

COMMISSION
OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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EURO-BAROMETER N. 2

oot ober-November 1974

Initial results

X/4/82-EN

EURO-BAROMETER No 2

The results of EURO-BAROMETER No 1 were presented to the Press last July. Here are the results of the second in this series of polls carried out at intervals on behalf of the Commission in the Nine Member States in order to follow trends in European public opinion and establish the areas of most interest to the public.

This second poll was conducted between 18 October and 22 November. Some 9 000 people aged 15 and over forming representative national samples were interviewed. Approximately 1 000 people were interviewed in each country, except in Luxembourg where the sample was 300.¹

The poll was carried out by eight specialist institutes:

Belgium and Luxembourg:	International Research Associates (Dimarso)
Denmark :	Gallup Markedanalyse
Germany:	Emnid-Institut
France :	Institut Français l'Opinion Publique (IFOP)*
Great Britain :	The Gallup Poll
Ireland :	Irish Marketing Surveys
Italy:	Instituto per le ricerche statistiche e l'analisi dell 'opinione pubblica (DOXA)
Netherlands :	Het Nederlands Instituut voor de Publieke Opinie (NIPO).

*

Also responsible for coordination and analysis.

There were some technical improvements in the formulation of the question for this ~~EURO-BAROMETER~~ and the same question will as far as possible be used in the future so that replies obtained over a period of time will be comparable.

The next ~~EURO-BAROMETER~~ poll will be conducted in April or May 1975.

Number of people interviewed

Belgium	1505
Denmark	1100
Germany	1042
France	1042
Great Britain	1039
Ireland	1000
Italy	1021
Luxembourg	297
Netherlands	1012
	<hr/>
Total	9058
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Readers are reminded that with a sample of 1 000 there is, in accordance with opinion poll theory, a 95% probability of near average results (e.g. reply A = 50%, reply B = 50%) being within 3% of being accurate and a 99% probability of them being within 4% of being accurate. Differences of this order or less should therefore be disregarded.

Similarly where two successive polls are conducted on samples of 1 000, differences of 4.4% or less at the 95% level are not statistically significant.

INFLATION IS STILL PROBLEM No 1

The first question, - an open question, - asked interviewees to indicate "the most important problem beina dealt with by the government at the present time".

In all countries, in October/November as in April/May, the problems which spontaneously sprang to mind were wages and prices, i.e. inflation. Fear of unemployment was also a matter of considerable concern, notably in the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark.

See Table 1 in the Annex where replies have not been grouped for the European Community as a whole to highlight different attitudes in each country.

Concern about inflation is also reflected in replies to another question, this time in the form of a list of problems which the interviewees had to place in order of importance. "A common fight against rising prices" was considered "very important" by 71% of the citizens of the nine Member States.¹

¹"The nine countries of the hopean Economic Community - The Common Market - are together dealing with a number of shared problems. Here is a list of them. Could you tell me, for each of these Problems, if it appears verg important to you. important, of little inportance or not at all important?"

- A. Replacing the currencies of all Member Countries, including (your own) with a single European currency.
- B. Reducing the differences between developed regions and less developed regions of the Member Countries.
- C. A Common fight against rising prices.
- D. Coordinating the social policias of the Member Countries in the fields of employment and job training
- E. Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies.
- F. Modernization of European agriculture by encouraging the most productive farms and providing retraining for people who leave agriculture.
- G. To have a common policy for the development of scientific research.

The next most important problems for most people were:

- "Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution" (42%);
- "Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies" (40%);
- "Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising" (40%) .

Differences between countries are negligible: the Italians are slightly more inclined than the others to support modernisation of agriculture and the elimination of regional differences; Luxembourg, no doubt because of the Werner Plan, attaches more importance to the creation of a single European currency; the Irish attach great importance to a common policy on aid to underdeveloped countries.²

See Tables 2 and 2a in the Annex³ .

(continued from Page 4)

- H. Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution.
- I. Introduction of a common policy on aid to underdeveloped countries.
- J. Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising.
- K. Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia.
- L. To introduce the same educational standards and qualifications so that young people can go to school in any of the countries of the Common Market.

²More detailed questions will be asked in future EURO-BAROMETERS.

³Table 2a synthesizes the information by giving each question and each country an average score calculated by weighting the percentages of "very important", "important", "of little importance", and "not at all important" replies by 3, 2, 1, and 0 respectively, the result being divided by the percentage of replies.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEMS FACING THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(Results for all nine countries)¹

	Very important	important	of little importance	But at all important	Don't know
1. A Common fight against rising prices	71%	21%	4%	1%	3%
2. Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies	40	37	11	4	8
3. Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution	42	35	13	4	6
4. Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising	40	33	15	6	6
5. Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia	32	34	14	8	12
6. Modernization of European agriculture	28	39	17	7	9
7. Introduce the same educational standards and qualifications	28	34	20	9	9
8. Coordinating social policies	23	40	21	6	10
9. To have a common policy for the development of scientific research	21	38	23	9	9
10. Reducing differences between regions	20	39	22	9	10
11. Introduction of a common policy on aid to under-developed countries	20	35	24	13	8
12. Creating a single European currency	16	26	22	25	11

¹ Average weighted according to the population aged 15 and over in each Member country. The items are listed in the order of importance given by all interviewees.

COMBINED ACTION BY THE COMMUNITY
OR INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH GOVERNMENT

Interviewees were then asked whether they thought that important problems would be better dealt with "by combined action through the European Community or rather by action of each Government independently of other countries." They were then shown a list of six problems chosen from those which previous polls had shown to be important.

