

The Future European Constitution (Wave 2)

Fieldwork : June - July 2004

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This survey was requested by the Secretariat General and coordinated by Directorate General Press and Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 159/2

“ The Future European Constitution ”

Conducted by EOS Gallup Europe upon the request of the European Commission
(Secretariat General)

Survey organised and managed by Directorate-General “Press and Communication”
(Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct)

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alone.**

SURVEY: June - July 2004

ANALYTICAL REPORT: July 2004

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PRESENTATION

Officials of European governments have come to an agreement on the adoption of a Constitution for the European Union at the Brussels European Council on 17 and 18 June 2004.

This new Constitutional Treaty should be signed by the Heads of State and Government at the end of October 2004. It will then be ratified by all Member States in keeping with the provisions stipulated in each State: either a vote by the national parliament or a referendum.

This second part of a survey on the Future European Constitution was launched on 21 June 2004, the day after the Brussels European Council. Consequently, the survey was carried out while the subject was still broadly covered in the media.

This second "future Constitution" Flash requested by the General Secretariat of the European Commission will help reveal how European Union citizens' perception of the "future Constitution" has evolved.

The questionnaire for this second Flash differs slightly from the one used for the first part of the survey in January 2004. A few modifications proved necessary to adapt the questionnaire according to headway made on the issues in question.

The objectives of the survey remain unchanged, however. The idea is still to assess the knowledge and the level of information of European Union citizens concerning the future Constitution, and their acceptance or not of this Constitutional Treaty.

The interviews (25 125) were conducted from 21 June to 3 July 2004 by the 25 Institutes in the EOS Gallup Europe network.

For each question, the results obtained are presented:

- specifying the average obtained for the entire European Union,
- the average obtained for two geographic areas: the 15 Member States before enlargement on one hand and the 10 new Member States on the other,
- and for each country.

The results are also presented using socio-demographic variables, which are: gender, age, level of education, profession and type of area of residence.

The sample consists approximately of 1000 respondents per Member State. The methodology used for the 15 Member States before enlargement is that of the Flash Eurobarometer. In the new Member States, telephone surveys were also done except in the **Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania** and **Slovakia** where face to face interviews were organised due to the low rate of coverage of telephone services. In **Estonia**, a mixed methodology was used, consisting of telephone surveys in urban areas and face-to-face interviews in rural zones.

A technical note explaining how the EOS Gallup Europe institutes carried out the interviews is annexed to this analysis. It also includes additional details on the survey methods and the statistical margins of error.

1. Information on the proposal for the future European Constitution

The objective of this first chapter is to analyse the respondents' level of information on the European Constitution, and the evolution of that level since the first part of this survey in January 2004.

The first question was to see whether European Union citizens consider themselves well informed on the issues associated with the European Constitution. Then, we analysed the media from which they would like to get further information on this Constitution.

Small modifications have been made to this question since the first part of the survey due to the evolution and progress made in issues at hand.

1.1. Feeling informed on the European Constitution

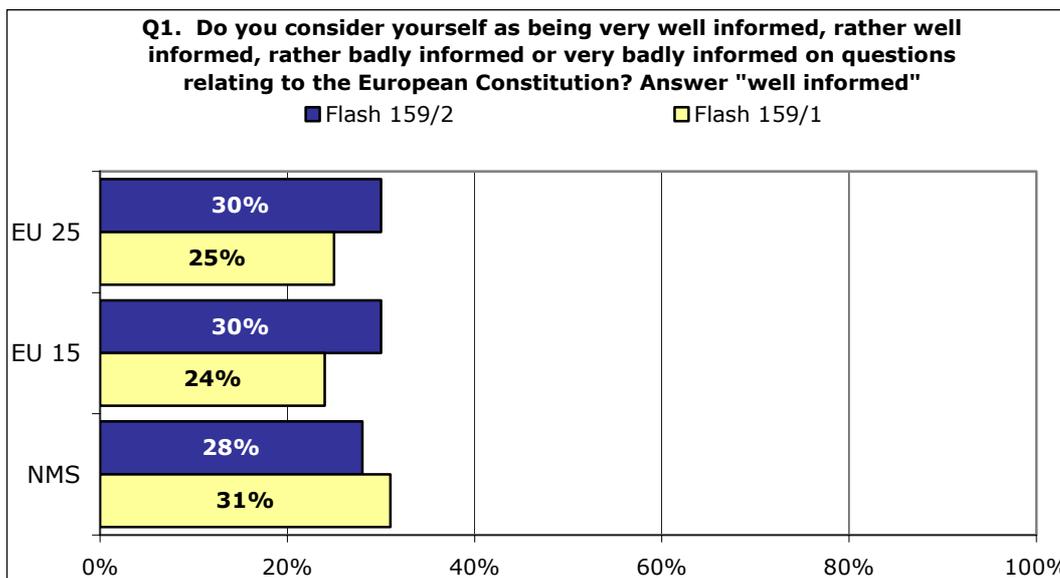
Source: Question 1

- European Union citizens consider that they have little information on European Constitution-

The respondents' feeling about their level of information on the European Constitution is still low in June 2004, although it is rising: less than one third of respondents considered that they are well informed on the subject.

The number of respondents who considered that they are well informed about the European Constitution has increased by 5 points since the first survey in January 2004.

On considering the geographic subsets represented in the chart below, we see that the feeling of being well informed is improving in the 15 Member States before enlargement but, conversely, it has declined in the ten new Member States (-3 points).



The results per country (see table below) disclose fairly significant contrasts in view of:

- the Member States considered on one hand. The percentage of well-informed respondents varied in June 2004, from 11% in **Finland** to 38% in **Belgium, Ireland** and **Slovenia**. It even rises to 43% in **Luxembourg**.
- on the other hand, the evolution of results between the two waves of the survey. The change between January and June 2004 varies from minus 10 points in **Slovenia** to plus 10 points in **Ireland, Belgium** and **Portugal**.

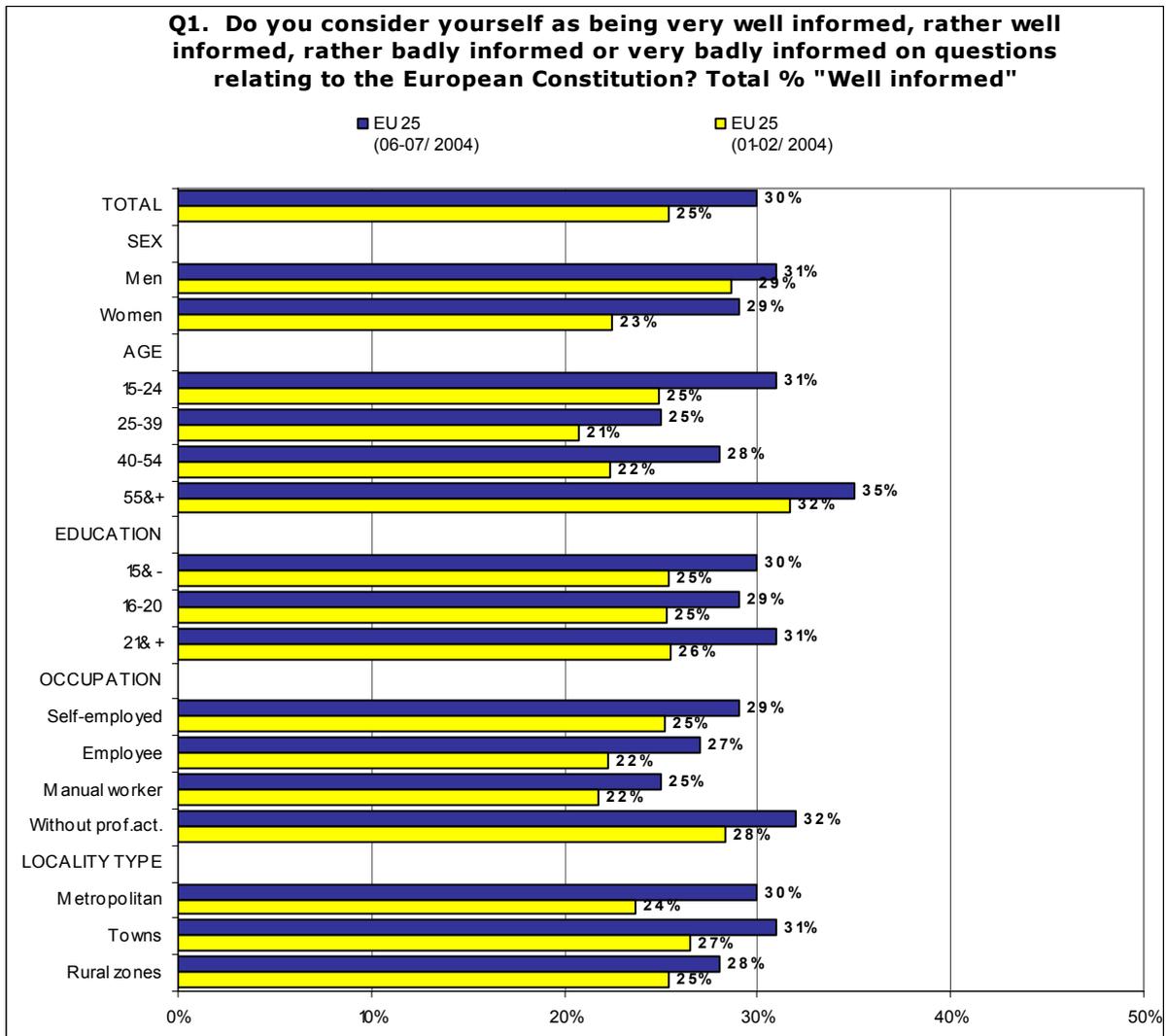
Q1. Do you consider yourself as being very well informed, rather well informed, rather badly informed or very badly informed on questions relating to the European Constitution?
Total % Answer "well informed"

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution FI 159/2- FI 159/1
EU 25	25%	30%	5
EU 15	24%	30%	6
NMS	31%	28%	-3
BE	27%	38%	11
DK	31%	33%	3
DE	26%	30%	4
EL	22%	25%	3
ES	20%	24%	4
FR	26%	34%	8
IE	28%	38%	10
IT	24%	31%	7
LU	35%	43%	8
NL	24%	25%	1
AT	34%	31%	-3
PT	17%	29%	12
FI	13%	11%	-2
SE	19%	25%	6
UK	24%	33%	9
CY	43%	35%	-8
CZ	26%	21%	-5
EE	23%	22%	-1
HU	34%	32%	-2
LV	23%	16%	-7
LT	33%	24%	-9
MT	37%	37%	0
PL	32%	32%	0
SK	23%	20%	-3
SI	48%	38%	-10

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

An analysis of the rate of responses incorporating socio-demographic variables shows that:

- the difference between the level of information of women and men has decreased since the last survey. In fact, the proportion of women who consider themselves well informed has risen by 6 points in the last six months;
- the growth in the level of information affects all age groups and seems more significant in the «15-24» and the «40-54» age groups. Nevertheless, the older group is still where the largest number of respondents consider themselves to be well informed;
- the level of education continues to be a variable that hardly differentiates the rates in the second wave of the survey;
- persons without a professional activity, and the self-employed continue to be most numerous in considering themselves « well informed », unlike employees and manual workers;
- finally, the percentage of respondents who consider themselves well-informed has increased (+6 points) in urban areas.



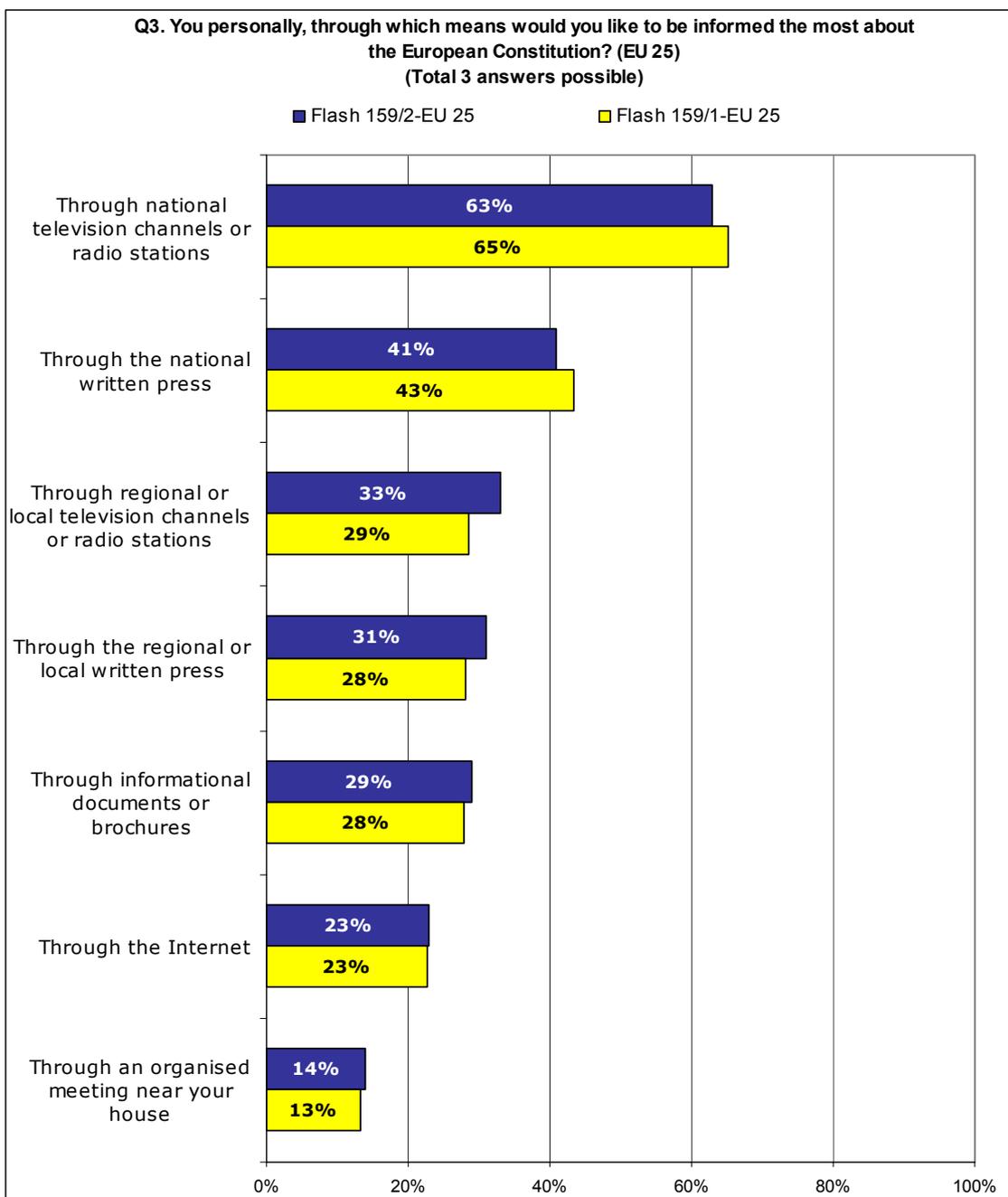
1.2. Preferred media for information on the European Constitution

source: Question 3

- National television channels or radio stations continue to be the preferred media -

European Union citizens unanimously choose national television and radio stations as their preferred source for receiving information on the European Constitution.

The results have changed little on the whole since the first wave of the survey last January, and the ranking between the various types of media is unchanged. Growing interest (4 points) in regional and local television and radio stations can be observed, however. The evolution in results between the two waves of the survey for other informational media is less significant.



1.2.1. National television and radio stations

Although the rate of responses has changed little since the first wave for the three large geographic zones (EU25, EU15 and NMS), an analysis country by country, on the contrary, shows more marked contrasts.

Like for the previous Flash, we see that a majority of citizens of the Member States would like to be informed about the European Constitution by means of national television and radio.

Nearly three-quarters of **Latvian** (78%), **Italian** (76%) and **Danish** (75%) respondents cite this media as one of their three preferred media for obtaining information on the European Constitution.

Italians (-11 points) and **Slovenians** (-12 points) seem less numerous in preferring them in June than in January. Conversely, this proportion has grown significantly in **Spain** (+13 points).

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution? (EU 25)
(Total 3 answers possible)

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1
EU 25	65%	63%	-2
EU 15	65%	62%	-3
NMS	64%	64%	0
BE	63%	56%	-7
DK	78%	75%	-3
DE	56%	54%	-2
EL	64%	64%	0
ES	52%	65%	13
FR	56%	56%	0
IE	76%	74%	-2
IT	87%	76%	-11
LU	60%	60%	0
NL	67%	65%	-2
AT	54%	55%	1
PT	75%	73%	-2
FI	70%	63%	-6
SE	54%	52%	-2
UK	70%	66%	-4
CY	62%	62%	0
CZ	80%	72%	-8
EE	60%	56%	-4
HU	76%	73%	-3
LV	70%	70%	0
LT	80%	78%	-2
MT	63%	67%	4
PL	53%	58%	5
SK	72%	68%	-4
SI	73%	61%	-12

1.2.2. The national press

A slight drop in the number of respondents preferring this medium of information can be observed in the fifteen Member States before enlargement (-3 points), whereas this proportion stays stable in the ten new Member States.

The analysis by country shows more contrasted situations:

- only 28% of **Cypriots** and **Swedes** mention the national press as among their three favourite media for obtaining information on the European Constitution. Conversely, this percentage is 58% in **Ireland** and 63% in the **Czech Republic**.
- this proportion has dropped by 14 points in **Slovenia** while it has increased by 7 points in **Spain**. The other countries show intermediate evolutions with a negative evolution in a majority of Member States, however.

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution? (EU 25)
(Total 3 answers possible)

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1
EU 25	43%	41%	-2
EU 15	44%	41%	-3
NMS	41%	41%	0
BE	45%	41%	-4
DK	50%	46%	-4
DE	34%	33%	-1
EL	41%	33%	-8
ES	28%	35%	7
FR	32%	34%	2
IE	56%	58%	2
IT	67%	57%	-10
LU	56%	52%	-4
NL	44%	44%	0
AT	44%	39%	-5
PT	34%	34%	0
FI	49%	46%	-3
SE	34%	28%	-6
UK	49%	44%	-5
CY	19%	28%	9
CZ	70%	63%	-7
EE	48%	46%	-2
HU	48%	44%	-4
LV	50%	49%	-1
LT	51%	43%	-8
MT	37%	35%	-2
PL	28%	32%	4
SK	60%	51%	-9
SI	44%	30%	-14

1.2.3. Regional or local television or radio stations

The number of European Union citizens who would like to obtain information via regional or local television or radio stations has increased both for the new Member States (+3 points) and for the old ones (+5 points).

