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PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Introducing the Eurobarometer

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

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged fifteen years and over in each Member State. The regular sample in standard Eurobarometer surveys is 1000 people per country except in Luxembourg (600) and in the United Kingdom (1000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland). In order to monitor the integration of the five new Länder into unified Germany and the European Union, 2000 persons have been sampled in Germany since the Eurobarometer 34: 1000 in East Germany and 1000 in West Germany.

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

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

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

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

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

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

This 58th Eurobarometer report presents an analysis of public opinion towards the European Union in Autumn 2002. The key findings are:

Survey was carried out during a period of increasing political and economic instability

- The majority of respondents worry that disaster could strike. 82% fear acts of international terrorism, 72% are afraid of the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, 76% are afraid of international crime, 57% are concerned about the possibility of a world war and 52% express concern about a nuclear conflict in Europe.
- Respondents are increasingly concerned about the economic and employment situation in their country.

Key indicators on the European Union remain high

- 55% of those surveyed regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing (+2 points since Spring 2002)
- 53% of those surveyed trust the European Commission (+6 points since Spring 2002).
- 50% of respondents feel that their country has benefited from its membership of the European Union (-1 point since Spring 2002).
- 50% of respondents have a positive image of the European Union (+1 point since Spring 2002).
- 47% of those surveyed desire a more important role for the European Union (+2 points since Autumn 2001).

Slight erosion in support for the euro

- Now that the euphoria surrounding the introduction of the euro notes and coins is receding, the survey shows that support for the euro is also down slightly. Nonetheless, more than six citizens out of ten are still in favour of it.
- 58% of those surveyed feel comfortable about using the euro, compared to 63% in Spring 2002.
- More than three quarters of the citizens (77%) in the euro-zone countries feel that prices have been rounded up in all areas following the conversion to the euro.

Increased support for enlargement but still not a priority

- 52% of those surveyed are in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries (+2 points since Spring 2002) but enlargement is still not viewed as a priority for the European Union (31% see it as a priority).
- A phased enlargement is the favourite path to take for 46% of EU citizens. 20% show unlimited support for enlargement.

Increased support for the principle of a common foreign and security policy

- Support for the principle of a common foreign policy has risen 3 points since Spring 2002 to 67%.
- The principle of a common security and defence policy also has the support of a very large majority of citizens, with 73% in favour.

Support for institutional reform but right to veto should be retained

- Wave after wave, the results show that a majority of citizens regards the reform of the EU institutions and their functioning as a priority for the European Union. In Autumn 2002, 52% of respondents support institutional reform.
- 65% of citizens support a European Constitution (+2 points since Spring 2002).
- 40% of those sampled believe the Commission President should be directly elected by EU citizens, up from 34% in Spring 2002. Only 14% feel that the President should be appointed by the Heads of State and Government.
- More than half of citizens wants to retain the right to veto (+3 points since Spring 2002).

Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

- Most citizens feel rate their knowledge of the European Union as below average (4.4 on a scale of 1 to 10). Only 28% of those surveyed feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10).
- Support for the European Union, its institutions and its policies appears to be directly linked to the level of citizens' knowledge about the European Union

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REPORT

Introduction

This report presents the findings from the Eurobarometer survey No. 58 which was fielded in Autumn 2002. The aim of the report is to give readers an overview of how European citizens think and feel about the European Union, its policies and its institutions.

Chapter 1 **sets the context** in which the attitudes and opinions of the public should be interpreted. It presents results about questions that measure people's personal and economic well-being and their expectations for the year to come. The focus of the second half of the chapter is the international situation: results from a question that measures people's fears about possible disasters are presented as are results from a question about the role of the United States.

Chapter 2 presents the results of questions that measure people's **actual** and **perceived knowledge** of the European Union. The chapter also looks at measures to **improve** people's knowledge. The chapter ends with a brief look at awareness and the perceived importance of the **Danish Presidency of the Council of Ministers** during the second half of the year 2002.

Chapter 3 looks at **people's attitudes** towards the European Union. It examines the **existence of a European identity** among EU citizens, reports on **how people feel about the European Union**, looks at **the perceived and desired speed of the construction of Europe** and ends with an examination of **public opinion towards the EU policies**, looks at long-term developments in **public opinion towards the European Union**.

Chapter 4 focuses on **the euro**: it presents the **evolution of support** for the euro, analyses how the public is **coping with the transition to the euro** and its perceived effects and looks at the **extent of public attachment** to the euro.

Chapter 5 reports on public opinion about the **common foreign policy** and the **common defence policy**.

Chapter 6 focuses on **enlargement**: it presents the **evolution of support** for enlargement, looks at people's attitudes towards enlargement, analyses how **supportive the public is of the applicant countries** and reports on whether people **feel involved in the debate** and **informed about enlargement**.

Chapter 7 reports on questions related to the **EU institutions**. It presents results about the **current situation**: are people satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, do people trust the institutions? The second half of the chapter deals with the **new architecture of the institutions**: does the public support the reform of the institutions, show the EU have a constitution, how should decisions be taken?

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

1. Setting the context

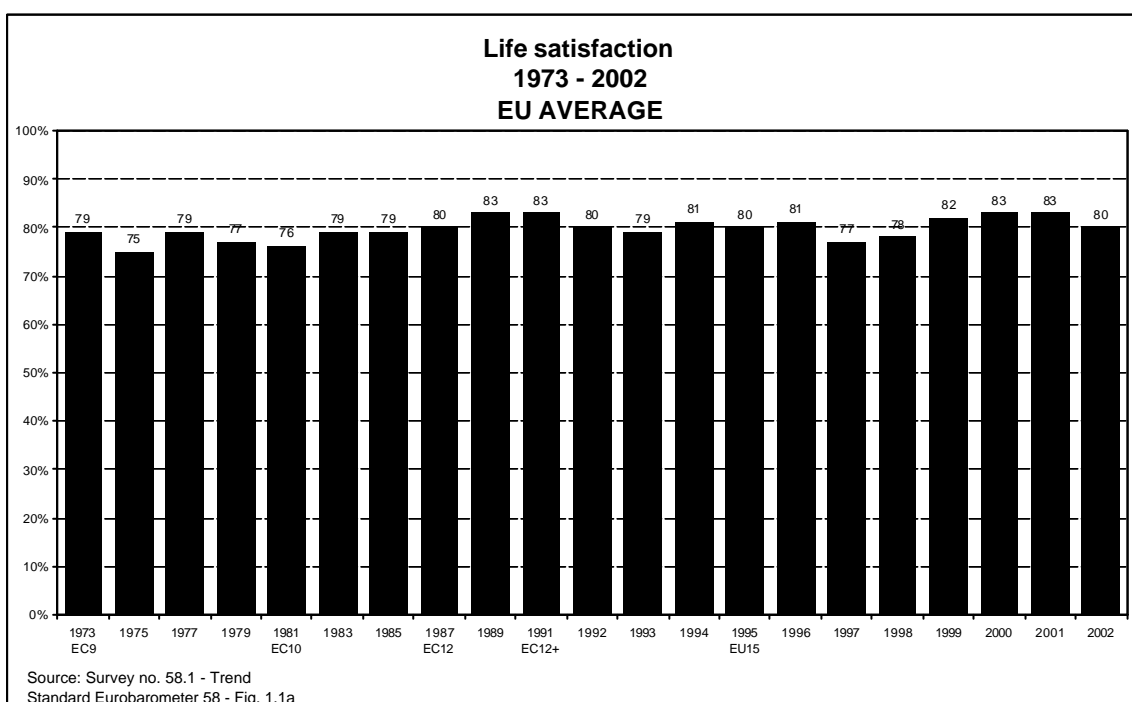
People's attitudes and views about the European Union are to a certain degree dependent on external factors: how happy are they with their life in general, what is the economic situation in their country, what are their fears and so forth. This chapter examines a number of these external factors in order to provide a context in which the remainder of the report can be interpreted.

1.1. Life satisfaction

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

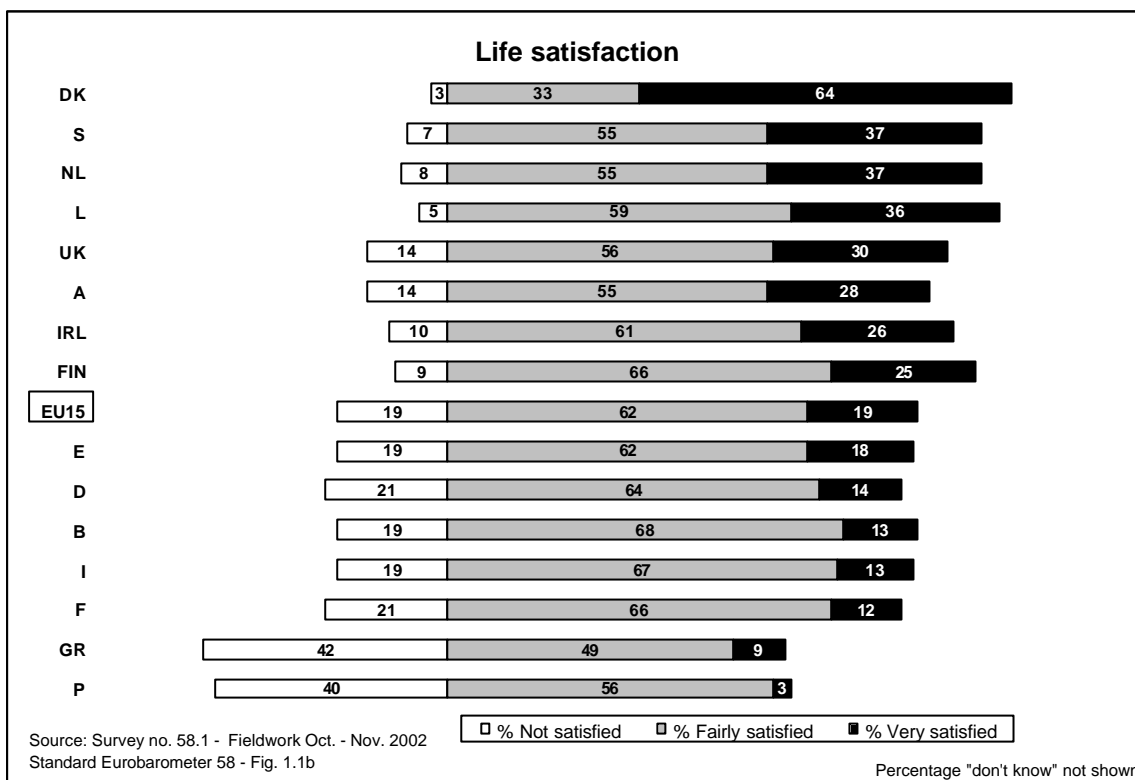
Eighty percent of respondents to the Autumn 2002 Eurobarometer survey say that on the whole they are fairly or very satisfied with the life they lead. For the first time since 1999 do we see a change in this measure. This is surely related to the current economic climate in Europe that is showing signs of a recession. Even 9/11 and its aftermath did not influence people's judgement of their current life satisfaction.

The graph below shows that throughout the years at least 75% of respondents have given a positive assessment of their life.



The country by country analyses show that people in Denmark are most likely to feel satisfied. In fact, as in previous surveys, Denmark is the only country where more than half of the population (64%) feels very satisfied. When the group that feels fairly satisfied (33%) is added to this we find that only 3% of Danish respondents have a negative assessment of their life. In Luxembourg, this applies to 5% of the population, in Sweden to 7%, in the Netherlands to 8% and in Finland to 9%. Hence in these countries, most people are satisfied with the life they currently lead. The only countries where less than three quarters of the population aged 15 and above¹ feel satisfied with the life they lead are Greece and Portugal. In fact, in these two countries around 4 out of 10 respondents indicated that they are not very or not at all satisfied with the life they currently lead.

¹ The survey has been carried out among EU citizens aged 15 and over.



In comparison to Spring 2002, the country analyses show small, mostly insignificant shifts (see table 1.1a). In Italy and Portugal, however, the figures point to a more negative mindset among the public than was the case during the previous survey.

Throughout this report, the results of most questions are broken down by people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing and people who regard it as a bad thing. Typically, we find that those who support the European Union tend to hold more positive attitudes about many other issues than people who are against the European Union. Clearly we are not making a causal link: in other words we are not saying that because people support the EU they are more likely to be happy or that because people are happy they are more likely to support the EU. All we are presenting is the relationship between support for the European Union and many of the other questions asked on the survey. With regards to life satisfaction we find that 86% of people who support the European Union are satisfied with the life they lead, compared to 70% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a bad thing.

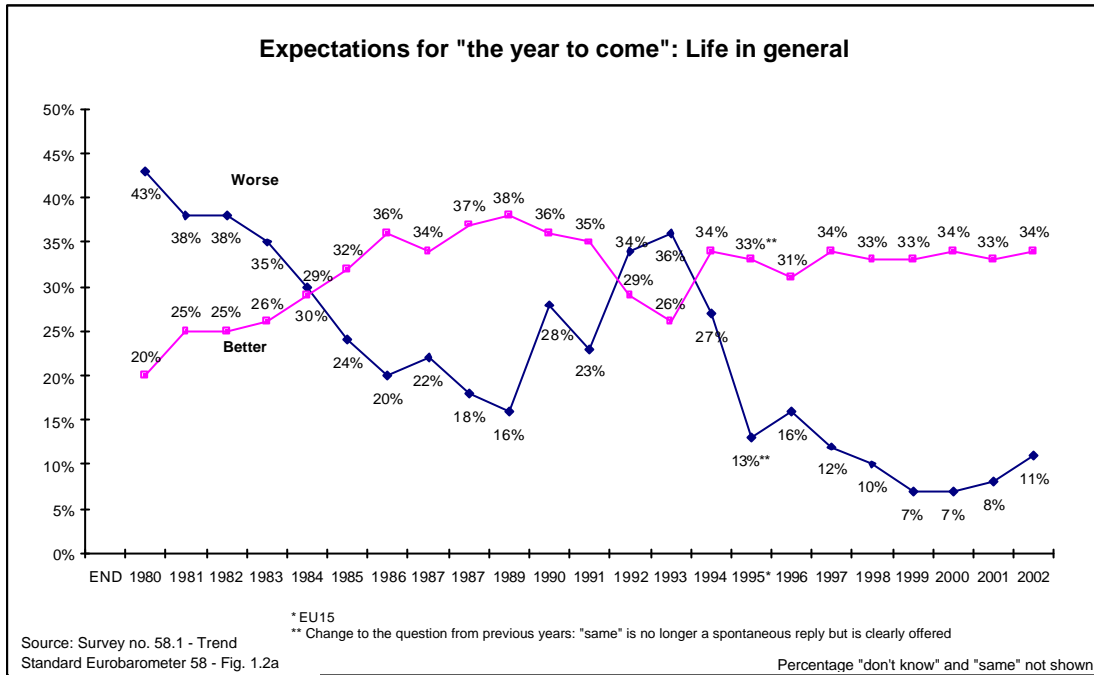
For most questions the results are also broken down by a number of socio-demographic characteristics, such as gender, age, economic activity status and terminal education age². This analysis is done for the total sample and not separately for each country. The results for the life satisfaction question broken down by socio-demographics can be found in table 1.1b.

1.2. People's expectations for the year 2003

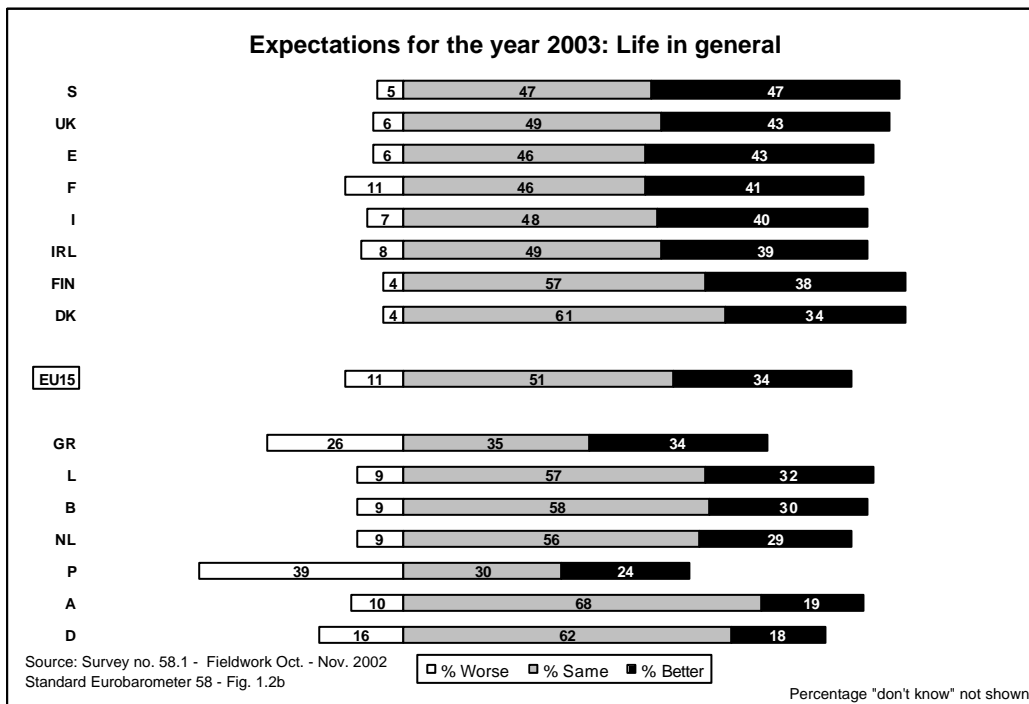
Despite the small decrease in life satisfaction, we find that most people either believe that their life in general will stay the same (51%) or will improve (34%) in the year 2003.

Looking at the development over time, we see that EU citizens are nowhere near as negative as they were at the height of the recession in the 1990's when at its peak 36% felt that the year to come would be worse. In Autumn 2002, only 11% of EU citizens feel that the year to come will be worse. However, this is higher than a year earlier (8%) and should Europe really enter a recession, this figure will most likely continue to rise.

² A description of the analysis variables can be found in Annex A.4.



People in Sweden (47%), the UK, Spain (43% each), France (41%) and Italy (40%) are most likely to feel that their life in general will improve in the year 2003. The Portuguese are most pessimistic: here 39% feel that their life will get worse whilst 30% feel it will stay the same and only 24% feel it will get better. People in Greece are also more pessimistic than average: here more than a quarter (26%) feels that their life in 2003 will get worse.

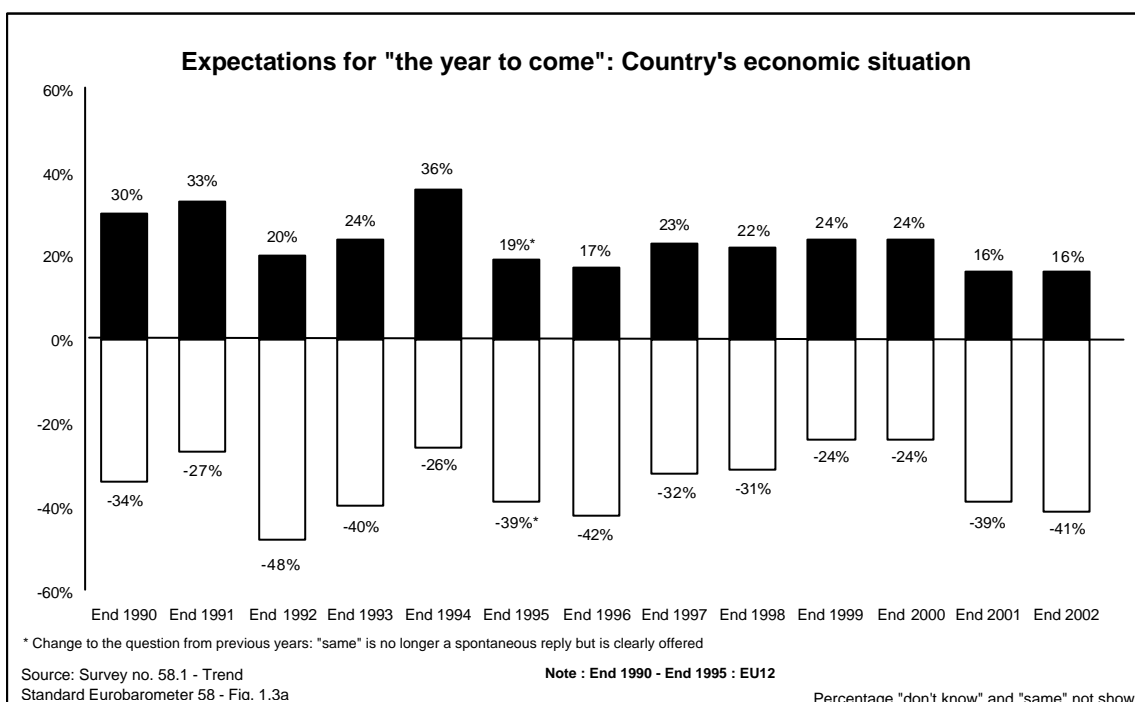


In comparison to Autumn 2001, the data point to quite a few shifts at the national level. In Ireland and Luxembourg people are now significantly more likely to believe that their life in general will get better in the year to come. In Portugal there is a large increase in the percentage of people that now feel the year to come will be worse. Table 1.2a provides further information about shifts in the Member States in comparison to 2001.

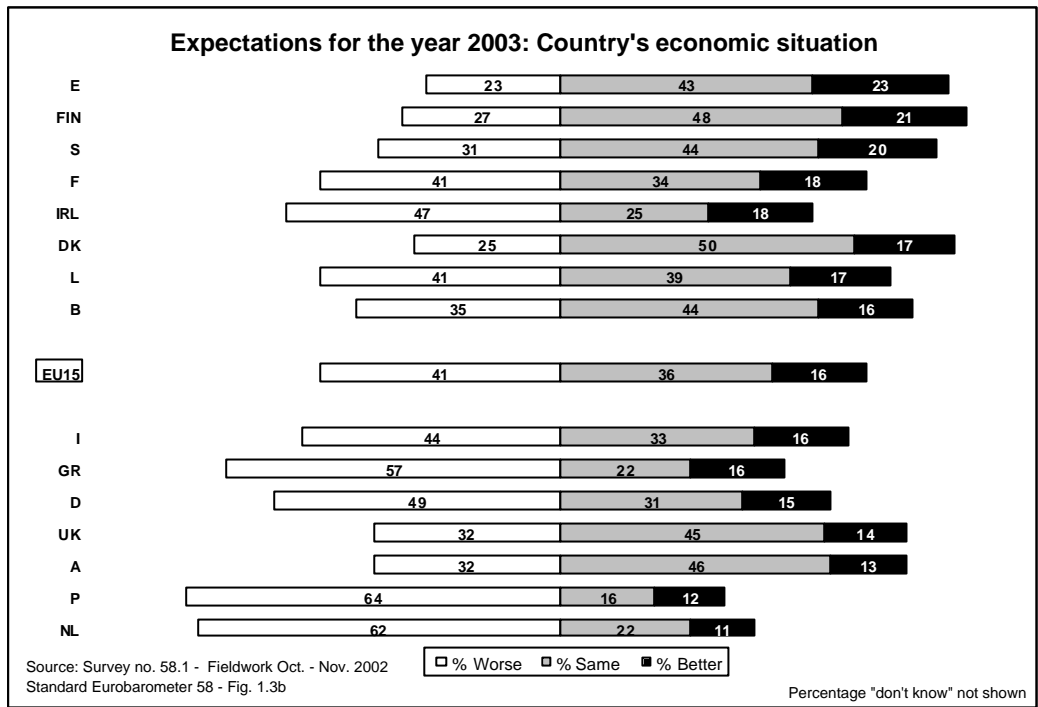
The demographic analyses show that young people (55%) and students (53%) are most likely to feel that their life in general will get better in the year 2003. The proportion of people that feels life will get worse in 2003 ranges from 5% among students to 17% among people who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger.

Looking at the break-down among supporters and opponents of the European Union shows that 38% of supporters feel the year 2003 will get better, compared to 29% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a bad thing. (Table 1.2b)

Since 1990, the end-of-the-year question has also measured people's expectations of their country's economy in the year to come. The following graph depicts the aggregate results for the years 1990 to 2002. As can be seen, since 2001 people have become significantly less optimistic about the economic situation in their country with 16% of those surveyed expecting to see an improvement in 2003 and 41% expecting a worsening of the situation. The net balance of the % "better" minus the % "worse" is now -25 whereas it was zero in 1999 and 2000.



The proportion of respondents that feels the economic situation in their country will be better in 2003 ranges from 11% in the Netherlands to 23% in Spain. In Portugal (64%), the Netherlands (62%) and Greece (57%) more than half of the population is of the opinion that the economic situation in their country will get worse in 2003.

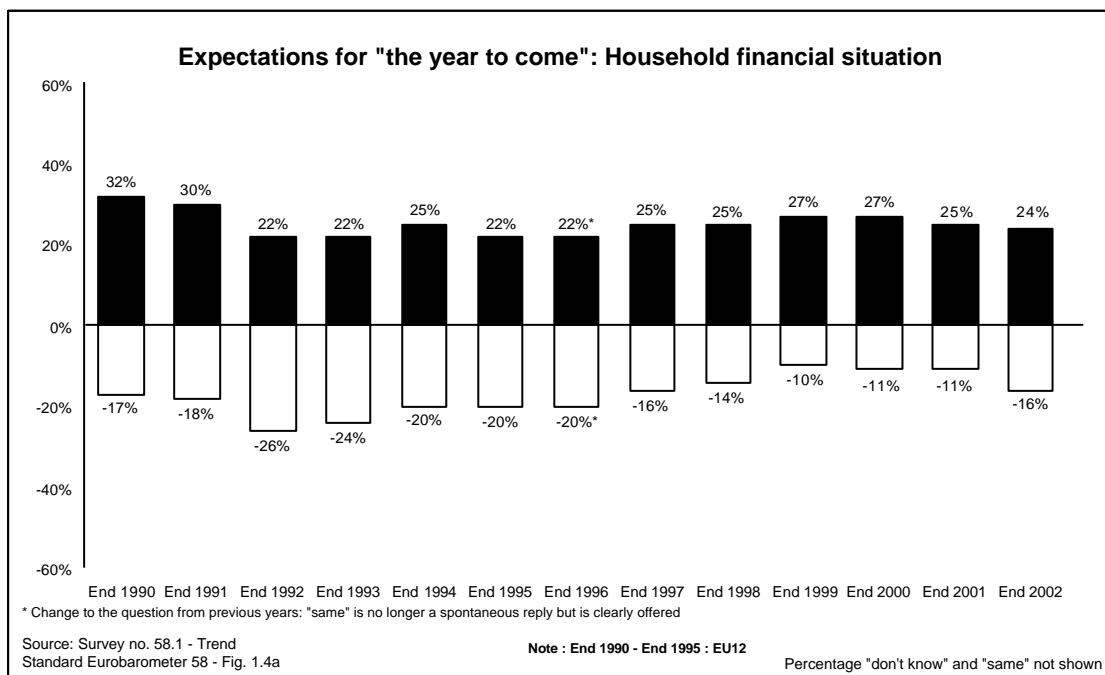


In comparison to Autumn 2001, we find that people in Finland (+8), Germany (+6), Belgium and Ireland (+4 each) are now more optimistic about the year to come. In Portugal (+21), Italy and Greece (+12 each), people are now significantly more likely to feel that the economic situation in their country will be worse in the year to come. (Table 1.3a)

The demographic analyses show students (23%) are most likely to feel that the economic situation in their country will get better in the year 2003 whereas retired people are most likely to feel that it will get worse (46%).

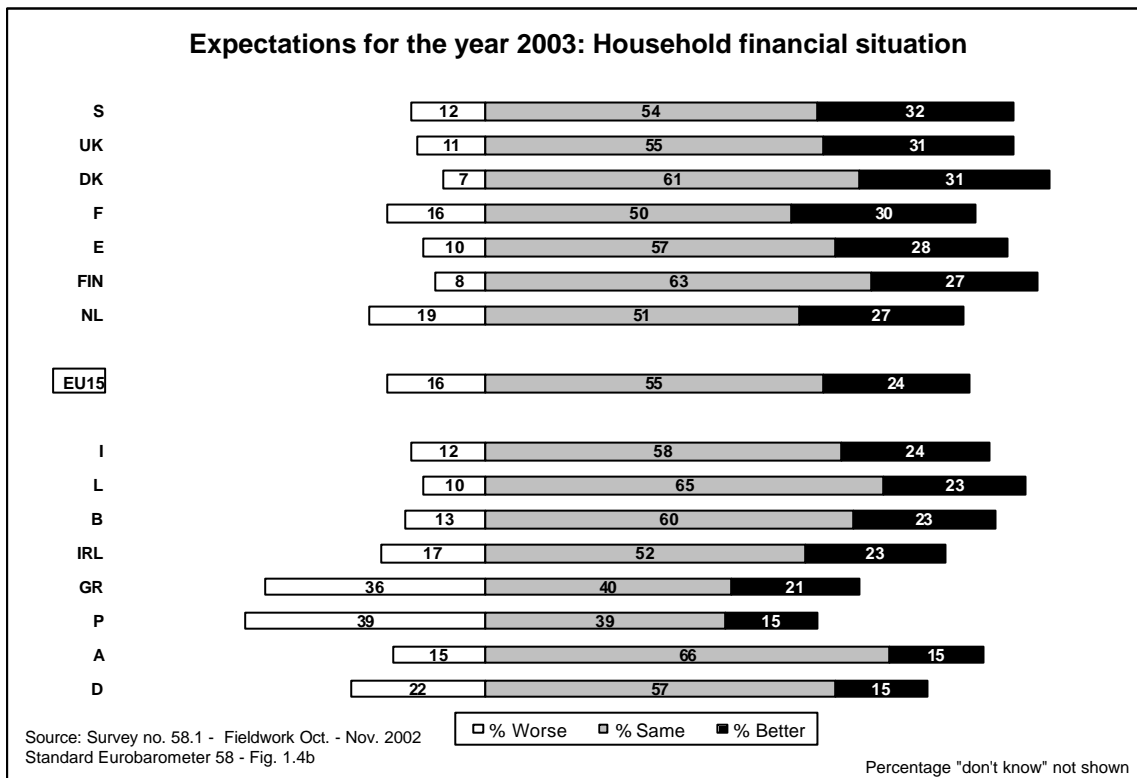
Looking at the break-down among supporters and opponents of the European Union shows that 20% of supporters feel the year 2003 will get better, compared to 12% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a bad thing. (Table 1.3b)

Another item that was added to the end-of-the-year question in 1990 measures what people expect to happen in terms of their household financial situation in the year to come.



As the graph on the previous page shows, 24% of respondents believe the financial situation of their household will improve and 16% believe it will get worse. This is a more pessimistic forecast than in previous years.

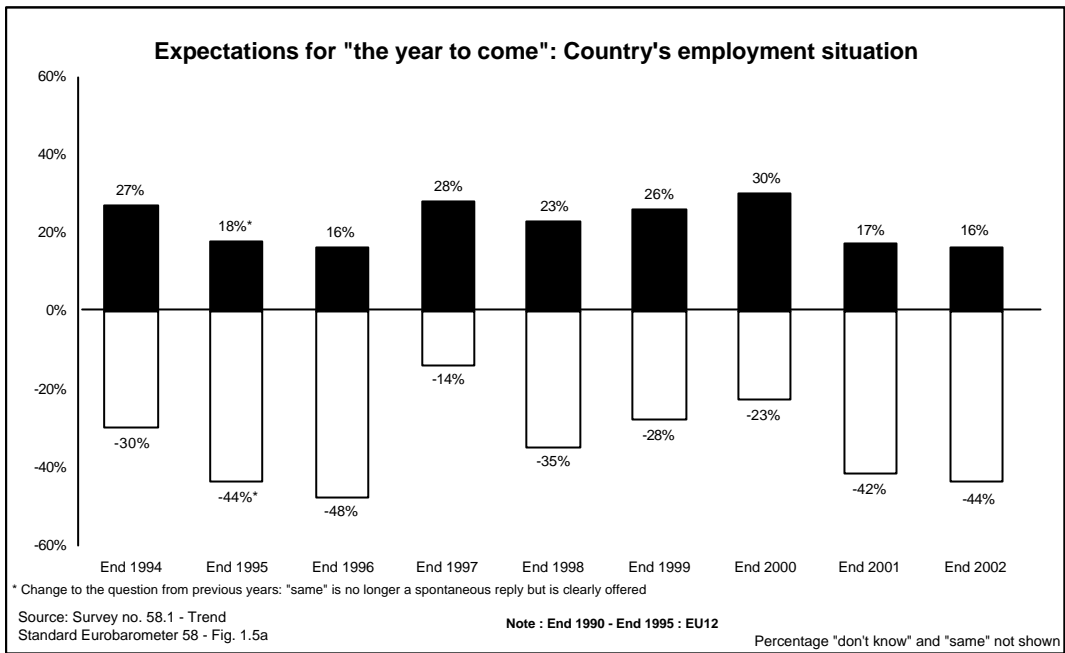
Nonetheless, the majority of EU citizens expect that their household financial situation will not change in 2003. This is the most frequently expressed expectation in all Member States, although in Portugal and Greece there is an equally large, respectively nearly as large proportion of people that feels the financial situation of their household will get worse. In both countries, people are now more likely than in Autumn 2001 to feel that the financial situation of their household will get worse in the year to come. (Table 1.4a)



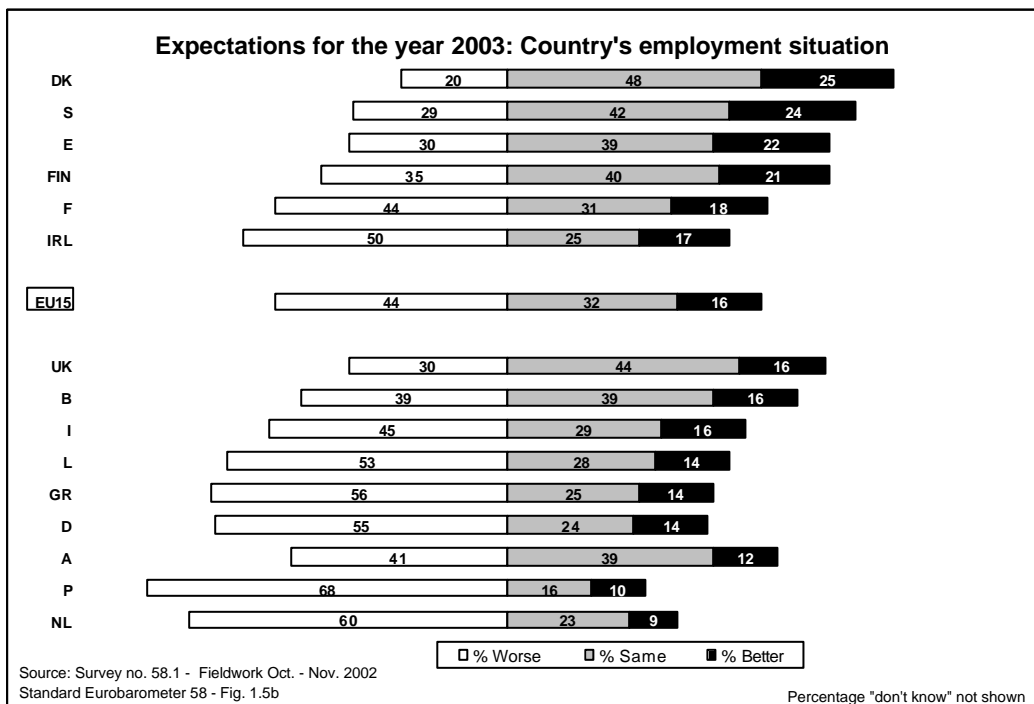
The demographic analyses show that people aged 15 to 39 (36%) are most likely to feel that the financial situation of their household will improve in the year 2003. The proportion of people that feels the financial situation of their household will get worse in 2003 is at 20% highest among unemployed people and those who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger.

Looking at the break-down among supporters and opponents of the European Union shows that 27% of supporters feel the year 2003 will get better in this regard, compared to 21% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a bad thing. (Table 1.4b)

Since 1994, the Eurobarometer has measured people's expectations about their country's employment situation. Over the past two surveys, people's views have become significantly less optimistic. 16% believe 2003 will be better (30% felt this way about 2001) and 44% believe it will be worse (23% for 2001).



The mood is most optimistic in Denmark, where 25% believe the employment situation will improve, followed by Sweden (24%) and Spain (22%). It is most pessimistic in Portugal, where 68% believe the employment situation will get worse, followed by the Netherlands (60%), Greece (56%) and Germany (55%).

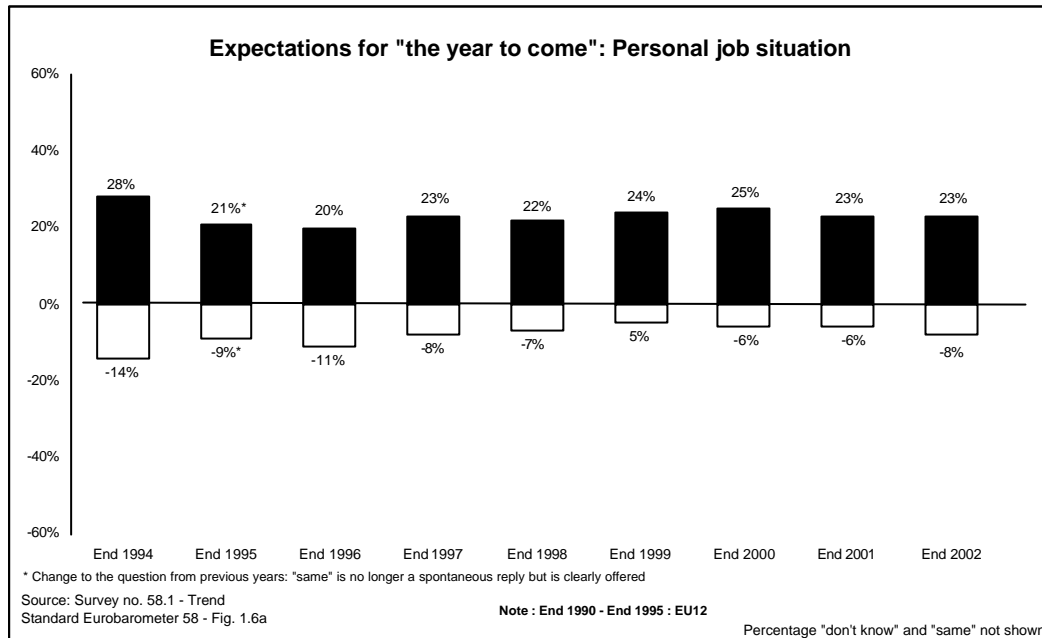


A comparison of the forecast for the year 2003 with the forecast given on last year's survey for the year 2002 indicates that the proportion of people that is optimistic has increased in Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Ireland, Belgium and Finland. In Portugal, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Greece, Spain and France people are now more pessimistic. (Table 1.5a)

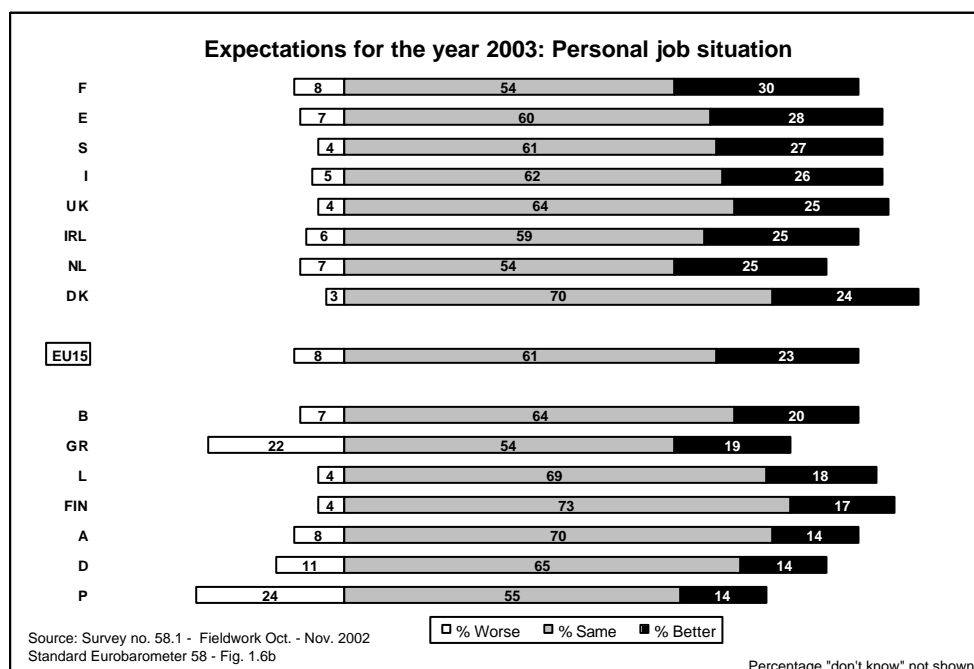
The demographic analyses show that people aged 15 to 24 (22%) are most likely to feel that the employment situation in their country will improve in the year 2003. The proportion of people that feels it will get worse in 2003 ranges from 35% among students to 47% among people aged 40 and older and people who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger.

Looking at the break-down among supporters and opponents of the European Union shows that 42% of supporters feel the year 2003 will get worse in this regard. This pessimistic assessment is made by 53% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a bad thing, compared to 27% of. (Table 1.5b)

The increased concern about the economy and the employment situation in the Member States does not appear to have affected people's views about their personal job situation significantly. Around 6 in 10 respondents believe this will remain the same in 2003.



As the graph above shows, people's assessment of their personal job situation in the year to come has been relatively stable at the EU level and in all countries the prevailing attitude is that things will stay the same. However, there are variations among the countries with people in France most likely to feel that their personal job situation will get better in 2003 (30%), followed by people in Spain (28%) and Sweden (27%). People in Portugal (24%) and Greece (22%) are most likely to feel that their personal job situation will get worse³.



³ See table 1.6a for an analysis of the shifts since autumn 2001 and table 1.6b for a break-down of the results by demographic variables.

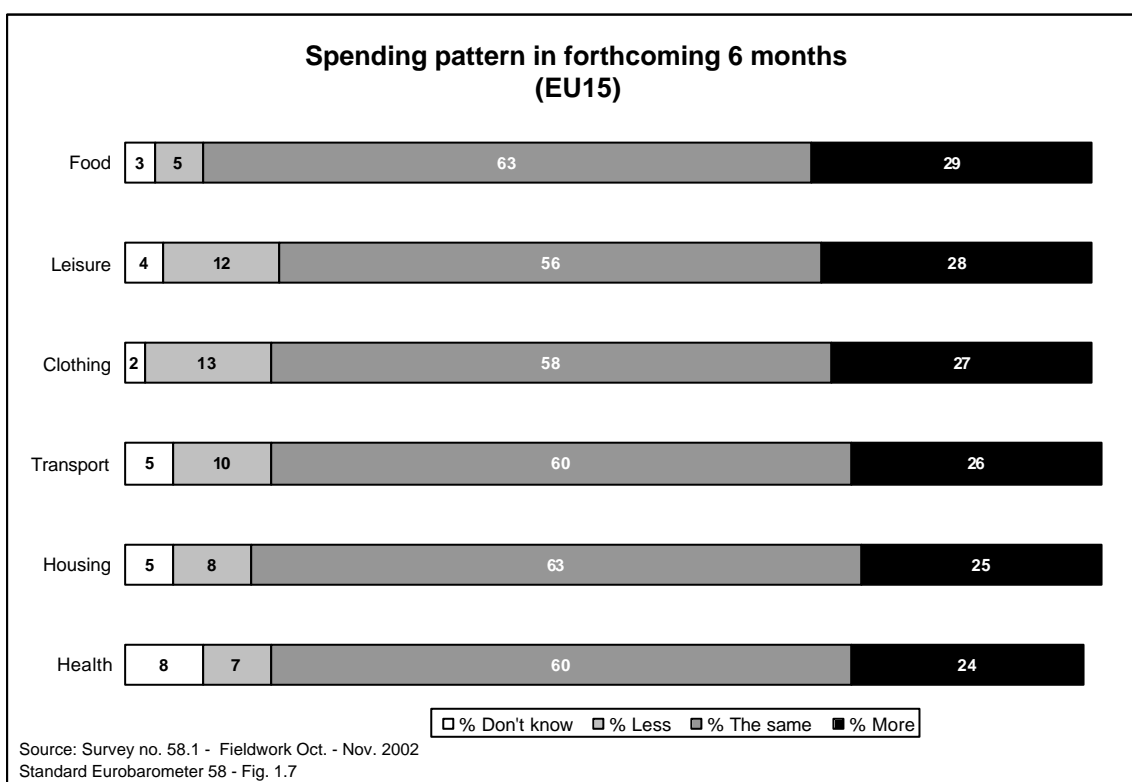
1.3. People's spending expectations

For the first time, the Autumn 2002 Eurobarometer has asked the following question:

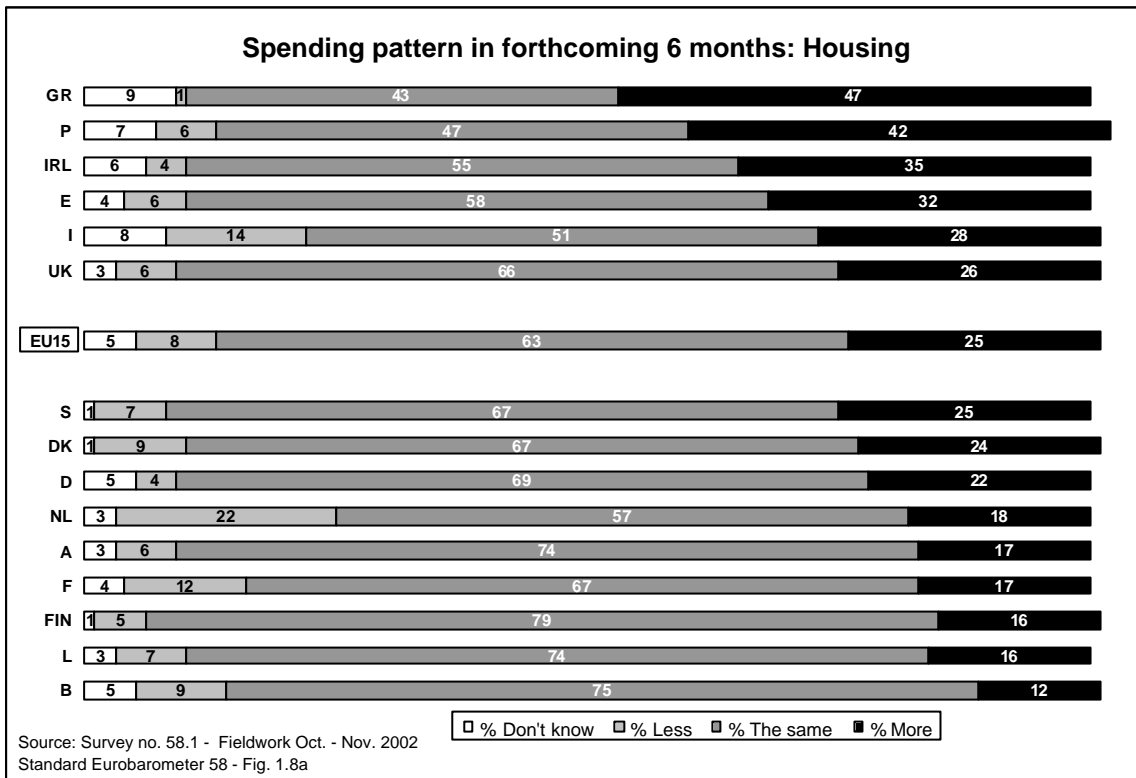
“Could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on...

*Housing?
Clothing?
Food?
Health?
Transport?
Leisure?”*

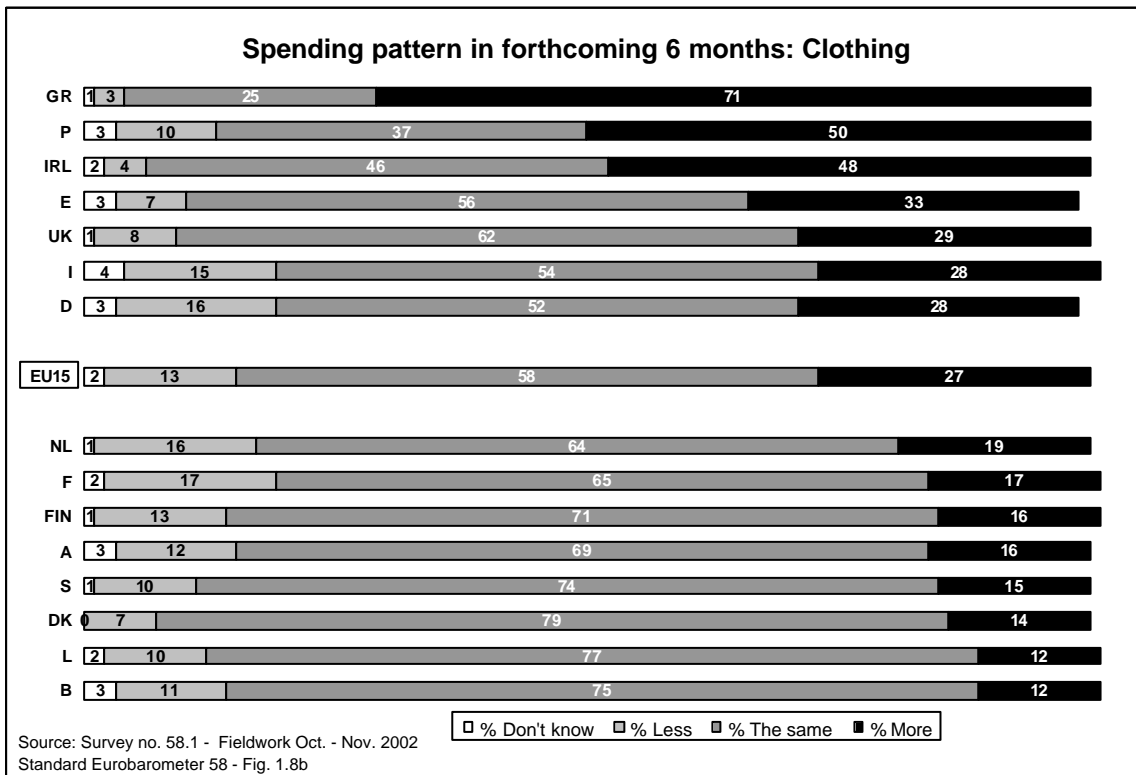
The results show that just over a quarter of the population expects to spend more on these items in the six months following the survey, with around 60% expecting to spend the same and 10% expecting to spend less.



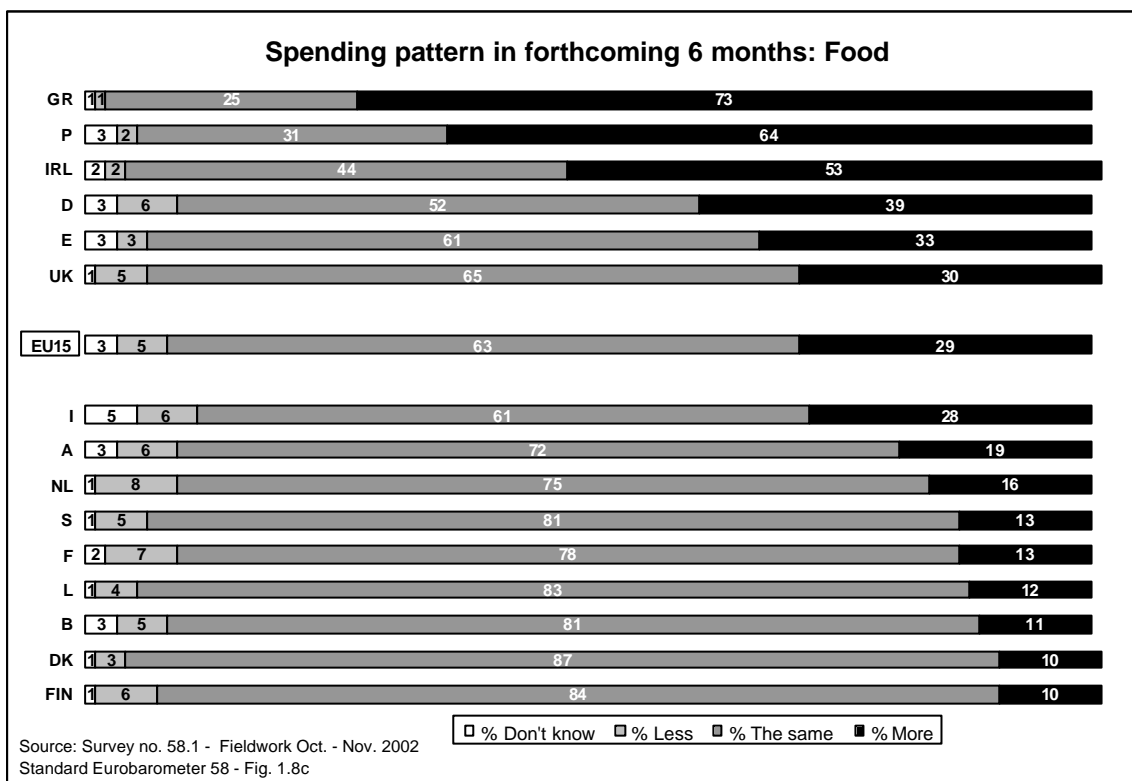
The country by country analyses show that in all countries except Greece and Portugal, more than half of the respondents expect to spend the same on **housing**. In Greece and Portugal, the difference between those that think they will spend the same and those that think they will spend more is very small. In most countries very few people expect to spend less, except in the Netherlands where 22% hold this view. (See also table 1.7a)



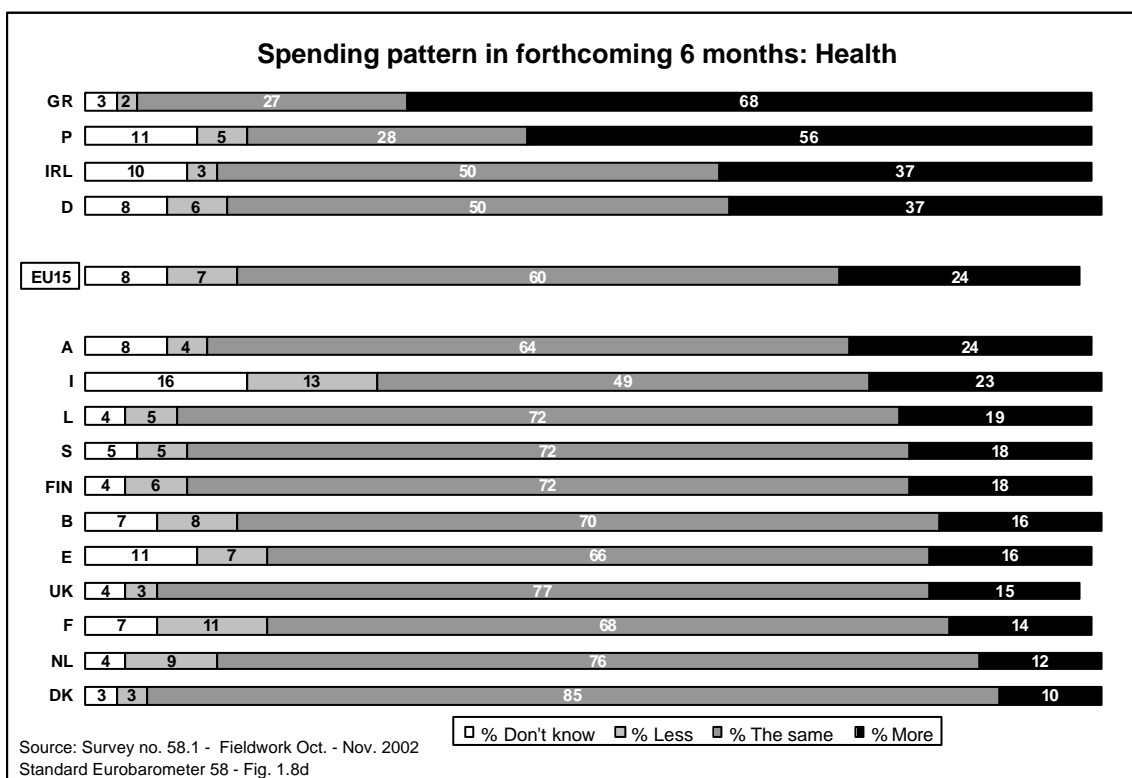
When it comes to **clothing**, the majority of respondents in Greece (71%), Portugal (50%) and Ireland (48%) expect to spend more whilst in all other countries the majority view is that expenditure on clothing will remain the same. The percentage of respondents that expects to spend less ranges from 3% in Greece to 17% in France. (See also table 1.8a)



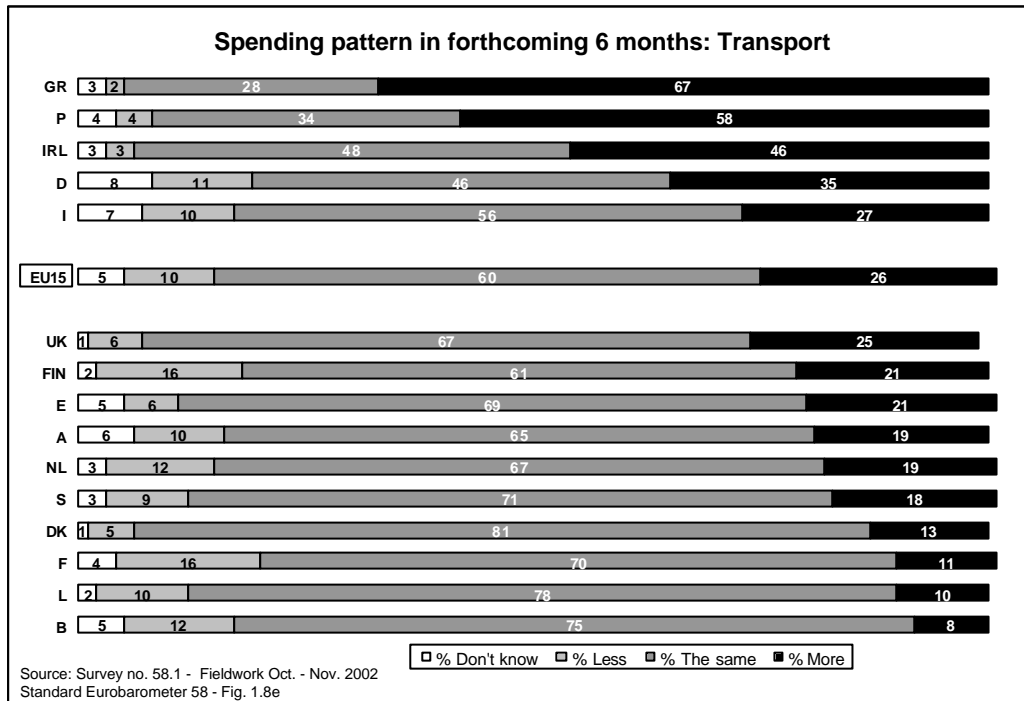
Greece (73%), Portugal (64%) and Ireland (53%) are also the only three countries where the majority of respondents expect to spend more on **food** in the six months following the survey. In the other countries, the view that spending on food will remain the same ranges from 52% in Germany to 87% in Denmark. Less than 10% of respondents believe they will spend less on food. (See also table 1.9a)



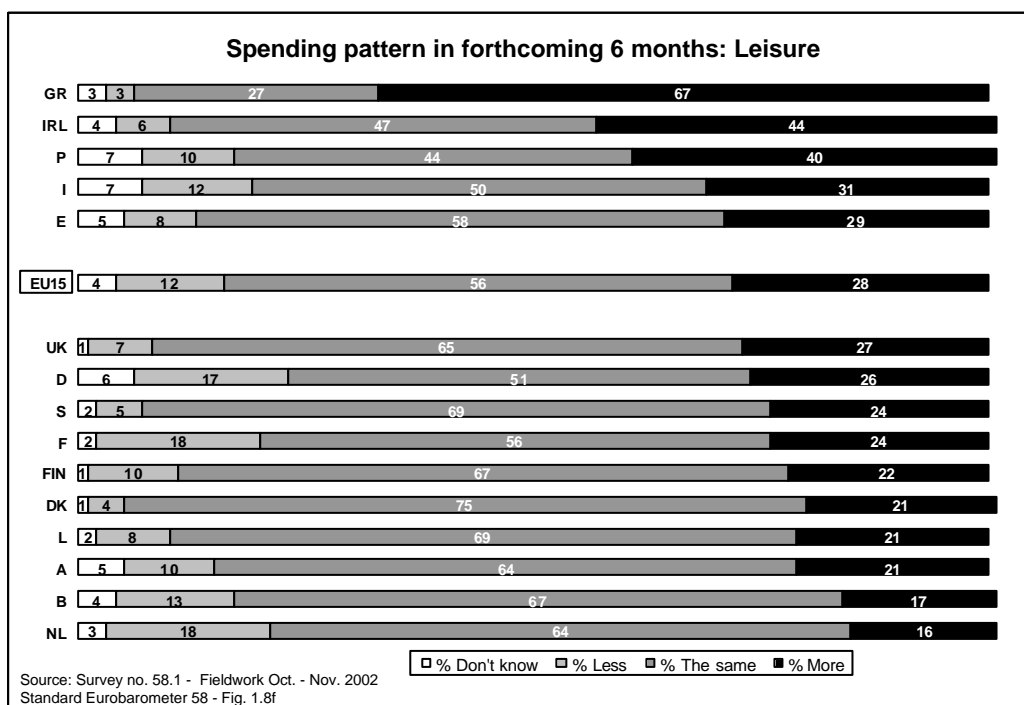
There are two countries where respondents who feel they will spend more on **health** are in the majority: Greece (68%) and Portugal (56%). In all other countries, the majority of respondents believe they will spend the same on health. Italy (13%) and France (11%) are the only two countries where more than 10% of respondents believe they will spend less on health. (See also table 1.10a)



When it comes to **transport**, the results show that people in Greece and Portugal are once again the least optimistic. In the other countries, the majority of respondents believe that they will spend the same on transport in the six months following the survey. The percentage of people with the view that expenses will go down ranges from 2% in Greece to 16% in France and Finland. (See also table 1.11a)



In Greece, 67% of people think they will spend more on **leisure**. It is the only country where this is the majority view. In all other countries, the public is most inclined to believe that spending on leisure will not change. Though only a small proportion of the respondents feels that spending on this item will go down there is quite some variation among the countries with a range of 3% in Greece to 18% in the Netherlands and France. (See also table 1.12a)

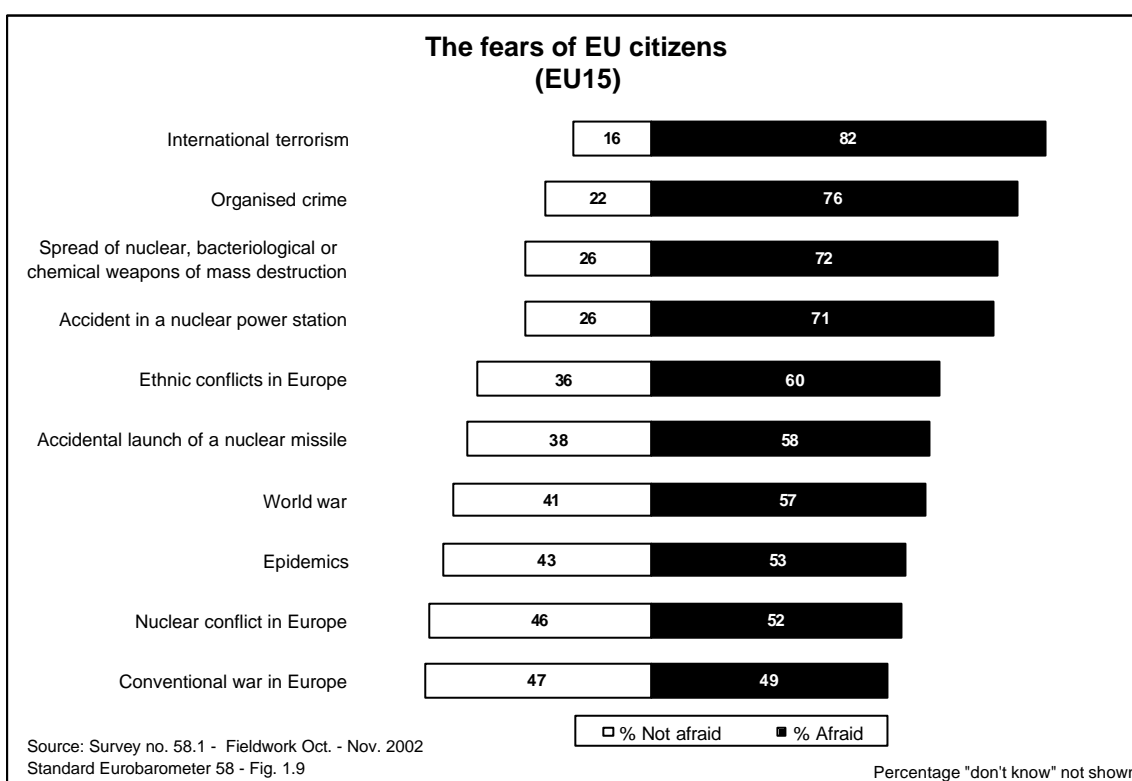


An analysis of the socio-demographic variables shows that the age of respondents is an important variable for each of the six items. The younger respondents are the more likely it is that they think they will spend more whereas with age people become more likely to think that their expenses will stay the same. (See tables 1.7b, 1.8b, 1.9b, 1.10b, 1.11b and 1.12b)

1.4. The fears of EU citizens

For the fourth time in a row, the survey has included a question that measures whether people are afraid of 10 things that could have disastrous effects for the world.

As the following graph, in Autumn 2002 more than half of the respondents is afraid of each of the disasters listed in the question. At 49%, a conventional war in Europe is the only disaster which is not feared by more than half of the respondents⁴.



The Autumn 2001 results, asked shortly after the 9/11 attacks on the United States and in the midst of the war against terrorism in Afghanistan, showed that September 11th and its aftermath had a large influence on how fearful people were. In comparison to Autumn 2000, fear of a world war increased by 19 percentage points in Autumn 2001, a 17 percentage point increase was noted for the fear of the spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction, a 16 percentage point increase was noted for the fear of nuclear conflict in Europe, a 12 percentage point increase was noted for the fear of terrorism and the fear of a conventional war in Europe increased by 11 percentage points.

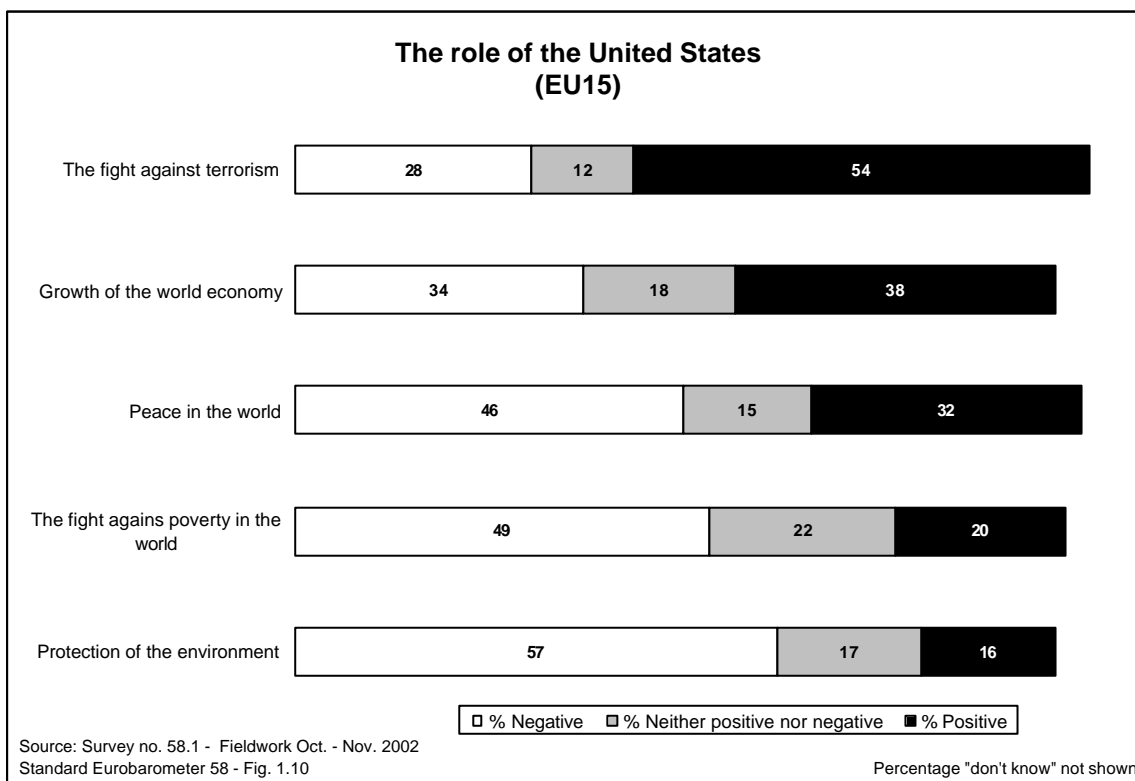
The Spring 2002 results showed that 6 months after the attacks EU citizens were considerably less fearful of these disasters happening.

⁴ For country results, see table 1.13 in the annexes.

With the possibility of a war in Iraq widely reported in the media during the time of the latest survey, we find a renewed increase in the percentage of EU citizens that are afraid. These fears extend not only to the possibility of an actual war but also to the other areas. Hence, people are now more likely to fear each of the disasters covered in the question. The largest increase since Spring 2002 is recorded in the percentage of people who fear the spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction (+10 percentage points), followed by the fear of an accidental launch of a nuclear missile (+8) and a nuclear conflict in Europe (+7).

1.5. The role of the United States

A new question has been introduced which measures how EU citizens feel about the role of the United States when it comes to peace in the world, the fight against terrorism, the growth of the world economy, the fight against poverty in the world and the protection of the environment. Respondents were asked whether for each of these, they think the United States tends to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role.



The proportion of EU citizens that feels the United States plays a positive role ranges from 16% when it comes to the protection of the environment to 54% when it comes to fighting terrorism. It thus appears that EU citizens are quite critical about the role of the United States. 57% feel the US plays a negative role regarding the protection of the environment, 49% feel it plays a negative role regarding the fight against poverty in the world and 46% feel it plays a negative role regarding peace in the world. (Table 1.14)

2. Knowledge and information

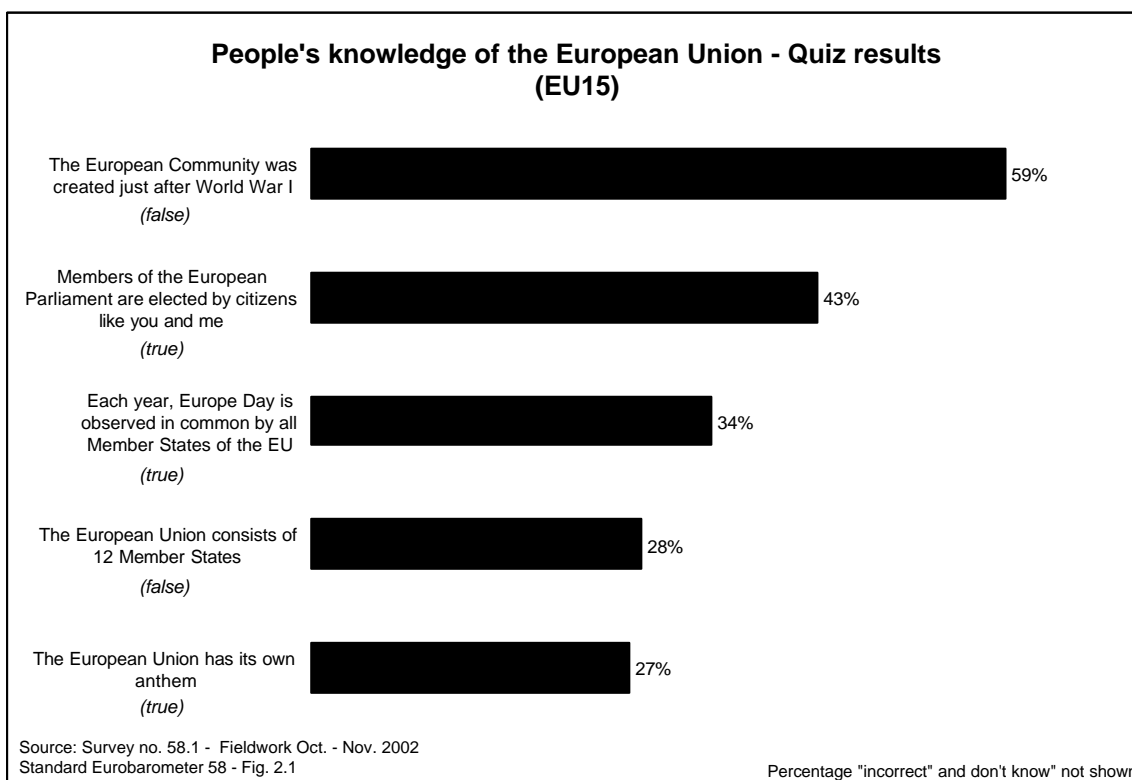
This chapter firstly presents the results of questions that measure people's actual knowledge and self-perceived knowledge of the European Union. The second part of the chapter looks at the provision of and the demand for information. The chapter finishes by presenting data about how people look for information about the European Union and which sources they prefer.

2.1. Actual knowledge of the European Union – a quiz

We begin this chapter by looking at the results of a quiz that measures people's knowledge of the European Union. Respondents were read out the following five statements and were asked whether each of them is true or false:

1. The EU consists of 12 Member States
2. Members of the European Parliament are elected by citizens like you and me
3. Each year, Europe Day is observed in common by all Member States of the European Union
4. The European Union has its own anthem
5. The European Community was created just after World War I

Items 2, 3 and 4 are true whilst items 1 and 5 are false. The following graph shows the percentage of respondents that gave the correct answer.



Respondents were most likely to correctly identify the statement "The European Community was created just after World War I" as being false (59%). Only 18% thought this was true. Nearly a quarter of the respondents gave no answer. The country results show that the highest percentage of correct replies is obtained in Sweden (76%), followed by Austria and Finland (70% each). Belgium is the only country where just under half (49%) of the respondents gave a correct answer.

Forty-three percent of the respondents knew that the “Members of the European Parliament are elected by citizens like you and me”. 36% said this statement was false and 21% gave no answer. The highest percentage of correct replies was obtained in Finland (70%), followed by Denmark (67%). Respondents in Sweden (31%) were least likely to know that this statement is true.

Thirty-four percent of the respondents knew that Europe Day is observed in common by all Member States. 31% thought this statement was false and 36% gave no answer. Respondents in Finland were again most likely to give the correct answer (71%), followed at a distance by Greek respondents (51%). In all other countries, less than half of the people sampled gave the correct answer.

Only 28% of respondents knew that the European Union does not consist of 12 Member States. More than half (54%) wrongly thought that this is true. The remaining 18% didn't know whether it is true or false. The country results show that 57% of the respondents in Luxembourg gave the correct answer, followed by 50% of respondents in Portugal. In Germany (17%) and Italy (19%) less than 2 out of 10 respondents gave the correct answer.

Finally, the quiz results show that only 27% of respondents knew that the EU has its own anthem. 43% identified this statement as being false and 30% weren't able to say whether it is true or false. The highest percentage of correct answers was obtained in Austria (52%), followed by 44% in Luxembourg.⁵ Respondents in the Netherlands (9%) were least likely to know that the Union has its own anthem⁵.

The following table shows the average percentage of correct answers for the five statements. As can be seen, the quiz was won by Luxembourg, with Finland in second place and Portugal in third place.

QUIZ RESULTS – AVERAGE % OF CORRECT ANSWERS (by country)	
Country	% correct
Luxembourg	53
Finland	52
Portugal	50
Austria	47
Sweden	45
Denmark	44
Greece	44
France	42
Belgium	41
Spain	40
EU15	38
Germany	37
Ireland	37
Italy	36
The UK	31
The Netherlands	29

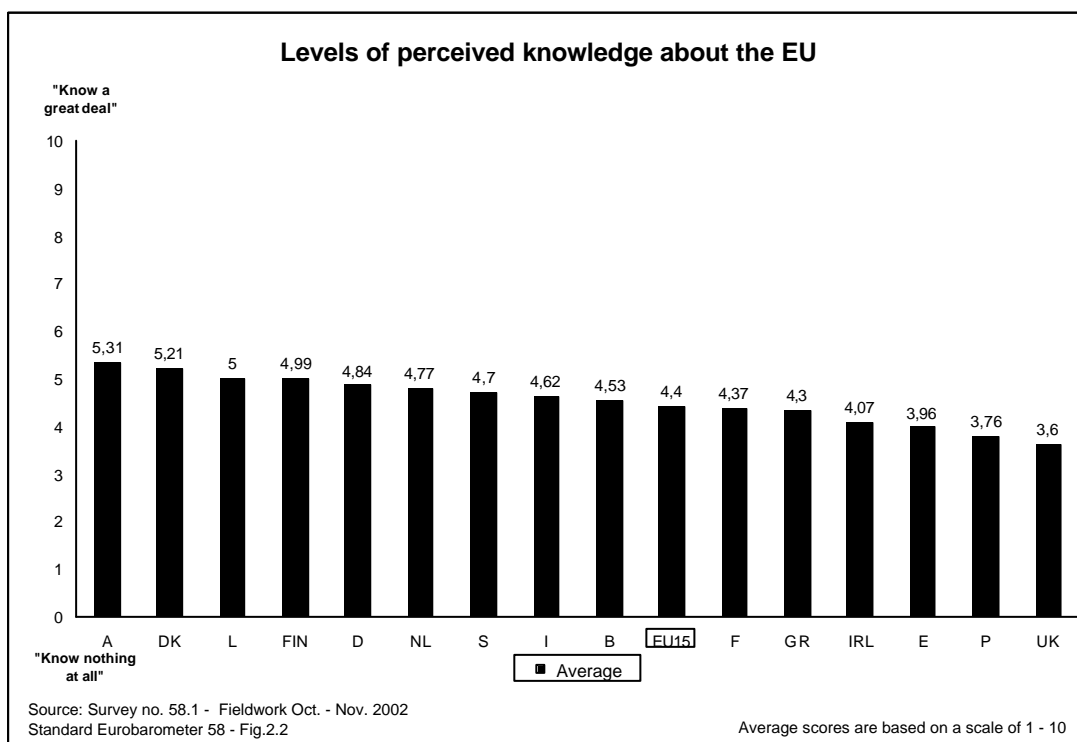
⁵ See table 2.1 for all the country results.

