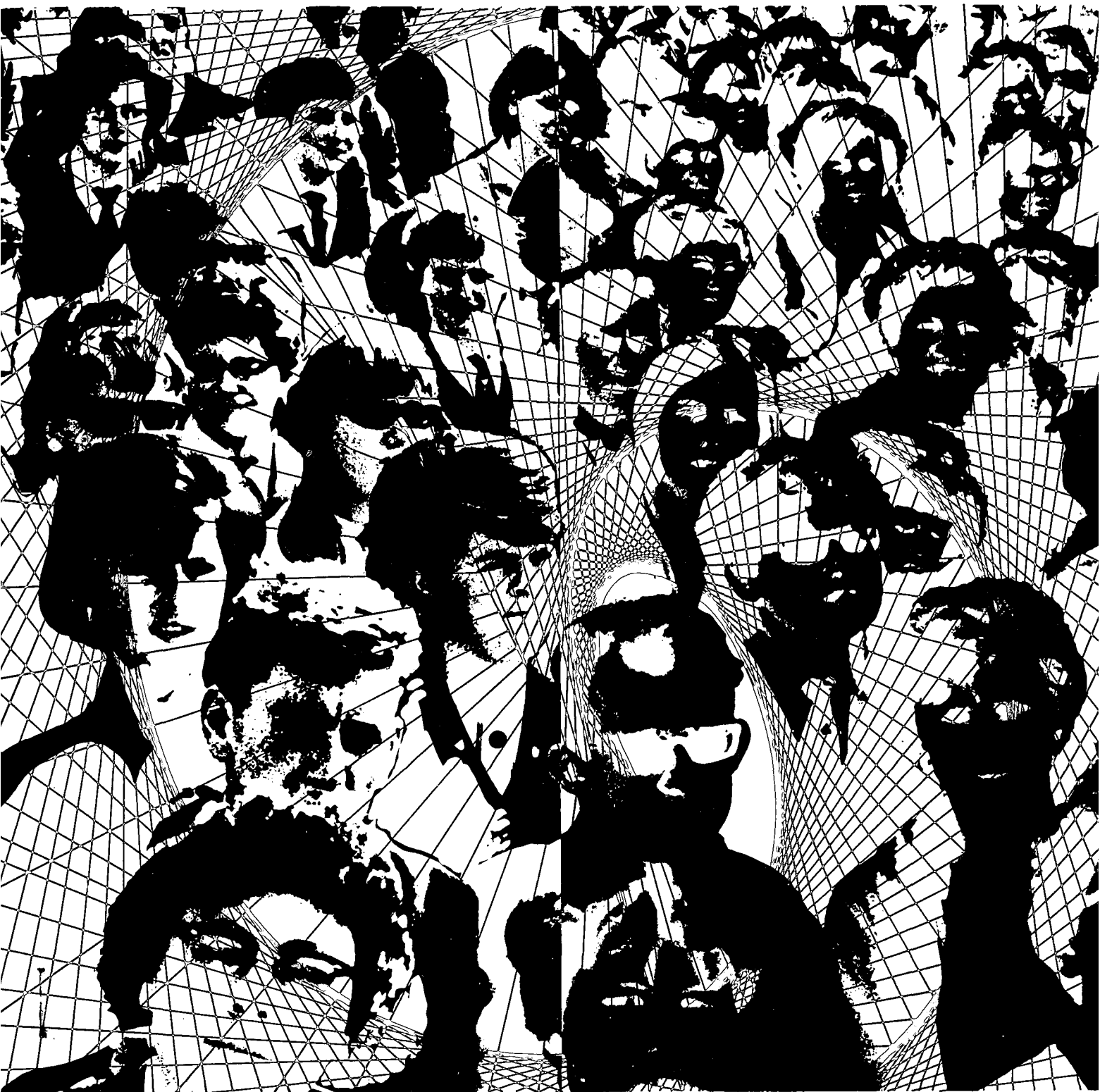


# euro-barometre

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



No. 11 MAY 1979

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
RUE DE LA LOI 200 • 1049 BRUSSELS

X/214/79-EN

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTIONS

TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

No 11      May 1979

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

RUE DE LA LOI 200 - 1049 BRUSSELS

## FOREWORD

EUROBAROMETER PUBLIC OPINION POLLS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES EACH SPRING AND AUTUMN SINCE 1973.

AN IDENTICAL SET OF QUESTION IS PUT TO REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES - DIFFERENT EACH TIME - OF THE POPULATION AGED FIFTEEN AND OVER IN EACH OF THE NINE COUNTRIES. THIS SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT BY PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWERS BETWEEN 5 AND 28 APRIL 1979 IN THE HOMES OF THE 8 300 SELECTED RESPONDENTS.

NINE NATIONAL INSTITUTES, ALL MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING THE POLL. THE NAMES OF THE INSTITUTES AND FIELD-WORK SPECIALISTS IN EACH COUNTRY ARE LISTED IN THE ANNEX TOGETHER WITH THE RELEVANT TECHNICAL DETAILS.

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH NORMAL PRACTICE FOR THIS TYPE OF SURVEY THE COMMISSION DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR QUESTIONS, RESULTS AND COMMENTARIES.

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#### ANNEXES

## INTRODUCTION

When the interviewers were out in the field conducting this survey the election campaign for the first direct elections to the European Parliament ~~was~~ effectively under way, however, circumstances contrasted sharply ~~from~~ one country to another. British, Italian and Luxembourg voters, for instance, knew that a general election for their national parliament would be held at the same time or shortly before ■

However, the end of the campaign ~~was~~ not yet in sight and a number of significant events could ~~still~~ occur before the election on 7 and 10 June. To return to one of the above examples, it is clear that the change in the British Government following the 3 May general election, could have had some effect on the opinions expressed in the country about Europe and the European elections.

The reader will have to bear these various situations in mind when considering the results and comments set out below.

Many people ~~will~~ read Eurobarometer No 11 after the election results are known. But this does not detract from its value, for the aim of the survey is mainly to study the psychological and social conditions in which voters were preparing to go to the polls, and not to predict the outcome. Moreover, the Commission had given an undertaking to Parliament that this Eurobarometer immediately preceding the European election would not contain the usual questions on voting intentions.

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Chapter I deals in particular with the public's attitudes to the election of the European Parliament.

As usual, Chapter II looks at attitudes to European Union and the European Community.

## CHAPTER I

### ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Particular attention **was** paid to six questions in the run-up to the election:

- awareness of the election, i.e. what people **know** about the election, **or** rather if they have heard of it;
- the impression left by the multimedia campaign to make the public **aware** of the election, run jointly by Parliament and the Commission;
- the basic attitude to the election;
- conditions affecting the voter's choice of candidate at the polls;
- interest in the election results;
- whether **or** not to turn out on election day<sup>1</sup> ■

1. AWARENESS OF THE ELECTION

A question asked in spring 1977 **was** intended to find out about the public's awareness of the **European election**<sup>1</sup> ■. The same question **was** repeated in October/November 1978 and April 1979:

"Have you recently seen or heard anything in the papers, or on the radio or TV, anything about the European Parliament? This is the parliamentary assembly of the EEC or Common Market?"

IF YES: "Can you remember what it was that you heard then?"  
(DO NOT PRESS OR SUGGEST OR PROMPT.)

---

<sup>1</sup>The Commission decided that its **usual** questions on voting intentions would not be put in the survey just before the election.

Previously published results showed how slowly the public had been growing aware of ~~an~~ event still seen as belonging to the distant future and as being of little concern<sup>1</sup>. In autumn 1978 on average only one person in two claimed to have read ~~or~~ heard "something" about the European Parliament. Even more surprising, it ~~was~~ noted that barely half of those ~~who~~ had read ~~or~~ heard something (28% of all people interviewed) could say spontaneously that it ~~was~~ the election.

In April 1979, two months from polling day, the situation had finally changed. On average two thirds of those interviewed (65%) had read ~~or~~ heard something and 45% could say that it ~~was~~ the election. Progress has clearly been made, but the results are disappointing if we bear in mind how close the elections then were ~~and~~, in certain countries, the heated discussions going on in "political circles".

An analysis of results by country reveals that in April the country with the greatest proportion of people interviewed ~~who~~ had heard something about the European Parliament (77%) and could say that it ~~was~~ the election (60%) ~~was~~ Italy. The percentages ~~were~~ lowest in the United Kingdom.

(See Table 1).

As is generally the case with knowledge of public affairs, leaders, who are better informed, were aware of the forthcoming event before other categories. It got through to the rest of the population somewhat later.

(See Table 2).

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<sup>1</sup> See Eurobarometer No 7, July 1977, pp. 3841 and No 10, January 1977, pp. 24-30.



Table 1

INCREASE IN LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS OF DIRECT ELECTIONS  
BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1978 AND APRIL 1979

	Have seen or heard something about the <b>European Parliament</b>			Remembered that the item was about the election		
	Oct-Nov	April	Diff- erence	Oct-Nov 1978	April 1979	Diff- erence
Belgium	49%	65%	+ 16	28%	47%	+ 19
<b>Denmark</b>	60	76	+ 16	37	51	+ 14
Germany	51	60	+ 9	40	46	+ 6
France	57	65	+ 8	27	38	+ 11
Ireland	48	73	+ 25	28	48	+ 20
Italy	49	77	+ 28	27	60	+ 33
Luxembourg	49	76	+ 27	30	57	+ 27
Nether lands	48	76	+ 28	22	53	+ 31
United Kingdom	44	55	+ 11	18	25	+ 7
<b>COMMUNITY<sup>1</sup></b>	50	65	+ 15	28	43	+ 15

<sup>1</sup> **Average** weighted according to size of population aged fifteen and over in each country in relation to the Community as a whole.

