

euro-barometre

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



No. 23 JUNE 1985

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

EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

SPRING 1985

- The mood of Europeans: satisfaction with life and with the way democracy works
- A people's Europe: attitudes towards the abolition of border checks, the creation of a European legal area and the introduction of a European currency
- Attitudes towards Europe and the Community: Spanish and Portuguese accession; the plan for European political union
- The European Parliament: what people think a year after the 1984 elections

PRELIMINARY NOTE

EUROBAROMETER PUBLIC OPINION POLLS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES EACH SPRING AND AUTUMN SINCE SEPTEMBER 1973. THEY HAVE INCLUDED GREECE SINCE AUTUMN 1980 AND WILL BE EXTENDED TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL IN DUE COURSE.

AN IDENTICAL SET OF QUESTIONS IS PUT TO REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES - DIFFERENT EACH TIME - OF THE POPULATION AGED FIFTEEN AND OVER IN EACH OF THE TEN COUNTRIES. THIS SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT BY PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWERS BETWEEN 14 MARCH AND 22 APRIL 1985

■ THE HOMES OF THE 9 936 ~~936~~ SELECTED RESPONDENTS.

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SPECIALIST NATIONAL INSTITUTES, ALL MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING THE POLL. ALL THESE INSTITUTES, WHICH WERE SELECTED BY TENDER, BELONG TO THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR OPINION AND MARKETING RESEARCH AND COMPLY WITH ITS STANDARDS.

THE NAMES OF THE INSTITUTES AND FIELD-WORK SPECIALISTS IN EACH COUNTRY ARE LISTED IN THE APPENDIX 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.

CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	
I. <u>THE MOOD OF EUROPEANS</u>	1
1.1. SATISFACTION WITH LIFE	2
1.2. SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS	4
II. <u>A PEOPLE'S EUROPE</u>	a
11.1. ABOLITION OF CHECKS AND FORMALITIES AT THE COMMUNITY'S INTERNAL FRONTIERS	9
11.2. CREATION OF A EUROPEAN LEGAL AREA	14
11.3. INTRODUCTION OF A EUROPEAN CURRENCY	17
III. <u>ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</u>	20
111.1. FOR OR AGAINST EUROPEAN UNIFICATION	21
111.2. ATTITUDES TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	23
III.2.1. Understanding between Community countries	23
III.2.2. Feelings about whether one's country has benefited or not from Community membership	23
III.2.3. Overall assessment of Community membership	25
111.3. THE ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL	33
111.3.1. Awareness of the event	33
111.3.2. For or against Spanish and Portuguese accession	34
111.3.3. For whom is Spanish accession a good or bad thing?	38
111.3.4. Typological analysis of attitudes to enlargement	44
111.4. PLAN FOR EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION	49
111.4.1. Attitudes to the plan	50
111.4.2. To go ahead without the others or drop the idea	52
111.4.3. Which countries must participate?	57

IV.	<u>THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT</u>	61
IV.1.	AWARENESS OF THE INSTITUTION AND THE PUBLIC'S OVERALL VIEW	62
IV.2.	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CURRENT ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND PREFERENCES REGARDING ITS FUTURE ROLE	70

ANNEXES

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the regular chapter on the mood of Europeans designed to gauge their satisfaction with life and with the way democracy works, this edition of Eurobarometer also explores public opinions and attitudes in the ten Community countries on five major issues:

- a people's Europe;
- the relative benefits of Community membership so far and the correlation between views on this and general views on Community membership;
- the accession of Spain and Portugal;¹
- the plan for European political union;
- awareness of the European Parliament and attitudes towards it a year after the 1984 elections.

THE MOOD OF EUROPEANS AT THE END OF 1984

There are signs of a slight rise in the level of satisfaction with life compared with previous surveys in most countries - Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Greece - probably as a result of allusions by the media to the upturn in the economy. It remains stable in Germany and the United Kingdom but has dropped slightly in the Netherlands.

This indicator is clearly the combined product of personal reactions to changes in the overall economic situation, as reflected in everyday life, and of cultural norms specific to different societies. The Danes are the most satisfied, more so in spring 1985 than at any other time since the regular surveys began. The French, Greeks and Italians are the least satisfied but their level of satisfaction is tending to rise rather than fall.

(See Table 1, p. 3)

As for the way democracy works - opinions here depend on numerous variables (including cultural norms specific to different societies and perceptions of the socio-political climate largely conditioned by individual ideologies) - dissatisfaction predominates to a greater or lesser degree in five of the ten countries. The Italians are the most dissatisfied, though they are no more so than in 1973 when the six-monthly surveys began. The most satisfied are the Luxembourgers, the Danes and the Germans, whose level of satisfaction is even higher than it was twelve years ago.

¹ In view of the failure to adopt the 1985 Community budget on time, the six-monthly survey first carried out in Spain and Portugal in autumn 1981 has unfortunately had to be deferred for several months. The results will be published at a later date.

There is no point trying to explain variations simply in terms of the popularity of the government in power at a given time. However, it is a fact that perceptions of democracy change - this does not necessarily mean that citizens are any less attached to it - since, broadly speaking, there is no constant element among those fluctuating between satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

(See Table 3, p. 6)

A PEOPLE'S EUROPE

Three issues were examined, all of which are topical in their different ways and relate to specific measures to strengthen the Community's identity and boost its public image.

1. Abolition of administrative checks and formalities at borders would be welcomed on average by six Europeans in ten throughout the Community. But this broad approval in principle should not be allowed to mask the large differences from one country to another: a majority in favour in the six founder members and in Greece; but a majority against in Ireland, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

These replies correlate strongly with attitudes towards European unification. But it is important to stress that, even among interviewees who were against European unification, a significant proportion were for the abolition of border checks and formalities. In other words, such a move would undoubtedly be an important step in the creation of a people's Europe.

(See Tables 5 and 7, pp. 11 and 13)

2. Creation of a European legal area would be even more popular with Community public opinion: almost as many as nine in ten and a majority in every single country are in favour.

However, it is worth noting that interviewees who placed themselves on the far left or left of the political spectrum tended to be less in favour than others. This would suggest that a clearer explanation is needed of the practicalities involved, and, in particular, the guarantees which citizens would be given.

(See Tables 8 and 9, pp. 15 and 16)

3. The introduction of a European currency clearly raises a number of technical problems which it would be difficult to deal with in a survey of the general public. Nevertheless, the symbolic connotations of the

¹ To allow analysis based on individual ideology interviewees were asked to place themselves on a left/right scale. (See note, p. 14.)

"power to mint money" *me* considerable in terms of the move towards a people's Europe. Two questions were asked on the possible creation of a "European currency" as part of a survey on the use of the ECU carried out in seven Community countries as a supplement to Eurobarometer.

The results show that the public reacts differently to the idea of replacing national currencies by a European currency and the idea of using national currencies and a European currency concurrently.

A third of interviewees on average said they were in favour of the first idea. There were marked differences between Italy, France, Belgium and Luxembourg on the one hand, with a majority in favour, and Germany and the United Kingdom on the other hand, with a majority against; the replies were more evenly distributed in the Netherlands, with slightly more against.

Six Europeans in ten *me* in favour of the second idea with a majority, albeit larger in some cases than in others, in all seven countries covered by the survey.

There is a strong correlation between these replies and attitudes towards the Community.

(See Tables 10 and 11, p. 18)

EUROPE AND THE COMMUNITY

Generally speaking, support both for the principle of European unification and for the Community is slightly up on the previous survey. In all probability, this trend, which emerges most clearly in countries where the fieldwork was carried out in late March/early April, reflects the optimistic messages put across by the media following the agreement on Spanish and Portuguese accession.

This public sensitivity to events and how they are reported is particularly evident in replies to the question on the trend in understanding between Community countries in recent months. For the first time since autumn 1978 positive replies slightly outnumbered negative ones. In France, for example, the percentage of those who consider that understanding has increased rose from 9% in 1983 to 30% in spring 1985.

We will, of course, have to await future surveys - and future events - to see how permanent this still-hesitant return to a more favourable assessment of relations between our countries proves to be.

(See Table 15, p. 24)

General attitudes towards Community membership have changed little compared with previous surveys except in France and Ireland where they are slightly more positive.

¹ This was conducted on behalf of a group of banks and research institutes by the European Omnibus Survey. The results will be published in full at a later date.

(See Table 17, p. 27)

There is a correlation between these replies and the feeling that one's country has or has *not* benefited from Community membership. In some countries, notably France, the Netherlands and Belgium, as well as the United Kingdom, the supporters of Community membership outnumber those who feel that their country has benefited from membership. Analysis confirms that the ratio between the two variables differs from country to country.

In the six founder members a majority of those who consider that their country has not benefited from membership have equivocal or even positive views on the Community generally. Elsewhere, however, the majority of those who consider that their country has *not* benefited also have a generally negative view of the Community.

In the first group of countries, unlike in the second, support for the Community is in a way based on something or other than short-term perceptions of profit and loss.

ENLARGEMENT

On average six Europeans in ten welcome the prospect of Spanish and Portuguese accession. The proportion varies somewhat from country to country; most in favour are the Italians, the Belgians, the Luxembourgers and the Dutch, with the United Kingdom and the French slightly less so; however in four countries - the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and most of all Greece -, we found a relatively high number of "don't knows".

(See Table 21, p. 36)

These differences can be explained by the fact that attitudes to enlargement depend largely on people's views on Community membership and on how they expect enlargement to affect their country.

A closer analysis of replies sheds further light on the interaction of these different variables. The main point of interest is that, even in a country such as France, where opposition to Spanish entry is still relatively strong, the opponents of enlargement are still in the minority.

(See pp. 46 to 48)

PLAN FOR EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

Several questions were asked on this subject, about which the public still seems to know little: on average four interviewees in ten (and about 55% in the United Kingdom) said they were indifferent or did not reply.

Among those who did express an opinion the supporters of the plan outnumbered the opponents by three to one: 76% as against 24%.

The replies differed considerably from country to country: in seven out of the ten there ~~A~~ a majority in favour; only in Denmark is there a majority against; in the United Kingdom the "fors" and "againsts" more or less balance out, with those in favour very slightly in the lead.

(See Table 28, p. 51)

But the survey goes further and shows that two thirds of those in favour of a European Union believe that, if the Member States cannot agree on the idea, those countries which do agree should go ahead alone. What is more, among the opponents of the plan, one in five would not object to it proceeding without waiting for the countries which do not agree.

A country-by-country analysis shows that it is the countries with the highest number of Union supporters that there is also the largest proportion of supporters in favour of pressing ahead without further delay.

Conversely, in Ireland, the United Kingdom and above all in Denmark, about half of those who are in favour of the plan feel that it should be dropped if unanimous agreement cannot be reached.

Generally speaking, the countries whose participation is judged essential if the Union is to have any meaning are Germany and France, followed by the United Kingdom and Italy.

In short, then, it looks as though the United Kingdom will play a decisive role in the outcome, whether it decides to take part in the plan or not.

(See Table 31, p. 59)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

With a view to the next European Parliament elections in June 1989, Parliament's Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations has decided to monitor trends in public opinions and attitudes, especially among those of voting age, on a regular basis between elections (something which had not been done in the past).

One of the questions asked concerned awareness of the European Parliament: whether or not the interviewee had heard anything about it recently. This awareness could be described as "intermittent", increasing during election periods and falling off thereafter. However, it would seem that the trend in all countries is upwards, although it would be rash to attempt a prediction based simply on an extrapolation, since there is no data available from spring 1980 to spring 1982.

(See Table 32, p. 65)

Of the roughly six people out of ten who claim to have read or heard something recently about the European Parliament, one third had gained a "generally favourable" impression, a further third had gained a "generally unfavourable" impression, while the remainder gave a neutral 'reply or no reply at all.

The favourable impression prevails in Italy, Greece and France - and in Ireland and Belgium, but only just!

(See Table 34, p. 68)

These replies clearly correlate with attitudes towards the European Community. But even among those who regard Community membership as "a good thing" over a quarter (26%) have a "generally unfavourable" impression of the European Parliament.

This would seem to provide us with an excellent indicator for assessing the quality of Parliament's image. People who have both either read or heard something about the European Parliament and are in favour of the Community constitute the élite of "pro-European" circles. The proportion of this élite who nevertheless have a "generally unfavourable" impression of Parliament indicates a defect in Parliament's image. This image defect is particularly marked in Germany, the Netherlands and even Luxembourg.

(See Table 36, p. 69)

As regards the role currently played by the European Parliament in Community life, the predominant view is that it is of "moderate" importance: 40% regard it as "important" (but no more), while 28% regard it as "not very important" (but no less).

The most positive replies were in Ireland, Italy and - this time round - France, and the less positive ones in the Netherlands and Germany.

(See Table 37, p. 71)

The final question in the series on Parliament was concerned with the role that interviewees would like to see it play. By and large the replies were positive: 56% of Europeans declared themselves in favour of a more important role. This view was held by the majority of respondents in all the Member States with the sole exception of Denmark.

(See Table 38, p. 73)

CHAPTER I

THE MOOD OF EUROPEANS



THE MOOD OF EUROPEAN

Since 1973, two indicators have been used regularly in the Eurobarometer to assess the mood of Europeans: one concerns their satisfaction with the life they lead and corresponds to what might be called the 'private mood'; the other concerns their satisfaction regarding the way democracy works and corresponds to their 'public mood'. These two variables are distinct but correlated.

1.1. SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

"On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?"

As a possible consequence of the incipient economic recovery we are told about by the media, the feeling of satisfaction with life is tending to improve slightly in relation to the results of recent surveys in most countries. Taking a longer view, however, sharp differences in the average level for this parameter between one country and another nevertheless persists (1973-1985).

In March/April 1985 the most satisfied are (as before) the Danes (the value obtained is the highest since this indicator was created in 1973). Next - and very close together - come the Dutch and the Luxembourgers. The least satisfied are, in reverse order, the French, the Greeks and the Italians; however, some improvement may be noted: the French are less dissatisfied today than they were from 1976 to 1981; the Italians achieved a slightly higher level than the average for the 12 preceding years; the Greeks have made regular progress since the spring of 1981, when the Eurobarometer was first extended to cover their country.

As will be seen, the feeling of satisfaction with life, although fairly sensitive to the effects of the general situation, continues to be determined by cultural values, which are extremely stable.

The table below shows the results for March/April 1985 compared with those for the two preceding half years; figures are also given showing the trend since 1973, a period covering three "oil shocks" and the aberrations caused or amplified by the latter.

(See Tables 1 and 2. For further details see Table 1 in the appendix)

¹ The reference to the three oil shocks (1973, 1979 and 1980) is purely indicative; there is no intention to suggest that a direct causal link might exist between socio-economic phenomena of this kind which affect the entire world and the feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction expressed by individuals.

Table 2
SATISFACTION WITH LIFE
(Percentage of "very satisfied")

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK ¹	GR	EC ²
September 1973	43	51	17	15	53	8	30	41	33	-	21
1975-78 (8 surveys)	40	51	17	13	39	9	35	40	30	-	21
1979-80 (2 surveys)	38	53	20	10	35	9	34	46	31	-	21
1981-82 (3 surveys)	28	58	18	14	36	13	38	44	34	18	22
1983-84 (4 surveys)	22	56	16	12	32	10	36	42	30	17	20
March-April 1985	26	63	24	13	31	15	39	40	33	19	23

11.2. SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS

"On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works (in your country)?"

Whilst in all member countries the majority of the population is satisfied rather than dissatisfied with life as a whole (private mood), the same is not true as regards satisfaction with the way democracy works (public mood). With few exceptions, the dominant mood is one of dissatisfaction: signs of improvement in relation to earlier surveys are few and barely perceptible.

The most satisfied in this respect are the Luxembourgers, the Danes, the Germans and the Greeks; the least satisfied are the Italians.

¹ Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973.

² Weighted average, including Greece from 1981 onwards.

Since these surveys were instituted in September 1973, four different trends **may** be observed.

In four countries, the degree of satisfaction has increased significantly since 1973: they are Denmark, Germany and, to a lesser extent, Luxembourg and the UK. In all four of these countries, however, the present level of satisfaction is below the highest recorded during the past 12 years.

In Belgium, satisfaction has significantly declined since 1973, but the lowest point - at which dissatisfaction predominated - was reached in autumn 1980.

In the **other** countries for which results are available for the past twelve years, the level of satisfaction is about the **same** in 1985 as **it** was in 1973; in one case (Italy) this level is close to the maximum attained over the period, while in another (Ireland) **it** is closer to the minimum. For France and the Netherlands the current level is about half-way between these extremes.

In Greece, for which figures are only **available from** autumn 1980, satisfaction reached its maximum in autumn 1983, since when **it** has held steady at a **somewhat** lower level.

It is evident that changes-in electoral majorities, and the consequent changes of government, engender fluctuations in feelings of satisfaction with the way democracy works. Supporters of left-wing or right-wing parties tend to feel satisfied or dissatisfied with cyclical swings on the political scene, carrying with them a proportion of the **uncommitted**. However, the average level of satisfaction over a longer period is determined by variables relating to the political culture characteristic of each individual country.

Thus, the search for a consensus almost certainly plays a greater part in the working of democracy in Germany, Denmark or Luxembourg than in France or Italy, for example.

(See Tables 3 and 4 below and Table 2 in the appendix)

Table 3
SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK ¹	GR	EC ²
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
September 1973											
Very satisfied	13	7	5	4	9	2	16	8	7	:	5
Fairly satisfied	49	38	39	37	46	25	36	44	37	:	36
Not very satisfied	23	35	44	30	27	42	28	28	34	:	37
Not at all satisfied	9	18	11	16	16	30	9	10	20	:	18
Don't know	6	2	1	13	2	1	11	10	2	:	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100
Index ³	2.70	2.35	2.38	2.33	2.49	1.99	2.66	2.56	2.32	:	2.29
March/April 1984											
Very satisfied	6	20	12	4	7	1	11	6	11	19	8
Fairly satisfied	38	48	59	36	43	19	53	48	49	41	42
Not very satisfied	34	21	19	34	27	45	20	33	25	21	30
Not at all satisfied	17	6	3	18	16	31	9	10	9	13	14
Don't know	5	5	7	8	7	4	7	3	6	6	6
Index ³	2.35	2.88	2.86	2.30	2.43	1.90	2.71	2.51	2.66	2.70	2.46
October/November 1984											
Very satisfied	4	20	11	4	6	3	11	7	12	18	8
Fairly satisfied	43	50	61	34	38	25	57	51	48	39	43
Not very satisfied	33	19	21	38	30	45	24	30	27	24	32
Not at all satisfied	15	5	5	14	20	26	5	9	10	13	13
Don't know	5	6	2	10	6	1	3	3	3	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.39	2.89	2.78	2.32	2.33	2.04	2.75	2.57	2.63	2.67	2.48
March/April 1985											
Very satisfied	5	19	13	5	8	2	15	7	7	19	8
Fairly satisfied	47	49	60	39	41	23	57	49	44	40	42
Not very satisfied	27	21	19	35	28	45	20	29	30	20	31
Not at all satisfied	14	7	5	13	17	27	2	9	13	13	14
Don't know	7	4	3	8	6	3	6	6	6	8	5
Index ³	2.46										

¹ Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973.

² Weighted average. Excluding Greece in 1973.

³ "Very satisfied" = 4; "not at all satisfied" = 1; don't knows excluded.

Table 4

SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS
(Percentage "satisfied" or "dissatisfied")

	8	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK ¹	GR	EC ²
<u>September 1973</u>											
- satisfied	62	45	44	41	55	27	52	52	44		48
- not satisfied	32	53	55	46	53	72	37	38	54		46
<u>1976-77 (3 surveys)</u>											
- satisfied	53	62	78	45	63	15	64	66	57		51
- not satisfied	30	34	18	44	30	82	26	31	36		43
<u>1978-79 (4 surveys)</u>											
- satisfied	47	66	78	43	59	20	66	62	54		51
- not satisfied	37	29	16	46	33	77	29	34	38		42
<u>1980-81 (2 surveys)</u>											
- Satisfied	35	64	72	45	53	20	76	55	49	53	48
- not satisfied	50	32	22	43	39	77	22	41	43	43	45
<u>1982-83 (4 surveys)</u>											
- satisfied	45	65	68	43	48	19	61	53	61	59	49
- not satisfied	43	29	25	46	44	77	33	43	33	33	42
<u>1984 (2 surveys)</u>											
- satisfied	46	69	72	39	47	24	66	56	60	59	50
- not satisfied	49	26	24	52	46	74	29	41	36	35	45
<u>March-April 1985</u>											
- satisfied	52	68	73	44	49	25	72	56	51	59	51
- not satisfied	41	28	24	48	45	72	22	38	43	33	45

¹ Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973.

² Weighted average. Including Greece from 1981.

CHAPTER II

A PEOPLE'S EUROPE

II

A PEOPLE'S EUROPE

When they met as the "European Council" at Fontainebleau in June 1984, the heads of state and government of the Member States of the European Community emphasized the need to respond to the expectations of the peoples of the Community by adopting measures likely to strengthen the **Community's** identity and the image in the minds of its citizens. One of the measures proposed is the **abolition** of administrative checks and formalities at the **Community's** internal frontiers. This topic deserved to be dealt with in Eurobarometer, a point made in several parliamentary questions.

Another issue which remains topical despite the difficulties it is encountering ~~and the opposition~~ it is arousing is the creation by the Member States of the Community of what is being termed "a European legal area", that is to say a convention on the extradition of persons who, to escape prosecution for **crimes or offences committed** in one Member State, flee to another. This issue was ~~the subject~~ of a Eurobarometer question in 1978.

*Finally, developments in the European monetary system and the part played by the ECU in private transactions lend credibility to the idea of introducing a **Community** currency.