For each of the problems listed the majority of interviewees were in favour of concerted European action rather than independent action by each Government, but the degree of fervour was not varied with the problem and the country.

Four problems led the field, and approximately 70% for the Community as a whole and an absolute majority in nearly all countries was in favour of joint action to deal with them. Ireland was sometimes an exception to the general rule:

- "a policy on energy supplies" (74%);
- "to fight against rising prices" (72%);
- "to make our presence felt in discussions with the Americans or the Russians" (69%);
- "to protect nature and fight against pollution (68%).

Although fewer people were in favour of Community action for the other two problems, there was nevertheless a Community majority in favour:

- "modernizing agriculture" (54%);
- "reducing differences between regions" (52%).

ACTION BY THE COMMUNITY
OR INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH GOVERNMENT

(Results for all nine countries)¹

	Action by the Community	Independent action	Don't know
1. A policy on energy supplies	74%	18%	8%
2. The fight against rising prices	72	23	5
3. To make our presence felt in discussions with the Americans or the Russians	69	10	13
4. Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution	68	25	7
5. Modernizing agriculture	54	36	10
6. Reducing differences between regions	52	35	13

See table 3 in *h e x*

¹Weighted average

One cannot help speculating why "action by the Community" is preferred to "independent action by each Government" in some cases and whether there is any correlation between the choice made and the importance attached to a particular problem. In other words, do Europeans tend to make their choice without reference to what is at stake?

A comparison of the replies shows that this is not so. In fact, those who gave "very important" as an answer were more frequently in favour of combined Community action than those who considered the problem less important.

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO COMBINED ACTION BY THE COMMUNITY
IN RELATION TO THE IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEM

(Results for the nine countries)¹

	All interviewees	Considered problem "very important"	"Not at all important"	Difference between A and B
Energy policy	74%	88%	37%	51
Rising prices	72	77	27	50
Discussions with Americans and Russians	69	86	43	43
Protection of nature	68	80	37	43
Modernization of agriculture	54	67	33	34
Reducing differences between regions	52	62	35	27

¹Weighted average

INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH GOVERNMENT,
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION
OR UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

The choice of "Community action" as a reply to the preceding question may however be merely a stereotyped one 'based on the "united we stand" principle. A further question was required to force the interviewees to define their views in more detail: "Taking into account the great problems facing (your country) at this time, which of these three ways would you prefer to solve the problems?"

This was followed by the three formulae indicated in the table below:

CHOICE OF FORMULA TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS
OUR COUNTRIES ARE FACED WITH

(Results for all nine countries)¹

	<u>%</u>
A. The Government should act independently in the country's own best interests	21
B. The nine countries of the Common Market should get together before taking action but each Government should have the final say on what happens in its own country	39
C. It will be necessary for all the citizens of the member countries to elect a single Parliament and for this to evolve quickly into a true European Government	27
- None of these	4
- Don't know	9
	<u>100</u>

¹Weighted average

Inter-governmental cooperation received most support in all countries (39%), but 27% of the interviewees thought that it was necessary to elect a European Parliament and for this to develop quickly into a true European Government. The first option indicating support for complete national independence - received only 21% of the votes, in other words slightly less than the average score for "independent action" on the six important problems examined earlier (26%).

Here too reactions differed considerably from country to country:

- (a) a slight majority (43%) in Great Britain favoured independent action by each government;
- (b) a definite majority (50 to 60%) in Denmark, the Netherlands and Ireland favoured inter-governmental cooperation;
- (c) a large minority (30 to 40%) in Germany, France and Italy favoured a European Parliament and Government.

See Table 4 in the Annex,

We thought it interesting to examine the correlation between the "European Parliament and Government" reply to the choice of formula question and the "Community action" reply to the question on the best way of dealing with the problems facing European countries. As might have been expected, this analysis showed that those in favour of "Community action" were also slightly more likely to favour European integration: 31% to 34%, depending on the problem, compared with 27% for all interviewees. The problem involved does not affect the reply to any significant degree. In fact, the likelihood of an interviewee supporting complete unification of Europe increases with the number of times he gives the "Community action" reply: 20% for four such replies, 23% for five and 36% for six.

It may therefore be concluded that the replies to the various questions were not given at random and do in fact reflect the attitude of nearly one third of the inhabitants of the European Community.

ATTITUDES TO THE COMMON MARKET

The next two questions have already been asked several times in Community countries. The first asks for the interviewee's opinion of the Common market ("Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the Common Market, a bad thing or neither good nor bad?") the second explores his attachment to the Common Market ("if you were to be told tomorrow that (your country) was leaving the Common Market, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent, or relieved?")

There has been no significant change in the replies to the first of these questions since the ~~EURO-BAROMETER~~ of April-May 1974. Favourable replies were obtained far more frequently in the original member countries than in the three member countries among which Ireland occupies an intermediate position, with a very slight majority in favour.