2.2. Self-perceived knowledge of the European Union

Next we examine people's self-perceived knowledge of the European Union⁶. Just over a quarter of EU citizens (28%) feel they know quite a lot to a great deal about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale).

Self-perceived knowledge of EU affairs Autumn 2002 (in %, EU15)	
Scale	%
1 (Know nothing at all)	8
2	10
3	16
4	16
5	19
6	13
7	9
8	5
9	1
10 (Know a great deal)	1
Don't know	1
Average score	4.4

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



⁶ 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.

As in the previous surveys, knowledge levels are highest in Austria, where the average score is 5.31, and lowest in the UK, where the average score is 3.6. In percentages this means that 41% of people in Austria feel they know quite a lot to a great deal (i.e. score 6 and higher on the scale) about the European Union, compared to only 15% of people in Portugal and 19% of people in the UK. (Table 2.2a⁷)

In comparison to Spring 2002, self-perceived knowledge levels are now higher in Finland (+0.49), the Netherlands (+0.46), Luxembourg (+0.42), Denmark (+0.26) and Sweden (+0.22). In Greece, self-perceived knowledge levels are now lower than they were in Spring 2002 (-0.35)⁸.

Interestingly, the results from this measurement provide a somewhat different country order from the quiz results where the actual knowledge level of respondents is measured. As we reported in the first section of this chapter, respondents in Portugal did well on the quiz but when it comes to having to rate their knowledge level they are amongst the most self-critical. Equally, we saw that the actual knowledge levels in the Netherlands, at least based on the quiz results, were the lowest in the EU but the Dutch come in fifth place when it comes to having to rate their knowledge.

Despite this discrepancy, self-perceived knowledge about the European Union is a useful measurement. It is an important predictor of people's general stance towards the Union. Our analyses show that the more people feel they know about the European Union, the more likely it is that they support it. The relationship between self-perceived knowledge of the EU and a number of the standard indicators of support for the Union is depicted in the following three tables. As can be seen, respondents with a low knowledge level are significantly more likely to lack an opinion or to feel indifferent about the European Union. However, they can not be characterised as being more negative about the EU than other people.

Relationship between support for EU membership and self-perceived knowledge about the EU			
Country's membership of EU is ...	Self-perceived EU knowledge⁹		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
a good thing	40	62	70
Neither good nor bad	36	25	16
A bad thing	12	9	12
Don't know	12	3	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>

⁷ 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.

⁸ For spring 2002 average scores, see Eurobarometer Report 57, figure 2.2.

⁹ Respondents are classified as having a low knowledge level if they placed themselves on points 1-3 of the self-perceived knowledge scale. Average = points 4 to 7; high = points 8-10.

Relationship between image of the EU and self-perceived knowledge about the EU			
Image of the EU is ...	Self-perceived EU knowledge		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Positive	34	57	68
Neutral	39	29	18
Negative	16	12	14
Don't know	11	2	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Relationship between perceived benefit of EU membership and self-perceived knowledge about the EU			
Country has on balance ...	Self-perceived EU knowledge		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Benefited	35	57	72
Not benefited	31	28	21
Don't know	34	16	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

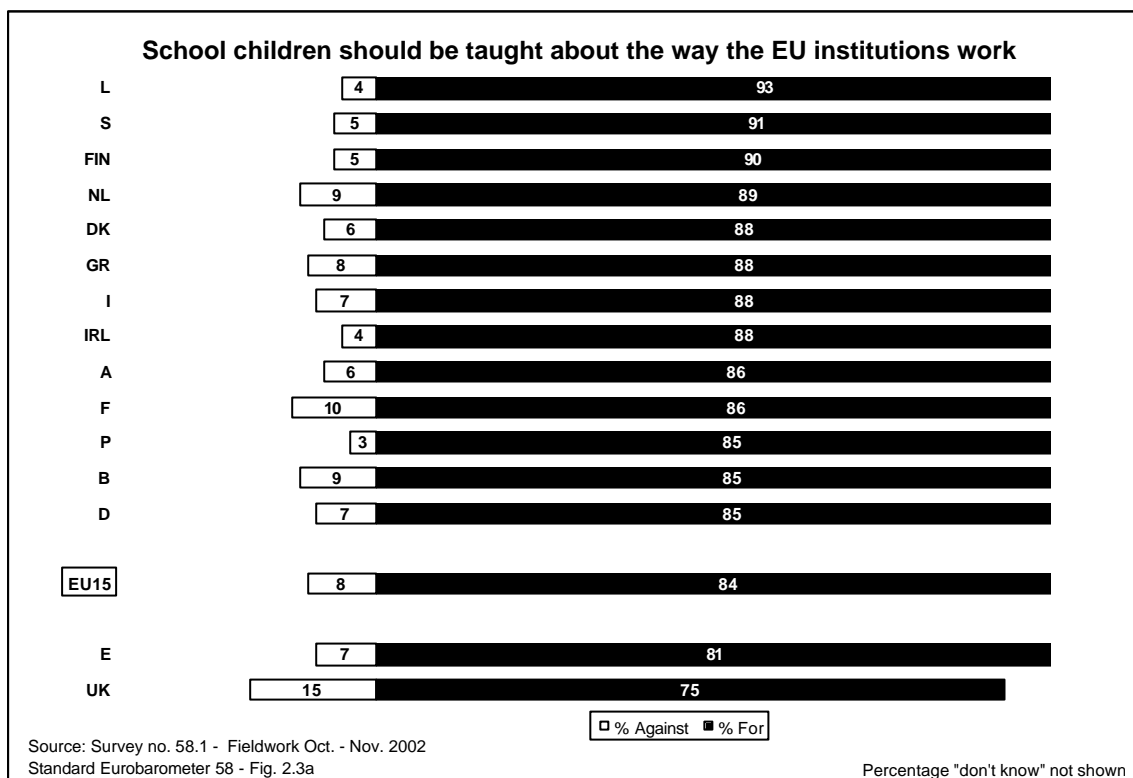
The table on the next page shows the average scores for various socio-demographic groups in the EU. It shows that opinion leaders, managers and people who stayed in full-time education the longest are most likely to give themselves the highest score on the self-perceived knowledge scale. At the bottom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

¹⁰ See Appendix C.4 for a definition of the analysis variables.

Average scores on perceived knowledge scale for various groups at the EU15 level	
Group	Score
Opinion Leadership Index: ++	5.86
Managers	5.44
Educated up to age 20+	5.31
Opinion Leadership Index: +	4.94
Self-employed	4.94
Men	4.80
Students	4.74
Employees	4.61
Aged 40-54	4.57
Aged 25-39	4.45
Average for EU15	4.40
Educated to age 16-19	4.34
Aged 15-24	4.32
Aged 55+	4.27
Retired	4.21
Unemployed	4.19
Opinion Leadership Index: -	4.18
Manual workers	4.14
Women	4.03
Educated to age 15 or younger	3.70
House persons	3.66
Opinion Leadership Index : --	3.22

2.3. Providing information about the European Union

Having looked at both the actual knowledge levels – as measured by our quiz – and the self-perceived knowledge levels, we can conclude that EU citizens still need to learn a lot about the European Union. The best time to start this learning process is while children are still in school. The Eurobarometer has measured to what extent people agree with this. The results show widespread consensus.



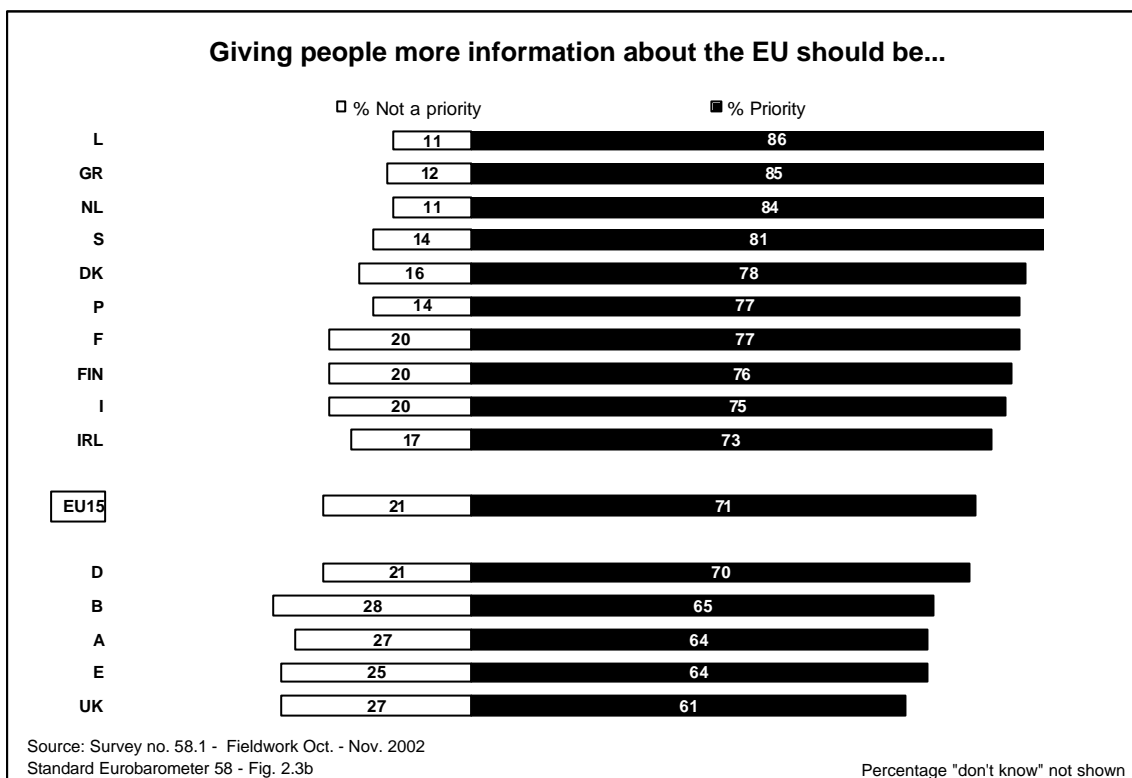
On average, 84% of EU citizens agree that school children should be taught about the way the EU institutions work. Support for this action ranges from 75% in the UK to 93% in Luxembourg.

In comparison to Spring 2002, we see some minor shifts in public opinion with people in Greece, the UK (+7 each), Germany (+5) and Ireland (+4) now significantly more likely to agree with the idea of teaching school children about the Union. (Table 2.3a)

The demographic analyses show that support for this action ranges from 78% among unemployed people to 91% among managers and people who completed their full-time education aged 20 and over.

The attitudinal analyses show that more than 9 out of 10 people who support their country's membership of the EU are in favour of teaching school children about the EU (92%). This view is shared by 67% of people who regard their country's membership of the EU as a bad thing. (Table 2.3b)

The survey also asks respondents whether giving people more information about the EU should be a priority for the Union or not. The results show that on average 71% of EU citizens consider this to be a priority.



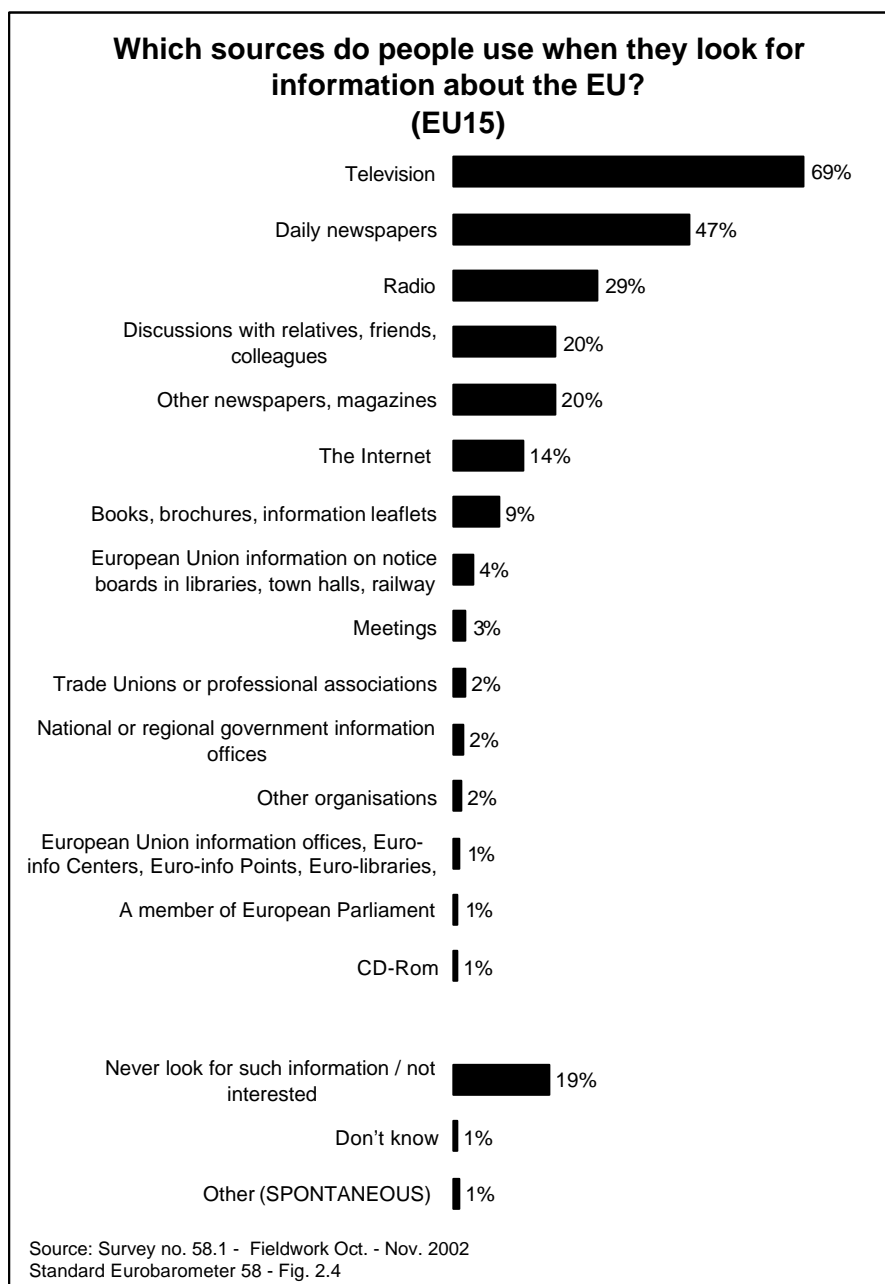
The graph above shows that the proportion of people that believe this should be a priority ranges from 61% in the UK to 86% in Luxembourg. In comparison to Spring 2002, we see that people in Greece (+9), Portugal (+8), Austria (+6) and Ireland (+5) are now significantly more likely to consider it a priority. In Belgium, on the other hand, those sampled are now significantly more likely to feel that giving people information about the EU should not be a priority (+9). In Sweden, we also find a small shift against providing people with more information although support for this action remains widespread. (Table 2.4a)

The demographic analyses show that there is a great extent of consensus about this issue among the various groups in the population. People who completed their full-time education aged 20 or older are most likely to regard the provision of more information as a priority for the Union (78%), whereas people who look after the home or who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger are, at 67%, least likely to share this view.

The attitudinal analyses show that 79% of supporters of their country's membership of the European Union believe that giving people more information should be a priority, compared to 58% of those who regard their country's membership of the EU as a bad thing. (Table 2.4b)

2.4. Sources of information about the European Union

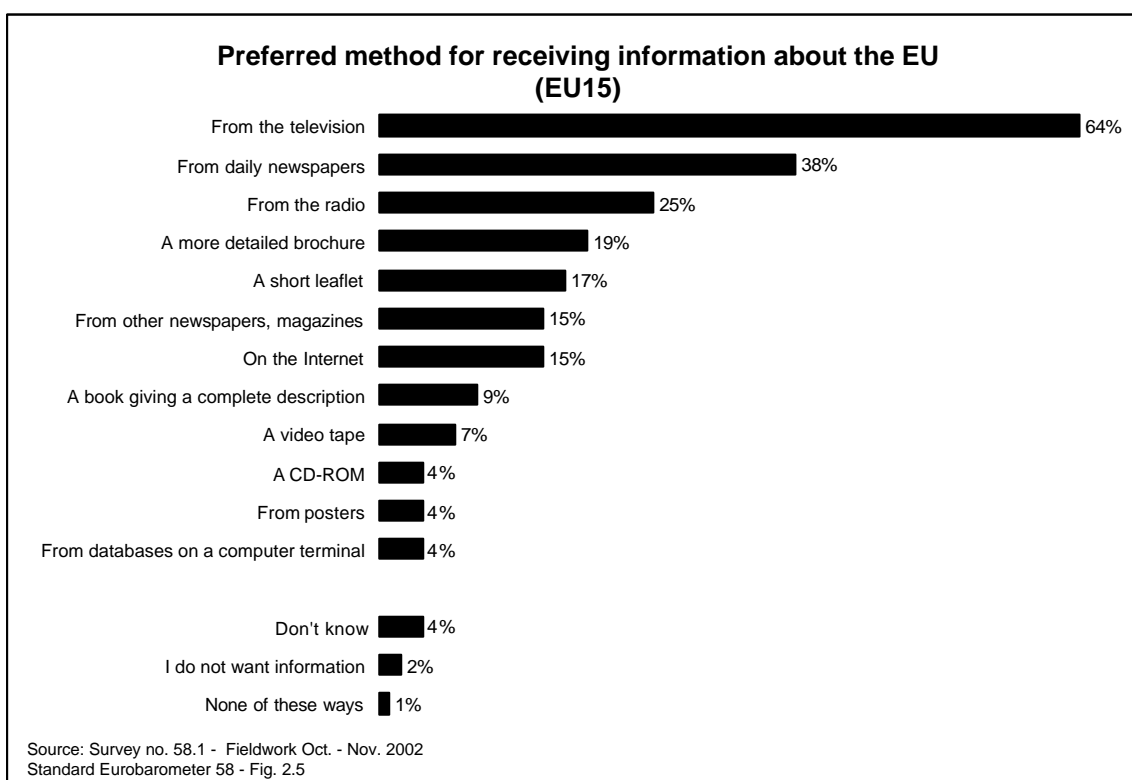
A regular feature of the Eurobarometer is to question EU citizens about the sources they use when they look for information about the European Union. As usual, the results indicate that the public is most likely to use the media. 69% of respondents say they turn on the television when they look for information, 47% of respondents read the daily newspapers and 29% listen to the radio¹¹. Two in ten respondents said they discuss the European Union with friends, relatives and colleagues and read about it in other newspapers and magazines when looking for information about the EU. 14% use the Internet, a figure that has not changed since Spring 2002. The other sources listed on the card were mentioned by less than 10% of the respondents.



¹¹ Respondents were shown a card listing 15 sources and were asked to name all those they use when they look for information about the European Union. They could also mention other sources, say that they never look for information about the EU (not interested) or say they don't know.

The graph on the previous page also shows that 19% of respondents never look for information or are not interested. This figure varies greatly from country to country. In Luxembourg only 2% of respondents gave this reply whereas 34% of people in the United Kingdom never look for information about the European Union or are not interested in such information. (Table 2.5)

The survey also regularly asks respondents to indicate their preferred method(s) of receiving information about the European Union from a list of 12 pre-defined sources. As we have seen on all previous surveys and not surprisingly, people's preference goes to the three media sources they are most likely to use. 64% of respondents say they prefer the television, 38% say they prefer daily newspapers and 25% list the radio as a preferred source. The Internet is selected by 15% and thereby remains less popular than a detailed brochure (19%) and a short leaflet (17%) and as popular as other newspapers and magazines. Other non-printed information tools, such as videotapes (7%), CD-ROMs and computer databases (4% each) continue to be less popular than printed sources. Only 4% of EU citizens would like information from posters¹².



2.5. Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency

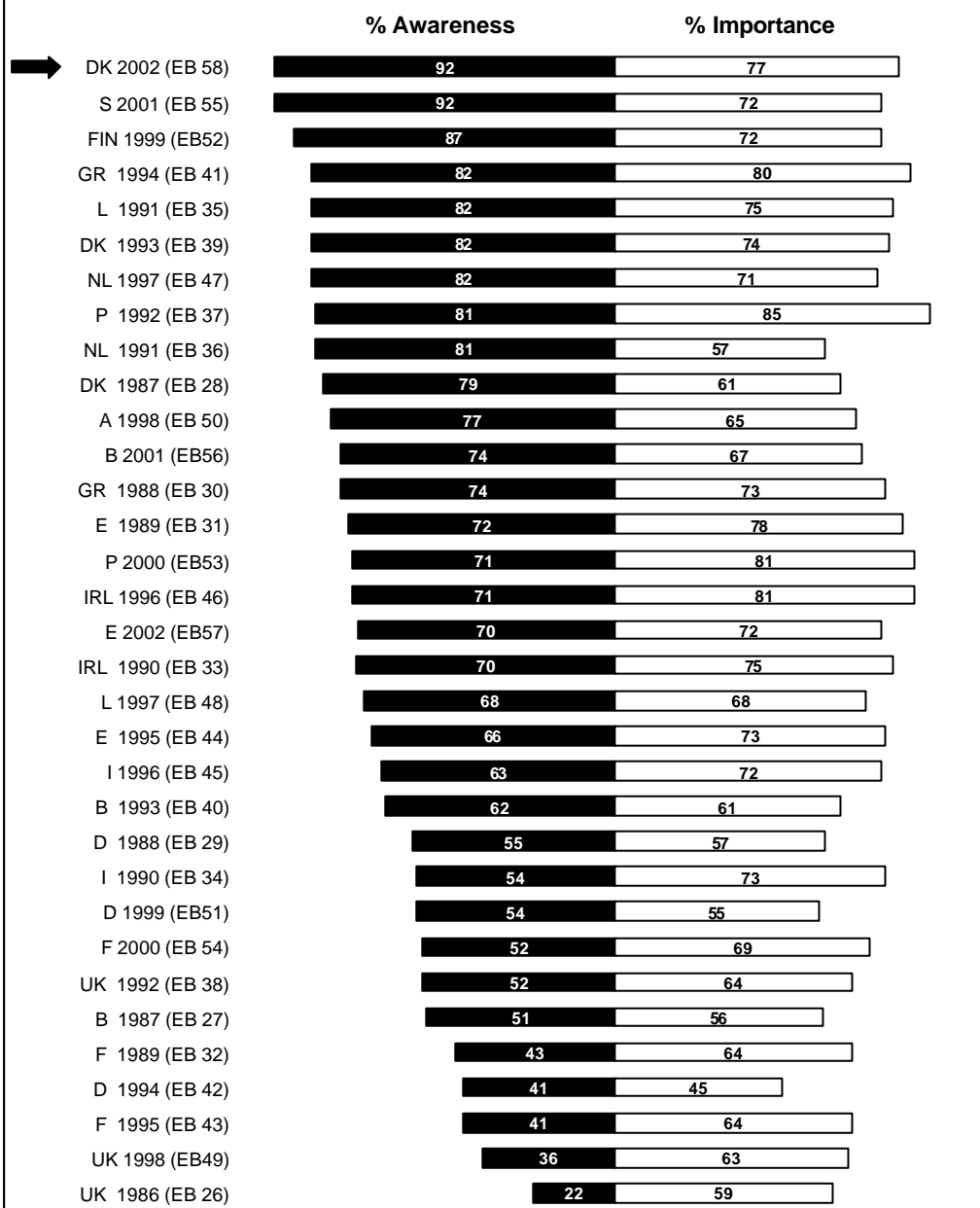
Since 1986, the Eurobarometer has looked at the awareness and the perceived importance of the Council of Ministers Presidency in the country that presides at the time of the survey¹³. Denmark held the Presidency during the last six months of the year 2002.

Ninety-two percent of the Danish respondents were aware that their country held the Presidency and 77% of them considered this as important. From the graph on the next page we see that people in the Northern countries are most likely to be aware of their country's Presidency. During Denmark's latest Presidency, the public was more aware than when Denmark previously held the Presidency in 1993 and 1987.

¹² See table 2.6 for country results.

¹³ Each Member State of the European Union holds in turn the Presidency for a period of six months.

Awareness and importance of the Council Presidency



Source: Survey no. 58.1 - Trend
Standard Eurobarometer 58 - Fig. 2.6

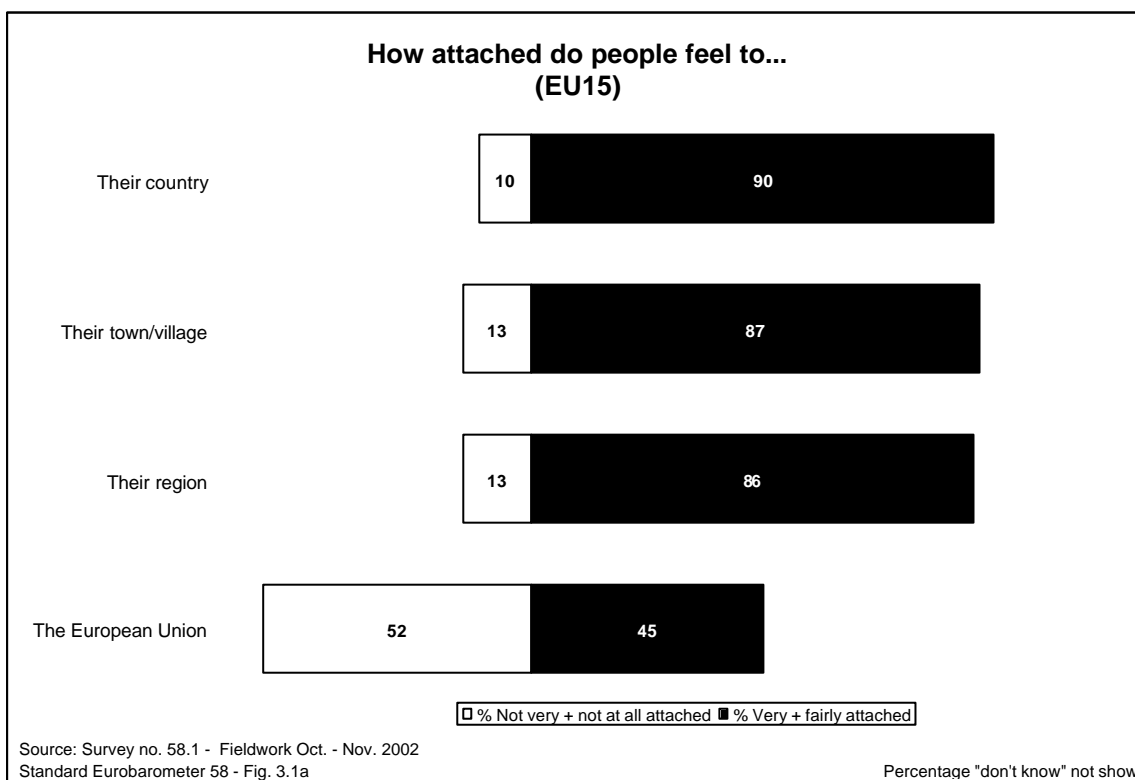
"Not aware/not important" and
"don't know" not shown

3. Attitudes towards the European Union

In this chapter we will present the main indicators of attitudes towards the European Union in Autumn 2002.

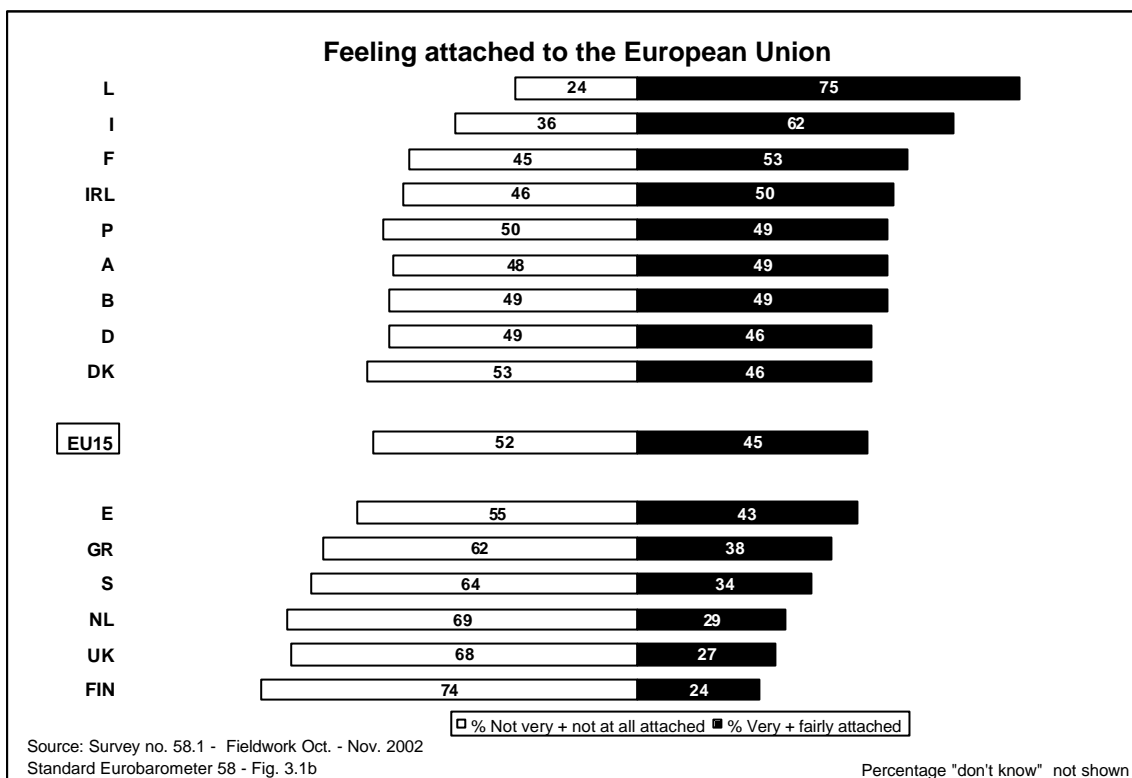
3.1. Attachment to the European Union

45% of the population feels very or fairly attached to the European Union whereas 52% feels not very attached or not at all attached.



In comparison to the attachment indicators for other levels (country, town/village and region), the percentage of citizens attached to the European Union is relatively low.

Thus, 90% of these same citizens say they are very or fairly attached to their country, 87% to their town or village and 86% to their region.



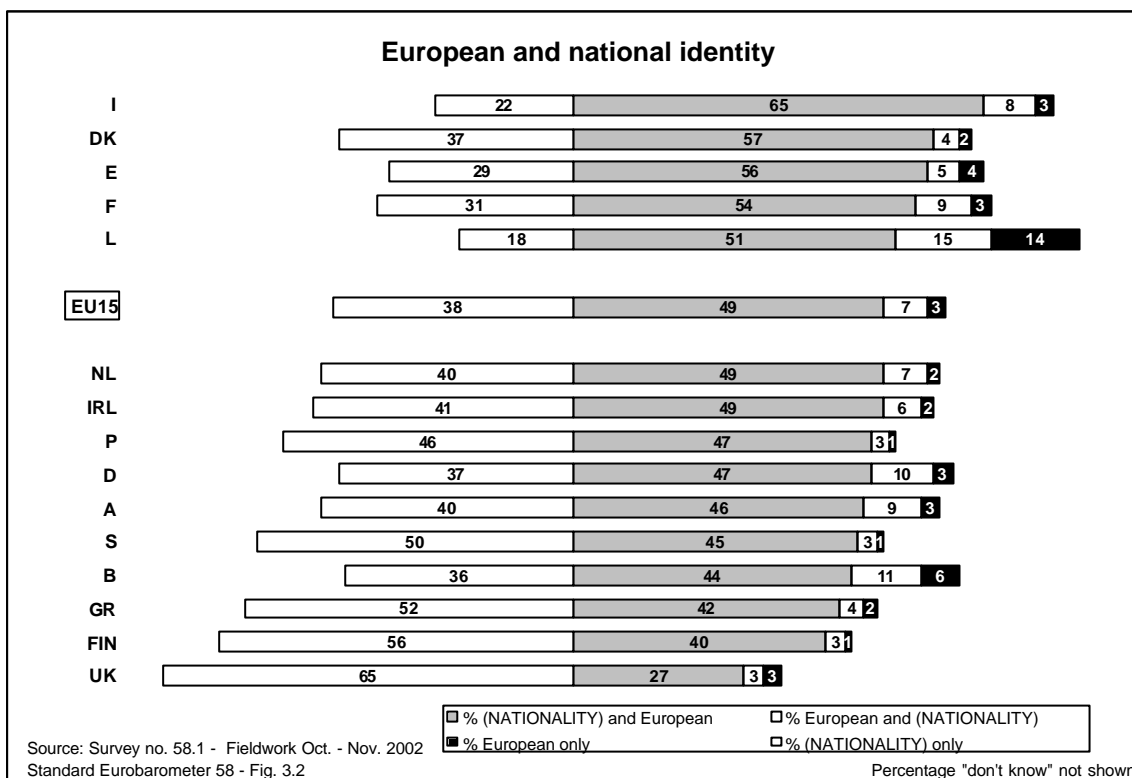
The chart above shows the very great disparities between the levels of attachment to the European Union in the different countries. Luxembourg and Finland show inverse levels of attachment (75% against 24% of people attached to the EU and 74% against 24% of people not very or not at all attached).

Luxembourg, Italy, France and Ireland are the four countries where more than 50% of the population says it is very or fairly attached to the European Union (75%, 62%, 53% and 50% respectively).

Demographic analysis indicates that men are more often attached to the European Union (49% against 42% of women) while 54% of women are not attached against 49% of men. The 55 and over age group is that which least often has a feeling of attachment and the 15 - 24 year old group is most frequently attached to the European Union (43% against 47%). As is often the case, education is an important explanatory variable. Levels of attachment to the European Union increase with the level of education: 39% for people having finished their education before the age of 15 against 54% for those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older. The analyses of the scale of economic activity show a difference of 22 percentage points in the levels of attachment between managers (56%) on the one hand, and the unemployed (34%) on the other.

3.2. Feeling European

59% of citizens interviewed feel European to some extent: 3% feel European only, 7% feel first European then citizens of their own country and 49% feel first citizens of their own country and then EU citizens. The results are almost identical to those of Spring 2002 (which were respectively 4%, 7% and 48%). In eleven of the fifteen Member States, the feeling of being European goes beyond the exclusive identification of nationality. In the Spring of 2002, this was the case in twelve of the fifteen Member States.



The proportion of people feeling European to some extent is greatest in Luxembourg (80%), followed by Italy (76%). It is also in Luxembourg that citizens are the most likely to feel European only (14%). In the other Member States the proportion of people feeling European to some extent ranges from 33% in the United Kingdom to 66% in France.

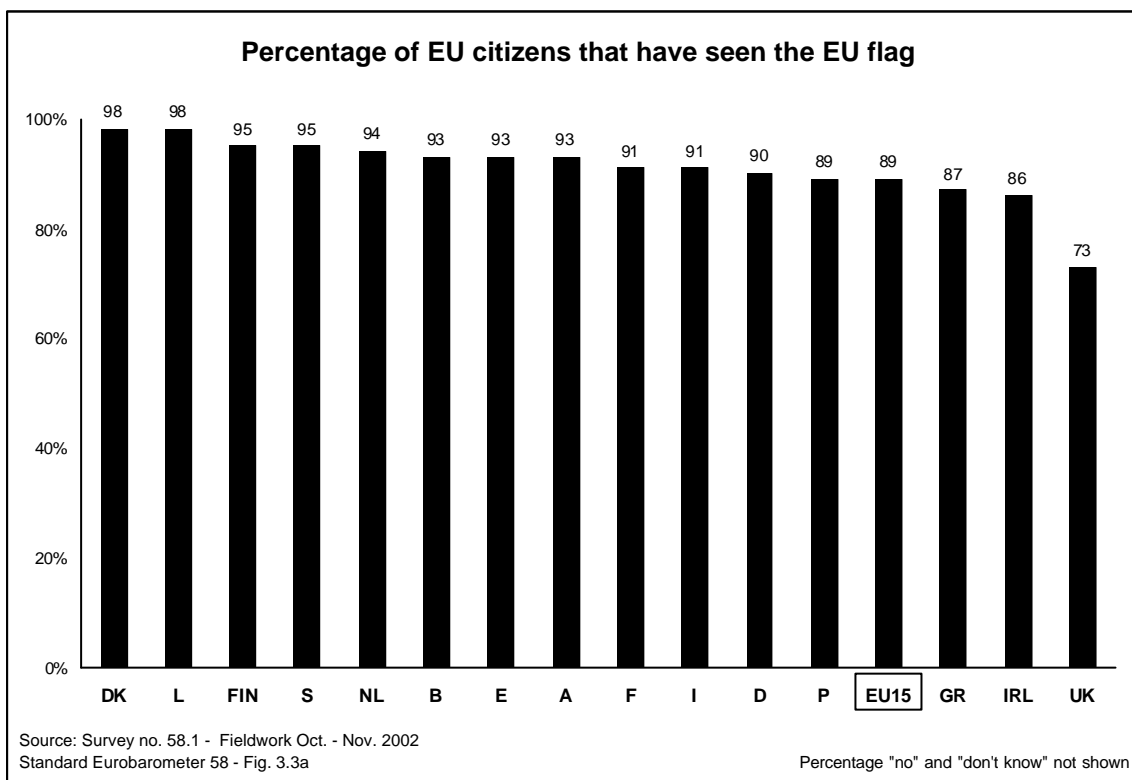
The main increases in the proportion of people feeling European to one degree or another were recorded in Luxembourg (+10), in Ireland (+7), followed by Austria (+6) and Sweden (+5). In contrast a decrease is noticed in Greece (-4) as well as in Belgium and the United Kingdom (-3 each). (Table 3.2a)

The demographic analyses show that more than 7 respondents in 10 who left full-time education at age 20 or older (74%), who are still studying (72%), who are self-employed (70%) or who are managers (75%) feel European to some extent. Respondents who left full-time education before the age of 16, people looking after the home (51% each) as well as retired people (50%) are the most likely to identify only with their own nationality.

Attitudinal analyses show that 75% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing feel European to some extent. In contrast 71% of people those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing identify solely with their own nationality. (Table 3.2b)

3.3. Awareness and meaning of the European flag

89% of European Union citizens say they have already seen the European flag, against 9% who have never seen it.

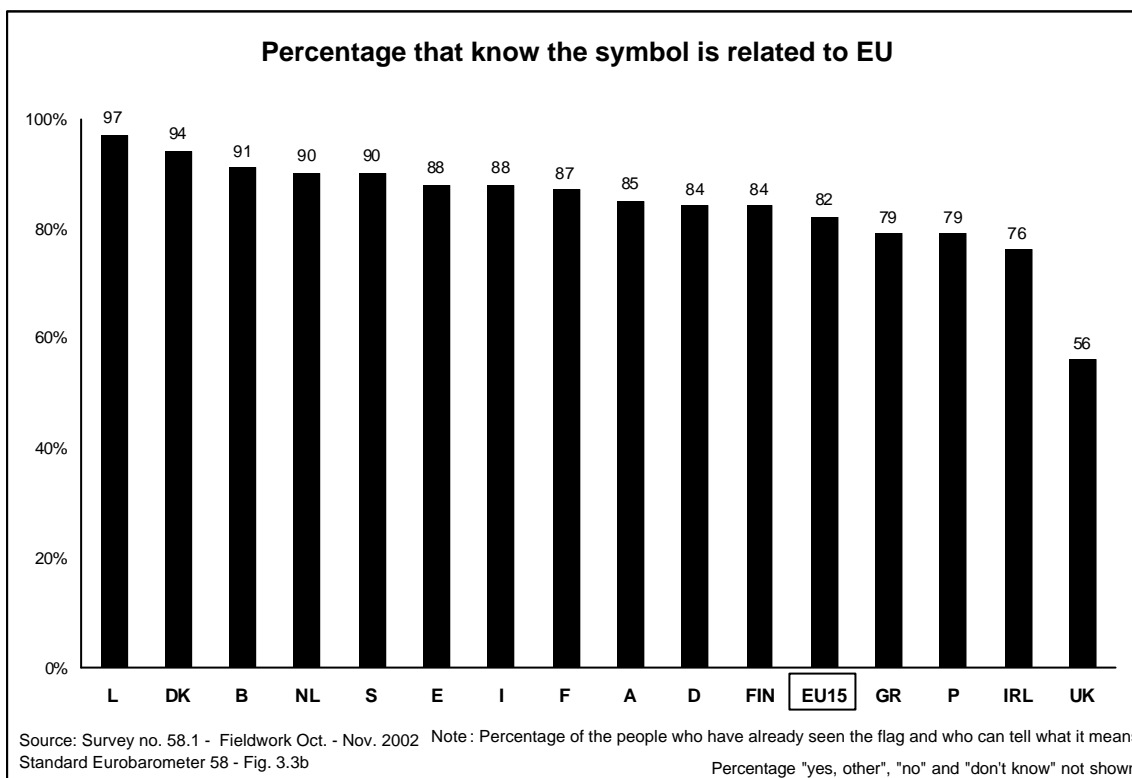


It is in Denmark and Luxembourg that this awareness is greatest (98%), followed by Finland and Sweden (95%). And it is in the United Kingdom that this awareness is the lowest (73%). Logically it is in this same country that citizens are the most likely to say that they have never seen the European flag (23%).

Demographic analyses show that awareness of the European flag is higher among men than women (92% against 86%). Respondents in the 55 and over age group, retired people (both 84%), people looking after the home and those who left full-time education before the age of 16 (both 82%) are less likely to have seen the European flag.

Attitudinal analyses show that, among those who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing, 95% have already seen the European flag, against 85% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing and 84% of people who regard their country's membership as neither good nor a bad.

The 89% of citizens of the European Union having replied that they had already seen the European flag were asked whether they knew what this flag represented.



82% of European Union citizens have both already seen the flag and are able to identify it as representing the European Union, the Community, the Common Market, the Council of Europe etc. 3% replied that they had already seen the flag but identified it with something else and 2% replied they had seen it but could not identify it.

It is in Luxembourg that the number of people having already seen the flag and being able to identify it is the greatest (97%) followed by Denmark (94%) and Belgium (91%). Eleven of the fifteen Member States have a recognition awareness rate of the meaning of the flag greater than or equal to the European average.

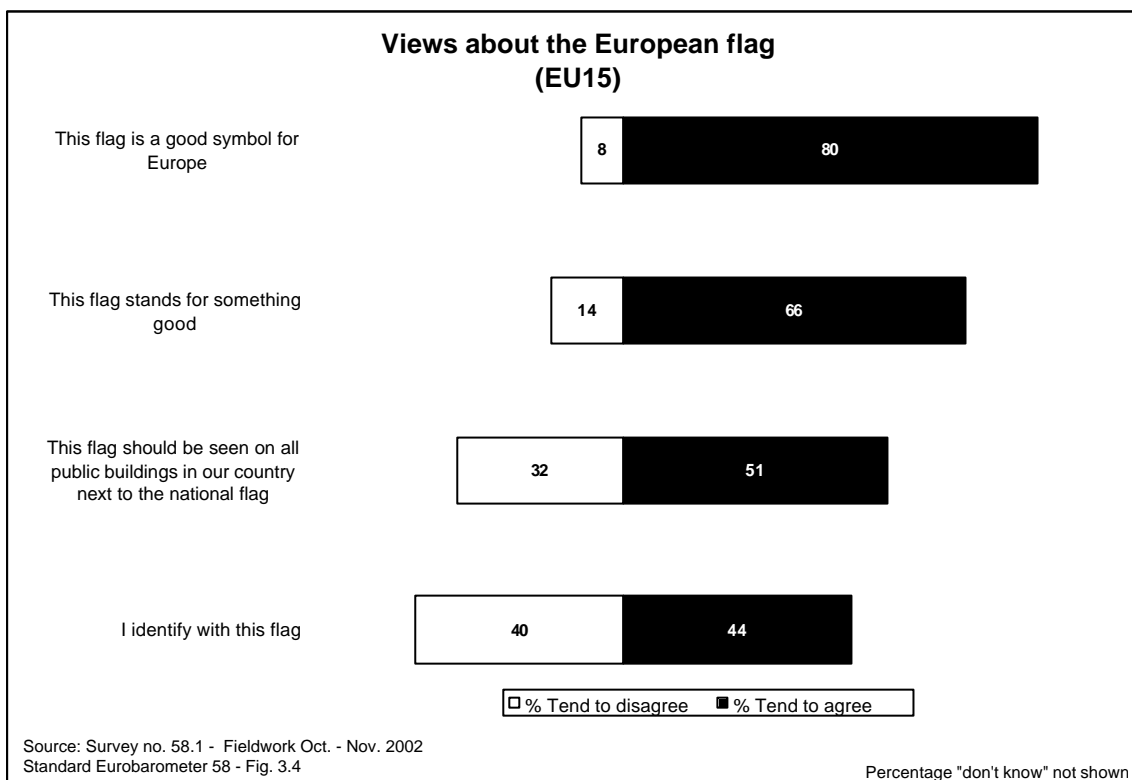
Greece, Portugal and Ireland are somewhat below the average (79% for the first two and 76% for the third) whereas in the United Kingdom, only 56% of people have both already seen the European flag and spontaneously identified the flag's symbol.

Demographic analyses show that masculine respondents (86%), managers, the self-employed (90% each), employees (87%), people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (92%) and those who are still students (89%) have the highest spontaneous identification of the European flag. In contrast are people looking after the home (70%) and people who left full-time education before the age of 16 (72%).

Attitudinal analyses show that 90% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing have already seen the European flag and can identify it spontaneously against 75% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. So even within the latter group of people, the knowledge of the meaning of the flag is high.

3.4. Views about the European flag

All respondents were asked their opinion on four propositions about the European flag.



The first proposition «This flag is a good symbol for Europe » is agreed with by 80% of citizens against 8% who do not agree. Twelve of the fifteen Member States have rates of positive replies greater than or equal to the European average. As before it is in Luxembourg that this rate of response is the highest (93%) and in the United Kingdom that it is the lowest (65%), preceded by far by Denmark (77%) and Sweden (79%).

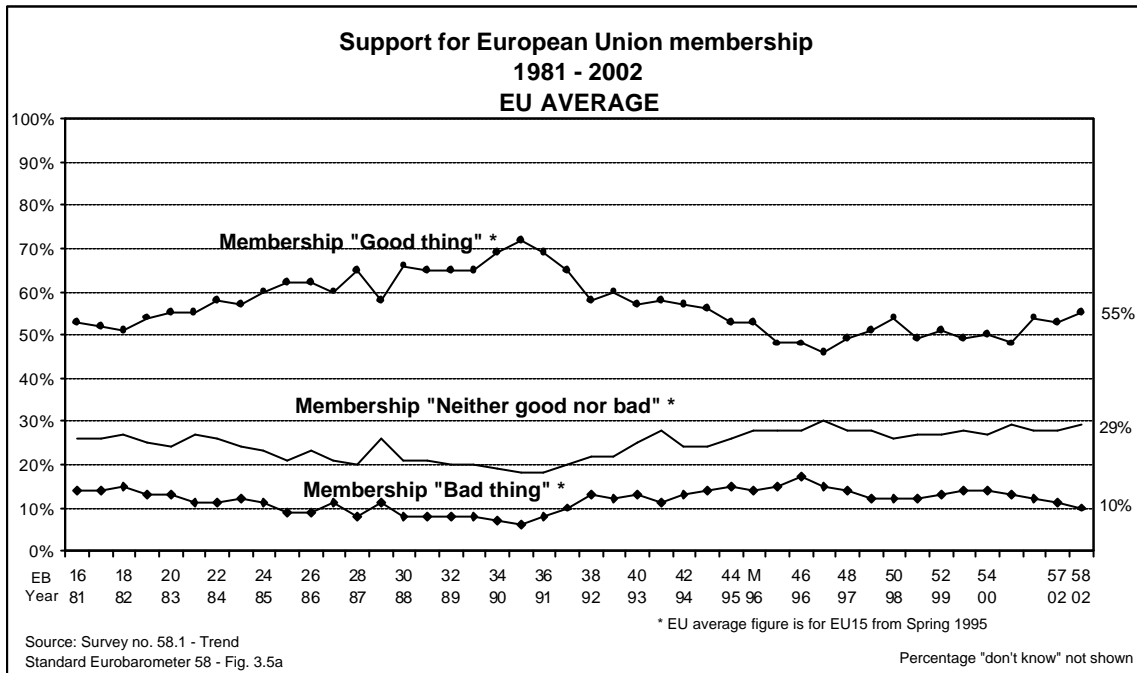
The second proposition « This flag stands for something good » is agreed with by 66% of respondents against 14% who do not agree and 20% of people who don't know. The people in Luxembourg, in Italy, in Greece and in Ireland are the most likely to agree with this proposition (respectively 82%, 78% and 76% for the two last). At the other extreme are the people in Finland and in the UK (respectively 44% and 47%).

« This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (our country) next to the national flag » is agreed with by 51% of the population with the highest levels in Italy (75%), Portugal (67%) and Greece (65%). 32% of citizens are against this proposition with particularly high rates in Denmark, Finland and Sweden (respectively 76%, 65% and 62%) and 17% who don't know.

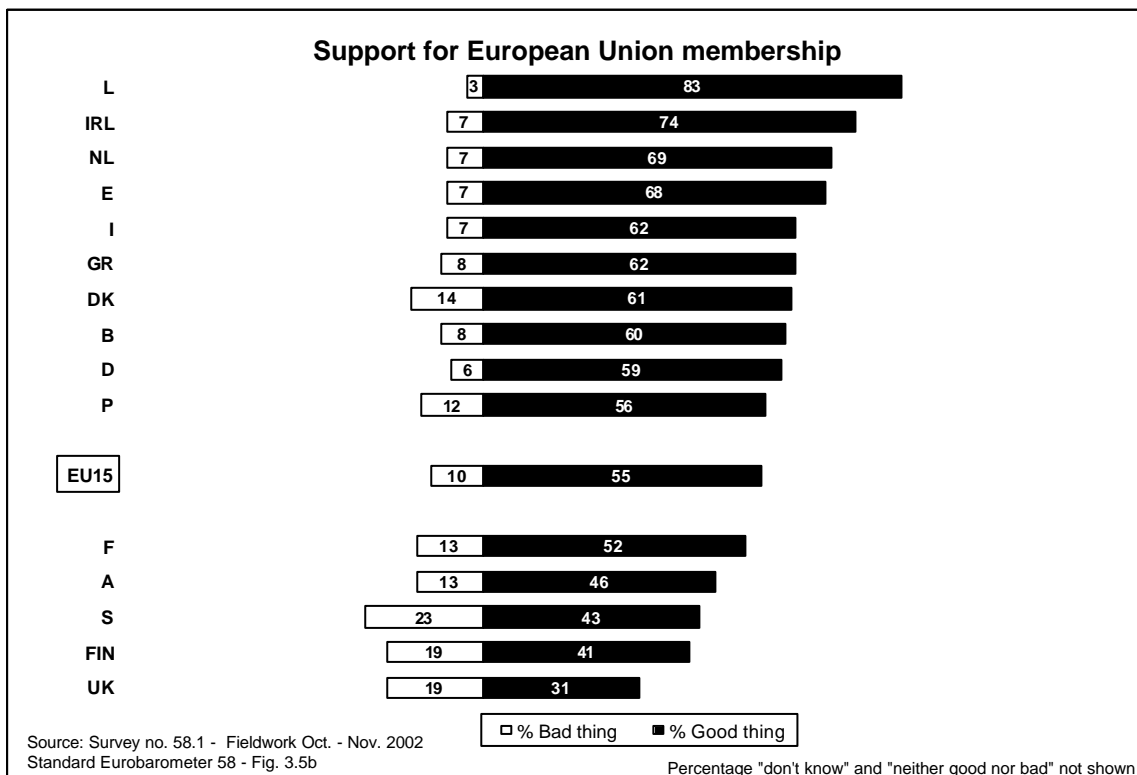
Barely 44% of respondents agree with the proposition « I identify with this flag » , compared to 40% who do not agree and 17% who don't know. Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal are the only four Member States where more than 50% of respondents agree with this proposition (respectively 63%, 61%, 61% and 57%). Opposition is highest in Sweden (63%) and in the Netherlands (62%).

3.5. Support for European Union membership

55% of the population (two points up on Spring 2002) approve of their country's membership of the European Union. Only 10% percent of respondents regard their country's membership of the EU as a bad thing, and 29% see it as neither good nor bad.



Support for EU membership has not changed significantly since Spring 2002 and has even climbed slightly. It therefore continues to be relatively high. However we are a long way from the level of the early 1990's when 72% of citizens regarded their country's membership of the European Community as a good thing.



The graph on the previous page shows that support to the European Union is most widespread in Luxembourg (83%), followed by Ireland (74%). In the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Greece, Denmark and Belgium at least six people in ten share this point of view. Opposition to EU membership ranges from 3% in Luxembourg to 22% in Sweden.

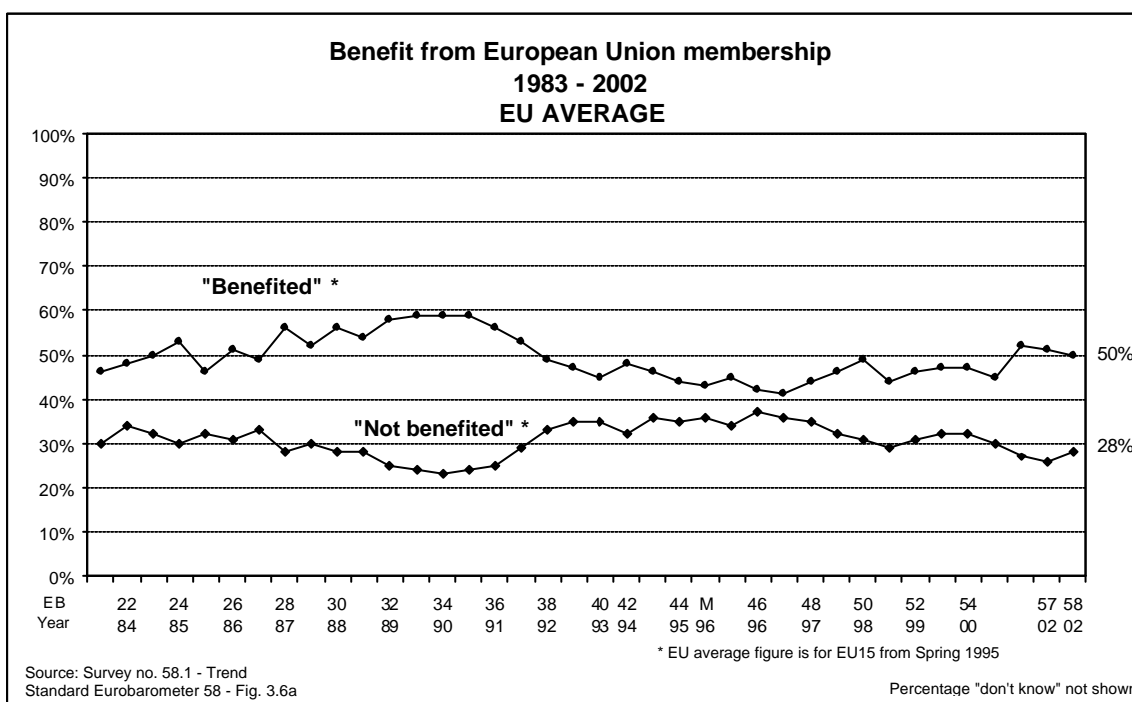
Analyses of trends show that support to the EU has grown significantly in Austria (+9), in Germany (+7), in Sweden and in France (+5 each). Support has fallen significantly in Italy and Portugal (respectively -7 and -6). In Italy and the Netherlands, there has been an increase in the percentage of people who regard their country's membership of the EU as neither good nor bad (respectively +5 and +3). The percentage of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing increased in Portugal (+5), in Belgium and in Italy (+4 each). (Table 3.6a).

Demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women to think that their country's membership of the EU is a good thing (59% against 50%). Similarly, people aged between 15 and 24 (65%), managers (69%), the self-employed (63%), respondents who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or more (68%) as well as those who are still studying (69%) are more likely to share this view.

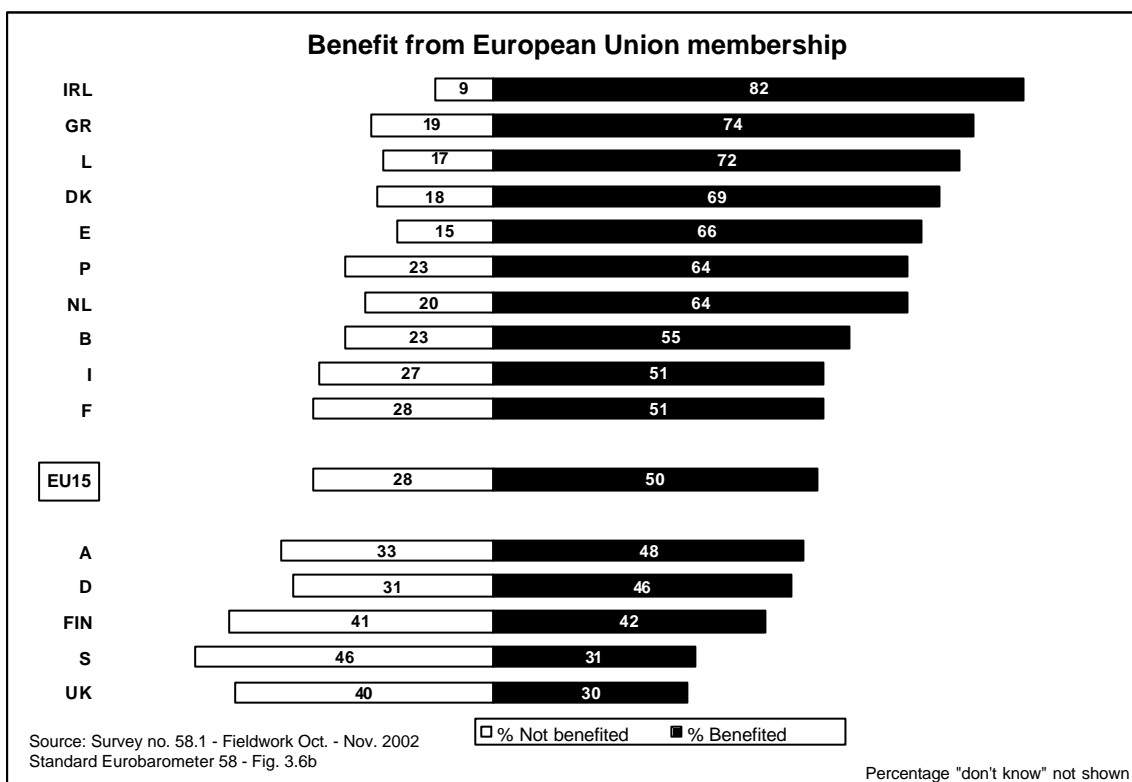
According to the attitudinal analysis, 73% of people wishing the European Union to play a more important role regard their country's membership of the EU as a good thing whereas 40% of people wishing the European Union to play a less important role consider their country's membership as a bad thing and 36% think it is neither good nor bad. (Table 3.6b)

3.6. Benefit from European Union membership

50% of respondents think their country has benefited from its membership of the EU and 28% think it has not benefited. These figures are very similar to those obtained in Spring 2002.



The percentage of people thinking their country has benefited from its membership of the EU ranges from a low of 30% in the United Kingdom to a high of 82% in Ireland. In Sweden, the view that the country has not benefited from its membership of the EU is in a majority (46%). In Finland, this opinion is just as popular as the opinion that the country has benefited from its membership of the EU (41% for the first and 42% for the second).

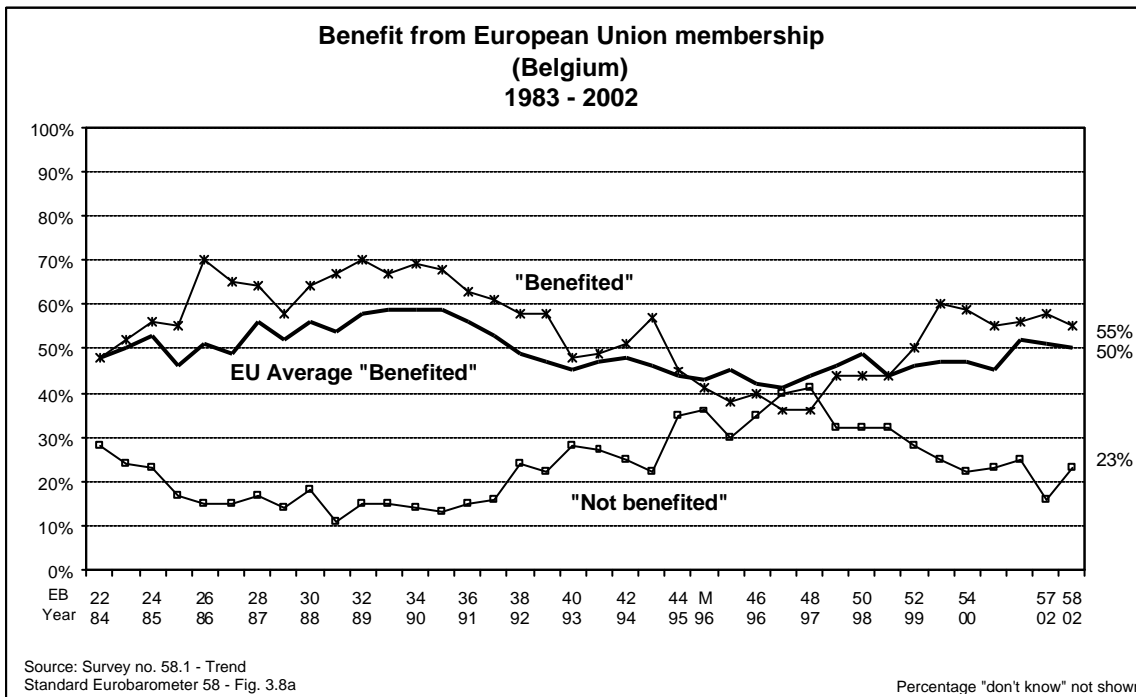
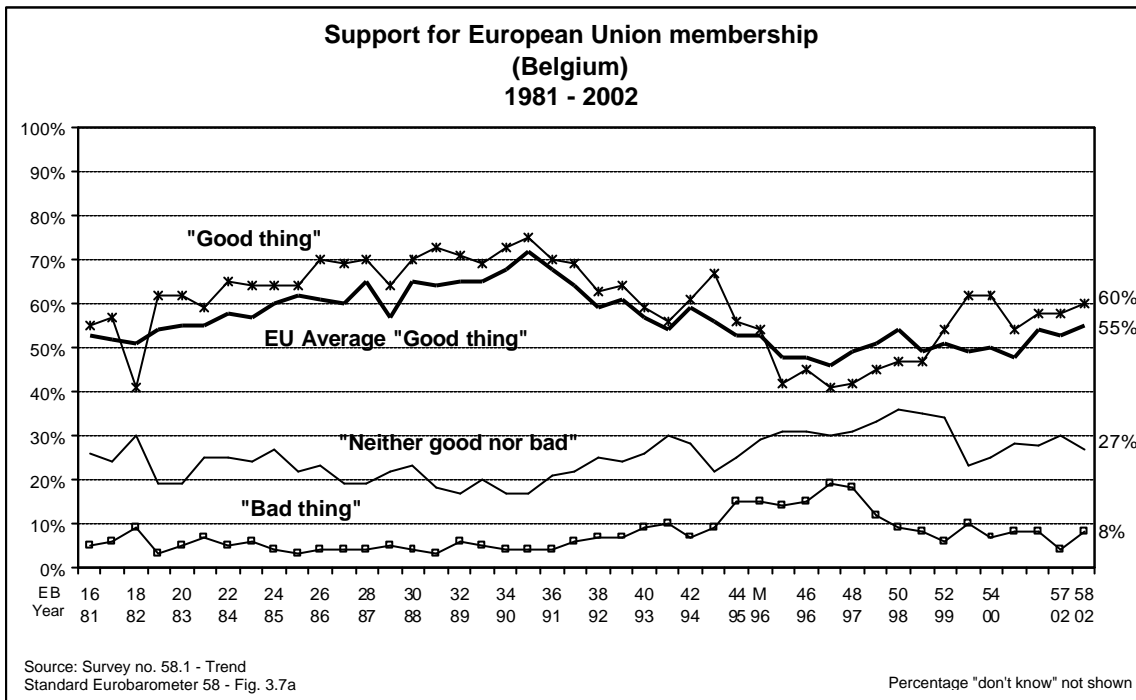


Since Spring 2002, the greatest increase in people thinking their country has benefited from EU membership has been recorded in Austria (+8), followed at a distance by Germany and Spain (+3 each). In contrast, relatively large falls are noted in Italy (-11), in the United Kingdom (-6), in Portugal (-5), in Ireland (-4), in Belgium and in the Netherlands (-3 each). In these countries, these falls accompany a significant increase in the percentage of people thinking that their country has not benefited from its membership of the European Union. The percentage of "don't know" responses is tending to decline slightly in all countries except Ireland and Austria. (Table 3.7a)

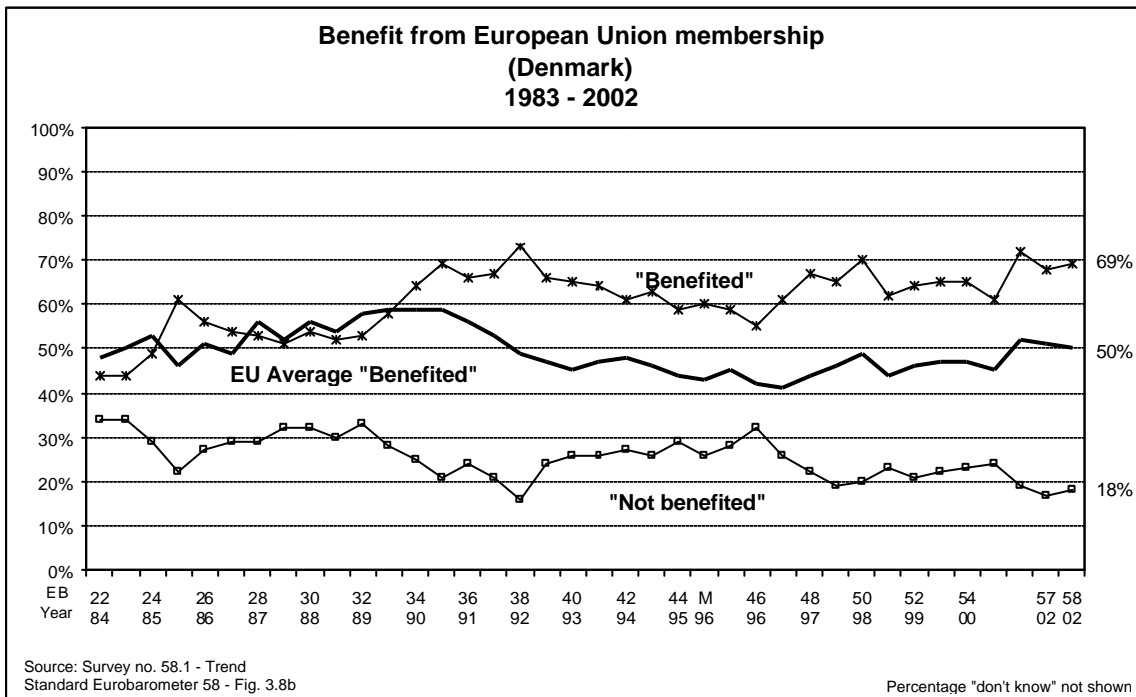
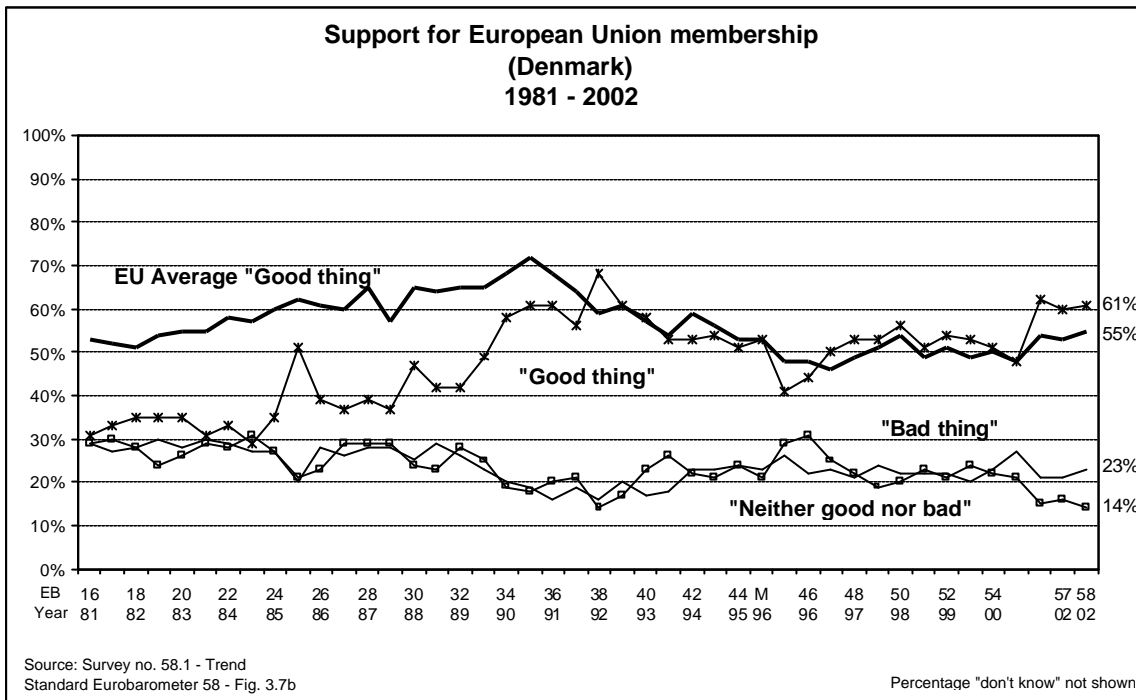
Demographic analyses highlight the fact that people aged 55 and over (42%), retired people (40%) and people who left full-time education before the age of 16 (40%) are the least likely to think that their country has benefited from its membership of the EU and, logically, the most likely to think that it has not benefited from it. In contrast, managers (63%), respondents who finished their full-time education before the age of 20 or more (64%) or those who are still studying (63%) are the most likely to share the opinion that their country has benefited from its membership of the EU. The level of education therefore seems to be a relatively important explanatory variable.