On these three issues, whose symbolic importance for Community citizens is obvious, questions have been asked - or re-asked - and will be asked again as institutional and legislative progress makes this appropriate.

11.1. ABOLITION OF CHECKS AND FORMALITIES AT THE COMMUNITY'S INTERNAL FRONTIERS

"It has been proposed that we could get rid of all police and customs controls for citizens of member countries of the European Community when they travel between these countries. Are you very much for, rather for, rather against or very much against such a decision?"²

¹ See European Parliament resolution of 9 July 1982.

² This question was preceded by another about how often the person questioned had crossed the borders of his own country over the past three years, i.e. since 1982.

The majority of persons questioned throughout the Community (59%) were in favour of doing away with checks and formalities at frontiers, 34% were against and 7% expressed no opinion.

This large measure of approval, which appears to be in keeping with a genuine **Community**, should not close our eyes to the considerable differences between Member States. In the six founding Member States and in Greece opinion was very much in favour, Belgium and Germany leading the field, followed by **Luxembourg, Greece**, the Netherlands and France. In the United Kingdom, and to a lesser degree in Denmark, the majority were against. Opinion was somewhat more evenly divided in Ireland, where 38% were in favour and 48% against.

(See Table 5)

There can be no doubt that numerous factors determine these replies and explain the differences. One of the factors is the amount of travelling done by the person questioned, which is in turn conditioned by the size and geographical location of the country in question and the social position of the person questioned. Another factor is the person's attitude towards Europe and the **Community**.

Let us look at these two factors in turn.

1. Foreign travel

More than eight Greeks, roughly seven Italians and seven Irishmen out of ten had not visited another European country for three years. On the other hand, seven Danes, seven Dutchmen and more than seven **Luxembourgers** out of ten had been outside their own country at least once. Nevertheless there is little correlation, taking all ten Member States into account, between the percentage of nationals who had been abroad (or even the frequency of their journeys) and the replies on the abolition of checks and formalities at frontiers.

1 After this poll was carried out, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the three Benelux countries (Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) concluded an agreement in May 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks on their **common** frontiers.

2 Although this was not the main purpose of the poll, it is not without interest to see the extent of the differences in frequency of travel, broken down by Member State:

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	■	
Not at all**	44%	32%	38%	63%	69%	71%	24%
At least once	56	68	62	37	31	29	30% 58% 82% 55%

* Weighted average.

** Including don't knows.

Table 5

ABOLITION OF CHECKS AND FORMALITIES AT THE COMMUNITY'S INTERNAL FRONTIERS

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EEC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very much for	47	13	44	31	20	27	41	35	12	36	30
Rather for	38	21	37	34	18	28	28	33	15	23	29
Rather against	6	21	11	20	23	21	17	15	28	13	19
Very much against	3	35	3	9	25	16	9	13	36	10	15
Don't know	6	10	5	6	14	8	5	4	9	19	7
Tota1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	3.38	2.12	3.29	2.93	2.38	2.72	3.06	2.94	2.04	3.02	2.79

At the individual level the fact of having gone abroad at least once has a positive correlation with the attitude of the person in question to the abolition of **frontier checks and formalities**, but the correlation is not a strong one and it does not become any stronger when we take into account the frequency of foreign travel.

(See Table 6)

In short, the objective factors such as the size of the country, its geographical location or the amount of travelling done by the person questioned have little influence on that person's attitude towards the abolition of frontier checks and **formalities**.

Additional confirmation may be obtained by examining the replies given by young people (15-24). On average, they travel abroad far more often than their elders, but ~~they~~ they are not more favourably disposed of frontier checks and **formalities**.

¹ Weighted average.

² "Very much for" = 4; "very much against" = 1; don't knows are not included in the calculation.

³ Amount of foreign travel and attitude to abolition of frontier checks and formalities, broken down by age.
(The Community as a whole)

	15-24 years	25-39 years	40-54 years	55 years and over
<u>Travel</u>				
None	43%	52%	52%	68%
At least once	57	48	48	32
<u>Abolition of frontiers</u>				
Very much for	30	32	31	28
Rather for	26	28	31	29
Rather against	22	20	16	17
Very much against	17	15	15	15
Don't know	5	5	7	11
Total ²	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.73	2.80	2.84	2.79

The most decisive variable is the attitude towards European unification.

2. Attitude to European unification¹

Abolition of checks and formalities at the frontiers between the Member States of the Community appears in all the Member States as one of the aims - if not one of the effective and symbolic characteristics - of a genuine **Community**. In other words, the more the respondents were in favour of European unification, the more they were likewise in favour of opening up the frontiers. This correlation may be observed in all the Member States, but most strongly in the Netherlands, France and Germany.² Better yet: even among those respondents who were not, or only to a small degree, in favour of European unification, a far from negligible percentage were in favour of abolishing frontier checks. In Denmark, for example, where only a third of the population (34%) is in favour of unification and slightly under half is against, roughly one person in three among those opposed to **European**³ unification wanted (or would accept) abolition of frontier checks.

Decisions aimed at eliminating the various obstacles to frontier crossing within the Community and perhaps even the **abolition** of the frontiers themselves, the signboards which mark them (Douane, Customs, Zoll, etc.) and the disbanding of the staff which man them would be an important step towards the creation of a people's Europe.

(See Table 7)

¹ For more on this topic see Chapter III.

² The correlation is $r = .266$, $.255$ and $.227$ respectively for these three countries.

³ This example is particularly interesting. You will see below a breakdown of the answers given by Danish respondents to these two questions:

Of 100 Danes questioned (N = 1021)

- 34% (n = 345) were for Euroeean unification
of whom: 15% (n = 153) were for opening up frontiers
17% (n = 176) were against
2% (n = 16) had no opinion
- 44% (n = 449) were against Euroeean unification
of whom: 14% (n = 139) were for opening up frontiers
27% (n = 277) were against
3% (n = 33) had no opinion
- 22% (n = 227) expressed no opinion on Euroeean unification
of whom: 5% (n = 50) were for opening up frontiers
11% (n = 117) were against
6% (n = 60) had no opinion.

Table 6

ATTITUDE TO ABOLITION OF FRONTIER CHECKS AND FORMALITIES IN RELATION TO
THE FACT OF HAVING VISITED, OR NOT VISITED, ANOTHER MEMBER STATE WITHIN
THE PAST THREE YEARS

i. COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE ¹							
	Very much for	Rather for	Rather against	Very much against	Don't know	Total	Index ¹
<u>Journeys :</u>							
None	23	28	21	17	11	100	2.64
At least once	30	30	16	13	3	100	2.96

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EEC ¹
<u>Journeys :</u>											
None	01%	26%	72%	60%	37%	52%	57%	60%	22%	56%	51%
At least once	89	37	87	74	41	64	72	72	34	66	68

ATTITUDE TO ABOLITION OF FRONTIER CHECKS AND FORMALITIES IN RELATION TO
ATTITUDE TO EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

i. COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE ¹							
	Very much for	Rather for	Rather against	Very much against	Don't know	Total	Index ²
<u>European unification:</u>							
Very much for	52	35	4	2	7	100	3.05
Rather for	30	51	7	2	10	100	2.74
Rather against	26	47	10	3	14	100	2.47
Very much against	30	40	8	7	15	100	2.22

2 "VERY MUCH FOR" OR "RATHER FOR", BY COUNTRY											
	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EEC ¹
<u>European unification:</u>											
For	87%	44%	86%	68%	44%	59%	74%	74%	30%	65%	64%
Against	78	31	65	52	28	43	45	46	23	54	43

¹ Weighted average.

² "Very much for" = 4; "very much against" = 1; don't knows are not included in the calculation.

"It has been suggested that people sought after for crimes committed in one member country of the European Community who have taken refuge in another country should be automatically handed back to the country which wants to put them on trial. Are you completely for, somewhat for, somewhat against or completely against this idea?"

In 1985, as in 1978, opinion is very much in favour in all the Member States without exception to automatic extradition measures. Any differences are not significant, except in Germany, where the number of those very much in favour has declined, and Denmark, where it has increased. In Greece, where this question was put for the first time, the results are very close to the Community average.

(See Table 8)

This is obviously seen by the respondents as related to concern about the safety of persons and property and the fight against terrorism. The fact that there has been little change over the past seven years would seem to show that, while fears have not increased, they remain fairly strong and are widespread.

At the same time, as we stressed in 1978, this may be a measure which is approved by the general public (no doubt because it is not fully aware of the difficulties or implications), but is likely to come up against resistance on the part of opinion leaders and left-leaning quarters. In almost all the Member States a negative correlation may be observed between replies favourable to the creation of a European legal space and the leftist attitudes of the respondents. On this final point the 1985 results are extremely close to those obtained in 1978.

(See Table 9)

¹ In each Eurobarometer the respondents are asked to state their political position in the following terms: "In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale?" (The scale goes from 1 = left to 10 = right, without any further qualification). The differences from one country to another between the percentages of 'don't knows' (an average of 13%, with a maximum of 21% in Greece and a minimum of 5% in the Netherlands) and the differences between the percentages of extremists - on the left or the right - among respondents (an average of 16%, with a maximum of 23% in Italy and a minimum of 11% in Germany) make comparisons fairly difficult to interpret. Nevertheless it is interesting to see that in only one country (Ireland) are persons who describe themselves as being on the far right less inclined than the others, including those on the far left, to support the creation of a European legal area.

Table 8

CREATION OF A EUROPEAN LEGAL ARC-

	8	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	IL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%										

										:	100
Index'	3.58	3.50	3.58	3.35	3.52	3.71	3.70	3.54	3.74	=	3.60

1 2

	3.51	3.66	3.41	3.42	3.54	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.75	3.54	3.55
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

¹ Weighted average. Including Greece in 1985.

² "Very much for" = 1, "very much against" = 1; don't knows excluded from calculation.

Table 9

CREATION OF A EUROPEAN LEGAL AREA
IN RELATION TO LEFTIST OR RIGHTIST VIEWS
(Whole Community)¹

	Far left	Left	Centre	Right	Far right
	%	%	%	%	%
May-June 1978					
Very much for	60	64	71	71	74
Rather for	17	22	20	21	17
Rather against	7	7	3	3	3
Very much against	11	4	2	2	2
Don't know	5	3	4	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Index²	3.33	3.50	3.67	3.68	3.69
March-April 1985					
Very much for	54	58	64	70	74
Rather for	22	27	25	23	17
Rather against	10	6	4	4	2
Very much against	7	4	2	1	3
Don't know	7	5	5	2	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Index²	3.34	3.48	3.59	3.65	3.68

¹ Weighted average. Including Greece in 1985.

² "Very much for" = 1, "very much against" = 1; don't knows excluded from calculation.

II.3. INTRODUCTION OF A EUROPEAN CURRENCY¹

"Would you be for, against or not mind either way if your national currency were replaced by a European currency?"

"And would you be for, against or not mind either way if, as well as the existing national currencies one could freely use a European currency in all the countries of the European Community?"

A currency is both an instrument and a symbol of national sovereignty. Replacement of a national currency by a European currency is accepted by the absolute majority of Italians (55%); in three other countries - France, Belgium and Luxembourg - favourable replies exceeded unfavourable. The majority of Britons (64%) and of Germans (54%), on the other hand, are against replacement of their national currency by a European currency.

A similar question, though with the choice of answers differently worded, was asked in November/December 1976. Insofar as the answers are comparable, it would seem that the number of favourable answers has declined in all the Member States, notably in the Netherlands and even more so in the United Kingdom.

Quite clearly it is the idea of replacing a national by a European currency which is arousing opposition, for the replies to the second question, which dealt with the parallel use of national currencies and a European currency, are far more favourable; in fact they are positive in all the Member States and, on average, six Europeans out of ten support this idea. Those most in favour are the French, the Luxembourgers and the Italians, while the Germans have the greatest reservations.

(See Tables 10 and 11)

The two replies have a positive correlation with the level of education and preferences for leftist views, but above all with attitudes to European unification and to the country's membership of the European Community.

¹ These findings are taken from a survey carried out in seven Community countries by the European Omnibus Survey on behalf of several European banks. This survey was concerned with the ECU, what the general public knew about it and its increased use in private transactions. The full findings will be published later by the originators of this survey.

² Correlation coefficients (r) for the seven countries covered by the survey (weighted figures):

	<u>For or against European unification</u>	<u>EEC membership good or bad thing</u>
Replacement of national by European currency	.248	.254
Parallel use of two currencies	.183	.215

Table 10

REPLACEMENT OF NATIONAL CURRENCIES BY A EUROPEAN CURRENCY

								NL	UK ¹	GR	EC ²
								%	%	%	%
								51	30	:	45
								34	53	:	38
								15	17	:	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100
								27	12	:	32
								29	17	:	21
								35	64	:	38
								9	7	:	9
know	100	:	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	:	100

INTRODUCTION OF A EUROPEAN CURRENCY ALONGSIDE NATIONAL CURRENCIES

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	GB	GR	EC ²
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
March-April 1985											
For	57	:	41	77	:	74	75	50	48	:	59
Don't mind ³	22	:	27	10	:	12	13	24	14	:	17
Against	17	:	22	10	:	7	10	20	33	:	18
Don't know	4	:	10	3	:	7	2	6	5	:	6
Total	100	:	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	:	100

¹ Excluding Northern Ireland in 1985.

² Weighted average.

³ The fact that this option was offered in 1985 probably reduced the tendency to reply positively.

The correlation is far stronger with regard to the first - more binding - question than with regard to the second.

(See Tables 12 and 13)

These results lead one to think that Community initiatives in the monetary field aimed at strengthening the actual and symbolic role of the ECU as a European currency would have a decisive impact on the creation of a people's Europe.

Table 12

**REPLACEMENT OF NATIONAL BY EUROPEAN CURRENCY
IN RELATION TO OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP**

	Feel that Community membership is:		
	a good thing	neither good nor bad	a bad thing
<u>For the introduction of a European currency replacing national currencies.</u>			
Belgium	55%	32%	37%
Germany	19	8	4
France	54	39	42
Italy	60	47	49
Luxembourg	45	35	37
Netherlands	30	10	19
Great Britain	19	9	8
Tota1	41	22	15

Table 13

**INTRODUCTION OF A EUROPEAN CURRENCY ALONGSIDE NATIONAL CURRENCIES
IN RELATION TO OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP**

	Feel that Community membership is:		
	a good thing	neither good nor bad	a bad thing
<u>For the introduction of a European currency alongside national currencies:</u>			
Belgium	67%	44%	40%
Germany	54	28	37
France	82	68	69
Italy	80	63	66
Luxembourg	80	55	63
Netherlands	53	42	35
Great Britain	58	43	41
Tota1	69	46	45

CHAPTER III

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

This chapter, which is the most important part of Eurobarometer, is particularly extensive this six months. The usual questions about the respondents' feelings about European unification and the advantages of Community membership were supplemented by a series of questions on the development of understanding among the Member States, whether their countries had benefited or not from Community membership, the accession of Spain and Portugal, and proposals for a European political union.

It should be pointed out that the on-the-spot interviews were carried out in the ten Member States between 14 March (Belgium) and 22 April (Luxembourg). Overall, the majority of interviews began around 26 March and ended around 12 April. We may therefore expect to find in the answers given by the respondents some echo of the outcome of the European Council of 29-30 March at which agreement was reached on the accession of Spain and Portugal.

I ■.1. FOR OR AGAINST EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

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

(See Table 14 and Table 3 in the annex)

Table 14
OVERALL SUPPORT FOR UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE
(1973 to 1985)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	f
September 1973											
Very much for	22	17	49	23	21	34	47	34	14	:	30
Rather for	38	28	29	45	31	36	33	39	23	:	33
Rather against	3	14	4	3	8	2	1	8	15	:	6
Very much against	2	18	2	1	4	1	-	7	15	:	5
Don't know ³	35	23	16	28	36	27	19	12	33	:	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100
Index ⁴	3.24	2.56	3.50	3.25	3.07	3.41	3.57	3.15	2.53	:	3.10
1975-1983 (13 polls,										(5)	
Very much for	23	15	36	24	21	37	44	32	22	35	29
Rather for	42	30	41	51	40	44	39	44	38	28	42
Rather against	6	18	7	6	9	5	7	7	13	8	8
Very much against	2	17	2	2	4	1	2	4	8	7	4
Don't know ³	27	20	14	17	26	13	8	13	19	22	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ⁴	3.18	2.51	3.30	3.18	3.04	3.34	3.34	3.18	2.89	3.14	3.16
krch-April 1984											
Very much for	20	11	27	29	17	28	43	30	17	28	25
Rather for	47	23	45	52	41	49	39	51	45	29	46
Rather against	9	20	10	6	9	7	6	7	16	11	10
Very much against	3	23	3	2	4	1	2	3	7	9	4
Don't know ³	21	21	15	11	29	15	10	9	15	23	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ⁴	3.08	2.30	3.15	3.21	3.00	3.23	3.38	3.19	2.85	2.98	3.10
October-November 1984											
Very much for	29	8	36	28	18	32	44	30	25	32	30
Rather for	51	30	41	52	42	53	38	52	44	35	47
Rather against	6	23	9	6	8	5	9	7	11	9	8
Very much against	1	20	2	1	5	1	4	3	4	7	3
Don't know ³	13	19	9	13	27	9	5	8	16	17	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ⁴	3.23	2.33	3.26	3.24	3.01	3.28	3.28	3.18	3.07	3.11	3.19
March-April 1985											
Very much for	30	9	37	38	24	39	56	33	30	34	35
Rather for	54	25	40	47	37	45	31	46	38	28	42
Rather against	4	21	6	5	9	4	4	6	11	9	7
Very much against	1	23	3	1	6	1	2	4	4	6	3
Don't know ³	11	22	14	9	24	11	7	11	17	23	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ⁴	3.27	2.26	3.28	3.35	3.05	3.37	3.50	3.20	3.13	3.17	3.26

¹ Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973.

² Weighted average.

³ In 1973 and 1975 one of the set replies was 'indifferent'; the percentage of those giving this answer has been added to the "don't knows". This change of wording may in part explain the later decline in the number of don't knows.

⁴ "Very much for" = 4, "very much against" = 1; don't knows have been excluded from the calculation.

⁵ Seven polls only, beginning in October 1980.

111.2. ATTITUDES TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

III.2.1. Understanding¹ between Community countries

"In your opinion, over the last 12 months, has the understanding between the countries of the European Community [Common Market] in general increased, decreased or stayed about the same?"

This question has been asked several times since 1977 – eight times, to be exact, the last time being in the autumn of 1983¹. It undoubtedly measures the respondents' impressions of the events, regardless of their attitude towards unification or their overall assessment of Community membership, although all these variables are correlated.

In 1977–78 positive replies exceeded negative, but this trend was reversed in 1981, 1982 and 1983. There appears to be a new trend reversal at present, but it is only in its infancy and is absent in some Member States. Three countries show a strong increase in positive replies: France and, to a lesser extent, Luxembourg and Italy, i.e. those countries where the poll was carried out wholly or partly after the agreement on enlargement.

This sensitivity to current events shows up the flexibility of public opinion which, at least in some countries, immediately regains confidence when decisions of some degree of importance – positively presented and perceived – give it reason to do so.

(See Table 15 and Table 4 in the annex)

III.2.2. Feelings about whether one's country has benefited or not from Community membership

"Taking everything into consideration, would you say that your country has on balance benefited OR not from being a member of the European Community [Common Market]?"

This question was asked for the fourth time since the spring of 1983. There are no major differences in comparison with earlier polls and half the persons asked felt that their country had benefited from Community membership, in fact the proportion is even three persons out of four in Luxembourg and close to two out of three in Italy, the Netherlands and Ireland.

¹ The wording used in 1978 was slightly different.

Table 15
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COMMUNITY

	8	DK	0	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
October–November 1977											
Increased in general	21	19	26	24	42	35	28	14	32	—	28
Stayed about the same	34	40	36	46	38	22	41	48	42	—	38
Decreased in general	18	31	24	16	9	18	19	24	17	—	19
Don't know	27	10	14	14	11	25	12	14	9	—	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100
October–November 1978											
Increased in general	27	16	33	23	46	33	27	13	27	—	28
Stayed about the same	35	43	37	46	31	25	53	54	43	—	38
Decreased in general	8	19	9	11	9	10	10	11	17	—	12
Don't know	30	22	21	20	14	32	10	22	13	—	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100
1981 (two polls)											
Increased in general	10	10	21	16	25	20	21	10	13	26	17
Stayed about the same	34	37	33	49	45	38	43	46	36	31	39
Decreased in general	31	36	29	21	18	25	29	33	43	10	29
Don't know	25	17	17	14	12	17	7	11	8	33	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982 (two polls)											
Increased in general	9	11	11	13	20	11	10	8	11	22	12
Stayed about the same	35	45	38	47	45	40	45	45	44	33	42
Decreased in general	32	30	37	27	19	22	32	33	37	11	30
Don't know	24	14	14	13	16	27	13	14	8	34	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983 (two polls)											
Increased in general	14	11	12	9	19	11	12	8	12	22	11
Stayed about the same	37	46	46	51	42	46	47	50	54	32	48
Decreased in general	25	27	28	26	22	20	34	30	24	11	25
Don't know	24	16	14	14	17	23	7	12	10	35	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March–April 1985											
Increased in general	17	10	14	30	20	20	28	11	17	17	19
Stayed about the same	46	42	48	47	47	49	50	53	57	33	49
Decreased in general	23	28	25	12	14	8	13	21	17	18	17
Don't know	14	20	13	11	19	23	9	15	9	32	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average. Including Greece as from 1981.

The United Kingdom is the only Member State where the majority of respondents took the view that their country had not benefited from Community membership. No change in attitudes appears to be emerging there.

The replies given by Germans and those given by Danes have become pretty similar, a fact attributable to an appreciable decline in positive responses from the former for at least the last two years.

