

EUROPEANS AND THEIR VIEWS
ON CHILD SEX TOURISM

For the

Directorate-General XXIII
“Enterprise policy, Distributive trades, Tourism
and Social economy”

by

INRA (EUROPE)
European Coordination Office S.A.

This paper presents some key results from the public opinion survey conducted on behalf of the European Commission (DGXXIII, Directorate-General “Enterprise policy, Distributive trades, Tourism and Co-operatives”) in the framework of the Eurobarometer 49.

The survey was carried out throughout the European Union between 7th April and 27th May 1998, under the general co-ordination of INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office, in Brussels.

Technical specifications are given in annex. The full report, including all survey results, will be made available on the Directorate-General XXIII Internet site, at the following address:
<http://Europe.eu.int/en/comm/dg23/index.htm>

The European Commission cannot be held liable in any way for the contents of this paper.

For further information on what is being done at the community level to fight against child sex tourism, please contact:

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‘Tourism’ Directorate
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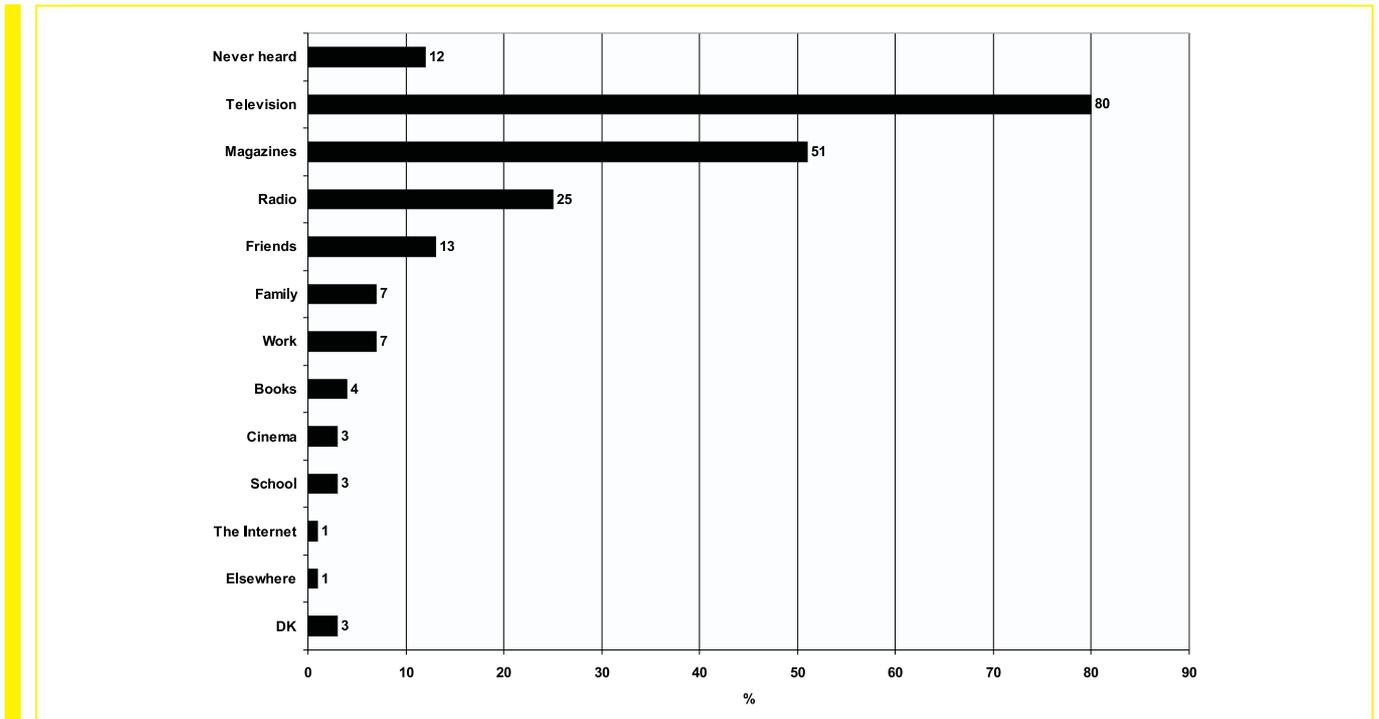
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WHERE DO EUROPEANS GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD SEX TOURISM?

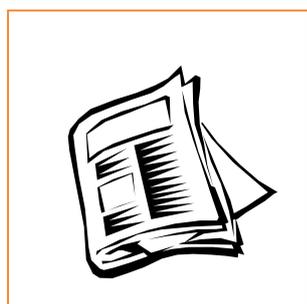
The three main channels of information about child sex tourism are television (80%), newspapers and magazines (51%), and radio (25%). Circles of friends come fourth in this list (13%).



Television is the information source most pointed at by the Swedish (95%), the Danish (92%), and less pointed at by the Irish (49%) and the British (59%). Newspapers and magazines are most often designated by the Swedish again (78%), whilst Greece is at the other end of the scale (22%). The same type of results is recorded for radio: Sweden comes first (56%), whilst Greece (9%), Ireland (11%), the United Kingdom (12%) and Portugal (14%) come last.

The circle of friends and the family circle are especially pointed at in Belgium (31% and 21%).

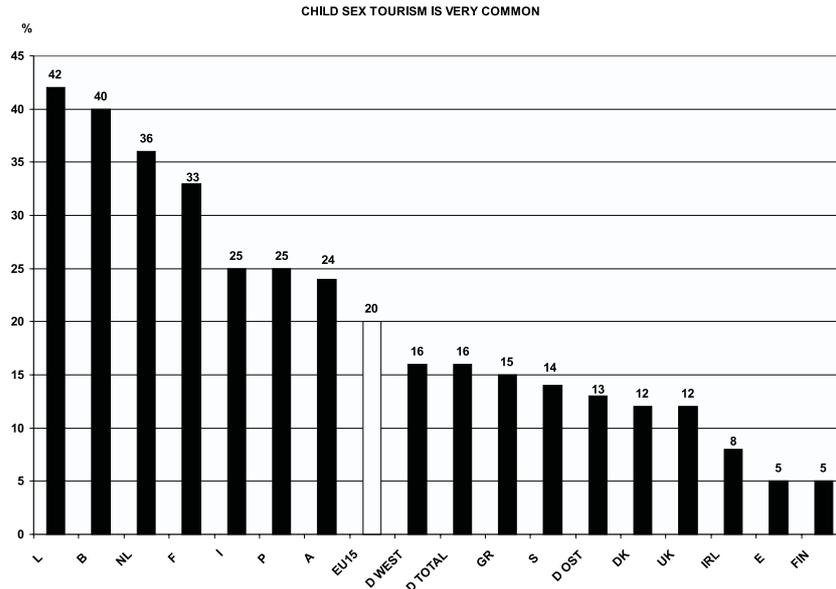
One European out of ten claims never to have heard about it. This opinion is strongest in Ireland (39%) and the United Kingdom (24%). At the other extreme, only 3% of Swedish citizens deny being aware of it.



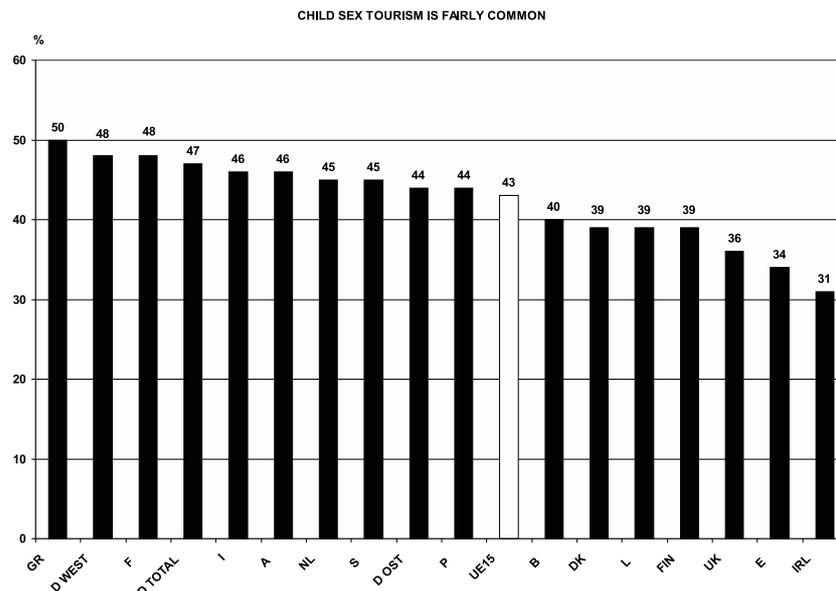


HOW COMMON DO EUROPEANS THINK IT IS?

