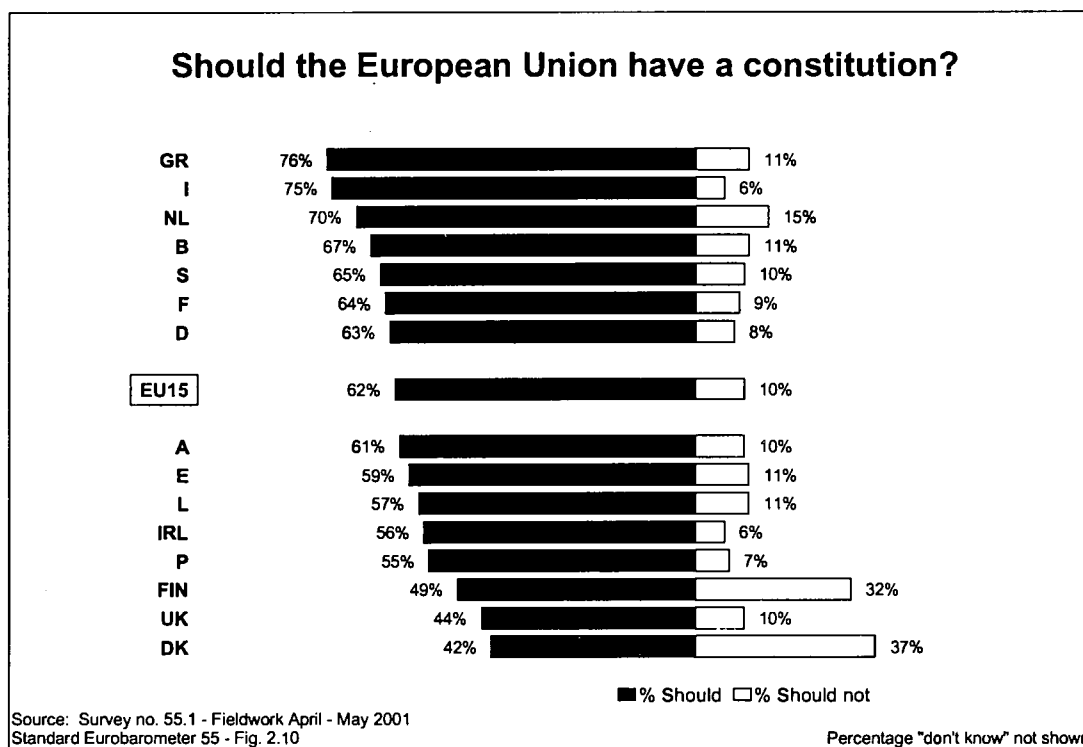
2.5. Support for a European Union constitution

In a declaration on the future of the Union annexed to the Treaty of Nice, the Intergovernmental Conference calls for a deeper and wider debate on the future of the European Union. One of the issues that may be discussed is whether the European Union should have a constitution in view of the forthcoming enlargement.

⁹ See also Eurobarometer Report 54, table 4.5.

¹⁰ We show the median '% trust' score rather than the average, as the median is the appropriate measure of central tendency in distributions with extreme values. Once again readers are reminded that low levels of trust are mostly off-set by high levels of "don't know" responses, not by high levels of distrust.

In this context, the survey has measured people's views about a European Union Constitution. The results show that 62% of EU citizens feel the EU should have a constitution while 10% are against. The remaining 29% lack an opinion.



In all 15 Member States, support is obtained from a majority of the public. Nonetheless, there is considerable variation among the countries with support levels ranging from 76% in Greece to 42% in Denmark. The level of "don't know" responses is high and ranges from 13% in Greece to 47% in the UK. Consequently, the level of outright opposition to a constitution is low. In most countries only around 1 in 10 people are against it with Denmark (37%) and Finland (32%) as the clear exceptions.

In comparison to spring 2000, when the question was asked previously, we find that in most countries people are now more likely to lack an opinion. Ireland is the only country where people have become more opinionated with an increase of 3 percentage points noted both for support and opposition to such a Constitution. Whilst opposition levels remain low an increase has been noted in most countries resulting in lower levels of outright support for a European Constitution in 14 of the 15 Member States. (Table 2.8a)

The demographic analyses show that support for a constitution is highest among managers (72%), people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (71%) and the self-employed (69%). Opposition is low and ranges from 7% among employees to 12% among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older and unemployed people. Differences in support levels are thus mostly explained by relatively large variations in the proportion of don't know responses.

As one would expect, people who feel they know a lot about the European Union are significantly more likely than those who feel they know very little to hold an opinion. The following table shows that support levels are significantly higher among the first group (79%) than they are among the second group (51%).

Support for a European Constitution by knowledge about the EU (in %)			
	High knowledge level	Average knowledge level	Low knowledge level
% In favour	79	70	51
% Against	12	10	9
% Don't know	9	20	40
<i>% Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

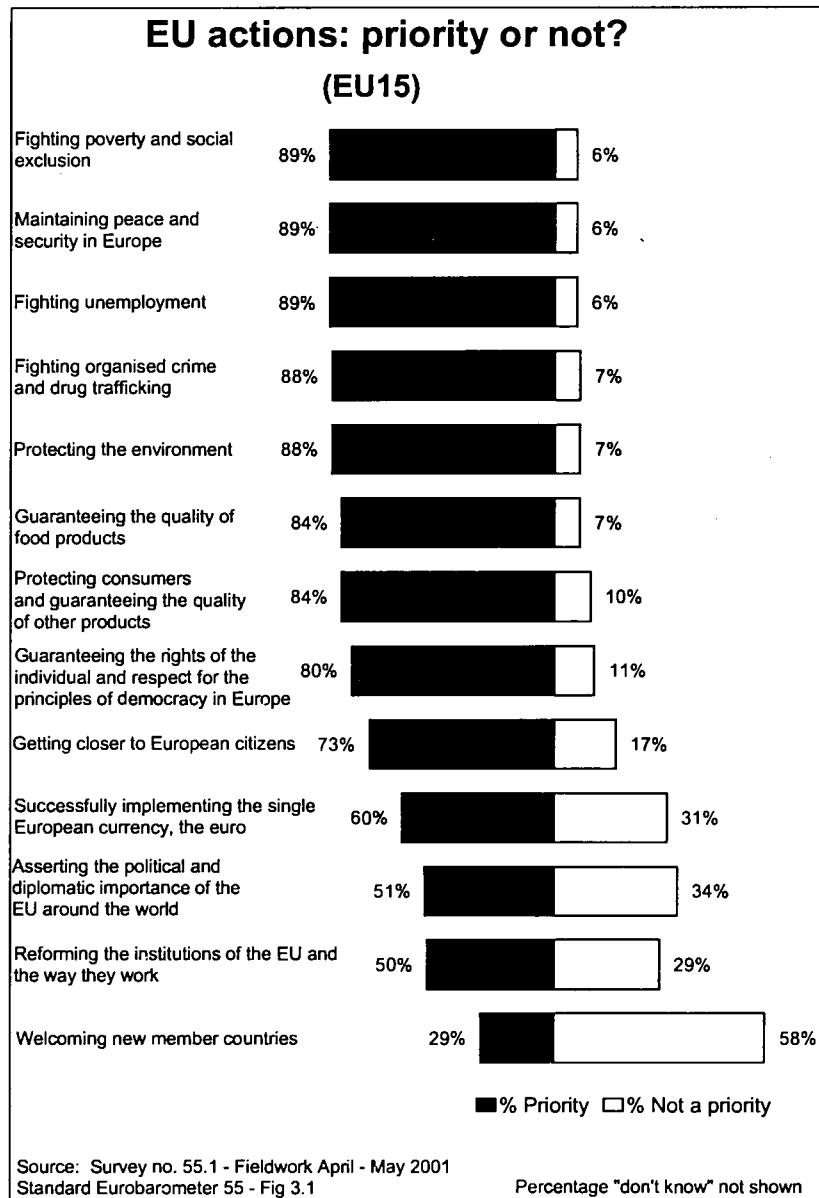
It should come as no surprise to find that supporters of the EU are more likely to favour a constitution than its opponents are (74% vs. 49%). 21% of people who consider their country's membership to the European Union as a bad thing oppose a constitution, compared to 8% of people who support their country's EU membership. (Table 2.8b)

3. Support for current policy issues

This chapter presents the findings from questions included in the survey that measure people's support for and knowledge of some of the Union's current policy issues. The chapter begins by looking at the extent to which the European public sees some of the Union's current activities as priorities. It then looks at support for key issues, like the euro, enlargement and foreign and defence policies. The last two sections of this chapter look in more detail at people's attitudes to the euro and to enlargement.

3.1. Support for the Union's priorities

For many years, the Eurobarometer has included a question, which measures the extent to which the public views the Union's current actions as priorities¹¹.



¹¹ For a description of the Commission's Work Programme for the year 2001, please see http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/off/work_programme/index_en.htm.

The Special European Council in Stockholm, held on 23-24 March 2001, was the first in a series of summits to work on making the European Union the most competitive and knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. The so-called 'Lisbon Strategy' is designed to enable the Union to regain the conditions for full employment and shows the Union's commitment to fight unemployment.

The survey results show that, on average, 89% of EU citizens feel that the fight against unemployment should be a priority for the EU, with country results ranging from 77% in the UK to 96% in Greece and Portugal. On a related issue, we find that 89% of EU citizens also feel that fighting poverty and social exclusion should be a priority, with country results ranging from 82% in the UK to 97% in Portugal.

More than 8 in 10 Europeans also believe that maintaining peace and security in Europe, fighting organised crime and drug trafficking, protecting the environment and protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of products should be priority actions for the European Union.

The aim of the European Union to get closer to its citizens is welcomed by the public. On average, 73% of EU citizens believe that this should be a priority. At the country level we find that support for this priority ranges from 54% in the UK to 87% in the Netherlands.

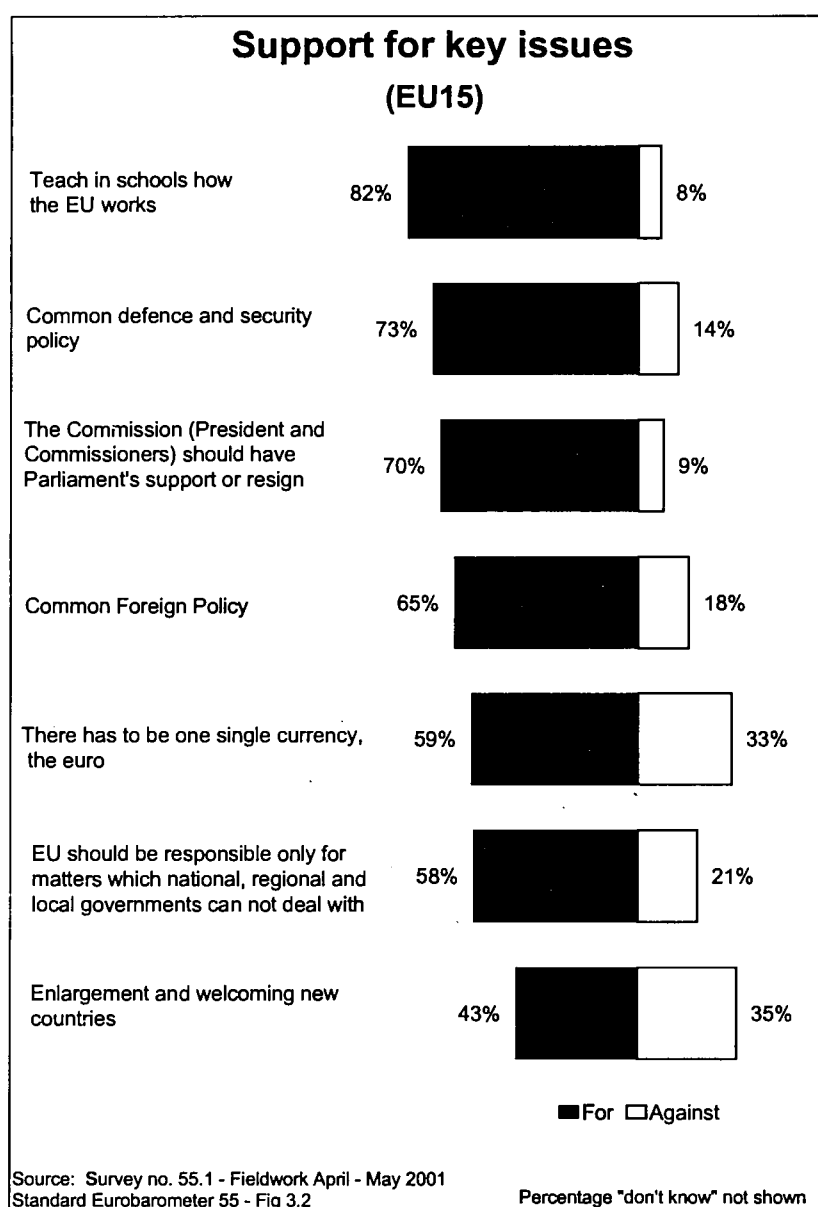
The Nice Treaty, signed on 26 February 2001, takes on many of the issues discussed during the 2000 Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) with a view to reforming the institutions of the European Union in preparation for enlargement¹². There are large differences in opinion from country to country with regards to the need for reform with people in Denmark (73%) most likely to consider it a priority for the EU and people in the UK and Belgium (both 44%) least likely to share this view.

The graph on previous page shows that 60% of EU citizens believe that implementing the euro should be a priority. This view is held by 68% of people living in the twelve euro-zone countries. Not surprisingly, only 26% of people living in the three countries outside the euro-zone (Denmark, Sweden and the UK) believe that implementing the euro should be a priority for the European Union. Though the view that enlargement should be a priority is still held by only a minority of the public, the public mood is now more supportive than it was in autumn 2000. 29% now regard it a priority (+3). (See also table 3.1)

3.2. Support for key issues

Since 1993 the Eurobarometer has gauged 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.

¹² For more details about reform please visit the Commission's IGC website at: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/archives/igc2000/index_en.htm.



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 65% in the UK to 90% in Luxembourg and Sweden.

The Nice Treaty also speaks of a progressive framing of a common defence policy. On average 73% of EU citizens are in favour of a common defence policy, with people in Greece most likely to support it (87%) and people in Finland (40%) and Sweden (38%) most likely to oppose it. Support for a common foreign policy is obtained from 65% of EU citizens, with highest support levels recorded in France (75%) and highest opposition levels again recorded in Finland (39%).

In Denmark (86%) and Sweden (81%), where many people feel that the EU has too much power and that there are insufficient measures to control this power, we find widespread support for the notion that the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners should have the support of the majority in the European Parliament. However, in the Netherlands, Finland and Greece, where the public is generally quite positive about the European Union, 8 in 10 people also agree with this notion.

Support for the principle of subsidiarity, the notion that the European Union should only be responsible for matters that can not be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments, stands at 58%. People in Greece (67%), Ireland and Italy (both 66%) are most likely to favour this principle while support is lowest in the UK (41%). However, the proportion of people that lacks an opinion on this issue is high and ranges from 11% in Greece to 30% in the UK.

Support for the single currency stands at 59%, up from 55% in autumn 2000. Public opinion about the single currency is discussed in more detail in sections 3.3 and 3.4 below. 43% of EU citizens agree with the statement that the European Union should be enlarged and include new countries. Enlargement is discussed in detail in sections 3.5 to 3.8. (Table 3.2)

The following table shows the average support level for the survey's 7 key issues in each Member State¹³. As can be seen, support for these key issues tends to be highest in Greece and lowest in the UK.

AVERAGE % SUPPORT FOR 7 KEY ISSUES BY COUNTRY	
Country	Average % Support
Greece	78
Luxembourg	73
Italy	71
Belgium	70
The Netherlands	69
Spain	68
France	68
Ireland	67
Germany	66
EU15	64
Portugal	63
Finland	61
Denmark	60
Austria	58
Sweden	58
United Kingdom	44

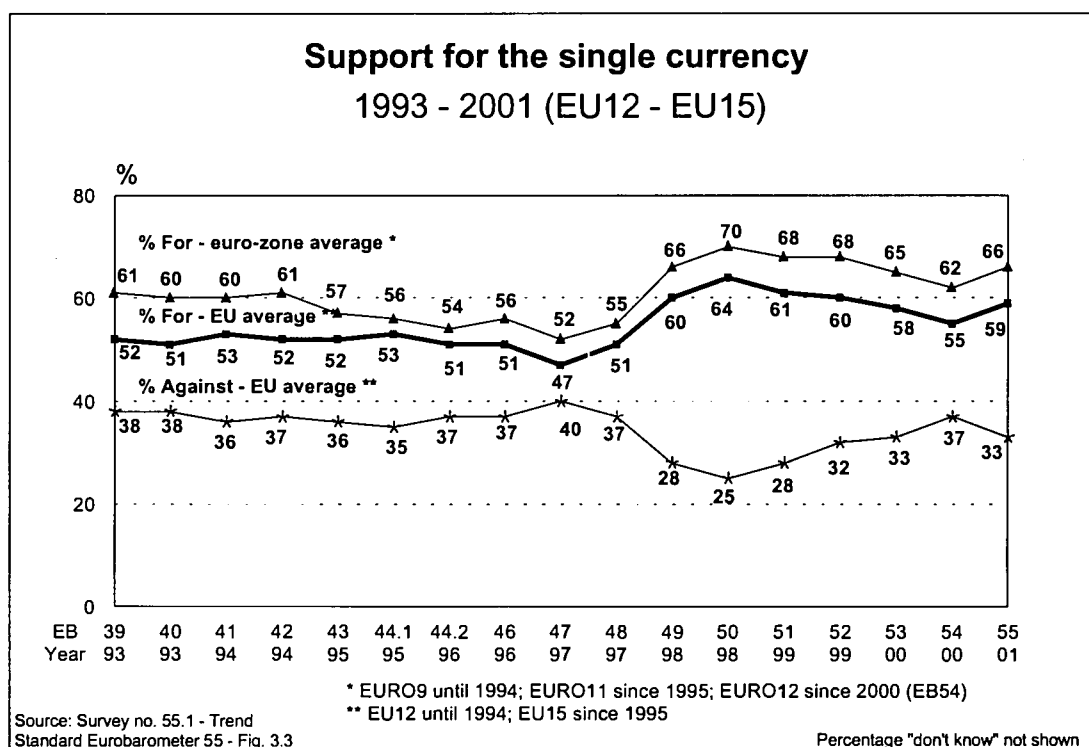
¹³ Readers should note that in some countries low support levels are matched by a high level of 'don't know' responses and not by high opposition levels.

3.3. Support for the single currency

Twelve of the fifteen Member States¹⁴ have introduced the European single currency, the euro, and in a few months these 12 nations will switch to using euro notes and coins. Greece joined the euro-zone in January 2001, having met the economic conditions required for joining the single currency.

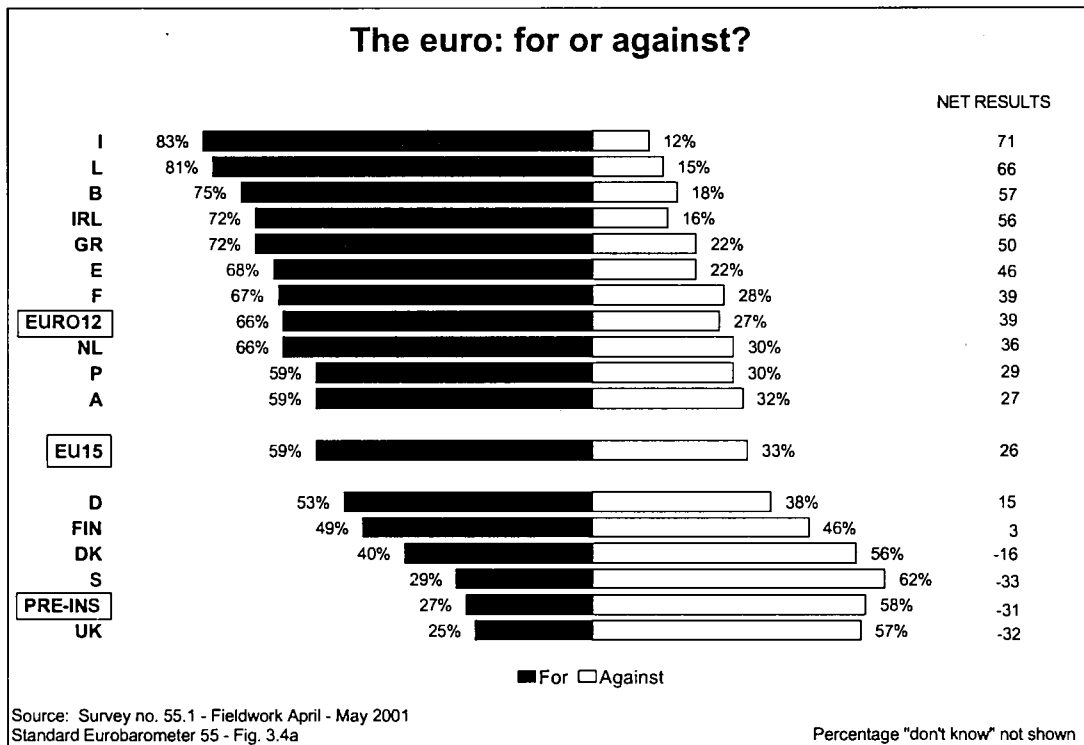
The spring 2001 Eurobarometer results show that 59% of EU citizens agree that there has to be one single currency, the euro, which replaces the national currencies of the Member States of the European Union whilst 33% are against this. The remaining 9% lack an opinion. Support for the euro is significantly higher in the "EURO 12" countries than it is in the 3 other countries (66% vs. 27).

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



As can be seen, public support rose sharply in the period just prior to the 1 January 1999 introduction of the euro, reaching a high of 64% in autumn 1998. Support then dropped to a low of 55% in autumn 2000. Whilst the euro is delivering the expected benefits for the European economy, its value vis-à-vis major foreign currencies like the US Dollar and UK Sterling has fallen significantly since its introduction, although it has regained some of its value in the past few months. The perceived weakness of the euro might help explain that part of the public (33%) are reluctant to give up their own currencies. However, the latest survey shows that support for the euro has improved by 4 percentage points since autumn 2000, matched by an equally large drop in opposition levels.

¹⁴ These are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Throughout the remainder of this report we will refer to this group as the "EURO 12" countries. The 3 countries outside the euro-zone are Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom. They will be referred to as the "pre-in" countries.

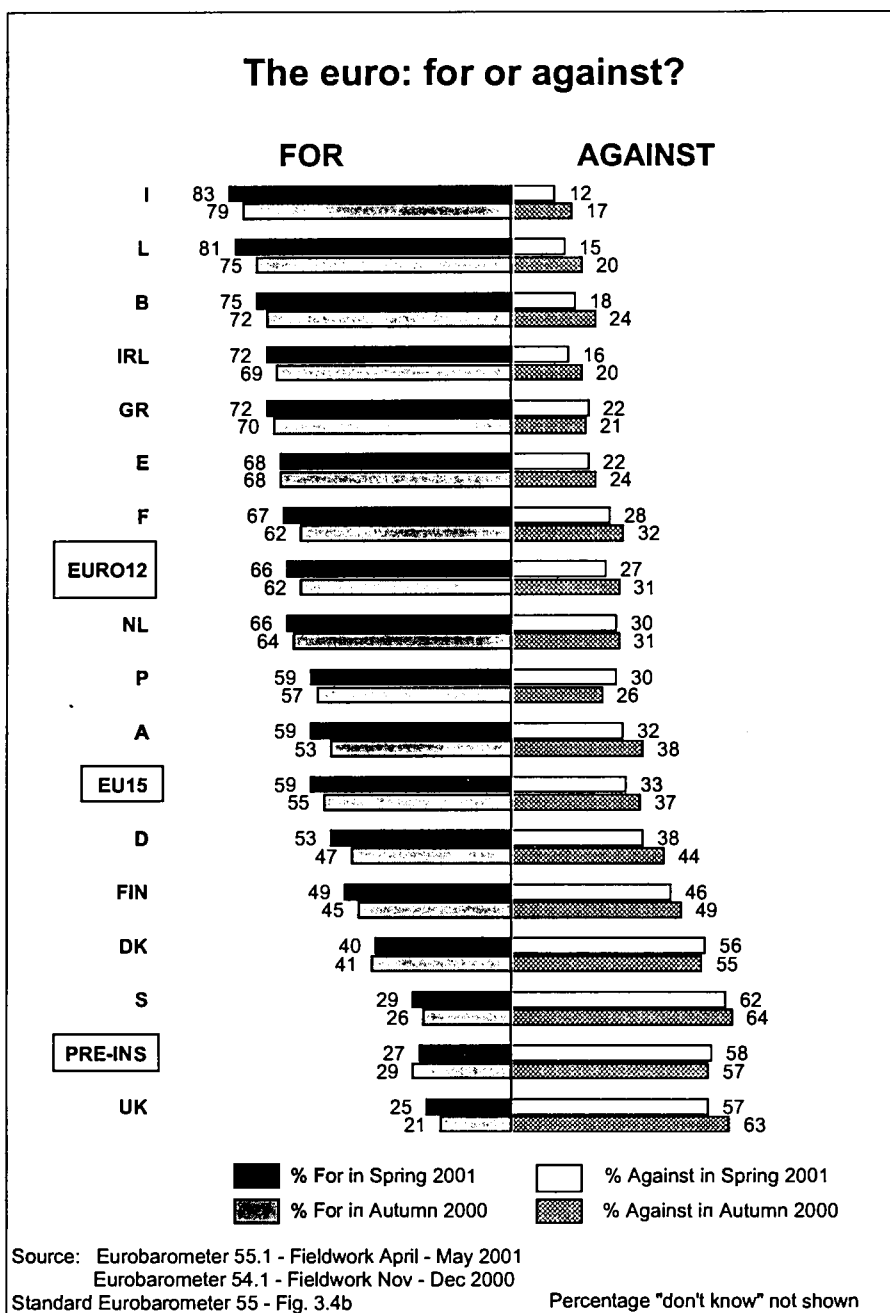


The graph above shows that support for the euro among the "EURO 12" countries is highest in Italy (83%) and Luxembourg (81%), with at least 7 in 10 people in Belgium, Ireland and Greece in favour. In Spain, France and the Netherlands more than 6 in 10 people support the euro while this is the case for more than 5 in 10 people in Portugal, Austria and Germany. Finland is the only "EURO 12" country where support for the euro is just below 50%, though like all these other countries, supporters outnumber opponents of the euro.

Among the "pre-in" countries, support is highest in Denmark (40%) while in the UK and Sweden less than 3 in 10 people are in favour of the euro. In all three countries opposition to the euro is obtained from more than half of the population.

An analysis of shifts in support levels since autumn 2000 in the "EURO 12" countries shows that support for the euro has increased in many countries. The highest increase is noted in Germany, Austria and Luxembourg (all +6), followed by France (+5), Italy, Finland (both +4), Belgium and Ireland (both +3). No significant changes have been recorded in the Netherlands, Greece and Spain. Portugal is the only country where we find an increase in opposition levels (+4), although support levels are also up (+2), resulting in a reduced number of "don't know" responses.

Looking at the "pre-in" countries shows that people in the UK are now significantly more likely to support the euro (+4) whilst opposition levels have fallen by 6 percentage points. Support has also increased in Sweden (+3). No significant change has been recorded in Denmark. (Table 3.3a)

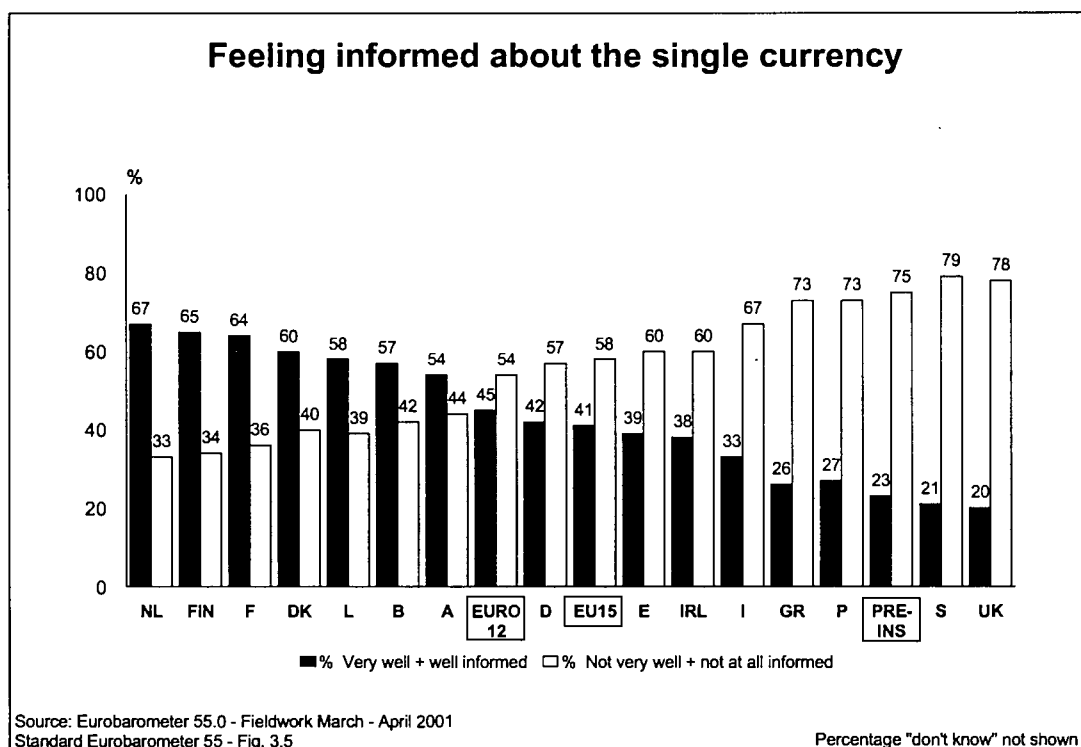


Among the various demographic groups in the population support for the euro is highest among self-employed people (70%), people that stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (69%) and students (67%). Opposition levels are highest among manual workers and retired people (both 39%).

At the attitudinal level we find that the gap in support levels between those who regard their country's membership as a good thing (81%) and those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (20%) remains very large. (Table 3.3b)

3.4. Information about the single currency¹⁵

In spring 2001, 41% of EU citizens feel very well or well informed about the single currency. 58% of respondents say they do not feel well informed. The remaining 1% lack an opinion. Levels of feeling informed are lower than they were in autumn 2000, when 45% of EU citizens felt well informed.



The country analyses show that levels of feeling informed continue to be higher in the "EURO 12" countries (45%) than they are in the "pre-in" countries (23%). Looking first at the "EURO 12" countries shows that people in the Netherlands (67%) are most likely to feel well informed, followed by people in Finland (65%), France (64%), Luxembourg (58%) and Belgium (57%). People in Portugal (27%) and Greece (26%) continue to be least likely to feel well informed. In all other "EURO 12" countries at least one third of the population feels well informed.

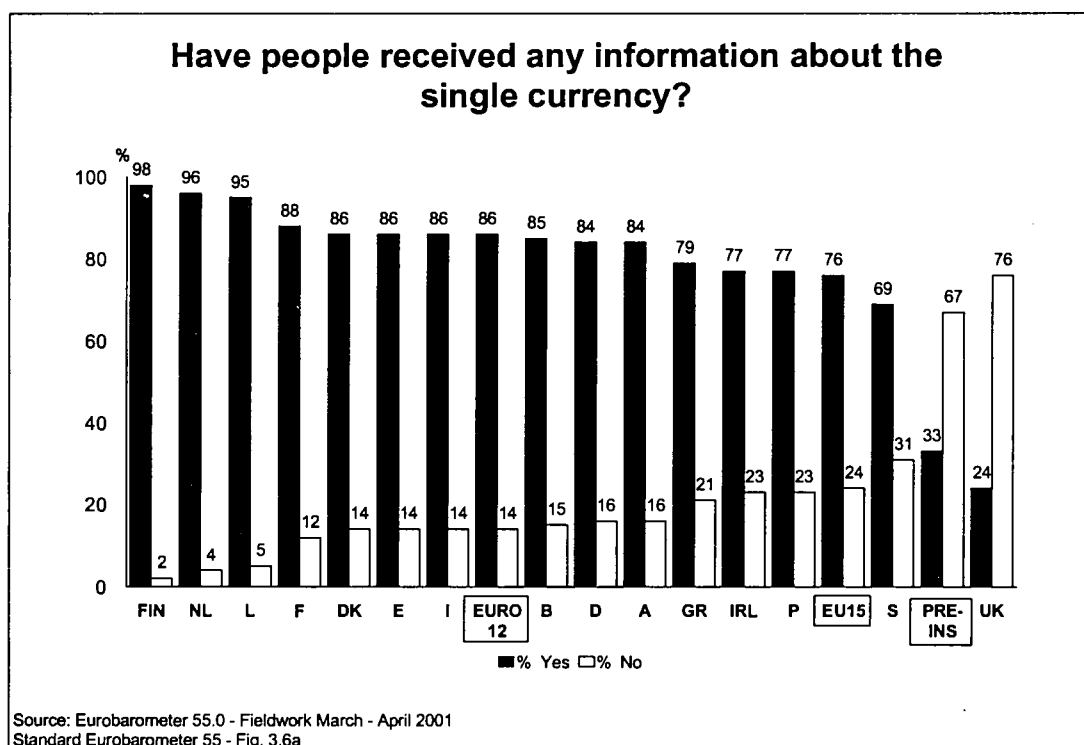
In comparison to autumn 2000, we find that France (+8) and Finland (+3) are the only 2 "EURO 12" countries where levels of feeling informed have improved significantly. The largest decrease has been recorded in Germany (-12) and Luxembourg (-9) followed by Austria, Spain, Ireland (all -6), Belgium (-5) and Italy (-4). No significant changes are noted in the remaining 3 "EURO 12" countries. If we look at the shifts that took place between spring and autumn 2000 and compare these to the latest shifts, it becomes evident that levels of feeling informed in the "EURO 12" countries fluctuate strongly from one period to the next and that there appears to be no clear trend in either direction in most of these countries.

Looking next at the "pre-in" countries shows that 60% of people in Denmark feel very well or well informed. This is significantly lower than in autumn 2000 (-7), when levels of feeling informed were clearly influenced by the amount of information the Danish public had received about the euro in the run up to the September 2000 euro referendum. In the UK and Sweden, only around 2 in 10 people feel well informed about the euro. In both countries, levels of feeling informed are now significantly lower than they were in autumn 2000. (Table 3.4a)

¹⁵ The questions discussed in this section were asked on the first wave of the Eurobarometer 55, fielded between March 5 and April 24, 2001.

The demographic analyses show that men are significantly more likely than women to feel well informed about the euro (48% vs. 34%). Among the various age groups, people aged 40 to 54 are most likely to feel well informed (45%) whilst people aged 55 and over are least likely to feel well informed (36%). Levels of feeling informed strongly depend on the age at which people left full-time education. Only 26% of those who left it before the age of 15 feel well informed, compared to 59% of people who left it aged 20 or older. Among the various occupational group, we find that managers are most likely to feel well informed (59%) whilst only 29% of people looking after the home feel well informed.

The following graph shows that 3 in 4 EU citizens say they have received information about the euro.

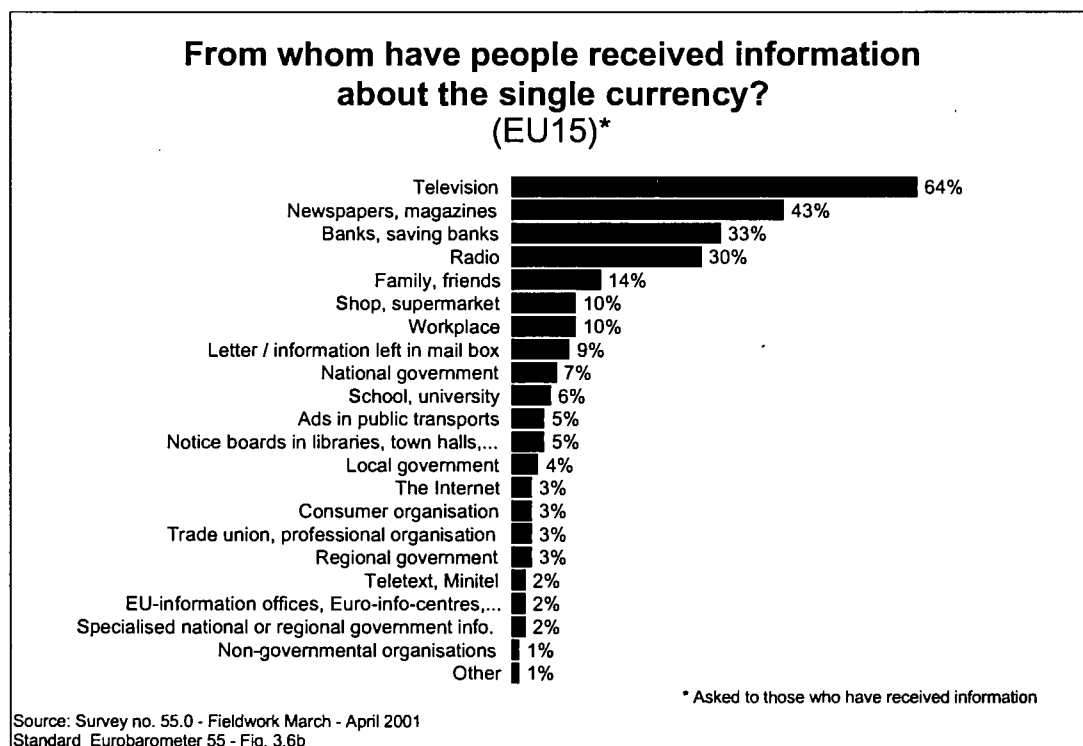


In all "EURO 12" countries at least 3 in 4 people say they have received information about the euro with proportions ranging from 77% in Portugal and Ireland to 98% in Finland.

In most "EURO 12" countries, the proportion that has received information about the euro has not changed. However, in Portugal we find that people are now significantly more likely to say they have received information (+16). Whilst this could help explain why the Portuguese are now slightly more likely to feel well informed about the euro, this hypothesis is not backed by developments in other countries. There are several countries where levels of feeling informed have dropped despite the fact that the level of information received has remained the same or has even increased.

Among the three "pre-in" countries, we find that 86% of Danish respondents have received information about the single currency, in comparison to 100% in autumn 2000. Prior to the September 2000 euro referendum all Danish people received information from their local government. The latest results indicate that only 3% of Danes have received information about the euro from their local government. In Sweden 69% say they have received information about the euro, compared to 73% in autumn 2000. Only 24% of people in the UK have received information about the single currency. This is 3 percentage points lower than in autumn 2000.

As the following graph shows, people are most likely to say that they have received information about the euro on television (64%), up five percentage points since autumn 2000. 43% of respondents say they have received information through the written press (+4) and 33% say they have received information from financial institutions (-2). Three in ten respondents say they have received information from the radio (+4). All other sources included in the questionnaire are listed by less than 2 in 10 respondents¹⁶.



