

euro-barometre

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



No. 3 JUNE-JULY 1975

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

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EURO-BAROMETER No 3

Initial results

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The results shown here are for the third in the series of six-monthly public opinion polls, carried out on behalf of the Commission, in the nine member countries of the European Community.

The poll was conducted in May: some 9 500 people, aged 15 and over, forming representative national samples, were interviewed¹ ■

In addition to the customary questions on the main subjects of public concern at the time of the survey, and on Common Market and European Community attitudes, the EURO-BAROMETER for spring 1975 included the following new questions:

For the number of people questioned in each group and all other information of a technical nature see the Annex to this document.

The poll was carried out by eight specialist institutes:

Belgium and Luxembourg:	DIMARSO (Member of the INRA Group)
Denmark:	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE
West Germany	EMNID-INSTITUT
France	INSTITUT FRANCAIS D'OPINION PUBLIQUE (IFOP)*
Ireland	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS
Italy	ISTITUTO PER LE RICERCHE STATISTICHE E L'ANALISI DELL'OPINIONE PUBBLICA (DOXA)
Netherlands	NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR DE PUBLIEKE OPINIE (NIPO)
United Kingdom**	THE GALLUP POLL

*

Also responsible for international coordination and analysis of the results.

The data refer, for the first time, to the United Kingdom as a whole and not merely to Great Britain. The Northern Ireland poll was conducted jointly by Irish Marketing Surveys and the Gallup Poll.

- (a) several questions on the political unification of Europe, with special reference to the plan for electing the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage;
- (b) two questions of topical interest: one - on the eve of the British referendum to be held on 5 June - on the implications for the future of Europe of Britain's remaining in the Community; and the second - in the context of "International Women's Year" - on the effects which development of the European Community may have on the changing status of women^{1,2}.

¹A special survey was carried out at the same time on the role of women in society. The results are in process of being analysed and will be published at a later date.

²For technical information and specific reference to the various polls quoted see Annex.

Readers wishing to compare the results of the May 1975 poll with the other polls conducted on behalf of the European Commission should refer, in particular, to the following documents:

- "Les Européens: Oui à l'Europe" (The Europeans say "yes" to Europe), poll conducted in January and February 1970, in the six Community countries and in Great Britain. Brussels, May 1970.
- "Europeans and European unification", poll conducted in February and March 1970 in the six Community countries. Brussels, June 1972. Text available in English.
- "L'opinion des Européens sur les aspects régionaux et agricoles du Marché commun, l'unification politique de l'Europe et l'information du public" (The views of Europeans on the regional and agricultural aspects of the Common Market, the political unification of Europe and public information), poll conducted in July 1971 in the six Community countries. Brussels, December 1971.
- "L'Europe vue par les Européens" (Europe through the eyes of the Europeans), poll conducted in September 1973 in the nine Community countries. Brussels, August 1974.
- Euro-Barometer No 1, July 1974.
- Euro-Barometer No 2, December 1974.

PERSONAL PROBLEM N° 1

Instead of following the pattern of previous polls by asking those interviewed to indicate the most important problem being dealt with by their Government, this particular poll put the question in personal terms: 'What are the most important problems you face personally at the moment?'; the person interviewed was then shown a list of problems, which he could **add** to if he wished.

In four countries - Ireland, United Kingdom, Italy and France - problems of inflation (prices, wages, family budget) were the main subject of public concern. Personal or family problems and health were the subjects most frequently cited in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and the Netherlands. In eight Community countries, only one in ten but in France two in every ten, considered unemployment to be the most serious problem.

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN MAY 1975

	Community ¹	France	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom
Prices, wages, family budget	33%	26%	63%	35%	53%
Work or unemploy- ment	13	19	10	14	6

See Table 1 of Annex for the complete results for each country.

¹Average weighted according to the population aged 15 and over in each of the nine Community countries.

PERSONAL INTEREST

IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Before touching on the main issues, viz. questions relating to the Common Market, the European Community and the unification of Europe, a preliminary question, the answer to which would therefore be unaffected by the questionnaire, made it possible to assess the personal involvement, felt by those interviewed, as regards the topics on which they were about to be questioned.

The preliminary question was worded as follows: "The press, newspapers, radio, television, often mention the European Community - the Common Market - as being a factor in the future of Britain and the other countries of Europe. Are you personally very interested, a little interested, or not at all interested in the problems of the European Community?"¹

In the nine Member States taken as a whole, approximately a quarter of those interviewed were "very interested" in the problems of the Community (26%), while another quarter were "not at all interested" (23%).

The scatter of the replies received in the six original member countries in May 1975, it will be noted, conformed closely to those given in September 1973. No doubt as a result of the referendum campaign, the United Kingdom showed an appreciable growth of public interest (35% as against 23%); it is the British who currently appear to take most interest in the problems facing Europe.