(See Table 16)

III.2.3. Overall assessment of Community membership

"Generally speaking, do you think that your country's membership of the European Community (Common Market) is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad?"

In the spring of 1985 an average of six persons out of ten (57%) felt that their country's membership of the European Community was a good thing, as compared with one in ten (12%) who thought the opposite. The results are stable, but differences are to be observed from one Member State to another as regards levels and trends.

The countries giving the most positive replies continue to be Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy, closely followed by France and Belgium. The countries giving the least positive replies are the United Kingdom and Denmark, though positive replies still outweigh negative in the United Kingdom while negative replies slightly outweigh positive in Denmark.

It is notable that 68% of the French regard Community membership as a good thing, while this is true of only 54% of the Germans. This is the highest percentage in France since the spring of 1974.

(See Table 17 and Table 4 in the annex)

*
* *

As we have already stressed, the replies to this question do not overlap the replies to the previous one,² something which is borne out by the fact that in seven out of ten countries the percentage of respondents who feel that their country's Community membership is a good thing is higher than the percentage of those who feel that their country has not benefited from such membership. These seven countries are the six founding Member States and - now - the United Kingdom.

Danish opinion has been characterized since 1973 - when Denmark joined the Community - by an almost equal percentage of positive replies, negative replies and don't knows. Changes from one half year to another are very slight and thus of little significance.

² See Eurobarometer No 22, December 1984, page 33.

Table 16
FEELINGS ABOUT WHETHER ONE'S COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED OR NOT
FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP

</												

Table 17
GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS ONE'S COUNTRY'S MEMBERSHIP
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK ¹	GR	EC ²
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
September 1973											
A good thing	57	42	63	61	56	69	67	63	31	:	56
Neither good nor bad	19	19	22	22	21	15	22	20	22	:	20
A bad thing	5	30	4	5	15	2	3	4	34	:	11
Don't know	19	9	11	12	8	14	8	13	13	:	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100
Index ³	2.64	2.13	2.66	2.64	2.45	2.78	2.70	2.68	1.97	:	2.52 ⁴
1974-1982 (18 polls)										(4)	
A good thing	59	35	59	57	52	73	75	75	33	40	56
Neither good nor bad	22	26	25	28	23	16	15	14	23	27	23
A bad thing	4	29	6	7	19	4	4	4	37	20	13
Don't know	15	10	10	8	6	7	6	7	7	13	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.65	2.07	2.58	2.54	2.35	2.73	2.75	2.76	1.96	2.23	2.46
1983 (2 polls)											
A good thing	62	35	59	54	43	70	74	78	32	44	55
Neither good nor bad	19	29	25	30	27	17	17	13	29	30	25
A bad thing	4	25	7	8	23	5	5	4	32	12	12
Don't know	15	11	9	8	7	8	4	5	7	14	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.60	2.11	2.56	2.50	2.22	2.71	2.72	2.78	2.00	2.38	2.46
March-April 1984											
A good thing	59	31	53	62	43	70	80	80	34	38	55
Neither good nor bad	25	30	31	27	27	20	14	13	30	35	27
A bad thing	7	29	5	4	23	3	3	3	30	18	11
Don't know	9	10	11	7	7	7	3	4	6	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.58	2.02	2.54	2.62	2.22	2.71	2.80	2.79	2.04	2.22	2.48
October-November 1984											
A good thing	65	33	57	63	47	72	80	79	38	45	58
Neither good nor bad	25	29	33	27	27	20	15	13	25	29	26
A bad thing	5	28	5	5	20	2	4	4	33	16	11
Don't know	5	10	5	5	6	6	1	4	4	10	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.63	2.06	2.55	2.60	2.29	2.73	2.77	2.78	2.05	2.33	2.49 ¹
March-April 1985											
A good thing	64	29	54	68	53	72	83	77	37	45	57
Neither good nor bad	24	27	30	21	21	18	10	11	28	26	24
A bad thing	6	31	7	6	20	4	3	5	30	17	12
Don't know	6	13	9	5	6	6	4	7	5	12	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.62	1.98	2.52	2.65	2.35	2.72	2.84	2.77	2.06	2.32	2.49

- ¹ Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973 and 1974.
- ² Weighted average. Including Greece as from the autumn of 1980.
- ³ "A good thing" = 3, "neither good nor bad" = 2, "a bad thing" = 1;
don't knows are excluded from the calculation.
- ⁴ Five polls only, as from October 1980.

Correlatively there are appreciably fewer people in all the Member States, except Denmark, who feel that their country's **Community** membership is a bad thing than there are people who think that their country has not benefited from that membership.

This means that overall assessment of Community membership is underlaid by motives which go far beyond a mere calculation of short-term "benefits" (if we can even describe as calculation a swing from one more or less vague subjective assessment to another).

(See Graph No 1)

To obtain a clearer picture, **it** is interesting to break down the respondents by the replies they give to each of these two questions.

That is the purpose of Table 18, which shows that, in the Community as a whole, of the 32% of those who feel that their country has not benefited from Community membership two thirds (i.e. 20% of the grand total) nevertheless feel that their country's Community membership is a good thing or at least that **it** is neither good nor bad; In other words, there is an **underlying** degree of approval of the **Community** or at least a willingness to give the Community the benefit of the doubt even among those who feel that its advantages do not outweigh - or no longer outweigh - its disadvantages for their country.

(See Table 18)

This relation between **perception** of result and overall assessment of **Community** membership **obviously** varies from Member State to Member State.

The following table illustrates these differences. **It** was structured in the same way as the preceding table, but, in the interest of greater clarity in comparisons between countries, the don't knows have been left out.

The results show that, in the six founding Member States, among those respondents who feel that their country has not benefited from **Community** membership the majority nevertheless express doubt or even a positive attitude in their overall assessment of the Community. -Replies expressing doubt are more frequent in Germany. The two types of reply are more or less equal in Belgium and Italy. Positive replies are in the majority in the Netherlands, Luxembourg and France.

The structure of the replies to these two questions is very different in the other Member States: the majority of respondents who feel that their country has not benefited express a negative overall assessment on **Community** membership; this phenomenon is particularly noticeable in Denmark.

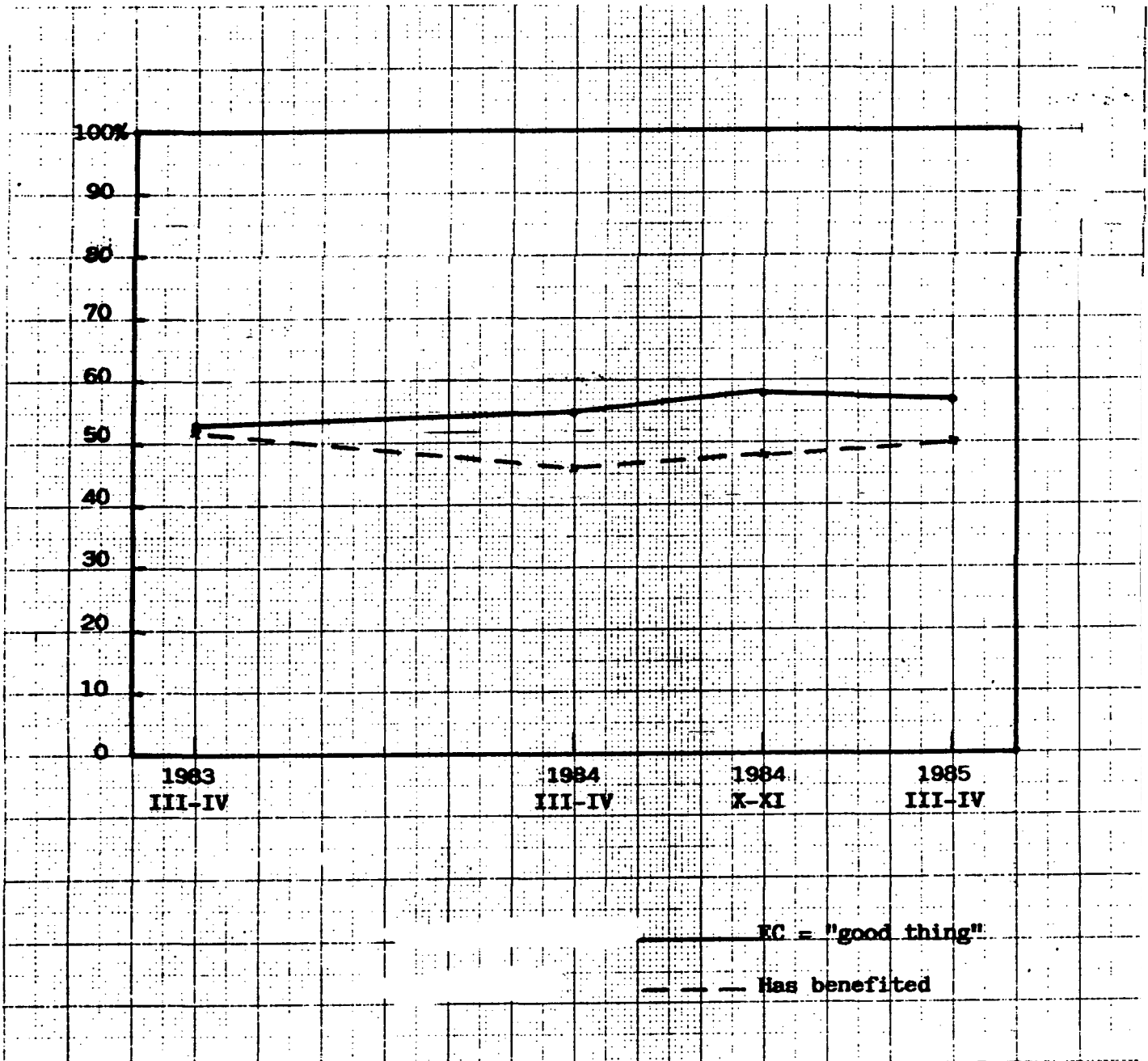
(See Table 19)

What conclusions are we to draw? **It** is likely that the fact of having experienced the advantages and drawbacks of life within the Community for a fairly lengthy period of time enables the citizens of a Member State to make a more **dispassionate** assessment (or has led them to accept Community membership as a matter of course). At the same time, one might well think that the fact that some Member States have given their citizens too limited an image of the Community - a purely economic image or something seen in budgetary or bookkeeping terms - has helped to render the support of those citizens less reliable in times of difficulty.

Graph 1

ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY
AND FEELING THAT ONE'S COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED FROM BEING A MEMBER

(1983-1985)



OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO FEELINGS
ABOUT WHETHER ONE'S COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED OR NOT
(% of persons polled throughout the Community)

	Overall ¹ assessment of Community membership				Total
	Good thing	Neither good nor bad	Bad thing	Don't know	
The following feel that their country:					
- has benefited	42	6	1	1	50%
- has not benefited	8	12	11	1	32%
Don't know	7	6	.	5	18%
Total	57%	24%	12%	7%	100% (N=9929)

¹ Weighted figures.

Table 19

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO FEELINGS
ABOUT WHETHER ONE'S COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED OR NOT

(%of respondents in each country)

	Community membership			Total of respondents
	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	
FOUNDING MEMBER STATES				
Has benefited	60	8	•	68
Has not benefited	12	14	6	32
Total	72	22	6	100% (N = 4233)
of which :				
Luxembourg				
Has benefited	81	4	•	85
Has not benefited	8	5	2	15
Total	89	9	2	100% (N = 255)
Netherlands				
Has benefited	74	4	•	78
Has not benefited	11	5	6	22
Total	85	9	6	100% (N = 706)
France				
Has benefited	57	10	1	68
Has not benefited	15	11	6	32
Total	72	21	7	100% (N = 791)
Italy				
Has benefited	70	•	•	78
Has not benefited	9	9	4	22
Total	79	16	5	100% (N = 923)
Belgium				
Has not benefited	61	7	1	69
Has not benefited	11	13	7	31
Total	72	20	8	100% (N = 756)
Germany				
Has benefited	49	6	•	55
Has not benefited	12	25	8	45
Total	61	31	8	100% (N = 802)

¹ See note page 32.

Table 19 (Contd.)

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO FEELINGS
ABOUT WHETHER ONE'S COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED OR NOT

(% of respondents in each country)

	Community membership			Total of respondents
	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Has benefited	29	7	1	37
Has not benefited	9	20	34	63
Total	38	27	35	100% (N = 1207)
<u>Ireland</u>				
Has benefited	56	11	3	70
Has not benefited	3	8	19	30
Total	59	19	22	100% (N = 867)
<u>Greece</u>				
Has benefited	53	10	2	65
Has not benefited	3	13	19	35
Total	56	23	21	100% (N = 726)
<u>Denmark</u>				
Has benefited	35	17	4	56
Has not benefited	1	10	33	44
Total	36	27	37	100% (N = 761)

- ¹ The Member States are ranked in descending order of the percentages of "good thing" replies among respondents who feel that their country has not benefited from Community membership. For example, in Luxembourg the proportion is $8/15 = 53\%$, while in Germany it is $12/45 = 27\%$ and in Denmark $1/44 = 2\%$.

111.3. THE ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Spain and Portugal are to join the Community. A number of questions were asked on this subject, ~~some~~ of which had already been asked in previous surveys, which-allows useful comparisons to be made.

111.3.1. Awareness of the event

"Two countries have asked to join the European Community. Can you remember which ones they are?"

Moreover, in all countries there are considerable differences depending on the level of **education** and degree of 'cognitive mobilization' of the persons interviewed.¹ Women are much less aware of the forthcoming accession than men.

Table 20

ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL: AWARENESS OF THE EVENT

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ²
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Named Spain and Portugal	59	55	70	70	55	49	83	62	42	51	58
Named Spain or Portugal	11	12	9	13	13	11	8	17	20	9	13
Did not name either of the two or did not reply	30	23	21	17	32	40	9	21	38	40	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Cognitive mobilization (or leadership rating) is measured in Eurobarometer by combining the replies to two questions, one on frequency of political discussions and the other on ability to persuade others.

² Weighted average.

III.3.2. For or against Spanish and Portuguese accession

"Thinking about Spain joining the European Community, are you strongly for, somewhat for, somewhat against or strongly against?

And thinking about Portugal (..)?"

The first thing to note is that the replies concerning Spain and Portugal respectively were very similar,¹ which may be because the two questions were worded in the same way and coupled together in the questionnaire,² or because attitudes to each of the two countries really are the same.

On average, six Europeans in ten are personally in favour of Spanish and Portuguese accession; approximately one in five have no opinion; 18 and 16% respectively are opposed.

The number of 'don't knows' varies according to the country: around 40% in Greece, Denmark and Ireland, as against 14-15% in France and 3% in Luxembourg.

Differences in attitude among the respondents are not very marked, but are not insignificant: the countries most in favour are Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; those least in favour (although there is still a large majority supporting accession) are Denmark and France.

Before these results are analysed in greater detail, they may be compared with those produced by a previous survey carried out in October 1983 in the ten Community countries on behalf of the Centro De Investigaciones Sociologicas in Madrid.

In all countries, except Greece, there was a sharp decrease in the number of 'don't knows' between autumn 1983 and spring 1985 as the press reported on difficulties encountered and progress made in negotiations.

-
- ¹ The correlation between the replies from all the individuals interviewed in 1985 is $r = .902$ and that between the national averages in the ten countries is $r = .928$.
 - ² People in the United Kingdom are, however, slightly more in favour of Portuguese entry.
 - ³ The results of this survey, carried out by the Gallup institutes, were kindly made available by Prof. J Santamaria Ossorio, head of the CEIS.
 - ⁴ The exception in the case of Greece is no doubt due to the fact that the 1983 survey was restricted to the Athens metropolitan region, while in 1985 the whole of Greece was covered.

At the same time, the number of people in favour increased in most countries, including France:

	Attitude to accession of Spain ¹			
	March-April 1985			
	For	Against	For	Against
Italy	63%	12%	74%	9%
Luxembourg	59	17	79	18
Greece	(52)	(25)	42	15
Belgium	51	8	65	11
Netherlands	50	12	67	12
Germany	47	22	66	16
France	44	27	58	28
United Kingdom	38	19	50	20
Ireland			40	17
Denmark			40	21

(For details see Table 21 below)

An examination of the results and the underlying trend shows the complexity of the variables influencing attitudes to problems of this sort.

Initially, many members of the public are ignorant, indifferent or undecided and the number of 'don't knows' is high, particularly in the least educated and least mobilized sections of the population and in countries where the average level of education is lower than elsewhere.

Subsequently, information is disseminated by the media and a debate is established between supporters and opponents: at first this debate is limited to the most educated, mobilized and politically aware sections, and then gradually gain ground among the rest of the population. There is no doubt that certain variables give rise to divisions between different attitudes. In the case in question the main variable appears to have been a person's attitude to his own country's membership of the European Community.

At present, among those interviewed and expressing an opinion, whether the accession of Spain and Portugal is in question, there is little difference between the attitudes of men and those of women. The most educated and mobilized people are more often in favour. Contrary to what might have been expected, political leanings - measured here by whether people see themselves as 'left' or 'right' - make very little difference. On the other hand, those most in favour of European unification, who have a positive view of their country's membership of the Community, also tend to have a positive attitude to the accession of Spain and Portugal; this is especially true in Greece.

(See Table 22)

¹ Countries ranked in descending order of number of favourable replies given in 1983.

² See note 1, page 37.

Table 21

FOR OR AGAINST SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ACCESSION

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1. SPAIN											
<u>October 1983²</u>											
Strongly for	22	5	17	10	8	22	22	14	9	25	15
Somewhat for	29	26	30	34	29	41	37	36	29	27	33
Somewhat against	5	9	13	17	8	7	11	8	10	11	11
Strongly against	3	4	9	10	5	5	6	4	9	14	8
Don't know	41	56	31	29	50	25	24	38	43	23	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	3.21	2.73	2.79	2.63	2.81	3.05	2.98	2.98	2.66	2.81	2.82
<u>March-April 1985</u>											
Strongly for	33	17	25	17	20	38	44	29	18	18	25
Somewhat for	32	23	41	41	28	36	35	38	32	24	36
Somewhat against	19	11	12	19	12	6	13	7	12	7	12
Strongly against	2	10	4	9	5	3	5	5	8	8	6
Don't know	24	39	18	14	35	17	3	21	30	43	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	3.26	2.76	3.06	2.76	2.97	3.30	3.22	3.14	2.85	2.92	3.01
2. PORTUGAL											
<u>October 1983²</u>											
Strongly for	21	5	16	10	7	18	22	13	10	22	14
Somewhat for	28	25	30	31	29	40	34	33	31	26	32
Somewhat against	5	8	13	16	7	9	13	10	8	11	11
Strongly against	3	3	10	11	5	5	7	4	6	14	8
Don't know	43	59	31	32	52	28	24	40	45	27	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	3.17	2.76	2.75	2.57	2.79	2.99	2.92	2.92	2.81	2.76	2.80
<u>March-April 1985</u>											
Strongly for	32	17	24	16	20	35	43	28	20	17	24
Somewhat for	31	23	41	42	31	37	34	39	34	24	37
Somewhat against	9	10	11	18	8	6	14	7	9	7	11
Strongly against	2	11	5	9	3	3	6	6	4	7	5
Don't know	26	39	19	15	38	19	3	20	33	45	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	3.24	12.77	3.03	2.78	3.08	3.28	3.16	3.10	3.04	12.92	3.04

2 Weighted average.

GALLUP survey carried out on behalf of the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (Madrid). Does not include Northern Ireland and, in Greece, relates only to the Athens metropolitan region.

"Strongly for" = 4, "strongly against" = 1; don't knows excluded.

Table 22

ATTITUDES TO SPANISH ACCESSION
IN RELATION TO OVERALL APPRAISAL OF OWN COUNTRY'S MEMBERSHIP
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(% of respondents throughout Community) ²

					Total
	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Spanish accession</u>					
Strongly for	35	13	7	6	25
Somewhat for	42	35	23	19	36
Somewhat against	9	14	21	2	12
Strongly against	3	8	18	4	6
Don't know	11	30	31	63	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	3.23	2.77	2.27	2.76	3.01

¹ In France, for example, where Spanish accession had been strongly opposed by the Communist party and the Rassemblement pour la République (Gaullists), it appears that (at least at national level) these attitudes have not had much influence on the mass of the population:

The French and their attitude to Spanish accession
according to their political leanings

	Left		Centre	Right	Extreme right
	%		%	%	%
Strongly for	20		14	15	21
Somewhat for	49		43	39	33
Somewhat against	19		21	23	12
Strongly against	13	5	9	10	19
Don't know	8	7	13	13	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.84	2.91	2.71	2.67	2.65
N	89	267	359	195	51

² Weighted average.

³ "Strongly for" = 4, "strongly against" = 1; don't knows excluded.

111.3.3. For whom is Spanish accession a good or bad thing?

"Let us talk a bit more about Spain. If Spain joins the European Community

a) Do you think this would be a good thing, for Spain's future, a bad thing OR neither good nor bad?

b) And for the future of the European Community thus enlarged ... ?

c) And for (your country), in particular ... ?"¹

The aim of this question was to provide a more detailed analysis of attitudes to Spanish accession. It was logical to expect, for example, that some people would be fairly unenthusiastic about Community enlargement (because they would consider such a step detrimental to the future of the Community or to the immediate interests of their country, region or occupation), while assuming that accession would benefit Spain itself.

Two of these questions had already been asked in the autumn 1978 survey, revealing that on average seven Europeans in ten felt that accession would be "a good thing" for Spain, whereas fewer than three in ten held the same view in respect of the interests of their own countries. Six and half years later the results are more or less the same.

Let us go into some detail by examining in turn the replies to each of the three questions.