The next table shows that the television, newspapers and magazines and financial institutions are the three most frequently mentioned sources in all "EURO12" countries, except Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal. In these countries, the radio instead of financial institutions is one of the three most frequently mentioned sources except for Portugal where friends and family come in third place. Logically, financial institutions also do not make the top three in the "Pre-in" countries. In these countries, radio comes in third place. Whilst there is thus little variation between the nations in the sources that make the top three, there is great variation in the number of people that say they have received information from each of the sources. (See also table 3.5)

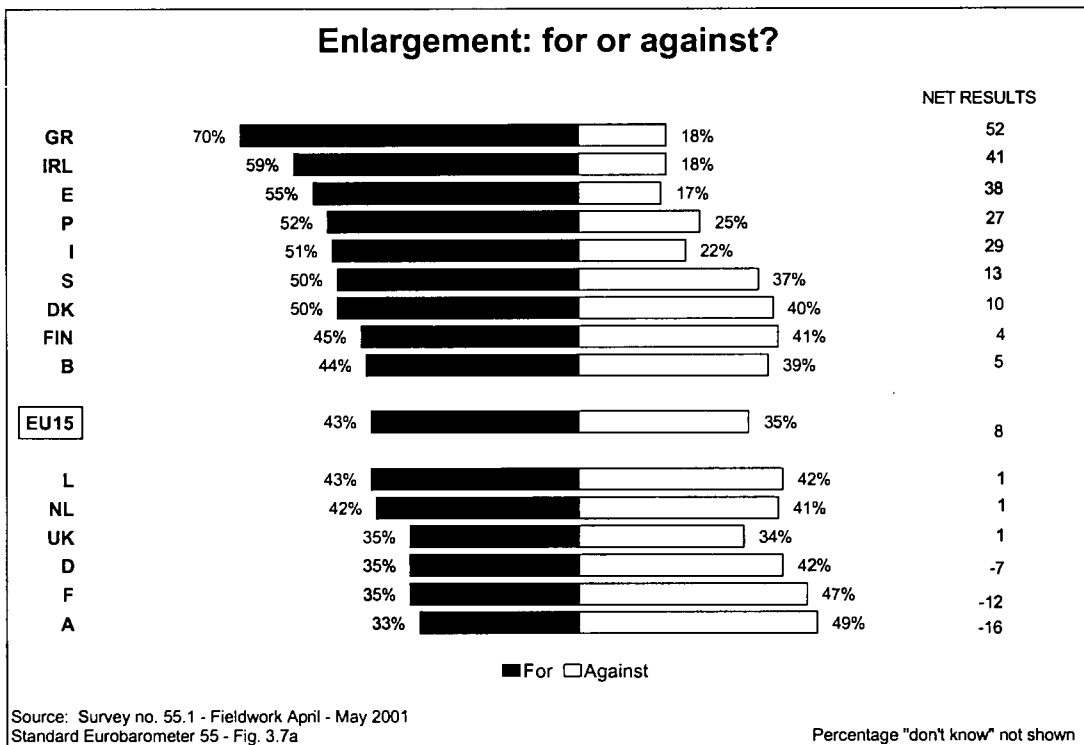
¹⁶ The combined total of the responses is greater than the percentage of people who have received information because respondents could list any of the sources presented to them from whom they had received information. For autumn 2000 results, see table 5.6 in Eurobarometer Report No. 54.

TOP THREE MOST MENTIONED SOURCES FROM WHICH PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
Television	65
Financial institutions	54
Newspapers, magazines	46
Denmark	
Television	79
Newspapers, magazines	61
Radio	47
Germany	
Television	68
Newspapers, magazines	56
Financial institutions	41
Greece	
Television	68
Newspapers, magazines	35
Radio	24
Spain	
Television	77
Newspapers, magazines	34
Radio	34
France	
Television	73
Financial institutions	63
Newspapers, magazines	44
Ireland	
Television	42
Financial institutions	39
Newspapers, magazines	30
Italy	
Television	74
Newspapers, magazines	48
Radio	24
Luxembourg	
Television	79
Newspapers, magazines	62
Radio	62
The Netherlands	
Television	86
Financial institutions	66
Newspapers, magazines	64
Austria	
Television	59
Newspapers, magazines	52
Financial institutions	50
Portugal	
Television	69
Newspapers, magazines	27
Friends and family	21
Finland	
Television	80
Newspapers, magazines	75
Financial institutions	47
Sweden	
Television	62
Newspapers, magazines	50
Radio	35
United Kingdom	
Television	18
Newspapers, magazines	13
Radio	6

3.5. Support for enlargement

The European Union is planning to enlarge to the South and the East and new countries should be in a position to join the Union in a few years' time. Thirteen applicant countries are presently taking part in the accession process¹⁷.

Section 3.2 above already mentions that 43% of respondents agree with the statement that the European Union should be enlarged and include new countries. 35% disagree and 23% lack an opinion.

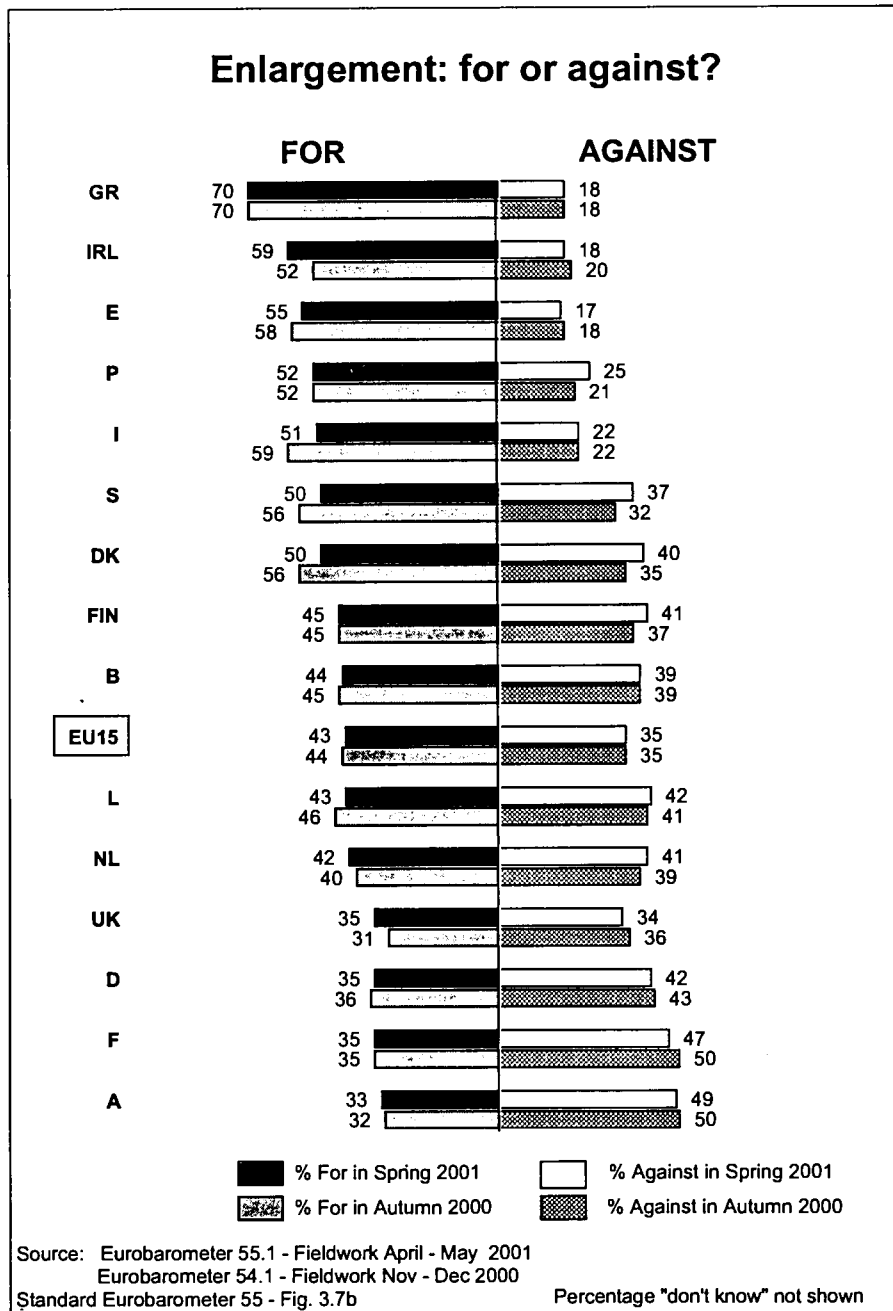


The country by country results show that support for enlargement is most widespread in Greece (70%), followed at a distance by Ireland (59%)¹⁸, Spain (55%), Portugal (52%), Italy (51%), Sweden and Denmark (both 50%). People in Austria (49%) and France (47%) are most likely to oppose enlargement.

Since autumn 2000, support for enlargement has increased significantly in Ireland (+7) and the UK (+4), and opposition levels dropped significantly in France (-3). People in Denmark and Sweden are now less likely to be in favour of enlargement (-6). A drop in support levels has also been recorded in Italy (-8), Spain and Luxembourg (both -3), but unlike Denmark and Sweden, we do not find a significant increase in opposition levels in these countries. Portugal and Finland (both +4) are the only other countries apart from Denmark and Sweden where opposition levels did increase. (Table 3.6a)

¹⁷ The 13 applicant countries are Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey. Negotiations for membership are under way with the first 12 countries mentioned.

¹⁸ More information about enlargement can be found at: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index.htm>.
The Irish public rejected the Nice Treaty in their June 7 2001 referendum, although turnout was, at 34%, very low. The fieldwork for the EB55.1 was carried out in Ireland from 16 April to 11 May 2001.



Differences in support levels between men and women are largely explained by the fact that women are more likely than men to lack an opinion. There are, however, real differences in opinion between the age groups, with the youngest age group, i.e. those aged 15 to 24, significantly more likely to support enlargement than people aged 55 and over (49% vs. 38%). Support levels are highest among people who are still studying (53%) and lowest among retired people (36%).

The attitudinal analyses show that 59% of people who support their country's membership to the European Union are in favour of enlargement, compared to only 20% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing.

The next table shows that views about enlargement are even more polarised between people who would feel very sorry if they were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped and those who would feel very relieved. (See also table 3.6b)

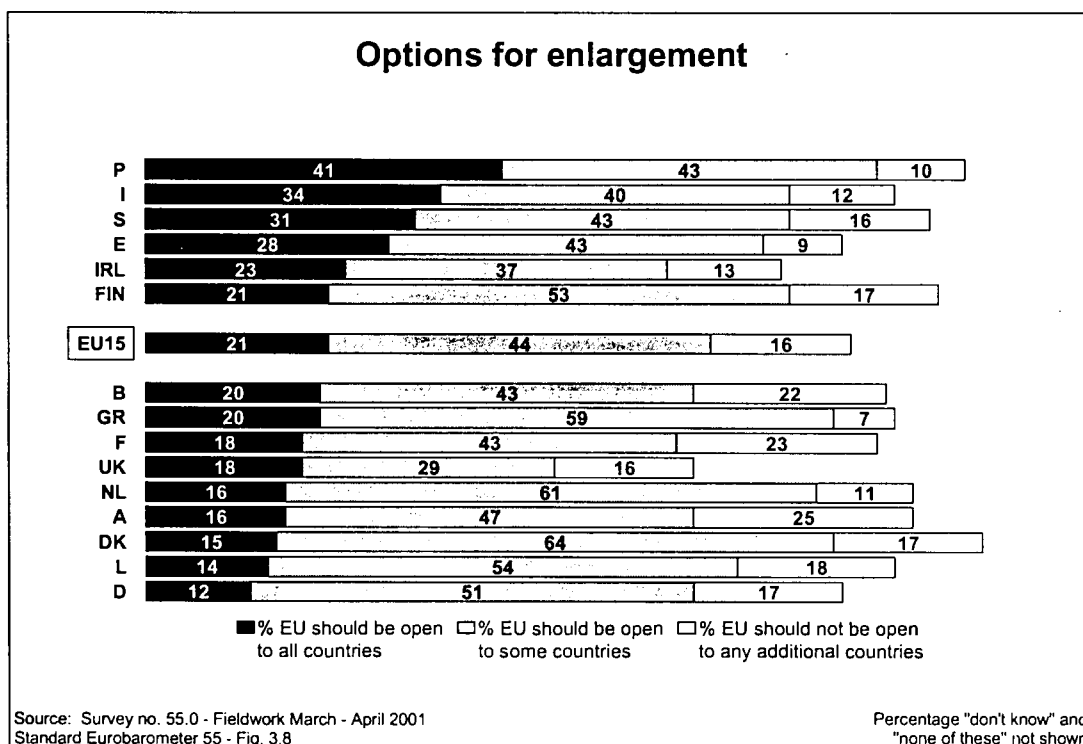
Relationship between support for enlargement and feelings if EU were scrapped			
	Feeling if the EU were to be scrapped		
	Very sorry	Indifferent	Very relieved
	%	%	%
For enlargement	63	40	19
Against enlargement	21	36	67
Don't know	16	24	15
<i>Total</i>	100	100	101

The basic question "Enlargement: for or against" does not take account of the fact that the 13 applicant countries will not join the Union simultaneously. Therefore, another question that measures support for enlargement was included on the first fieldwork wave of the Eurobarometer 55. Respondents were asked:

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

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

The most favoured option among EU citizens appears to be that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join. 44% of EU citizens hold this view, with 21% showing unlimited support for enlargement. With only 16% choosing the third option, the results indicate that when respondents are given the chance to be more specific in their response, opposition to enlargement is not nearly as widespread as when respondents can only indicate whether they are for or against it.



The country results show that support for an unrestricted enlargement is most widespread in Portugal, where 41% of respondents choose this option. In Italy (34%) and Sweden (31%), around one respondent in three favours this option for the immediate future of Europe and more than a quarter of respondents in Spain (28%) shares this view.

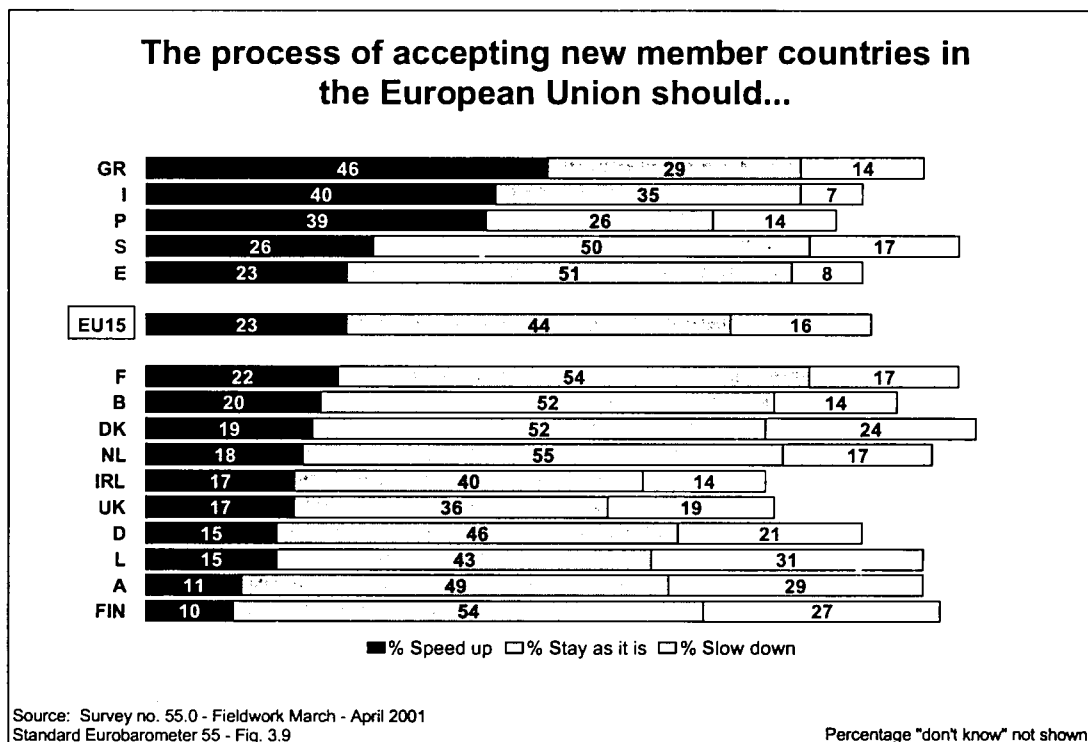
Limited enlargement is the most popular solution for the immediate future of Europe in all Member States. It receives most widespread support in Denmark (64%), the Netherlands (61%) and Greece (59%). In Luxembourg (54%), Finland (53%) and Germany (51%) more than half of respondents favour this option.

Austria (25%), France (23%) and Belgium (22%) are the only 3 Member States where more than 2 in 10 people believe the European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries. The proportion of "don't know" responses ranges from 3% in Denmark to 31% in the United Kingdom. (Table 3.7a)

The demographic analyses show that support for unrestricted enlargement ranges from 18% among people aged 55 and over (including those who are retired) to 26% among students. Support for restricted enlargement is most widespread among managers (57%) and least widespread among people who look after the home (35%). Outright opposition to enlargement ranges from 9% among to students to 20% among retired people. The proportion of people who disagree with any of these three options is low for all demographic groups. The level of "don't know" responses ranges from 6% among self-employed people to 24% among people who look after the home.

When we cross these results with those of a question which asks respondents to indicate whether the process of new countries joining the European Union should be sped up, slowed down or stay as it is, we find that restricted enlargement is the favoured option for all three groups. However, as one would expect, those who want the process to be sped up are much more likely to favour an unrestricted enlargement (37%) than are those who want the process to be slowed down (11%). (Table 3.7b)

Looking next at the breakdown of results for the question about the speed of enlargement, we find that 44% of respondents feel that it should stay as it is, 23% want it sped up and 16% want it slowed down. The remaining 17% lack an opinion.



The country results show that respondents who want the process of enlargement to speed up are in the majority in Greece (46%), Italy (40%) and Portugal (39%). In all other countries, the most favoured option is for the speed of the process to stay as it is. In the Netherlands (55%), France, Finland (both 54%), Belgium, Denmark (both 52%), Spain (51%) and Sweden (50%) at least half of all respondents feel this way. The view that the enlargement process should slow down is most widespread in Luxembourg (31%), Austria (29%), Finland (27%), Denmark (24%) and Germany (21%). In all other countries, less than 2 in 10 respondents want the process to be slowed down. (Table 3.8a)

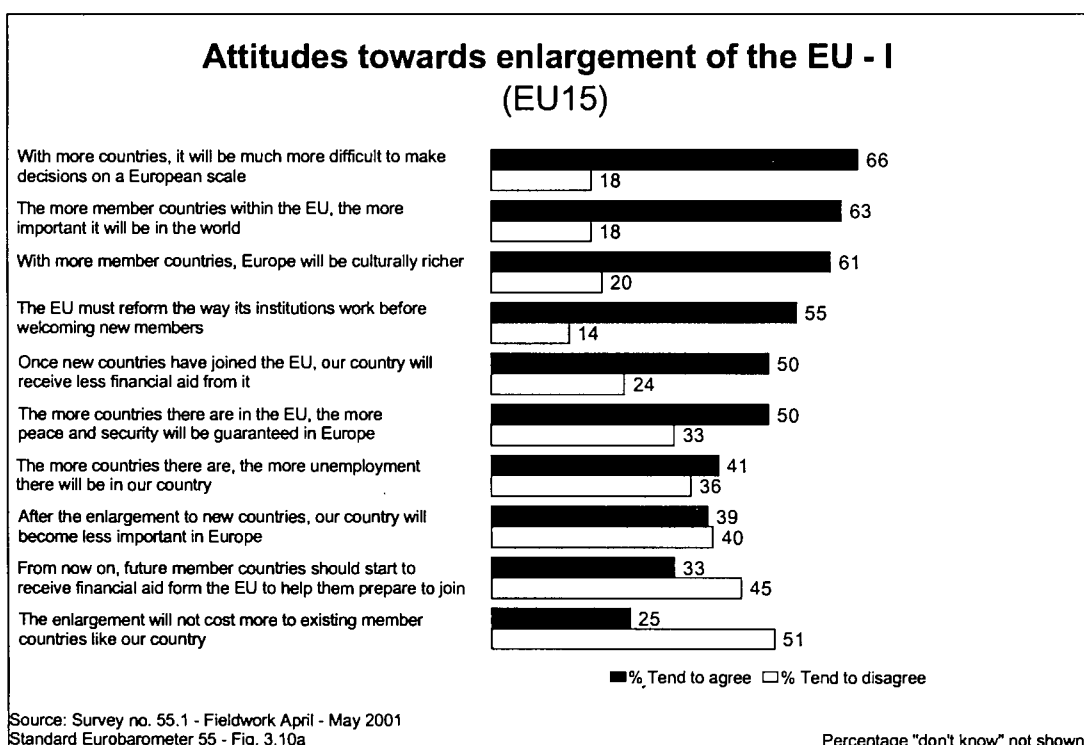
The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people that wants the process of enlargement to speed up ranges from 19% among people aged 55 and over to 30% among students. Less than 20% wants the process to slow down, regardless of demographic characteristics.

Again we find that the most favoured option is for the speed of enlargement to stay as it is, regardless of whether people believe enlargement should be unrestricted or should not happen at all. However, among those who favour unrestricted enlargement, we find that 40% want the process to speed up, while 33% of those who are against enlargement believe the process should slow down. (Table 3.8b)

3.6. Attitudes to enlargement

Despite a certain degree of hesitancy among the public, there are many people who view some aspects of enlargement in quite a positive light.

The majority of EU citizens feels that the Union will be more important in the world if it includes more countries (63%) while only 39% believe that their own country will become less important as a result of enlargement. 61% of EU citizens regard a Union that consists of more member countries as a cultural enrichment and 50% believe that a larger Union will guarantee more peace and security.



Many Europeans also share the official view that the Union's institutions must be reformed (55%) as there is widespread concern that with more countries it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale (66%).

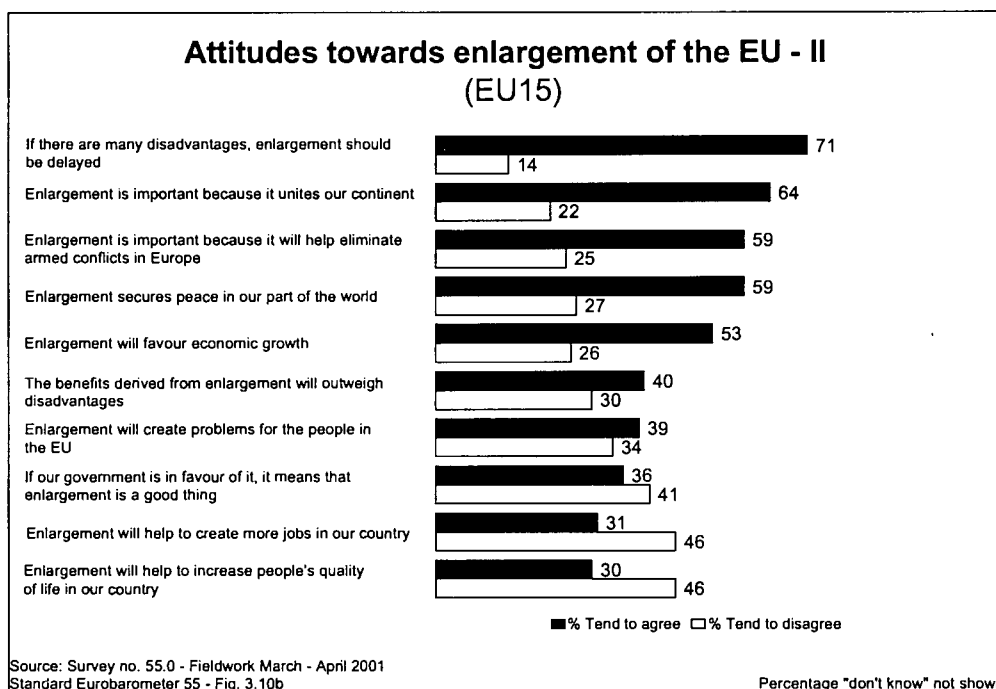
However, it becomes easier to understand why enlargement is a concern for many Europeans when we look at the perceived economic implications. 51% of EU citizens believe that enlargement will cost their own country more money. Many people also suspect that the budget will be shared differently with 50% feeling that once new countries have joined, their country will receive less financial aid. Furthermore, we find that quite a few EU citizens do not want future member countries to receive financial aid from the European Union to help them prepare to join (only 33% agree that this should happen). The results also show that 41% of Europeans agree with the statement "the more countries there are, the more unemployment there will be in our country", which in effect indicates that some people fear that enlargement will lead to higher unemployment levels.

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

Relationship between attitudes to enlargement and support for enlargement		
Attitudes to enlargement:	Support for enlargement	
	For	Against
	%	%
Positive attitudes:		
EU more important	83	49
EU culturally richer	80	47
More peace and security	71	32
Financial aid to new members	50	21
Not cost more	35	19
Neutral attitude:		
Reform institutions	62	58
Negative attitudes:		
More unemployment	31	58
Country less important	34	54
Less aid to country	48	63
More difficult to make decisions	63	78

Another battery of questions that measures people's underlying attitudes towards enlargement was included on the first fieldwork wave of the survey¹⁹. Again we find that people see that enlargement has political advantages. 64% of EU citizens agree that it is important because it unites our continent and a majority of people supports it because of peace and security issues. However, many of the items included in this second battery reveal that people's views about enlargement are often quite contradictory. When it comes to people's economic well-being, we find that whilst a majority of respondents (53%) agrees with the statement that enlargement will favour economic growth, only 31% believe that it will help create more jobs in their country and only 30% believe that it will help increase the quality of life of EU citizens. A second contradiction is that 40% believe that the benefits from enlargement will outweigh disadvantages, yet 39% believe that enlargement will create problems for the people in the European Union. People's uncertainty about the consequences of enlargement is evident from the large number of respondents (71%) that feels that enlargement should be delayed if there are many disadvantages.

¹⁹ The first wave of the survey was fielded from March 5 until April 24, 2001. The full report for this first wave can be found on the Internet at: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo/eb/ebrep1/ebrep1.html>



The proportion of 'don't know' responses for all the statements about enlargement continues to be substantially higher than what we usually find in this survey, suggesting that there is room for public opinion to improve. (Tables 3.9a+b)

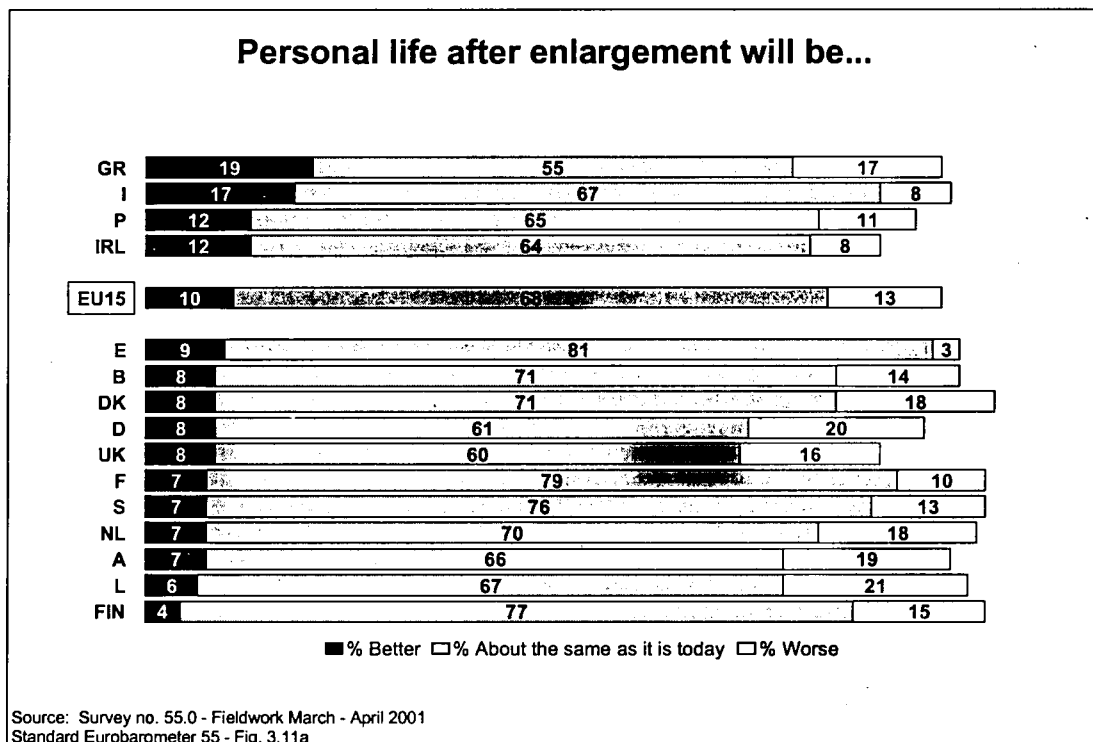
The following table shows the average percentage of positive attitudes towards enlargement for the 20 items discussed above²⁰. As can be seen, this average score is highest in Greece and lowest in the UK.

AVERAGE % OF POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT (20 ITEMS, BY COUNTRY)	
Country	Average % Positive Attitudes
Greece	56
Spain	48
Italy	47
Sweden	44
Portugal	43
Denmark	42
France	42
Luxembourg	41
EU15	41
The Netherlands	41
Belgium	41
Ireland	40
Finland	40
Germany	37
Austria	34
United Kingdom	33

²⁰ This average is a summary score for the ten items asked on the EB55.0 and the ten items asked on the EB55.1. It is obtained by calculating the average score for the first ten items and the average score for the second ten items, summed up and divided by 2.

3.7. Personal life after enlargement

As already shown, when asked whether enlargement will help increase people's quality of life in their country 30%, agree and 46% disagree. When asked whether people's personal life after enlargement will be better, worse or about the same as it is today, we find that most respondents – 68% - feel their personal life will be about the same as it is today²¹. The importance of this finding is that it shows that despite all the misgivings people have about the economic implications of enlargement, most people don't feel it will affect them personally. People in Greece (19%) and Italy (17%) are most likely to feel that life after enlargement will be better. The feeling that enlargement will affect people negatively is highest in Luxembourg (21%) and Germany (20%) – in all other countries less than 2 in 10 people share this view. (Table 3.10a)

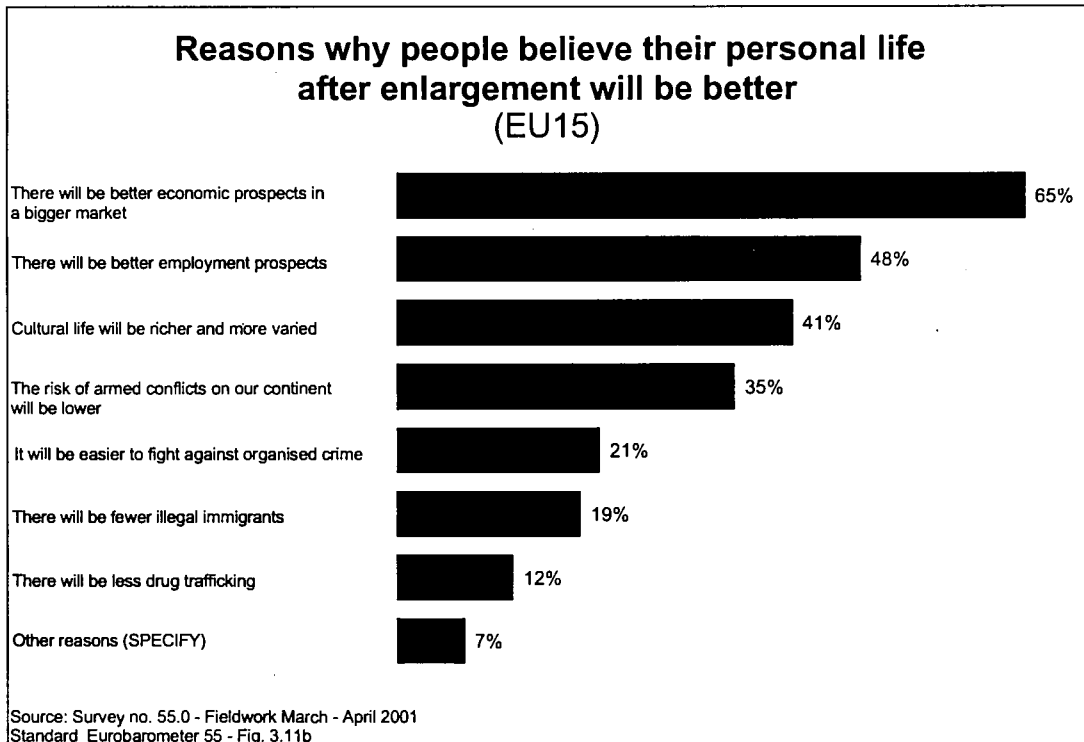


The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people that feels life will be better after enlargement ranges from 7% among people who left full-time education before the age of 16 and people who look after the house to 16% among students. Equally, there is relatively little variation in the proportion of people who think life will be worse. This ranges from 6% among students to 16% among people aged 40 to 54, unemployed people, manual workers and retired people.

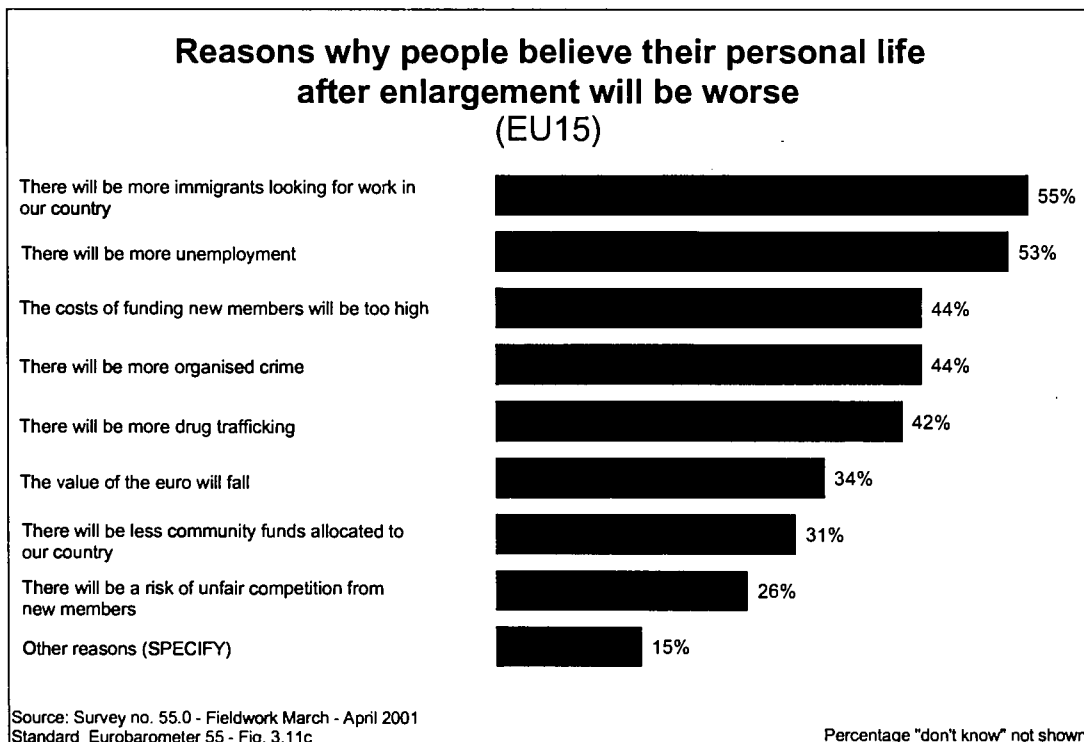
Again we find that people who favour unrestricted enlargement hold more positive attitudes than those who oppose enlargement. Among the first group, 18% believes life after enlargement will be better; among the second group, 30% believes that life after enlargement will be worse. (Table 3.10b)

If we look at why people believe their personal life will be better after enlargement, we find that the main reason for the 10% who hold this view is that they feel that there will be better economic prospects in a bigger market (65%). 48% believe there will be better employment prospects, 41% feel that cultural life will be richer and more varied and 35% feel the risk of armed conflicts on our continent will be lower.

²¹ This question was asked on the first wave of the Eurobarometer 55.



Looking at the reasons of the 13% who feel their personal life will be worse after enlargement discloses that 55% of this group think their personal life will be worse because they feel that there will be more immigrants looking for work in their country. Linked to this, we find that 53% believe there will be more unemployment. Furthermore, the results show that 44% believe the costs of funding new member countries will be too high and that there will be more organised crime.



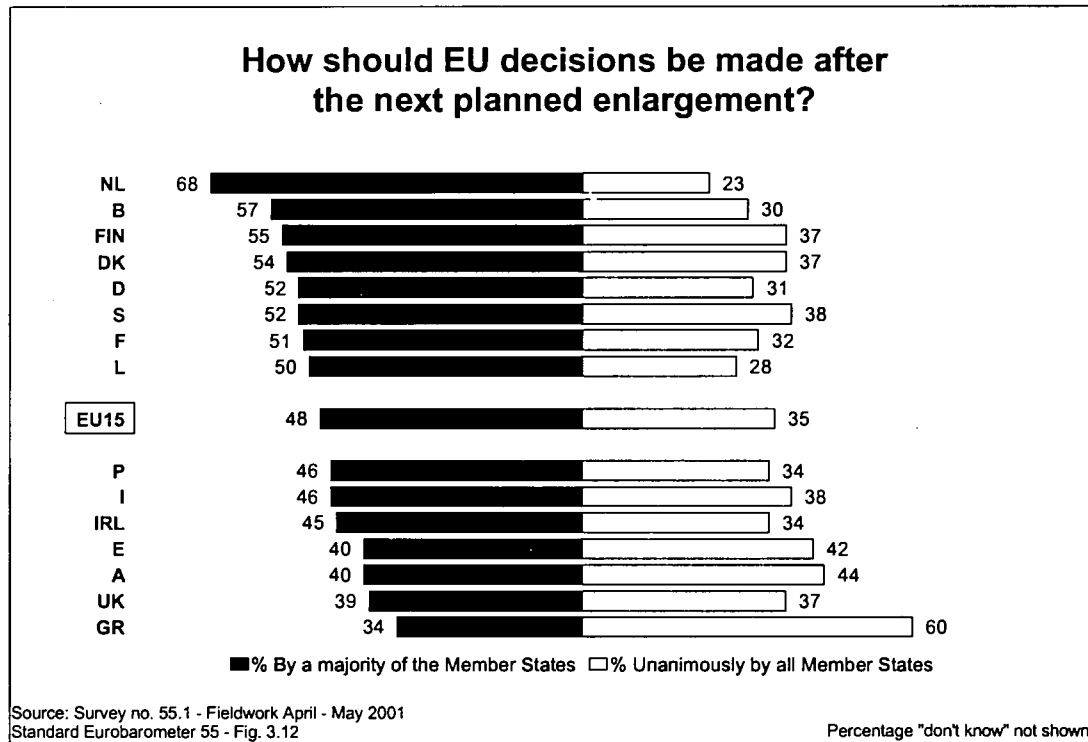
3.8. Decision-making in an enlarged Union

The European Union will need to change the way it works in a number of different areas before new countries can join. A much larger Union cannot have the same decision-making system since it would be very difficult to reach the unanimous agreement of so many countries. At the European Council in Nice, held on 20-21 December 2000²², the Heads of State and Government reduced the number of areas where unanimous decision-making is required and agreed to change the number of votes required to reach agreement by majority vote.

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

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

The results show that the public tends to support majority voting in an enlarged Union with 48% of respondents opting for this choice over 35% who prefer unanimity.



Looking at the country results shows that people in the Netherlands (68%) are by far most likely to favour majority voting followed by people in Belgium (57%), Finland (55%), Denmark (54%), Germany, Sweden (both 52%), France (51%) and Luxembourg (50%). Greece remains the only country where more than 50% of the public wants EU decisions to be taken unanimously.