¹This question had already been asked in a poll carried out in September 1973 in the nine Community countries, without the introductory phrase, and was worded as follows: "Are you personally etc.... "

PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	September 1973		May 1975			
Very interested	24 ¹		24 ³			
A little interested	45		48			
Not at all interested	27		24			
Don't know	4		4			
Total	100		100			
N	9153		5993			
	DENMARK		IRELAND		GREAT BRITAIN (1973) UNITED KINGDOM (1975)	
	Sept. 1973	May 1975	Sept. 1973	May 1975	Sept. 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very interested	29	22	27	24	23	35
A little interested	51	50	44	48	43	42
Not at all interested	19	24	29	27	31	19
Don't know	1	4		1	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1073	199	1000	1933	1328

See Tables 2 and 2(a) of Annex

¹Average-weighted according to the population aged 15 and over in each of the six countries.

Clearly a close link exists between degrees of personal interest in problems facing the Community, and the disposition to keep abreast of Community activities, as presented by press, radio and television. Eight out of ten persons who were "very interested" in Community problems were also favourably disposed towards information about Europe (77%) ■ Conversely, eight out of ten who were "not at all interested", remained unresponsive or indifferent in their attitude to information on Europe (78%).

It would probably be correct to assume that initially interest exists before information is available, but that subsequently information promotes interest and a demand for information.

DEMAND OR INFORMATION IN TERMS OF DEGREE OF INTEREST

	Attitude towards European information		
	favourable	unresponsive or indifferent	Total
Very interested:	77%	23%	100%
A little interested:	54	46	100
Not at all interested:	22	78	100
in the problems of the European Community			

¹For the exact wording of the question and the replies in detail, see Table 14 of Annex.

II DRT ATTACHED
TO PROBLEMS DEALT WITH
BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

In May 1975, as in October/November 1974, the problem which most of those interviewed considered "very important" was the common fight against rising prices: this was the reply given by seven out of ten persons interviewed (69%).

In the May 1975 poll this was followed by environmental policy and consumer protection which were termed "very important" by close to five out of ten (46%).

The energy policy, which ranked second in autumn 1974, dropped to fourth place (37%).

The following table shows the May 1975 results for all nine member countries.

¹"The nine countries of the European Economic Community - the Common Market - are together dealing with a number of shared problems. Here is a list of them. (Show CARD). Could you tell me, for each of these problems, if it appears very important to you, important, of little importance, or not at all important." (The problems were listed in alphabetical order).

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO PROBLEMS
DEALT WITH BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
(Results for the nine countries)¹

	Very important	Important	Of little importance	Not at all important	Don't know
C. A common fight against rising prices	69%	20%	5%	2%	4%
G. Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution	46	31	13	4	6
I. Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising	46	30	13	5	6
E. Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies	37	35	12	5	11
J. Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia	34	31	13	8	14
D. Coordinating social policies	29	37	17	6	11
F. Modernisation of European agriculture	30	35	18	7	10
B. Reducing the differences between regions	23	38	20	7	12
H. Introduction of a common policy on aid to underdeveloped countries outside of Europe	17	29	26	17	11
A. Creating a single European currency	22	28	20	19	11

See Table 3 of Annex

¹ Average weighted according to the population aged 15 and over in each member country. The items are listed in order of the importance attributed to them by those interviewed.

To make it easier to compare the results of the various polls, the replies have been weighted in accordance with the degree of importance ascribed to each problem, thus: "very important" = 3, "important" = 2, "of little importance" = 1, etc.

As can be seen from the following table, the average scores remain consistent for all member countries. It will be interesting to see whether the next Euro-Barometer (October/November 1975) bears out the advance in the relative importance attached to the quality of life (environmental and consumer protection) ■

INDICES SHOWING IMPORTANCE ATTACHED
TO PROBLEMS DEALT WITH BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY¹
(Results for the nine countries)

	May 1975		October/November 1974	
	Index	Position on list	Index	Position on list
A common fight against rising prices	2.64	No 1	2.66	No 1
Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution	2.25	No 2	2.22	No 3
Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising	2.24	No 3	2.12	No 4
Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies	2.15	No 4	2.23	No 2
Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia	2.06	No 5	2.04	No 5

¹Only the five problems considered most important by the public are shown. Annex 1e, Table 3(a) shows how the index has been arrived at and gives a breakdown of the results by country. To compare results with the poll held in October/November 1974, see Euro-Barometer No 2, pages 4-6 and A 22-23.

Only a few comments need be made on the differences between countries¹:

concern over rising prices is more pronounced in Ireland and the United Kingdom;

France is according more importance to protecting nature, doubtless because of the recent discussions on nuclear power stations;

Ireland is concerned particularly with the question of consumer protection;

the French and Germans are attaching growing significance to the question of Europe's relations with America and Russia;

the Italians seem mainly concerned with farm modernization, the Irish and French with the coordination of social policies, the Italians and Irish with regional policy, the French and Irish with aid to the underdeveloped countries, and the people of Luxembourg over the introduction of a single European currency (the Werner Plan).

¹It would be advisable, here too, to await the results of the next Euro-Sarometer before attempting to draw up a half-yearly balance-sheet of the importance the public attaches to problems dealt with by the European Community.

COMBINED ACTION BY THE COMMUNITY
OR INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH GOVERNMENT

Using six of the problems being dealt with by the Community, the question of public preference for combined action through the Common Market or independent action by each government¹, which had already figured in previous opinion polls, was again raised.