1. Good or bad for the future of Spain?

In the spring of 1985, 70% of those questioned felt that accession would be a good thing for Spain: the figures were a little higher in Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands and somewhat lower in Greece; but the differences are small.

The results in each country are very similar to those obtained in 1978,² although there was a significant decline in the number of positive replies in Denmark and an increase in Luxembourg. The case of Denmark is particularly interesting and remains an exception: in that country, the number of 'don't knows' increased sharply between 1978 and 1985, which indicates a growing reluctance to give an opinion on the entry of others into a Community which is still opposed by a section of the Danish public itself.

(See Table 23)

¹ This question relates only to Spain in order not to overload the questionnaire.

² Correlation of $r = .605$ between the national averages of the nine countries for which results are available for the two surveys.

Table 23

SPANISH ACCESSION. A GOOD OR BAD THING FOR THE FUTURE OF ,?AIN?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Index ²	2.83	2.82	2.83	2.85	2.74	2.88	2.75	2.90	2.68	:	2.82

Index ²	2.75	2.66	2.76	2.83	2.68	2.86	2.86	2.03	2.64	2.53	2.76

There is a positive correlation between the replies to this question and the replies to the following questions; however, as we shall see below, the correlation between the replies to these questions themselves is much weaker. This is fairly logical: a person's opinion on the advantages to the Spaniards in seeking entry is relatively independent of what his views might be of the benefits of accession to the Community and his own country respectively.

For the same reason, there is a lesser degree of correlation between the replies on the benefits of accession to Spain and respondents' personal attitudes to enlargement³ than between replies to the following two questions:

¹ Weighted average. Including Greece in 1985.

² "Good thing" = 3, "bad thing" = 1; don't knows excluded.

³ See above paragraph III.3.2., page 36.

These are questions of opinion, the replies to which depend on the interviewee's educational background and general attitude to the Community. If his own country's membership of the Community is considered to be "a good thing", he tends to feel that it will be a good thing for Spain. However, the opposite is not necessarily true: as we shall see, some people may think that it is probably good for Spain, but doubt that it is good for the Community or for their own country.

2 A good or bad thing for the future of the Community?²

Only 45% of those asked feel that the entry of Spain will be "a good thing" for the future of the Community.

There are slightly more 'don't knows' than for the previous question, but fewer than might have been expected. Once again the Danes and Greeks are the most reluctant to give a reply.

Of the respondents, the Greeks and Italians are the most positive, and the Danes the least.

¹ The table of intercorrelations, for the total number (unweighted) of interviewees, is as follows:

	General impression of Community membership	Personal attitude to Spanish accession	Good thing for Spain	Good thing for the Community	Good thing for own country
General impression of Community membership	-				
Personal attitude to Spanish accession	.358	-			
Good thing for Spain	.343	.260	-		
Good thing for the Community	.301	.563	.249	-	
Good thing for own country	.311	.570	.236	.616	-

² This is the first time this question has been asked.

A comparison of the indices representing the replies to the first ("good thing" for Spain) and second questions ("good thing" for the Community) reveals that the Danes show the biggest divergence: fairly positive on the first question (more so than the Greeks), they are on the whole negative on the second.

The replies from the French are to some extent similar, except that the majority are positive in both cases. The Greeks are a case apart: the number who feel that Spanish accession will be "a good thing" for the future of the Community slightly exceeds the number who feel the same way about the future of Spain.

(See Table 24)

Table 24

SPANISH ACCESSION: A GOOD OR BAD THING FOR THE FUTURE OF THE COMMUNITY?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ²
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
March/April 1985											
Good thing	47	19	45	39	41	58	50	49	37	48	45
Neither good nor bad	26	18	31	29	20	19	19	24	30	9	26
Bad thing	10	24	11	18	15	6	20	12	16	5	13
Don't know	17	39	13	14	24	17	11	15	17	38	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ³	2.44	1.93	2.38	2.24	2.35	2.63	2.33	2.42	2.25	2.68	2.38

¹ One plausible explanation might be that some Greeks are still somewhat disappointed by the results of their accession to the Community (see above, page 32) and project their disillusionment onto Spain, although they do not feel that Spanish accession should adversely affect the future of the Community itself.

² Weighted average.

³ "Good thing" = 3, "bad thing" = 1; don't knows excluded.

3. Good or bad thing for own country?

Only 34% of interviewees in March-April 1985 feel that Spanish accession will be "a good thing" for their own country, against 21% who hold the opposite view and 29% who are undecided.

The percentage of 'don't knows' is about the same as with the previous question: more than twice as high in Greece and Denmark as in the other countries.

Among the respondents, those expecting Spanish accession to have a fairly positive effect for their country are, in descending order, the Italians and Belgians, the Luxembourgers, and the Germans. By contrast, the Greeks, French, Irish and Danes on the whole believe that the effect will be negative.

It should be noted that the Greeks, who were the most positive as regards the effects of enlargement on the future of the Community, are fairly negative as regards the effects on their own country.¹

As the same question had been asked on two occasions, in autumn 1977 and autumn 1978, it is possible to examine the trend in replies.² There is little difference, apart from a slight decline in positive attitudes in France, the Netherlands and Germany, which was more marked in Ireland.

(See Table 25)

¹ See in this respect the hypothesis put forward above.

² Expressed in summary form by the index values. A detailed examination of the replies shows that the trend between 1977 and 1985 varied greatly according to country: in France and Ireland the numbers replying "a bad thing" increased sharply; in the Netherlands, the increase is in the number of "neither good nor bad" replies; in Germany the increase is divided equally between negative replies and 'don't knows'.

	D	F	IR	NL
A good thing	-13	- 4	-16	- 6
Neither good nor bad	+ 8	- 3	- 1	+16
A bad thing	+ 8	+16	+19	-10
Don't know	- 3	- 9	- 2	0

Table 25

SPANISH ACCESSION: A GOOD OR BAD THING FOR OWN COUNTRY

	8	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>October-November 1977</u>											
A good thing											
Neither good nor bad											
A bad thing											
Don't know											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100
Index ²	2.27	1.95	2.48	2.17	2.37	2.36	2.29	2.13	2.11	:	2.27
<u>October-November 1978</u>											
A good thing											
Neither good nor bad											
A bad thing											
Don't know											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	
Index ²	2.28	1.91	2.31	2.07	2.35	2.33	1.94	2.00	2.09	:	2.19
<u>March-April 1985</u>											
A good thing	41	16	35	29	26	44	41	29	30	23	34
Neither good nor bad	31	24	35	24	19	22	33	38	32	17	29
A bad thing	11	22	16	36	33	16	16	14	21	25	21
Don't know	17	38	14	11	22	18	10	19	17	35	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.35	1.91	2.23	1.93	1.91	2.35	2.28	2.18	2.10	1.96	2.15

¹ Weighted average. Including Greece in 1985.

² "A good thing" = 3, "a bad thing" = 1. Don't knows excluded.

III.3.4. Typological analysis of attitudes to enlargement

The above presentation of the replies given in March-April 1985 to questions on the accession of Spain and Portugal has shown the complexity of the ~~interrelationships~~ between variables.

Generally, we felt that the attitude to the Community is the most important factor in determining attitudes to enlargement. However, a respondent's personal attitude in favour of Spanish (or Portuguese) accession is one thing and his views on what the effects of accession will be on the future of Spain, the future of the enlarged Community and on his own country are another. To obtain a clearer picture, a typological analysis has been made classifying interviewees into a small number of groups or 'types' made up of persons who gave the most similar ~~replies~~¹ to the various questions, as distinct as possible from all other groups.

A classification into six groups was chosen, accounting for 69% of response variance.

I. The first ~~group~~ (which, after weighting, represents 37% of interviewees) is the totally committed supporter of enlargement. These respondents gave positive replies to all questions. They are also the most in ~~favour of European unification~~ and the European Community.

The persons concerned tend to be male and fairly well educated, and are overrepresented in Italy and Luxembourg and underrepresented in Denmark.

II. The second group (14%) is somewhat less in favour of enlargement, but the main characteristic is that, while unanimously agreeing that joining the Community is a good thing for Spain, these respondents are concerned about the effects, particularly for the Member States. Members of this group are fairly well disposed to Europe and the Community. They are concerned supporters.

These are mainly persons with an average level of education, overrepresented in Luxembourg and underrepresented in Greece. There remains the question of why they are concerned at the prospect of enlargement. It may be assumed that ~~it is connected with~~ their occupation: their pro-European feelings, and perhaps also some acquaintance with Spain and the Spanish, ensure that they are not opposed to enlargement, which is "a good thing" for Spain, but "our interests" have to be protected above all.

III. The third group (10%) is just as much in favour of the principle of enlargement, but these respondents are lukewarm supporters. Although the vast majority are in favour of European unification, they are much ~~more~~ uncertain about the European Community. Consequently, they feel that accession involves definite risks for Spain itself, for the Community and for the Member States.

¹ The replies to all the questions on the entry of Spain and Portugal have been taken into account, with the exception of the first which is a ~~question of pure fact and does not solicit an~~ opinion.

This group contains a slightly higher proportion of women than the population as a whole, but there is no other distinguishing feature in its composition. It is more or less equally represented in all countries.

IV. The fourth group (8%) are semi-indifferent rather than opponents of enlargement. They seem to have few clear, well-formulated ideas on the subject: some seven in ten do not reply when asked to give their personal opinion. They feel, however, that accession will be "a good thing" for Spain (at least they assume so because Spain has asked to join), but they are more uncertain about the effect on the Community and their own country. Their replies appear to be based on a nationalistic reaction or mistrust of change, because they are poorly informed.

There are significantly more women than men in this group and their level of education is fairly low. They are slightly overrepresented in Ireland.

V. Let us deal briefly with the fifth group (15%). The main characteristic of the members of this group is that they do not reply to most questions on enlargement, either because they have no opinion or because they refuse to consider the problem. More than 40% have no opinion on the question of European unification, but they do voice their opposition to the European Community.

This group contains the most women (67%), the oldest and the least educated. It is very overrepresented in Greece and Denmark and somewhat less so in Ireland.

VI. The last group (16%) is the unwavering opponent. Admittedly, three-quarters of them acknowledge or assume that enlargement will be "a good thing" for Spain, but six and eight in ten respectively feel that it will be "a bad thing" for the Community and for their own country. A substantial minority, moreover, are opposed to the Community itself.

Containing more men than women, this group is in some ways the antithesis of the first. It is overrepresented in France, with a share of the total (27%) almost the same as that of the unconditional supporters of enlargement (31%).

*
* *

In conclusion, this analysis shows that in the Community as a whole more than 60% of interviewees are, to varying degrees, in favour of enlargement, 23% are semi-indifferent or indifferent and only 16% are absolutely opposed.

(See Tables 26 and 27)

Table 26

TYPOLOGY OF ATTITUDES TO THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

	I Totally committed supporters (37%)	II Concerned supporters (14%)	III Lukewarm supporters (10%)	IV Semi-in- different (8%)	V Indiff- erent (15%)	VI Unwavering opponents (16%)	All persons inter- viewed (100%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>ACTIVE VARIABLES</u>							
<u>Personal attitude for or against Spanish entry</u>							
Strongly for	51	25	22	2	.	-	25
Somewhat for	49	70	71	15	1	2	36
Somewhat against	.	3	3	13	3	59	12
Strongly against	-	.	1	2	.	36	6
Don't know	.	2	3	68	96	3	21
<u>Personal attitude for or against Portuguese entry</u>							
Strongly for	49	27	21	1	.	1	24
Somewhat for	50	71	70	6	2	7	37
Somewhat against	.	1	3	15	2	54	11
Strongly against	-	-	-	4	-	31	5
Don't know	1	1	6	74	96	7	23
<u>Good or bad thing for Spain</u>							
Good thing	98	100	-	97	-	72	70
Neither good nor bad	2	-	56	3	26	13	12
Bad thing	-	-	15	-	4	11	4
Don't know	-	-	29	.	70	4	14
<u>Good or bad thing for the Community</u>							
Good thing	95	16	27	42	2	6	45
Neither good nor bad	4	59	49	37	26	29	26
Bad thing	-	15	6	2	2	61	13
Don't know	1	10	18	19	70	4	16
<u>Good or bad thing for own country</u>							
Good thing	80	1	13	28	3	1	34
Neither good nor bad	17	49	54	39	26	17	29
Bad thing	-	40	13	12	5	80	21

Table 26 (Contd.)

TYPOLOGY OF ATTITUDES TO THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

	I Totally committed supporter: (37%)	II Concerned supporters (14%)	III Lukewarm supporters (10%)	IV Semi-in- different (8%)	V Indiff- erent (15%)	VI Unwavering opponents (16%)	All persons inter- viewed (100%)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES							
Attitude to the European Community							
Strongly for (++)	58	43	21	22	8	22	36
(+)	24	23	23	28	16	16	22
(=)	7	11	17	16	31	18	15
(-)	10	21	36	31	42	39	25
Strongly against (--)	1	2	3	3	3	5	2
Attitude to European unification							
Strongly for	53	41	24	23	11	24	35
Somewhat for	39	46	52	47	33	44	42
Somewhat against	3	5	10	7	9	13	7
Strongly against	1	3	4	3	4	7	3
Don't know	4	5	10	20	43	12	13
Sex							
Men	54	50	46	43	33	52	48
Women	46	50	54	57	67	48	52
Age							
15-24	19	24	18	24	18	18	20
25-39	28	28	29	26	21	30	27
40-54	24	21	21	19	24	23	23
55 and over	29	27	32	31	37	29	30
Level of education							
Average	42	34	48	48	65	44	46
Lower	37	44	40	43	31	42	39
High	21	22	12	9	4	14	15
Cognitive mobilization							
High (leader)	14	15	10	9	5	13	12
Above average	36	36	29	25	22	30	31
Below average	34	33	37	39	33	33	34
Low (non-leader)	16	16	24	27	40	24	23
Political leanings							
Extreme left	10	9	8	5	10	9	9
Left	25	24	23	19	19	21	23
Centre	38	39	45	43	47	39	40
Right	20	23	17	25	17	24	21
Extreme right	7	5	7	8	7	7	7
(not specified)	(8)	(9)	(12)	(16)	(31)	(10)	(13)

Table 27

TYPES: BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY

	I Totally committed supporters (37%)	II Concerned supporters (14%)	III Lukewarm supporters (10%)	IV Semi-in- different (8%)	V Indiff- erent (15%)	VI Unwavering opponents (16%)	All persons inter- viewed (100%)
Belgium	39	14	10	10	17	10	100%
Denmark	14	15	12	8	31	20	100%
France	40	13	11	7	14	15	100%
Ireland	31	18	8	8	8	27	100%
Italy	27	13	9	13	24	14	100%
Luxembourg	50	14	9	7	13	7	100%
Netherlands	45	23	9	4	2	17	100%
United Kingdom	41	17	8	11	11	12	100%
Greece	29	11	11	11	20	18	100%
	24	7	12	10	35	12	100%

III.4. PLAN FOR EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

We will not discuss the background to this plan, which seeks to **establish a genuine European political entity**, in other words a European union. As we know, an initiative in this direction was taken by the European Parliament (at the instigation of Altiero Spinelli) and was the subject of a draft Treaty approved by a large majority of this assembly in February 1984 in addition to a report drawn up by a Committee of the personal representatives of Heads of State or Government (Dooge Committee).

No progress has yet been made; however, this initiative will undoubtedly lead to discussion by European political groupings and the public at large and will of course encounter resistance from the national bureaucracies.

Several questions were asked in March/April 1985 in an effort to clarify the following points:

- are the **citizens** of our countries aware of the plan for European union, and **if** so what is their opinion on the question?
- **if** the governments of the Member States disagree regarding the objective or the means of obtaining **it**, should the plan be abandoned or should **it** go forward with less support?
- **if** the decision is to go ahead, which are the countries that must form part of the union for **it** to have any meaning?

"The European Parliament has proposed that the member countries of the European Community should work together to form a European political union. This means that some kind of European government would deal with important problems of common interest and would be responsible to the European Parliament. Have you already got an opinion on this subject and if so, are you very much for, rather for, rather against, or very much against this project of a European political union?"

"Suppose two or three member countries of the European Community disagree with a European political union, do you think that the countries who agree on the idea should go ahead and create this union between themselves without the others or do you think the idea should be dropped?"

"Among the member countries of the European Community (including your own) which of these is it absolutely necessary to have co-operating in a political union for it to have any political meaning?" (SHOW LIST OF COUNTRIES).

¹ See Eurobarometer No 21, May 1984, p. 14.

111.4.1. Attitudes to the plan

As expected - and the question was drafted to highlight this point - a large number of people were indifferent or had no views: about four in ten, and over half in Ireland and the United Kingdom. This number of 'don't knows' is clearly determined by the level of education of the persons questioned and their degree of cognitive mobilization, in other words their aptitude for leadership. It also reveals that the mass media and political forces have probably not made the requisite efforts to develop - for or against the idea of union - a truly democratic debate.

In examining the results and leaving aside the indifferent or under-informed, the results are not negative. In eight countries in ten, among those who expressed an opinion, a large majority is favourable (very much or to some extent). The British sample is less conclusive, but the positive replies slightly outnumber the negative. Only in Denmark is a very large majority against the plan for European union.

(See Table 28)

Certainly, a sample survey is not a referendum and an information campaign clarifying the implications of forming a European political union which would undoubtedly have the effect of reducing the number of abstentions, thus increasing the number of both positive and negative answers. But there is no reason to believe that the latter would outpace the former. It is even probable that in eight countries out of ten the contrary would happen and European union would have the support of a broad majority of the population.

At this point the relevance of the second and third questions becomes apparent: suppose two or three member countries of the European Community disagree, should the countries who agree go ahead or drop the idea? If the decision is to go ahead, which countries must cooperate if political union is to have any political meaning?

1

Number of non-answers - indifferent or don't knows -
in relation to leadership rating (Community as a whole)

	Non-leaders (--)	(-)	(+)	Leaders (++)
	%	%	%	%
Indifferent Don't know	11 50	11 37	7 27	5 18
Total	61	48	34	23
N	2265	3403	3084	1187

2 See note 1 p. 52.

Table 28
FOR OR AGAINST A EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

	8	DK	O	F	R	L I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1. Of every											
For - very much	17	4	12	15	13	27	21	17	9	26	16
For " to some extent	34	12	30	35	25	29	31	34	14	20	27
Against " to some extent	5	14	9	9	6	5	7	8	11	5	9
Against " very much	2	33	4	3	4	1	5	6	11	6	5
Indifferent or no opinion	42	37	45	38	52	38	36	35	55	43	43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index²	3.15	1.78	2.92	3.02	2.97	3.31	3.06	2.94	2.48	3.15	2.95
2. Of every 100 with an opinion											
for " very much	29	5	22	24	27	43	33	26	20	45	28
For " to some extent	59	20	55	57	51	46	49	53	32	36	48
Against " to some extent	9	22	17	15	13	9	11	12	24	8	15
Against " very much	3	53	6	4	9	2	7	9	24	11	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	584	643	549	628	487	705	191	637	658	568	5616

¹ Weighted average.

² "For - very much" = 4, "against - very much" = 1; non-answers excluded.
It should be recalled that any figure over 2.5 reflects a positive attitude and any lower figure a rather negative attitude.

III.4.2. To go ahead without the others or drop the idea

As expected, those in favour of political union tend to say that it should be set up by those in agreement without waiting for the other countries to make up their minds, and conversely those who are against the plan would like it to be dropped.

	For political union %	Against political union %
Establish a union with those who agree	64	19
Drop the plan	26	68
No reply	10	13
Total	100 (n=4272)	100 (n=1344)

- ¹ Analysis shows that 'currently, among those who have an opinion, their views are on the whole relatively independent of the degree of cognitive mobilization or political ideology of the respondent; (of course there are differences between the countries; for example, in Denmark - which seem to be a unique case - a favourable attitude to political union is positively correlated with a right- or left-wing position).

Attitudes to political union in relation to leadership rating (Community as a whole, among those with an opinion)

	Non-leaders (--)	(-)	(+)	Leaders (++)
	%	%	%	%
For - very much	26	24	30	35
For - to some extent	48	52	48	40
Against - to some extent	17	16	14	13
Against - very much	9	8	8	12
Total	100	100	100	100
N	886	1774	2036	919

Attitudes to political union in relation to political ideology (Community as a whole, among those with an opinion)

	Far left	Left	Centre	Right	Far right	Not classi- fied
	%	%	%	%	%	%
For - very much	35	32	26	23	37	29
For - to some extent	40	44	51	51	30	52
Against - to some extent	14	15	15	18	12	13
Against - very much	11	9	8	8	13	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	484	1275	1961	1098	358	440

About one quarter of those in favour of political union do not share the majority view and prefer to drop the idea in the absence of unanimous agreement, whereas a little less than one-fifth of the opponents of political union would not object to the others going ahead without them.

The answers should be examined country by country, for it can be assumed that the relative weight of those for and against political union in a given country will be a significant factor in the choice that is likely to arise.

In countries which are the most in favour of political union (Italy, Belgium, Greece and Luxembourg) about 70% of those in favour consider that a union should be set up with those who are in agreement and without the others. The same is true in Germany, although it is not one of the countries most in favour of union.

In countries less favourable to political union (Ireland, United Kingdom and particularly Denmark) more or less half of those in favour consider that it would be better to drop the idea in the absence of general agreement.

(See Table 29)

How to interpret these results? Two interpretations - not mutually exclusive - are possible: those who are personally in favour of political union in a country which they know is rather against it consider that the idea should be dropped either because their country would not form part of the union, or because they believe that with or without their own country, a union from which certain major countries were missing would have no meaning. Replies to the third question regarding political union throw a little light on the question.

