EUROBAROMETER 57.20VR

APRIL-JUNE 2002

BASIC ENGLISH QUESTIONNAIRE

EUROPEAN OPINION RESEARCH GROUP

Note: The basic questionnaire is provided only as a guide to the survey questions. Please see the SPSS data definitions and document statements or the codebook for changes in coding schemes and for country specific answer categories (political parties, income, regions etc.).

	+++ 	++ 1
TOURING GODE		
COUNTRY CODE		2
	†	++ 2
	 	++
OUR SURVEY NU	MBER	
	++ 	++ 3
INTERVIEW NUM	BER	
	++++ 	++ 4
SAMPLE	Normal. Youngs.	
2.1. What	is your nationality? Please tell me the country (or countries) that apply. (MULTIPLE	ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
	Belgium	1,
	Denmark	2,
	Germany	3,
	Greece	4,
	Spain	5,
	France	6,
	Ireland	7,
	Italy	8,
	Luxembourg	9,
	Netherlands	10,
	Portugal	11,
	United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
	Austria	13,
	Sweden	14,
	Finland	15,

EB57.1 - Q.1 - TREND

CLOSE INTERVIEW

TO BE ASKED ONLY TO YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15 TO 24	
LET'S TALK ABOUT YOUTH ATTITUDES ON DRUGS	- 1
	+

Here is a list with drugs: ecstasy, LSD, heroin, morphine, cocaine, crack, glue or solvents, cannabis, amphetamines. Alcohol, tobacco or doping substances are excluded. (SHOW CARD WITH THE LIST)

Q.2. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why people experiment with drugs? Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Thrill seeking	7	1,
Curiosity		2,
Expected effects of drug		3,
Problems at home		4,
Problems at school or work		5,
Loneliness		6,
Peer pressure		7,
Recreation		8,
Social or economic problems (unemployment, poverty, etc.)		9,
Lack of willpower		10,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)		11,
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)		13,
DK		14,

EB57.2 - NEW

Q.3. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why some people find it hard to stop using drug? Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Thrill seeking	8	1,
Effects of drug		2,
Drug dependence		3,
Problems at home		4,
Problems at school or work		5,
Loneliness		6,
Peer pressure		7,
Recreation		8,
Social or economic problems (unemployment, poverty, etc.)		9,
Lack of willpower		10,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)		11,
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)		13,
DK		14,

EB57.2 - NEW

Q.4.	use may have certain consequences. Please choose the three that come closest to y $_{\rm OUT}$ - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	our own opinion. (SHOW CARD -
	Relief from pain or stress	1,
	Problems with the law	2,
	Prostitution	3,
	Suicide	4,
	Mental problems	5,
	Drug dependence	6,
	Infection with communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, etc.)	7,
	Other health problems	8,
	Enjoyment	9,
	Poverty	10,
	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
	DK	14,
	EB57.2 - NEW	
Q.5.	do you think are the most effective ways of tackling drug-related problems? Pleast to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	se choose the three that come
	More treatment and rehabilitation of drugs users	1,
	Information campaigns	2,
	Reducing poverty/unemployment	3,
	More leisure opportunities	4,
	Tougher measures against drugs producers and manufacturers	5,
	Tougher measures against drugs dealers and traffickers	6,
	Tougher measures against drugs users	7,
	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
	DK	10,
	EB57.2 - NEW	

Q.6.	Ιf	you	wanted	to	know	more	about	drug,	who	would	you	turn	to?	Please	choose	the	three	that	come	closest	to	your	own
	opi	nion.	(SHOW C	ARD	- REAI	TUO	- MAX	. 3 AN	SWERS	POSSI	BLE ')											

A friend	1,
Parents/relatives	2,
Someone at school or at work	3,
A doctor, a nurse or other health professionals	4,
A social/youth worker	5,
A specialised drugs counsellor/centre	6,
The police	7,
A telephone help line	8,
The Internet	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB57.2 - NEW

Q.7. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.