- Results significantly different in "old" and in "new" Member States -

In June 2004, we still observed significantly different results between "old" Member States (36%) and new Member States (19%) of the European Union with regard to how often this media is mentioned.

An analysis by country shows a contrasted evolution in the various States since last January. Most of the countries surveyed showed a more or less positive evolution, but there were still some decreasing results.

This evolution varies from a drop in 7 points in **Cyprus** to a rise in 16 points in **Malta**; evolutions were between these two figures in the other countries.

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution? (EU 25)
(Total 3 answers possible)

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1
EU 25	29%	33%	4
EU 15	31%	36%	5
NMS	16%	19%	3
BE	31%	27%	-4
DK	20%	24%	4
DE	39%	40%	1
EL	26%	29%	3
ES	19%	28%	9
FR	25%	35%	10
IE	26%	30%	4
IT	39%	44%	5
LU	14%	18%	4
NL	13%	16%	3
AT	28%	35%	7
PT	20%	18%	-2
FI	13%	11%	-2
SE	23%	27%	5
UK	47%	50%	3
CY	44%	37%	-7
CZ	16%	21%	5
EE	16%	13%	-3
HU	15%	21%	6
LV	12%	10%	-2
LT	17%	18%	1
MT	11%	27%	16
PL	16%	19%	3
SK	15%	17%	3
SI	22%	26%	4

1.2.4. Regional or local press

- Media appreciated less in the new Member States -

In June 2004, a slightly larger number of persons interviewed wanted to be informed on the European Constitution by the regional or local press. This observation holds both for the group of "old" Member States (33%; +3 points) and for the new members (22%; +2 points). However, the gap between the old and new Member States is still large in the level of preference of this means of information (11 points).

Only 10% of **Maltese** and **Cypriots** mention written regional or local press among their favourite sources of information (the geography of the country explains these results), this proportion was 51% in **Germany**, a country that seems to particularly appreciate this media.

In most Member States, we see renewed interest in the regional and local press for receiving information on the new European Constitution.

The gap between the results in January and in June 2004 vary from -3 points in **Greece** and **Cyprus** to + 10 points in **Denmark**.

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution? (EU 25)
(Total 3 answers possible)

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution Fl159/2 - Fl159/1
EU 25	28%	31%	3
EU 15	30%	33%	4
NMS	20%	22%	2
BE	19%	21%	2
DK	14%	24%	10
DE	51%	51%	1
EL	17%	14%	-3
ES	15%	17%	2
FR	30%	37%	7
IE	32%	31%	-1
IT	21%	25%	4
LU	12%	17%	5
NL	24%	26%	2
AT	25%	26%	1
PT	11%	12%	1
FI	26%	30%	4
SE	25%	30%	5
UK	31%	34%	3
CY	13%	10%	-3
CZ	26%	26%	1
EE	16%	19%	3
HU	27%	25%	-2
LV	17%	21%	5
LT	31%	34%	3
MT	7%	10%	3
PL	18%	22%	4
SK	18%	18%	0
SI	13%	13%	0

1.2.5. Informational documents or brochures

- Sources of information a bit less appreciated in the new Member States -

The number of European Union citizens who want to be informed on the European Constitution by means of informational documents or brochures has remained stable since last January.

The gap between the old (30%) and the new (24%) European Union Member States concerning the level of preference of respondents for this channel seemed wider in June.

An analysis of the details for each of the Member States shows significantly different rates in mentioning this source. In fact, only 10% of **Estonians** mentioned informational documents or brochures among their favourite sources for receiving information on the European Constitution, whereas this percentage was as high as 45% in **Ireland** and in **Luxembourg**.

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution? (EU 25)
(Total 3 answers possible)

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1
EU 25	28%	29%	1
EU 15	28%	30%	2
NMS	25%	24%	-1
BE	37%	30%	-7
DK	23%	21%	-2
DE	26%	29%	3
EL	30%	27%	-3
ES	23%	27%	4
FR	39%	39%	0
IE	46%	45%	-1
IT	20%	19%	-1
LU	46%	45%	-1
NL	31%	28%	-3
AT	14%	15%	1
PT	24%	24%	0
FI	19%	23%	4
SE	30%	24%	-6
UK	32%	36%	4
CY	25%	25%	0
CZ	33%	32%	-1
EE	17%	10%	-7
HU	20%	21%	1
LV	30%	29%	-1
LT	28%	28%	0
MT	39%	36%	-3
PL	22%	22%	0
SK	38%	30%	-8
SI	19%	18%	-1

In a majority of Member States, preference for informational documents or brochures has decreased since the first survey in January 2004. There was a decrease of 7 points in **Belgium** and **Estonia** and 8 points in **Slovakia**.

1.2.6. Internet

In the 3 large geographic zones considered, the number of respondents who would like to be informed on the subject of the European Constitution by Internet has not changed since the first part of this survey. This vector of information is mentioned by 23% of respondents in the European Union.

The analysis of results at national level also shows relatively low, but divergent variations with regard to Internet. The largest differences since January 2004 vary from a decrease of 6 points in **Belgium** and in the **Czech Republic** to an increase of 6 points in **Finland**.

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution? (EU 25)
(Total 3 answers possible)

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution F159/2 - F159/1
EU 25	23%	23%	0
EU 15	23%	23%	0
NMS	20%	20%	0
BE	31%	25%	-6
DK	21%	23%	2
DE	34%	31%	-3
EL	19%	15%	-4
ES	8%	11%	3
FR	16%	20%	4
IE	23%	23%	0
IT	21%	20%	-1
LU	25%	24%	-1
NL	30%	29%	-1
AT	18%	16%	-2
PT	16%	19%	3
FI	20%	26%	6
SE	24%	23%	0
UK	28%	26%	-2
CY	20%	18%	-2
CZ	26%	20%	-6
EE	30%	28%	-2
HU	22%	23%	1
LV	18%	21%	3
LT	23%	21%	-2
MT	20%	25%	5
PL	19%	20%	1
SK	18%	18%	0
SI	24%	24%	0

1.2.7. A meeting near your home

- A less welcome proposal -

This item has changed slightly since the survey on the « future European Constitution » was launched. Indeed, in the first wave of the survey, we asked the person interviewed if he/she would like to be informed about the new Constitution by a meeting organised in his/her town. In the second survey, the expression « in your town » was replaced by « near your home ». The incidence of this modification should nevertheless be negligible.

It is interesting to observe the significant gap between the rates of responses observed in the old and the new Member States of the Union (7 points). An analysis per country identifies the source of this differentiation. It seems, indeed, that 29% of **Poles** prefer this source of information, and this result significantly influenced the overall results for the ten new Member States. We also note the relatively higher rates for **Ireland** (23%) and **Portugal** (20%).

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution? (EU 25)
(Total 3 answers possible)

	Flash 159/1	Flash 159/2	Evolution FI159/2 -FI159/1
	Through an organized meeting in your town	Through an organized meeting near your house	
EU 25	13%	14%	1
EU 15	12%	13%	1
NMS	17%	20%	3
BE	11%	8%	-3
DK	12%	14%	2
DE	10%	12%	3
EL	23%	19%	-4
ES	7%	11%	4
FR	15%	12%	-3
IE	21%	23%	2
IT	15%	11%	-4
LU	15%	19%	4
NL	6%	9%	3
AT	4%	7%	3
PT	23%	20%	-3
FI	8%	9%	1
SE	8%	9%	1
UK	16%	16%	0
CY	16%	13%	-3
CZ	10%	12%	2
EE	6%	7%	1
HU	9%	10%	1
LV	5%	7%	2
LT	13%	13%	0
MT	12%	11%	-1
PL	24%	29%	5
SK	12%	13%	1
SI	7%	6%	-1

1.2.8. Analysis by type of media using socio-demographic variables

a. For the results in the second wave of this survey:

The analysis of socio-demographic variables for all 25 Member States of the European Union shows that the differences observed mainly concern certain sources of information and in particular Internet, the national press and national or local television or radio.

According to **gender**, men seem to be more numerous in preferring the national press (gap of 6 points with women) and Internet (5 point difference). Conversely, women more readily give preference to local or regional television or radio stations (7 point difference).

By **age group**:

- the younger the group, the more interested it is in Internet,
- the youngest respondents seem to be a bit less interested in the press,
- the oldest seem to be more numerous in preferring regional or local television or radio stations,
- in intermediate age groups, slightly more respondents prefer informational documents and brochures.

The **level of education** seems to make a particularly significant difference:

- the later the respondents finished their education, the more they prefer the national press. It is interesting to see a lack of a difference on this criterion for the regional and local press.
- Internet, and informational documents or brochures also seem to be preferred more in groups that studied a long time.
- the contrary is observed for local or regional television and radio channels: the higher the education, the less preference is given to these sources of information.

Employees seem the most numerous in preferring informational documents or brochures.

With regard to the **place of residence**, we observe that more urbanites (towns + urban centres) choose information in the national press or by Internet. City dwellers seem somewhat less interested in regional or local television or radio.

b. In comparing these results with those observed for the first wave of this survey, we see that results are often similar in January and June 2004. Actually, for the same categories of responses from the same socio-demographic variable, the difference does not exceed 2 points for Internet, informational documents or brochures or a meeting organised near the home.

EU 25	Through the national written press			Through the regional or local written press			Through national television channels or radio stations			Through regional or local television channels or radio stations			Through an organised meeting near your house			Through informational documents or brochures			Through the Internet		
	Flash 159/1 EU 25	Flash 159/2 EU 25	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1	Flash 159/1 EU 25	Flash 159/2 EU 25	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1	Flash 159/1 EU 25	Flash 159/2 EU 25	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1	Flash 159/1 EU 25	Flash 159/2 EU 25	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1	Flash 159/1 EU 25	Flash 159/2 EU 25	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1	Flash 159/1 EU 25	Flash 159/2 EU 25	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1	Flash 159/1 EU 25	Flash 159/2 EU 25	Evolution FI159/2 - FI159/1
SEX																					
Male	46%	44%	-2	27%	30%	4	64%	63%	-1	25%	29%	4	12%	13%	1	27%	28%	1	27%	25%	-2
Female	41%	38%	-3	29%	32%	3	66%	63%	-3	32%	36%	4	14%	15%	1	29%	31%	2	19%	20%	1
AGE																					
15-24	38%	37%	-1	20%	24%	4	63%	62%	-1	26%	33%	7	15%	14%	-1	27%	28%	1	44%	43%	-1
25-39	45%	43%	-2	28%	30%	2	66%	64%	-2	26%	30%	4	12%	13%	1	33%	33%	0	27%	30%	3
40-54	46%	43%	-3	31%	34%	3	65%	61%	-4	28%	32%	4	13%	14%	1	29%	30%	1	22%	22%	0
55&+	43%	41%	-2	30%	33%	3	65%	64%	-1	32%	36%	4	13%	14%	1	24%	26%	3	9%	8%	-1
EDUCATION																					
15& -	39%	34%	-5	27%	30%	3	69%	64%	-5	39%	42%	3	14%	16%	2	21%	22%	1	11%	12%	2
16-20	42%	40%	-2	30%	32%	2	65%	63%	-2	29%	34%	5	13%	14%	1	28%	29%	1	26%	24%	-2
21&+	51%	50%	-1	26%	30%	4	64%	62%	-2	20%	24%	4	11%	13%	2	34%	35%	1	28%	28%	0
OCCUPATION																					
Self-employed	49%	44%	-5	30%	29%	-1	62%	61%	-1	27%	29%	2	14%	14%	0	29%	28%	-1	25%	25%	0
Employee	48%	45%	-3	31%	32%	2	67%	63%	-4	24%	29%	5	11%	13%	2	33%	34%	1	30%	29%	-1
Manual worker	41%	35%	-6	30%	34%	4	66%	61%	-5	32%	37%	5	12%	14%	2	27%	26%	-1	22%	20%	-2
Without prof. act.	40%	39%	-1	26%	30%	4	65%	63%	-2	31%	35%	4	15%	14%	-1	25%	27%	2	18%	19%	1
Type of Locality																					
metropolitan zone	43%	43%	0	26%	29%	4	62%	63%	1	24%	29%	5	10%	11%	1	32%	32%	0	25%	25%	0
other town/ urb. cent.	46%	42%	-4	28%	32%	4	68%	63%	-5	29%	34%	5	13%	14%	1	27%	29%	2	24%	23%	-1
rural zone	41%	38%	-3	30%	32%	2	64%	62%	-2	31%	35%	4	16%	16%	0	25%	28%	3	19%	19%	0

2. In-depth knowledge of key points included in the European Constitution proposal

Source: Question 4

The idea in this second chapter is to test the knowledge of respondents on certain key points of the European Constitution. Given a series of proposals, are they or are they not able to identify those that are effectively included in the European Constitution?

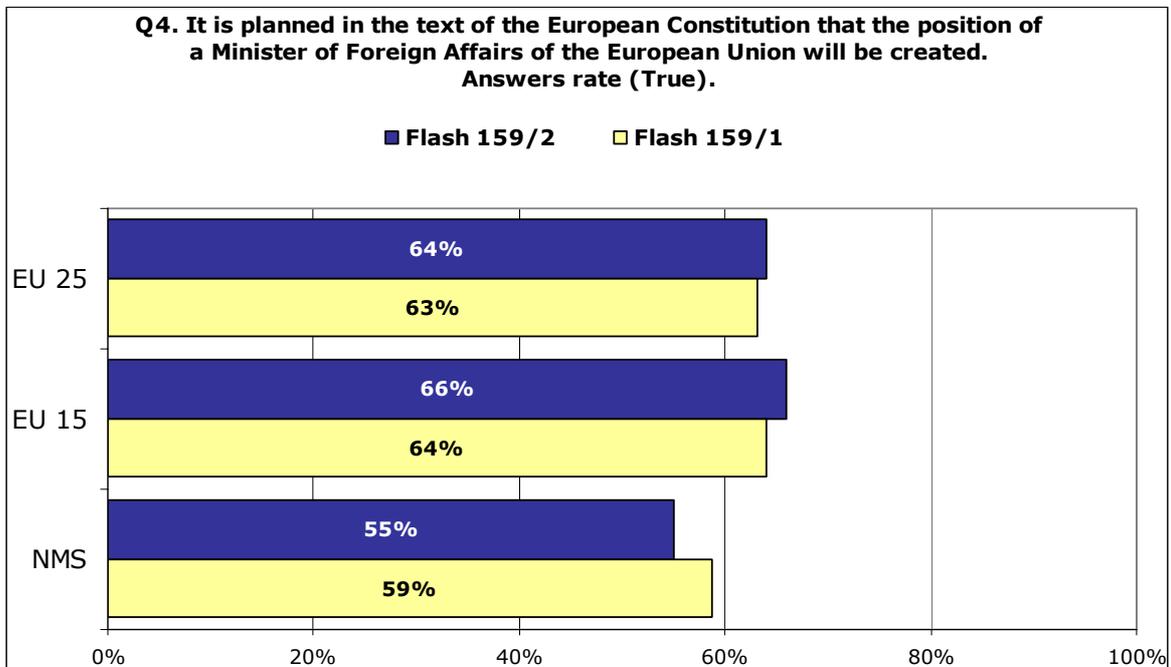
Then we will compare the results of the two surveys in January and in June. On this subject, we underline that this question has been modified slightly since the first wave of the survey due to the need to adapt the questionnaire to the evolution of the subject at hand.

2.1. Is the position of an EU Minister of Foreign Affairs stipulated in the European Constitution?

- Citizens of new Member States are less informed on this theme -

A majority of European Union citizens (64%) answered correctly when they were asked whether the text of the European Constitution provides for the creation of a position of Minister of Foreign Affairs for the European Union. This proportion has remained stable since the first wave of the survey.

Conversely, the rate of good answers in the New Member States has dropped (-4 points) whereas it has risen somewhat (+2 points) for the group of the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States.