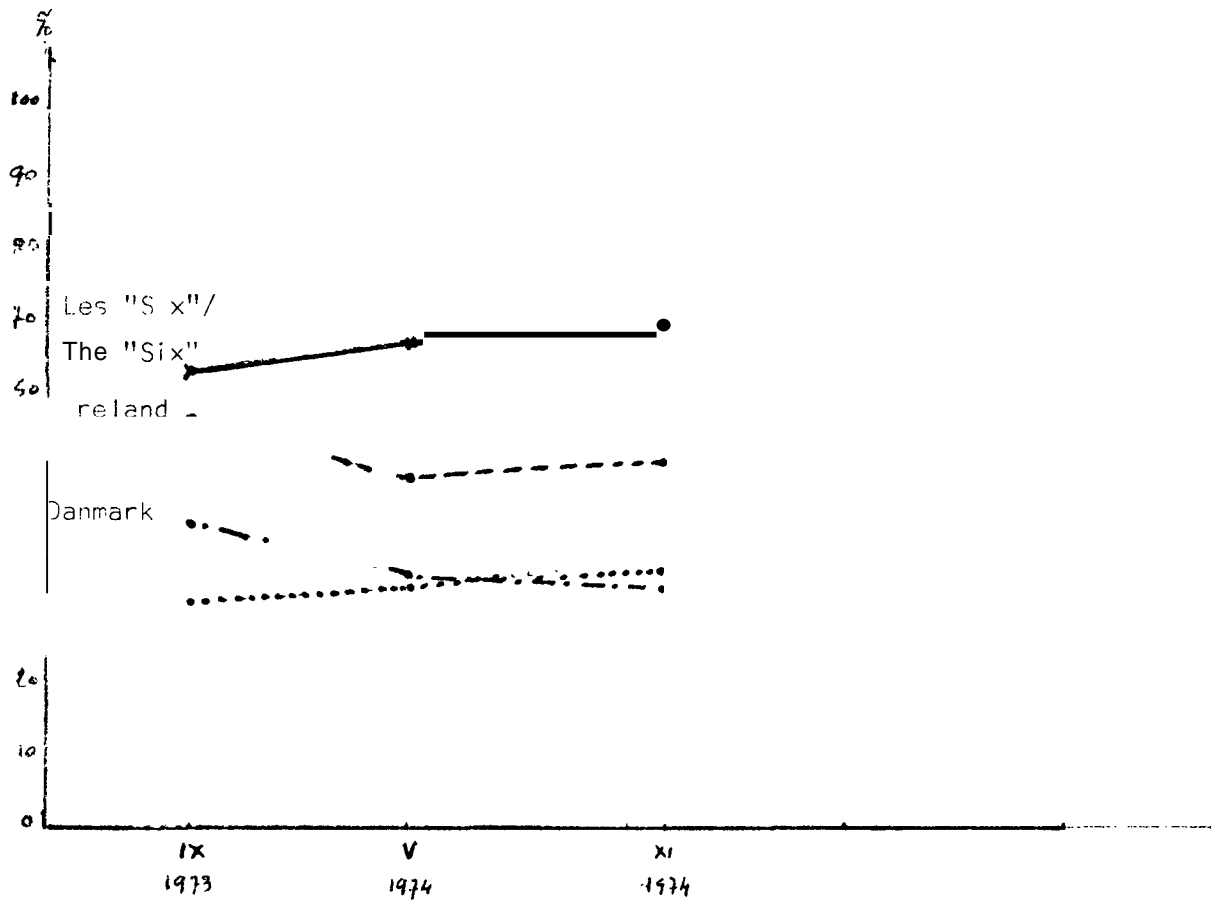
Replies to the second question, however, show that the percentage of the population in favour of the Common Market is on the increase in Great Britain and Ireland.

See Tables 5 and 6 in the Annex.

Fia. 1

L'APPARTENANCE DE SON PAYS A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

THE MEMBERSHIP OF ONE'S COUNTRY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (*)