READ OUT	+	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1.It is easy to get drug near where I live	12 1	2	3
+	13 1	2	3
3.It is easy to get drug at parties	14 1	2	3
4.It is easy to get drug in pubs/clubs	15 1	2	3
	16 1	2	3
6.People who smoke cigarettes are more likely to experiment with drug	17 1	2	3
7.There should be drug testing at school/college/work	18 1	2	3
8.When testing drivers for alcohol, the police should also test for drug	 19 1 +	2	3
9.Misuse of prescription medicine may be as dangerous as the use of drug	20 1	2	3
10.0ccasional use of alcohol is harmless	21 1	2	3
11.Occasional use of synthetic drugs like ecstasy is harmless	22 1	2	3
12.0ccasional use of cannabis is harmless	23 1	2	3
13.People should be punished for using drugs	24 1	2	3
14.If drug was cheaper, there would be fewer drug-related problems	25 1	2	3
 15.Drug users should be able to get clean needles and syringes at low cost	26 1	2	3

EB57.2 - NEW

r	8.0	. Which of	the	following	annlies	t o	370112	(SHOW	CARD	- READ	OUT	_	MIII.TTDI.E	ANGWERG	DOSSIBLE

I know people who use cannabis	1,
I have already been offered cannabis	2,
I have already tried cannabis	3,
I have used cannabis over the last month	4,
I know people who use drug (other than cannabis)	5,
I have already been offered drug (other than cannabis)	6,
I have already tried drug (other than cannabis)	7,
I have used drug (other than cannabis) over the last month	8,
I smoke cigarettes regularly	9,
I drink alcohol regularly	10,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	11,

EB57.2 - NEW

Q.9. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

READ OUT	VERY DANGEROUS	FAIRLY DANGEROUS	NOT VERY DANGEROUS	NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	DK
1.Ecstasy	28 1	2	3	4	5
2.LSD	29 1	2	3	4	5
3.Heroin	30 1	2	3	4	5
4.Morphine	31 1	2	3	4	5
5.Cocaine	32 1	2	3	4	5
6.Crack	33 1	2	3	4	5
7.Glue or solvents	34 1	2	3	4	5
8.Cannabis	35 1	2	3	4	5
9.Amphetamines	36 1	2	3	4	5
10.Doping substances	37 1	2	3	4	5
11.Alcohol	38 1	2	3	4	5
12.Cigarettes/Tobacco	39 1	2	3	4	5

EB57.2 - NEW

	9 10
How would you place your views on this scale? (SHOW CARD - DO NOT PROMPT. IF CONTACT HESITATES, ASK TO TRY AGAIN) LEFT	9 10
LEFT	9 10
40 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10
Refusal	1 2
EB57.0 - D.1 - DEMO TREND NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6	READ OUT - ONE ANSWE
	READ OUT - ONE ANSWE
D.7. Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation? (SHOW CARD - F	READ OUT - ONE ANSWE
ONLY) Married	
Remarried. 2	
Unmarried, currently living with partner	
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own 5	
Divorced	
Separated	
Widowed8	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	
EB57.0 - D.7 - DEMO TREND	
D.8. How old were you when you stopped full-time education? (IF STILL STUDYING: CODE 00)	
+++ 43 	
EB57.0 - D.8 - DEMO TREND	
NO QUESTION D9	
D.10. GENDER	
Male	
Female	
EB57.0 - D.10 - DEMO TREND	
D.11. How old are you?	
+++ 45 	
EB57.0 - D.11 - DEMO TREND	

NO QUESTIONS D12 TO D14

D.15. a) What is your current occupation?
b) (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D.15.a) Did you do any paid work in the past?
What was your last occupation?

	+ a) CURRENT	b) LAST
 	OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION
NOT WORKING Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	 46 1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED Farmer	† 5	 47 1
Fisherman	† 6	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,)	7	3
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	4
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5
EMPLOYED Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	 6
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	7
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	 8
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	9
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver,)	14	10
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman,)	15	11
Supervisor	+ 16	12
Skilled manual worker	17	13
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		15

EB57.0 - D.15.a&b - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D18

ASK ALL

D.19. Are you in your household, the person who contributes most to the household income? (READ OUT)

Yes	1
No	2
Both equally	3
DK	4

EB57.0 - D.19 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D20

- D.21. (IF CODE 2 IN D.19)
 a) What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income?
 b) (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY CODE 1 TO 4 IN D.21.a) Did he/she do any paid work in the past?
 What was his/her last occupation?