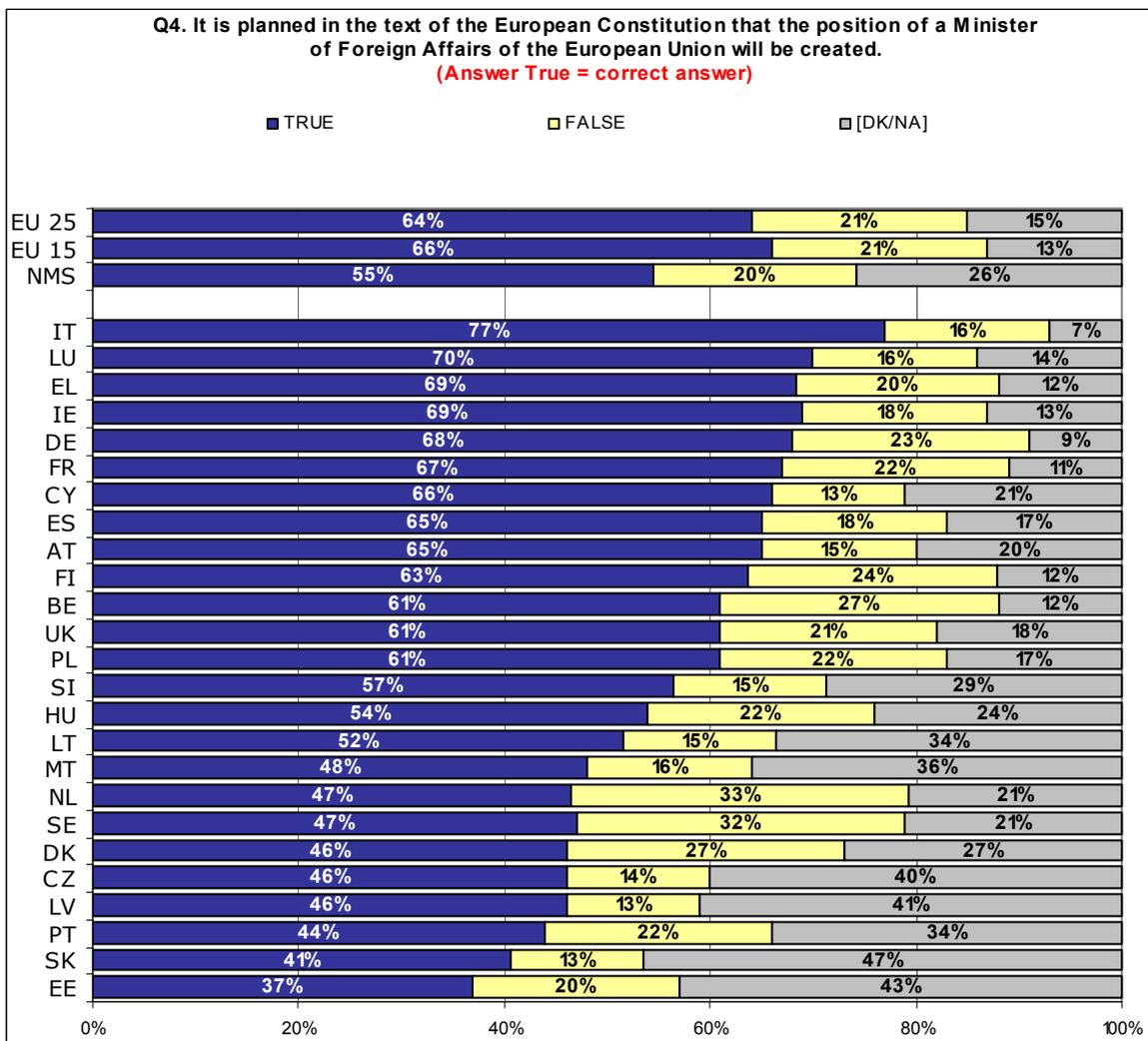


- An unequal level of information from one Member State to another -

On analysing the rates of response obtained for each of the Member States, we see, like in the previous survey:

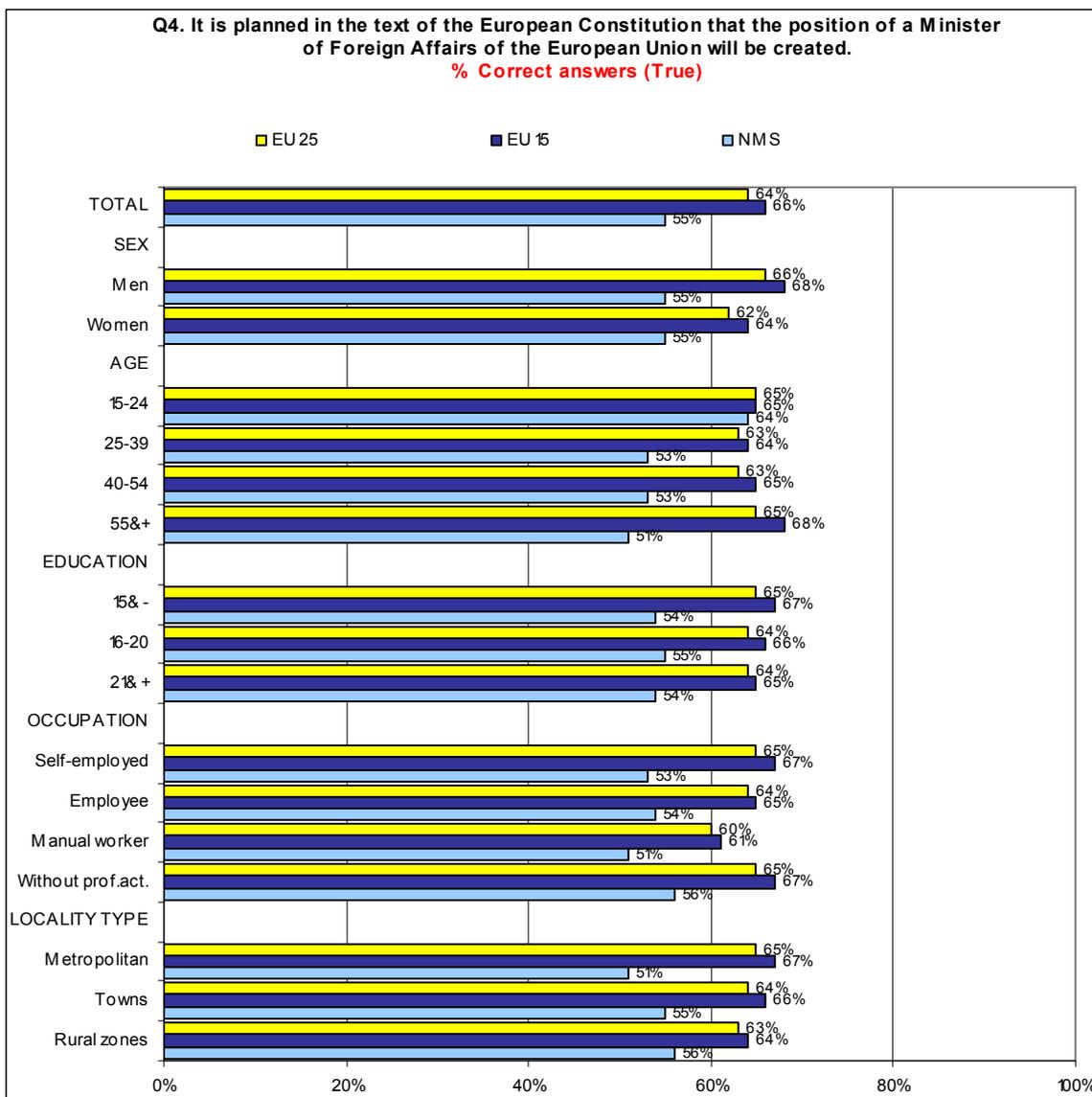
- Rates of correct answers varying considerably from one country to another from 37% in **Estonia** to 76% in **Italy**.
- A particularly high rate of replies in the « don't know/ no response » category in certain Member States: more than 40% in **Latvia** (44%) and in **Slovakia** (41%).

Respondents gave a majority of good answers in 16 Member States of the European Union, whereas this was the case in 21 Member States in the previous survey.



An analysis of results using the different socio-demographic variables shows that:

- The rate of good answers is still a bit higher for men (4 points) in the entire European Union. Conversely, the rate seems identical in the new Member States.
- In the new Member States, younger respondents (15 to 24) stand out from the other age groups with a higher level of information.
- Manual workers are the least well-informed socio-professional category.
- At the level of the whole European Union, and in the group of the 15 Member States before enlargement, it seems that those living in urban areas are better informed. The opposite observation can be made for the new Member States.

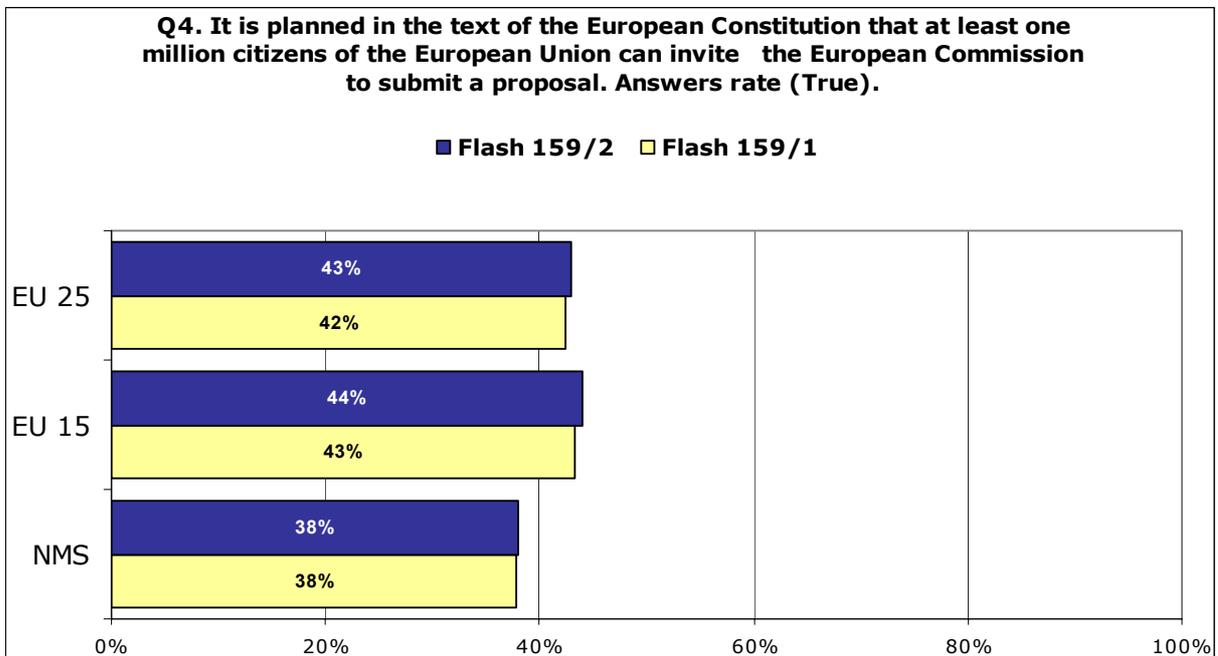


2.2. Is there a possibility for one million citizens to invite the European Commission to submit a proposal

- Less than one European Union citizen out of two answered this question correctly -

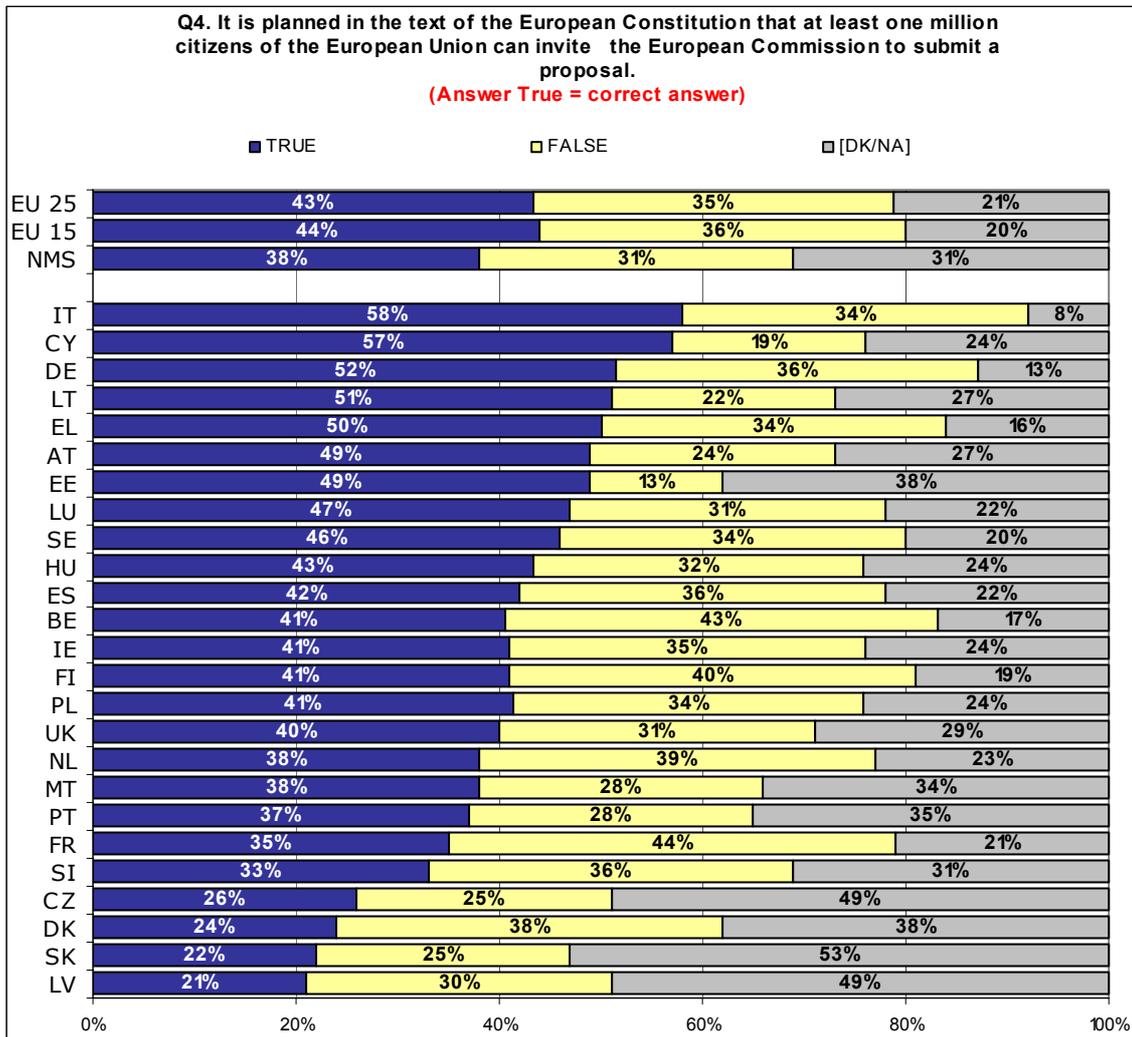
Slightly more than four European citizens out of ten answered correctly, in the affirmative, when asked if it is possible for one million European Union citizens to invite the European Commission to submit a proposal.

The level of good answers is stable since January in all three geographic areas studied. The difference (6 points) in the level of information between the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States and the ten new Member States still applies.



An analysis of the results per country again shows an important gap in results between the various Member States:

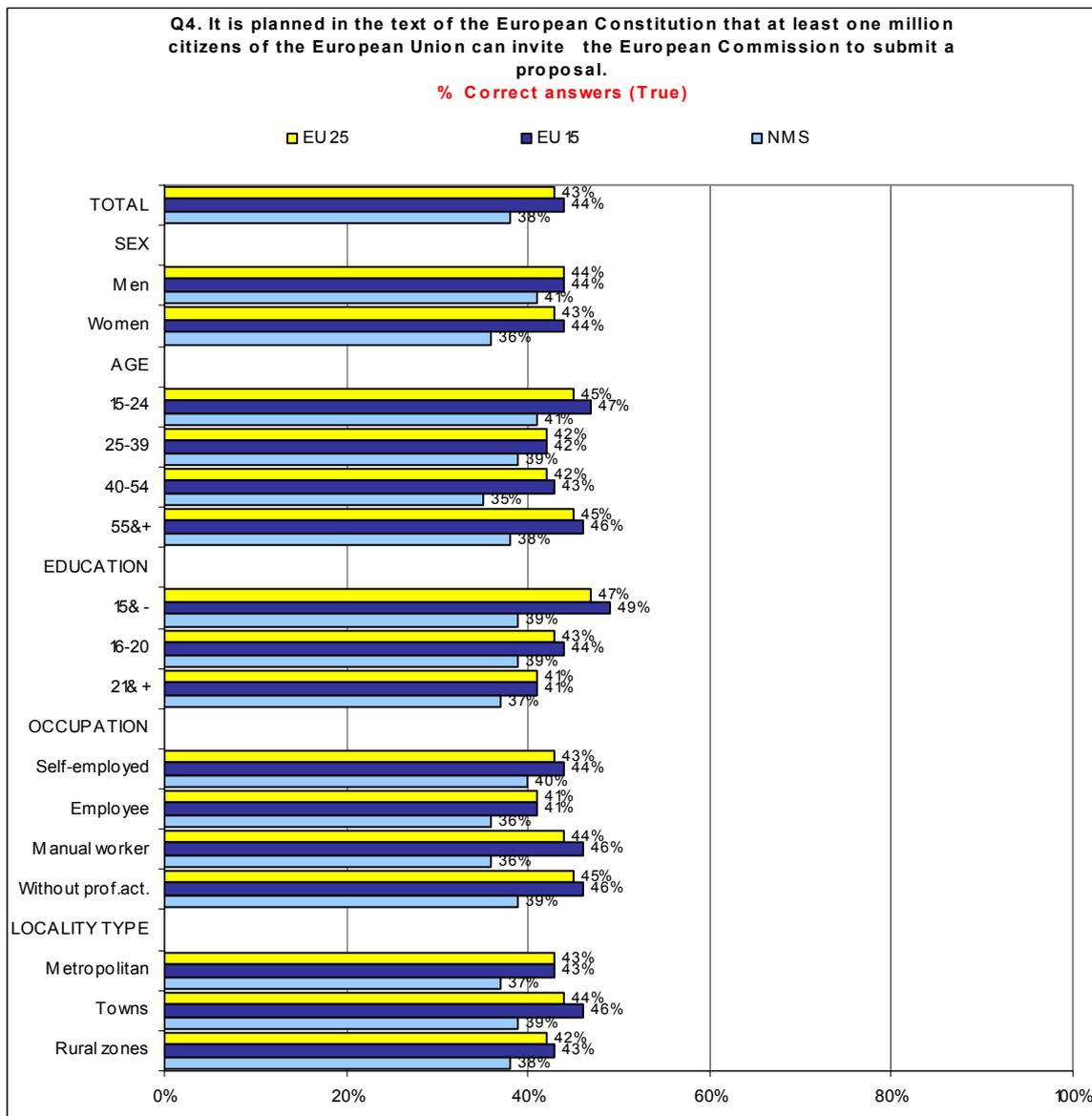
- A majority of respondents were able to give the right answer in 5 Member States of the European Union. **Italians** (58%), **Cypriotes** (57%) and **Germans** (52%) scored highest for the correct response.
- The rates of correct answers, like in the previous survey, were particularly low in **Latvia** (21%), **Slovakia** (22%), **Denmark** (24%) and the **Czech Republic** (26%).
- The number of answers in the « don't know / no answer » category was very high on the whole.



Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

An analysis of the results according to socio-demographic variables brings out certain particularities

- the rate of correct answers for women (5 point difference with men) seems lower in the ten new Member States;
- in the ten new Member States, the younger respondents seem better informed;
- the rate of good answers is surprisingly higher for people who have studied less, in particular in the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States.