**Table 2**

**PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC AWARENESS OF DIRECT  
BY LEADERSHIP RATING<sup>1</sup>**

(Community as a whole)

	Have seen or heard something <b>and</b> remembered that the item was about the election (Of every 100 from each category)			
	non- leaders (--)	(-)	(+)	leaders (++)
April-May 1977	9%	22%	29%	41%
Oct-Nov 1978	11	26	36	49
April 1979	30	38	52	57
Change 1977-1978	+ 2	+ 4	+ 7	+ 8
Change 1978-1979	+ 19	+ 12	+ 16	+ 8

<sup>1</sup>The leadership rating is produced by combining the answers to two questions, one on frequency of political discussions **and** the other on capacity to persuade others. See Eurobarometer No 7, p. 10 and No 10, p.10.

In April 1979 the distribution of the population interviewed by leadership rating was as follows:

		<b>k</b>	<b>N</b>
Non-leaders	--	22.3	1993
	-	33.0	2951
	+	31.9	2846
Leaders	U	12.8	1142
<u>Total</u>		<u>100.0</u>	<u>8932</u>

## 2. IMPACT OF THE MULTIMEDIA CAMPAIGN AND THE IMPRESSION IT LEFT

The campaign was launched in January or February with three objectives in mind: to make as many citizens as possible aware of the election, to encourage them to turn out on polling day **and** to provide the public with unbiased information on Parliament and the Community.

The contents **and** approach of the various campaigns were adapted to each individual country; similarly the emphasis placed on the different media used - posters, press, radio, television **and so on** - varied from country to country.

The same three questions were asked in the nine countries to assess the extent to which the different publics had been aware of the campaign, the impression it had made **and any** subjective effect it might have had.

"Over the last few months have you noticed a publicity campaign about the European elections?"

~~IF YES~~ "Overall do you have a favourable impression or an unfavourable impression with the campaign?"

~~AND~~ "Do you think that the campaign will encourage voters to:

vote in favour of Europe,  
vote against Europe,  
~~not vote.~~  
have no effect whatsoever on voters?"

### 2.1 IMPACT

The campaign clearly got through to the public better in three countries (Netherlands, Italy **and** Ireland) than in the others. In Belgium, just under one in two noticed the campaign. It does not come as a surprise that in the United Kingdom over two thirds of the public failed to notice the campaign; the multimedia campaign there was launched on 12 **February** but had to be suspended on 7 April before press coverage started, on account of the approaching general election on 3 May.

(See Table 3).

In all countries (except the United Kingdom, where results are not comparable with those in other countries for the above reason) although the campaign was intended to reach the general public it got through more strongly to opinion leaders than to the rest of the population - the standard phenomenon of selective awareness.

(See Table 4).

Table 3

IMPACT OF PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN BY COUNTRY

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Noticed the campaign	44	57	50	47	70	72	63	75	29	51
Did not notice the campaign	51	40	39	50	26	27	34	23	68	45
Don't know	5	3	11	3	4	1	3	2	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	983	1,073	1,003	1,139	997	178	299	974	314	1932

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

Table 4

NOTICED THE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN BY COUNTRY AND

LEADERSHIP RATING

	Non- leaders  (--)	(-)	(+)	Leaders  (++)
Belgium	29 %	39 %	61 %	76 %
Denmark	36	53	67	85
Germany	28	46	61	71
France	28	40	58	68
Ireland	54	74	82	87
Italy	64	67	77	87
Luxembourg	51	55	78	79
Netherlands	42	66	83	92
United Kingdom	17	30	36	35
COMMUNITY	34	46	61	68
Base	1993	2951	2846	1142

## 2.2 The impression it left

Of those who were aware of the multimedia campaign (one in two interviewed, and even six in ten excluding the United Kingdom), the majority in Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, **Belgium** and Ireland were favourably impressed. In the Netherlands too, the answer given most frequently (49%) was that the campaign had left a good impression. In Denmark and France over **four** in ten did not answer; but, while in Denmark those aware of the campaign had a good rather than a bad impression, the opposite was true of France.

(See Table 5).

Varying results are obtained from a breakdown by leadership rating. In Germany and Belgium there is a clear positive correlation between a favourable answer and the leadership rating; the connection is not so obvious in other countries; in France a majority (58%) of those with the highest leadership ratings had a poor impression of the public information campaign.

(See Table 6).

Table 5

GENERAL IMPRESSION LEFT BY THE CAMPAIGN ON  
THOSE WHO WERE AWARE OF IT, BY COUNTRY

	B	DI!	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC <sup>1</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Favourably impressed	56	<u>32</u>	<u>69</u>	25	51	<u>64</u>	59	49	24	50
Not favourably impressed	14	25	10	<u>32</u>	18	14	17	14	45	21
Don't know	30	<u>43</u>	21	<u>43</u>	31	22	24	37	31	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	435	611	495	538	698	849	190	735	385	4554

Table 6

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION OF THE CAMPAIGN BY  
COUNTRY AND LEADERSHIP RATING

	Non- leaders ( -- )	( - )	( + )	Leaders ( ++ )
Belgium	45 %	54 %	61 %	65 %
Denmark	18	27	38	42
Germany	56	74	66	78
France	24	22	33	13
Ireland	43	52	56	53
Italy	59	61	69	64
Luxembourg	55	53	63	68
Netherlands	44	56	47	46
United Kingdom	33	31	32	50
COMMUNITY <sup>1</sup>	46	50	53	51
Base	682	1371	1720	781

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

### 2.3 Effectiveness of the campaign

The answers to the second question confirm that most of those who had noticed the multimedia campaign were favourably impressed by it. Over half (53%) felt that the campaign would encourage voting in favour of Europe. This answer was given by a large majority in all countries, particularly in Luxembourg (72%), Germany (67%) and Italy (66%).

(See Table 7) ■

Once again the relationship between the effect attributed to the campaign and leadership rating differs from country to country. Generally speaking, more leaders than non-leaders believed that the campaign would encourage voting in favour of Europe. There are exceptions however.

It is highly likely, however, that the answers to this question reflect the interviewee's ideology rather than an impartial opinion on the campaign.

(See Table 8).



Table 7

OPINION ON CAMPAIGNS EFFECTIVENESS EXPRESSED

BY THOSE WHO WERE AWARE OF IT, BY COUNTRY

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Encourages :										
Voting in favour of Europe	59	24	67	40	46	66	72	56	19	53
Voting against Europe	3	17	1	3	3	1	3	2	10	3
Not voting <sup>2</sup>	-	4	4	2	4	1	-	8	9	5
No effect	26	25	20	30	29	22	15	18	42	25
Don't know	12	30	8	19	18	10	10	16	20	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	435	611	195	538	598	849	190	735	385	1554

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

<sup>2</sup>Voting is compulsory in Belgium and Luxembourg.

**Table 8**

**OPINION ON CAMPAIGN'S POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE EFFECT ON  
VOTING IN FAVOUR OF EUROPE BY COUNTRY AND LEADERSHIP**

**RATING**

		<b>Non- leaders (--)</b>	<b>(-)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>Leaders (++)</b>
Belgium	+	50 %	63 %	60 %	65 %
	-	2	3	3	4
Denmark	+	18	24	23	33
	-	7	19	19	16
Germany	+	46	72	65	77
	-	-	2	1	1
France	+	41	34	48	34
	-	5	1	4	3
Ireland	+	45	47	47	44
	-	2	3	1	8
Italy	+	58	66	69	70
	-	1	1	-	2
Luxembourg	+	66	71	78	68
	-	5	4	3	-
Netherlands	+	48	65	54	56
	-	-	2	2	2
United Kingdom	+	13	15	17	37
	-	8	12	9	6
COMMUNITY <sup>1</sup>	+	46	53	54	58
	-	2	3	3	3
Base		682	1371	1720	781

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

2.4 Awareness of the campaign and assessment of its effectiveness related to prior knowledge about the election

Although the multimedia campaign attained its aim of getting through to the public at **large**, opinion-leaders seem to have been more aware of **it**.

Other analyses give similar results. Of those who were already relatively well informed about the election - i.e. who had recently heard the European Parliament mentioned and remembered in what connection - 74% had noticed the campaign **and** been favourably impressed.

In other words, **as** is generally the case with this kind of operation, the multimedia campaign seems to have played an important part in strengthening existing attitudes.

(See Table 9) ■

Table 10

ASSESSMENT OF MULTIMEDIA BY THOSE AWARE  
OF IT RELATED TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ELECTION

(Community as a whole)

	Of every 100 already informed of the election who noticed the campaign	Of every 100 vaguely informed about the election who noticed the campaign
<u>General impression of the campaign</u>	%	%
Favourably impressed	56	22
Not favourably impressed	19	15
Don't know	25	63
Total	100	100
<u>Campaign would encourage :</u>		
Voting in favour of Europe	58	26
Voting against Europe	2	2
Not voting	3	4
No effect or don't know	37	68
Total	100	100
Base	2844	1896

### 3. BASIC ATTITUDES FOR OR AGAINST THE ELECTION

The question below was asked for the first time in the nine Member States in September 1973 and has been included in all surveys since spring 1975, the wording remaining more or less the same:

"Next June the citizens of countries belonging to the European Community, including (your country), will be asked to vote to elect members of the European Parliament. Everybody will be entitled to vote. Are you, yourself, for or against this particular election?"

Last April three quarters of Europeans aged 15 and over (74%) were in favour of the direct elections. The proportion was 80% or more in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg, as against some 70% in France and Ireland and 60% in Denmark, the United Kingdom and Belgium,

Graph 1 and Table 10 show how favourable opinion has progressed since autumn 1973: slowly in the countries most favourable at the outset (the Six), much more rapidly among the three newer Member States, the one break in this smooth pattern being that support in the United Kingdom reached its peak (69%) in autumn 1977<sup>1</sup>.

Unfavourable opinions did not exceed 17% in *any* country. However, the fact that in certain countries (Ireland, Belgium, United Kingdom and Denmark) 20 to 25% of the public expressed no opinion reveals that while the trend of opinion is certainly favourable a sizeable proportion of the population is putting up a kind of passive opposition with its indifference.

It is interesting to examine the movement between autumn 1973 and spring 1979 of the percentage answers in each country corresponding to the varying shades of attitude (completely for, to some extent for, to some extent against and completely against) and the percentages of don't knows.