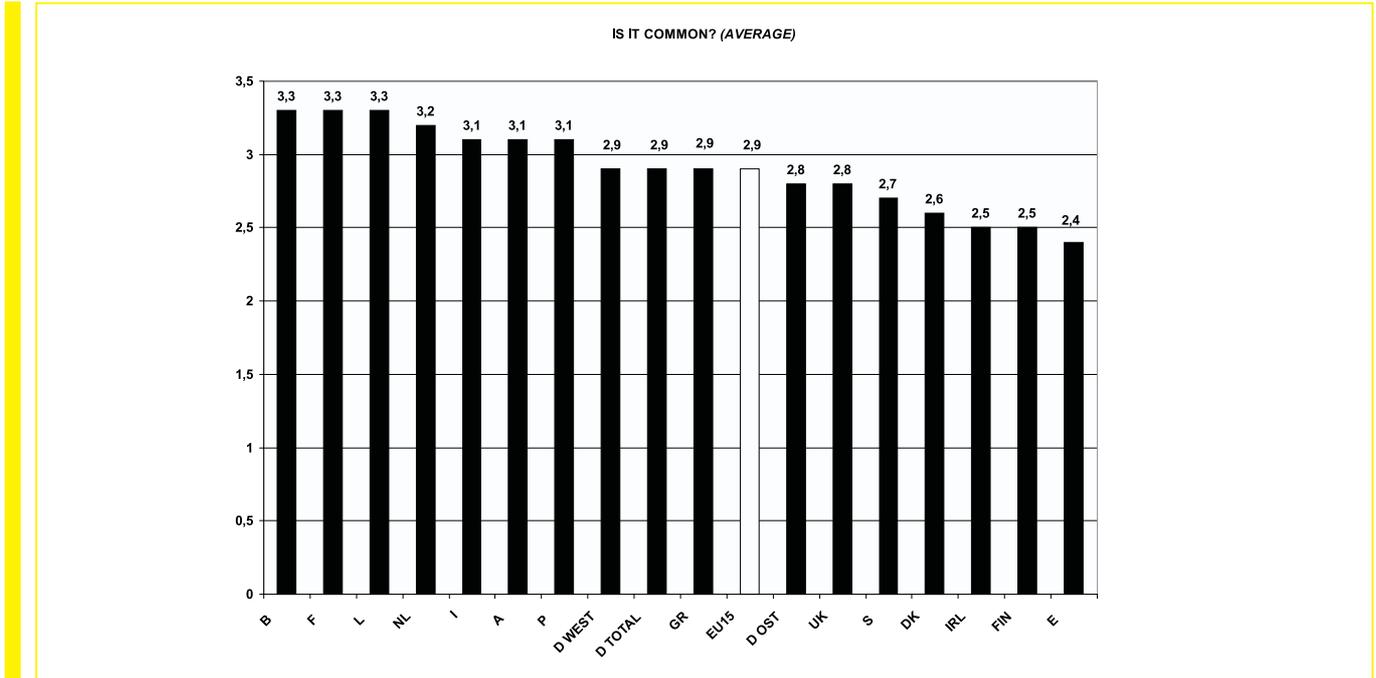
63% of Europeans think that it is either very or fairly common. Luxembourg and Belgium stand apart being more than 20 points above the European average when it comes to assessing if child sex tourism is very widespread (42% and 40% compared with $\mu=20\%$).



Smaller deviations are noted when it comes to stating whether this problem is fairly widespread ($\mu=43\%$). Greece is positioned at the upper end (50%), whilst Ireland is situated at the lower end (31%).



The analysis of the average shows that it is in Belgium, France and Luxembourg that people tend to imagine the most alarming situation, that of a widespread phenomenon. At the other extreme, it is in Spain that people tend to view this practice as relatively little widespread.



VERY COMMON = 4.0
 FAIRLY COMMON = 3.0
 NOT VERY COMMON = 2.0
 NOT AT ALL COMMON = 1.0
 MID-POINT = 2.5



WHAT IS ITS GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE?

On average, 83% of Europeans believe child sex tourism exists in Asia (96% share this opinion in the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden); 69% in South America (and more particularly, 86% in France, 85% in the Netherlands, 82% in Belgium and 80% in Greece); 68% think that it can be found in central and eastern European countries (this view is more widespread in the Netherlands, 85%, in France, 84%, in Belgium and Sweden, 82%, and in Luxembourg, 80%); 67% in Africa (82% in Belgium and 81% in France); 57% of them state that this evil exists in other European Union countries (84% in Portugal, 75% in Greece, 73% in the Netherlands, 71% in France and 70% in Belgium); 47% in North America (74% in Portugal and 72% in Greece); 45% in their own country (60% think so in Belgium, 61% in the Netherlands, even 86% in Portugal); and 39% in Australia, New Zealand, etc. (65% in Portugal and 58% in Belgium).

- A. In Asia
- B. In South America
- C. In central & eastern Europe
- D. In Africa
- E. In other EU countries
- F. In North America
- G. In our country
- H. In Australia, New Zealand

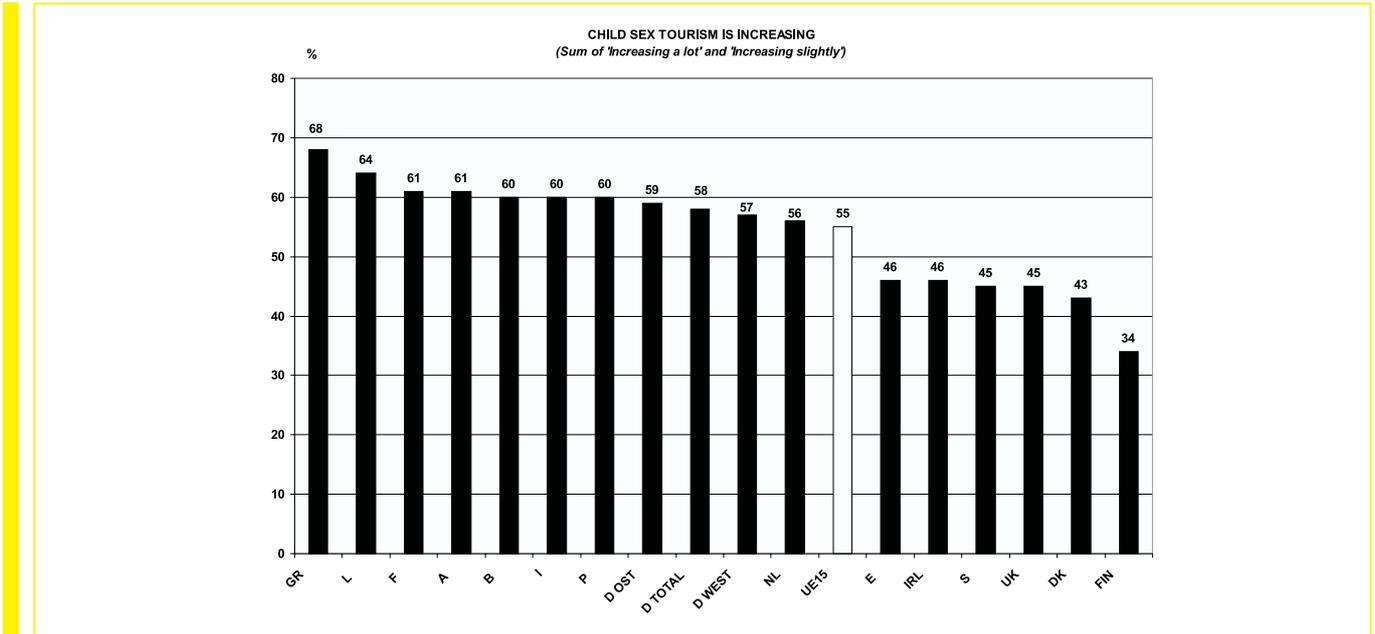


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
B	92	82	82	82	70	65	60	58
DK	96	67	77	69	54	43	31	32
D WEST	88	54	61	64	41	28	31	24
D TOTAL	87	53	62	62	41	27	30	24
D OST	84	46	64	58	40	25	28	25
GR	83	80	72	71	75	72	65	53
E	70	71	60	61	54	55	55	42
F	95	86	84	81	71	61	57	55
IRL	66	54	53	55	45	41	25	33
I	78	76	67	64	61	50	54	42
L	85	77	80	74	69	64	40	51
NL	96	85	85	76	73	63	61	51
A	86	58	64	76	44	38	28	35
P	76	77	72	74	84	74	86	65
FIN	91	71	73	69	62	53	24	37
S	96	74	82	75	65	48	35	42
UK	74	61	58	59	49	39	31	28
UE15	83	69	68	67	57	47	45	39



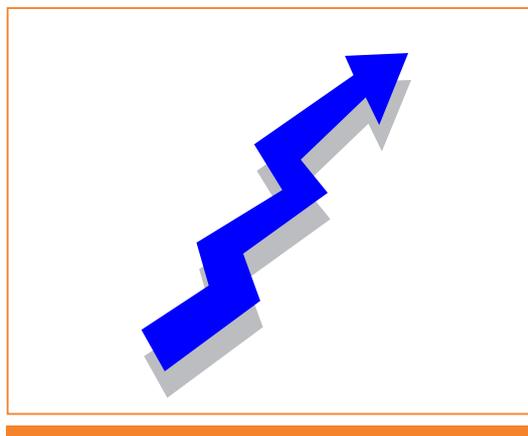
IS CHILD SEX TOURISM TENDING TO INCREASE?

The majority of Europeans, 55%, think that child sex tourism is on the increase worldwide. 28% believe this affliction is growing strongly, whilst 27% think that it is increasing slightly.



It is especially in Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg that people believe this evil to be developing strongly worldwide (38%), and in the Netherlands that they think it is growing slowly (37%).

16% of Europeans see this evil as neither developing, nor receding. It is in the Scandinavian countries that this view is most widely held (34% in Sweden and Finland, 31% in Denmark).





WHAT IS THE PROFILE OF THE PERPETRATOR?

Whatever member state is concerned, the profile of the person indulging in the practice of child sex tourism is never depicted as that of a woman rather than that of a man. It is only in Belgium and in the Netherlands, that people consider women as likely to be involved, (at least 20%), in this practice. In Greece and France, only older women are pointed at in more than 20% of the instances. In Luxembourg, only married women are not. And, in Sweden, only single women are.

At the European level, it is mainly older men who are designated (68%), followed by single men (51%), then married men (43%) and, finally, younger men (34%).

In all but one of the member states (i.e. Greece), younger men are less pointed at than the other groups. In Denmark (75%) and in Sweden (82%), single men are more targeted than older men. In France and Portugal, married men are more targeted than single men (62% against 59% in the former, 45% against 35% in the latter).