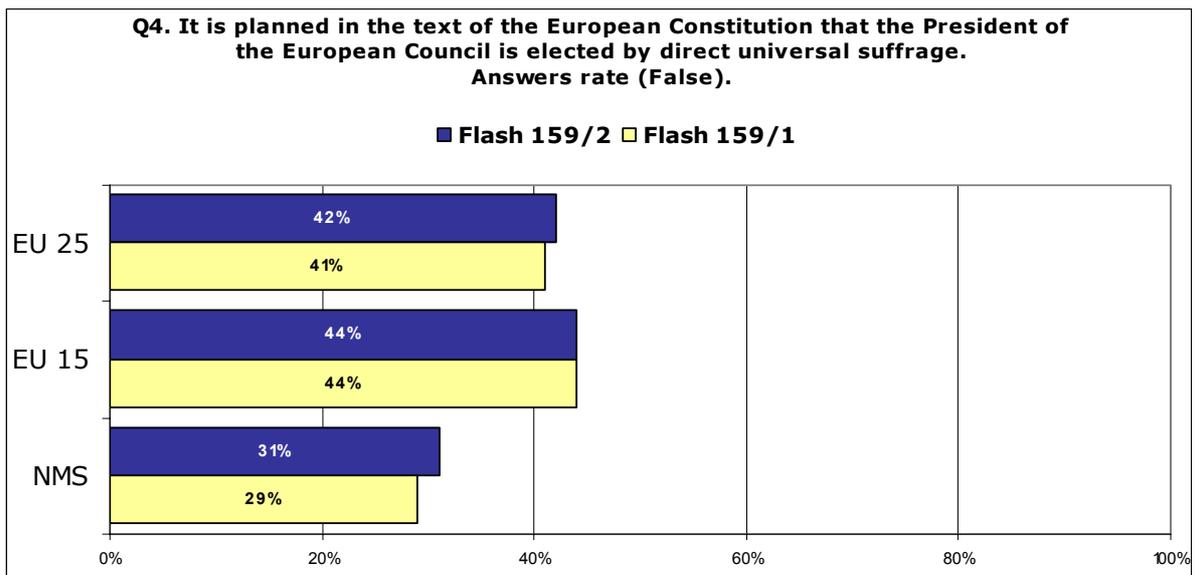
2.3. Can the President of the European Council be elected by universal suffrage?

- As many correct answers as wrong answers for the entire European Union -

At the level of the entire European Union, about four persons interviewed out of ten replied correctly, giving a negative answer, when asked whether the text of the European Constitution provided that the President of the European Council would be elected by universal suffrage.

- The rate of correct answers is significantly less high in the new Member States -

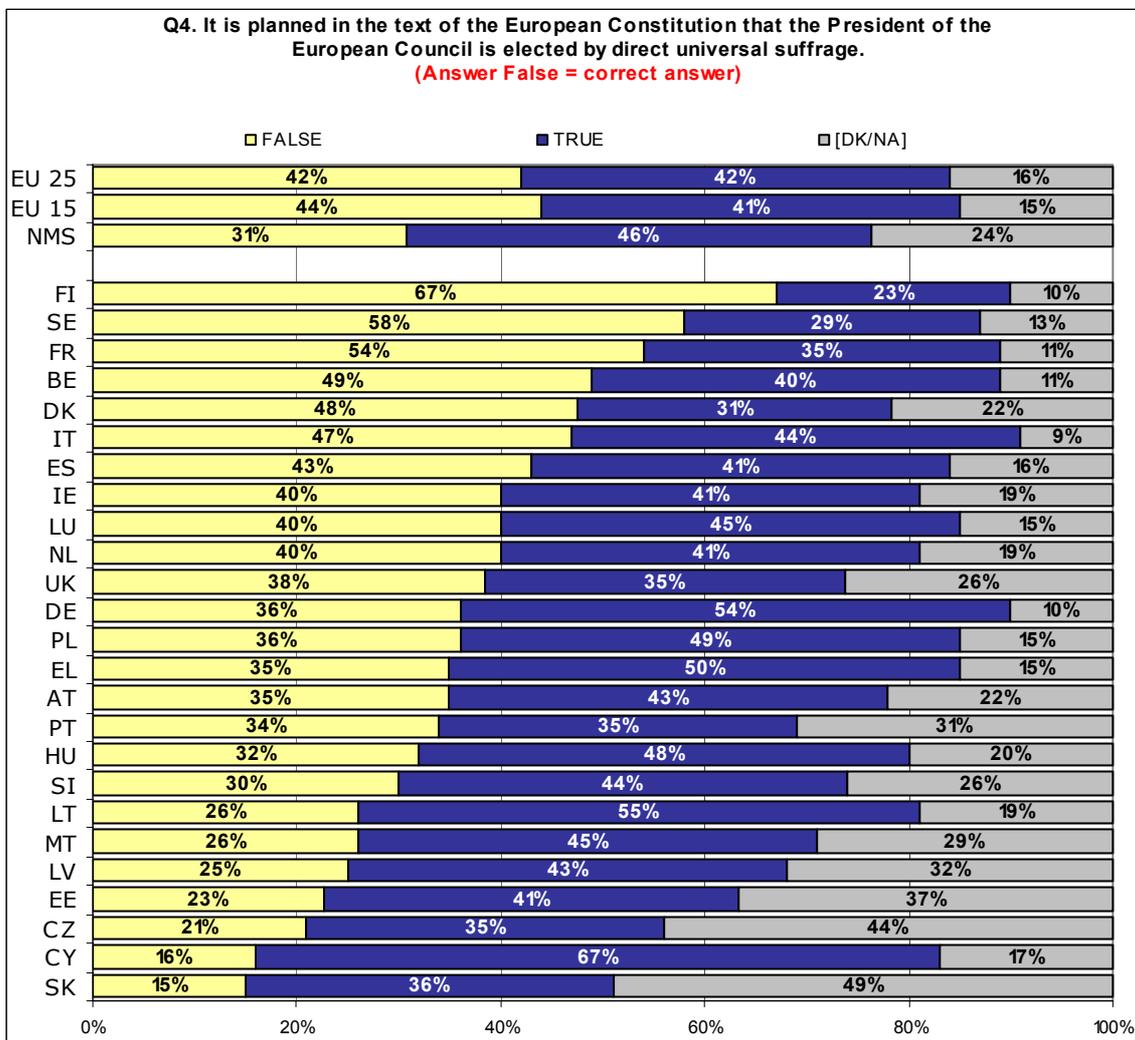
This proportion has remained stable since the first survey, even if it seems to have increased slightly in the ten new Member States (31%). The gap between the rate of good answers in the ten new Member States and the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States is still large (10 points).



The analysis of results per country again shows very divergent rates of correct answers from one Member State to another. The rate of correct answers (the answer « false ») exceeded 50% in three countries only: **Finland** (67%), **Sweden** (58%) and **France** (54%).

The rate of right answers proved quite low in essentially all the new Member States of the European Union. As we can see in the chart below, 9 out of the 10 new Member States obtained the weakest rates of correct answers of all the countries in the European Union. The rate was less than 20% in **Cyprus** (16%) and in **Slovakia** (15%).

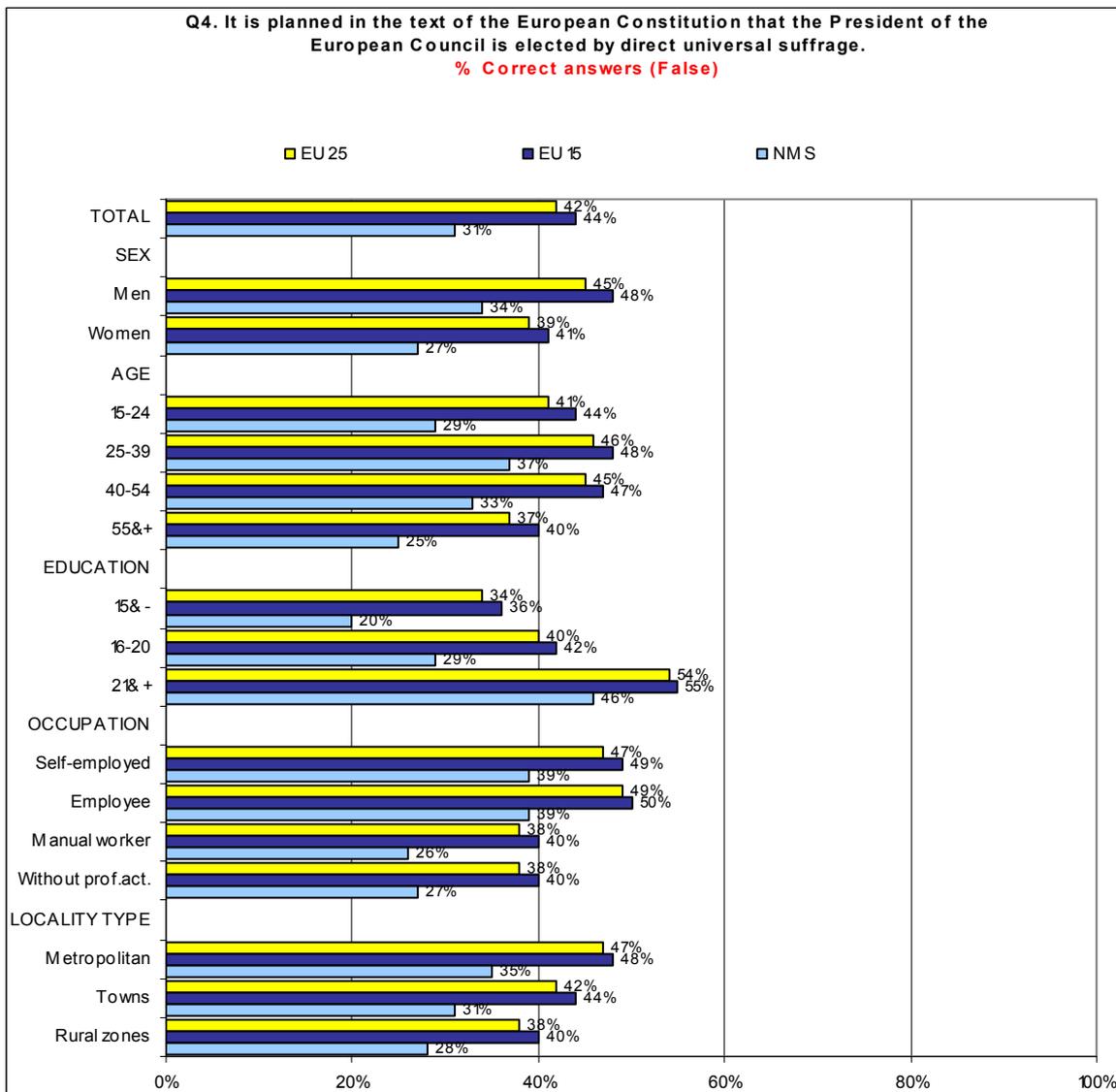
The number of answers in the « don't know/ no response » category seems quite variable for this question. It varies between 10% in **Finland** and 49% in **Slovakia**. It does not seem particularly high compared to the rate observed for the previous affirmations. Conversely, a large number of respondents gave the wrong answer to this question, by answering yes.



Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

Analysing the results by socio-demographic variables shows fairly large differentiations for the different categories of answers envisaged:

- the rate of correct answers appears significantly higher for men (EU 25/ 6 points difference);
- the rate of correct answers seems particularly low among the older age groups;
- the rate of correct answers is higher, the longer the respondent's education;
- the number of correct answers was significantly higher for the self-employed and employees;
- people living in an urban area appear to be better informed on this issue.



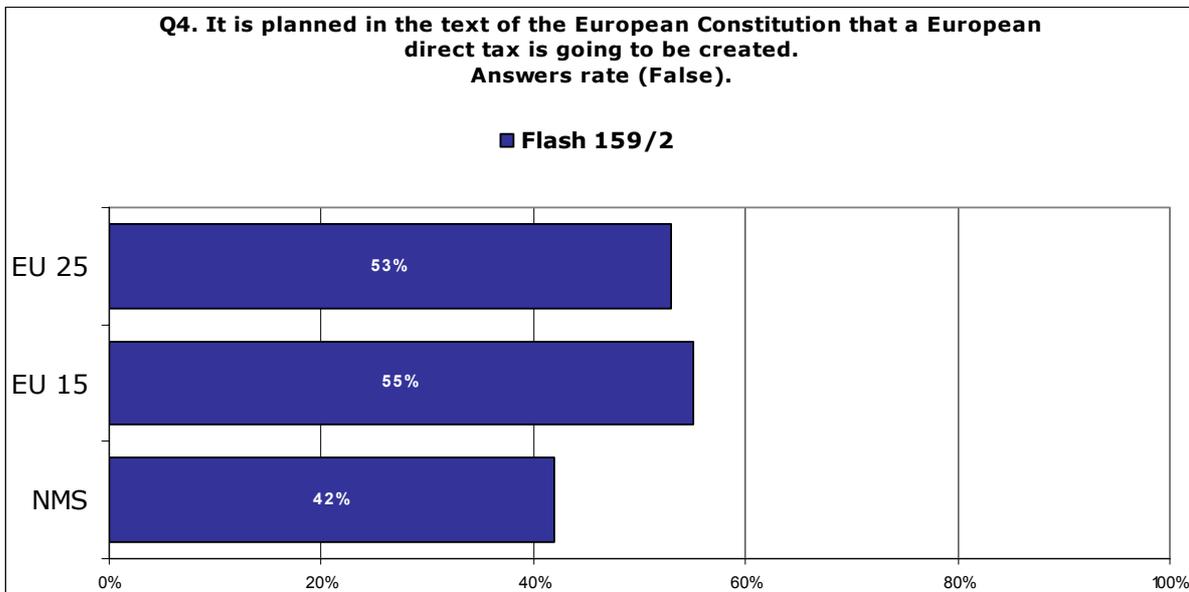
2.4. Will a European tax be created?

We recall that this question was not in the questionnaire for the first wave of the survey last January.

- A majority of correct answers in the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States -

At the level of the entire European Union, a majority of persons interviewed replied correctly by giving a negative answer when asked whether the text of the European Constitution provides for the creation of a direct European tax.

Once again, we saw a significantly different rate of correct answers on comparing the pre-enlargement Member States and the new Member States. Indeed, a majority of respondents gave a correct answer for the group of the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States (55%), whereas hardly more than 4 respondents out of 10 had an accurate response in the 10 new Member States (42%).



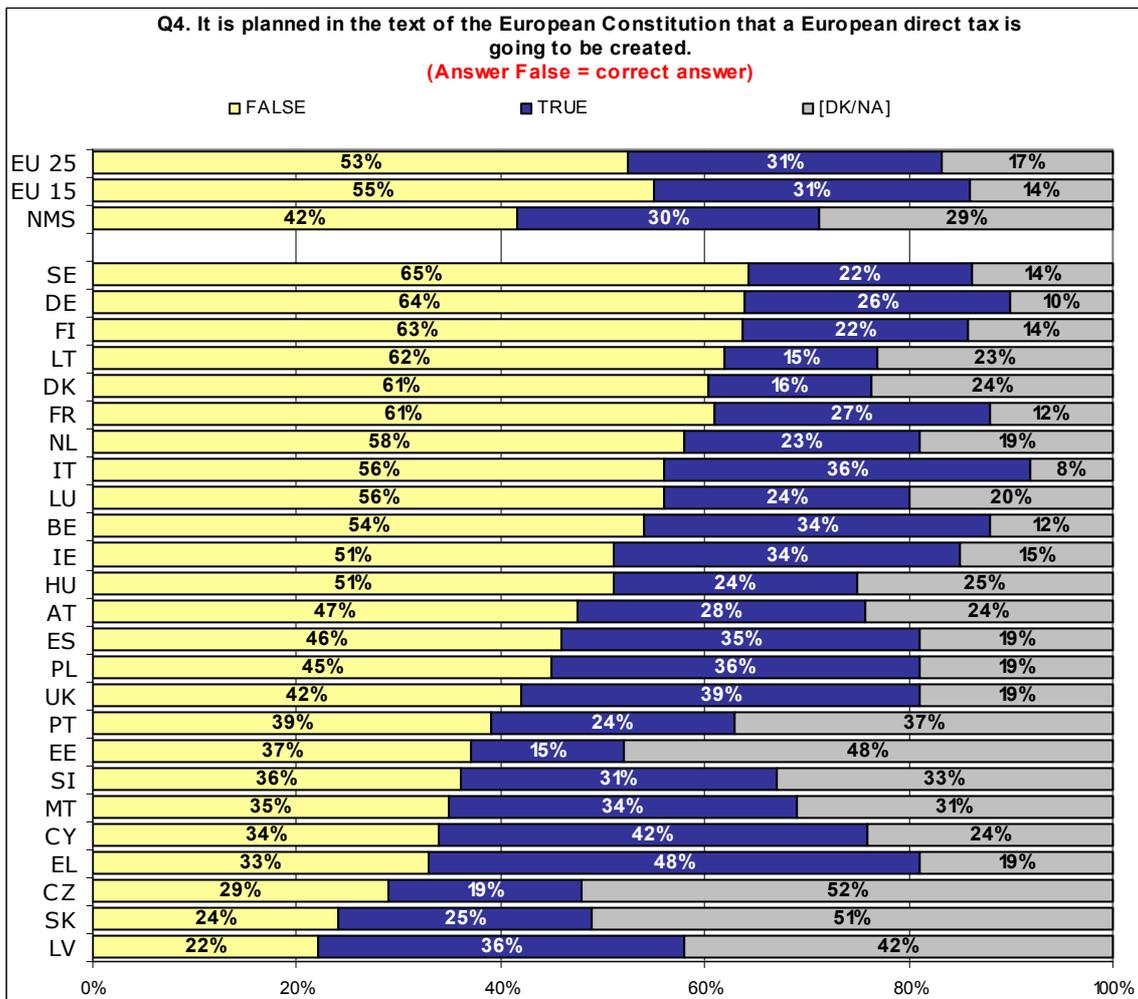
The analysis of the results per country shows a divergence in the rates of correct answers for all the Member States of the European Union.

- Several old Member States have a high rate of correct answers -

A majority of respondents managed to answer the question correctly in about half of the countries interviewed. The rate of correct answers is quite high in several pre-enlargement countries and particularly in the **Scandinavian countries** where it exceeded 60%. Among the new Member States, **Lithuania** stands out for its high level of good answers (62%).