The various types of movement can be summarized as follows:

1. In the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, where the increase in favourable answers was more marked since support at the outset was weaker, the increase was mainly matched by a drop in unfavourable answers; in other countries (Luxembourg, France and Italy), on the contrary, the drop was in the numbers of don't knows.

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<sup>1</sup> See Table 1 in the Appendix for details by country,

2. The overall increase in favourable answers reflected either:
  - an increase in the numbers **"completely for"** (Netherlands, Italy and United Kingdom);
  - or **an** increase in the numbers **"to some extent for"** (Luxembourg);
  - or was **split** about equally between the two positive **answers**.
3. The overall reduction in unfavourable answers came from:
  - a decrease in the numbers **"completely against"** (United Kingdom and **Denmark**);
  - or was split about **equally** between the two negative answers.

The sharpest increase in favourable attitudes to the direct elections (+ 28 points) between September 1973 and April 1979 and the greatest apparent transfer of attitudes **"completely against"** (- 22) to **"completely for"** (+ 19) occurred in the United Kingdom.

(See Graph 2 and Table 11)



Table 10

FOR OR AGAINST THE ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
BY DIRECT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK <sup>1</sup>	EC <sup>2</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b><u>"For"</u></b>										
Autumn 1973	52	36	69	51	45	64	fi7	62	33	54
Autumn 1975	53	32	73	69	56	78	75	59	41	64
Autumn 1976	69	42	76	69	63	77	77	74	57	69
Autumn 1977	63	54	73	70	74	79	76	77	69	72
Spring 1978	64	54	74	67	71	77	82	80	65	71
Autumn 1978	62	54	70	67	75	80	80	82	63	70
Spring 1979	62	58	80	71	72	85	86	84	61	74
<b><u>"Against"</u></b>										
Autumn 1973	14	43	12	18	31	12	12	16	49	23
Autumn 1975	9	43	11	13	23	8	7	11	42	18
Autumn 1976	9	37	10	13	14	8	3	11	22	14
Autumn 1977	12	29	11	14	11	9	14	10	18	13
Spring 1978	14	22	7	12	10	7	11	9	17	11
Autumn 1978	13	22	7	11	7	7	12	8	21	11
Spring 1979	15	17	6	13	8	6	8	6	17	11
<b><u>"Don't know"</u></b>										
Autumn 1973	34	21	19	31	24	24	21	22	18	23
Autumn 1975	38	25	16	18	21	14	18	30	17	18
Autumn 1976	22	21	14	18	23	15	14	15	21	17
Autumn 1977	25	17	16	16	15	12	10	13	13	15
Spring 1978	22	24	19	21	19	16	7	11	18	18
Autumn 1978	25	24	23	22	18	13	8	10	16	19
Spring 1979	22	25	14	16	20	9	6	10	22	15

<sup>1</sup>Great Britain only in 1973.

<sup>2</sup>Weighted average ■



Graphique n° 2 / Graph 2

INTENSITE DE L'ATTITUDE POUR OU CONTRE L'ELECTION /

INTENSITY OF ATTITUDE FOR OR AGAINST THE ELECTION

(1973 - 1979)

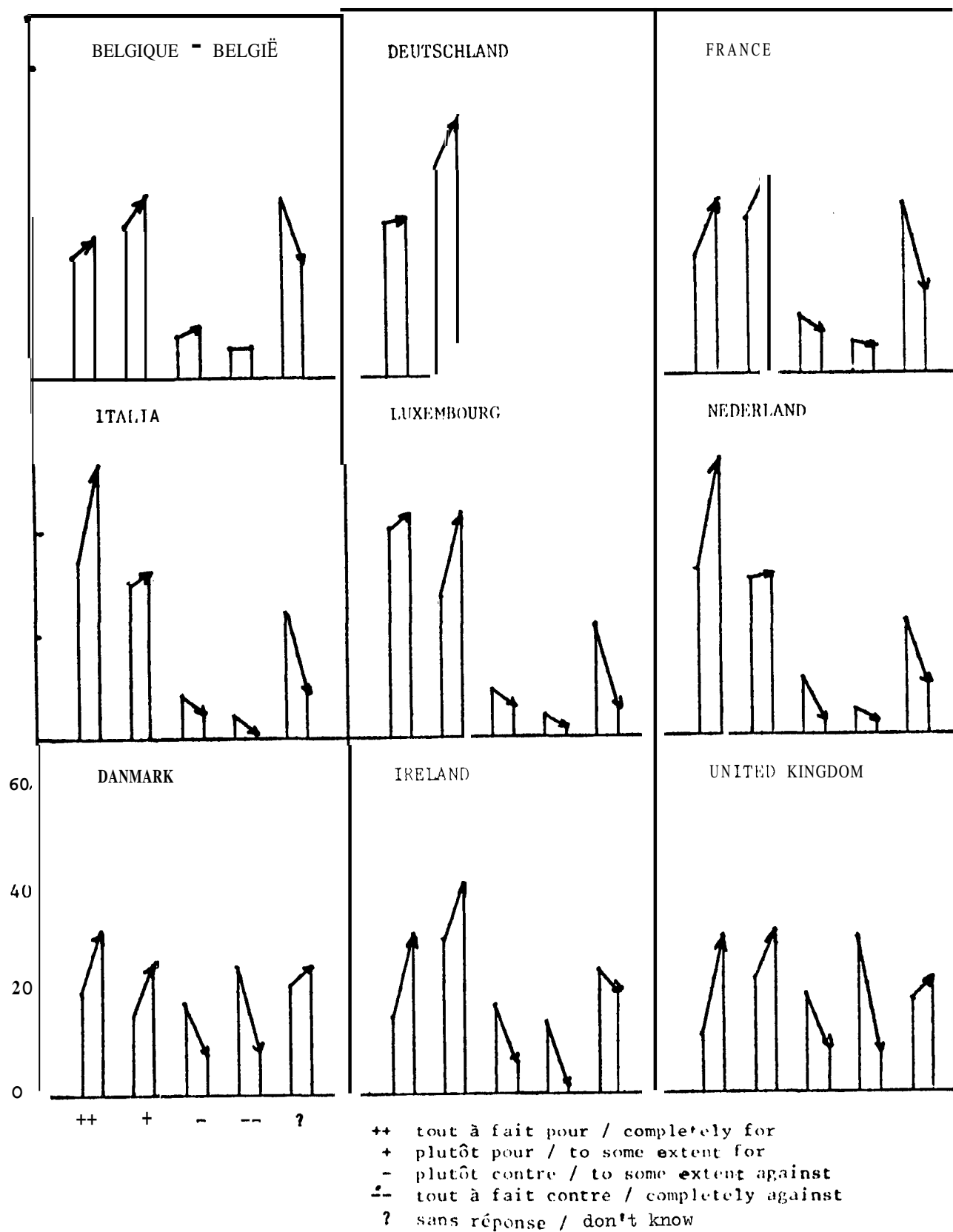


Table 11  
FOR OR AGAINST THE ELECTION - CHANGE BETWEEN  
1973 AND 1979  
BY COUNTRY

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC <sup>2</sup>
Completely for	+ 4	+ 12	+ 1	+ 11	+ 16	+ 19	+ 3	+ 21	+ 19	+ 13
To some extent for	+ 6	+ 10	+ 10	+ 9	+ 11	+ 2	+ 16	+ 1	+ 9	+ 7
Total "for"	+ 10	+ 22	+ 11	+ 20	+ 27	+ 21	+ 19	+ 22	+ 28	+ 20
To some extent against	+ 2	- 10	- 4	- 3	- 11	- 3	- 2	- 8	- 10	- 5
Completely against	0	- 16	- 2	- 2	- 12	- 3	- 2	- 2	- 22	- 7
Total "against"	+ 2	- 26	- 6	- 5	- 23	- 6	- 4	- 10	- 32	- 12
Don't know	- 12	+ 4	- 5	- 15	- 4	- 15	- 15	- 12	+ 4	- 8

<sup>1</sup> Each figure represents the change, expressed in percentage points, in answers given in September 1973 and in April 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average.

#### 4. CHOICE OF EUROPEAN MP AND ATTITUDE EXPECTED OF HIM

A number of questions asked in recent polls have enabled us to build up a picture of the sort of candidate people want to represent them in Europe and the attitude they expect him to adopt<sup>1</sup>.

At this latest poll, only a few weeks before the elections, two questions again dealt with this point:

1. "To choose your representative in the European Parliament, which of these are the more important in your choice? Their political party or their ideas about Europe?"
2. "Which of the following attitudes would you expect a member of the European Parliament (representing your country) to have?"
  - , He should support things that are good for the European Community as a whole, even if they are not always good for (your country) at the time.
  - , He should support the interests of (your country) all the time whether or not they are good for the European Community as a whole".

##### 4.1 Choice of MP

In all the countries the most frequent answer was that votes would be determined by candidates' ideas about Europe rather than their party allegiance.

It is virtually impossible to assess the significance of these results; many interviewees may well be giving a stereotyped answer, showing an unconscious preference for the word "Europe" rather than the word "political".

Nevertheless, comparing the results **for** April 1979 with those for November 1978, we find that virtually throughout the Community those who did answer the question show **an** increasing preference for the political option. This probably reflects an awareness of the political parties' presence in the election campaign.

(See Tables 12 and 13)

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<sup>1</sup>See Eurobarometer No 7, July 1977, and No 10, January 1979.