As in the past, supporters and opponents of the European Union still remain very divided on this question: 76% of people who support their country's membership of the EU think their country has benefited from it, against only 10% of people opposed to their country's membership of the EU. (Table 3.7b)

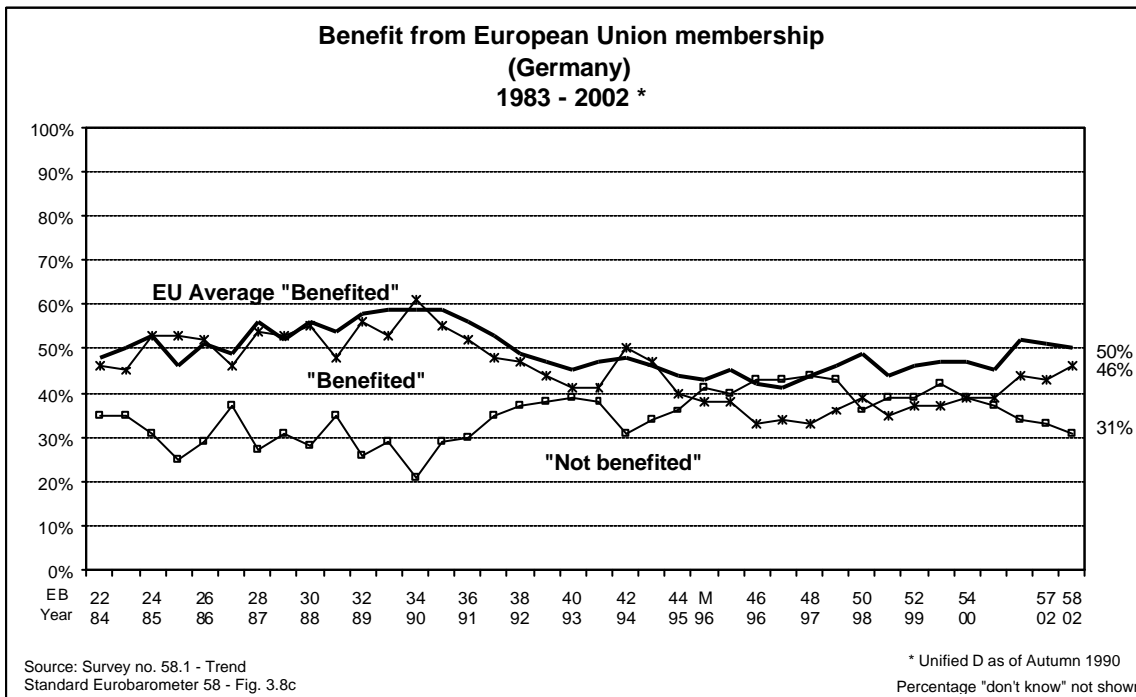
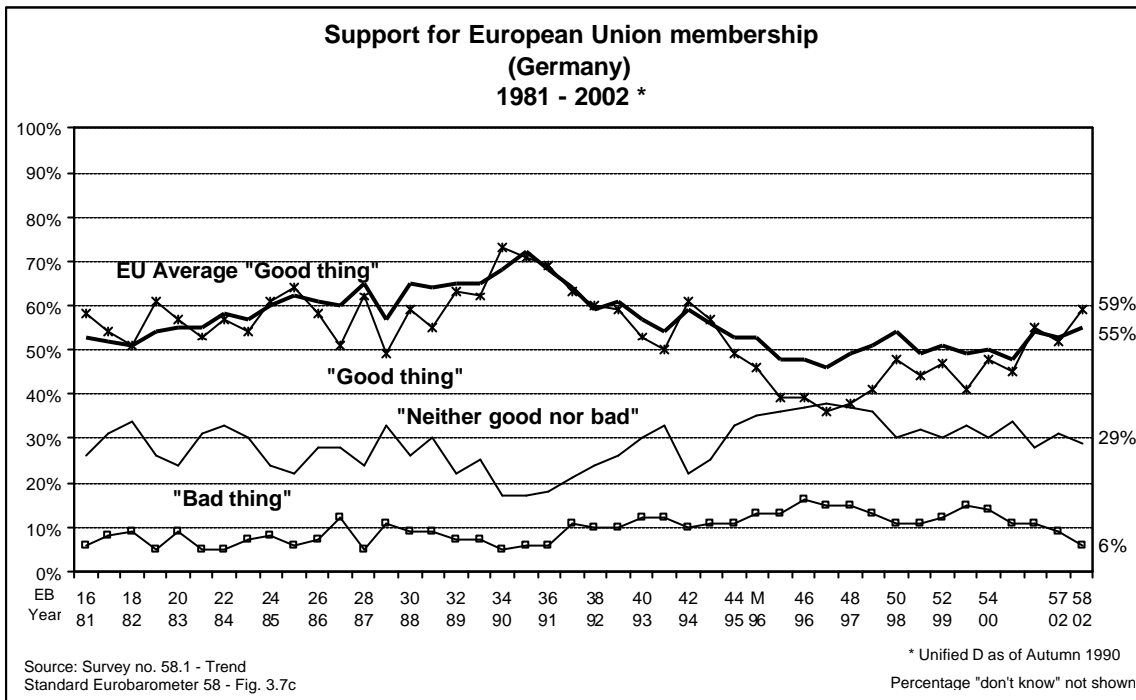
BELGIUM



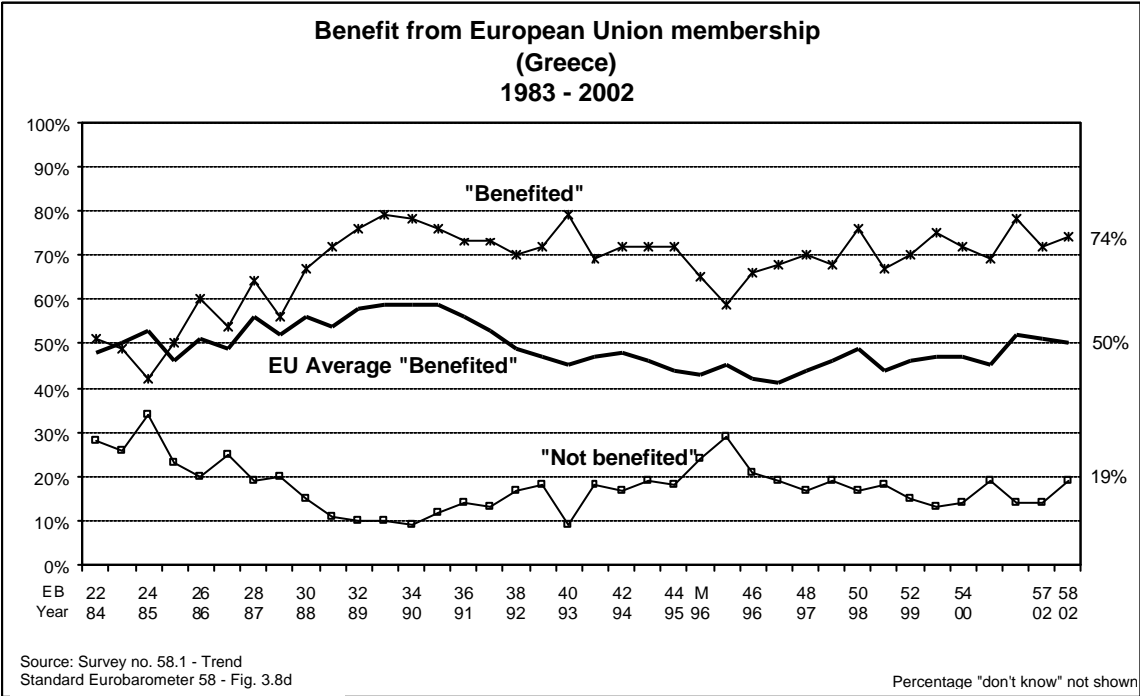
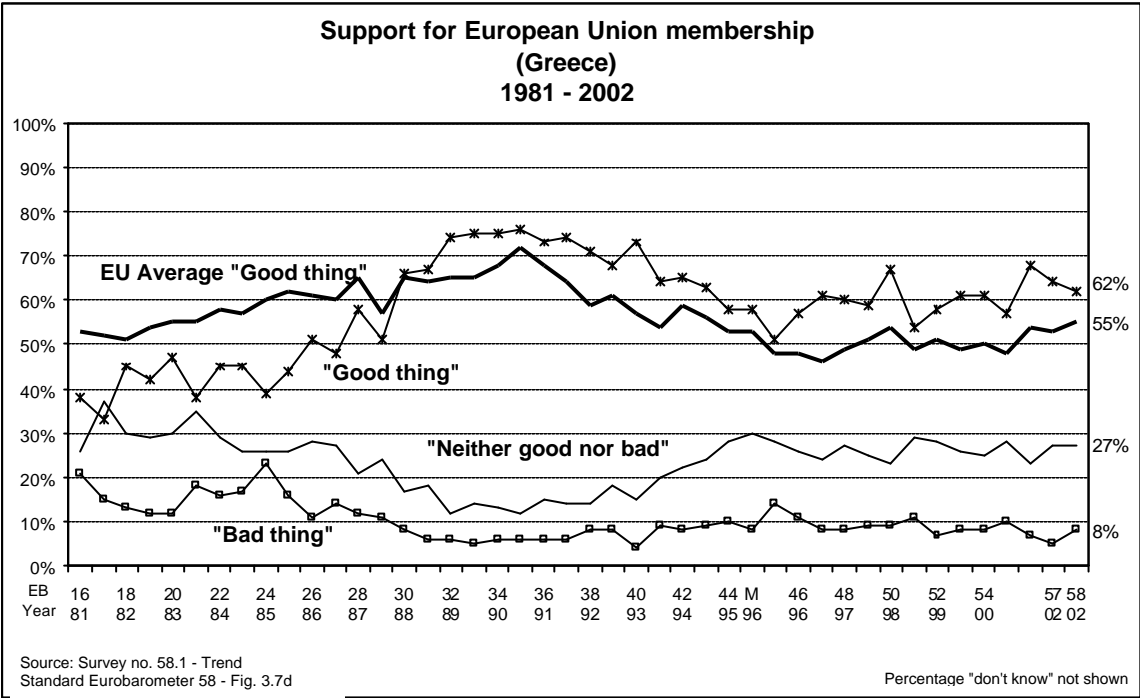
DENMARK



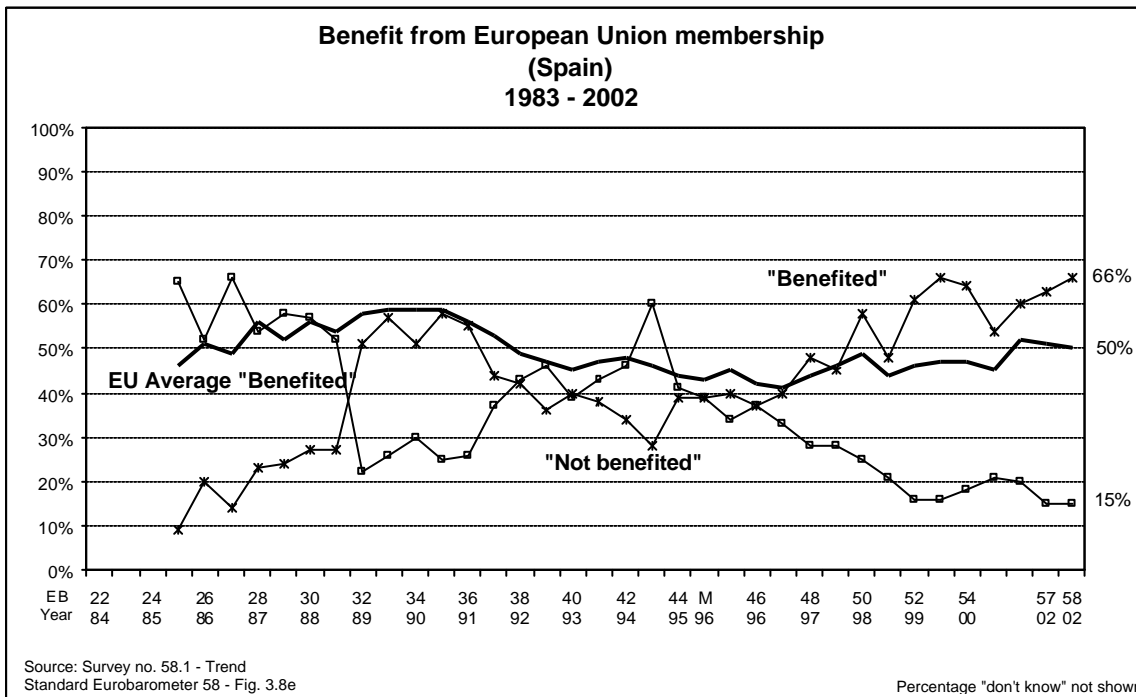
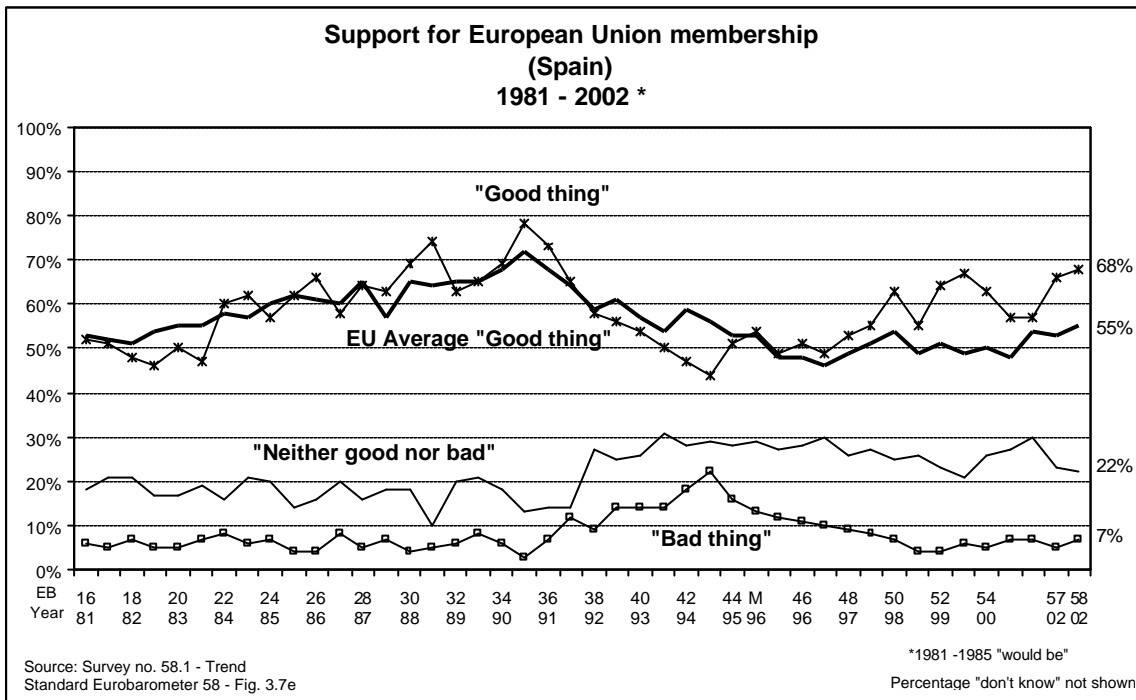
GERMANY



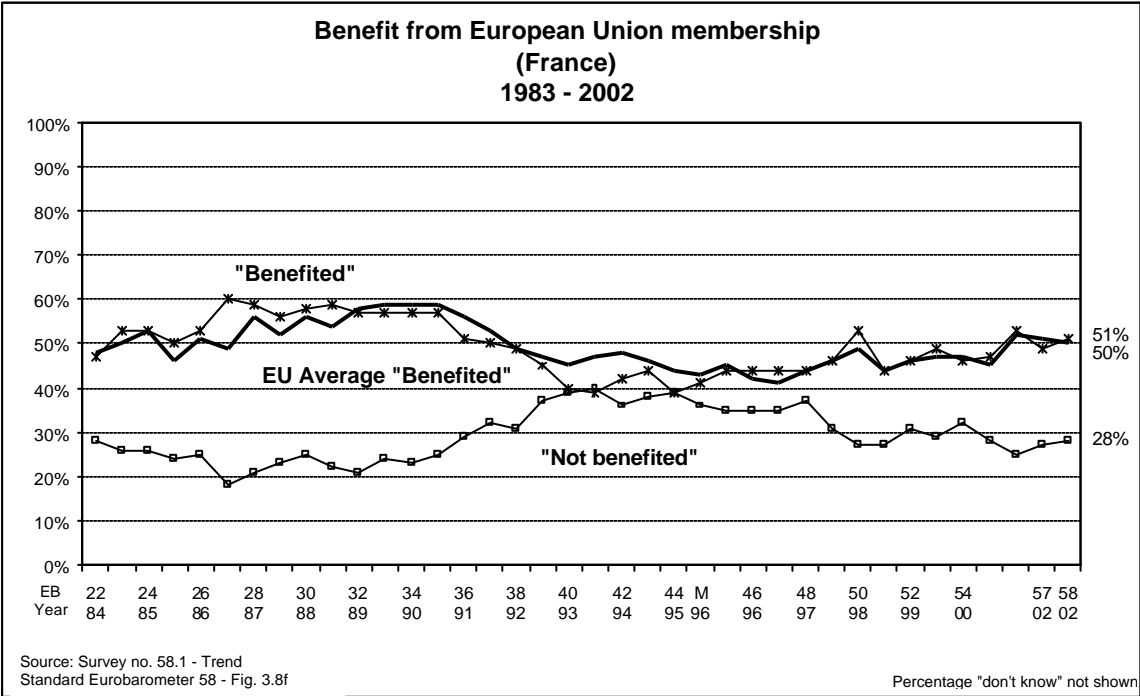
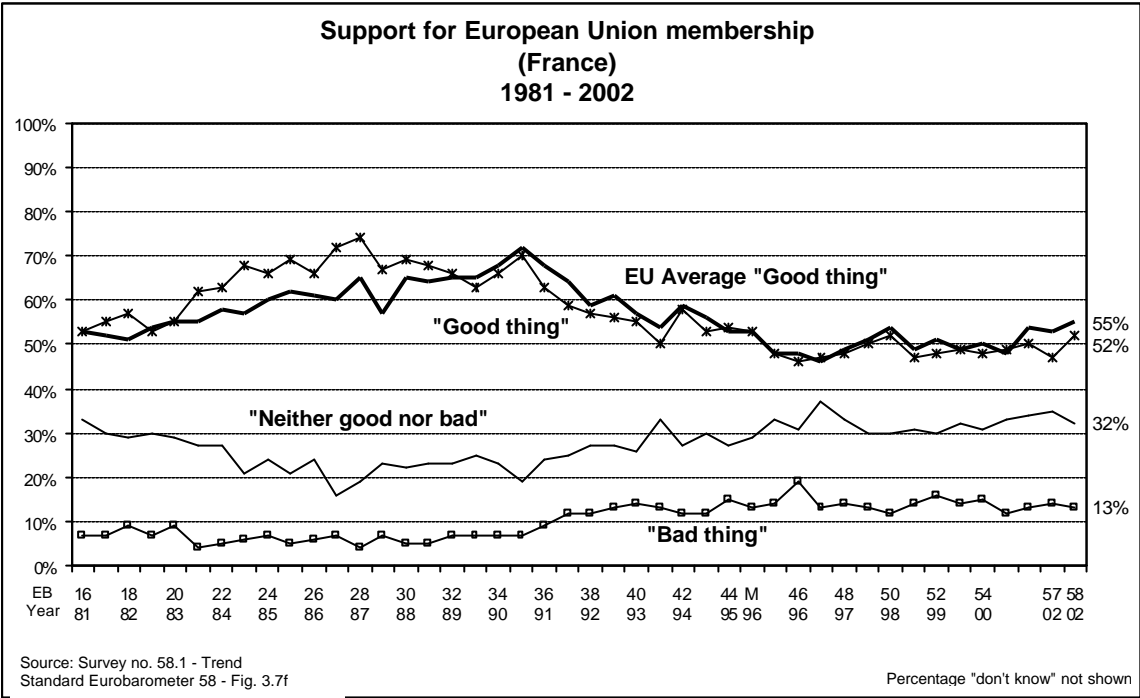
GREECE



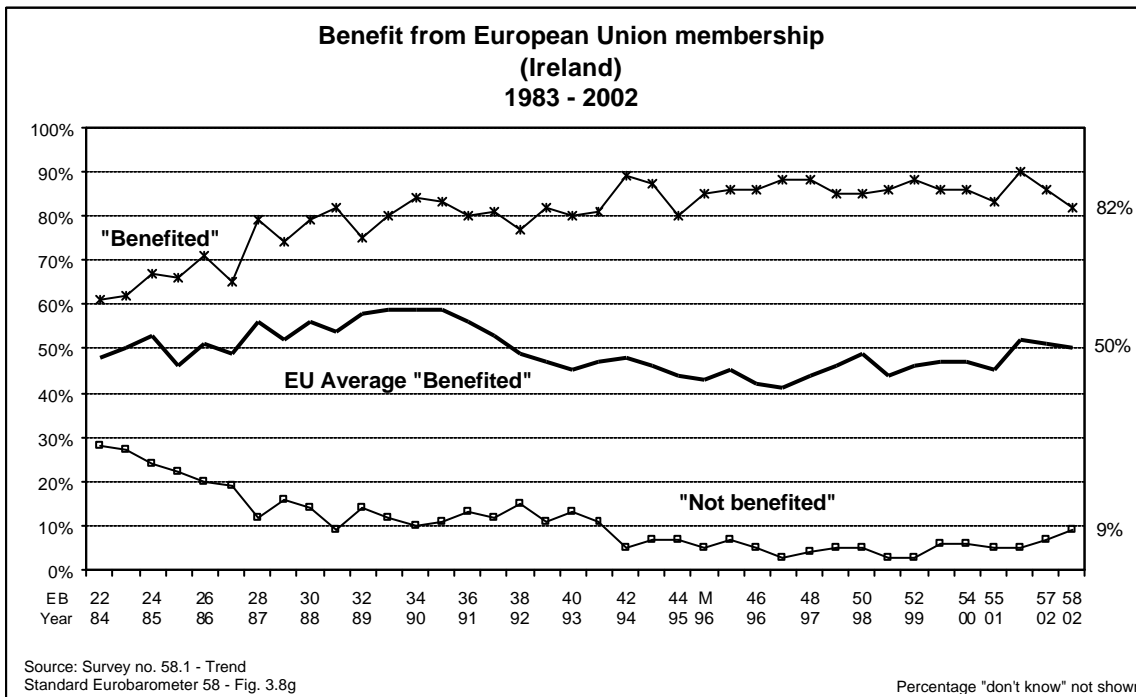
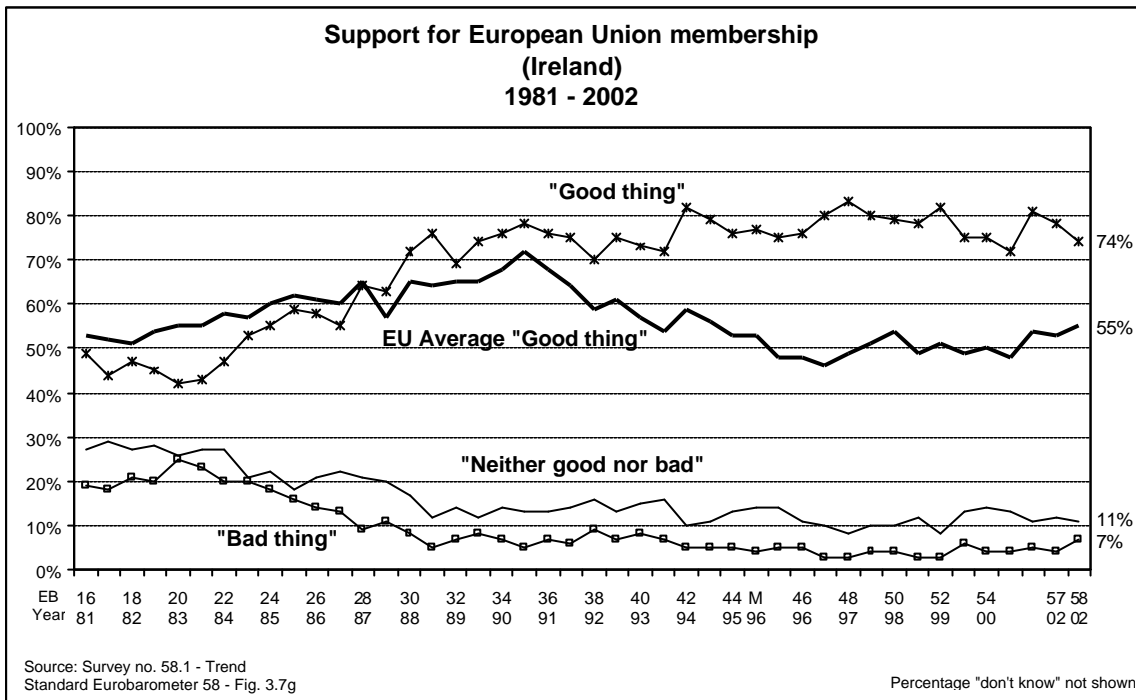
SPAIN



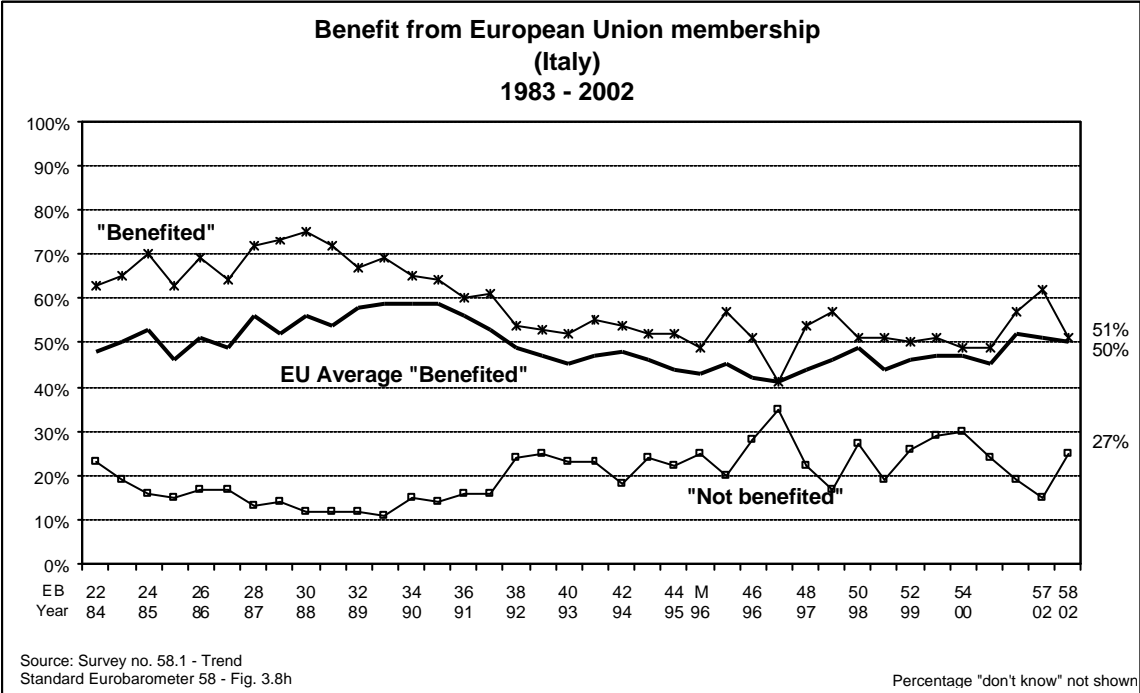
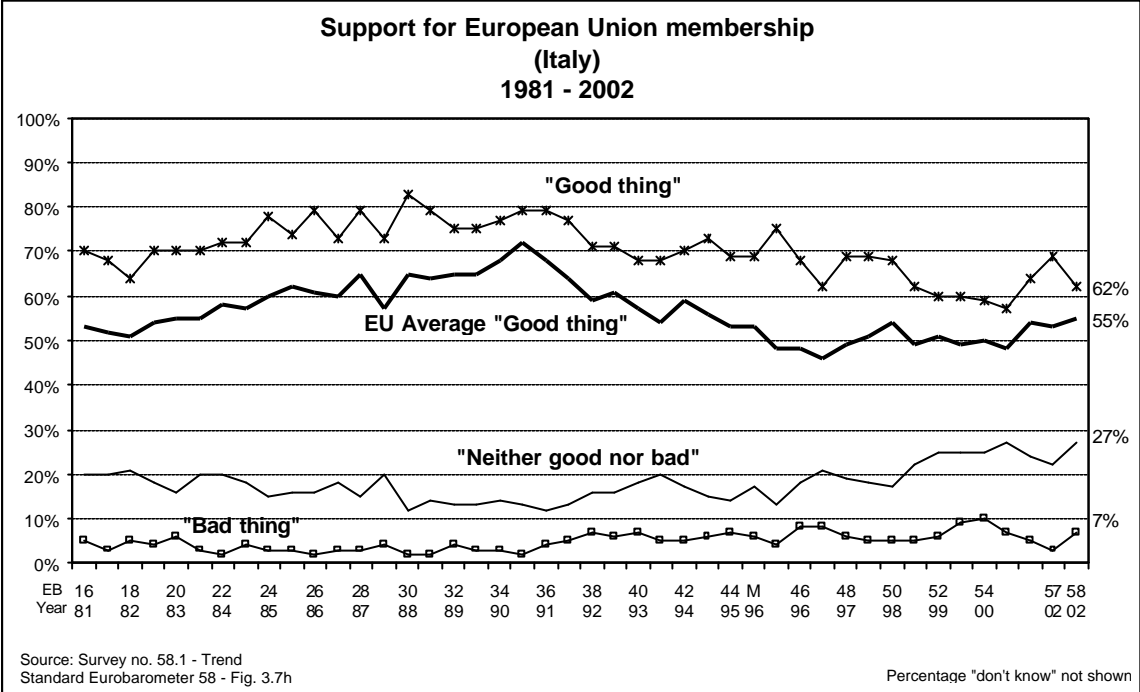
FRANCE



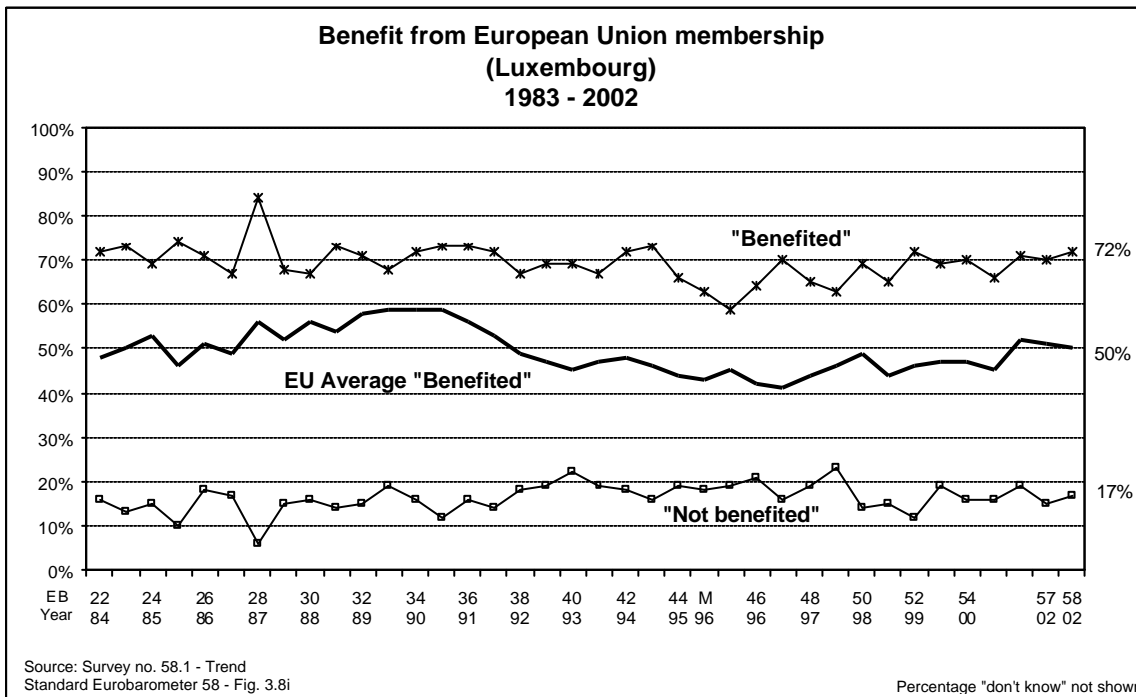
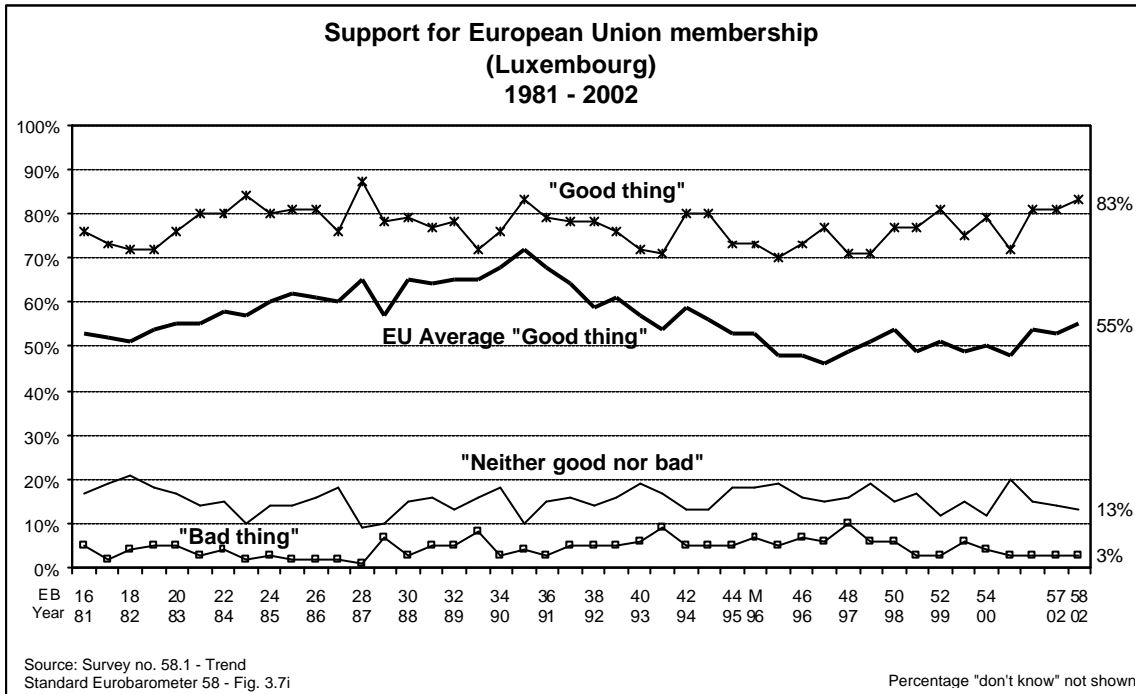
IRELAND



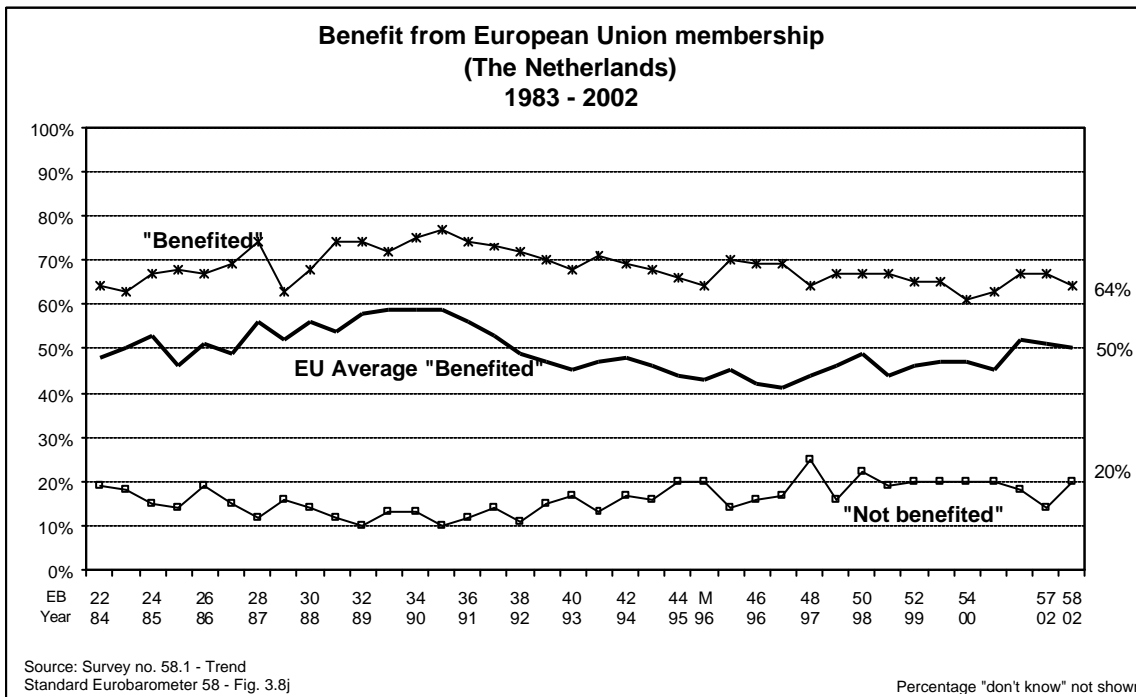
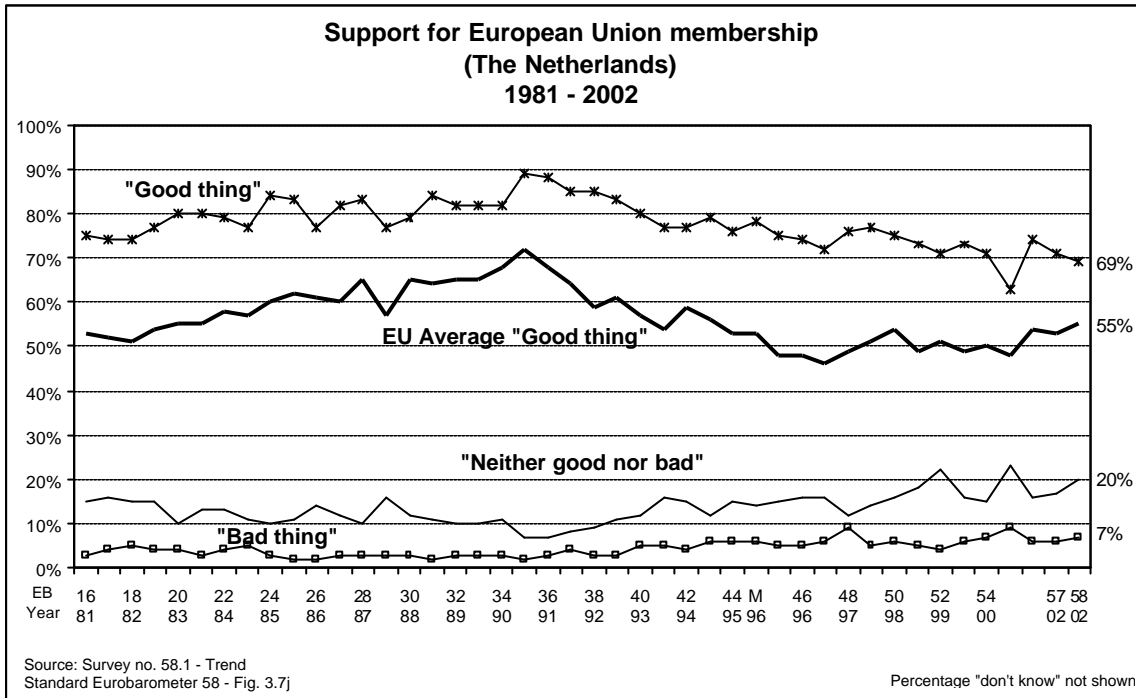
ITALY



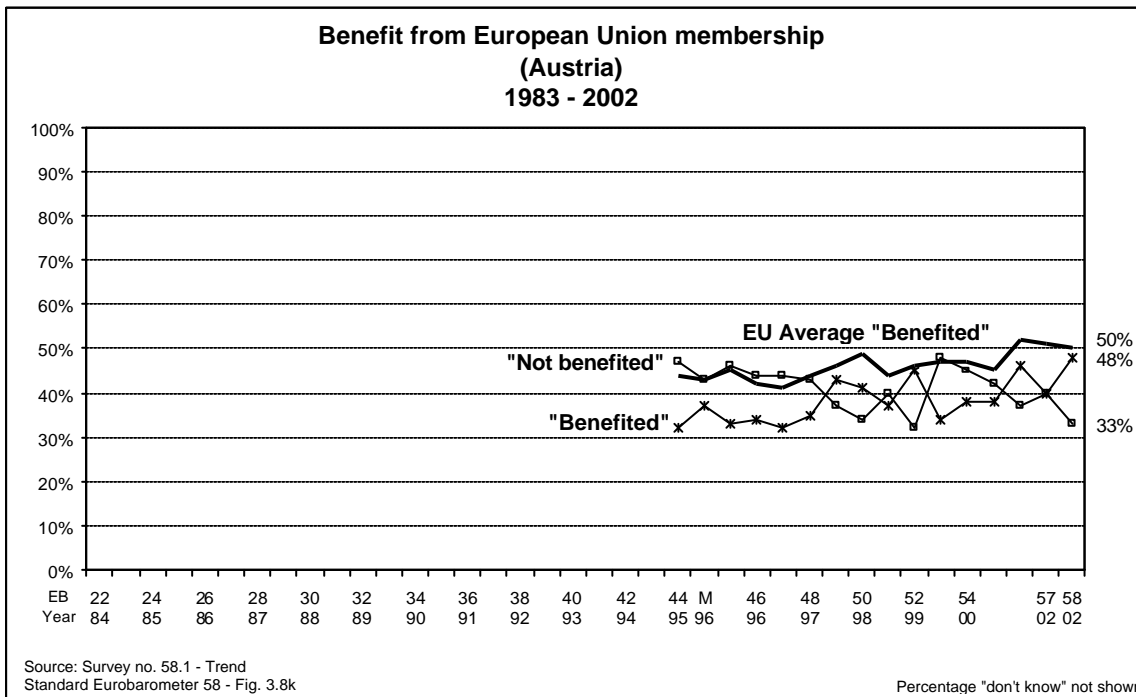
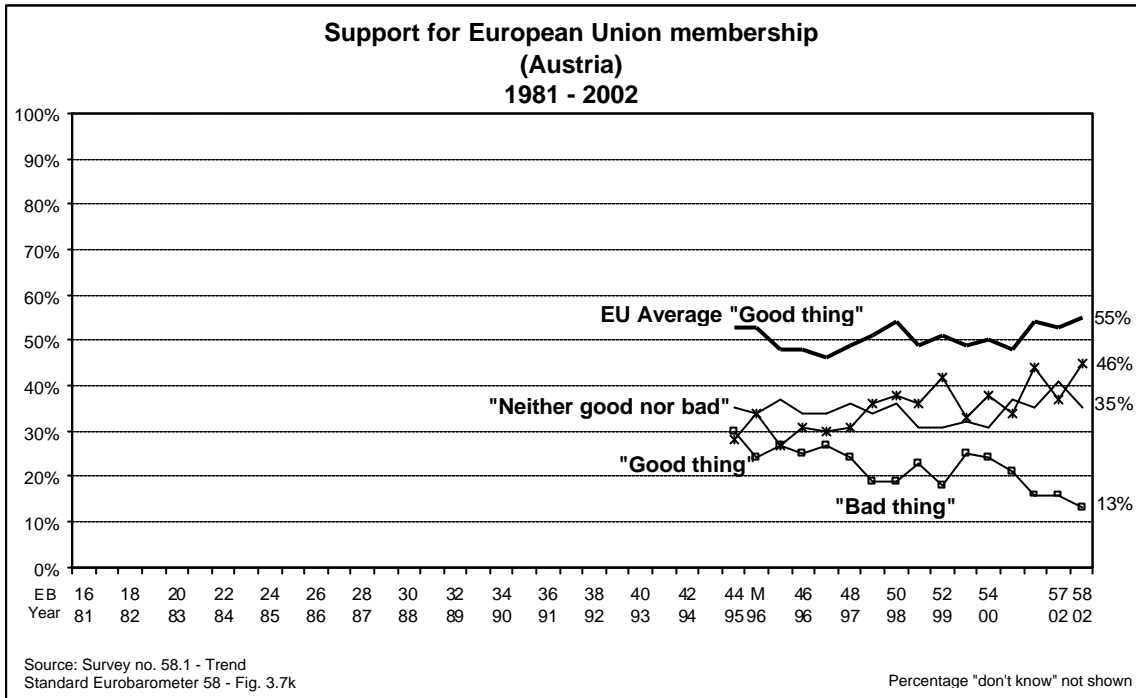
LUXEMBOURG



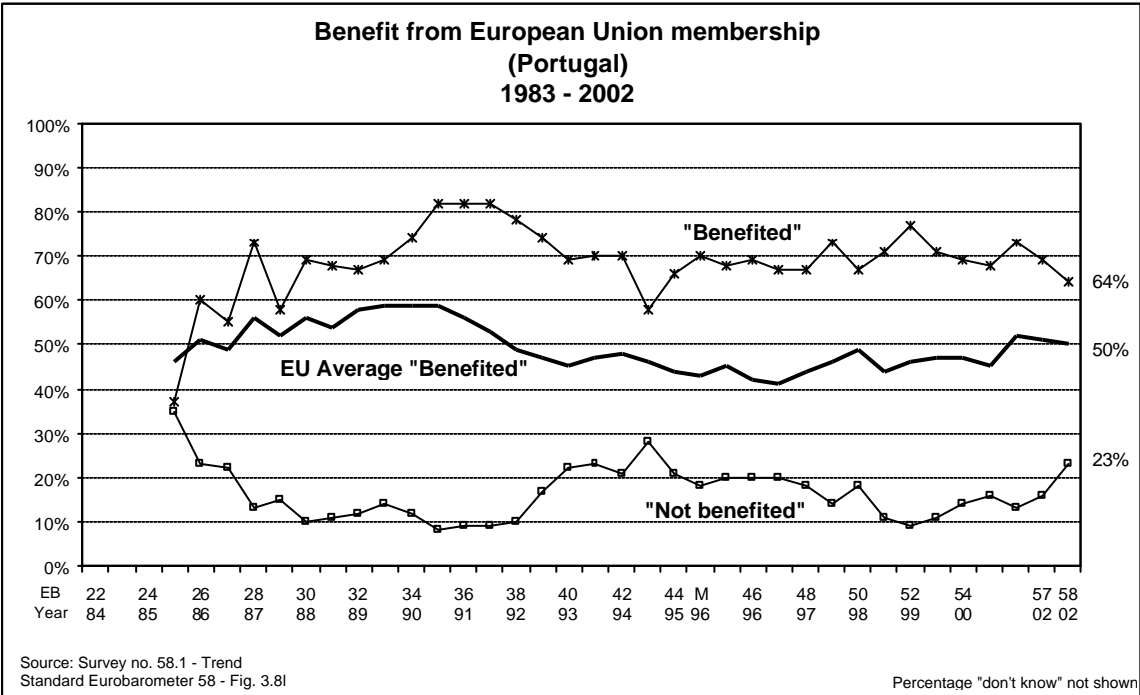
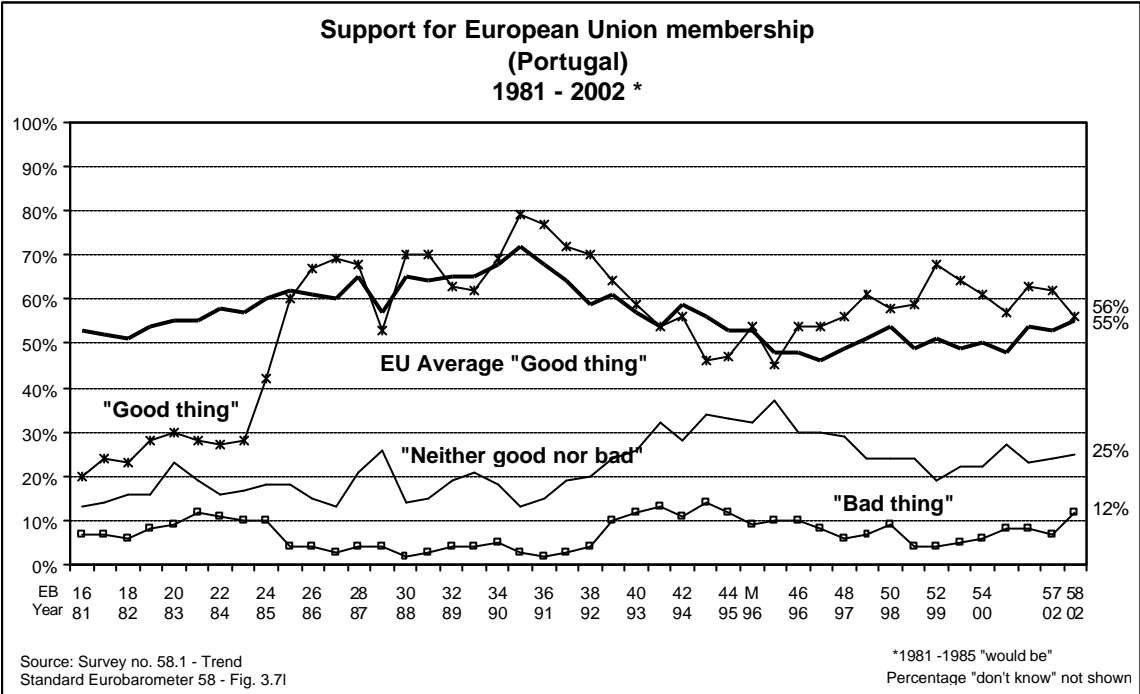
THE NETHERLANDS



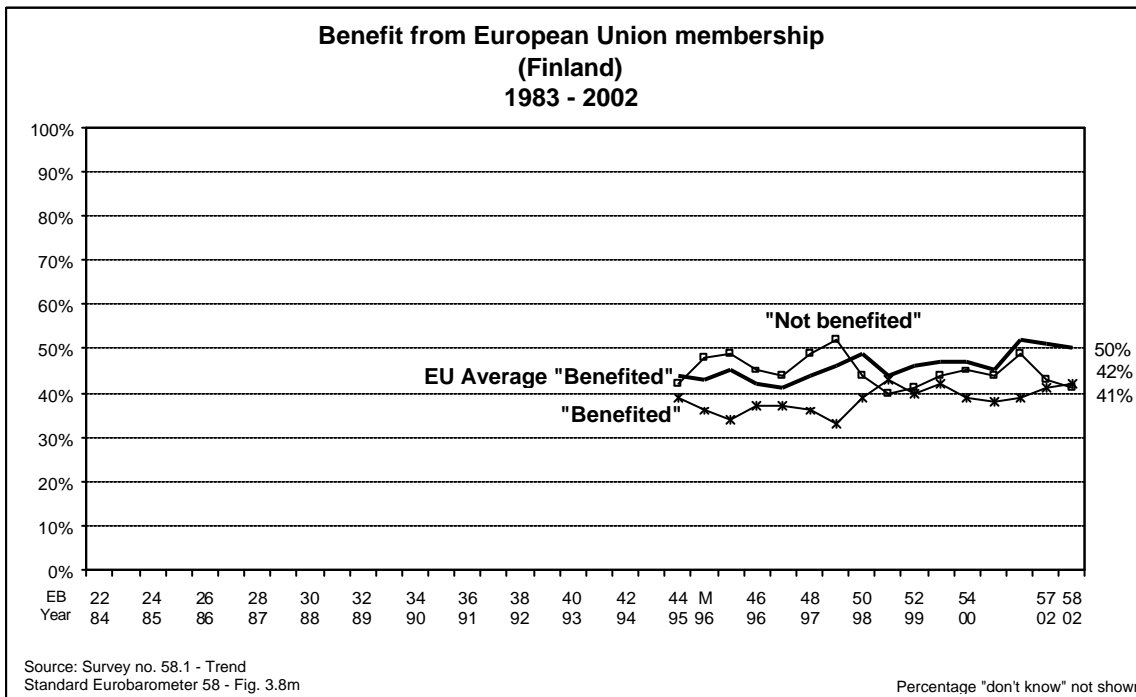
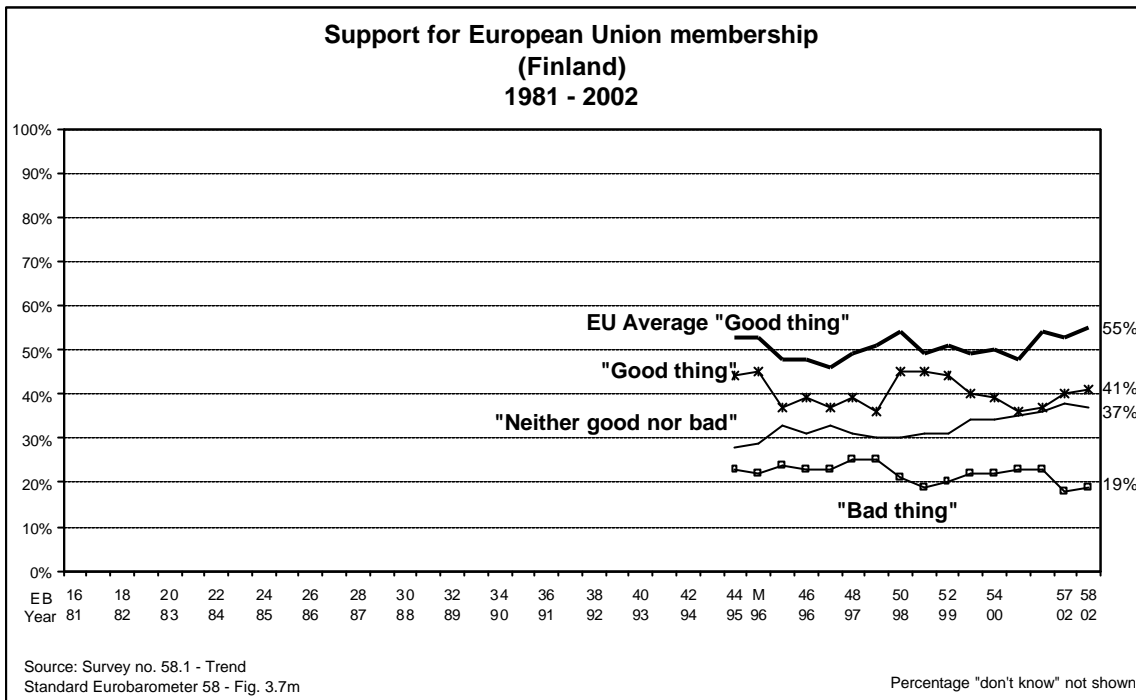
AUSTRIA



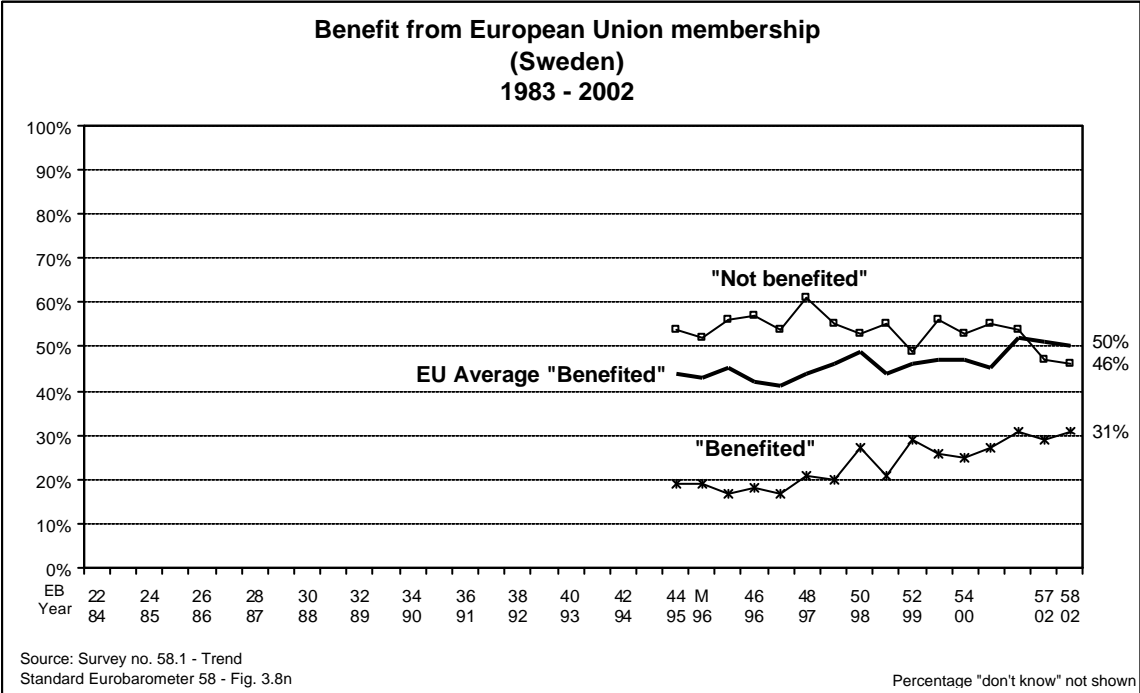
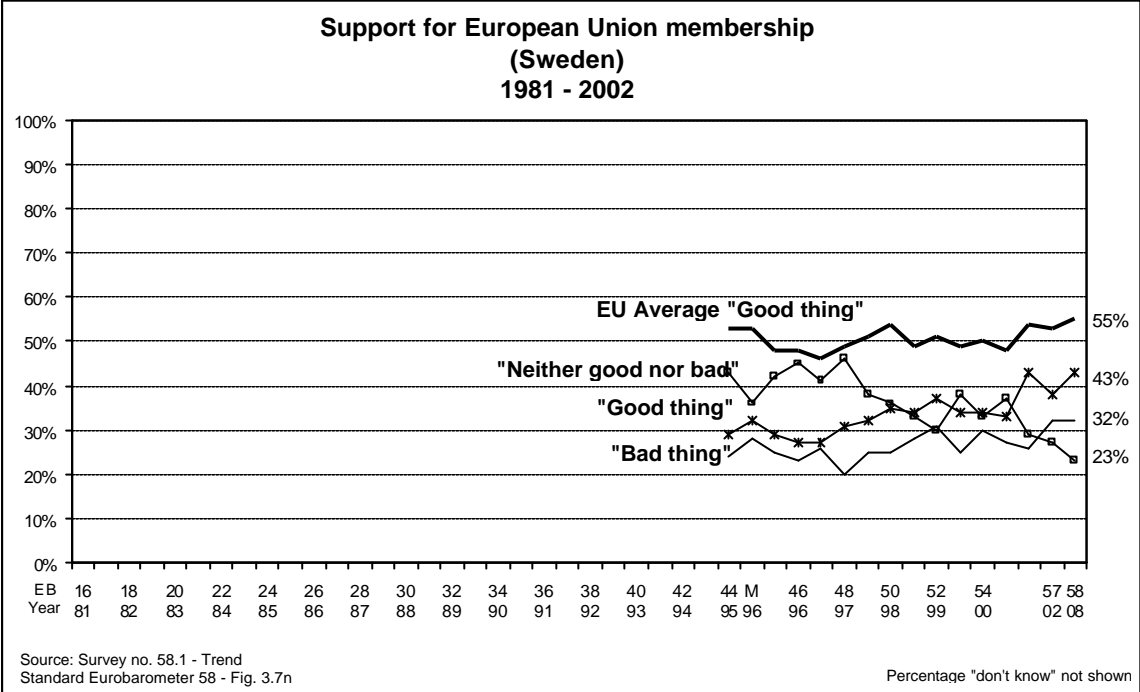
PORTUGAL



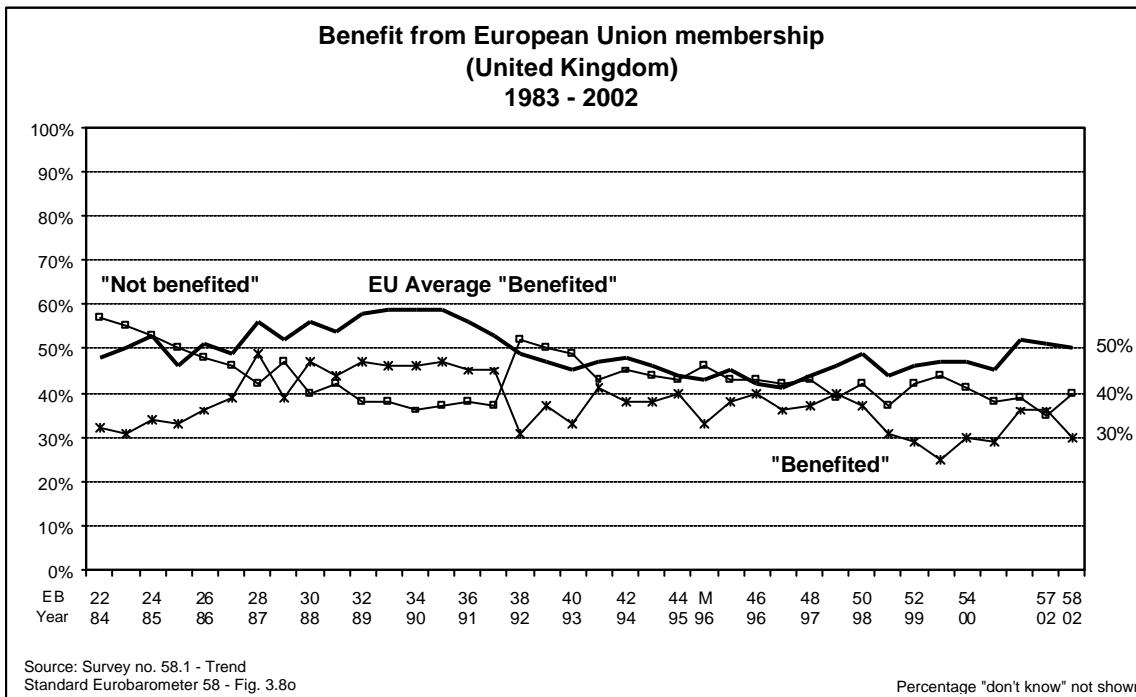
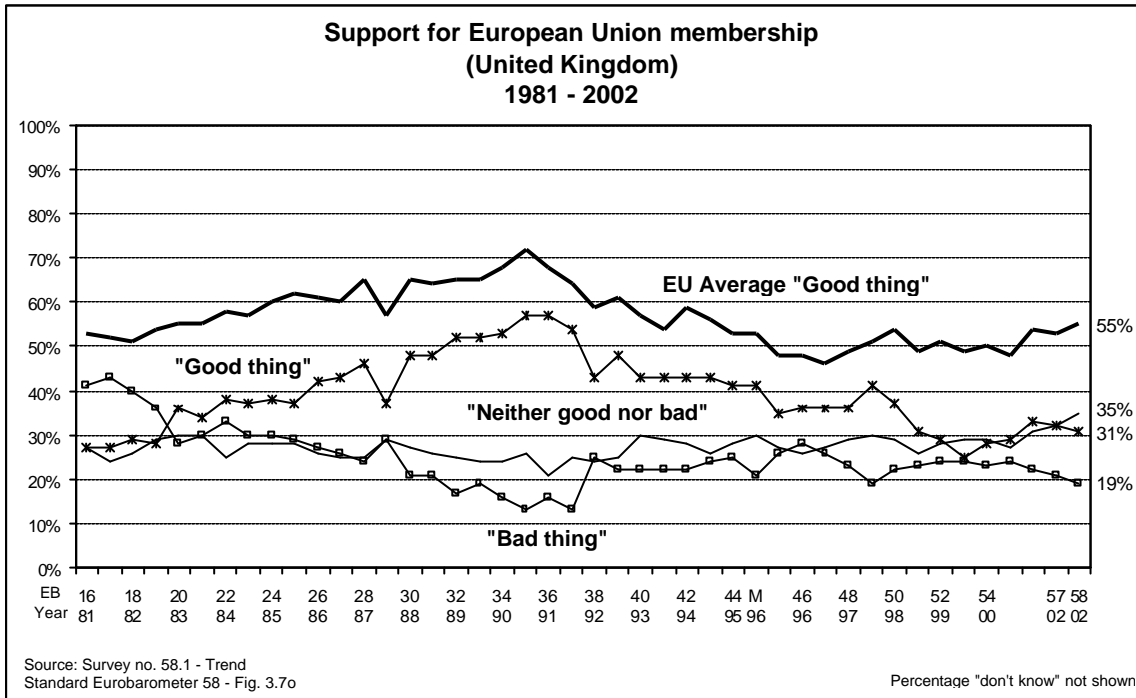
FINLAND



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM



3.7. Advantages or disadvantages of European Union membership

The following question, asked previously in Spring 2000, 2001 and 2002, links in with the discussions about whether people consider their country's membership of the EU as beneficial:

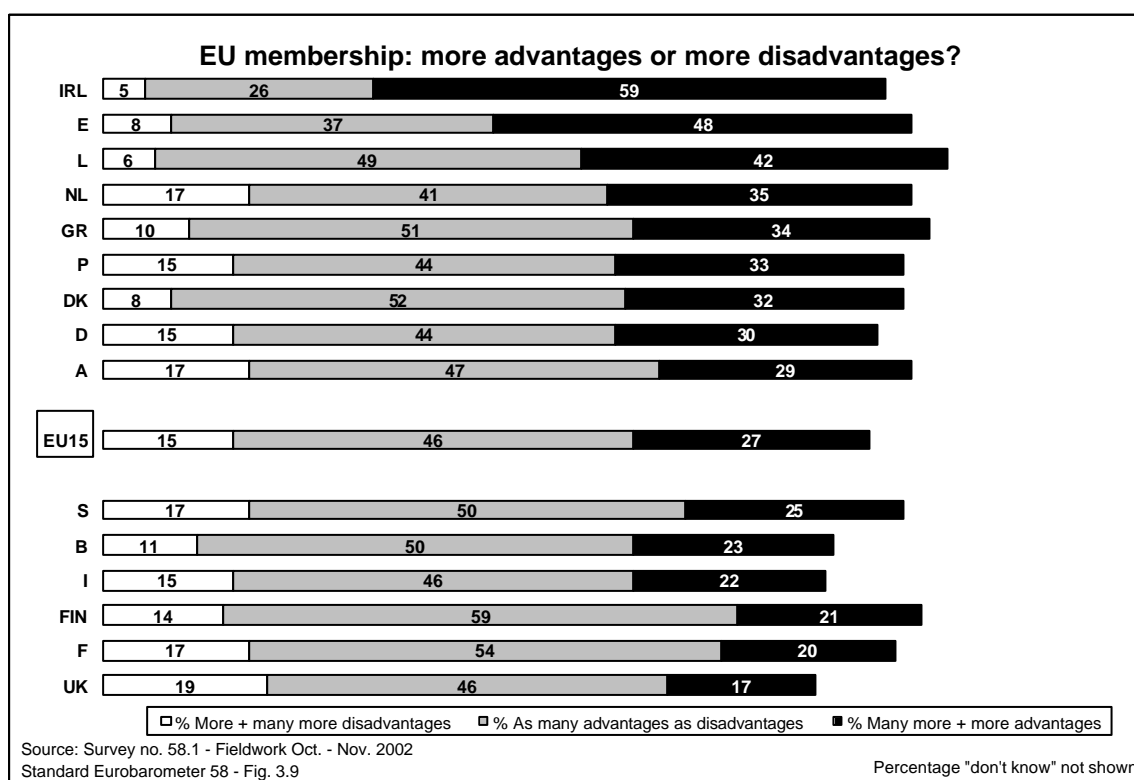
Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) being a member of the European Union has brought you personally...?

At the EU level the break-down responses are as follows:

	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Spring 01	Spring 00
	%	%	%	%
Many more advantages	4	4	4	5
More advantages	23	24	22	24
As many advantages as disadvantages	46	42	41	41
More disadvantages	12	11	12	13
Many more disadvantages	3	3	4	3
(Don't know/No opinion)	12	16	18	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

As can be seen, the responses have remained stable. A swing of 4 points from the "don't know" opinion to "as many advantages as disadvantages" can be noted.

The most recent national results show that Ireland remains the only country where more than half of the population (59%) feels that membership of the EU has given them personally more advantages and, although less than half respondents felt this way in Spain (48%). It is still the most popular view in this country. In all other countries, the most popular view is that membership of the EU has brought as many advantages as disadvantages. As in the past, with the sole exception of the United Kingdom, the proportion of people that feels membership has brought more advantages is greater than the proportion of people that feels membership has brought more disadvantages. The proportion of respondents unable or not willing to give an opinion remains high and ranges from 4% in Luxembourg to 19% in the United Kingdom.



The significant increase in Italy (+9), in Portugal (+6) and in the Netherlands (+5) in the number of people thinking that membership of the EU has brought more disadvantages can be noted. Similarly it can be noted that in Italy, in the United Kingdom and in Sweden there are more people thinking that their country's membership of the EU has brought as many advantages as disadvantages. (Table 3.8a)

Among the different demographic groups, managers and people who stayed full-time education until the age 20 and older (both 38%) and people who are still studying (36%) are the most likely to think that they have obtained more advantages. With 20% each, retired people and people looking after the home are the most likely to think that membership of the EU has brought more disadvantages.

On the attitudinal level, it can be noted that 45% of people supporting their country's membership of the EU think they have personally obtained more advantages than disadvantages. At the other extreme, it can be noted that 60% of people who are not supporting their country's membership of the EU think they have personally obtained more disadvantages. (Table 3.8b)

3.8. Image of the European Union

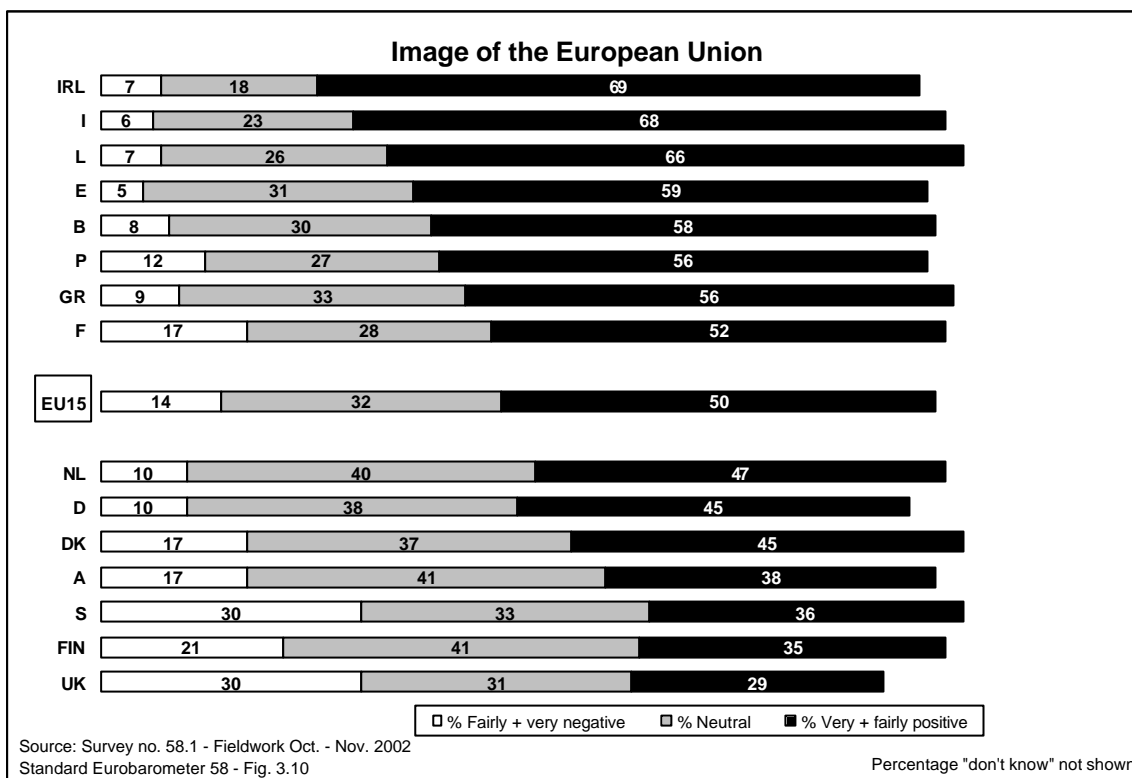
In Spring 2000, the Euro barometer asked the following question for the first time:

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

This question, which was also asked in Spring 2001 and 2002, provides an indication of the feelings of people towards the European Union. At the European level the break-down responses are as follows:

	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Spring 01	Spring 00
	%	%	%	%
Very positive	9	10	7	7
Fairly positive	41	39	35	36
Neutral	32	31	33	31
Fairly negative	10	10	13	14
Very negative	3	4	5	5
(Don't know)	5	7	8	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

The latest results remain stable compared to Spring 2002 and are even slightly more positive. Half of respondents declare that the European Union conjures up a very positive or a fairly positive image and only 14% say that it conjures up a fairly negative or a very negative image.



The European Union is often associated with a very or a fairly positive image in eight of the fifteen Member States. The people in Ireland, in Italy and in Luxembourg are the most likely to hold this view (respectively 69%, 68% et 66%).

In contrast, this view is in a minority in Austria and in Finland where 41% of respondents hold a neutral image of the EU, as well as in the United Kingdom where 31% of respondents hold a neutral image of the EU and 30% have a fairly or a very negative image.

The analysis of trends shows that the association of the EU with a positive image has significantly increased in Sweden (+9), in Denmark (+7), in Austria, in Luxembourg (+6 each) and in Finland (+4). This increase is generally associated with a decline in the frequency of a negative image of the EU. On the other hand, the association of the EU with a positive image loses 9 points in Portugal and 6 points in Luxembourg. (Table 3.9a)

Demographic analyses show the same pattern as for the previous questions. Which means that the positive image is more frequent among people aged between 15 and 24 (58%), managers (63%), the self-employed (59%), people who finished their full time education at age 20 or more (62%) and those who are still studying (63%).

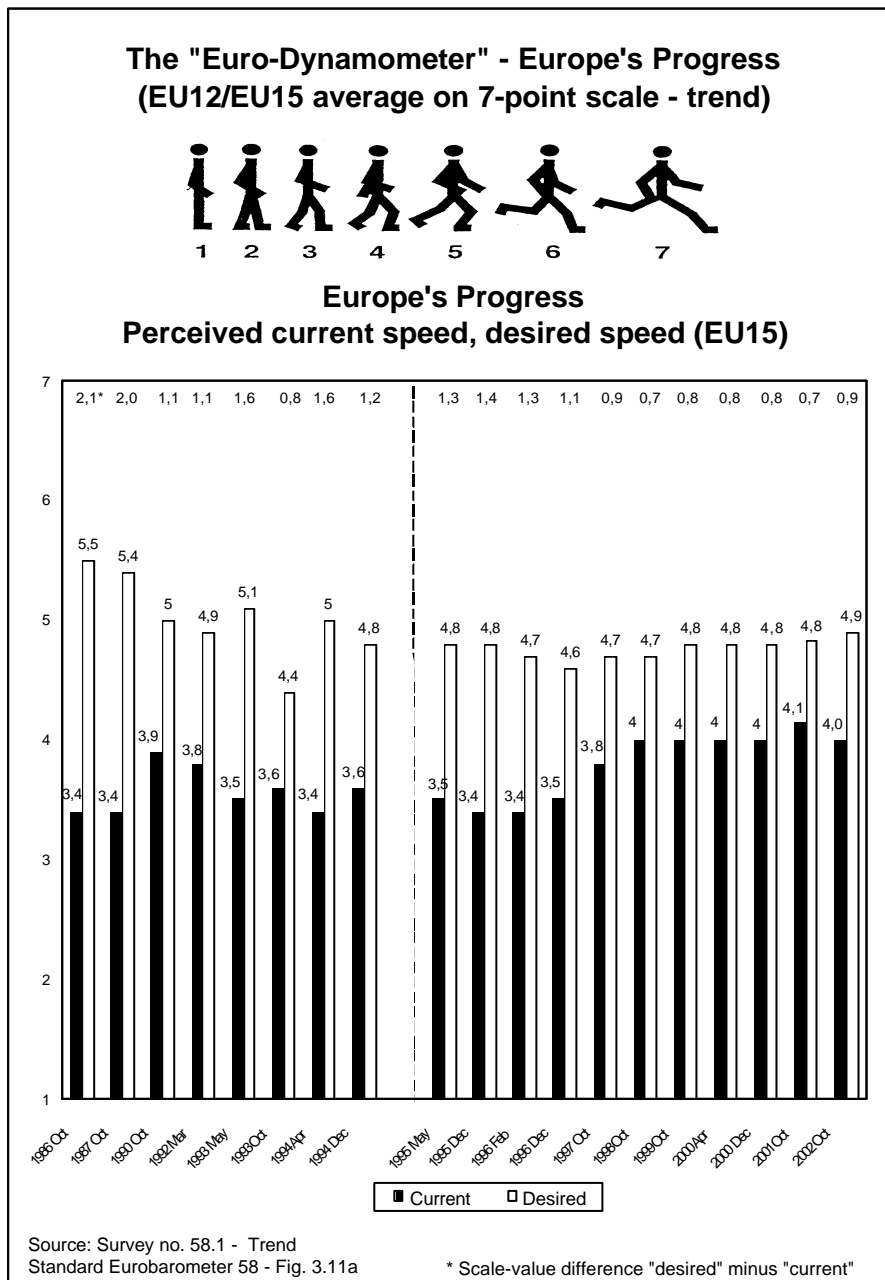
As in the past, there is clearly a strong link between support for EU membership and the image of the EU. The analyses show that 78% of respondents who regard their country's membership of the EU as a good thing, hold a positive image of the EU. In contrast, 66% of respondents who regard their country's membership of the EU as a bad thing, hold a negative image of the EU. (Table 3.9b)

3.9. The speed of European building

Since 1986, the Eurobarometer has been measuring public opinion on the perceived and desired speed of European integration with the following questions:

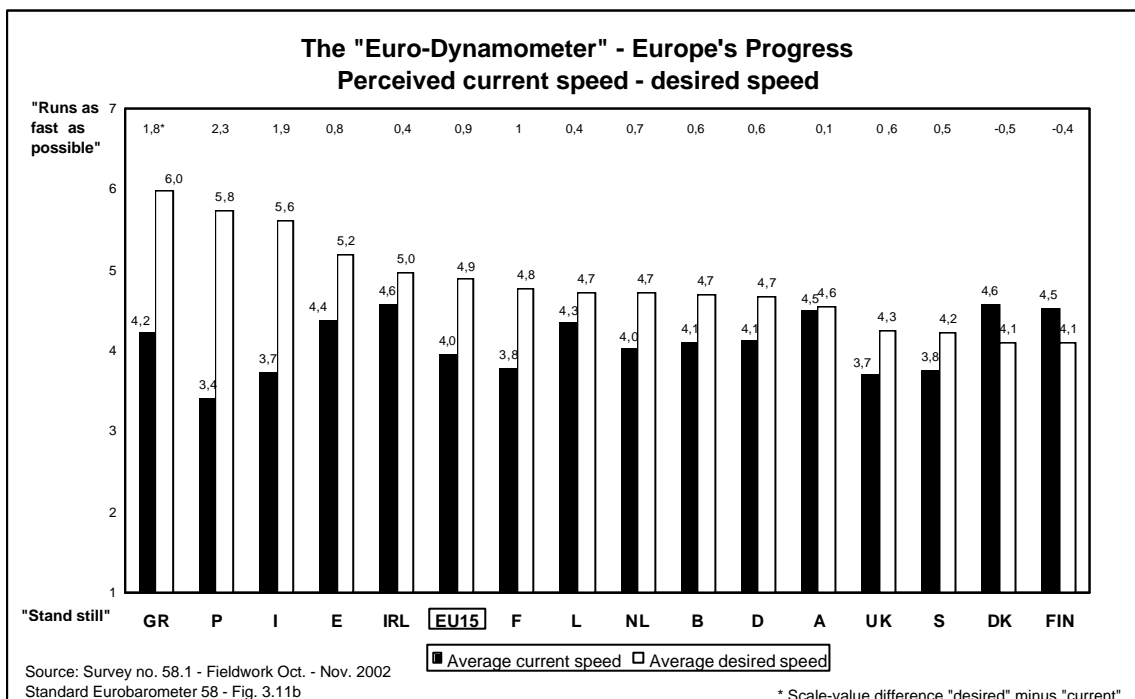
- a) *In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE). N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe?*
- b) *And which corresponds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

On a scale from 1 to 7, the average speed at which the respondents think the European Union is being built is 3.96. This figure denotes a slightly lower speed than in October 2001 and a return to the speed perceived in previous years. The average speed at which respondents would like to see the EU go forward increased slightly to 4.89 against 4.82 in October 2001.



The perceived speed of building reaches its highest level in Ireland and in Denmark (4.57) and its lowest level in Portugal (3.2). A comparison with the last results shows that, in nine of the fifteen member States, respondents think that the building of the European Union is now progressing at a slightly lower speed. The greatest decreases were recorded in Portugal (-0.48), in France (-0.38) and in Ireland (-0.30). In contrast, the speed of building is seen to be much quicker in Finland (+0.33), in Luxembourg (+0.19) and in Denmark (+0.15). (Table 3.10a)

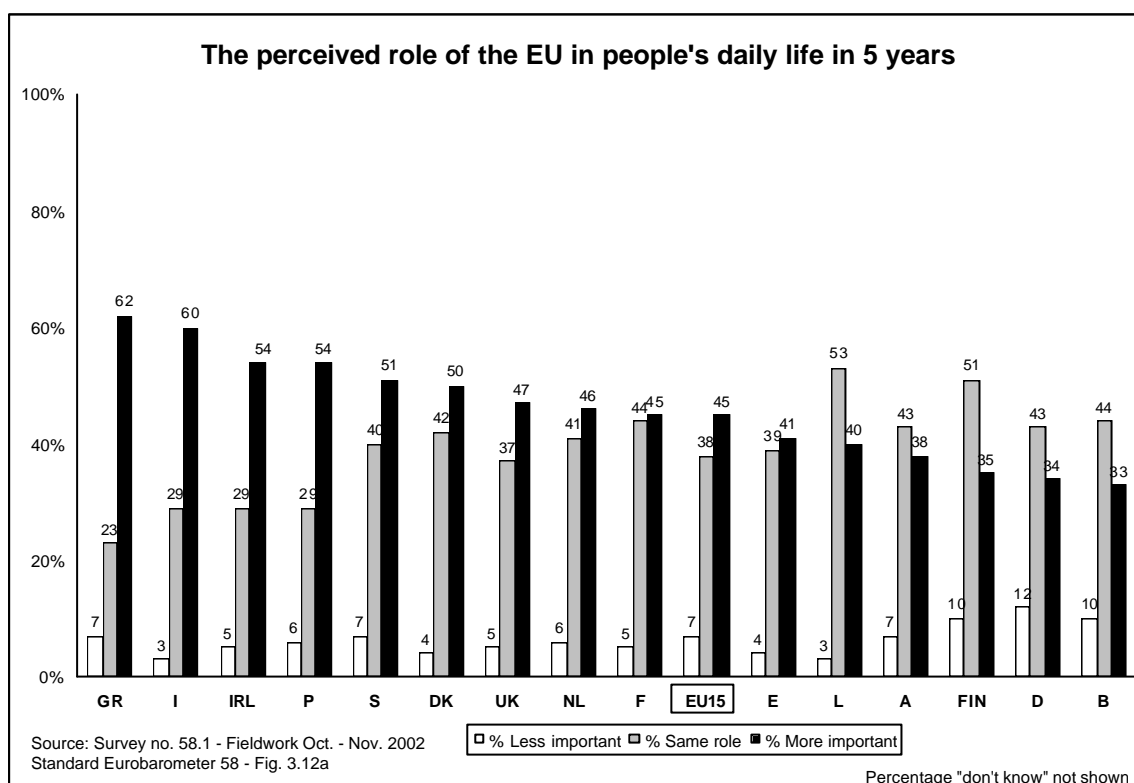
As in the previous survey, the people in Greece wish for the greatest speed of building for the European Union (5.99), still followed by the people in Portugal (5.75) and the people in Italy (5.61). The lowest speed desired is noted in Finland and in Denmark (4.11 each). In Finland, it may be noted that the speed desired has slightly increased (+0.15). The greatest increase however occurred in the United Kingdom (+0,22). And it is in Luxembourg the desired speed is now distinctly lower (-0.20).



As the chart above shows, in all countries except Denmark and Finland, respondents have the impression that Europe is not being built as quickly as they would wish. The countries in which the gap between desired speed and perceived speed is the greatest are Portugal, Italy and Greece.

3.10. Role expected and desired for the EU in five years time

45% percent of EU citizens think that the European Union will play a more important role in their daily lives in five years time, 38% think it will play the same role and only 7% think it will play a less important role.