The answers given proved remarkably consistent with the results of the poll carried out in October/November 1974. In the Community as a whole, the majority - and in many instances the vast majority - of those interviewed were in favour of joint action on each of the problems listed:

seven out of ten as regards the fight against rising prices, energy policy, the protection of nature, and foreign policy;

five out of ten as regards agricultural policy and regional policy.

¹"For each of the problems (Show Card), can you tell me if, in your opinion, it would be better to deal with it by combined action through the Common Market or rather by an action of our own Government independently of other countries?" (Problems were listed in alphabetical order.)

See Euro-Barometer No 2, pages 7-9.

ACTION BY THE COMMUNITY
OR INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH GOVERNMENT

(Result for all nine countries)¹

	May 1975			October/November 1974		
	Action by the Community	Independent action	Don't know	Action by the Community	Independent action	Don't know
The fight against rising prices	71 %	22 %	7 %	72 %	23 %	5 %
A policy on energy supplies	70	18	12	74	18	8
To make our presence felt in discussions with the Americans or the Russians	67	16	17	69	18	13
Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution	67	24	9	68	25	7
Modernizing European agriculture	53	35	12	54	36	10
Reducing differences between regions	51	32	17	52	35	13

See Table 4 of annex and Euro-Barometer No 2, Table 3

¹Weighted average.

This preference for Community action was considerably more widespread in the six original member countries, but was nonetheless shared by the majority in the United Kingdom, for all problems listed.

ACTION BY THE COMMUNITY
PREFERRED TO INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH GOVERNMENT

(Replies given in May 1975)

	The Six	Denmark	Ireland	United Kingdom
Rising prices	76 %	58 %	43 %	57 %
Energy policy	76	57	56	53
Discussions with Americans and Russians	72	52	60	55
Protection of nature	72	58	32	54
Modernization of agriculture	54	29	47	52
Reducing differences between regions	50	47	59	54

Are these replies merely wishful thinking, or lip service to a majority opinion, because it is considered right and proper?

It is difficult to say, without analysing in detail all of the replies made by each person interviewed. It is, however, possible to make three comments:

1. Assuming replies to be to some extent stereotyped, the differences between countries and, as previous polls demonstrate, between social groups or types of individual, as well as the variations, hinging on the problem involved, indicate that the extent to which replies are "stereotyped" is not the same in all countries, or for all interviewees. We can identify therefore a "pro-European" trend (or at least an element of scepticism concerning the value of independent action by each government) .

2. Replies favouring "combined action" were more frequent when the problem was regarded as important, which is a reliable indication of how consistent the attitudes in favour were.

PREFERENCE ACCORDED TO COMBINED ACTION
BY THE COMMUNITY IN TERMS OF THE
PROBLEM'S IMPORTANCE

(Results for the nine countries)¹

	In favour of. joint European action		
	All interviewees (follow up)	Considered problem "very important"	Considered problem "not at all important"
Rising prices	71 %	76 %	37 %
Energy policy	70	86	36
Discussions with Americans and Russians	67	87	35
Protection of nature	67	81	31
Modernization of agriculture	53	69	28
Reducing differences between regions	51	67	36

¹Weighted average.

3. Replies favouring "combined action" were more frequent when the person interviewed showed a personal interest in the problems facing the Community:

PREFERENCE ACCORDED TO COMBINED ACTION BY THE
COMMUNITY IN TERMS OF INTEREST IN COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

(Results for the nine countries)¹

	In favour of joint European action		
	All interviewees (follow up)	'Very interested' in Community problems	Not at all interested" in Community problems
Rising prices	71 %	78 %	58 %
Energy policy	70	80	55
Discussions with Americans and Russians	67	79	50
Protection of nature	67	76	54
Modernization of agriculture	53	63	41
Reducing differences between regions	51	63	39

¹Weighted average.

INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH GOVERNMENT,
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION
OR THE POLITICAL UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

A series of further questions followed to induce those interviewed to explain the nature and strength of their feelings about the unification of Europe, and about the European Community, as it exists at present in the form of the "Common Market".

1. The first of these was a general question which had already been asked in September 1973, and in some countries in 1972 or 1970: "All things considered, are you in favour of the unification of Europe, against it, or indifferent?"

In the Comunits as a whole, seven out of ten interviewed (69%) were in favour of the unification of Eurcpe, and one against (9%), while two were either indifferent (15%) or failed to reply (7%).

Here too there were differences between the *six* original member countries and the three new members:

- (a) In the Six, three-quarters of those interviewed (76%) were "very much in favour" or "somewhat in favour" of the unification of Europe, viz. only marginally more in 1975 than in 1970.
- (b) In the United Kingdom, only **half** were "very much in favour" or "somewhat in favour" (50%), but the cumber of those "very much ir, favour" doubled between September 1973 and May 1975.
- (c) In Ireland, those in favour slightly outnumbered those in the United Kingdom (57%), and increased slightly as compared with 1973.
- (d) In Denmark, those in favour were still in the minority (42%) but showed a slight increase as compared with 1973.