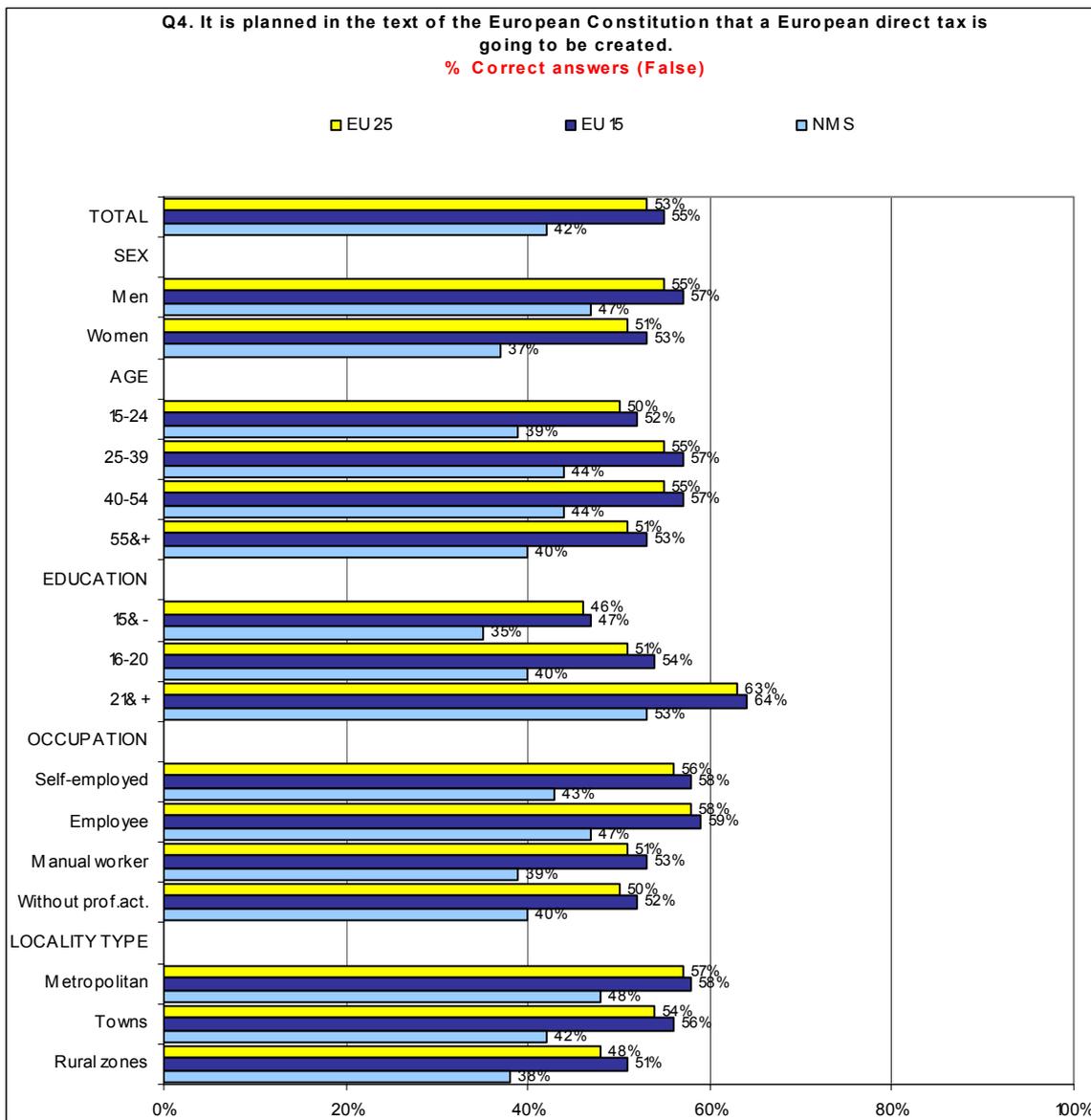
Conversely, eight new Member States are found at the bottom of the chart below. Fewer than one respondent out of three answered correctly in **Latvia** (22%), **Slovakia** (24%) and the **Czech Republic** (29%).

The number of persons interviewed who declared they did not know how to answer or who did not give any answer varied significantly from one country to another. It ranged from 10% in **Germany** to more than 50% in **Slovakia** and in the **Czech Republic**.



An analysis of the results by socio-demographic variables underlines several distinctions according to the category under consideration:

- the rate of correct responses of men was higher. The difference in the ten new Member States proved particularly high (10 points);
- by age group, the rate of correct responses seems the highest in the intermediary groups (25-39 et 40-54);
- the rate of correct answers is higher as the level of studies increases. The difference in the level of information between the most educated and the least educated exceeds 15 points in the three geographic areas considered;
- the self-employed and employees appear to be the best informed;
- respondents living in highly urban areas seem better informed.



Cross analysis of questions 4 and 1

The objective of cross-analysing results obtained for questions 1 and 4 is to try to establish a correlation between:

- the feeling of being well informed on questions associated with the proposal for the future European Constitution (question 1),
- the capacity to give a correct answer to the affirmations in question 4.

* The correct answers are in bold print

Q4a: It is planned in the text of the European Constitution that the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the European Union will be created

	Flash 159/1			Flash 159/2		
	True	False	DON'T KNOW/NA	True	False	Don't know/NA
Total EU 25	63%	20%	17%	64%	21%	15%
Total 'well informed'	67%	20%	13%	69%	20%	10%
Total 'poorly informed'	62%	20%	18%	62%	21%	17%

Q4b: It is planned in the text of the European Constitution that at least one million citizens of the European Union can invite the European Commission to submit a proposal

	Flash 159/1			Flash 159/2		
	True*	False	Don't know/Na	True*	False	Don't know/NA
Total EU 25	42%	35%	23%	43%	35%	21%
Total 'well informed'	48%	34%	18%	48%	34%	18%
Total 'poorly informed'	41%	36%	23%	42%	36%	22%

Q4c: It is planned in the text of the European Constitution that the President of the European Council is elected by universal suffrage

	Flash 159/1			Flash 159/2		
	True	False*	Don't know/NA	True	False*	Don't know/NA
Total EU 25	40%	41%	18%	42%	42%	16%
Total 'well informed'	47%	39%	14%	46%	43%	12%
Total 'poorly informed'	38%	43%	19%	40%	42%	18%

Q4d: It is planned in the text of the European Constitution that a European direct tax is going to be created

	Flash 159/2		
	True	False*	Don't know/NA
Total EU 25	31%	53%	17%
Total 'well informed'	32%	56%	12%
Total 'poorly informed'	30%	52%	18%

For this survey, we see that respondents who consider themselves to be well informed gave a correct answer to the 4 affirmations proposed to them more often than previously. Those who consider themselves to be poorly informed declared more often that they were unable to answer.

3. Adherence to the adoption of the European Constitution

Source: Question 2

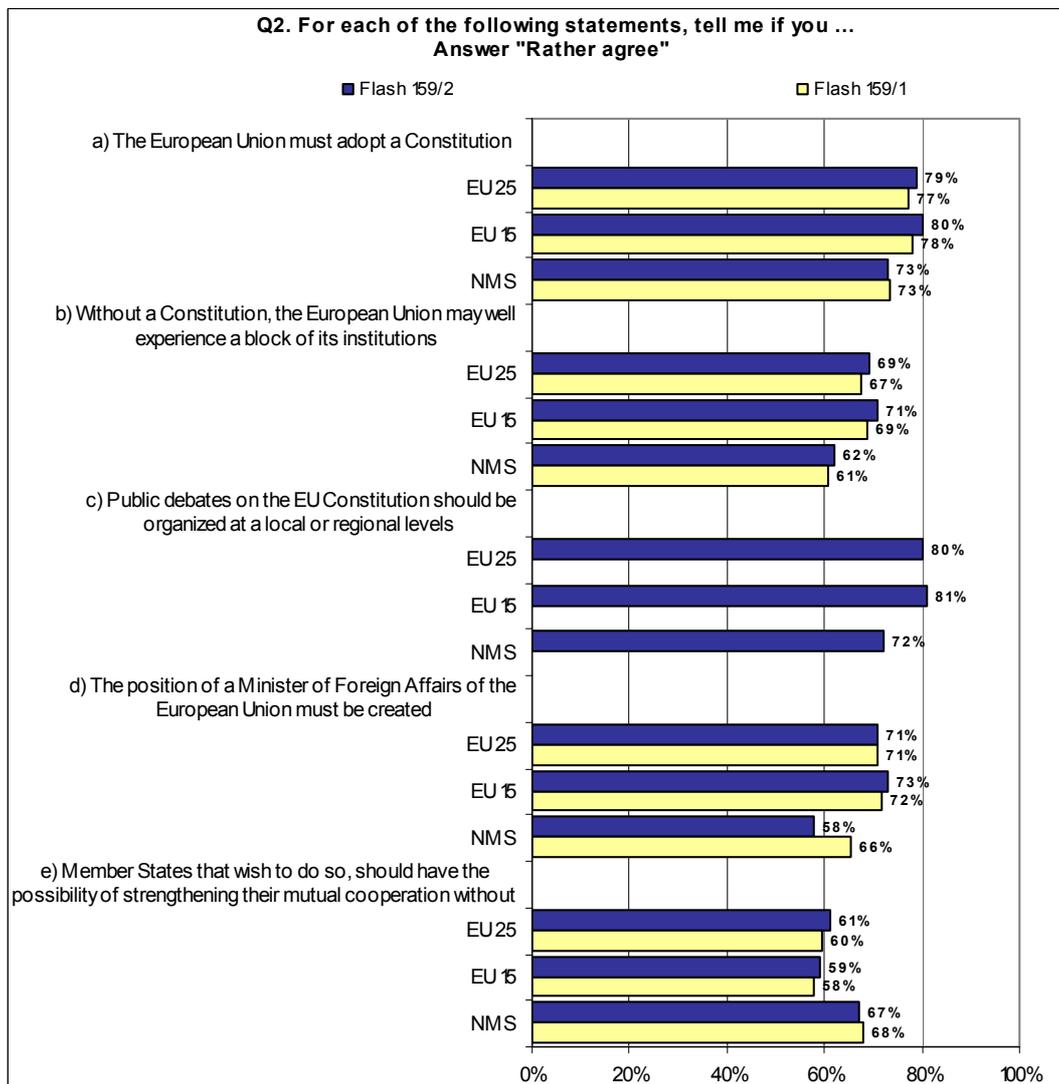
This third chapter attempts to measure the opinion of European Union citizens with regard to questions pertaining to the future European Constitution on one hand and, on the other, to see how this opinion has evolved since the first wave of this survey.

Compared to the first survey in January, one item (proposal c) of the question has been modified.

3.1. The adoption of a Constitution by the European Union

- Nearly 80% of citizens are rather favourable to the adoption of a Constitution by the European Union -

A very clear majority of citizens declared they were in favour of the adoption of a Constitution by the European Union (79%). This proportion has risen slightly since January 2004 (+ 2 points). Respondents of the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States seem more often to be "rather favourable" to this proposal, whereas the responses in the new Member States stagnated.

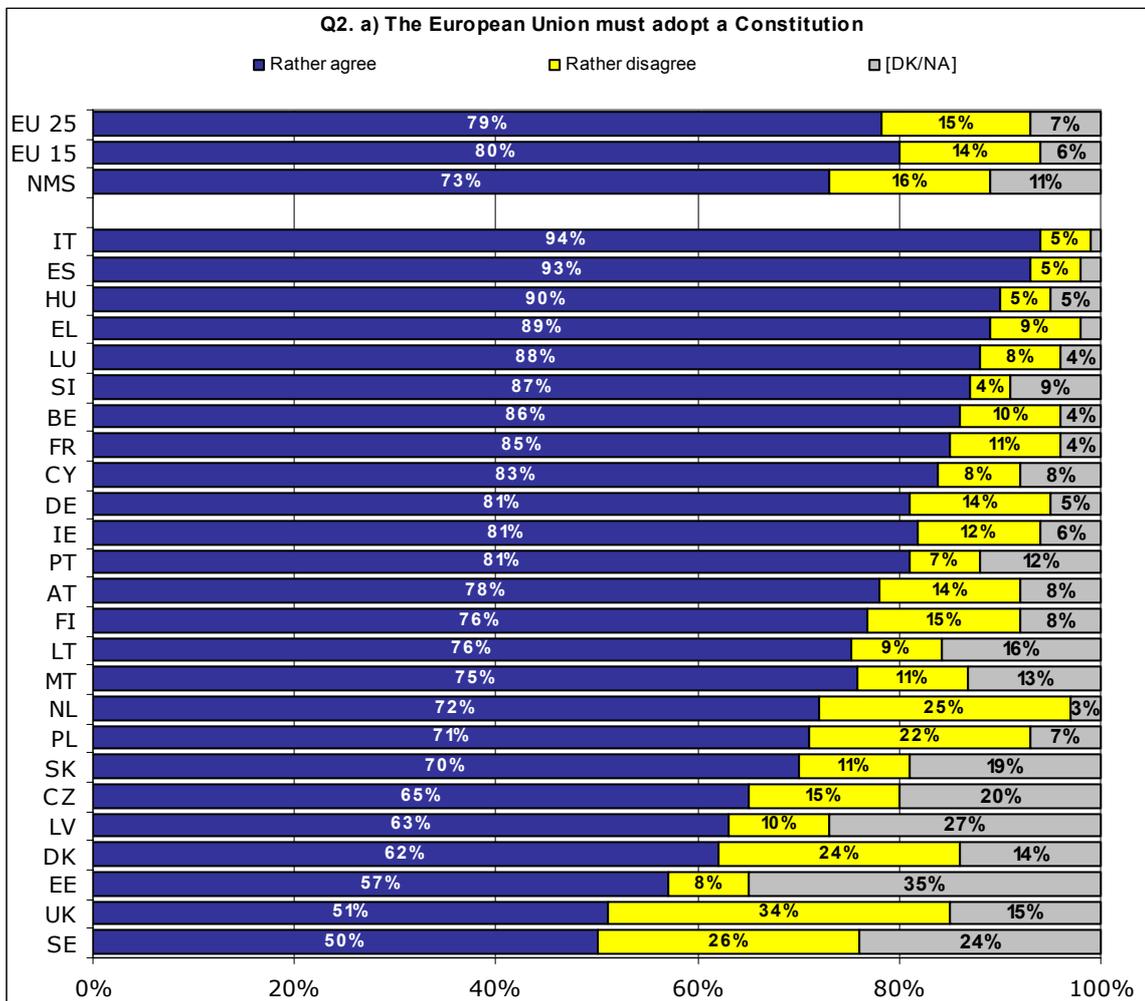


- A majority of citizens are favourable to the adoption of a European Constitution in all Member States -

A more detailed analysis taking account of the results obtained in all the individual Member States shows that in every one of them, a majority of respondents came out in favour of adopting a European Constitution.

The rate of acceptance of this proposal varies significantly from one Member State to another – from 50% in **Sweden** and 51% in the **United Kingdom** to more than 90% in **Hungary, Spain** and **Italy**.

In several countries where the percentage of persons interviewed who were rather favourable is relatively low, the number of undecided respondents was quite high. This means that a well-designed information campaign could turn this sector of the population into « favourable » citizens should a referendum be organised.

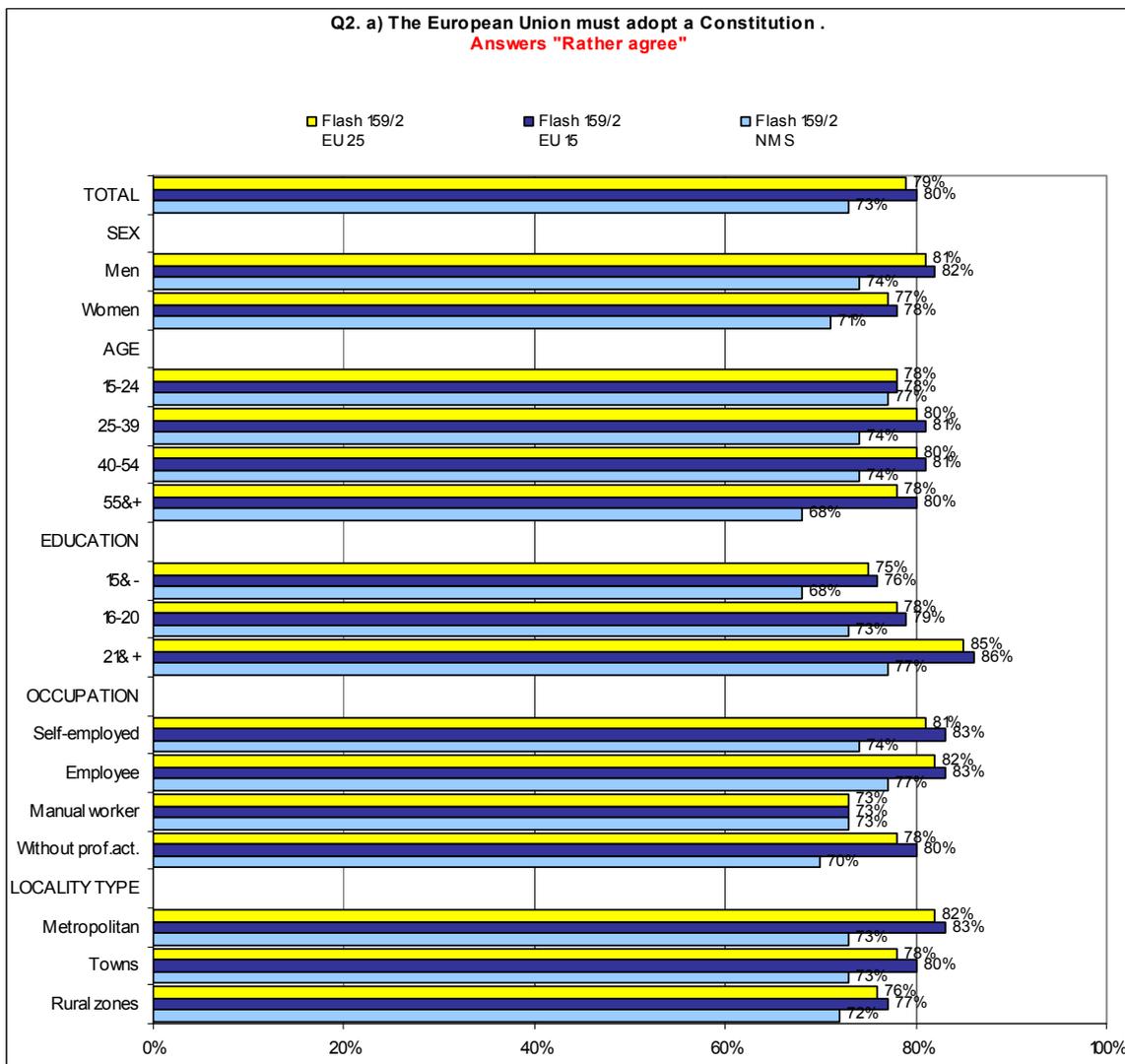


Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

The analysis of the rate of responses that were "rather favourable" for the main socio-demographic variables shows:

- in the new Member States, the older age group seems less numerous (68%) in being "rather favourable" to this proposal. This proportion has dropped by 5 points since the previous survey;
- in the three geographic areas considered, it seems that more citizens agree with the adoption of a Constitution, as the level of education increases;
- employees and the self-employed are also more often in favour of the adoption of a Constitution by the European Union;
- at the level of the European Union, and in the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States, it seems that the population living in highly urban areas agrees more readily with the adoption of a Constitution.

Fairly similar observations had already been made for Flash 159/1; in fact, the results have **changed very little** since the first survey.