	CURRENT OCCUPATION	+
NON-ACTIVE Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	+	
Student	2	+
Unemployed or temporarily not working	+ 3	+
Retired or unable to work through illness	+ 4	
SELF EMPLOYED Farmer	+ 5	
Fisherman	+ 6	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,)	7	3
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	4
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5
EMPLOYED Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	6
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	† 11	7
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	† 12	 8
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	+ 13	9
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver,)	14	10
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman,)	 15	11
Supervisor	+ 16	12
Skilled manual worker	+ 17	13
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK	ļ	15

EB57.0 - D.21.a&b - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D22 TO D24

ASK ALL

D.25. Would you say you live in a...? (READ OUT)

rural	area or village	51	1
small	or middle sized town		2
large	town		3
DK			4

EB57.0 - D.25 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D28

D.29.	We also need some information about the income of this household to be able to analyse the survey results for different
	types of households. Here is a list of income groups. (SHOW CARD) Please count the total wages and salaries PER MONTH
	of all members of this household; all pensions and social insurance benefits; child allowances and any other income
	like rents, etc Of course, your answer as all other replies in this interview will be treated confidentially and
	referring back to you or your household will be impossible. Please give me the letter of the income group your
	household falls into before tax and other deductions.

B	1
T	2
P	3
F	4
E	5
н	6
L	7
N	8
R	9
$\mathtt{M}.\dots$	10
S	11
K	12
Refusal	13
DK	14

EB57.0 - D.29 - DEMO TREND

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE				
	-+	+	+	
P.1 Date of interview	DAY	MONTH	+	
	53	_ 54	 +	
	-+	+	+	
P.2 Time of the beginning of the interview				
USE 24 HOUR CLOCK	<u> </u>	_ 56 +	 +	
	-+	+		
P.3 Number of minutes the interview lasted				
	57	 		
.4 Number of persons present during the interv	iew including in	terviewer		
Two (interviewer and respondent)			58	1
Three				2
Four.				3
Five or more				4
.5 Respondent cooperation				T
Excellent			FO	1
Fair				
Average				2
Bad				3
.6 Size of locality (LOCAL CODES)				4
.o Size of locality (LOCAL CODES)				
			+++ 60	
			+++	
.7 Region (LOCAL CODES)				
			+++ 61	
			+++	
.8 Postal code				
			-+++ 62	
			-+++	
.9 SAMPLE POINT NUMBER				
		++++-	-+++ 63	
		++++-	-+++	
.10 INTERVIEWER NUMBER				
		++++-	-+++ 64	

P.11.	_	WEIGHTING	FACTOR

	+++ 65
P.12 Telephone available in the household ?	
Yes	
No	2
P.13 Language of interview (Luxembourg, Belgium, Finland)	
	++ 67

Technical Specifications Standard Eurobarometer 57.2 - Oversample July 2002

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 27 April 2002 and 10 June 2002, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA in Belgium – I.C.O. and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 57.2 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION. Wave 57.2 consisted exceptionally of a basic Eurobarometer wave, complemented with an oversample of youngsters of 15-24 years old. The purpose was to attend a total of at least 450 respondents, aged 15-24, per country.

The following topics are covered in this wave:

✓ Youth and drugs: TO YOUNG PEOPLE aged 15-24 only (Q.1-9)

Standard Eurobarometer surveys cover the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union member states, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the member states. The basic sample design applied in all member states is a multistage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points is drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, points are drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. Hence, they represent the whole territory of member states according to EUROSTAT-NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of 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 is drawn at random. Further addresses are selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, respondent is drawn at random. All interviews are face-to-face in the respondent's home and in the appropriate national language.

2. COUNTRIES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES, FIELDWORK PERIOD, NET SAMPLE SIZE AND EXTRAPOLATION FIGURES

COUNTRY	INSTITUTE	START - END FIELDWORK	NET SAMPLE SIZE	EU POPULATION AGED 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	30/04 - 30/05	456	1,244
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	27/04 – 10/06	454	613
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	03/05 - 23/05	474	1,898
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	02/05 - 23/05	539	6,972
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	11/05 – 10/06	469	1,363
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	06/05 - 25/05	450	5,836
France	CSA-TMO	10/05 - 03/06	447	7,235
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	01/05 – 10/06	524	660
Italy	INRA Demoskopea	04/05 - 27/05	450	6,730
Luxembourg	ILRes	07/05 – 07/06	189	48
The Netherlands	INTOMART	08/05 - 10/06	453	1,861
Austria	SPECTRA	02/05 - 23/05	541	908
Portugal	METRIS	04/05 - 14/05	457	1,537
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	07/05 – 04/06	402	641
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	01/05 – 09/06	477	1,021
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	30/04 - 30/05	548	6,650
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	06/05 – 24/05	202	229
		Total Number of Interviews	7532	33,404

3. COMPARISON BETWEEN SAMPLE AND UNIVERSE, AND WEIGHTING

For each Standard Eurobarometer survey, a comparison between sample and universe is carried out, per country. The universe description is derived from EUROSTAT population data.