- A. YOUNGER MEN
- B. OLDER MEN
- C. SINGLE MEN
- D. MARRIED MEN
- E. YOUNGER WOMEN
- F. OLDER WOMEN
- G. SINGLE WOMEN
- H. MARRIED WOMEN
- I. DK



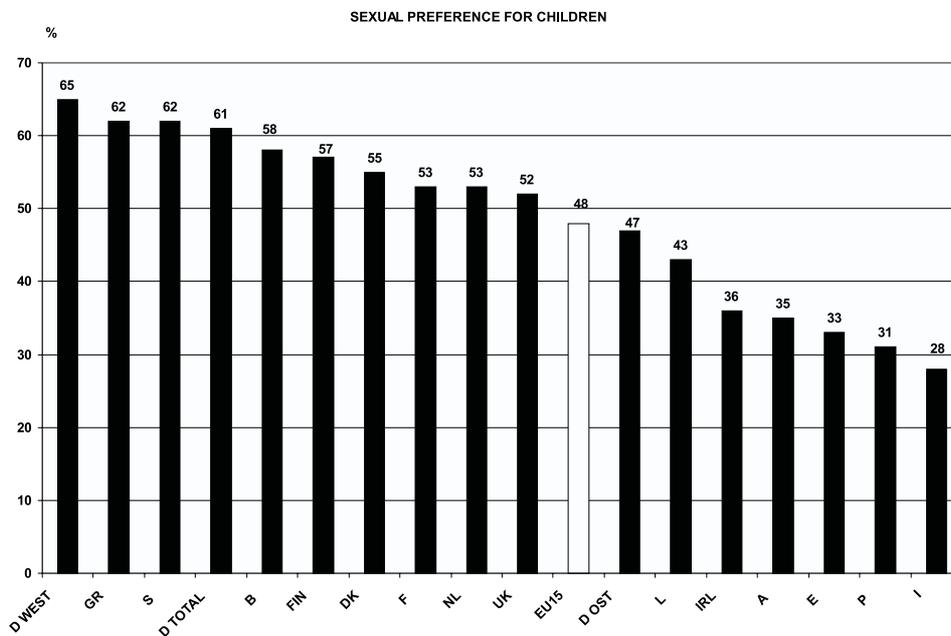
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
B	49	80	69	59	20	24	26	20	11
DK	30	64	75	43	8	9	14	9	15
D WEST	35	71	61	39	7	11	13	8	18
D TOTAL	33	68	60	37	7	10	12	8	19
D OST	29	58	54	31	6	8	11	6	26
GR	37	68	31	33	16	22	17	18	18
E	20	64	34	30	7	16	10	8	27
F	37	78	59	62	16	20	19	16	14
IRL	31	55	35	32	9	9	10	10	38
I	33	68	39	48	6	8	7	6	23
L	45	69	55	51	20	21	20	17	16
NL	53	78	73	56	24	27	28	24	11
A	33	60	57	36	8	8	14	6	24
P	28	67	35	45	13	17	16	15	21
FIN	31	70	56	45	9	12	12	9	12
S	38	74	82	48	14	17	23	6	9
UK	35	59	45	36	13	13	14	12	35
UE15	34	68	51	43	11	14	14	1	22



WHAT ARE THE REASONS DRIVING CERTAIN PEOPLE TO CHILD SEX TOURISM?

Out of the three possible reasons suggested: to satisfy a sexual preference for children, because of a drive for new sexual experiences and because it is easy to meet people who propose children for sex purposes, it is the sexual preference for children which collects the highest proportion of votes (48%), then the third reason, i.e. the facility with which children can be provided for sex purposes (36%), then the drive for new sexual experiences (33%).

The same order is found in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

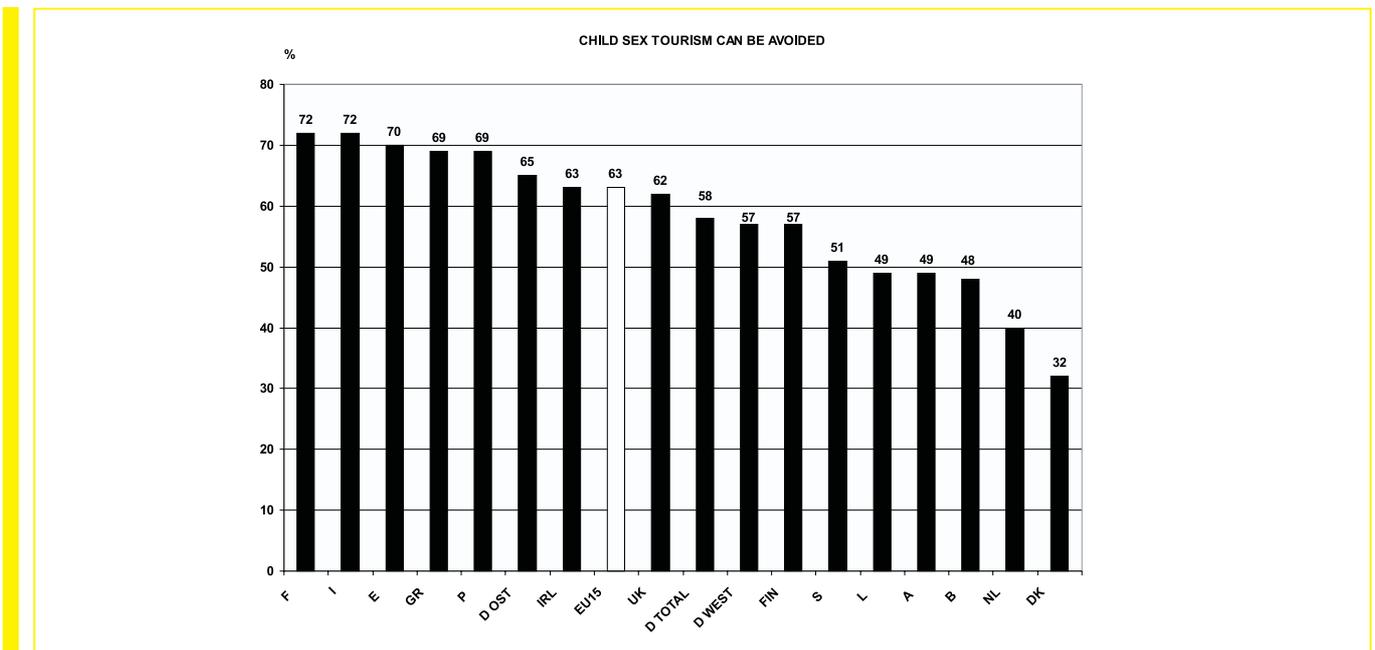




WHAT IS THE MORAL AND LEGAL POSITION AS SEEN BY THE EUROPEANS?

DO EUROPEANS THINK IT CAN BE AVOIDED?

The majority of Europeans believe child sex tourism can be avoided. But this view is not equally shared in all the member states. Seven people out of ten in Spain, France and Italy consider that child sex tourism can be avoided, compared to only three out of ten in Denmark and four out of ten in the Netherlands.



DO EUROPEANS THINK IT IS MORALLY ACCEPTABLE?

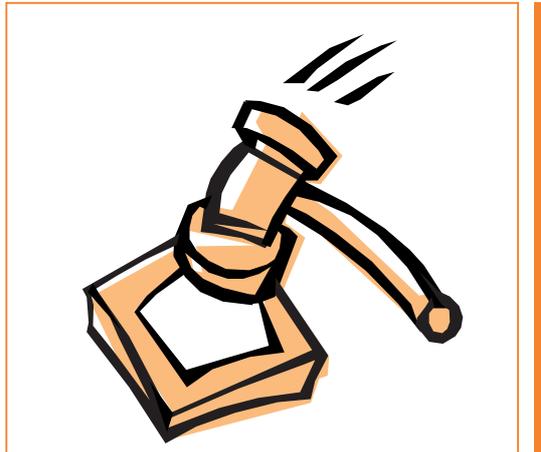
Virtually all Europeans think that child sex tourism is not morally acceptable (94%). Answers are very much concentrated around the European average, which indicates the level of consensus about this topic throughout the European Union.

DO EUROPEANS THINK IT IS ACCEPTED?

Eight people out of ten do not believe it is accepted. However, there is a slight withdrawal in comparison to the previous issue, that of its acceptable character, which tends to indicate that Europeans believe there is a certain level of 'laissez-faire'.

DO EUROPEANS THINK IT IS CONDEMNED?

It is not specified whether this condemnation refers to the legal system in the citizens' home country, or in the European Union, or around the world. Nevertheless, 86% of Europeans think that this practice is illegal. Answers are quite concentrated around the average, apart from the Swedish results, which are atypical. In this member state, positive and negative answers are almost balanced ('yes', 52% against 'no' 46%). Could this mean that they have a particular level of awareness about this issue, that other countries do not share?



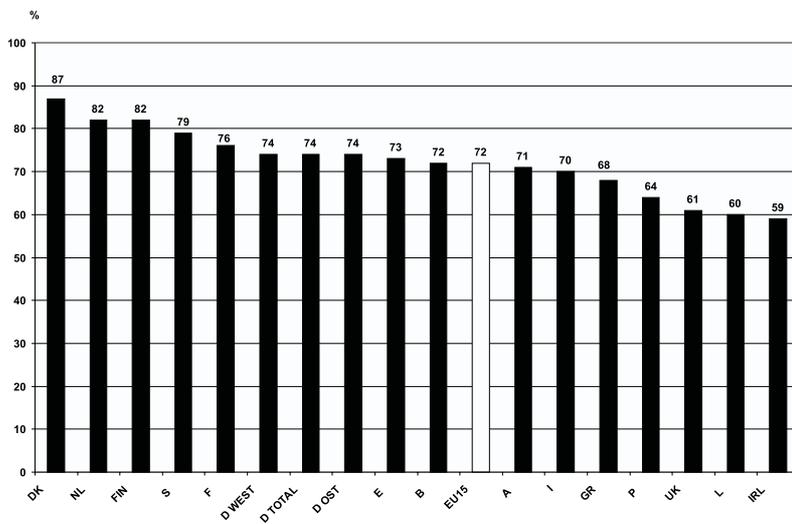


WHAT ARE THE OTHER PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY LINKED TO CHILD SEX TOURISM?