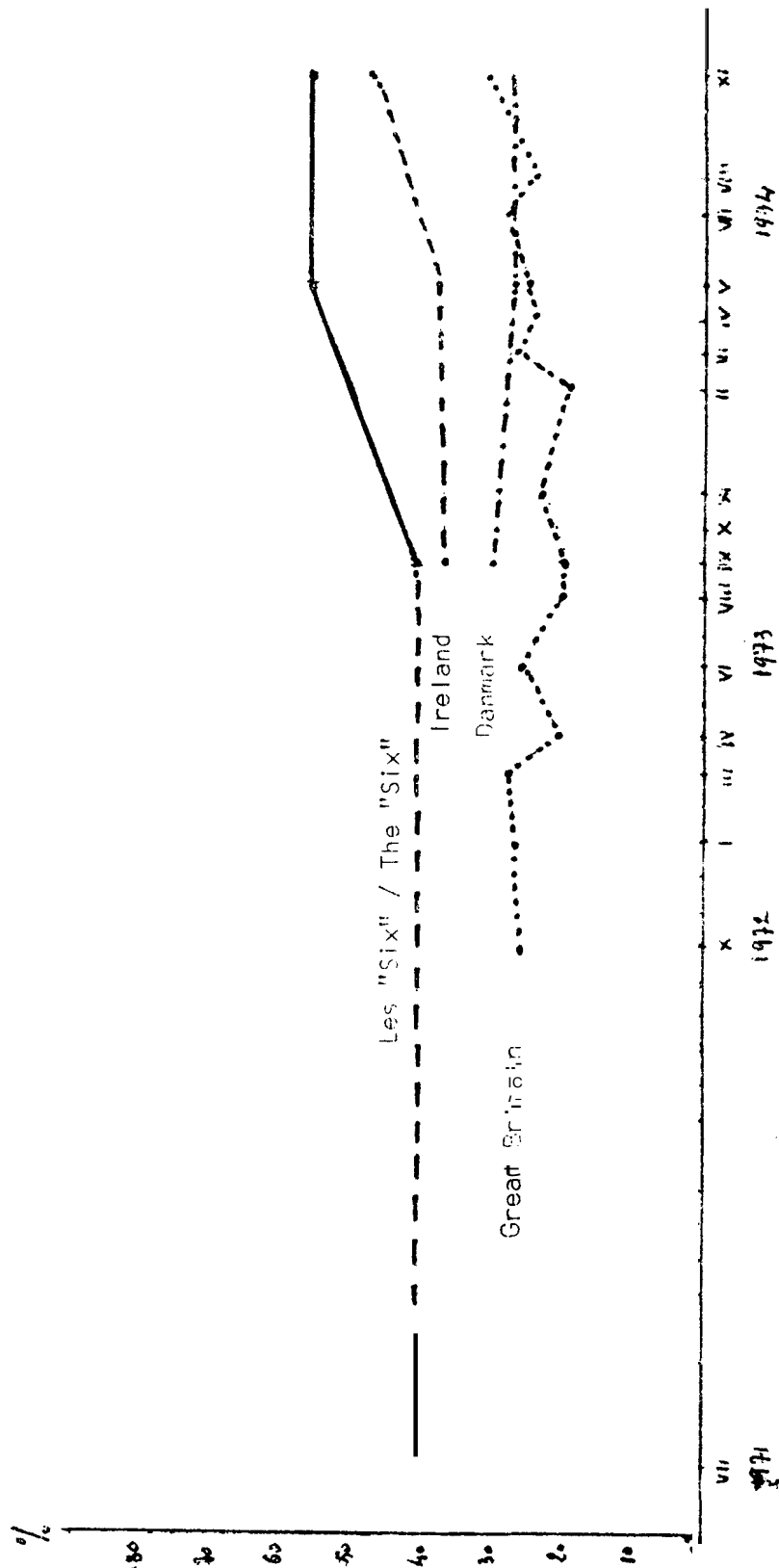


(*) Réponse "Bonne chose" / Answer "Good thing"

Fig. 2

EPROUVERAIENT DE "GRANDS REGRETS" EN CAS D'ABANDON DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

WOULD BE "VERY SORRY" IF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WOULD BE SCRAPPED



A further test question was put for the first time to measure the importance attached to Great Britain's membership of the European Community: "If Britain decided to leave the Common Market, do you think that the effect of this would be very serious, rather serious, rather good, very good or of no particular effect?"

Once again there is a clear difference in attitude between the six original members and the three new members. In the former a tiny minority feels that Britain's departure would have very serious consequences: 2% in France and 8% in the Netherlands. In the new member countries 20 to 30% of all interviewees think the same; the Irish in particular feel that Britain's departure would "cause problems".

WHAT DO YOU THINK THE EFFECT OF THIS WOULD BE

[illegible]

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

A favourable response to European unification may be prompted by different motivations and different views of what it actually means. Some people are more attracted to the economic aspects (Common Market), others to the political aspects (United Europe). This is why interviewees were asked: "In your own opinion, what do you think the most important - the economic aspects or the political aspects of the Common Market?"

Economic aspects dominated in all nine countries. If the "political aspects" and "both" replies are added together it will be seen that in the original members three people in ten are aware of the political aspects (31%), compared with 24% in Great Britain and Denmark, and only 17% in Ireland.

See Table 8 in the Annex.

AND ASPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	The Six	Ireland	Denmark	Great Britain
	%	%	%	%
<u>Most important</u>				
Economic aspects	56	79	61	58
Political aspects	8	10	6	10
Both	23	7	18	14
Neither	4	-	6	4
No reply	9	4	9	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

OBSTACLES TO INFORMATION

Several earlier polls have shown that even where the public is in favour of the Common Market, the European Community and European unification, it is only superficially interested in the associated problems. Is this due to lack of interest, the complexity of these problems, or inadequate or biased information by the mass media?

A question **was** included in the poll to test public attitudes to information on **Europe**, though it could not be expected to provide a conclusive answer;¹

Most interviewees (59%) in the nine Community countries feel that newspapers, radio and television give only simple summaries of European problems so that it is difficult for people to see how they are involved. This criticism was particularly widespread in Great Britain (72%), Ireland (70%) and Italy (67%)

¹"Considering your personal knowledge of the problems which the Common Market faces, can you tell me if you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

- A. I have no time for this and cannot be interested in everything at once.
- B. The problem is really too complicated for me.
- C. The newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European problems.
- D. The newspapers, radio and television give only simple summaries of European problems, so it is difficult for people like myself to see how we are involved in what is being discussed.
- E. European problems are reported in a biased manner in (my country).

Less than half of those interviewed (46%) felt that newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European problems. Once again this criticism is most prevalent in Great Britain, Ireland and Italy.

Four in ten (42%) of those interviewed felt that European problems are reported in a biased manner in their country. This criticism is found most frequently in Italy (54%), Luxembourg (49%) and France (49%), and least frequently in Denmark (26%).

The same percentage (41%) feel that "the problem is really too complicated for me": this reply was given most frequently in Great Britain (52%), Ireland (50%) and Belgium (48%), and least frequently in Denmark (21%).

Finally, 38% of the interviewees declared that they had no time for these problems while 53% were of the opposite opinion i.e., either said that they were interested in European problems or refused to admit that they were not The largest percentages expressing interest were found in Ireland and Denmark (67%), Great Britain and Italy (59%).

See Table 9 in the Annex.

The results relating to attitudes to information on European problems will be analysed further but at first sight they seem to indicate that the public is vaguely aware that the man-in-the-street is not really involved in the functioning of the European Community. It is probable that criticism of the Press, which is regarded as either reticent or superficial, is nothing more than an alibi for interviewees whose lack of interest can be attributed to the complexity of Community problems and this lack of involvement.

..

An in-depth analysis will be published later. Meantime, the relevant data have been stored at the Belgian Archives for Social Science (2A Van Evenstraat, B-3000 Leuven), where they may be consulted by research workers interested in making their own analysis.