GENERAL ATTITUDE TO THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

	February/March 1970	September 1973	May 1975
- Very much in favour	34	35	39
- Somewhat in favour	40	36	37
- Indifferent	11	15	14
- Somewhat against	4	3	3
- Very much against	2	2	1
- Don't know	9	9	6
Total	100	100	100
N	8752	9153	5993
GREAT BRITAIN (1972-1973) UNITED KINGDOM (1975)			
	October 1972	September 1973	May 1975
- Very much in favour	18	14	28
- Somewhat in favour	19	23	22
- Indifferent	24	24	19
- Somewhat against	12	15	11
- Very much against	10	15	11
- Don't know	17	9	9
Total	100	100	100
N	1028	1933	1328
DENMARK			
	September 1973	May 1975	
- Very much in favour	17	17	
- Somewhat in favour	28	25	
- Indifferent	18	15	
IRELAND			
	September 1973	May 1975	
- Very much in favour	21	23	
- Somewhat in favour	31	34	
- Indifferent	30	22	

	DENMARK		IRELAND	
	September 1973	May 1975	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%	%
- Somewhat against	14	13	8	8
- Very much against	18	17	4	7
- Don't know	5	13	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1073	1199	1000

See Tables 5, 5(a) and 5(b) of Annex.

¹Weighted average.

²Population aged 16 and over.

Population aged 18 and over. Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).
The Daily Telegraph, 9 and 10 November 1972.

2. This was followed by a more specific question on electing the European Parliament: "One of the main proposals is to elect a European Parliament in May 1978, in other words in three years' time, by a popular vote of all the citizens in the Member States of the European Community (the Common Market). Are you, yourself, for or against this proposal?"¹

In the Community as a whole, 63% of those questioned were for, 18% against and 19% did not know. In the six original member countries, the percentage of those in favour was as high as 71%, while in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Denmark it dropped to as low as 55, 41 and 35% respectively.

As compared with September 1973, the percentage of those in favour was 10 points up in the six original member countries and Ireland, and 8 up in the United Kingdom. There was no significant change in Denmark, although the number of don't-knows increased considerably².

See Tables 6, 6(a) and 6(b) of Annex.

Support for the proposal gained 87% of the votes cast (excluding don't-knows) in the six original member countries, 71% in Ireland, 51% in Denmark and 49% in the United Kingdom.

If a referendum were to be held on this question, the result would be a majority in favour of electing the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage in all member countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom, where those against would have a marginal victory.
(See Fig. 1 below.)

¹An official decision on the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage, one of the objectives laid down by the Treaty of Rome (1957), should be reached in 1976. The election itself is scheduled for May, 1978. (See the communiqué issued at the close of the Paris Summit Meeting, 9 and 10 December 1974, and the draft convention prepared by the European Parliament in January 1975.)

²Failure to reply may be equated either with absence of personal involvement, deliberate refusal to express an opinion, or uncertainty as to whether to vote for or against. It is frequently due to an unwillingness to vote against what is considered the majority opinion. In this particular case it is interesting to note that the increase in the don't-knows in Denmark corresponded almost exactly to the decrease in the number of those voting against the election. This could probably be interpreted as stemming from a "wait and see" philosophy.

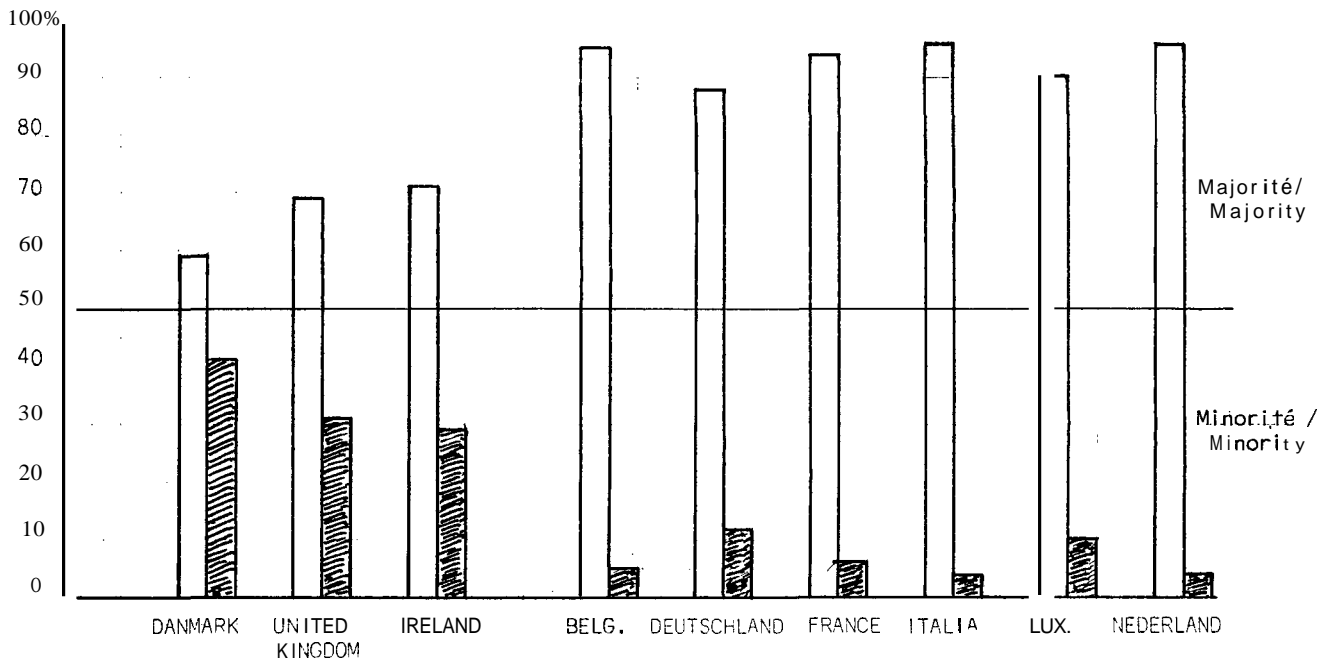
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LE MARCHÉ COMMUN: BONNE CHOSE OU MAUVAISE CHOSE?