Generally speaking, the countries considered most necessary for a viable political union are the Federal Republic of Germany and France, closely followed by the United Kingdom. The order in which the ten countries are listed is almost exactly the same regardless of the respondent's attitude to the question of union, the only difference being that the most resolute partisans speak up more frequently than the others.

(See Table 30)

There remains a final problem to be examined: what are respondents' views in each country regarding the participation of their own country and of the others, particularly the three "major" countries, whose participation is considered necessary by the great majority of Europeans interviewed?

Table 29

EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION: GO AHEAD OR DROP THE IDEA,
BY COUNTRY AND ATTITUDE TO THE PLAN¹

	For	Against
	%	%
ITALY		
Set up a union without the others	71	32
Drop the idea	20	60
No reply	9	8
Total	100	100
N	632	73
BELGIUM		
Set up a union without the others	71	16
Drop the idea	22	62
No reply	7	22
Total	100	100
N	515	69
GREECE		
Set up a union without the others	73	30
Drop the idea	13	46
No reply	14	24
Total	100	100
N	460	108
LUXEMBOURG		
Set up a union without the others	66	19
Drop the idea	26	70
No reply	8	11
Total	100	100
N	155	36
FRANCE		
Set up a union without the others	62	29
Drop the idea	31	63
No reply	7	8
Total	100	100
N	509	119

Table 29 (Contd.)

EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION: GO AHEAD OR DROP THE IDEA,
BY COUNTRY AND ATTITUDE TO THE PLAN¹

	For	Against
	%	%
<u>IRELAND</u>		
Set up a union without the others	42	19
Drop the idea	44	68
No reply	14	13
Total	100	100
N	381	106
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>		
Set up a union without the others	56	28
Drop the idea	34	57
No reply	10	15
Total	100	100
N	499	138
<u>GERMANY</u>		
Set up a union without the others	68	15
Drop the idea	21	69
No reply	11	16
Total	100	100
N	421	128
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>		
Set up a union without the others	14	13
Drop the idea	43	75
No reply	13	12
Total	100	100
N	342	317
<u>DENMARK</u>		
Set up a union without the others	36	16
Drop the idea	52	67
No reply	12	17
Total	100	100
N	162	481

¹ Countries are listed in declining order of attitude scores in favour of forming a European Political Union.

Table 30

COUNTRIES WHICH MUST PARTICIPATE
IF EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION IS TO HAVE A MEANING
(Community as a whole)¹

	For		Against	Indif- ferent or don't know	Total persons inter- viewed
	Set up a union without the others	Drop the idea			
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Germany	90	88	75	72	80
2. France	87	85	69	69	76
3. United Kingdom	69	73	58	57	62
4. Italy	61	58	38	45	50
5. Netherlands	55	53	43	40	46
6. Belgium	51	50	37	40	44
7. Denmark	39	43	32	32	35
8. Luxembourg	38	38	28	31	33
9. Ireland	29	33	24	25	27
10. Greece	29	35	19	25	26
Don't know	2	4	13	16	10
N	2733	1120	1345	4731	9929

¹ Weighted average. The names of the countries are listed in declining order of the number of answers given by all the interviewees. Several answers - up to ten - were possible.

III.4.3. Which countries must participate?

This analysis is confined to those who gave positive answers to the two preceding questions, in other words who were a) in favour of political union and b) in favour of forming a union without the rest. Views on the "ideal" composition of the union by those in favour of dropping the idea or against the project altogether are of far less interest.

Let us first examine the answers from the three "major" countries, which are also those **most** frequently mentioned by Europeans in general: the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

- In Germany, nearly all respondents in favour of the union and wishing to go ahead list Germany in first place (**98%**), followed by France (**95%**), the Netherlands (**84%**), Italy (77%) and, only in fifth place, the United Kingdom (76%).
- In France, Germany is the most frequently cited (**93%**), ahead of France itself (**87%**), the United Kingdom (67%) and Italy (62%).
- In the United Kingdom, France with 89% and Germany with 86% are in the lead, followed by the United Kingdom itself (67%).

From this it can be seen that the respondent's own country is not necessarily placed first among those which should participate in a union.

We will now go on to consider the position in countries cited frequently, but less often than the first three: Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. - -

- In Italy, Germany is first (**86%**), followed by France (81%) and the United Kingdom (65%); Italy itself is in fourth place with 54%.
- In the Netherlands, Germany with 94% and France with 88% are in the lead, followed by the Netherlands itself (**82%**), the United Kingdom (**78%**), Belgium (66%) and Luxembourg (59%). Italy is listed in seventh place after the two other Benelux countries.
- The picture is fairly similar in Belgium: France (93%) and Germany (92%) head the list, followed by Belgium itself with **84%**, the Netherlands (77%) and **Luxembourg (76%)**. The United Kingdom appears in seventh place (**68%**), just ahead of Italy with 58%.

In this category of "middling" countries (that is, regarded as such by the respondents as a whole) Italy is considered a "major" country, but in fourth place. Another point is that solidarity among the Benelux countries would seem to be a reality for the three countries concerned.

Lastly we come to those countries least often cited as being necessary for a union: Denmark, Luxembourg and Greece.

In Denmark, where the number of respondents included in our analysis is small, Germany (88%), France (83%) and the United Kingdom (76%) are in the lead, while Denmark itself is mentioned as frequent¹ as the United Kingdom but no more (76%), ahead of the Netherlands (72%) and Belgium (68%).¹

In Luxembourg, the Grand Duchy is - curiously - in first place (95%) on an equal footing with Germany (also 95%), followed closely by France (91%). This is the only case of a small country where the respondents - almost unanimously - consider that a political union would be meaningless without their participation. Earlier we saw that Luxembourg is one of the countries **most** in favour of union and it is well known that Luxembourg could not stand aside from a political union which included Germany and France.

Ireland is a special case which is easily explained historically. It is the only country which lists the United Kingdom first as being necessary for a European union (84%), followed by Germany with 77% and France with 67%. Ireland itself is listed fourth, a long way after the three "major" countries (33%).

In Greece the list is as follows: France (79%), Greece itself (76%), Germany (72%) and Italy (70%).

These results are presented in Table 31 below.

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¹ These countries are listed in the same order by nearly all interviewees in Denmark, regardless of their opinions on the subject of union (sample: N = 1021). The main difference is that those opposed to the idea of union and particularly those indifferent to the plan frequently fail to mention the countries which would have to join if the union is to have any significance.

² In view of the size of the Luxembourg sample, the order listed by the population as a whole is close to that given by the persons included in our analysis.

Table 31

COUNTRIES WHICH MUST JOIN FOR EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION
TO HAVE A MEANING¹

(Answers by country of persons in favour of union
and believing it should go ahead)

	B	DK	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ²
Countries cited	922	882	982	932	772	862	952	942	862	722	902
Federal Republic	93	83	95	87	67	81	91	88	89	79	87
France	68	76	76	67	84	63	66	78	67	55	69
United Kingdom	58	48	77	62	24	54	65	55	39	70	61
Italy	77	72	84	55	11	31	83	22	33	56	55
Netherlands	11	68	71	53	14	31	83	66	33	51	51
Belgium	43	76	68	37	17	18	58	37	16	50	39
Denmark	38	38	45	23	33	18	95	34	32	42	38
Luxembourg	37	37	39	23	9	22	52	34	13	76	29
Ireland	None	3	7	-	1	2	2	1	7	6	2
Greece	367	59	287	317	159	449	102	280	152	335	2733
N											

¹ The countries are listed in declining order of frequency of selection over the Community as a whole. In each case, replies relating to the respondent's own country are in heavy type.

² Weighted average.

In concluding this exploratory survey of the attitudes of European populations to the plan **for** European political union, **it** is clear that opinion is still ill-informed: 35% of non-answers in the Netherlands (minimum) and 55% in the United Kingdom (maximum) (see Table No. 28).

Of those who expressed an opinion, the majority in each country, excluding Denmark, were in favour. The United Kingdom would seem to be more dubious: 52% "**for**" and 48% "**against**" (see Table No. 28).

Two-thirds in favour of union consider that in the case of disagreement between the governments of the Member States the countries who are in agreement should go ahead. **It** should, however, be noted that in Ireland, the United Kingdom and still more in Denmark, even among those **in favour** of European union, a majority believe that the idea should be dropped in case of disagreement (see Table 29).

Lastly, in the **Community** as a whole, the prevailing opinion is that Germany (**80%**), France (76%), United Kingdom (**62%**) and Italy (50%) must belong to the union **if it** is to have any meaning. These proportions are evidently much higher amid partisans of union who believe that **it** should go ahead (see Table 30).

From these analyses, therefore, **it** would appear that the decision of the United Kingdom would be determinant.

CHAPTER IV

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

IV

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

By comparison with 1979,¹ the second elections to the European Parliament, in June 1984, showed a slight drop in turnout in four out of six Member States where voting is not compulsory. Research has shown that the European Parliament as an institution is having some difficulty in finding **its** place in public opinion. The reaction **it** provokes is not so much one of hostility as one of indifference and ignorance. The image **it** has is rather vague and, one might say, intermittent; information about Parliament is extremely sketchy and **the** main thing people seem to know about **it** is that **it** has little power.

The Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations of the European Parliament has therefore decided to monitor trends in opinions and attitudes **in Europe** on a regular basis between elections - especially among citizens of voting age (**this** has never been done hitherto).

The present Eurobarometer contains **five questions** relating to the public's awareness of the European Parliament, its **image**, its role and the role people **would** like to see—it play in the future.

IV.1. AWARENESS OF THE INSTITUTION AND THE PUBLIC'S OVERALL VIEW

"Have you recently seen or read in the papers, or on the radio or television anything about the European Parliament, that is, the parliamentary assembly of the European Community (Common Market)?"

The first of the questions was put for the tenth time and the second for the third time.

¹ See Eurobarometer No 22, December 1984, pp. 60-95.

² See J.-R. Rabier: "Où sont donc les citoyens de l'Europe?" ("Where are the citizens of Europe?"), report presented to the Working Group on the 1984 European Elections, European Consortium for Political Research, Barcelona, March 1985.

³ A question of methodological interest was also put in order to measure the extent to which people who were entitled to vote in June 1984 remembered - or did not remember - whether they had actually voted or abstained.

IV.1.1. Awareness of the Institution

As is clear from Graph No 2 and Table 32, awareness of the European Parliament is intermittent: it increases at election time and declines soon after. The extent and speed of this phenomenon is hard to assess due to a lack of data for 1980 - 1981.

(See Graph No 2 and Table 32)

Looking at the data overall, it would appear that this trend is on the increase in all countries. The level reached in March - April 1984, just before the second election (an average of 75%) was generally higher than that for April 1979 (65%). On the other hand the decline observed during the period immediately following the elections in 1984 was impressive: -19% in one year.

It would therefore be hazardous to make a prognosis regarding future trends. All one can do at this stage is to present the results of the ten surveys and calculate the average for 1977 - 79 (four surveys) on the one hand, and for 1982 - 85 (six surveys) on the other. The results show that of the nine countries for which this comparison can be made, public awareness of the European Parliament has slightly increased in three of them (Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands), slightly decreased in three others (Luxembourg, France and Denmark) and remained virtually unchanged in Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. --

Awareness of the European Parliament: 1977 - 79 to 1982 - 85			
	1977-1979 (4 polls)	1982-1985 (6 polls)	Change from one period to the other ²
Belgium	50%	55%	+11%
Germany	55	60	+ 8%
Netherlands	57	61	+ 7%
Italy	61	60	-
United Kingdom	53	52	-
Ireland	59	58	-
Luxembourg	66	61	- 7%
France	62	56	- 9%
Denmark	62	55	-13%
Community	57	57	-

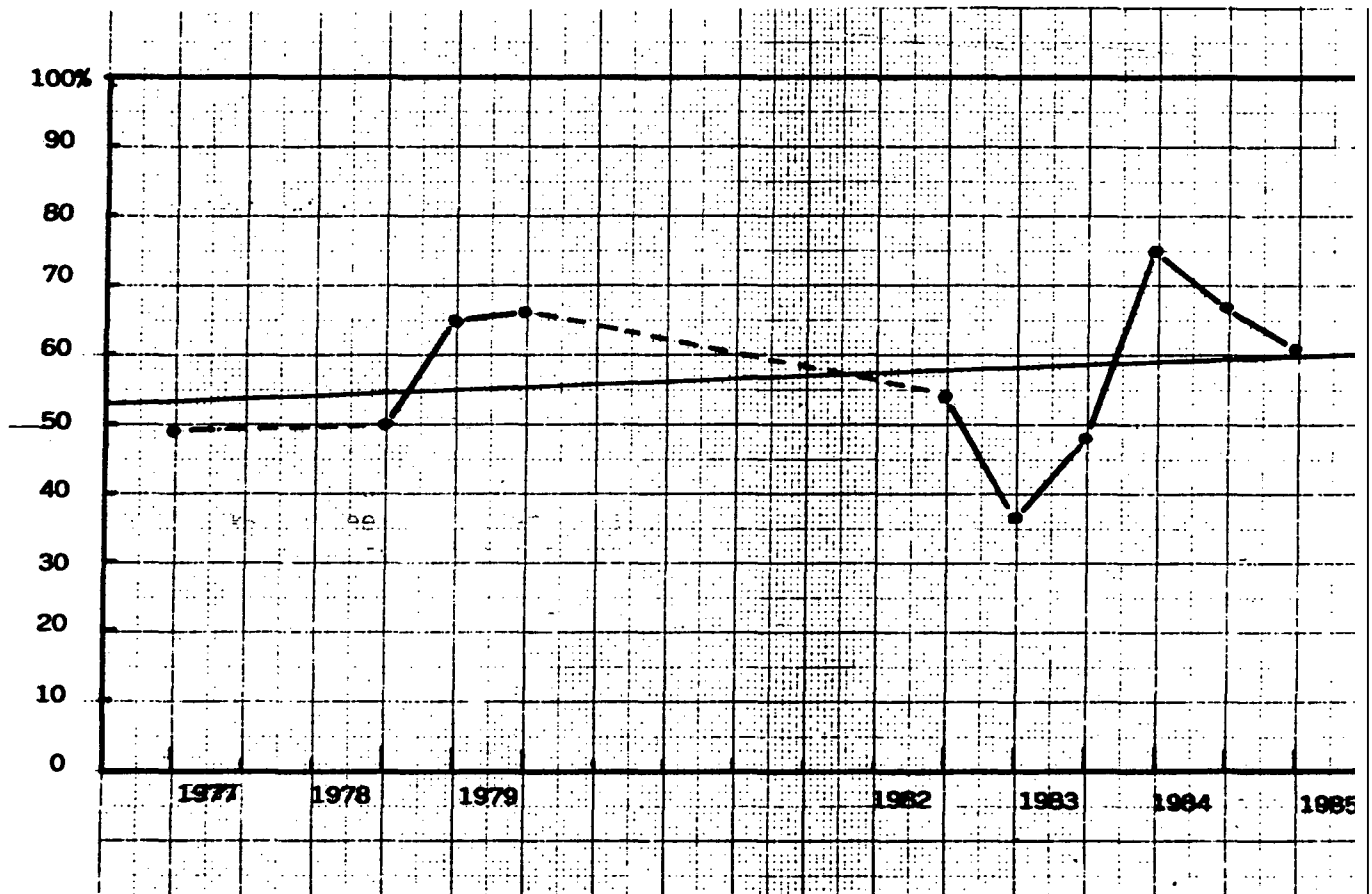
This perception of the European Parliament in the general flow of information daily transmitted by the media is obviously correlated to educational level and even more to the cognitive mobilization (or leadership rating) of the respondents. Since we are dealing here with a cognitive non-attitudinal variable, the relation it bears to attitudes with regard to the Community is weak but positive.

¹ The comparison does not apply to Greece; the average for 1982 - 85 for this country is 52%.

² Calculated on the basis of original data rounded to one place of decimals.

Graph 2

AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
(1977-1985)



¹ Have recently read or heard anything.

Table 32

AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

'Respondents who have recently "seen or heard something about the European Parliament on radio or television"'¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ²
April-May 1977	46%	49%	33%	57%	47%	52%	62%	40%	58%	:	49%
October-November 1978	49	60	51	57	48	49	49	48	44	:	50
April 1979	65	76	60	65	73	77	76	76	55	:	65
ELECTIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	45	65	77	67	67	66	76	64	55	:	66
October 1982	56	42	70	40	60	52	61	66	50	57	54
October-April 1983	31	31	33	30	41	50	53	49	31	37	37
October 1983	35	62	47	50	52	48	67	52	48	51	48
March-April 1984	74	74	79	82	75	71	81	73	72	67	75
ELECTIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
October-November 1984	71	59	75	66	61	72	84	67	58	43	67
March-April 1985	66	60	55	69	58	68	79	62	54	53	61

The figures in bold type ~~give the maximum~~ percentage reached in each country for the ten polls concerned, as well as the percentage immediately below it where the difference between the two does not exceed five points.

² Average weighted in line with the population of each country. Includes Greece as of 1982.

It is worth noting that among respondents of voting age registered on the electoral rolls who were also entitled to vote in **1984**, awareness of the European Parliament was somewhat higher among those who claimed to have voted in **1984** than among those who abstained.

(See Table 33)

IV.1.2. Overall view of the Institution

Among those who had recently read or heard something about the European Parliament, i.e. just over 6 out of 10 people, approximately one-third had a "generally favourable" impression, one-third a "generally **unfavourable**" impression and another third "neither favourable nor unfavourable" or no impression at all.

The favourable impression predominates in Italy, Greece and France, and also - but only just - in Ireland and Belgium. In all other countries, particularly **Denmark** and the United Kingdom, the unfavourable impression predominates.

Compared to previous six-month periods (October **1982** and March-April **1983**), a considerable degree of stability may be observed, with a **moderately** positive trend in **Belgium, France, Ireland** and Italy, and a clearly negative trend in Denmark.

(See Table 34)

These answers are closely related to attitudes to the Community. However, among those who look upon membership of the Community as a good thing, more than a quarter (26%) have a rather bad impression of the European Parliament.

Although, strictly speaking, it is impossible to know the exact sense in which causality operates in this case, one may assume that the respondents' overall view - in this case their assessment of their-country's membership of the **Community** - prevails over and determines their impression of what they have read or heard on the subject of the European **Parliament**.

(See Table 35)

This percentage of negative impressions of the European **Parliament** among those who are in favour of the **Community** is an excellent indicator for assessing, country by country, the reputation of this Institution among the **most** committed and "European" segment of the general public.

In six countries, favourable impressions outweigh unfavourable impressions, **but** this does not apply to the other four. What one might call the poor image of the European **Parliament** is particularly pronounced in Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.²

¹ This part of the electorate should be observed particularly closely, country by country, until the next European elections.

² Caution in interpreting the country-by-country variations is in order here, since these results are based on sub-samples; nevertheless, the general trend to which they point remains valid, subject to subsequent confirmation.

Table 33

AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AMONG THE ELECTORATE
IN EACH COUNTRY DEPENDING ON WHETHER RESPONDENTS
VOTED OR ABSTAINED IN 1984¹

(Respondents who have recently read in the press or heard on radio or
television something about the European Parliament)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC
Claim to have voted in 1984 (N)	67% (878)	71% (486)	64% (559)	70% (685)	61% (650)	70% (966)	81% (234)	66% (516)	63% (676)	56% (821)	67% (637)
Claim to have abstained (N)	68 (50)	50 (388)	45 (317)	68 (204)	47 (182)	52 (54)	65 (23)	62 (289)	50 (591)	42 (93)	52 (235)

¹ Answers were selected according to age (18 or over), whether respondents are registered on electoral lists or voting registers, and whether they had reached voting age in 1984.

² Weighted average.

Table 34
IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
ON THE BASIS OF THINGS READ OR HEARD

(Respondents who have read or heard something)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>October 1982</u>											
Generally favourable											
Generally unfavourable											
Neither favourable nor unfavourable ²											
Don't know											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	567	416	703	372	600	537	184	701			
<u>March-Kri1 1983</u>											
Generally favourable											
Generally unfavourable											
Neither favourable nor unfavourable ²											
Don't know											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	318	323	350	306	400	514	160	486	415	373	3579
<u>March-Apr11 1985</u>											
Generally favourable											
Generally unfavourable											
Neither favourable nor Unfavourable ²											
Don't know											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	668	610	555	700	580	765	236	615			

¹ Weighted average.

² Spontaneous reaction for respondents.

Table 35

IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ACCORDING TO THINGS READ OR HEARD
IN RELATION TO RESPONDENTS' ASSESSMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY'S
MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY

(Respondents who have read or heard something)
(Community as a whole¹)

	Overall assessment of membership of the European Community				TOTAL
	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	Don't know..	
	%	%	%	%	%
Generally favourable	40	17	9	16	31
Neither favourable nor unfavourable ²	29	37	19	39	30
Generally unfavourable	26	41	66	20	33
Don't know	5	5	6	25	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N	3938	1244	679	206	5067

Table 36

QUALITY OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S IMAGE:
THE IMPRESSION LEFT BY THINGS READ OR HEARD
AMONG THOSE WHO CONSIDER MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY A GOOD THING³

[illegible]

1
2
3

IV.2. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CURRENT ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND PREFERENCES REGARDING ITS FUTURE ROLE

"How important would you say the European Parliament is in the life of the European Community today: very important, not very important, or not important at all?"

"Would you, personally, prefer that the European Parliament played a more or less important part than it does now?"

IV.2.1. Parliament's role today

The first of these two questions has been put a number of times since the spring of 1977.