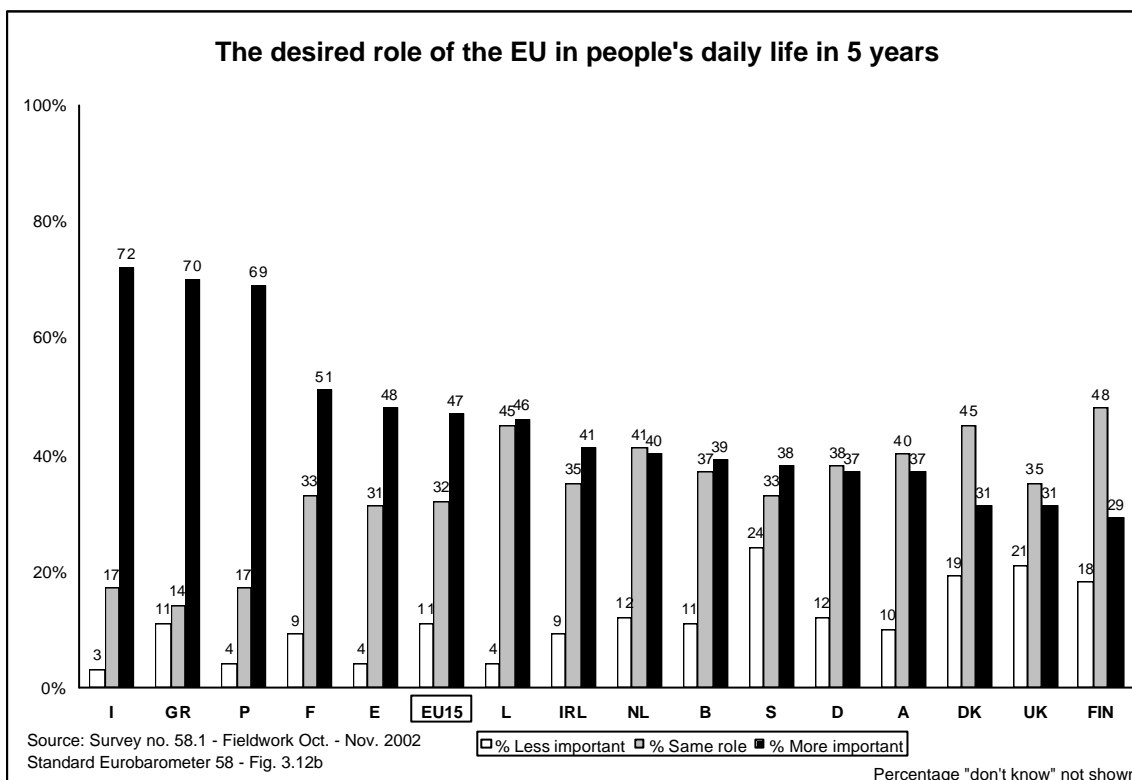


The people in Greece (62%), in Italy (60%), in Ireland and in Portugal (54% each) are the most likely to think that the European Union will play a more important role in five years time. At least half the population shares this opinion in two other countries and in four other countries it is the majority opinion. The opinion that the European Union will play the same role in five years time is in a majority in the five other Member States: Luxembourg, Finland, Belgium, Austria and Germany. The opinion that the EU will play a less important role is the lowest in all countries, ranging from 3% in Italy and Luxembourg to 12% in Germany.

Compared with the previous measurement (Autumn 2001), it can be noted that, in most countries, the population is, at present, less likely to think that in five years time the EU will play a more important role in its daily life. The biggest falls were recorded in the Netherlands (-11), in Germany and in Greece (-10), in Ireland and in Denmark (-9) as well as in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (-8). In total, the proportion of European Union citizens sharing this opinion fell by 6 points. In only one country is the population now more inclined to think that the EU will play a greater role in five years time: Sweden (+2). On the other hand, in twelve of the fifteen Member States, the population is clearly more likely to think that the European Union will play the same role. The biggest increases are noted in Luxembourg and in the Netherlands (+11), in Germany (+10) and in Greece (+9). There is thus a swing in opinion from people thinking that the EU will play a more important role to people thinking that the EU will play the same role. (Table 3.11a)

An analysis of demographic variables shows that the proportion of people who think that the role of the European Union will be less important is less than 10% in all the demographic sub-groups included in the analysis, except, as for the previous measurement, in the case of attitudes towards the European Union. 18% of people who regard their country's membership of the EU as a bad thing say that in five years time the EU will play a less important role in their daily life against only 5% of respondents who regard their country's membership of the EU as a good thing. (Table 3.11b)

If the role which the population would like the European Union to play in their daily lives in five years time is now considered, it can be seen that 47% of EU citizens would like it to play a more important role, 32% would like it to continue playing the same role and 11% would like it to play a less important role.



The people in Italy (72%), in Greece (70%) and in Portugal (69%) are the most likely to want the EU to play a more important role in their daily life, followed at a distance by people in France (51%). Although less than half the population wishes the EU to play a more important role, this opinion is also in a majority in Spain, Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium and Sweden. In the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom and Finland, the population most often wants the EU to continue playing the same role.

Compared to Autumn 2001, a slight increase in the number of people among the population wishing the EU to play a more important role (+2) may be noted. This increase is noted in nine of the fifteen Member States and the greatest increases were in Ireland (+7), in Belgium, in France, in Portugal (+6) and in the United Kingdom (+5). The wish that the EU continue to play the same role as at present has grown most strongly in Denmark (+7), in Luxembourg (+6) and in Germany (+5). A decline, or at least a stagnation, in the wish that the EU play a less important role can be noted in all countries with the exception of the Netherlands (+1).

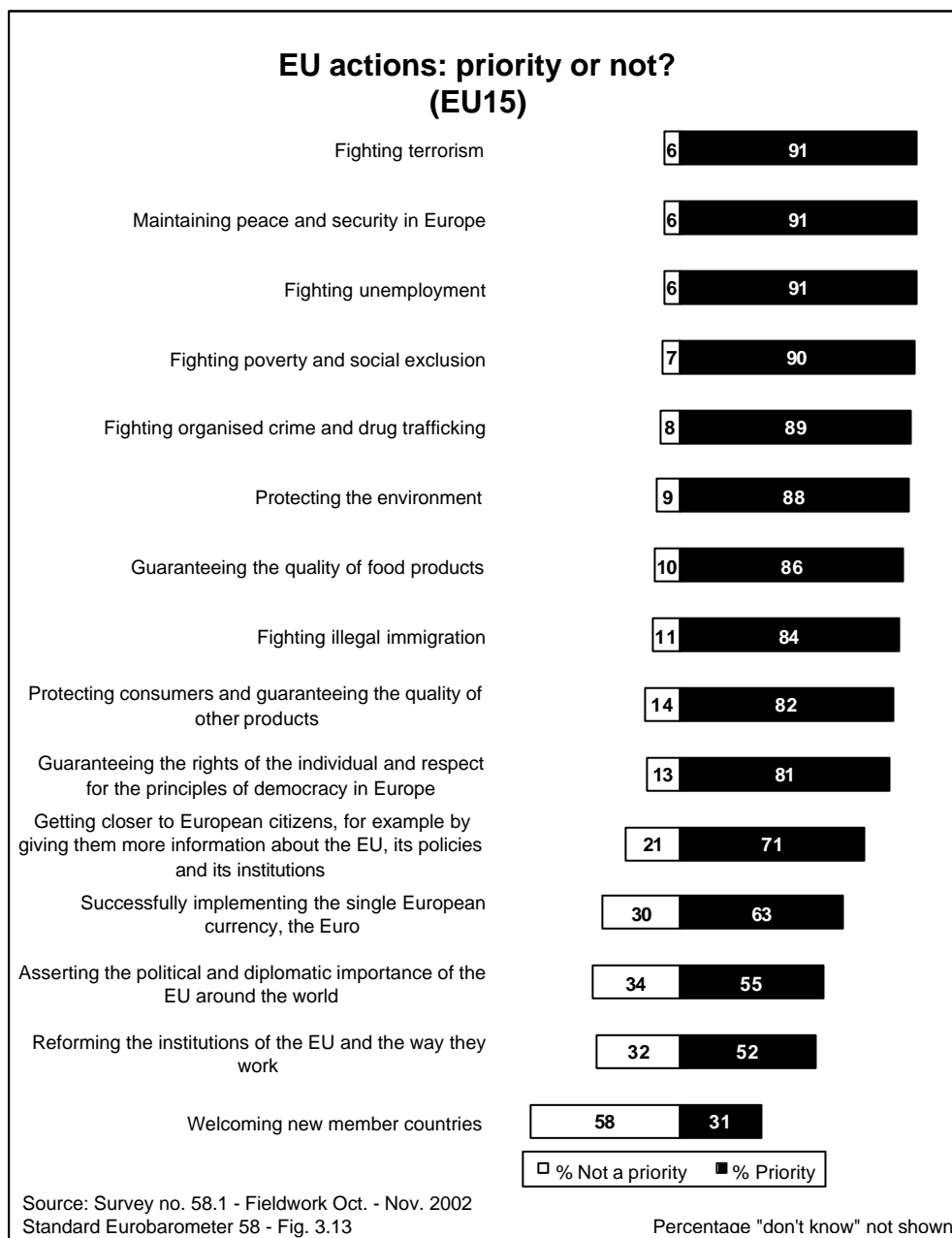
Attitudinal analyses reveal that people who support their country's membership of the EU (62%) are much more likely than people who regard it as a bad thing (20%) to wish the EU to play a more important role. 41% of this latter group would like the EU to play a less important role in the next five years. In demographic terms, the opinion that the EU should play a less important role is shared by less than 12% of people, without distinction of sex, age, economic activity or years of study. (Table 3.12b)

3.11. Priority of key issues

For a number of years, the Eurobarometer has asked a question which analyses the extent to which the public views the Union's current actions as priorities.

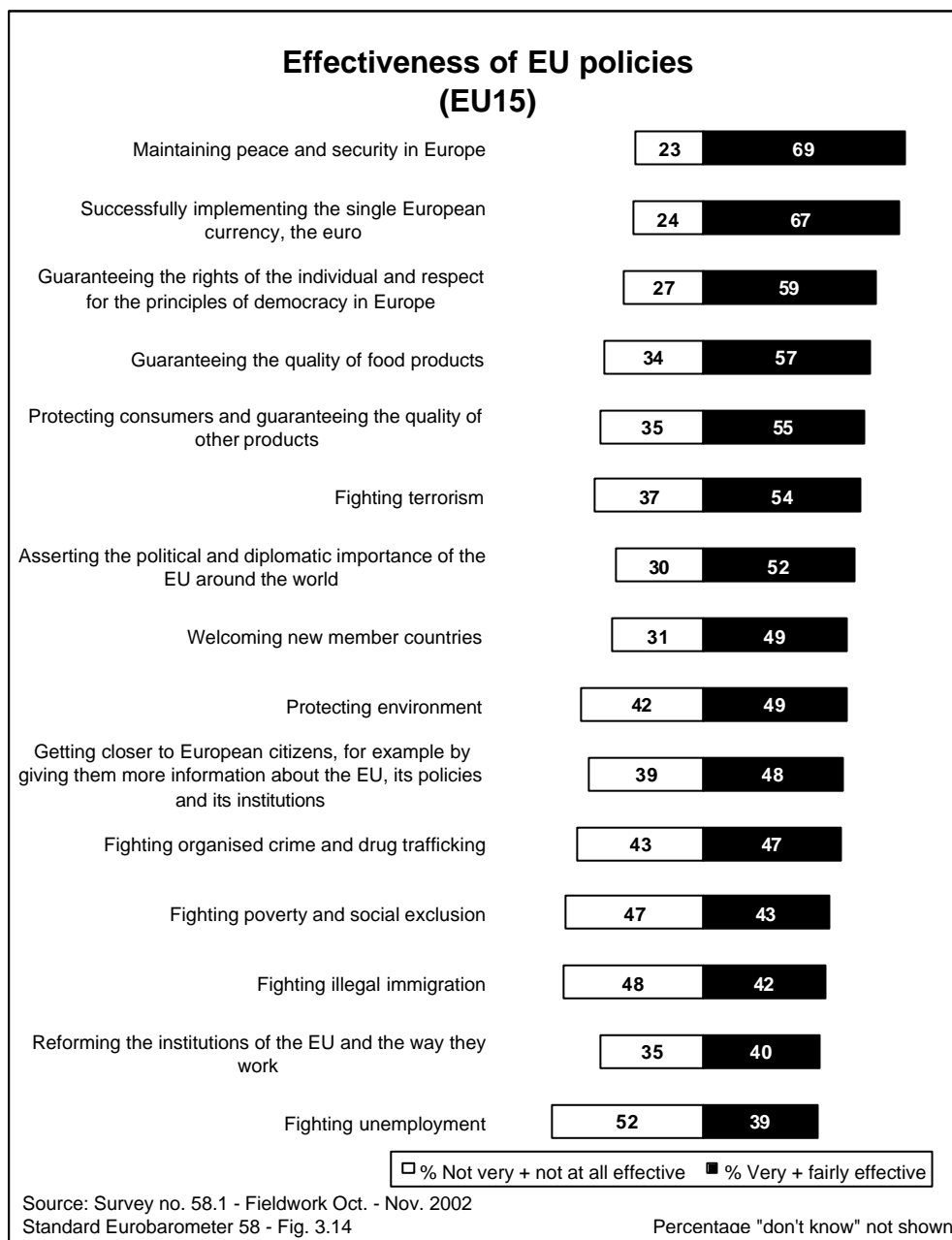
The questions most likely to be viewed as priorities by European Union citizens are fighting terrorism, maintaining peace and security and fighting unemployment. Enlargement is the only subject that a majority of respondents still do not consider as a priority for the European Union. A new proposition was introduced for the first time: « Fighting illegal immigration ». It is considered as a priority by 84% of respondents, and so comes in eighth position.

The first three priorities are considered as such equally by 91% of the population. **Fighting terrorism** comes at the top of the list in five of the fifteen Member States, in second place in two countries and in third place in four other countries. Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Greece are the only countries in which this proposition is not among the three first priorities. **Maintaining peace and security in Europe** comes at the top of the list in three countries and in second place in five countries. **Fighting unemployment** comes at the top of the list in five countries and in third place in two countries. **Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking** is one of the three priorities in six of the fifteen Member States. **Fighting poverty and social exclusion** is one of the three priorities in seven countries. **Protecting the environment** is the first priority in Denmark, the second in Austria and Sweden and the third in Luxembourg.



3.12. Effectiveness of EU policies

The survey has also measured public opinion about the effectiveness of European Union action on these same key themes.

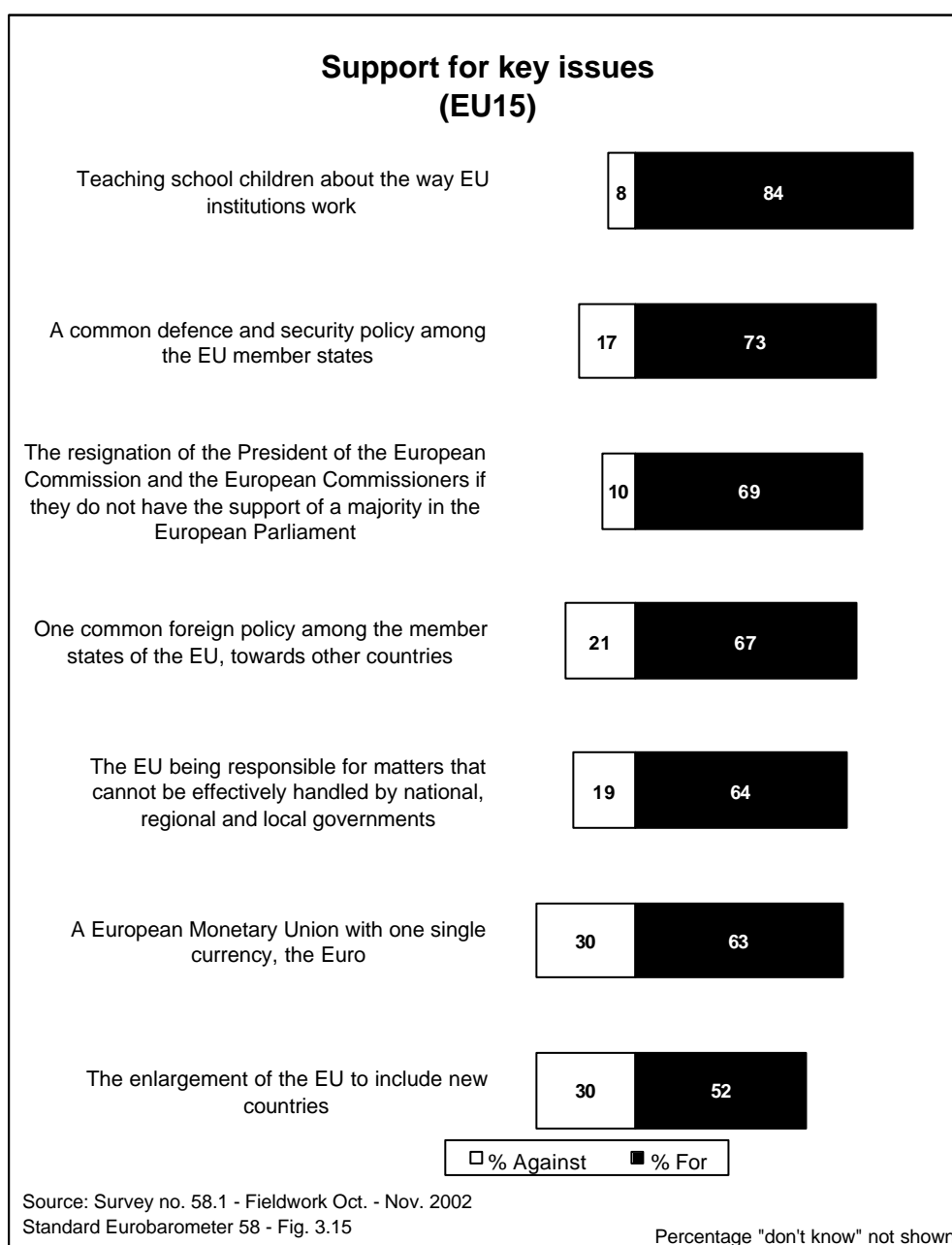


More than half the population considers that the action of the European Union is effective in terms of maintaining peace and security in Europe, successfully implementing the single European currency, guaranteeing the rights of the individual and the respect of the principles of democracy in Europe, guaranteeing the quality of food products, protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products, fighting terrorism and asserting the political and diplomatic importance of Europe around the world. The effectiveness of the EU action remains the majority view for protecting the environment, welcoming new members, the fact of getting closer to European citizens and fighting organised crime and drug trafficking. On the other hand, this opinion is in a minority in terms of fighting poverty and social exclusion, fighting illegal immigration, reforming EU institutions and the way they work and fighting unemployment.

If the priorities established by European citizens are referred to, **fighting terrorism** is among the three areas of action judged the most effective in only one country: Denmark where it is in third place. **Maintaining peace and security in Europe** is classed among the three most effective areas of action in the fifteen Member States. For its part, **fighting unemployment** is considered as one of the least effective areas of action in the fifteen countries of the European Union. **Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking** is placed among the three most ineffective areas of action in five countries. **The protection of the environment** is judged to be the most ineffective area of action of the European Union by the Danes and the third most ineffective area of action by the Austrians (Table 3.14)

3.13. Support for key issues

The survey also measures public opinion towards a certain number of key European Union issues. Some of these issues are clearly strategic questions while others relate to the democratic processes which govern the way the European Union works. The results of certain of these themes will be dealt with in the following chapters.



An analysis of the four items on current strategic matters shows that:

- 73% of EU citizens are in favour of a **one common defence and security policy among the EU Member States**. Support is most widespread in Luxembourg (88%), in Italy (85%), in Greece, in Belgium, in Spain and in Germany (79% each), while opposition is greatest in Sweden (43%) and in Finland (42%).
- 67% of citizens support a **common foreign policy towards other countries**. Support is greatest in Italy (80%), in Greece (79%) and in Luxembourg (78%). Opposition is strongest in the United Kingdom (41%), in Sweden (38%) and in Finland (35%).
- Almost a year after the introduction of euro coins and notes, 63% of people are in favour of a **European Monetary Union with one single currency**. The lowest levels of support are of course registered in the United Kingdom (61%), in Sweden (41%) and in Denmark (40%).
- 52% of citizens are in favour of **the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries**.

Looking next at the other items in the question, it can be seen that:

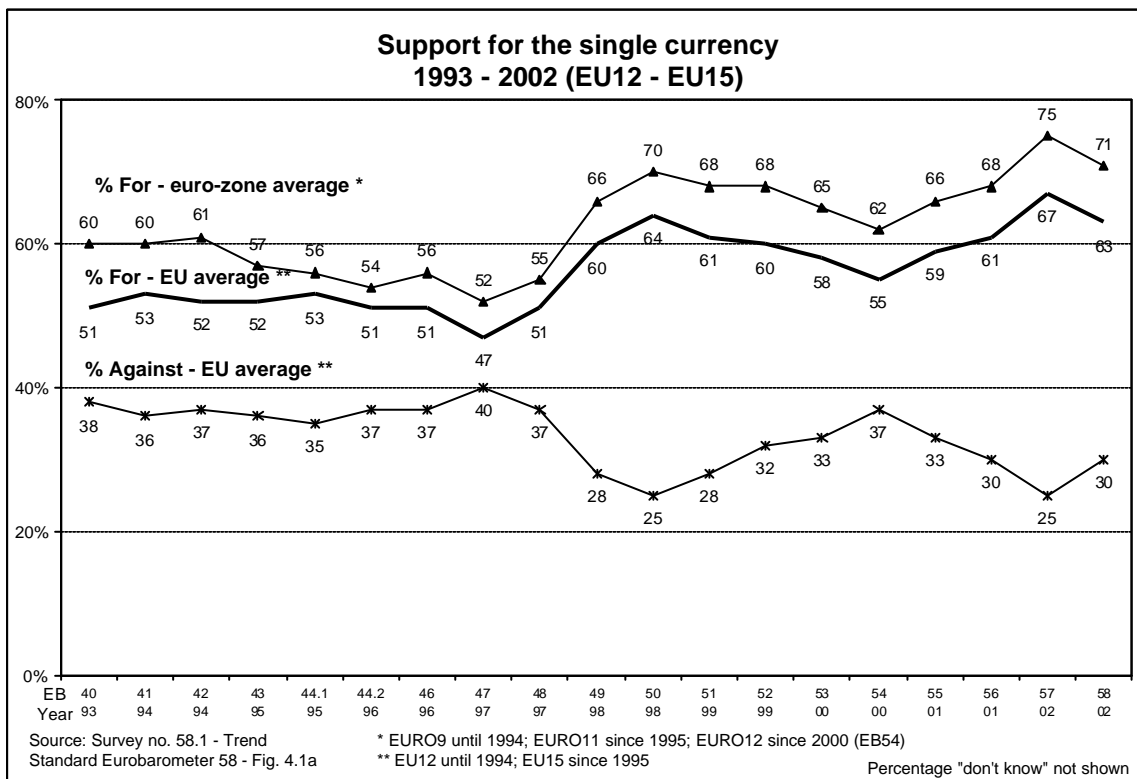
- 84% of EU citizens are in favour of **teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work**, with levels of support ranging from 75% in the United Kingdom to 93% in Luxembourg.
- A little less than seven citizens in ten think that **the President of the European Commission and the European Commissioners should resign if they do not have the support of a majority in the European Parliament**, the levels of support ranging from 55% in the United Kingdom to 85% in Finland.
- 64% of EU citizens are in favour of the **European Union being responsible for matters that cannot be effectively handled by national, regional and local governments**, the levels of support ranging from 50% in the United Kingdom to 77% in Greece.

4. The euro

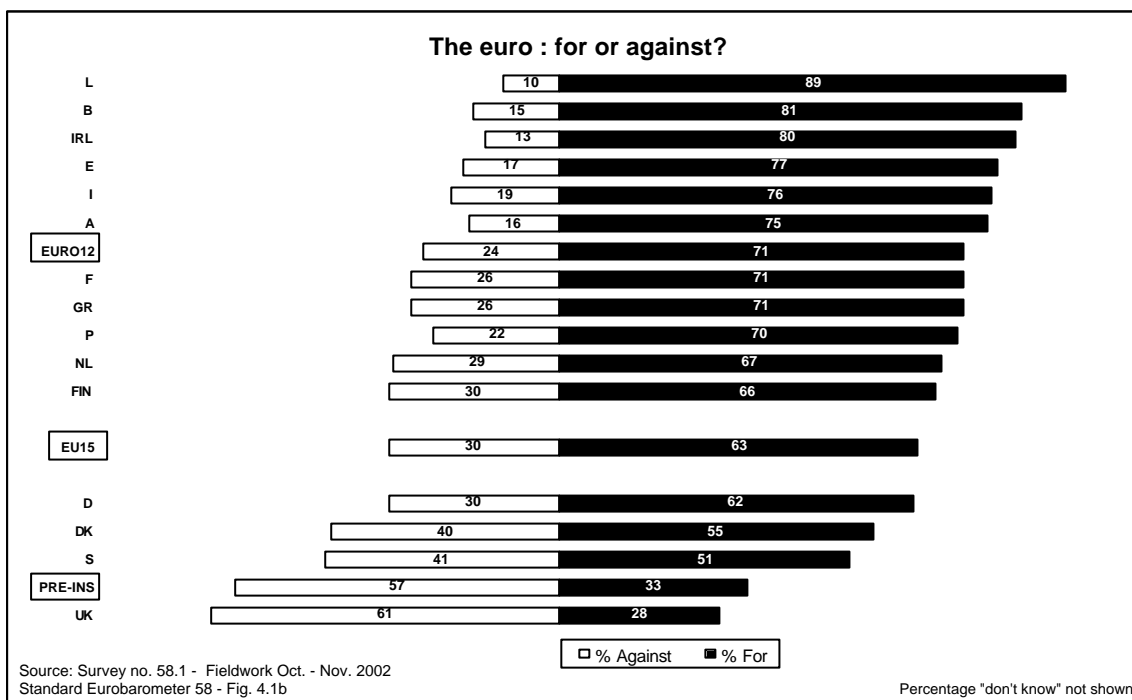
Since the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, which opened the road to a single currency, the Eurobarometer has measured public opinion about what is now the euro, the single currency of the European Union. In this chapter, we first of all look at the evolution of support for the euro. The chapter then presents the results of questions that measure how the EU public is coping with the transition to the euro notes and coins, the perceived effects of this transition and whether people are becoming attached to the euro.

4.1. Support for the euro

Over the years, public support for the euro has been quite volatile, although more recently support clearly became more widespread. The introduction of the euro notes and coins on 1 January 2002 further strengthened public support for the euro, particularly in the countries that changed to the euro. By Spring 2002, three in four EU citizens living in these 12 euro-zone countries were in favour of the euro. Six months later, in Autumn 2002, the public is no longer as positive. However, among the people living in the 12 euro-zone countries, support is still obtained from 71% of the population aged 15 and over. This is four percentage points lower than in Spring 2002. Opposition to the euro in these countries has risen from 19% to 24%. Among the people living in three countries outside the euro-zone (Denmark, Sweden and the UK), support is obtained from 33% of the population aged 15 and over. This is not significantly lower than in Spring 2002 (-2). However, opposition to the euro in these three countries has risen from 50% to 57%.



Looking at the distribution of support in the euro-zone countries (EURO12), the results indicate that it is most widespread in Luxembourg (89%) and Belgium (81%) and least widespread in Germany (62%) and Finland (66%).



In comparison to Spring 2002, public support for the euro has become more widespread in France (+4) and Austria (+3). In Ireland where 80% support the euro no significant changes have been recorded since Spring 2002. The same is true for Finland where 66% support the euro. Small insignificant drops in support are accompanied by larger and significant increases in opposition in Belgium and Luxembourg although the proportion of people that opposes the euro remains very small in both countries (15% and 10%, respectively). In Portugal, support has dropped by 3 percentage points to 70% and opposition has increased by 3 percentage points to 22%. In Spain, support has also dropped by 3 percentage points to 77% but opposition has increased by 5 percentage points to 17%. In four euro-zone countries, we find that public opinion about the euro is now clearly less positive. In Italy, support has dropped by 11 percentage points to 76% and opposition has increased by 10 percentage points to 19%. In Greece support has dropped by 9 percentage points to 71% and opposition has increased by 10 percentage points to 26%. In the Netherlands, support has dropped by 8 percentage points to 67% and opposition has increased by 7 percentage points to 29%. In Germany, support has dropped by 5 percentage points and opposition has increased by 6 percentage points. Together with Finland, it is the only country where the level of opposition hits the 30% mark.

Among the "pre-in" countries, support for the euro is obtained from more than half of the people in Denmark (55%), which represents an increase of 3 percentage points since Spring 2002, and Sweden (51% up from 49% in Spring 2002). In the United Kingdom, support for the euro has fallen from 31% to 28% and opposition has increased from 52% to 61%. (Table 4.1a)

Among the various demographic groups in the EU population, the extent of support for the euro ranges from 54% of people that left full-time education before reaching age 16 to 75% of students, self-employed people and managers.

At the attitudinal level we find that the gap in support levels between those who regard their country's membership as a good thing (83%) and those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (21%) is smaller than in Spring 2002 (88% vs. 20%) but still very large. (Table 4.1b)

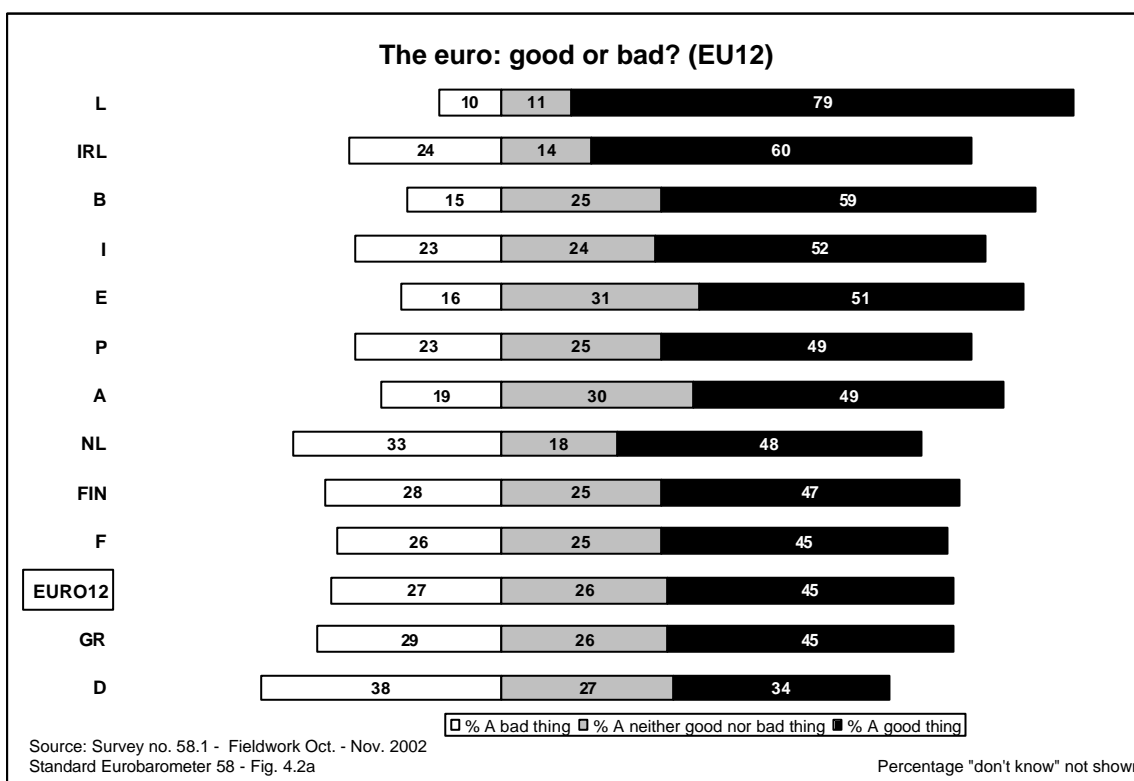
The survey also includes the following measure of support:

“On 1st January 2002, the euro replaced the (former national currency). Do you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, neither a good nor a bad thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing?”¹⁴

The responses to this question show that 45% of people in the “EURO 12” countries believe that it is a good thing that the euro has replaced the national currencies, 26% view this as neither good nor bad and 28% see this as a bad thing.

The distribution of answers is, like in Spring 2002, somewhat different from the traditional “support” measure. The reason for this difference seems to lie partly in the fact that respondents are given more answer options than on the traditional measure and partly because this newer question is more direct whereas the traditional measure is more abstract.

In Autumn 2001, when the question was first asked, 46% of people in the euro-zone regarded the euro as a good thing. In Spring 2002, this figure increased to 53%. Hence we see that, like on the ‘for or against’ measure, the euro is now less popular than it was shortly after the notes and coins were introduced.



As the graph above shows, people in Luxembourg are most likely to regard the euro as a good thing (79%), followed at a distance by people in Ireland (60%) and Belgium (59%). In Italy (51%) and Spain (52%) at least half of the population also feels that the euro is a good thing and in Austria and Portugal this applies to 49% of the population.

In all countries except Germany, the majority view is that the euro is a good thing. In Germany, however, there are more people who believe the euro is a bad thing (38%) than there are people who regard it as a good thing (34%). Other countries where more than a quarter of the population regards the euro as a bad thing are the Netherlands (33%), Greece (29%) and Finland (28%).

¹⁴ In the pre-in countries, the question wording was amended as follows: “If the euro replaced our (national currency), do you think it would be a very good thing, a fairly good thing, neither a good nor a bad thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing?”.

A comparison with the Spring 2002 results shows that people in France and Finland (+4 each) are now more likely to regard the euro as a good thing. In Austria, there is no significant change in the percentage of people that see the euro as a positive thing or as neither positive nor negative. However, there are now more people in Austria who regard the euro as a negative thing (+4). In all other euro-zone countries, we find that there are now fewer people who regard the euro as a good thing. The largest drop has been recorded in Italy (-18), followed by the Netherlands (-13), Germany (-11) and Greece (-10). (Table 4.2a)

The results of the 12 euro-zone countries were also broken down by the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. These analyses show that in the 12 euro-zone countries the percentage that feels it is a good thing that the euro replaced the national currencies ranges from 32% among unemployed respondents to 60% of respondents that work in managerial positions. An important result of these analyses is that views about the euro have become considerably less positive among certain groups, particularly the elderly, whilst they have remained relatively stable among other groups, like those who left full-time education aged 20 and over, students, self-employed people and managers. (Table 4.2b)

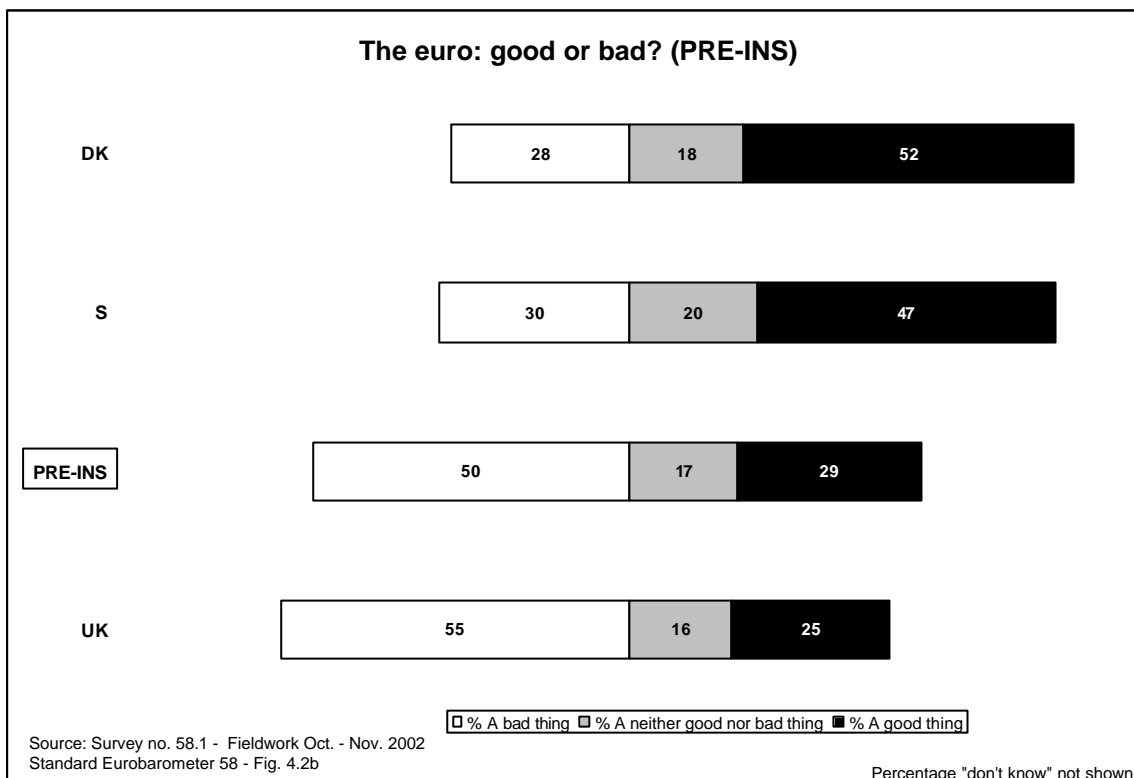
There is a close relationship between the good/neutral/bad measure and the traditional for/against measure. The following table shows that the rank order among the countries for the two measures is quite similar.

SUPPORT FOR THE EURO BY COUNTRY		
Country	% For	% Good thing
Luxembourg	89	79 (1)
Belgium	81	59 (3)
Ireland	80	60 (2)
Spain	77	51 (5)
Italy	76	52 (4)
Austria	75	49 (7)
EU12	71	45
France	71	45 (10)
Greece	71	45 (11)
Portugal	70	49 (6)
The Netherlands	67	48 (8)
Finland	66	47 (9)
Germany	62	34 (12)

If we cross the two measures, we find that 61% of people who support the euro believe it is a good thing that it replaced the national currencies while 74% of those who oppose the euro believe it is a bad thing that it replaced the national currencies. In Spring 2002, the cleavage between these two groups was more evenly divided: for both groups the percentage was 68.

As was noted earlier, people's feelings about the euro depend on how they view the European Union in general. Hence we find that 63% of people who support their country's membership see the euro as a good thing while 71% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing see the euro as a bad thing. (Table 4.2b)

The views about the hypothetical replacement of the national currencies with the euro in the three countries outside the euro-zone are depicted in the following graph.



As can be seen, people in Denmark are most likely to regard the replacement of the Danish Krone with the euro as a good thing, followed by people in Sweden. More than half of the British respondents said it would be a bad thing if the euro replaced the British Pound.

A comparison with the Spring 2002 results shows that people in Denmark and Sweden (+5 each) are now more likely to regard the replacement of their currency with the euro as a good thing. In the UK we find a small increase in the percentage of people who regard this as a very bad thing (+3). Perhaps the most interesting information that these results produce is that attitudes in Denmark and Sweden are now more positive than they are in quite a few euro-zone countries. Whereas public opinion in the countries where the euro notes and coins are in use is becoming less positive, it is becoming more positive in these two pre-in countries. (Table 4.3a)

The results of the 3 pre-in countries were also broken down by the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. These analyses show that the percentage that feels it would be a good thing if the euro replaced their national currencies ranges from 21% among respondents who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger and among respondent who look after the home to 46% of respondents that work in managerial positions or that left full-time education aged 20 or older. (Table 4.3b)

In the pre-in countries, the relationship between the good/neutral/bad measure and the traditional for/against measure appears to be even more direct. The results for both questions are depicted in the table on the next page.

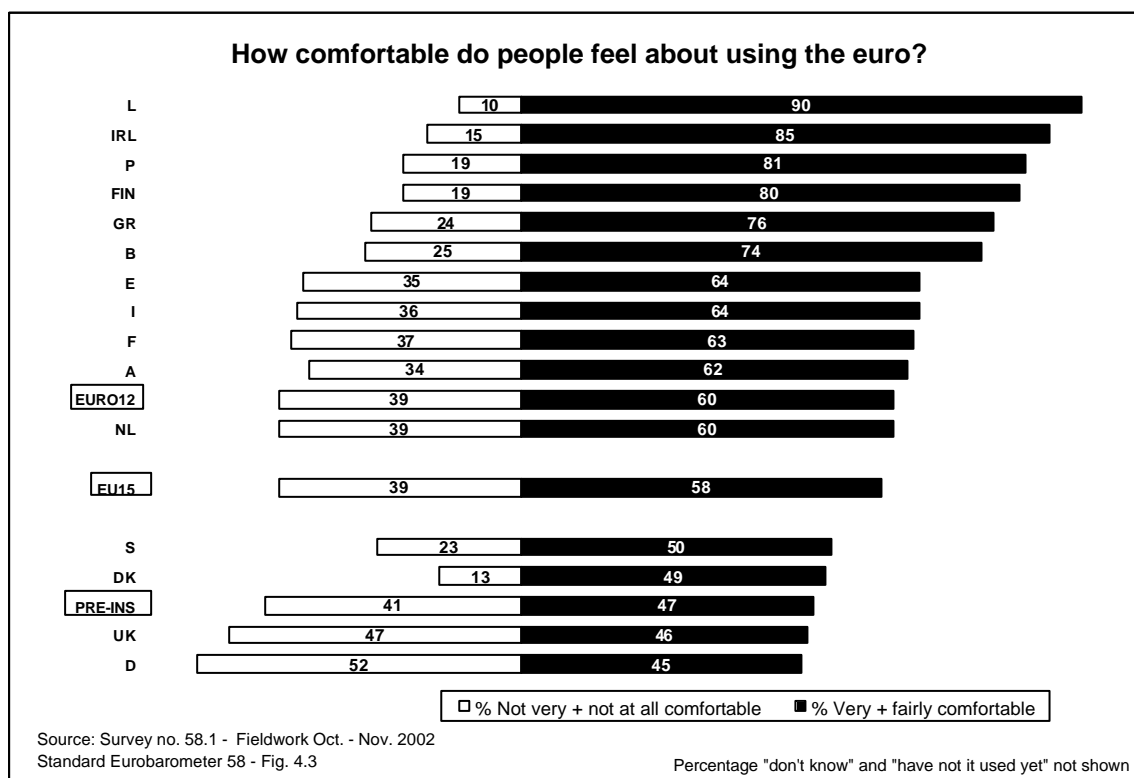
SUPPORT FOR THE EURO BY COUNTRY		
Country	% For	% Good thing
Denmark	55	52
Sweden	51	47
Pre-ins	33	29
United Kingdom	28	25

The cross-tabulation of the two measures shows that 78% of people in the three pre-in countries who support the euro believe it would be a good thing that if it replaced the national currencies. 80% of those who oppose the euro believe it would be a bad thing if the euro replaced the national currencies. In Spring 2002, the cross-tabulation produced the same results.

In the pre-in countries the relationship between support for the euro and support for the European Union is also strong with 56% of people in the pre-in countries who support their country's membership of the EU viewing the replacement of their national currencies by the euro as a good thing. 82% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing do not want to see the euro replacing their national currencies.

4.2. Feeling comfortable using the euro

Respondents in all Member States were also asked how comfortable they feel about using the euro. On average, 58% of all respondents feel fairly or very comfortable and 39% feel not very or not at all comfortable. As one would expect, people in the euro-zone countries are more likely to feel comfortable than those living in the pre-in countries (60% vs. 47%) although the gap is considerably smaller than it was in Spring 2002 (69% vs. 38%).



In the euro-zone countries, the proportion of respondents that feels comfortable using the euro is most widespread in Luxembourg (90%), Ireland (85%), Portugal (81%) and Finland (80%). People in Germany are least likely to feel comfortable using the euro (45%). In fact, in the three pre-in countries there are more people that feel comfortable than in Germany.

In comparison to Spring 2002, we find that in the pre-in countries people now are more likely to feel comfortable using the euro. In Denmark, the highest increase among all 15 Member States has been recorded (+18). In Sweden, the proportion has increased with 11 percentage points and in UK with 8 percentage points. In the euro-zone countries, we find that people in Portugal (+8) and Finland (+3) are now more likely to feel comfortable. In Ireland the percentage of people has increased significantly (+5) but this is offset by a decrease in the percentage of people who feel fairly comfortable (-3). In Luxembourg and Greece no significant shifts have occurred since Spring 2002. Germany shows an increase in the percentage of people that feels not at all comfortable (+4) but no other significant changes. In the other euro-zone countries, the percentage of people that feels comfortable has dropped significantly with the largest change recorded in Italy (-20), followed by the Netherlands (-8), Belgium, Spain (-6 each), France (-5) and Austria (-3). (Table 4.4a)

The demographic analyses show large variations between the various groups in the population in the extent to which each of these groups feels comfortable. Men are more likely than women to feel comfortable (64% vs. 52%) even if women are more likely to handle the currency more frequently than men are in the running of the household. There is also a strong age influence with 68% of people aged 15 to 24 feeling comfortable, compared to 48% of people aged 55 and over. The effect of age is also evident in the differences among the various main economic activities of people and their educational background. On the main economic activity scale we find that self-employed people and managers are most likely to feel comfortable (71% each) and retired people are least likely to feel comfortable (46%). On the terminal education age scale, 45% of people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger feel comfortable, compared to 70% of people who are still studying.

There appears to be a relationship between feeling comfortable using the euro and support for the European Union. 73% of people who support their country's membership of the EU feel comfortable using the euro while 65% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing do not feel comfortable. However, as we noted in the previous report, these results may well differ from country to country and therefore the average EU results need to be interpreted with some care. (Table 4.4b)

4.3. The issue of pricing

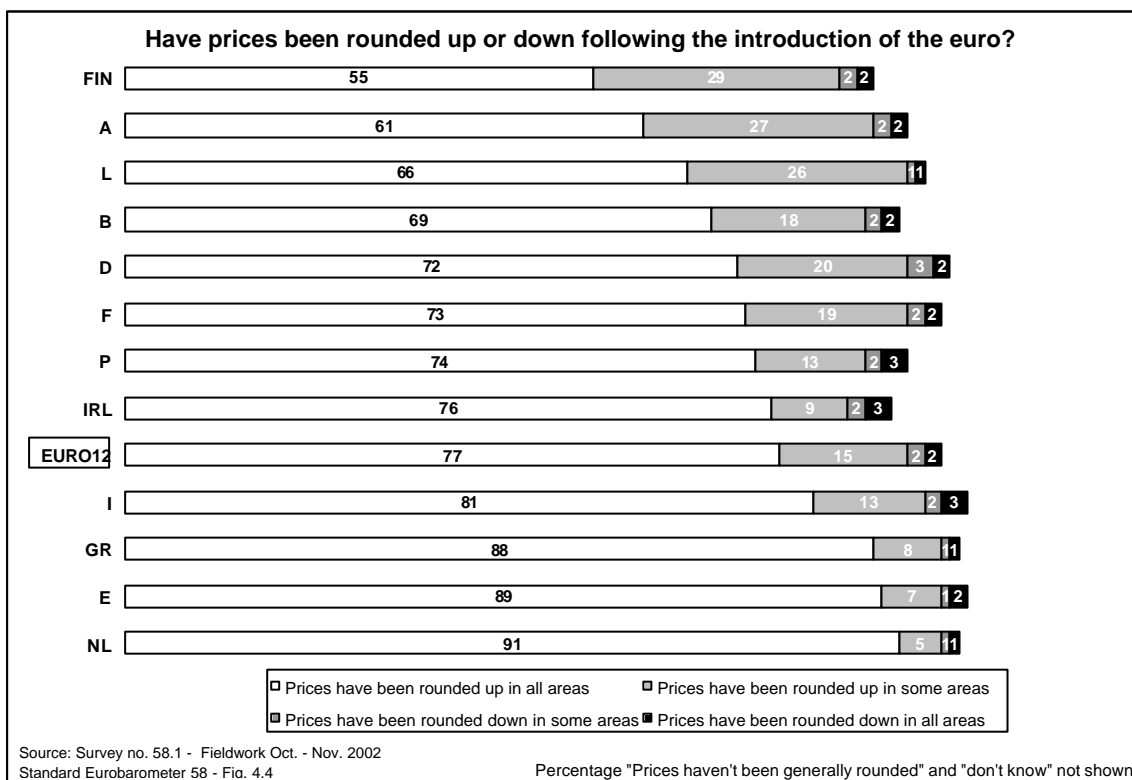
The Autumn Eurobarometer survey includes a new question which looks at the issue of pricing following the introduction of euro notes and coins. The media has widely reported that prices have gone up since the conversion to the euro although in many countries analyses show that increases in prices have to a large extent been caused by inflation. Obviously, public opinion about the euro is affected by this issue and no doubt partly explains the decreased popularity of the euro among the euro-zone public.

The Eurobarometer question, asked of respondents in the 12 euro-zone countries, is as follows:

“Do you personally have the feeling that, in the conversion to the euro, the prices have been generally rounded down, rounded up or not at all rounded?”

Respondents that felt prices had been rounded up or down were then asked whether this was in all areas or only in certain areas.

The results reveal a widespread feeling among EU citizens living in the euro-zone countries that prices have generally been rounded up in all areas. This view is on average held by 77% of respondents. It is least widespread in Finland where 55% hold this view but where a further 29% believe prices have been rounded up only in certain areas. The feeling that prices have generally been rounded up in all areas is most widespread in the Netherlands (91%), followed by Spain (89%), Greece (88%) and Italy (81%). The views that prices haven't been rounded or that they have been rounded down in some areas or all areas are held by only a handful of people (6% in total)¹⁵.



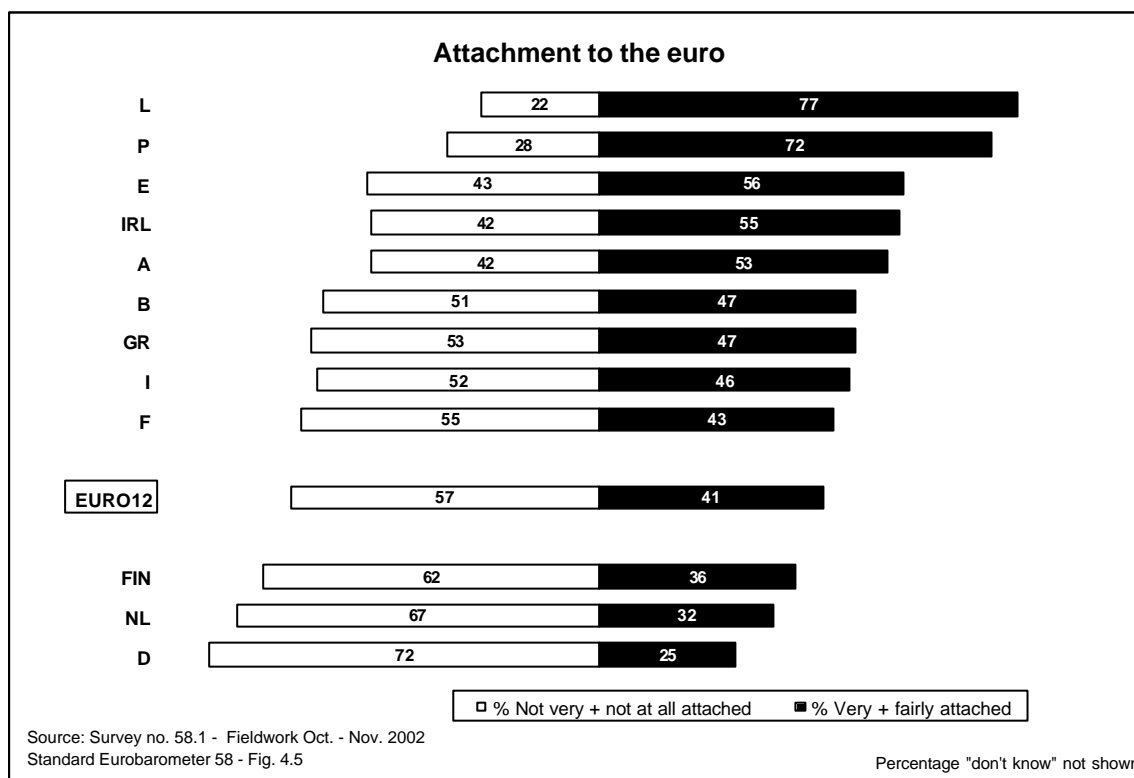
Furthermore, there is almost total agreement between the various socio-demographic groups in the population that prices have generally been rounded up since the conversion to the euro. At 70%, managers are least likely to feel that this is the case in all areas while people looking after the home are most likely to hold this view (83%). The view that prices have gone up in some areas only ranges from 11% of people looking after the home to 21% of managers and self-employed people. Clearly then, there is no single group in the population with a mentionable proportion that feels that prices have been rounded down or have stayed the same since the conversion to the euro.

However, like with all Eurobarometer results, there is a difference between supporters and opponents of the European Union, albeit it small. As always, supporters of the EU are less negative than its opponents are. Among the latter group 84% feels that prices have been rounded up in all areas and 10% feel this is the case in some areas. Among supporters of the EU, 76% feel that prices have gone up in all areas, with 17% feeling this is the case only in some areas. (Table 4.5b)

¹⁵ See table 4.5a.

4.4. Attachment to the euro

Asked how attached respondents in the euro-zone countries feel to the euro and how attached they feel to their past national currency we find large variations among the countries.

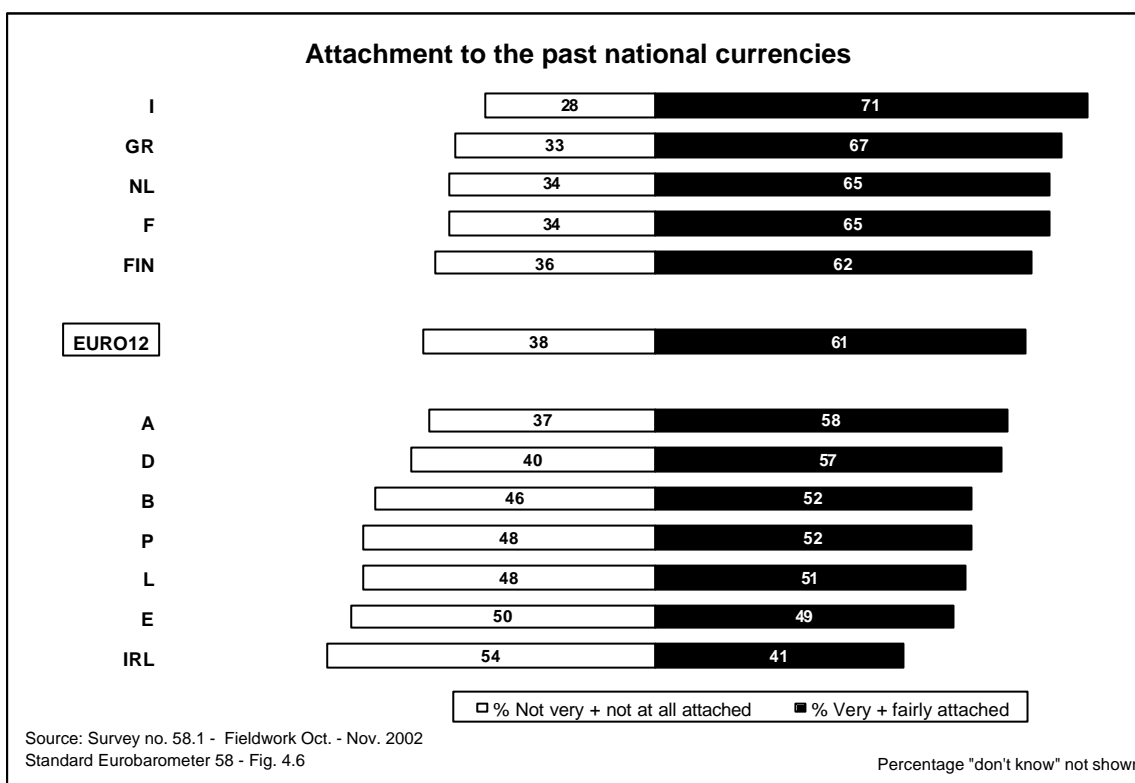


On average, 41% feel attached to the euro. However, among the countries this ranges from only 25% of people in Germany to 77% of people in Luxembourg. At this early stage there appears to be no set of common factors which explains the variation among the countries. One could be inclined to think that people in larger countries are less likely to feel attached to the euro but then there is the Netherlands where only 32% feel attached to the euro. There is also no geographical link with variations noted between Italy, Spain and Portugal and between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

In comparison to Spring 2002, there are a number of countries where the percentage of people that feel attached to the euro has increased. These are Ireland (+11), Finland, Spain (+8 each), Belgium (+6), Austria (+5) and less significantly France (+4) and Portugal (+3). In Luxembourg and the Netherlands the results are more or less the same as they were in the Spring. In the remaining three countries people are now less likely to feel attached or more likely to lack attachment. In Italy we find a 6 percentage point drop in the number of people that feels attached, accompanied by a 9 percentage point increase in the number of people that lacks attachment. In Greece, a 7 percentage point drop is accompanied by a 7 percentage point increase. Lastly, in Germany there has been a significant increase (+5) in the percentage of people that lacks attachment. (Table 4.6a)

The demographic analyses show that the percentage of respondents that feels very or fairly attached ranges from 33% among unemployed people to 53% among managers. 54% of respondents who regard their country's membership as a good thing feel attached to the euro, compared to only 17% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 4.6b)

As one would expect, attachment to the past national currencies is more widespread: on average 25% of respondents feel very attached, 36% feel fairly attached, 24% feel not very attached and 14% feel not at all attached.



As the graph above shows, people in Italy (71%) are most likely to feel attached to their past national currency (the Lira), followed by people in Greece (67%), the Netherlands, France (65% each) and Finland (62%). Ireland (54%) and Spain (50%) are the only two countries where around half of the respondents said they feel not very or not at all attached to their past national currencies. (Table 4.7a)

In comparison to Spring 2002, we see that in Germany (+9) and Luxembourg (+6) people are now more likely to feel attached to their past national currency. In Finland (-7), Greece (-5) and France (-3) people are now less likely to feel attached to their past national currency. Then there are a number of countries where we find shifts towards the middle answer categories, i.e. fairly attached and not very attached. In Spain a 5 percentage point increase in the category 'fairly attached' and an 11 percentage point increase in the category 'not very attached' has been recorded. In the Netherlands (+4) and Italy (+3) the only significant increase is in the category 'not very attached'. In Portugal a 3 percentage point increase has been recorded in the 'fairly attached' category. In the three remaining countries (Belgium, Ireland and Austria) no significant shifts have occurred since Spring 2002. (Table 4.7a)

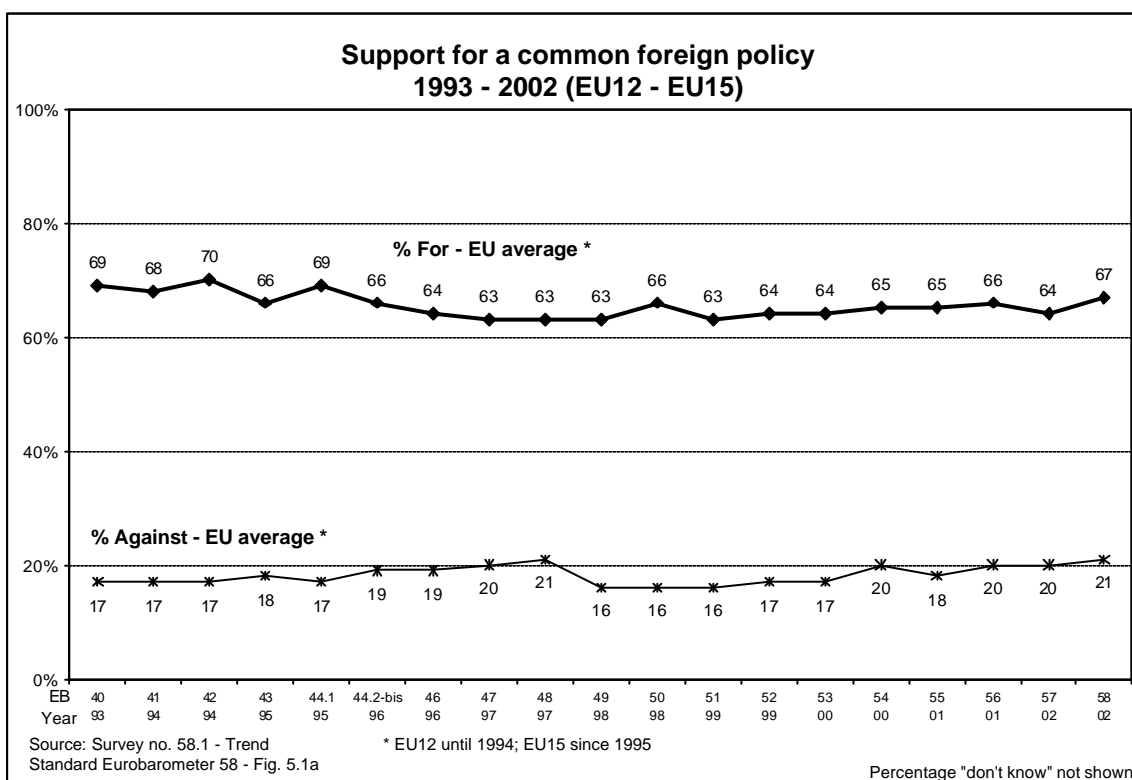
The demographic analyses reveal a situation that is quite the reverse both from what we typically find and from the situation that was described to explain attachment to the euro. Attachment to past national currencies is most widespread among respondents who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger (70%), retired people (69%) and people who look after the home (68%). It is least widespread among managers (47%). With regards to people's stance towards their country's membership of the European Union, we find that 80% of respondents who see this as a bad thing feel attached to their past national currency, compared to 51% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing. (Table 4.7b)

5. Common foreign and security policy

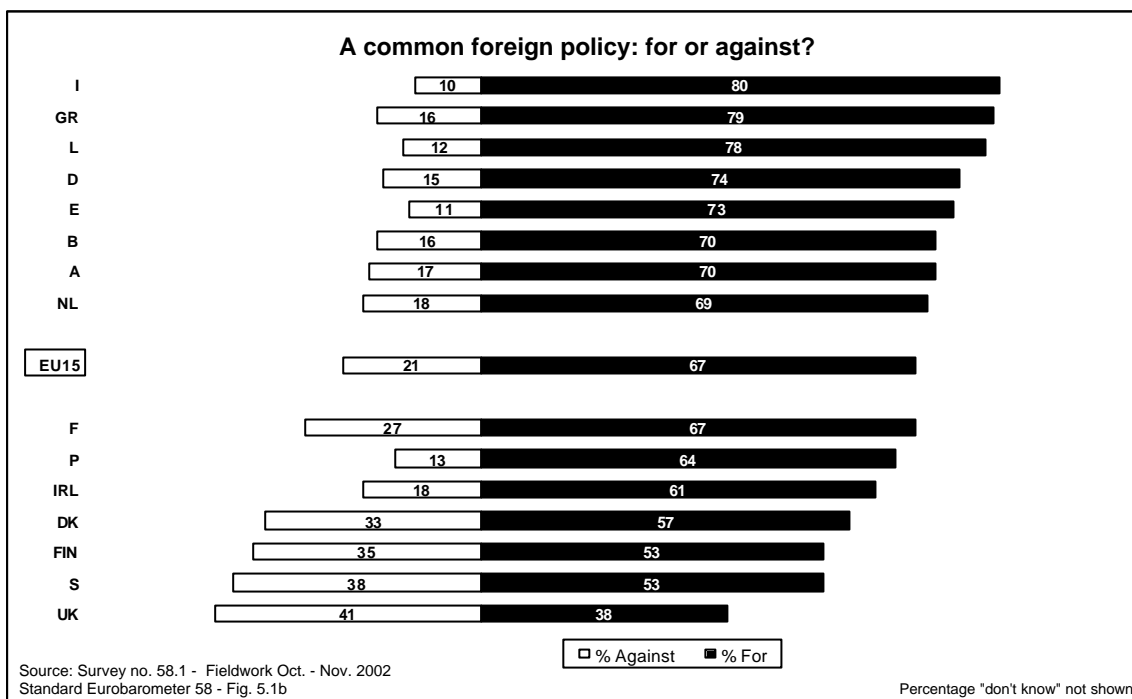
In this chapter, we will analyse the results of the questions which measure the opinions of citizens of the European Union on support for a common foreign and defence policy. We will also examine who, in the respondents' view, should decide questions about European defence.

5.1. Support for a common foreign policy

Support for a common European foreign policy has increased by 3 percentage points since Spring 2002 to reach 67% in Autumn 2002. This represents the highest level of support since Autumn 1995 (69%).



It can also be noticed that the number of citizens opposed to a common European Union foreign policy has slightly increased (+1 percentage point) to reach its highest level (21%). This level was reached only once before in the past, in Autumn 1997.



More than half respondents give their support to a common foreign policy in fourteen of the fifteen Member States. The people in Italy are the most likely to declare to be in favour of this policy (80%), followed by the people in Greece (79%), and in Luxembourg (78%). At the other extreme, not surprisingly, is the United Kingdom (38%), with Sweden and Finland (53% each). The United Kingdom is also the only country in which a majority of the population (41%) is likely to be against such a policy.

The analysis of trends shows that this support has increased in nine of the fifteen Member States and even rather strongly in certain countries such as Greece (+9), France (+7), Portugal (+6) and Spain (+5). Only one country shows a significant drop in support for a common foreign policy, Denmark (-5). The rate of support remains unchanged in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, in this latter country, the number of people replying "don't know" has dropped by 4 points while the number of people declaring they are against such a policy has for its part grown by 4 points. A similar slip in votes has also taken place in Greece but, this time, in favour of a common foreign policy (+9 and -9 for the "don't know" response). The rate of "don't know" responses is relatively high, ranging from 5% in Greece to 23% in Portugal. (Table 5.1a)

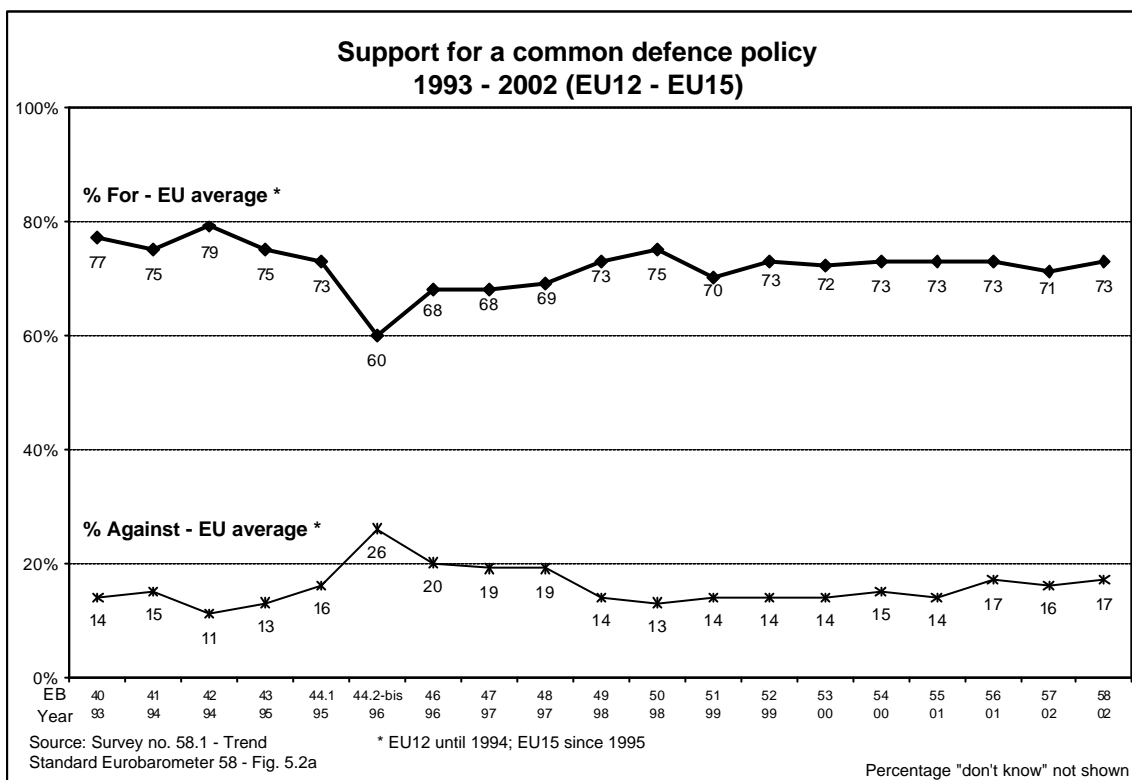
Demographic analysis shows that the self-employed (76%), managers (74%) and people who left their full-time education at age 20 or older (75%) are most likely to say they are in favour of a common foreign policy. In contrast, people looking after the home (56%), the unemployed (57%) and people who left full-time education before the age of 16 are the least likely to adopt this point of view.

Attitudinal analysis shows that 80% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing support a common foreign policy, which is only the case of 32% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. 55% of these people are against a common foreign policy. (Table 5.1b)

5.2. Support for a common defence policy

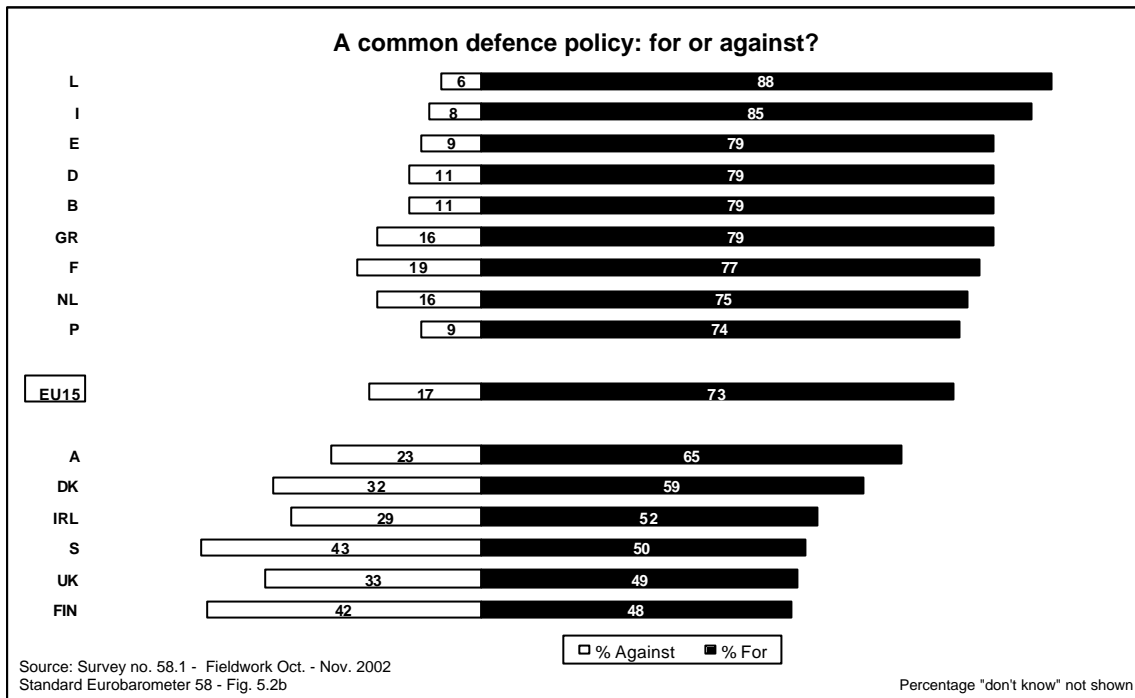
73% of European Union citizens are in favour of a common defence policy compared to 17% who are against.

The number of people supporting such a policy has thus also increased slightly since Spring 2002 to return to the level obtained in Autumn 1995.



The greatest level of support is recorded in Luxembourg (88%), followed by Italy (85%), Spain, Greece, Germany and Belgium (79% each). In only two countries, the number of citizens saying they are in favour of a common defence policy is slightly less than 50%: the United Kingdom (49%) and Finland (48%). It is in Sweden that the number of people opposed to this policy is the greatest (43%), followed by Finland (42%). The number of people not wishing to or unable to reply to this question is relatively high in most countries, varying from 4% in France and Greece to 19% in Ireland.

The trend analysis shows that while support has grown strongly in certain countries (+7 in Greece and +6 in France), it has declined just as strongly in others (-6 in Denmark and Finland). (Table 5.2a)

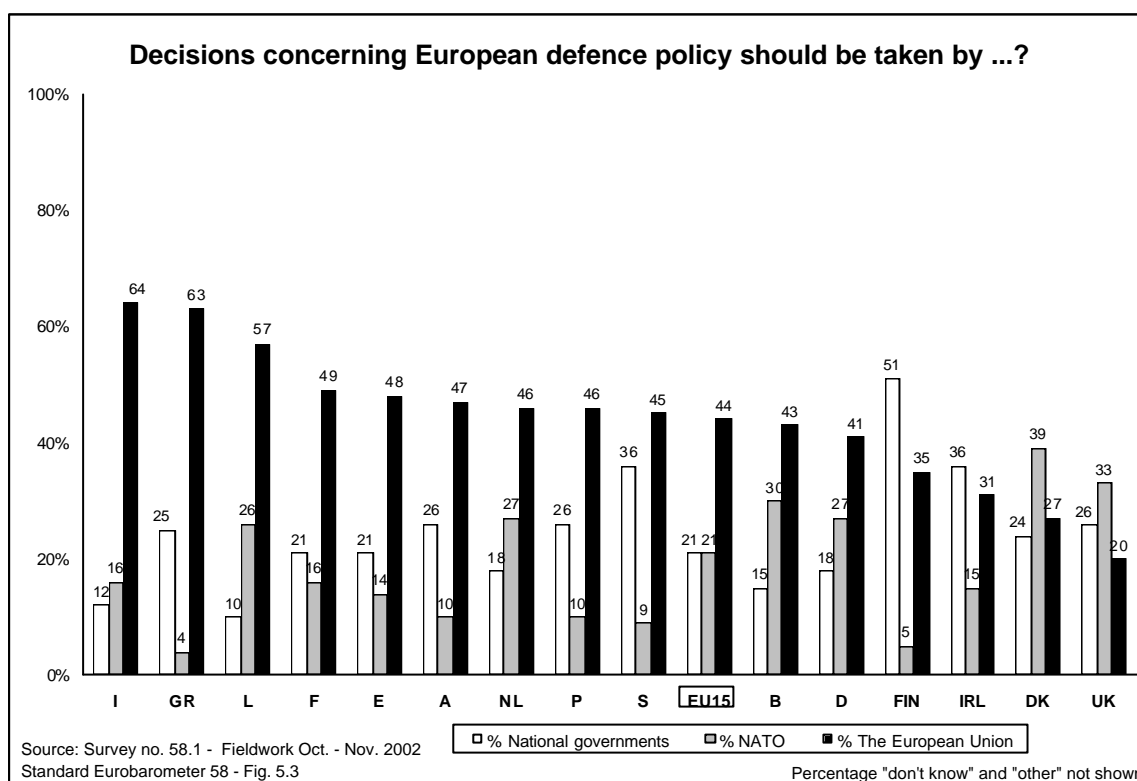


The demographic analysis highlights the small influence of the "age" and "sex" variables on the rates of response. Managers (81%), people who finished their full time education at age 20 or older (80%) and the self-employed (79%) are the most likely to support a common defence policy. In contrast, people looking after the home (67%), the unemployed, retired people and people who left full-time education before the age of 16 (69% each) are the least likely to do so.

80% of people who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing say they are for a common defence policy compared to 44% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. 46% of these people say they are against such a policy.

5.3. Who should take decisions on European defence policy?

Another question asking respondents whether decisions on European defence policy should be taken by national governments, NATO or by the European Union, shows that the European Union is by far the preferred option (44%). This figure has even slightly increased since Autumn 2001 (+2%). Barely 21% of respondents think that NATO should take decisions on European defence policy and the same number wish these decisions to be taken by national governments.



Results by country show that the people in Italy (64%) are the most likely to wish for decisions to be taken by the European Union, followed by the people in Greece (63%) and in Luxembourg (57%). The European Union is also the preferred organ of decision of the greatest number of respondents in France, Spain, Austria, The Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Belgium and Germany. In Finland, 51% of citizens wish decisions on defence policy to be taken by national governments whereas 35% think these decisions should be taken by the European Union and only 5% think that NATO should take these decisions. Ireland is the only other European country in which the respondents' preferred option is for decisions to be taken by the national governments (36%). In Denmark and the United Kingdom, 39% and 33% of respondents respectively wish for decisions to be taken by NATO.

The analysis of trends highlights numerous slippages of votes from national governments to the European Union or sometimes to a lesser extent to NATO, particularly in Ireland, Germany and Portugal. The largest movement took place in Austria with 15 points less in favour of decision taking by national governments and 16 points more in favour of decision taking by the European Union. The choice of decision taking by NATO saw its biggest increase in Belgium (+7). (Table 5.3a)

Demographic analyses show that the self-employed and respondents having who finished their full time education at age 20 or older (54% each) are the most likely to wish that decisions on European defence policy be taken by the European Union. In contrast are the unemployed (38%), people looking after the home (39%) and those who left their full time education before the age of 16 (40%). The proportion not able or not willing to give an opinion is relatively high in all demographic categories, varying from 6% among those who finished their full time education at age 20 or older, to 20% among people looking after the home.

The attitudinal analysis shows that 55% of respondents who regard their country's membership of the European Union as a good thing support decision taking about European defence policy on the level of the European Union, 21% support NATO and 16% national governments. Among those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing, 37% are for decision taking by national governments, 24% by NATO and 22% by the European Union.