In comparison to autumn 2000, majority voting has significantly increased in popularity in Belgium, the Netherlands (both +4) and Finland (+3). In Portugal (-8), Germany (-5) and Ireland (-3), support for unanimous voting has dropped but support for majority voting did not increase. Italy (+10) and Greece (+9) are the only two countries where support for unanimous voting has increased significantly. (Table 3.11a)

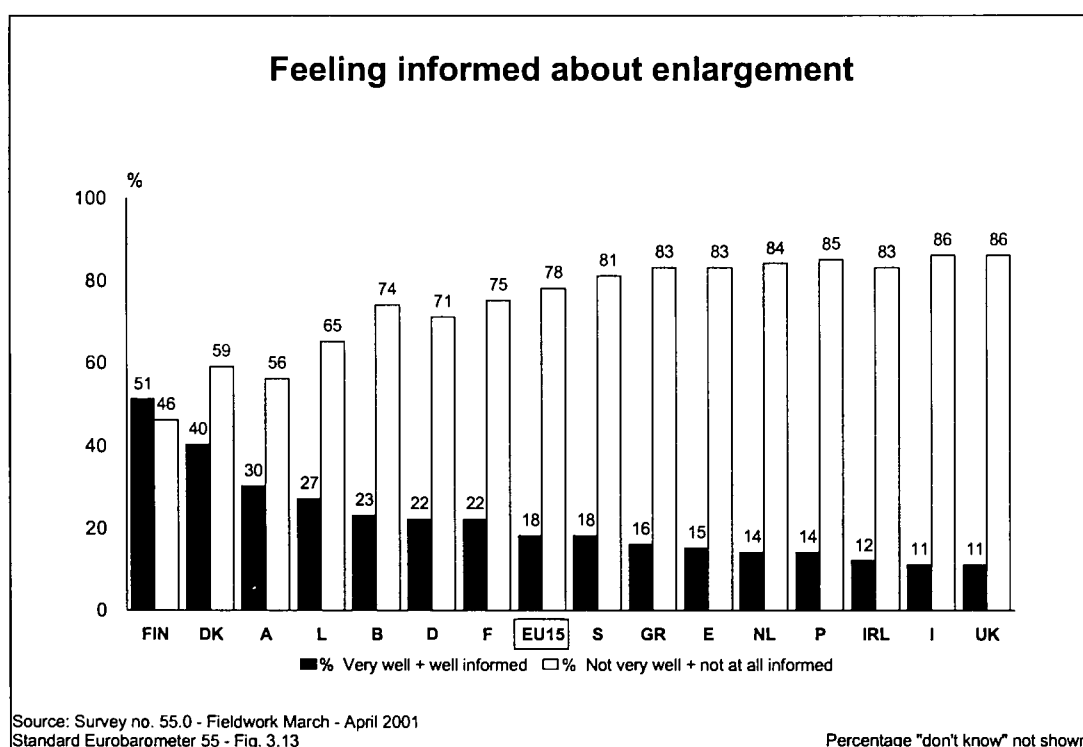
²² For more information about the Nice Treaty, see <http://ue.eu.int/presid/conclusions.htm>.

The demographic analyses indicate that people who left full-time education aged 20 or older (59%) are most likely to favour majority voting, followed by managers (57%) and other employees (52%). People who left full-time education before the age of 16 and unemployed people (both 41%) are least likely to favour it. However, majority voting is the favoured decision-making method among all demographic groups.

At the attitudinal level we find that 57% of people who support the EU prefer majority voting, compared to 38% of those who regard their country's EU membership as a bad thing. Among the latter group, unanimous voting is favoured by a majority (42%). (Table 3.11b)

3.9. Feeling informed about enlargement

The first wave of this survey for the first time includes a question that measures the extent to which the public feels well informed about enlargement. The results show that only 18% of EU citizens feel very well or well informed about enlargement, with 78% feeling not very well or not at all well informed. This means that levels of feeling informed about enlargement are substantially lower than levels of feeling informed about the euro (see section 3.4). However, the results are not surprising considering the fact that questions about enlargement so far always have had a far higher proportion of "don't know" responses than what is generally found on Eurobarometer questions.



The country results indicate that Finland is the only country where more than half of the population feels well informed about enlargement (51%), followed by Denmark (40%) and Austria (30%). In all other countries, less than 30% feels well informed, with levels ranging from 11% in Italy and the UK to 27% in Luxembourg. (Table 3.12a)

The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people that feels well informed about enlargement ranges from 11% among people who look after the home to 30% among managers. Levels of feeling informed are somewhat higher among people who support (unrestricted or restricted) enlargement than they are among people who believe the European Union should not be enlarged. (Table 3.12b)

4. Sources of information and knowledge levels among EU citizens

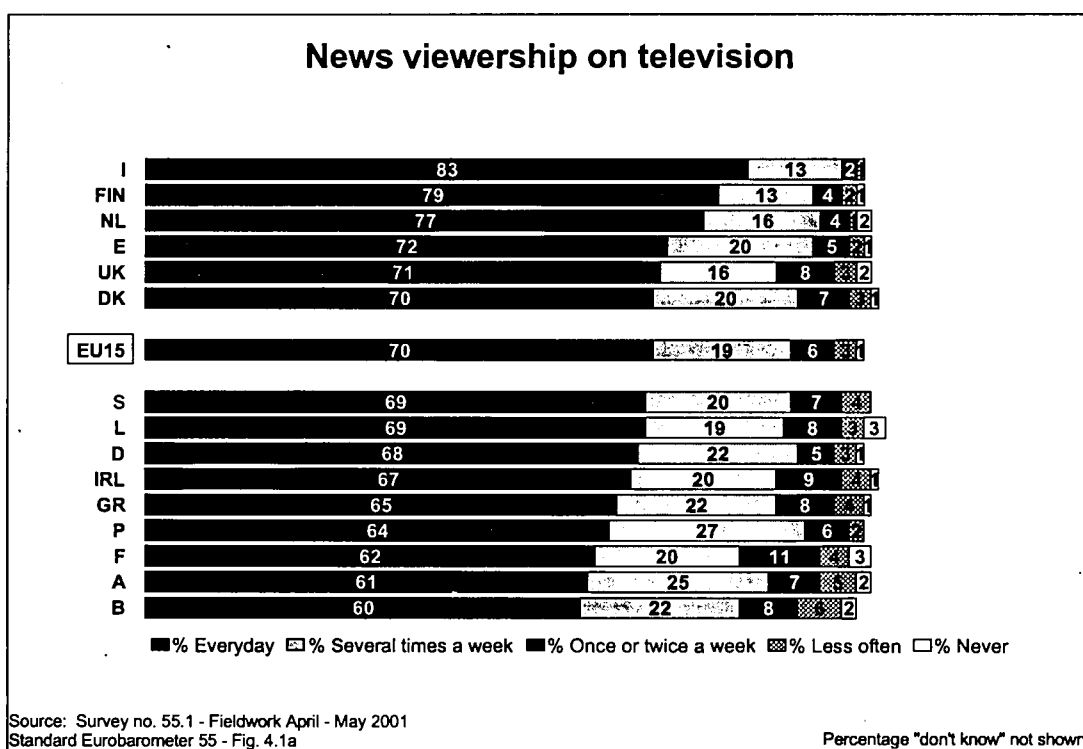
This chapter looks at the sources people use when they look for information about the European Union. It also reports on people's perceived knowledge of the European Union and their awareness of a number of EU institutions. The chapter also looks at how EU citizens feel about taking part in public discussions about the European Union and reports on reasons why people are or are not interested.

4.1. Use of news media and access to modern information tools

The first section of this chapter reports on how frequently EU citizens watch the news on television, read the news in daily newspapers and listen to the news on the radio. It also shows to what extent Europeans have access to information technology.

News viewership on television

As the graph below shows, 70% of respondents watch the news on television on a daily basis, with a further 19% watching it several times a week²³.



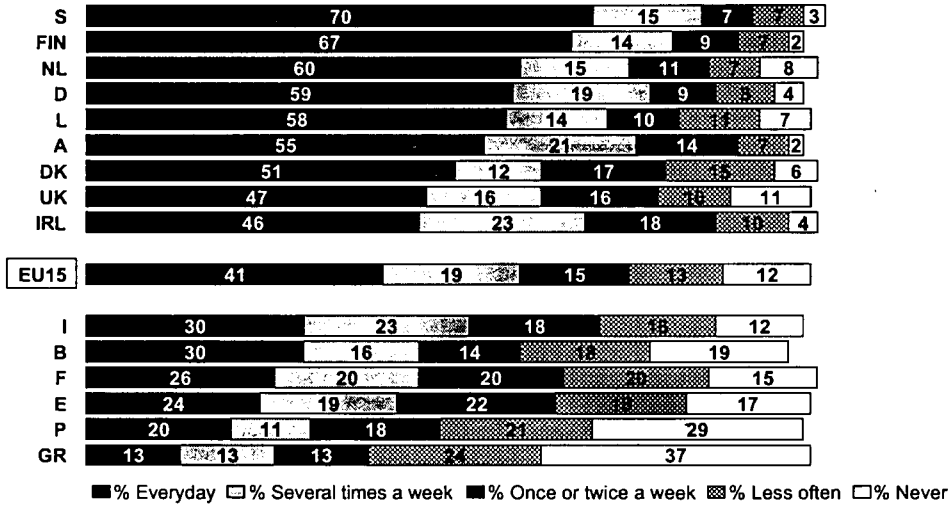
News readership of daily newspapers

Six in ten respondents read the news in daily newspapers every day (41%) or several times a week (19%)²⁴.

²³ See table 4.1a for country results.

²⁴ See table 4.1b for country results.

News readership of daily papers



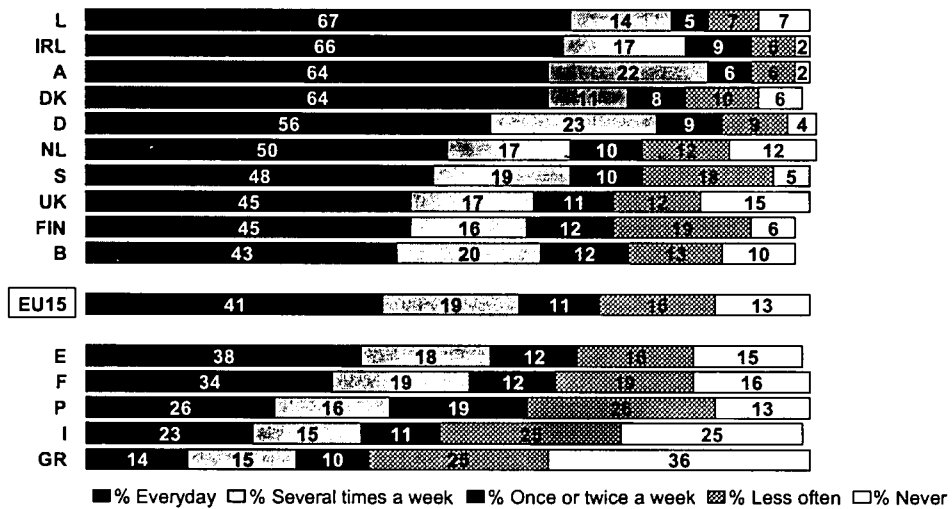
Source: Survey no. 55.1 - Fieldwork April - May 2001
Standard Eurobarometer 55 - Fig. 4.1b

Percentage "don't know" not shown

News listenership on the radio

Equally, six in ten respondents listen to the radio every day (41%) or several times a week (19%)²⁵.

News listenership on the radio



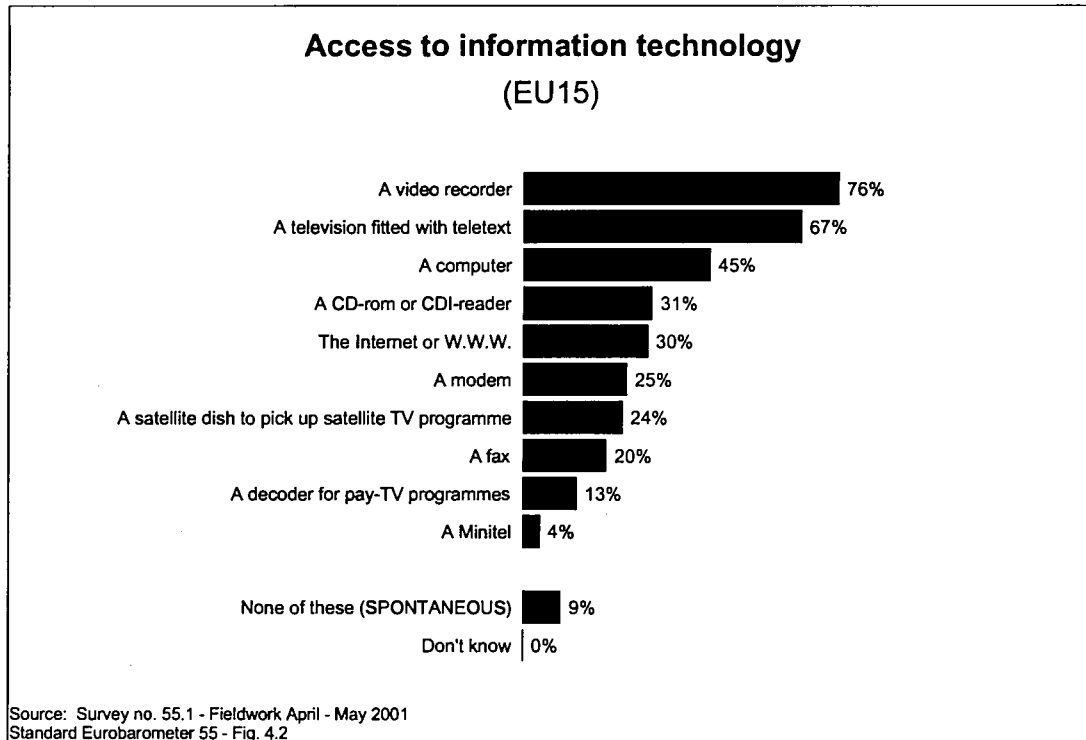
Source: Survey no. 55.1 - Fieldwork April - May 2001
Standard Eurobarometer 55 - Fig. 4.1c

Percentage "don't know" not shown

²⁵ See table 4.1c for country results.

Access to information technology

The survey also measures the extent to which people have access to information technology. Whilst access is still most widespread for traditional means such as a video recorder (76%) and a television that is fitted with teletext (67%), the survey shows a tremendous increase in access to more modern forms of information technology. Nearly half of all EU citizens now have access to a computer (45%), compared to only 35% in spring 1999. The proportion of people with access to the Internet has doubled since spring 1999 to 30% and 25% now have access to a modem (17% in spring 1999). Equally we find that 31% have access to a CD-Rom or CDI-Reader, up from 23% in spring 1999. The proportion of people that doesn't have access to any of the information means listed in the survey has fallen by 4 percentage points to 9%.



Access to the Internet still varies greatly from country to country and is highest in Sweden (63% -up from 55% in spring 1999), followed by Denmark (62%; +18) and the Netherlands (59%;+24). However, access has also increased in all other countries so that in spring 2001 there are no longer any countries where rates are below 10%. In fact, there are now only two countries where less than 2 in 10 people have access to the Internet: Portugal (15%; +9) and Greece (16%; +11). (Table 4.2²⁶)

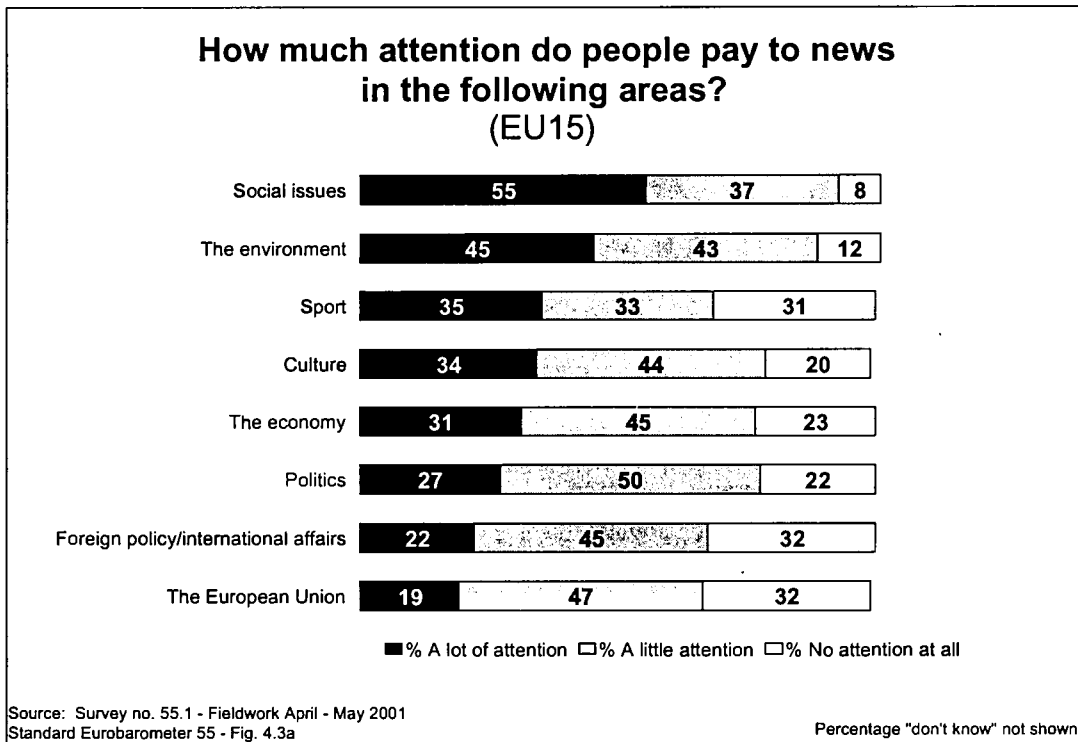
4.2. Interest in European Union news

Next we look at the results of a question which provides information about how interested Europeans are in news about the European Union in comparison to other news topics. The question, first asked in autumn 1999, asks respondents whether they pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to news in 8 areas, one of them being the European Union.

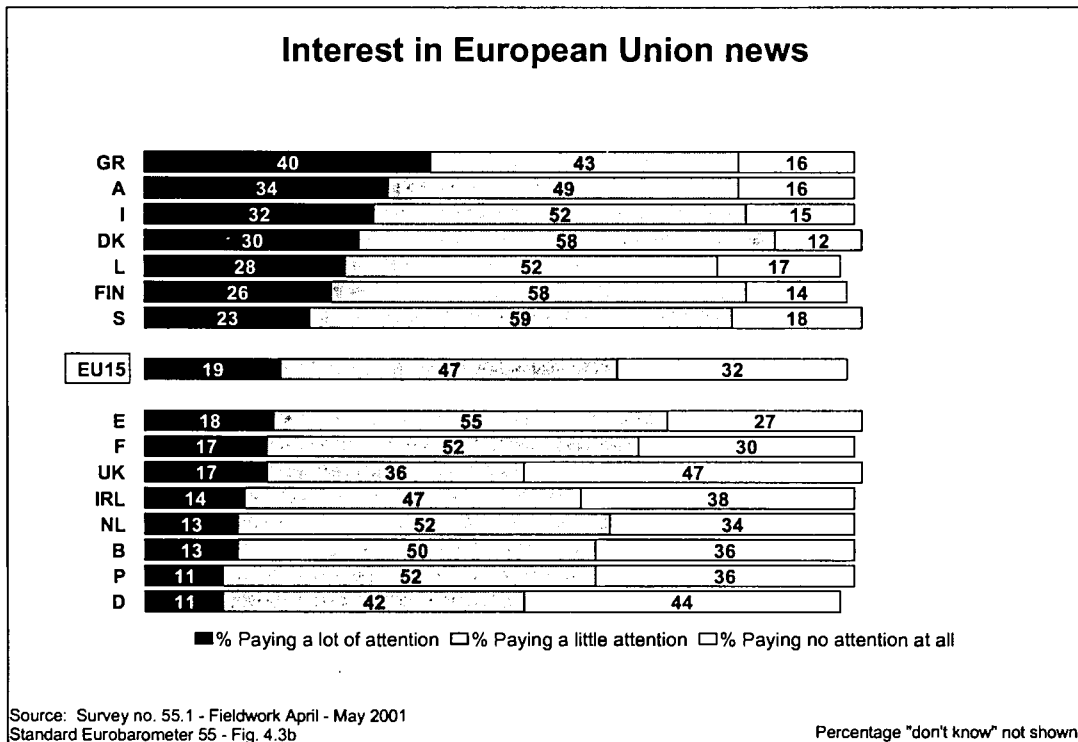
As the next graph shows, two-thirds of the people surveyed say they pay attention to news about the European Union. However, interest in news is most widespread when it comes to social issues with 55% paying a lot of attention and a further 37% paying a little attention. There is also widespread interest in news about the environment, with 45% paying a lot of attention and 43% paying a little attention. More than 3 in 4 EU citizens also pay attention to news about culture (78%), politics (77%) and the economy (76%)²⁷.

²⁶ For spring 1999 results see Eurobarometer Report 51, table 2.8.

²⁷ See also table 4.3.



Looking at the extent to which interest in news about the European Union varies from country to country shows that at least 8 in 10 people in Denmark (88%), Italy, Finland, (both 84%), Greece, Austria (both 83%), Sweden (82%) and Luxembourg (80%) pay attention, with Austrians by far most likely to pay a lot of attention (34%). People in the UK (47%) and Germany (44%) are most likely to pay no attention at all.



In comparison to autumn 1999, we find that people in Greece, Luxembourg, Denmark and Portugal are now significantly more likely to pay attention to news about the European Union and significantly less likely to pay no attention at all. People in Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, Spain, France and Sweden are more likely to pay a lot of attention but less likely to pay a little attention and therefore there are no significant decreases in the proportion of people that don't pay any attention. In Austria people are now less likely to pay a lot of attention and in Belgium people are now more likely to pay no attention at all. (Table 4.4a)

The demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women are to pay attention to news about the European Union (71% v. 61%). The youngest age group is less likely to pay attention than people aged 25 and over are. 78% of people who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older pay attention, compared to 61% of those who left full-time education before age 16. Analyses of the respondent occupation scale show that managers are most likely to pay attention to news about the European Union (76%) compared to only 59% of people who look after the house.

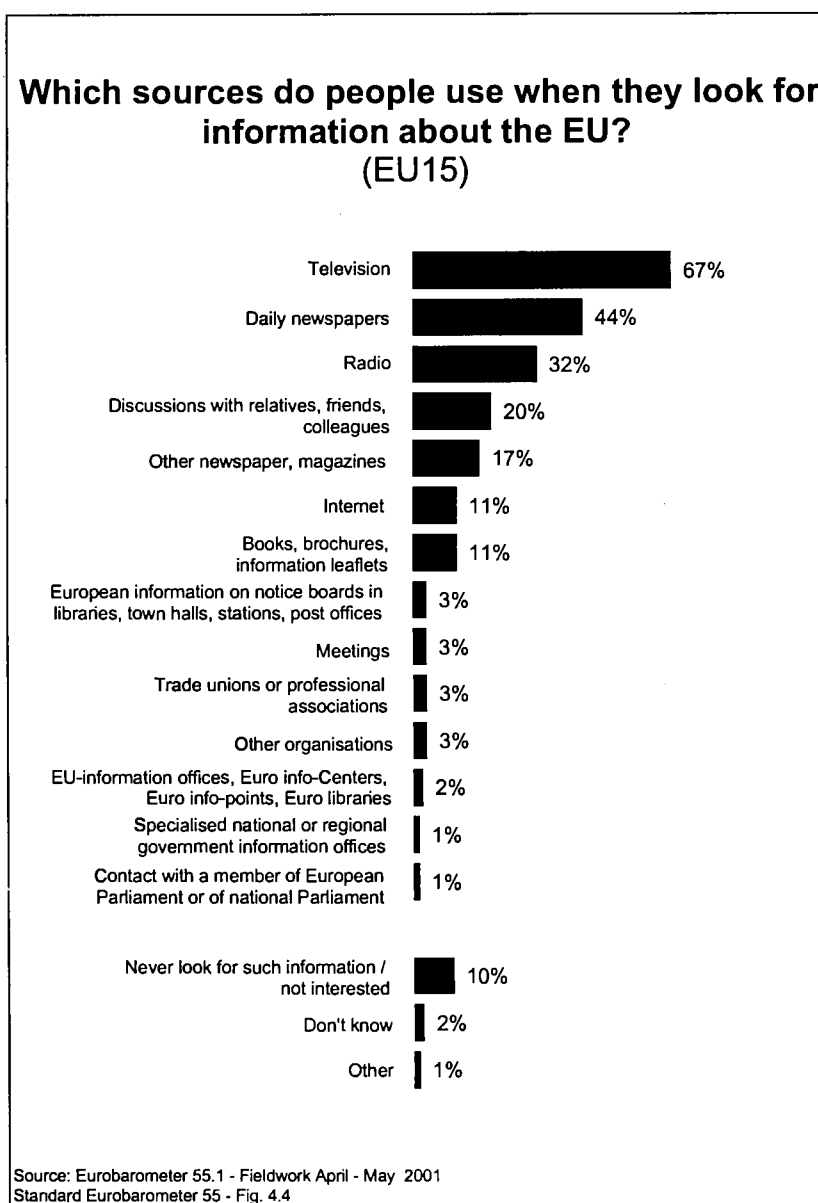
At the attitudinal level, we find that the gap between those who regard their country's membership as a good thing and those who see it as a bad thing is not as large as it is for many of the questions that measure people's views about the European Union. Although supporters of the EU are still significantly more likely to pay attention (80%) than opponents (58%) are, this finding shows that interest in news about the EU is not only determined by how people feel about the European Union. (Table 4.4b)

People's self-perceived knowledge levels about the European Union is a stronger explanatory variable in terms of understanding what type of people are interested in news about the EU. As the following table shows, only 47% of those who feel they know very little about the EU pay attention to this type of news, compared to 90% of those who feel they know a lot about the European Union.

Relationship between interest in EU news and self-perceived knowledge about the EU			
Amount of attention to EU news:	Self-perceived EU knowledge		
	Low (score 1-3)	Average (score 4-7)	High (score 8-10)
	%	%	%
A lot	7	26	55
A little	40	56	35
None	51	18	9
Don't know	2	1	2
Total	100	101	101

4.3. Sources of information about the European Union

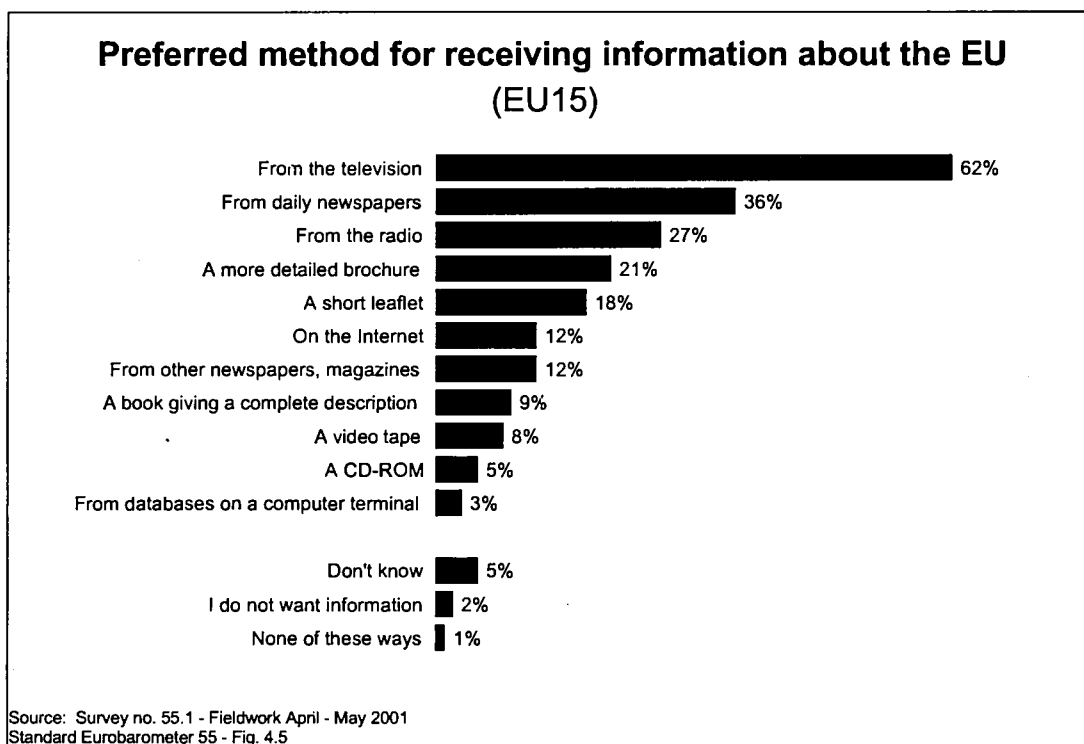
A regular feature of the Eurobarometer is to question EU citizens about the sources they use when they look for information about the European Union. As usual, the results indicate that the public is most likely to use the media. 67% of respondents say they turn on the television when they look for information, 44% of respondents read the daily newspapers and 32% listen to the radio²⁸. Around two in ten respondents hold discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues or turn to other newspapers and magazines when they look for information. 11% of respondents read books, brochures or information leaflets or surf the World Wide Web to obtain information. The other 7 sources listed in the questionnaire are selected by less than 1 in 10 respondents. 10% of respondents never look for information about the European Union, 1% mentions another source and 2% lack an opinion²⁹.



²⁸ Respondents were shown a card listing 14 sources or type of sources and were asked to name all those they use when they look for information about the European Union. They could also mention other sources, say that they never look for information about the EU (not interested) or say they don't know.

²⁹ See table 4.5 for country results.

The survey also regularly asks respondents to indicate their preferred method(s) of receiving information about the European Union from a list of 11 pre-defined sources. Not surprisingly, people's preference goes to the three media sources they are most likely to use. 62% of respondents say they prefer the television, 36% say they prefer daily newspapers and 27% list the radio as a preferred source. The Internet is selected by 12% of respondents. The other non-printed information tools, such as videotapes (8%), CD-ROMs (5%) and computer databases (3%) continue to be less popular than printed sources³⁰.



4.4: Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

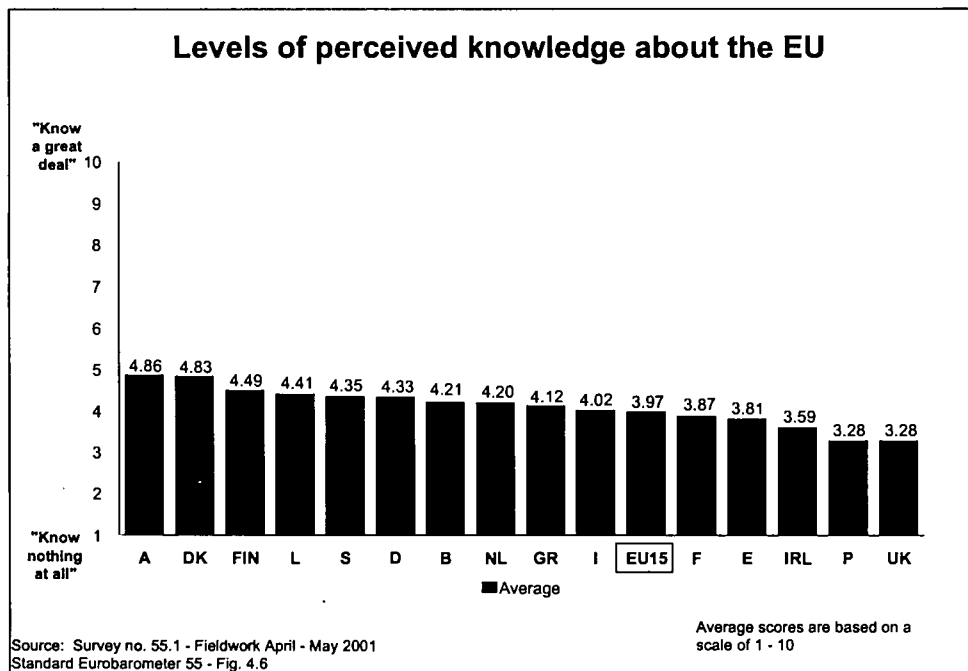
Another standard feature of the Eurobarometer is to ask respondents how much they feel they know about the European Union³¹. The EU15 results presented in the table next page show that 21% of EU citizens feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale). This is significantly lower than in autumn 2000, when the result was 29%.

³⁰ See table 4.6 for country results.

³¹ The question is: "how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions". Respondents were asked to select from a card a number - on a scale from 1 to 10 - which best represents their perceived knowledge about the European Union. The higher the number they select, the more they feel they know about the EU.

Self-perceived knowledge of EU affairs Spring 2001 (in %, EU15)	
Scale	%
1 (Know nothing at all)	12
2	14
3	18
4	16
5	18
6	9
7	6
8	4
9	1
10 (Know a great deal)	1
Don't know	3
Average score	3.97

The following graph depicts the average scores³² for each of the 15 countries. It shows that self-perceived knowledge levels vary significantly from one Member State to the next.



As in autumn 2000, knowledge levels are highest in Austria, where the average score is 4.86, and lowest in the UK and Portugal, where the average score is 3.28. An inspection of the distribution of responses shows that 35% of people in Denmark feel they know quite a lot to a great deal (i.e. score 6 and higher on the scale) about the European Union. At 34%, people in Austria come in second place followed by people in Finland (29%), the Netherlands (28%), Germany and Luxembourg (both 25%). Only 1 person in 10 in Portugal feels this way and in the UK, France (both 14%), Spain and Ireland (both 17%), this is the case for less than 2 in 10 people. (Table 4.7a³³)

³² The average scores 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.

³³ 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.

In all countries, self-perceived knowledge levels are now lower than they were in autumn 2000, with recorded drops ranging from 0.09 in Sweden to 0.83 in Germany. The drop in knowledge levels is also evident from the finding that the latest result show no countries with a score of point 5 or higher on the scale of 1 to 10, compared to 4 countries in autumn 2000. Equally, in autumn 2000 there were only 2 countries with a score below 4 while this is now the case in 5 countries³⁴.

The following table shows the average scores for various socio-demographic groups in the EU. It shows that 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 Index³⁵.

Average scores on perceived knowledge scale for various groups at the EU15 level	
Group	Score
Managers	4.92
Educated up to age 20+	4.70
Media Use Index:+++	4.50
Self-employed	4.60
Men	4.38
Students	4.25
Employees	4.18
Aged 40-54	4.18
Opinion Leadership Index: ++	4.17
Aged 25-39	4.01
Opinion Leadership Index: +	3.93
Educated to age 16-19	3.93
Average for EU15	3.97
Media Use Index: ++	3.91
Aged 55+	3.81
Aged 15-24	3.87
Manual workers	3.79
Opinion Leadership Index: -	3.78
Retired	3.77
Unemployed	3.63
Women	3.58
Opinion Leadership Index : --	3.56
Educated to age 15 or younger	3.39
House persons	3.23
Media Use Index: --	3.29
Media Use Index: ---	2.93

³⁴ For autumn 2000 average scores, see Eurobarometer Report 54, figure 3.6.

³⁵ See Appendix C.4 for a definition the indices shown in the table.

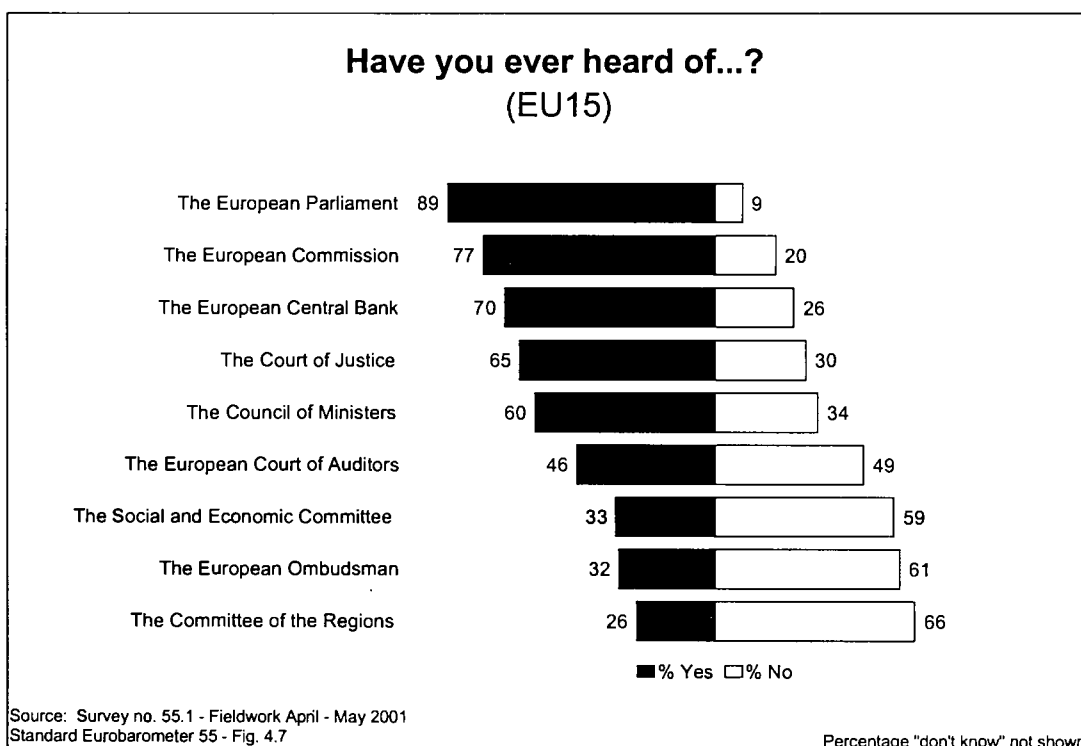
Not only are the results for all of the groups shown in the table lower than they were in autumn 2000, the order is also quite different. In the past, people who scored highest on the Opinion Leadership Scale always had the highest self-perceived knowledge while those who scored lowest on the Opinion Leadership Scale always had the lowest. Now the gap between these two groups of people is significantly smaller (0.61 compared to 2.64 in autumn 2000). We also find that the gap between those who now score highest (managers) and lowest (Media Use Index: ---) on the self-perceived knowledge scale is much smaller (1.99).

The attitudinal analyses indicate that the average score for people who support their country's membership to the EU is 4.52, compared to 3.8 for people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (See also table 4.7b)

4.5. Awareness and importance of the European Union institutions and bodies

For the fifth time in a row, the survey has measured public awareness of 9 of the European Union's institutions and bodies³⁶.

The public is most likely to have heard of the European Parliament (89%), followed by the European Commission (77%) and the European Central Bank (70%). People are least likely to have heard of the two youngest EU institutions - the Committee of the Regions (26%) and the Social and Economic Committee (33%) - and the European Ombudsman (32%). Although rank order remains the same as in autumn 2000, awareness levels are now slightly lower for all 9 institutions and bodies³⁷.



³⁶ The question asks respondents whether they have ever heard of the institution in question. Chapter 2 reports on the extent to which people trust these institutions.

³⁷ See Eurobarometer No. 54, figure and table 3.7.