The results give rise to the following comments:

1. Between the spring of 1977 and the spring of 1983 there was a downward trend in "don't knows" in most countries; this applies to an even greater extent to the period between early 1984 and the autumn of that year. This is probably the result of the two European elections and the mass of information disseminated at that time. A reverse trend, however, may be noted between the autumn of 1984 and the spring of 1985. Here again we see the phenomenon of inter-mittence mentioned earlier;
2. The fall in the number of "don't knows", which was quite substantial between 1977 and 1985, has not led to an increase in the number of more committed answers, i.e. those who think the European Parliament should play a "very important" role. The vast majority of respondents in fact opt for one of the intermediate replies ("important" or "not very important"; consequently, for the Community as a whole, the answers given in March-April 1985 closely resemble those for April 1983: an average of four out of ten people questioned think that the European Parliament plays an "important" role (but no more) and approximately three out of ten think it plays a "not very important" role (but no less).

These results vary slightly according to country, although the differences are not very marked: rather more positive answers in Ireland, Italy and - from now on - France; rather fewer positive answers in the Netherlands and in Germany.

(See Table 37)

¹ Answers to a similar question relating to the role of the national parliament show that this institution is seen as much more important: "very important" in 33% of cases, and "important" in 43% (April 1983).

Table 37
IMPORTANCE OF THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	8	OK	O	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
April-May 1977											
very important											
Important											
Not very important											
Not important at all											
Don't know	40	41	25	25	18	25	14	13	18	:	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100
Index ²	2.46	2.40	2.07	2.36	2.80	2.80	2.71	2.60	2.73	:	2.49
April 1983											
Very important											
Important											
Not very important											
Not important at all											
Don't know	25	35	12	22	18	17	12	13	16	29	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.69	2.85	2.42	2.77	3.03	2.87	2.81	2.57	2.73	2.96	2.69
March-April 1984											
Very important											
Important											
Not very important											
Not important at all											
Don't know	18	35	19	22	19	23	16	12	15	20	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.59	2.58	2.42	2.61	2.78	2.65	2.74	2.48	2.52	2.67	2.55
October-November 1984											
Very important	10	13	4	7	16	17	13	6	14	16	11
Important	35	35	36	41	46	45	47	30	38	45	39
Not very important											
Not important at all											
Don't know	8	19	5	12	8	8	5	9	8	16	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.48	2.64	2.36	2.59	2.75	2.81	2.69	2.39	2.63	2.86	2.58
March-April 1985											
Very important											
Important											
Not very important											
Not important at all											
Don't know	14	30	12	13	12	14	12	11	13	25	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.62	2.63	2.45	2.77	2.90	2.80	2.74	2.53	2.75	2.72	2.67

² Weighted average.

Calculated by applying respectively coefficients 4, 3, 2 and 1 to the different response codes. Don't knows have been excluded from the calculation. The central point therefore corresponds to 2.5.

IV.2.2. Future role

With regard to the role people would like to see Parliament take in future the same stability is observed. The March-April 1985 results are fairly close to those of autumn 1983 and spring 1984. There are relatively more Italians, French and Greeks who would like to see Parliament's role strengthened. This corresponds to the opinion of the majority of respondents in all countries, with the exception of Denmark.

(See Table 38)

*
* *

There is a correlation among all these answers relating to the European Parliament and between them and the answers concerning European union and the Community.

The closest correlation exists between answers on the role people would like to see Parliament play, their assessment of membership of the European Community and attitudes regarding plans for political union.

Given that the turnout for the elections in 1984 was largely determined - in those countries which do have a compulsory voting - by the perceived importance of the role of the European Parliament,¹ it is clear that the best way of increasing this turnout in the future, if no major changes take place, is by improving the quality of Parliament's image and giving a more substantial content to its powers and authority.

-- _____

- ¹ The correlation coefficients for all respondents are as follows:
- | | |
|--|------------|
| - role preferred with attitude to European union | $r = .342$ |
| - role preferred with assessment of membership of the European Community | $r = .364$ |
| - role preferred with attitude to plans for political union | $r = .438$ |

² See J.-R. Rabier, op. cit. pp 40-46.

Table 38

THE ROLE PEOPLE WOULD LIKE THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TO PLAY

	8	OK	O	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC ¹
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Same

Don't know	30	38	23	26	29	18	11	14	19	33	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Don't know	22	29	21	21	24	15	13	16	15	21	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Don't know	16	40	26	24	27	23	14	15	19	21	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Don't know	11	30	15	17	20	10	8	14	14	20	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Don't know	16	39	20	4	21	17	12	17	19	25	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average.

² Spontaneous response.

³ Due to a technical error the results for Italy were collected a little later than in other countries (November 1984) and refer to the population aged 18 and over.

ANNEXES ET TABLEAUX DETAILLES --/ APPENDIX AND DETAILED TABLES

INSTITUTS A SU SONDAGE ET SPECIALISTES RESPONSABLES /
INSTITUTES WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY AND EXPERTS IN CHARGE (x)

Belgique/België	DIMARSO N.V. rue des Colonies, 54 B-1000 Bruxelles Tél.: 02/219.24.08	Leo VEREYCKEN Nicole JAMAR
Danmark	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE A/S Gammel Vartov Vej 6 DK-2900 Hellerup Tél.: 01/29.88.00	Rolf RANDRUP
Deutschland	EMNID-INSTITUT GmbH Bodelschwinghstraße, 23-25a D-4800 Bielefeld 1 Tél.: 0521/210.58	Walter TACKE Klaus Peter SCHOEPPNER
Ellas	ICAP HELLAS S.A. Vas. Sophias, 64 GR-Athinai 615 Tél.: 01/7225.651	Anthony LYKIARDOPOULOS Tilemachos DIB
France	INSTITUT DE SONDAGES LAVIALLE 6-8 rue du 4 Septembre F-92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux Tél.: 554.64.11	Albert LAVIALLE
Ireland	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS Ltd 19-20 Upper Pembroke Street IRL-Dublin 2 Tél.: 76.11.96	John F. MEAGHER Charles COYLE
Italia	ISTITUTO PER LE RICERCHE STA- TISTICHE E L'ANALISI DELL'O- PINIONE PUBBLICA (DOXA) Galleria San Carlo, 6 I-20122 Milano Tél.: 02/790.871	Ennio SALAMON Alfonso del RE
Luxembourg	INSTITUT LUXEMBOURGEOIS DE RE- CHERCHES SOCIALES (ILRES) 6 , rue du Marché-aux-Herbes GD-Luxembourg Tél.: 0352/475021	Louis MEVIS
Nederland	NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR DE PUBLIEKE OPINIE (NIPO,) B.V. Barentzplein, 7 NL-1013 NJ Amsterdam Tél.: 020/24.88.44	Arnold WEIJTLANDT
United Kingdom (xx)	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) 202 Finchley Road UK-LONDON NW3 6BL Tél.: 01/794.0461	Norman WEBB Robert WYBROW

Coordination internationale /
International co-ordination

Hélène RIFFAULT
FAITS et OPINIONS
25, rue Cambon
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Toutes les données relatives aux Euro-Baromètres sont déposées aux "Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences", (1 Place Montesquieu, B-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 and Social Research, (Michigan) et des chercheurs justifiant d'un intérêt de recherche.

All Euro-Barometre data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences (1, Place Montesquieu, B-1348 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 and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Pour tous renseignements sur les études d'opinion publique faites à l'initiative de la Commission des Communautés européennes, écrire à J.-R. RABIER Conseiller spécial, 200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles.

For all information regarding opinion surveys carried out for the Commission of the European Communities, please write to J.-R. RABIER, special Counsellor, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

-
- (x) Les dix instituts actuellement chargés de ces sondages ont formé entre eux THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, dont le comité de direction comprend: Robert GIJS (DIMARSO, Bruxelles), Jan STAPEL (NIPO, Amsterdam) et Norman WEBB (Social Surveys, London). / The ten institutes which carried out these surveys have formed amongst themselves THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY of which the Management Committee comprises: Robert GIJS (DIMARSO, Brussels), Jan STAPEL (NIPO, Amsterdam) and Norman WEBB (Social Surveys, London).
- (XX) Le sondage en Northern Ireland est fait en collaboration par le Irish Marketing Surveys et le Social Surveys (Gallup Poll). / The Northern Ireland Survey is conducted jointly by Irish Marketing Surveys and the Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de façon représentative la totalité de la population des dix 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 117 régions (voir liste ci-jointe). L'enquête a lieu dans 115 régions (Corse et Val d'Aoste exceptés).

Chaque pays a constitué aléatoirement un échantillon-maître 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 environ 1 150 points d'enquête.

2° Choix des personnes interrogées

Les personnes interrogées sont toujours différentes d'une enquête à l'autre. L'échantillon-maître 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;
- soit par une méthode combinant les deux précédentes (cheminement systématique): Grèce.

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 years and over of the ten 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 117 regions (see attached list). The survey takes place in 115 of these regions (Corsica 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 or less 1 150 sampling points.

2° Choice of respondents

For each survey different individuals are interviewed in the master sample of sampling point 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 occupation on the basis of census data: this system is used in France, Italy, United-Kingdom, Ireland and Germany;
- or by a method combining the two precedent ones ("random route"): Greece.

REGIONS D'ENQUETES / GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTIONBELGIQUE/BELGIE

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

LOR : Lorraine
 AL : Alsace
 B.N. : Basse-Normandie
 BRE : Bretagne
 P.LOI : Pays de la Loire
 CEN : Centre
 BOU : Bourgogne
 F.C. : Franche-Comté
 P.CH. : Poitou-Charentes
 LIM : Limousin
 AUV : Auvergne

OV : Overijssel
 NH : Noord-Holland
 GEL : Gelderland
 ZH : Zuid-Holland
 UT : Utrecht
 ZE : Zeeland
 N.B. : Noord-Brabant
 LI : Limburg

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

S.H. : Schleswig-Holstein
 STA : Stade
 AUR : i:
 OLD : denburg
 B : Bremen
 LUN : ünet
 l : Braunschweig
 OSN : :
 HAN : Hannover
 MUN : Münster
 DET : Detmold
 HIL : Hildesheim
 DUS : Düsseldorf
 ARN : Arnsberg
 KAS : Kassel
 AA : Aachen
 KOL : Köln
 TRI : Trier
 KOB : Koblenz

R-A : Rhône-Alpes
 AQU : Aquitaine
 M.P. : Midi-Pyrénées
 LAN : Languedoc
 P.CDA : Provence-Côte d'Azur
 COR : (Corse)

IRELAND

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

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

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

DANMARK

JYLL : Jylland
 SJA : Sjaelland
 FYN : Fyn

FRANCE

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

LUXEMBOURG

LX : G.D. du Luxembourg

NEDERLAND

GR : Groningen
 FR : Friesland
 DR : Drenthe

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
 E.A. : East Anglia
 S.W. : South West
 S.E. : South East

ELLAS

Kentriki Ellás kai Evia
 Pelopónnisos
 Iónioi Nissoi
 Ipiros
 Thessalia
 Makedonia
 Thráki
 Nissoi Aigaiou
 Kriti

POPULATION ETUDIEE, TAILLE DES ECHANTILLONS, DATES DU TRAVAIL /
SURVEYED OF SIZE OF THE S DATES OF FIELDWORK

	Population (1)		Echantillons / Samples (2) (Baro 23)	Dates (Baro 23)
	milliers/ Thousands	%		
B	7 918	3.64	1 016	14-30/III/1985
DK	4 112	1.89	1 030	23-31/III
D	51 246	23.58	1 007	22/III-11/IV
GR	7 590	3.49	1 000	25/III-3/IV
F	42 348	19.48	1 018	28/III-19/IV
IRL	2 428	1.12	1 009	28/III-12/IV
I	45 172	20.78	1 127	26/III-10/IV
L	299	0.14	300	9-22/IV
NL	11 275	5.19	985	23/III-13/IV
UK	44 975	20.69	1 453	25/III-12/IV
CE/EC	217 363	100.00	9 945	14/III-22/IV

Il est rappelé que les résultats obtenus par sondage sont des estimations dont le degré de certitude et de précision dépend, toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, du nombre des individus constituant l'échantillon. Avec des échantillons de l'ordre de 1 000, on admet généralement qu'une différence inférieure à cinq pour cent entre deux pourcentages est au-dessous du niveau acceptable de confiance. - -

Readers are reminded that sample survey results are estimations, the degree of certainty and precision of which; everything being kept equal, rests upon the number of cases. With samples of about 1 000, it is generally admitted that a percentage difference of less than five per cent is below the acceptable level of confidence.

*
* *

Les annexes statistiques -qui permettent de comparer, pour chaque pays et pour l'ensemble de la Communauté, les résultats du plus récent Euro-Baromètre et ceux des précédents- ont été composées sur machine à traitement de texte ET 351, suivant les conseils techniques et avec la coopération gracieuse de la société

OLIVETTI S.A. Belge.

The statistical appendix which enable one to compare the results of the most recent Euro-Barometre with the previous ones, per country and for the Community as a whole, have been put together on a word-processing machine ET 351, according to the technical advice and with the kind assistance of

OLIVETTI S.A. Belge.

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

(2) Nombre d'interviews / Number of interviews.

TABLEAU 1 / TABLE 1

LE SENTIMENT GLOBAL DESATISFACTION DE LA VIE / THE FEELING OF OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION

Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas satisfait du tout de la vie que vous menez? / On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1973 IX	1975 v-VI	1975 x-XI	1976 v-VI	1976 XI	1977 IV-v	1977 x-XI	1978 v-VI	1978 x-XI	1979 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	43	39	36	36	40	38	46	37	46	42
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	49	52	51	52	51	52	44	51	43	47
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	6	5	8	8	7					
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	2	2	4	3	2					
Sans réponse/No reply		2	1	1	.					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1507	1000	963	1077	988	1006	1013	1008	983

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1980 IV	1981 IV	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	35	36	29	20	23	18	30	16	26	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	53	49	51	60	60	60	46	63	58	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied										
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1009	949	1210	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016	

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

DANMARK										
	1973 IX	1975 V-VI	1975 X-XI	1976 V-VI	1976 XI	1977 IV-v	1977 x-XI	1978 v-VI	1978 X-XI	1979 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied.	51	51	36	49	50	54	53	54	58	51
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	44	41	51	45	42	42	41	40	38	43
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	4	4	3	5	6	3	5	5	3	4
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1
Sans réponse/No reply	.	4	9	1	1	1	.	.	.	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1073	1023	977	962	1010	992	983	1002	1073

DANMARK										
	1980 IV	1981 IV	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 II-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	55	59	57	57	54	55	56	58	63	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	40	36	37	39	41	40	37	37	32	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	
Sans réponse/No reply	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	994	1006	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990	1022	

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	DEUTSCHLAND									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1957	1039	1002	1004	1007	1005	999	996	1006	1003

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	17	16	20	19	18	12	20	13	24	
	68	61	63	65	63	66	63	71	60	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	11	16	12	12	15	15	12	13	14	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	
Sans réponse/No reply	2	4	3	2	1	5	3			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1009	1004	1328	1012	1049	1058	992	1053	1007	

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

[illegible]

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	FRANCE									
	1973	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979
	K	V-VI	XI	V-VI	XI	IV-V	X-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	15	16	15	14	10	11	13	12	11	10
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	62	59	59	59	59	57	60	59	59	58
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	17	16	18	20	22	23	19	19	23	22
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	5	7	6	6	8	8	7	9	6	9
Sans réponse/No reply	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2227	1156	1276	1241	1356	1256	1149	1276	1194	1152

	FRANCE									
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	10	12	16	13	11	15	12	11	13	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	60	58	63	60	63	60	60	62	63	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ (Not very satisfied	22	22	16	20	18	18	20	21	18	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	8	7	5	7	7	6	7	5	5	
Sans réponse/No reply		1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	993	1004	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017	

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

IRELAND										
	1973 K %	1975 v-VI %	1975 x-XI %	1976 v-VI %	1976 XI %	1977 IV-v %	1977 x-XI %	1978 v-VI %	1978 x-XI %	1979 IV %
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	53	36	40	34	37	38	42	40	41	37
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	39	52	50	54	50	50	47	50	45	47
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	6	9	7	9	9 1	8	6	7	8	11
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	2	3	3	3	4 1	4 1	5 1	3	5	5
Sans réponse/No reply	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1000	998	1007	981	1008	997	1005	1005	997

IRELAND										
	1980 IV %	1981 IV %	1982 III-IV %	1982 X %	1983 III-IV %	1983 X %	1984 III-IV %	1984 x-XI %	1985 III-IV %	
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	34	34	40	33	35	27	36	30	31	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	52	49	46	53	47	53	47	55	50	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	11	13	11	10	12	12	10	11	12	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	3 1	3 1	2	4 1	5 1	8	6	4 1	6	
Sans réponse/No reply	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1008	1005	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009	

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	ITALIA.									
	1973	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979
	IX	V-VI	X-XI	V-VI	XI	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	X-XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	8	7	9	7	9	9	8	10	9	9
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	57	52	48	48	48	50	54	53	54	50
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	27	28	30	31	29	31	27	26	25	30
Pas satisfait du tout/ Sans réponse/No reply	7	10	12	13	13	10	11	11	12	11
	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1043	1110	923	1052	1025	1155	1175	1030	1178

	ITALIA									
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	10	13	14	11	11	8	10	12	15	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	54	54	57	50	56	57	54	57	52	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	27	24	22	28	24	25	26	23	23	
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Sans réponse/No reply	9	9	7	11	9	10	10	7	9	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1116	1183	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127	

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	LUXEMBOURG									
	1973	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979
	X	v-VI	x-XI	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	30	26	39	30	31	39	38	40	34	33
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	49	45	49	58	57	51	51	50	49	60
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	9 1	15	9	7 1	7 1	9	9	9 1	13	5
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	2	7	2	1	4 1	1	1	1	2 1	1
Sans réponse/No reply	.	7	1	4 1	1	.	.	.	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	330	311	297	268	301	302	344	322		299

	LUXEMBOURG									
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	35	40	39	35	38	37	38	32	39	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	57	54	48	56	54	52	51	59	53	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied										
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply	1	.	1	1	2	2	2	1	.	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	300	300	399	300	300	304	300	299	300	

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

NEDERLAND										
	1973 IX	1975 v-VI	1975 x-XI	1976 v-VI	1976 XI	1977 IV-v	1977 x-XI	1978 v-VI	1978 x-XI	1979 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	41	33	34	41	38	38	44	46	44	46
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	52	52	52	48	52	54	48	47	48	49
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	5	7	6	9	7	6	5	6	5	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Sans réponse/No reply	1	6	6	1	1	1	1		1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1464	1093	1006	904	1123	1033	943	1131	913	974

NEDERLAND										
	1980 IV	1981 IV	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
						38	44	47	40	
						51	48	45	50	
						7 1	6	5 1	6	
						3 1	1	1	2	
						1	1	2	2	
Sans réponse/No reply			1	1						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	999	1091	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985	

TABLEAU 1 [suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	GREAT BRITAIN (1973) and UNITED KINGDOM									
								1978	1978	1979
	I X	v - VI	x - XI	v - VI	X I	IV - v	x - XI	V - VI	x - XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	33	33	29	28	28	29	30	34	32	27
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	52	53	53	54	56	53	57	52	55	59
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	11	9	12	12	12	12	10	11	8	11
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	3	3	5	5	4	5	3	3	4	3
Sans réponse/No reply	1	2	1	1	1	1				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1933	1328	1438	1340	1351	1414	1351	1426	1339	1317

GREAT BRITAIN (1973) and UNITED KINGDOM									
	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	35	29	29	32	30	33			
	51	58	54	53	56	54			
	10	10	11	10	10	9			
	3	3	5	3	3	4			
	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Total	100	100	100						
N	1454	1369	1419	1335	1348	1277	1355	1405	1443

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (i)									
	1973	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1978
	IX	v-VI	x-XI	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ (Very satisfied	21	20	19	20	20	20	22	22	22	21
Plutôt satisfait/ (Fairly satisfied	58	57	56	55	55	55	57	55	57	56
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	16	16	17	18	18	18	15	16	15	17
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5
Sans réponse/No reply	1	2	2	1	1	1	1			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	9550	9150	8627	9210	9044	8936	9327	8788	8976

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)									
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	XIX-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	21	21	24	22	20	18	21	19	23	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	57	55	57	55	59	58	56	60	56	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	16	17	14	17	15	16	16	16	15	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	5	6	4	5	5	6	6	4	5	
Sans réponse/No reply	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	8882	9898	11676	9689	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936	

(1) Y compris la Grèce à partir d'avril 1981. / Including Greece from April 1981.

TABLEAU 2 / TABLE 2

LE SENTIMENT DE SATISFACTION QUANT AU FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA DEMOCRATIE

THE FEELING OF SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS

Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas satisfait du tout du fonctionnement de la démocratie (dans votre pays) ? / On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works (in your country) ?