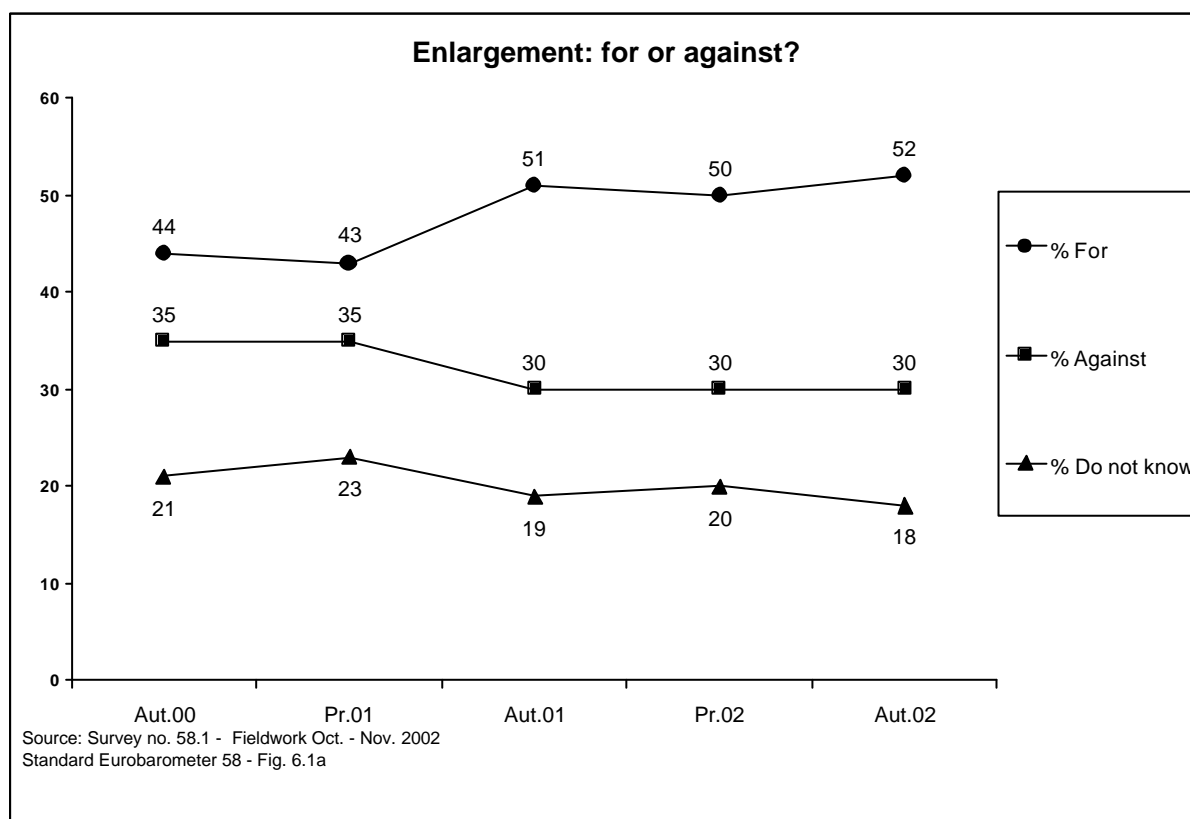
6. Enlargement

The European Union is currently preparing for its biggest enlargement ever. During the Copenhagen Summit, held on 12 and 13 December 2002, the Heads of State and Government completed negotiations with Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. These countries will join the Union on May 1, 2004. Bulgaria and Romania are set to join in 2007 and accession negotiations with Turkey will be opened if, in December 2004, the European Council thinks that this country has met the Copenhagen political criteria¹⁶.

As a result of the priority given to this enlargement and due to its magnitude – it encompasses an increase from 15 to 25 Member States by 2004 - the Eurobarometer has widely measured public opinion on this issue. This chapter presents the results of the questions that were fielded in Autumn 2002, just prior to the Copenhagen Summit.

6.1. Support for enlargement

As reported in Chapter 3, more than half of respondents are in favour of the enlargement of the European Union to include new countries. 30% disagree with this statement and 18% lack an opinion. This result is the highest level of support since this measure was introduced in Autumn 2000^{17,18}.



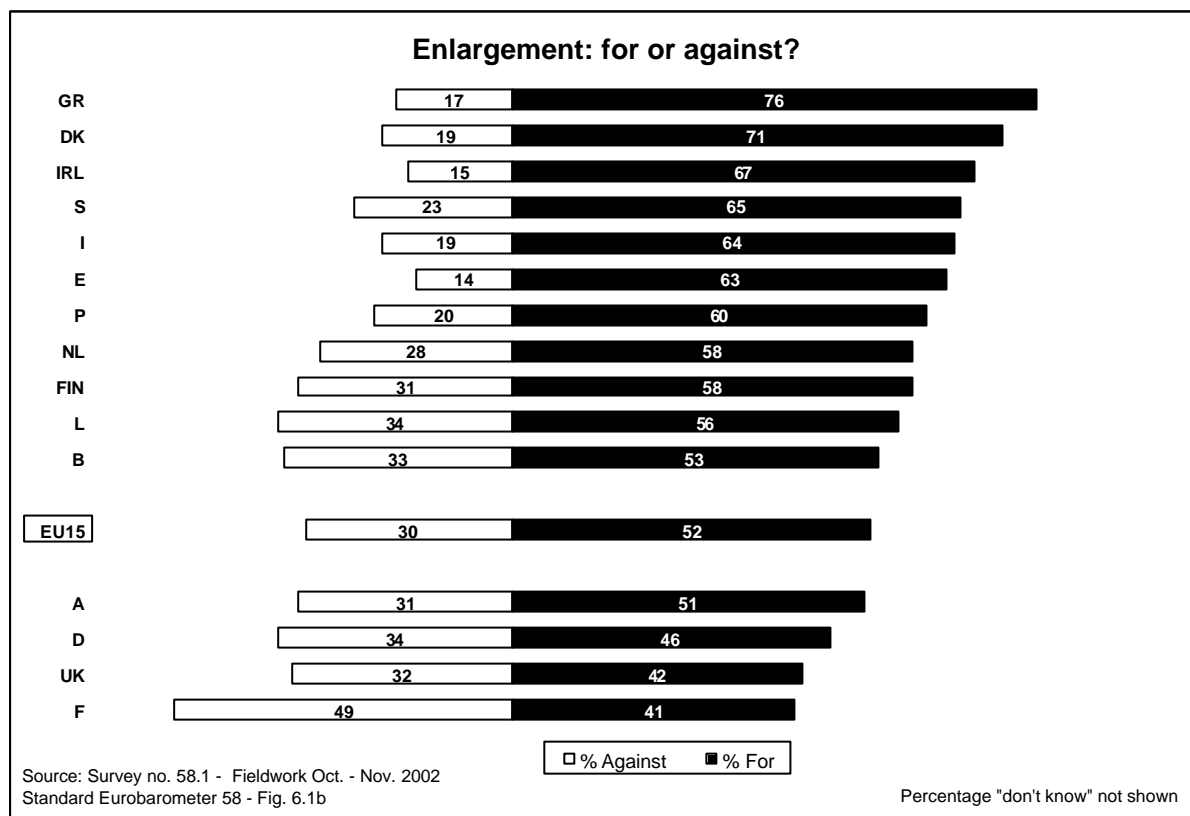
As the graph on the next page shows, in Autumn 2002 support for enlargement is most widespread in Greece (76%) and Denmark (71%). In Ireland (67%), Sweden (65%), Italy (64%), Spain (63%) and Portugal (60%) at least sixty percent of the population is in favour of enlargement. Like in Autumn

¹⁶ For more information about enlargement, see http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index_en.html.

¹⁷ In Autumn 2001, the wording of the statement was amended from "The European Union should be enlarged to include new countries" to "The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries".

¹⁸ It is interesting to note that a Flash Eurobarometer survey, which was carried out in November 2002 on a sample of 15007 by telephone, and which asked respondents to place their support for enlargement on a four-point scale, produced the following results: 20% very much in favour of enlargement, 46% somewhat favourable, 14% somewhat opposed and 8% very much opposed. The results of this study can be found on http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/flash/fl132_2_en.pdf

2001 and Spring 2002, France is the only country with more people who oppose enlargement (49%) than people who are in favour of it (41%).



In comparison to Spring 2002, support for enlargement increased in all the member States except for Spain, where it decreased by one point. The countries where support has increased most significantly are Ireland (+11) and Greece (+9). In both countries, the percentage of people who lack an opinion is now far smaller. In a number of other countries public opinion has also improved in favour of enlargement. In Austria we find an increase of 6 percentage points in favour of enlargement, accompanied by a 5 percentage point decrease in the number of people who are against enlargement. In Sweden and the UK support has increased by 4 points with similar drops in opposition to enlargement. (Table 6.1a)

Differences in support levels between men and women are largely explained by the fact that women are more likely than men to lack an opinion. There are, however, real differences in opinion between the 4 age groups with the youngest age group (60%) significantly more likely to support enlargement than people aged 55 and over (46%). Support levels are highest among students (65%) and lowest among retired people and people who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger (45% each).

The attitudinal analyses show that 69% of people who support their country's membership of the European Union are in favour of enlargement, compared to only 24% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. However, in comparison to Spring 2002, we find that even among the latter group support is rising. In Spring 2002, 18% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing were in favour of enlargement. (Table 6.1b)

The table on the next page shows that people who feel very knowledgeable about the European Union are more likely to favour enlargement than people who feel they know very little about the EU (42%). However, the extent of opposition is not that different among these groups and the differences in support is to a large extent explained by the fact that those who feel they know very little about the EU are significantly more likely to lack an opinion about enlargement than are those who feel very knowledgeable (27% and 7%, respectively).

Relationship between Support for Enlargement and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union			
Enlargement:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
For	42	57	65
Against	32	29	27
Don't know	27	14	7
<i>Total</i>	101	100	99

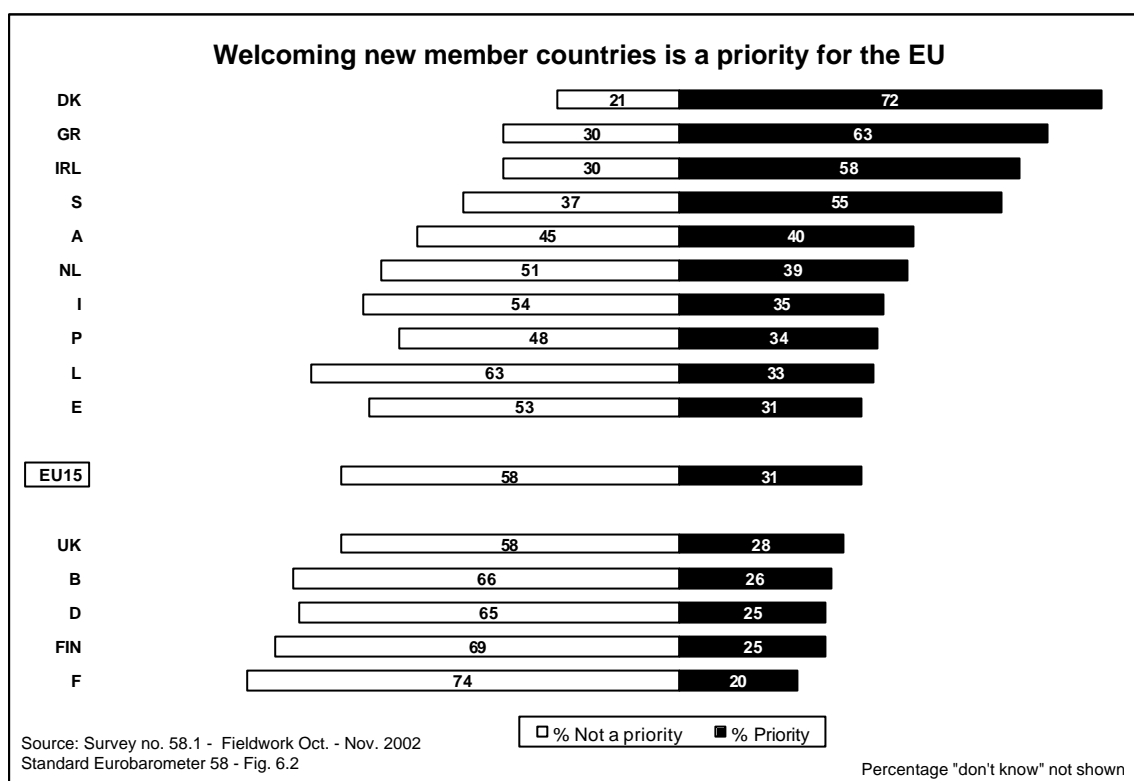
For several years, the Eurobarometer has also asked respondents whether they believe welcoming new countries should be a priority for the European Union or not.

	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01	Spring 00
	%	%	%	%	%
Priority	31	27	30	29	26
Not a priority	58	60	59	58	62
Don't know	11	13	11	13	12
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100	100	100

As the table above shows, the majority of EU citizens continues to feel that welcoming new countries should not be a priority for the European Union, even though the percentage who do see it to be a priority have increased by 4 points. Clearly, EU citizens have their own set of priorities, and considering that this question is part of a battery in which respondents are read out a long list of issues, including fighting crime and combating poverty, the results are not as surprising as they appear at face value¹⁹.

Furthermore, it is important to remember that the EU15 results summarise the views of people in all 15 Member States. When we look at the country results, we find very large differences in opinion between the Member States.

¹⁹ See Chapter 3, graph 3.11.



In Denmark, a large majority of the population aged 15 and over believes that welcoming new countries should be a priority (72%). Other countries where more than half of the population shares this view are Greece (63%), Ireland (58%) and Sweden (55%)²⁰. In Austria, 40% of respondents hold this view, with 45% feeling that welcoming new countries should not be a priority for the European Union. In Portugal is the only other country where this latter view is shared by less than half of the population (48%). It is the majority view in all other countries, with people in France (74%) most likely to feel that welcoming new countries should not be a priority for the European Union. (Table 6.2a)

An analysis of the various socio-demographic groups in the population shows that people aged 15 to 24 and students are most likely to believe that welcoming new countries should be a priority (37% each), followed by people who completed their full-time education aged 20 or older (36%) and managers (35%). Women and people who look after the home are least likely to share this view (28% each).

The view that welcoming new countries should not be a priority is most widespread among people aged 25 to 54 and people who completed their education aged 16 to 19 (60% each) and least widespread among young people, students and unemployed people (52% each). From these figures one can see that the differences between the various socio-demographic groups are relatively small, particularly in comparison to many other Eurobarometer questions, and that these differences can often be explained by the variation in 'don't know' responses.

At the attitudinal level we find more telling differences. 40% of people who support their country's membership of the European Union view enlargement as a priority for the EU, compared to only 17% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. Among the latter group, 75% believe enlargement should not be a priority for the EU, a view that is held by 52% of those who support their country's membership of the EU. The percentage of 'don't know' responses is the same for both groups. (Table 6.2b)

²⁰ These are all relatively small countries. The EU15 summary result is weighted by the number of people living in each country and therefore these countries make up only a small proportion of the EU15 results.

As with support for enlargement, we again find significant differences in the level of don't know responses among the three self-perceived knowledge groups. However, on the basis of the figures shown below, it is fair to conclude that those with a high self-perceived knowledge level are truly more likely to view enlargement as a priority than people with a low self-perceived knowledge level are.

Relationship between Priority of Enlargement and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union			
Enlargement:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
Priority	%	%	%
Priority	25	33	45
Not a priority	58	59	51
Don't know	17	8	4
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100

In the introduction to this chapter we already explained that 10 of the 13 candidate countries will be joining the EU as of 1 May 2004, with Romania, Bulgaria joining in 2007 and Turkey still having to meet a number of accession requirements. To measure how EU citizens feel about this phased enlargement, the Eurobarometer includes the following question:

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

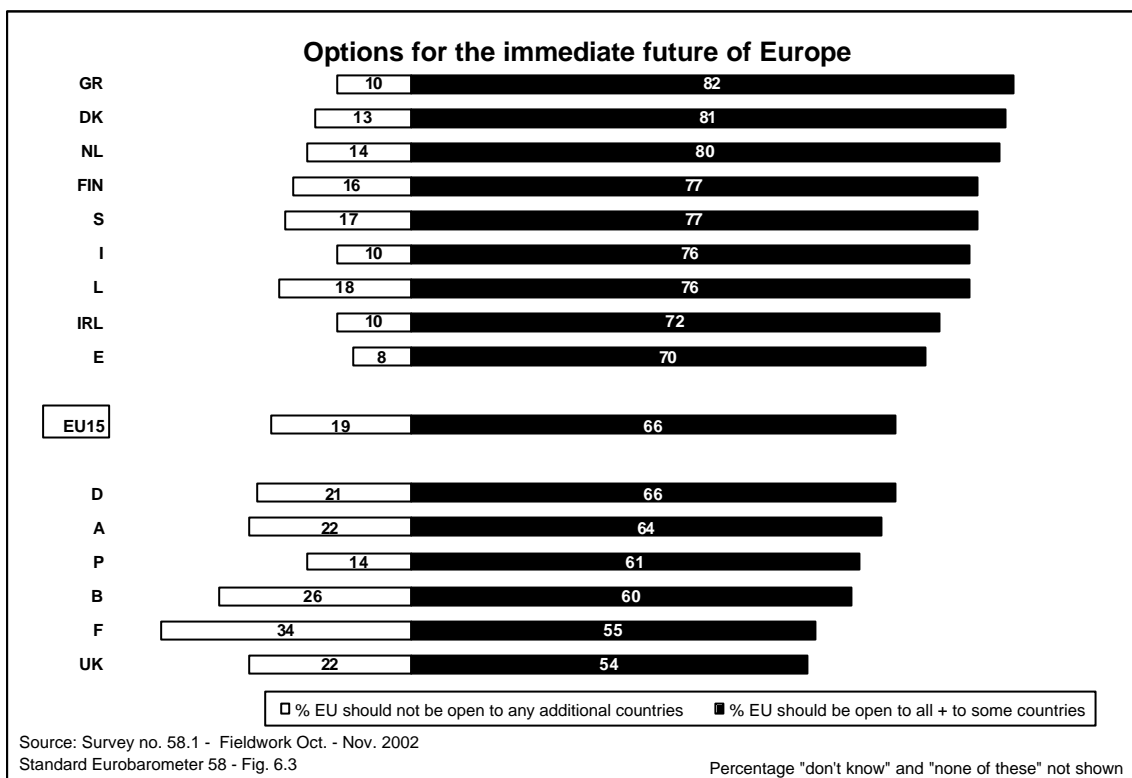
- a) The European Union should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join*
- b) The European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join*
- c) The European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries*
- None of these (spontaneous)*
- Don't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

The following table shows how people's views about a phased enlargement have evolved since Spring 2001.

	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01
	%	%	%	%
All countries can join	20	21	24	21
Some countries can join	46	40	39	44
The EU should not be enlarged	19	21	20	16
Don't know/ none of these/ other	16	18	17	20
<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>

Over the two years that this question has been asked, the most favoured option among EU citizens has been that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join. In Autumn 2002, this view has become even more pronounced, particularly in comparison to Spring 2002 and Autumn 2001.

Twenty percent of respondents show unlimited support for enlargement by choosing the first answer option, namely that the European Union should be enlarged to include all countries wishing to join. Only in Autumn 2001, did the survey show a significantly different result. 19% of respondents believe the European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries (the third answer option). In Spring 2002, this applied to 21% of respondents. In Autumn 2001, this was the case for 20% of respondents and in Spring 2001 this view was held by 16% of respondents.



The country results show that people in Greece, Denmark and the Netherlands are most open to enlargement with around 8 in 10 people in these countries believing that the EU should be open to all or to some countries. In Finland, Sweden (77% each), Italy and Luxembourg (76% each) more than three quarters of respondents share this view and in Ireland (72%) and Spain (70%), this applies to 7 in 10 people.

Support for enlargement to include all the countries wishing to join the EU is most widespread in Ireland (36%) where this view is as popular as the view that enlargement should be limited to certain countries²¹. In Spring 2001, the latter view was the most popular in all 15 Member States. Support for enlargement with all candidates is further obtained from 34% of Swedish respondents, 29% of Italian respondents and 27% of Spanish and Portuguese respondents.

Support for a limited enlargement is most widespread in Denmark (67%), the Netherlands (63%), Greece and Luxembourg (61% each) and is favoured by more than half of the people in Finland (56%) and Germany (54%).

France is now the only country where more than 3 in 10 people believe the European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries (34%). This view is shared by 26% of respondents in Belgium, 22% of respondents in Austria and the UK and 21% of respondents in Germany. In these countries this view is more popular than the view that the EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join.

The proportion of "don't know" responses ranges from 3% in Luxembourg to 21% in Portugal which in comparison to Spring 2002 indicates that the percentage of people with an opinion on this issue is increasing.

²¹ On October 22, 2002, whilst this survey was in the field, the Irish public voted to ratify the Nice Treaty in a second referendum, with 63% voting for and 37% voting against. Without a yes vote from the Irish, the enlargement process would have been halted. In June 2001, the Irish had voted against the Nice Treaty (54% against vs. 46% for).

In comparison to Spring 2002 we find the following significant shifts²²:

MORE SUPPORT FOR ENLARGEMENT TO INCLUDE ALL COUNTRIES WISHING TO JOIN	
Ireland:	7 percentage point increase at expense of no opinion (-7)
Sweden:	3 percentage point increase at expense of opposition to enlargement (-16)
MORE SUPPORT FOR LIMITED ENLARGEMENT	
Spain:	9 percentage point increase at expense of unlimited enlargement (-7)
Greece:	8 percentage point increase at expense of unlimited enlargement (-7)
Portugal:	8 percentage point increase at expense of no opinion (-10)
The Netherlands:	8 percentage point increase at expense of opposition (-4) and no opinion (-3)
Finland:	8 percentage point increase at expense of opposition (-4) and no opinion (-3)
Sweden:	7 percentage point increase at expense of opposition to enlargement (-16)
Denmark:	7 percentage point increase at expense of unlimited enlargement (-3) and opposition (-3)
Germany:	7 percentage point increase at expense of all other answer categories
France:	5 percentage point increase at expense of "none of these" and no opinion (both -3)
Italy:	4 percentage point increase at expense of opposition (-3)
Luxembourg:	4 percentage point increase at expense of "none of these" and no opinion (both -3)
UK:	3 percentage point increase at expense of opposition, "none of these" and no opinion (all -1)
Belgium:	3 percentage point increase at expense of unlimited, "none of these" and no opinion (all -1)
MORE OPPOSITION TO ENLARGEMENT	
Greece:	3 percentage point increase at expense of "none of these" and no opinion (both -2)

As in previous measurements, the demographic analyses show that there is relatively little variation among the different socio-demographic groups in the population. Support for unlimited enlargement ranges from 16% among managers to 25% among students. For limited enlargement, support is most widespread among managers (60%) and least widespread among people who look after the home (41%). Opposition to enlargement ranges from 12% among students to 25% among unemployed 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 5% among managers and people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older to 18% among people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger.

When we cross the responses of this measurement of support with the "for or against" measure we find that:

- Thirty-three percent of people who are for enlargement believe that enlargement should include all countries wishing to join, compared to 4% of people who oppose enlargement.
- Support for limited enlargement is obtained from 55% of people who are in favour of enlargement and 33% of people who when not given the choice oppose it.
- Only 5% of people who favour enlargement when forced to choose between the two extremes believe that the EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries, compared to 49% of people who oppose enlargement.

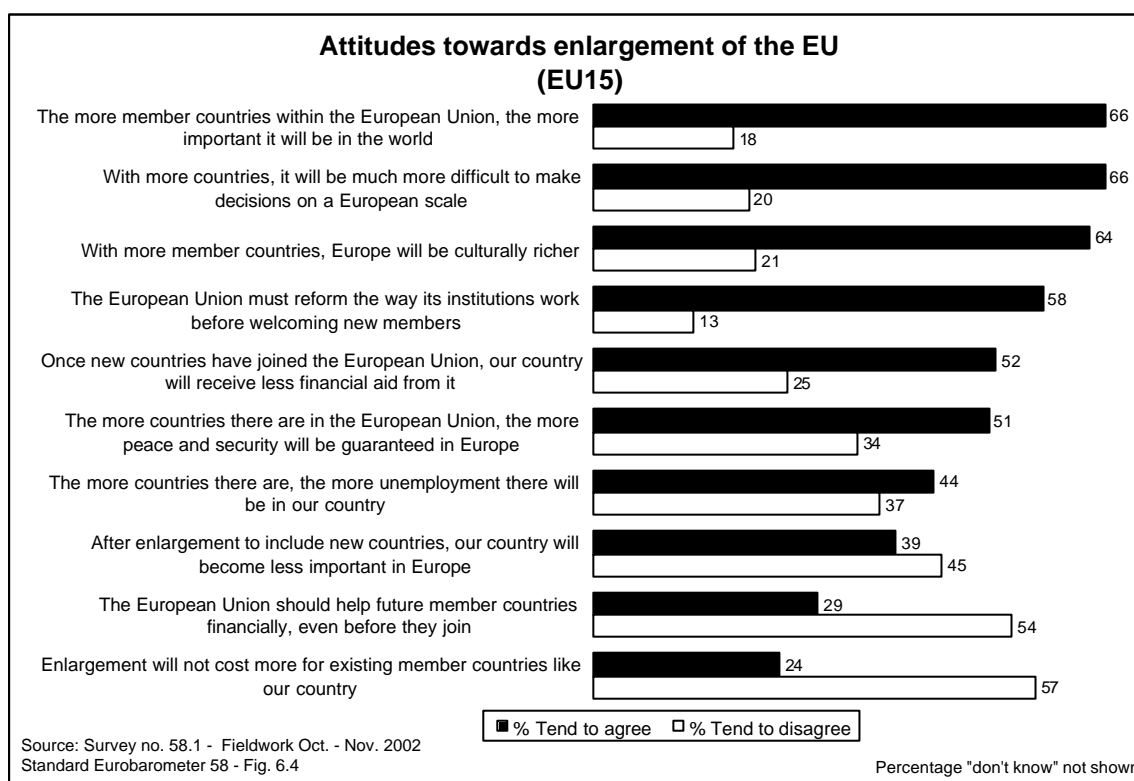
Other analyses show that respondents who support their country's membership of the European Union are much more likely to favour unlimited enlargement (56%) than are those who oppose their country's membership of the European Union (27%). (Table 6.3b)

²² See also table 6.3a.

6.2. Attitudes to enlargement

Next we look at people's underlying attitudes towards enlargement. Once again, these results show that the public also sees positive aspects in enlargement, despite its somewhat hesitant stance.

The majority of EU citizens feels that the Union will be more important in the world if it includes more countries (66%) while only 39% believe that their own country will become less important as a result of enlargement. 64% of EU citizens regard a Union that consists of more member countries as a cultural enrichment and 51% believe that a larger Union will guarantee more peace and security.



Again we find that many EU citizens also share the official view that the Union's institutions must be reformed (58%) as concern that with more countries it will be much more difficult to make decisions on a European scale remains widespread (66%).

Clearly, the reasons for the public's reservations about enlargement have all to do with the perceived economic implications. Only 24% of EU citizens agree that enlargement will not cost their own country more money. Many people also suspect that the budget will be shared differently with 52% feeling that once new countries have joined, their country will receive less financial aid. Furthermore, we find that more than half of all EU citizens do not want future member countries to receive financial aid from the European Union to help them prepare to join (54%). Particularly in times of economic insecurity, we see that quite a significant number of EU citizens fear that enlargement will lead to higher unemployment levels in their country (44%). (Table 6.4)

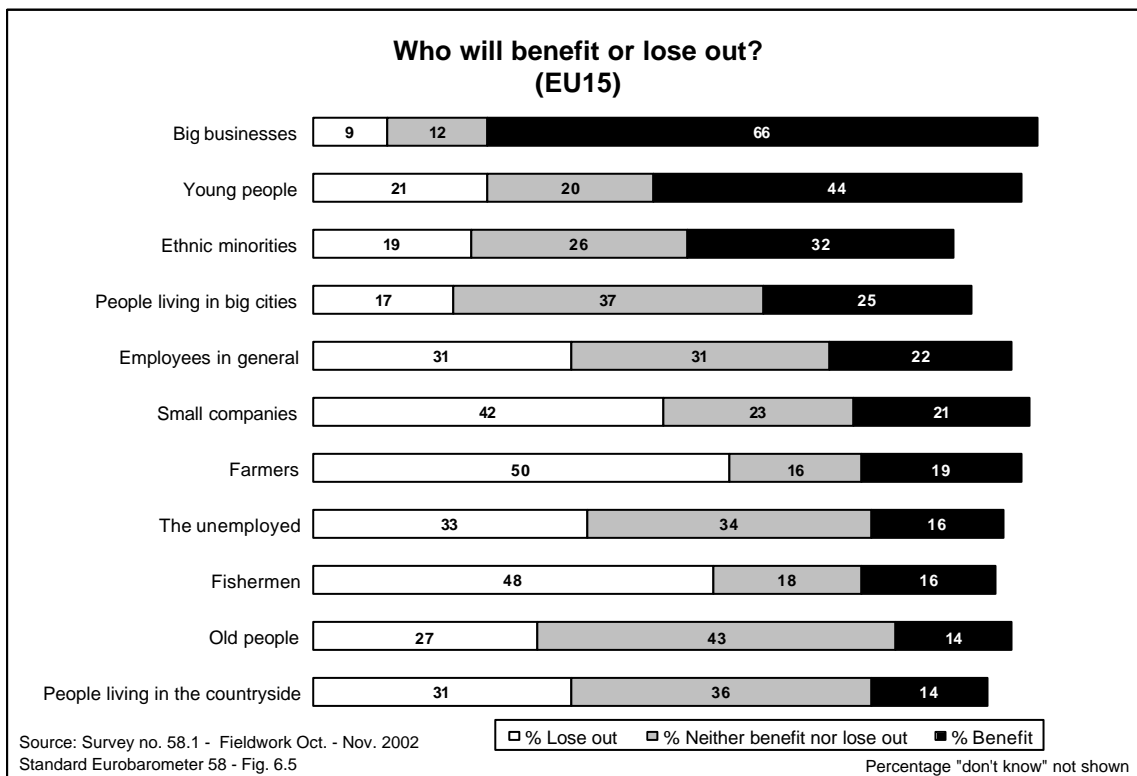
In comparison to Spring 2002, more people now hold positive attitudes about the political and cultural aspects of enlargement. When it comes to economic issues, we find that people are now somewhat less likely to hold positive attitudes²³.

²³ See Eurobarometer 57, figure 6.12.

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	82	45
EU culturally richer	80	45
More peace and security	70	26
Financial aid to new members	39	18
Not cost more	32	16
Neutral attitude :		
Reform institutions	63	61
Negative attitudes:		
Country less important	33	55
More unemployment	32	67
Less aid to country	49	65
More difficult to make decisions	63	78

People’s attitudes to enlargement are obviously influenced by who they think will benefit from it and who they think will lose out. Respondents to the survey were shown a list of 11 groups and asked to state whether in their country each group would benefit, lose out or neither benefit nor lose out. The results of this question are shown in the following graph.



As can be seen, big businesses are by far regarded as the most likely beneficiaries of enlargement. 66% EU citizens believe they will benefit, with only 9% believing that big businesses will not benefit from enlargement. Young people are also viewed by many EU citizens as likely beneficiaries of enlargement (44%). At the other extreme, the results show that half of the EU population aged 15 and over believes that farmers will lose out as a result of enlargement, with 48% holding this view with regards to fishermen. If we consider the widespread view that big business will benefit, it is not surprising to find that more than 4 in 10 people believe that small companies will lose out as a result of enlargement (42%).

The following table shows which two groups are seen as the most likely beneficiaries and which two groups are seen as the most likely losers of enlargement.

Enlargement: most likely winners and losers (in %, by country)		
Country	Winners	Losers
Belgium	Big businesses (52%) Young people (26%)	Farmers (54%) Fishermen (49%)
Denmark	Big businesses (79%) Young people (60%)	Fishermen (46%) Farmers (43%)
Germany	Big businesses (66%) Young people (46%)	Farmers (48%) Small companies (44%)
Greece	Big businesses (71%) Ethnic minorities (39%)	Small companies (61%) Farmers (55%)
Spain	Big businesses (73%) Young people (45%)	Farmers (50%) Fishermen (48%)
France	Big businesses (66%) Young people (42%)	Farmers (61%) Fishermen (60%)
Ireland	Big businesses (66%) Young people (58%)	Fishermen (39%) Small companies (38%)
Italy	Big businesses (62%) Young people (48%)	Farmers (34%) Fishermen and small companies (31%)
Luxembourg	Big businesses (64%) Young people (42%)	Farmers (54%) Small companies (49%)
The Netherlands	Big businesses (71%) Young people (43%)	Farmers (63%) Fishermen (59%)
Austria	Big businesses (76%) Young people (47%)	Farmers (57%) Small companies (50%)
Portugal	Big businesses (54%) Young people (26%)	Farmers and fishermen (59%) Small companies (52%)
Finland	Big businesses (73%) Young people (57%)	Farmers (68%) Fishermen (65%)
Sweden	Big businesses (80%) Young people (66%)	Fishermen (57%) Farmers (51%)
The UK	Big businesses (64%) Ethnic minorities (45%)	Fishermen (58%) Farmers (53%)

In all countries, big businesses are the most likely beneficiaries and in most countries young people come in second place. The only exceptions to this are Greece and the UK where ethnic minorities come in second place. The big losers in all countries are farmers, fishermen and small companies²⁴.

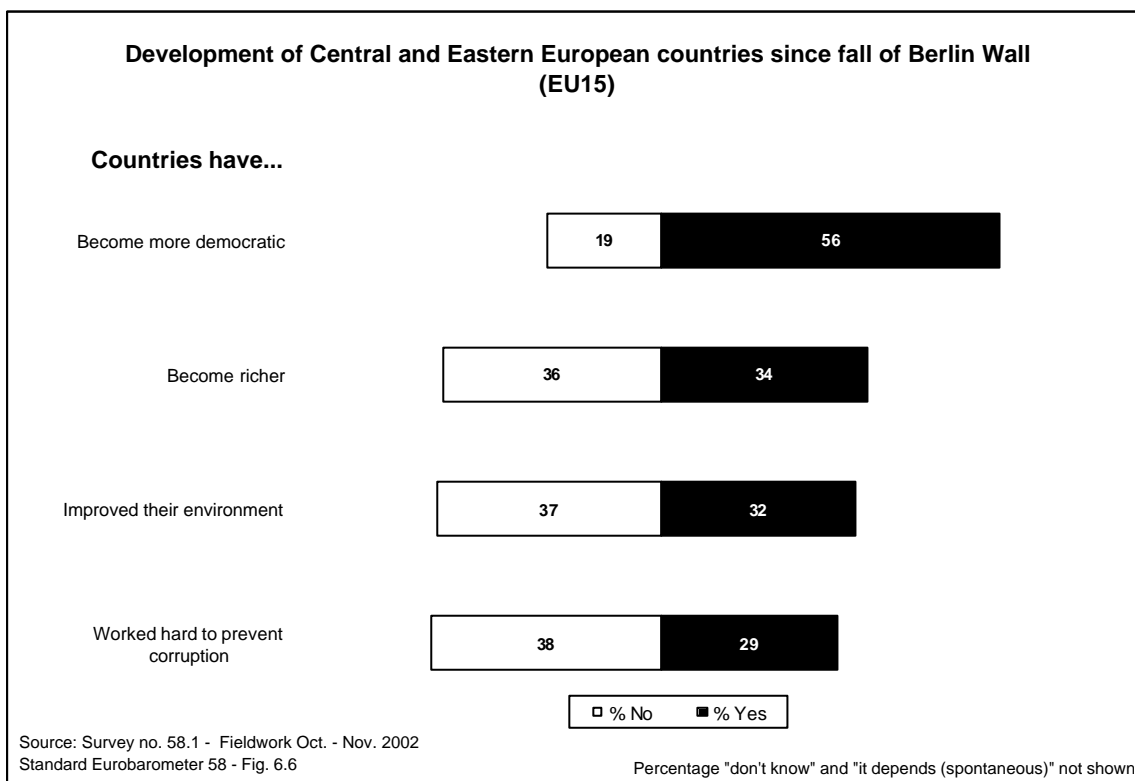
²⁴ For the individual country results for all items, see table 6.5.

People's views with regards to the development of the Central and Eastern European countries since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 also influence their attitudes of enlargement. To measure people's views of the development of these countries, the Eurobarometer has asked the following question:

"Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, do you think that the countries from Central and Eastern Europe have:

- *Become more democratic?*
- *Worked hard to prevent corruption?*
- *Become richer?*
- *Improved their environment?"*

The majority of EU citizens feel that the Central and Eastern European countries have become more democratic (56%). With regards to the other items, EU citizens are less positive. 38% of EU citizens feel that the countries have not worked hard to prevent corruption, 37% believe they have not improved their environment and 36% feel the countries have not become richer.



The country results show that in most Member States a majority of people agrees that the Central and Eastern countries have become more democratic, with the proportion of people that hold this view ranging from 45% in Austria to 76% in Denmark. France is the only other country apart from Austria where just under half of the population holds this view (49%).

The view that the countries have become richer ranges from 24% in Portugal to 51% in Denmark. Whilst Denmark is thus the only country where more than half of the population holds this view, there are quite a few other countries where it is nonetheless the majority view. These are Sweden (46% vs. 35%), Ireland (41% vs. 18%), Finland (40% vs. 37%), the UK (39% vs. 25%) and Greece (38% vs. 34%). In Italy and Spain, don't know was the most frequently given reply to this question (41% and 40%, respectively).

The view that the countries have improved their environment is most widespread in Finland (48%), followed by Greece (44%), the UK (42%) and Sweden (40%). People in Germany (54%), Austria (45%), France (44%) and Luxembourg (43%) are most likely to disagree with this. Again there are a few countries where don't know was the most frequently given reply. These are Spain, Portugal (44 each) and Ireland (43%).

The view that the countries have worked hard to prevent corruption is low throughout the Member States and ranges from 23% in Italy to 48% in Greece. However, the proportion of EU citizens without an opinion is high. The proportion of EU citizens that feels the countries have not worked hard to prevent corruption ranges from 20% in Ireland to 49% in Germany. (Table 6.6)

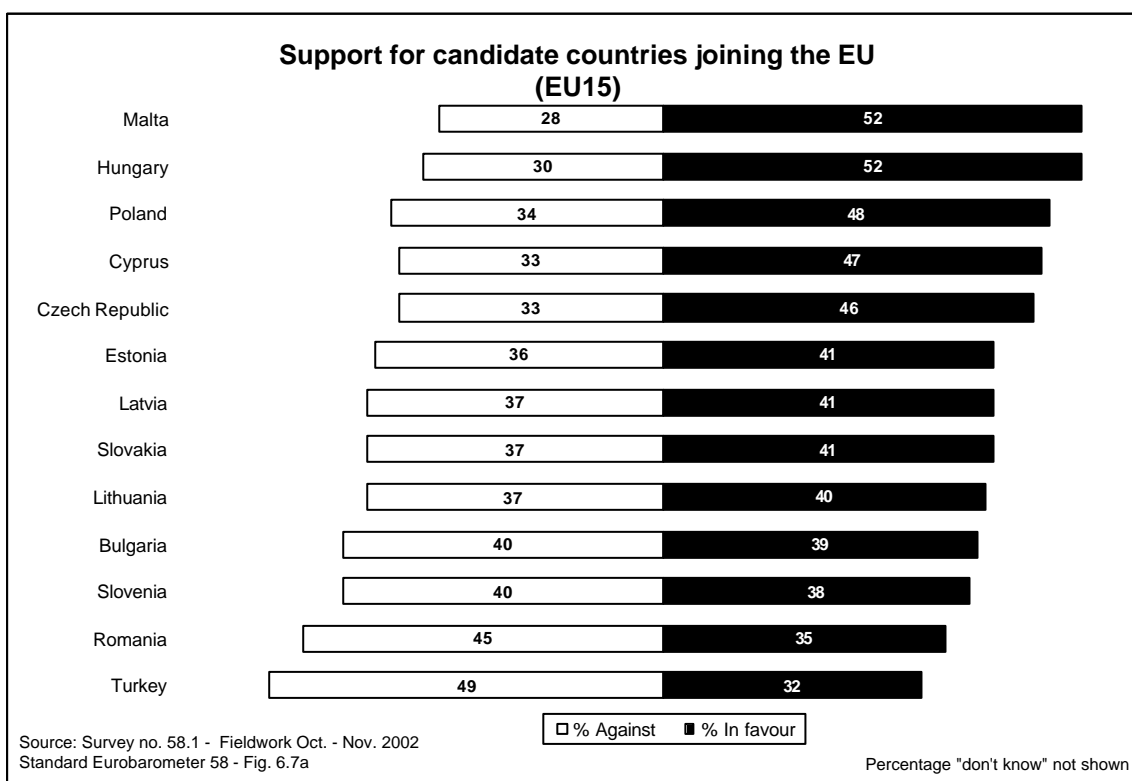
6.3. Support for the EU membership of the candidate countries

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

We see first of all that, of all the countries in the survey, the results are more positive than in the preceding semester: + 5 points for Malta, + 4 for Hungary, Poland, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, +3 for the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as for Bulgaria. Romania and Turkey bring up the rear, with an increase of one point each.

What is more, the level of support for the accession of each of the 10 countries that will enter the Union in 2004 has never been higher since Autumn 1998.

The citizens of the current member states are most in favour of Malta and Hungary joining the Union (52% each). In Spring 2002 support for these two countries, just like for all other countries, was below the 50% mark. Close to half of the EU population aged 15 and over supports Poland (48%) and Cyprus (47%) as new members, with 46% holding this view about the Czech Republic. 41% of the EU public supports the membership of Estonia, Latvia and Slovakia and 40% supports the membership of Lithuania. Opinion is evenly divided on the subject of Bulgaria and Slovenia. Opposition to Romania and Turkey remains relatively widespread.



On average, about 21% of the EU public has no opinion as to whether these 13 countries should join or not which indicates that to this date public opinion on enlargement has still not crystallised.

Public opinion not only varies depending on the country respondents are being asked about but also depending on the EU Member State that respondents live in. The following table shows the average support level for the membership of the 13 candidate countries²⁵.

AVERAGE % IN FAVOUR OF THE 13 APPLICANT COUNTRIES JOINING THE EU (BY COUNTRY)	
Country	Average %
Sweden	65
Denmark	60
Greece	58
Ireland	55
Finland	54
Spain	51
Luxembourg	50
Italy	50
The Netherlands	47
Portugal	45
EU15	42
Austria	41
Belgium	40
United Kingdom	38
Germany	37
France	29

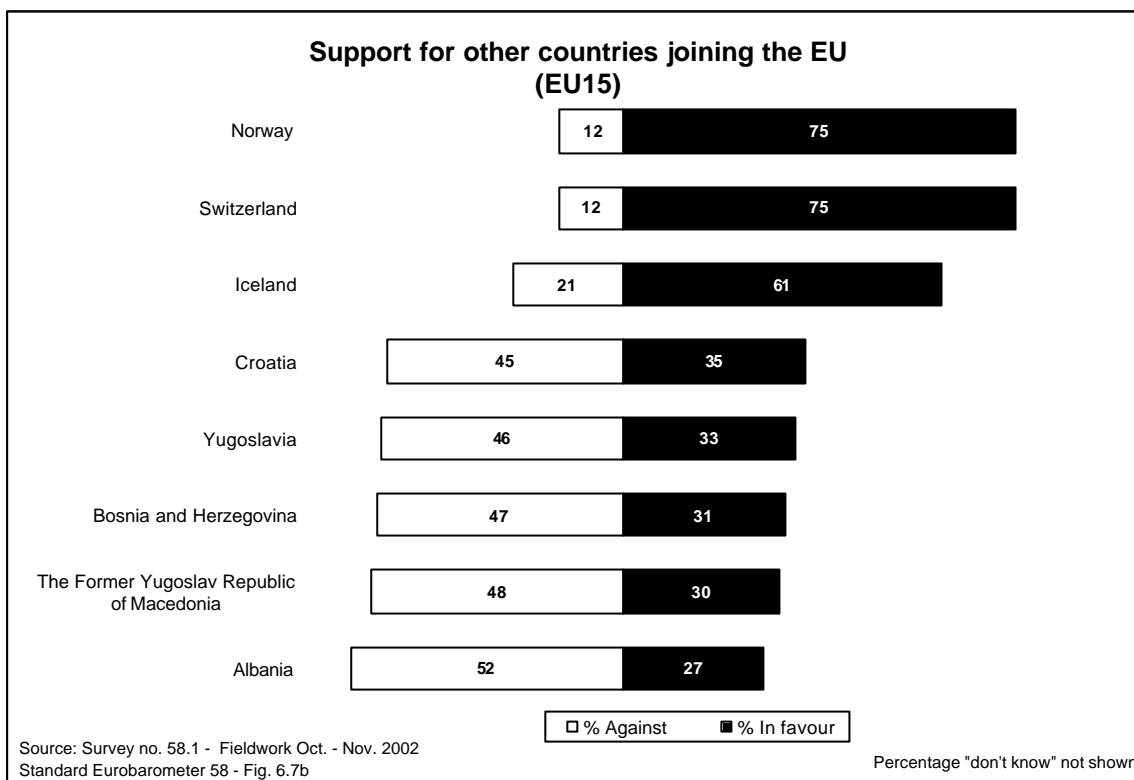
On average, people in Sweden (65%) are most likely to be in favour of the applicant countries joining the EU while support in France (29%) tends to be least widespread. (Table 6.7a)

Looking at the other countries that the survey asks about, we see that support for the EFTA countries is most widespread with 75% in favour of Norway and Switzerland becoming part of the EU and 61% favouring the admission of Iceland.

When it comes to the countries that together represented the former Republic of Yugoslavia we find that people make relatively little distinction between them with support ranging from 35% for Croatia to 30% for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. However, in Spring 2002, the order was exactly the reverse with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia most popular and Croatia least popular. 27% of EU citizens are in favour of Albania joining the European Union²⁶.

²⁵ For the average level of support in each Member State in spring 2002, see page 90 of the Eurobarometer Report No. 57.

²⁶ See also table 6.7b



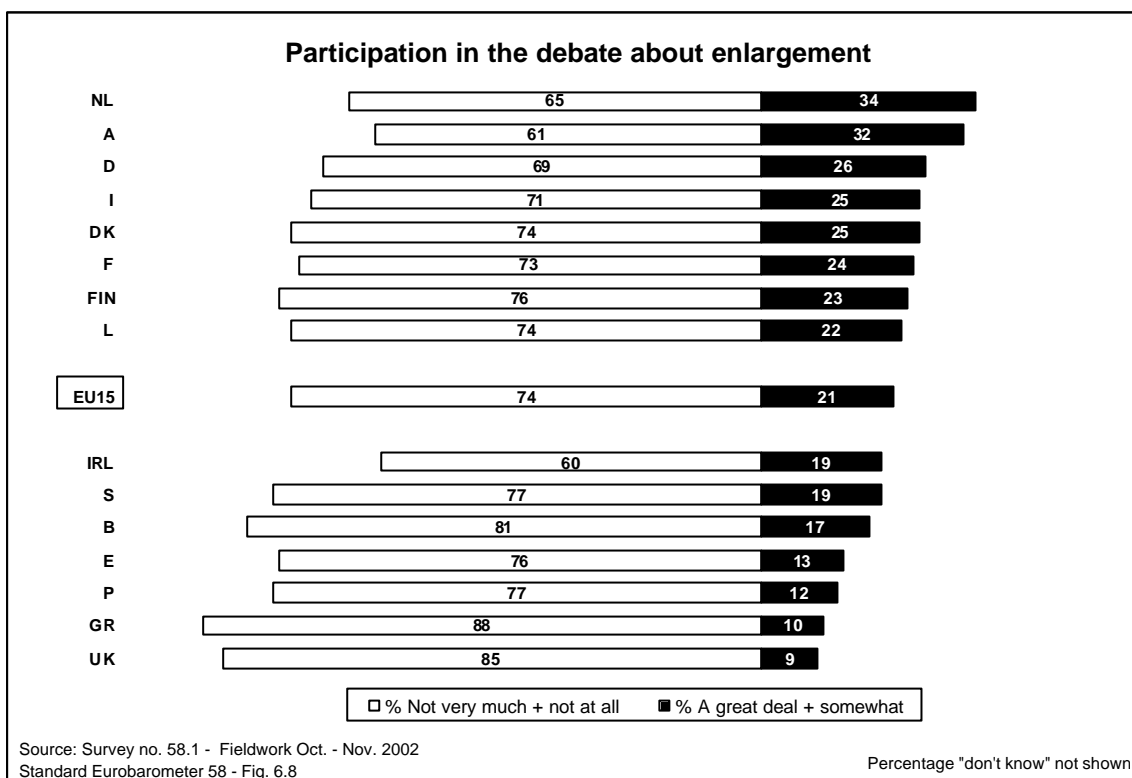
6.4. Enlargement: feeling involved and informed

In many Member States enlargement has been a widely reported topic in the media. But to what extent has the public been involved in the political debate about enlargement and to what extent does the public feel informed? Answers to these questions, which are so important to public opinion, are presented in the final section of this chapter.

This autumn, the Eurobarometer has included the following question for the first time:

“How much do you feel you are participating in the political debate about enlargement: a great deal, somewhat, not very much or not at all?”

The results show that on average, only 21% of EU citizens feel that they participate somewhat or a great deal in the political debate about enlargement. Nearly three quarters of the EU population aged 15 and over feel they participate not very much or not at all, with the remaining 5% lacking an opinion.



The country results show a certain degree of variation between the Member States in the extent to which people feel they participate in the political debate. People in the Netherlands are, at 34%, most likely to participate in the debate, followed by people in Austria (32%). In Germany, Italy, Denmark, France and Finland around a quarter participates and in Luxembourg, Ireland and Sweden, this is the case for around 2 in 10 people. In Greece (88%), the UK (85%) and Belgium (81%), more than 8 in 10 respondents say they did not very much or not at all participate in the political debate about enlargement. (Table 6.8a)

The demographic analyses show that managers (34%) are most likely to participate in the political debate, followed by people who completed their full-time education aged 20 or older (29%). People who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger are least likely to participate in the political debate about enlargement (14%).

The attitudinal analyses show that 27% of people who consider their country's membership of the European Union participate in the political debate, compared to only 13% of people who view their country's membership as a bad thing. (Table 6.8b)

The table on next page shows that the extent of participation strongly correlates with how much people feel they know about the European Union. Only 9% of people with a low self-perceived knowledge level participate, compared to 25% of those with an average self-perceived knowledge level and 49% of those with a high self-perceived knowledge level about the European Union.

Relationship between Participation in Political Debate about Enlargement and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union			
Extent of participation:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
A great deal	1	3	14
Somewhat	8	22	35
Not very much	23	40	28
Not at all	60	32	21
Don't know	9	3	3
<i>Total</i>	101	100	101

A similar, though not as extreme, polarisation exists between people who feel well informed about enlargement and people who do not feel well informed.

Relationship between Participation in Political Debate about Enlargement and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union		
Extent of participation:	Extent of feeling informed about enlargement:	
	Not well informed	Well informed
	%	%
A great deal	2	9
Somewhat	12	38
Not very much	34	31
Not at all	47	19
Don't know	5	3
<i>Total</i>	100	100

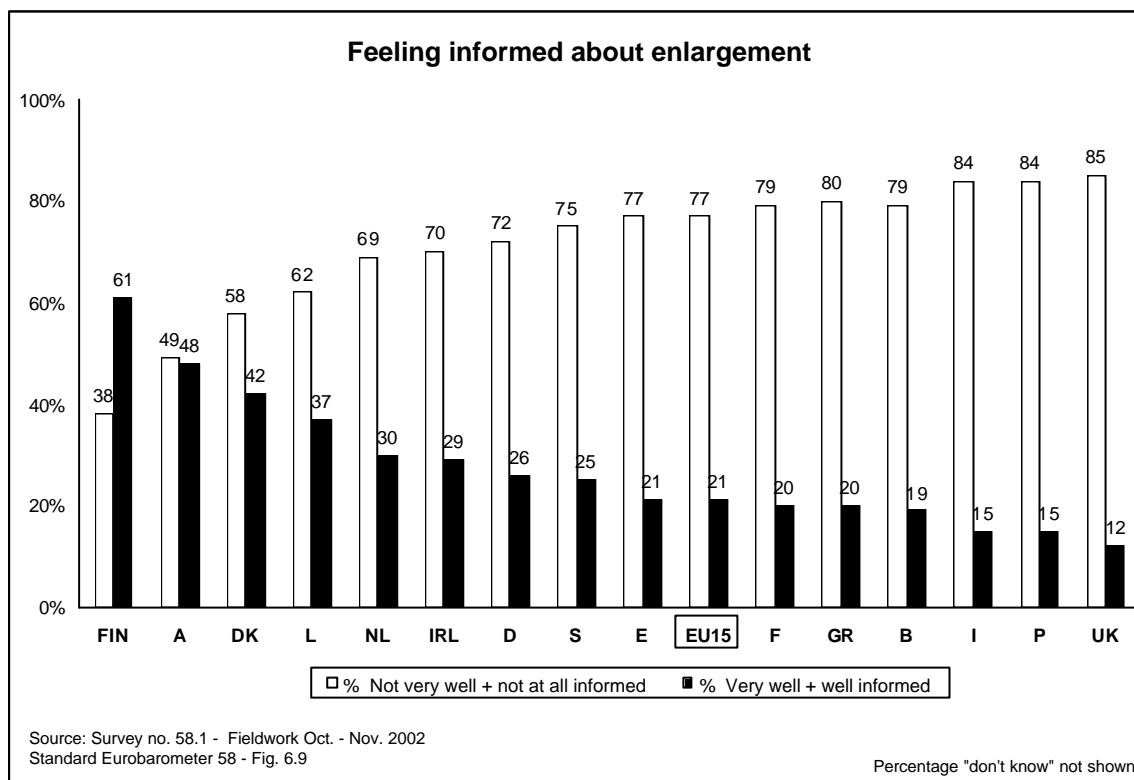
As the table above shows, 14% of people who do not feel well informed about enlargement participate in the political debate, compared with 47% of people who feel well informed.

However, as the following table shows, the majority of EU citizens does not to feel well informed about enlargement. During the four times that this measurement has been taken, the proportion of EU citizens who feel well informed has hovered around the 20% mark.

	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01
	%	%	%	%
Very well informed	2	2	2	2
Well informed	20	19	20	17
Not well informed	50	49	50	44
Not at all informed	27	28	26	34
Don't know	2	2	3	4
<i>Total</i>	101	100	101	101

As in Spring 2002, the country results indicate that Finland is the only country where more than half of the population feels well informed about enlargement (61%). In Austria we also find that a significant

minority feels well informed (48%). People in the UK (12%), Portugal and Italy (15% each) are least likely to feel well informed about enlargement.



In comparison to Spring 2002, we find significant improvements in Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Ireland and to a lesser extent in Luxembourg, Sweden and Austria. The proportion of people that feels well informed has increased by 10 percentage points in Finland and by 9 percentage points in Denmark with similar decreases in the proportion that does not feel well informed. In the Netherlands, a 9 percentage point increase in the proportion of people that feels informed has been recorded, matched by the same percentage point decrease in the proportion that does not feel well informed. In Ireland, we find an 8 percentage point increase in the proportion that feels informed and a 6 percentage point decrease in the proportion that does not feel well informed. In Luxembourg, the scenario is +5 vs. -4, in Sweden it is +4 vs. -3 and in Austria +4 vs. -4.

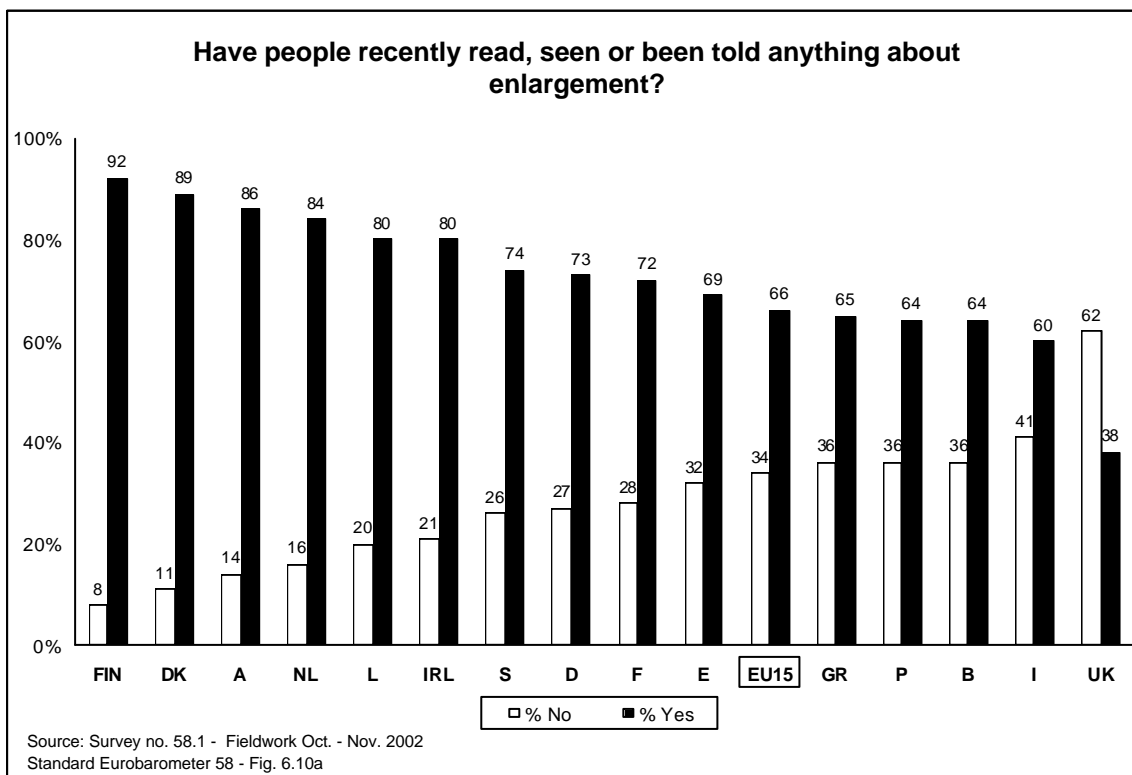
Belgium is the only country where people are now significantly less likely to feel well informed. Here we find a 9 percentage point increase in the proportion of people that feels not well informed. In a few other countries shifts in the distribution of responses have taken place. In France, the percentage of people that feels not at all informed has dropped (-5), matched by an increase in the percentage that feels not very well informed (+4). In Greece (+4) and the UK (+3) we find significant increases in the percentage of people that feel not at all informed. In the remaining countries no significant shifts have occurred in comparison to Spring 2002. (Table 6.9a)

The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people that feels well informed about enlargement ranges from 13% among people who look after the home to 33% among people who left full-time education aged 20 or older. Levels of feeling informed are significantly higher among people who support their country's membership of the European Union (27%) than they are among people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (18%). However, those who regard their country's membership of the EU as neither good nor bad are, at 14%, least likely to feel well informed about enlargement. (Table 6.9b)

The following table shows that self-perceived knowledge about the European Union is, as for many other opinions and feelings about the European Union, also a very important predictor of how well informed people feel about enlargement. As can be seen, 63% of respondents with a high self-perceived knowledge level (points 8 to 10 on the scale) feel well informed whereas 91% of respondents with a low self-perceived knowledge level (points 1 to 3 on the scale) feel not very well or not at all well informed.

Relationship between Feeling Informed about Enlargement and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union			
Feeling:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Very well informed	0	1	10
Well informed	6	24	53
Not very well informed	42	57	30
Not at all well informed	49	16	6
Don't know	2	2	1
Total	99	100	100

The Autumn 2002 survey has also asked respondents whether they have recently read, seen, or been told something about enlargement. This question has previously been asked in Autumn 2001. On average, 66% of respondents indicate that this is the case. Close to 3 in 10 respondents say they never look for such information or are not interested and 6% don't know or can't remember. In comparison to the earlier result, we find that the percentage of people that has recently read, seen, or been told something about enlargement is now higher (+7), although the percentage that is not interested has also increased (+3). In Autumn 2001, on the other hand, respondents were more likely to respond "don't know / can't remember" (16%).

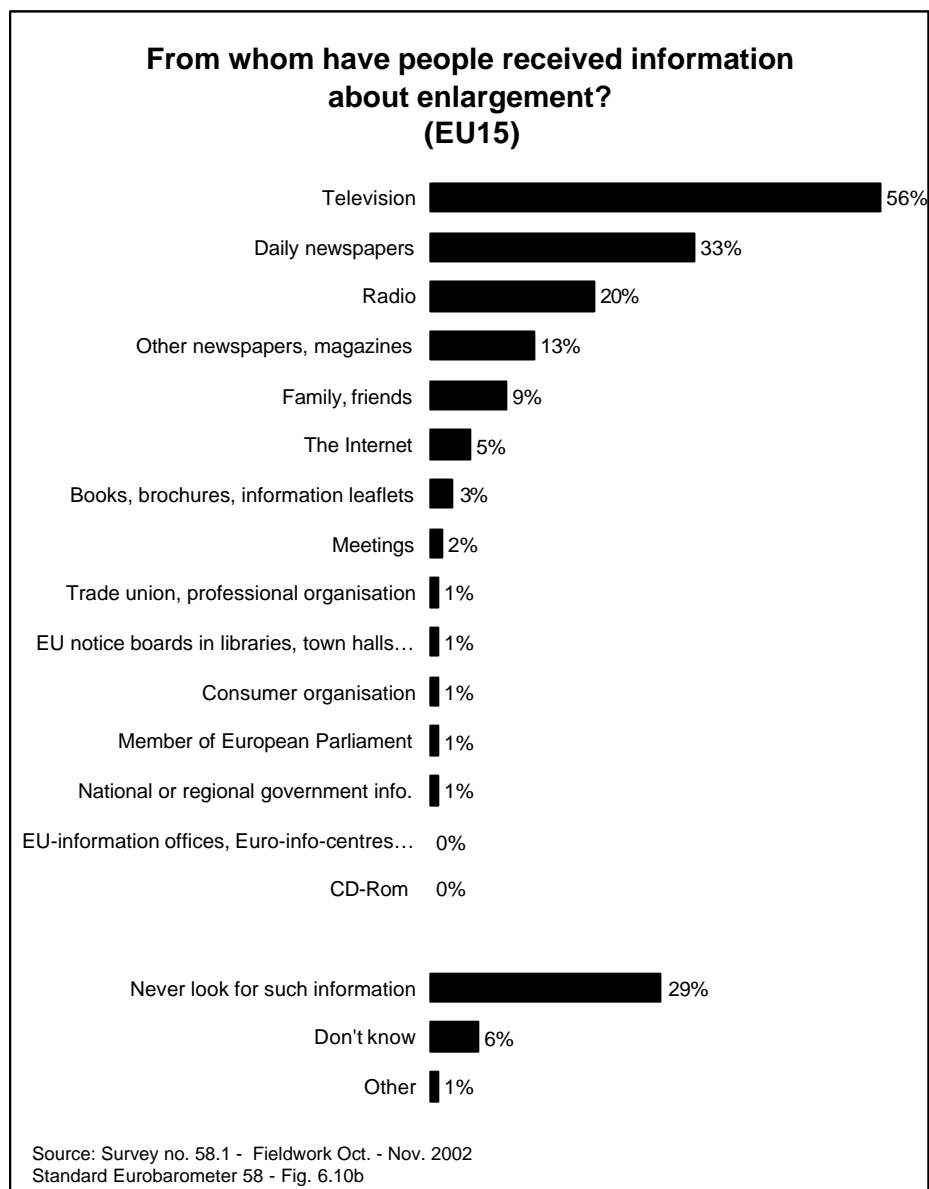


The country results show large variations between the Member States. At 92% Finnish respondents are most likely to have read, seen, or been told something about enlargement. As we saw earlier, Finland is also the country with the highest proportion of people that feel well informed about enlargement. In Denmark (89%), Austria (86%), the Netherlands (84%) and Luxembourg (80%) at least 8 in 10 people have recently read, seen, or been told something about enlargement. People in the UK are least likely to have received information about enlargement (38%). In all other countries, at least half of the respondents indicated that they had recently read, seen or been told something about it.

In most countries, people are now more likely to have received information than they were in Autumn 2001. The largest increases are noted in Denmark (+31) and Ireland (+25). In both countries, these increases can quite easily be explained. During the time of the survey, Denmark held the Presidency of the European Council, which no doubt resulted in a lot of media attention about the European Union with enlargement as the central focus. After all, the survey was carried out shortly before the Copenhagen Summit, where the accession negotiations were finalised with 10 of the 13 candidate countries. In Ireland, an extensive information campaign about enlargement in the run-up October 22, 2002 Irish Referendum on the Nice Treaty coincided with the survey. Other countries where large increases have been recorded are Spain (+17), France (+16), the Netherlands (+14) and Sweden (+13). Portugal is the only country (-3) where people are now somewhat less likely to have received information about enlargement²⁷.

Respondents, who indicated that they had received information about enlargement, were then shown a card with a list of sources from which people can receive information. The results show that 56% of respondents received this information from the television, 33% received it from daily newspapers, 20% received it via the radio and 13% received it from other newspapers and magazines

²⁷ For autumn 2001 results, see Eurobarometer Report No. 56, graph 6.9a.



In comparison to Autumn 2001, we see that the television has reached even more people with information about enlargement (+8). The percentage of people that has received information from daily newspapers has also increased (+5)²⁸.

²⁸ For individual country results, see table 6.10

7. The EU institutions

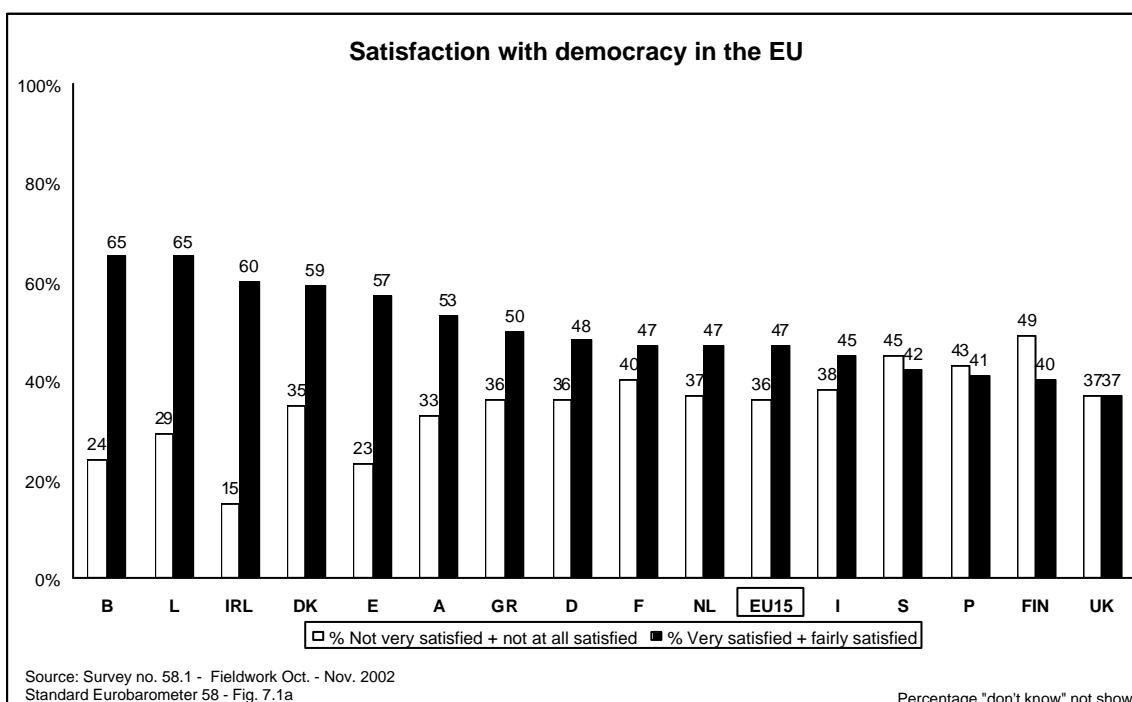
The EU institutions are the focus of this chapter. It begins with a description of people's satisfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union. We then look at people's awareness of the EU institutions, how important a role these institutions play and to what extent the public trusts these institutions. The chapter also looks at public opinion towards fundamental changes in the way the European Union works which are being discussed and examined as the Union prepares itself for the accession of 10 new countries in Spring 2004.

7.1. Satisfaction with the way the democracy works in the European Union

On average, 47% of EU citizens are very or fairly satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union and 36% are not very or not at all satisfied. As the following table shows, EU citizens are, in comparison with earlier years, now more likely to feel satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union.

	Autumn 02	Autumn 01	Autumn 00	Spring 00
	%	%	%	%
Very satisfied	5	4	4	4
Fairly satisfied	43	40	36	39
Not very satisfied	27	28	31	26
Not at all satisfied	9	10	12	11
Don't know	17	19	17	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>

The country by country results shows that people in Belgium and Luxembourg (65% each) are most likely to feel satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union, followed by people in Ireland (60%) and Denmark (59%). In Spain, Austria and Greece at least half of the population aged 15 and over feels satisfied. In Finland, we find that close to half of the public is not satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union. In Sweden, Portugal and the UK public opinion is polarised.

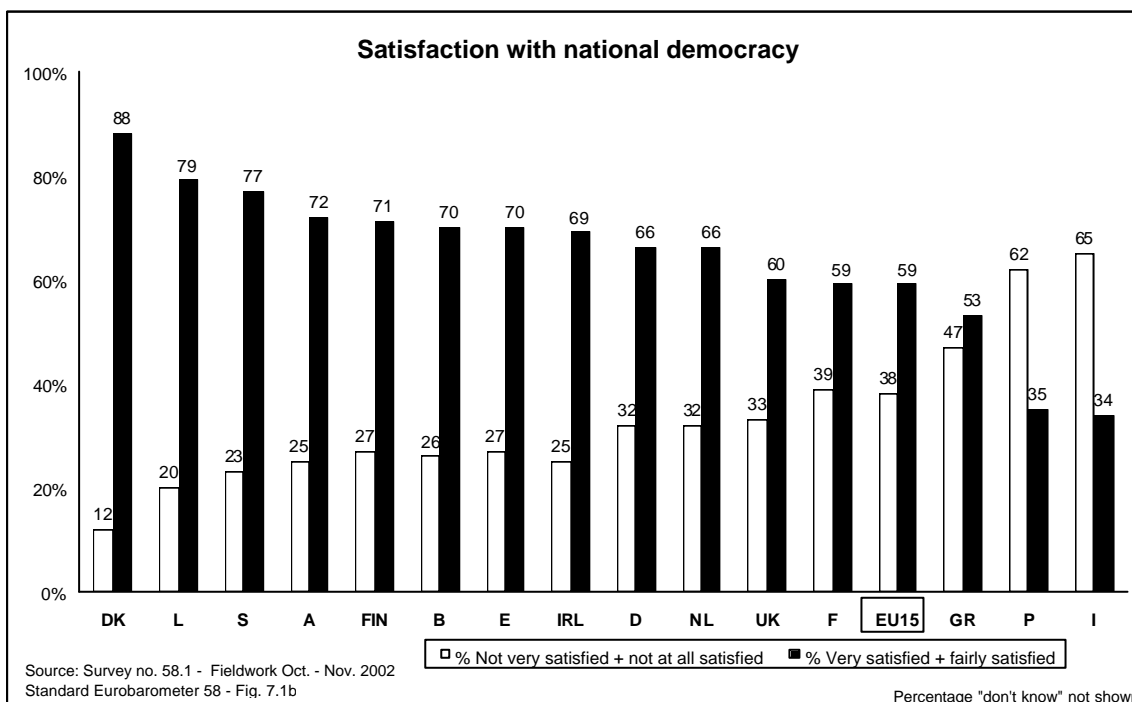


If we compare the Autumn 2002 results with those from a year earlier we find significant increases in the percentage of people that feels satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU in Denmark (+11), Belgium, Luxembourg (+10 each), Austria (+9), Finland, Germany (+7 each), and Sweden (+6). (Table 7.1a)

The demographic analyses show that managers (58%) are most likely to feel satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union while unemployed people (39%) are least likely to share this view. The proportion of "don't know" responses varies greatly and to a certain extent explains the differences in satisfaction levels.

Attitudinal analyses shows a large gap between supporters and opponents of the European Union, with 62% of supporters feeling satisfied compared to only 18% of opponents. (Table 7.1b)

Six in ten EU citizens (59%) are very or fairly satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Among the member States, satisfaction is by far most widespread in Denmark with close to 9 in 10 Danes (88%) satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. In Luxembourg, Sweden, Austria and Finland more than 7 in 10 people give their country's democracy a positive assessment. The same is true for more than 6 in 10 people in Belgium, Spain, Ireland, Germany and the Netherlands. Italy (65%) and Portugal (62%) are the only countries where those who are not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country are in the majority. (Table 7.2a²⁹)



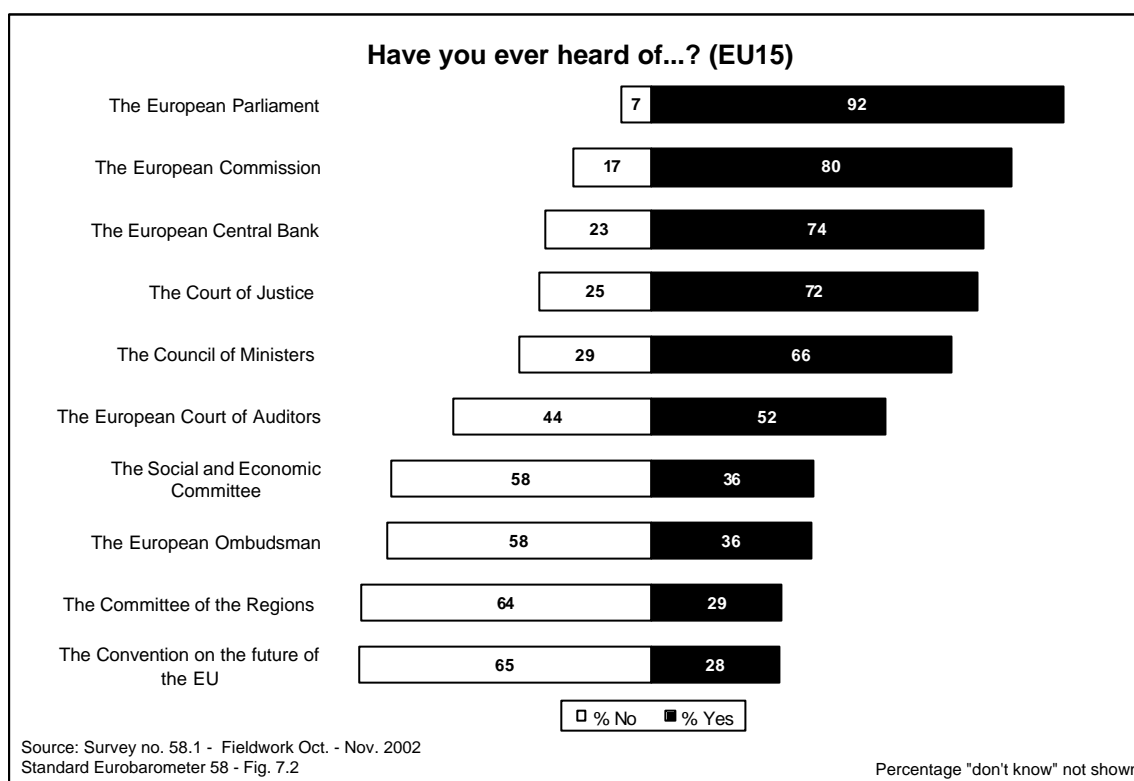
7.2. Awareness, importance and trust of the European Union institutions and bodies

For the eighth time in a row, the survey has measured public awareness of, the perceived importance of and trust in a number of the European Union's institutions and bodies³⁰. Since Spring 2001, the list has been extended to include the Convention on the Future of the European Union, bringing the total number of institutions or bodies to 10.

²⁹ See table 7.2b for the results broken down by socio-demographic variables.

³⁰ The question asks respondents whether they have ever heard of the institution in question.

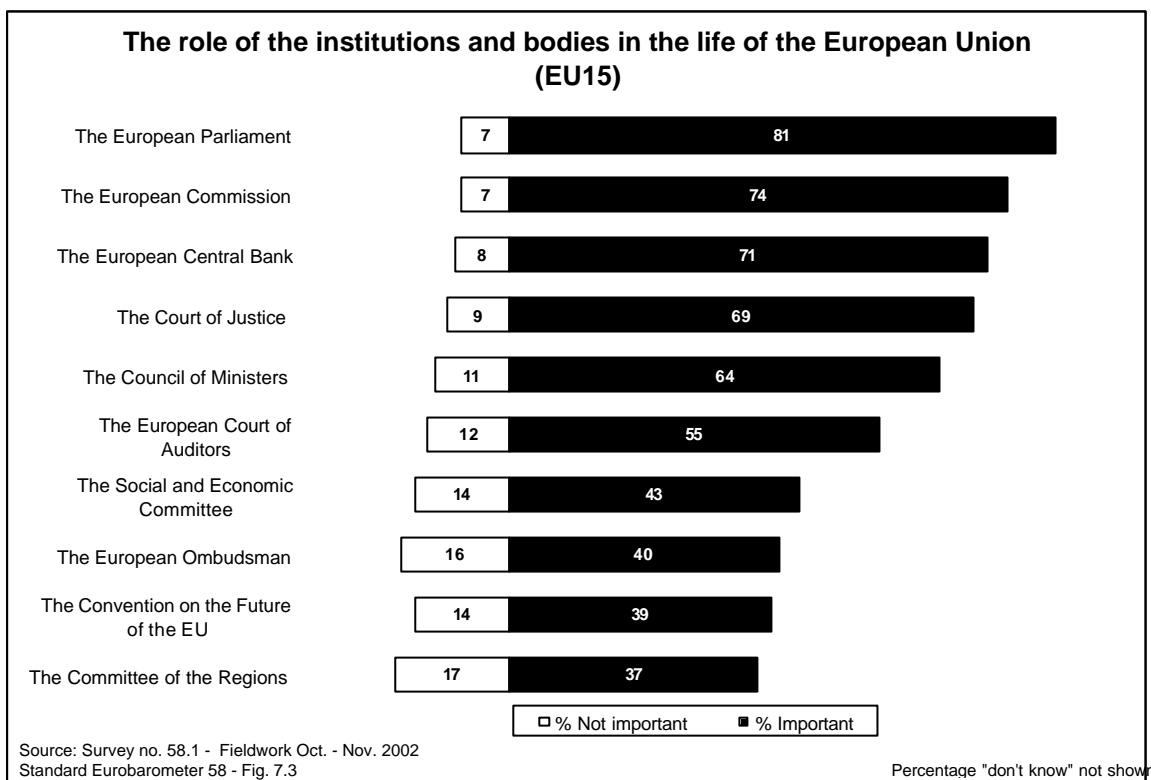
We begin with the public's awareness of these institutions. The European Parliament (92%) continues to be the institution that the public is most likely to have heard of, followed by the European Commission (80%) and the European Central Bank (74%). Just like the other relatively new institutions or bodies, awareness of the Convention on the future of the EU is relatively low³¹.