On average, Europeans put the problems of society potentially linked to sex tourism in the following order: poverty (72%), child sex abuse (55%), international 'trade' of children (49%), drug abuse (43%), crime (38%), social exclusion (37%).

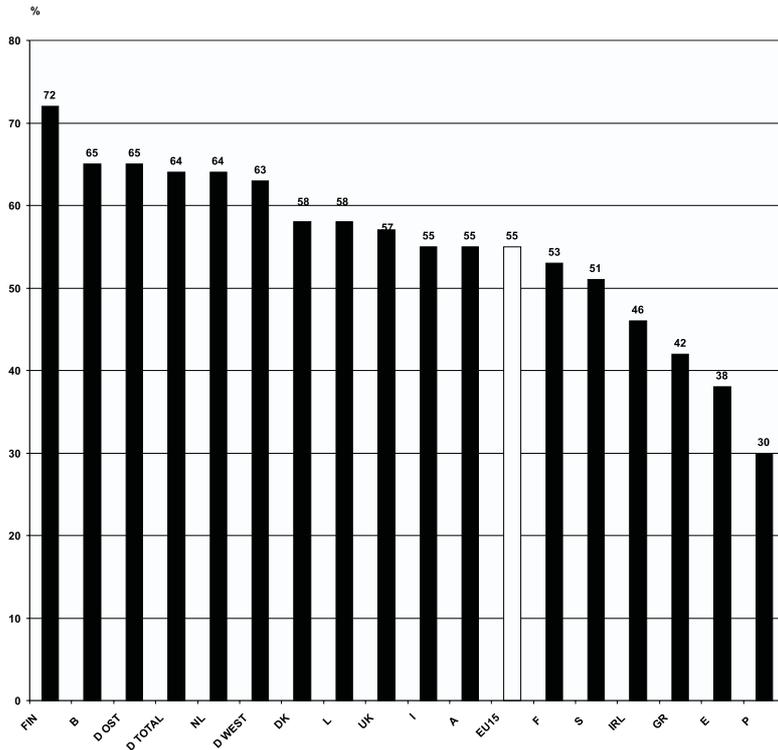
POVERTY

Poverty records the lowest results in Ireland (59%), Luxembourg (60%) and the United Kingdom (61%), even though it is still the principal problem identified, and the highest results in Denmark (87%), the Netherlands and Finland (82% each).



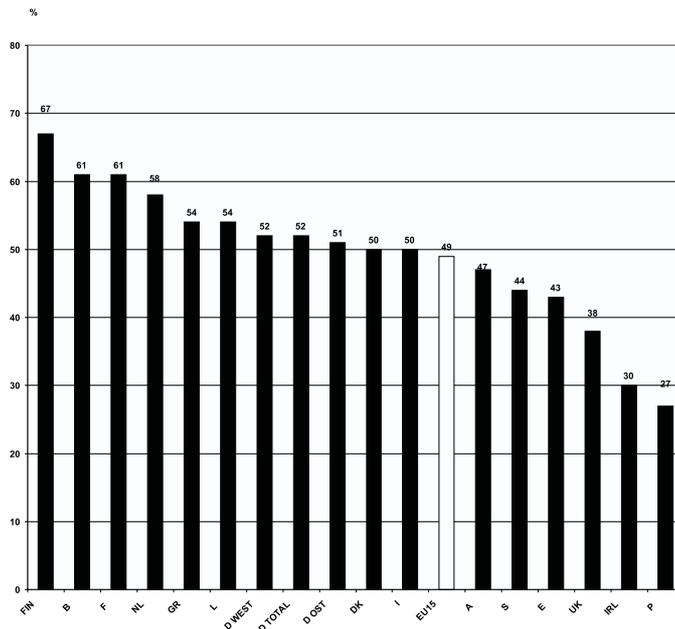
CHILD SEX ABUSE

Child sex abuse scores particularly highly in Finland (72%), but also in Belgium (65%); in Germany and in the Netherlands (64% each).



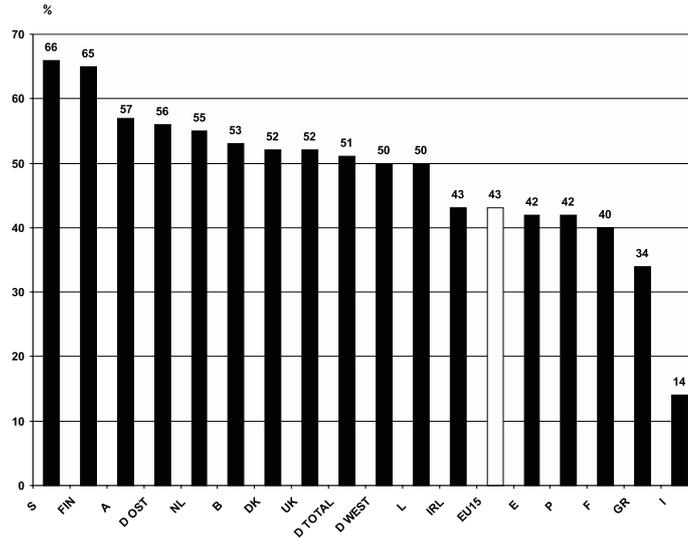
THE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC OF CHILDREN

The international traffic of children achieves the highest results in Finland (67%), Belgium and France (61%), the lowest being in Ireland and Portugal (respectively 30% and 27%).



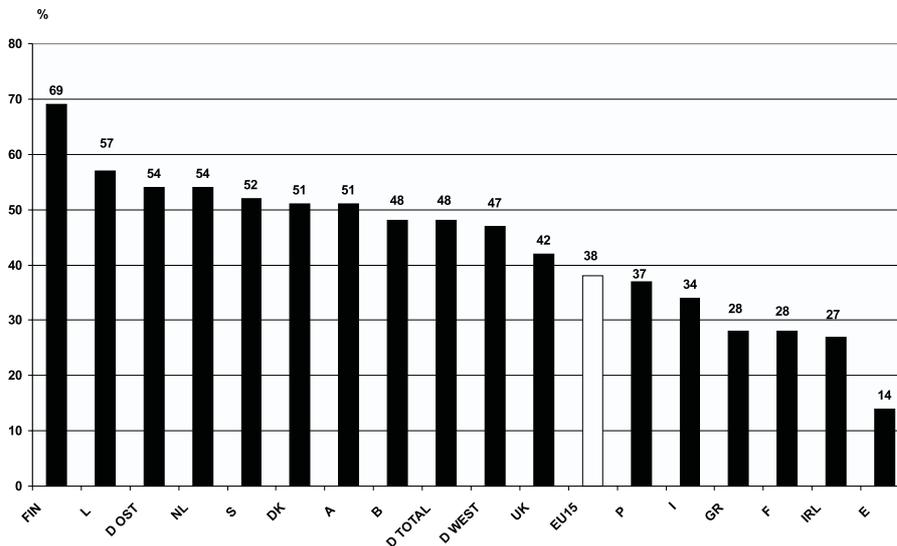
DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse is a social problem potentially linked to child sex tourism particularly identified in Finland and Sweden (65% and 66%). On the other hand, Italy stands well below the European average with 14%.



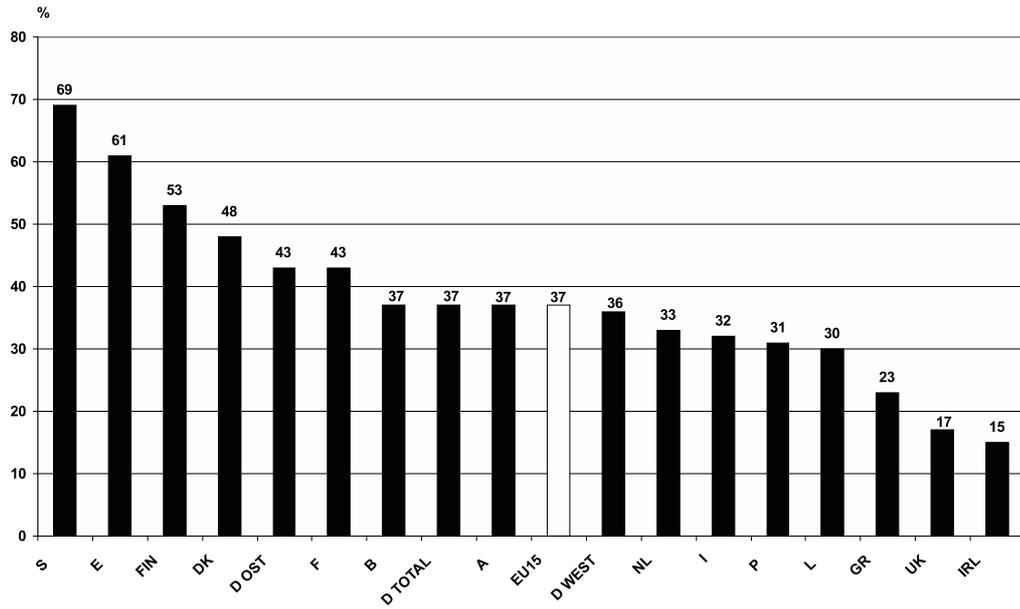
CRIME

It is in Finland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands where crime is the social problem most strongly identified as linked to child sex tourism (69%, 57% and 54% respectively). Spain stands apart with only 14%.



SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Social exclusion stands out in Sweden and Spain (69% and 61%).





HOW DO EUROPEANS THINK THEIR NATIONAL LEGISLATION STANDS TOWARDS CHILD SEX TOURISM?

At the European level, almost 9 citizens out of 10 consider that acts of child sex tourism are forbidden by their national legislation if they are committed on their national territory. Results are fairly concentrated around the European average.

About seven people out of ten believe that child sex tourism is forbidden by their national legislation even if these acts are committed outside the national boundaries.

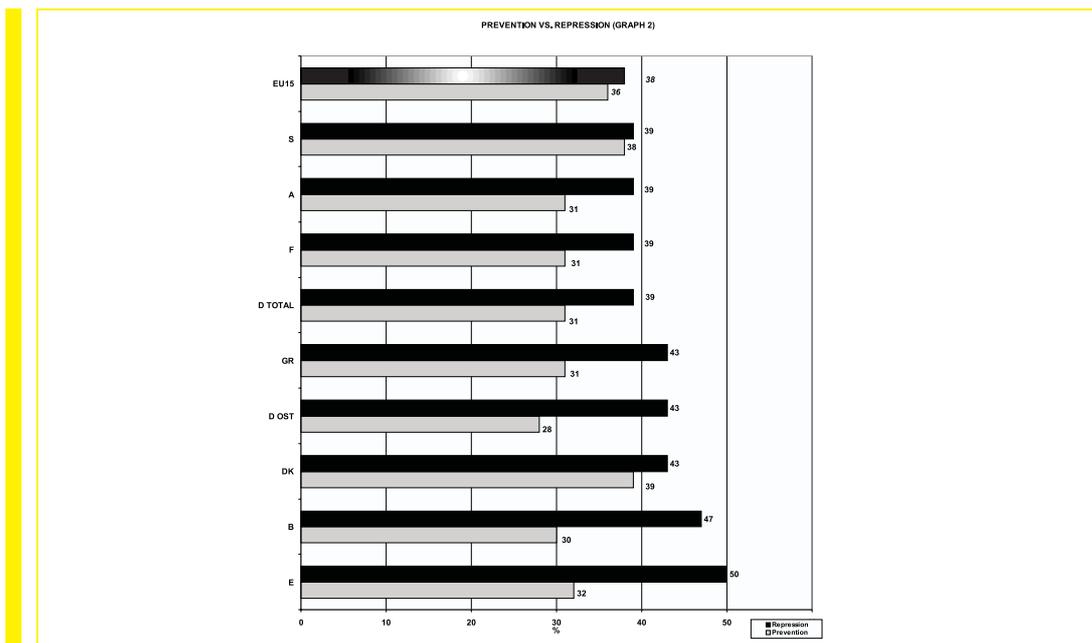
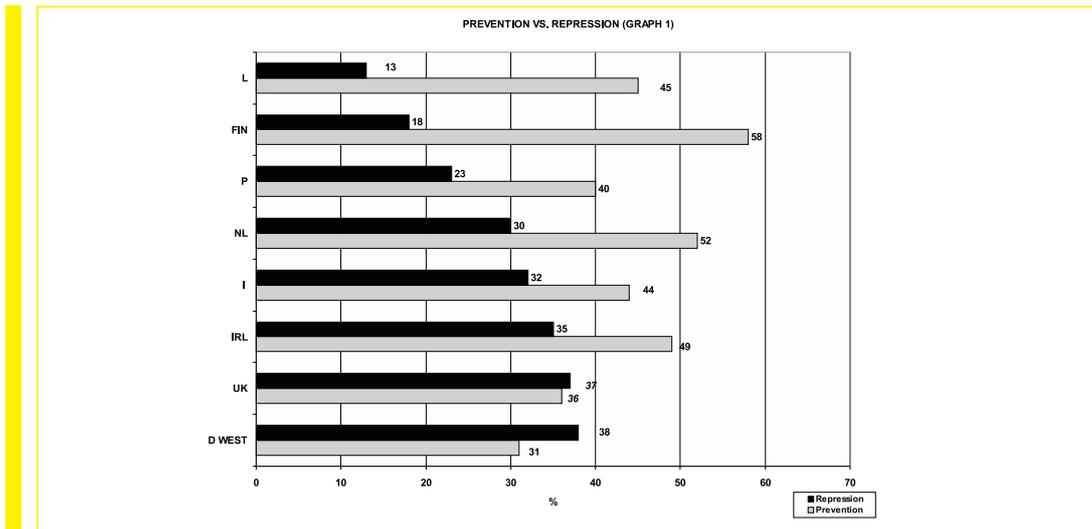
This lower proportion is more than likely due to a higher degree of uncertainty felt when it comes to passing a verdict on subtler aspects of the national legislation. This hypothesis is supported by the higher level of people answering 'Don't know' (18% for the European average, but 30% of the Irish, 25% of the Spanish and 24% of the Germans).





WHAT WEAPONS CAN BE USED TO FIGHT AGAINST CHILD SEX TOURISM?

At the European level, repression is preferred by a very small margin to prevention (38% against 36%). At the same time, one person out of five believes that public bodies should give the highest priority to assisting child victims.



Which are the member states where prevention is preferred to repression? Finland, the Netherlands, Ireland, Luxembourg, Italy and Portugal (respectively 58%, 52%, 49%, 45%, 44%, 40%).

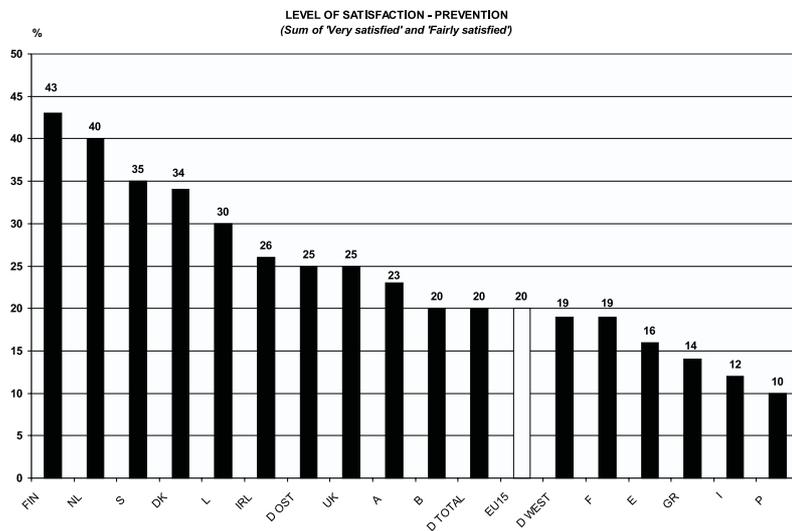
And which are the member states where assisting child victims does not come third? Luxembourg and Portugal (36% and 32%). In these member states, they give the priority firstly to prevention, then to victim support and, finally, to repression.



WHAT IS THE DEGREE OF SATISFACTION WITH MEASURES TAKEN TO FIGHT CHILD SEX TOURISM?

PREVENTION

Only 20% of Europeans declare themselves to be either very or quite satisfied with what is being done in their home country to prevent child sex tourism, whilst a majority (57%) declare themselves little or not at all satisfied with what public bodies have set in train.



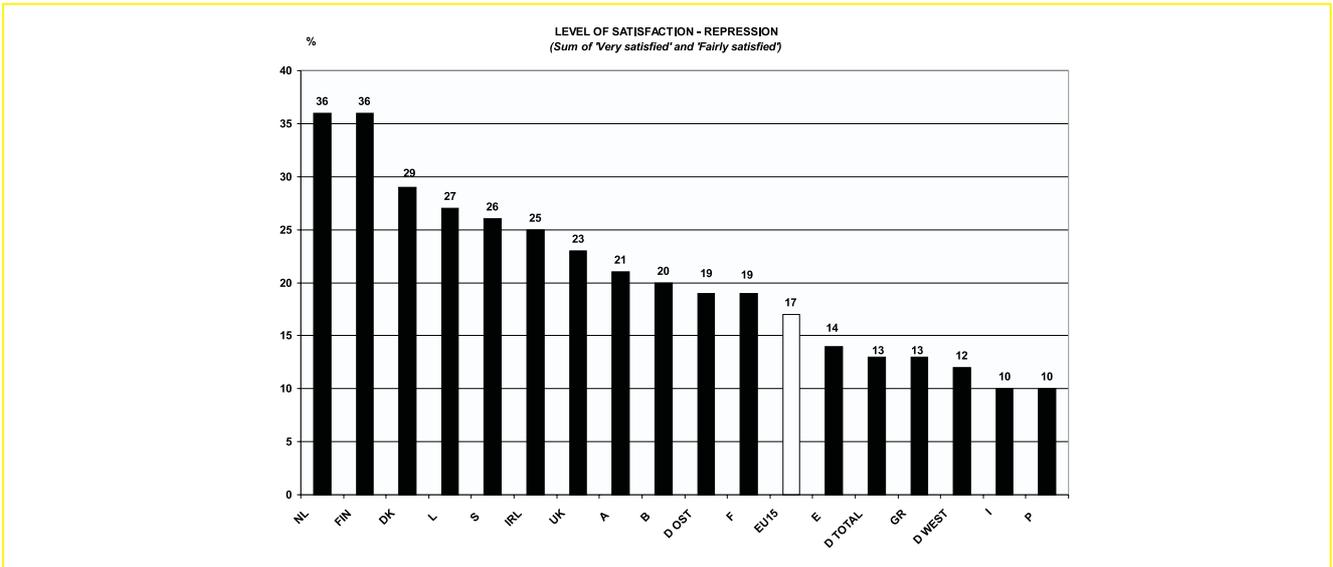
Generally, the north of the European Union seems more satisfied than the south. Higher proportions of people declare themselves satisfied in Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Luxembourg (with respectively 43%, 40%, 35%, 34% and 30%). The highest levels of people saying they are not satisfied are found in Belgium, France and Italy (70%), Portugal and Greece following close behind (68% and 66%).