BELGIQUE / BELGIE										
	1973 IX					1978 x - XI	1979 I V	1979 X	1980 x - XI	1981 x - XI
	%					%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	13					41	4	8	4	7
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	49					38	39	39	30	28
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	23					24	29	25	32	31
Pas satisfait du tout/- Not at all satisfied	9					13	14	12	19	18
Sans réponse/No reply	6	15	13	21	13	21	14	16	15	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1077	988	1006	1013	1008	983	1032	1022	973

BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1982 III-IV	1982 X/ ■ ■ ■	1983 X		1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	71	41	4	5	6	4	5		
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	33	40	39	48	38	43	47		
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	32	29	27	27	34	33	27		
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	17	14	17	11	17	15	14		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1210	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016		

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	DANMARK									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
							IV	X	X-XI	X-XI
							%	%	%	%
							9	17	13	17
							53	54	47	50
							24	18	27	22
							8	6	8	7
Sans réponse/No reply	2	2	8	3	5	5	6	5	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	962	1010	992	983	1002	1073	1029	1024	1009

	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	11	12	16	21	20	20	19			
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	50	45	54	50	48	50	49			
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	27	29	20	19	21	19	21			
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	8	8	4	3	6	5	7			
Sans réponse/No reply	4	6	6	7	5	6	4			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990	1030			

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	x-XI	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ (Very satisfied	5	13	11	9	9	9	10	12	9	11
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	39	66	67	69	67	68	70	68	64	59
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	44	16	16	16	16	15	13	12	17	18
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	11	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	5
Sans réponse/No reply	1	2	4	4	5	6	5	6	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1957	1007	1005	999	996	1006	1003	1005	1008	962

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	12	8	12	7	12	11	13			
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	56	59	59	59	59	62	60			
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	21	22	18	21	19	21	19			
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	7	4	4	3	3	5	5			
Sans réponse/No reply	4	7	7	10	7	1	3			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1328	1012	1049	1058	992	1053	1007			

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	ELLAS									
Tris satisfait/ (Very satisfied										
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied										
Plutôt pas satisfait Not very satisfied										
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply	2	7	8	8	7 1	8	6	6	8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1000	1000	1199	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	FRANCE									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI						X	X-XI	X-XI
	%	%						%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	41	4						3	3	5
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	37	38						38	33	48
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	30	31						32	34	27
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	16	15						15	18	7
Sans réponse/No reply	13	12						12	12	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2227	1356	1256	1149	1276	1194	1152	1006		

	FRANCE									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	2	5	31	7	41	4	51			
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	42	40	33	39	36	34	39			
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	30	32	37	30	34	38	35			
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	12	14	17	13	18	14	13			
Sans réponse/No reply	14	9	10	11	8	10	8			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017			

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	IRELAND									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X-XI	IV	X	X-XI	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	9	7	10	12	13	10	5	11	7	13
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	46	52	52	57	58	51	42	46	41	46
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	27	25	23	16	15	18	30	22	30	22
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	16	10	10	6	7	11	13	15	16	9
Sans réponse/No reply	2	6	5	9	7	10	10	6	6	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	981	1008			1005	997	1006	1007	985

	IRELAND									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV ^A	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	12	6	6	6	7	6	8			
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	44	41	39	37	43	38	41			
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	22	28	30	29	27	30	28			
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	11	16	19	20	16	20	17			
Sans réponse/No reply	11	9	6	8	7	6	6			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009			

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	ITALIA									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	x-XI	IV	X	x-XI	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	25	13	11	18	24	18	14	19	18	16
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	42	43	47	45	44	46	46	41	45	43
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	30	40	39	33	28	32	36	36	32	34
Sans réponse/No reply	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1052	1025	1155	1175	1030	1178	1170	1108	1070

	ITALIA									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	2	3	2	1	1	3	2			
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	19	16	15	19	19	25	23			
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	44	38	46	46	45	45	45			
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	31	39	34	31	31	26	27			
Sans réponse/No reply	4	4	3	3	4	1	3			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1301	-1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127			

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	LUXEMBOURG									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI	IV-v	x - XI	v-VI	x - XI	IV	X	X-XI	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	16	13	15	24	24	15	17	23	18	16
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	36	41	56	44	43	48	44	50	59	59
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	28	21	22	20	24	29	29	23	17	18
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	9	8	2	4	2	3	4	2	5	4
Sans réponse/No reply	11	17	5	8						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	330	301	302	344	322	291	299	298	300	500

	LUXEMBOURG								
	1982' III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x - XI	1985 III-IV		
	%	%	X I	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	14	12	13	11	11	11	15		
Plutôt satisfait/ (Fairly satisfied	49	47	- 49	49	53	57	57		
Plutôt pas satisfait; Not very satisfied	26	28	23	22	20	24	20		
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied								-	-
Sans réponse/No reply	2	5	9	8	7	3	6		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	399	300	300	304	300	299	300		

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	NEDERLAND									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	I-X	XI	IV-V	■	V-VI	x-XI	IV	X	X-XI	X-XI
	%	%	%	■	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	8	12	10	9	8	9	9	7	9	6
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	44	55	57	55	61	44	55	54	42	53
(Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	28	26	24	26	22	35	25	27	34	27
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	10	6	5	6	5	8	6	7	11	9
Sans réponse/No reply	10	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1464	1123	1033	943	1131	913	974	1092	1114	1011

Très satisfait/ Very satisfied Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied Sans réponse/No reply										
	5	1	3	4	5	3	3	6		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985			

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	GREAT BRITAIN (1973) and UNITED KINGDOM									
	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	K	XI	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	x-XI	IV	X	X-XI	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	7	7	10	8	9	6	7	7	9	6
(Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	37	44	69	54	53	45	46	45	42	42
(Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	34	30	24	21	23	28	27	28	27	29
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	20	13	12	9	8	12	13	13	16	13
Sans réponse/No reply	2	6	5	8	7	9	7	7	6	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1933	1351	1414	1351	1426	1339	1317	1403	1432	1395

	GREAT BRITAIN (1973) and UNITED KINGDOM									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	14	13	12	12	11	12	7			
(Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	46	45	52	49	49	48	44			
(Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	25	23	23	20	25	27	30			
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	9	12	7	12	9	10	13			
Sans réponse/No reply	6	7	6	7	6	3	6			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1419	1335	1348	1277	1355	1405	1443			

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)									
(Sans réponse/No reply	6	6	5	7	6	7	7	7	6	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	9210	9044	8936	9327	8788	8976	9021	9001	9911

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)									
	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
(Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	41	41	41	43	42	43	42			
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	30	28	30	28	30	32	31			
Pas satisfait du tout/ (Not at all satisfied	14	16	15	14	14	13	14			
Sans réponse/No reply	7									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	11676	9689	9790	9100	9746	9909	9936			

(1) Y compris la Grèce à partir d'octobre 1980. / Including Greece from October 1980.

TABLEAU 3 / TABLE 3ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE OCCIDENTALEATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

D'une façon générale, êtes-vous pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits pour unifier l'Europe occidentale ? SI POUR, êtes-vous très pour ou plutôt pour ? SI CONTRE, êtes-vous plutôt contre ou très contre ? / 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 ?

Données provenant pour les années 1962/1967, y compris juin 1962, des sondages commandités par la U.S. Information Agency et, pour les années suivantes, ainsi que pour février/mars 1952, des sondages commandités par la Commission des Communautés européennes.

Nonobstant quelques différences de formulation, la question était initialement : "Êtes-vous en général pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits en vue d'unifier l'Europe occidentale ?" En Grande-Bretagne (de 1955 à 1967), en Allemagne (de février 1955 à avril 1956, ainsi qu'en juin 1962), en Italie (en 1955 et 1962), la question précisait : "...l'Europe occidentale, y compris la Grande-Bretagne". En 1970, 1973 et 1975, il était demandé aux individus interrogés s'ils étaient favorables, indifférents, ou défavorables à l'unification européenne. Cf. : "L'Opinion publique et l'Europe des Six" ; Sondages, Paris, n° 1 - 1963, p. 46 ; "Les Européens et l'unification de l'Europe, Bruxelles, juin 1972, pp. 71/72 ; Euro-Baromètre n° 4, décembre 1975, pp. 54/56.

The data for 1952/1967, including June, 1962, are from surveys financed by the U.S. Information Agency and, for the following years, as well as February/March 1952, from surveys financed by the Commission of the European Communities. Notwithstanding some differences in the wording, the question was, initially, as follows : "Are you in general for or against making efforts towards uniting Western Europe" ? In Great-Britain (from 1955 to 1967), in Germany (from February 1955 to April 1956, as well as in June 1962), the question specified : "...Western Europe, including Great-Britain". In 1970, 1973 and 1975, the interviewed individuals were asked whether they were in favour, indifferent or not in favour of the European unification. Cf. : "L'Opinion publique et l'Europe des Six" ; Sondages, Paris, n° 1-1963, p. 46 ; "Europeans and European unification", Brussels, June 1972, pp. 71/72 ; Euro-Baromètre n° 4, December 1975, pp. 54/56.

Royaume-Uni (y compris Northern Ireland) à partir de 1975. / United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) from 1975.

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1962	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980
	II-III	II-III	IX	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	X	IV	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	31	31	22	23	21	27	27	23	20	25
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	34	35	38	32	36	42	44	46	47	40
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	4	4	3	2	3	4	6	6	5	8
Très contre/ Against very much	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Sans réponse/No reply	30	29	35		39	25	22		26	25
Total	100				100				100	100
N	770	1298	1266		1000	1008	983	1032	1009	1022

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	X-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	18	27	20	17	27	23	20	29	30	
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	42	43	49	43	41	48	47	51	54	
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	6	5	8	8	6	7	9	6	4	
Très contre/ Against very much	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	
Sans réponse/No reply	31	23	21	30	25	19	21	13	11	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	949	973	1210	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016	

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	DANMARK									
	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	IX	v - VI	X	x - XI	IV	X	IV	x - XI	IV	x - XI
	%	X	%	%	X	X	X	X	X	X
Très pour/ For very much	17	17	15	15	14	13	12	16	17	12
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	28	24	27	33	35	33	27	31	29	31
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	14	13	16	17	18	18	19	19	16	22
Très contre/ Against very much	18	17	18	15	13	20	21	14	18	17
Sans réponse/No reply	23	29	24	20	20	16	21	20	20	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1073	1023	1002	1073	1029	994	1024	1006	1009

	DANMARK									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	13	12	13	11	11	8	9			
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	29	28	32	27	25	30	25			
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	22	19	19	20	20	23	21			
Très contre/ Against very much	20	18	18	23	23	20	23			
Sans réponse/No reply	16	23	1	19	21	19	22			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990	1022			

	1952	1954	1955	1955	1956	1956	1957	1962	1962	1964
Très pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to some extent										
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	10									
Très contre/ Against very much										
Sans réponse/No reply	20	14	20	25	15	13	18	15	19	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1591	836	820	813	863	1159	1299	1523	1234	1202

	1965	1967	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980
Très pour/ For very much										
Plutôt pour/ (For to some extent	82	87	39	49	43	37	37	36	37	36
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent										
Très contre/ Against very much										
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1255	1000	2021	1957	1039	1002	1006	1003	1005	1009

	1980 X-XI	1981 IV	1981 X-XI-	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV
Très pour/ For very much	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent										
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent										
Très contre/ Against very much										
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1008	1004	962	1328	1012	1049	1058	992	1053	1007

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	ELLAS									
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985
	x - XI	IV	x - XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x - XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	33	30	36	29	36	31	40	28	32	34
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	26	30	29	29	27	30	29	29	35	28
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	12	12	7	10	8	6	5	11	9	9
Très contre/ Against very much	11	13	8	7	7	6	5	9	7	6
Sans réponse/No reply	18	15	20	25	22	27	21	23	17	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1000	1000	1000	1199	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	IX	X	II	XII	IV	XI	V	II-III	VI	II
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

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Sans réponse/No reply	24	28	36	43	33	26	36	20	22	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1345	847	900	805	800	1226	1200	1518	1307	1215

	FRANCE									
	1965 V-VI	1967 V	1970 II-III	1973 IX	1975 V-VI	1975 X	1978 X	1979 IV	1979 X	1980 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	74	72	24	23	35	26	28	25	24	19
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent			46	45	43	51	52	47	51	56
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	5	7	6	31	41	31	51	8	7	91
Très contre/ Against very much			2	1	1	1	2	2	31	2
Sans réponse/No reply	21	21	22	28	17	19	13	18	15	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1228	1961	2046	2227	1156	1276	1194	1152	986	993

	1980 x-XI	1981 IV	1981 x-XI	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 II-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	17	16							28	38
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	52	56							52	47
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	91	9							6	5
Très contre/ Against very much	2	3							1	1
Sans réponse/No reply	20	16	13	12	10	19	12	11	13	9
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100		100	100
N	986	991	1006	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	IRELAND									
	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	IX	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	21	23	25	24	19	25	19	19	20	21
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	31	34	32	45	45	43	41	39	39	41
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	8	8	8	7	9	9	10	10	15	11
Très contre/ Against very much	4 1	7 1	4 1	3	2	5 1	2	7 1	8	5 1
Sans réponse/No reply	36	28	31	21	25	18	28	25	18	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1000	998	1005	997	1006	1008	1007	1005	985

	IRELAND									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV ^A	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	15	16	16	21	17	18	24			
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	40	41	39	41	41	42	37			
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	12	12	9	7	9	8	9			
Très contre/ Against very much	5	5 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	5 1	6			
Sans réponse/No reply	28	26	32	27	29	27	24			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009			

	1952 IX	1954 X	1955 III	1955 XII	1956 IV	1956 XI	1957 V	1962 II-III	1962 VI	1964 III
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

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Sans réponse/No reply	29	28	34	32	27	34		36	27	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100
N	1505	808	814	803	911	:	1269	1562	1344	1175

	ITALIA									
	1965 v-VI	1967 V	1970 II-III	1973 IX	1975 v-VI	1975 X	1978 X	1979 IV	1979 X	1980 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/))))))))))
For very auch))))))))))
Plutôt pour/))))))))))
For to some extent--))))))))))

Sans réponse/No reply	31	28	17	27	20	19	12	9	10	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1166	1023	1822	1909	1043	1110	1030	1178	1170	1116

	1980 x-XI	1981 IV	1981 x-XI	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

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Sans réponse/No reply	12	7	11	14	17	14	13	15	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1108	1183	1070	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	LUXEMBOURG									
	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981
	II-III	IX	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	X	IV	X-XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	52	47	48	47	31	47	48	48	46	45
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	24	33	31	39	43	42	40	38	39	42
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	2	1	2	1	13	5	7	6	9	6
Très contre/ Against very much	2	.	1	.	5	2	1	3	1	1
Sans réponse/No reply	20	19	18	13	8	4	4	5	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	335	330	311	297	291	299	298	300	300	300

	LUXEMBOURG									
	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985		
	x-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	45	40	37	39	47	43	44	56		
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	38	42	41	39	32	39	38	31		
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	11	5	9	8	9	6	9	4		
Très contre/ Against very much	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	2		
Sans réponse/No reply	3	10	11	11	9	10	5	7		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	500	399	300	300	304	300	299	300		

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	NEOERLANO									
	1962	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980
	II-III	II-III	IX	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	X	IV	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	62	30	34	37	33	37	37	34	28	35
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	25	44	39	29	31	46	47	48	48	44
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	3	7	8	3	4	7	5	8	10	8
Très contre/ Against very much	1	3	7	5	3	3	3	3	4	3
Sans réponse/No reply			12	26	29	7	8	7	10	10
Total			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	779	1230	1464	1093	1006	913	974	1092	999	1114

	NEOERLANO									
	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	X-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	30	28	24	27	29	33	30	30	33	
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	50	46	52	48	46	39	51	52	46	
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	8	10	9	9	10	9	7	7	6	
Très contre/ Against very much	5	7	4	6	5	6	3	3	14	
Sans réponse/No reply	7	9	11	10	10	13				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1091	1011	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985	

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1952	1954	1955	1955	1956	1956	1957	1962	1962	1964
	IX	X	II	XII	IV	XI	V	II-III	VI	II
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	65									
	10					16				
Sans réponse/No reply	27	18	23	20	19	20	24		31	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100
N	1503	832	805	814	805	1210	1232		1261	1178

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1965	1967	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980
	v-VI	V	II-III	IX	V-VI	X	x-XI	IV	X	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	63									
Plutôt contre/ (Against to some extent)	11	15		15	11	11	12	14	15	16
Très contre/							10	6	8	10
Sans réponse/No reply	20	22		33	28	26			16	15
Total	100	100		100	100	100	15	109	100	100
N	1179	992		1933	1328	1438	1800	1317	1403	1454

	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983				
	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	29	17	25	30						
	41	45	44	38						
	9	16	11	11						
	5 1	7 1	4 1	4 1						
Sans réponse/No reply	15	19	15	13	18	20	16	15	16	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1432	1369	1395	1419	1335	1348	1277	1355	1405	1443

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	EURO 6									
	1962	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980
	II-III	II-III	IX	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	X	+	-
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Très pour/ For very much	40	34	35	39	33	33	34	34	30	32
Plutôt pour/ For to soie extent	32	40	36	37	41	47	47	46	49	44
Plutôt contre/ Against to soie extent	4	4	3	3	2	4	6	6	6	7
Très contre/ Against very much	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Sans réponse/No reply	23	20	24	20	22	14	12	12	13	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	6334	8752	9153	6149	5691	5442	5589	5583	5426	5538

									1985
									III-IV
									%
Très pour/ For very much									37
Plutôt pour/ For to soie extent									44
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent									5
Très contre/ Against very much									2
Sans réponse/No reply	14	12	13	14	14	14	14	10	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	5518	5522	6665	5352	5427	5440	5393	5508	5452

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)									
	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	IX	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	X	IV	X-XI	IV	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	30	35	31	30	30	30	27	29	26	31
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	33	34	38	45	45	45	46	43	43	43
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	6	5	5	8	6	8	9	9	10	9
Très contre/ Against very much	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	4
Sans réponse/No reply	26	22	22	14	15	13	14	15	15	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	9550	9150	8788	8976	9021	8882	9001	9878	9911

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	26	26	29	31	25	30	35			
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	45	44	45	44	46	47	42			
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	10	10	8	7	10	8	7			
Très contre/ Against very much	5	4	3	3	4	3	3			
Sans réponse/No reply	14	16	15	15	15	12	13			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	11676	9689	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936			

(1) Y compris la Grèce à partir d'octobre 1980. / Including Greece from October 1980.

TABLEAU 4 / TABLE 4

L'ENTENTE ENTRE LES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE AU COURS DES DOUZE DERNIERS MOIS

THE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY OVER THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, à votre avis, l'entente entre les pays de la Communauté Européenne (Marché Commun) a-t-elle, dans l'ensemble, plutôt progressé, plutôt régressé, ou est-elle restée à peu près sans changement ? - / In your opinion, over the last 12 months, has the understanding between the countries of the European Community (Common Market) in general increased, decreased or stayed about the same ?

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
Plutôt progressé/ Increased in general										
Plutôt régressé/ Decreased in general										
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same										
Sans réponse/No reply	27	36	28	21	22	26	26	21	14	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1006	1008	949	973	1210	1020	1038	995	1016	

	DANMARK									
	1977 X-XI	1978 X-XI	1981 IV	1981 X-XI	1982 III - IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X	1985 III - IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt progressé/ Increased in general	19	16	11	9	11	12	9	13	10	
Plutôt régressé/ Decreased in general	31	19	35	36	35	24	24	30	28	
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same	40	43	35	40						
Sans réponse/No reply	10	22	19	15						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	992	1002	1006	1009	1211	995	1027	1000	1022	

Plutôt progressif/ Increased in general										
Plutôt régressif/ Decreased in general										
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same										
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	14	21	19	14	12	15	13	16	13	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	999	1006	1004	962	1328	1012	1049	1058	1007	

		ELLAS							
		1							
Plutat progressé /									
Increased in general									
Plutat régressé /									
Decreased in general									
A peu pris sans change-									
ment/About the same									
Sans réponse/No reply			37	30	36	32	40	31	32
Total			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		1000	1000	1199	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

	FRANCE									
	1977 x - XI	1978 x - XI	1981 IV	1981 x - XI	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 LLL-IV	1983 X	1985 LLL-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt progressif/ Increased in general	24	23	16	16	11	14	9	9	30	
Plutôt régressif/ Decreased in general	16	11	20	21	31	24	30	22	13	
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same	46	46	47	52	43	50	46	56	47	
Sans réponse/No reply	14	20	17	11	15	12	15	13	11	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	1149	1194		1006		1199	939	1011	1002	1017

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

IRELAND										
	1977	1978	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1985	
	x - XI	x - XI	IV	x - XI	III - IV	X	III - IV	X	III - IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt progressi/ Increased in general	42	46	23	26	19	22	17	21	20	
Plutôt régressé/ Decreased in general	9	9	22	14	16	20	19	26	14	
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same	38	31	44	46	44	46	42	41	47	
Sans réponse/No reply	11	14		14	19	12	22	12	19	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	997	1005	1005	985	1181	1007	987	1002	1009	

ITALIA										
	1977	1978	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1985	
	x - XI	x - XI	IV	x - XI	III - IV	X	III - IV	X	III - IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt progressi/ Increased in general	35	33	19	21	10	12	11	10	20	
Plutôt régressé/ Decreased in general	18	10	24	26	26	19	17	22	8	
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same	22	25	41	35	36	44	46	47	49	
Sans réponse/No reply	25	32	16	18	28	25	26	21	23	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1155	1030	1183	1070	1301	1025	1031	1033	1127	

LUXEMBOURG										
	1977	1978	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1985	
	x - XI	x - XI	IV	x - XI	III - IV	X	III - IV	X	III - IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt progressi/ Increased in general	28	27	19	23	8	12	11	14	28	
Plutôt régressé/ Decreased in general	19	10	26	31	35	29	38	29	13	
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same	41	53	45	42	40	50	43	52	50	
Sans réponse/No reply	12	10	10	4	17	9	8	5	9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	344	291	300	500	399	300	300	304	300	

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

NEDERLAND										
Sans réponse/No reply	14	22	10	11	15	12	13	12	15	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	943	913	1091	1011	1228	1056	998	1050	985	

UNITED KINGDOM										
	1977 x - XI	1978 x - XI	1981 IV	1981 X - XI	1982 III - IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X	1985 III - IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt progressé/ Increased in general	32	27	11	15	11	11	11	13	17	
Plutôt régressé/ Decreased in general	17	17	51	34	39	35	25	23	17	
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same							52	56		
Sans réponse/No reply	9	13	8	9	8	8	12	8		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1351	1403	1369	1395	1419	1335	1348	1277	1443	

COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)										
	1977 x - XI	1978 x - XI	1981 IV	1981 x - XI	1982 III - IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X	1985 III - IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt progressé/ Increased in general	28	28	15	19	11	13	11	11	19	
Plutôt régressé/ Decreased in general	19	12	33	26	34	27	25	25	17	
A peu près sans change- ment/About the same	38	38	36	41	39	44	47	49	49	
Sans réponse/No reply	15	22	16	14	16	16	17	15	15	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	8936	8788	9898	9911	11676	9689	9790	9725	9936	

(1) Y compris la Grèce à partir d'octobre 1980. / Including Greece from October 1980.