Country by country analyses show that awareness for the **European Parliament** ranges from 83% in Greece to 99% in Sweden. For the **European Commission** awareness ranges from 73% in Greece and Germany to 97% in Finland. Awareness of the **European Central Bank** is also most widespread in Luxembourg (93%) and least widespread in the UK (54%). People in Denmark and Luxembourg (92%) are most likely to have heard of the **Court of Justice**, while people in the UK (65%) are least likely to have heard of it. People in Sweden (91%), continue to be most likely to have heard of the **Council of Ministers**, while awareness levels are lowest in the UK (39%). The **European Ombudsman** - Jacob Söderman from Finland – continues to be by far most recognised in his home country (79%). He is least known in Germany (23%) and Italy (24%). Awareness of the **European Court of Auditors** is most widespread in Luxembourg (79%) and least widespread in the UK (15%). People in Luxembourg (60%) are most likely to have heard of the **Economic and Social Committee**, while people in the UK and the Netherlands (23% each) are least likely to have heard of it. Luxembourg (53%) and Portugal (51%) are the only two countries where more than half of the population has heard of **the Convention on the future of the European Union**. The UK (15%) is the only country where this applies to less than 1 in 5 people. Awareness of the **Committee of the Regions** continues to be most widespread in Portugal (56%), while people in the UK (13%) and the Netherlands (14%) are least likely to be aware of the existence of this institution. (Table 7.3a)

³¹ For spring 2002 results, see Eurobarometer No. 57, figure 3.7 and table 3.5.

Next we look at the perceived role of the institutions and bodies in the life of the European Union.

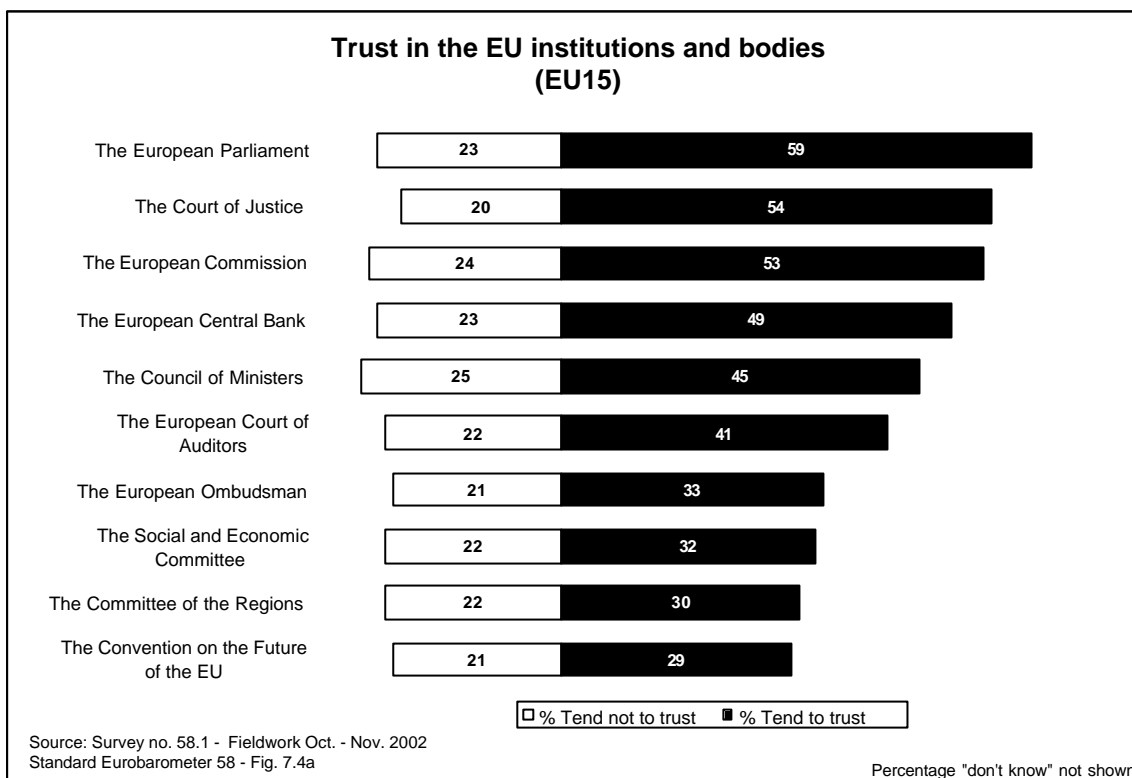


As the graph above shows, the EU public is most likely to feel that the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union (81%), followed by the European Commission (74%) and the European Central Bank (71%). In comparison to Spring 2002, we see that all the institutions are now more widely viewed as playing an important role. For the 4 newest institutions and the European Central Bank, an increase of 4 percentage points has been recorded; for the Court of Auditors, the Council of Ministers and the Court of Justice, an increase of 5 percentage points has been recorded and for the European Commission and the European Parliament an increase of 6 percentage points is noted in comparison to Spring, 2002³².

The country by country analyses show that the proportion of people that feels that the **European Parliament** plays an important role ranges from 70% in the UK to 91% in Luxembourg. A similar situation exists for the **European Commission** and the **European Central Bank** with people in Luxembourg most likely to feel that these two institutions play an important role (92% and 90%, respectively) and people in the United Kingdom least likely to share this view (63% and 50%, respectively). (Table 7.3b)

Finally we present the trust levels for the 10 institutions and bodies included in the survey. The first thing to note is the high proportion of "don't know" responses, particularly for the European Ombudsman, the Social and Economic Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the Convention on the future of the European Union. These partly explain why trust for these new institutions is low. On average, about a quarter of the sampled population expresses a lack of trust in any of these institutions and bodies.

³² For spring 2002 results, see Eurobarometer No. 57, figure 3.8 and table 3.6.



At 59%, the European Parliament receives most widespread trust, followed by the Court of Justice (54%) and the European Commission (53%). For most of the institutions and bodies, trust is now significantly more widespread than it was in Spring 2002. Trust in the European Commission increased by 6 percentage points; trust in the European Parliament, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors, the Social and Economic Committee and the Committee of the Regions increased by 5 percentage points; and trust in the Council of Ministers, the Ombudsman and the Convention increased by 4 percentage points³³.

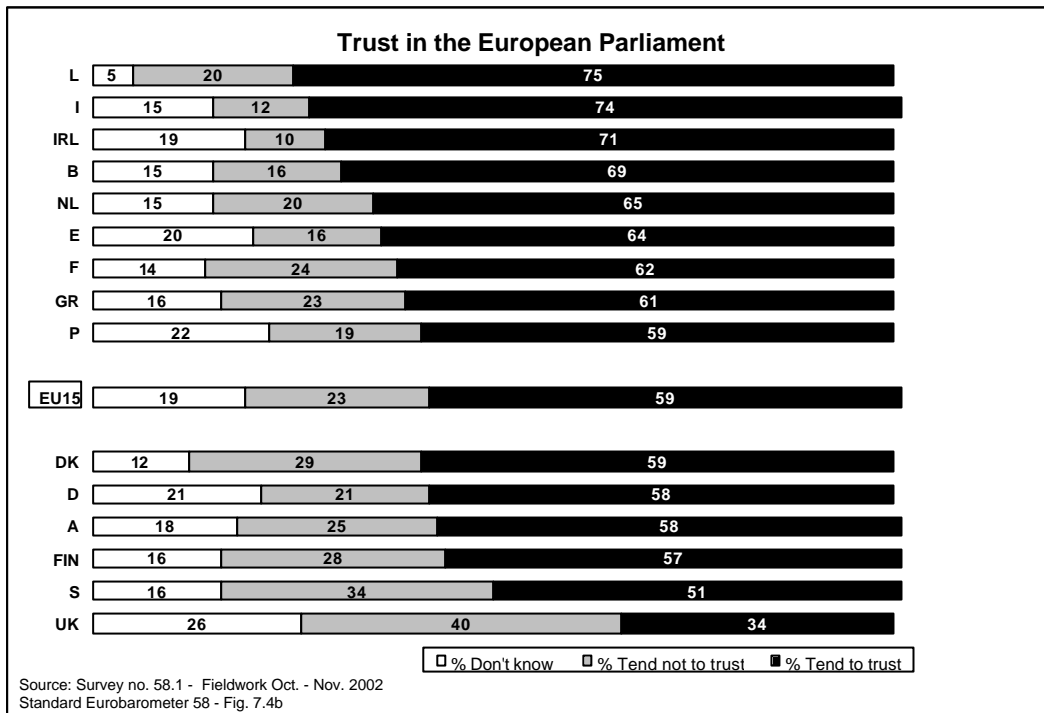
For most of these institutions, the level of public trust has reached its highest level since Spring 1999 (when the resignation of the Santer Commission occurred). Since then, the level of trust in the European Commission, for example, has increased by 13 points while trust in the European Parliament and in the Council of Ministers has increased by 9 points for each.

The table on next page shows the three most widely trusted institutions and bodies in each Member State. The **European Parliament** makes the top three in all Member States with the exception of Finland. It tops the list in eight countries and comes in second or third place in a further six countries. The **Court of Justice** tops the list in six countries: Luxembourg, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Sweden and the UK. It comes in second or third place in six further countries. The only countries where it doesn't make the top three are Spain, Italy and Portugal. The **European Ombudsman**, who is Finnish, tops the list in his home country but does not make the top three in any other country. The **European Commission** comes in second or third place in 9 of the 15 Member States. The **European Central Bank** comes in second or third place in 7 Member States. The **Council of Ministers** comes in third place in Italy and Spain. (See also table 7.3c)

³³ See Eurobarometer Report 57, figure 3.9a and table 3.7.

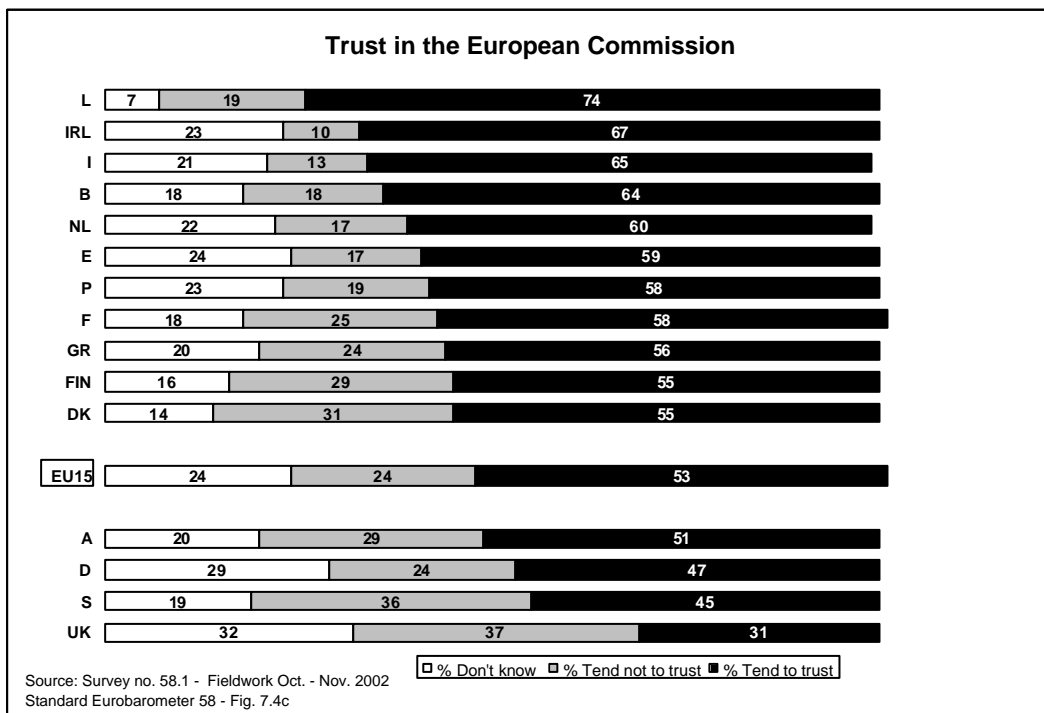
TOP THREE MOST WIDELY TRUSTED EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (IN %, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
European Parliament	69
European Commission	64
Court of Justice	59
Denmark	
Court of Justice	71
European Parliament	59
European Central Bank	57
Germany	
Court of Justice	66
European Central Bank	59
European Parliament	58
Greece	
European Parliament	61
European Commission	56
Court of Justice	54
Spain	
European Parliament	64
European Commission	59
Council of Ministers	57
France	
European Parliament	62
European Commission	58
Court of Justice	51
Ireland	
European Parliament	71
European Commission	67
Court of Justice	64
Italy	
European Parliament	74
European Commission	65
Council of Ministers	57
Luxembourg	
Court of Justice	77
European Parliament	75
European Commission	74
The Netherlands	
European Parliament	65
Court of Justice	63
European Central Bank	61
Austria	
Court of Justice	62
European Central Bank	58
European Parliament	58
Portugal	
European Parliament	59
European Commission	58
European Central Bank	54
Finland	
European Ombudsman	63
Court of Justice	60
European Central Bank	57
Sweden	
Court of Justice	58
European Central Bank	52
European Parliament	51
United Kingdom	
Court of Justice	35
European Parliament	34
European Commission	31

Looking next in more detail at the country results for the **European Parliament** shows that around three quarters of the population in Luxembourg and Italy trust it, with around 7 in 10 people in Ireland (71%) and Belgium (69%) trusting the Parliament. In all other countries except the UK, more than half of the public now trusts the European Parliament. The UK remains the only country where people who do not trust the Parliament outnumber those who trust it (40% vs. 34%).



In most countries, people are now more likely to trust the European Parliament than they were in Spring 2002. The largest significant increases in the percentage expressing trust have been recorded in Belgium (+13), Austria (+12), Ireland (+8), Spain and France (+7 each). In the UK and Portugal (+5 each) we find that people are now more likely to lack trust in the European Parliament³⁴.

Looking at the country by country results for the **European Commission** shows that trust is most widespread in Luxembourg (74%), followed by Ireland (67%), Italy (65%), Belgium (64%) and the Netherlands (60%). Close to 6 in 10 people in Spain (59%), Portugal and France (58% each) also trust the European Commission. Again we find that the UK is the only country where people who do not trust the Commission outnumber those who trust it (37% vs. 31%).



³⁴ See Eurobarometer Report No. 57, graph 3.9b.

As with the European Parliament, trust levels are now more widespread than they were in Spring 2002 in most countries. The largest significant increases have been recorded in Belgium (+12), Austria (+10), Ireland (+9), Luxembourg and France (+8 each). Portugal is the only country where people are now significantly more likely (+5) to lack trust in the European Commission³⁵.

Finally, we look at the average trust level for the 10 institutions and bodies in each of the Member States³⁶. As the following table shows, trust in the institutions and bodies tends to be most widespread in Luxembourg (62%) and least widespread in the UK (23%).

Trust in the EU institutions and bodies	
(Average % saying tend to trust for the 10 institutions and bodies, by country)	
Country	Average
Luxembourg	62
Ireland	57
Spain	52
Portugal	50
Belgium	50
Finland	49
Greece	49
The Netherlands	48
Austria	47
Italy	47
Denmark	45
France	44
EU15	42
Germany	42
Sweden	38
United Kingdom	23

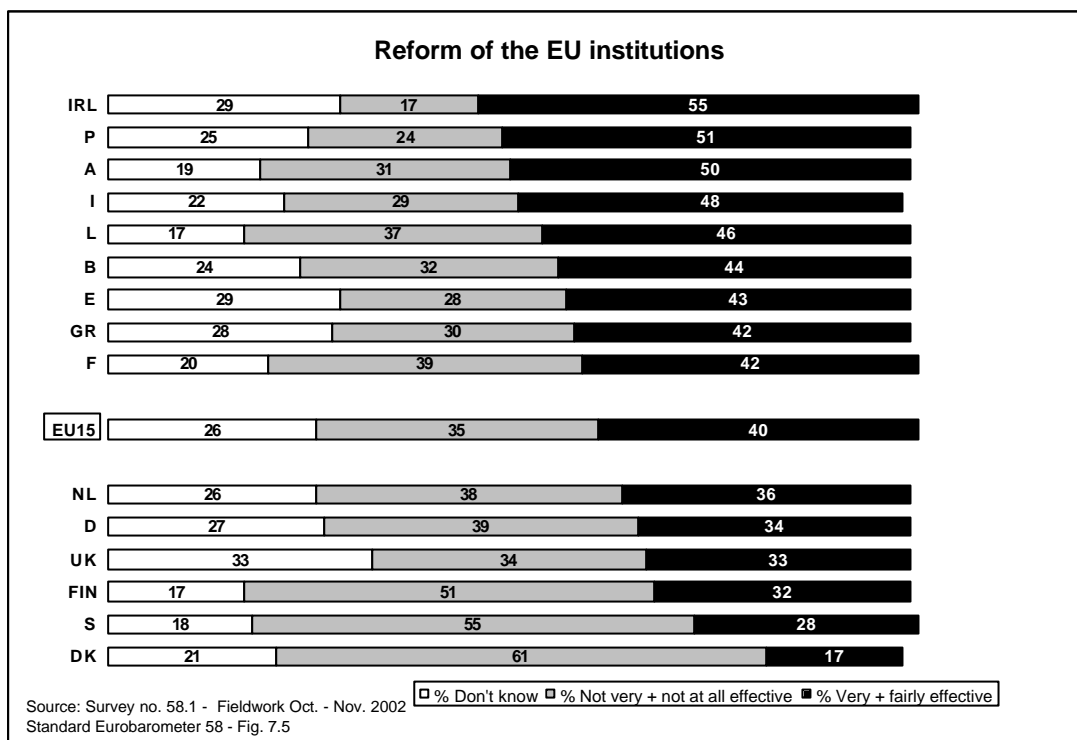
7.3. Towards a new framework for decision-making

When the first ten accession countries join the Union in May 2004, one of the tasks of the European Union that must be completed is the reform of its institutions.

The survey includes a question that measures how effective people consider the actions of the Union to reform the way the institutions work. As this is quite a specific question, we find that around a quarter of the population lacks an opinion. 40% view the actions of the Union as very or fairly effective and 35% view these actions as not very or not at all effective.

³⁵ See also Eurobarometer Report No. 57, graph 3.9c.

³⁶ 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.



People in Ireland (55%) are most likely to consider the actions as effective, followed by people in Portugal (51%) and people in Austria (50%). In Denmark, 61% of the population feels that the actions are not effective. In Sweden (55%) and Finland (51%) this is also the prevalent view. (Table 7.4a)

The demographic analyses show relatively little variation among the various socio-demographic groups in the population. The proportion that considers the actions of the EU to be effective ranges from 36% among people who look after the home and unemployed people to 44% among students.

The attitudinal analyses show that 47% of people who support their country's membership of the European Union consider the actions to reform the EU as effective, compared to 35% of those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. However, there are no real differences between the two when it comes to the view that the actions of the EU are not effective (Table 7.4b)

The next table shows that 48% of people who feel very knowledgeable about the European Union consider the EU actions as effective, compared to 32% of those who feel they know very little about the EU. However, the latter group is also significantly less likely to consider the actions as ineffective (30% vs. 43%). The differences between these groups are hence largely explained by the percentage of "don't know" responses.

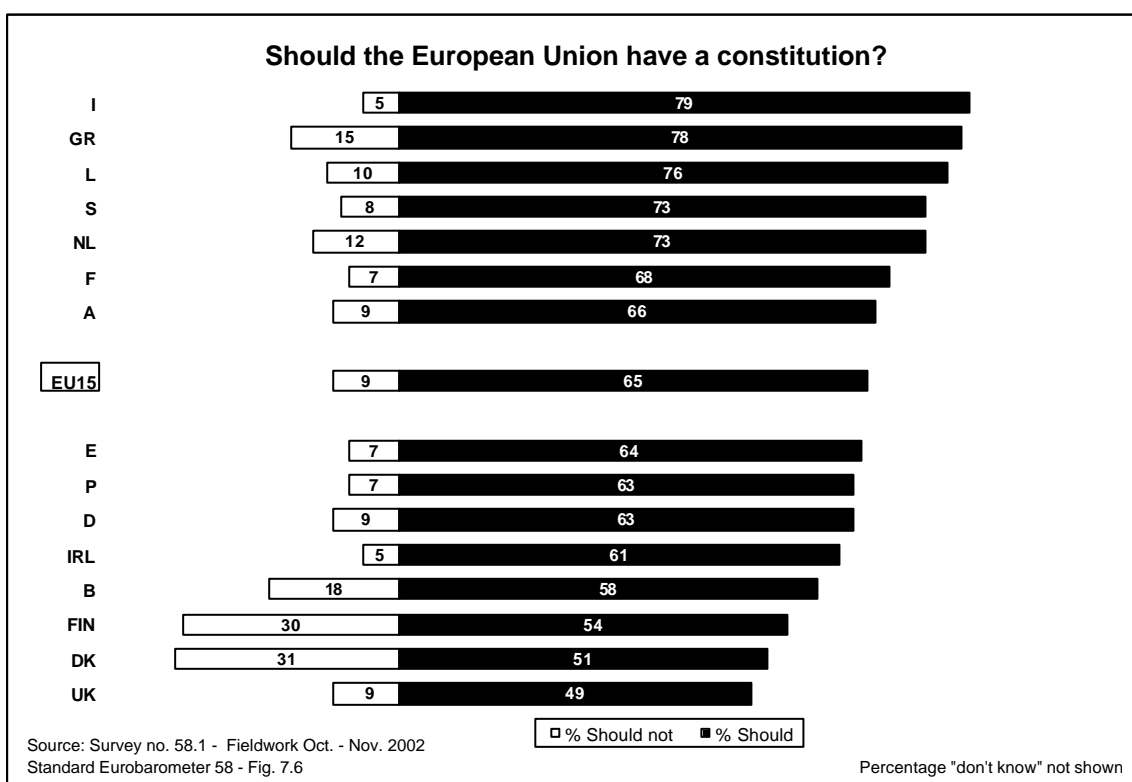
Relationship between Perceived effectiveness of EU reform and Self-perceived Knowledge of the European Union			
Reform:	Self-perceived knowledge:		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Very effective	8	11	15
Fairly effective	24	32	33
Not very effective	24	30	30
Not at all effective	6	8	13
Don't know	38	20	9
<i>Total</i>	100	101	100

The Eurobarometer also measures whether the EU public believes the European Union should have a constitution. This question was asked for the first time in Spring 2000 following the start of the debate on how to organise the European Union in preparation for enlargement. It has now been asked for the fifth time in a row. At the EU15 level the breakdown of responses is as follows:

	Autumn 02	Spring 02	Autumn 01	Spring 01	Spring 00
Yes	65	63	67	62	70
No	9	10	10	10	6
Don't know	26	27	23	29	24
Total	100	100	100	101	100

As can be seen over the years around six to seven out of ten EU citizens have supported the idea of a European Union constitution whilst opposition has always been very small. Around a quarter of the population aged 15 and over lacks an opinion.

The country by country results show that people in Italy (79%) are most likely to support an EU constitution, followed by people in Greece (78%), Luxembourg (76%), Sweden and the Netherlands (73% each). People in Denmark (31%) and Finland (30%) are most likely to oppose an EU constitution.



In comparison to Spring 2002 support for a constitution has increased in Greece (+10), France (+9), Spain, Portugal, Ireland (+6 each), Luxembourg (+5) and Austria (+4). In Denmark and Belgium an increase in opposition to the EU of three percentage points has been recorded. (Table 7.5a)

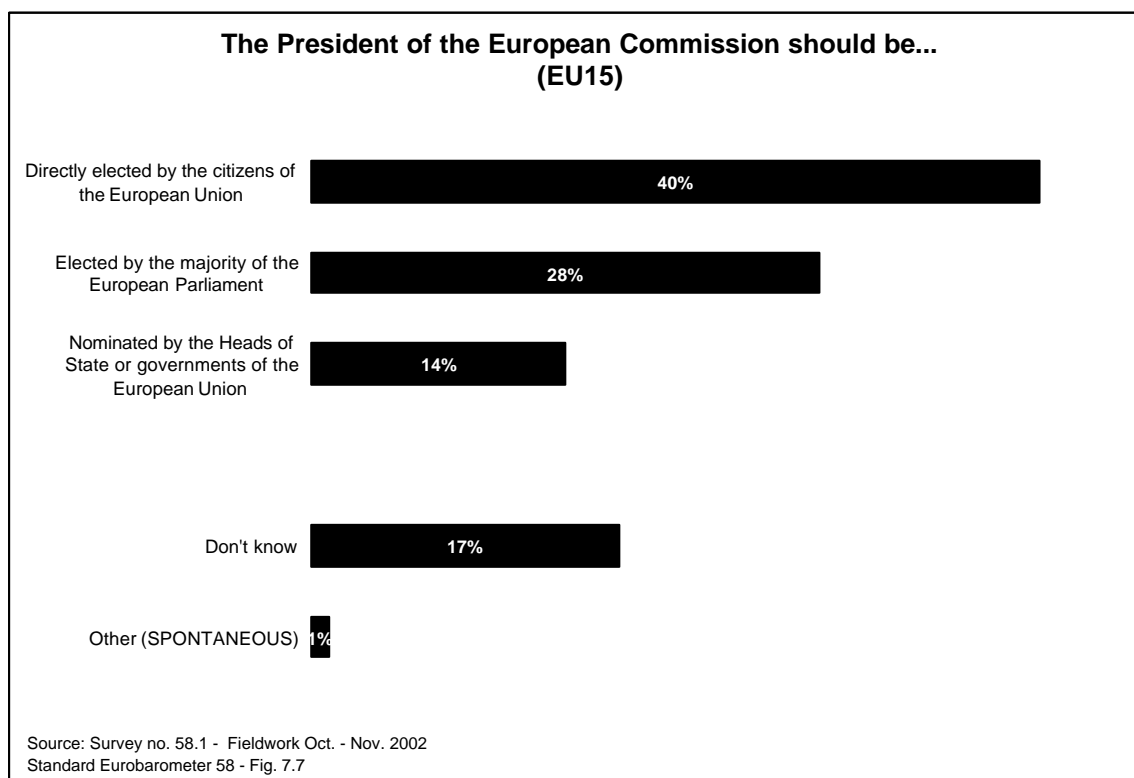
The demographic analyses show that support for a constitution is highest among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older and managers (76% each) and lowest among people looking after the home, unemployed people and people who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger (59% each). Opposition is low for all groups and 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 to hold an opinion than those who feel they know very little. The following table shows that both support for and opposition to a Constitution are significantly higher among the first group than they are among the second group.

Support for an EU constitution by knowledge about the EU (in %)			
	Low knowledge level	Average knowledge level	High knowledge level
% Should	52	72	78
% Should not	8	9	14
% Don't know	41	19	8
<i>% Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

The attitudinal analyses show that supporters of the EU are more likely to favour a constitution than its opponents are (76% vs. 48%). 19% of people who consider their country's membership of the European Union as a bad thing oppose a constitution, compared to 7% of people who support their country's EU membership. (Table 7.5b)

The President of the European Commission is nominated by the Heads of State and Government of the European Union after approval of the European Parliament. For the second time in a row the Eurobarometer has asked respondents how they think the President should be elected. 40% of respondents now are of the opinion that the President should be directly elected by the citizens of the EU, compared to 34% in Spring 2002. 28% feel he or she should be elected by the majority of the European Parliament, down from 32% in Spring 2002. The percentage that feels the President should be nominated by the Heads of State and Government has remained stable (14%). Slightly less than two in ten respondents don't know how the President should be elected.



In all countries except Finland and Sweden the most favoured method of choosing the President of the European Commission is that of direct elections. This view is most popular in Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece (47% each). In Finland and Sweden, the most popular view is that the President is elected by the majority of the European Parliament (37% each).

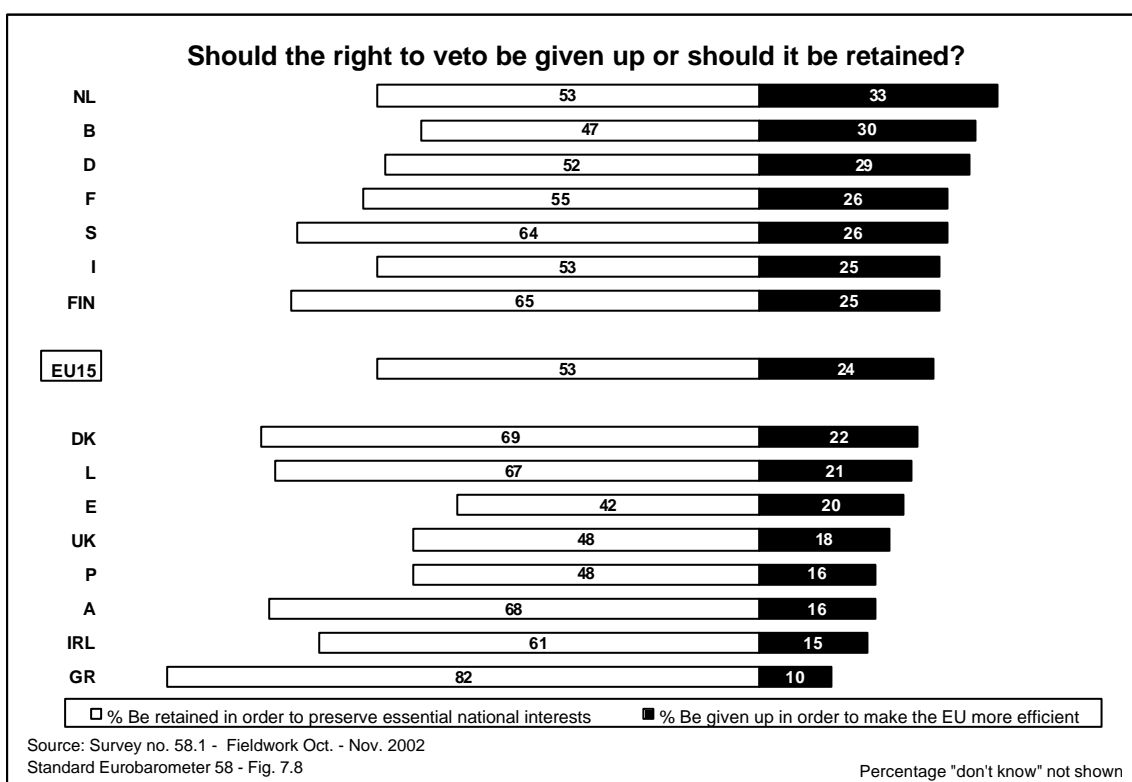
In comparison to Spring 2002, the direct election of the President has gained in popularity in nearly all countries. The largest increases have been recorded in Greece (+16), Denmark (+12), Belgium, the Netherlands (+11 each) and Portugal (+9). In some countries the increases are too small to be significant but there are no countries where this view is now less popular. (See table 7.6a for all the country results.)

The demographic analyses show that support for direct elections does not vary significantly among the various groups and ranges from 37% among employees to 43% among students. For all groups it is the most popular method of choosing the President, although the idea of letting MEP's appoint this person is also quite popular among some of the groups.

The attitudinal analyses show that the direct election of the Commission President is also the preferred method among both supporters and opponents of the Union (38% vs. 45%, respectively). However, among supporters of the Union, the view that the President should be elected by a majority of the European Parliament is almost as popular (36%). (Table 7.6b)

Next we look at the views of EU citizens about the right to veto. At the moment the Member States of the European Union have, in some instances, the right to veto decisions. One country's veto can block a proposal from becoming law. In an enlarged Union, with up to 25 Member States, this right to veto can seriously impede the EU decision-making process.

Like in Spring 2002, the majority of the EU public (53%) believes the right to veto should be retained in order to preserve essential national interests. Only around a quarter of the population believes it should be given up in order to make the EU more efficient. The remaining 23% lack an opinion.



The desire to retain the right to veto is widespread in all countries although we do find some variation in the extent of this conviction. In Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany around 3 out of 10 respondents support the view that the right to veto be given up in order to make the EU more efficient. In a number of other countries the desire to retain the right to veto is expressed by less than half of the population, these being Spain (42%), Belgium (47%), Portugal and the UK (48% each). The gap (in percentage points) between respondents who want to retain the right to veto and those who believe it should be given up is smallest in Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain.

In comparison to Spring 2002, we find that the view to give up the right to veto increased in popularity in Denmark and Luxembourg (+4 each). In Greece, on the other hand, we find that the desire to retain the right to veto is now even more popular than it was in the Spring (+13). Other countries where this view has gained in popularity are France, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, the Netherlands and Finland. In each of these countries increases of 3 to 4 percentage points have been recorded. (Table 7.7a)

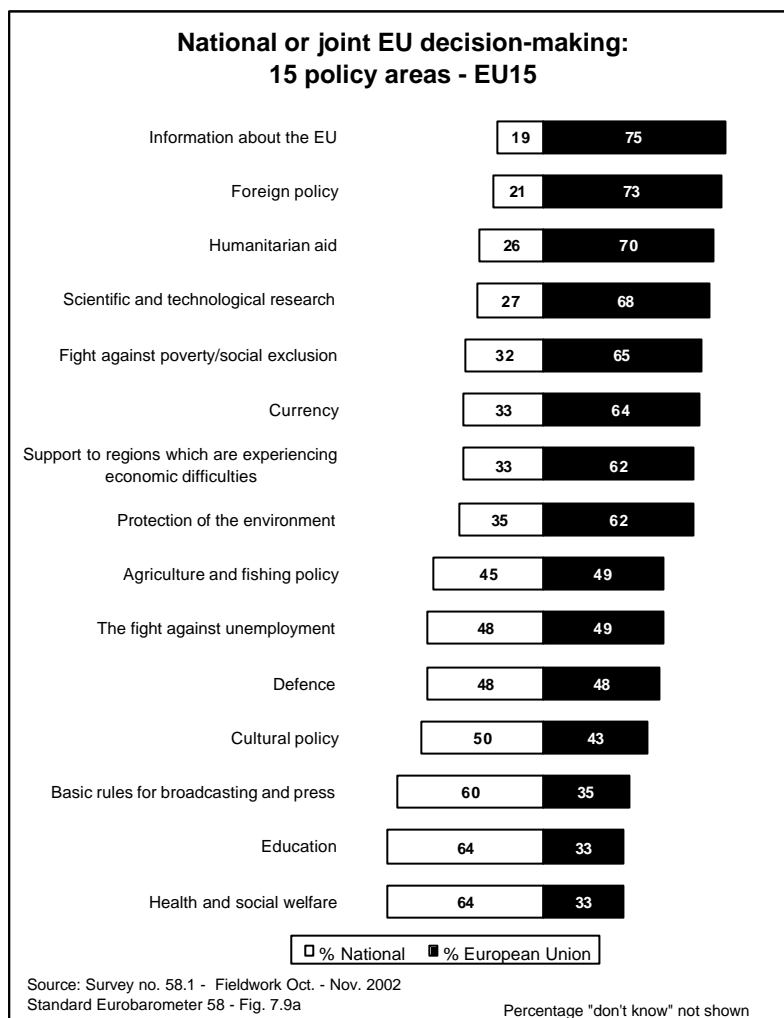
Demographic analyses reveal very little variation among the various socio-demographic groups in the population. Among all groups, with the exception of unemployed people, the view that the right to veto should be retained is obtained from at least half of those sampled. Among unemployed people this figure is 49%.

Even when we take account of people's attitudes towards the European Union, public opinion remains relatively homogeneous although those who regard their country's membership as a good thing are significantly more likely to believe the right to veto should be given up (30%) than are those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (17%). (Table 7.7b)

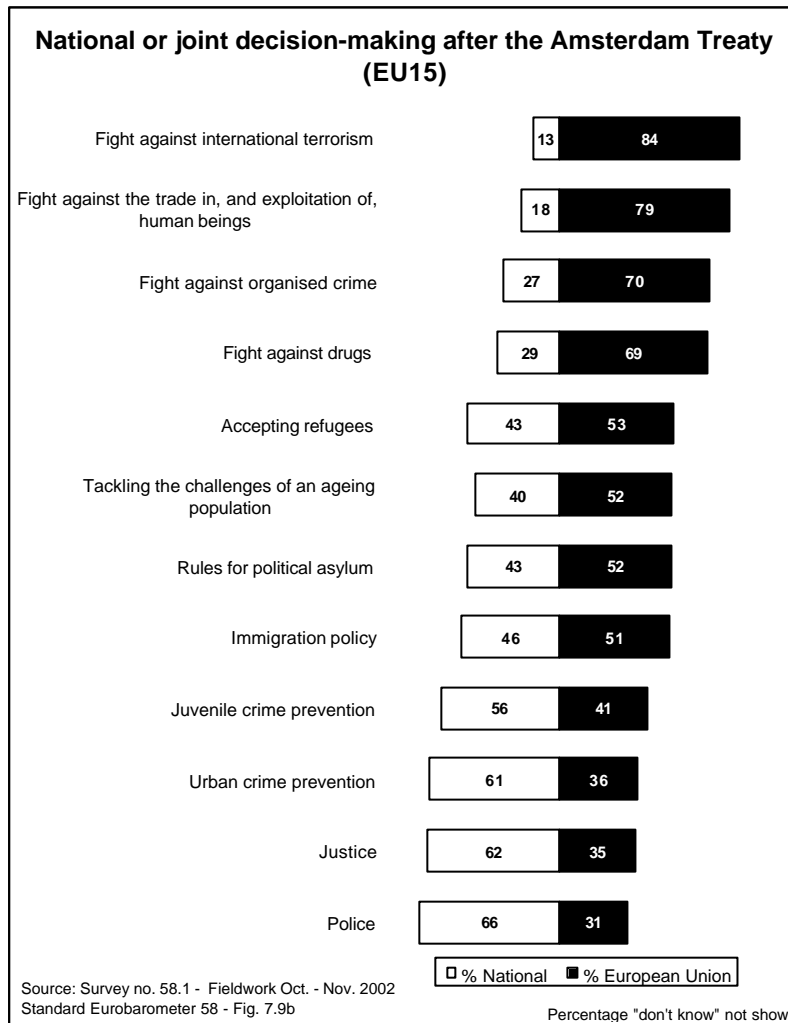
Finally we look at which areas the public believes should be decided at the EU level and which areas should be dealt with at a national level. The results come from a standard Eurobarometer question that asks respondents about 27 policy areas where the Union has, to varying degrees, decision-making competencies.

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

Support for joint EU decision-making continues to be most widespread when it comes to information about the EU, its policies and institutions (75%). The next three areas in which the public is most likely to support joint EU decision-making are foreign policy (73%), humanitarian aid (70%) and science and technological research (68%). People are least likely to want EU decision-making for health and social welfare, education (33% each) and broadcasting rules for the media (35%).



Looking next at the other areas we find that eighty-four percent of EU citizens believe the EU, rather than their national government, should make decisions about the fight against international terrorism. It is the area where people are most likely to favour EU decision-making. As for the other post-Amsterdam policy areas, we find that support for EU joint decision-making is most widespread when it comes to the fight against human trafficking and exploitation while people are most likely to support national decision-making in the areas of policing, justice, urban crime prevention and juvenile crime prevention. (See table 7.8 for country results)



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

Tabellen N° 1.1a & 1.1b, Seiten B1-2

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 1.2a – 1.6b, Seiten B3-12

Welche Erwartungen haben Sie an das kommende Jahr? Wird das Jahr 2003 besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um folgendes geht: ...

(Einzel vorlesen)

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

Tabellen N° 1.7a – 1.12b, Seiten B13-24

Und können Sie mir bitte sagen, ob Sie in den kommenden 6 Monaten erwarten, mehr, weniger oder genauso viel für Miete oder Wohnen auszugeben?

(Einzel vorlesen)

Und wie ist das mit

1. ... Miete / Wohnen
 2. ... Bekleidung
 3. ... Lebensmitteln / Essen
 4. ... Gesundheit
 5. ... Transportmittel
 6. ... Freizeit
- mehr
 - weniger
 - genauso viel
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.13, Seite B25

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

(Einzelnen vorlesen)

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

- habe Angst davor
- habe keine Angst davor
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 1.14, Seite B26

Nun geht es um die Rolle der USA: Würden Sie sagen, dass die USA im Bezug auf die folgenden Themen eher eine positive Rolle spielen, eher eine negative Rolle, oder weder eine positive noch negative Rolle spielen:

Wie ist das mit

(Liste vorlegen. Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

- 1 ... dem Frieden in der Welt?
- 2 ... dem Kampf gegen Terrorismus?
- 3 ... dem Wachstum der Weltwirtschaft?
- 4 ... dem Kampf gegen Armut in der Welt?
- 5 ... dem Umweltschutz?

- eher positive Rolle
- eher negative Rolle
- weder positive noch negative Rolle
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 2.1, Seite B27

Diesen Teil der Befragung beenden wir mit einem kleinen Quiz. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

1. Die Europäische Union besteht aus 12 Mitgliedsländern.
 2. Die Europäische Gemeinschaft wurde kurz nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg gegründet.
 3. Die Europäische Union hat ihre eigene Hymne.
 4. Jedes Jahr wird der Europatag gemeinsam von allen Mitgliedsländern der Europäischen Union begangen.
 5. Die Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlamentes werden von Bürgern wie uns gewählt.
- richtig
 - falsch
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.2a & 2.2b, Seiten B28-29

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

(Skala vorlegen)

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

Tabellen N° 2.3a & 2.3b, Seiten B30-31

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

Kindern in der Schule lehren, wie die Institutionen der Europäischen Union arbeiten.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 2.4a & 2.4b, Seiten B32-33

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.

Mehr Bürgernähe in Europa erreichen, z.B. indem man die Bürger besser über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen informiert

(Einzelnen vorlesen)

1. vorrangig behandeln
2. nicht vorrangig behandeln
3. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 2.5, Seite B34

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

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Intensiv nachfragen.)

Und welche noch?

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

Tabelle N° 2.6, Seite B36

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

(Liste vorlegen. Mehrfachnennungen möglich.)

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

Tabelle N° 3.1a, Seite B38

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

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 3.1b, Seite B39

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

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 3.1c, Seite B40

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

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

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

Tabellen N° 3.1d-3.1e, Seiten B41-42

Man kann sich ja unterschiedlich stark verbunden fühlen mit der Europäischen Union. Bitte sagen Sie mir, wie stark Sie sich verbunden fühlen mit der Europäischen Union?

(Skala vorlegen und Antwortvorgaben vorlesen)

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

Tabellen N° 3.2a & 3.2b, Seiten B43-44

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

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung.)

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

Tabellen N° 3.3a & 3.3b, Seiten B45-46

Haben Sie dieses Symbol schon einmal gesehen?

(Abbildung vorlegen)

1. ja
2. nein
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.4a & 3.4b, Seiten B47-48

Könnten Sie mir sagen, was das Symbol bedeutet?

(Antworten nicht vorlesen. Befragten spontan antworten lassen und die Antwort im Schema richtig zuordnen)

1. Ja, "Europa", "die Europäische Union", "die Gemeinschaft", "der gemeinsame Markt", "der Europäische Rat"
2. Ja, andere Nennung
3. Nein, weiß nicht was es darstellt
4. weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 3.5, Seite B49

Dieses Symbol ist die Europäische Flagge. Hier ist eine Liste mit Aussagen dazu. Ich würde gerne Ihre Meinung zu jeder Aussage erfahren. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede Aussage, ob Sie ihr eher zustimmen, oder ob Sie sie eher ablehnen.

(Aussagen vorlesen)

1. Diese Flagge ist ein gutes Symbol für Europa
 2. Diese Flagge steht für etwas Gutes
 3. Mit dieser Flagge kann ich mich identifizieren
 4. Diese Flagge sollte an allen öffentlichen Gebäuden in unserem Land neben der Nationalflagge hängen
- stimme eher zu
 - lehne eher ab
 - weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 3.6a & 3.6b, Seiten B51-52

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

(Vorlesen.)

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

Tabellen N° 3.7a & 3.7b, Seiten B53-54

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

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

Tabellen N° 3.8a & 3.8b, Seiten B55-56

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° 3.9a & 3.9b, Seiten B57-58

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° 3.10a & 3.10b, Seiten B59-60

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

(Vorlegen.)

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

Tabellen N° 3.11a & 3.11b, Seiten B61-62

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

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

Tabellen N° 3.12a & 3.12b, Seiten B63-64

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

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

Tabelle N° 3.13, Seite B65

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
14. Den Terrorismus bekämpfen
15. Der Kampf gegen illegale Einwanderung
 - vorrangig behandeln
 - nicht vorrangig behandeln
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 3.14, Seite B67

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, wie wirksam die Europäische Union Ihrer Meinung nach handelt oder handeln würde: Ist oder wäre sie sehr wirksam, ziemlich wirksam, nicht sehr wirksam oder überhaupt nicht wirksam?

(Skala vorlegen. Bereiche einzeln vorlesen)

1. Neue Mitgliedsstaaten aufnehmen
 2. Mehr Bürgernähe in Europa erreichen, z.B. indem man die Bürger besser über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen informiert
 3. Die einheitliche Europäische Währung, den Euro, erfolgreich einführen
 4. Armut und soziale Ausgrenzung bekämpfen
 5. Umweltschutz
 6. Die Qualität von Lebensmitteln garantieren
 7. Verbraucher schützen und auch die Qualität anderer Produkte als von Lebensmitteln garantieren
 8. Kampf gegen Arbeitslosigkeit
 9. Die Reform der Institutionen der Europäischen Union und deren Arbeitsweise
 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
 14. Den Terrorismus bekämpfen
 15. Der Kampf gegen illegale Einwanderung
- sehr wirksam
 - ziemlich wirksam
 - nicht sehr wirksam
 - überhaupt nicht wirksam
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 3.15, Seite B69

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

Tabellen N° 4.1a & 4.1b, Seiten B71-72

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

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

4. dafür
5. dagegen
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N°4.2a – 4.3b, Seiten B73-74

Am 1. Januar 2002 hat der Euro die (frühere national Währung) ersetzt. Ist dies Ihrer Meinung nach ...
(Vorlesen)

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

Tabellen N° 4.3a & 4.3b, Seiten B75-76

Am 1. Januar 2002 hat der Euro die (national Währung) ersetzt. Ist dies Ihrer Meinung nach ...
(Liste vorlegen. Nur eine Nennung)

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

Tabellen N° 4.4a & 4.4b, Seiten B77-78

Wie wohl fühlen Sie sich dabei, den Euro zu nutzen: Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sich ...
(Liste vorlegen und vorlesen)

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

Tabellen N° 4.5a & 4.5b, Seiten B79-80

Haben Sie persönlich den Eindruck, dass bei der Umstellung zum Euro die Preise im allgemeinen abgerundet wurden, aufgerundet wurden oder gar nicht gerundet wurden?

(Falls "abgerundet"): **Und wurde in allen Bereichen oder nur in bestimmten Bereichen abgerundet?**

(Falls "aufgerundet"): **Und wurde in allen Bereichen oder nur in bestimmten Bereichen aufgerundet?**

(Nur eine Nennung)

1. Die Preise wurden im Allgemeinen nicht gerundet.
2. Die Preise wurden im Allgemeinen in allen Bereichen abgerundet.
3. Die Preise wurden im Allgemeinen nur in bestimmten Bereichen abgerundet.
4. Die Preise wurden im Allgemeinen in allen Bereichen aufgerundet.
5. Die Preise wurden im Allgemeinen nur in bestimmten Bereichen aufgerundet.
6. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 4.6a & 4.6b, Seiten B81-82

Wie sehr hängen Sie persönlich an der einheitlichen europäischen Währung, also dem Euro: hängen Sie sehr daran, ziemlich daran, nicht sehr daran oder hängen Sie überhaupt nicht daran?

(Nur eine Nennung)

1. hänge sehr daran
2. hänge ziemlich daran
3. hänge nicht sehr daran
4. hänge überhaupt nicht daran
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 4.7a & 4.7b, Seiten B83-84

Und wie sehr hängen Sie persönlich noch an die (frühere national Währung) hängen Sie noch sehr daran, ziemlich daran, nicht sehr daran oder hängen Sie überhaupt nicht mehr daran?

(Nur eine Nennung)

1. hänge noch sehr daran
2. hänge noch ziemlich daran
3. hänge nicht mehr sehr daran
4. hänge überhaupt nicht mehr daran
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.1a & 5.1b, Seiten B85-86

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

Eine gemeinsame Außenpolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union gegenüber anderen Staaten.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 5.2a & 5.2b, Seiten B87-88

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

Eine gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N°5.3a-5.3b, Seiten B89-90

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

(Nur eine Nennung zulassen)

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

Tabellen N° 6.1a & 6.1b, Seiten B91-92

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

Die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union um neue Länder.

1. dafür
2. dagegen
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.2a & 6.2b, Seiten B93-94

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.

Neue Mitgliedsstaaten aufnehmen.

(Einzelvortragen)

1. vorrangig behandeln
2. nicht vorrangig behandeln
3. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.3a & 6.3b, Seiten B95-96

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

Tabelle N° 6.4, Seite B97

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

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

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

Tabelle N° 6.5, Seite B99

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Gruppen in Deutschland, ob diesen die Erweiterung ihrer Meinung nach nützen wird, schaden wird, oder weder nützen noch schaden wird.

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

1. Kleinen Unternehmen
 2. Großen Unternehmen
 3. Landwirten
 4. Fischern
 5. Arbeitnehmern im Allgemeinen
 6. Arbeitslosen
 7. Jungen Menschen
 8. Alten Menschen
 9. Ethnischen Minderheiten
 10. Menschen, die in großen Städten leben
 11. Menschen, die auf dem Land leben
- wird ihnen nützen
 - wird ihnen schaden
 - wird weder nützen noch schaden
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.6, Seite B101

Glauben Sie, dass seit dem Fall der Berliner Mauer im Jahre 1989 die Länder aus Mittel- und Osteuropa ...

(Aussagen einzeln vorlesen)

1. ... demokratischer geworden sind?
 2. ... hart daran gearbeitet haben, Korruption einzudämmen?
 3. ... wohlhabender geworden sind?
 4. ... ihre Umwelt verbessert haben?
- Ja
 - Nein
 - Kommt darauf an (Nur falls spontan genannt)
 - weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 6.7a, Seite B103

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

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

Tabelle N° 6.7b, Seite B104

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

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

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

- dafür
- dagegen
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.8ab & 6.8b, Seiten B105-106

Was meinen Sie, in welchem Maße beteiligen Sie sich persönlich an der politischen Diskussion um die Erweiterung der Europäischen Union?

(Liste vorlegen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. in großem Maße
2. etwas
3. nicht sehr viel
4. überhaupt nicht
5. weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 6.9a & 6.9b, Seiten B107-108

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

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

Tabelle N° 6.10, Seiten B109

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

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

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

Tabellen N°7.1a & 7.1b, Seiten B111-112

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

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

Tabellen N° 7.2a & 7.2b, Seiten B113-114

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

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

Tabelle N° 7.3a, Seite B115

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 Bürgerbeauftragten
6. ... die Europäische Zentralbank
7. ... den Europäischen Rechnungshof
8. ... den Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
9. ... den Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
10. ... den Konvent zur Reform der Europäischen Union

- ja
- nein
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.3b, Seite B116

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. der Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
4. der Europäischen Gerichtshof
5. der Europäische Bürgerbeauftragte
6. die Europäische Zentralbank
7. der Europäischen Rechnungshof
8. der Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
9. der Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
10. den Konvent zur Reform der Europäischen Union

- wichtige Rolle
- keine wichtige Rolle
- weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.3c, Seite B117

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. der Ministerrat der Europäischen Union
4. der Europäischen Gerichtshof
5. der Europäische Bürgerbeauftragte
6. die Europäische Zentralbank
7. der Europäischen Rechnungshof
8. der Ausschuss der Regionen der Europäischen Union
9. der Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss der Europäischen Union
10. den Konvent zur Reform der Europäischen Union

- eher vertrauen
- eher nicht vertrauen
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.4a & 7.4b, Seiten B118-119

Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, wie wirksam die Europäische Union Ihrer Meinung nach handelt oder handeln würde: Ist oder wäre sie sehr wirksam, ziemlich wirksam, nicht sehr wirksam oder überhaupt nicht wirksam?

(Skala vorlegen.)

Die Reform der Institutionen der Europäischen Union und deren Arbeitsweise.

- sehr wirksam
- ziemlich wirksam
- nicht sehr wirksam
- überhaupt nicht wirksam
- weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.5a & 7.5b, Seiten B120-121

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

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

Tabellen N° 7.6a & 7.6b, Seiten B122-123

Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer eigenen Meinung am nächsten: Der Präsident der Europäischen Kommission sollte ...

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. ... von den Staats- und Regierungschefs der Europäischen Union ernannt werden.
2. ... von der Mehrheit des Europäischen Parlamentes gewählt werden.
3. ... direkt von den Bürgern der Europäischen Union gewählt werden.
4. Andere (nur falls spontan genannt)
5. Weiß nicht

Tabellen N° 7.7a & 7.7b, Seiten B124-125

In der Europäischen Union hat jedes Mitgliedsland das Recht, ein Veto bei den wichtigsten oder heikelsten Entscheidungen einzulegen. Mit anderen Worten, jedes Land kann eine solche Entscheidung blockieren, selbst wenn die anderen Länder diese Entscheidung unterstützen. Sollte dieses Vetorecht

(Vorlesen. Nur eine Nennung)

1. ... beibehalten werden, um die wesentlichen nationalen Interessen zu erhalten?
2. ... abgeschafft werden, um die Europäische Union leistungsfähiger zu machen?
3. Weiß nicht

Tabelle N° 7.8, Seite B126

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

1. Verteidigung
2. Umweltschutz
3. Währungsfragen
4. humanitäre Hilfe
5. Gesundheits- und Sozialwesen
6. Grundregeln für Rundfunk, Fernsehen und Presse
7. Kampf gegen Armut und soziale Ausgrenzung
8. Kampf gegen Arbeitslosigkeit
9. Landwirtschafts- und Fischereipolitik
10. Unterstützung wirtschaftlich schwacher Regionen
11. Bildungs- und Erziehungswesen
12. Forschung in Wissenschaft und Technik
13. Informationen über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und ihre Institutionen
14. Aussenpolitik gegenüber Ländern außerhalb der Europäischen Union
15. Kulturpolitik
16. Einwanderungspolitik
17. Regelungen zum politischen Asyl
18. Kampf gegen das organisierte Verbrechen
19. Polizeiwesen
20. Justiz
21. Aufnahme von Flüchtlingen
22. Verhinderung von Jugendkriminalität
23. Verhinderung von Kriminalität in den Städten
24. Kampf gegen Drogen
25. Kampf gegen Menschenhandel und die Ausbeutung von Menschen
26. Kampf gegen internationalen Terrorismus
27. Die Herausforderungen angehen, die sich durch eine alternde Bevölkerung ergeben
 - Entscheidungen durch die Bundesregierung
 - Entscheidungen gemeinsam innerhalb der EU
 - 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>			
Desired role of EU	Rôle souhaité de l'UE	gewünschte Rolle der EU			
<i>More important</i>	<i>Plus important</i>	<i>Wichtiger Rolle</i>			
<i>Same role</i>	<i>Même rôle</i>	<i>Gleich Role</i>			
<i>Less important</i>	<i>Moins important</i>	<i>Weiniger wichtige Rolle</i>			

TABLES / TABLEAUX / TABELLEN

1.1a - OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

SATISFACTION DE LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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 58.1
2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D					GR		E		F		IRL		
					West			East										
Very satisfied	13	-4	64	0	16	-3	14	-3	6	-4	9	-2	18	+2	12	-2	26	-4
Fairly satisfied	68	+1	33	0	65	0	64	-1	62	0	49	-2	62	-6	66	0	61	+2
Not very satisfied	15	+2	3	0	15	+1	17	+1	27	+5	31	+2	16	+3	16	+1	8	0
Not at all satisfied	3	+1	0	-1	3	+2	3	+1	5	-1	10	+1	3	+1	5	+1	2	+1
Don't know	1	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		101		99		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	13	-17	36	-3	37	-8	28	+2	3	-3	25	-1	37	0	30	-2	19	-2
Plutôt satisfait(e)	67	+8	59	+7	55	6	55	-2	56	-4	66	+3	55	-1	56	0	62	0
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	16	+8	5	-2	7	+1	13	0	31	+4	7	-1	6	+1	10	+1	15	+1
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4	+3	1	-1	1	0	1	0	10	+3	2	0	1	0	3	+1	4	+1
Ne sait pas	0	-1	0	0	0	0	3	+1	1	+1	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		101		101		100		100		101	

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 58.1 n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very satisfied	19	19	18	23	19	17	18
Fairly satisfied	62	62	62	63	62	62	60
Not very satisfied	15	15	15	11	15	16	16
Not at all satisfied	4	4	4	2	3	4	5
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Très satisfait(e)	21	24	19	16	18	11	17
Plutôt satisfait(e)	60	67	66	64	59	43	61
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	15	7	13	15	16	36	17
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	3	1	2	4	5	10	5
Ne sait pas	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very satisfied	14	18	24	26	21	15	18
Fairly satisfied	60	63	61	62	65	60	52
Not very satisfied	19	15	12	9	12	19	21
Not at all satisfied	6	4	2	2	2	5	8
Don't know	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.2a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: LIFE IN GENERAL (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your life in general ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre vie en général ?

1st column : EB 58.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	30	+3	34	-1	18	+1	18	+1	18	+1	34	-1	43	+5	41	-1	39	+9
Worse	9	-2	4	0	17	+6	16	+3	14	-5	26	-1	6	+3	11	+5	8	+3
The same	58	-2	61	+1	61	-6	62	-3	64	+6	35	0	46	-11	46	-1	49	-9
Don't know	3	0	1	-1	4	-1	4	-2	4	-2	5	+1	4	+1	3	-2	5	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		99		101		101	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 58.1</i> <i>2è colonne : % évolution</i> <i>par rapport à l'EB 56.2</i>																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	40	+1	32	+7	29	0	19	0	24	-4	38	+2	47	+5	43	-2	34	+1
Moins bonne	7	+1	9	-1	9	+1	10	+2	39	+17	4	-1	5	+2	6	+2	11	+3
Sans changement	48	-2	57	-5	56	-3	68	-2	30	-11	57	0	47	-6	49	+1	51	-3
Ne sait pas	4	-2	2	-2	7	+3	3	0	7	-2	1	-1	2	0	2	-2	4	-1
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100	

1.2b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: LIFE IN GENERAL (% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA VIE EN GÉNÉRAL (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your life in general ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre vie en général ?

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Better	34	35	34	55	46	31	16
Worse	11	12	10	6	8	12	15
The same	51	50	52	37	42	54	65
Don't know	4	3	4	3	3	3	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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Meilleure</i>	38	40	43	39	31	43	14
<i>Moins bonne</i>	11	7	8	11	11	15	16
<i>Sans changement</i>	48	51	46	47	54	38	66
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Better	21	36	40	53	38	31	29
Worse	17	10	8	5	8	13	20
The same	58	51	49	38	51	52	47
Don't know	5	3	3	3	3	4	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.3a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 58.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	16	+4	17	+2	15	+7	15	+6	12	+2	16	-6	23	+3	18	-3	18	+4
Worse	35	-16	25	-1	49	-3	49	-4	47	-9	57	+12	23	+2	41	+5	47	-2
The same	44	+13	50	-2	30	-2	31	0	32	+7	22	-4	43	-7	34	+1	25	0
Don't know	5	-1	8	+1	5	-3	6	-2	8	-1	5	-2	11	+2	7	-3	10	-2
TOTAL	100		100		99			101			100		100		100		100	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 58.1</i>																		
<i>2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2</i>																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	16	-6	17	+3	11	+5	13	+2	12	-6	21	+8	20	+2	14	-3	16	0
Moins bonne	44	+12	41	+7	62	+4	32	-1	64	+21	27	-7	31	-12	32	-4	41	+2
Sans changement	33	-4	39	-5	22	-6	46	-3	16	-12	48	+2	44	+7	45	+8	36	0
Ne sait pas	8	-2	3	-5	6	-2	9	+1	8	-3	5	-2	4	+1	10	+1	8	-1
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		101		99		101		101	

1.3b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Better	16	17	16	22	19	15	12
Worse	41	41	40	30	39	45	45
The same	36	36	36	37	36	35	35
Don't know	8	6	9	10	7	5	9
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Meilleure</i>	18	17	20	17	15	15	11
<i>Moins bonne</i>	43	41	39	42	39	42	46
<i>Sans changement</i>	34	38	35	35	37	35	36
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	6	4	7	6	10	8	8
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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Better	12	17	17	23	20	12	12
Worse	44	40	43	30	38	42	52
The same	35	36	35	36	35	39	30
Don't know	9	7	5	12	7	7	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.4a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

1st column : EB 58.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	23	+2	31	+2	16	+3	15	+2	14	+1	21	-8	28	+2	30	-3	23	+3
Worse	13	-1	7	0	22	+8	22	+6	21	-4	36	+11	10	+2	16	+7	17	+5
The same	60	0	61	-2	57	-12	57	-10	58	0	40	-3	57	-6	50	-1	52	-5
Don't know	4	-1	1	0	5	0	5	0	6	+1	3	-1	5	+1	5	-2	7	-4
TOTAL	100		100		100			99			100		100		101		99	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 58.1</i>																		
<i>2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2</i>																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	24	-3	23	+1	27	+3	15	+1	15	-9	27	-1	32	+1	31	-3	24	-1
Moins bonne	12	+5	10	+1	19	+6	15	+3	39	+16	8	-1	12	+3	11	+4	16	+5
Sans changement	58	-3	65	+1	51	-6	66	-4	39	-8	63	+1	54	-5	55	-1	55	-4
Ne sait pas	5	0	3	-2	3	-2	4	0	6	-1	2	0	2	0	3	0	5	0
TOTAL	99		101		100		100		99		100		100		100		100	

1.4b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the financial situation of your household ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Better	24	26	23	36	36	23	9
Worse	16	17	16	11	15	19	18
The same	55	54	56	45	45	54	69
Don't know	5	4	5	8	4	4	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Meilleure</i>	31	30	31	30	22	31	8
<i>Moins bonne</i>	18	15	14	17	18	20	18
<i>Sans changement</i>	49	53	52	48	56	40	71
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	2	3	5	5	10	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Better	14	28	28	32	27	21	21
Worse	20	16	15	11	13	19	25
The same	62	53	53	48	56	55	51
Don't know	5	4	3	9	4	5	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.5a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LE PAYS (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 58.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
					West				East									
Better	16	+4	25	+6	15	+9	14	+8	11	+4	14	-4	22	0	18	-5	17	+5
Worse	39	-18	20	-8	55	-4	55	-6	57	-8	56	+6	30	+5	44	+4	50	-5
The same	39	+12	48	0	24	-1	24	0	26	+6	25	-1	39	-2	31	+0	25	+3
Don't know	6	+1	7	+2	7	-3	7	-3	7	-1	6	0	10	-2	6	-1	8	-3
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		101		99		100		100	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 58.1</i> <i>2è colonne : % évolution</i> <i>par rapport à l'EB 56.2</i>	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	16	-9	14	-3	9	0	12	+3	10	-8	21	+4	24	+9	16	-2	16	-1
Moins bonne	45	+17	53	+15	60	+7	41	+1	68	+24	35	-2	29	-20	30	-9	44	+2
Sans changement	29	-8	28	-10	23	-6	39	-3	16	-11	40	-1	42	+10	44	+11	32	+0
Ne sait pas	9	-1	5	-3	7	-3	9	0	7	-5	4	-1	6	+3	10	+0	8	-1
TOTAL	99		100		99		101		101		100		101		100		100	

1.5b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION ((% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LE PAYS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to the employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Better	16	17	16	22	19	15	12
Worse	44	45	43	36	41	47	47
The same	32	32	32	33	33	32	30
Don't know	8	7	9	9	6	6	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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Meilleure</i>	16	19	18	17	16	18	12
<i>Moins bonne</i>	45	44	40	45	40	46	49
<i>Sans changement</i>	34	32	34	32	34	29	30
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	5	5	7	6	10	7	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ETUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Better	13	17	17	21	19	14	12
Worse	47	43	44	35	42	46	53
The same	30	32	33	33	33	32	29
Don't know	10	7	5	11	7	9	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.6a - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE PERSONNELLE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come : will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

1st column : EB 56.2

2nd column : % change from EB 54.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	20	+4	24	+2	15	+3	14	+2	12	0	19	-4	28	0	30	-2	25	+6
Worse	7	+1	3	0	11	+3	11	+2	13	-2	22	+3	7	+4	8	+2	6	+2
The same	64	-4	70	-2	66	-4	65	-3	60	0	54	+2	60	-4	54	0	59	-3
Don't know	9	0	3	0	9	-2	10	-1	15	+2	5	-1	6	0	9	0	10	-5
TOTAL	100		100		101			100			100		101		101		100	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 56.2</i>																		
<i>2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1</i>	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	26	-3	18	-1	25	+4	14	-3	14	-6	17	0	27	+2	25	-1	23	0
Moins bonne	5	+1	4	-1	7	0	8	+3	24	+9	4	-1	4	0	4	-1	8	+2
Sans changement	62	+2	69	+6	54	0	70	+1	55	-1	73	+1	61	-4	64	+2	61	-1
Ne sait pas	7	0	9	-5	14	-4	8	-1	7	-2	6	0	8	+2	7	-1	8	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

1.6b - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2003: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by demographics)
ATTENTES POUR 2003 : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE PERSONNELLE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to your personal job situation ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2003 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Better	23	25	21	43	35	20	5
Worse	8	9	7	5	8	11	7
The same	61	59	63	43	51	65	76
Don't know	8	7	9	9	6	4	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Meilleure</i>	31	29	29	27	14	41	3
<i>Moins bonne</i>	10	7	7	11	7	17	6
<i>Sans changement</i>	56	60	61	57	70	34	77
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3	3	4	6	10	8	14
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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Better	10	24	28	41	26	20	17
Worse	10	8	7	4	6	9	12
The same	69	61	60	44	61	61	62
Don't know	11	7	5	12	6	10	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.7a - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: HOUSING (% by country)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LE LOGEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on housing.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour le logement.

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
More	12	24	22	22	21	47	32	17	35
Less	9	9	4	4	4	1	6	12	4
The same	75	67	70	69	68	43	58	67	55
Don't know	5	1	4	5	7	9	4	4	6
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Plus</i>	28	16	18	17	42	16	25	26	25
<i>Moins</i>	14	7	22	6	6	5	7	6	8
<i>Autant</i>	51	74	57	74	47	79	67	66	63
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	8	3	3	3	7	1	1	3	5
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	102	101	100	101	101

1.7b - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: HOUSING (% by demographics)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LE LOGEMENT
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on housing.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour le logement.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More	25	25	25	21	30	26	21
Less	8	8	8	6	8	9	8
The same	63	62	63	59	58	63	68
Don't know	5	5	4	13	3	3	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus	27	29	29	27	24	29	21
Moins	12	7	9	8	10	9	8
Autant	58	62	60	62	63	55	68
Ne sait pas	4	2	2	3	3	8	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More	26	24	28	17	25	24	27
Less	9	9	8	6	8	8	13
The same	61	64	63	61	63	64	57
Don't know	4	3	2	16	4	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.8a - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: CLOTHING (% by country)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : L'HABILLEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on clothing.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour l'habillement.

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
More	12	14	28	28	29	71	33	17	48
Less	11	7	16	16	17	3	7	17	4
The same	75	79	53	52	51	25	56	65	46
Don't know	3	0	3	3	4	1	3	2	2
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	101	100	99	101	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Plus</i>	28	12	19	16	50	16	15	29	27
<i>Moins</i>	15	10	16	12	10	13	10	8	13
<i>Autant</i>	54	77	64	69	37	71	74	62	58
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	2
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

1.8b - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: CLOTHING (% by demographics)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : L'HABILLEMENT
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on clothing.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour l'habillement.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More	27	27	28	42	32	25	18
Less	13	12	13	9	12	13	14
The same	58	59	57	45	54	61	65
Don't know	2	3	2	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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus	27	27	31	29	26	34	18
Moins	14	13	11	12	11	17	15
Autant	57	59	57	57	61	46	65
Ne sait pas	2	2	1	2	2	3	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More	24	28	24	40	29	26	23
Less	14	12	14	9	11	14	17
The same	59	58	60	48	58	58	58
Don't know	3	2	2	4	2	3	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.9a - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: FOOD (% by country)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : L'ALIMENTATION (% par pays)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on food.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour l'alimentation.

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
More	11	10	40	39	39	73	33	13	53
Less	5	3	6	6	6	1	3	7	2
The same	81	87	52	52	52	25	61	78	44
Don't know	3	1	3	3	4	1	3	2	2
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Plus</i>	28	12	16	19	64	10	13	30	29
<i>Moins</i>	6	4	8	6	2	6	5	5	5
<i>Autant</i>	61	83	75	72	31	84	81	65	63
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100

1.9b - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: FOOD (% by demographics)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : L'ALIMENTATION
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on food.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour l'alimentation.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More	29	29	30	30	32	31	26
Less	5	5	6	6	5	6	5
The same	63	63	62	57	61	63	67
Don't know	3	3	2	7	2	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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus	30	27	32	30	33	32	27
Moins	6	7	5	6	3	8	5
Autant	62	65	61	62	62	57	67
Ne sait pas	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More	33	30	25	27	30	28	29
Less	4	6	6	6	5	6	8
The same	61	63	68	59	63	64	62
Don't know	2	2	1	8	2	3	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.10a - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: HEALTH (% by country)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LA SANTÉ (% par pays)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on health.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour la santé.

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
More	16	10	37	37	68	16	14	37	
Less	8	3	6	6	2	7	11	3	
The same	70	85	51	50	27	66	68	50	
Don't know	7	3	7	8	3	11	7	10	
TOTAL	101	101	101	101	100	100	100	100	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Plus</i>	23	19	12	24	56	18	18	15	24
<i>Moins</i>	13	5	9	4	5	6	5	3	7
<i>Autant</i>	49	72	76	64	28	72	72	77	60
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	16	4	4	8	11	4	5	4	8
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	99

1.10b - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: HEALTH (% by demographics)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LA SANTÉ
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on health.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour la santé.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More	24	23	25	20	23	23	29
Less	7	7	7	8	9	8	5
The same	60	62	59	61	62	61	59
Don't know	8	8	9	11	7	8	8
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus	23	23	23	22	24	24	30
Moins	11	9	7	8	6	10	4
Autant	57	63	62	62	62	56	58
Ne sait pas	8	6	8	7	9	10	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More	28	25	21	19	25	24	22
Less	6	8	7	7	7	8	9
The same	57	61	64	62	60	60	63
Don't know	9	7	8	12	8	8	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.11a - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: TRANSPORT (% by country)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LES TRANSPORTS (% par pays)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on transport.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour les transports.

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
More	8	13	34	35	38	67	21	11	46
Less	12	5	12	11	9	2	6	16	3
The same	75	81	47	46	44	28	69	70	48
Don't know	5	1	8	8	9	3	5	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Plus</i>	27	10	19	19	58	21	18	25	26
<i>Moins</i>	10	10	12	10	4	16	9	6	10
<i>Autant</i>	56	78	67	65	34	61	71	67	60
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	2	3	6	4	2	3	1	5
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	99	101

1.11b - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: TRANSPORT (% by demographics)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LES TRANSPORTS
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on transport.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour les transports.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More	26	28	24	32	28	27	21
Less	10	10	10	10	11	10	9
The same	60	58	61	52	57	60	66
Don't know	5	4	5	6	5	4	5
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus	29	28	28	27	22	32	21
Moins	12	10	8	10	7	14	9
Autant	54	59	59	58	67	47	65
Ne sait pas	4	3	5	5	5	8	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More	25	25	26	32	28	24	25
Less	8	11	10	10	8	12	12
The same	61	60	61	52	59	59	61
Don't know	6	4	4	6	4	6	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.12a - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: LEISURE (% by country)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LES LOISIRS (% par pays)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on leisure.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour les loisirs.

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
More	17	21	26	26	27	67	29	24	44
Less	13	4	18	17	16	3	8	18	6
The same	67	75	51	51	51	27	58	56	47
Don't know	4	1	5	6	7	3	5	2	4
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Plus</i>	31	21	16	21	40	22	24	27	28
<i>Moins</i>	12	8	18	10	10	10	5	7	12
<i>Autant</i>	50	69	64	64	44	67	69	65	56
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	2	3	5	7	1	2	1	4
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100

1.12b - SPENDING PATTERN IN FORTHCOMING 6 MONTHS: LEISURE (% by demographics)
SCHÉMA DE DÉPENSES POUR LES 6 MOIS À VENIR : LES LOISIRS
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

And could you tell me whether in the forthcoming six months you expect to spend more, less or the same amount on leisure.

Question FR :

Et pourriez-vous me dire si dans les six mois qui viennent, vous envisagez dépenser plus, moins ou autant pour les loisirs.

	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
EB 58.1							
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More	28	30	26	42	32	26	18
Less	12	12	13	10	14	14	12
The same	56	55	57	45	50	57	65
Don't know	4	4	4	4	4	3	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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus	33	32	31	30	25	31	17
Moins	12	13	13	14	11	18	12
Autant	51	53	52	53	61	46	66
Ne sait pas	4	3	4	4	4	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More	22	28	29	40	30	26	24
Less	12	13	12	10	11	14	16
The same	60	55	55	47	56	55	57
Don't know	5	4	4	4	3	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1 + : Afraid - : Not afraid	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
A world war	55	43	41	57	49	48	52	45	64	34	72	27	65	33	52	45	62	36
A nuclear conflict in Europe	43	54	34	64	46	50	50	47	61	36	69	30	61	37	39	57	66	30
A conventional war in Europe (not nuclear, bacteriological or chemical)	37	59	35	61	46	50	48	48	56	39	66	32	59	38	38	56	55	39
The accidental launch of a nuclear missile	46	51	42	56	50	44	53	42	63	33	76	23	66	31	55	40	73	23
An accident in a nuclear power station	57	40	64	34	66	30	66	30	65	30	87	12	74	24	77	21	85	13
Spread of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons of mass destruction	61	36	65	33	68	29	68	28	70	25	83	16	69	29	75	22	77	19
Ethnic conflicts in Europe	50	46	66	31	45	50	46	48	50	42	70	29	69	28	66	29	62	33
International terrorism	76	22	77	22	76	23	75	23	74	23	86	14	82	17	88	10	82	15
Organised crime	72	26	66	31	70	28	70	27	71	26	88	12	78	21	80	18	81	17
Epidemics	41	56	38	59	38	58	41	54	54	41	85	15	65	34	56	40	57	36
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Une guerre mondiale</i>	59	37	55	45	30	68	40	57	78	21	34	65	44	55	70	28	57	41
<i>Un conflit nucléaire en Europe</i>	51	46	50	50	25	72	42	55	76	22	33	66	35	63	69	29	52	46
<i>Une guerre conventionnelle en Europe (ni nucléaire, ni bactériologique, ni chimique)</i>	50	45	42	56	25	71	38	57	73	25	28	70	40	58	60	35	49	47
<i>Un lancement accidentel d'un missile nucléaire</i>	55	40	55	44	27	68	49	45	79	19	40	58	39	58	73	24	58	38
<i>Un accident dans une centrale nucléaire</i>	74	22	82	18	51	45	74	23	81	17	66	32	62	36	74	23	71	26
<i>La prolifération des armes nucléaires, bactériologiques ou chimiques de destruction massive</i>	72	24	75	23	50	47	55	39	82	16	53	45	69	28	82	16	72	26
<i>Des conflits ethniques en Europe</i>	62	34	59	38	63	34	46	49	78	20	39	57	62	34	63	31	60	36
<i>Le terrorisme international</i>	92	7	85	15	69	28	62	34	85	13	67	32	78	21	85	13	82	16
<i>Le crime organisé</i>	89	10	81	19	63	35	57	39	86	12	67	32	78	21	71	26	76	22
<i>Les épidémies</i>	51	44	50	47	32	63	37	58	81	18	42	56	37	61	62	32	53	43

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

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

1.14 - THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES (% by country)
LE RÔLE DES ÉTATS-UNIS (% par pays)

Question EN :

In your opinion, would you say that the United States tends to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role regarding...? (SHOW CARD)

Question FR :

A vos yeux, les Etats-Unis jouent-ils plutôt un rôle positif, plutôt un rôle négatif ou ni l'un ni l'autre en ce qui concerne ... ? (MONTRER CARTE)

	B			DK			D									GR			E			F			IRL								
							West						East																				
	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)
Peace in the world	36	48	12	39	38	18	34	44	16	32	47	16	22	57	14	13	73	10	25	55	12	24	56	16	43	39	11	43	39	11			
The fight against terrorism	56	31	9	67	18	12	64	18	13	61	20	13	50	27	15	26	59	11	39	43	11	44	36	16	59	22	11	59	22	11			
Growth of the world economy	39	39	14	43	22	20	38	28	23	38	28	23	37	28	22	21	64	10	35	43	13	30	48	16	56	19	13	56	19	13			
The fight against poverty in the world	20	54	19	15	47	28	19	44	28	18	46	27	15	51	24	12	73	10	20	56	15	11	65	19	34	35	19	34	35	19			
Protection of the environment	16	57	17	9	66	17	12	63	17	13	62	17	14	60	17	13	68	12	19	58	12	12	68	16	31	36	18	31	36	18			
	I			L			NL			A			P			FIN			S			UK			EU15								
	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)
La paix dans le monde	37	38	18	34	50	14	30	48	18	22	49	21	30	46	12	28	51	16	32	46	18	47	32	13	32	46	15	32	46	15			
La lutte contre le terrorisme	56	25	14	52	35	10	52	28	15	40	32	20	44	33	10	59	27	10	57	27	12	68	19	8	54	28	12	54	28	12			
La croissance de l'économie mondiale	44	27	18	32	40	18	38	31	21	37	29	21	39	34	10	49	22	19	41	26	21	44	27	16	38	34	18	38	34	18			
La lutte contre la pauvreté dans le monde	25	39	26	19	55	22	16	53	22	14	47	26	27	47	11	18	47	26	10	57	26	28	39	21	20	49	22	20	49	22			
La protection de l'environnement	21	42	24	14	67	14	12	64	17	12	60	19	24	49	9	13	58	20	7	63	20	21	52	15	16	57	17	16	57	17			

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).