Table 12  
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CANDIDATES' PARTY ALLEGIANCE  
AND THEIR IDEAS ABOUT EUROPE  
(Spring 1979)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UI	EC <sup>1</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1. FOR EVERY 100 PERSONS INTERVIEWED</b>										
Party allegiance	25	20	35	20	22	32	19	21	14	25
Ideas about Europe	52	50	49	62	59	54	67	67	70	58
Don't know	23	30	16	18	19	14	14	11	16	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	983	1073	1003	1139	997	1178	99	974	314	932
<b>2. FOR EVERY 100 WHO REPLIED</b>										
Party allegiance	33	29	42	25	27	38	22	24	16	30
Ideas about Europe	67	71	58	75	73	62	78	76	84	70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	757	747	842	932	808	1016	56	854	102	469

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

Table 13  
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CANDIDATES' PARTY ALLEGIANCE  
AND THEIR IDEAS ABOUT EUROPE

(Autumn 1978)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC <sup>1</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1. <u>FOR EVERY 100 PERSONS INTERVIEWED</u></b>										
Party allegiance	17	12	21	18	26	29	10	21	20	22
Ideas about Europe	55	51	51	64	53	57	68	68	68	59
Don't know	28	31	28	18	21	14	22	11	12	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1008	1002	1006	1194	1005	1030	291	913	339	8791
<b>2. <u>FOR EVERY 100 WHO REPLIED</u></b>										
Party allegiance	24	27	29	22	33	34	13	23	23	23
Ideas about Europe	76	73	71	78	67	66	87	77	77	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	729	696	730	982	794	381	228	811	174	7157

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

#### 4.2 Attitude expected of European MP

We find little change in the replies given to this question at successive polls. Its provocative wording naturally makes for a clear distinction between two opposing concepts of the European Community and European unification.

In the three newest members of the Community, the "national" option is distinctly more popular than the "supranational" option.

	Community interests	National interests	Difference
Denmark	28 %	55 %	- 27
Ireland	33	60	- 27
United Kingdom	35	56	- 21

By contrast, it is the supranational option which prevails in the Netherlands, and to a lesser extent in Germany and Italy.

	Community interests	National interests	Difference
Netherlands	63 %	24 %	+ 39
Germany	50	34	+ 16
Italy	53	41	+ 12

In France the "supranationalists" have lost a few supporters to the "nationalist" camp in the last two years, while in Belgium the opposite occurred.

		Community interests	National interests	Difference
France	Spring 1977			+ 7
	Autumn 1979			- 8
Belgium	Spring 1977			- 5
	Autumn 1979			+ 5

Table 14

ATTITUDE EXPECTED OF EUROPEAN MPs:  
PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY INTERESTS OR IMMEDIATE NATIONAL INTERESTS

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>"Support things that are good for the European Community as a whole, even if they are not always good for (your country) at the time"</u>										
Spring 1977	39	32	41	48	39	46	49	62	41	44
Autumn 1977	39	36	49	48	35	54	48	65	42	48
Spring 1978	37	34	44	45	30	44	46	60	35	43
Autumn 1978	39	26	41	41	29	49	46	64	37	42
Spring 1979	41	28	50	40	33	53	48	63	35	45
<u>"Support the interests of (your country) all the time, whether or not they are good for the European Community as a whole"</u>										
Spring 1977	45	46	40	41	56	47	45	29	53	45
Autumn 1977	41	52	36	40	58	39	43	27	52	41
Spring 1978	43	50	33	41	65	43	48	31	57	43
Autumn 1978	41	55	38	48	65	42	41	26	55	45
Spring 1979	36	55	34	48	60	41	47	24	56	43
<u>Don't know</u>										
Spring 1977	16	22	19	11	5	7	6	9	6	11
Autumn 1977	20	12	15	12	7	7	9	8	6	11
Spring 1978	20	16	29	14	5	13	6	9	8	14
Autumn 1978	20	19	21	11	6	9	13	10	8	13
Spring 1979	23	17	16	12	7	6	5	13	9	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.



#### 4.3 Attitude expected of European MPs related to attitude to the principle of direct elections

The more a person supports direct elections, the more he is likely to expect European MPs, when it comes to the crunch, to give priority to Community interests. However, there appears to be no correlation between a person's attitude to the principle of the elections and the relative importance he attaches to candidates' ideas about Europe or their party allegiance when deciding which way to vote.

(See Tables 15 and 16)

Table 15

#### ATTITUDE EXPECTED OF EUROPEAN MPs RELATED TO ATTITUDE TO DIRECT ELECTIONS

(Community as a whole)

	Attitude to direct elections			
	Completely against	To some extent against	To some extent for	Completely for
	%	%	%	%
Support things that are good for the European Community as a whole	27	35	49	64
Support the interests of (your country) all the time	73	65	51	36
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	296	499	3018	3130

<sup>1</sup> "Don't knows" are not included.

Table 16

CRITERION GOVERNING CHOICE OF A EUROPEAN MP  
RELATED TO ATTITUDE TO DIRECT ELECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

(Community as a whole)

	Attitude to direct elections			
	Completely against	To some extent against	To some extent for	Completely for
	%	%	%	%
Party allegiance	28	33	29	32
Ideas about Europe	72	67	71	68
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	267	457	2961	3065

<sup>1</sup>"Don't knows" are not included.

## 5. INTEREST IN RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

As was revealed by a number of earlier surveys, the generally favourable attitude of the public in most Community countries to the principle of direct elections is nowhere accompanied by a particularly keen interest in the event<sup>1</sup>. In fact it seems likely that in most countries even the actual election campaign will not have generated as much interest as there would be in a general election for the national parliament.

The following question, asked in October/November 1978 and repeated in April 1979, was designed to test the degree of interest:

When the European Parliamentary elections are held, will you be personally interested to know the strengths of the different parties in the new European Parliament?"

There was no noticeable change from one poll to the next, with on average six people in ten (59% in November 1978 and 62% in April 1979) stating that they would be interested in the election results,

Since no comparable data are available for national elections, it is difficult to assess the significance of these replies in isolation. But they seem to indicate a fairly low level of interest; and the fact that there was little change over the intervening period gives added significance to this conclusion.

Interest seems greatest in Luxembourg, followed by Italy and France.

(See Table 17)

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<sup>1</sup> See Eurobarometer No 10, January 1979, pp 15-23.

Table 17

INTEREST IN RESULTS OF EUROPEAN ELECTIONS BY COUNTRY

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC <sup>2</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
■ <u>Autumn 1978</u>										
Very interested	19	33	21	29	31	30	30	37	28	27
Quite interested	26	23	34	34	28	31	35	28	30	32
Only a little interested	16	18	26	19	21	15	21	19	18	20
Not at all interested	29	16	11	14	16	15	11	13	21	16
Don't know	10	10	2	4	4	5	3	3	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>3</sup>	2.38	2.82	2.71	2.83	2.78	2.80	2.87	2.91	2.67	2.75
Base	1008	1002	1006	1194	1005	1030	221	913	1339	8791
■ <u>Spring 1979</u>										
Very interested	20	29	26	35	20	37	46	38	28	31
Quite interested	25	21	35	33	26	30	28	25	29	31
Only a little interested	24	23	27	15	23	18	12	17	15	19
Not at all interested	20	21	5	14	19	12	11	20	22	14
Don't know	11	6	7	3	4	3	3	-	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>3</sup>	2.49	2.63	2.87	2.92	2.66	2.95	3.13	2.81	2.66	2.83
Base	983	1073	1003	1139	997	1178	199	974	1314	8932

<sup>1</sup>These figures relate to the whole sample, i.e. persons aged fifteen and over.

<sup>2</sup>Weighted average.

<sup>3</sup>"Very interested" = 4; "not at all interested" = 1.

## 6. PROPENSITY TO VOTE

An individual's decision on whether or not to go out and vote is obviously influenced by a great many factors: the legal obligation in some countries (Belgium and Luxembourg), a moral obligation ("my civic duty"), the influence of political and/or partisan attitudes (either positive: desire to see X win; or negative: to stop Z getting in), etc. But each of these factors interacts with the others to a varying degree, which ultimately depends on how important a voter thinks the election actually is and how much he thinks his own vote will affect the outcome.

Without attempting a detailed *study* - valuable though that would be - of the mechanics involved in reaching this decision, we have nevertheless prepared an estimate (see overleaf) of the likely turnout, using the method we described in the previous Eurobarometer. This consisted in collating the replies given by persons of voting age to two questions - one asking directly whether they intended to vote, and the other inquiring about their interest in the election results<sup>1</sup>.

Our analysis indicates that the probable turnout at the elections on 7 and 10 June will average 65%, ranging (in countries where voting is not a legally enforced obligation) from 80% in Italy to 51% in the United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>.

(See Table 18)

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<sup>1</sup>These questions were:

1. "How likely is it that you will go and vote? Certainly, probably, probably not or certainly not?"\*
2. "When the European Parliamentary elections are held, will you be personally interested to know the strengths of the different parties in the new European Parliament?"

<sup>2</sup>The only significant difference from the last poll is an increase in the prospective turnout in Italy, where the European election campaign is running concurrently with a very lively general election campaign.

\*

See Eurobarometer No 10, January 1979, pp 53-55.

Table 18

DETERMINATION TO VOTE IN DIRECT ELECTIONS BY COUNTRY

	B <sup>1</sup>	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L <sup>1</sup>	NL	UK	N. IRI	EC <sup>2</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Probable abstainers	8	26	20	16	15	5	5	11	28	19	17
Doubtful votes	-	20	23	16	23	15	-	24	21	33	18
Probable voters	92	54	57	68	62	80	95	65	51	48	65
Total	100	100	100	100				100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup>A turnout of close on 100% is guaranteed in Belgium and Luxembourg, where voting is compulsory. For both countries the figures shown are the percentages of valid and spoilt ballot papers out of every 100 votes cast at the most recent national general elections.

<sup>2</sup>Average weighted according to respective national shares of the total European electorate.

These figures certainly show a low poll. Just how low becomes clear when we compare them with the turnout at the most recent general election in each Community country.

	Actual turnout at general election	Probable turnout at European election
Belgium (17/12/78)	91.6 % <sup>1</sup>	92 % <sup>1</sup>
Denmark (15/02/77)	88.0	54
Germany (03/10/76)	90.7	57
France (12/03/79)	83.3	68
Ireland (16/06/77)	76.3	62
Italy (20/06/76)	93.0	80
Luxembourg (26/05/74)	94.5 <sup>1</sup>	94-95 <sup>1</sup>
Netherlands (25/05/77)	88.0	65
United Kingdom (03/05/79)	76.0	51

<sup>1</sup>Voting compulsory.