The country results indicate that awareness levels for the **European Parliament** are above 90% in all countries except Greece (83%), Germany (84%), the UK (85%), and Spain (89%). At least 9 in 10 people in Luxembourg (94%), Finland and Denmark (both 93%) have heard of the **European Commission**. Germany (70%), Greece (71%), the UK, Italy (both 75%) and Spain (78%) are the only countries where less than 8 in 10 the people have heard of it. Awareness of the **European Central Bank** is most widespread in Finland (89%) and Luxembourg (87%) and least widespread in Greece (55%) and the UK (58%). People in Denmark (94%) are most likely to have heard of the **Court of Justice**, while people in Italy (44%) are least likely to know of its existence. People in Sweden (91%), which held the European Presidency at the time of the survey, are most likely to have heard of the **Council of Ministers**, while awareness levels are lowest in the UK (37%). Awareness of the **European Court of Auditors** is most widespread in Luxembourg (76%) and least widespread in the UK (15%). People in Luxembourg (56%) are also most likely to have heard of the **Social and Economic Committee**, while people in the Netherlands (20%) are least likely to have heard of it. The **European Ombudsman** - Jacob Söderman from Finland – continues to be by far most recognised in his home country (80%). He is least known in Germany (20%). Awareness of the **Committee of the Regions** is most widespread in Portugal (50%), while people in the Netherlands (10%) continue to be least likely to be aware of the existence of this institution. (Table 4.8)

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

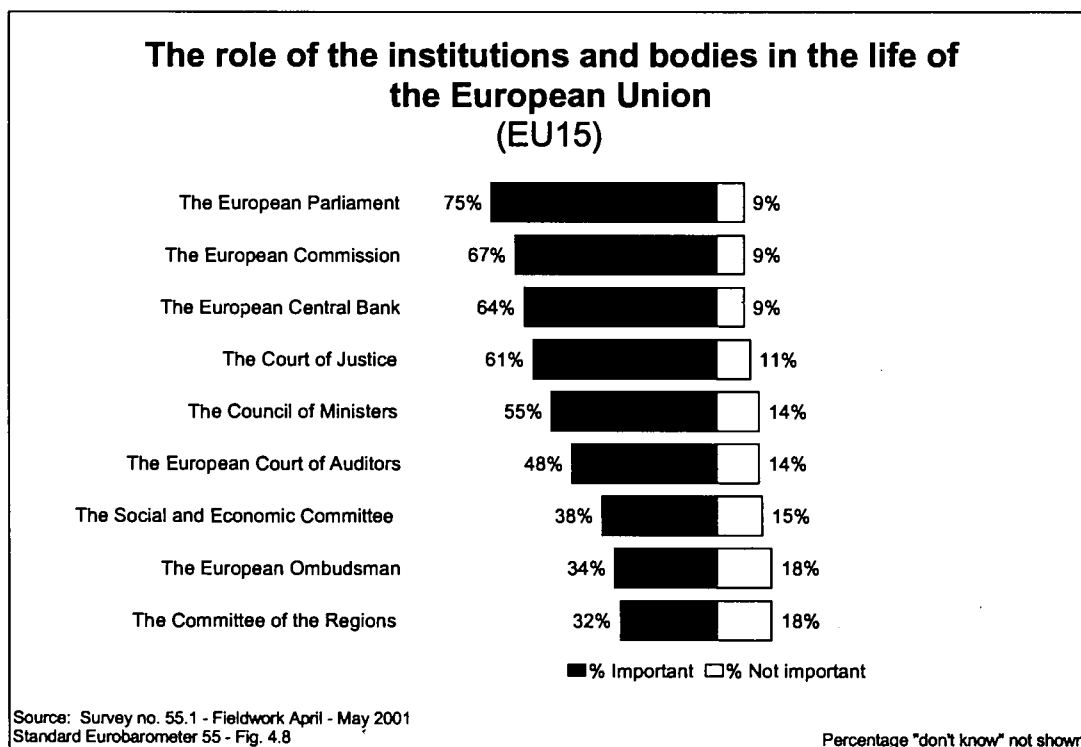
Awareness of the EU institutions and bodies	
(Average awareness levels for the 9 institutions/bodies, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	75
Finland	69
Denmark	67
Austria	67
Ireland	61
Portugal	64
Spain	60
Sweden	60
Germany	59
France	57
The Netherlands	57
Belgium	56
EU15	55
Greece	54
Italy	49
United Kingdom	45

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

Awareness levels of the EU institutions/bodies by self-perceived knowledge about the European Union (in %)			
Institution:	High knowledge level	Average knowledge level	Low knowledge level
European Parliament	98%	96%	82%
European Central Bank	93%	80%	56%
European Commission	92%	87%	65%
Court of Justice	89%	76%	51%
Council of Ministers	85%	72%	44%
Court of Auditors	74%	56%	31%
Social & Economic Committee	69%	42%	19%
Committee of the Regions	58%	33%	14%
European Ombudsman	55%	38%	22%

Respondents were also asked whether they think these institutions and bodies play an important role or not in the life of the European Union.

As the graph below shows, people are most likely to believe that the European Parliament (75%), the European Commission (67%) and the European Central Bank (64%) play an important role in the life of the European Union. The public is least likely to believe that the Committee of the Regions (32%) plays an important role.



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 (88%) with more than 8 in 10 people in Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Ireland and Belgium sharing this view. People in the UK (59%) are least likely to feel that the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union. Luxembourg (85%) also has the highest percentage of people that feel the **European Commission** plays an important role. The UK (50%), Germany (61%) and Spain (69%) are the only countries where less than 7 in 10 people share this view. People in Luxembourg (80%) are most likely to feel that the **European Central Bank** plays an important role. Only 41% of people in the UK share this view. In all other countries, with the exception of Greece (59%), more than 6 in 10 people feel the ECB plays an important role in the life of the European Union. (Table 4.9)

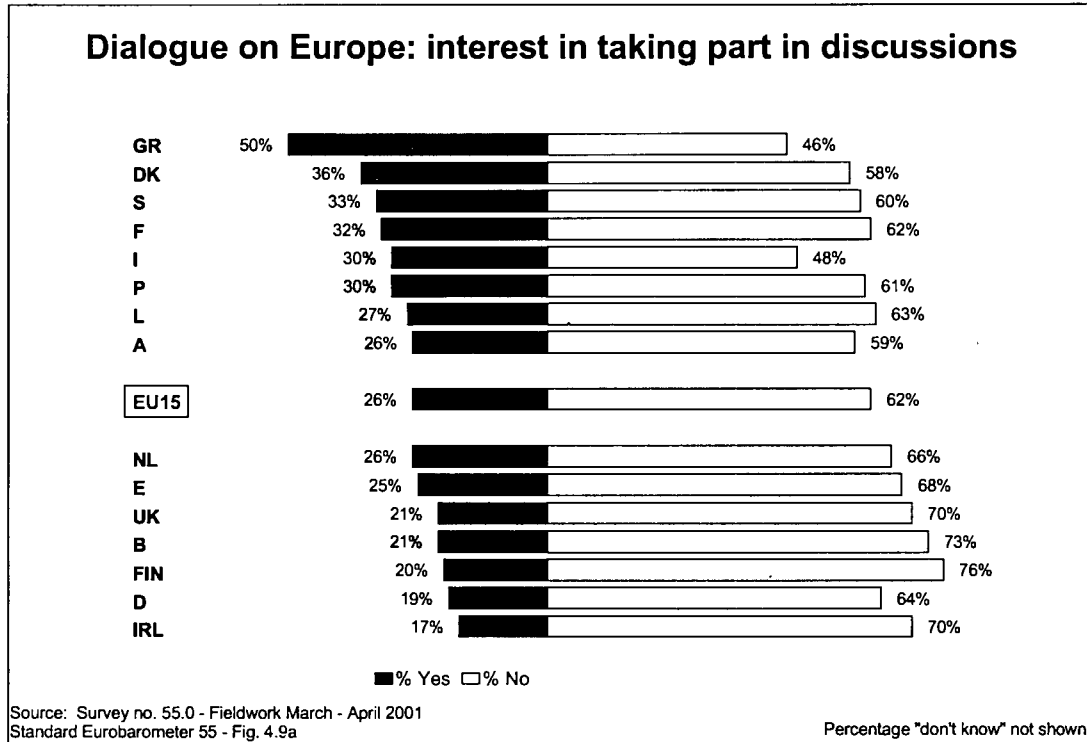
To provide an overall view of the extent, to which people feel that the EU institutions and bodies play an important role in the life of the European Union, the following table lists the average score for each Member State. Luxembourg has the highest score (72%), while the UK (35%) has the lowest score.

Importance of the EU institutions and bodies	
(Average importance level for the 9 institutions/bodies, in % by country)	
Country	%
Luxembourg	72
Portugal	62
Ireland	61
Finland	61
Spain	60
The Netherlands	59
Greece	59
France	57
Belgium	57
Sweden	56
Austria	56
Denmark	55
Italy	54
EU15	53
Germany	52
United Kingdom	35

4.6. Dialogue on Europe

The first wave of this Eurobarometer survey includes a set of questions about people's interest in participating in a dialogue on Europe³⁸. The results show that 26% of EU citizens would be interested in taking part in discussions about Europe, while 62% say they are not interested.

³⁸ These questions were asked on behalf of the European Union's Representation Offices. More detailed results can be found on the Web-site of the Public Opinion Unit. A full report of the findings will be published separately.



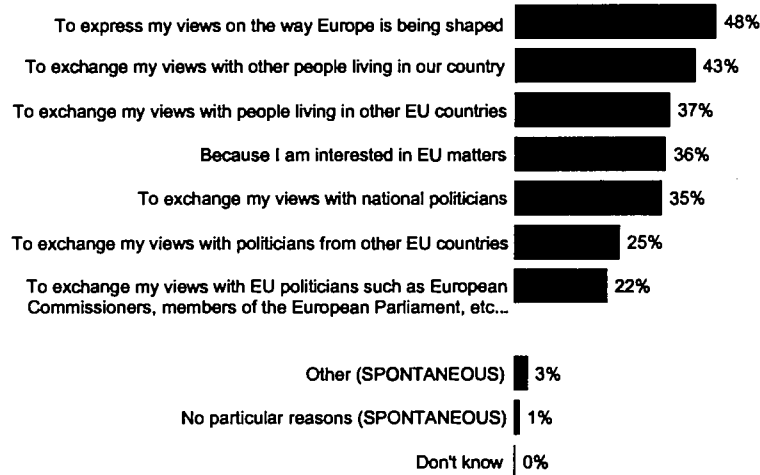
The country results show that levels of interest vary substantially between the 15 Member States. At 50%, people in Greece are most likely to be interested in taking part in these discussions, followed by people in Denmark (36%), Sweden (33%), France (32%), Portugal and Italy (both 30%). People in Finland (76%) and Belgium (73%) are most likely to indicate that they are not interested in taking part. (Table 4.10a)

The demographic analyses show that people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (37%) are most likely to be interested in taking part in a dialogue on Europe, followed by managers (36%) and students (34%). People who left full-time education before reaching age 16 (18%), people who look after the house (19%) and people aged 55 and over, including retired people, (20%) are least likely to share this view. (Table 4.10b)

Respondents who indicated that they were interested in taking part in discussions were then shown a list of 7 possible explanations for their interest³⁹. This shows that the most likely reason why people like to take part in discussions is to express their views on the way that Europe is being shaped (48%). The second most popular reason is to exchange their views with fellow citizens (43%). 37% said they were interested because they liked to exchange their views with people living in other European Union countries and 36% said they were interested because they are interested in European Union matters. 35% wanted to use the opportunity to exchange their views with politicians from their country. (Table 4.11a)

³⁹ They could also spontaneously give other reasons or say they were interested for no particular reason.

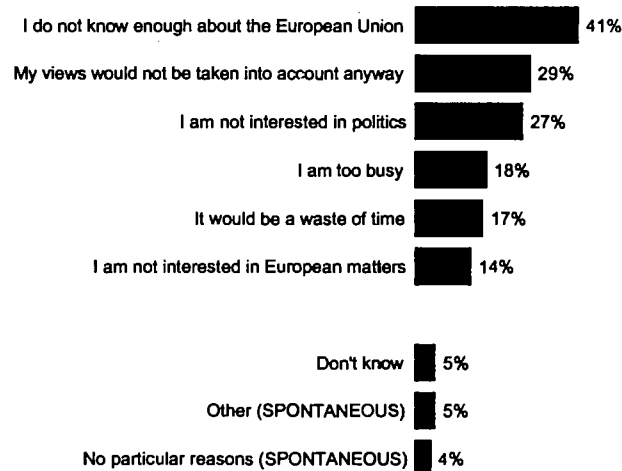
Reasons why people would like to participate in a dialogue on Europe (EU15)



Source: Survey no. 55.0 - Fieldwork March - April 2001
Standard Eurobarometer 55 - Fig. 4.9b

Respondents who did not wish to take part in discussions were shown a different list of 6 possible explanations for their lack of interest⁴⁰. This reveals that the most important reason why people do not wish to take part is that they feel they do not know enough about the European Union (41%). Close to 3 in 10 of these respondents feel that their views would not be taken into account anyway (29%) and 27% said they are not interested in politics. Only 14% do not wish to take part because they are not interested in European matters. (Table 4.11b)

Reasons why people would not like to participate in a dialogue on Europe (EU15)



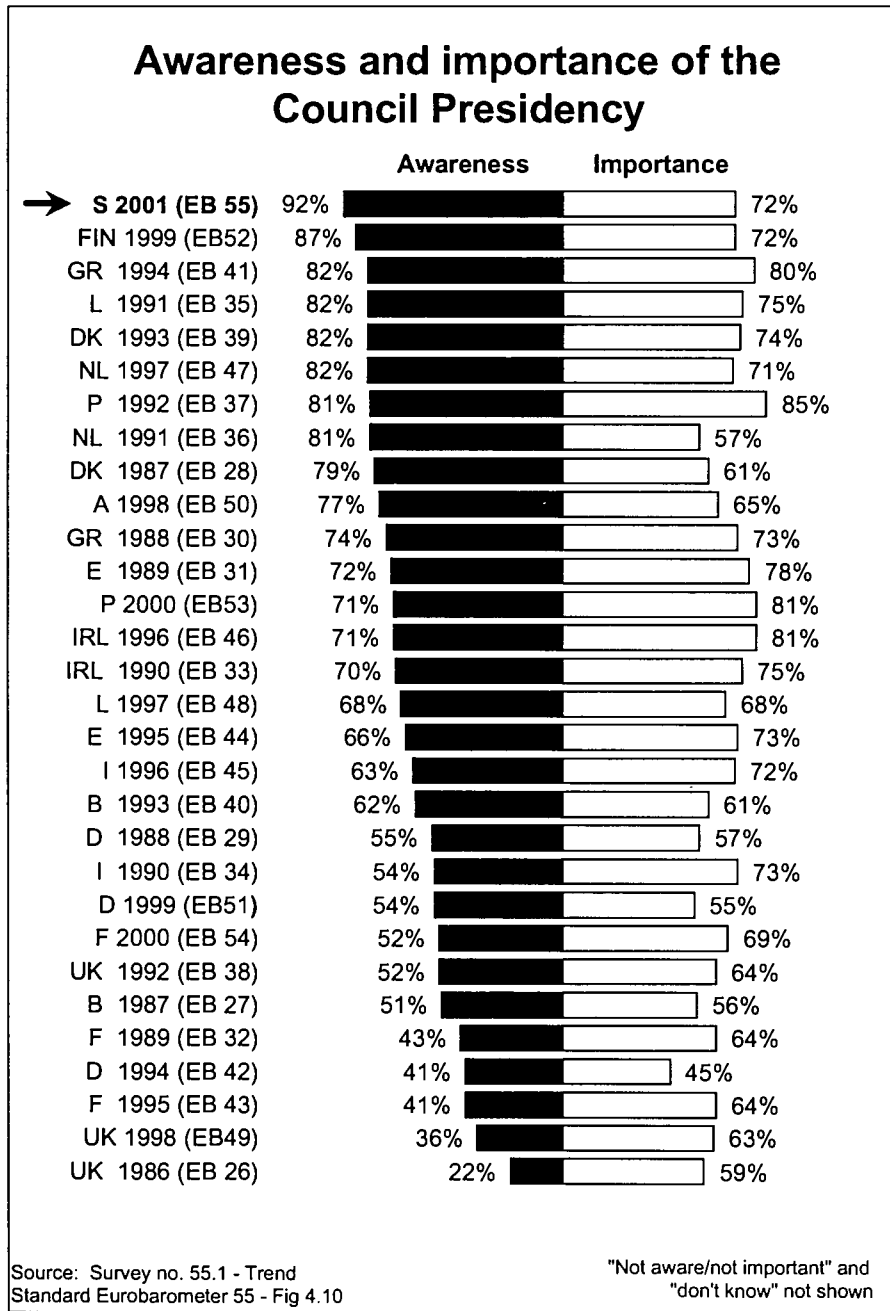
Source: Survey no. 55.0 - Fieldwork March - April 2001
Standard Eurobarometer 55 - Fig. 4.9c

⁴⁰ Again they could spontaneously give other reasons or say they were interested for no particular reason.

4.7. Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency

Since 1986, the Eurobarometer has looked at the awareness and the perceived importance of the Council of Ministers Presidency in the country that presides at the time of the survey⁴¹. Sweden held the Presidency for the first time during the first six months of the year 2001.

As the following graph shows, 92% of the Swedish were aware that their country held the Presidency. This is the highest awareness level obtained since the question was first asked in 1987. 72% of people in Sweden consider the Presidency an important event, which is the same as in Finland when it held the Presidency for the first time during the last 6 months of 1999.



⁴¹ Each Member State of the European Union holds in turn the Presidency for a period of six months.

5. Europeans and languages

In the last chapter of this report, we look at the results of some Eurobarometer questions about the languages spoken, known and considered most useful by EU citizens.

5.1. The mother tongue

The mother tongue of the majority of respondents is the national language spoken in their country. Clearly, there are several EU Member States with more than one official language, Belgium being the notable example. There are also several countries where people consider a regional language to be their mother tongue. The freedom to work and study in another Member State means that in most countries there are "foreign" EU nationals whose mother tongue is another EU language. Finally, for some EU citizens, their mother tongue is a non-EU language spoken in their country of origin.

The following table shows the percentage of EU citizens in each country whose mother tongue is the official EU language⁴² of the country in which they live (see column 1). It also shows the proportion of people whose mother tongue is an official EU language that is not the national language of the country in which they live (column 2). The third column speaks for itself. The fourth column shows the percentage of people whose mother tongue is a language not listed in the questionnaire. It is in this column that we find the presence of regional languages. In Spain, the dominant 'other' language is Catalan, in Ireland it is Irish (Gaelic) and in the UK it is Irish and Welsh. In Luxembourg, the majority of respondents are found in the 'other' category, Luxembourgish being their mother tongue. We also find the highest proportion of other EU languages in Luxembourg due to the large number of foreign EU nationals resident there.

Country:	National EU language(s)	Other EU language(s)	Arabic or Chinese	Other
Belgium	95 ⁴³	4	0	2
Denmark	98	1	0	1
Germany	97	3	0	0
Greece	99	0	0	0
Spain	91	1	0	8
France	95	4	1	1
Ireland	93	1	0	7
Italy	99	1	0	0
Luxembourg	11 ⁴⁴	18	0	70
The Netherlands	97	1	0	2
Austria	96	1	0	2
Portugal	100	0	0	0
Finland	99 ⁴⁵	0	0	0
Sweden	94	2 ⁴⁶	1	3
United Kingdom	95	1	0	4

⁴² There are 11 official EU languages. These are Danish, Dutch, English, German, Finnish, French, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish.

⁴³ The proportion of people that speaks one of the three national languages is as follows: Dutch - 57%, French - 37% and German - 1%.

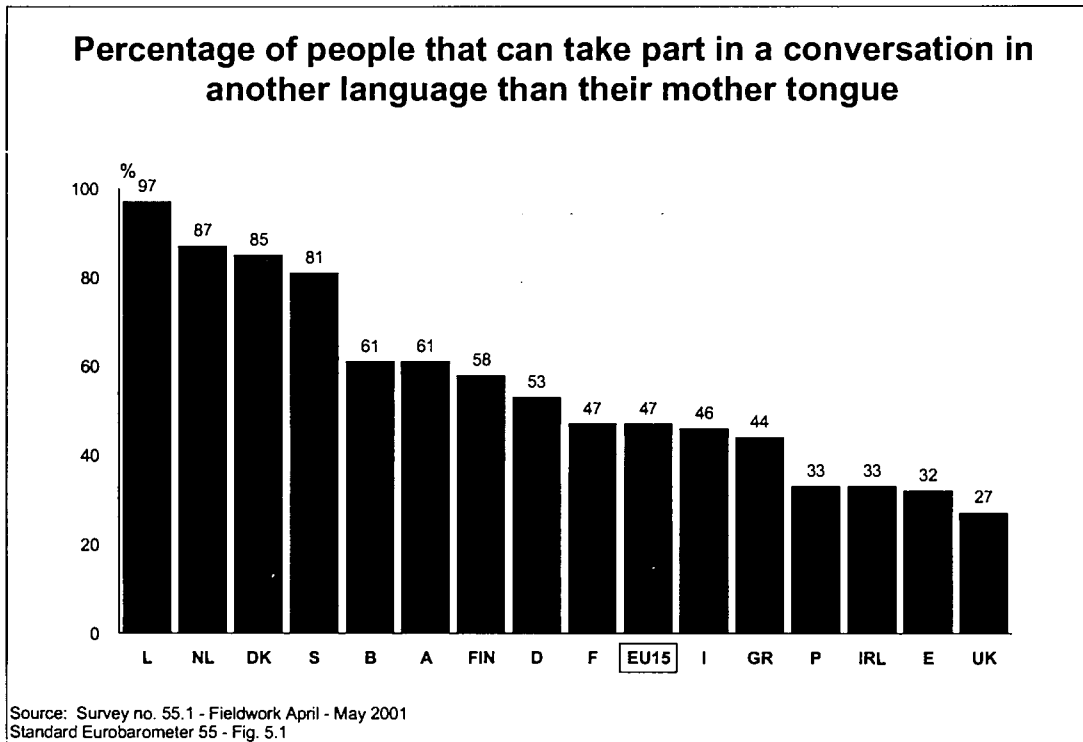
⁴⁴ French (8%) and German (3%).

⁴⁵ Finnish (92%) and Swedish (7%).

⁴⁶ Finnish (1%) and other EU languages (1%).

5.2. Knowledge of other languages

A considerable number of EU citizens can take part in a conversation in another language than their mother tongue⁴⁷. However, as the following graph shows, there are wide variations between the Member States. 97% of respondents in Luxembourg speak another language well enough for conversation. Knowledge of other languages is also widespread in the Netherlands (87%), Denmark (85%) and Sweden (81%). People in the UK (27%), Spain (32%), Ireland and Portugal (both 33%) are least likely to speak another language.

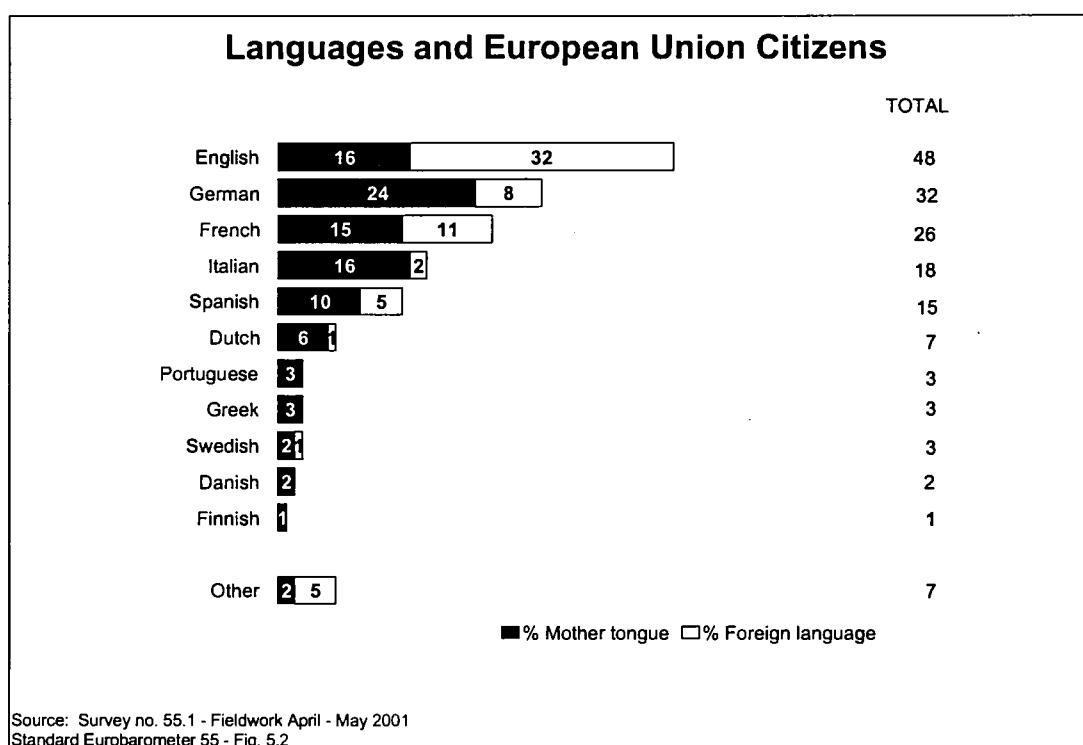


The table next page shows how knowledge of other languages varies between the various socio-demographic groups analysed in the study. As can be seen, students (76%) are most likely to be able to take part in a conversation in another language than their mother tongue compared to only 21% of people who left school by the age of 15 or younger.

⁴⁷ Respondents were asked: "Which languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, apart from your mother tongue?" The percentage in each country that speaks another language is calculated by subtracting the percentage of "don't know" responses from the total.

Percentage speaking another languages besides the mother tongue well enough to take part in a conversation (EU15)	
Socio-demographic group	%
Students	76
Managers	72
Educated up to age 20+	71
Aged 15-24	68
Employees	58
Aged 25-39	57
Self-employed	52
Men	49
Average for EU15	47
Educated to age 16-19	46
Women	45
Aged 40-54	45
Unemployed	45
Manual workers	42
House persons	34
Aged 55+	30
Retired	28
Educated to age 15 or younger	21

The analyses also indicate which of the 11 EU languages are most widely known. As the following graph shows, 48% of EU citizens know English. It is the mother tongue for 16% of the EU population and a further 32% speak it well enough to hold a conversation. Apart from English, the rank order of languages more or less follows the rank order of inhabitants. Thus we find that German is the mother tongue for 24% of EU citizens and spoken well enough as a "second" language by 8% of EU citizens. French is spoken by 26% of the EU population, of which 15% are native speakers. Italian is the fourth most widely known language – it is the mother tongue for 16% of EU citizens and a further 2% speak it well enough as a foreign language. 15% of the EU population speaks Spanish (10% as mother tongue and 5% as other language).



The table on the page lists the 3 most widely spoken languages besides one's mother tongue in each Member State. It highlights that:

- In all non-English-speaking nations except Luxembourg, English is the most widely known foreign language.
- In the English-speaking nations, French is the most widely known foreign language.
- In countries where regional languages are spoken, we find the national EU language(s) listed as 'foreign' languages (i.e. Luxembourg, Spain, Ireland and the UK).

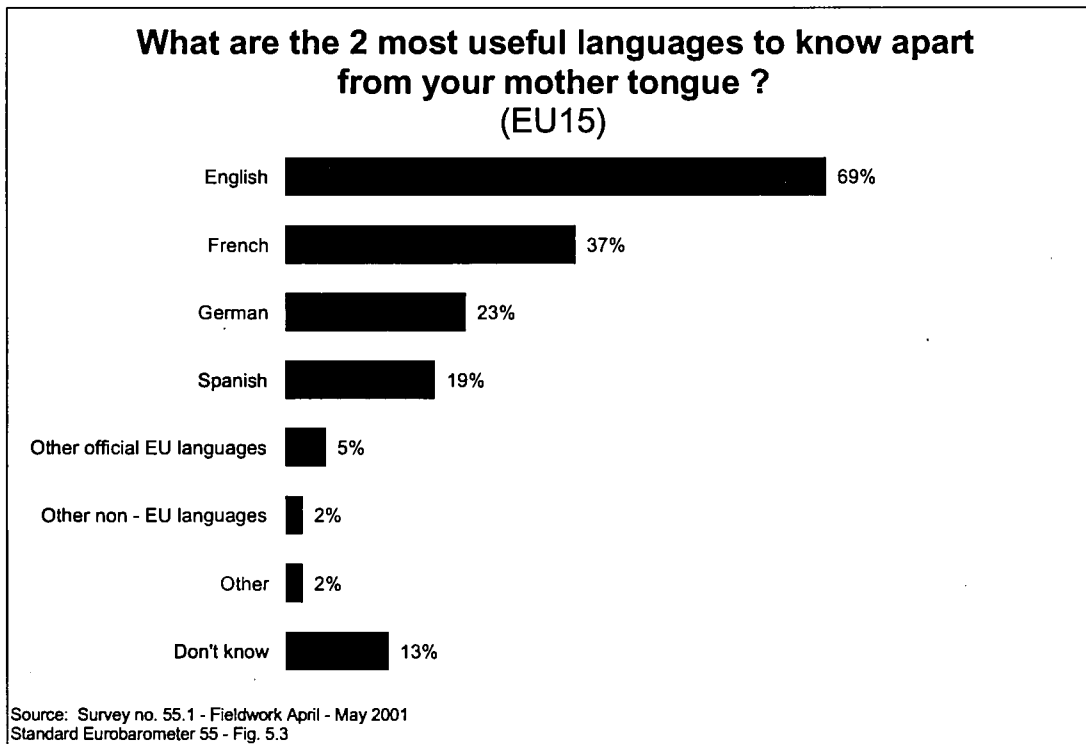
THREE MOST WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGES APART FROM THE MOTHER TONGUE (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
English	37
French	32
German	16
Denmark	
English	79
German	48
French / Swedish	8
Germany	
English	44
French	12
Other ⁴⁸	7
Greece	
English	36
German	5
French / Other	4
Spain	
English	18
Other	9
Spanish	9
France	
English	32
Spanish	10
German	7
Ireland	
French	15
Other	11
English / German	4
Italy	
English	28
French	18
Spanish / German / Other	3
Luxembourg	
French	85
German	81
English	46
The Netherlands	
English	75
German	57
French	12
Austria	
English	55
French	9
Italian	7
Portugal	
English	22
French	16
Spanish	5
Finland	
English	50
Swedish	31
German	12
Sweden	
English	76
German	22
French / Danish	7
United Kingdom	
French	11
Other / German	6
Spanish / English	3

5.3. Which "foreign" languages are the most useful to know

Having already noted that English is the most widely known foreign language, it is not surprising to find that it is also most widely considered as the language that is most useful to know apart from the mother tongue. 69% of respondents chose English, 37% selected French, 23% favoured German and 19% said Spanish is the most useful language to know ⁴⁹. Added together, the 7 other official EU languages are seen as most useful by only 5% of the EU population.

⁴⁸ Other = not one of the 11 languages of the European Union, Russian or Arabic.

⁴⁹ People were asked to name two languages in order to increase the selection of other languages besides English.



The table next page lists the 2 languages that are considered most useful in each of the 15 Member States.

TWO MOST USEFUL LANGUAGES APART FROM THE MOTHER TONGUE (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
English	80
French	40
Denmark	
English	93
German	53
Germany	
English	72
French	38
Greece	
English	88
German	48
Spain	
English	90
French	51
France	
English	84
Spanish	39
Ireland	
French	62
German	47
Italy	
English	88
French	36
Luxembourg	
French	71
English	51
The Netherlands	
English	90
German	36
Austria	
English	86
French	46
Portugal	
English	77
French	56
Finland	
English	76
German	29
Sweden	
English	85
German	40
United Kingdom	
French	64
German	40

As can be seen, the most popular languages are:

- English, followed by German, in the Nordic countries and the Netherlands.
- English, followed by French in the German-speaking nations, Belgium and the Mediterranean countries, (except for Greece, where German is more popular than French).
- English, followed by Spanish, in France.
- French, followed by English, in Luxembourg.
- French, followed by German, in the two English-speaking nations.

More detailed results on the knowledge and usefulness of 'foreign' languages in each of the Member States can be found in tables 5.1 and 5.2.

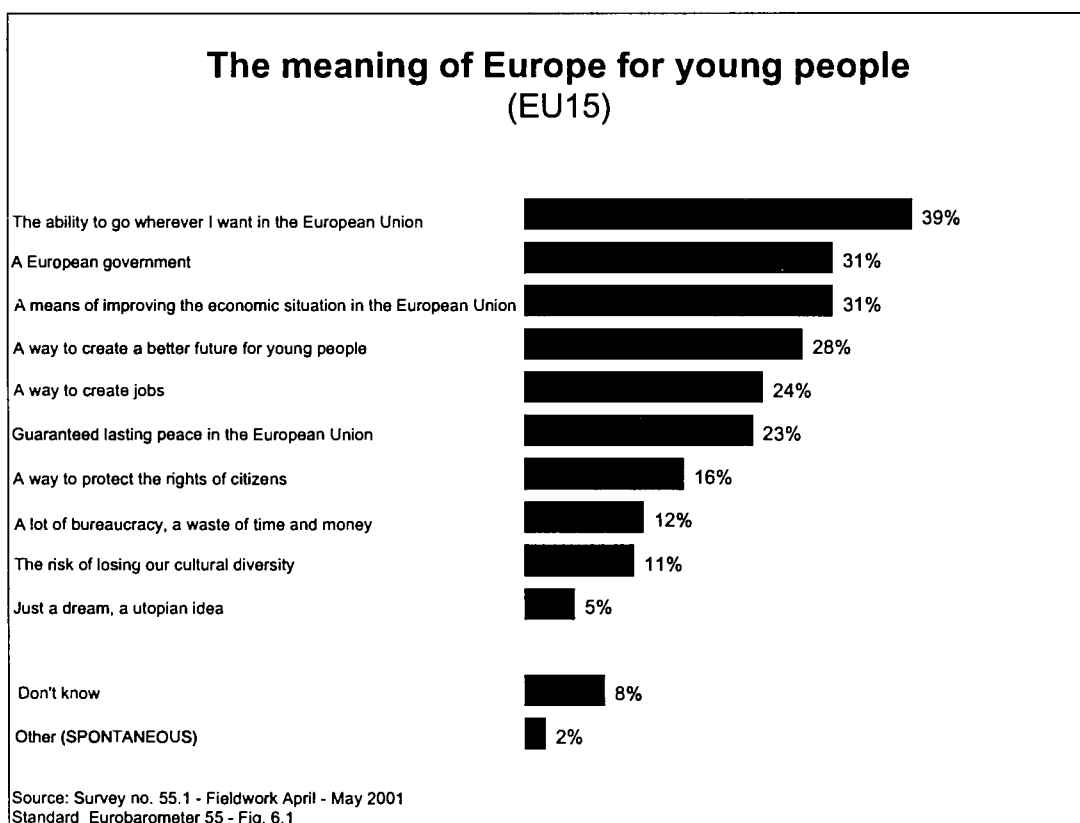
6. Other dimensions of the European Union

In this chapter we present the findings of some of the special questions asked of respondents aged 15 to 24. Wave 55.1 of the Eurobarometer survey was complemented with an oversample of people in this age group. On top of the normal sample, around 600 people aged 15 to 24 were interviewed in all Member States⁵⁰

The chapter also briefly looks at a number of other issues that were covered on the spring 2001 Eurobarometer surveys. The results for many of these questions will be analysed in more detail in special Eurobarometer reports⁵¹.

6.1. Young Europeans

The young Europeans that were oversampled were shown a card with 10 different statements about the European Union and were asked which one of these statements best describes what the Union means to them personally⁵². 39% of the young respondents say that the EU gives them the ability to go wherever they want to within it. 31% chose the statements describing the EU a) as a European government and b) as a means of improving the economic situation in the Union. Nearly 3 in 10 young citizens feel that the EU represents a way of creating a better future for young people and around a quarter see it as a way to create jobs.



⁵⁰ In Germany, 644 interviews were carried out in Bundesländer that formerly were part of East Germany and 621 interviews were carried out in Bundesländer in West Germany. In Luxembourg the oversample includes 202 people aged 15 to 24 and in Northern Ireland it includes 196 respondents.

⁵¹ See Appendix D for more information on special Eurobarometer surveys and reports.

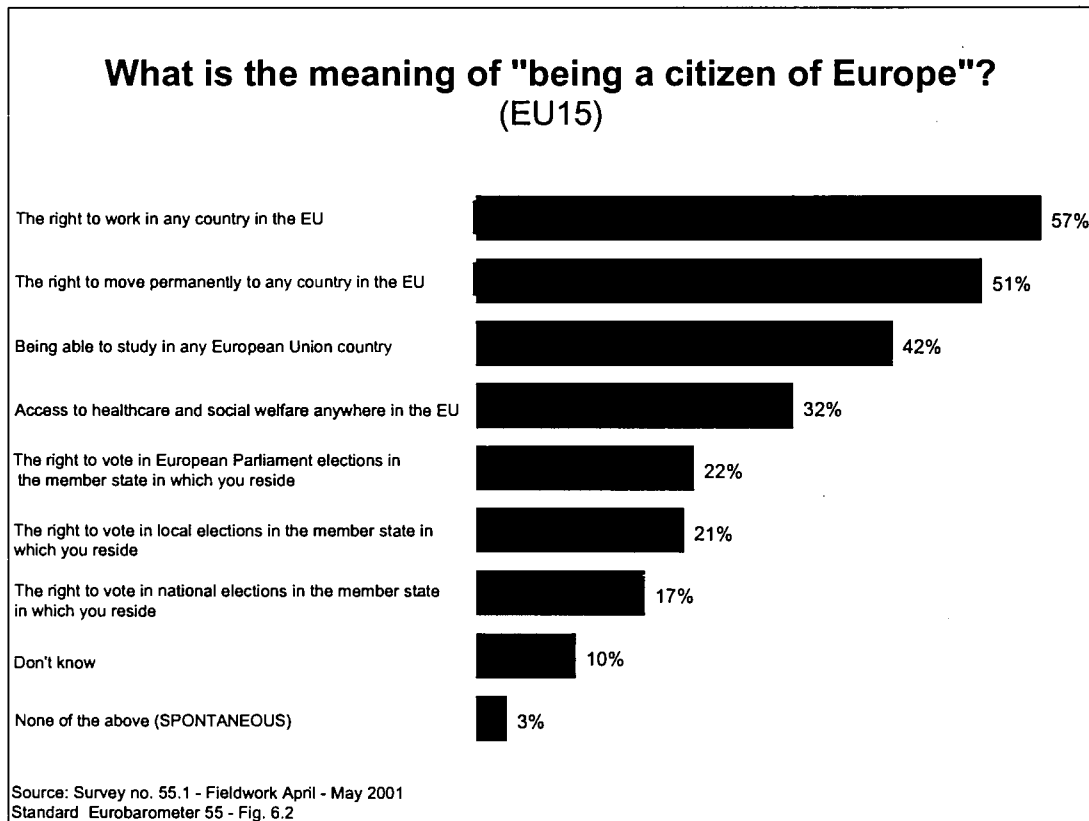
⁵² Respondents could also spontaneously give another answer; the response codes also included a "don't know" option.

The following table shows that freedom of movement is the most widely chosen description of the European Union in 7 Member States. It comes in second place in 3 countries and in third place in 2 further countries but doesn't make the top three in Denmark, Italy and the UK. In the Netherlands, Spain and Belgium a European government is the most popular description of the European Union. This description also makes the top three in 7 other countries. In Denmark, young people are most likely to interpret the meaning of Europe as a means of improving the economic situation in the EU. This interpretation also makes the top three in 9 other countries. In Greece, Italy and Portugal young people are most likely to see the EU as a way of creating a better future for young people which also makes the top three in 3 other countries. In Finland and the UK, the view that the EU is a way to create jobs makes the top three. In Denmark, France and Luxembourg, the view that the EU means guaranteed lasting peace makes the top three. The view that the EU represents a lot of bureaucracy and a waste of time and money only makes the top three in Sweden. In the UK, the proportion of young people that lacks an opinion is higher than the most widely chosen meaning of the EU. (See also table 6.1).