2.1 - QUIZ MEASURING KNOWLEDGE OF THE EU (% by country)
QUIZZ MESURANT LES CONNAISSANCES SUR L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you think it is true or false?

Question FR :

Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse ?

EB 58.1 + : True - : False	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Union consists of 12 Member States	45	42	56	33	64	17	64	17	62	14	56	34	47	37	49	45	50	32
The European Community was created just after World War I	24	49	30	55	14	67	14	67	11	65	19	53	16	51	27	53	19	51
The European Union has its own anthem	26	46	31	38	25	48	24	47	23	44	31	30	33	28	31	47	24	38
Each year, Europe Day is observed in common by all Member States of the EU	35	31	36	32	42	23	41	22	37	19	51	13	37	22	39	31	26	30
Members of the European Parliament are elected by citizens like you and me	52	26	67	26	40	40	38	40	29	40	49	34	43	30	42	45	50	25
+ : Vrai - : Faux	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>L'Union européenne est composée de 12 Etats membres</i>	62	19	40	57	64	22	50	39	33	50	61	26	47	40	46	20	54	28
<i>La Communauté européenne a été créée juste après la première guerre mondiale</i>	18	62	18	66	24	59	13	71	13	62	16	70	16	76	15	52	18	59
<i>L'Union européenne a son propre hymne</i>	27	45	44	37	9	77	52	24	35	32	24	53	33	40	24	35	27	43
<i>Chaque année, il y a une journée de l'Europe commune à tous les Etats membres de l'Union européenne</i>	28	39	42	33	15	62	35	29	46	20	71	14	45	34	17	38	34	31
<i>Les députés européens sont élus par les citoyens comme vous et moi</i>	46	33	57	31	38	50	36	42	56	23	70	21	31	60	40	30	43	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).

2.2a - PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	17	-4	8	-2	9	-6	11	-3	15	+1	21	+4	25	+3	16	-4	24	-4
Know a bit (3-5)	48	+3	53	-1	52	+5	53	+5	53	+2	55	+5	56	-1	56	+2	50	+3
Know quite a lot (6-8)	33	+1	35	+2	34	+2	32	+1	27	-3	21	-9	17	-1	25	+1	22	+1
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	0	4	+1	3	-1	3	-1	2	-1	3	+1	1	-1	1	0	1	-2
Don't know	1	0	0	0	2	-1	2	-1	3	+1	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	3	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		100		99		100	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1																		
2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	17	0	7	-10	12	-10	8	-2	28	-4	9	-9	12	-1	36	-1	19	-2
En sait un peu (3-5)	49	+1	61	+6	49	+3	44	+3	57	+7	53	+2	56	-4	45	0	52	+2
En sait assez (6-8)	31	0	30	+8	37	+6	35	-6	13	-3	35	+6	30	+4	18	+2	27	+1
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	2	0	3	-3	1	+1	6	+1	1	-1	3	+1	2	+1	1	0	2	0
Ne sait pas	1	0	0	-1	1	0	7	+3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	+1	1	0
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		99		101		100		101		101	

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

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

2.2b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	19	14	23	19	17	16	22
Know a bit (3-5)	52	49	54	52	52	52	50
Know quite a lot (6-8)	27	33	20	26	28	28	25
Know a great deal (9-10)	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Don't know	1	1	2	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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
N'en sait (presque) rien (1-2)	12	6	14	21	30	24	22
En sait un peu (3-5)	50	45	54	54	51	48	51
En sait assez (6-8)	34	43	30	23	16	24	23
En sait beaucoup (9-10)	3	5	2	1	1	2	2
Ne sait pas	1	2	1	2	2	1	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Know (almost) nothing (1-2)	30	19	7	13	12	24	24
Know a bit (3-5)	52	53	48	53	52	55	50
Know quite a lot (6-8)	16	26	40	31	33	18	23
Know a great deal (9-10)	1	1	4	2	2	1	2
Don't know	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3a - TEACHING CHILDREN ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

APPRENDRE L'UE AUX ENFANTS (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work.

Question FR :

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

Apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent.

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	85	0	88	0	85	+5	85	+5	83	+2	88	+7	81	+1	86	+2	88	+4
Against	9	+3	6	0	7	-2	7	-1	7	0	8	-3	7	-3	10	-1	4	-1
Don't know	6	-3	5	0	9	-2	9	-3	10	-2	4	-5	12	+2	4	-1	9	-2
TOTAL	100		99		101		101		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1																		
2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	88	+1	93	+2	89	0	86	+3	85	+1	90	+1	91	-1	75	+7	84	+3
Contre	7	+1	4	0	9	+3	6	0	3	-2	5	-2	5	0	15	-3	8	-2
Ne sait pas	6	-1	4	-1	2	-2	8	-4	11	-1	5	+1	5	+2	10	-5	7	-2
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		99		100		101		100		99	

2.4b - TEACHING CHILDREN ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% demographics)
APPRENDRE L'UE AUX ENFANTS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on each of the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it. Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work.

Question FR :

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

Apprendre aux enfants, à l'école, la façon dont les institutions de l'Union européenne fonctionnent.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
For	84	85	83	84	85	85	83
Against	8	9	8	9	8	9	8
Don't know	7	7	8	8	7	6	9
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Pour</i>	88	91	85	84	81	78	83
<i>Contre</i>	5	7	9	9	10	9	9
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	6	3	6	8	9	13	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
For	81	83	91	85	92	80	67
Against	9	9	6	8	5	10	23
Don't know	10	8	3	6	4	10	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.4a - PROVIDING EU CITIZENS WITH MORE INFORMATION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

FOURNIR PLUS D'INFORMATION AUX CITOYENS DE L'UE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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?

Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions.

Question FR :

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

Etre plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions.

1st column : EB 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Priority	65	-4	78	-3	70	+3	70	+2	69	-2	85	+9	64	0	77	+2	73	+5
Not a priority	28	+9	16	+4	21	-3	21	-2	19	-2	12	-2	27	0	20	-1	17	-1
Don't know	7	-5	6	-1	9	0	9	0	12	+3	3	-7	9	0	3	-2	11	-3
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Priorité	75	+2	86	+4	84	+2	64	+6	77	+8	76	+3	81	-3	61	+7	71	+3
Pas priorité	20	0	11	-2	11	-2	25	-4	14	-7	20	-2	14	+3	27	-2	21	-1
Ne sait pas	6	-2	3	-3	5	0	12	-1	10	0	4	-1	5	0	13	-5	8	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		101		100		100		101		100	

2.4b - PROVIDING EU CITIZENS WITH MORE INFORMATION (% by demographics)
FURNIR PLUS D'INFORMATION AUX CITOYENS DE L'UE (% par démographiques)

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?

Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne.

Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Etre plus proche des citoyens européens, par exemple en les informant davantage sur l'Union européenne, ses politiques et ses institutions.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Priority	71	73	70	73	71	72	70
Not a priority	21	22	21	21	22	21	21
Don't know	8	6	10	6	8	7	9
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Priorité	75	76	73	70	67	69	69
Pas priorité	20	21	22	22	21	18	22
Ne sait pas	6	3	5	9	12	13	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Priority	67	70	78	76	79	67	58
Not a priority	22	22	19	19	17	24	34
Don't know	11	8	4	5	4	9	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.5 - 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. Television
6. Radio
7. The Internet
8. Books, brochures, information leaflets [**Printed materials**]
9. CD-Rom
9. European Union information on notice boards in libraries, town halls, railway stations, post offices [**Notice boards**]
10. EU-information offices, Euro-info-Centers, Euro-info Points, Euro-libraries, etc. [**EU offices**]
11. National or regional government information offices [**Government**]
12. Trade Unions or professional associations [**Unions & associations**]
13. Other organisations (e.g. consumer-organisations, etc.) [**Other organisations**]
14. A member of European Parliament or a member of (NATIONAL PARLIAMENT) [**Parliamentarians**]
15. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
16. Never look for such information / not interested (SPONTANEOUS) [**Not interested**]
17. Don't know

Français

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

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

(Full question text on previous page)

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

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Meetings	2	5	4	4	2	2	3	3	
2. Discussions	11	31	22	22	26	11	24	17	
3. Daily newspapers	36	52	64	63	31	31	41	41	
4. Other press	13	30	24	24	13	7	22	17	
5. Television	68	84	77	77	72	67	68	58	
6. Radio	33	43	36	37	16	26	34	33	
7. The Internet	15	27	13	12	8	8	13	8	
8. Printed materials	8	16	9	9	7	4	9	10	
9. CD-Rom	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
10. Notice boards	3	7	4	4	2	3	6	2	
11. EU offices	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	
12. Government	1	3	2	2	2	0	2	3	
13. Unions & associations	2	9	3	2	1	0	3	1	
14. Other organisations	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	
15. Parliamentarians	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	3	
16. Other	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	
17. Not interested	20	6	14	14	18	24	18	26	
18. Don't know	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	1	3	3	10	1	2	4	1	3
2. Discussions	26	25	26	27	17	19	31	11	20
3. Journaux quotidiens	46	63	61	58	21	58	68	40	47
4. Autre presse	29	28	25	31	10	34	20	11	20
5. TV	74	85	75	73	68	75	76	49	69
6. Radio	18	57	33	48	11	34	41	19	29
7. Internet	16	23	23	15	6	26	27	15	14
8. Imprimés	13	16	12	11	2	17	19	7	9
9. CD-Rom	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	1	1
10. Panneaux d'information	3	6	7	4	1	6	7	4	4
11. Bureaux de l'UE	2	6	3	3	1	6	4	1	1
12. Administrations	3	4	1	2	0	1	4	2	2
13. Syndicats & assoc.	3	3	5	5	0	5	5	2	2
14. Autres organisations	1	4	3	3	0	1	3	2	2
15. Parlementaires	1	3	1	1	0	4	2	1	1
16. Autres	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
17. Pas intéressé	13	2	13	12	23	10	14	34	19
18. Ne sait pas	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1

2.6 - 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. From posters
13. I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS) [**Does not want EU info**]
14. None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)
15. Don't know

Français

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

2.6 - 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 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Short leaflet	9	21	18	19	21	10	12	19	
2. Brochure	17	17	25	24	24	14	22	23	
3. Book	10	12	4	4	17	5	12	12	
4. Video tape	7	4	4	4	4	6	8	5	
5. Internet	17	26	11	11	9	11	15	10	
6. CD-ROM	5	5	3	3	1	3	5	2	
7. Computer terminal	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	
8. Television	74	74	70	71	72	66	63	55	
9. Radio	29	39	28	29	16	27	31	31	
10. Daily newspapers	30	41	55	53	27	26	31	35	
11. Other press	10	22	18	18	10	6	16	8	
12. Posters	3	3	2	3	2	1	5	3	
13. Does not want EU info*	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	3	
14. None of these ways*	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
15. Don't know	1	5	3	3	0	4	7	6	
<i>*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée</i>	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Dépliant	16	23	25	23	3	27	27	19	17
2. Brochure	17	25	17	23	5	11	24	18	19
3. Livre	19	9	4	7	9	5	12	7	9
4. Casette vidéo	12	8	5	5	4	5	6	6	7
5. Internet	15	17	24	15	10	22	22	18	15
6. CD-ROM	7	8	5	6	2	2	4	2	4
7. Terminal ordinateur	7	4	3	5	2	4	6	3	4
8. Télévision	55	61	73	59	77	65	64	53	64
9. Radio	14	36	31	34	17	27	33	19	25
10. Journaux quotidiens	31	41	49	43	20	50	52	38	38
11. Autre presse	20	12	17	19	9	13	12	11	15
12. Panneaux publicitaires	5	2	6	8	3	4	3	5	4
13. Ne souhaite pas d'info sur l'UE*	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
14. Sous aucune de ces formes*	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Ne sait pas	3	1	0	3	3	5	8	6	4

3.1a - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR TOWN/VILLAGE (% by country)
ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À LEUR VILLE/VILLAGE (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	50	50	53	54	56	71	49	45	69
Fairly attached	35	34	35	35	36	23	32	38	26
Not very attached	12	14	9	9	6	5	14	13	4
Not at all attached	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	0
Don't know	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	99	101	100	101	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	63	50	43	59	58	39	50	44	52
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	29	36	33	30	35	46	39	42	35
<i>Plutôt pas attaché(e)</i>	6	12	20	9	5	13	10	11	10
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	3
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	100	101

3.1b - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR REGION (% by country)
ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À LEUR RÉGION (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	45	50	45	46	49	73	43	44	63
Fairly attached	41	28	43	42	42	23	39	40	31
Not very attached	10	18	11	10	8	3	13	12	4
Not at all attached	3	3	2	2	1	1	5	3	1
Don't know	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	99	101	101	102	100	101	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	51	47	38	56	57	45	54	39	46
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	37	41	36	35	38	44	36	45	40
<i>Plutôt pas attaché(e)</i>	10	9	21	7	4	9	8	12	11
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	2
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	100	100	100	99	100

3.1c - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THEIR COUNTRY (% by country)
ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À LEUR PAYS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very attached	41	76	41	41	38	77	40	54	70
Fairly attached	45	21	47	48	51	19	41	38	26
Not very attached	11	2	9	9	9	4	13	5	3
Not at all attached	3	0	2	2	1	1	6	2	0
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	99	100	101	100	101	101	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	58	58	43	60	61	65	66	48	50
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	36	35	40	31	36	32	29	39	39
<i>Plutôt pas attaché(e)</i>	5	5	16	8	3	3	4	10	8
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	2
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	99	100

3.1d - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2000 (EB54.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre l'automne 2000 (EB54.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 54.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very attached	10	-12	8	-14	11	-5	10	-6	6	-9	7	-7	11	-14	13	-3	14	-1
Fairly attached	39	-2	37	-8	36	-7	36	-6	35	-7	31	+2	33	-13	40	-1	36	-1
Not very attached	36	+11	38	+10	37	+9	38	+9	40	+8	43	+6	38	+17	31	+4	32	+4
Not at all attached	13	+4	15	+11	11	+1	12	+3	12	+5	19	+1	17	+11	14	+2	14	-1
Don't know	3	0	2	+1	5	+1	5	+1	7	+3	1	-1	2	0	2	-3	5	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		101		100		101		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1																		
2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 54.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très attaché(e)	14	-2	30	-4	6	-9	15	-8	13	-6	2	-12	6	-19	5	-6	10	-7
Plutôt attaché(e)	47	-3	46	-2	23	-15	34	-8	36	-7	22	-26	28	-21	22	-9	35	-7
Plutôt pas attaché(e)	29	+6	19	+8	46	+13	37	+10	37	+9	53	+26	41	+20	35	+3	36	+9
Pas du tout attaché(e)	7	0	5	+1	22	+11	11	+5	12	+6	21	+17	23	+21	33	+10	16	+5
Ne sait pas	2	-1	1	-2	3	-1	4	+1	2	-2	2	-5	2	-1	5	+1	3	-1
TOTAL	99		101		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	

3.1e - PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
ATTACHEMENT DES GENS À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very attached	10	11	9	10	9	10	12
Fairly attached	35	37	33	37	37	36	31
Not very attached	36	33	38	36	35	36	36
Not at all attached	16	15	17	14	16	16	18
Don't know	3	3	4	3	4	2	4
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	101	100	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	10	12	10	9	10	8	12
<i>Plutôt attaché(e)</i>	40	45	39	35	29	26	31
<i>Plutôt pas attaché(e)</i>	36	32	36	35	39	40	35
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	13	11	14	18	19	21	19
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	2	2	4	4	6	4
TOTAL	100	102	101	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very attached	10	10	12	11	15	5	4
Fairly attached	29	34	42	39	47	25	10
Not very attached	37	37	31	37	30	47	36
Not at all attached	21	16	12	12	6	20	49
Don't know	4	3	2	2	2	4	2
TOTAL	101	100	99	101	100	101	101

3.2a - TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
(NATIONALITY) only	36	+2	37	-1	35	-2	37	-2	45	+1	52	+4	29	+1	31	-2	41	-6
(NAT.) and European	44	-5	57	+2	48	+5	47	+4	43	+1	42	-4	56	-4	54	+2	49	+6
European and (NAT.)	11	+1	4	-1	10	-1	10	0	9	0	4	0	5	+1	9	+1	6	+2
European only	6	+1	2	0	3	-4	3	-3	2	-1	2	0	4	0	3	-1	2	-1
Don't know	3	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	1	-1	0	-1	5	+1	2	-1	3	-1
TOTAL	100		101		99		100		100		100		99		99		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1																		
2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	22	+2	18	-8	40	-1	40	-5	46	+3	56	+1	50	-4	65	+3	38	0
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	65	0	51	+8	49	+1	46	+7	47	-2	40	0	45	+7	27	-1	49	+1
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	8	-1	15	+2	7	0	9	-2	3	-1	3	0	3	-2	3	-1	7	0
Européen(ne) uniquement	3	-1	14	0	2	0	3	+1	1	-1	1	0	1	0	3	-1	3	-1
Ne sait pas	2	0	3	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	1	+1	1	0	3	0	3	0
TOTAL	100		101		99		100		99		101		100		101		100	

3.2b - TO BE (NATIONALITY)/EUROPEAN IN THE FUTURE (% by demographics)
ÊTRE (NATIONALITÉ)/EUROPÉEN(NE) DANS LE FUTUR (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
(NATIONALITY) only	38	35	42	32	33	35	48
(NAT.) and European	49	50	48	52	52	52	43
European and (NAT.)	7	8	6	9	8	8	5
European only	3	4	2	4	4	3	3
Don't know	3	3	2	4	4	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
(NATIONALITE) uniquement	28	24	31	40	51	40	50
(NAT.) et Européen(ne)	58	58	56	47	40	44	42
Européen(ne) et (NAT.)	9	13	8	7	4	7	4
Européen(ne) uniquement	4	3	3	3	3	4	2
Ne sait pas	2	3	2	3	2	6	2
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	101	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
(NATIONALITY) only	51	41	23	25	23	51	71
(NAT.) and European	41	47	59	58	61	40	22
European and (NAT.)	4	6	11	10	10	4	2
European only	2	3	5	4	4	2	2
Don't know	2	3	2	4	2	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	101

3.3a - AWARENESS OF SYMBOL OF EUROPEAN FLAG (% by country)
NOTORIÉTÉ DU SYMBOLE DU DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

Have you ever seen this symbol? (SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)

Question FR :

Avez-vous déjà vu ce symbole ? (MONTRER LE DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN)

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Yes	93	98	91	90	87	87	93	91	86
No	6	2	7	7	10	13	6	7	12
Don't know	1	1	3	3	4	0	1	1	3
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	99	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Oui</i>	91	98	94	93	89	95	95	73	89
<i>Non</i>	5	1	5	4	8	3	3	23	9
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	1	1	3	4	2	2	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100

3.3b - AWARENESS OF SYMBOL OF EUROPEAN FLAG (% by demographics)
NOTORIÉTÉ DU SYMBOLE DU DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Have you ever seen this symbol? (SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)

Question FR :

Avez-vous déjà vu ce symbole ? (MONTRER LE DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Yes	89	92	86	93	90	90	84
No	9	6	12	6	8	8	13
Don't know	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Oui</i>	94	94	92	89	82	87	84
<i>Non</i>	4	5	7	9	15	11	13
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	1	1	3	3	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Yes	82	89	95	96	95	84	85
No	15	9	4	3	4	13	14
Don't know	3	2	1	1	1	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101

3.4a - MEANING OF SYMBOL OF EUROPEAN FLAG (% by country)
SIGNIFICATION DU SYMBOLE DU DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

Could you tell me what it means? (DO NOT READ – SPONTANEOUS PRECODE)

Question FR :

Pouvez-vous me dire ce qu'il représente ? (NE PAS LIRE - SPONTANÉ PRÉCODÉ)

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Yes, Europe, the European Union, the Community, the Common Market, The Council of Europe, etc.	97	96	94	94	94	91	95	95	89
Yes, other	1	1	3	2	2	3	0	2	4
No	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	1
Don't know	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	6
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Oui, l'Europe, l'Union européenne, la Communauté, le Marché commun, le Conseil de l'Europe, etc.</i>	96	99	96	91	89	89	94	77	92
<i>Oui, autre chose</i>	2	1	2	4	3	5	3	6	3
<i>Non</i>	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	9	2
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	0	1	4	5	4	2	9	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

3.4b - MEANING OF SYMBOL OF EUROPEAN FLAG (% by country)
SIGNIFICATION DU SYMBOLE DU DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN (% par pays)

Question EN :

Could you tell me what it means? (DO NOT READ – SPONTANEOUS PRECODE)

Question FR :

Pouvez-vous me dire ce qu'il représente ? (NE PAS LIRE - SPONTANÉ PRÉCODÉ)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Yes, Europe, the European Union, the Community, the Common Market, The Council of Europe, etc.	92	94	90	93	93	93	90
Yes, other	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
No	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Don't know	3	2	4	3	3	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Oui, l'Europe, l'Union européenne, la Communauté, le Marché commun, le Conseil de l'Europe, etc.</i>	96	96	95	93	85	92	90
<i>Oui, autre chose</i>	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
<i>Non</i>	1	1	1	2	5	3	4
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	2	3	7	2	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Yes, Europe, the European Union, the Community, the Common Market, The Council of Europe, etc.	88	92	97	93	95	90	88
Yes, other	4	2	2	3	2	3	5
No	4	3	1	1	1	4	3
Don't know	5	3	1	3	2	4	4
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	101	100

3.5 - STATEMENTS ABOUT EUROPEAN FLAG - Question text

PROPOSITIONS SUR LE DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN - Texte de la question

Question EN :

This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? -

Results on next page

Question FR :

Ce symbole est le drapeau européen. Voici une liste de propositions concernant le drapeau européen. J'aimerais connaître votre opinion sur chacune d'elles. Pour chaque proposition, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord ? - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. This flag is a good symbol for Europe **[Good symbol]**
2. This flag stands for something good **[Something good]**
3. I identify with this flag
4. This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag **[Public buildings]**

Français

1. Ce drapeau est un bon symbole pour l'Europe **[Bon symbole]**
2. Ce drapeau représente quelque chose de bien **[Quelque chose de bien]**
3. Je m'identifie à ce drapeau
4. Ce drapeau devrait se trouver sur tous les bâtiments publics de (NOTRE PAYS) à côté du drapeau national **[Bâtiments publics]**

3.5 - STATEMENTS ABOUT EUROPEAN FLAG - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

PROPOSITIONS SUR LE DRAPEAU EUROPÉEN - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 58.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Good symbol	86	8	77	15	83	5	82	5	79	6	81	10	80	5	85	8	85	4
2. Something good	71	13	62	26	68	8	67	8	66	10	76	14	72	8	68	18	76	5
3. I identify with this flag	36	50	43	46	45	32	45	30	46	24	38	55	47	34	34	56	61	22
4. Public buildings	55	30	17	76	49	28	47	28	40	29	65	27	55	21	54	34	61	18
+ : <i>Plutôt d'accord</i> - : <i>Pas d'accord</i>	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. <i>Bon symbole</i>	87	4	93	6	83	9	81	7	80	8	81	11	79	15	65	17	80	8
2. <i>Quelque chose de bien</i>	78	6	82	9	61	16	70	11	65	13	44	32	57	29	47	24	66	14
3. <i>Je m'identifie à ce drapeau</i>	63	24	61	32	23	62	45	36	57	30	28	60	29	63	35	46	44	40
4. <i>Bâtiments publics</i>	75	12	53	38	33	55	50	30	67	20	27	65	30	62	31	52	51	32

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

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

3.6a - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
A good thing	60	+2	61	+1	61	+8	59	+7	50	+2	62	-2	68	+2	52	+5	74	-4
A bad thing	8	+4	14	-2	6	-3	6	-3	7	-1	8	+3	7	+2	13	-1	7	+3
Neither good nor bad	27	-3	23	+2	28	-1	29	-2	36	0	27	0	22	-1	32	-3	11	-1
Don't know	5	-2	2	-1	6	-3	6	-3	7	-1	3	-1	3	-4	4	-1	7	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		100		101		99	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	62	-7	83	+2	69	-2	46	+9	56	-6	41	+1	43	+5	31	-1	55	+2
Une mauvaise chose	7	+4	3	0	7	+1	13	-3	12	+5	19	+1	23	-4	19	-2	10	-1
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	27	+5	13	-1	20	+3	35	-6	25	+1	37	-1	32	0	35	+3	29	+1
Ne sait pas	6	0	1	-1	4	-2	6	0	6	-1	3	-1	2	-2	15	0	6	-2
TOTAL	102		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100	

3.6b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
A good thing	55	59	50	65	55	56	49
A bad thing	10	10	11	5	9	11	14
Neither good nor bad	29	26	31	24	29	28	31
Don't know	6	5	8	6	7	6	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Une bonne chose</i>	63	69	60	51	47	48	47
<i>Une mauvaise chose</i>	10	7	8	10	11	11	15
<i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	25	20	26	32	33	33	32
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3	4	5	7	10	8	7
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	101	100	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				DESIRED ROLE OF EU / RÔLE SOUHAITÉ DE L'UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	More important	Same role	Less important
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	7554	5111	1710
A good thing	44	52	68	69	73	47	20
A bad thing	14	11	8	5	5	9	40
Neither good nor bad	33	31	21	22	20	37	36
Don't know	9	7	2	5	3	7	4
TOTAL	100	101	99	101	101	100	100

3.7a - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Benefited	55	-3	69	+1	48	+4	46	+3	40	0	74	+2	66	+3	51	+2	82	-4
Not benefited	23	+7	18	+1	30	-2	31	-2	37	0	19	+5	15	0	28	+1	9	+2
Don't know	22	-4	13	-2	23	-2	23	-1	23	0	8	-5	19	-2	21	-3	10	+2
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Bénéficié	51	-11	72	+2	64	-3	48	+8	64	-5	42	+1	31	+2	30	-6	50	-1
Pas bénéficié	27	+12	17	-1	20	+6	33	-7	23	+7	41	-2	46	-1	40	+5	28	+2
Ne sait pas	22	-1	11	-2	17	-1	19	0	13	-2	16	-1	23	-1	30	0	22	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		99		100		100		100	

3.7b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Benefited	50	55	45	58	52	52	42
Not benefited	28	28	29	18	26	29	35
Don't know	22	17	26	24	22	19	23
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Bénéficié</i>	58	63	54	48	43	47	40
<i>Pas bénéficié</i>	28	21	26	30	28	25	37
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	15	16	20	22	30	28	22
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Benefited	40	47	64	63	76	24	10
Not benefited	35	31	22	17	11	43	82
Don't know	25	23	15	20	13	33	8
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	100	100

3.8a - EU MEMBERSHIP: ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
	Many more advantages	2	0	4	0	5	-1	4	-1	2	-1	6	0	9	+2	3	+1	15
More advantages	21	-1	28	-1	27	+4	26	+3	19	-4	29	0	39	-1	18	0	45	+0
As many advantages as disadvantages	50	-2	52	+4	42	+2	44	+3	50	+7	51	+4	37	-1	54	+4	26	+1
More disadvantages	9	+3	6	-3	13	-2	14	-2	16	-1	8	+1	7	+1	13	+1	4	+2
Many more disadvantages	2	0	2	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	3	+1	2	+1	4	-1	1	+0
Don't know	16	-1	8	-1	11	-3	11	-3	11	0	5	-4	7	-1	8	-5	10	-1
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		99		102		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Beaucoup plus d'avantages	2	-2	9	+1	4	-1	9	+5	6	+2	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	4	0
Plus d'avantages	20	-6	33	+2	32	+1	19	-1	27	-2	19	+2	24	+2	15	-1	23	-1
Autant d'avantages que de désavantages	46	+9	49	0	41	0	47	0	44	-2	59	0	50	+5	46	+7	46	+4
Plus de désavantages	13	+8	4	0	16	+5	14	-1	13	+6	10	-2	15	-2	15	+1	12	1
Beaucoup plus de désavantages	2	+1	1	0	1	0	3	-1	2	0	3	-1	2	-2	4	-2	3	0
Ne sait pas	17	-9	4	-4	6	-5	8	-2	8	-4	7	0	8	-1	19	-3	12	-4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		101		101		100	

3.8b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Many more advantages	4	5	3	5	5	3	4
More advantages	23	27	21	30	25	25	18
As many advantages as disadvantages	46	44	48	44	45	47	47
More disadvantages	12	12	13	6	11	13	16
Many more disadvantages	3	3	2	1	2	3	3
Don't know	12	10	13	14	12	9	13
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Beaucoup plus d'avantages</i>	5	6	4	4	3	4	3
<i>Plus d'avantages</i>	28	32	28	22	18	21	17
<i>Autant d'avantages que de désavantages</i>	48	46	45	47	47	42	47
<i>Plus de désavantages</i>	9	9	11	14	13	14	17
<i>Beaucoup plus de désavantages</i>	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	6	10	11	16	17	13
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	101	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Many more advantages	3	4	6	5	7	1	1
More advantages	17	22	32	31	38	6	5
As many advantages as disadvantages	46	47	44	44	43	61	28
More disadvantages	16	13	9	6	3	18	46
Many more disadvantages	3	3	2	1	0	2	14
Don't know	14	12	7	14	8	12	6
TOTAL	99	101	100	101	99	100	100

3.9a - IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very positive	8	+1	9	+3	7	-1	6	-2	4	-1	12	0	13	+2	8	-1	19	-4
Fairly positive	50	+3	36	+4	40	+4	39	+3	34	-1	43	-2	47	0	45	+5	50	+2
Neutral	30	-3	37	+1	37	0	38	+1	41	+3	33	+3	31	-1	28	-5	18	+2
Fairly negative	7	+1	14	-5	8	-2	9	-2	12	-1	7	+1	5	+1	12	+2	5	+1
Very negative	1	-1	3	-1	1	0	1	0	2	+1	3	+1	1	0	5	+1	2	+1
Don't know	4	-2	1	-1	7	-1	7	-1	7	0	3	-2	4	-2	3	-1	7	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		101		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très positive	12	-7	13	-2	7	+1	11	+4	8	0	3	0	4	0	5	-1	9	-1
Assez positive	56	+2	52	+7	40	0	26	+1	48	-9	32	+5	32	+9	24	-1	41	+2
Neutre	23	+4	26	-2	40	+1	41	-1	27	+6	41	0	33	-1	31	+2	32	+1
Assez négative	5	+2	6	-2	9	-1	13	-4	11	+5	16	-4	24	-4	20	+3	10	0
Très négative	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	4	0	1	0	4	0	6	-2	10	-2	3	-1
Ne sait pas	3	-2	2	-1	3	-1	5	0	6	-2	3	-2	1	-2	10	-2	5	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		99		100		100		100	

3.9b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very positive	9	11	6	9	8	9	8
Fairly positive	41	43	39	49	43	41	36
Neutral	32	28	34	31	31	32	32
Fairly negative	10	11	10	5	9	10	14
Very negative	3	3	3	1	3	4	4
Don't know	5	4	7	5	6	4	6
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Très positive	10	12	8	7	6	10	8
Assez positive	49	51	46	39	36	33	35
Neutre	27	26	31	33	35	36	32
Assez négative	7	8	9	11	10	9	16
Très négative	4	2	3	3	4	4	5
Ne sait pas	3	1	3	6	10	9	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very positive	6	7	14	10	15	1	1
Fairly positive	34	40	49	52	63	18	8
Neutral	35	33	25	29	19	58	22
Fairly negative	14	11	9	4	2	14	43
Very negative	4	4	3	1	0	2	22
Don't know	7	6	2	3	1	6	3
TOTAL	100	101	102	99	100	99	99

3.10a - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE ACTUELLE PERÇUE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

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

1st column : EB 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		West		D		East		GR		E		F		IRL	
	Standstill : 1	1	-1	1	+1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	3
2	7	-4	4	0	6	+1	6	+1	7	+2	6	0	6	+3	11	+5	3	+1
3	15	-1	13	-3	20	+2	21	+4	23	+7	18	+2	12	-1	22	+3	9	+2
4	30	+1	29	-1	30	-1	30	0	29	+5	32	+4	24	-1	28	+1	21	+5
5	19	-1	29	-3	23	+2	23	+2	20	-1	21	-2	21	-2	19	-2	22	-3
6	8	+2	15	+4	8	-3	8	-4	7	-8	10	+1	9	+1	5	-6	10	-2
Runs as fast as possible : 7	2	-2	6	+2	2	-2	3	-2	4	-4	5	-2	6	-2	3	-3	8	-2
Don't know	18	+6	4	+1	9	0	9	-1	10	0	6	-5	21	+1	6	0	24	-1
TOTAL	100		101		99		101		102		100		100		99		100	
Average score	4,10	+0,09	4,57	+0,15	4,14	-0,13	4,12	-0,20	4,03	-0,46	4,22	-0,10	4,37	-0,17	3,79	-0,38	4,57	-0,30
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Ne bouge pas : 1	4	+2	1	-1	1	0	1	0	3	+2	1	-1	3	0	4	+1	3	+1
2	9	0	6	+1	8	+2	4	0	22	+13	4	-2	7	-2	8	+1	8	+2
3	26	+1	17	-3	25	+5	13	+1	21	+2	15	-5	29	-4	22	+3	21	+2
4	30	+2	31	+1	30	0	24	-2	22	-8	25	-3	31	+1	22	-9	27	-1
5	16	-3	26	+2	22	+2	23	-1	10	-6	29	+6	17	+3	12	-3	19	-1
6	4	-1	10	+4	8	0	14	+4	3	-1	14	+4	4	0	3	-2	7	-1
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	2	+1	6	+2	3	-1	5	+1	3	0	6	+3	2	0	4	0	3	-1
Ne sait pas	10	-2	4	-5	4	-7	16	-2	17	-1	5	-3	7	0	25	+8	13	+1
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		101		99		100		100		101	
Moyenne	3,73	-0,10	4,34	+0,19	4,02	-0,13	4,49	+0,10	3,42	-0,48	4,52	+0,33	3,76	+0,11	3,70	-0,22	3,96	-0,18

3.10b - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S DESIRED SPEED (% by country)
Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE SOUHAITÉE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)
Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Standstill : 1	2	+1	6	0	2	-3	3	-2	3	-3	0	-1	1	-1	6	+2	2	+1
2	3	+2	8	-1	4	-1	5	-1	7	0	1	+1	2	0	5	+1	2	-1
3	6	-3	14	0	11	-1	11	-1	11	-3	2	+1	4	-1	7	0	7	+1
4	24	-2	26	+3	20	+1	20	+2	17	+1	8	+3	14	-1	17	+1	16	+1
5	22	-1	26	-2	25	+3	24	+3	21	+1	17	0	24	+1	23	+1	20	-2
6	13	-3	10	-3	18	0	18	+1	17	+1	26	+1	15	-0	18	-2	14	0
Runs as fast as possible : 7	9	-1	4	-1	10	0	10	0	12	+2	42	+2	16	+1	16	-1	14	+4
Don't know	20	+6	5	+2	10	+1	11	+1	12	0	5	-5	24	+1	9	-1	25	-4
TOTAL	99		99		100		102		100		101		100		101		100	
Average score	4,70	-0,11	4,11	-0,10	4,70	+0,14	4,68	+0,16	4,62	+0,22	5,99	-0,06	5,19	+0,12	4,78	-0,14	4,97	+0,03
1ère colonne : EB 58.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Ne bouge pas : 1	1	0	2	+1	4	+2	3	0	1	0	3	-1	8	+1	8	-5	4	-1
2	2	+1	5	0	3	-1	6	-1	1	+1	8	-2	7	-1	6	-1	4	0
3	4	0	12	+4	10	+1	11	-2	4	+2	19	0	13	-2	8	-1	8	0
4	8	-1	20	+3	20	0	18	+1	9	+2	24	+1	21	+2	17	+2	16	+1
5	20	+1	27	+2	31	+5	19	-1	15	-2	25	+4	23	-3	17	0	22	+1
6	28	+2	18	-1	19	+1	16	+2	22	-1	10	+2	11	+2	9	-3	18	0
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	26	0	11	-2	9	-1	9	+2	33	+3	3	0	10	0	9	+1	15	0
Ne sait pas	11	-2	5	-6	5	-7	17	-3	15	-4	8	-3	8	0	26	+7	14	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		99		100		100		101		100		101	
Moyenne	5,61	0	4,72	-0,20	4,72	-0,06	4,55	+0,11	5,75	-0,06	4,11	+0,15	4,23	-0,03	4,26	+0,22	4,89	+0,07

3.11a - PERCEIVED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 56.2	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
More important	33	-4	50	-9	33	-12	34	-10	36	-4	62	-10	41	-2	45	-3	54	-9
Less important	10	+2	4	-1	12	0	12	-1	13	-3	7	+1	4	0	5	-2	5	+2
Same role	44	-5	42	+8	44	+11	43	+10	41	+8	23	+9	39	-4	44	+6	29	+4
Don't know	13	+7	4	+1	10	+1	11	+1	11	0	9	+1	17	+6	6	-2	12	+2
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		101		101		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2èe colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Plus important	60	-5	40	-8	46	-11	38	-5	54	-1	35	-2	51	+2	47	-8	45	-6
Moins important	3	0	3	-2	6	+2	7	-1	6	+1	10	-2	7	0	5	0	7	0
Le même rôle	29	+6	53	+11	41	+11	43	+3	29	+2	51	+5	40	-1	37	+8	38	+5
Ne sait pas	8	-1	4	-2	7	-2	12	+3	12	-1	5	0	3	0	11	0	10	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		101		101		100		100	

3.11b - PERCEIVED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by demographics)
RÔLE ESCOMPTÉ DE L'UE DANS 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More important	45	49	41	51	48	48	39
Less important	7	6	7	7	6	7	7
Same role	38	36	40	33	38	37	42
Don't know	10	8	12	10	8	8	12
TOTAL	100	99	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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus important	57	55	49	43	39	39	38
Moins important	6	6	6	8	6	8	8
Le même rôle	31	35	38	40	42	39	43
Ne sait pas	7	5	7	10	13	15	12
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	100	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More important	37	44	53	55	57	33	31
Less important	7	7	7	5	5	7	18
Same role	41	40	35	31	33	49	40
Don't know	15	9	5	8	6	12	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	101	101	101

3.12a - DESIRED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
More important	39	+6	31	-4	37	-3	37	-2	40	+2	70	+1	48	+4	51	+6	41	+7
Less important	11	0	19	-4	11	-6	12	-5	14	-4	11	-1	4	-2	9	0	9	-2
Same role	37	-8	45	+7	40	+7	38	+5	32	+1	14	+1	31	-6	33	-3	35	-4
Don't know	13	+2	5	+1	13	+3	13	+2	15	+3	5	-2	18	+5	8	-1	16	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		100		101		101		101	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1

2èe colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Plus important	72	+2	46	-2	40	0	37	+1	69	+6	29	0	38	0	31	+5	47	+2
Moins important	3	-1	4	-3	12	+1	10	-1	4	0	18	-1	24	0	21	-6	11	-2
Le même rôle	17	+1	45	+6	41	+4	40	-1	17	-3	48	+1	33	0	35	0	32	0
Ne sait pas	8	-2	4	-2	8	-4	13	+1	11	-2	5	0	6	+1	13	0	11	0
TOTAL	100		99		101		100		101		100		101		100		101	

3.12b - DESIRED ROLE OF THE EU 5 YEARS FROM NOW (% by demographics)
RÔLE SOUHAITÉ DE L'UE DANS 5 ANS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
More important	47	51	43	54	49	48	41
Less important	11	11	10	8	10	12	12
Same role	32	28	35	28	31	31	35
Don't know	11	9	12	11	10	9	13
TOTAL	101	99	100	101	100	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Plus important	55	53	51	45	41	44	40
Moins important	9	10	10	12	9	10	13
Le même rôle	27	31	30	31	36	30	36
Ne sait pas	9	6	10	11	15	16	12
TOTAL	100	100	101	99	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
More important	42	44	53	58	62	32	20
Less important	10	12	11	7	4	13	41
Same role	33	33	30	25	27	41	28
Don't know	15	11	6	10	7	14	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.13 - 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 Europe **[Human rights]**
14. Fight against terrorism **[Terrorism]**
15. Fighting illegal immigration **[Illegal immigration]**

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]**
14. La lutte contre le terrorisme **[Terrorisme]**
15. Lutter contre l'immigration clandestine **[Immigration clandestine]**

3.13 - 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 58.1 + : Priority - : Not a priority	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West		East		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-										
1. Enlargement	26	66	72	21	26	64	25	65	20	68	63	30	31	53	20	74	58	30
2. Citizens	65	28	78	16	70	21	70	21	69	19	85	12	64	27	77	20	73	17
3. The euro	69	25	57	38	62	29	61	30	56	33	87	11	68	25	79	18	78	15
4. Poverty	87	10	88	10	85	10	87	9	91	4	94	5	95	3	95	4	91	4
5. Environment	85	12	94	5	84	11	84	12	81	14	91	8	91	7	92	7	88	6
6. Food	86	11	87	12	84	12	84	12	81	14	91	8	86	11	92	8	87	6
7. Consumers	81	15	83	15	79	16	79	16	78	15	91	7	84	13	88	10	84	9
8. Fighting unemployment	90	7	81	16	90	7	90	6	93	4	95	4	95	3	95	5	91	5
9. EU reform	45	45	74	15	46	34	46	34	45	32	70	20	54	35	51	38	65	18
10. Drugs + crime	91	7	90	8	83	13	84	12	87	8	90	8	89	9	93	5	92	4
11. Foreign policy	53	39	61	27	43	43	43	43	43	41	78	12	61	29	65	30	63	24
12. Peace + security	90	8	93	6	89	7	89	7	89	6	94	5	92	6	95	4	90	5
13. Human rights	78	18	90	7	72	19	72	18	73	18	90	7	82	13	89	9	80	10
14. Terrorism	91	7	92	6	89	8	88	9	85	9	91	8	93	5	96	3	92	4
15. Illegal immigration	82	13	87	10	76	17	77	17	81	14	90	9	85	12	86	12	89	6

+ : Priorité - : Pas priorité	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	35	54	33	63	39	51	40	45	34	48	25	69	55	37	28	58	31	58
2. Citoyens	75	20	86	11	84	11	64	25	77	14	76	20	81	14	61	27	71	21
3. L'euro	73	20	86	12	66	27	69	20	76	16	72	23	47	45	28	61	63	30
4. Pauvreté	91	5	96	4	88	9	85	9	95	2	85	12	94	5	85	8	90	7
5. Environnement	87	10	96	4	83	15	86	8	90	6	83	14	95	4	86	7	88	9
6. Produits alimentaires	87	10	94	5	86	11	81	13	91	4	86	12	89	9	82	11	86	10
7. Consommateurs	83	14	93	6	83	13	75	17	88	7	75	22	77	20	78	14	82	14
8. Lutter contre le chômage	91	5	94	4	87	11	87	7	95	2	83	14	91	7	84	10	91	6
9. Réforme de l'UE	53	34	52	33	60	23	61	22	71	16	45	44	68	21	47	33	52	32
10. Drogue + crime	90	7	94	5	89	8	84	8	94	3	87	11	95	4	90	5	89	8
11. Politique étrangère	61	32	72	23	61	29	61	25	76	14	40	51	40	49	44	38	55	34
12. Paix + sécurité	92	5	96	3	91	6	85	8	94	2	92	5	94	5	89	6	91	6
13. Droits de l'Homme	87	9	93	5	85	9	77	12	87	7	85	11	88	8	72	15	81	13
14. Terrorisme	93	5	96	3	86	10	86	7	95	2	85	12	93	6	91	3	91	6
15. Immigration clandestine	87	10	87	9	82	13	81	11	89	6	72	24	80	15	89	5	84	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).

3.14 - EFFECTIVENESS OF EU POLICIES - Question text

EFFICACITÉ DES POLITIQUES DE L'UE - Texte de la question

Question EN : For each of the following areas, do you think action taken by the European Union is, or would be very effective, fairly effective, not very effective or not at all effective? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) - Results on next page

Question FR : Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'action de l'Union européenne est ou serait très efficace, assez efficace, pas très efficace ou pas du tout efficace ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ÉCHELLE) - 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 Europe **[Human rights]**
14. Fighting terrorism **[Terrorism]**
15. Fighting illegal immigration **[Illegal immigration]**

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]**
14. Lutter contre le terrorisme **[Terrorisme]**
15. Lutter contre l'immigration clandestine **[Immigration clandestine]**

3.14 - EFFECTIVENESS OF EU POLICIES - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

EFFICACITÉ DES POLITIQUES DE L'UE - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 58.1 + : Effective - : Not effective	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West			East			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-	+	-								
1. Enlargement	49	29	54	27	48	36	47	36	43	37	62	22	44	27	45	42	70	14
2. Citizens	46	39	26	64	45	42	44	42	44	43	52	42	50	33	47	46	59	25
3. The euro	81	11	69	23	67	26	66	26	64	28	69	27	72	18	74	21	83	9
4. Poverty	41	49	23	62	45	46	44	47	39	52	36	59	44	44	35	60	54	33
5. Environment	49	40	25	67	51	41	51	40	51	40	47	47	47	41	42	53	58	30
6. Food	58	32	33	58	55	37	54	37	52	37	48	48	62	26	55	40	68	19
7. Consumers	59	31	33	51	51	41	51	40	52	37	47	48	60	27	55	40	65	20
8. Fighting unemployment	35	55	22	64	39	55	38	56	34	59	32	65	41	48	30	66	50	38
9. EU reform	44	32	17	61	34	40	34	39	33	35	42	30	43	28	42	39	55	17
10. Drugs + crime	40	51	40	46	49	41	48	41	47	42	38	56	45	42	42	52	53	36
11. Foreign policy	57	26	52	26	51	32	51	31	50	28	52	31	55	25	52	37	62	15
12. Peace + security	68	23	69	24	78	15	77	16	74	18	66	30	64	25	62	32	70	17
13. Human rights	64	22	50	32	62	25	60	26	53	27	60	32	58	26	56	37	66	14
14. Terrorism	42	48	55	33	60	32	60	32	60	32	49	47	46	43	45	49	57	31
15. Illegal immigration	37	53	36	54	46	44	45	45	43	46	36	59	43	46	38	57	48	42
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Efficace - : Pas efficace	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Élargissement	54	27	53	37	50	36	60	25	48	24	55	38	56	32	48	23	49	31
2. Citoyens	58	34	56	40	54	39	56	32	54	31	53	41	36	56	42	35	48	39
3. L'euro	72	22	87	10	72	23	78	14	71	17	81	15	60	33	43	38	67	24
4. Pauvreté	49	45	47	48	48	44	54	37	55	34	42	52	33	59	43	39	43	47
5. Environnement	54	40	56	40	51	41	56	36	61	26	63	31	40	55	50	34	49	42
6. Produits alimentaires	59	33	61	34	70	21	57	34	63	25	68	27	47	46	57	28	57	34
7. Consommateurs	58	34	60	34	65	25	57	32	62	25	63	29	43	46	56	27	55	35
8. Lutter contre le chômage	43	50	44	51	44	47	49	42	50	40	41	53	34	58	42	41	39	52
9. Réforme de l'UE	48	29	46	37	36	38	50	31	51	24	32	51	28	55	33	34	40	35
10. Drogue + crime	53	40	48	46	46	46	57	32	56	34	53	42	43	49	45	40	47	43
11. Politique étrangère	62	25	62	29	53	31	59	26	61	22	44	41	45	37	40	34	52	30
12. Paix + sécurité	73	21	77	19	74	20	72	17	72	18	74	20	70	25	58	27	69	23
13. Droits de l'Homme	67	24	72	23	66	24	62	25	68	19	61	29	51	37	49	26	59	27
14. Terrorisme	60	34	60	36	53	38	61	27	61	29	62	32	54	36	52	33	54	37
15. Immigration clandestine	47	47	51	41	44	49	52	36	53	35	52	41	40	49	36	49	42	48

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).

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

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

Français

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

3.15 - 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 58.1 + : For - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West				East		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-	+	-								
1. Single currency	81	15	55	40	65	28	62	30	54	37	71	26	77	17	71	26	80	13
2. Common foreign policy	70	16	57	33	75	15	74	15	69	16	79	16	73	11	67	27	61	18
3. Common defence and security policy	79	11	59	32	80	11	79	11	76	12	79	16	79	9	77	19	52	29
4. Enlargement	53	33	71	19	46	34	46	34	45	34	76	17	63	14	41	49	67	15
5. EU responsibility	64	16	62	24	64	13	65	13	68	12	77	16	73	11	58	32	70	11
6. EC support of EP	68	10	78	9	69	7	70	7	73	8	82	7	69	5	73	14	68	5
7. EU taught at school	85	9	88	6	85	7	85	7	83	7	88	8	81	7	86	10	88	4
+ : Pour - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Monnaie unique	76	19	89	10	67	29	75	16	70	22	66	30	51	41	28	61	63	30
2. Politique étrangère commune	80	10	78	12	69	18	70	17	64	13	53	35	53	38	38	41	67	21
3. Politique de sécurité et de défense commune	85	8	88	6	75	16	65	23	74	9	48	42	50	43	49	33	73	17
4. Élargissement	64	19	56	34	58	28	51	31	60	20	58	31	65	23	42	32	52	30
5. Responsabilité de l'UE	75	10	69	21	68	15	64	15	60	16	66	21	60	28	50	29	64	19
6. Soutien du PE à la CE	75	7	82	8	67	11	72	8	56	12	85	7	78	9	55	17	69	10
7. Enseignement de l'UE à l'école	88	7	93	4	89	9	86	6	85	3	90	5	91	5	75	15	84	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).

4.1a - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

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

Question FR :

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

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

1st column : EB 58.1 - 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

1ère colonne : EB 58.1 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West			East												
For	81	-1	55	+3	65	-5	62	-5	54	-5	71	-9	77	-3	71	+4	80	+2	76	-11
Against	15	+5	40	-3	28	+6	30	+6	37	+6	26	+10	17	+5	26	-2	13	0	19	+10
Don't know	4	-4	5	0	8	0	8	-1	9	-1	3	-1	7	0	3	-2	7	-2	5	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
<i>Pour</i>	89	-2	67	-8	75	+3	70	-3	66	+2	51	+2	28	-3	63	-4	71	-4	33	-2
<i>Contre</i>	10	+4	29	+7	16	-3	22	+3	30	-1	41	-1	61	+9	30	+5	24	+5	57	+7
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	-1	5	+1	9	-1	8	-1	4	-1	8	0	11	-6	7	-1	6	0	10	-5
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		100	

4.1b - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

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

Question FR :

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

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
For	63	67	60	69	65	66	58
Against	30	27	33	25	28	29	35
Don't know	7	5	7	6	7	5	8
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Pour</i>	75	75	71	61	54	57	55
<i>Contre</i>	20	21	25	32	37	34	37
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	5	5	4	7	9	9	8
TOTAL	100	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
For	54	62	75	73	83	47	21
Against	39	31	20	22	13	42	75
Don't know	8	7	5	5	3	10	4
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	99	100

4.2a - THE EURO: GOOD OR BAD? (% by country) - Part I

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par pays) - 1ère partie

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1
2nd column : % change
from EB 57.1

	B		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
			West			East										
A very good thing	20	-3	9	-6	8	-5	5	-2	11	-6	10	-4	12	+1	24	-9
A fairly good thing	39	-4	26	-5	25	-5	22	-4	34	-4	42	0	34	+4	36	+3
A neither good nor bad thing	25	+2	27	-1	27	-2	29	-5	26	-2	31	-1	25	-7	14	0
A fairly bad thing	10	+4	20	+4	22	+5	28	+7	16	+6	10	+3	13	-1	12	+3
A very bad thing	5	+2	16	+7	16	+7	15	+4	13	+7	6	+3	13	+1	12	+2
Don't know	2	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	3	+1	2	0
TOTAL	101		99		99		100		101		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1
2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		EU12	
<i>Une très bonne chose</i>	16	-10	44	-8	16	-11	18	-2	10	-1	16	+5	12	-5
<i>Plutôt une bonne chose</i>	36	-8	35	+3	32	-2	31	+1	39	-3	31	-1	33	-3
<i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	24	+4	11	0	18	0	30	-1	25	-3	25	-3	26	-1
<i>Plutôt une mauvaise chose</i>	10	+5	6	+2	16	+5	13	+1	18	+6	15	+1	15	+4
<i>Une très mauvaise chose</i>	13	+9	3	+1	18	+7	6	+3	5	0	14	0	13	+6
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	-1	0	-1	1	0	3	-2	3	+1	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	100		99		101		101		100		102		101	

4.2b - THE EURO: GOD OR BAD? (% by demographics) - Part I

L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par démographiques) - 1ère partie

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12802	6307	6770	2074	3725	3029	4248
A very good thing	12	16	9	13	13	13	10
A fairly good thing	33	36	30	40	35	36	27
A neither good nor bad thing	26	24	28	25	25	25	28
A fairly bad thing	15	12	17	11	13	14	18
A very bad thing	13	10	14	9	12	11	15
Don't know	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
TOTAL	101	99	100	100	99	101	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1179	1269	1375	2812	1496	630	2954
<i>Une très bonne chose</i>	15	20	14	10	8	7	11
<i>Plutôt une bonne chose</i>	41	40	38	34	25	25	26
<i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	23	24	26	27	30	27	27
<i>Plutôt une mauvaise chose</i>	11	10	11	16	17	18	19
<i>Une très mauvaise chose</i>	9	6	10	13	18	20	16
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	101	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 =	3703	5285	2688	1400	7761	3590	1082
A very good thing	8	10	20	17	19	3	1
A fairly good thing	25	34	39	41	44	18	12
A neither good nor bad thing	29	27	23	22	22	38	15
A fairly bad thing	20	15	10	10	8	23	29
A very bad thing	17	13	8	8	5	16	43
Don't know	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	99	100	101

4.3a - THE EURO: GOOD OR BAD (% by country) - Part II
Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS (% par pays) - 2ème partie
Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

If the euro replaced our (NATIONAL CURRENCY), do you think it would be ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Si l'euro remplaçait notre (MONNAIE NATIONALE), estimez-vous que ce serait ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 58.1 - 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

1ère colonne : EB 58.1 - 2èe colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	DK		S		UK		PRE-INS	
A very good thing <i>Une très bonne chose</i>	29	+5	19	+3	10	0	12	0
A fairly good thing <i>Plutôt une bonne chose</i>	23	0	28	+2	15	-2	17	-1
Neither a good nor a bad thing <i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	18	-2	20	-2	16	+1	17	0
A fairly bad thing <i>Plutôt une mauvaise chose</i>	15	-2	18	-1	17	0	17	0
A very bad thing <i>Une très mauvaise chose</i>	13	-3	12	-3	37	+3	33	+3
Don't know <i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	+1	3	+1	5	-2	4	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100	

4.3b - THE EURO: GOD OR BAD? (% by demographics) - Part II

L'EURO : BON OU MAUVAIS ? (% par démographiques) - 2ème partie

Question EN :

If the euro replaced our (NATIONAL CURRENCY), do you think it would be ...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Si l'euro remplaçait notre (MONNAIE NATIONALE), estimez-vous que ce serait ... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	PRE-INS	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	3336	1487	1576	476	879	731	977
A very good thing	12	15	10	9	12	14	12
A fairly good thing	17	18	17	20	18	17	15
A neither good nor bad thing	17	17	16	20	18	16	14
A fairly bad thing	17	16	19	17	20	17	16
A very bad thing	33	31	34	29	27	31	40
Don't know	4	4	5	6	5	5	3
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	178	251	278	683	462	152	787
<i>Une très bonne chose</i>	15	21	13	11	9	12	12
<i>Plutôt une bonne chose</i>	25	25	18	15	12	14	16
<i>Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise</i>	18	13	20	20	17	18	11
<i>Plutôt une mauvaise chose</i>	15	18	21	19	16	14	16
<i>Une très mauvaise chose</i>	24	21	25	31	40	33	41
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	3	3	3	3	7	9	4
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	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 =	746	1477	558	282	1058	1027	593
A very good thing	9	11	20	10	27	5	3
A fairly good thing	12	16	26	22	29	15	6
A neither good nor bad thing	13	17	17	21	16	21	8
A fairly bad thing	18	17	18	20	14	23	17
A very bad thing	46	34	17	22	11	34	65
Don't know	2	6	3	5	4	3	2
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	101	101	101

4.4a - HOW COMFORTABLE DO PEOPLE FEEL USING THE EURO? (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

COMMENT LES GENS SE SENTENT-ILS LORSQU'ILS UTILISENT L'EURO ? (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very comfortable	22	0	26	+10	8	-4	7	+1	4	-2	37	0	14	-1	15	-1	47	+5
Fairly comfortable	52	-7	23	+8	39	-7	38	-1	32	-7	39	0	50	-5	48	-4	38	-3
Not very comfortable	18	+4	8	+4	34	+6	35	-2	41	+4	16	0	25	+2	25	+3	9	-1
Not at all comfortable	7	+3	5	+2	17	+7	17	+4	19	+6	8	+1	11	+4	12	+3	6	-2
Have not used it yet (SPONTANEOUS) (ONLY IN DK, S AND UK)			0	-58														
Don't know	2	0	38	+34	3	-1	3	-1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	+1
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		101	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1

2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très à l'aise	19	-16	51	+2	13	-6	18	-1	29	+7	27	+6	21	+6	20	+6	16	-3
Plutôt à l'aise	45	-4	40	0	47	-2	44	-2	52	+1	53	-3	29	+5	26	+2	41	-3
Plutôt pas à l'aise	23	+13	7	-1	26	+7	25	+1	14	-6	15	-3	14	-1	18	+6	24	+5
Pas du tout à l'aise	13	+8	3	0	14	+3	8	+2	5	-2	4	+1	9	-1	29	+7	15	+5
Ne l'a pas encore utilisé (SPONTANÉ) (SEULEMENT AU DK, S ET UK)													25	-7	0	-5	1	-1
Ne sait pas	1	-1	0	0	1	-1	4	-2	1	0	1	-1	3	-1	8	-16	3	-3
TOTAL	101		101		101		99		101		100		101		101		100	

4.4b - HOW COMFORTABLE DO PEOPLE FEEL USING THE EURO? (% by demographics)
COMMENT LES GENS SE SENTENT-ILS LORSQU'IL UTILISE L'EURO ?
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very comfortable	16	20	13	21	18	17	13
Fairly comfortable	41	44	39	47	42	45	35
Not very comfortable	24	21	28	20	24	22	29
Not at all comfortable	15	12	17	9	14	14	20
Have not used it yet (SPONTANEOUS) (ONLY IN DK, S AND UK)	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Don't know	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	101	101	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Très à l'aise	24	23	19	14	11	13	12
Plutôt à l'aise	47	48	45	44	36	37	34
Plutôt pas à l'aise	18	20	23	25	28	23	29
Pas du tout à l'aise	10	6	10	14	22	21	22
Ne l'a pas encore utilisé (SPONTANÉ) (SEULEMENT AU DK, S ET UK)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Ne sait pas	2	3	2	2	3	5	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very comfortable	10	15	24	24	23	9	8
Fairly comfortable	34	43	45	46	50	35	22
Not very comfortable	29	24	20	20	19	34	27
Not at all comfortable	24	15	7	7	6	19	39
Have not used it yet (SPONTANEOUS) (ONLY IN DK, S AND UK)	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Don't know	2	3	3	2	2	3	4
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	101	102

4.5a - PRICES IN EUROS: ROUNDED UP OR DOWN? (% by country)

LES PRIX EN EURO: ARRONDIS VERS LE BAS OU VERS LE HAUT ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you personally have the feeling that, in the conversion to the euro, the prices have been generally rounded down, rounded up or not at all rounded? (IF GENERALLY ROUNDED DOWN)

Was it in all areas or only in certain areas? (IF GENERALLY ROUNDED UP)

Was it in all areas or only in certain areas? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Avez-vous le sentiment que lors de leur conversion en euros, les prix ont été généralement arrondis vers les bas, arrondis vers le haut ou n'ont pas été arrondis ? (SI GÉNÉRALEMENT ARRONDIS VERS LE BAS) Dans tous les secteurs ou seulement dans certains secteurs ?

(SI GÉNÉRALEMENT ARRONDIS VERS LE HAUT) Dans tous les secteurs ou seulement dans certains secteurs ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 58.1	B	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
		West		East				
The prices haven't been generally rounded	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	9
The prices have been generally rounded down in all areas	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3
The prices have been generally rounded up in all areas	69	71	72	76	88	89	73	76
The prices have been generally rounded down in certain areas	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
The prices have been generally rounded up in certain areas	18	21	20	16	8	7	19	9
Don't know	3	2	2	2	0	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	101	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	EU12	
<i>Les prix n'ont généralement pas été arrondis</i>	1	5	1	4	5	10	2	
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le bas dans tous les secteurs</i>	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le haut dans tous les secteurs</i>	81	66	91	61	74	55	77	
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le bas dans certains secteurs</i>	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le haut dans certains secteurs</i>	13	26	5	27	13	29	15	
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	0	1	1	5	4	3	1	
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	101	99	

4.5b - PRICES IN EUROS: ROUNDED UP OR DOWN? (% by demographics)
LES PRIX EN EURO: ARRONDIS VERS LE BAS OU VERS LE HAUT ?
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Do you personally have the feeling that, in the conversion to the euro, the prices have been generally rounded down, rounded up or not at all rounded? (IF GENERALLY ROUNDED DOWN) Was it in all areas or only in certain areas? (IF GENERALLY ROUNDED UP) Was it in all areas or only in certain areas? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Avez-vous le sentiment que lors de leur conversion en euros, les prix ont été généralement arrondis vers les bas, arrondis vers le haut ou n'ont pas été arrondis ? (SI GÉNÉRALEMENT ARRONDIS VERS LE BAS) Dans tous les secteurs ou seulement dans certains secteurs ? (SI GÉNÉRALEMENT ARRONDIS VERS LE HAUT) Dans tous les secteurs ou seulement dans certains secteurs ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12802	6307	6770	2074	3725	3029	4248
The prices haven't been generally rounded	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
The prices have been generally rounded down in all areas	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
The prices have been generally rounded up in all areas	77	75	79	72	77	77	80
The prices have been generally rounded down in certain areas	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
The prices have been generally rounded up in certain areas	15	17	14	19	15	17	13
Don't know	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
TOTAL	99	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 =	1179	1269	1375	2812	1496	630	2954
<i>Les prix n'ont généralement pas été arrondis</i>	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le bas dans tous les secteurs</i>	1	3	3	2	2	1	2
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le haut dans tous les secteurs</i>	74	70	80	77	83	81	80
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le bas dans certains secteurs</i>	2	3	1	2	2	3	2
<i>Les prix ont généralement été arrondis vers le haut dans certains secteurs</i>	21	21	13	15	11	13	13
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	1	0	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	101	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP / APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3703	5285	2688	1400	7761	3590	1082
The prices haven't been generally rounded	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
The prices have been generally rounded down in all areas	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
The prices have been generally rounded up in all areas	82	77	75	72	76	80	84
The prices have been generally rounded down in certain areas	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
The prices have been generally rounded up in certain areas	12	16	17	20	17	14	10
Don't know	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	101	102

4.6a - ATTACHED TO THE EURO (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

ATTACHÉ(E) À L'EURO (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

Do you personally feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the single European currency, that is the euro? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas attaché(e) du tout à la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 57.1

	B		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
			West			East										
Very attached	7	0	4	-2	4	-2	2	-1	8	-1	13	-1	7	0	13	+3
Fairly attached	40	+6	22	0	21	0	19	+2	39	-5	43	+8	36	+4	42	+7
Not very attached	38	+2	41	+2	42	+2	43	-1	32	+1	29	+5	31	+2	24	-4
Not at all attached	13	-4	30	+3	30	+3	32	+2	21	+5	14	-9	24	-6	18	-4
Don't know	2	-4	3	-3	3	-3	3	-3	0	0	2	-3	3	0	3	-4
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		101		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1																
2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		EU12			
Très attaché(e)	7	-2	30	+2	5	0	13	+2	14	+3	5	+2	7		-1	
Assez attaché(e)	40	-3	47	-1	27	+2	40	+3	58	0	31	+6	34		+2	
Pas très attaché(e)	34	+7	14	0	34	-3	32	+1	20	0	39	-2	34		+3	
Pas du tout attaché(e)	19	+3	8	+1	33	0	10	-3	8	-1	23	-4	22		-1	
Ne sait pas	1	-5	1	-2	1	-1	5	-3	1	-1	2	-2	2		-3	
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		101		100		99			

4.6b - ATTACHED TO THE EURO (% demographics)
ATTACHÉ(E) À L'EURO (% par demographics)

Question EN :

Do you personally feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the single European currency, that is the euro? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas attaché(e) du tout à la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12802	6307	6770	2074	3725	3029	4248
Very attached	7	9	5	8	8	8	6
Fairly attached	34	38	30	40	35	36	29
Not very attached	34	32	37	33	35	34	35
Not at all attached	22	19	25	17	21	21	27
Don't know	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
TOTAL	99	100	99	101	101	101	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1179	1269	1375	2812	1496	630	2954
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	10	10	8	6	5	6	6
<i>Assez attaché(e)</i>	39	42	38	34	29	27	28
<i>Pas très attaché(e)</i>	32	31	34	35	36	36	36
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	18	14	19	22	28	27	29
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	2	2	2	3	5	2
TOTAL	101	99	101	99	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 =	3703	5285	2688	1400	7761	3590	1082
Very attached	5	6	11	8	10	3	3
Fairly attached	30	33	38	41	44	23	14
Not very attached	35	36	31	33	32	41	27
Not at all attached	28	23	17	15	12	32	56
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	100	101	101

4.7a - ATTACHED TO OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY (% by country)
Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
ATTACHÉ(E) À L'ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE (% par pays)
Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

Do you personally still feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the (PAST NATIONAL CURRENCY)? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous encore très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas du tout attaché(e) à / au (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
			West			East										
Very attached	17	0	23	+5	23	+4	22	-1	37	-5	13	-5	28	-5	14	+1
Fairly attached	35	+2	34	+5	34	+5	37	+6	30	0	36	+5	37	+2	27	0
Not very attached	29	-1	29	-3	28	-4	24	-6	22	+4	28	+11	20	+4	27	-1
Not at all attached	17	+1	12	-6	12	-5	14	+2	11	+1	23	-9	15	0	27	+1
Don't know	2	-2	2	-2	3	-1	3	-1	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	5	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		EU12			
Très attaché(e)	32	-1	26	+6	34	+1	22	+1	16	-2	26	-4	25	-1		
Assez attaché(e)	39	+1	26	+1	31	-2	36	0	36	+3	36	-3	36	+3		
Pas très attaché(e)	17	+3	20	+2	21	+4	24	-2	29	0	24	+3	24	+2		
Pas du tout attaché(e)	11	-1	28	-5	13	-3	13	+2	19	0	12	+4	14	-3		
Ne sait pas	1	-2	1	-2	1	0	6	-1	0	-2	2	0	2	-1		
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		100		101			

4.7b - ATTACHED TO OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY (% demographics)
ATTACHÉ(E) A L'ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE (% par demographics)
Question EN :

Do you personally still feel very attached, fairly attached, not very attached or not at all attached to the (PAST NATIONAL CURRENCY)? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Personnellement, vous sentez-vous encore très attaché(e), assez attaché(e), pas très attaché(e) ou pas du tout attaché(e) à / au (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 12	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	12802	6307	6770	2074	3725	3029	4248
Very attached	25	21	29	20	23	24	30
Fairly attached	36	34	38	36	35	35	36
Not very attached	24	26	22	26	25	26	20
Not at all attached	14	18	11	16	15	15	13
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	101	101	102	100	100	102	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1179	1269	1375	2812	1496	630	2954
<i>Très attaché(e)</i>	22	17	21	23	31	28	32
<i>Assez attaché(e)</i>	32	30	35	38	37	38	37
<i>Pas très attaché(e)</i>	27	31	26	25	19	20	18
<i>Pas du tout attaché(e)</i>	18	20	16	12	12	12	12
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	3	2	1	2	3	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	101	101	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	3703	5285	2688	1400	7761	3590	1082
Very attached	32	25	19	19	17	32	50
Fairly attached	38	37	31	35	34	42	30
Not very attached	19	23	29	27	29	18	11
Not at all attached	10	13	20	18	19	7	8
Don't know	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	100

5.1a - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE COMMUNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries.

Question FR :

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

Une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des autres pays.

1st column : EB 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	70	+2	57	-5	75	-1	74	-1	69	-4	79	+9	73	+5	67	+7	61	+3
Against	16	-1	33	+3	15	+1	15	+1	16	+2	16	0	11	-3	27	-1	18	-2
Don't know	15	0	10	+2	10	-1	11	0	15	+2	5	-9	16	-2	7	-4	22	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	80	+4	78	0	69	-2	70	+1	64	+6	53	-1	53	+2	38	0	67	+3
Contre	10	+1	12	+1	18	+2	17	-2	13	-3	35	+3	38	+1	41	+4	21	+1
Ne sait pas	10	-5	11	0	13	0	13	0	23	-3	12	-2	9	-3	21	-4	13	-3
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	

5.1b - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE COMMUNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries.

Question FR :

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

Une politique étrangère commune vis-à-vis des autres pays.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
For	67	70	63	68	67	68	64
Against	21	21	21	19	21	22	21
Don't know	13	9	16	13	12	10	15
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Pour</i>	76	74	72	66	56	57	63
<i>Contre</i>	17	21	19	21	24	23	22
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	6	9	13	20	20	14
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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
For	60	65	75	71	80	59	32
Against	21	22	19	19	12	25	55
Don't know	18	13	6	11	8	15	13
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100	99	100

5.2a - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE COMMUNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

One common defence and security policy among the member states of the European Union.

Question FR :

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

Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	79	+4	59	-6	80	+2	79	0	76	-3	79	+7	79	+3	77	+6	52	+2
Against	11	-1	32	+2	11	-1	11	0	12	+1	16	+2	9	0	19	-1	29	0
Don't know	10	-2	9	+3	9	-1	10	0	12	+2	4	-10	13	-2	4	-4	19	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 58.1</i>																		
<i>2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1</i>																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
<i>Pour</i>	85	+3	88	+1	75	-4	65	+4	74	+7	48	-6	50	-3	49	0	73	+2
<i>Contre</i>	8	+1	6	+1	16	+3	23	-1	9	-4	42	+5	43	+5	33	+4	17	+1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	-4	6	-2	9	+1	12	-3	17	-3	10	+1	7	-2	18	-4	10	-3
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

5.2b - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY (% by demographics)
SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE COMMUNE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 One common defence and security policy among the member states of the European Union.

Question FR :

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

Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
For	73	75	71	75	73	75	70
Against	17	17	17	15	17	18	18
Don't know	10	8	12	10	9	8	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	101	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Pour</i>	79	81	75	72	67	69	69
<i>Contre</i>	14	15	16	18	19	17	19
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	4	8	11	14	14	12
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
For	69	72	80	77	85	67	44
Against	17	18	16	16	10	20	46
Don't know	14	10	5	8	6	13	11
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	101	100	101

5.3a - DECISION-TAKING ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE ISSUES (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
National governments	15	-2	24	-3	17	-4	18	-5	23	-9	25	+2	21	-3	21	0	36	-9
NATO	30	+7	39	0	30	0	27	0	17	+2	4	+1	14	+1	16	+3	15	+5
The European Union	43	-5	27	-1	41	+6	41	+6	42	+5	63	-2	48	+9	49	0	31	+6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	+1	2	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Don't know	12	-1	9	+4	12	-1	13	0	17	+2	7	-2	17	-5	14	-2	18	-1
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		100		100		101		101		101	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 58.1</i>																		
<i>2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2</i>	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
<i>Les gouvernements nationaux</i>	12	-3	10	-3	18	0	26	-15	26	-2	51	-1	36	-1	26	-4	21	-3
<i>L'OTAN</i>	16	0	26	+5	27	-1	10	+1	10	-2	5	+2	9	+1	33	+4	21	+1
<i>L'Union européenne</i>	64	+4	57	+1	46	+3	47	+16	46	+7	35	0	45	+1	20	-3	44	+2
<i>Autre (SPONTANÉ)</i>	1	0	2	+1	1	0	2	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	8	0	6	-4	8	-3	15	-4	17	-3	9	0	9	-2	20	+3	13	-1
TOTAL	101		101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	

5.3b - DECISION-TAKING ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE ISSUES (% by demographics)
PRISE DE DÉCISION CONCERNANT LES THEMES DE DÉFENSE EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
National governments	21	21	21	18	20	21	22
NATO	21	23	19	21	21	22	20
The European Union	44	46	42	45	44	46	43
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	13	10	17	16	13	10	14
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	99	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Les gouvernements nationaux</i>	19	19	19	23	23	23	21
<i>L'OTAN</i>	19	25	21	23	18	19	21
<i>L'Union européenne</i>	54	49	48	40	39	38	43
<i>Autre (SPONTANÉ)</i>	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	7	7	12	13	20	19	14
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	101	101	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
National governments	23	21	19	16	16	24	37
NATO	20	23	20	19	21	21	24
The European Union	40	41	54	50	55	37	22
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Don't know	17	14	6	15	8	17	16
TOTAL	101	100	101	101	101	100	101

6.1a - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries.

Question FR :

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

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays.

1st column : EB 58.1
2nd column : % change
from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	53	+2	71	+3	46	+4	46	+3	45	-3	76	+9	63	-1	41	+1	67	+11
Against	33	+1	19	-4	34	-3	34	-2	34	+4	17	+2	14	0	49	+2	15	-1
Don't know	14	-3	10	0	20	-2	20	-2	22	0	7	-10	23	+1	10	-3	18	-11
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1
2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	64	+3	56	+1	58	+2	51	+6	60	+3	58	+2	65	+4	42	+4	52	+2
Contre	19	0	34	0	28	-2	31	-5	20	+2	31	-1	23	-4	32	-3	30	0
Ne sait pas	17	-3	10	-1	14	0	18	-2	21	-4	11	-1	12	+1	26	-2	18	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

6.1b - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by demographics)
ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it. The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries,

Question FR :

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

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
For	52	56	49	60	54	54	46
Against	30	29	30	23	27	30	34
Don't know	18	15	21	18	19	16	20
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Pour</i>	58	63	55	50	46	50	45
<i>Contre</i>	28	24	28	31	29	27	37
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	14	13	17	19	25	23	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
For	45	49	63	65	69	37	24
Against	33	32	25	21	17	42	62
Don't know	22	19	13	14	14	22	15
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	101	101

6.2a - ENLARGEMENT: EU PRIORITY OR NOT? (% by country)
Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
ÉLARGISSEMENT : PRIORITE DE L'UE OU PAS ? (% par pays)
Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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?

Welcoming new member countries.

Question FR :

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

Accueillir de nouveaux pays membres.

1st column : EB 58.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL			
					West			East										
Priority	26	+2	72	+7	26	+2	25	+2	20	-1	63	+4	31	-1	20	+3	58	+16
Not a priority	66	+1	21	-6	64	-2	65	-1	68	+2	30	+1	53	+4	74	-1	30	-6
Don't know	8	-3	7	-2	10	-1	11	0	12	-1	7	-6	17	-2	6	-2	13	-9
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100		101	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1
 2e colonne : % évolution
 par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Priorité	35	+8	33	-1	39	+5	40	+10	34	+3	25	+4	55	+7	28	+2	31	+4
Pas priorité	54	-7	63	+3	51	-4	45	-14	48	-3	69	-3	37	-7	58	+3	58	-2
Ne sait pas	11	-1	4	-2	10	-1	15	+4	19	+1	7	-1	8	-1	15	-4	11	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		101		100		101		100	

6.2b - ENLARGEMENT: EU PRIORITY OR NOT? (% by demographics)

ÉLARGISSEMENT : PRIORITE DE L'UE OU PAS ? (% par démographiques)

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?

Welcoming new member countries.

Question FR :

Je vais maintenant vous citer un certain nombre d'actions que pourrait poursuivre l'Union européenne.

Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle doit être une priorité ou pas ?