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TABLEAUX ANNEXES / ATTACHED TABLES

Tableau 1 / Table 1

**LE PROBLEME LE PLUS IMPORTANT POUR LE PAYS /
THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FOR THE COUNTRY**

(Question ouverte / Open question)

A. BELGIQUE / BELGIE

	En premier lieu First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
	%	%	%
2. Crise Economique, emploi, chômage, crise de l'énergie /	57	9	66
	10	9	19
	6	4	10
	4	4	8
	4	3	7
malaise of the society	1	1	2
7. Relations avec les autres pays développés / Relations with other developed countries			.
8. Relations avec le tiers monde / Relations with the third world			.
9. Autres problèmes / Others	3	2	5
Sans réponse / Don't know	15	68	83
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 1 / Table 1

(Suite / Continued)

E. DANMARK

	En premier lieu / First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / first- and second problems
	%	%	%
1. Chômage / Unemployment	47	19	66
2. Inflation	14	18	32
3. Hausse des prix / Price increase	14	14	28
4. Balance des paiements, pro- blèmes monétaires / Balance of payments, currency problems	7	11	18
5. Dépenses publiques / Public expenses	4	4	8
6. Impôts / Taxation	3	7	10
7. Marché commun / Common Market	1	2	3
8. Pollution	1	3	4
9. Autres problèmes / Others	2	3	5
Sans réponse / Don't know	7	19	26
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 1 / Table 1

(Suite / Continued)

C. DEUTSCHLAND

	En premier lieu / First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
	%	%	%
1. Salaires et prix / Wages and prices	46	32	78
2. Chômage / Unemployment	34	35	69
3. "Ostpolitik", politique de paix et de détente / "Ostpolitik", peace and détente	2	6	8
4. Politique sociale, pensions / Social policy, pensions	2	6	8
5. Politique agricole / Agricultural policy	1	2	3
6. Education	1	2	3
7. Politique européenne / European policy	1	1	2
8. Réformes / Reform policy		2	
9. Autres problèmes / Others	2	2	4
Sans réponse / Don't know	11	12	23
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 1 / Table 1

(Suite / Continued)

2

D. FRANCE

	En premier lieu / First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
	%	%	%
1. Salaires et prix / Wages and prices	25	20	45
2. Emploi, chômage / Employment, unemployment	23	25	48
7. Crise économique, crise de l'énergie / Economical crisis, energy crisis	16	13	29
4. Mécontentement, agitation sociale, grèves / Dissatisfaction, social unrest, strikes	11	10	21
5. Problèmes des personnes âgées / Problems of old people	4	4	8
6. Difficultés de l'agriculture / Agricultural difficulties	3	3	6
7. Politique inférieure / internal politics	1	2	3
8. Paix, relations internationales / Peace, international relations	1	3	4
9. Autres problèmes / Others	11	10	21
Sans réponse / Don't know	5	10	15
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 1 / Table 1

(Suite / Continued)

E. GREAT BRITAIN

	En premier lieu / First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
1. Inflation	36	9	45
2. Prix, coût de la vie / Prices, cost of living	30	15	45
3. Grèves, problèmes du travail / Strikes, labour relations	7	17	24
4. Autres problèmes économiques, balance commerciale, impôts / Other economic problems, balance of trade, taxation	5	6	11
5. Chômage / Unemployment	4	10	14
6. Marché commun / Common Market	3	7	10
7. Pensions',	2	4	6
8. Logement / Housing	2	7	9
9. Autres problèmes / Others	6	15	21
Sans réponse / Don't know	5	10	15
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 1 / Table 1

(Suite / Continued)

F. IRELAND

	En premier lieu / First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
	%	%	%
1. Prix et revenus. Inflation / Prices and income. Inflation	57	20	77
2. Emploi et chômage / Employment and unemployment	13	25	38
3. Problèmes agricoles / Agricultural problems	12	14	26
4. Irlande du Nord / Northern Ireland	7	15	22
5. Agitation sociale et grèves / Social unrest and strikes	4	8	12
6. Problèmes monétaires, impôts / Monetary problems, taxation	3	5	8
7. Politique intérieure, politique du gouvernement, sécurité / Internal policy, Government politics, security	2	2	4
8. Relations extérieures / Relations with other countries		2	2
9. Autres problèmes: construction, contraception, éducation, drogues, pollution Others: housing, contraception, education, drugs, pollution	2	7	9
Sans réponse / Don't know		2	2
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau d / Table 1

(suite / Continued)

G. ITALIA

	En premier lieu / First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
	%	%	%
1. Prix, inflation / Prices, inflation	36	20	56
2. Emploi, chômage / Employment, unemployment	16	17	33
3. Salaires, allocations, pensions/ Wages, allowances, pensions	14	9	23
4. Lutte contre la délinquance, terrorisme / Fight against delinquency, terrorism	12	22	34
5. Ecoles, hôpitaux, services publics / Schools, hospitals, public utilities	7	13	20
6. Déficit extérieur, pétrole, matières premières / External deficit, oil, raw materials	7	6	13
7. Grèves, agitation sociale / Strikes, social unrest	4	6	10
8. Autres problèmes économiques nationaux / Other national economical problems	3	4	7
9. Autres problèmes internationaux/ Other international problems		1	1
Sans réponse / Don't know	1	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 1 / Table 1

(Sulte / Continued)

H. LUXEMBOURG

	En premier lieu / First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
	%	%	%
1. Prix, coût de la vie / Prices, cost of living	57	10	67
2. Salaires / Wages	2	4	14
3. Agitation sociale, grèves / Social unrest, strikes	4	3	7
4. Crise économique, emploi, chômage, crise de l'énergie / Economical crisis, employment, unemployment, energy crisis	1	1	2
5. Relations avec les autres pays développés / Relations with other developed countries	1	1	2
6. Malaise de la société / Malaise of the society	1	2	3
7. Politique intérieure / Internal politics	1	0	1
8. Relations avec le tiers monde / Relations with the third world		0	
9. Autres problèmes / Others	15	13	28
Sans réponse / Don't know	92	64	76
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 1. / Table 1