THE MEANING OF EUROPE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE			
(THREE MOST WIDELY SELECTED DESCRIPTIONS, IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)			
Belgium			
European government	38		
Freedom of movement	38		
Better economic situation	37		
Denmark			
Better economic situation	38		
Peace	36		
European government	31		
Germany			
Freedom of movement	52		
Better economic situation	31		
Better future	30		
Greece			
Better future	37		
Freedom of movement	29		
Better economic situation	29		
Spain			
European government	41		
Freedom of movement	39		
Better economic situation	31		
France			
Freedom of movement	54		
Peace	35		
European government	33		
Ireland			
Freedom of movement	38		
Better future	34		
European government	27		
Italy			
Better future	45		
Better economic situation	38		
European government	27		
Luxembourg			
Freedom of movement	41		
Better economic situation	40		
Peace	35		
The Netherlands			
European government	50		
Better economic situation	50		
Freedom of movement	46		
Austria			
Freedom of movement	50		
Better future	39		
Better economic situation	30		
Portugal			
Better future	35		
Better economic situation	34		
Freedom of movement	32		
Finland			
Freedom of movement	49		
European government	33		
Creation of jobs	27		
Sweden			
Freedom of movement	45		
Too much bureaucracy	34		
European government	30		
United Kingdom			
Don't know	30		
European government	26		
Creation of jobs	20		

The young respondents were also questioned about the meaning of being a European Union citizen. Again they were shown a card but this time they were able to select more than one of the seven descriptions included.

As the following graph shows, 57% of young Europeans feel that being a citizen of the European Union means the right to work in any EU country. 51% believe it gives them the right to move permanently to any EU country and 42% say that as EU citizens they are able to study in any of the 15 Member States.



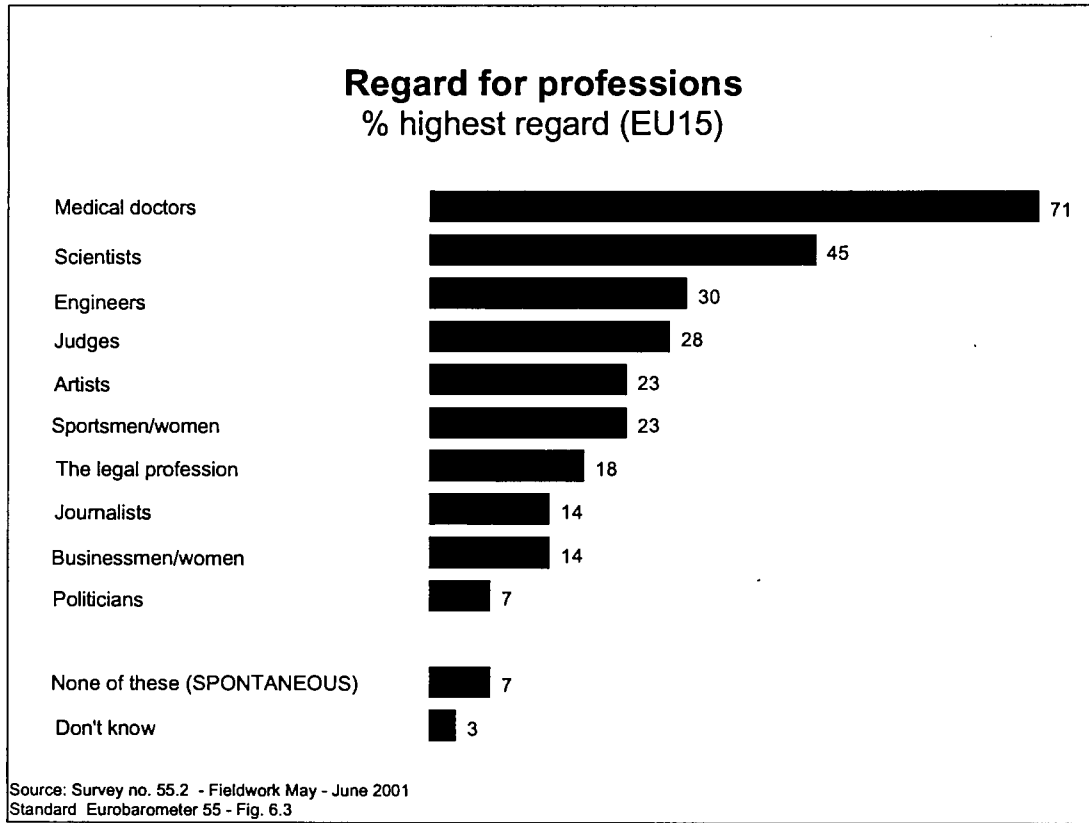
The table next page table shows that in all countries except the UK the right to work, the right to move and the ability to study in any EU country make the top three. In the UK, the third most chosen answer is access to healthcare and social welfare anywhere in the EU.

The country by country analyses show that young Finnish respondents are most likely to associate the right to work in any EU country with being an EU citizen (75%). In the UK (45%) and Belgium (49%), young respondents were least likely to feel that being an EU citizen means the right to work in any EU country. The view that being an EU citizen means the right to move permanently to any EU state ranges from 33% in the UK to 60% in France. The view that it means being able to study anywhere in the EU ranges from 24% in the UK to 65% in Sweden. (Table 6.2)

THE MEANING OF BEING A CITIZEN OF THE EU FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (THREE MOST WIDELY SELECTED DESCRIPTIONS, IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
Right to move	49
Right to work	49
Being able to study	41
Denmark	
Right to work	62
Being able to study	58
Right to move	45
Germany	
Right to work	61
Right to move	58
Being able to study	45
Greece	
Right to work	51
Being able to study	44
Right to move	41
Spain	
Right to work	57
Right to move	55
Being able to study	37
France	
Right to work	64
Right to move	60
Being able to study	50
Ireland	
Right to work	63
Right to move	58
Being able to study	39
Italy	
Right to work	57
Right to move	45
Being able to study	41
Luxembourg	
Right to move	57
Right to work	54
Being able to study	47
The Netherlands	
Being able to study	59
Right to work	58
Right to move	57
Austria	
Right to work	64
Right to move	55
Being able to study	45
Portugal	
Right to work	54
Right to move	46
Being able to study	35
Finland	
Right to work	75
Being able to study	62
Right to move	53
Sweden	
Right to work	70
Being able to study	65
Right to move	53
United Kingdom	
Right to work	45
Right to move	33
Access	26

6.2. Regard for professions

Returning to the main sample, the third wave of the Eurobarometer 55 asked respondents to choose from a list of ten professions and to indicate for which one of these ten they have the highest regard. The results show that 71% of respondents chose medical doctors, making it the profession for which people have the highest regard. Scientists come in second place at 45%, followed by engineers (30%) and judges (28%).



The table next page shows that medical doctors top the list in every Member State as having the most highly regarded profession. Scientists come in second place in all countries except Ireland, where sportsmen/women are more highly regarded. Judges come in third place in 7 countries; in France, Ireland, Finland and the UK, engineers take up 3rd place whilst in Greece and Spain it is taken by sportsmen/women and in Belgium and Italy it is taken by artists. (See also table 6.3).

TOP THREE MOST HIGHLY REGARDED PROFESSIONS (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
Medical doctors	74
Scientists	49
Artists	32
Denmark	
Medical doctors	59
Scientists	50
Judges	42
Germany	
Medical doctors	64
Scientists	43
Judges	36
Greece	
Medical doctors	68
Scientists	53
Sportsmen/women	49
Spain	
Medical doctors	68
Scientists	47
Sportsmen/women	33
France	
Medical doctors	80
Scientists	48
Engineers	34
Ireland	
Medical doctors	70
Sportsmen/women	35
Engineers	24
Italy	
Medical doctors	67
Scientists	46
Artists	30
Luxembourg	
Medical doctors	79
Scientists	50
Judges	33
The Netherlands	
Medical doctors	72
Scientists	50
Judges	39
Austria	
Medical doctors	65
Scientists	36
Judges	29
Portugal	
Medical doctors	77
Scientists	35
Judges	30
Finland	
Medical doctors	76
Scientists	44
Engineers	28
Sweden	
Medical doctors	74
Scientists	55
Judges	37
United Kingdom	
Medical doctors	78
Scientists	41
Engineers	36

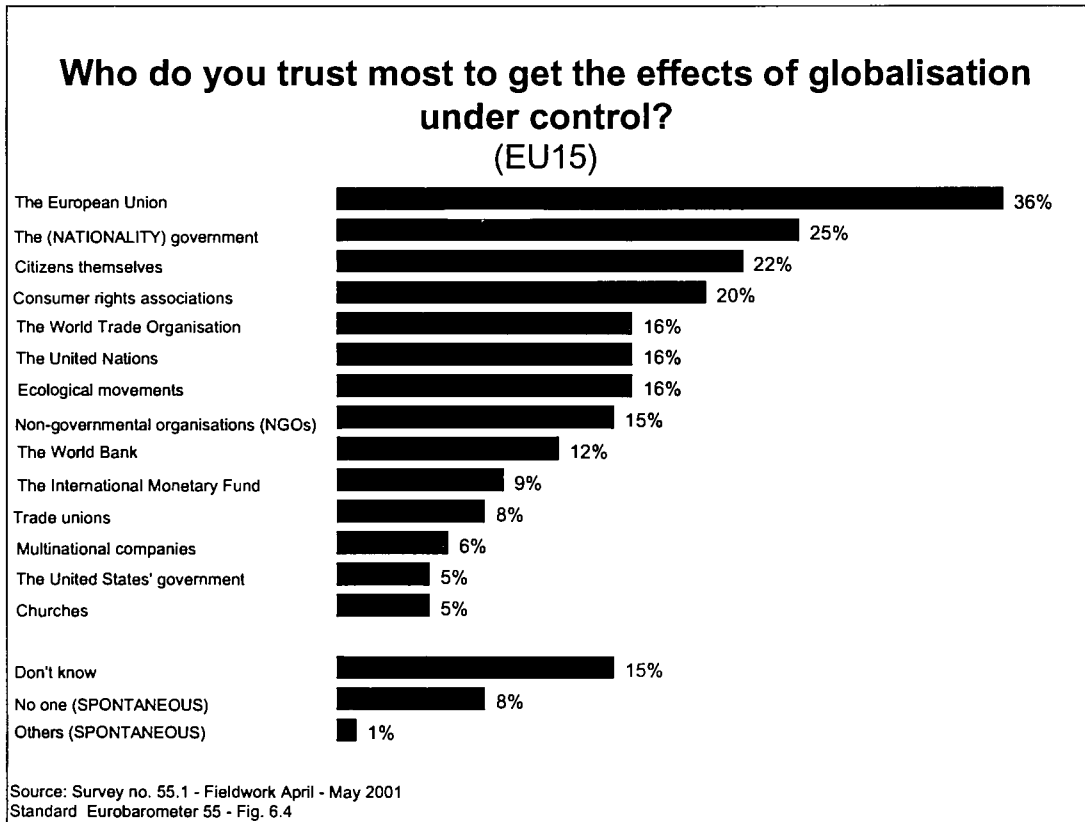
6.3. Globalisation

The second fieldwork wave of the Eurobarometer 55 asked respondents the following question:

"From the following list, who do you trust most to get the effects of globalisation under control?"⁵³

⁵³ The list includes 17 answer option, including "others", "no one" (both spontaneous) and "don't know". Respondents were able to give multiple responses.

The results show that respondents are by far most likely to have most trust in the European Union (36%), followed by their own government (25%) and citizens themselves (22%). 15% of respondents didn't know who to trust most.



The European Union is the most widely trusted institution to get the effects of globalisation under control in all Member States except France and the UK. In France citizens themselves are more widely trusted while in the UK people are more likely to trust their national government for this task. The proportion of respondents that selected the EU ranges from 18% in the UK to 50% in the Netherlands. The proportion of respondents that selected their national government ranges from 14% in Italy and Sweden to 37% in Luxembourg. The proportion of respondents that selected citizens themselves ranges from 13% in Ireland to 35% in France. (Table 6.4).

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

Tabellen N° 1.1a & 1.1b, Seiten B1-2

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 1.2a & 1.2b, Seiten B3-4

Wenn Sie Ihre gegenwärtige Situation mit der vor fünf Jahren vergleichen: Würden Sie dann sagen, sie hat sich verbessert, sie ist ungefähr gleich geblieben oder sie hat sich verschlechtert?

1. hat sich verbessert
2. ist ungefähr gleich geblieben
3. hat sich verschlechtert
4. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 1.3a & 1.3b, Seiten B5-6

Und wenn Sie an die nächsten fünf Jahre denken: Erwarten Sie, dass sich Ihre persönliche Situation verbessert, dass sie ungefähr gleich bleibt oder dass sie sich verschlechtert?

1. wird sich verbessern
2. wird ungefähr gleich bleiben
3. wird sich verschlechtern
4. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.4a, Seite B7

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

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 1.4b, Seite B8

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

(Einzelv. vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 1.4c, Seite B9

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 ...

(Einzelvorführen)

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

Tabellen N° 2.1a & 2.1b, Seiten B10-11

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 2.2a & 2.2b, Seiten B12-13

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

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

Tabellen N° 2.3a & 2.3b, Seiten B14-15

Was meinen Sie, hat Ihnen die Mitgliedschaft (Ihres Landes) in der Europäischen Union persönlich mehr Vorteile oder Nachteile gebracht?

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

1. deutlich mehr Vorteile
2. mehr Vorteile
3. genau so viele Vorteile wie Nachteile
4. mehr Nachteile
5. deutlich mehr Nachteile
6. weiß nicht / habe keine Meinung dazu (Nur falls spontan genannt)

Tabellen N° 2.4a & 2.4b, Seiten B16-17

Ganz allgemein gesprochen, ruft die Europäische Union bei Ihnen ein sehr positives, ziemlich positives, weder positives noch negatives, ziemlich negatives oder sehr negatives Bild hervor?

1. sehr positiv
2. ziemlich positiv
3. weder positiv noch negativ
4. ziemlich negativ
5. sehr negativ
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.5a & 2.5b, Seiten B18-19

Wenn man Ihnen morgen erzählen würde, dass die Europäische Union gescheitert ist, würden Sie es sehr bedauern, wäre es Ihnen gleichgültig oder würden Sie sehr erleichtert sein?

1. sehr bedauern
2. gleichgültig
3. sehr erleichtert sein
4. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.6a & 2.6b, Seiten B20-21

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

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

Tabelle N° 2.7, Seite B22

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

(Liste vorlegen vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 2.8a & 2.8b, Seite B23-24

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

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

Tabelle N° 3.1, Seiten B25-26

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

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

Tabelle N° 3.2, Seiten B27-28

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

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

1. Es muss eine europäische Währungsunion mit einer gemeinsamen Währung geben, nämlich dem Euro
 2. Die Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union sollten eine gemeinsame Außenpolitik gegenüber Nicht-EU-Staaten verfolgen
 3. Die Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union sollten eine gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik verfolgen
 4. Die Europäische Union sollte vergrößert werden und neue Länder aufnehmen
 5. Die Europäische Union sollte für jene Fragen und Probleme zuständig sein, die nicht effektiv durch die nationalen, regionalen und kommunalen Regierungen gelöst werden können
 6. Der Präsident der Europäischen Kommission und die Europäischen Kommissare müssen das Vertrauen einer Mehrheit im Europäischen Parlament besitzen. Ansonsten müssen sie zurücktreten
 7. Die Kinder sollten in der Schule lernen, wie die Institutionen der Europäischen Union arbeiten
- dafür
 - dagegen
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.3a & 3.3b, Seiten B29-30

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

Es muss eine europäische Währungsunion mit einer gemeinsamen Währung geben, nämlich dem Euro.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.4a & 3.4b, Seiten B31-32

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

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

Tabelle N° 3.5, Seiten B33-35

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

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich.)

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

Tabellen N° 3.6a & 3.6b, Seiten B36-37

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

Die Europäische Union sollte vergrößert werden und neue Länder aufnehmen.

4. dafür
5. dagegen
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.7a & 3.7b, Seiten B38-39

Welche dieser drei Möglichkeiten für die unmittelbare Zukunft der Europäischen Union würden Sie bevorzugen?

(Liste vorlegen – Nur eine Nennung)

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

Tabellen N° 3.8a & 3.8b, Seiten B40-41

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

(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen – Nur eine Nennung).

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

Tabelle N° 3.9a, Seiten B42-43

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

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 3.9b, Seiten B44-45

Sagen Sie mir bitte zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen, oder ob Sie sie eher ablehnen.

(Vorlesen - jedes Mal mit einer anderen Aussage beginnen, aber immer alle abfragen).

1. Die Erweiterung ist wichtig, weil sie unseren Kontinent vereint
 2. Die Erweiterung sichert den Frieden in unserem Teil der Welt
 3. Die Erweiterung ist wichtig, weil sie dazu beitragen wird, bewaffnete Konflikte in Europa abzuschaffen
 4. Die Erweiterung wird zum Wirtschaftswachstum beitragen
 5. Die Erweiterung wird mehr Arbeitsplätze in (unserem Land) schaffen
 6. Die Erweiterung wird die Lebensqualität der Menschen in (unserem Land) erhöhen
 7. Die Vorteile der Erweiterung sind größer als die Nachteile
 8. Wenn unsere Regierung dafür ist, dann ist die Erweiterung eine gute Sache
 9. Wenn es zu viele Nachteile gibt, sollte die Erweiterung verschoben werden
 10. Die Erweiterung wird zu Problemen für die Menschen in der Europäischen Union führen
- stimme eher zu
 - stimme eher nicht zu
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.10a & 3.10b, Seiten B46-47

Alles in allem glauben Sie, dass sich Ihre persönliche Situation nach der Erweiterung verbessern wird, dass sie sich verschlechtern wird oder dass sie ungefähr gleich bleiben wird?

1. Wird sich verbessern
2. Wird sich verschlechtern
3. Wird ungefähr gleich bleiben

Tabellen N° 3.11a & 3.11b, Seiten B48-49

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

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

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

Tabellen N° 3.12a & 3.12b, Seiten B50-51

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

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

Tabelle N° 4.1a, Seite B52

Wie oft sehen Sie Fernsehnachrichten?

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

Tabelle N° 4.1b, Seite B53

Wie oft lesen Sie aktuelle Nachrichten in den Tageszeitungen?

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

Tabelle N° 4.1c, Seite B53

Wie oft hören Sie Nachrichten im Radio?

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

Tabelle N°4.2, Seiten B55-56

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

Tabelle N°4.3, Seite B57

Verfolgen Sie im allgemeinen Nachrichten über die folgenden Themen? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand dieser Skala

(Skala vorlegen, Themen vorlesen)

1. Politik
 2. Soziale Themen wie z.B. Bildung, Gesundheit, Armut, usw.
 3. Die Europäische Union
 4. Wirtschaft
 5. Sport
 6. Umwelt
 7. Außenpolitik, internationale Angelegenheiten
 8. Kultur
- Ja, sehr aufmerksam
 - Ja, etwas aufmerksam
 - Nein, überhaupt nicht aufmerksam
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N°4.4a & 4.4b, Seiten B58-59

Verfolgen Sie im allgemeinen Nachrichten über die folgende Europäische Union? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand dieser Skala.

(Skala vorlegen)

- Ja, sehr aufmerksam
- Ja, etwas aufmerksam
- Nein, überhaupt nicht aufmerksam
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.5, Seiten B60-61

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 Bundes- 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° 4.6, Seiten B62-63

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

Tabellen N° 4.7a & 4.7b, Seiten B64-65

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

(Skala vorlegen)

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

Tabelle N° 4.8, Seite B66

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° 4.9, Seite B67

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

(Liste vorlegen vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 4.10a & 4.10b, Seiten B68-69

Wären Sie persönlich daran interessiert, an einer solchen Diskussionen teilzunehmen, oder nicht?

- Ja
- Nein
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.11a, Seiten B70-71

Aus welchen der folgenden Gründe wären Sie daran interessiert?

1. Um meine Ansichten darüber auszudrücken, wie Europa aufgebaut wird.
2. Um meine Ansichten mit Politikern aus unserem Land auszutauschen.
3. Um meine Ansichten mit Politikern aus anderen EU-Staaten auszutauschen.
4. Um meine Ansichten mit EU-Politikern, wie Mitgliedern der Europäischen Kommission, Mitgliedern des Europäischen Parlaments usw. auszutauschen.
5. Um meine Ansichten mit anderen Menschen aus unserem Land auszutauschen.
6. Um meine Ansichten mit Menschen aus anderen EU-Staaten auszutauschen.
7. Weil ich mich für europäische Angelegenheiten interessiere.
8. Andere Gründe (INT.: Nur falls spontan genannt)
9. Kein besonderer Grund (INT.: Nur falls spontan genannt)
10. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 4.11b, Seiten B72-73

aus welchen der folgenden Gründe wären Sie nicht daran interessiert?

1. Ich weiß nicht genug über die Europäische Union
2. Ich bin zu beschäftigt
3. Ich interessiere mich nicht für europäische Angelegenheiten
4. Ich interessiere mich nicht für Politik
5. Das wäre Zeitverschwendung
6. Meine Ansichten würden sowieso nicht zählen
7. Andere Gründe (INT.: Nur falls spontan genannt)
8. Kein besonderer Grund (INT.: Nur falls spontan genannt)
9. Weiß nicht
10. Weiß nicht

Tabelle 5.1, Seite B74

Einmal abgesehen von Ihrer Muttersprache: Welche Sprachen können Sie gut genug sprechen, um sich darin zu unterhalten?

(spontan antworten lassen; Antwortvorgaben nicht vorlesen; mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. Dänisch
2. Deutsch
3. Französisch
4. Italienisch
5. Niederländisch
6. Englisch
7. Spanisch
8. Portugiesisch
9. Griechisch
10. Schwedisch
11. Finnisch
12. Arabisch
13. Chinesisch
14. Sonstige
15. Weiß nicht

Tabelle 5.2, Seite B75

Welches sind Ihrer Meinung nach die zwei Sprachen, deren Kenntnis am nützlichsten ist, einmal abgesehen von Ihrer Muttersprache?

(spontan antworten lassen; Antwortvorgaben nicht vorlesen; maximal zwei Nennungen zulassen)

1. Dänisch
2. Deutsch
3. Französisch
4. Italienisch
5. Niederländisch
6. Englisch
7. Spanisch
8. Portugiesisch
9. Griechisch
10. Schwedisch
11. Finnisch
12. Arabisch
13. Chinesisch
14. Sonstige
15. Weiß nicht

Tabelle 6.1, Seiten B82-83

Welche der folgenden Aussagen beschreibt am besten, was die Europäische Union für Sie persönlich bedeutet?

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. ein Weg, für junge Leute eine bessere Zukunft zu schaffen
2. eine europäische Regierung
3. die Möglichkeit, in Europa überall hinzugehen, wohin ich möchte
4. eine Garantie für einen dauerhaften Frieden in Europa
5. ein Mittel zur Verbesserung der wirtschaftlichen Situation in Europa
6. ein Weg, Arbeitsplätze zu schaffen
7. ein Weg, die Rechte der Bürger zu schützen
8. viel Bürokratie, eine Verschwendung von Zeit und Geld
9. nur ein Traum, eine Utopie
10. das Risiko, unsere kulturelle Vielfalt zu verlieren
11. sonstiges (Nur falls spontan genannt)
12. weiß nicht

Tabelle 6.2, Seiten B84-85

Was bedeutet es Ihrer Meinung nach, „ein Bürger der Europäischen Union“ zu sein? Sagen Sie es mir bitte anhand dieser Liste.

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. das Recht, sich in jedem Land der Europäischen Union niederzulassen
2. das Recht, in jedem Land der Europäischen Union zu arbeiten
3. das Recht, bei Kommunalwahlen in dem Mitgliedsland zu wählen, in dem man seinen Wohnsitz hat
4. das Recht, bei Parlamentswahlen in dem Mitgliedsland zu wählen, in dem man seinen Wohnsitz hat
5. das Recht, bei Europa-Wahlen in dem Mitgliedsland zu wählen, in dem man seinen Wohnsitz hat
6. die Möglichkeit, Einrichtungen der Gesundheits- und Sozialfürsorge überall in der Europäischen Union in Anspruch zu nehmen
7. zu nehmen
8. in jedem Land der Europäischen Union studieren zu können
9. keines davon (Nur falls spontan genannt)
10. weiß nicht

Tabelle 6.3, Seiten B86-87

Welche der folgenden Berufsgruppen respektieren Sie am meisten?

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. Richter
2. Ärzte
3. Juristen
4. Politiker
5. Wissenschaftler
6. Geschäftsleute
7. Journalisten
8. Künstler
9. Ingenieure
10. Sportler
11. Keine davon (Nur falls spontan genannt)
12. Weiß nicht

Tabelle 6.4, Seiten B88-89

Globalisierung ist die allgemeine Öffnung aller Wirtschaftssysteme, die zur Entstehung eines wirklich weltumspannenden Marktes führt.

Welchen Einrichtungen auf dieser Liste trauen Sie es am ehesten zu, die Auswirkungen der Globalisierung unter Kontrolle bekommen zu können.

(Liste vorlegen. Vorlesen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich)

1. Der deutschen Bundesregierung
2. Der Europäischen Union
3. Nichtregierungsorganisationen, wie z.B. Ärzte ohne Grenzen, dem WWF, Aktion Sorgenkind/Aktion Mensch
4. Ökologischen Bewegungen
5. Gewerkschaften
6. Verbraucherschutzorganisationen
7. Multinationalen Unternehmen
8. Welthandelsorganisation (WHO)
9. Kirchen
10. Den Vereinten Nationen (UN)
11. Der Weltbank
12. Dem Internationalen Währungsfonds (IWF)
13. Der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
14. Den Bürgern selbst
15. Anderen (Nur falls spontan genannt)
16. Niemandem (Nur falls spontan genannt)
17. weiß nicht

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

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

ANALYSIS VARIABLES / LES VARIABLES D'ANALYSE / ANALYSEVARIABLEN

English	Français	Deutsch	English	Français	Deutsch
Sex	Sexe	Geschlecht	Main economic activity scale	Echelle de l'activité économique principale	Haupterwerbstätigkeits-Skala
<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>			
EU scrapped	UE abandonnée	EU gescheitert	Joining process	Processus d'adhésion	Erweiterungsprozeß
<i>Very sorry</i>	<i>De grands regrets</i>	<i>Sehr bedauern</i>	<i>Sped up</i>	<i>Etre accéléré</i>	<i>Beschleunigen</i>
<i>Indifferent</i>	<i>De l'indifférence</i>	<i>Gleichgültig</i>	<i>Slowed down</i>	<i>Etre ralenti</i>	<i>Verlangsamen</i>
<i>Very relieved</i>	<i>Un vif soulagement</i>	<i>Sehr erleichtert sein</i>	<i>Stay as it is</i>	<i>Rester comme il est</i>	<i>So bleiben wie er ist</i>
Immediate future of EU	Avenir immédiat de l'UE	Nahe Zukunft der EU	Views on the future of Europe	Avis sur l'avenir de l'Europe	Ansichten über die Zukunft Europas
<i>Should be open to all</i>	<i>Devrait s'élargir à tous</i>	<i>Sollte für alle offen sein</i>	<i>Interesting</i>	<i>Intéressant</i>	<i>Interessant</i>
<i>Should be open to some</i>	<i>Devrait s'élargir seulement à certains</i>	<i>Sollte für einige offen sein</i>	<i>Not interesting</i>	<i>Pas intéressant</i>	<i>Nicht interessierend</i>
<i>Should not be open to any additional countries</i>	<i>Ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire</i>	<i>Sollte für keine weiteren Länder offen sein</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Ne sait pas</i>	<i>Uninteressant</i>

TABLES / TABLEAUX / TABELLEN

1.1a - OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

SATISFACTION DE LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 55.1
2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very satisfied	26 +2	62 +3	17 0	16 0	11 +1	9 -7	18 +1	15 0	37 +3
Fairly satisfied	59 -3	35 -2	69 +3	67 +2	60 -3	48 +3	67 +1	65 -2	53 +1
Not very satisfied	11 +1	2 0	12 -2	14 -2	23 -1	31 +6	12 -3	16 +3	7 -3
Not at all satisfied	2 -1	1 +1	1 0	3 +1	6 +2	12 -3	2 0	3 -1	2 0
Don't know	1 0	0 -2	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 +1	1 0	1 -2
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	102	101	100	100	101

1ère colonne : EB 55.1
2è colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 54.1

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très satisfait(e)</i>	16 +2	34 -3	48 +4	24 +1	7 +2	23 -1	41 +2	30 -2	21 0
<i>Plutôt satisfait(e)</i>	63 -2	58 +6	47 -2	61 +3	62 -1	64 0	54 -2	57 -1	62 0
<i>Plutôt pas satisfait(e)</i>	17 +1	6 -1	5 0	11 -2	25 +1	10 0	4 -1	10 +2	14 +1
<i>Pas du tout satisfait(e)</i>	3 -2	1 -1	1 0	2 0	7 0	2 0	1 +1	3 +1	3 0
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1 +1	1 -1	0 -1	2 -1	0 -1	1 +1	0 0	1 +1	1 0
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Very satisfied	21	21	22	26	23	19	19
Fairly satisfied	62	63	61	59	61	63	63
Not very satisfied	14	13	14	11	12	15	15
Not at all satisfied	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	100	101	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Très satisfait(e)</i>	21	28	23	19	20	12	18
<i>Plutôt satisfait(e)</i>	61	62	63	64	61	50	64
<i>Plutôt pas satisfait(e)</i>	15	8	12	14	14	29	15
<i>Pas du tout satisfait(e)</i>	3	2	1	3	4	8	3
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	101
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 =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Very satisfied	16	21	24	31	25	17	20
Fairly satisfied	62	62	63	58	63	62	56
Not very satisfied	18	13	11	9	10	17	17
Not at all satisfied	4	3	2	1	2	3	6
Don't know	1	1	0	2	0	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

1.2a - PRESENT LIFE SITUATION COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO (% by country)
Change from Spring 2000 (EB53) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)
SITUATION ACTUELLE COMPARÉE À CELLE D'IL Y A 5 ANS (% par pays)
Évolution entre le printemps 2000 (EB53) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB 53	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Improved	34	0	44	-2	27	+6	26	+4	22	-2	32	-7	40	-3	38	+1	54	+2
Stayed about the same	49	+2	42	0	56	-2	55	-2	54	+3	35	-4	51	+5	42	+1	34	-4
Got worse	15	-4	14	+2	16	-3	17	-3	23	+1	33	+12	8	-3	18	-3	10	+1
Don't know	2	+2	0	-1	1	-1	2	0	2	0	0	-1	1	+1	1	0	2	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 53	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
S'est améliorée	40	+5	41	+2	50	+4	31	+1	39	+1	38	-4	50	+3	46	+3	38	+2
Restée la même	44	-2	49	+1	39	-2	50	-2	40	-5	45	+2	35	-6	36	-1	45	-1
S'est dégradée	16	-2	9	-3	10	-2	16	+1	20	+4	15	+1	14	+2	18	-1	16	-2
Ne sait pas	1	0	2	+1	1	0	3	0	0	-1	2	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		99		100		100		101		100	

1.2b - PRESENT LIFE SITUATION COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO (% by demographics)
SITUATION ACTUELLE COMPARÉE À CELLE D'IL Y A 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Improved	38	39	37	54	50	36	19
Stayed about the same	45	44	46	36	37	45	57
Got worse	16	16	16	7	12	18	23
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>S'est améliorée</i>	43	55	46	42	34	31	16
<i>Restée la même</i>	40	35	42	43	48	39	58
<i>S'est dégradée</i>	16	10	11	14	17	28	24
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	101	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 =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Improved	24	39	47	51	45	31	31
Stayed about the same	53	44	40	39	42	51	40
Got worse	22	16	13	8	12	17	28
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

1.3a - EXPECTED PERSONAL SITUATION IN 5 YEARS (% by country)

Change from Spring 2000 (EB53) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

SITUATION PERSONNELLE ATTENDUE DANS 5 ANS (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2000 (EB53) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?

Question FR :

Au cours des cinq années à venir, vous attendez-vous à ce que votre situation personnelle s'améliore, reste à peu près la même ou se dégrade ?

1st column : EB 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB 53	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Improve	35	-1	35	-5	24	+4	23	+3	19	-1	32	-13	55	-3	46	+1	50	-4
Stay about the same	50	-1	52	+2	59	+1	57	-1	53	-2	28	+1	34	0	42	+2	32	+2
Get worse	11	+1	8	+1	12	-1	13	0	17	+2	29	+12	5	+2	8	-3	7	+3
Don't know	5	+2	5	+2	6	-3	7	-2	11	+1	11	0	6	+1	5	0	11	+3
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 53	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
S'améliore	54	+5	32	-6	38	+1	30	0	50	-4	38	+2	46	-2	48	-2	42	+1
Reste à peu près la même	33	-2	54	+2	49	-4	54	+3	26	0	46	-7	44	+3	36	0	42	-1
Se dégrade	6	-1	7	+1	8	+1	8	-2	13	+4	9	+2	7	0	9	0	10	+1
Ne sait pas	7	-3	6	+2	5	+2	8	-1	11	0	7	+3	3	-2	7	+2	7	0
TOTAL	100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	

1.3b - EXPECTED PERSONAL SITUATION IN 5 YEARS (% by demographics)
SITUATION PERSONNELLE ATTENDUE DANS 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse ?

Question FR :

Au cours des cinq années à venir, vous attendez-vous à ce que votre situation personnelle s'améliore, reste à peu près la même ou se dégrade ?

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Improve	42	43	40	68	57	37	18
Stay about the same	42	41	44	24	33	46	58
Get worse	10	9	10	3	5	11	16
Don't know	7	7	6	5	6	6	8
TOTAL	101	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 =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>S'améliore</i>	45	48	51	46	38	52	15
<i>Reste à peu près la même</i>	39	39	39	40	46	29	60
<i>Se dégrade</i>	9	8	4	8	10	11	17
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	5	6	6	7	8	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	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 =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Improve	27	43	47	69	48	38	32
Stay about the same	50	43	41	22	41	46	44
Get worse	15	8	8	3	7	10	18
Don't know	9	6	5	6	5	7	7
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	101	101	101

1.4a - 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 55.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The press	60	34	50	46	45	45	45	46	42	51	43	53	60	35	54	41	46	44
Radio	70	22	79	18	65	27	64	29	58	36	54	43	72	23	64	30	76	18
Television	70	23	73	24	60	33	60	33	60	35	47	52	56	42	54	43	71	22
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La presse écrite	43	45	64	26	65	27	48	42	59	20	53	39	46	49	15	77	45	47
La radio	55	30	69	23	77	16	72	23	72	17	73	19	72	21	58	31	64	28
La télévision	49	41	68	24	71	23	68	25	82	14	68	24	67	29	57	37	58	36

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

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

1.4b - TRUST IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LE SYSTÈME POLITIQUE (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Political parties	17	71	34	57	17	68	16	70	13	75	18	78	24	70	11	83	24	60
Civil service	46	42	57	36	50	36	48	38	43	46	31	65	44	46	49	44	62	20
The (NATIONALITY) government	39	50	51	42	40	44	39	46	36	53	38	57	46	48	33	57	41	43
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	41	46	58	36	44	40	42	43	34	53	49	47	46	43	35	52	41	43
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les partis politiques	11	76	33	47	32	53	23	66	19	74	22	66	18	74	15	74	17	73
L'administration publique	27	55	63	25	52	37	69	21	44	43	46	43	51	35	45	37	44	43
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	29	55	68	20	62	31	41	47	44	47	51	39	42	49	31	58	38	51
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	32	51	64	21	62	29	45	39	50	40	52	38	50	41	34	54	40	46

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

1.4c - TRUST IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LES AUTRES INSTITUTIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+ : Tend to trust				West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal sytem	34	58	74	21	61	28	58	32	43	47	62	35	42	52	41	51	55	33
The police	49	42	88	10	75	17	72	19	64	28	63	34	57	38	55	39	72	21
The army	51	37	75	15	63	21	61	22	54	29	86	12	55	36	59	33	77	9
The Church	37	54	75	16	51	37	46	41	27	54	78	20	39	54	36	52	60	30
Trade unions	42	46	55	35	39	43	39	44	36	45	43	49	38	52	36	53	49	32
Big companies	36	50	56	31	26	55	27	55	27	56	34	59	35	54	38	51	35	46
The United Nations	46	36	69	20	40	36	40	36	38	37	43	48	57	28	42	41	57	15
Non-Governmental Organisations	43	32	39	34	24	36	25	37	30	37	44	44	62	27	47	35	49	19
Charitable or voluntary organisations	50	31	58	32	43	35	43	35	44	34	64	28	64	27	68	25	69	14
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Plutôt confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
- : Plutôt pas confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
La justice/ le système judiciaire (NATIONALITÉ)	40	27	56	27	60	32	70	22	31	62	63	29	57	35	49	41	49	42
La police	66	17	73	17	70	25	77	16	55	38	88	9	69	27	66	29	65	28
L'armée	63	19	62	19	58	28	65	23	73	18	86	8	61	27	72	14	63	24
L'Église	56	46	42	46	39	47	48	40	73	20	71	19	54	35	60	26	50	39
Les syndicats	25	32	50	32	47	38	37	46	43	40	56	29	44	44	37	41	37	47
Les grandes entreprises	37	35	43	35	41	43	34	49	44	41	44	42	31	55	28	57	34	51
L'organisation des Nations Unies	49	22	56	22	56	27	46	33	59	22	66	19	68	22	51	28	48	32
Les Organisations Non-gouvernementales	33	23	54	23	48	23	43	33	48	25	38	34	39	35	35	30	39	32
Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	52	24	58	24	59	28	60	24	62	21	55	32	50	38	66	20	57	28

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

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

2.1a - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)
SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

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 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
A good thing	54	-8	48	-3	48	-2	45	-3	35	-5	57	-4	57	-6	49	+1	72	-3
A bad thing	8	+1	21	-1	10	-4	11	-3	12	-2	10	+2	7	+2	12	-3	4	0
Neither good nor bad	28	+3	27	+4	31	+4	34	+4	43	+4	28	+3	27	+1	33	+2	13	-1
Don't know	10	+4	3	0	11	+2	11	+3	10	+2	6	-1	9	+3	6	0	11	+3
TOTAL	100		99		100		101		100		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	57	-2	72	-7	63	-8	34	-4	57	-4	36	-3	33	-1	29	+1	48	-2
Une mauvaise chose	7	-3	3	-1	9	+2	21	-3	8	+2	23	+1	37	+4	24	+1	13	-1
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	27	+2	20	+8	23	+8	37	+6	27	+5	35	+1	27	-3	27	-2	29	+2
Ne sait pas	9	+3	6	0	5	-2	8	0	9	-3	6	+1	3	0	20	0	10	+1
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

2.1b - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
A good thing	48	52	43	53	49	49	43
A bad thing	13	14	12	7	12	15	16
Neither good nor bad	29	28	31	27	30	28	31
Don't know	10	7	14	14	9	9	11
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	101	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Une bonne chose</i>	55	58	55	41	42	39	42
<i>Une mauvaise chose</i>	12	11	9	16	10	17	17
<i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	27	25	28	33	31	30	31
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	6	6	8	10	17	14	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU SCRAPPED / UE ABANDONNÉE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Very sorry	Indifferent	Very relieved
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	4522	7331	2238
A good thing	40	44	60	61	90	37	7
A bad thing	15	14	10	6	2	8	60
Neither good nor bad	32	31	26	22	7	44	27
Don't know	13	11	4	11	1	11	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101

2.2a - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

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 55.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
					West				East									
Benefited	55	-4	61	-4	41	-1	39	0	30	0	69	-3	54	-10	47	+1	83	-3
Not benefited	23	+1	24	+1	34	-2	37	-2	46	-4	19	+5	21	+3	28	-4	5	-1
Don't know	22	+3	15	+3	25	+3	25	+3	23	+3	12	-2	25	+7	25	+2	12	+4
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		99		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Bénéficié	49	0	66	-4	63	+2	38	0	68	-1	38	-1	27	+2	29	-1	45	-2
Pas bénéficié	24	-6	16	0	20	0	42	-3	16	+2	44	-1	55	+2	38	-3	30	-2
Ne sait pas	27	+6	18	+4	17	-3	21	+4	17	0	17	0	18	-4	33	+4	25	+4
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		99		100		100		100	

2.2b - 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 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Benefited	45	50	41	50	47	46	40
Not benefited	30	31	29	19	29	33	34
Don't know	25	20	30	30	24	21	26
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Bénéficié</i>	54	54	51	42	40	38	39
<i>Pas bénéficié</i>	28	26	26	34	28	34	36
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	18	19	24	25	33	28	25
TOTAL	100	99	101	101	101	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 =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Benefited	38	42	56	56	77	24	6
Not benefited	33	32	27	17	10	42	86
Don't know	29	26	17	27	14	34	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	99

2.3a - EU MEMBERSHIP: ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES (% by country)

Change from Spring 2000 (EB53) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE : AVANTAGES OU DÉSAVANTAGES (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2000 (EB53) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union has brought you personally...?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'appartenance de (NOTRE PAYS) à l'Union européenne vous a personnellement apporté ...? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB 53	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Many more advantages	4	+1	4	-1	3	-2	3	-1	2	0	8	-1	5	-5	3	+1	16	0
More advantages	25	+2	28	+2	23	+2	21	0	15	-4	28	+2	38	-7	16	-2	41	0
As many advantages as disadvantages	48	-1	47	-1	43	+1	43	+1	44	-1	42	-4	37	+6	53	+3	23	0
More disadvantages	8	-2	9	-2	15	-3	16	-2	20	0	12	+5	7	+2	11	-2	3	-2
Many more disadvantages	3	+1	4	+2	3	-1	3	-1	3	-2	3	+1	2	+1	3	-1	1	0
Don't know	12	-2	9	0	13	+2	14	+3	16	+7	7	-3	11	+3	15	+1	15	0
TOTAL	100		101		100			100			100		100		101		99	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 53	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Beaucoup plus d'avantages	3	-2	8	+2	5	+2	8	0	5	-6	2	-1	3	+1	3	+1	4	-1
Plus d'avantages	16	-8	31	+3	32	+6	14	-2	29	-7	16	-10	18	+1	16	-2	22	-2
Autant d'avantages que de désavantages	35	-9	41	-3	36	-8	46	+6	49	+12	56	+7	43	-3	34	+3	41	0
Plus de désavantages	8	-2	7	-4	16	+2	19	+1	5	+1	13	-2	22	+1	15	-3	12	-1
Beaucoup plus de désavantages	2	0	2	+1	2	+1	4	-2	2	+1	3	0	4	-2	7	0	4	+1
Ne sait pas	36	+20	11	+1	9	-3	9	-4	10	-2	10	+5	10	+2	26	+3	18	+4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		101	

2.3b - EU MEMBERSHIP: ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES (% by demographics)
APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE : AVANTAGES OU DÉSAVANTAGES
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union has brought you personally...?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'appartenance de (NOTRE PAYS) à l'Union européenne vous a personnellement
 apporté ...? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Many more advantages	4	5	3	4	4	4	3
More advantages	22	24	19	26	23	22	18
As many advantages as disadvantages	41	41	42	38	41	43	42
More disadvantages	12	12	12	7	11	13	15
Many more disadvantages	4	4	3	2	3	4	5
Don't know	18	14	21	22	18	15	18
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	100	101	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Beaucoup plus d'avantages</i>	6	6	4	3	3	4	3
<i>Plus d'avantages</i>	24	29	22	20	20	17	17
<i>Autant d'avantages que de désavantages</i>	40	39	45	43	40	41	42
<i>Plus de désavantages</i>	13	12	10	13	11	14	15
<i>Beaucoup plus de désavantages</i>	4	3	2	4	3	4	5
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	14	12	18	17	24	21	19
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	101	101	101
	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 =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Many more advantages	2	3	6	6	7	1	0
More advantages	18	19	28	29	38	8	4
As many advantages as disadvantages	40	43	42	38	39	58	24
More disadvantages	15	13	10	5	3	15	43
Many more disadvantages	4	4	2	2	0	2	19
Don't know	21	18	12	20	12	17	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	101	99

2.4a - IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2000 (EB53) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2000 (EB53) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image ?