3.2. The importance of a Constitution to enable the Institutions to function smoothly

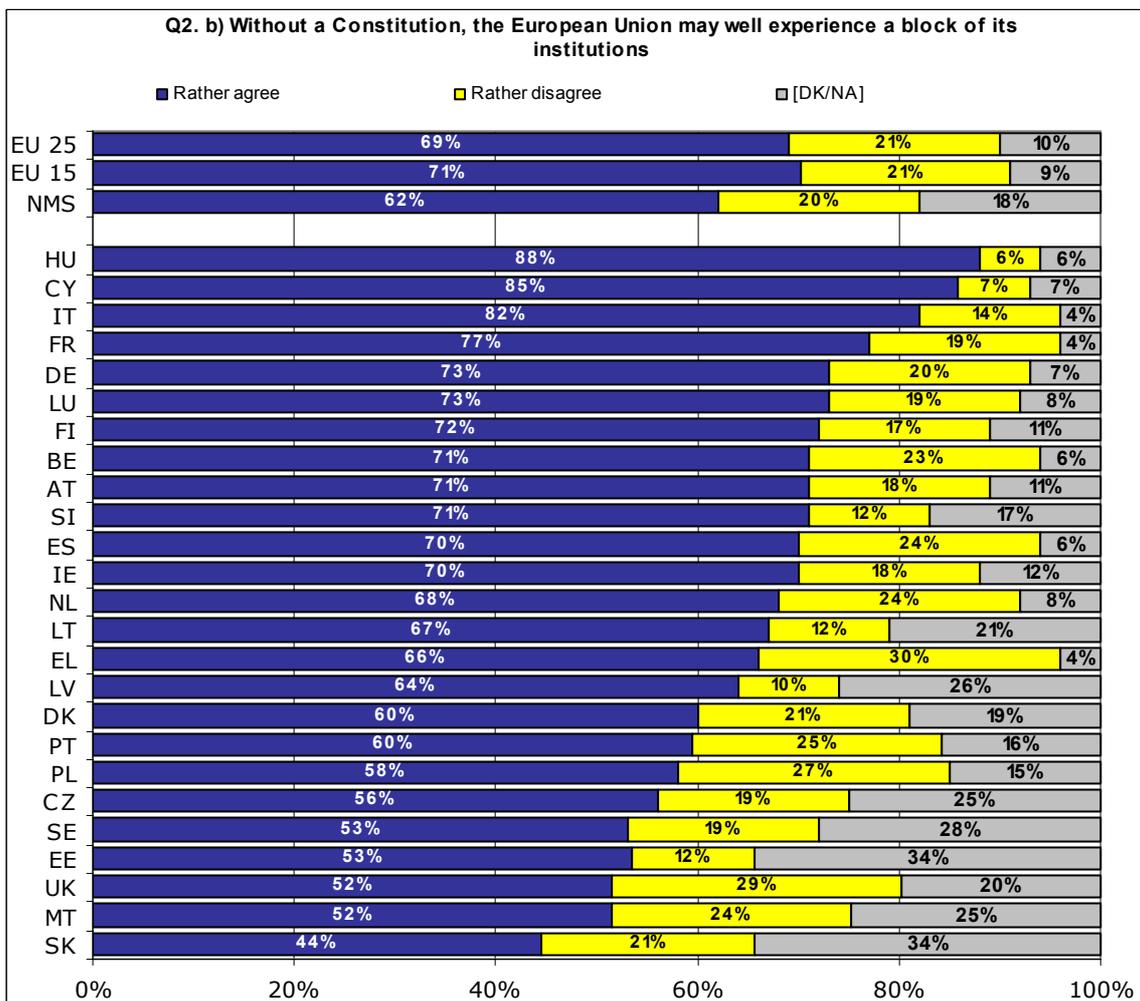
- A Constitution is essential for the Institutions to function well -

A clear majority of European Union citizens (69%) seem to rather agree that, without a Constitution, the Institutions of the European Union could reach a deadlock. This proportion has increased by 2 points since the first part of the survey in January.

A comparison of results observed for the two geographic zones consisting of the 15 pre-enlargement Member States and the 10 new Member States shows a larger proportion of respondents "rather agree" respondents in the old Member States (9 point difference).

- In 24 countries out of 25, a majority of respondents is rather in agreement with the utility of a Constitution-

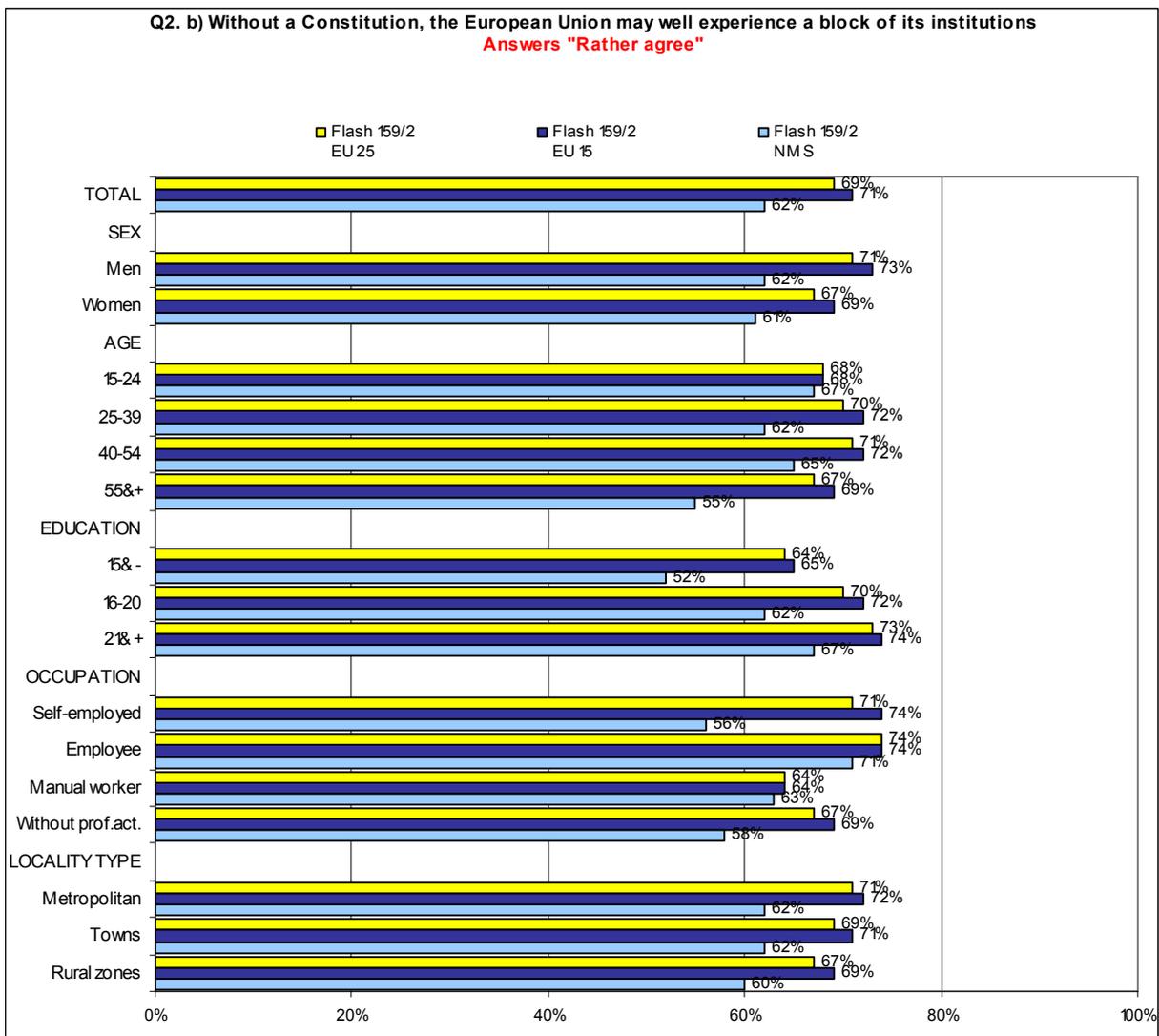
An analysis of results by country shows a major disparity in the results obtained in the 25 Member States. Indeed, while only 44% of **Slovakians** seem to recognise the usefulness of a Constitution, this percentage rises to more than 80% in **Italy** (82%), **Cyprus** (85%) and **Hungary** (88%). Like for the previous point, the number of undecided is often high in countries where acceptance of this proposal is the lowest.



Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

Analysing the results in terms of socio-demographic variables shows that:

- in the 15 pre-enlargement Member States, men seem to be more often in agreement with the idea that the Institutions of the European Union could reach a deadlock if the Union does not adopt a Constitution;
- in the new Member States, the older age group seems less often in agreement with this proposition;
- the longer the respondents' education, the more they seem to agree with the need for a Constitution;
- in the new Member States, the self-employed and people without a professional activity seem less convinced of the utility of a Constitution. In the 15 pre-enlargement Member States, this is particularly true for manual workers.



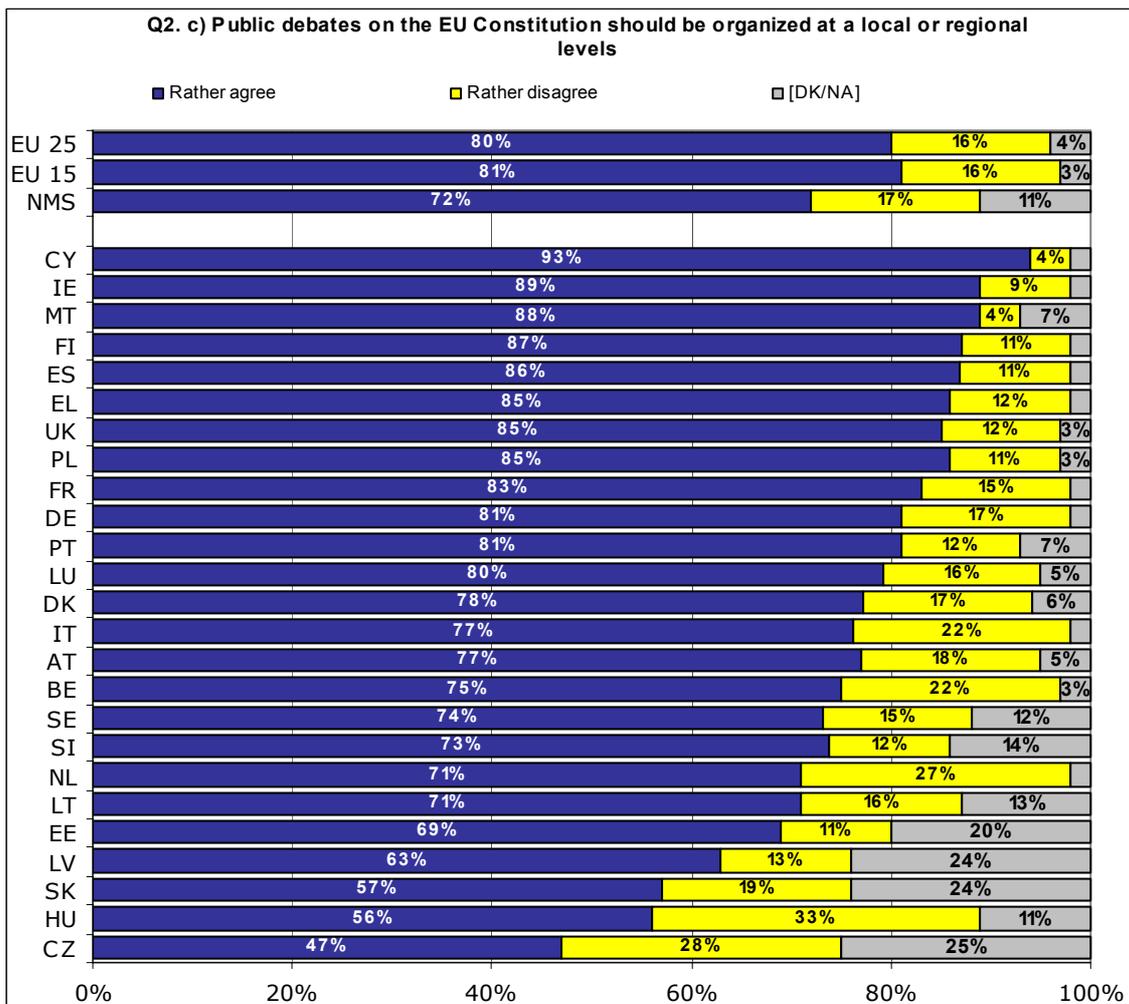
3.3. The organisation of public debates on the European Constitution at regional and local level

- A broad consensus in favour of organising public debates at regional and local level -

This proposal is the one that gained the most acceptance from respondents. In the entire European Union, a very large majority (80%) rather agrees with the affirmation that public debates on the European Constitution should be organised at regional and local levels. This rate varies from 72% for all the new Member States to 81% for the 15 pre-enlargement Member States.

An analysis of results per country shows broad assent of respondents in most Member States. The **Czech Republic** is the only country where the rate of acceptance of this proposal is lower than 50%. This « relatively » poor score should be seen in the light of the high proportion (25%) of the "undecided" with regard to this issue.

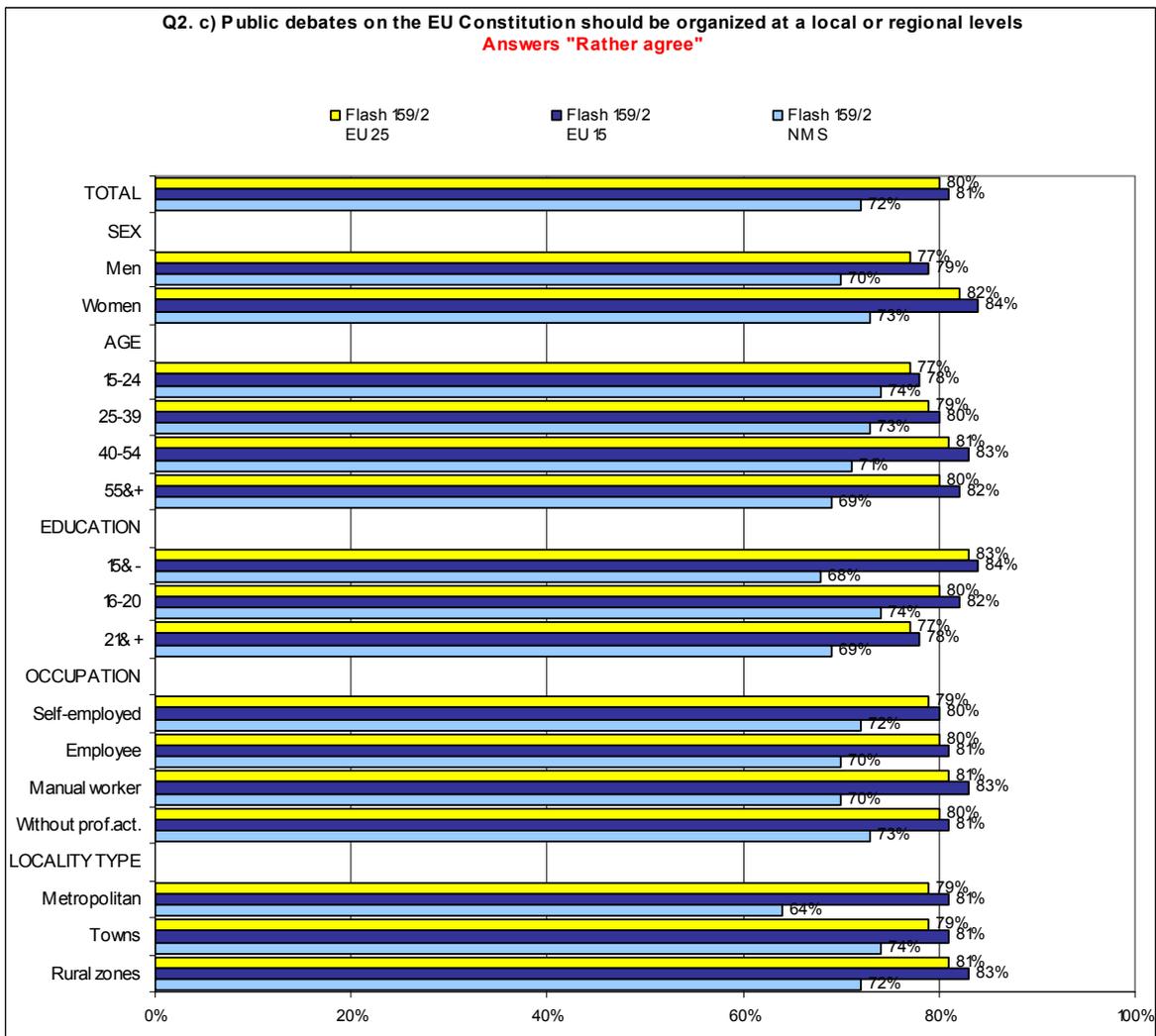
In 12 Member States of the European Union, we see a very high percentage of respondents (more than 80%) in favour of the idea of organising public debates.



Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

Analysing the rate of "rather favourable" responses for the main socio-demographic variables shows:

- that women seem more often to be "rather in agreement" with the utility of organising public debates on the Constitution at local and regional levels;
- in the new Member States, it seems that the younger the respondents, the more readily they agree with the role of local or regional public debates. The opposite holds for the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States;
- in the fifteen old Member States, the shorter the respondents' education, apparently the more they agree with this proposal;
- in the new Member States, those living in "large cities" seem to agree a bit less with this affirmation.