(Suite / Continued)

1. NEDERLAND

	En premier lieu First of all	En second lieu / Secondly	Ensemble / First and second problems
	%	%	%
1. Emploi, chômage / Employment, unemployment	50	19	69
2. Inflation, prix, salaires, pensions des personnes âgées / Inflation, prices, wages, old age pension	21	22	48
3. Problèmes intérieurs: criminalité avortement, travailleurs migrant! etc... / Home problems: criminality, abortion, guest-workers, etc.,	13	20	33
4. Logement / Housing	4	7	11
5. Protection de l'environnement / Protection of environment	3	5	8
6. Répartition des revenus / Division of income	1	2	3
7. Diminution des impôts / Decrease of taxes	1	3	4
8. Aide aux pays sous-développés / aid to underdeveloped countries	1	2	3
9. Autres problèmes / Others	1	1	2
Sans réponse / Don't know	5	19	24
TOTAL	100	100	200

Tableau 2 / Table 2

L'IMPORTANCE RELATIVE DES PROBLEMES DONT SOCCUPE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /
THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEMS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IS DEALING WITH

	B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A. Créer une monnaie européenne unifiée qui remplacerait toutes les monnaies des pays membres / Replacing the currencies of all member countries with a single European currency										
- Très important / Very important	18	6	15	19	11	14	21	39	14	16
- Important	23	14	26	29	24	41	28	34	24	26
- Assez important / Of little importance	17	29	25	19	24	27	21	10	23	22
- Pas Important du tout / Not at all important	23	27	21	21	31	14	24	9	37	25
- Sans réponse / Don't know	19	24	13	12	10	4	6	8	2	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

Tableau 2 / Table 2

(Suite / Continued)

C. Lutter en commun contre la hausse des prix /
A common fight against rising prices

- Très important / Very important
- Important
- Assez important / Of little importance
- Pas important du tout / Not at all important
- Sans réponse / Don't know

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
71	60	66	70	76	86	72	76	65	71
17	27	23	22	19	13	22	17	25	21
3	1	7	2	2	1	5	1	5	4
1	2	1	1	1		1	1	3	1
8	10	3	5	2			5	2	3
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TOTAL

(Sulte / Continued)

[illegible]

(Sulte / Continued)

[illegible]

Tableau 2 / Table 2

(Suite / Continued)

96
F. Moderniser l'agriculture européenne en encourageant les exploitations les plus productives tout en assurant le reclassement des agriculteurs moins favorisés /
Modernisation of European agriculture by encouraging the most productive farms and providing re-training for people who leave agriculture

- Très Important / Very important
- Important
- Assez Important / Of little Importance
- Pas important du tout / Not at all important
- Sans réponse / Don't know

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
22	14	13	27	30	28	48	21	33	28
35	36	40	38	42	51	34	28	42	39
19	19	29	15	11	12	13	14	15	17
7	9	9	9	6	5	3	22	7	7
17	22	9	11	11	4	2	15	3	9
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TOTAL

(Suite / Continued)

Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution

- TOTAL**

[illegible]

Tableau 2 / Table 2

(Sulte / Continued)

**1. Réaliser une politique commune
d'aide aux pays sous-développés /**

**Introduction of a common policy
on aid to underdeveloped countries**

- Très important / Very Important

- Important

- Asset important / Of little
importance

- Pas important du tout /
Not at all Important

- Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
18	13	13	24	20	30	23	28	26	20
26	30	33	34	38	52	35	26	33	35
22	22	34	22	18	12	23	20	24	24
18	15	11	12	14	4	15	16	15	13
16	20	9	8	10	2	4	10	2	8
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

.(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Sulte / Continued)

(Sulte / Continued)

[illegible]

(Sulte / Continued)

[illegible]

Tableau 2bis / Table 2 A

SCORES MOYENS D'INTENSITE DE L'IMPORTANCE ATTACHEE AUX PROBLEMES DONT S'OCCUPE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /
 MEAN SCORES ON INTENSITY OF THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO PROBLEMS DEALT WITH BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
1. Hausse des prix / Rising prices	2.72	2.62	2.59	2.68	2.74	2.85	2.66	2.77	2.56	2.66
2. Politique de l'énergie / Policy on energy supplies	2.29	2.28	2.22	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.24	2.34	2.14	2.23
3. Protection de la nature / Protection of nature	2.40	2.30	2.04	2.34	2.23	2.34	2.22	2.55	2.43	2.22
4. Protection des consommateurs / Protection of consumers	2.30	2.07	1.94	2.15	2.19	2.38	2.17	2.07	2.23	2.12
5. Négociations avec les Américains et les Russes / Negotiations with the United States and Russia	1.86	1.76	2.02	2.11	2.03	1.66	2.13	1.95	1.82	2.04
6. Modernisation de l'agriculture / Modernisation of agriculture	1.85	1.70	1.63	1.93	2.07	2.07	2.30	1.55	2.03	1.97
7. Equivalence des enseignements et des diplômes / Same educational standards	2.05	1.45	1.71	2.01	1.82	2.31	2.09	2.33	1.92	1.91
8. Politique sociale / Social policy	2.02	1.72	1.67	2.17	1.70	2.23	1.90	2.15	2.05	1.88
9. Recherche scientifique / Scientific research	1.65	1.69	1.67	1.87	1.88	1.73	1.77	1.89	1.75	1.78
10. Ecart entre les régions / Differences between regions	1.64	1.66	1.57	1.76	1.69	2.07	2.14	1.61	1.57	1.77

./.