TABLEAU 5 / TABLE 5

LE SENTIMENT QUE SON PAYS A BENEFICIE DE SON APPARTENANCE A LA COMMUNAUTE

THE FEELING THAT HIS COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED FROM BEING A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (votre pays a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté européenne (Marché commun)? / Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (your country) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Community (Common Market)?

Sans réponse/No reply	35	29	24	24						
Total	100	100	100	100						
N	1038	1018	1035	1016						

	DANMARK									
	1983 III-IV	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A bénéficié/Benefited	51	42	44	44						
N'a pas bénéficié/ Not benefited	31	34	34	34						
Sans réponse/No reply	18	24	22	22						
Total	100	100	100	100						
N	1027	996	990	1030						

Total	100	100	100	100						
N	1049	992	1053	1007						

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

Sans réponse/No reply	31	21	21	25						
Total	100	100	100	100						
N	1000	1000	1000	1000						

	FRANCE									
	1983 III-IV	1984 III-IV	-1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A bénéficié/Benefited										
N'a pas bénéficié/ Not benefited										
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100						
N	1011	1008	1006	1017						

	IRELAND								
Sans réponse/No reply	16	12	11	11					
Total	100	100	100	100					
N	987	1000	1008	1009					

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

		ITALIA							
Sans réponse/No reply	17	22	14	16					
Total	100	100	100	100					
N	1031	1060	1097	1127					

		LUXEMBOURG							
Sans réponse/No reply	14	13	12	14					
Total	100	100	100	100					
N	300	300	299	300					

Sans réponse/No reply	11	16	17	19					
Total	100	100	100	100					
N	998	1015	1018	985					

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

Sans réponse/No reply	11	12	11	11						
Total	100	100	100	100						
N	1348	1355	1405	1443						

Sans réponse/No reply	23	24	18	18						
Total	100	100	100	100						
N	9790	9746	9909	9936						

TABLEAU 6 / TABLE 6

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	1973 IX	1974 IV - v	1974 x - XI	1975 v - VI	1975 X	1976 v - VI	1976 X I	1977 IV - v	1977 x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	19	14	16	19	17	16	12	10	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1017	1505	1507	1000	963	1077	988	1006
	1978 v - VI	1976 x - XI	1979 IV	1979 V I (1)	1979 X	1980 IV	1980 x - XI	1981 IV	1981 x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	15	14	13	21	16	16	18	18	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1013	1008	983	965	1032	1009	1022	949	973
	1962 X	1962 X	1963 X	1983 X	1984 X	1984 X	1985 X		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	13	20	16	14	9	5	6		
(Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	1210	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016		

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLEAU 6 (continued)

	DANMARK								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI
	X	%	X	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	42	35	33	36	41	36	29	30	37
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	30	31	35	25	27	29	34	30	33
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	19	24	25	28	24	22	28	30	24
Sans réponse/No reply	9	10	7	11	8	13	9	10	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1023	977	962	1010	992

	DANMARK								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	v-VI	x-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
	X	X	X	X	X	%	X	X	X
Bonne chose/Good thing	34	36	37	38	39	33	32	30	31
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	8	9	12	14	10	10	9	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	983	1002	1073	1018	1029	994	1024	1006	1009

Sans réponse/No reply								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990	1022	

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	DEUTSCHLAND								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	I-X	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	V-VI	XI	IV-V	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	63	59	62	56	61	48	57	54	59
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	4	8	10	8	6	12	5	8	7 1
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	22	26	20	28	27	30	31	23	24
Sans réponse/No reply	11	7	8	8	6	10	7	15	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1957	1060	1042	1039	1002	1004	1007	1005	999

DEUTSCHLAND								
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Sans réponse/No reply	15	12	9	1	8	11	10	14	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	996	1006	1003	807	1005	1009	1008	1004	962

DEUTSCHLAND								
Sans réponse/No reply	7	6	8	10	11	5	9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1328	1012	1049	1058	992	1053	1007	

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLEAU 6 (continued)

[illegible]

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	FRANCE								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	61	68	63	64	67	57	52	64	57
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	5	5	6	4	4	7	7	6	9
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	22	20	22	25	24	30	35	24	28
Sans réponse/No reply	12	7	9	7	5	6	6	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2227	1308	1237	1156	1276	1241	1356	1256	1149

Sans réponse/No reply	10	8	8	11	10	8	11	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1276	1194	1152	1002	986	993	986	991	1006

	FRANCE								
					1984	1984	1985		
					III-IV	x-XI	III-IV		
					%	%	%	%	%
					62	63	68		
					4	5	6		
					27	27	21		
					7	5	5		
Sans réponse/No reply	8	5	10	7					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017		

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	IRELAND								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	IX	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	X	V-VI	XI	IV-V	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	56	48	50	50	67	50	50	57	59
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	15	25	24	20	12	16	22	17	19
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	21	19	22	25	17	18	22	22	19
Sans réponse/No reply	8	8	4	5	4	6	6	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1000	1000	1000	998	1007	981	1008	997

	IRELAND								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	V-VI	X-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	X-XI	IV	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	54	63	54	56	58	52	47	46	49
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	17	12	14	16	12	19	26	22	19
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	23	20	24	14	25	22	21	27	27
Sans réponse/No reply	6	5	8	14	5	7			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1005	1005	997	1276	1006	1008		1005	885

	IRELAND								
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985		
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	44	47	45	42	43	47	53		
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	18	21	20	25	23	20	20		
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	29	27	28	26	27	27	21		
Sans réponse/No reply						6	6		
Total						100	100		
N	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009		

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	ITALIA								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	I X	IV - v	x - XI	v - VI	X	v - VI	XI	IV - v	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	69	77	82	71	75	63	68	71	70
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	2	5	3	3	4	6	5	5	5
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	15	9	11	21	16	20	16	18	18
Sans réponse/No reply	14	9	4	5	5	11	11	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1030	1021	1043	1110	923	1052	1025	1155

	ITALIA								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	V-VI	X-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	X-XI	IV	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	65	73	78	75	75	74	71	73	70
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	5	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	5
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	18	16	14	13	17	16	17	19	20
Sans réponse/No reply	12	8	6	8	6	7	7	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1175	1030	1178	1170		1116	1108	1183	1070

	ITALIA								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	V-VI	X-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	X-XI	IV	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	65	73	78	75	75	74	71	73	70
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	5	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	5
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	18	16	14	13	17	16	17	19	20
Sans réponse/No reply	12	8	6	8	6	7	7	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1175	1030	1178	1170		1116	1108	1183	1070

Sans réponse/No reply	9	10	8	8	7	6	6		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127		

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	LUXEMBOURG							
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977
	IX	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-v
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	67	79	73	65	78	66	77	84
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	3	4	3	7	4	5	2	2
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	22	12	13	19	12	21	17	11
Sans réponse/No reply	8	5	11	9	6	8	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	330	308	297	311	297	268	301	302

Sans réponse/No reply	6	8	2		1	3	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
N	322	291	299		298	300	300	300	500

	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985		
	III-IV	XV	X	V	X	VX	X	X	%
	%	%	X	X	X	X	X	X	%
	%	%	X	X	X	X	X	X	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	73	72	72	76	80	80	84		
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	2	4	5	5	3	4	2		
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	19	21	18	17	14	15	10		
Sans réponse/No reply	8	3	3	3	3	4	4		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	399	300	300	304	300	299	300		

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	NEDERLAND							
								1977 x-XI %
Bonne chose/Good thing								74
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing								5
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad								16
Sans réponse/No reply	13	16	9	15	18	6	8	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1464	1000	1012	1093	1006	904	1123	943

	NEDERLAND								
	1978 v-VI %	1978 x-XI %	1979 IV %	1979 VI (1) %	1979 X %	1980 IV %	1980 x-XI %	1981 IV %	1981 x-XI %
Bonne chose/Good thing	78	83	84	52	76	75	75	76	75
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	5	2	2	6	3	3	5	6	3
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	14	12	10	16	15	16	14	14	15
Sans réponse/No reply	3	3	4	26	4	6	6	4	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1131	913	974	1159	1092	999	1114	1091	1011

	NEDERLAND								
	1982 III-IV %	1982 X %	1983 III-IV %	1983 X %	1984 III-IV %	1984 x-XI %	1985 III-IV %		
Bonne chose/Good thing	74	74	77	80	80	79	77		
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	4	5	4	4	3	4	5		
Sans réponse/No reply	6	6	4	6	13	13	11		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985		

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	UNITED KINGDOM								
	1972	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1976
	X	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	I	II	v-VI
	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	40	31	33	36	47	50	50	49	39
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	21	34	39	35	21	24	24	26	35
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	22	22	19	20	19	18	17	17	18
(Sans réponse/No reply	17	13	9	9	13	8	9	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1028	1933	1031	1039	1328	1438	1077	992	1340

	UNITED KINGDOM								
	1976	1976	1976	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1978
	VII	IX	XI	I	IV-v	VI	X	x-XI	v-VI
	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	39	33	39	35	35	33	37	35	29
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	31	37	34	41	40	42	33	37	38
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	21	19	21	24	22	18	22	23	28
(Sans réponse/No reply	9	11	6	24	3	7	8	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1038	976	1351	1697	1414	945	954	1351	1426

	UNITED KINGDOM								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
	VII	x-XI	IV	VI	X	X	XI	IV	IV
	(2)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	25	39	33	36	24	29	21	22	23
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	48	31	34	42	54	41	55	57	49
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	20	25	26	16	17	25	15	13	22
(Sans réponse/No reply	7	5	7	6	5	5	9	8	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	981	1339	1317	925	1009	1403	948	943	1454

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	UNITED KINGDOM								
	1980	1980	1980	1980	1981	1981	1981	1981	1982
	V	VI	X	X-XI	III	IV	V	X-XI	III-IV
	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing									
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	6	7	5	3	4	4	8	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1015	1046	921	1432	923	1369	972	1395	1419

	UNITED KINGDOM								
	1982	1982	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1984	1984
	V	X	XI	III-IV	V	VII	X	II	III
	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing									
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	7	5	7	7	5	8	6	17	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	977	1335	950	1348	918	910	1277	1898	1013

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

UNITED KINGDOM									
Sans réponse /no reply	6	5	6	9	4	7	5		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1355	961	997	960	1405	930	1443		

(1) International Institute of Communications (London).

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

(3) 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.

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

	EURO 6									
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	
	I-X	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Bonne chose/Good thing	63	67	69	63	67	57	61	64	63	
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	4	6	6	5	4	8	5	6	7	
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	19	18	17	24	22	26	26	21	22	
Sans réponse/No reply	14	9	8	8	7	9	8	9	8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	9153	5723	6114	6149	5691	5303	5916	5609	5596	

	EURO 6									
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981	
	V-VI	X-XI	IV	VI	X	IV	X-XI	IV	X-XI	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Bonne chose/Good thing	60	66	68	60	66	64	61	58	61	
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	6	4	4	6	4	5	6	8	6	
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	22	20	20	26	22	22	23	25	26	
Sans réponse/No reply	12	10	8	8	8	9	10	9	7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	5913	5442	5589	4918	5583	5426	5538	5518	5522	

	EURO 6									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Bonne chose/Good thing	60	58	63	62	63	65	65			
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	6	7	5	7	4	4	6			
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	26	27	24	22	25	26	22			
Sans réponse/No reply	8	8	8	9	8	5	7			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	6665	5352	5427	5440	5393	5508	5452			

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (a)								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	I X	IV - v	x - XI	v - VI	X	v - VI	X I	IV - v	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	56	59	60	59	63	53	55	57	56
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	13	9	8	9	7	9	7	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	8922	9253	9550	9150	8627	9210	9044	8936

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	V - VI	X - XI	IV	VI	X	IV	x - XI	IV	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	53	60	59	54	58	55	53	50	53
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	13	10	12	14	12	15	16	17	14
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	24	22	21	25	23	22	23	25	26
Sans réponse/No reply	10	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	9327	8788	8976	8126	9021	8882	9001	9898	9911

Sans réponse/No reply	8	7	8	8	7	5	7		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	11676	9689	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936		

TABLEAU 7 / TABLE 7

L'ATTITUDE EN CAS D'ABANDON DU MARCHÉ COMMUN / ATTITUDE IF THE COMMON MARKET HAD BEEN SCRAPPED

De 1971 à 1973 : Si l'on vous annonçait demain que le Marché commun est abandonné. .. En 1974 et mai 1975 : Si l'on vous annonçait demain que (votre pays) quitte la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) A partir de novembre 1975 : Si l'on vous annonçait demain que la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) est abandonnée. .. From 1971 to 1973 : If you were to be told tomorrow that the Common Market had been scrapped. .. In 1974 and May 1975 : If you were to be told tomorrow that (your country) was leaving the Common market. .. As from November 1975 : If you were to be told tomorrow that the Common Market had been scrapped. .

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1971	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982
	VII	IX	IV-V	X-XI	VI	X	XI	II	X-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	25	39	48	42	39	42	44	23	28	32
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	53	44	30	33	33	34	34	53	50	47
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	4	3	2							
Sans réponse/No reply	18	14	20							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1364	1266	1017	1505	1507	1000	1006	949	973	1210

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985				
	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	26	38	36	31	34	35				
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	50	38	41	53	51	52				
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	4	3	4	3	5	2				
Sans réponse/No reply	20	21	19	13	10	11				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016				

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	DANMARK									
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982	1982
	I X	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	30	27	27	33	33	30	25	25	27	24
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent										
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1023	992	1006	1009	1211	995

	DANMARK									
	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985					
					- % % % -					
						%	%	%	%	
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry					19					
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent					32					
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved					30					
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100						
N	1027	1000	996	990	1022					

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1971	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982
	VII	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV
	%	X	X	X	X	%	X	%	X	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	52	57	53	55	55	53	53	42	51	51
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	29	24	28	27	27	31	25	31	30	27
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	12	15	14	12	13	12	17	19	14	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2000	1957	1060	1042	1039	1002	999	1004	962	1328

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985				
	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	45	54	45	45	49	49				
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	30	27	32	32	34	32				
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	10	4	5	4	4	5				
- Sans réponse/No reply	15	15	18	19	13	14				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1012	1049	1058	992	1053	1007				

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	ELLAS									
	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	
	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	30	17	22	27	29	35	25	26	32	
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	43	49	50	45	45	43	49	46	40	
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	18	17	13	15	12	11	15	15	14	
Sans réponse/No reply	9	17	15	13	14	11	11	13	14	
Total	100	- 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
IN	1000	1000	1199	- 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	FRANCE									
	1971	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1982	
	VII	IX	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	X-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	31	42	56	50	56	50	45	34		
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	52	43	30	33	31	37	39	44		
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	5	2	3	4	4	3	6	8		
Sans réponse/No reply	12							14	11	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1806	2227 13	1308 11	1237 13	1156 9	1276 10	1149 10	991	1006	1199

FRANCE									
(Sans réponse/No reply)	10	13	11	14	8	8			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017			

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

IRELAND										
Sans réponse/No reply	16	7	6	3	5	5	7	14	12	11
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1999	1000	1000	1000	998	997	1005	985	1181	1007

IRELAND										
	1983 III-IV ^A	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	33	30	33	31	37					
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	49	42	43	46	42					
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	7	20	16	14	14					
Sans réponse/No reply	11	8	8	9	7					
Total	100	100	100	100	100					
N	987	1002	1000	1008	1009					

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

ITALIA										
	1971 VII	1973 IX	1974 IV-v	1974 x-XI	1975 v-VI	1975 X	1977 x-XI	1981 IV	1981 x-XI	1982 III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	35	41	60	65	52	45	48	50	45	46
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	38	44	22	23	35	38	38	39	41	39
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	3	1	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	2
Sans réponse/No reply	24	14	14	10	10	14	10	7	11	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2000	1909	1030	1021	1043	1110	1155	1183	1070	1301

ITALIA										
	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	42	45	43	41	40	42				
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	43	43	40	41	48	46				
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	3	2	5	3	3	2				
Sans réponse/No reply	12	10	12	15	9	10				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127				

TABLEAU 7 (suite)/ TABLE 7 (continued)

LUXEMBOURG										
	1971 VII	1973 IX	1974 IV-V	1974 x-XI	1975 v-VI	1975 X	1977 X-XI	1981 IV	1981 X-XI	1982 III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	36	51	73	70	58	60	64	59	60	61
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	42	35	17	16	22	24	25	33	31	28
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	6	3 1	3	2	7	2	2	3	5	2
Sans réponse/No reply	16	11	7	12	13	14	9	5	4	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	302	330	308	297	311	297	344	300	500	399

LUXEMBOURG										
	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	54	57	60	64	62	63				
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	36	32	28	26	30	29				
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	4	3	7 1	2	5	4				
Sans réponse/No reply	6	8	5 1	7	3	4				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	300	300	304	300	299	300				

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	NEDERLAND									
	1971	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982
	VII	IX	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	X-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	40	46	54	56	50	50	59	51	46	54
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	35	37	20	25	27	28	29	34	33	32
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	15	13	22	14	20	20	8	8	18	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1198	1464	1000	1012	1093	1006	943	1058	1011	1228

	NEDERLAND									
	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985				
	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	50	56	54	51	48	49				
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	34	31	32	38	41	38				
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	4	3	4	2	2	4				
Sans réponse/No reply	12	10	10	9	9	9				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985				

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1972	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973
	X	I	III-IV	IV-V	VI	VIII	IX	IX	X	XI
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- Oe grands regrets/ Very sorry										
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent										
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	6	14	9	12	9	10	9	10	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1028	924	1013	873	885	998	818	1933	902	906

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1975
	1-11	III-IV	IV	IV-V	V	VII	VIII	X	X-XI	I
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- Oe grands regrets/ Very sorry	19	27	24	24	25	28	24	26	31	24
- Oe l'indifférence/ Indifferent	26	23	21	28	33	21	22	24	22	24
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	48	43	43	40	44	44	47	38	38	40
Sans réponse/No reply	7						7	12	9	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1054	1055	1007	1031	985	908	817	1006	1039	988

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1975	1975	1976	1976	1976	1976	1977	1977	1977	1979
	V-VI	X	I	II	VII	IX	VI	X	X-XI	X
	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	41	40	37	34	28	25	26	28	31	16
- Oe l'indifférence/ Indifferent	27	28	30	30	30	30	24	30	31	28
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	23	26	24	28	35	34	42	32	32	50
Sans réponse/No reply	9	6	9	8	7	11	8	10	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1328	1438	1077	992	1038	976	945	954	1351	1009

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1979 XI (1)	1980 IV (1)	1980 V (1)	1980 VI (1)	1980 X (1)	1981 II-III (1)	1981 IV (2)	1981 V (1)	1981 X-XI (2)	1982 III-IV (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	16	14	17	16	18	18	21	16	21	23
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	26	27	25	25	30	29	29	28	34	33
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	51	51	51	53	47	49	46	50	39	40
Sans réponse/No reply	7	8	7	6	5	4	4	6	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	948	943	1015	1046	921	923	1369	972	1395	1419

	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
								19	24	20
								37	41	36
								40	31	39
Sans réponse/No reply	4	5	5	5	6	7	6	4	4	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	977	1335	950	1348	918	910	1277	1013	1355	960

	1984	1985	1985							
	(2)	(1)	(2)							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry										
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent										
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	31 4	36 6	33 4							
Total	100	100	100							
N	1405	930	1443							

(1) et (2) Voir page A 74. / (1) and (2) See page A 74.

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

				EURO 6						
				1974 x - XI	1975 v - VI	1975 X	1977 X-XI	1981 IV	1981 X-XI	1982 III - I
				%	%	%	%	%	%	%
				56	53	49	50	42	44	46
				27	31	35	33	38	39	36
				41	4	313	512	614	413	414
Total	100	100	100			100	100	100	100	100
N	8670	9153	5723	6114		5691	5596	5518	5522	6665

EURO 6									
	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	X	%	%
	47	44	43	44	46				
	37	37	37	42	39				
	3	5	4	4	4				
	13	14	16	10	11				
	100	100	100	100	100				
N 5352	5427	5440	5393	5508	5452				

- (1) Social Surveys (Gallup Poll). Population of 18 years and more. Only Great Britain. Slight difference in the wording of the question : in 1972 : very sorry, indifferent, pleased ; from V/75 : very sorry, indifferent, relieved.
- (2) European Omnibus Survey. Population of 15 years and more. Only Great Britain from 1973 to 1974 United Kingdom from 1975.

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)									
	1973	1974	1974	1975				1981	1982	1982
	I X	IV - v	x - XI	v - VI				x - XI	III - IV	X
	%	%	%	%				%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry	41	48	49	50				38	40	38
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent	36	27	26	30				38	36	36
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved	10	13	13	9				12	12	15
Sans réponse/No reply	13	12	12	11	11	11	11			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	13484	8922	9253	9550	9150	8936	9898	9911	11676	9689

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (1)									
	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985					
	III-IV	X	III-IV	x - XI	III-IV					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- De grands regrets/ Very sorry				39	41					
- De l'indifférence/ Indifferent				42	38					
- Un vif soulagement/ Relieved				10	11					
Sans réponse/No reply	11	12	13	9	10					
Total	100	100	100	100	100					
N	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936					

(1) Y compris la Grèce à partir d'avril 1981. / Including Greece from April 1981.