Accueillir de nouveaux pays membres.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Priority	31	34	28	37	30	30	30
Not a priority	58	57	59	52	60	60	58
Don't know	11	9	13	11	11	10	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Priorité	31	35	31	30	28	33	29
Pas priorité	59	59	59	59	57	52	59
Ne sait pas	10	6	10	11	15	15	12
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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Priority	27	29	36	37	40	23	17
Not a priority	58	60	56	52	52	65	75
Don't know	15	11	7	10	8	13	8
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	100	101	100

6.3a - OPTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)
Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
OPTIONS POUR L'AVENIR IMMÉDIAT DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)
Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1 2nd column : % change from EB 57.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	17	-1	15	-3	11	-2	12	-2	16	-1	21	-7	27	-7	12	0	36	+7
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	43	+3	67	+7	56	+8	54	+7	46	+1	61	+8	43	+9	43	+5	36	-1
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	26	-1	13	-3	21	-4	21	-3	22	0	10	+3	8	+1	34	+1	10	0
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3	-1	2	+1	3	-1	3	-1	4	-1	0	-2	3	0	4	-3	1	-1
Don't know	11	0	4	-1	10	0	10	-1	13	+1	8	-2	18	-4	7	-3	16	-7
TOTAL	100		101		101		100		101		100		99		100		99	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	29	0	15	+1	17	0	18	0	27	-2	21	-1	34	+3	21	0	20	-1
L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie	46	+4	61	+4	63	+8	47	0	34	+8	56	+8	43	+7	33	+3	46	+6
L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire	10	-3	18	+1	14	-4	22	-1	14	+2	16	-4	17	-16	22	-1	19	-2
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	4	-1	3	-3	1	-2	5	+1	4	+2	2	0	2	+2	5	-1	4	0
Ne sait pas	10	-2	3	-3	5	-3	9	+1	21	-10	5	-3	5	+5	20	-1	12	-2
TOTAL	99		100		100		101		100		100		101		101		101	

6.3b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	20	20	20	24	19	21	18
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	46	49	43	48	49	48	42
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	19	18	20	14	18	18	23
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
Don't know	12	9	14	12	11	10	14
TOTAL	101	100	101	101	101	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>L'UE devrait s'élargir à tous les pays qui souhaitent en faire partie</i>	20	16	23	19	20	21	18
<i>L'UE devrait s'élargir seulement à certains des pays qui souhaitent en faire partie</i>	51	60	47	46	40	41	41
<i>L'UE ne devrait s'élargir à aucun pays supplémentaire</i>	17	17	18	19	18	16	25
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANÉ)	4	2	4	4	4	4	3
Ne sait pas	8	5	10	12	19	17	14
TOTAL	100	100	102	100	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
The EU should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	19	19	20	25	25	15	11
The EU should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	37	46	57	51	56	40	27
The EU should not be enlarged to any additional countries	22	20	16	12	11	27	42
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4	4	3	4	2	4	9
Don't know	18	11	5	9	7	15	12
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	101	101	101

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

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

Français

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

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

EB 58.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Peace and security	49	38	67	27	55	30	55	29	57	27	75	17	50	30	38	51	52	28
2. Not cost more	27	51	18	68	17	68	18	68	19	66	38	43	33	42	19	65	38	40
3. Country less important	49	31	47	43	34	47	35	46	41	41	40	47	35	45	46	44	56	27
4. More unemployment	45	34	27	57	48	32	51	30	59	23	49	37	36	40	54	32	43	32
5. Financial help	24	57	39	48	22	62	23	60	28	53	62	25	37	41	31	57	42	34
6. Less aid for members	47	26	67	17	53	24	55	23	59	18	55	30	50	25	56	25	63	18
7. Decisions more difficult	69	17	78	17	68	17	68	17	68	18	50	38	64	19	71	21	55	24
8. EU more important	70	16	79	14	64	16	64	17	63	18	80	11	70	14	63	26	66	15
9. Richer culture	66	18	64	23	58	24	58	23	60	20	77	13	72	12	67	23	66	18
10. Institutional reform	48	20	66	14	50	14	51	13	54	11	64	14	58	9	59	15	57	11
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Paix et sécurité	55	32	50	43	56	28	51	35	55	24	58	33	65	27	46	37	51	34
2. Pas plus cher	31	48	26	63	17	70	21	65	28	49	19	72	19	69	25	49	24	57
3. Pays moins important	27	59	46	47	41	49	39	46	46	35	51	40	50	40	46	33	39	45
4. Plus de chômage	34	50	50	42	39	43	48	33	52	23	36	51	30	53	42	33	44	37
5. Aide financière	26	60	46	46	32	56	24	62	50	25	27	65	27	60	24	52	29	54
6. Moins d'aide financière pour membres	41	37	52	36	53	29	52	25	69	13	71	19	65	20	51	19	52	25
7. Décisions plus difficiles	62	27	86	12	78	16	72	16	60	17	81	13	76	16	60	19	66	20
8. UE plus importante	70	17	79	15	75	15	66	18	67	11	77	15	77	14	53	24	66	18
9. Richesse culturelle	76	13	77	15	63	24	64	22	66	12	76	15	64	25	45	31	64	21
10. Réforme institutionnelle	63	14	66	15	63	15	57	16	61	8	60	17	72	9	58	10	58	13

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

6.5 - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH GROUPS WILL BENEFIT OR LOSE OUT? (% by country)
ÉLARGISSEMENT: QUELS GROUPES BÉNÉFICIERONT OU PERDRONT ? (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY), could you tell me if you think it will benefit, it will lose out or will neither benefit nor lose out as a result of enlargement?

Question FR :

Pour chacun de ces groupes dans (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'élargissement sera un bénéfice, une perte ou ni l'un ni l'autre ?

English

1. Small companies
2. Big businesses
3. Farmers
4. Fishermen
5. Employees in general **[Employees]**
6. The unemployed
7. Young people
8. Old people
9. Ethnic minorities
10. People living in big cities **[Big cities]**
11. People living in the countryside **[Countryside]**

Français

1. Les petites entreprises
2. Les grandes entreprises
3. Les agriculteurs
4. Les pêcheurs
5. Les travailleurs salariés en général **[Travailleurs salariés]**
6. Les sans-emploi
7. Les jeunes
8. Les personnes âgées
9. Les minorités ethniques
10. Les personnes habitant dans les grandes villes **[Grandes villes]**
11. Les personnes habitant à la campagne **[Campagne]**

6.5 - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH GROUPS WILL BENEFIT OR LOSE OUT? (% by country)

(Full question text on previous page)

ÉLARGISSEMENT: QUELS GROUPES BÉNÉFICIERONT OU PERDRONT ? (% par pays)

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 58.1 a) Benefit b) Lose out c) Neither benefit nor lose out	B			DK			D						GR			E			F			IRL					
	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	West			East			a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)			
							a)	b)	c)	a)	b)	c)															
1. Small companies	14	41	28	33	25	28	16	43	27	16	44	27	13	47	28	15	61	11	22	40	19	18	51	23	29	38	14
2. Big businesses	52	16	16	79	4	8	66	8	13	66	8	14	66	8	16	71	11	8	73	4	9	66	15	13	66	9	10
3. Farmers	10	54	20	30	43	15	19	48	18	19	48	19	16	48	21	21	55	10	21	50	13	16	61	14	34	35	12
4. Fishermen	8	49	24	18	46	20	17	42	20	17	42	21	15	41	25	20	52	11	21	48	13	12	60	17	26	39	13
5. Employees	12	27	41	25	15	44	22	36	26	21	38	26	17	43	26	27	44	15	27	29	26	19	40	32	37	24	20
6. The unemployed	8	33	41	17	19	49	16	33	36	14	36	35	8	47	31	18	45	24	20	33	29	12	40	38	17	35	28
7. Young people	26	25	31	60	8	22	45	19	19	46	18	19	50	17	20	38	37	12	45	23	18	42	27	21	58	13	12
8. Old people	8	29	44	15	27	44	11	24	47	10	23	48	10	22	53	16	30	40	22	20	42	11	30	50	27	25	28
9. Ethnic minorities	19	24	31	46	11	24	28	14	32	27	14	33	21	14	35	39	27	16	32	20	20	24	26	30	48	13	16
10. Big cities	14	23	40	25	9	46	20	15	42	20	15	43	18	12	46	31	30	22	33	16	31	24	22	41	40	13	24
11. Countryside	9	28	41	16	15	48	12	23	44	11	23	43	10	25	42	20	36	27	21	34	25	13	36	41	28	24	27
a) Bénéfice b) Perte c) Ni l'un ni l'autre	I			L			NL			A			P			FIN			S			UK			EU15		
1. Les petites entreprises	26	31	27	15	49	29	20	35	31	17	50	23	13	52	16	27	27	31	32	31	29	24	44	14	21	42	23
2. Les grandes entreprises	62	8	15	64	11	19	71	11	10	76	5	11	54	19	11	73	6	11	80	5	10	64	10	11	66	9	12
3. Les agriculteurs	20	34	28	12	54	25	15	63	13	15	57	17	11	59	13	11	68	12	28	51	14	21	53	8	19	50	16
4. Les pêcheurs	16	31	30	8	37	31	13	59	16	9	42	21	11	59	13	7	65	15	16	57	16	16	58	8	16	48	18
5. Travailleurs salariés	15	13	54	18	39	36	22	26	37	19	37	32	13	46	24	23	28	37	21	26	43	29	32	17	22	31	31
6. Les sans-emploi	26	24	34	11	37	45	13	31	41	12	30	40	9	48	25	14	23	51	19	26	44	15	33	29	16	33	34
7. Les jeunes	48	13	23	42	25	28	43	15	26	47	17	23	26	41	16	57	13	22	66	12	16	40	24	15	44	21	20
8. Les personnes âgées	12	19	53	15	22	55	11	36	38	9	36	41	10	44	30	7	32	50	7	39	45	21	35	23	14	27	43
9. Les minorités ethniques	35	15	29	31	20	32	32	24	25	26	19	29	16	35	23	41	16	27	31	27	24	45	17	14	32	19	26
10. Grandes villes	24	11	43	17	22	50	20	18	39	31	13	37	21	35	25	35	10	39	39	11	36	30	19	23	25	17	37
11. Campagne	13	18	47	11	25	54	11	31	37	9	32	40	11	50	22	8	52	28	15	44	29	16	41	19	14	31	36

6.6 - DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SINCE THE FALL OF BERLIN WALL - Question text
DÉVELOPPEMENT DES PAYS D'EUROPE CENTRALE ET ORIENTALE DEPUIS LA CHUTE DU MUR DE BERLIN - Texte de la question

Question EN :

Since the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989, do you think that the countries from Central and Eastern Europe have...? - [Results on next page](#)

Question FR :

Depuis la chute du mur de Berlin en 1989, pensez-vous que les pays d'Europe centrale et orientale ... ? - [Résultats en page suivante](#)

English

1. Become more democratic [**More democratic**]
2. Worked hard to prevent corruption [**Corruption**]
3. Become richer [**Richer**]
4. Improved their environment [**Environment**]

Français

1. Sont devenus plus démocratiques [**Plus démocratiques**]
2. Ont fait de gros efforts pour prévenir la corruption [**Corruption**]
3. Sont devenus plus riches [**Plus riches**]
4. Ont amélioré leur environnement [**Environnement**]

6.6 - DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SINCE THE FALL OF BERLIN WALL - Results in % by country
(Full question text on previous page)
DÉVELOPPEMENT DES PAYS D'EUROPE CENTRALE ET ORIENTALE DEPUIS LA CHUTE DU MUR DE BERLIN - Résultats en % par pays
(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 58.1 + : Yes - : No	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. More democratic	51	23	76	12	57	28	54	29	46	35	65	16	55	12	49	25	56	7
2. Corruption	26	39	36	36	29	48	27	49	20	53	48	23	36	23	27	47	37	20
3. Richer	30	37	51	34	43	41	38	45	22	58	38	34	36	24	26	43	41	18
4. Environment	28	36	35	45	26	55	27	54	33	47	44	26	28	28	29	44	38	18
+ : Oui - : Non	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Plus démocratiques	61	11	60	18	63	17	45	26	51	16	63	20	73	12	56	11	56	19
2. Corruption	23	34	28	44	29	47	26	38	30	30	31	39	27	36	30	29	29	38
3. Plus riches	27	32	31	43	38	45	33	37	24	38	40	37	46	35	39	25	34	36
4. Environnement	38	24	32	43	19	62	23	45	26	31	48	30	40	39	42	24	32	37

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

6.7a - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN? (% by country) - Part I
ÉLARGISSEMENT : QUELS PAYS DEVRAIENT ADHÉRER ? (% par pays) - 1ère partie

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1 + : In favour - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West			East			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-	+	-								
Czech Republic	41	43	67	21	40	41	43	40	53	32	61	20	55	17	33	52	57	17
Slovakia	38	45	61	25	35	45	37	44	41	41	58	24	53	18	26	56	51	20
Poland	44	41	73	18	39	46	39	46	41	44	61	23	54	19	40	47	64	15
Hungary	44	41	68	21	55	29	56	29	59	28	62	22	52	20	35	50	59	17
Romania	34	49	45	39	22	61	22	61	22	61	57	28	48	25	24	61	50	25
Slovenia	35	48	53	30	30	49	30	49	29	48	57	25	52	20	23	59	50	21
Estonia	40	43	74	17	43	35	41	38	33	46	55	27	51	20	24	58	52	20
Latvia	41	42	74	17	43	36	40	38	32	46	53	27	51	20	24	58	50	22
Lithuania	37	45	73	18	41	38	39	40	31	46	53	28	51	21	25	57	50	20
Bulgaria	37	46	50	33	27	54	30	51	42	41	58	30	50	21	30	55	53	20
Cyprus	48	37	51	32	36	42	38	40	42	34	90	6	51	21	33	52	65	15
Malta	52	33	64	21	46	34	45	34	43	32	69	16	52	20	36	49	66	14
Turkey	30	55	27	60	27	55	28	54	29	51	23	72	39	34	23	64	53	24
+ : En faveur - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
République tchèque	57	27	58	29	54	30	41	43	47	26	61	23	72	16	38	31	46	33
Slovaquie	51	31	49	36	48	34	41	43	43	29	53	30	69	18	32	36	41	37
Pologne	60	25	56	32	51	35	34	49	49	25	55	30	72	18	44	28	48	34
Hongrie	61	25	58	28	54	30	66	23	49	26	70	18	71	18	42	29	52	30
Roumanie	48	36	41	43	35	48	23	61	44	29	34	48	54	31	35	35	35	45
Slovénie	48	34	46	38	39	41	54	33	43	29	42	39	62	24	31	36	38	40
Estonie	43	38	52	32	51	31	42	36	42	30	73	17	74	16	32	35	41	36
Lettonie	42	38	52	31	50	31	41	35	41	30	64	24	73	17	33	34	41	37
Lituanie	43	37	50	32	48	32	40	37	42	29	63	25	72	17	31	36	40	37
Bulgarie	49	32	46	37	37	43	26	56	45	27	45	37	57	27	36	32	39	40
Chypre	54	29	56	29	53	28	48	33	45	28	55	31	66	21	50	24	47	33
Malte	65	20	64	22	59	23	53	29	47	27	57	26	71	16	56	19	52	28
Turquie	33	48	29	58	36	48	27	56	44	30	27	60	38	48	38	34	32	49

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

6.7b - ENLARGEMENT: WHICH COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN? (% by country) - Part II
ÉLARGISSEMENT : QUELS PAYS DEVRAIENT ADHÉRER ? (% par pays) - 2ème partie

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1 + : In favour - : Against	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West			East			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-	+	-	+	-								
Switzerland	74	16	89	5	81	8	81	8	80	10	81	10	73	8	68	24	73	9
Norway	73	16	92	4	81	8	80	9	77	13	76	12	71	8	68	23	72	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	54	39	42	24	56	23	56	20	56	52	32	45	27	21	62	47	26
Croatia	32	52	40	42	30	53	29	53	25	53	54	31	48	24	23	61	49	25
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29	54	37	44	21	60	21	59	20	56	41	45	45	26	23	60	44	26
Yugoslavia	31	53	41	41	23	61	23	60	21	57	62	26	45	26	26	58	47	25
Iceland	59	27	89	6	59	24	58	25	52	28	69	16	60	14	56	31	63	12
Albania	25	59	32	48	15	67	16	65	18	60	26	67	48	24	21	62	47	23
+ : En faveur - : Contre	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Suisse	78	13	80	13	84	8	80	10	68	13	86	7	87	7	64	13	75	12
Norvège	81	9	83	9	86	7	78	11	63	15	89	5	88	8	65	14	75	12
Bosnie-Herzégovine	36	46	33	52	30	52	26	53	40	34	29	52	55	30	30	41	31	47
Croatie	43	40	36	50	33	49	38	44	42	32	30	51	56	28	31	40	35	45
Ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine	33	48	32	53	29	52	21	58	40	33	30	51	53	29	30	40	30	48
Yougoslavie	37	45	31	54	29	52	25	56	43	31	32	49	56	29	32	38	33	46
Islande	67	19	75	15	71	16	53	27	47	26	84	9	87	7	59	17	61	21
Albanie	28	55	27	58	27	54	17	64	40	33	27	55	45	38	31	39	27	52

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

6.8a - PARTICIPATION IN THE DEBATE ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)
PARTICIPATION DANS LE DÉBAT SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par pays)

Question EN :

How much do you feel you are participating in the political debate about enlargement? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous impliqué(e) dans le débat politique sur l'élargissement ? (MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
A great deal	2	3	2	2	1	2	5	3	
Somewhat	14	22	24	23	9	12	19	16	
Not very much	32	50	37	36	29	25	37	26	
Not at all	49	24	33	33	59	51	36	34	
Don't know	2	0	5	5	2	11	3	20	
TOTAL	99	99	101	99	100	101	100	99	
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Tout à fait impliqué(e)</i>	5	3	7	7	1	1	2	1	3
<i>Assez impliqué(e)</i>	20	19	27	26	11	22	18	8	18
<i>Assez peu impliqué(e)</i>	38	39	28	32	21	40	41	26	33
<i>Pas du tout impliqué(e)</i>	33	35	37	30	56	36	36	58	41
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	4	2	6	11	1	4	6	5
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100	101	99	100

6.8b - PARTICIPATION IN THE DEBATE ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by demographics)
PARTICIPATION DANS LE DÉBAT SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

How much do you feel you are participating in the political debate about enlargement? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous impliqué(e) dans le débat politique sur l'élargissement ? (MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
A great deal	3	4	2	3	3	3	3
Somewhat	18	20	15	14	19	20	17
Not very much	33	34	32	35	34	33	31
Not at all	41	37	45	44	39	40	43
Don't know	5	5	6	5	6	5	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Tout à fait impliqué(e)</i>	5	5	3	2	2	2	3
<i>Assez impliqué(e)</i>	20	29	18	17	13	14	16
<i>Assez peu impliqué(e)</i>	35	37	35	34	27	26	32
<i>Pas du tout impliqué(e)</i>	36	27	39	41	51	48	44
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	4	2	5	6	7	10	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
A great deal	2	3	5	3	4	2	2
Somewhat	12	19	24	16	23	12	11
Not very much	28	33	38	36	37	33	22
Not at all	51	40	30	41	32	47	62
Don't know	7	5	3	4	4	6	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.9a - FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union?

Do you feel ...? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change
from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very well informed	1	0	6	+3	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	+1	1	0	2	+1	4	-1
Well informed	18	-5	36	+7	25	+2	24	+1	22	-3	18	-2	20	+1	18	+1	25	+9
Not very well informed	46	+1	50	-10	51	0	51	0	50	0	49	-2	50	0	53	+4	41	0
Not at all well informed	33	+8	8	+1	20	-2	21	-1	23	+2	31	+4	27	-2	26	-5	28	-7
Don't know	3	-2	0	-1	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	2	+1	1	0	2	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		99		101		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1

2e colonne : % évolution
par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très bien informé	1	-1	3	-1	3	+2	5	0	1	-1	8	+4	1	-1	2	0	2	0
Bien informé	14	-1	35	+6	27	+7	43	+3	14	0	53	+6	24	+4	11	-1	20	+1
Pas très bien informé	58	+2	49	+1	52	-2	37	-4	48	0	32	-8	57	-3	40	0	50	+1
Pas bien informé du tout	26	+1	13	-5	17	-7	13	+1	36	+1	6	-2	18	0	45	+3	27	-1
Ne sait pas	2	0	1	-2	1	0	3	0	1	-1	2	0	1	0	3	-1	2	0
TOTAL	101		101		100		101		100		101		101		101		101	

6.9b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very well informed	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Well informed	20	25	15	17	19	22	20
Not very well informed	50	50	50	51	50	51	48
Not at all well informed	27	21	33	29	27	23	29
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Très bien informé</i>	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
<i>Bien informé</i>	29	29	20	17	12	16	19
<i>Pas très bien informé</i>	47	52	51	52	46	46	49
<i>Pas bien informé du tout</i>	22	14	26	27	38	33	29
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	1	2	1	3	4	3	2
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	101	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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very well informed	1	1	3	1	2	1	2
Well informed	13	19	30	20	25	13	17
Not very well informed	48	50	52	51	54	50	42
Not at all well informed	36	28	14	26	18	33	38
Don't know	2	3	1	2	1	3	2
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	101

6.10 - INFORMATION ABOUT ENLARGEMENT - Question text
INFORMATION SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Texte de la question

Question EN : Have you recently read, seen or been told anything about enlargement? (IF YES) From which sources? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Results on next page

Question FR : Avez-vous récemment lu, vu ou été informé à propos de l'élargissement ? (SI OUI) De quelles sources ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES) -
Résultats en page suivante

English

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

Français

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

6.10 - INFORMATION ABOUT ENLARGEMENT - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

INFORMATION SUR L'ÉLARGISSEMENT - Résultats en % par pays

(Texte complet de la question en page précédente)

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
1. Meetings	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	3
2. Discussions	5	18	11	11	12	15	6	11	15
3. Daily newspapers	22	53	50	48	43	21	21	28	44
4. Other press	9	23	17	16	14	8	3	14	17
5. Television	53	84	65	64	58	60	61	60	64
6. Radio	22	43	25	25	26	11	21	26	33
7. The Internet	4	11	5	5	6	4	3	5	4
8. Printed materials	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	4	14
9. CD-ROM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Notice boards	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
11. EU office	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12. Government	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
13. Unions & associations	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
14. Other associations	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
15. Parliamentarians	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
16. Other*	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
17. Not interested*	31	10	15	16	19	34	26	25	18
18. Don't know	5	1	10	11	14	2	5	3	3
*=Spontaneous response/ Réponse spontanée	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
1. Réunions	1	2	2	9	0	2	2	1	2
2. Discussions	10	9	11	17	10	11	9	3	9
3. Journaux quotidiens	26	43	51	50	13	60	52	21	33
4. Autre presse	16	19	21	29	6	32	11	6	13
5. TV	49	67	76	74	60	84	69	26	56
6. Radio	10	43	31	43	7	39	33	10	20
7. Internet	5	5	7	12	3	9	9	3	5
8. Imprimés	3	5	2	5	1	5	3	1	3
9. CD-ROM	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
10. Panneaux d'information	1	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	1
11. Bureaux de l'UE	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
12. Administrations	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
13. Syndicats & assoc.	1	2	2	3	0	4	2	1	1
14. Autres organisations	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1
15. Parlementaires	0	2	2	1	0	5	1	1	1
16. Autres*	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
17. Pas intéressé*	35	19	12	12	32	6	24	54	29
18. Ne sait pas	5	1	5	3	3	2	3	8	6

7.1a - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by country)

Change from Autumn 2001 (EB56.2) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

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

Évolution entre l'automne 2001 (EB56.2) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 56.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Very satisfied	5	+1	8	+3	6	+3	5	+1	2	-2	9	+2	10	0	4	0	12	+3
Fairly satisfied	60	+9	51	+8	46	+5	43	+5	33	+6	41	+2	48	+2	43	+2	49	-7
Not very satisfied	18	-7	26	-11	29	-3	31	-1	35	+1	27	0	19	-3	29	+4	11	0
Not at all satisfied	6	-2	9	0	4	-5	5	-4	9	-3	9	-4	4	-1	11	-1	4	0
Don't know	11	-1	6	0	15	-1	16	-1	21	-2	14	-1	20	+2	13	-5	25	+5
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 58.1																		
2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 56.2	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Très satisfait(e)	3	-1	7	+2	4	-1	8	+2	7	+2	2	+1	1	0	3	-1	5	+1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	42	+3	57	+7	44	+1	45	+7	34	+2	39	+8	41	+6	35	0	43	+3
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	30	-1	26	-3	29	+2	24	-9	32	-6	39	-1	34	-5	23	0	27	-1
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	8	+2	4	-2	8	-1	9	-1	11	+3	9	-5	12	-2	14	+1	9	-1
Ne sait pas	18	-3	6	-5	16	-1	14	+1	16	-2	11	-2	12	0	26	0	17	-2
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		100		100		100		101		101	

7.1b - SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
(% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very satisfied	5	5	4	6	5	5	4
Fairly satisfied	43	44	41	48	43	42	40
Not very satisfied	27	27	27	24	28	29	27
Not at all satisfied	9	10	8	5	8	10	10
Don't know	17	14	21	17	17	14	20
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Très satisfait(e)</i>	5	6	6	4	3	4	4
<i>Plutôt satisfait(e)</i>	44	52	47	41	40	35	38
<i>Plutôt pas satisfait(e)</i>	27	28	26	28	26	28	28
<i>Pas du tout satisfait(e)</i>	10	6	7	9	8	12	10
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	15	8	14	18	24	21	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very satisfied	5	5	5	6	7	2	1
Fairly satisfied	36	43	47	49	55	33	17
Not very satisfied	27	27	30	25	22	35	35
Not at all satisfied	9	9	8	5	4	10	30
Don't know	24	17	10	15	12	21	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.2a - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by country)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS SON PAYS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very satisfied	7	32	12	10	2	12	16	7	16
Fairly satisfied	64	56	59	56	42	41	54	52	53
Not very satisfied	19	10	21	26	42	35	21	30	18
Not at all satisfied	8	2	5	7	11	12	6	9	7
Don't know	4	0	2	2	3	0	3	2	7
TOTAL	102	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très satisfait(e)</i>	2	19	10	17	8	9	12	11	10
<i>Plutôt satisfait(e)</i>	31	60	56	55	27	61	65	49	49
<i>Plutôt pas satisfait(e)</i>	46	16	25	21	46	24	17	23	29
<i>Pas du tout satisfait(e)</i>	19	5	7	4	16	3	6	11	10
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	7	3
TOTAL	100	102	100	100	100	99	101	101	101

7.2b - SATISFACTION WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (% by demographics)
SATISFACTION QUANT À LA DÉMOCRATIE DANS SON PAYS (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very satisfied	10	11	9	11	9	9	10
Fairly satisfied	49	50	49	49	50	49	50
Not very satisfied	29	28	30	29	29	29	28
Not at all satisfied	10	10	9	8	10	11	10
Don't know	3	2	4	4	3	2	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Très satisfait(e)</i>	10	13	10	10	8	8	9
<i>Plutôt satisfait(e)</i>	46	58	49	48	49	37	49
<i>Plutôt pas satisfait(e)</i>	31	23	29	29	28	36	28
<i>Pas du tout satisfait(e)</i>	11	6	10	11	10	15	11
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	2	1	3	3	5	5	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP APPARTENANCE UE		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very satisfied	9	10	10	10	12	6	6
Fairly satisfied	45	50	52	52	54	47	36
Not very satisfied	31	27	28	28	25	33	34
Not at all satisfied	12	10	9	6	7	10	22
Don't know	4	3	1	3	1	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.3a - 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 du/de la... ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES)

EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
European Parliament	94	4	98	2	90	7	90	7	86	9	83	16	92	8	95	5	96	3
European Commission	87	10	93	6	73	22	73	22	72	20	73	24	81	17	87	13	88	10
Council of Ministers of the EU	69	27	83	15	60	31	60	31	58	32	71	26	81	16	73	25	74	22
Court of Justice of the European Communities	76	21	92	7	86	11	85	11	81	13	68	29	71	25	70	29	79	18
European Ombudsman	39	56	51	46	23	66	23	65	23	62	47	49	64	32	35	63	59	37
European Central Bank	64	33	82	16	86	11	85	11	82	12	60	35	74	23	71	28	85	14
European Court of Auditors	54	42	25	72	73	21	72	21	70	22	43	52	58	37	61	38	49	46
Committee of the Regions of the EU	26	68	37	60	28	59	30	58	34	51	41	54	45	49	28	70	39	55
Economic and Social Committee of the EU	29	66	41	55	41	47	42	46	46	40	49	46	46	48	33	65	46	49
The Convention on the future of the European	34	60	43	52	22	65	22	64	23	60	47	49	44	50	27	71	41	53
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Parlement européen</i>	95	5	98	2	97	2	95	5	91	9	98	1	99	1	85	12	92	7
<i>Commission européenne</i>	81	17	95	4	86	11	89	10	87	12	97	3	89	10	74	23	80	17
<i>Conseil des Ministres de l'UE</i>	75	23	88	11	67	29	79	18	80	19	75	22	91	8	39	56	66	29
<i>Cour de Justice des Communautés européennes</i>	59	37	92	7	80	18	85	13	74	24	79	19	72	25	65	31	72	25
<i>Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman</i>	24	70	37	60	33	63	46	49	51	46	79	19	25	70	38	58	36	58
<i>Banque Centrale européenne</i>	75	22	93	7	84	14	86	11	80	18	89	9	80	18	54	42	74	23
<i>Cour des Comptes européenne</i>	48	47	79	20	52	44	77	19	71	28	27	68	23	74	15	80	52	44
<i>Comité des régions de l'UE</i>	27	66	35	63	14	80	49	44	56	42	36	58	29	68	13	81	29	64
<i>Comité Economique et Social de l'UE</i>	33	61	60	37	23	70	53	40	54	43	40	55	29	68	23	72	36	58
<i>La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE</i>	26	68	53	45	31	62	41	52	51	46	34	62	34	61	15	79	28	65

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)

7.3b - PERCEIVED ROLE OF EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% by country)
ROLE PERCU 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? (READ OUT)

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 ? (LIRE)

EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	83	6	82	9	78	10	77	10	73	9	82	5	82	4	85	6	90	2
The European Commission	78	8	80	6	67	11	66	11	63	9	78	5	76	5	81	6	87	2
The Council of Ministers of the EU	67	10	70	9	56	14	56	14	54	12	75	7	75	5	69	12	80	4
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	69	10	81	8	77	9	76	9	72	9	74	7	72	5	67	15	79	3
The European Ombudsman	44	18	38	14	22	21	22	19	23	15	61	10	69	7	44	21	68	6
The European Central Bank	63	10	72	8	78	8	77	8	74	8	69	7	74	5	71	11	83	4
The European Court of Auditors	57	12	26	11	63	14	63	13	63	10	60	10	63	7	63	13	63	7
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	36	19	30	13	27	22	29	21	34	17	58	11	59	8	39	21	58	8
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	40	16	40	11	38	19	39	18	42	16	62	10	60	8	46	18	60	6
The Convention on the future of the EU	41	16	41	10	23	20	23	19	24	16	61	11	57	8	43	18	60	6
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Le Parlement européen</i>	88	4	91	5	89	4	82	8	79	4	83	8	88	6	70	11	81	7
<i>La Commission européenne</i>	80	5	92	3	83	4	77	9	78	3	79	9	79	7	63	10	74	7
<i>Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE</i>	73	7	84	7	74	8	69	12	72	5	66	15	80	10	40	15	64	11
<i>La Cour de Justice des Communautés</i>	65	8	91	4	80	7	76	10	70	4	76	10	73	10	57	11	69	9
<i>Le Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman</i>	30	15	44	12	46	17	46	20	57	6	77	9	33	21	37	16	40	16
<i>La Banque Centrale européenne</i>	74	5	90	4	80	5	81	6	73	3	78	11	78	9	50	13	71	8
<i>La Cour des Comptes européenne</i>	53	10	78	7	66	10	69	11	68	4	52	16	40	16	29	16	55	12
<i>Le Comité des régions de l'UE</i>	36	15	48	11	34	14	49	18	59	5	46	18	34	20	26	16	37	17
<i>Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE</i>	41	13	66	7	40	12	53	16	58	5	54	14	45	15	32	14	43	14
<i>La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE</i>	37	12	63	8	45	11	43	16	57	5	47	18	49	14	32	13	39	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).

7.3c - 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 ? (LIRE)

EB 58.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West		+	-	East		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					+	-			+	-								
The European Parliament	69	16	59	29	59	21	58	21	54	20	61	23	64	16	62	24	71	10
The European Commission	64	18	55	31	48	24	47	24	44	22	56	24	59	17	58	25	67	10
The Council of Ministers of the EU	54	21	55	24	42	24	41	24	38	23	53	26	57	18	47	30	60	11
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	59	19	71	16	69	13	66	14	56	16	54	25	53	19	51	26	64	8
The European Ombudsman	43	17	40	14	23	17	22	17	18	18	43	27	52	19	37	27	56	9
The European Central Bank	55	17	57	20	61	18	59	19	52	21	47	27	52	21	44	31	61	12
The European Court of Auditors	49	17	25	14	52	20	50	20	45	19	42	26	47	20	42	30	49	11
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	34	18	27	17	26	21	26	21	25	20	41	26	45	18	33	26	46	9
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	35	19	31	17	29	23	29	22	28	21	45	25	44	19	35	26	47	10
The Convention on the future of the EU	36	18	32	18	21	21	20	20	17	17	45	25	44	18	32	26	46	10
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	74	12	75	20	65	20	58	25	59	19	57	28	51	34	34	40	59	23
La Commission européenne	65	13	74	19	60	17	51	29	58	19	55	29	45	36	31	37	53	24
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	57	15	67	23	49	22	47	28	54	19	49	30	46	36	20	37	45	25
La Cour de Justice des Communautés	53	14	77	16	63	13	62	20	52	18	60	22	58	22	35	31	54	20
Le Médiateur européen/Ombudsman	26	16	39	18	41	16	41	23	43	18	63	20	26	25	25	31	33	21
La Banque Centrale européenne	55	14	72	18	61	17	58	22	54	19	57	24	52	27	25	35	49	23
La Cour des Comptes européenne	43	14	65	19	51	16	51	23	51	19	40	26	29	27	16	31	41	22
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	32	15	42	18	27	18	36	25	44	18	35	27	24	27	14	31	30	22
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	33	15	53	20	30	18	37	25	43	19	40	27	26	28	16	31	32	22
La Convention sur l'avenir de l'UE	32	14	52	19	33	17	33	23	42	18	34	27	29	28	16	30	29	21

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).

7.4a - REFORM OF THE EU INSTITUTIONS: EFFECTIVE OR NOT? (% by country)
RÉFORME DES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UE: EFFICACE OU PAS? (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following areas, do you think action taken by the European Union is, or would be very effective, fairly effective, not very effective or not at all effective? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'action de l'Union européenne est ou serait très efficace, assez efficace, pas très efficace ou pas du tout efficace ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE)

EB 58.1	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	
			West	East					
Very effective	8	2	12	11	10	13	9	9	12
Fairly effective	36	16	23	23	23	29	34	32	43
Not very effective	27	42	31	30	27	25	23	31	13
Not at all effective	5	20	9	9	7	5	5	8	3
Don't know	24	21	26	27	32	28	29	20	29
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	99	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
<i>Très efficace</i>	12	10	10	24	19	7	10	7	10
<i>Assez efficace</i>	37	36	26	26	32	25	18	26	29
<i>Pas très efficace</i>	26	29	30	23	18	40	35	26	28
<i>Pas du tout efficace</i>	4	9	8	8	6	11	19	8	7
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	22	17	26	19	25	17	18	33	26
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.4b - REFORM OF THE EU INSTITUTIONS: EFFECTIVE OR NOT? (% by demographics)
RÉFORME DES INSTITUTIONS DE L'UE: EFFICACE OU PAS? (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

For each of the following areas, do you think action taken by the European Union is, or would be very effective, fairly effective, not very effective or not at all effective? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)
 Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que l'action de l'Union européenne est ou serait très efficace, assez efficace, pas très efficace ou pas du tout efficace ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE)

Réformer les institutions de l'Union européenne et leur fonctionnement.

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Very effective	10	11	10	10	10	11	10
Fairly effective	29	31	28	33	29	30	27
Not very effective	28	29	26	26	29	29	26
Not at all effective	7	8	6	6	7	8	8
Don't know	26	21	30	26	25	22	29
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Très efficace	11	10	12	10	10	10	11
Assez efficace	29	32	30	30	27	26	27
Pas très efficace	29	30	32	29	24	24	26
Pas du tout efficace	9	10	6	7	6	8	8
Ne sait pas	22	18	19	24	35	32	29
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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Very effective	11	10	10	10	12	8	7
Fairly effective	27	29	30	33	34	26	21
Not very effective	24	28	32	28	27	29	32
Not at all effective	6	7	11	6	5	8	16
Don't know	32	26	17	23	21	28	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.5a - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by country)
Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)
CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)
Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

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 58.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Should	58	-2	51	+2	64	0	63	-2	61	-6	78	+10	64	+6	68	+9	61	+6
Should not	18	+3	31	+3	9	-2	9	-2	11	0	15	0	7	-2	7	-1	5	-1
Don't know	24	0	18	-5	27	+2	27	+2	28	+6	7	-10	29	-4	25	-8	34	-6
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	
<i>1ère colonne : EB 58.1</i>																		
<i>2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1</i>																		
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	79	-2	76	+5	73	0	66	+4	63	+6	54	0	73	0	49	-1	65	+2
Non	5	+1	10	-1	12	-1	9	-3	7	+2	30	+2	8	-2	9	-2	9	-1
Ne sait pas	16	+1	14	-5	15	+1	25	-1	31	-7	17	-2	19	+2	42	+3	26	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		101		100		100		100	

7.5b - 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 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Should	65	70	61	63	65	69	63
Should not	9	10	8	10	9	9	8
Don't know	26	20	31	27	26	22	29
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 =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
<i>Oui</i>	74	76	67	63	59	59	62
<i>Non</i>	9	9	10	9	8	8	8
<i>Ne sait pas</i>	17	15	23	28	33	33	30
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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Should	59	64	76	66	76	57	48
Should not	8	9	10	10	7	10	19
Don't know	33	28	14	23	17	33	33
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.6a - METHOD OF CHOOSING THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

MÉTHODE POUR CHOISIR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

Which, if any of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? The President of the European Commission should be ... (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre propre opinion ? Le président de la Commission européenne devrait être ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Nominated by the Heads of State and government of the EU	7	-4	15	-7	13	0	13	0	12	0	10	-4	12	-1	18	+2	21	-2
Elected by the majority of the European Parliament	27	-8	38	-2	36	-3	35	-3	30	-6	34	-1	25	0	22	-4	19	-2
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	47	+11	37	+12	36	4	37	+4	43	+5	47	+16	38	+4	46	+5	34	+6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	-1	3	+2	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1
Don't know	18	+2	8	-5	15	-1	15	-1	15	+2	9	-12	24	-3	14	-3	25	-1
TOTAL	100		101		101		100		100		100		100		101		100	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1

2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Nommé par les chefs d'Etats des gouvernements de l'UE	16	+1	18	0	12	-2	20	+4	21	0	21	-1	17	-1	13	+3	14	0
Elu par la majorité du Parlement européen	33	-4	27	-3	36	-3	30	-1	16	-2	37	+2	37	-2	19	-5	28	-4
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	37	+5	47	+5	42	+11	33	+1	35	+9	31	+2	34	+5	42	+6	40	+6
Autres (SPONTANÉ)	1	0	2	+1	2	-2	2	0	2	+1	2	0	1	0	1	-1	1	0
Ne sait pas	14	-1	7	-2	9	-3	15	-3	26	-9	10	-2	11	-2	25	-3	17	-2
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		100		101		100		100		100	

7.6b - METHOD OF CHOOSING THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (% by demographics)
MÉTHODE POUR CHOISIR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE
 (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

Which, if any of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion? The President of the European Commission should be ... (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre propre opinion ? Le président de la Commission européenne devrait être ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Nominated by the Heads of State and government of the EU	14	15	14	16	14	15	14
Elected by the majority of the European Parliament	28	31	26	24	28	31	29
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	40	40	39	41	42	39	38
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	17	13	20	19	15	14	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Nommé par les chefs d'Etats des gouvernements de l'UE	16	14	17	15	12	14	14
Elu par la majorité du Parlement européen	35	38	31	26	23	22	28
Elu directement par les citoyens de l'UE	39	40	37	40	41	40	38
Autres (SPONTANÉ)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Ne sait pas	10	8	14	17	23	23	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE / ÂGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES				EU MEMBERSHIP / APPARTENANCE UE			
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing
n =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Nominated by the Heads of State and government of the EU	13	15	15	13	16	14	12
Elected by the majority of the European Parliament	23	27	39	27	36	22	18
Directly elected by the citizens of the EU	39	40	38	43	38	43	45
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Ne sait pas	24	16	8	17	10	20	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.7a - RIGHT TO VETO (% by country)

Change from Spring 2002 (EB57.1) to Autumn 2002 (EB58.1)

DROIT DE VETO (% par pays)

Évolution entre le printemps 2002 (EB57.1) et l'automne 2002 (EB58.1)

Question EN :

In the European Union, each Member State has a right of veto for the most important or sensitive decisions. In other words, each country can block such a decision even if the others support it. Should this right of veto ... (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans l'Union européenne, pour les décisions les plus importantes ou les plus sensibles, chaque Etat membre dispose d'un droit de veto. Autrement dit, tout pays peut bloquer une telle décision, même si les autres pays la soutiennent. Ce droit de veto devrait ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

1st column : EB 58.1

2nd column : % change from EB 57.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	47	+2	69	-2	51	+3	52	+1	56	-3	82	+13	42	+4	55	+4	61	+4
Be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient	30	-3	22	+4	30	-1	29	-1	23	-1	10	-2	20	-3	26	-2	15	0
Don't know	23	+1	8	-4	19	-2	20	0	21	+4	8	-12	38	-1	19	-2	24	-4
TOTAL	100		99		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	

1ère colonne : EB 58.1

2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 57.1

	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Être conservé pour préserver les intérêts nationaux	53	+2	67	-1	53	+3	68	+1	48	+4	65	+3	64	+4	48	+1	53	+3
Être abandonné pour rendre l'Union européenne plus efficace	25	0	21	+4	33	+1	16	0	16	+1	25	-2	26	0	18	-1	24	-1
Ne sait pas	22	-3	12	-4	14	-4	16	-1	35	-6	11	-1	10	-4	34	0	23	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100		100	

7.7b - RIGHT TO VETO (% by demographics)
DROIT DE VETO (% par démographiques)

Question EN :

In the European Union, each Member State has a right of veto for the most important or sensitive decisions. In other words, each country can block such a decision even if the others support it. Should this right of veto ... (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Dans l'Union européenne, pour les décisions les plus importantes ou les plus sensibles, chaque Etat membre dispose d'un droit de veto. Autrement dit, tout pays peut bloquer une telle décision, même si les autres pays la soutiennent. Ce droit de veto devrait ... (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

EB 58.1	TOTAL	SEX / SEXE		AGE / ÂGE			
	EU 15	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
n =	16140	7794	8346	2550	4605	3760	5225
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	53	53	53	50	53	55	53
Be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient	24	27	20	22	25	25	23
Don't know	23	20	27	28	22	20	25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
n =	1357	1520	1652	3496	1958	782	3741
Être conservé pour préserver les intérêts nationaux	59	53	55	52	50	49	53
Être abandonné pour rendre l'Union européenne plus efficace	25	35	26	23	19	23	23
Ne sait pas	16	12	19	26	32	28	24
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 =	4448	6762	3247	1682	8819	4617	1674
Be retained in order to preserve essential national interests	51	53	55	52	53	55	58
Be given up in order to make the European Union more efficient	18	24	32	22	30	17	17
Don't know	32	23	13	26	17	28	25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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

Question EN :

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

Question FR :

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

English

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

Français

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

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

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

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

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

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	West			East			NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
					NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU								
EB 58.1																		
1. Defence	38	56	56	42	43	52	44	51	47	45	58	40	42	55	48	50	60	34
2. Environment	35	60	48	50	32	64	32	63	34	61	28	71	28	69	33	66	39	55
3. Currency	17	79	43	53	27	69	28	67	33	60	25	73	24	74	27	71	27	69
4. Humanitarian aid	23	72	33	64	28	67	29	65	33	58	19	79	21	76	20	78	21	72
5. Health and social welfare	63	33	83	15	68	28	68	27	71	23	40	59	53	44	73	25	58	37
6. Media	57	37	73	22	65	29	67	27	74	19	45	53	49	45	62	34	43	47
7. Poverty/ social exclusion	36	60	42	56	32	64	33	63	37	57	23	76	26	72	32	67	29	66
8. Unemployment	47	49	62	36	52	45	52	44	53	42	31	68	42	56	42	56	43	53
9. Agric. & Fishing	34	59	44	53	32	59	34	57	39	49	41	57	41	55	50	46	45	49
10. Regional aid	27	68	29	65	30	63	31	62	33	58	22	76	22	74	43	54	18	74
11. Education	69	26	73	25	64	31	66	29	73	21	46	53	54	43	67	31	60	36
12. Research	20	75	31	64	34	60	34	59	33	58	16	83	18	78	24	74	19	72
13. Information EU	14	80	30	64	16	74	16	74	17	73	17	80	15	80	16	80	18	74
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
1. Défense	37	60	33	63	37	60	49	45	45	48	92	6	79	19	62	34	48	48
2. Environnement	32	66	37	62	28	70	45	52	36	57	61	37	49	50	45	51	35	62
3. Monnaie	17	81	16	83	22	76	30	66	33	60	42	56	52	45	70	26	33	64
4. Aide humanitaire	15	82	30	67	25	72	45	51	26	67	51	45	53	44	33	61	26	70
5. Santé & séc. Sociale	53	44	68	31	66	33	73	24	47	46	90	9	91	9	66	30	64	33
6. Médias	49	46	54	41	68	27	67	26	50	41	50	46	77	21	64	30	60	35
7. Pauvreté/ exclusion sociale	24	74	33	65	40	57	40	57	32	62	47	50	47	52	40	55	32	65
8. Chômage	34	64	60	38	59	39	47	49	37	56	69	28	61	38	63	34	48	49
9. Agric. & Pêche	47	46	44	49	41	55	51	40	40	52	71	26	59	39	56	37	45	49
10. Aide régionale	36	59	19	78	30	66	36	58	32	61	43	54	40	58	35	58	33	62
11. Enseignement	48	48	67	30	74	24	66	29	55	38	80	18	76	22	78	20	64	33
12. Recherche	16	80	14	83	26	69	32	63	31	61	42	54	45	52	37	57	27	68
13. Information UE	16	79	19	78	21	73	27	66	28	63	29	67	27	71	25	66	19	75

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

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

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

Results for items 14-25 in % by country (Full question text on page B.126)

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

Résultats pour les libellés 14-25 en % par pays (Texte complet de la question en page B.126)

EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	West			East			NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
					NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU								
14. Foreign policy	12	81	36	59	18	75	19	74	20	69	28	69	17	78	18	78	20	71
15. Cultural policy	53	40	78	19	53	39	55	36	63	28	46	52	39	57	55	42	50	42
16. Immigration	39	57	60	37	56	41	57	39	61	33	31	66	30	66	36	62	50	44
17. Political asylum	37	58	58	40	52	44	53	43	57	37	31	66	27	69	35	62	43	49
18. Organised crime	19	77	29	69	24	73	24	73	24	71	20	78	16	81	21	78	27	68
19. Police	67	29	72	25	68	28	68	28	69	25	59	40	56	41	63	34	61	34
20. Justice	62	34	81	17	66	29	66	29	67	26	55	43	53	45	61	37	51	44
21. Accepting refugees	39	57	66	31	47	50	48	48	54	39	37	61	29	68	32	66	53	42
22. Juvenile crime	56	40	68	30	59	38	59	37	60	35	28	71	40	57	58	40	53	42
23. Urban crime	59	37	68	29	63	33	64	32	67	28	31	67	49	49	62	36	54	41
24. Drugs	25	71	30	69	28	68	28	68	28	66	22	76	23	75	20	79	26	70
25. Exploit. hum. beings	13	83	17	81	16	81	16	81	15	79	17	82	14	83	14	85	16	78
26. Terrorism	9	87	11	87	12	85	12	85	10	84	14	85	10	87	10	89	12	83
27. Ageing	41	52	71	24	43	45	43	45	44	43	25	72	26	68	33	61	33	59
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU	NAT	EU
14. Politique étrangère	12	82	16	79	20	74	30	64	24	67	33	62	39	56	33	57	21	73
15. Politique culturelle	37	57	56	41	61	33	63	31	45	47	64	31	76	19	49	41	50	43
16. Immigration	23	74	53	44	42	55	62	34	39	52	82	16	69	29	69	27	46	51
17. Asile politique	23	71	50	46	44	54	57	38	38	53	69	28	60	37	67	29	43	52
18. Crime organisé	23	75	21	78	20	78	30	66	26	67	29	68	28	70	52	44	27	70
19. Police	55	42	65	33	73	25	73	23	53	40	79	19	81	17	81	17	66	31
20. Justice	47	49	61	36	61	36	72	24	52	40	75	22	80	17	73	24	62	35
21. Accueil des réfugiés	23	72	53	45	48	50	62	33	34	58	80	17	69	29	68	28	43	53
22. Délinquance juvénile	40	57	55	44	70	29	49	45	41	52	69	28	77	22	77	19	56	41
23. Délinquance urbaine	54	42	54	44	74	24	44	50	41	50	60	37	77	22	78	18	61	36
24. Drogue	22	76	36	63	37	61	31	64	28	66	34	62	43	56	47	50	29	69
25. Exploita. Êtres humains	12	85	15	83	15	83	20	75	20	73	23	74	25	74	33	63	18	79
26. Terrorisme	7	91	6	93	12	86	17	79	17	76	13	83	14	85	25	71	13	84
26. Vieillesse	25	65	41	52	64	31	37	53	37	55	70	26	74	22	53	40	40	52

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

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

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
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Österreich	SPECTRA Brucknerstraase, 3-5/4 A - 4020 Linz	Jitka NEUMANN	+43/732/69.010	+43/732/69.014
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C.2 Administrative Regional Units Unités Administratives Régionales Regionale Verwaltungseinheiten

BELGIQUE/BELGIË/

BELGIEN

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

DANMARK

Bornholm
Fyn
Hovedstadsområdet
Jylland
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster

DEUTSCHLAND

Arnsberg
Berlin-Ost
Berlin-West
Bremen
Chemnitz
Cottbus
Darmstadt
Detmold
Dresden, Leipzig
Düsseldorf
Frankfurt/Oder
Gera, Suhl
Giessen
Halle, Erfurt
Hamburg
Kassel
Koblenz
Köln
Magdeburg
Mittelfranken
Münster
Neubrandenburg
Niederbayern
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart
Oberbayern
Oberfranken
Oberpfalz
Potsdam
RB Lüneburg
RB Braunschweig
RB Weser-EMS
RB Hannover
Rheinhausen-Pfalz
Rostock
Saarland
Schleswig Holstein
Schwaben
Schwerin
Südbaden-Freiburg
Südwürttemberg-Tübingen
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 Abbruzzi
Puglie
Sardegna
Sicilia
Toscana
Trentino
Umbria
Valle d'Aosta/Piemonte

Veneto

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
Est
Nord
Sud

NEDERLAND

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

ÖSTERREICH

Burgenland
Kärnten
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Steiermark
Tirol
Vorarlberg
Wien

PORTUGAL

Alentejo
Algarve
Azores
Centro
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Madeira
Norte

SUOMI

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

SVERIGE

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

UNITED KINGDOM

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

NORTHERN IRELAND

C3. Sample Specifications

Between 1 October 2002 and 5 November 2002, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA in Belgium – I.C.O. and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 58.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 58.1 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	1,037	4/10 – 31/10	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	3/10 – 5/11	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,016	1/10 – 20/10	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,018	1/10 – 19/10	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	4/10 – 1/11	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	1/10 – 4/11	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1,004	1/10 – 5/11	46,945
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1,016	1/10 – 29/10	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopea	1,043	1/10 – 31/10	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	1/10 – 31/10	364
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1,000	1/10 – 28/10	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1,010	1/10 – 23/10	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	3/10 – 24/10	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,013	3/10 – 5/11	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	1/10 – 5/11	7,183
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,014	1/10 – 3/11	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	300	3/10 – 5/11	1,273
Total number of interviews		16,074		

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 1^{er} octobre et le 5 novembre 2002, 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 58.1 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD à la demande de la COMMISSION EUROPEENNE, Direction générale Presse et communication, Secteur Opinion publique.

L'EUROBAROMETRE 58.1 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	1,037	4/10 – 31/10	8,326
Danemark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	3/10 – 5/11	4,338
Allemagne(Est)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,016	1/10 – 20/10	13,028
Allemagne(Ouest)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,018	1/10 – 19/10	55,782
Grèce	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	4/10 – 1/11	8,793
Espagne	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	1/10 – 4/11	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1,004	1/10 – 5/11	46,945
Irlande	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1,016	1/10 – 29/10	2,980
Italie	INRA Demoskopea	1,043	1/10 – 31/10	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	1/10 – 31/10	364
Pays-Bas	INTOMART	1,000	1/10 – 28/10	12,705
Autriche	SPECTRA	1,010	1/10 – 23/10	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	3/10 – 24/10	8,217
Finlande	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,013	3/10 – 5/11	4,165
Suède	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	1/10 – 5/11	7,183
Grande-Bretagne	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,014	1/10 – 3/11	46,077
Irlande du Nord	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	300	3/10 – 5/11	1,273
Nombre total d'interviews		16,074		

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 1. Oktober und 5. November 2002 im Auftrag der Europäischen Kommission, Generaldirektion für Presse- und Informationsdienst, Meinungsumfragen, die Welle 58.1 des Standard-Eurobarometer durch.

Im Rahmen des Eurobarometers 58.1 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	1,037	4/10 – 31/10	8,326
Dänemark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	3/10 – 5/11	4,338
Ost-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,016	1/10 – 20/10	13,028
West-Deutschland	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,018	1/10 – 19/10	55,782
Griechenland	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,003	4/10 – 1/11	8,793
Spanien	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	1/10 – 4/11	33,024
Frankreich	CSA-TMO	1,004	1/10 – 5/11	46,945
Irland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1,016	1/10 – 29/10	2,980
Italien	INRA Demoskopea	1,043	1/10 – 31/10	49,017
Luxemburg	ILRes	600	1/10 – 31/10	364
Niederlande	INTOMART	1,000	1/10 – 28/10	12,705
Österreich	SPECTRA	1,010	1/10 – 23/10	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	3/10 – 24/10	8,217
Finnland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,013	3/10 – 5/11	4,165
Schweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	1/10 – 5/11	7,183
Großbritannien	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,014	1/10 – 3/11	46,077
Nordirland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	300	3/10 – 5/11	1,273
Gesamtzahl		16,074		

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 Stichprobenanteilen von etwa 1.000 Interviews liegen die wahren Werte innerhalb der folgenden Konfidenzintervalle:

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

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

C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

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

C.4.2 Age bands

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

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

C.4.3 Terminal education age

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

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

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	28 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	42 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	20 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	10 %

C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

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

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self - employed

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

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	1 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	7 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	7 %
(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.)	7 %
(12) Supervisor	1 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	10 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	4 %

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	23 %

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 | 8 % |
| (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.) | 10 % |
| (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 | 23 % |
| (8) Still studying = Student | 10 % |

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

C.4.5 Opinion leadership Index

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

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

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

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| (1) ++ high | 10 % |
| (2) + | 34 % |
| (3) - | 35 % |
| (4) -- low | 22 % |

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 | 35 % |
| (2) codes 4-7 | 57 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 7 % |

C.4 Définition et répartition des variables socio-démographiques utilisées dans les croisements

C.4.1 Sexe

L'échantillon est ainsi composé, par sexe:

(1) Hommes	48 %
(2) Femmes	52 %

C.4.2 Tranches d'âge

Les répondants sont regroupés en quatre tranches d'âge:

(1) 15 – 24 ans	16 %
(2) 25 – 39 ans	29 %
(3) 40 – 54 ans	23 %
(4) 55 ans et plus	32 %

C.4.3 Age de fin d'études

L'âge de fin d'études correspond aux réponses recodées à la question :

"A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet?"

Les répondants ont été regroupés en quatre catégories :

(1) répondants qui ont quitté l'école à l'âge de quinze ans ou moins	28 %
(2) répondants qui ont quitté l'école entre 16 et 19 ans	42 %
(3) répondants qui ont continué l'école jusqu'à 20 ans ou plus	20 %
(4) répondants qui étudient encore	10 %

C.4.4 Echelle de l'activité économique principale

L'échelle de l'activité économique principale correspond aux réponses recodées à la question

"Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?"

La question de départ donne la répartition suivante :

Indépendants

(1) Agriculteur exploitant	1 %
(2) Pêcheur	0 %
(3) Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	2 %
(4) Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan, ou autre travailleur indépendant	5 %
(5) Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	1 %

Salarié(e)s

(6) Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte)	1 %
(7) Cadre supérieur / dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur)	1 %
(8) Cadre moyen	7 %
(9) Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau	7 %
(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.)	7 %
(12) Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	1 %
(13) Ouvrier qualifié	10 %
(14) Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	4 %

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	23 %

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 | 8 % |
| (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.) | 10 % |
| (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 | 23 % |
| (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 au deux questions suivantes :

- (A) "Quand vous êtes entre ami(e)s, diriez-vous qu'il vous arrive souvent, de temps en temps, ou jamais de discuter politique?"
- (B) "Quand vous avez une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos camarades de travail, vos relations d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il souvent, de temps en temps, rarement ou jamais ?"

Les catégories sont ++, +, -, --. Les personnes répondant affirmativement aux deux questions sont classées ++, les personnes répondant négativement aux deux questions sont classées --. Les catégories intermédiaires sont constituées par analogie.

La répartition des quatre catégories se présente comme suit :

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| (1) ++ niveau élevé | 10 % |
| (2) + | 34 % |
| (3) - | 35 % |
| (4) -- niveau bas | 22 % |

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
-------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---------------------

Dans les tableaux, l'échelle est recodée en trois catégories :

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| (1) codes 1-3 | 35 % |
| (2) codes 4-7 | 57 % |
| (3) codes 8-10 | 7 % |

C.4 Definition und gewichtete Verteilung der soziodemographischen Variablen, die in der Kreuztabellierung verwendet werden

C.4.1 Geschlecht

Die Stichprobe weist folgende Geschlechterverteilung auf :

(1) männlich	48 %
(2) weiblich	52 %

C.4.2 Altersklassen

Die Befragungspersonen werden anhand des Lebensalters in vier Altersklassen eingestuft :

(1) 15 – Jahre	16 %
(2) 25 – 39 Jahre	29 %
(3) 40 – 54 Jahre	23 %
(4) 55 Jahre und älter	32 %

C.4.3 Alter bei Bildungsabschluß

Das Alter bei Bildungsabschluß wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgende Frage ermittelt :

“Wie alt waren Sie, als Sie mit Ihrer Schul- bzw. Universitätsausbildung aufgehört haben?”

Die Beantworter werden in die folgenden vier Kategorien eingeteilt :

(1) Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 15 Jahren oder früher	28 %
(2) Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 16 bis 19 Jahren	42 %
(3) Personen mit Schulabgang/Bildungsabschluß im Alter von 20 Jahren oder später	20 %
(4) Per(sonen, die Schule oder Studium noch nicht abgeschlossen haben	10 %

C.4.4 Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala

Zur Erstellung der Haupterwerbstätigkeit-Skala werden die Antworten auf die folgende Frage ausgewertet :

“Welchen Beruf üben Sie zur Zeit aus ?”

Die Fragestellung ergibt folgende Verteilung :

Selbständig

(1) Landwirt	1 %
(2) Fischer	0 %
(3) Freie Berufe (Rechtsanwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater, Architekt usw.)	2 %
(4) Ladenbesitzer, Handwerker usw.	5 %
(5) Selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teihaber)	1 %

Angestellt

(6) Freie Berufe im Angestelltenverhältnis (z.B. angestellter Anwalt, Arzt, Steuerberater)	1 %
(7) Leitender Angestellter, Direktor oder Vorstandsmitglied	1 %
(8) Mittlere Angestellte (Bereichsleiter, Abteilungsleiter, Gruppenleiter, Lehrer, Technischer Leiter)	7 %
(9) Sonstige Büroangestellte	7 %
(10) Angestellter ohne Bürotätigkeit mit Schwerpunkt Reisetätigkeit (Vertreter, Fahrer)	3 %
(11) Angestellte ohne Bürotätigkeit z.B. im Dienstleistungssektor (Krankenhaus, Bedienung in Restaurant, Polizist, Feuerwehrmann)	7 %
(12) Meister, Vorarbeiter, Aufsichtspersonal	1 %
(13) Facharbeiter	10 %
(14) Sonstige Arbeiter	4 %

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	23 %

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.) + Landbesitzer, Handwerker usw. + selbständiger Unternehmer, Fabrikbesitzer (Alleininhaber, Teilhaber) | 8 % |
| (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) | 10 % |
| (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/Führrentner | 23 % |
| (8) Schüler/Studenten | 10 % |

In den Tabellen wird die Kategorie "Schüler/Studenten" als Bestandteil der Variablen "Alter bei Bildungsabschluß" geführt.

C.4.5 Meinungsführer-Index

Der Meinungsführer-Index wird anhand der Antworten auf die folgenden beiden Fragen ermittelt:

- (A) "Würden Sie sagen, daß Sie, wenn Sie mit Freunden zusammen sind, politische Dinge häufig, gelegentlich oder niemals diskutieren?"
- (B) "Kommt es vor, daß Sie Ihre Freunde, Ihre Arbeitskollegen oder Ihre Bekannten von einer Meinung überzeugen, auf die Sie großen Wert legen? Geschieht dies häufig, von Zeit zu Zeit, selten oder nie?"

Für die Einstufung der Antworten werden folgende Werte benutzt: ++, +, -, --. Den Befragungspersonen, die den beiden Fragen zustimmen, wird der Wert ++ zugeordnet; den Befragungspersonen, die die beiden Fragen verneinen, wird der Wert -- zugeordnet. In entsprechender Weise werden die dazwischenliegenden Kategorien definiert.

Verteilung der Antworten auf die vier Kategorien:

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| (1) ++ hoch | 10 % |
| (2) + | 34 % |
| (3) - | 35 % |
| (4) -- niedrig | 22 % |

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
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	------------------------

Für die Tabellen werden die Skalenwerte neu verschlüsselt, wobei die folgenden drei Kategorien verwendet werden:

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| (1) Kennzahlen 1-3 | 35 % |
| (2) Kennzahlen 4-7 | 57 % |
| (3) Kennzahlen 8-10 | 7 % |

**D. Eurobarometer Specific Surveys on Attitudes of Europeans
Recherches Spécifiques sur les Attitudes des Européens dans l'Eurobaromètre
Eurobarometer-Umfragen zu Meinungen der Europäer**

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichts	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
1	Europeans and European Unification Les Européens et l'unification de l'Europe	2-3/70	6/72	EN, FR
2	L'Opinion des Européens sur les aspects régionaux et agricoles du Marché commun, l'unification politique de l'Europe et l'information du public	7/71	12/71	FR
3	Satisfaction et insatisfaction quant aux conditions de vie dans les pays de la Communauté européenne	9/73	6/74	FR
4	Europe as the Europeans see it L'Europe vue par les Européens	9/73	8/74	EN, FR
6	European Men and Women Femmes et hommes d'Europe Frauen und Männer in Europa	5/75	12/75	EN, FR, DE
7	The European Consumer Le consommateur européen	10/75	5/76	EN, FR
8	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la misère en Europe Vorstellungen und Einstellungen zur Armut in Europa <i>2nd Edition / 2ème édition / 2. Ausgabe</i>	5-6/76	3/77 9/81	EN, FR, DE DA, NL FR
9	Science and European Public Opinion La science et l'opinion publique européenne Wissenschaft in der öffentlichen Meinung Europas	4-5/77	10/77	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
10	The Attitudes of the Working Population to Retirement Les attitudes de la population active à l'égard des perspectives de retraite Die Erwerbspersonen und die Perspektiven des Ruhestandes	10-11/77	5/78	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
11	The European Public's Attitudes to Scientific and Technical Development Les attitudes du public européen face au développement scientifique et technique Einstellungen der europäischen Bevölkerung zu wissenschaftlichen und technischen Entwicklungen	10/78	2/79	DE, FR
12	European Men and Women in 1978 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1978 Frauen und Männer in Europa 1978	10-11/77	2/79	EN, FR, DE IT, NL
13	Chômage et recherche d'un emploi: attitudes et opinions des publics européens	5-6/78	9/79	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
14	The Europeans and their children Les Européens et leurs enfants Die Europäer und ihre Kinder	4/79	10/79	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
15	European Women in Paid Employment: their perception of discrimination at work Les femmes salariées en Europe: comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail Die Arbeitnehmerinnen in Europa : wie sie die Diskriminierungen in der Welt der Arbeit sehen	6-7/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE DA, EL, IT, NL
16	Europeans and their region: public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study Les Européens et leur région: étude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques Das europäische Regionalbewußtsein : Beitrag zur Erforschung der Wahrnehmung eines wirtschaftlich-sozialen Regionalgefälles	4-5/80	12/80	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
17	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques	3-4/82	10/82	EN, FR
18	The Young Europeans Les jeunes Européens Die jungen Europäer	3-4/82	12/82	EN, FR, DE, DA, EL, IT, NL
19	Le Parlement européen et l'élection de 1984	3-4/83	8/83	FR
20	Europeans and their Environment Les Européens et leur environnement Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt	10/82	11/83	EN, FR, DE, DA, IT, NL
21	Europeans and Aid to Development Les Européens et l'aide au développement	9-10/83	5/84	EN, FR
22	European Women and Men in 1983 Femmes et hommes d'Europe en 1983	3-4/83	6/84	EN, FR
23	European Women in Paid Employment - 1984 Les femmes salariées en Europe - 1984	1-2/84	12/84	EN, FR
24	Le public européen et l'information des consommateurs: comparaisons 1975-1985	3/85	3/85	FR
25	The European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1984 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1984 Die Europäische öffentliche Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1984	10/84	7/85	EN, FR, DE
26	L'opinion des salariés européens sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	3-4/85	7/85	FR
26a	Enquête auprès des travailleurs salariés sur la flexibilité dans les conditions de travail	10/85	10/85	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
27	Europeans and the ECU Le public européen et l'ECU Die Europäische Öffentlichkeit und die ECU	3-4/85	11/85	EN, FR, DE, NL
28	Europeans and their Holidays Les Européens et les vacances Die Europäer und der Urlaub	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
29	Europe 2000 <i>Special Edition of the Eurobarometer for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987</i> <i>Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre pour le 30ème anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987</i> <i>Europa 2000</i> <i>Sonderausgabe 30. Jahrestag März 1987</i>	12/86- 1/87	3/87	EN,FR, DE DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
30	The Europeans and their Environment in 1986 Les Européens et leur environnement en 1986 Die Europäer und ihre Umwelt 1986	3-4/86	3/87	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
31	Europeans and Road Safety Les Européens et la sécurité routière	10-11/86	3/88	EN, FR
32	European Public Opinion and the Energy Problem in 1986 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1986 Die öffentliche Meinung Europas zu Energiefragen 1986 <i>Summary / Résumé /Zusammenfassung</i>	10-11/86	1/88	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, IT, NL, PO
33	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer Les Européens et la prévention du cancer	3-4/87	6/88	EN, FR
34	Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy – Special édition of the Eurobarometer Les Européens, leur agriculture et la Politique Agricole Commune – Edition spéciale de l'Eurobaromètre Die Europäer und ihre Landwirtschaft – Sondernummer Eurobarometer	3-4/87	2/88	EN, FR, DE, DA,ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
35	Men and Women in Europe 1987. The evolution of opinions and attitudes <i>Supplement nr. 26 of "Women of Europe"</i> Hommes et femmes d'Europe 1987. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes <i>Supplément n°26 de "Femmes d'Europe"</i>	3-4/87	12/87	EN, FR
36	Public Opinion in the European Community on Energy in 1987 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1987	10-11/87	5/88	EN, FR
37	Europeans and Development Aid in 1987 Les Européens et l'aide au développement en 1987	10-11/87	3/88	EN, FR
38	The Young Europeans in 1987 Les jeunes Européens en 1987	10-11/87	3/89	EN, FR
39	Les Européens et leur environnement en 1988	3-4/88	10/88	FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtetes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
40	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer : food consumption habits, smoking, screening for women's cancers Les Européens et la prévention du cancer : consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins	3-4/88	12/88	EN, FR
41	Racism and Xenophobia Racisme et xénophobie Rassismus und Ausländerfeindlichkeit	10-11/88	11/89	EN, FR, DE, DA, ES, EL, IT, NL, PT
42	Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: la notoriété du programme et du code européen	10-11/88	6/89	EN, FR
43	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	3-4/89	1/90	EN, FR
44	Les Européens et la prévention du cancer: comportements liés au risque de cancer	3-4/89	12/89	FR
45	The Perception of Poverty in Europe La perception de la pauvreté en Europe	6-7/89	3/90	EN, FR
46	Europeans and the Energy Problem in 1989 Les Européens et les questions énergétiques en 1989 Die Europäische Meinung und die Energiefragen im Jahre 1989	6-7/89	11/89	EN, FR, DE
48	The Family and the Desire for Children La famille et le désir d'enfants Die Familie und der Wunsch nach Kindern	10-11/89	8/90	EN, FR, DE
49	Public Opinion in the European Community about the United Nations <i>Published by the UN</i>	10-11/89	4/90	EN
51	The Young Europeans in 1990 Les jeunes Européens en 1990	10-11/90	5/91	EN, FR
52	Family and Employment within the Twelve Famille et emploi dans l'Europe des douze	10-11/90	12/91	EN, FR
52a	First European Survey on the Work Environment 1991-1992 <i>Published in 1992 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Condition</i>	3-4/91	1992	EN
55	Eurodemographics? Nearly There! Esomar Harmonised Demographics for European Survey Research <i>Published 1991 by the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR)</i>	10-11/90	9/91	EN
56	Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 34 von Oktober 1990</i>	10-11/90	2/91	DE
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

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
58	Europeans and Health and Safety at Work Les Européens et la santé et la sécurité au travail	4-5/91	1992	EN, FR
59	Consumer Behaviour in the Internal Market	4/91	7/91	EN
60	European Attitudes towards Urban Traffic Problems and Public Transport	4/91	7/91	EN
61	Opinions of Europeans on Biotechnology in 1991 L'opinion des Européens concernant la biotechnologie en 1991	3-4/91	7/91	EN, FR
62	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 35</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie au printemps 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 35, mars 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°35 von März 1991</i>	3-4/91	5/91	EN, FR, DE
63	No Europe without its Regions Pas d'Europe sans régions Kein Europa ohne Regionen	10-11/91	1992	EN, FR, DE, ES
64	The Way Europeans perceive the Third World in 1991 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent le Tiers-Monde en 91	10-11/91	5/93	EN, FR
65	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1991 <i>Special report on the results of the October-November 1991 Eurobarometer survey N° 36</i> La Communauté européenne et L'Allemagne unie en automne 1991 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N°36, octobre-novembre 1991</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1991 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 36 von Oktober/November 1991</i>	10-11/91	12/91	EN, FR, DE
66	The Europeans and the Environment in 1992 Les Européens et l'environnement en 1992	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
67	European Week for Drug Abuse Prevention Semaine européenne de prévention de la toxicomanie	3-4/92	11/92	EN, FR
68	EC Citizens and Social Protection	3-4/92	11/93	EN
69	Age and Attitudes Les attitudes face au vieillissement	3-4/92	1993	EN, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
70	The European Community and United Germany in Spring 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the March 1992 Eurobarometer survey No.37</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie au printemps 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre No.37, mars 1992</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Frühjahr 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N° 37 von März 1992</i>	3-4/92	5/92	EN, FR, DE
71	The European Community and United Germany in Autumn 1992 <i>Special report on the results of the Eurobarometer survey N° 38</i> La Communauté européenne et l'Allemagne unie en automne 1992 <i>Rapport spécial sur les résultats du sondage Eurobaromètre N° 38</i> Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und das vereinte Deutschland im Herbst 1992 <i>Sonderbericht über die Ergebnisse aus der Eurobarometer Umfrage N°38</i>	9-10/92	2/93	EN, FR, DE
71a	Etiquetage des produits	4-5/92	8/92	FR
72	Passive Smoking or the pollution of non-smokers by smokers Le tabagisme involontaire ou la pollution des non-fumeurs par les fumeurs	9-10/92	3/93	EN, FR
74	European Opinion on the Safety of Consumers	9-10/92	4/93	EN
75	The Single Market of Consumers Le Marché unique des consommateurs	11/92		
76	Europeans, Science and Technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie	11/92	6/93	EN, FR
77	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	3-4/93	12/93	EN, FR
78	Opinions of Europeans following the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work Les opinions des Européens après l'année européenne pour la sécurité, l'hygiène et la santé sur le lieu de travail Die Meinungen der Europäer nach Abschluß des Europäischen Jahres für Sicherheit und Gesundheitsschutz am Arbeitsplatz	3-4/93	1993	EN, FR, DE
79	European Opinion and Energy Matters 1993 L'opinion européenne et les questions énergétiques en 1993 <i>Summary</i>	4/93	9/93	EN, FR EN
80	Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering: what Europeans think about it in 1993 Biotechnologie et génie génétique: ce qu'en pensent les Européens en 1993	4/93	10/93	EN, FR

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichten	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
81	Consumers and the single market Le marché unique des consommateurs	4/93		
81a	The European Court of Justice	9-10/92 10-11/93	6/94	EN
82	The Perception of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe La perception de la pauvreté et de l'exclusion sociale en Europe	10-11/93	1994	EN, FR
83	Europeans and Blood Les Européens et le sang	4-5/94	12/94	EN, FR
85	Les femmes et l'élection du Parlement européen	4-6/94	12/94	FR
86	European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)	12/94	2/95	FR
87	L'intervention de l'UE dans la régulation des relations économiques et du commerce international	4-5/95	8/95	FR
88	Europeans and the Environment Les Européens et l'environnement	5-6/95	11/95	EN, FR
89	Les régions	5-6/95	11/95	FR
90	La "citoyenneté européenne"	7/95	7/95	FR
91	European Citizens and the euro Les citoyens européens et l'euro Die Bürger der EU und der Euro	10-11/95 11-12/95 12/95	1/96	EN, FR, DE
92	Europeans and their Attitudes to Education and Training	10-11/95 11-12/95	1997	EN
93	Les labels de qualité	10-12/95	3/96	FR
94	European Demography Démographie européenne	11/95		
95	The way Europeans perceive developing countries in 1995 La façon dont les Européens perçoivent les pays en voie de développement en 1995	11-12/95	3/96	EN, FR
96	Working conditions in Europe Les conditions de travail en Europe Arbeitsbedingungen in der Europäischen Union	11-12/95 1/96	6/97	EN, FR, DE, DA, FI, IT, NL, SV
97	Equal opportunities for women and men in Europe? Européennes, Européens: à chances égales ? Frauen und Männer in Europa : Wie steht es um die Chancengleichheit?	2-4/96	1/99	EN, FR, DE
98	The Employment in Europe Survey 1996	2-4/96	6/97	EN
99	EU citizens and health issues	2-4/96	9/98	EN

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtetes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
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	97	EN
112	Lifelong learning L'éducation et la formation tout au long de la vie	3-4/97		
113	Racism and Xenophobia : Human rights and immigration in the European Union Racisme et xénophobie : Droits de l'homme et immigration dans l'Union européenne	3-4/97	12/97	EN, FR
114	The Young Europeans in 1997 Les jeunes Européens en 1997 Die jungen Europäer in 1997	4-6/97	10/97	EN, FR, DE
115	Women and breast cancer Les femmes et le cancer du sein	4-6/97		
116	Attitudes of EU consumers to Fair Trade Bananas Attitudes des consommateurs européens envers le commerce équitable des bananes	1-2/97	12/97	EN, FR
117	The Europeans on Holidays Les Européens et leurs vacances	10-11/97	3/98	EN, FR

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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	01/99	EN
123	The Information Society La société de l'information	11-12/98	5/99	EN, FR
124	Quality Labels Les labels de qualité	11-12/98		
125	Europeans and the Family Les Européens et la famille	11-12/98		
126	Les Européens et l'aide au développement	11-12/98	2/99	FR
127	Europeans and violence against women Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les femmes	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
128	Europeans and violence against children Les Européens et la violence dont sont victimes les enfants	3-4/99	6/99	EN, FR
129	Europeans and the elderly Les Européens et les personnes âgées	3-4/99	/	/
130	Europeans and consumer associations Les Européens et les associations de consommateurs	4-5/99	7/99	EN, FR
131	Europeans and the environment Les Européens et l'environnement	4-5/99	9/99	EN, FR
132	Europeans and the single currency Les Européens et la monnaie unique européenne	10-11/99	2/00	EN, FR
133	Europeans and the financial services Les Européens et les services financiers	10-11/99	5/00	EN, FR
134	Europeans and modern biotechnology Les Européens et la biotechnologie moderne	11-12/99	3/00	EN, FR
135	Quality of life and social exclusion Qualité de vie et exclusion sociale	11-12/99	/	/
136	Les consommateurs et l'accès à la justice	11-12/99		

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
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	2/01	FR
144	Les technologies de l'information et de la communication	10-11/00	2/01	FR
145	Public safety La sécurité publique	11-12/00		
146	Europe of Defense L'Europe de la Défense	11-12/00	04/01	EN, FR, NL
147	Europeans and languages Les Européens et les langues	12/00	2/01	EN, FR
148	Europeans and the social situation Les Européens et la situation sociale	1-2/01	/	/
149	Europeans and disabled people Les Européens et les personnes handicapées	1-2/01	5/01	EN, FR, DE
150	Special Representations Spécial Bureaux	3-4/01	6/01	EN, FR, ES, DA, DE, EL, IT, NL, PT, FI, SV
151	The young Europeans in 2001 Les jeunes européens en 2001	4-5/01	10/01	EN, FR
152	Libéralisation et globalisation	4-5/01	/	/
153	Les européens et l'aide humanitaire	4-5/01	/	/
154	Europeans, science and technology Les Européens, la science et la technologie Wissenschaft und Technik in Bewusstsein der Europäer Leading national trends	5-6/01	12/01	EN, FR, DE
155	Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy	5-6/01	09/01	EN

Ref.	Report Title Titre du Rapport Titel des Berichtetes	Survey Sondage Umfrage	Report Rapport Bericht	Languages Langues Sprachen
156	Europeans and the euro - Tables Les européens et l'euro - Tableaux	5-6/01	07/01	EN, FR
157	Les européens et la e-inclusion	5-6/01	06/01	FR
158	Europeans' participation in cultural activities La participation des européens aux activités culturelles Die Beteiligung der Europäer an kulturellen Aktivitäten	08-09/01	05/02	EN, FR, DE
159	Les européens et les technologies de l'information et de la communication dans le cadre de l'emploi	08-09/01	09/02	FR
161	Europeans' views on banking and insurance services Complete report - Summary - Comparative report with previous surveys Les européens et les services financiers Rapport complet - Comparaison avec les sondages précédents	08-09/01	09/02	EN, FR
161	Reform on the pension	09-10/01	/	/
162	Social precarity and social integration Précarité et intégration sociales Soziale Präkarität und soziale Integration	09-10/01	10/02	EN, FR, DE
163	Family and social situation	10-11/01	/	/
164	Information Society	10-11/01	/	/
165	Europeans and Radioactive waste	10-11/01	04/02	EN
166	"Special Bureaux" Eurobarometer : Getting information on Europe, the enlargement of the EU, support for European integration	01-02/02	05/02	EN
167	Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy Les Européens et la politique agricole commune	02-04/02	06/02	EN, FR
168	Emploi et anti-discrimination	/	/	/
169	Energie	/	/	/
171	Perception of the euro - First elements Perception de l'euro - Premiers éléments	03-05/02	05/02	EN FR
172	Attitudes and opinions of Young people in the EU on drugs Les attitudes et opinions des jeunes citoyens de l'Union européenne par rapport aux drogues - Résumé	04-06/02	10/02	EN, FR
175	Views on Business-to-Consumers Cross-border Trade - Tables	04-06/02	11/02	EN
176	Les services d'intérêt général Summary Synthèse Sonderausgabe	09-10/02	01/03	FR