Needless to say, these estimates of the size of the ballot, based on replies given six to eight weeks before the elections, must not be regarded as firm forecasts. Our calculations could well be upset by unforeseen circumstances and particularly by *any* intensification of political activity in the closing stages of the campaign. But one thing that we can be certain about is that the turnout in June will (except in Belgium and Luxembourg) be much lower than at the most recent general elections.

\*  
\*      \*

To find out where the greatest numbers of these probable abstainers and doubtful voters lie, a country-by-country analysis was made of the propensity to vote in various sectors of the electorate.

In the Community as a whole, women show much less inclination to vote than men: 55% "probables" as against 68%. A gap can be observed in all age groups but is particularly wide in the 21 to 24 age-bracket and in the over 55s; by contrast the gap is very narrow between young male and female voters (aged between 18 and 20).

The variable which most clearly reflects determination to vote, both for the Community as a whole and for each individual country, is, as might be expected, leadership rating. This is logical since the rating is based on a person's propensity to discuss politics and to persuade others.

For much the same reasons, people who consider themselves close or very close to a political party express stronger determination than others to go and vote in June.

The relationship between views on Europe and determination to vote is that a "pro-European" attitude, expressed in answer to any of the relevant questions is a reliable indicator of a strong determination to vote.

(See Tables 19 and 20)

This implies that in order to raise the turnout on 7 and 10 June to somewhere near the norm for a national general election the best plan would be to demonstrate the significance of every vote for the future of the European venture and get this message across to the sectors of society which are least politically aware.



Table 19

DETERMINATION TO VOTE IN DIRECT ELECTIONS  
RELATED TO SOCIAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL CRITERIA

(Community as a whole)<sup>1</sup>

	Probable abstainers	Doubtful voters	Probable voters
<u>Total</u> <sup>1</sup>	21 %	18 %	61 %
<u>Sex and age</u>			
<u>Men</u>	17	15	68
aged: 18-20	25	17	58
21-24	17	14	69
25-39	17	13	70
40-54	14	18	68
55 and over	17	16	67
<u>Women</u>	24	21	55
aged: 18-20	28	18	54
21-24	26	22	52
25-39	19	20	61
49-54	23	22	55
55 and over	29	22	49
<u>Leadership rating</u>			
L--	35	24	41
L-	21	22	57
L+	14	15	71
Ltt	12	8	80
<u>Allegiance to a political party</u>			
- Very close	10	6	84
- Fairly close	13	13	74
- Merely a sympathizer	15	20	65
- Close to no particular party	37	25	38

<sup>1</sup>Excluding Belgium and Luxembourg, where voting is compulsory.

Table 20

DETERMINATION TO VOTE IN DIRECT ELECTIONS  
RELATED TO VIEWS ON EUROPE

(Community as a whole)<sup>1</sup>

	Probable abstainers	Doubtful voters	Probable voters
Total <sup>1</sup>	21 %	19 %	61 %
1. <u>Unification of Western Europe:</u>			
- Very much for	10	9	81
- To some extent for	17	21	62
- To some extent against	29	25	46
- Very much against	44	23	33
2. <u>Community membership:</u>			
- A good thing	12	13	75
- Neither good or bad	76	28	46
- A bad thing	34	23	43
3. <u>Movement towards European unification:</u>			
- Speed up	10	11	79
- Continue as at present	19	21	60
- Slow down	28	22	50

<sup>1</sup>Excluding Belgium and Luxembourg.

CHAPTER II

\

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

# 1. FOR OR AGAINST EUROPEAN UNION

"In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe? If for: are you very much for this, or only to some extent? If against: are you only to some extent against, or very much against?"

In spite of being so general this question sharply divides countries, social groups and individuals. It measures a general emotional backing for the cause of European Union - a simple but at the same time fundamental attitude; and while many of our respondents probably have only a vague idea of what they are supporting, they have nevertheless been surprisingly constant in their support in the countries where this question has been asked over the last 25 years<sup>1</sup>.

This constancy is again evident in a comparison of the results obtained in October/November 1978 and in April 1979.

(See Table 21)

We can increase the statistical significance of these results by combining the figures for each poll to obtain a ranking for the nine countries, as follows:

		Index of support for European unification <sup>2</sup>		
1.	Germany	3.34		
1. (a)	Italy	<b>3.34</b>		
3.	Luxembourg	3.26		
3. (a)	Netherlands	3.26		
5.	Belgium	3.23		
-6 -	France	3.20	-	Community average
7.	Ireland	3.13		
8.	United Kingdom	2.91		
9.	Denmark	2.61		

<sup>1</sup>See Eurobarometer No 10, January 1979, pp 62-65.

<sup>2</sup>"Very much for" = 4; "very much against" = 1.

Table 21

FOR OR AGAINST UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC <sup>1</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1. <u>Autumn 1978</u>										
Very much for	27	15	37	28	24	32	31	38	22	30
To some extent for	42	33	41	52	65	51	43	46	41	45
To some extent against	4	17	4	5	7	4	13	7	12	6
Very much against	2	15	1	2	3	1	5	3	10	4
Don't know	25	20	17	13	21	12	8	7	15	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>2</sup>	3.21	2.59	3.36	3.22	3.16	3.29	3.10	3.24	2.88	3.11
Base	1008	1002	1006	1194	1005	1030	291	913	1339	8791
2. <u>Spring 1979</u>										
Very much for	27	14	36	25	19	39	47	37	21	30
To some extent for	44	35	46	47	45	48	42	47	40	45
To some extent against	6	18	6	8	5	3	5	5	14	8
Very much against	1	13	1	2	2	1	1	3	6	3
Don't know	22	20	11	18	25	9	5	8	19	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index <sup>2</sup>	3.22	2.62	3.32	3.17	1.10	3.38	3.41	3.27	2.95	3.21
Base	983	1073	1003	1139	997	1178	299	974	11314	1932

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

<sup>2</sup>"Very much for" = 4; "very much against" = 1; "don't knows" are not included.

2. COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP: A GOOD THING OR A BAD THING?

"Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good or bad?"

"And do you think that membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad thing in the light of (your country's) future in the next ten or fifteen years?"

Nowhere in the Community did we find ~~any~~ appreciable change in the answers to either question since the previous poll: in seven out of the nine countries there is a clear majority in favour of the Community; in Denmark, the margin of support is smaller; while in the United Kingdom pro- and anti-marketeers are evenly balanced, at least as regards current membership.

(See Tables 22 and 23).

Details of the movement in attitudes to Community membership since September 1973 is given in the Appendix<sup>2</sup>.

Although changes from one poll to the next are usually very small, it is interesting to compare the results from this latest survey with the highest score recorded in each country over the last six years.

In only four countries has public opinion shifted substantially: in the United Kingdom, Ireland and France, and to a lesser extent in Denmark, appreciation of Community membership has fallen from the peak level attained since the world economic crisis began.

(See Table 24).

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<sup>1</sup>Except in Luxembourg, where results must always be interpreted with caution in view of the small sample ( $N = 299$ ).

<sup>2</sup>Table 2.

Table 22

FEEL THAT MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMON MARKET IS "A GOOD THING"

	<b>B</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>IRL</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>UK<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>EC<sup>2</sup></b>
Autumn 1973	57%	42%	63%	61%	56%	69%	67%	63%	40%	56%
" 1974	60	33	62	63	50	82	73	70	36	60
" 1975	59	41	61	67	67	75	78	67	50	63
" 1976	66	29	57	52	50	68	77	74	39	55
" 1977	60	37	59	57	59	70	73	74	35	56
Spring 1978	58	34	58	54	54	65	73	78	29	53
Autumn 1978	66	36	63	59	63	73	63	83	39	60
Spring 1979	65	37	66	56	54	78	83	84	33	59

<sup>1</sup>Great Britain (excluding Northern Ireland) in 1973 and 1974.

<sup>2</sup>Weighted average.

Table 23  
OPINION ON COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP BY COUNTRY

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	F	NL	UK	EC <sup>1</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>1. As things stand at present<sup>2</sup></u>										
"A good thing"										
Autumn 1977	60	37	59	57	59	70	73	74	35	56
Autumn 1978	66	36	63	59	63	73	63	83	39	60
Spring 1979	65	37	66	56	54	78	83	84	33	59
"A bad thing"										
Autumn 1977	5	33	7	9	19	5	3	5	37	14
Autumn 1978	3	25	4	7	12	3	14	2	31	10
Spring 1979	2	25	5	8	14	2	3	2	34	12
"Neither good nor bad"										
Autumn 1977	19	24	24	28	19	18	17	16	23	23
Autumn 1978	17	30	21	26	20	16	15	12	25	22
Spring 1979	20	26	20	28	24	14	12	10	26	21
<u>2. In ten to fifteen years' time<sup>2</sup></u>										
"A good thing"										
Autumn 1977	59	34	58	58	64	72	73	75	48	59
Autumn 1978	61	29	50	57	61	68	53	76	45	58
Spring 1979	61	30	56	49	55	73	81	80	41	59
"A bad thing"										
Autumn 1977	5	30	7	6	15	5	4	4	26	11
Autumn 1978	3	20	2	5	8	3	16	2	21	7
Spring 1979	3	19	4	6	10	1	3	2	25	8
"Neither good nor bad"										
Autumn 1977	17	13	11	22	12	16	11	15	14	18
Autumn 1978	17	15	18	18	13	13	19	15	18	17
Spring 1979	19	13	18	20	13	10	11	13	16	16

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

<sup>2</sup>"Don't know" and total (10%) are not shown.



Table 24

COMPARISON OF SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP  
WITH MAXIMUM LEVEL SINCE 1973

	<b>B</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>IRL</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>EC<sup>1</sup></b>
September 1973		42%	63%							
April/May 1974	68%			68%						
Oct./Nov. 1974						82%				
Oct./Nov. 1975		41%		67%	67%				50%	63%
April/May 1977	69%						84%			
Oct./Nov. 1978			63%					83%		
April 1979	65%	37%	66%	56%	54%	78%	83%	84%	33%	59%
Difference between April 1979 and maximum level <sup>2</sup>	ns	-5	ns	- 12, -13		ns	ns	ns	-17	ns

<sup>1</sup>Weighted average.