There are 17 sample areas: one for each country of the European Union, in addition Germany is divided into East and West, and United Kingdom into Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Each sample area contains a number of interviews, this number may be somewhat above or below that aimed at. The target is 1,000 per sample area, except for Northern Ireland, 300, and Luxembourg, 600.

WEIGHTS DELIVERED WITH THE EUROBAROMETER DATA SET:

There are 15 different weights used in the Eurobarometer survey.

W.1	WEIGHT RESULT FROM TARGET (also WEIGHTP or WSAMPLE)
W.2	DROPPED
W.3	WEIGHT SPECIAL GERMANY (also WEIGHTGER)
W.4	WEIGHT SPECIAL UNITED KINGDOM (also WEIGHT1)
W.5	WEIGHT EURO 6 (also WEIGHT6)
W.6	WEIGHT EURO 9 (also WEIGHT9)
W.7	WEIGHT EURO 10 (also WEIGHT2)
W.8	WEIGHT EURO 12 – EAST GERMANY (also WEIGHT3M)
W.9	WEIGHT EUROPE 12 (also WEIGHT3P)
W.10	WEIGHT EURO +3 (also WEIGHTNEW)
W.11	WEIGHT EUROPE 15 (also WEIGHT15 or WEURO)
W.12	WEIGHT NORWAY (also WEIGHTNOR)
W.13	WEIGHT TOTAL (also WEIGHT15P or WCPLUS)
W.14	WEIGHT STANDARD SIZE – GERMANY AND UNITED KINGDOM
	EXTRAPOLATED (also WEIGHTC or WNATION)
W.15	WEIGHT EURO 11 (without Greece)
W.16	WEIGHT EURO 12 (with Greece)

For each EU member state, a national weighting procedure, using marginal (RIM) and intercellular weighting (Iterative Proportional Fitting - IPF), is carried out, based on this universe description. As such, in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 are introduced in the iteration procedure (W.1).

An additional factor (extrapolation) is added, to bring East and West Germany together in one entity (W.3). East Germany counts for 20.8% and West Germany counts for 79.2%.

The same principle is used to bring Northern Ireland together with Great Britain, to form the United Kingdom (W.4). Here Northern Ireland counts for 2.5% and Great Britain, for 97.5%.

For the sake of analysis, historical weights were created, bringing countries together, contained in historical entities such as Europe of the 6, 9, 10, and 12. (W.5 from to W.10). Countries not inserted in these weights are set to 0.

In order to make a European 15 weight, the data is extrapolated using population figures for each sample area (15 members = 17 sample areas) (W.11).

Standard Eurobarometer surveys may include data from Norway. A special weight is created only for Norway (W.12).

For international weighting, INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistical Yearbook (data for 1997). Total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above. The result is WEIGHT TOTAL (W.13)

W.14 extrapolates the new and old Länder to their respective proportion in the whole of Germany, (East Germany (20.8%), West Germany (79.2%)) and does the same for Great Britain (97.5%) and Northern Ireland (2.5%). The other countries are left untouched.

From Eurobarometer 49 onwards, a new weight (W.15) was created to separate the 11 countries that accepted to introduce the euro, as of 01/01/1999.

From Eurobarometer 54 onwards, a new weight (W.16) was created to add Greece into the group of countries that accepted to introduce the euro. For an analysis of these 12 countries, use W.16.

PRECISION OF WEIGHTS:

Each weight is expressed in 10,000. This means that a person with weight equal to 1 will have the weight 10,000, a person with weight equal to 1.534 will have the weight 15,340. In other words, we use 4 decimal point digits. Hence, you need to divide by 10,000 to have the number of people interviewed contained in the data set.

7. CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES

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