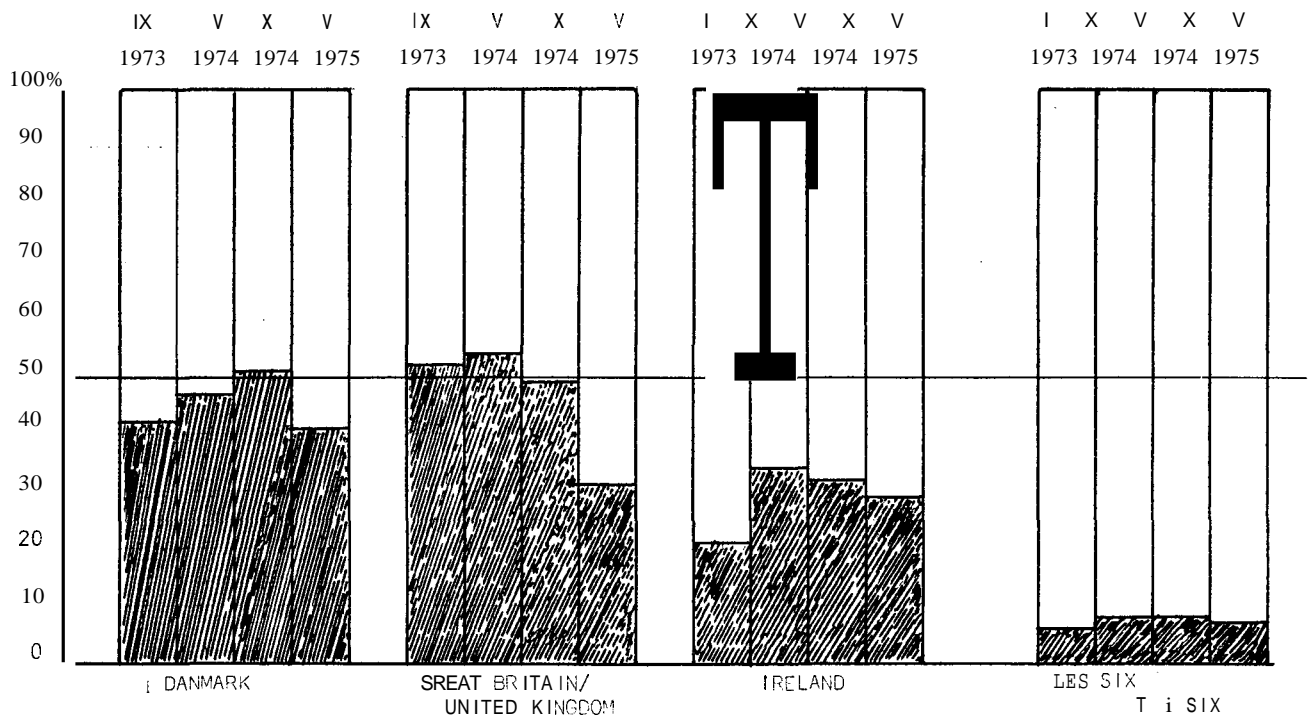
(1)

THE COMMON MARKET: A GOOD THING OR A BAD THING?

Mai / May 1975



1973 / 1975



(1) Sur cent personnes qui se prononcent dans un sens ou dans l'autre /
Out of every hundred people giving an opinion one way or the other.

Bonne chose Good thing

Mauvaise chose Bad thing

ATTITUDE TO THE ELECTION OF A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
BY DIRECT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

	RESULTS FOR THE SIX ORIGINAL MEMBER COUNTRIES ¹		
	February/March 1970 ²	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%
- Completely favour	64	28	31
- Favour on the whole		33	40
- Disagree in general	12	9	7
- Disagree completely		5	4
- Don't know	24	25	18
Total	100	100	100
N	8752	9153	5993

	GREAT BRITAIN (1970-1973) UNITED KINGDOM (1975)		
	January/February 1970 ³	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%
- Completely favour	25	11	16
- Favour on the whole		22	25
- Disagree in general	55	19	16
- Disagree completely		30	27
- Don't know	20	18	16
Total	100	100	100
N	2147	1933	1328

	DENMARK		IRELAND	
	September 1973	May 1975	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%	%
- Completely favour	20	15	15	20
- Favour on the whole	16	20	30	35
- Disagree in general	18	12	17	13
- Disagree completely	25	21	14	9
- Don't know	21	32	24	23
Total	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1073	1199	1000

¹Weighted average. ²Population aged 16 and over. ³Population aged 18 and over.
Louis Harris Research. The Daily Express, 17 March 1970.