Tableau 2bls / Table 2 A

	B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC ⁽¹⁾
11. Aide aux pays sous-développés / Aid to underdeveloped countries	1.53	1.51	1.53	1.76	1.72	2.11	1.70	1.73	1.72	1.67
12. Monnaie européenne / European currency	1.44	0.99	1.41	1.53	1.17	1.58	1.49	2.11	1.14	1.38
Moyenne / Mean	1.98	1.81	1.83	2.05	1.96	2.12	2.07	2.09	1.95	1.98

(1) Scores calculés pour chaque pays en pondérant les pourcentages des réponses par les coefficients 3, 2, 1, 0 suivant l'intensité de l'importance attribuée au problème et en divisant le nombre obtenu par le pourcentage des personnes qui ont donné une réponse. Moyenne pondérée, pour la Communauté européenne, suivant la part relative de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus dans chaque pays /

Scores calculated for each country by weighting the percentages of the answers by the coefficients 3, 2, 1, 0 following the intensity attached to the problem and by dividing the number obtained by the percentage of people having given an answer. Weighted, for the European Community following the relative part of the population aged 15, years and over in each country.

Tableau 3 / Table 3

ACTION EUROPEENNE COMMUNE OU ACTION NATIONALE INDEPENDANTE /

ACTION BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY OR NATIONAL INDEPENDANT ACTION

[illegible]

54

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

Tableau 3 / Table 3

(Switch / Continued)

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
75	69	82	70	84	67	82	77	82	74
9	15	12	2	35	27	13	10	15	18
16	16	5	2	11	6	5	12	3	8
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

C. Faire une politique de l'énergie /

À policy on energy supplies

- Action commune / action by the Community

- Action indépendante / Independent action

- Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

Tableau 3 / Table 3

(Suite / Continued)

0. Moderniser l'agriculture /

Modernizing agriculture

- Action commune / Action by the Community

- Action indépendante / Independent action

- Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

B	Da	De	F	GB	It	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
61	31	48	57	49	50	63	62	72	54
21	50	40	30	41	46	34	20	25	36
18	19	12	13	10	4	3	18	3	10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tableau 3 / Table 3

(Suite / Continued)

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
66	60	74	73	53	44	70	78	85	68
20	28	17	20	37	54	26	16	13	25
14	12	9	7	10	2	4	6	2	7
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

≡ protéger la nature et lutter
contre les pollutions /

The protection of the natural
environment and the struggle
against pollution

- Action commune / Action by the
Community

- Action indépendante / Independent
action

- Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

(Sulte / Continued)

[illegible]

Tableau 4 / Table 4

ACTION NATIONALE INDEPENDANTE, COOPERATION INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE OU UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE /

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT ACTION, INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION OR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

[illegible]

Tableau 4 / Table 4

(Suite / Continued)

It will be necessary for all the
citizens of the member countries
to elect a single parliament and
for this to evolve quickly into
a true European Government

Aucune de ces formules /
None of these

Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%
29	7	32	32	9	2	40	22	25	27
3	5	8	2	1		4	6	1	4
22	17	2	12	6	2	14	13	8	9
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE DE SON PAYS A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP OF ONE'S COUNTRY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE / EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	60	63	62	63	66	50	82	78	70	60
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	6	35	10	6	35	24	3	8	6	14
- Ochose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	0	25	20	22	20	22	11	13	15	18
- Sans réponse / Don't know	16	7	1	9	9	4	4	10	9	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ÉVOLUTION DU JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE DE SON PAYS À LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE /

DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP OF ONE'S COUNTRY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	Belgique / België				Luxembourg				Nederland			
	V/'74		X/'74		V/'73		X/'74		V/'73		X/'74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bon onosw / Good thing	57	68	60		67	79	73		63	66		70
- Mavoi sw chosw / Bad thing	5	3	6		3	4	3		4	4		6
- Chose ni nonnw ni mauvo sw / Neither good nor bad	19	15	18		22	12	13		20	14		15
- Sans r ponsw / Don't know	19	14	16		8	5	11		13	16		9
TOTAL	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100		100
N	1268	1017	1505		330	303	297		1064	1000		1012

	Deutschland				France				Italia				Les "Six"/The "Six"			
	V/'74		X/'74		V/'73		X/'74		V/'74		X/'74		V/'73		X/'74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	63	59	42		51	58	50		69	77		82	53	57		69
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	4	8	10		5	5	10		2	5		3	4	6		6
- Chose ni bonne ni mauva se / Neither good nor bad	22	26	20		22	20	22		15	9		11	19	18		17
- Sans réponse / Don't know	11	7	8		12	7	9		14	9		4	14	9		8
TOTAL	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100		100	100	100		100
N	1957	1060	1042		2227	1308	1042		1809	1030		1021	1030	1030		1021

Tableau 5bis / Table 5 A

(Suite / Continued)

	Great Britain				Danmark			Ireland			OE / EC		
	X/'72	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	40	31	33	36	42	35	33	56	48	50	56	59	60
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	21	34	39	35	30	31	35	15	25	24	11	14	13
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad	22	22	19	20	19	24	25	21	19	22	20	18	18
- Sans réponse / Don't know	16	13	9	9	9	10	7	8	8	4	13	9	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1028 (2)	1933	1031	1039	1199	1168	1100	1199	1000	1000	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Résultats pondérés suivant l'effectif de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus dans chaque pays / We ghted n terms of population aged 15 and over of each Community country

(2) "Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd." Population of 18 years and more.
Population âgée de 18 ans et plus.