<sup>2</sup>Differences of less than 5 points are not considered significant.

3. TOWARDS THE FUTURE: SPEEDING UP OR SLOWING DOWN THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS EUROPEAN UNION?

"Some people consider the Common Market as being a first step towards a closer union between the Member States. Personally, do you yourself think the movement towards the unification of Europe should be speeded up, slowed down, or continued as it is at present?"

In nearly every Community country, the cautious response - "continuing as at present" - is gaining ground. Indeed, its advocates are now, for the first time since 1973, even more numerous in the Community as a whole than the proponents of "speeding up". This can perhaps be explained by the proximity of the European elections: to some people it is an event of limited effect which should not arouse great expectations of a sudden leap forward; others see it as a substantial institutional advance and therefore want the present pace to continue.

From a detailed analysis of the replies obtained in 1973 and 1979 we can divide the countries into three groups: those where the most popular reply is "speeding up"; those where it is "continuing as at present"; and those showing sizeable minority support for the negative view ("slowing down").

Over the six years support for the extremist viewpoints has clearly lost ground to the conservative option ("continuing as at present"), whose advocates now form the largest group in every country except Italy.

	1973		1979	
1. <u>Majority favour</u> <u>"speeding up"</u>	Luxembourg	56%	Italy	5%
	Italy	5%		
	Germany	49%		
2. <u>Majority favour</u> <u>"continuing as at</u> <u>present"</u>	Netherlands	47%	Netherlands	57%
	Ireland	45%	Ireland	47%
	Denmark	44%	Denmark	43%
	Belgium	43%	Belgium	43%
	France	40%	France	47%
	United Kingdom	40%	United Kingdom	48%
			Germany	46%
			Luxembourg	49%
3. <u>Sizeable minority favour</u> <u>"slowing down"</u>	Denmark	36%	Denmark	2%
	United Kingdom	24%	United Kingdom	18%
	France	21%	France	17%

(See Table 25)

Table 25

SPEED UP, CONTINUE AS AT PRESENT, OR SLOW DOWN

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

	Speed up	Continue as at present	slow d o p	Don't know	Total
Belgium					
Autumn 1973	33%	43%	3%	21%	100%
Autumn 1975	39	28	3	30	100
Spring 1976	40	32	5	23	100
Autumn 1976	40	37	5	18	100
Spring 1977	38	41	5	16	100
Autumn 1978	37	35	2	26	100
Spring 1979	33	43	3	21	100
Denmark					
Autumn 1973	12	44	36	8	100
Autumn 1975	13	33	37	17	100
Spring 1976	13	33	32	22	100
Autumn 1976	14	38	30	18	100
Spring 1977	12	39	30	19	100
Autumn 1978	12	41	27	20	100
Spring 1979	10	43	28	19	100
Germany					
Autumn 1973	49	34	4	13	100
Autumn 1975	47	36	6	11	100
Spring 1976	39	34	10	17	100
Autumn 1976	41	37	9	13	100
Spring 1977	38	35	9	18	100
Autumn 1978	38	34	7	21	100
Spring 1979	35	46	7	12	100
France					
Autumn 1973	36	40	3	21	100
Autumn 1975	45	36	6	13	100
Spring 1976	43	37	7	13	100
Autumn 1976	42	35	10	13	100
Spring 1977	45	37	7	11	100
Autumn 1978	40	37	5	18	100
Spring 1979.	27	47	9	17	100
Ireland					
Autumn 1973	25	45	12	18	100
Autumn 1975	35	40	12	13	100
Spring 1976	31	40	14	15	100
Autumn 1976	33	40	10	17	100
Spring 1977	33	44	14	9	100
Autumn 1978	29	47	8	16	100
Spring 1979	23	47	10	20	100

Table 25 (contd)

	Speed up	Continued as at present	Slow down	Don't know	Total
Italy					
Autumn 1973	55x	18%	2%	25%	100%
Autumn 1975	61	17	4	18	100
Spring 1976	58	16	4	22	100
Autumn 1976	65	14	5	16	100
Spring 1977	66	17	5	12	100
Autumn 1978	59	20	3	18	100
Spring 1979	55	28	2	15	100
Luxembourg					
Autumn 1973	56	29	1	14	100
Autumn 1975	52	33	4	11	100
Spring 1976	55	20	9	16	100
Autumn 1976	55	26	6	13	100
Spring 1977	60	22	7	11	100
Autumn 1978	40	39	13	8	100
Spring 1979	38	49	3	10	100
Netherlands					
Autumn 1973	32	47	6	15	100
Autumn 1975	33	38	4	25	100
Spring 1976	43	37	7	13	100
Autumn 1976	41	42	6	11	100
Spring 1977	37	51	4	8	100
Autumn 1978	37	46	4	13	100
Spring 1979	29	57	4	10	100
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>					
Autumn 1973 <sup>1</sup>	17	40	24	19	100
Autumn 1975	24	45	17	14	100
Spring 1976	23	42	24	11	100
Autumn 1976	26	46	17	11	100
Spring 1977	24	43	23	10	100
Autumn 1978	23	52	15	10	100
Spring 1979	19	48	18	15	100
COMMUNITY <sup>2</sup>					
Autumn 1973	38	34	9	19	100
Autumn 1975	43	34	8	15	100
Spring 1976	40	33	11	16	100
Autumn 1976	42	34	11	13	100
Spring 1977	42	34	11	13	100
Autumn 1978	39	36	8	17	100
Spring 1979	33	43	9	15	100

<sup>1</sup>Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

<sup>2</sup>Weighted average.

#### 4. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ELECTIONS AND PRO-EUROPEAN VIEWS

We have found in previous surveys that a person's attitude to the principle of direct elections depends on several variables, in particular his view - or views - on the European Community<sup>1</sup>.

Now, with only weeks **before the elections themselves are held**, we are able to present a more detailed analysis.

The replies given to the three questions on the unification of Europe, on membership of the Community and on the future development of the Community are in positive correlation with respondents' attitudes towards the election. But the closest link is found between the desire to see the movement towards European union speeded up and support for direct elections.

In other words, an individual will be more likely to take a favourable attitude towards elections to the European Parliament - and by the same token more determined to vote - if he considers that this event can provide a stimulus to the unification of Europe.

(See Table 26)

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<sup>1</sup>See Eurobarometer No 8, January 1978, p. 77.

Table 26

BASIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS DIRECT ELECTIONS  
RELATED TO VARIOUS CRITERIA EXPLAINING  
THIS ATTITUDE  
 (Community as a whole)

	Basic attitude towards the elections			
	Completely against	To some extent against	To some extent for	Completely for
1. For every 100 who are "for" European unification (N = 6177)	2%	4%	45%	49%
2. For every 100 who consider membership of the Common Market "a good thing" (N = 4942)	1%	3%	41%	55%
3. For every 100 who feel the movement towards European union should be:				
- Speeded up (N = 2817)	1%	3%	34%	62%
- Continued as at present (N = 3334)	3%	7%	53%	37%
- Slowed down (N = 693)	25%	23%	31%	21%

ANNEXES ET TABLEAUX DETAILLES / APPENDIX AND DETAILED TABLES

1. INSTITUTS CHARGES DU SONDAGE ET SPECIALISTES RESPONSABLES /  
INSTITUTES WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY AND EXPERTS IN CHARGE

Belgique/België	(B)	DIMARSO/INRA	Patrick DAVIES
Danmark	(DK)	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE	Rolf RANDRUP
Deutschland	(D)	EMNID-INSTITUT	Günther BIERBAUM
France	(F)	INSTITUT FRANCAIS D'OPINION PUBLIQUE (x)	Hélène RIFFAULT Sylvie de la Eeaumelle
Ireland	(IRL)	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS	John MEAGHER
Italia	(I)	ISTITUTO PER LE RICERCHE STA- TISTICHE E L'ANALISI DELL'OPI- NIONE PUBBLICA(DOXA)	Ennio SALAMON
Luxembourg	(L)	INSTITUT LUXEMBOURGEOIS DE RECHERCHES SOCIALES (ILRES)	(xx)
Nederland	(N)	NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR DE PUBLIEKE OPINIE (NIPO)	
United Kingdom	(UK)	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) (xxx)	Jan STAPEL Norman WEBB

x  
x x

Toutes les données relatives aux Eurc-Baromètres sont déposées aux "Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences", (1 Place Montesquieu, 8-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve). Elles sont tenues à la disposition des organismes membres du European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), du Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) et des chercheurs justifiant d'un intérêt de recherche. Pour tous renseignements sur les études d'opinion publique faites à l'initiative de la Commission des Communautés européennes, écrire à J.-R. RABIER, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles.

All Euro-Barometre data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences (1, Place Montesquieu, 8-1248 Louvain-la-Neuve). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research. For all information regarding opinion polls carried out for the Commission of the European Communities, please write to J.-R. RABIER, 200 rue de la Loi, 8-1049 Brussels.

internationale et de l'analyse des  
résultats / Also responsible for international coordination and analysis  
of the results.

(xx) en collaboration avec DIMARSO (P. DAVIES)

(AAA) le sondage en Northern Ireland est fait en collaboration par le Irish Marketing Surveys et le Gallup Poll/ The Northern Ireland survey is conducted jointly by Irish Markerting Surveys and the Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).



## 2. ECHANTILLONNAGE / SAMPLING

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de façon représentative la totalité de la population des neuf pays de la Communauté âgée de 15 ans et plus.

L'échantillon de chaque pays est constitué à deux niveaux:

### 1° Régions et localités d'enquête.

Les statistiques de la Communauté européenne divisent l'espace européen en 120 régions (voir liste ci-jointe). L'enquête a lieu dans 117 régions (Corse, Groenland et Val d'Aoste exceptés).