3. The last in this series of questions was one which had already been asked in Euro-Barometer No 2 of October/November 1974, inducing the person interviewed to choose one of three political formulae:

"Taking into account the great problems facing (your country) at this time, which of these three ways would you prefer to solve the problems?"

The interviewee was then presented with three formulae: national independence, inter-governmental cooperation or the political unification of Europe with election of a single Parliament evolving quickly into a true European Government.

In the Community as a whole, four people out of 10 interviewed (41%) were in favour of inter-governmental cooperation, with 3 in 10 (29%) in favour of an elected Parliament and a true European Government, while 2 in 10 (18%) opted for complete national independence.

These results varied only slightly from those obtained in October/November 1974, but reactions differed quite considerably from country to country:

- (a) In the six original member countries, an average of 36% of those interviewed - as many as 40% in Italy - were in favour of what could be termed the "**supranational**" formula and 37% in favour of inter-governmental cooperation.
- (b) In the three new member countries, the "supranational" formula received only 7 to 10% of the votes, while 5 or 6 out of 10 opted for cooperation.

See Table 7 of Annex and Euro-Barometer No 2, Table 4.

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

(Results for the nine countries)'

	<u>Oct/Nov. 1974</u>	<u>May 1975</u>
	%	%
A. The Government should act independently in the country's own best interests	21	18
B. The nine countries of the Common Market should get together before taking action but each Government should have the final say on what happens in its own country	39	41
C. It will be necessary for all the citizens of the member countries to elect a single Parliament and for this to evolve quickly into a true European Government	27	29
- None of these	4	4
- Don't know	9	8
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	100	100
N	9058	9394

'Weighted average.

CHOICE OF POLICY
THE SIX AND THE NEW MEMBER COUNTRIES

	RESULTS FOR THE SIX ORIGINAL MEMBER COUNTRIES ¹					
	October-November 1974			May 1975		
	%			%		
A. National independence	14			14		
B. Inter-governmental cooperation	38			37		
C. European Parliament and Government	34			36		
- None of these	4			5		
- Don't know	10			8		
Total	100			100		
N	5919			5993		

	DENMARK		IRELAND		GR. BRITAIN ('73) UN. KINGDOM ('75)	
	oct/nov 1974	May 1975	oct/nov. 1974	1975	oct/nov 1974	May 1975
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A. National independence	20	19	30	32	43	33
B. Inter-governmental cooperation	51	46	60	57	41	50
C. European Parliament and Government	7	7	8	9	9	10
- None of these	5	5			1	1
- Don't know	17	23	2	2	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1100	1073	1000	1000	1039	1328

¹Weighted average.

The pro-European replies were consistent for all three questions, and also corresponded to the degree of interest shown in the problems facing the European Community.

- (a) As might have been expected, those very much in favour of European unification also tended to support election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage (63% of all interviewees in the nine countries); however some of the opponents of European unification were also in favour of such election.
- (b) Similarly, those in favour of European unification also tended to support the "supranational" formula, (29% of those interviewed).
- (c) The distribution of votes on the subject of interest in the problems of the Community was even more significant: of all those questioned, 26% were "very interested", 48% of these being fervent supporters of unification and 28% equally ardent opponents. These results show that interest in the problems of Europe is relatively high among those who feel strongly about unification, particularly if they are very much in favour, but also, although to a lesser extent, if they are very much against.

CORRELATION OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPEAN UNIFICATION,
INSTITUTIONAL FORMULA SELECTED AND INTEREST IN EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

	All those interviewed, as previously quoted)	Attitude towards European unification				
		Very much in favour	Somewhat in favour	Indifferent or don't know	Somewhat against	Very much against
<u>In favour of election of European Parliament by direct universal suffrage</u> ("completely favour" "favour on the whole")	63%	87%	74%	31%	17%	10%
<u>In favour of a European Parliament and Government</u> (Formula C)	29%	48%	28%	11%	7%	7%
<u>"Very interested" in the problems of the European Community</u>	26%	48%	17%	8%	19%	28%
Percentage of all those interviewed Weighted base	100% (9590)	35% (3383)	34% (3231)	22% (2163)	5% (459)	4% (354)

WILLINGNESS TO MAKE PERSONAL SACRIFICE
TO BRING ABOUT THE
UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

One question which on previous analysis had been found relevant was repeated: "Would you, or would you not, be willing to make some personal sacrifice - for example, pay a little more taxes - to bring about the unification of Europe?"¹.

The reply to this was affirmative ("Very willing" or "Fairly willing") only in the case of those who were very much in favour of European unification. This explains why the differences between countries was merely marginal.

In the Community as a whole, 26% of the replies were positive, the percentage being the same for the six original member countries and the United Kingdom.

There can be no clear-cut explanation as to why attitudes should differ, in terms of when the question was asked, since the picture is confused by the presence of variables, such as disenchantment among pro-Europeans in face of the slow progress of European unification, unwillingness to make personal sacrifice in periods of reduced (or only slightly increased) purchasing power, opposition to a rise in taxation, etc.

The fairly obvious decrease in the number of positive replies received from the six member countries in May 1975 as compared with 1970 is worth noting. This would support the view that the hard core pro-Europeans are somewhat disillusioned, even though, as we saw above, the general corpus of unification supporters remains constant.