The very high proportion of people answering 'don't know' in Ireland and the United Kingdom has to be highlighted (53% and 40%).



REPRESSION

Only 17% of Europeans state they are either very or quite satisfied with what is being done in their home country to repress child sex tourism, whilst six people out of ten (59%) find themselves little or not at all satisfied with the present situation.



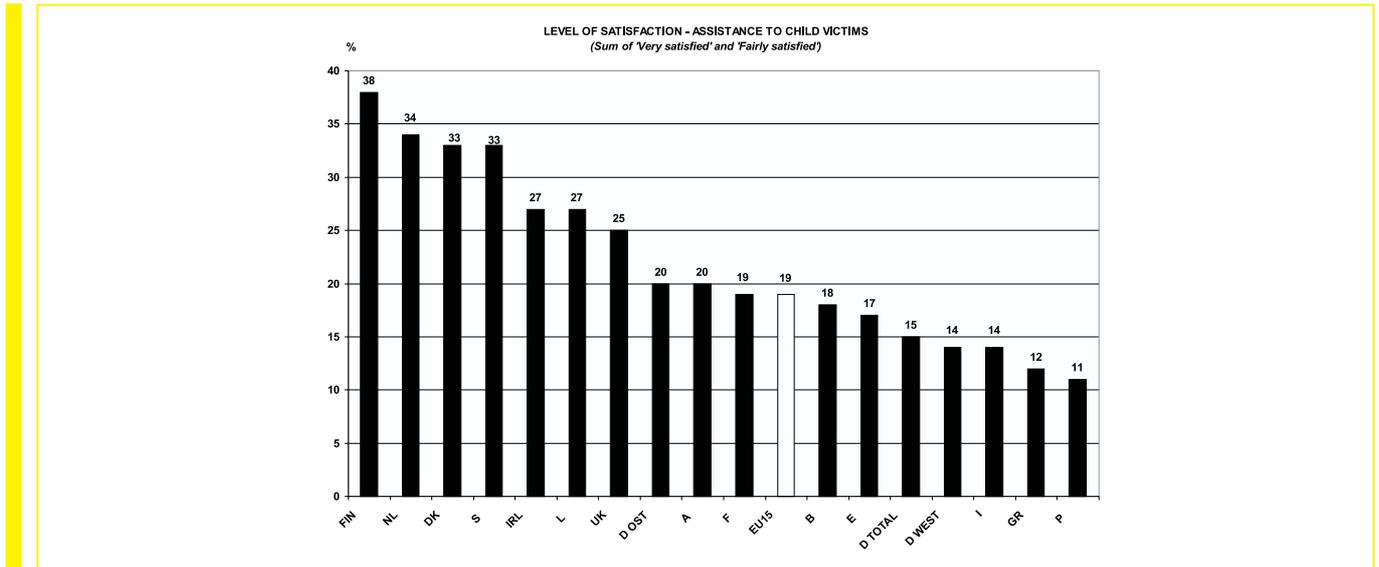
Higher proportions of people state they are satisfied in Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Sweden, (with respectively 36%, 36%, 29%, 27% and 26%). The highest proportions of those expressing the opposite feeling are observed in Belgium, France and Italy (72%, 70% and 70%).

There was again a considerable proportion of people who did not answer this question in Ireland and the United Kingdom (53% and 40%).



ASSISTANCE TO CHILD VICTIMS

Again, about one person out of five is satisfied with what is being done in his/her home country to assist child victims, whilst 55% of Europeans are little or not at all satisfied with the present situation.



The highest proportions of satisfied citizens are noted in Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, (with respectively 38%, 34%, 33% and 33%). The highest proportions of dissatisfied citizens are recorded in Belgium, France and Greece (72%, 68% and 66%).

Once again, a considerable number of people felt unable to answer to this question in Ireland and in the United Kingdom (53% and 43%).





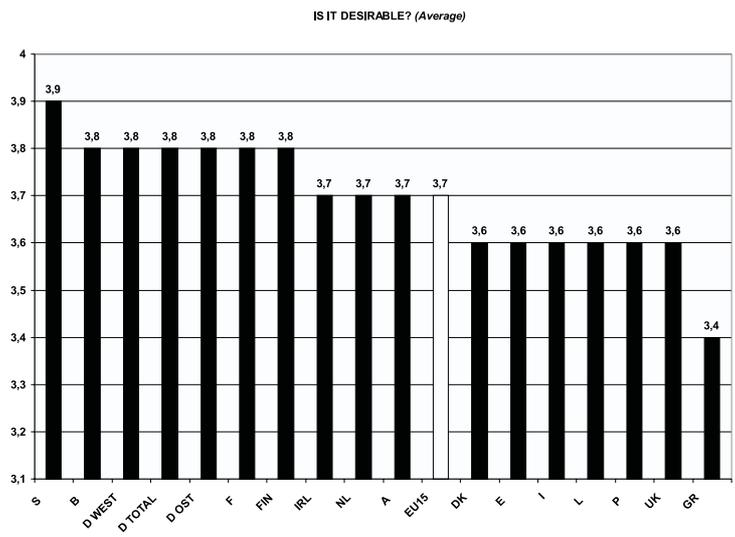
IS THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD SEX TOURISM DESIRABLE AND NECESSARY?



IS IT DESIRABLE?

In Europe, 84% of people believe the European Union needs to get involved in the fight against child sex tourism. This opinion is more strongly shared in France, (95%), Belgium and Finland (94%), but also in Germany, in the Netherlands (92% each) and in Sweden (91%).

The relatively low percentages registered in the United Kingdom and Ireland are due to the high proportion of uncertainty (23% and 27% against the European average, 10%) in these member states.



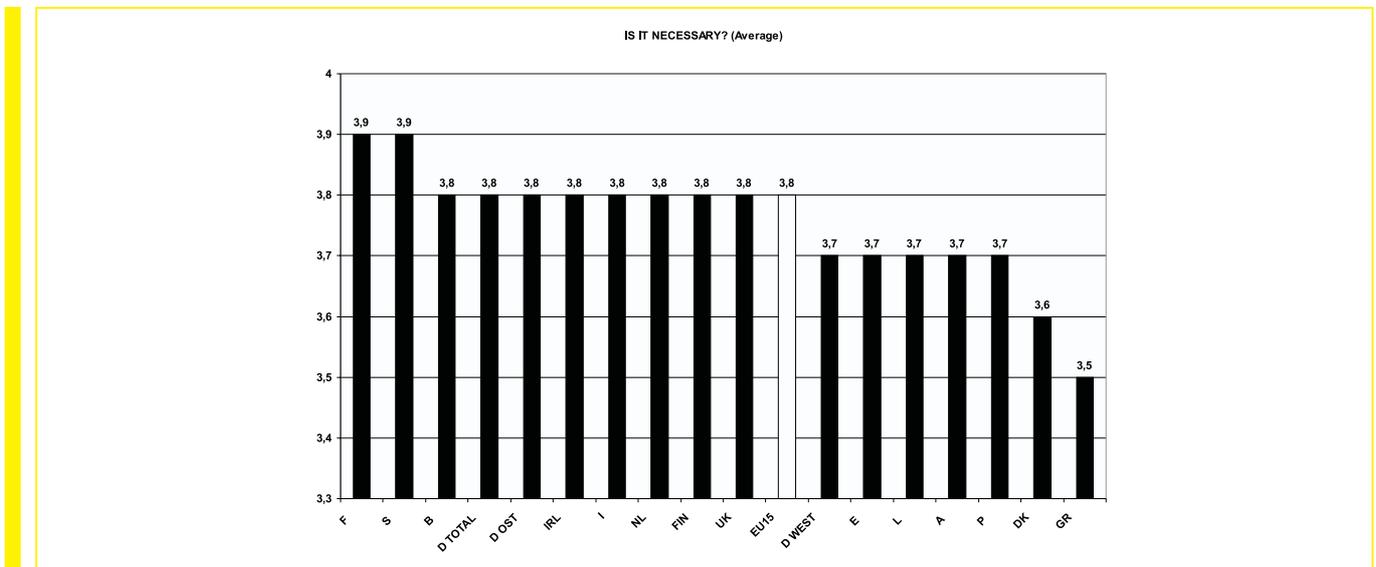
TOTALLY DESIRABLE = 4.0
 FAIRLY DESIRABLE = 3.0
 NOT VERY DESIRABLE = 2.0
 NOT AT ALL DESIRABLE = 1.0
 MID-POINT = 2.5



IS IT NECESSARY?

At the European level, 88% of citizens believe that the involvement of the European Union is necessary, and especially in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Finland (95% each), but also in Sweden (94%) and Italy (93%).