Chaque pays a constitué aléatoirement un échantillon-maitre de localités d'enquête de telle sorte que toutes les catégories d'habitat soient représentées proportionnellement à leurs populations respectives.

Au total, les interviews de l'enquête Omnibus Européenne ont lieu dans pas moins de 1 100 points d'enquête couvrant les 117 régions de la Communauté.

### 2° Choix des personnes interrogées.

Les personnes interrogées sont toujours différentes d'une enquête à l'autre. L'échantillon-maitre aléatoire évoqué ci-dessus indique le nombre de personnes à interroger à chaque point d'enquête. Au stade suivant, les personnes à interroger sont désignées:

- soit par un tirage au sort sur liste dans les pays où on peut avoir accès à des listes exhaustives d'individus ou de foyers: Belgique, Pays-Bas, Danemark, Luxembourg.
- soit par échantillonnage stratifié sur la base des statistiques de recensement, l'échantillon étant construit à partir des critères de sexe, âge et profession: France, Italie, Royaume-Uni, Irlande, Allemagne.

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 years and over of the nine countries of the Community.

In each country a two stage sampling method is used:

### 1° Geographical distribution.

For statistical purposes the European Community divides Europe into 120 regions (see attached list). The survey takes place in 117 of these regions (Corsica, Groenland and Val d'Aoste excluded).

In each country a random selection of sampling points is made in such a way that all types of area (urban, rural, etc.) are represented in proportion to their populations.

The interviews are distributed in more than 1 100 sampling points in the 117 regions of the Community.

### 2° Choice of respondents.

For each survey different individuals are interviewed in the master sample of sampling points described above. Within these sampling points the individuals to be interviewed are chosen:

- either at random from the population or electoral lists in those countries where access to suitable lists of individuals or households is possible: Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Luxembourg.
- or by quota sampling. In these cases the quotas are established by sex, age and profession on the basis of census data: this system is used in France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany.

BELGIQUE/BELGIE

AN : Antwerpen  
 W.V. : West-Vlaanderen  
 O.V. : Oost-Vlaanderen  
 BR : Brabant  
 LI : Limburg  
 LI E : Liège  
 HAI : Haïnaut  
 NA : Namur  
 LX : Luxembourg

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

S.H. : Schleswig-Holstein  
 STA : Stade  
 AUR : Aurich  
 OLD : Oldenburg  
 B : Bremen  
 LUN : Luneburg  
 BR : Braunschweig  
 OSN : Osnabrück  
 HAN : Hannover  
 MUN : Münster  
 DET : Detmold  
 HIL : Hildesheim  
 DUS : Düsseldorf  
 ARN : Arnsberg  
 KAS : Kassel  
 AA : Aachen  
 KOL : Köln  
 TRI : Trier  
 KOB : Koblenz  
 DA.WI. : Darmstadt-Wiesbaden  
 U.F. : Unterfranken  
 O.F. : Oberfranken  
 SAA : Saarland  
 RH.PF. : Rheinhessen-Pfalz  
 N.B. : Nordbaden  
 N.W. : Nordwürttemberg  
 M.F. : Mittelfranken  
 O.PF. : Oberpfalz  
 N.BAY. : Niederbayern  
 S.B. : Südbaden  
 S.W. : Südwürttemberg  
 SCH : Schwaben  
 O.BAY. : Oberbayern  
 BER : Berlin

DANMARK

JYLL : Jylland  
 SJÆ : Sjælland  
 FYN : Fyn  
 GU0 : Grønland

FRANCE

NORD : Nord  
 PIC : Picardie  
 H.N. : Haute-Normandie  
 R.P. : Région Parisienne  
 CHA : Champagne  
 LOR : Lorraine

AL : Alsace  
 B.N. : Basse-Normandie  
 BUE : Bretagne  
 P.LOI : Pays de la Loire  
 CEN : Centre  
 BOU : Bourgogne  
 F.C. : Franche-Comte  
 P.CH : Poitou-Charentes  
 LIM : Limousin  
 AUV : Auvergne  
 R-A : Rhône-Alpes  
 AQU : Aquitaine  
 M.P. : Midi-Pyrénées  
 LAN : Languedoc  
 P.CDA : Provence-Côte d'Azur  
 COR : Corse

IRUELAND

DON : Donegal  
 N.W. : North West  
 N.E. : North East  
 W. : West  
 M. : Midlands  
 E. : East  
 M.W. : Mid West  
 S.E. : South East  
 S.W. : South West

ITALIA

V.D.A. : Valle d'Aosta  
 PIE : Piemonte  
 LOM : Lombardia  
 T.AA : Trentino-Alto Adige  
 VEN : Veneto  
 F.V.G. : Friuli-Venezia Giulia  
 LIG : Liguria  
 E-R : Emilia-Romagna  
 TOS : Toscana  
 UMB : Umbria  
 MAR : Marche  
 LAZ : Lazio  
 ABR : Abruzzo  
 MOL : Molise  
 CAM : Campania  
 PUG : Puglia  
 BAS : Basilicata  
 CAL : Calabria  
 SIC : Sicilia  
 SAR : Sardegna

LUXEMBOURG

LX : G.D. du Luxembourg

NEDERLAND

GR : Groningen  
 FR : Friesland  
 DR : Drenthe  
 OV : Overijssel  
 NH : Noord-Holland  
 GEL : Gelderland

ZH : Zuid-Holland  
 UT : Utrecht  
 ZE : Zeeland  
 N.B. : Noord-Brabant  
 LI : Limburg

UNITED KINGDOM

SCOTL : Scotland  
 N. : North  
 N.I. : Northern Ireland  
 N.W. : North West  
 Y.H. : Yorkshire and Humberside  
 WALES : Wales  
 W.M. : West Midlands  
 E.M. : East Midlands  
 S.A. : East Anglia  
 S.W. : South West  
 S.E. : South East

3. POPULATION ETUDIEE, TAILLE DES ECHANTILLONS; DATES DU TRAVAIL /  
SURVEYD POPULATION. SIZE OF THE SAMPLES. DATES OF FIELDWORK

	Population (1)		Echantillons / samples (Baro 11)	Dates (Baro 11)
	milliers / thousands	%		
B	7 653	3.84	983	7-21/IV/1979
DK	3 925	1.98	1073	21-28/IV
D	48 561	24.42	1003	17-22/IV
F	40 272	20.25	1152 (2)	13-25/IV
IRL	2 167	1.09	997	11-21/IV
I	42 611	21.42	1178	8-24/IV
L	285	0.14	299	7-21/IV
N	10 292	5.18	974	5-23/IV
UK	43 108	21.68	1317	9-21/IV
CE/EC	198 874	100.0	8976	

4. RECOMMANDATION AU LECTEUR

/

ADVICE TO READERS

Il est rappelé que, dans les enquêtes par sondage, on doit tenir compte d'une certaine marge pour erreur d'échantillonnage. Avec des échantillons de l'ordre de 1000 personnes interrogées, les différences de pourcentages inférieures à 5% ne devraient pas être normalement considérées comme statistiquement significatives.

Readers are reminded that in survey research, one should allow a certain margin for sampling error. With a sample of 1 000 cases, percentage differences of less than 5 points would not normally be regarded as statistically significant.

(1) 15 ans et plus / 15 years and over,

(2) Y compris surreprésentation des ruraux / Including oversampling of country-people (n=142).

Tableau 1 / Table 1

POUR OU CONTRE L'ELECTION DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN AU SUFFRAGE UNIVERSEL DIRECT /

FOR OR AGAINST THE ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY DIRECT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE (1)

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	23	23	20	31	37	33	33	31	27	27
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	29	32	33	28	32	31	30	33	35	35
Total "pour" / Total "for"	52	55	53	59	69	64	63	64	62	62
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	8	6	5	7	5	7	8	8	6	10
- Tout à fait contre / completely against	6	3	4	4	4	6	4	6	7	6
Total "contre" / Total "against"	14	9	9	11	9	13	12	14	13	16
Sans réponse / No answer	34	36	38	30	22	23	25	22	25	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1507	1000	963	1077	988	1006	1013	1008	983

(1) "(...) Il est prévu d'élire les membres du Parlement européen dans chacun des pays de la Communauté européenne, y compris (le vôtre). Tous les citoyens seront appelés à voter. Vous-même, ~~êtes-vous~~ pour ou contre cette élection ?" /

"(...) In 1978 elections **for** the European Parliament are planned in every country **of the** Common Market, including (your country) Everybody will be entitled to vote. Are you, yourself, **for** or against this particular élection ?

(Légères différences de formulation d'un sondage à t'autre / Slight differences **of** wording **from** one survey to the other).