As far as the three new member countries are concerned, comparison with September 1973 shows little significant change in the United Kingdom, but the hard core has wilted in Ireland and even more so in Denmark.

See Tables 8 to 8c of Annex.

¹In 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 the question was worded as follows: "Would you be willing to make some personal sacrifice - for example of a financial nature - to bring about European unification?".

WILLINGNESS TO MAKE PERSONAL SACRIFICE
TO BRING ABOUT THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

RESULTS FOR THE SIX ORIGINAL MEMBER COUNTRIES'				
	February/ March 1970	July 1971	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%	%
- Very willing	8	10	7	6
- Fairly willing	27	23	34	20
- Not very willing	22	20	22	25
- Not at all willing	34	47	26	42
- Don't know	9		11	7
Total	100	100	100	100
N	8752	8670	9153	5993
	October 1972 (3)	September 1973	May 1975	
	%	%	%	
- Very willing	2	4	4	
- Fairly willing	15	23	22	
- Not very willing	19	21	20	
- Not at all willing	54	44	47	
- Don't know	10	8	7	
Total	100	100	100	
N	1028	1923	1320	
	DENMARK		IRELAND	
	September 1973	May 1975	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%	%
- Very willing	7	2	8	3
- Fairly willing	29	15	32	21
- Not very willing	28	30	22	17
- Not at all willing	30	40	30	55
- Don't know	6	13	8	4
Total	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1075	1199	1000

'Weighted average. 'Population aged 16 and over. 'Population aged 18 and over,

FROM THE COMMON MARKET

TO THE A FOR EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

On the basis of previous polls it was thought that attachment to the "Common Market" and/or the "European Community" in the six original member countries was growing as time went on, or, in any case, was stabilising around a higher level, whereas the shock of joining appeared so far to be having the opposite effect, in the three new member countries.

The May 1975 results have new and important contributions to make to each of the three questions we are about to examine.

1. The Common Market: a good thing or a bad thing;?

In the six original member countries, six out of ten of those (63%) interviewed considered the European Community ("Common Market") to be a "good thing". The proportion is slightly lower as compared with the two 1974 polls, and still at the September 1973 level. The percentage of those opposed to the Community remains very low but the number of people who are indifferent, or hesitate to express any opinion has increased noticeably.

In the United Kingdom positive response to the Common Market is more frequent than ever: 47% of those interviewed; and it is the proportion of those against which is tending to fall as compared with 1973 and 1974. It will be noted that the British votes in favour represent 69% of the votes cast (total replies, "good thing" or "bad thing"), corresponding to the way the voting went in the referendum on 5 June.

In Denmark, as in Ireland, favourable replies are decreasing as compared with September 1973, but 50% of the Irish think the Common Market a good thing, as against only 36% of Danes.

Coming back to the referendum, it can be said that, out of every hundred people expressing an opinion one way or the other, the majority in all countries ranging from 93% in the six original member countries to 71% in Ireland, 69% in the United Kingdom and 59% in Denmark favour the European Community ("Common Market") (c.f. Figure 2 on the next page, and Tables 9 and 9a in the Annex).