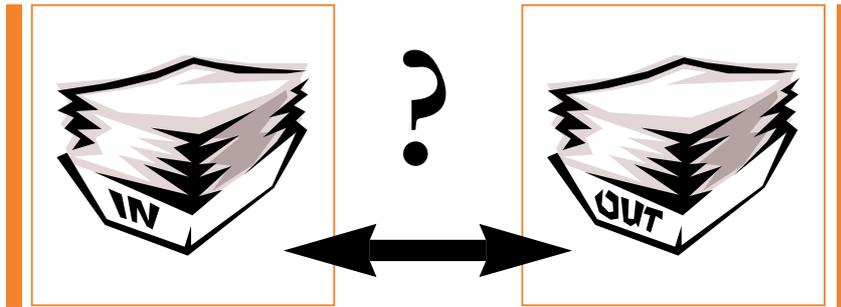
Again, the results obtained in the United Kingdom and Ireland is due to the high proportion of ‘Don’t knows’.



TOTALLY NECESSARY = 4.0
 FAIRLY NECESSARY = 3.0
 NOT VERY NECESSARY = 2.0
 NOT AT ALL NECESSARY = 1.0
 MID-POINT = 2.5

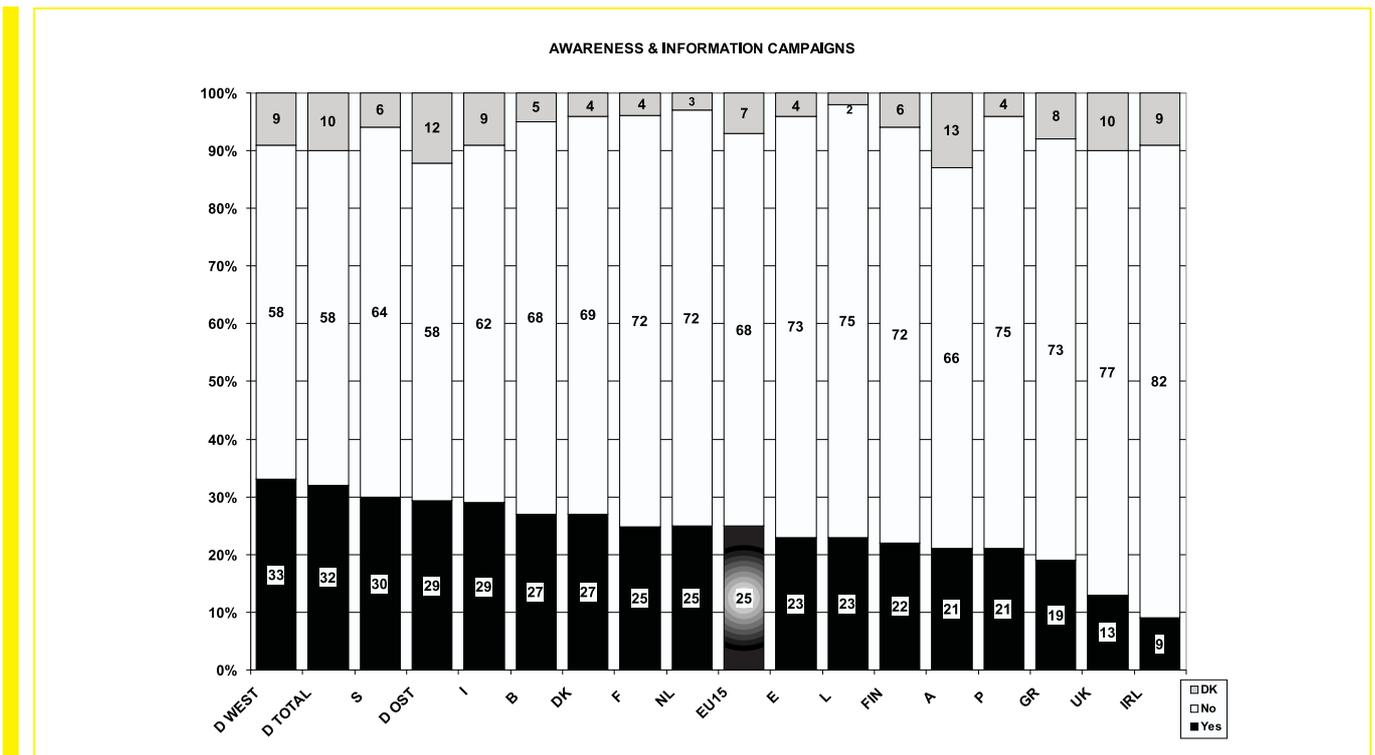


ARE AWARENESS AND INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS EFFECTIVE?



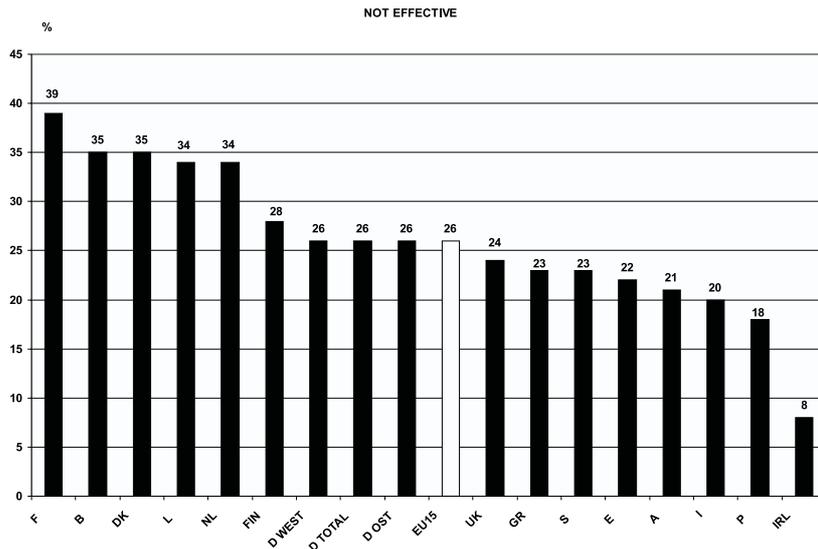
HAVE THEY HEARD OR SEEN ANYTHING ABOUT SUCH CAMPAIGNS?

The vast majority of European citizens (68%) answered that they were not aware of any information or awareness campaign undertaken in their country to fight against child sex tourism. On the other hand, 25% stated that they had heard about such campaigns. Germany, Sweden and Italy stand above the other member states (with 32%, 30% and 29%).

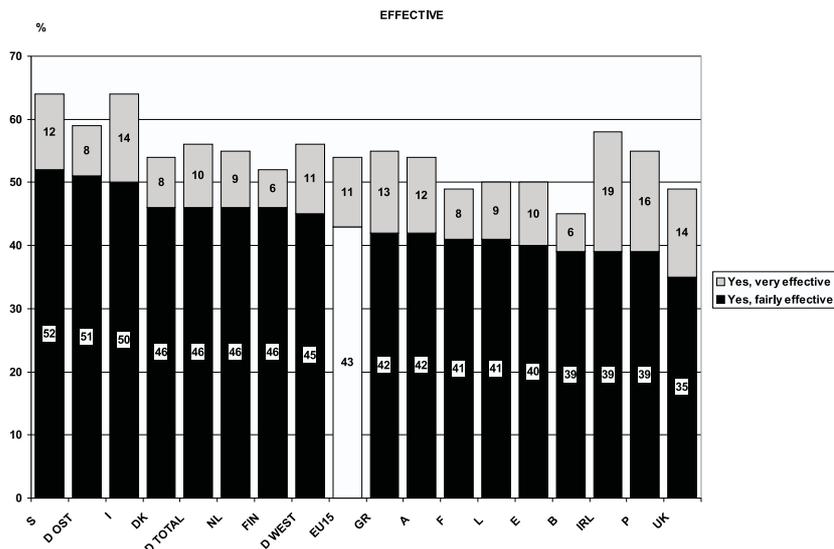


WHAT DO EUROPEANS THINK ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE CAMPAIGNS?

About one European out of four believes that these awareness and information campaigns are ineffective, particularly in France (39%), Belgium, Denmark (35% each), Luxembourg and the Netherlands (34% each).



However, over half the European Union population (54%) thinks that these campaigns can be effective, either quite effective (43%) or very effective (11%). Belief in the effectiveness of such awareness or information campaigns is more common in Italy and Sweden (64%). Amongst those who find them quite effective, Sweden and Italy stand out (52% and 50%), amongst those who find them very effective, it is Ireland and Portugal which emerge (with 19% and 16% respectively).





HOW WOULD EUROPEANS REACT TOWARDS SOMEONE CLOSE PRACTICING CHILD SEX TOURISM?

UNDERSTANDING

Throughout Europe, the same reaction is encountered, the vast majority of people saying that they would not be able to understand this (88%), while a small minority were unsure what their reaction would be (9%).

CONDEMNATION

The overwhelming trend is to condemn this practice (90%). Only Luxembourg stands out with 15% saying they would not take such a position (compared with a European average of 4%).



ACCEPTATION

The same reaction is observed here. Virtually no one would accept this (89%), or were unsure how they would react (8%).

DISSUASION

Three quarters of the European Union population state they would try to discourage their friends, relatives or colleagues indulging in such a practice. This attitude is more firmly expressed in France (84%), Belgium, Denmark and Portugal (81% each). The opposite attitude is more strongly asserted in Greece (26%), Italy and Luxembourg (17% each against the European average, 9%).