3.4. Acceptance of a two-speed Europe

- A majority of respondents are favourable to a two-speed Europe in all Member States -

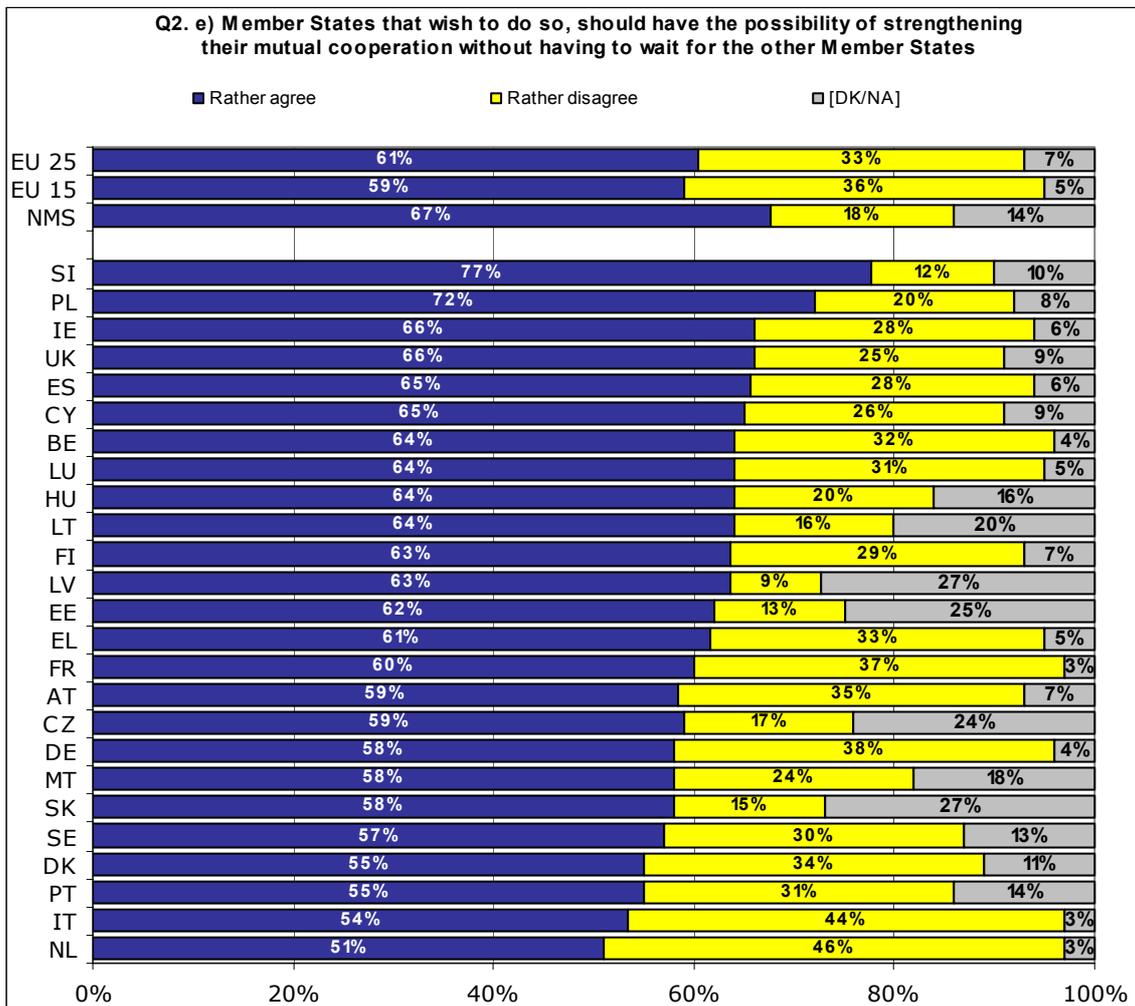
A majority of European Union citizens (61%) say they rather agree with a proposal according to which the Member States that so wish could increase their cooperation without waiting for the others.

The number of respondents rather in agreement with this proposal proves to be higher in the group of new Member States of the European Union (+8 points).

The results of the two parts of the survey seem very similar for the three geographic areas under examination. The maximum gap between the rates of responses of the two surveys does not exceed one point.

On analysing the results per country, we see less significant contrasts than for previous proposals. The rate of respondents rather in agreement with this proposal ranges from 51% in the **Netherlands** to 77% in **Slovenia**.

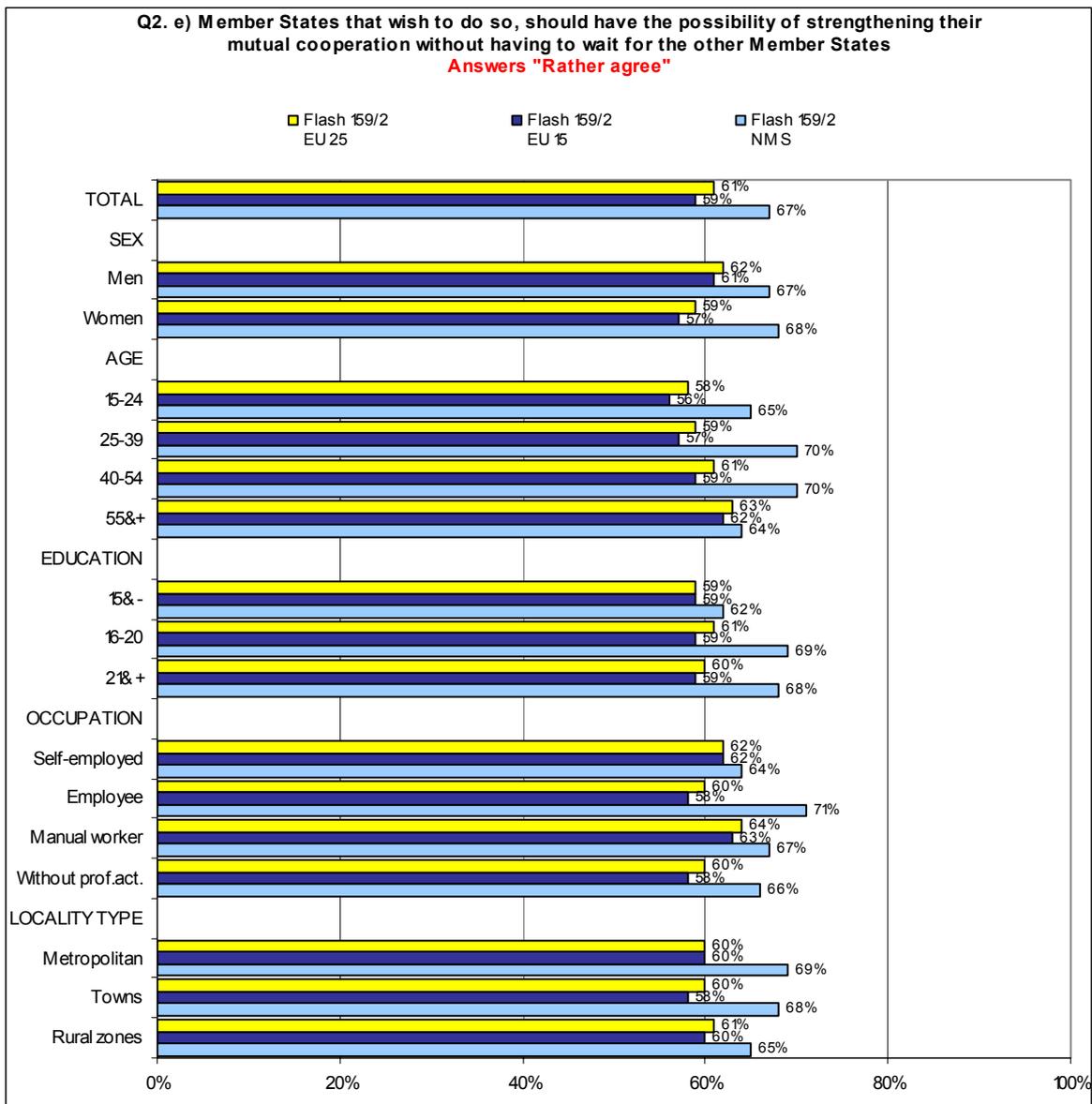
Unlike the situation observed for the other proposals, we can see a firmer rate of acceptance for this proposal in countries that tend to be more «Euroscptical» like the **United Kingdom** or **Poland**.



Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

An analysis of the rates of response « rather in agreement » by socio-demographic variable shows that:

- in the 15 pre-enlargement European Union Member States, more women seem "rather in agreement" with the affirmation that the Member States which so wish should be able to reinforce their mutual cooperation without waiting for the others. It also seems that the older the respondents, the more they agree with this proposal;
- in the new Member States, the intermediate age groups, respondents who finished their schooling after the age of 16, and employees are the ones who accept this proposal most readily.



3.5. Adherence of the creation of a Minister of Foreign Affairs for the EU

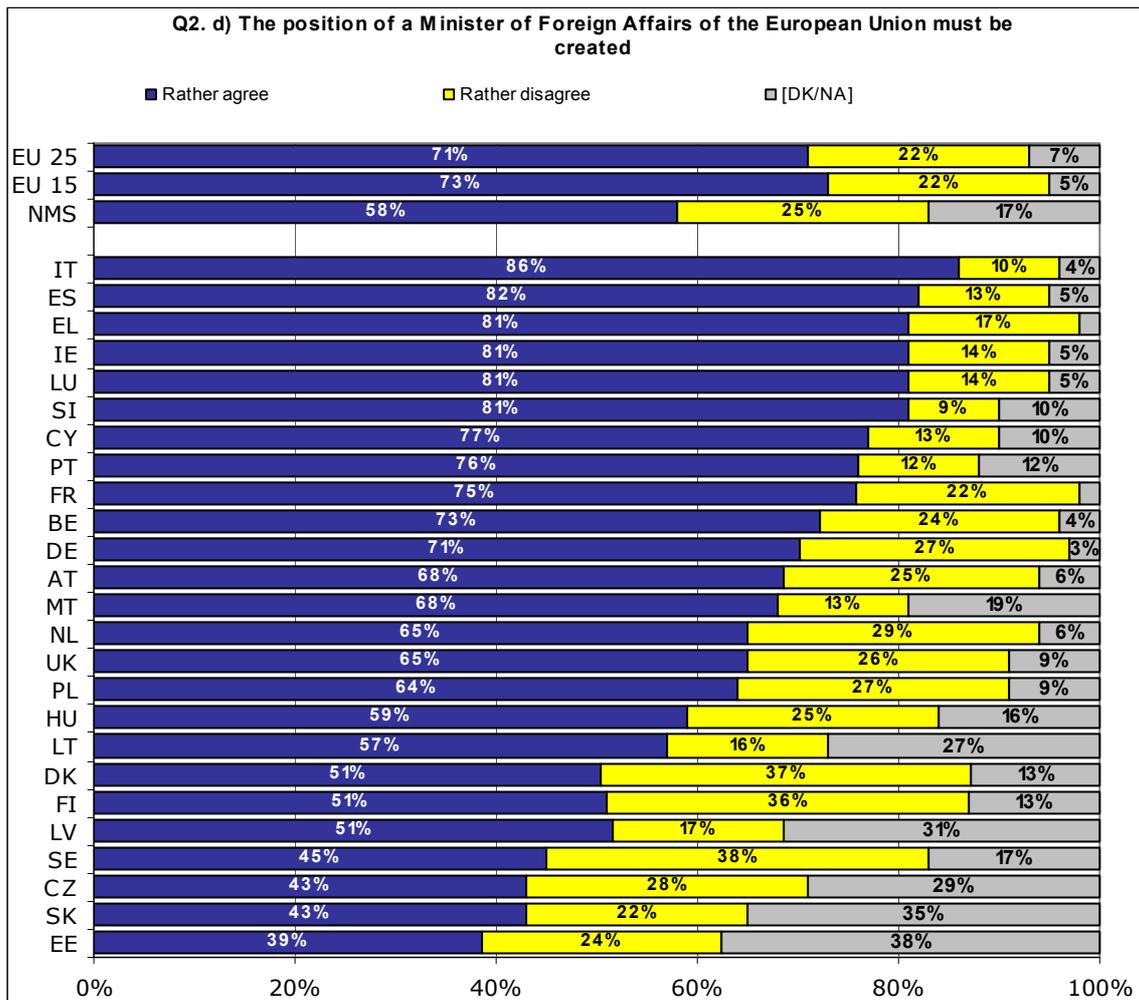
- Stronger support for the appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs in the older Member States of the European Union -

More than 70% of the citizens of the European Union are rather in agreement with the affirmation that a Minister of Foreign Affairs of the European Union should be appointed. This proportion seems stable between January and June for the group of the 15 pre-enlargement Member States of the Union, but conversely, it seems to be declining for the subgroup of the 10 Member States (-8 points).

This decline is notably explained by the drop in the rate of «rather in agreement» responses in **Poland** (- 8 points), a country which, because of its large population, weighs heavily on the results of this geographic area.

An analysis by country also shows very contrasting positions from one country to another with regard to this proposal. Actually, only 39% of **Estonians** seem favourable whereas this proportion exceeds 80% in **Italy** (86%), **Spain** (82%), **Greece** (81%), **Ireland** (81%), **Luxembourg** (81%) and **Slovenia** (81%).

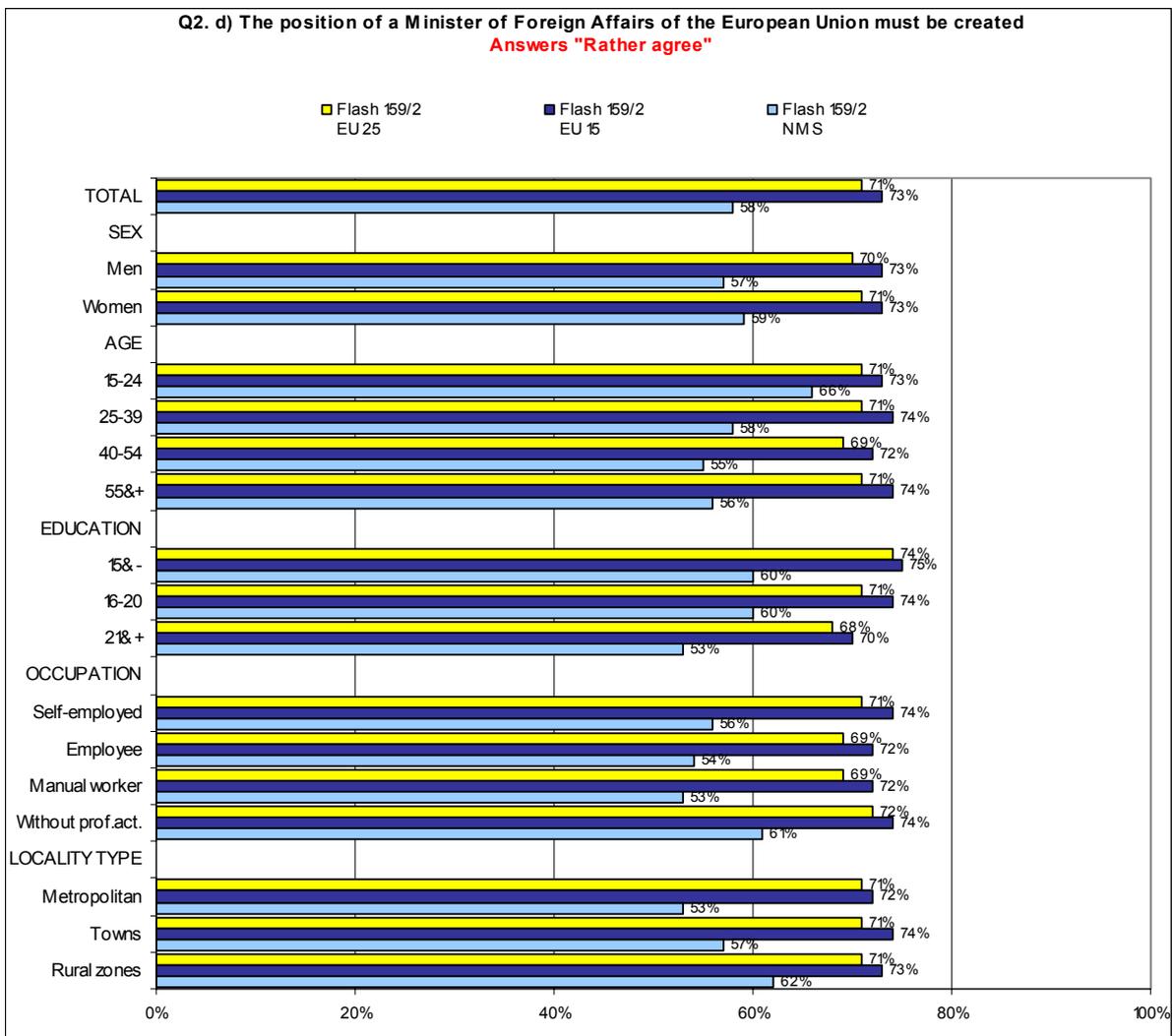
We see a particularly high rate of undecided persons in countries having the lowest proportion of respondents in favour of the proposal.



Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

The differentiation according to socio-demographic variables seems less marked for this affirmation. Nevertheless:

- in the new Member States, the younger respondents seem more numerous in accepting the idea that a position of Minister of Foreign Affairs for the European Union should be created;
- Conversely, fewer respondents with a higher level of education seem to be "rather in agreement" with this proposal;
- In the new Member States, it seems that people living outside urban areas tend to agree more with this proposal.



Cross analysis:

In comparing the results to the two questions 4a and 2d*, we see that a majority (72%) of those who are rather in agreement with the appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs for the EU know that the creation of this position is planned in the European Constitution (they answered "true" to question 4.a).

Those who do not approve of the creation of this position, however, constitute a relative majority (46%) of those who are aware that the position will be created if the future European Constitution is ratified.

The results of this cross analysis are identical for the previous survey. The more a person is informed of the creation of this position, the more likely it is to be approved. Approval and knowledge consequently seem to be two closely related issues on the question of the appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs.

* Question 2d: "For each of the following statements, tell me if you rather agree or rather disagree: the position of a Minister of Foreign Affairs of the European Union must be created."

Crossed with :

Question 4a: "For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false: It is planned in the text of the European Constitution that the position of a Minister of Foreign Affairs of the European Union will be created."

CONCLUSION

In June 2004, **the citizens of the European Union continue to consider that they are poorly informed about the European Constitution.**

Since the first wave of the survey, a larger number of respondents consider themselves to be well informed in the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States. Conversely, this proportion has decreased somewhat for the group of the 10 new Member States.

National television or radio stations remain the preferred source of information of European Union citizens. Respondents' preference for a given type of media for getting information on the European Constitution has **slightly evolved** on the whole. The national press is also particularly recommended. Since the first wave of this survey, renewed interest in regional and local television and radio stations can be observed.

For certain sources of information, a **differentiation concerning this preference** can be seen between old and new Member States, and also **from one Member State to another**. An analysis of results using socio-demographic criteria also shows appreciable differences in sensitivity between categories of responses, particularly for Internet, national press and national or local television or radio stations.

Concerning knowledge of the content of the Constitution, a majority of respondents seemed to know that the Constitution provides for a Minister of Foreign Affairs for the European Union. Conversely, a minority seemed informed about the possibility for one million citizens to invite the European Commission to submit a proposal.

The level of knowledge of the content of the Constitution is still significantly **lower in the new Member States** of the European Union. Similarly, it appears very unequal from one Member State to another. Finally, we can observe that this knowledge has **changed little** since the first survey in January 2004.