Question FR :

En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?

1st column : EB 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB 53	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
					West				East									
Very positive	9	+1	4	-1	4	-2	4	-1	4	+2	12	+1	7	-2	8	0	27	+11
Fairly positive	41	-2	28	+4	32	+4	31	+3	24	-3	39	+1	40	-6	39	-2	40	-8
Neutral	32	0	35	-2	37	-4	38	-3	41	-1	34	-2	37	+6	34	+5	18	-1
Fairly negative	10	-1	23	-4	14	0	14	-1	17	0	7	0	6	0	12	-1	4	+1
Very negative	2	0	8	+3	4	+1	5	+1	5	-1	3	+1	1	0	4	0	1	-1
Don't know	7	+2	2	-1	9	+2	9	+2	9	+3	5	0	9	+1	4	0	11	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		101		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 53	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très positive	13	0	8	-1	6	+4	8	0	7	-1	2	-1	4	0	5	+1	7	0
Assez positive	50	-4	45	+4	34	-2	17	+2	53	-2	24	-5	23	+1	19	+3	35	-1
Neutre	22	+2	31	-4	39	+2	40	+6	26	+5	41	+6	28	+1	30	-2	33	+2
Assez négative	6	-1	9	-1	14	-4	22	-3	7	+2	23	-1	30	-1	19	-4	13	-1
Très négative	2	0	1	-1	4	+2	7	-4	1	0	4	0	14	+2	13	+1	5	0
Ne sait pas	7	+2	5	+2	4	-1	7	0	7	-4	6	+2	2	-2	14	0	8	+1
TOTAL	100		99		101		101		101		100		101		100		101	

2.4b - IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image ?

Question FR :

En général, l'Union européenne évoque-t-elle pour vous une image très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez négative ou très négative ?

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Very positive	7	9	6	8	7	8	6
Fairly positive	35	37	32	40	36	36	31
Neutral	33	30	35	30	35	31	32
Fairly negative	13	13	12	8	12	15	14
Very negative	5	6	5	3	4	5	7
Don't know	8	5	10	11	6	6	9
TOTAL	101	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 =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
Très positive	10	10	8	4	5	6	7
Assez positive	43	40	39	32	31	29	30
Neutre	26	31	33	35	37	32	32
Assez négative	13	11	12	15	10	15	14
Très négative	4	5	2	6	4	7	8
Ne sait pas	4	4	5	7	13	11	9
TOTAL	100	101	99	99	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Very positive	5	6	10	11	14	1	1
Fairly positive	29	32	43	45	61	16	5
Neutral	34	34	30	27	20	59	18
Fairly negative	13	14	12	7	3	15	45
Very negative	7	6	3	3	0	3	30
Don't know	12	8	3	8	2	6	1
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	100

2.5a - FEELINGS IF THE EU WERE TO BE SCRAPPED (% by country)

Change from Autumn 1998 (EB50.0) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

SENTIMENTS SI L'EU DEVAIT ÊTRE ABANDONNÉE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 1998 (EB50.0) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

If you were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved?

Question FR :

Si on annonçait demain que l'Union européenne est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence ou un vif soulagement ?

1st column : EB 55.1

2nd column : % change from EB 50.0

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
					West				East									
Very sorry	29	+1	34	-3	32	-4	30	-3	21	0	37	-15	20	-17	28	-10	43	-11
Indifferent	53	+2	35	+4	39	+7	40	+6	44	+2	51	+15	59	+14	48	+9	34	+2
Very relieved	7	-2	23	+1	12	-3	14	-2	19	-2	6	0	5	0	15	+2	3	0
Don't know	11	-2	8	-2	16	0	16	0	16	+1	6	+1	16	+3	9	-1	20	+10
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : EB 55.1

2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 50.0

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
<i>De grands regrets</i>	36	-14	51	-5	34	-11	26	-4	43	-3	22	-1	19	-2	16	-3	28	-8
<i>De l'indifférence</i>	47	+13	33	+6	42	+6	41	+2	40	+10	41	+2	42	-1	43	-3	45	+6
<i>Un vif soulagement</i>	7	+4	3	-4	12	+3	20	+6	6	-1	28	+3	33	+3	25	+1	14	+1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	10	-3	13	+2	12	+2	13	-4	11	-6	9	-4	6	-1	16	+5	13	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

2.5b - FEELINGS IF THE EU WERE TO BE SCRAPPED (% by demographics)
SENTIMENTS SI L'EU DEVAIT ÊTRE ABANDONNÉE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

If you were told tomorrow that the European Union had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved?

Question FR :

Si on annonçait demain que l'Union européenne est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence ou un vif soulagement ?

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Very sorry	28	32	24	28	28	31	26
Indifferent	45	43	48	50	48	43	43
Very relieved	14	14	13	8	11	15	18
Don't know	13	11	15	15	13	11	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>De grands regrets</i>	38	43	32	23	21	17	26
<i>De l'indifférence</i>	42	33	46	47	52	51	44
<i>Un vif soulagement</i>	13	12	10	17	10	16	19
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	8	12	13	14	17	15	12
TOTAL	101	100	101	101	100	99	101
	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 =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Very sorry	21	25	40	34	53	7	3
Indifferent	49	46	38	47	35	68	28
Very relieved	16	15	11	8	2	13	65
Don't know	14	14	10	12	10	12	4
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	100	100	100

2.6a - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 1999 (EB51) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

CONFIANCE ENVERS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 1999 (EB51) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

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

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

Question FR :

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

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

1st column : EB 55.1

2nd column : % change from EB 51

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Tend to trust	47	+6	37	+5	34	+2	33	+2	31	+4	55	+10	54	-1	41	+2	49	+7
Tend not to trust	36	-10	55	-3	43	-3	44	-2	49	+2	36	-11	31	+2	45	+1	20	-5
Don't know	17	+5	8	-2	23	+2	23	+1	21	-5	8	0	15	-1	14	-3	31	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		99		100		100		100	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 55.1</i>																		
<i>2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 51</i>																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
<i>Plutôt confiance</i>	53	0	58	+6	43	0	36	+4	63	+6	33	-3	25	+4	25	+5	41	+2
<i>Plutôt pas confiance</i>	24	+1	28	-5	37	-3	50	+2	21	0	50	+5	64	+3	49	+1	40	0
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	23	-1	14	-2	20	+3	14	-6	16	-7	17	-3	11	-7	26	-6	20	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	

2.6b - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
CONFIANCE ENVERS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

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

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Tend to trust	41	42	40	47	40	39	39
Tend not to trust	40	42	38	34	41	42	40
Don't know	20	16	23	19	19	19	21
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Plutôt confiance</i>	48	43	44	35	39	31	39
<i>Plutôt pas confiance</i>	39	40	36	46	36	47	40
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	13	18	20	19	25	23	21
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Tend to trust	38	38	44	52	60	29	11
Tend not to trust	39	42	41	31	25	49	77
Don't know	24	20	15	17	15	22	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+ : Tend to trust				West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	63	24	54	36	49	25	47	27	39	32	60	22	59	19	57	25	65	10
European Commission	59	25	47	39	37	31	37	32	33	36	51	25	54	20	53	24	61	10
Council of Ministers of the EU	43	30	46	35	34	29	33	30	30	33	45	28	49	21	40	30	51	10
Court of Justice of the European Communities	51	24	67	20	54	21	53	21	48	24	51	21	45	24	45	25	56	7
European Ombudsman	34	21	39	23	20	21	18	21	13	25	33	28	46	20	30	25	48	6
European Central Bank	44	23	51	27	51	22	50	23	44	27	41	25	43	26	40	27	55	11
European Court of Auditors	39	23	24	21	43	23	42	24	41	26	33	25	38	25	36	26	38	9
Committee of the Regions of the EU	25	22	22	23	22	24	22	25	22	29	31	26	35	21	25	25	34	8
Social and Economic Committee of the EU	28	22	30	24	25	24	25	25	26	29	36	26	37	21	31	24	36	8
<i>+ : Plutôt confiance</i>	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
<i>- : Plutôt pas</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Parlement européen</i>	66	14	70	17	58	25	46	35	55	16	51	30	44	39	28	38	52	25
<i>Commission européenne</i>	57	15	64	20	55	24	39	41	51	17	47	33	38	41	25	36	45	27
<i>Conseil des Ministres de l'UE</i>	41	19	61	19	48	25	35	38	45	18	42	32	39	41	17	35	37	28
<i>Cour de Justice des Communautés</i>	41	17	69	14	65	14	51	26	45	15	56	23	52	26	28	30	46	23
<i>Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman</i>	19	19	40	17	35	19	32	26	32	16	59	20	20	34	18	29	26	23
<i>Banque Centrale européenne</i>	43	18	62	16	63	14	44	30	49	17	50	28	44	31	20	33	42	24
<i>Cour des Comptes européenne</i>	32	18	55	18	48	15	41	30	45	16	33	30	25	32	11	30	34	24
<i>Comité des régions de l'UE</i>	25	18	42	17	22	18	27	31	35	18	30	29	16	38	11	30	24	24
<i>Comité Economique et Social de l'UE</i>	26	17	47	18	24	17	29	30	35	17	33	30	23	35	13	30	27	24

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).

2.8a - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2000 (EB53) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2000 (EB53) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 55.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 53

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Should	67	-8	42	-17	63	-4	63	-5	64	-8	76	-6	59	-15	64	-11	56	+3
Should not	11	+2	37	+13	7	-2	8	-1	10	+2	11	+7	11	+6	9	+3	6	+3
Don't know	23	+8	21	+3	30	+6	29	+6	27	+8	13	-2	30	+8	27	+8	38	-6
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 53																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	75	-9	57	-14	70	-18	61	-4	55	-8	49	-17	65	-7	44	-3	62	-8
Non	6	+3	11	+2	15	+11	10	+2	7	+2	32	+13	10	+1	10	+4	10	+4
Ne sait pas	20	+7	32	+13	15	+7	29	+2	38	+5	20	+5	26	+7	47	0	29	+5
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		101		101		101		101	

2.8b - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by demographics)
CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Should	62	67	57	60	63	65	59
Should not	10	11	8	9	9	10	10
Don't know	29	22	35	31	28	25	32
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Oui</i>	69	72	70	59	55	53	58
<i>Non</i>	11	12	7	9	8	12	10
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	20	17	23	32	37	35	32
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Should	55	61	71	64	74	59	49
Should not	8	9	12	10	8	9	21
Don't know	37	29	18	26	19	33	30
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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

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

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

English

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

Français

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

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

(Full question text on previous page)

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

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.1 + : Priority - : Not a priority	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Enlargement	25	64	56	38	22	65	21	66	19	68	58	34	32	52	20	73	50	33
2. Citizens	75	17	79	17	73	17	73	17	71	18	79	16	76	16	81	15	76	11
3. The euro	72	20	41	53	53	37	52	39	46	44	79	15	69	23	81	16	78	13
4. Poverty	90	5	87	11	87	7	88	7	91	4	96	2	92	4	94	4	90	4
5. Environment	87	7	96	3	83	11	83	10	84	9	94	4	89	6	94	5	88	6
6. Food	88	6	91	8	88	9	87	9	85	9	95	3	92	5	94	5	89	6
7. Consumers	87	7	86	12	85	11	84	11	82	11	93	3	88	7	92	6	87	6
8. Fighting unemployment	89	6	80	17	88	7	89	6	93	3	96	2	95	2	94	4	88	7
9. EU reform	44	37	73	16	48	29	48	28	51	26	65	23	49	31	53	32	64	16
10. Drugs + crime	88	6	92	7	86	10	87	9	90	5	95	2	91	6	91	6	93	2
11. Foreign policy	51	34	52	37	49	37	48	37	45	40	72	19	51	34	63	28	62	21
12. Peace + security	85	7	90	9	89	7	89	7	90	5	95	2	91	4	94	4	85	6
13. Human rights	73	14	88	9	77	14	77	14	76	14	87	9	84	9	90	7	83	6
+ : Priorité - : Pas priorité	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	32	52	31	60	36	55	27	59	27	58	23	70	51	41	30	51	29	58
2. Citoyens	77	14	85	7	87	9	65	19	70	22	77	17	82	12	54	26	73	17
3. L'euro	76	17	80	14	69	25	58	32	70	22	70	24	30	63	25	57	60	31
4. Pauvreté	88	6	93	3	90	7	86	8	97	1	88	8	95	4	82	7	89	6
5. Environnement	90	5	93	3	88	9	85	9	92	5	88	9	97	1	81	8	88	7
6. Produits alimentaires	68	2	93	3	89	8	84	9	92	6	85	8	91	7	76	11	84	7
7. Consommateurs	83	10	90	3	87	9	80	13	88	8	81	16	82	14	69	17	84	10
8. Lutter contre le chômage	89	5	89	5	86	10	86	7	96	2	86	11	92	5	77	10	89	6
9. Réforme de l'UE	46	31	53	23	55	22	59	18	57	25	46	40	69	16	44	28	50	29
10. Drogue + crime	85	6	90	7	90	7	84	8	95	3	88	8	96	3	82	7	88	7
11. Politique étrangère	52	32	68	18	58	28	53	26	60	28	40	49	40	49	38	38	51	34
12. Paix + sécurité	89	5	93	3	92	5	85	8	93	4	90	6	94	4	79	9	89	6
13. Droits de l'Homme	82	9	90	4	88	7	76	11	83	11	86	9	90	5	65	18	80	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).

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

1. There has to be a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro [**Single currency**]
2. The Member States of the European Union should have one common foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union [**Common foreign policy**]
3. The European Union Member States should have one common defence and security policy [**Common defence policy**]
4. The European Union should be enlarged and include new countries [**Enlargement**]
5. The European Union should be responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments [**Subsidiarity**]
6. 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**]
7. Children should be taught at school about the way European Union institutions and bodies work [**EU taught at school**]

Français

1. Il doit y avoir une Union monétaire européenne avec une monnaie unique, l'euro [**Monnaie unique**]
2. 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**]
3. Les pays membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique de sécurité et de défense commune [**Politique de défense commune**]
4. L'Union européenne devrait s'élargir et accueillir de nouveaux pays [**Élargissement**]
5. L'Union européenne devrait être responsable des affaires qui ne peuvent pas être efficacement réglées par les gouvernements nationaux, régionaux et locaux [**Subsidiarité**]
6. 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**]
7. On devrait apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions et organes de l'Union européenne fonctionnent [**Enseignement sur l'UE à l'école**]

3.2 - 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 55.1 + : For - : Against	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	1. Single currency	75	18	40	56	56	35	53	38	44	47	72	22	68	22	67	28	72
2. Common foreign policy	69	17	55	38	71	12	71	13	69	14	83	10	72	12	75	15	58	20
3. Common defence policy	81	9	60	35	80	9	79	9	76	11	87	7	75	12	82	11	53	27
4. Enlargement	44	39	50	40	35	41	35	42	36	45	70	18	55	17	35	47	59	18
5. Subsidiarity	63	18	47	39	64	16	64	15	67	13	67	21	60	18	57	26	66	14
6. EC support of EP	74	9	86	5	76	8	76	7	78	6	80	8	64	11	73	10	75	4
7. EU taught at school	84	7	86	10	84	7	84	7	82	7	89	5	82	7	86	7	88	3
+ : Pour - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Monnaie unique	83	12	81	15	66	30	59	32	59	30	49	46	29	62	25	57	59	33
2. Politique étrangère commune	69	11	73	11	69	17	60	21	56	16	49	39	53	37	38	34	65	18
3. Politique de défense commune	79	9	81	7	80	13	59	26	72	12	51	40	54	38	51	25	73	14
4. Élargissement	51	22	43	42	42	41	33	49	52	25	45	41	50	37	35	34	43	35
5. Subsidiarité	66	15	64	18	58	25	50	25	58	17	63	20	50	38	41	29	58	21
6. Soutien du PE à la CE	67	9	79	5	84	4	70	12	58	11	83	5	81	8	53	14	70	9
7. Enseignement sur l'UE à l'école	85	5	90	5	87	7	79	11	88	4	89	6	90	6	65	17	82	8

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

3.3a - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)
SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

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 a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro.

Question FR :

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

Il doit y avoir une Union monétaire européenne avec une monnaie unique, l'euro.

1st column : EB 55.1 - 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1
 1ère colonne : EB 55.1 - 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	
			West	East						
For	75 +3	40 -1	56 +5	53 +6	44 +8	72 +2	68 0	67 +5	72 +3	83 +4
Against	18 -6	56 +1	35 -6	38 -6	47 -8	22 +1	22 -2	28 -4	16 -4	12 -5
Don't know	7 +2	5 +1	9 +1	9 +1	10 +1	6 -3	10 +1	5 -1	12 0	6 +1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101
	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15	Euro 12	"Pre-ins"
Pour	81 +6	66 +2	59 +6	59 +2	49 +4	29 +3	25 +4	59 +4	66 +4	27 +4
Contre	15 -5	30 -1	32 -6	30 +4	46 -3	62 -2	57 -6	33 -4	27 -4	58 -5
Ne sait pas	4 -1	4 -1	8 0	11 -5	5 -1	9 -1	18 +2	9 0	7 0	16 +2
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	101	100	101

3.3b - 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 a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro.

Question FR :

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

Il doit y avoir une Union monétaire européenne avec une monnaie unique, l'euro.

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
For	59	63	54	62	60	60	54
Against	33	30	35	27	31	32	37
Don't know	9	7	11	10	9	8	9
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Pour</i>	70	66	66	52	54	55	53
<i>Contre</i>	24	27	25	39	33	35	39
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	7	9	9	13	11	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
For	51	56	69	67	81	48	20
Against	38	34	25	24	14	41	76
Don't know	11	10	6	9	5	11	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.4a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.0)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ(E) SUR L'EURO (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.0)

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 bien informé(e) à propos de la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ?

Vous sentez-vous ... (LIRE) ?

1st column : EB 55.0 - 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1

1ère colonne : EB 55.0 - 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	
			West	East						
Very well informed	9 0	6 -4	4 -2	4 -2	3 -2	4 -2	5 +1	12 +3	4 -2	4 +1
Well informed	48 -5	54 -3	36 -11	38 -10	43 -6	22 +1	34 -7	53 +5	34 -4	28 -5
Not very well informed	27 -4	35 +7	45 +6	44 +5	42 +3	48 +5	46 +2	24 -9	35 0	52 +2
Not at all informed	14 +7	4 +1	13 +6	13 +6	11 +7	26 -3	15 +4	11 +2	25 +6	15 +2
Don't know	1 0	1 -1	1 0	1 0	1 -1	0 0	0 -1	0 -1	3 +1	1 -1
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15	Euro 12	"Pre-ins"
<i>Très bien informé(e)</i>	9 -6	8 -1	5 -6	2 0	15 +4	3 0	2 -3	6 0	6 0	3 -2
<i>Bien informé(e)</i>	49 -3	59 +3	49 0	25 -1	49 -1	18 -8	18 -6	36 -4	39 -4	20 -7
<i>Pas très bien informé(e)</i>	34 +10	28 0	36 +4	46 +1	28 -3	57 -2	39 -5	41 0	40 0	41 -3
<i>Pas bien informé(e) du tout</i>	6 0	5 -1	8 +2	27 0	6 0	22 +11	38 +12	17 +4	14 +4	34 +11
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3 +1	1 0	2 0	0 -1	1 0	1 0	3 +1	1 0	1 0	2 0
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	99	101	100	101	100	100

3.4b - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO (% by demographics)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ(E) SUR L'EURO (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16023	7740	8284	2531	4563	3745	5183
Very well informed	6	7	4	7	5	6	5
Well informed	36	41	30	36	38	39	31
Not very well informed	41	38	43	41	41	39	41
Not at all informed	17	13	22	16	15	15	22
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1352	1370	1822	3589	1963	910	3499
Très bien informé(e)	8	11	7	3	3	4	5
Bien informé(e)	44	48	43	33	26	31	30
Pas très bien informé(e)	39	33	39	43	43	39	42
Pas bien informé(e) du tout	10	7	11	20	26	23	23
Ne sait pas	1	1	0	1	2	3	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES							
	15<		16-19		20+		Still studying
n =	4769		6314		3423		1518
Very well informed	3		5		10		8
Well informed	23		37		49		41
Not very well informed	46		40		34		40
Not at all informed	27		17		7		10
Don't know	2		1		1		1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100

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

Question EN :

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

Results on next page

Question FR :

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

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. No, I have not received any information [**No info yet**]
2. A bank, savings bank, insurance company, etc. [**Banks**]
3. A shop, supermarket, etc. [**Shops**]
4. A school, university, other place of training/education [**Schools**]
5. The workplace
6. A trade union, professional organisation, etc. [**Unions**]
7. A consumer organisation [**Organisations**]
8. Non-governmental organisations, or NGOs [**NGOs**]
9. European information on notice boards in libraries, town halls, stations, post offices [**Notice boards**]
10. EU-information offices, Euro-info-centres, Euro-info Points, Euro-libraries, etc [**EU offices**]
11. Specialised national or regional government information offices [**Government**]
12. The (NATIONALITY) government [**Nat. government**]
13. Regional government [**Reg. government**]
14. Local government, town hall (NATIONAL EQUIVALENT) [**Loc. government**]
15. The radio
16. Television
17. Newspapers, magazines [**Press**]
18. Ads in public transport [**Public transport**]
19. Family and friends
20. A letter or information left in my letter box [**Mail**]
21. The Internet
22. Teletext, Minitel, Ceefax, etc. [**Teletext**]
23. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
24. Don't know

Français

1. Non, je n'ai pas reçu d'information [**Pas encore d'Info**]
2. La banque, caisse d'épargne, assurance, etc. [**Banques**]
3. Un magasin, supermarché, etc. [**Magasins**]
4. L'école, université, autre lieu de formation/d'enseignement [**Écoles**]
5. Le travail
6. Un syndicat, organisation professionnelle, etc. [**Syndicats**]
7. Une organisation des consommateurs [**Organisations**]
8. Organisations non gouvernementales, ou ONG [**ONG**]
9. Panneaux d'information européenne dans les bibliothèques, mairies, gares, postes
[**Panneaux d'Information**]
10. Bureaux d'information de l'Union européenne, Euro-info Centres, Euro-info Points, Euro-
bibliothèques, etc [**Bureaux de l'UE**]
11. Bureaux d'informations spécialisés des administrations nationales ou locales [**Administrations**]
12. Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ) [**Gouvernement nat.**]
13. Les autorités régionales [**Autorités rég.**]
14. Les autorités locales, municipalités/communes (ÉQUIVALENT NATIONAL) [**Autorités locales**]
15. La radio
16. La télévision
17. La presse écrite [**Presse**]
18. Les publicités dans les transports [**Transports**]
19. La famille, les amis
20. Par courrier ou informations déposées dans ma boîte aux lettres [**Poste**]
21. Sur Internet
22. Le Télétex, le Minitel, Ceefax, etc. [**Télétex**]
23. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
24. Ne sait pas

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

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

INFORMATION SUR L'EURO - Résultats en % par pays

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

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. No info yet	14	13	15	12	19	13	11	20	
2. Banks	54	13	42	39	13	29	63	39	
3. Shops	14	1	7	6	7	12	23	25	
4. Schools	9	11	4	5	4	7	7	9	
5. Workplace	15	8	9	10	7	7	16	7	
6. Unions	4	9	4	2	1	3	3	2	
7. Organisations	5	2	4	3	0	3	4	2	
8. NGOs	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	2	
9. Notice boards	8	9	4	3	1	3	9	8	
10. EU offices	2	8	2	1	0	1	1	2	
11. Government	2	3	2	2	0	1	3	1	
12. Nat. government	12	18	3	4	1	8	14	9	
13. Reg. government	4	2	2	3	0	5	4	3	
14. Loc. government	7	3	4	5	0	7	5	4	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Pas encore d'info	13	4	4	15	23	1	29	73	23
2. Banques	22	56	66	50	14	47	10	2	33
3. Magasins	6	13	25	11	8	25	1	1	10
4. Écoles	7	11	10	10	7	11	8	1	6
5. Le travail	11	16	21	11	7	15	6	2	10
6. Syndicats	1	5	6	6	1	5	2	1	3
7. Organisations	0	10	12	6	1	6	0	0	3
8. ONG	1	2	6	3	1	2	3	0	1
9. Panneaux d'information	4	4	19	6	3	9	5	0	5
10. Bureau de l'UE	1	4	4	6	1	10	4	0	2
11. Administrations	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	2
12. Gouvernement nat.	7	23	29	11	2	8	4	2	7
13. Autorités rég.	1	5	6	5	1	2	0	0	3
14. Autorités loc.	3	7	7	7	2	1	1	1	4

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

Results for items 15-24 in % by country (Full question text on page B.33)

INFORMATION SUR L'EURO - Résultats en % par pays

Résultats pour les libellés 15-24 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.33)

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
15. The radio	38	47	34	35	40	24	34	38	26
16. Television	65	79	66	68	73	68	77	73	42
17. Press	46	61	55	56	64	35	34	44	30
18. Public transport	6	6	3	3	4	6	6	7	6
19. Family and friends	16	16	15	15	16	15	12	22	6
20. Mail	19	13	6	6	9	1	6	17	20
21. The Internet	4	9	3	3	2	2	2	4	2
22. Teletext	2	7	2	2	2	0	1	0	1
23. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
24. Don't know	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
15. La radio	24	62	52	42	16	45	35	6	30
16. La télévision	74	79	86	59	69	80	62	18	64
17. Presse	48	62	64	52	27	75	50	13	43
18. Transports	9	5	12	4	4	4	2	0	5
19. La famille, les amis	16	28	19	9	21	10	8	2	14
20. Poste	11	27	18	10	6	35	8	2	9
21. Sur Internet	4	4	11	5	2	9	6	1	3
22. Télétexte	2	2	5	4	1	7	4	1	2
23. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	1
24. Ne sait pas	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1

3.6a - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
The European Union should be enlarged and include new countries.

Question FR :

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

L'Union européenne devrait s'élargir et accueillir de nouveaux pays.

1st column : EB 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	44	-1	50	-6	35	-1	35	-1	36	0	70	0	55	-3	35	0	59	+7
Against	39	0	40	+5	41	-2	42	-1	45	+3	18	0	17	-1	47	-3	18	-2
Don't know	17	+1	10	+1	24	+3	23	+2	19	-3	13	+1	27	+3	18	+3	24	-4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		99		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	51	-8	43	-3	42	+2	33	+1	52	0	45	0	50	-6	35	+4	43	-1
Contre	22	0	42	+1	41	+2	49	-1	25	+4	41	+4	37	+5	34	-2	35	0
Ne sait pas	27	+8	15	+2	17	-4	18	0	23	-4	14	-4	13	0	31	-2	23	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	

3.6b - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by demographics)
ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 The European Union should be enlarged and include new countries.

Question FR :

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

L'Union européenne devrait s'élargir et accueillir de nouveaux pays.

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
For	43	46	40	49	45	42	38
Against	35	36	33	28	34	36	37
Don't know	23	19	27	23	21	22	25
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Pour</i>	47	47	44	41	41	42	36
<i>Contre</i>	35	34	33	38	29	30	39
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	18	19	23	21	30	28	25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
For	38	39	49	53	59	35	20
Against	34	38	33	26	24	41	67
Don't know	28	23	17	20	18	25	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.7a - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)
OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Which of these 3 options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle de ces trois options préférez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	20	15	11	12	16	20	28	18	23
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	43	64	51	51	50	59	43	43	37
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	22	17	17	17	17	7	9	23	13
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5	2	4	5	6	2	3	8	4
Don't know	10	3	17	16	11	11	18	8	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie</i>	34	14	16	16	41	21	31	18	21
<i>L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie</i>	40	54	61	47	43	53	43	29	44
<i>L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire</i>	12	18	11	25	10	17	16	16	16
<i>Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)</i>	5	5	3	4	2	3	4	6	5
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	9	9	9	8	4	6	6	31	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.7b - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Which of these 3 options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle de ces trois options préférez-vous pour l'avenir immédiat de l'Union européenne? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 55.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16023	7740	8284	2531	4563	3745	5183
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	21	20	22	23	23	22	18
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	44	49	40	47	47	43	41
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	16	16	15	10	14	17	19
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Don't know	15	11	18	15	13	14	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	99,9
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1352	1370	1822	3589	1963	910	3499
<i>L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie</i>	25	20	19	20	23	23	18
<i>L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie</i>	48	57	50	41	35	40	40
<i>L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire</i>	16	12	14	18	14	13	20
<i>Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)</i>	5	4	6	5	4	5	5
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	6	7	11	16	24	19	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				JOINING PROCESS / PROCESSUS D'ADHÉSION		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Sped up	Slowed down	Stay as it is
n =	4769	6314	3423	1515	3690	2515	7114
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	21	19	22	26	37	11	19
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	35	44	54	51	47	39	50
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	18	17	13	9	8	33	15
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	6	5	4	4	3	7	4
Don't know	21	16	7	10	6	10	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.8a - SPEED OF ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
VITESSE DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you personally think that the process of new countries joining the European Union should be sped up, slowed down or stay as it is?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous personnellement que le processus d'adhésion de nouveaux pays à l'Union européenne devrait être accéléré, ralenti ou rester comme il est ?

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Sped up	20	19	15	15	15	46	23	22	17
Slowed down	14	24	21	21	22	14	8	17	14
Stay as it is	52	52	47	46	45	29	51	54	40
Don't know	14	6	18	18	18	11	18	8	30
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Être accéléré</i>	40	15	18	11	39	10	26	17	23
<i>Être ralenti</i>	7	31	17	29	14	27	17	19	16
<i>Rester comme il est</i>	35	43	55	49	26	54	50	36	44
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	18	12	11	11	22	9	8	28	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.8b - SPEED OF ENLARGEMENT (% by demographics)
VITESSE DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Do you personally think that the process of new countries joining the European Union should be sped up, slowed down or stay as it is?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous personnellement que le processus d'adhésion de nouveaux pays à l'Union européenne devrait être accéléré, ralenti ou rester comme il est ?

EB 55.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16023	7740	8284	2531	4563	3745	5183
Sped up	23	25	21	28	25	23	19
Slowed down	16	17	15	11	15	17	19
Stay as it is	44	45	44	44	45	45	44
Don't know	17	13	20	17	16	16	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1352	1370	1822	3589	1963	910	3499
<i>Être accéléré</i>	25	26	25	22	19	27	20
<i>Être ralenti</i>	16	16	15	17	14	15	18
<i>Rester comme il est</i>	45	46	46	45	41	41	44
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	14	12	15	17	26	17	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF EU AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Should be open to all	Should be open to some	Should not be open to any additional countries
n =	4769	6314	3423	1515	3366	7039	2480
Sped up	20	22	27	30	40	25	11
Slowed down	16	16	17	10	8	14	33
Stay as it is	42	45	46	46	39	51	44
Don't know	23	17	10	14	12	10	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9a - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU - I - Question text
ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE - I - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Thinking about the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries, do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? - Results on next page

Question FR :

En pensant à l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays d'Europe, êtes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ? - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The more countries there are in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe [**Peace and security**]
2. The enlargement will not cost more to existing member countries like (OUR COUNTRY) [**Not cost more**]
3. After the enlargement to new countries, (OUR COUNTRY) will become less important in Europe [**Country less important**]
4. The more countries there are, the more unemployment there will be in (OUR COUNTRY) [**More unemployment**]
5. From now on, futur member countries should start to receive financial aid from the European Union to help them prepare to join [**Aid to new countries**]
6. Once new countries have joined the European Union, (OUR COUNTRY) will receive less financial aid from it [**Less aid for members**]
7. With more countries, it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale [**Decisions more difficult**]
8. The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world [**EU more important**]
9. With more member countries, Europe will be culturally richer [**Richer culture**]
10. The European Union must reform the way its institutions work before welcoming new members [**Institutional reform**]

Français

1. Plus l'Union européenne aura de pays membres, plus la paix et la sécurité en Europe seront garanties [**Paix & sécurité**]
2. L'élargissement ne coûtera pas plus cher aux pays déjà membres comme (NOTRE PAYS) [**Pas plus cher**]
3. Après l'élargissement à de nouveaux pays, (NOTRE PAYS) aura moins d'importance en Europe [**Pays moins important**]
4. Plus il y aura de pays membres, plus il y aura de chômage en (NOTRE PAYS) [**Plus de chômage**]
5. Les futurs pays membres devraient recevoir dès maintenant des aides financières de l'Union européenne pour préparer leur adhésion [**Aide aux nouveaux pays**]
6. Quand d'autres pays l'auront rejointe, (NOTRE PAYS) recevra moins d'aides financières de l'Union européenne [**Moins d'aide financière pour membres**]
7. Avec plus de pays membres, il sera plus difficile de prendre des décisions à l'échelle européenne [**Décisions plus difficiles**]
8. Plus l'Union européenne aura de pays membres, plus elle sera importante dans le monde [**EU plus importante**]
9. Avec plus de pays membres, l'Europe sera plus riche sur le plan culturel [**Richesse culturelle**]
10. Il faut que l'Union européenne réforme le fonctionnement de ses institutions avant d'accueillir de nouveaux membres [**Réforme institutionnelle**]

3.9a - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU - I (% by country)
 (Full question text on previous page)
ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE - I (% par pays)
 (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Peace and security	48	35	59	36	56	27	55	28	52	30	75	18	54	26	44	43	49	28
2. Not cost more	31	46	16	73	21	63	20	64	17	65	41	37	32	38	24	56	30	42
3. Country less important	45	36	56	38	38	40	40	39	45	36	41	43	29	45	43	43	56	24
4. More unemployment	38	41	26	61	52	27	54	25	63	18	49	34	32	39	42	41	35	36
5. Aid to new countries	26	58	30	59	26	55	27	54	30	51	61	18	44	29	30	54	47	21
6. Less aid for members	44	29	67	21	58	20	59	20	60	20	55	26	47	27	50	26	66	12
7. Decisions more difficult	71	14	81	14	73	13	72	14	68	17	49	33	59	23	76	14	65	15
8. EU more important	72	14	75	18	62	19	61	19	59	22	78	11	67	14	68	19	68	10
9. Richer culture	65	18	55	34	55	24	56	23	60	20	77	13	68	14	71	17	58	16
10. Institutional reform	46	23	67	17	53	15	53	14	55	12	63	14	52	14	58	15	56	8
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Paix et sécurité	50	31	53	31	55	29	41	44	44	32	54	34	60	33	40	37	50	33
2. Pas plus cher	28	37	37	42	16	66	23	61	24	44	19	70	20	64	25	46	25	51
3. Pays moins important	26	47	51	34	48	41	44	39	45	35	48	40	51	37	44	32	39	40
4. Plus de chômage	30	43	50	35	33	43	49	32	49	27	34	53	31	51	39	34	41	36
5. Aide aux nouveaux pays	37	38	37	45	33	55	25	58	51	22	31	54	41	45	26	41	33	45
6. Moins d'aide financière pour membres	35	32	49	29	52	27	57	21	67	13	69	18	64	18	46	20	50	24
7. Décisions plus difficiles	55	25	79	8	82	11	71	16	59	18	80	11	76	16	56	17	66	18
8. UE plus importante	59	19	72	13	74	15	55	25	65	12	74	15	73	16	49	23	63	18
9. Richesse culturelle	69	14	68	14	58	27	50	27	65	12	75	15	59	29	43	28	61	20
10. Réforme institutionnelle	56	12	59	12	57	14	57	15	55	10	55	18	70	10	51	12	55	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).