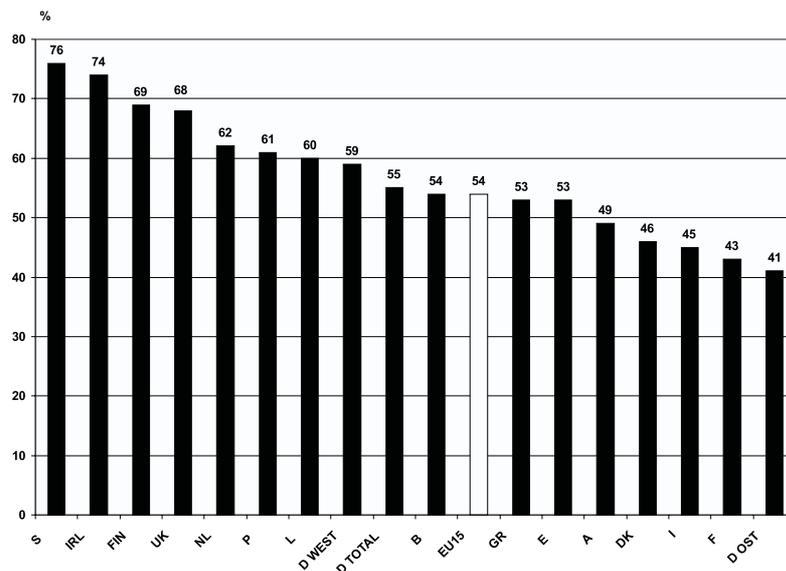
WHAT WOULD EUROPEANS DO IF THEY LEARNT THAT ONE OF THEIR HOLIDAY DESTINATIONS IS KNOWN TO BE A PLACE WHERE CHILD SEX TOURISM OCCURS?



IT WOULD BE ENOUGH TO PUT THEM OFF GOING THERE

Half the European Union population would not go on holiday to places where there is child sex tourism, because of it (54%), whilst it would not dissuade 34% of them to go there. Another 12% of citizens hesitate to answer.

The existence of such a situation would have the strongest dissuasive effect in Ireland, Finland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Portugal and Luxembourg (74%, 69%, 68%, 62%, 61% and 60%).

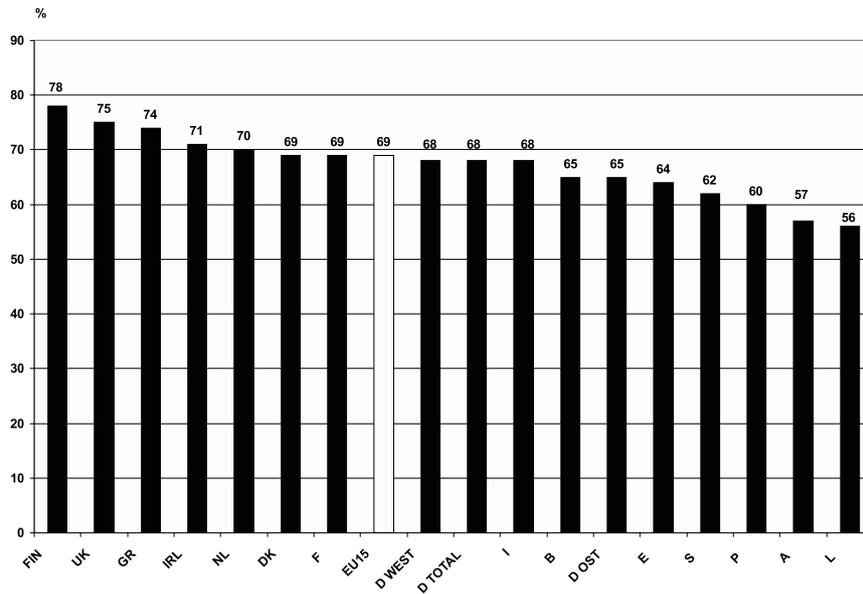


As stated above, it would not deter 34% European citizens from going to these holiday destinations. This view is more strongly expressed in Denmark, France (49% each), and Italy (41%). It is worth noting the gap between the level of negative answers collected in the new German Länder and in the old German Länder (44% against 30%).

THEY WOULD DEMAND THAT SERVICES ARE NOT LINKED TO THIS PRACTICE

Sixty nine percent of Europeans would demand that the services offered at these holiday destinations are in no way connected to child sex tourism. This demand is more clearly expressed in Greece (74%), Ireland (71%) and the Netherlands (70%).

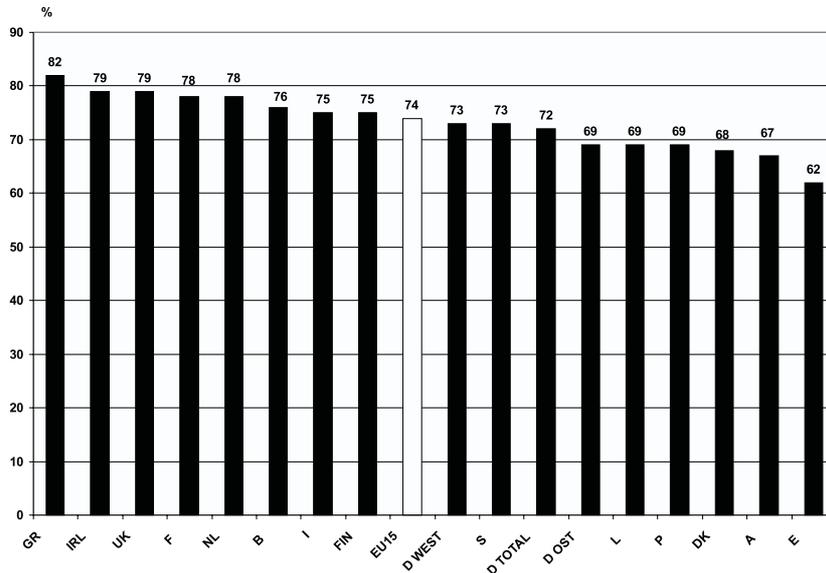
Only 13% wouldn't make this demand. Luxembourg stands out with 26% of its citizens who would not demand this absence of connection with child sex tourism.



THEY WOULD BE MORE CAREFUL IF THEY WENT THERE

Three quarters of Europeans would be especially careful if they went to places where child sex tourism occurs. At the upper end, there is Greece (82%), at the lower end, Spain (62%), but a fair number of member states cluster around the European average.

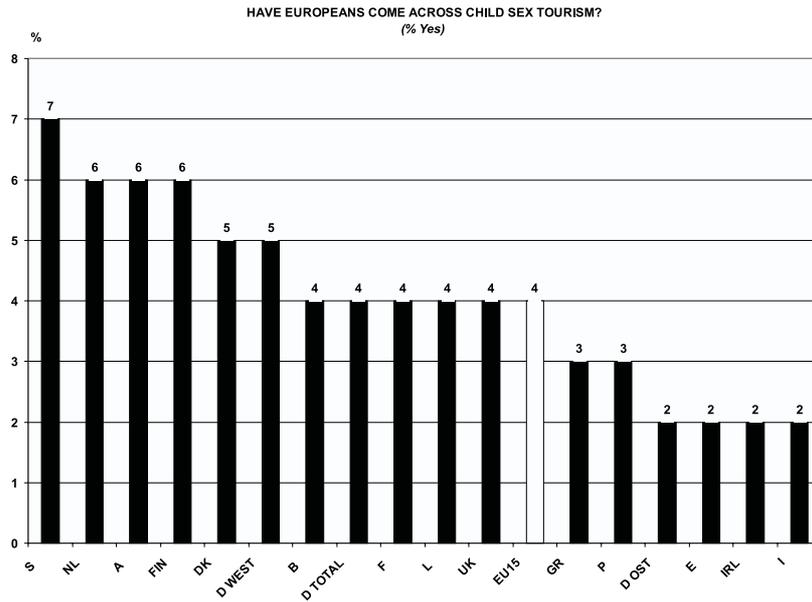
Amongst those who declare that being aware that a holiday destination is well-known for child sex tourism wouldn't lead them to be more careful (12%), Denmark is strongly represented (22%), as well as Spain and the Netherlands (17% each).





HAVE THEY COME ACROSS CHILD SEX TOURISM IN A PLACE WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN ON HOLIDAY?

Only 4% of the European citizens have had to face this problem while on holiday. Differences between countries are minor. The highest proportion noted is found in Sweden (7%), the lowest in Ireland and Italy (2%).





EUROBAROMETER 49 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 7 April 1998 and 27 May 1998, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 49 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

The EUROBAROMETER 49 covers the population of the respective nationality 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 all "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the member states according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II (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	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT-INRA BELGIUM	1007	10/04 - 04/05	8,356
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1000	18/04 - 26/05	4,087
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1007	09/04 - 03/05	13,608
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1005	09/04 - 03/05	52,083
Greece	KEME	1013	08/04 - 04/05	7,474
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	14/04 - 30/04	28,075
France	TMO	1045	10/04 - 30/04	43,590
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	10/04 - 04/05	2,549
Italy	PRAGMA	1000	15/04 - 30/04	44,495
Luxembourg	ILReS	606	07/04 - 16/05	372
The Netherlands	NIPO	1031	10/04 - 18/05	11,232
Portugal	METRIS	1000	14/04 - 05/05	7,338
Great Britain	INRA UK	1055	07/04 - 04/05	44,225
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	311	16/04 - 03/05	1,159
Austria	SPECTRA	1016	10/04 - 04/05	6,044
Sweden	TEMO	1025	15/04 - 27/05	7,808
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1044	09/04 - 13/05	4,017

TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS

16 165

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

The results of the EUROBAROMETER studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text (English and French) on top; the results are expressed 1) as a percentage on total base and 2) as a percentage on the number of "valid" responses (i.e. "Don't Know" and "No Answer" excluded). All EUROBAROMETER datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal, E-mail : Moschner@ibm.za.uni-koeln.de), 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. The results of the EUROBAROMETER surveys are analysed and made available through the "Public Opinion Surveys and Research" Unit of DGX of the European Commission, DGX/A-2 T120 4/2, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. Exerpts of the results are regularly published on the internet server of the European Commission : [http:// www.europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg10/infcom/epo/polls.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg10/infcom/epo/polls.html).

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimates, 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 limita	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

EUROBAROMETER 49
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