5
a-

5
a-

5
a-

5
a-

A

DEVELOPMENT OF ANTICIPATED ATTITUDE IF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WOULD BE SCRAPPED

		Belgique / België				Luxembourg				Nederland			
		VII/71	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	VII/'71	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	VII/'71	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74
Eprouveraient / Would be:		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- De grands regrets / Very sorry		25	39	48	42	36	51	73	70	40	46	54	56
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent		53	44	30	33	42	35	17	16	35	37	20	25
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved		4	3	2	4	6	3	3	2	10	4	4	5
- Sans réponse / Don't know		18	14	20	21	16	11	7	12	15	13	22	14
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		1364	1266	1017	1505	302	330	308	297	1198	1464	1000	1012

		Deutschland					France				Italia			
		VII/'71	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	X/'69	VII/'71	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	VII/'71	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'73
Eprouveraient / Would be		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- De grands regrets / Very sorry		52	57	53	55	39	31	42	56	50	35	41	60	65
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent		29	24	28	27	37	52	43	30	33	38	44	22	23
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved		7	4	5	6	10	5	2	3	4	3	1	4	2
- Sans réponse / Don't know		12	15	14	12	14	12	13	11	13	24	14	14	10
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		2000	1957	1060	1042	2000 (1)	1806	2227	1308	1042	2000	1909	1030	1021

Tableau 6bis / Table 6 A

(Suite / Continued)

	Les "Six"/The "Six"				
	VII/'71	IX/'73	V/'74	XV/'74	
	%	%	%	%	%
Exprouveraient / Would be					
- De grands regrets / Very sorry	40	41	56	56	
- Oe l'indifférence / Indifferent	40	36	26	27	
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved	5	10	4	4	
- Sans réponse / Don't know	15	13	14	13	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	
N	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

Tableau 6bis / Table 6 A

(SuiPe / Continued)

Eprouveraient / Would be:	Great Britain										
	X/'72	I/'73	III/'73	IV/'73	VI/'73	VIII/'73	IX/'73	X/'73	XI/'73	II/'74	III/'74
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	26	27	28	21	26	20	20	21	23	19	27
	33	28	27	26	24	22	33	26	24	26	23
- De grands regrets / Vary sorry	35	31	36	41	41	48	37	44	42	48	43
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent	6	14	9	12	9	10	10	9	11	7	7
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved											
- Sans réponse / Don't know											
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1G28	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1933	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

Eprouveraient / Would be:	Great Britain					Danmark			ix/'73		CE / EC			
	IV/'74	V/'74	VII/'74	VIII/'74	X/'74	ix/'73	V/'74	XI/'74	ix/'73	V/'74	XI/'74	IX/'73	V/'74	XI/'74
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	24	25	28	24	31	30	27	27	37	38	48	41	48	49
	28	23	21	22	22	29	27	24	40	27	22	36	27	26
- De grands regrets / Very sorry	40	44	44	47	38	29	31	35	17	28	24	10	13	13
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent	8	8	7	7	9	12	15	14	16	7	6	13	12	12
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved														
- Sans réponse / D.K.														
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1031	(3)	(3)	(3)	1039	1199	1168	1100	1199	1000	1000	(2)	(2)	(2)

Tableau 6bis / Table 6 A

(Suite / Continued)

(1) Institut français d'Opinion Publique.

(2) Résultats pondérés suivant l'effectif de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus dans chaque pays /
Weighted In terms of population aged 15 and over of each Community country

(3) "Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd." Population of 18 years and more. N = + or - 1000 /
" Population âgée de 18 ans et plus. N = + ou - 1000

Tableau 8 / Table 8

ATTACHEMENT AUX ASPECTS ECONOMIQUES OU POLITIQUES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

SIGNIFICANCE OF ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE / EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Aspects économiques / Economic aspects	60	61	47	67	58	79	55	46	64	57
- Aspects politiques / Political aspects	4	6	14	8	10	10	7	3	5	8
- Les deux / Both	9	18	27	13	14	7	30	29	17	21
- NI l'un ni l'autre / Neither	0	6	9	4	4	.	1	1	4	4
- Sans réponse / Don't know	19	9	9	11	14	4	7	21	10	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tableau 9 / Table 9

LES DIFFICULTES DE CHACUN POUR S'INFORMER SUR LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

DIFFICULTIES MET BY EACH ONE WHEN TRYING TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

69.
A. Je n'ai pas le temps et on ne peut pas s'intéresser à tout /

I have no time for this and cannot be interested in everything at once

- D'accord / Agree

- Pas d'accord / Disagree

- Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	1	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
49	21	30	51	29	31	37	51	32	30
40	67	51	44	59	67	59	40	54	53
11	12	11	5	12	2	4	9	14	9
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9 / Table 9

Sample / Continued

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	21	30	44	52	50	37	46	39	1
	67	58	50	41	48	58	45	50	1
	12	12	6	7	2	5	9	11	8
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B. C'est vraiment trop compliqué et ennuyeux /

The problem is really too complicated for me.

- D'accord / Agree

- Pas d'accord / O'sagree

- Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

Tableau 9 / Table 9

(Suite / Continued)

C. Les Journaux, la radio et la télévision ne parlent pas assez des problèmes européens /

The newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European problems

- D'accord / Agree

- Pas d'accord / Disagree

- Sans réponse / Don't know

TOTAL

B	Da	De	F	GB	Ir	It	L	N	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
26	28	37	38	63	57	54	38	24	46
49	56	44	47	26	39	34	45	61	40
25	16	19	15	11	4	12	17	15	14
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]