3.9b - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU - II - Question text
ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE - II - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? - Results on next page

Question FR :

Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes ? - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. Enlargement is important because it unites our continent [**Union**]
2. Enlargement secures peace in our part of the world [**Peace**]
3. Enlargement is important because it will help eliminate armed conflicts in Europe [**Eliminate armed conflicts**]
4. Enlargement will favour economic growth [**Economic growth**]
5. Enlargement will help to create more jobs in (OUR COUNTRY) [**More jobs**]
6. Enlargement will help to increase people's quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY) [**Quality of life**]
7. The benefits derived from enlargement will outweigh disadvantages [**Benefits**]
8. If our government is in favour of it, it means that enlargement is a good thing [**Good thing**]
9. If there are many disadvantages, enlargement should be delayed [**Enlargement delayed**]
10. Enlargement will create problems for the people in the European Union [**Problems for the people**]

Français

1. L'élargissement est important car il unifie notre continent [**Union**]
2. L'élargissement garantit la paix dans notre partie du monde [**Paix**]
3. L'élargissement est important car il aidera à éliminer les conflits armés en Europe [**Éliminer les conflits armés**]
4. L'élargissement favorisera la croissance économique [**Croissance économique**]
5. L'élargissement aidera à créer plus d'emplois en (NOTRE PAYS) [**Plus d'emplois**]
6. L'élargissement aidera à accroître la qualité de vie des gens en (NOTRE PAYS) [**Qualité de la vie**]
7. Les bénéfices provenant de l'élargissement seront plus importants que les inconvénients [**Bénéfices**]
8. Si notre gouvernement y est favorable, c'est que l'élargissement est une bonne chose [**Bonne chose**]
9. S'il y a beaucoup de désavantages, l'élargissement devrait être retardé [**Élargissement retardé**]
10. L'élargissement créera des problèmes pour les gens dans l'Union européenne [**Problèmes pour les gens**]

3.9b - ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU - II (% by country)

(Full question text on previous page)

ATTITUDES VIS-À-VIS DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT DE L'UE - II (% par pays)

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.0 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Union	65	21	58	35	62	23	61	23	59	26	85	7	75	12	67	24	61	17
2. Peace	51	36	62	34	68	17	67	17	65	18	82	9	61	24	59	33	51	23
3. Eliminate armed conflicts	56	31	63	34	63	18	62	19	58	23	79	12	64	20	61	29	50	22
4. Economic growth	52	31	48	35	43	30	44	31	45	34	73	15	62	18	55	31	55	16
5. More jobs	27	53	27	57	21	53	20	55	18	63	47	37	39	36	29	56	38	31
6. Quality of life	26	53	17	69	23	50	24	50	25	52	61	24	45	28	26	59	36	32
7. Benefits	38	33	50	33	33	31	34	33	34	37	60	16	53	19	32	42	44	18
8. Good thing	45	32	28	64	27	42	27	43	29	46	58	24	49	31	42	38	42	30
9. Enlargement delayed	76	14	78	15	77	10	79	10	84	9	81	6	67	16	73	17	67	9
10. Problems for people	42	35	38	46	43	28	46	27	54	22	40	39	29	41	49	33	42	21
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Union	74	16	63	29	62	26	50	34	66	16	58	32	67	27	46	31	64	22
2. Paix	57	26	55	35	50	38	47	38	59	25	52	37	63	31	47	32	59	27
3. Éliminer les conflits armés	60	24	55	31	53	35	44	39	61	18	49	40	67	25	45	31	59	25
4. Croissance économique	66	15	55	27	59	25	41	38	54	20	51	36	47	37	43	27	53	26
5. Plus d'emplois	44	34	24	59	25	50	25	54	37	44	29	60	32	57	28	42	31	46
6. Qualité de la vie	41	34	20	61	18	58	19	60	40	37	21	68	24	61	24	46	30	46
7. Bénéfices	49	20	33	40	41	31	35	36	42	24	36	46	46	37	31	31	40	30
8. Bonne chose	42	37	47	30	34	50	20	58	45	33	29	60	34	54	22	49	36	41
9. Élargissement retardé	59	21	74	14	82	11	74	14	71	13	85	7	82	11	64	11	71	14
10. Problèmes pour les gens	27	47	56	31	29	45	51	23	29	42	48	34	34	47	38	23	39	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).

3.10a - LIFE ATER ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
LA VIE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

Generally speaking, do you think that after the enlargement your personal life will be better, worse or about the same as it is today?

Question FR :

De façon générale, pensez-vous que votre vie personnelle sera meilleure, moins bonne ou à peu près la même qu'aujourd'hui après l'élargissement ?

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Better	8	8	8	8	8	19	9	7	12
Worse	14	18	19	20	25	17	3	10	8
About the same	71	71	62	61	59	55	81	79	64
Don't know	6	3	12	11	9	8	6	4	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Meilleure</i>	17	6	7	7	12	4	7	8	10
<i>Moins bonne</i>	8	21	18	19	11	15	13	16	13
<i>À peu près la même</i>	67	67	70	66	65	77	76	60	68
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	6	6	9	12	4	4	17	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.10b - LIFE AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by demographics)
LA VIE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Generally speaking, do you think that after the enlargement your personal life will be better, worse or about the same as it is today?

Question FR :

De façon générale, pensez-vous que votre vie personnelle sera meilleure, moins bonne ou à peu près la même qu'aujourd'hui après l'élargissement ?

EB 55.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16023	7740	8284	2531	4563	3745	5183
Better	10	11	9	13	11	8	8
Worse	13	14	12	7	12	16	15
About the same	68	68	69	69	68	67	69
Don't know	9	7	10	11	9	8	8
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 =	1352	1370	1822	3589	1963	910	3499
<i>Meilleure</i>	12	13	8	8	7	14	8
<i>Moins bonne</i>	13	12	11	16	11	16	16
<i>À peu près la même</i>	70	69	72	67	70	57	69
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	5	7	9	9	12	13	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF EU AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Should be open to all	Should be open to some	Should not be open to any additional countries
n =	4769	6314	3423	1515	3366	7039	2480
Better	7	9	12	16	18	11	3
Worse	15	14	12	6	7	10	30
About the same	67	68	71	69	69	74	60
Don't know	11	9	5	10	6	5	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.11a - EU DECISION-MAKING AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

PRISE DE DÉCISIONS DE L'UE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should the European Union's decisions then be made... ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Après les élargissements prévus par l'Union européenne, le nombre d'États membres passera de 15 à plus de 25. A votre avis, les décisions de l'Union européenne devraient-elles alors être prises ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB 54.1	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
	West	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West	East		
Unanimously by all member states	30	-4	37	0	30	-5	31	-5	36	-2	60	+9	42	-1	32	+1	34	-3
By a majority of the member states	57	+4	54	-1	53	+2	52	+1	48	-3	34	-7	40	-1	51	-4	45	0
Don't know	14	+1	9	+1	18	+4	17	+4	16	+5	6	-2	18	+2	17	+3	22	+3
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
A l'unanimité de tous les États membres	38	+10	28	+3	23	-2	44	+2	34	-8	37	-4	38	0	37	0	35	0
A la majorité des États membres	46	-10	50	-6	68	+4	40	-4	46	+2	55	+3	52	-2	39	-3	48	-2
Ne sait pas	16	0	22	+3	9	-2	16	+2	20	+6	9	+2	10	+2	25	+4	17	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		101		100	

3.11b - EU DECISION-MAKING AFTER ENLARGEMENT (% by demographics)

PRISE DE DÉCISIONS DE L'UE APRÈS L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should the European Union's decisions then be made... ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Après les élargissements prévus par l'Union européenne, le nombre d'États membres passera de 15 à plus de 25. A votre avis, les décisions de l'Union européenne devraient-elles alors être prises ... ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Unanimously by all member states	35	35	36	34	38	36	34
By a majority of the member states	48	51	44	47	47	49	47
Don't know	17	14	20	19	15	15	20
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 =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>A l'unanimité de tous les États membres</i>	40	34	34	35	36	40	34
<i>A la majorité des États membres</i>	48	57	52	45	42	41	46
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	12	9	14	19	22	19	20
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Unanimously by all member states	35	38	31	33	34	38	42
By a majority of the member states	41	45	59	51	57	43	38
Don't know	24	17	10	16	9	19	20
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.12a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel ...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé à propos de l'élargissement, c'est-à-dire l'entrée de nouveaux pays dans l'Union européenne. Vous sentez-vous ... ? (LIRE)

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very well informed	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Well informed	21	35	20	21	25	14	15	20	10
Not very well informed	41	49	45	45	46	49	43	42	36
Not at all well informed	33	10	27	26	21	34	40	33	47
Don't know	3	1	6	7	7	1	1	3	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très bien informé</i>	1	2	1	3	0	7	2	1	2
<i>Bien informé</i>	10	25	14	27	14	44	16	10	17
<i>Pas très bien informé</i>	55	46	54	40	40	36	54	33	44
<i>Pas bien informé du tout</i>	31	19	29	16	45	10	27	53	34
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3	8	2	15	1	3	1	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.12a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
SENTIMENT D'ÊTRE INFORMÉ SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union?
 Do you feel ...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé à propos de l'élargissement, c'est-à-dire l'entrée de nouveaux pays dans l'Union européenne. Vous sentez-vous ... ? (LIRE)

EB 55.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16023	7740	8284	2531	4563	3745	5183
Very well informed	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Well informed	17	21	12	13	15	18	18
Not very well informed	44	47	42	45	48	45	41
Not at all well informed	34	27	40	38	32	31	36
Don't know	4	3	4	3	3	4	5
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 =	1352	1370	1822	3589	1963	910	3499
Très bien informé	2	4	1	1	1	2	1
Bien informé	21	26	17	15	10	13	18
Pas très bien informé	48	49	49	43	37	43	42
Pas bien informé du tout	25	19	28	37	48	39	36
Ne sait pas	4	2	4	4	5	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF EU			
ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Should be open to all	Should be open to some	Should not be open to any additional countries
n =	4769	6314	3423	1515	3366	7039	2480
Very well informed	1	1	3	2	2	2	1
Well informed	11	16	26	16	18	21	14
Not very well informed	40	44	49	50	46	51	40
Not at all well informed	45	35	19	30	33	24	41
Don't know	4	4	3	2	2	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.1a - NEWS VIEWERSHIP ON THE TELEVISION (% by country)
AUDIENCE DES INFORMATIONS À LA TÉLÉVISION (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	60	70	69	68	67	65	72	62	67
Several times a week	22	20	23	22	21	22	20	20	20
Once or twice a week	8	7	5	5	5	8	5	11	9
Less often	6	3	3	3	5	4	2	4	4
Never	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tous les jours</i>	83	69	77	61	64	79	69	71	70
<i>Plusieurs fois par semaine</i>	13	19	16	25	27	13	20	16	19
<i>Une ou deux fois par semaine</i>	2	8	4	7	6	4	7	8	6
<i>Moins souvent</i>	1	3	1	5	2	2	4	3	3
<i>Jamais</i>	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.1b - NEWS READERSHIP OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS (% 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 WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	30	51	60	59	55	13	24	26	46
Several times a week	16	12	19	19	19	13	19	20	23
Once or twice a week	14	17	9	9	10	13	22	20	18
Less often	18	15	7	8	10	24	18	20	10
Never	19	6	4	4	5	37	17	15	4
Don't know	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tous les jours</i>	30	58	60	55	20	67	70	47	41
<i>Plusieurs fois par semaine</i>	23	14	15	21	11	14	15	16	19
<i>Une ou deux fois par semaine</i>	18	10	11	14	18	9	7	16	15
<i>Moins souvent</i>	16	11	7	7	21	7	7	10	13
<i>Jamais</i>	12	7	8	2	29	2	3	11	12
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.1c - 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 WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Every day	43	64	55	56	61	14	38	34	66
Several times a week	20	11	24	23	19	15	18	19	17
Once or twice a week	12	8	9	9	8	10	12	12	9
Less often	13	10	8	9	10	25	16	19	6
Never	10	6	4	4	3	36	15	16	2
Don't know	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tous les jours</i>	23	67	50	64	26	45	48	45	41
<i>Plusieurs fois par semaine</i>	15	14	17	22	16	16	19	17	19
<i>Une ou deux fois par semaine</i>	11	5	10	6	19	12	10	11	11
<i>Moins souvent</i>	25	7	12	6	26	19	18	12	16
<i>Jamais</i>	25	7	12	2	13	6	5	15	13
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2 - 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 a (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 (CHAINE TV PAYANTE)
[**TV payante**]
5. Une télévision équipée du télétexte [**Télétexte**]
6. Un Minitel ou 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

4.2 - 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 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. VCR	80	84	71	70	70	40	81	80	78
2. A fax	20	32	26	23	16	10	11	19	15
3. Satellite TV	5	34	40	41	46	5	16	16	20
4. Pay-TV	9	12	6	6	5	8	17	20	16
5. Teletext	76	92	80	79	79	16	72	25	64
6. Minitel	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	6
7. A computer	42	72	41	40	36	23	44	41	39
8. CD-ROM	29	57	31	30	23	12	27	28	23
9. A modem	22	56	21	20	16	8	20	20	21
10. Internet	26	62	26	25	20	16	22	23	28
11. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	6	1	7	7	6	47	10	12	11
12. Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Magnétoscope	76	80	77	70	48	73	81	89	76
2. Un fax	20	34	27	22	8	22	37	22	20
3. TV par satellite	14	20	6	56	11	15	30	33	24
4. TV payante	12	7	7	7	12	8	17	16	13
5. Télétexte	78	64	90	75	38	70	90	74	67
6. Minitel	2	3	1	5	1	1	3	2	4
7. Un ordinateur	42	52	73	47	27	56	69	52	45
8. CD-ROM	33	41	54	32	15	34	55	33	31
9. Un modem	26	33	47	23	11	28	54	33	25
10. Internet	29	35	59	30	15	47	63	40	30
11. Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANÉ)	8	8	2	7	35	9	2	4	9
12. Ne sait pas	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0

4.3 - ATTENTION TO NEWS (% by country)
ATTENTION ACCORDÉE AUX INFORMATIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

In general, do you pay attention to news about each of the following? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En général, quelle attention accordez-vous aux informations (aux nouvelles) sur les sujets suivants ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 55.1 Average score	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Politics	1,87	2,35	2,13	2,13	2,10	2,31	1,95	1,92	1,93
Social issues such as education, health care, poverty, etc.	2,37	2,63	2,17	2,20	2,30	2,81	2,52	2,58	2,42
The European Union	1,77	2,18	1,65	1,66	1,68	2,24	1,91	1,86	1,76
The economy	1,97	2,33	1,94	1,96	2,04	2,58	2,01	2,02	2,21
Sport	2,00	1,94	1,92	1,94	2,01	2,13	2,08	2,03	2,16
The environment	2,27	2,59	2,07	2,08	2,12	2,57	2,34	2,41	2,17
Foreign policy/ international affairs	1,74	2,19	1,93	1,92	1,89	2,33	1,82	1,81	1,78
Culture	2,05	2,18	1,82	1,84	1,89	2,34	2,34	2,28	2,03
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Moyenne</i>									
<i>La politique</i>	2,19	2,16	2,07	2,38	1,58	2,18	2,27	1,97	2,05
<i>Les problèmes sociaux tels que l'éducation, les soins de santé, la pauvreté, etc.</i>	2,75	2,52	2,46	2,57	2,47	2,63	2,54	2,36	2,47
<i>L'Union européenne</i>	2,17	2,12	1,79	2,18	1,75	2,12	2,05	1,70	1,86
<i>L'économie</i>	2,19	2,10	2,11	2,40	1,71	2,27	2,26	2,09	2,08
<i>Le sport</i>	2,14	2,09	2,04	2,29	2,00	2,31	2,01	2,00	2,04
<i>L'environnement</i>	2,61	2,51	2,34	2,57	2,18	2,48	2,35	2,28	2,34
<i>La politique étrangère/ les affaires internationales</i>	1,94	2,13	2,00	2,29	1,46	2,21	2,15	1,79	1,89
<i>La culture</i>	2,55	2,24	2,17	2,17	2,10	2,11	2,04	1,92	2,14

4.4a - ATTENTION TO NEWS ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 1999 (EB52) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

ATTENTION ACCORDÉE AUX INFORMATIONS SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 1999 (EB52) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

In general, do you pay attention to news about the European Union? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En général, quelle attention accordez-vous aux informations (aux nouvelles) sur l'Union européenne ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

1st column : EB 55.1 2nd column : % change from EB 52	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
A lot of attention	13	0	30	+5	11	-2	11	-1	12	+2	40	+13	18	+6	17	+5	14	0
A little attention	50	-3	58	0	42	+2	42	+1	43	+1	43	-7	55	-4	52	-4	47	+2
No attention at all	36	+3	12	-4	45	0	44	-1	43	-2	16	-6	27	-1	30	-1	38	-2
Don't know	1	0	0	-1	3	+2	3	+2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 55.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 52</i>																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
<i>Beaucoup d'attention</i>	32	+5	28	+6	13	+6	34	-5	11	+3	26	+7	23	+5	17	+3	19	+3
<i>Un peu d'attention</i>	52	-7	52	-1	52	-5	49	+3	52	+2	58	-6	59	-3	36	-1	47	-3
<i>Pas d'attention du tout</i>	15	+2	17	-5	34	-1	16	+2	36	-4	14	-2	18	-1	47	-1	32	-1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	+1	1	-1	2	+1	1	0	1	-1	2	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		100		101		101		100	

4.4b - ATTENTION TO NEWS ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
ATTENTION ACCORDÉE AUX INFORMATIONS SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In general, do you pay attention to news about the European Union? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Question FR :

En général, quelle attention accordez-vous aux informations (aux nouvelles) sur l'Union européenne ?
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE)

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
A lot of attention	19	24	14	15	17	22	20
A little attention	47	47	47	46	50	48	45
No attention at all	32	28	37	37	32	29	33
Don't know	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
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 =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
<i>Beaucoup d'attention</i>	29	26	19	15	13	14	21
<i>Un peu d'attention</i>	48	50	52	46	46	48	45
<i>Pas d'attention du tout</i>	22	23	28	38	40	37	33
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	1	2	2	0	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
A lot of attention	16	17	26	19	26	14	16
A little attention	45	46	52	49	54	46	42
No attention at all	37	35	21	30	20	39	41
Don't know	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.5 - 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, railway stations, post office [**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 associations**]
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 (SPONTANÉ)
16. Ne cherche jamais ce type d'information, pas intéressé (SPONTANÉ) [**Pas intéressé**]
17. Ne sait pas

**4.5 - 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 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Meetings	3	5	5	5	4	2	4	2	3
2. Discussions	21	37	22	22	23	31	14	27	10
3. Daily newspapers	41	46	60	59	55	21	33	34	42
4. Other press	20	24	20	20	22	15	10	16	14
5. TV	76	78	74	74	74	67	67	62	56
6. Radio	46	47	42	43	45	21	37	34	32
7. Internet	16	23	9	9	8	8	6	10	9
8. Printed materials	18	18	12	11	11	8	10	12	10
9. Notice boards	11	9	2	2	3	3	2	4	3
10. EU offices	3	4	2	2	1	3	1	2	3
11. Government	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
12. Unions & associations	5	7	3	3	2	3	1	3	1
13. Other associations	4	5	2	2	3	2	1	2	1
14. Parliamentarians	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
15. Other	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
16. Not interested	7	9	6	6	6	10	11	15	21
17. Don't know	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	2	5	3	8	1	1	5	2	3
2. Discussions	20	24	24	32	17	16	23	10	20
3. Journaux quotidiens	48	59	56	53	22	52	54	35	44
4. Autre presse	26	25	20	28	10	24	16	9	17
5. TV	74	76	69	67	76	67	57	53	67
6. Radio	17	57	33	42	19	27	34	23	32
7. Internet	12	18	16	11	5	22	29	14	11
8. Imprimés	11	19	12	11	4	18	22	9	11
9. Panneaux d'information	4	5	5	4	1	4	8	4	3
10. Bureaux de l'UE	2	6	4	4	1	5	6	1	2
11. Administrations	2	4	2	4	0	1	2	1	1
12. Syndicats & assoc.	2	6	4	5	1	5	5	1	3
13. Autres organisations	2	6	7	4	0	3	5	3	3
14. Parlementaires	1	4	1	2	0	1	3	3	1
15. Autres	0	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	1
16. Pas intéressé	6	4	11	7	12	6	12	16	10
17. Ne sait pas	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	2

4.6 - 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

4.6 - 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 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Short leaflet	19	21	15	16	19	12	15	24	
2. Brochure	24	20	21	21	22	25	28	20	
3. Book	7	6	4	4	4	17	12	10	
4. Video tape	9	3	5	5	5	4	10	6	
5. Internet	11	25	9	9	8	10	12	9	
6. CD-ROM	7	6	6	6	4	4	5	3	
7. Computer terminal	4	6	2	2	2	5	2	3	
8. Television	67	65	67	66	62	67	62	46	
9. Radio	31	39	32	32	30	21	29	28	
10. Daily newspapers	34	38	53	50	42	20	26	35	
11. Other press	14	16	14	14	16	9	13	10	
12. Does not want EU info*	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	9	
13. None of these ways*	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	
14. Don't know	2	13	6	6	7	0	1	7	
<i>*= Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée</i>	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Dépliant	21	23	26	24	6	27	36	17	18
2. Brochure	12	26	27	29	8	18	27	21	21
3. Livre	16	9	6	6	11	6	13	6	9
4. Cassette vidéo	12	8	8	6	5	4	10	6	8
5. Internet	14	19	26	12	9	22	27	14	12
6. CD-ROM	7	9	10	7	3	5	8	3	5
7. Terminal ordinateur	5	2	4	4	3	5	11	3	3
8. Télévision	62	59	69	49	74	63	59	51	62
9. Radio	15	38	30	35	18	23	33	25	27
10. Journaux quotidiens	35	41	51	40	16	43	54	28	36
11. Autre presse	13	11	18	17	5	9	13	6	12
12. Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE*	1	1	2	4	2	2	0	2	2
13. Sous aucune de ces formes*	1	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	1
14. Ne sait pas	3	3	2	2	6	4	1	10	5

4.7a - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Spring 2001 (EB55.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et le printemps 2001 (EB55.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 55.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 54.1

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	20 +5	10 +2	19 +10	19 +10	18 +7	25 +1	27 +8	23 +9	34 +10
Know a bit (3-5)	51 +2	54 +3	50 +5	52 +6	60 +10	53 +7	55 -7	61 +3	48 -1
Know quite a lot (6-8)	23 -11	32 -4	25 -15	23 -15	17 -17	20 -7	16 0	13 -12	16 -8
Know a great deal (9-10)	1 0	3 -1	2 -2	2 -2	1 -2	3 0	1 0	1 -1	1 -1
Don't know	5 +4	2 +2	4 +1	4 +2	4 +2	0 -1	2 0	2 0	1 -1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100	100

1ère colonne : EB 55.1

2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 54.1

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
En sait un peu (3-5)	50 -1	57 +5	49 +2	46 +5	49 -9	52 +2	59 +2	43 -4	52 +1
En sait assez (6-8)	20 -6	22 -8	27 -9	31 -9	10 -4	28 -4	22 -3	13 -5	19 -8
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	2 -1	3 -1	1 0	3 -3	1 0	1 -1	2 -1	1 -1	1 -2
Ne sait pas	4 0	2 0	1 0	9 +4	1 -1	3 +1	1 +1	2 0	3 +1
TOTAL	100	101	100	102	101	100	99	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.

4.7b - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
AUTO-ÉVALUATION DU NIVEAU DE CONNAISSANCE SUR L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16173	7810	8362	2555	4576	3816	5225
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	25	19	31	27	24	22	29
Know a bit (3-5)	52	52	52	52	53	52	50
Know quite a lot (6-8)	19	25	13	18	20	22	17
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Don't know	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
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 =	1374	1411	1840	3616	1992	864	3525
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	15	13	19	26	39	30	29
En sait un peu (3-5)	54	47	56	54	48	54	51
En sait assez (6-8)	27	34	22	16	10	13	16
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	3	4	1	1	0	1	1
Ne sait pas	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4788	6395	3404	1586	7697	2075	4756
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	37	24	13	21	15	28	29
Know a bit (3-5)	48	54	54	50	55	56	49
Know quite a lot (6-8)	11	18	29	23	26	13	18
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
Don't know	3	3	1	3	2	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.8 - AWARENESS OF EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% by country)

CONNAISSANCE DES INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ... ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES)

EB 55.1 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
	+	-	+	-	West		East		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
					+	-	+	-										
European Parliament	93	3	98	2	86	11	84	12	80	15	83	16	89	9	92	7	92	6
European Commission	85	7	93	6	70	24	70	24	69	24	71	27	78	19	81	17	85	12
Council of Ministers of the EU	66	27	81	18	54	34	54	35	55	36	69	28	70	26	67	31	64	29
Court of Justice of the European Communities	74	19	94	6	80	16	80	16	78	17	62	35	59	36	63	35	70	24
European Ombudsman	34	57	53	45	20	67	20	66	20	66	39	57	53	41	35	62	48	45
European Central Bank	61	32	83	16	82	13	82	13	81	14	55	42	68	27	64	35	82	14
European Court of Auditors	49	42	25	73	65	28	65	27	68	24	37	59	47	47	53	45	37	56
Committee of the Regions of the EU	23	67	33	65	31	55	32	54	36	53	32	64	34	60	23	72	32	59
Social and Economic Committee of the EU	24	62	46	51	38	47	40	46	46	44	41	55	38	55	33	62	38	52
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Parlement européen</i>	93	5	98	1	95	4	90	9	90	9	95	3	97	2	85	13	89	9
<i>Commission européenne</i>	75	21	94	4	84	14	84	13	80	19	93	4	87	12	75	23	77	20
<i>Conseil des Ministres de l'UE</i>	62	30	86	11	67	30	74	21	71	27	74	21	91	7	37	59	60	34
<i>Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes</i>	44	46	90	9	78	19	81	16	64	33	79	17	74	23	58	39	65	30
<i>Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman</i>	18	70	42	50	27	68	39	55	37	59	80	16	28	69	36	61	32	61
<i>Banque Centrale européenne</i>	65	27	87	12	81	16	78	19	75	23	89	8	78	21	58	39	70	26
<i>Cour des Comptes européenne</i>	40	50	76	21	50	45	69	28	62	35	31	63	24	72	15	81	46	49
<i>Comité des régions de l'UE</i>	22	66	43	52	10	82	42	49	50	47	37	57	27	69	14	83	26	66
<i>Comité Economique et Social de l'UE</i>	24	64	56	39	20	71	46	44	46	51	44	49	32	63	24	73	33	59

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 55.1 + : Important - : Not important	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	80	5	79	11	71	12	70	13	64	15	78	6	77	6	80	8	80	4
European Commission	77	5	76	9	61	12	61	12	61	13	70	8	69	7	75	8	78	2
Council of Ministers of the EU	62	11	64	16	50	17	51	17	53	16	68	8	65	9	60	16	67	5
Court of Justice of the European Communities	68	9	77	11	68	12	68	12	67	11	64	9	61	11	63	14	64	7
European Ombudsman	40	17	39	19	20	21	20	21	20	21	47	15	56	13	42	18	53	7
European Central Bank	61	9	69	12	73	8	73	8	73	7	59	9	67	8	65	11	73	5
European Court of Auditors	51	12	26	16	56	15	57	15	60	13	48	12	53	12	55	14	50	9
Committee of the Regions of the EU	33	16	27	16	31	20	31	21	33	23	45	13	45	14	35	19	43	9
Social and Economic Committee of the EU	38	13	39	15	37	17	38	17	44	17	51	12	49	12	42	17	46	9
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Parlement européen	85	5	88	4	84	7	69	14	77	3	75	11	81	9	59	12	75	9
Commission européenne	74	6	85	5	77	6	70	12	73	3	72	11	74	9	50	13	67	9
Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	61	10	79	7	69	8	58	17	66	4	56	19	75	11	32	18	55	14
Cour de Justice des Communautés	56	10	83	5	74	8	65	15	63	4	69	12	71	11	45	14	61	11
Médiateur européen/Ombudsman	29	14	47	13	35	23	34	25	46	6	72	10	29	27	28	18	34	18
Banque Centrale européenne	67	7	80	6	76	6	69	10	69	3	72	11	69	12	41	15	64	9
Cour des Comptes européenne	46	12	72	8	61	9	57	17	62	4	44	20	37	19	20	19	48	14
Comité des régions de l'UE	33	13	51	14	23	17	37	20	54	5	39	22	27	25	19	20	32	18
Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	37	12	61	11	33	14	42	18	52	5	48	18	43	17	24	18	38	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).

4.10a - INTEREST IN TAKING PART IN A DIALOGUE ON EUROPE (% by country)
INTERÊT DE PRENDRE PART À UNE CONVERSATION SUR L'EUROPE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Personally, would you be interested in taking part in these discussions, or not?

Question FR :

Personnellement, cela vous intéresserait-il de participer à ces discussions ?

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Yes	21	36	19	22	50	25	32	17	
No	73	58	65	63	46	68	62	70	
Don't know	6	6	16	16	4	7	6	13	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Oui</i>	30	27	26	26	30	20	33	21	26
<i>Non</i>	48	63	66	59	61	76	60	70	62
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	22	10	9	16	9	4	7	9	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.10b - INTEREST IN TAKING PART IN A DIALOGUE ON EUROPE (% by demographics)
INTERÊT DE PRENDRE PART À UNE CONVERSATION SUR L'EUROPE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Personally, would you be interested in taking part in these discussions, or not?

Question FR :

Personnellement, cela vous intéresserait-il de participer à ces discussions ?

EB 55.0	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16023	7740	8284	2531	4563	3745	5183
Yes	26	29	23	29	29	29	20
No	62	59	65	60	59	58	70
Don't know	12	11	12	12	12	13	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1352	1370	1822	3589	1963	910	3499
<i>Oui</i>	30	36	30	24	19	26	20
<i>Non</i>	58	51	56	64	70	62	71
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	12	12	14	12	12	12	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				VIEWS ON THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AVIS SUR L'AVENIR DE L'EUROPE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	Interesting	Not interesting	Don't know
n =	4769	6314	3423	1515	7077	6692	2254
Yes	18	24	37	34	57	0	6
No	73	63	52	53	34	95	56
Don't know	10	13	11	13	9	5	38
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.11a - REASONS FOR TAKING PART IN A DIALOGUE ON EUROPE - Question text
RAISONS DE PRENDRE PART À UNE CONVERSATION SUR L'EUROPE - Texte de la question

Question EN :

For which reasons ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) -

Results on next page

Question FR :

Pour quelles raisons ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) -

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. To express my views on the way Europe is being shaped [**Shape of Europe**]
2. To exchange my views with (NATIONALITY) politicians [**National politicians**]
3. To exchange my views with politicians from other European Union countries
[**European politicians**]
4. To exchange my views with European Union politicians such as European Commissioners, members of the European Parliament, etc [**European Commissioners**]
5. To exchange my views with other people living in (OUR COUNTRY) [**National people**]
6. To exchange my views with people living in other European Union countries
[**European people**]
7. Because I am interested in European Union matters [**Interest**]
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
9. No particular reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
10. Don't know

Français

1. Pour donner mon avis sur la façon dont l'Europe se construit [**Construction de l'Europe**]
2. Pour échanger mes opinions avec des hommes politiques (NATIONALITÉ)
[**Politiciens nationaux**]
3. Pour échanger mes opinions avec des hommes politiques d'autres pays de l'Union européenne [**Politiciens européens**]
4. Pour échanger mes opinions avec des hommes politiques de l'Union européenne tels que les Commissaires européens, les membres du Parlement européen, etc
[**Commissionnaires européens**]
5. Pour échanger mes opinions avec d'autres personnes vivant en (NOTRE PAYS)
[**Citoyens nationaux**]
6. Pour échanger mes opinions avec des personnes vivant dans d'autres pays de l'Union européenne [**Citoyens européens**]
7. Parce que les affaires européennes m'intéressent [**Intérêt**]
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
9. Aucune raison particulière (SPONTANÉ)
10. Ne sait pas

4.11a - REASONS FOR TAKING PART IN A DIALOGUE ON EUROPE - Results in % by country
 (Full question text on previous page)
RAISONS DE PRENDRE PART À UNE CONVERSATION SUR L'EUROPE - Résultats en %
 par pays
 (Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Shape of Europe	53	63	35	36	39	57	67	46	49
2. National politicians	46	48	44	44	44	32	28	32	25
3. European politicians	28	26	31	31	31	25	22	29	21
4. European Commissioners	27	27	25	23	18	18	20	28	29
5. National people	50	52	53	51	44	42	40	43	39
6. European people	37	50	49	44	28	31	30	41	39
7. Interest	43	54	46	43	33	28	25	39	33
8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4	3	9	9	7	2	3	1	1
9. No particular reasons (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
10. Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Construction de l'Europe	38	45	53	55	52	51	53	55	48
2. Politiciens nationaux	30	47	27	45	31	50	48	37	35
3. Politiciens européens	22	30	17	32	22	27	35	20	25
4. Commissionnaires européens	19	25	19	29	10	35	39	16	22
5. Citoyens nationaux	29	45	50	57	38	47	52	50	43
6. Citoyens européens	31	27	37	45	17	44	55	34	37
7. Intérêt	28	42	46	50	21	50	43	35	36
8. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	2	0	5	0	4	1	3	2	3
9. Aucune raison particulière (SPONTANÉ)	2	4	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
10. Ne sait pas	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

4.11b - REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PART IN A DIALOGUE ON EUROPE - Question text
RAISONS DE NE PAS PRENDRE PART À UNE CONVERSATION SUR L'EUROPE -
Texte de la question

Question EN :

For which reasons ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) -

Results on next page

Question FR :

Pour quelles raisons ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) -

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. I do not know enough about the European Union [**Don't know enough on EU**]
2. I am too busy [**Too busy**]
3. I am not interested in European matters [**European matters**]
4. I am not interested in politics [**Politics**]
5. It would be a waste of time [**Waste of time**]
6. My views would not be taken into account anyway [**Views**]
7. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
8. No particular reasons (SPONTANEOUS)
9. Don't know

Français

1. Je n'en sais pas assez sur l'Union européenne [**N'en sait pas assez sur l'UE**]
2. Je suis trop occupé(e) [**Trop occupé(e)**]
3. Les affaires européennes ne m'intéressent pas [**Affaires européennes**]
4. La politique en général ne m'intéresse pas [**Politique**]
5. Ce serait une perte de temps [**Perte de temps**]
6. De toute façon, mon opinion ne serait pas prise en compte [**Opinion**]
7. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
8. Aucune raison particulière (SPONTANÉ)
9. Ne sait pas

4.11b - REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PART IN A DIALOGUE ON EUROPE - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

RAISONS DE NE PAS PRENDRE PART À UNE CONVERSATION SUR L'EUROPE -

Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.0	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Don't know enough on EU	36	49	30	29	26	53	54	37	46
2. Too busy	19	23	16	16	16	16	19	19	15
3. European matters	17	10	17	17	18	3	13	18	14
4. Politics	32	25	29	28	27	11	27	27	24
5. Waste of time	15	14	20	20	20	14	12	17	11
6. Views	33	20	38	39	43	28	17	39	18
7. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4	10	6	6	4	4	4	3	4
8. No particular reasons (SPONTANEOUS)	5	2	4	4	5	3	3	5	8
9. Don't know	4	8	6	5	4	5	3	4	3
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. N'en sait pas assez sur l'UE	37	43	45	31	53	33	58	47	41
2. Trop occupé(e)	18	22	20	19	17	12	20	20	18
3. Affaires européennes	6	13	10	12	10	13	14	17	14
4. Politique	24	23	30	29	21	41	35	26	27
5. Perte de temps	14	14	12	18	19	13	12	19	17
6. Opinion	25	24	25	41	13	28	26	21	29
7. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	3	3	9	2	3	3	5	5	5
8. Aucune raison particulière (SPONTANÉ)	5	6	5	3	4	2	1	4	4
9. Ne sait pas	5	6	4	8	8	10	8	4	5

5.1 - LANGUAGES SPOKEN APART FROM MOTHER TONGUE (% by country)
LANGUES PARLÉES HORMIS LA LANGUE MATERNELLE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Which languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, apart from your mother tongue?(DO NOT PROBE - DO NOT READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

Quelles sont les langues que vous parlez suffisamment bien pour participer à une conversation, exception faite de votre langue maternelle ? (NE PAS SUGGÉRER - NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES)

EB55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Danish	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
German	16	48	3	2	0	5	1	7	
French	32	8	14	12	4	4	7	4	
Italian	4	1	3	2	1	3	1	5	
Dutch	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
English	37	79	48	44	31	36	18	32	
Spanish	4	3	3	3	1	1	9	10	
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Swedish	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finnish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arabic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	2	4	6	7	12	4	9	4	
Don't know	39	15	43	47	61	56	68	53	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Danois</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
<i>Allemand</i>	3	81	57	3	3	12	22	6	8
<i>Français</i>	18	85	12	9	16	1	7	11	11
<i>Italien</i>	1	10	2	7	1	1	1	2	2
<i>Néerlandais</i>	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Anglais</i>	28	46	75	55	22	50	76	3	32
<i>Espagnol</i>	3	5	4	3	5	1	3	3	5
<i>Portuguais</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Grec</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Suédois</i>	0	0	1	0	0	31	4	1	1
<i>Finnois</i>	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0
<i>Arabe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chinois</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Autre</i>	3	13	5	3	0	3	3	6	5
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	54	3	13	39	67	42	19	73	53

5.2 - TWO MOST USEFUL LANGUAGES APART FROM MOTHER TONGUE (% by country)
LES DEUX LANGUES LES PLUS UTILES HORMIS LA LANGUE MATERNELLE (% par pays)

Question EN :

In your opinion, which two languages do you think are the most useful to know, apart from your mother tongue? (DO NOT PROBE - DO NOT READ OUT - MAXIMUM 2 ANSWERS)

Question FR :

A votre avis, quelles sont les deux langues qu'il est le plus utile de connaître à l'exception de votre langue maternelle ? (NE PAS SUGGÉRER - NE PAS LIRE - DEUX RÉPONSES MAXIMUM)