A clear majority of citizens of the European Union continue to stand in favour of the adoption of a new Constitution by the European Union although this acceptance is not the same from one Member State to another. The number of undecided respondents seems relatively high in several countries where the percentage of those in favour of adopting a Constitution is lower. This indicates that a well-designed **information campaign** could convince this part of the population to join the supporters of the Constitution.

A majority of respondents also consider that the **Constitution is essential for the Institutions to function smoothly**. Moreover, there is very broad consensus in favour of organising public debates on the Constitution at local and regional levels.

A majority of European Union citizens seems to accept **the implementation of a two-speed Europe**, but respondents from the ten new Member States seem more favourable to this idea. Finally, clear support for the creation of a Minister of Foreign Affairs is expressed in the fifteen pre-enlargement Member States.

Fiche Technique

Technical Note

Détails de sondage

Ce sondage FLASH EUROBAROMETRE 159/2 sur la « future Constitution européenne » a été réalisé pour le Secrétariat Général de la Commission européenne. Des interviews téléphoniques ont été réalisées dans chaque pays à l'exception de la République Tchèque, la Lettonie, la Lituanie et la Slovaquie où des interviews en face-à-face ont été menées à cause du taux de pénétration téléphonique trop faible dans ces pays. En Estonie, la méthodologie est mixte : des enquêtes par téléphone ont été réalisées dans les villes (70%) et des enquêtes face-à-face ont été menées en milieu rural (30%).

Il s'agit d'un FLASH EUROBAROMETRE GRAND PUBLIC, organisé et géré par la Direction Générale PRESS, Unité B/1 .

Les interviews ont été réalisées du 21/06/2004 au 03/07/2004 par les vingt-cinq Instituts EOS GALLUP EUROPE dont la liste suit :

Belgique	BE	TNS DIMARSO - BRUXELLES	(Interviews : 22/06/2004 - 29/06/2004)	Belgium
Danemark	DK	TNS GALLUP - KOBENHAVN	(Interviews : 23/06/2004 - 27/06/2004)	Denmark
Allemagne	DE	TNS EMNID - BIELEFELD	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 28/06/2004)	Germany
Grèce	EL	TNS ICAP - ATHENS	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 27/06/2004)	Greece
Espagne	ES	TNS DEMOSCOPIA - MADRID	(Interviews : 22/06/2004 - 29/06/2004)	Spain
France	FR	TNS SOFRES - MONTROUGE	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 24/06/2004)	France
Irlande	IE	IRISH MKTG SURVEYS - DUBLIN	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 30/06/2004)	Ireland
Italie	IT	DOXA - MILANO	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 24/06/2004)	Italy
Luxembourg	LU	TNS ILReS - LUXEMBOURG	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 03/07/2004)	Luxemburg
Pays-Bas	NL	TNS NIPO - AMSTERDAM	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 28/06/2004)	Netherlands
Autriche	AT	ÖSTERREICHISCHES GALLUP-VIENNA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 25/06/2004)	Austria
Portugal	PT	TNS EUROTESTE - LISBOA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 26/06/2004)	Portugal
Finlande	FI	TNS SUOMEN GALLUP - ESPOO	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 30/06/2004)	Finland
Suède	SE	TNS SVENSKA GALLUP - STOCKHOLM	(Interviews : 23/06/2004 - 01/07/2004)	Sweden
Royaume Uni	UK	ICM - LONDON	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 24/06/2004)	United Kingdom
Chypre	CY	SYNOVATE - NICOSA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 27/06/2004)	Cyprus
République Tchèque	CZ	TNS FACTUM - PRAHA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 25/06/2004)	Czech Republic
Estonie	EE	TNS EMOR - TALLINN	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 26/06/2004)	Estonia
Hongrie	HU	TNS HUNGARY - BUDAPEST	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 25/06/2004)	Hungary
Lettonie	LV	TNS BALTIC DATA HOUSE - RIGA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 28/06/2004)	Latvia
Lituanie	LT	TNS GALLUP - VILNIUS	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 25/06/2004)	Lithuania
Malte	MT	MISCO - VALLETTA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 24/06/2004)	Malta
Pologne	PL	TNS OBOP - WARSZAWA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 25/06/2004)	Poland
Slovaquie	SK	TNS FACTUM - BRATISLAVA	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 25/06/2004)	Slovakia
Slovenie	SI	RM PLUS - MARIBOR	(Interviews : 21/06/2004 - 23/06/2004)	Slovenia

Survey details

This FLASH EUROBAROMETRE 159/2 survey "Future European Constitution" was conducted for the Secretariat General of European Commission. Telephone interviews were conducted in each country with the exception of the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia where face-to-face interviews were conducted due to low telephone penetration rates. In Estonia, the methodology is mixed: Telephone interviews are conducted in cities (70%) and face-to-face interviews are conducted in rural areas (30%).

It is a GENERAL PUBLIC FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY, organized and managed by the PRESS General Directorate, Unit B/1.

The interviews were conducted between the 21/06/2004 and the 03/07/2004 by these twenty five EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institutes:

Représentativité des résultats

Chaque échantillon national est représentatif de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus.

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population of 15 y.o. and more.

Tailles des échantillons

Les tailles d'échantillon sont d'environ 1000 répondants par pays.

Une pondération a été appliquée aux résultats nationaux pour calculer un total marginal où chaque pays contribue au résultat de l'Union Européenne en proportion du nombre de ses habitants.

A la page suivante sont présentés côte à côte les nombres d'interviews:

- (1) effectivement réalisées dans chaque pays
- (2) découlant de la pondération selon les populations des 15 anciens Etats Membres de l'Union Européenne (avant élargissement).
- (3) découlant de la pondération selon les populations de chaque Etat membre de l'Union Européenne (25 pays).

Sizes of the sample

The sample sizes amount to approximately 1000 respondents in each country.

A weighting factor has been applied on the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion of its population.

In the following page we have presented, side by side, the number of interviews:

- (1) actually conducted in each country
- (2) derived from the weighting in proportion of the population of the 15 original Member States of the European Union (before enlargement).
- (3) derived from the weighting in proportion of the population of each Member State of the European Union (25 countries).

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS				
	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
	Réalisées Conducted	Pondérées Weighted	% du total (Pondéré UE15) % on Total (Weighted EU15)	Pondérées Weighted	% du total (Pondéré UE25) % on Total (Weighted EU25)
Total	15037 (EU15)	15037 (EU15)	100.0%	25125 (EU25)	100.0%
BE	1025	405	2.7%	566	2.3%
DK	1002	209	1.4%	292	1.2%
DE	1001	3317	22.1%	4641	18.5%
EL	1000	429	2.9%	600	2.4%
ES	1000	1605	10.7%	2246	8.9%
FR	1002	2312	15.4%	3234	12.9%
IE	1000	157	1.0%	214	0.9%
IT	1002	2372	15.8%	3317	13.2%
LU	1000	17	0.1%	24	0.1%
NL	1002	623	4.1%	872	3.5%
AT	1000	323	2.2%	452	1.8%
PT	1000	400	2.7%	559	2.2%
FI	1000	203	1.3%	284	1.1%
SE	1000	347	2.3%	485	1.9%
UK	1003	2319	15.4%	3244	12.9%
Total	10088 (NMS)				
CY	1000			39	0.2%
CZ	1011			574	2.3%
EE	1004			75	0.3%
HU	1000			557	2.2%
LV	1010			130	0.5%
LT	1029			199	0.8%
MT	1000			28	0.1%
PL	1000			2091	8.3%
SK	1034			290	1.2%
SI	1000			112	0.4%

Questionnaires

1. Le questionnaire établi pour ce sondage est reproduit à la fin de ce volume de résultats, en Français et en Anglais (Voir ci-après).
2. Les traductions ont été réalisées dans chaque langue d'interview par les Instituts nationaux cités ci-dessus.
3. Un exemplaire de chaque questionnaire national est joint à ces volumes de Tableaux de résultats.

Tableaux des résultats

* VOLUME A : PAYS PAR PAYS

Le VOLUME A1 présente les résultats de l'Union Européenne avant l'élargissement (UE15) pays par pays.

Le VOLUME A2 présente les résultats pour les 10 Nouveaux Etats Membres de l'Union européenne, pays par pays.

* VOLUME B : DEMOGRAPHIQUES DES REpondANTS

Le VOLUME B présente les résultats ventilés selon quelques caractéristiques socio-démographiques des répondants :

Sexe (Homme, Femme)
Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)
Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+)
Profession
Habitat

Le VOLUME B 25 présente les résultats pour les 25 pays de l'Union européenne.

Le VOLUME B 15 présente les résultats pour les 15 anciens membres de l'Union européenne (avant élargissement)

Le VOLUME B 10 présente les résultats pour les 10 Nouveaux Etats membres de l'Union européenne.

* VOLUME(S) C : CHAQUE PAYS

Le(s) VOLUME(S) C présente(nt) la même analyse que celle du VOLUME B, mais pour chaque pays individuellement.

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in French and in English (see hereafter).
2. The translations have been realized in each national language by the Institutes listed above.
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to these Data Tables results Volumes.

Tables of results

* VOLUME A : COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A1 presents the European Union before enlargement (EU15) results country by country.

The VOLUME A2 presents the 10 New Member States results, country by country.

* VOLUME B : RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the results with the following personal characteristics of respondents as breakdowns :

Sex (Men, Women)
Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)
Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+)
Occupation
Locality type

The VOLUME B 25 presents the results for the 25 Member States of the European Union.

The VOLUME B 15 presents the results for the 15 original Member States of the European Union (prior to Enlargement).

The VOLUME B 10 presents the results for the 10 New Member States of the European Union.

* VOLUME(S) C : EACH COUNTRY

The VOLUME(S) C present(s) the same analysis as in VOLUME B, but for each individual country.

Valeurs statistiques des résultats

Les résultats d'un sondage ne sont jamais valables que dans les limites d'une **marge statistique** d'échantillonnage. Cette marge est plus ou moins grande, et dépend de trois choses :

1. La taille de l'échantillon (ou de la partie d'échantillon que l'on analyse) : plus le nombre de répondants est grand, plus la marge statistique est petite ;
2. Le résultat lui-même : plus le résultat est proche de 50%, plus la marge statistique est grande ;
3. Le degré de certitude que l'on exige : plus on est sévère, plus la marge statistique est grande.

A titre d'exemple, prenons un cas imaginaire :

1. 500 personnes ont répondu à une question ;
2. Le résultat analysé est de 50 % environ ;
3. On choisit un degré de certitude de 95 % (c'est le niveau le plus utilisé par les statisticiens, et c'est celui adopté pour la table ci-après) ;

Dans ce cas illustratif la marge statistique est de : (+/- 4.4%) autour des 50% observés. Et en conclusion : le résultat pour la population totale se situe entre 45.6% et 54.4%.

Nous reproduisons à la page suivante les marges statistiques calculées pour différents échantillons et différents résultats observés, au degré de certitude de 95%.

Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a **statistical margin** caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors :

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample) : the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself : the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be ;
3. The desired degree of confidence : the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case :

1. One question has been answered by 500 people ;
2. The analysed result is around 50% ;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter) ;

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is : (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion : the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

In the next page we've reproduced the statistical margins computed for various observed results, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

**MARGES STATISTIQUES D'ECHANTILLONAGE
(AU NIVEAU DE CONFIANCE DE 95 %)**

**STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE
SAMPLING PROCESS
(AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)**

Différentes tailles d'échantillon sont en lignes ;
Différents résultats observés sont en colonnes :

Various sample sizes are in rows ;
Various observed results are in columns :

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=500
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=1000
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

Socio Demographiques

- D1. Sexe [1] Homme
[2] Femme
- D2. Age Exact: [][] Ans
[00] [REFUS/SANS REPONSE]
- D3. Age de fin d'études : [AGE EXACT EN 2 CHIFFRES]
[][] ans
[00] [REFUS/ SR]
[01] [JAMAIS ETE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]
[99] [ENCORE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]
- D4. Sur le plan professionnel, peut-on dire qu'actuellement vous êtes indépendant, employé, ouvrier ou êtes-vous sans activité professionnelle ?
[LIRE ITEMS A GAUCHE - ENSUITE FAIRE PRECISER (« c'est-à-dire ») - UNE SEULE REPONSE]
- Indépendant
→ c'est-à-dire : - exploitant agricole, forestier, pêcheur..... 11
- commerçant, artisan 12
- de profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte,...) 13
- chef d'entreprise 14
- autre (PRECISER)..... 15
- Employé
→ c'est-à-dire : - de profession libérale (médecin, avocat, comptable, architecte,...)21
- cadre supérieur/dirigeant d'entreprise22
- cadre moyen23
- fonctionnaire24
- employé de bureau25
- autre employé (vendeur, infirmier, etc...)26
- autre (PRECISER).....27
- Ouvrier
→ c'est-à-dire : - agent de maîtrise (chef d'équipe)31
- ouvrier qualifié32
- ouvrier non qualifié33
- autre (PRECISER).....34

Socio Demographics

- D1. Sex [1] Male
[2] Female
- D2. Exact Age: [][] Years old
[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]
- D3. Age when finished full time education : [EXACT AGE IN 2 DIGITS]
[][] years old
[00] [REFUSAL/ NO ANSWER]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity ?
[READ OUT LEFT ITEMS - THEN ASK TO SPECIFY ("that is to say") - ONLY ONE ANSWER]
- Self-employed
→ i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)13
- manager of a company 14
- other (SPECIFY)..... 15
- Employee
→ i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect).....21
- general management, director or top management22
- middle management,23
- civil servant24
- office clerk25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...).....26
- other (SPECIFY).....27
- Manual worker
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc ...).....31
- manual worker32
- unskilled manual worker33
- other (SPECIFY)34



- Sans activité professionnelle
- c'est-à-dire :
 - vous occupant de votre ménage 41
 - étudiant (à temps plein) 42
 - retraité 43
 - à la recherche d'un emploi 44
 - autre (PRECISER) 45
- (Refus) 99

- Without a professional activity
- i.e. :
 - looking after the home 41
 - student (full time) 42
 - retired 43
 - seeking a job 44
 - other (SPECIFY) 45
- (Refusal) 99

D5. Région = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 1)
[2 CHIFFRES]

D5. Region = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 1)
[2 DIGITS]

D6. Type de localité?

- zone métropolitaine 1
- autre ville/centre urbain 2
- zone rurale 3

D6. Type of Locality?

- metropolitan zone 1
- other town/urban centre 2
- rural zone 3



Questionnaire:

Q1. Estimez-vous être très bien informé, plutôt bien informé, plutôt mal informé ou très mal informé sur les questions liées à la Constitution européenne ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Très bien informé 1
- Plutôt bien informé 2
- Plutôt mal informé 3
- Très mal informé 4
- [NSP/SR] 5

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q1]

Q2. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dite-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord...

- Plutôt d'accord 1
- Plutôt pas d'accord 2
- [NSP/SR] 3

[LIRE – UNE REPONSE PAR ITEM]

- a) L'Union européenne doit adopter une Constitution 1 2 3
- b) Sans Constitution, l'Union européenne risque de connaître un blocage de ses Institutions 1 2 3
- c) Des débats publics sur la Constitution européenne devraient être organisés au niveau régional et local..... 1 2 3
- d) Il faut créer un poste de Ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'Union européenne 1 2 3
- e) Les Etats membres qui le souhaitent devraient pouvoir renforcer leur coopération entre eux sans attendre les autres Etats membres 1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q2]

Questionnaire:

Q1. Do you consider yourself as being very well informed, rather well informed, rather badly informed or very badly informed on questions relating to the European Constitution?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very well informed..... 1
- Rather well informed 2
- Rather badly informed..... 3
- Very badly informed 4
- [DK/ NA] 5

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q1]

Q2. For each of the following statements, tell me if you rather agree or rather disagree...

- Rather agree 1
- Rather disagree..... 2
- [DK/NA] 3

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

- a) The European Union must adopt a Constitution 1 2 3
- b) Without a Constitution, the European Union may well experience a block of its institutions 1 2 3
- c) Public debates on the EU Constitution should be organized at a local or regional levels 1 2 3
- d) The position of a Minister of Foreign Affairs of the European Union must be created 1 2 3
- e) Member States that wish to do so, should have the possibility of strengthening their mutual cooperation without having to wait for the other Member States..... 1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q2]



Q3. Vous personnellement, par quels moyens souhaiteriez-vous être informé le plus sur la Constitution européenne ?

[LIRE – ROTATION - TROIS REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- Par la presse écrite nationale..... 1
- Par la presse écrite régionale ou locale 2
- Par les télévisions ou les radios nationales 3
- Par les télévisions ou les radios régionales ou locales..... 4
- Par une rencontre près de chez vous 5
- Par des documents ou brochures d'information..... 6
- Par Internet..... 7
- [NE SOUHAITE PAS RECEVOIR D'INFORMATION] .. 8
- [AUTRE – PRECISER] 9
- [NSP/SR] 10

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q3]

Q4. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dite-moi si, à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse.

[LIRE – ROTATION - UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Vrai..... 1
- Faux 2
- [NSP/SR]..... 3

Il est prévu dans le texte de la Constitution européenne que...

- a) l'on crée un poste de Ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'Union européenne 1 2 3
- b) au moins un million de citoyens de l'Union européenne peuvent inviter la Commission européenne à soumettre une proposition..... 1 2 3
- c) le Président du Conseil européen est élu au suffrage universel direct 1 2 3
- d) l'on crée un impôt direct européen..... 1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q4]

Q3. You personally, through which means would you like to be informed the most about the European Constitution?

[READ OUT – ROTATION – THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- through the national written press..... 1
- through the regional or local written press..... 2
- through national television channels or radio stations..... 3
- through regional or local television channels or radio stations 4
- through an organised meeting near your house 5
- through informational documents or brochures 6
- through the Internet..... 7
- [DOES NOT WISH TO RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION] 8
- [OTHER - SPECIFY]..... 9
- [DK/NA] 10

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q3]

Q4. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false.

[READ OUT – ROTATION – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER STATEMENT]

- True..... 1
- False 2
- [DK/NA] 3

It is planned in the text of the European Constitution that...

- a) the position of a Minister of Foreign Affairs of the European Union will be created 1 2 3
- b) at least one million citizens of the European Union can invite the European Commission to submit a proposal 1 2 3
- c) the President of the European Council is elected by direct universal suffrage 1 2 3
- d) a European direct tax is going to be created 1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIED – FLASH 159 Q4]