	DEUTSCHLAND									
		V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	29	28	23	25	27	23	28	28	22	30
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	40	48	50	42	49	46	45	46	48	50
Total "pour" / Total "for"	69	76	73	67	76	69	73	74	70	80
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	9	6	9	10	7	6	8	6	5	5
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	1	2	1
Total "contre" / Total "against"	12	8	11	15	10	8	11	7	7	6
- Sans réponse / No reply	19	16	16	18	14	23	16	19	23	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1957	1039	1002	1004	1007	1005	999	996	1006	1003

	FRANCE									
	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	22	33	26	28	27	28	34	31	25	33
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	29	35	43	38	42	46	36	36	42	38
Total "pour" / Total "for"	51	68	69	66	69	74	70	67	67	71
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	11	9	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	8
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	7	6	4	7	4	3	6	5	4	5
Total "contre" / Total "against"	18	15	13	17	13	12	14	12	11	13
- Sans réponse / No reply	31	17	18	17	18	14	16	21	22	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2227	1156	1276	1241	1356	1256	1149	1276	1194	1152

	ITALIA										
	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	34	37	38	42	40	43	45	45	38	53	
- Plutôt pour / To some extent or	30	40	40	32	37	37	34	32	41	32	
Total "pour" / Total "for"	64	77	78	74	77	80	79	77	79	85	
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	8	6	5	6	5	1	7	5	5	5	
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	
Total "contre" / Total "against"	12	8	8	8	8	10	9	7	7	6	
- Sans réponse / No reply	24	15	14	18	15	10	12	16	14	9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1909	1043	1110	923	1052	1025	1155	1175	1030	1178	





	NEDERLAND									
	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	32	28	27	43	38	52	44	50	46	53
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	30	29	32	31	36	30	33	30	36	31
Total "pour" / Total "for"	62	57	59	74	74	82	77	80	82	84
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	11	7	6	8	6	6	6	5	5	3
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	5	7	5	6	5	3	4	4	3	3
Total "contre" / Total "against"	16	14	11	14	11	9	10	9	8	6
Sans réponse / No reply	22	29	30	12	15	9	13	11	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1464	1093	1006	904	1123	1033	943	1131	913	974

DANMARK

	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	20	15	13	18	22	22	27	32	27	32	
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	16	20	19	22	20	22	27	22	27	26	
Total "pour" / Total "for"	36	35	32	40	42	44	54	54	54	58	
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	18	12	18	17	16	12	14	8	10	8	
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	25	21	25	25	21	15	15	14	12	9	
Total "contre" / Total "against"	43	33	43	42	37	27	29	22	22	17	
Sans réponse / No reply	21	32	25	18	21	29	17	24	24	25	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1199	1073	1023	977	962	1010	992	983	1002	1073	

## IRELAND

	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	15	20	19	24	29	46	49	41	42	31
	30	35	37	33	34	30	25	30	33	41
	45	55	56	57	63	76	74	71	75	72
	17	13	15	17	9	6	6	5	4	6
	14	9	8	8	5	6	5	5	3	2
	31	22	23	25	14	12	11	10	7	8
	24	23	21	18	23	12	15	19	18	20
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1199	1000	998	1007	981	1008	997	1005	1005	997

- Tout à fait pour / Completely for  
 - Plutôt pour / To some extent for

Total "pour" / Total "for"

- Plutôt contre / To some extent against  
 - Tout à fait contre / Completely against

Total "contre" / Total "against"

Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

UNITED KINGDOM												
	IX/73 (2)	V/75	XI/75	I/76 (3)	II/76 (3)	V/76	VII/76	XI/76	V/77	VI/77 (3)	XI/77	V/78
- Tout à fait contre / Completely for	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	11	16	13	15	13	14	13	30	42	16	42	40
	22	25	28	29	28	26	28	27	25	30	27	25
Total "pour" / Total "for"	33	41	41	44	41	40	41	57	67	46	69	65
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	19	16	18	15	15	19	17	8	10	16	9	8
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	30	27	24	19	20	29	19	14	12	19	9	9
Total "contre" / Total "against"	49	43	42	34	35	48	36	22	22	35	18	17
Sans réponse / No reply	18	16	17	22	24	12	23	21	11	19	13	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1933	1328	1438	1077	992	1340	1038	1351	1417	945	1351	1426

(2) Great Britain.  
 (3) Great Britain, 18 years and more

	UNITED KINGDOM (suite / continued)							
	VII/78 (3)	X/78	IV/79					
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	27	34	30					
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	24	29	31					
Total "pour" / Total "for"	51	63	61					
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	11	9	9					
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	16	12	8					
Total "contre" / Total "against"	27	21	17					
Sans réponse / No reply	23	16	22					
Total	100	100	100					
N	981	1339	1317					

	RO									
	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	XI/78	IV/79	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	28	31	28	22	35	36	35	29	39	
- Quotôt pour / To some extent for	33	40	43	22	41	38	38	43	39	
Total "pour" / Total "for"	61	71	71	74	74	70	73	72	78	
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	9	7	8	17	7	8	6	6	6	
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	5	4	3	13	3	3	3	3	3	
Total "contre" / Total "against"	14	11	11	10	10	11	9	9	9	
Sans réponse / No reply		18	18	16	16	15	8	19	13	
Total		00	100	00	00	100	00	1100	100	
N		6109	5691	5915	5409	5596	5913	542	5509	

	COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE / EUROPEAN COMMUNITY									
	IX/73	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	24	27	25	28	31	34	37	36	30	37
- Plutôt pour / To some extent for	30	36	39	34	38	38	35	35	40	37
Total "pour" / Total "for"	54	63	64	62	69	72	72	71	70	74
- Plutôt contre / To some extent against	12	9	10	11	8	8	8	7	6	7
- Tout à fait contre / Completely against	11	9	8	10	6	5	5	4	5	4
Total "contre" / Total "against"	23	18	18	21	14	13	13	11	11	11
Sans réponse / No reply	23	19	18	17	17	15	15	18	19	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13 484	9550	9150	8627	9210	9044	8936	9327	8791	3976



Tableau 2 / Table 2

## JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

## ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

BELGIQUE / BELGIE													
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
- Bonne chose / Good thing	57	68	60	57	59	62	66	69	60	58	66	65	
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	5	3	6	3	3	5	3	4	5	6	3	2	
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad	19	15	18	21	21	17	19	17	19	21	17	20	
- Sans réponse / No reply	19	14	16	19	17	16	12	10	16	15	14	13	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1266	1017	1505	1507	1000	963	1077	988	1006	1013	1008	983	

	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
- Bonne chose / Good thing	63	59	62	56	61	48	57	54	59	50	63	66	
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	4	8	10	8	6	12	5	8	7	3	4	5	
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad	22	26	20	28	27	30	31	23	24	24	21	20	
- Sans réponse / No reply	11	7	8	8	6	10	7	15	10	15	12	9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1957	1060	1042	1039	1002	1004	1007	1005	999	996	1006	1003	

(1) "D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait (pour votre pays) de faire partie de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose, ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise?" / "Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?"

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

total

N

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

# FRANCE

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
61	68	63	64	67	57	52	64	57	54	59	56		
5	5	6	4	4	7	7	6	9	9	7	8		
22	20	22	25	24	30	35	24	28	27	26	28		
12	7	9	7	5	6	6	6	6	10	8	8		
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
2227	1308	1237	1156	1276	1241	1356	1256	1149	1276	1194	1152		

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
69	77	82	71	75	63	68	71	70	65	73	78		
2	5	3	3	4	6	5	5	5	5	3	2		
15	9	11	21	16	20	16	18	18	18	16	14		
14	9	4	5	5	11	11	6	7	12	8	6		
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
1909	1030	1021	1043	1110	923	1052	1025	1155	1175	1030	1178		

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
67	79	73	65	78	66	77	84	73	73	63	63		
3	4	3	7	4	5	2	2	3	5	14	3		
22	12	13	19	12	21	17	11	17	16	15	12		
8	5	11	9	6	8	4	3	7	6	8	2		
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
330	308	297	311	297	268	301	302	344	322	291	299		

## NEDERLAND

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
63	66	70	64	67	75	74	80	74	78	83	84
4	4	6	3	3	4	4	3	5	5	2	2
20	14	15	18	12	15	14	13	16	14	12	10
13	16	9	15	18	6	8	4	5	3	3	4
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1464	1000	1012	1093	1006	904	1123	1033	943	1131	913	974

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

## DANMARK

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
42	35	33	36	41	36	29	30	37	34	36	37
30	31	35	25	27	29	34	30	33	31	25	25
19	24	25	28	24	22	28	30	24	27	30	26
9	10	7	11	8	13	9	10	6	8	9	12
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1199	1168	1100	1073	1023	977	962	1010	992	983	1002	1073

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

## IRELAND

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
56	48	50	50	67	50	50	57	59	54	63	54
15	25	24	20	12	16	22	17	19	17	12	14
21	19	22	25	17	18	22	22	19	23	20	24
8	8	4	5	4	6	6	4	3	6	5	8
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1199	1000	1000	1000	998	1007	981	1008	997	1005	1005	997

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

X/72 (1)	IX/73 (2)	V/74 (2)	XI/74 (2)	V/75 (2)	XI/75 (2)	I/76 (1)	II/76 (1)	V/76 (2)	VI 1/76 (1)	IX/76 (1)	XI/76 (2)	I/77 (3)	IV-V 77 (2)
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
40	31	33	36	47	50	50	49	39	39	33	39	35	35
21	34	39	35	21	24	24	26	35	31	37	34	41	40
22	22	19	20	19	12	17	17	18	21	19	21	} 24	22
17	13	9	9	13	12	9	12	12	9	11	6		3
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1028	1933	1031	1039	1328	1438	1077	992	1340	1038	976	1351	1697	1417

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

VI/77 (1)	X/77 (1)	(2)	V/78 (2)	VII/78 (1)	X/78 (2)	IV/79 (2)						
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				
33	37	35	29	25	39	41						
42	33	37	38	48	31	25						
12	22	23	28	20	25	16						
7	8	5	5	7	5	18						
100	100	100	100	100	100							
945	954	1351	1426	981	1339							

(1) Social Surveys (Gallup Poll): Population of 18 years and more, only Great Britain. / Population de 18 ans et au-delà, seulement Grande-Bretagne.

(2) European Omnibus Survey. Population of 15 years and more. Great Britain from 1973 to 1974; United Kingdom as from 1975 / Population de 15 ans et au-delà. Grande-Bretagne de 1973 à 1974; Royaume-Uni depuis 1975.

(3) NOP Market Research. Population of 18 years and more. Only Great Britain. / Population de 18 ans et au-delà, seulement Grande-Bretagne.

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

# EURO 6

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
63	67	69	63	67	57	61	64	63	60	66	64		
4	6	6	5	4	8	5	6	7	6	4	4		
19	18	17	24	22	26	26	21	22	22	20	16		
14	9	8	8	7	9	8	9	8	12	10	16		
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
9153	5723	6114	6149	5691	5303	5916	5609	5596	5913	5442	5509		

IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	V/76	XI/76	V/77	XI/77	V/78	X/78	IV/79		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
56	59	60	59	63	53	55	57	56	53	60	59		
11	14	14	9	9	14	13	14	14	13	10	8		
20	18	18	23	21	24	25	21	23	24	22	16		
13	9	8	9	7	9	7	8	7	10	a	17		
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
13 484	8922	9253	9550	9150	8627	9210	9044	8936	9327	8791	8976		