EB55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Danish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
German	12	53	1	1	48	21	28	47	
French	40	18	39	38	25	51	2	62	
Italian	1	1	3	3	7	3	4	7	
Dutch	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
English	80	93	72	72	88	90	84	3	
Spanish	12	21	14	14	3	1	39	18	
Portuguese	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Swedish	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finnish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arabic	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Chinese	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Other	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	
Don't know	7	2	22	23	4	6	8	21	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Danois</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Allemand</i>	25	35	36	2	7	29	40	40	23
<i>Français</i>	36	71	21	46	56	16	18	64	37
<i>Italien</i>	0	2	1	11	2	0	0	5	3
<i>Néerlandais</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Anglais</i>	88	51	90	86	77	76	85	2	69
<i>Espagnol</i>	14	8	31	13	14	4	24	29	19
<i>Portuguais</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Grec</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Suédois</i>	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	0	0
<i>Finnois</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
<i>Arabe</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Chinois</i>	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	3	1
<i>Autre</i>	1	2	1	3	0	10	2	6	2
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	8	5	3	7	13	9	8	19	13

6.1 - THE MEANING OF EUROPE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (% by country)
LA SIGNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE POUR LES JEUNES (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

1. A way to create a better future for young people [**Better future**]
2. A European government
3. The ability to go wherever I want in the European Union [**Freedom**]
4. Guaranteed lasting peace in the European Union [**Peace**]
5. A means of improving the economic situation in the European Union [**Economic situation**]
6. A way to create jobs [**Jobs**]
7. A way to protect the rights of citizens [**Citizens' rights**]
8. A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money [**Bureaucracy**]
9. Just a dream, a utopian idea [**Dream**]
10. The risk of losing our cultural diversity [**Loss of cultural diversity**]
11. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
12. Don't know

Français

1. Une façon de créer un meilleur futur pour les jeunes [**Meilleur futur**]
2. Un gouvernement européen
3. La possibilité d'aller où je veux dans l'Union européenne [**Liberté**]
4. Une garantie de paix durable dans l'Union européenne [**Paix**]
5. Un moyen pour améliorer la situation économique dans l'Union européenne [**Situation économique**]
6. Une façon de créer des emplois [**Emplois**]
7. Une façon de protéger les droits des citoyens [**Droits de citoyens**]
8. Beaucoup de bureaucratie, une perte de temps et d'argent [**Bureaucratie**]
9. Juste un rêve, une utopie [**Rêve**]
10. Le risque de perdre notre diversité culturelle [**Perte diversité culturelle**]
11. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
12. Ne sait pas

6.1 - THE MEANING OF EUROPE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

LA SIGNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE POUR LES JEUNES - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Better future	26	30	28	30	37	24	32	34	
2. European government	38	31	30	28	23	41	33	27	
3. Freedom	38	29	51	52	29	39	54	38	
4. Peace	28	36	24	25	20	19	35	9	
5. Economic situation	37	38	33	31	29	31	32	23	
6. Jobs	20	24	26	27	25	18	31	26	
7. Citizens' rights	22	16	12	12	16	15	20	14	
8. Bureaucracy	11	16	17	17	7	12	10	6	
9. Dream	7	6	6	7	7	5	5	2	
10. Loss of cultural diversity	9	18	9	10	24	9	14	8	
11. Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	
12. Don't know	4	3	8	8	2	3	3	11	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Meilleur futur	45	32	19	39	35	22	22	8	28
2. Gouvernement européen	27	33	50	26	28	33	30	26	31
3. Liberté	26	41	46	50	32	49	45	18	39
4. Paix	20	35	35	19	23	15	22	10	23
5. Situation économique	38	40	50	30	34	24	23	17	31
6. Emplois	26	29	18	29	21	27	30	20	24
7. Droits des citoyens	13	27	30	14	17	8	11	16	16
8. Bureaucratie	5	9	16	18	8	22	34	9	12
9. Rêve	3	3	5	7	2	6	12	5	5
10. Perte diversité culturelle	7	7	14	16	7	19	13	10	11
11. Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	3	2	1	1	0	4	1	2
12. Ne sait pas	2	5	3	3	3	2	3	30	8

**6.2 - MEANING OF "BEING A CITIZEN OF EUROPE" (% by country)
SIGNIFICATION DE "ÊTRE UN CITOYEN DE L'EUROPE" (% par pays)**

Question EN :

Which of the following, do you think "being a citizen of the European Union" means ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

D'après vous, que signifie "être citoyen de l'Union européenne", dans la liste suivante ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES)

English

1. The right to move permanently to any country in the European Union [**Right to move**]
2. The right to work in any country in the European Union [**Right to work**]
3. The right to vote in local elections in the member state in which you reside [**Local elections**]
4. The right to vote in national elections in the member state in which you reside [**National elections**]
5. The right to vote in European Parliament elections in the member state in which you reside [**EP elections**]
6. Access to healthcare and social welfare anywhere in the European Union [**Healthcare**]
7. Being able to study in any European Union country [**Studies**]
8. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)
9. Don't know

Français

1. Avoir le droit de s'installer de manière permanente n'importe où dans l'Union européenne [**Droit de s'installer**]
2. Avoir le droit de travailler n'importe où dans l'Union européenne [**Droit de travailler**]
3. Avoir le droit de voter aux élections locales dans le pays membre où vous résidez [**Élections locales**]
4. Avoir le droit de voter aux élections nationales dans le pays membre où vous résidez [**Élections nationales**]
5. Avoir le droit de voter aux élections pour le Parlement européen dans le pays membre où vous résidez [**Élections pour le PE**]
6. Avoir accès aux services de santé et à la protection sociale partout dans l'Union européenne [**Services de santé**]
7. Pouvoir étudier dans n'importe quel pays de l'Union européenne [**Études**]
8. Rien de tout cela (SPONTANÉ)
9. Ne sait pas

6.2 - MEANING OF "BEING A CITIZEN OF EUROPE" - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

SIGNIFICATION DE "ÊTRE UN CITOYEN DE L'EUROPE" - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Right to move	49	45	57	58	41	55	60	58	
2. Right to work	49	62	61	61	51	57	64	63	
3. Local elections	25	24	25	24	17	12	27	18	
4. National elections	20	22	20	19	18	14	16	13	
5. EP elections	26	28	28	27	22	16	19	19	
6. Healthcare	37	43	29	31	30	28	31	30	
7. Studies	41	58	45	45	44	37	50	39	
8. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	
9. Don't know	7	6	15	14	2	6	4	7	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. <i>Droit de s'installer</i>	45	57	57	55	46	53	53	33	51
2. <i>Droit de travailler</i>	57	54	58	64	54	75	70	45	57
3. <i>Élections locales</i>	16	28	35	21	14	22	23	19	21
4. <i>Élections nationales</i>	12	24	38	21	11	21	23	16	17
5. <i>Élections pour le PE</i>	22	31	42	21	14	24	30	17	22
6. <i>Service de santé</i>	36	38	45	29	33	33	37	26	32
7. <i>Etudes</i>	41	47	59	45	35	62	65	24	42
8. <i>Rien de tout cela</i> (SPONTANÉ)	4	7	3	4	4	1	0	2	3
9. <i>Ne sait pas</i>	8	10	6	8	5	4	8	24	10

6.3 - REGARD FOR PROFESSIONS (% by country)
ESTIME POUR LES PROFESSIONS (% par pays)

Question EN :

For which one of the following professions do you have the highest regard? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

Parmi les professions suivantes quelles sont celles pour lesquelles vous avez le plus d'estime ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLE)

English

1. Judges
2. Medical doctors
3. The legal profession
4. Politicians
5. Scientists
6. Businessmen/women
7. Journalists
8. Artists
9. Engineers
10. Sportsmen/women
11. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
12. Don't know

Français

1. *Les juges*
2. *Les médecins*
3. *Les avocats*
4. *Les hommes politiques*
5. *Les scientifiques*
6. *Les hommes / femmes d'affaires*
7. *Les journalistes*
8. *Les artistes*
9. *Les ingénieurs*
10. *Les sportifs*
11. *Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANÉ)*
12. *Ne sait pas*

6.3 - REGARD OF PROFESSIONS - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

ESTIME POUR LES PROFESSIONS - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 55.2	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Judges	21	42	37	36	26	21	20	24	
2. Medical doctors	74	59	62	64	68	68	80	70	
3. The legal profession	17	21	22	21	18	15	15	16	
4. Politicians	9	13	8	8	6	6	3	6	
5. Scientists	49	50	42	43	53	47	48	23	
6. Businessmen/women	18	12	9	9	15	16	11	18	
7. Journalists	20	9	9	9	24	27	18	14	
8. Artists	32	19	16	16	32	26	30	13	
9. Engineers	32	29	27	27	25	32	34	24	
10. Sportsmen/women	31	15	15	17	49	33	26	35	
11. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5	8	9	9	7	8	6	6	
12. Don't know	3	3	3	4	0	4	2	6	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Les juges	23	33	39	29	30	26	37	27	28
2. Les médecins	67	79	72	65	77	76	74	78	71
3. Les avocats	13	20	25	16	16	14	20	23	18
4. Les hommes politiques	5	17	15	9	6	7	10	6	7
5. Les scientifiques	46	50	50	36	35	44	55	41	45
6. Les hommes / femmes d'affaires	18	17	14	16	16	19	11	15	14
7. Les journalistes	12	27	16	8	26	10	9	5	14
8. Les artistes	30	26	30	14	25	26	18	15	23
9. Les ingénieurs	27	32	29	17	26	28	25	36	30
10. Les sportifs	19	23	28	23	22	17	13	23	23
11. Rien de tout cela (SPONTANÉ)	7	4	8	9	5	4	7	5	7
12. Ne sait pas	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3

6.4 - TRUST TO CONTROL THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION (% by country)
CONFIANCE POUR CONTROLER LES EFFETS DE LA MONDIALISATION (% par pays)

Question EN :

From the following list, who do you trust most to get the effects of globalisation under control?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Question FR :

Dans la liste suivante, à qui faites-vous le plus confiance pour contrôler les effets de la mondialisation ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLE)

English

1. The (NATIONALITY) government
2. The European Union
3. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as (INT.: CHOOSE TWO NGOs PARTICULARLY ACTIVE AND KNOWN IN THE COUNTRY)
4. Ecological movements
5. Trade unions
6. Consumer rights associations
7. Multinational companies
8. The World Trade Organisation
9. Churches
10. The United Nations
11. The World Bank
12. The International Monetary Fund
13. The United States' government
14. Citizens themselves
15. Others (SPONTANEOUS)
16. No one (SPONTANEOUS)
17. Don't know

Français

1. Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)
2. L'Union européenne
3. Les Organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG) telles que (ENQ. : CHOISIR DEUX ONG PARTICULIEREMENT ACTIVES ET CONNUES DANS LE PAYS)
4. Les mouvements écologistes
5. Les syndicats
6. Les associations de défense des consommateurs
7. Les multinationales
8. L'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce
9. Les Eglises
10. Les Nations Unies
11. La Banque Mondiale
12. Le Fonds Monétaire International
13. Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis
14. Les citoyens eux-mêmes
15. Autre (SPONTANÉ)
16. Personne (SPONTANÉ)
17. Ne sait pas

6.4 - TRUST TO CONTROL THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

CONFIANCE POUR CONTROLER LES EFFETS DE LA MONDIALISATION -

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

EB 55.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. The (NATIONALITY) government	28	27	28	27	23	32	33	30	27
2. The European Union	43	45	39	39	36	39	45	29	38
3. Non-governmental organisations	15	13	10	10	7	18	17	15	11
4. Ecological movements	24	23	10	10	7	14	14	23	12
5. Trade unions	13	8	8	8	6	7	9	12	6
6. Consumer rights associations	25	15	18	18	15	15	15	33	12
7. Multinational companies	2	14	10	9	8	3	4	3	4
8. The World Trade Organisation	20	27	22	22	22	6	8	12	15
9. Churches	5	4	6	6	3	13	4	4	3
10. The United Nations	17	22	19	19	18	11	13	8	12
11. The World Bank	14	27	20	20	20	5	7	6	7
12. The International Monetary Fund	11	20	13	13	14	7	8	5	4
13. The United States' government	2	17	9	8	6	2	3	2	5
14. Citizens themselves	33	30	18	17	14	29	15	35	13
15. Others (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
16. None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	6	5	10	10	12	10	7	10	3
12. Don't know	10	8	15	16	18	7	13	8	23
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	14	37	23	28	30	21	14	22	25
2. L'Union européenne	41	47	50	31	32	38	47	18	36
3. Les Organisations non-gouvernementales	17	15	7	14	7	16	10	21	15
4. Les mouvements écologistes	23	21	12	10	7	12	17	13	16
5. Les syndicats	8	15	9	6	4	7	6	6	8
6. Les associations de défense des consommateurs	29	17	15	14	13	8	7	12	20
7. Les multinationales	4	4	14	10	3	15	32	3	6
8. L'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce	12	13	38	16	6	23	37	14	16
9. Les Eglises	8	5	1	5	4	6	4	5	5
10. Les Nations Unies	13	18	29	14	11	29	29	18	16
11. La Banque Mondiale	7	13	29	13	6	24	42	6	12
12. Le Fonds Monétaire International	7	9	24	9	4	16	26	6	9
13. Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis	3	7	11	6	3	9	21	4	5
14. Les citoyens eux-mêmes	23	18	24	16	12	21	18	20	22
15. Autre (SPONTANÉ]	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Personne (SPONTANÉ)	8	6	3	11	7	8	3	7	8
17. Ne sait pas	12	17	14	16	25	16	15	27	15

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
FICHES TECHNIQUES
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATIONEN

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

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

The European Opinion Research Group EEIG
P.a. INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SANV
Christine KOTARAKOS
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
B -1150 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Tel. +32/2/775.01.12 - Fax. +32/2/761.02.75
E-mail : christine.kotarakos@eorg.be

Country - Pays Land	Company – Société Institut	Contact - Ansprechpartner	Telephone Téléphone - Telefon	Fax
Belgique	INRA BELGIUM 430, Avenue Louise B - 1050 Bruxelles	Eléonore SNOY	+32/2/648.80.10	+32/2/648.34.08
Danmark	GFK DANMARK Sylows Allé 1 DK - 2000 Frederiksberg	Erik CHRISTIANSEN	+45/38/32.20.00	+45/38/32.20.01
Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND Papenkamp, 2-6 D - 23879 Mölln	Christian HOLST	+49/4542/80.10	+49/4542/801.201
Ellas	MARKET ANALYSIS 190 Hymettus Street GR - 116 36 Athens	Spyros E. CAMILERIS	+30/1/75.64.688	+30/1/70.19.355
España	INRA ESPAÑA C/ Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E - 28015 Madrid	Victoria MIQUEL	+34/91/594.47.93	+34/91/594.52.23
France	CSA-TMO 22, rue du 4 Septembre F - 75002 Paris	Isabelle CREBASSA	+33/1/44.94.40.00	+33/1/44..94.40.01
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research 49, St. Stephen's Green IRL - Dublin 2	Roger JUPP	+353/1/661.34.83	+353/1/661.34.79
Italia	INRA DEMOSKOPEA Via Salaria 290/Via Rubicone 41 I - 00199 Roma	Maria-Adelaide SANTILLI	+39/06/85.37.521	+39/06/85.35.01.75
Luxembourg	ILReS 46, Rue du Cimetière L - 1338 Luxembourg	Charles MARGUE	+352/49.9291	+352/49.92.95.555
Nederland	INTOMART Noordse Bosje 13-15 NL - 1201 DA Hilversum	André KOKS	+31/35/625.84.11	+31/35/624.65.32
Österreich	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 A - 4020 Linz	Jitka NEUMANN	+43/732/69.010	+43/732.69.014
Portugal	METRIS Av. Engº Arantes e Oliveira, 3 - 2º P - 1900 Lisboa	Mafalda BRASIL	+351/21/846.12.02	+351/21/846.12.03
Suomi	MDC Marketing Research, Ltd. Itätuulenkuja 10 FIN - 02100 Espoo	Rosa TURUNEN	+358/9/613.500	+358/9/613.50.423
Sverige	GfK SVERIGE S:t Lars väg 46 S - 221 00 LUND	Rikard EKDAHL	+46/46/18.16.00	+46/46/18.16.11
United Kingdom	INRA UK Monarch House, Victoria Road UK - LONDON W3 6RZ	Sebastien JANINI	+44/208/993.22.20	+44/208/993.11.14

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-Ardenne
Corse
Franche-Comté
Haute Normandie
Ile de France
Languedoc-Roussillon
Limousin
Lorraine
Midi-Pyrénées
Nord/Pas-de-Calais
Pays de la Loire
Picardie
Poitou-Charentes
Provence-Alpes- Côte d'Azur
Rhône-Alpes

IRELAND

Connaught/Ulster
Dublin
Munster
Rest of Leinster

ITALIA

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

Veneto

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

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

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

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

SVERIGE

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

UNITED KINGDOM

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

NORTHERN IRELAND

C3. Sample Specifications

Between April 12 and May 23 2001, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 55.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 55.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1047	12/04 – 07/05	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1002	15/04 – 17/05	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1051	12/04 – 09/05	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1035	12/04 – 11/05	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1005	16/04 – 13/05	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	17/04 – 12/05	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1004	12/04 – 23/05	46,945
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	970	14/04 – 11/05	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopoea	996	16/04 – 11/05	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	609	12/04 – 18/05	364
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1040	15/04 – 23/05	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1035	12/04 – 04/05	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	13/04 – 14/05	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1022	18/04 – 22/05	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	12/04 – 22/05	7,183
Great Britain	INRA UK	1031	17/04 – 11/05	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	21/04 – 04/05	1,273
Total number of interviews		16173		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook (data for 1997). The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

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

C3. Spécifications de l'échantillon

Entre le 12 avril et le 23 mai 2001, the European Opinion Research Group, un consortium d'agences d'étude de marché et d'opinion publique, constitué d'INRA (EUROPE) et de GfK Worldwide, a réalisé la vague 55.1 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE, Direction générale Presse et communication, Secteur Opinion publique.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 55.1 couvre la population - ayant la nationalité d'un des pays membres de l'Union européenne -, de 15 ans et plus, résident dans chaque Etat membre de l'Union européenne. Le principe d'échantillonnage appliqué dans tous les Etats membres est une sélection aléatoire (probabiliste) à phases multiples. Dans chaque pays EU, divers points de chute ont été tirés avec une probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population (afin de couvrir la totalité du pays) et à la densité de la population.

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

Pays	Instituts	N° Interviews	Dates De Terrain	Population 15+ (X 000)
Belgique	INRA BELGIUM	1047	12/04 – 07/05	8,326
Danemark	GfK DANMARK	1002	15/04 – 17/05	4,338
Allemagne(Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1051	12/04 – 09/05	13,028
Allemagne(Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1035	12/04 – 11/05	55,782
Grèce	MARKET ANALYSIS	1005	16/04 – 13/05	8,793
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	17/04 – 12/05	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1004	12/04 – 23/05	46,945
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	970	14/04 – 11/05	2,980
Italie	INRA Demoskoepa	996	16/04 – 11/05	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	609	12/04 – 18/05	364
Pays-Bas	INTOMART	1040	15/04 – 23/05	12,705
Autriche	SPECTRA	1035	12/04 – 04/05	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	13/04 – 14/05	8,217
Finlande	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1022	18/04 – 22/05	4,165
Suède	GfK SVERIGE	1000	12/04 – 22/05	7,183
Grande-Bretagne	INRA UK	1031	17/04 – 11/05	46,077
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	21/04 – 04/05	1,273
Nombre total d'interviews		16173		

Dans chaque pays, l'échantillon a été comparé à l'univers. La description de l'univers se base sur les données de population EUROSTAT. Pour tous les Etats membres EU, une procédure de pondération nationale a été réalisée (utilisant des pondérations marginales et croisées), sur base de cette description de l'univers. Dans tous les pays, au moins le sexe, l'âge, les régions NUTS II et la taille de l'agglomération ont été introduits dans la procédure d'itération. Pour la pondération internationale (i.e. les moyennes EU), INRA (EUROPE) recourt aux chiffres officiels de population, publiés par EUROSTAT dans l'Annuaire des Statistiques Régionales (données de 1997 ou 1996). Les chiffres complets de la population, introduits dans cette procédure de post-pondération, sont indiqués ci-dessus.

Les résultats des études EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés et sont présentés sous forme de tableaux, de fichiers de données et d'analyses. Pour chaque question, un tableau de résultats est fourni, accompagné de la question complète en anglais et en français. Ces résultats sont exprimés en pourcentage calculé sur la base totale. Les résultats des enquêtes EUROBAROMETRE sont analysés par la Direction générale Presse et communication de la Commission européenne, Secteur Opinion publique, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles. Les résultats sont publiés régulièrement sur le site Internet de la CE:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/epo>. Tous les fichiers de données de l'EUROBAROMETRE sont déposés au Zentralarchiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), disponibles via la banque de données CESSDA <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. Ils sont à la disposition de tous les instituts membres du "European Consortium for Political Research" (Essex), du "Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research" (Michigan) et de toute personne intéressée par la recherche en sciences sociales.

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

Pourcentages observés	10% ou 90%	20% ou 80%	30% ou 70%	40% ou 60%	50%
Limites de confiance	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

C3. Stichprobenspezifikationen

Die European Opinion Research Group, ein Konsortium von Markt- und Meinungsforschungsunternehmen bestehend aus INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide, führte zwischen dem 12. April und 23. Mai 2001 im Auftrag der Europäischen Kommission, Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen, die Welle 55.1 des Standard-Eurobarometer durch."

Im Rahmen des Eurobarometers 55.1 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	1047	12/04 – 07/05	8,326
Dänemark	GfK DANMARK	1002	15/04 – 17/05	4,338
Ost-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1051	12/04 – 09/05	13,028
West-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1035	12/04 – 11/05	55,782
Griechenland	MARKET ANALYSIS	1005	16/04 – 13/05	8,793
Spanien	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	17/04 – 12/05	33,024
Frankreich	CSA-TMO	1004	12/04 – 23/05	46,945
Irland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	970	14/04 – 11/05	2,980
Italien	INRA Demoskopea	996	16/04 – 11/05	49,017
Luxemburg	ILRes	609	12/04 – 18/05	364
Niederlande	INTOMART	1040	15/04 – 23/05	12,705
Österreich	SPECTRA	1035	12/04 – 04/05	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	13/04 – 14/05	8,217
Finnland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1022	18/04 – 22/05	4,165
Schweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	12/04 – 22/05	7,183
Großbritannien	INRA UK	1031	17/04 – 11/05	46,077
Nordirland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	21/04 – 04/05	1,273
Gesamtzahl		16173		

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

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

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

Stichprobenanteil	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Konfidenzintervall	± 1,9%	± 2,5%	± 2,7%	± 3,0%	± 3,1%

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

C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

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

C.4.2 Age bands

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

(1) Aged 15 - 24	16 %
(2) Aged 25 - 39	28 %
(3) Aged 40 - 54	24 %
(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	30 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	40 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	21 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	10 %

C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

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

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self - employed

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

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(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)	6 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	9 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	3 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	6 %
(12) Supervisor	1 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	10 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	5 %

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	12 %
(16) Student	10 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	5 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	22 %

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

(1) Self employed = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	9 %
(2) Managers = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	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	22 %
(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	5 %
(7) Retired = Retired + unable to work through illness	22 %
(8) Still studying = Student	10 %

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

C.4.5 Opinion leadership Index

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

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

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

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++ high	35 %
(2) +	41 %
(3) -	16 %
(4) -- low	8 %

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	40 %
(2) ++	33 %
(3) --	22 %
(4) --- low	4 %

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	43 %
(2)	codes 4-7	50 %
(3)	codes 8-10	5 %

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	28 %
(3) 40 – 54 ans	24 %
(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	30 %
(2) répondants qui ont quitté l'école entre 16 et 19 ans	40 %
(3) répondants qui ont continué l'école jusqu'à 20 ans ou plus	21 %
(4) répondants qui étudient encore	10 %

C.4.4 Echelle de l'activité économique principale

L'échelle de l'activité économique principale correspond aux réponses recodées à la question

"Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?"

La question de départ donne la répartition suivante :

Indépendants

(1) Agriculteur exploitant	1 %
(2) Pêcheur	0 %
(3) Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	2 %
(4) Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan, ou autre travailleur indépendant	4 %
(5) Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	1 %

Salarié(e)s

(6) Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte)	2 %
(7) Cadre supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur)	1 %
(8) Cadre moyen	6 %
(9) Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau	9 %
(10) Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	3 %
(11) Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc.)	6 %
(12) Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	1 %
(13) Ouvrier qualifié	10 %
(14) Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	5 %

Inactifs

(15) En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	12 %
(16) Etudiant	10 %
(17) Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	5 %
(18) A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	22 %

Les catégories recodées et leur répartition sont :

(1) Indépendants = Agriculteur + Pêcheur + Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte, etc.) + Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant + Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9 %
(2) Cadres = Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte) + Cadres supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur) + Cadre moyen	9 %
(3) Autres cols blancs = Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau + Employés ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	11 %
(4) Travailleurs manuels = Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompier, etc) + Contremaître, agent de maîtrise, + ouvrier qualifié + Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	22 %
(5) Personnes au foyer = Personne en charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	12 %
(6) Chômeurs = Au chômage ou temporairement sans emploi	5 %
(7) Retraités = A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	22 %
(8) Etudiants	10 %

Dans les tableaux, la catégorie « Etudiants » fait partie de la variable « Age de fin d'études ».

C.4.5 Indice d'influence sur l'opinion

L'indice d'influence sur l'opinion a été créé sur base des réponses aux deux questions suivantes :

- (A) *"Quand vous êtes entre ami(e)s, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter politique?"*
 (B) *"Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos camarades de travail, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, de temps en temps, rarement ou jamais ?"*

Les catégories sont ++, +, -, --. Les personnes répondant affirmativement aux deux questions sont classées ++, les personnes répondant négativement aux deux questions sont classées --. Les catégories intermédiaires sont constituées par analogie.

La répartition des quatre catégories se présente comme suit :

(1) ++ niveau élevé	35 %
(2) +	41 %
(3) -	16 %
(4) -- niveau bas	8 %

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	40 %
(2) ++	33 %
(3) --	22 %
(4) --- niveau bas	4 %

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	43 %
(2)	codes 4-7	50 %
(3)	codes 8-10	5 %

C.4 Definition und gewichtete Verteilung der soziodemographischen Variablen, die in der Kreuztabellierung verwendet werden

C.4.1 Geschlecht

Die Stichprobe weist folgende Geschlechterverteilung auf :

(1)	männlich	48 %
(2)	weiblich	52 %

C.4.2 Altersklassen

Die Befragungspersonen werden anhand des Lebensalters in vier Altersklassen eingestuft :

(1)	15 – Jahre	16 %
(2)	25 – 39 Jahre	28 %
(3)	40 – 54 Jahre	24 %
(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	30 %
(2)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 16 bis 19 Jahren	40 %
(3)	Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 20 Jahren oder später	21 %
(4)	Personen, die Schule oder Studium noch nicht abgeschlossen haben	10 %

C.4.4 Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala

Zur Erstellung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala werden die Antworten auf die folgende Frage ausgewertet :

"Welchen Beruf üben Sie zur Zeit aus ?"

Die Fragestellung ergibt folgende Verteilung :

Selbständig		
(1)	Landwirt	1 %
(2)	Fischer	0 %
(3)	Freie Berufe (Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.)	2 %
(4)	Ladenbesitzer, Handwerker usw.	4 %
(5)	Selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teihaber)	1 %

Angestellt

(6)	Freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Anwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater)	2 %
(7)	Leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied	1 %
(8)	Mittlere Angestellte (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	6 %
(9)	Sonstige Büroangestellte	9 %
(10)	Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	3 %
(11)	Angestellte ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungssektor (Krankenhaus, Bedienung in Restaurant, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann)	6 %
(12)	Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtspersonal	1 %
(13)	Facharbeiter	10 %
(14)	Sonstige Arbeiter	5 %

Nicht berufstätig

(15)	Hausfrau/Hausmann und verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	12 %
(16)	Schüler/student	10 %
(17)	zur Zeit arbeitslos	5 %
(18)	Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner	22 %

Diese Kategorien werden anhand des nachstehend aufgeführten Schlüssels zusammengefaßt und ergeben somit die folgende **Verteilung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala:**

(1) Selbständige = Landwirt + Fischer + freie Berufe (z.B. Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) + Landenbesitzer, Handwerker usw. + selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber)	9 %
(2) Führungskräfte = freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Arzt, Anwalt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.) = leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied + mittlerer Angestellter (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	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	22 %
(5) Hausfrauen/Hausmänner = verantwortlich für den Haushaltseinkauf und den Haushalt (ohne anderweitige Beschäftigung)	12 %
(6) Arbeitslose = zur Zeit arbeitslos	5 %
(7) Rentner = Rentner/Pensionär/Frührentner	22 %
(8) Schüler/Studenten	10 %

In den Tabellen wird die Kategorie "Schüler/Studenten" als Bestandteil der Variablen "Alter bei Bildungsabschluß" geführt.

C.4.5 Meinungsführer-Index

Der Meinungsführer-Index wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgenden beiden Fragen ermittelt:

- (A) *"Würden Sie sagen, daß Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?"*
 (B) *"Kommt es vor, daß Sie Ihre Freunde, Ihre Arbeitskollegen oder Ihre Bekannten von einer Meinung überzeugen, auf die Sie großen Wert legen? Geschieht dies häufig, von Zeit zu Zeit, selten oder nie?"*

Für die Einstufung der Antworten werden folgende Werte benutzt: ++, +, -, --. Den Befragungspersonen, die den beiden Fragen zustimmen, wird der Wert ++ zugeordnet; den Befragungspersonen, die die beiden Fragen verneinen, wird der Wert -- zugeordnet. In entsprechender Weise werden die dazwischenliegenden Kategorien definiert.

Verteilung der Antworten auf die vier Kategorien:

(1) ++ hoch	35 %
(2) +	41 %
(3) -	16 %
(4) -- niedrig	8 %

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	40 %
(2) ++	33 %
(3) --	22 %
(4) --- niedrig	4 %

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	43 %
(2) Kennzahlen 4-7	50 %
(3) Kennzahlen 8-10	5 %

D. Eurobarometer Specific Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans
Recherches Spécifiques sur les Attitudes des Européens dans l'Eurobaromètre
Besondere Umfragen des Eurobarometers über die Einstellungen der Europäer

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
1	Europeans and European Unification Les Européens et l'unification de l'Europe	2-3/70	6/72	EN, FR
2	L'Opinion des Européens sur les aspects régionaux et agricoles du Marché commun, l'unification politique de l'Europe et l'information du public	7/71	12/71	FR
3	Satisfaction et insatisfaction quant aux conditions de vie dans les pays de la Communauté européenne	9/73	6/74	FR
4	Europe as the Europeans see it L'Europe vue par les Européens	9/73	8/74	EN, FR
6	European Men and Women Femmes et hommes d'Europe Frauen und Männer in Europa	5/75	12/75	EN, FR, DE
7	The European Consumer Le consommateur européen	10/75	5/76	EN, FR
8	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la misère en Europe Vorstellungen und Einstellungen zur Armut in Europa <i>2nd Edition / 2ème édition / 2. Ausgabe</i>	5-6/76	3/77 <i>9/81</i>	EN, FR, DE DA, NL <i>FR</i>
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	Languages Langues Sprachen
14	The Europeans and their children Les Européens et leurs enfants Die Europäer und ihre Kinder	4/79	10/79	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
15	European Women in Paid Employment: their perception of discrimination at work Les femmes salariées en Europe: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail Die Arbeitnehmerinnen in Europa : wie sie die Diskriminierungen in der Welt der Arbeit sehen	6-7/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE DA, EL, IT, NL
16	Europeans and their region: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study Les Européens et leur région: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques Das europäische Regionalbewußtsein : Beitrag zur Erforschung der Wahrnehmung eines wirtschaftlich-sozialen Regionalgefälles	4-5/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
17	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques	3-4/82	10/82	EN, FR
18	The Young Europeans Les jeunes Européens Die jungen Europäer	3-4/82	12/82	EN, FR, DE, DA, EL, IT, NL
19	Le Parlement européen et l'élection de 1984	3-4/83	8/83	FR
20	Europeans and their Environment Les Européens et leur environnement Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt	10/82	11/83	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
21	Europeans and Aid to Development Les Européens et l'aide au développement	9-10/83	5/84	EN, FR
22	European Women and Men in 1983 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1983	3-4/83	6/84	EN, FR
23	European Women in Paid Employment - 1984 Les femmes salariées en Europe - 1984	1-2/84	12/84	EN, FR
24	Le public européen et l'information des consommateurs: comparaisons 1975-1985	3/85	3/85	FR
25	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1984 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1984 Die Europäische öffentliche Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1984	10/84	7/85	EN, FR, DE
26	L'opinion des salariés européens sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	3-4/85	7/85	FR
26a	Enquête auprès des travailleurs salariés sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	10/85	10/85	FR

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27	Europeans and the ECU Le public européen et l'ECU Die Europäische Öffentlichkeit und die ECU	3-4/85	11/85	EN, FR, DE, NL
28	Europeans and their Holidays Les Européens et les vacances Die Europäer und der Urlaub	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
29	Europe 2000 <i>Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987</i> <i>Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30^{ème} anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987</i> <i>Europa 2000</i> <i>Sonderausgabe 30. Jahrestag März 1987</i>	12/86- 1/87	3/87	EN,FR, DE DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
30	The Europeans and their Environment in 1986 Les Européens et leur environnement en 1986 Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt 1986	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
31	Europeans and Road Safety Les Européens et la sécurité routière	10-11/86	3/88	EN, FR
32	European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1986 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1986 Die öffentliche Meinung Europas zu Energiefragen 1986 <i>Summary / Résumé /Zusammenfassung</i>	10-11/86	1/88	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, IT, NL, PO
33	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer Les Européens et la prévention du cancer	3-4/87	6/88	EN, FR
34	Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy – Special édition of the Eurobarometer Les Européens, leur agriculture et la Politique Agricole Commune – Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre Die Europäer und ihre Landwirtschaft – Sondernummer Eurobarometer	3-4/87	2/88	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
35	Men and Women in Europe 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes <i>Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe"</i> Hommes et femmes d'Europe 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes <i>Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe"</i>	3-4/87	12/87	EN, FR
36	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1987 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1987	10-11/87	5/88	EN, FR
37	Europeans and Development Aid in 1987 Les Européens et l'aide au développement en 1987	10-11/87	3/88	EN, FR
38	The Young Europeans in 1987 Les jeunes Européens en 1987	10-11/87	3/89	EN, FR
39	Les Européens et leur environnement en 1988	3-4/88	10/88	FR

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40	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer : food consumption habits, smoking, screening for women's cancers Les Européens et la prévention du cancer : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins	3-4/88	12/88	EN, FR
41	Racism and Xenophobia Racisme et xénophobie Rassismus und Ausländerfeindlichkeit	10-11/88	11/89	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
42	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: la notoriété du programme et du code européen	10-11/88	6/89	EN, FR
43	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	3-4/89	1/90	EN, FR
44	Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: comportements liés au risque de cancer	3-4/89	12/89	FR
45	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la pauvreté en Europe	6-7/89	3/90	EN, FR
46	Europeans and the Energy Problem in 1989 Les Européens et les questions énergétiques en 1989 Die Europäische Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1989	6-7/89	11/89	EN, FR, DE
48	The Family and the Desire for Children La famille et le désir d'enfants Die Familie und der Wunsch nach Kindern	10-11/89	8/90	EN, FR, DE
49	Public Opinion in the European Community about the United Nations <i>Published by the UN</i>	10-11/89	4/90	EN
51	The Young Europeans in 1990 Les jeunes Européens en 1990	10-11/90	5/91	EN, FR
52	Family and Employment within the Twelve Famille et emploi dans l'Europe des douze	10-11/90	12/91	EN, FR
52a	First European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-1992 <i>Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Condition</i>	3-4/91	1992	EN
55	Eurodemographics? Nearly There! Esomar Harmonised Demographics for European Survey Research <i>Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR)</i>	10-11/90	9/91	EN
56	Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 34 von Oktober 1990</i>	10-11/90	2/91	DE

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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

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70	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1992 Eurobarometer survey No.37</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie au printemps 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.37, mars 1992</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 37 von März 1992</i>	3-4/92	5/92	EN, FR, DE
71	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the Eurobarometer survey N° 38</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie en automne 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 38</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°38</i>	9-10/92	2/93	EN, FR, DE
71a	Etiquetage des produits	4-5/92	8/92	FR
72	Passive Smoking or the pollution of non-smokers by smokers Le tabagisme involontaire ou la pollution des non-fumeurs par les fumeurs	9-10/92	3/93	EN, FR
74	European Opinion on the Safety of Consumers	9-10/92	4/93	EN
75	The Single Market of Consumers Le Marché unique des consommateurs	11/92		
76	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	11/92	6/93	EN, FR
77	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	3-4/93	12/93	EN, FR
78	Opinions of Europeans following the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work Les opinions des Européens après l'année européenne pour la sécurité, l'hygiène et la santé sur le lieu de travail Die Meinungen der Europäer nach Abschluss des Europäischen Jahres für Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz am Arbeitsplatz	3-4/93	1993	EN, FR, DE
79	European Opinion and Energy Matters 1993 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1993 <i>Summary</i>	4/93	9/93	EN, FR EN
80	Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering: what Europeans think about it in 1993 Biotechnologie et génie génétique: ce qu'en pensent les Européens en 1993	4/93	10/93	EN, FR

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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
99	EU citizens and health issues	2-4/96	9/98	EN

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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		
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

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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		
120	Les Européens et la sécurité des produits alimentaires	4-5/98	9/98	FR
121	Europeans, health, and the healthcare system	4-5/98		EN
122	European public opinion on Radioactive Waste L'opinion des Européens sur les déchets radioactifs	10-11/98		
123	The Information Society La société de l'information	11-12/98	5/99	EN, FR
124	Quality Labels Les labels de qualité	11-12/98		
125	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	11-12/98		
126	Les Européens et l'aide au développement	11-12/98	2/99	FR
127	Europeans and violence against women Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les femmes	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
128	Europeans and violence against children Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les enfants	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
129	Europeans and the elderly Les Européens et les personnes âgées	3-4/99		
130	Europeans and consumer associations Les Européens et les associations de consommateurs	4-5/99	7/99	EN, FR
131	Europeans and the environment Les Européens et l'environnement	4-5/99	9/99	EN, FR
132	Europeans and the single currency Les Européens et la monnaie unique européenne	10-11/99	2/00	EN, FR
133	Europeans and the financial services Les Européens et les services financiers	10-11/99	5/00	EN, FR
134	Europeans and modern biotechnology Les Européens et la biotechnologie moderne	11-12/99	3/00	EN, FR
135	Quality of life and social exclusion Qualité de vie et exclusion sociale	11-12/99		

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136	Les consommateurs et l'accès à la justice	11-12/99		
137	Europeans and the EC logo Les Européens et le logo CE Die Europäischen Bürger und das CE-Zeichen	11-12/99	3/00	EN, FR, DE
138	Racism and xenophobia in Europe	4-5/00	10/00	EN
139	L'opinion des Européens sur les services d'intérêt général	4-5/00	9/00	FR
140	Labelling of genetically modified food L'étiquetage des aliments génétiquement modifiés	4-5/00		
141	The Information Society Le société de l'information	4-5/00		EN, FR
142	Europeans and the euro Les Européens et l'euro	10-11/00	3/01	EN, FR
143	Europeans and financial services Les Européens et les services financiers	10-11/00		
144	Les technologies de l'information et de la communication	10-11/00	2/01	FR
145	Public safety La sécurité publique	11-12/00		
146	Europe of Defense L'Europe de la Défense	11-12/00	04/01	EN, FR, NL
147	Europeans and languages Les Européens et les langues	12/00	2/01	EN, FR
148	Europeans and the social situation Les Européens et la situation sociale	1-2/01		
149	Europeans and disabled people Les Européens et les personnes handicapées	1-2/01		

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