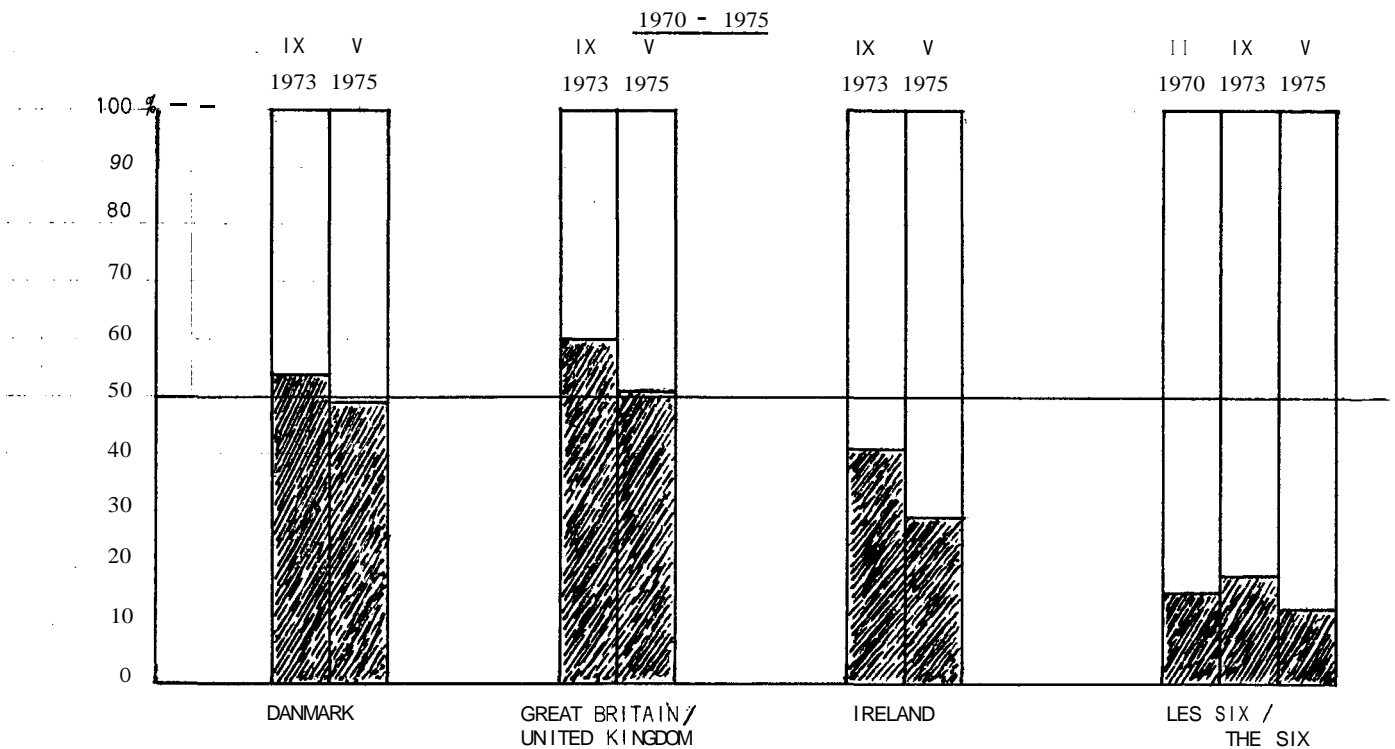
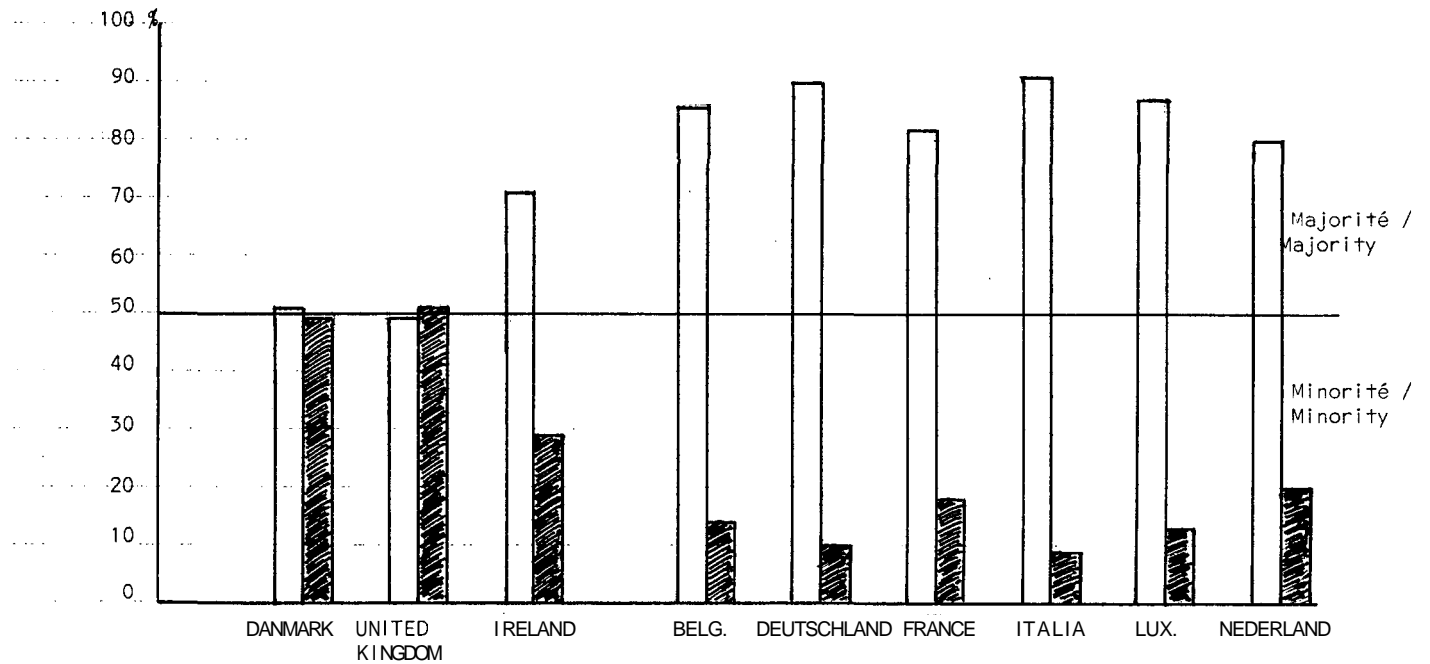
¹"Generally speaking, do you think that British membership of the European Community (Common Market) is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?" In 1972 and 1973 only the words "Common Market" were used.

Fig. 2

FAUT-IL ELIRE UN PARLEMENT EUROPEEN AU SUFFRAGE UNIVERSEL?/

SHOULD A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BE ELECTED BY POPULAR VOTE? (1)

Mai / May 1975



(1) Sur cent personnes qui se prononcent dans un sens ou dans l'autre /
Out of every hundred people giving an opinion one way or the other.

Oui ☐ Yes
Non ☒ No

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ("COMMON MARKET") :

A GOOD THING OR A BAD THING?

		ALL SIX ORIGINAL MEMBERS ¹			
		September 1973	May 1974	November 1974	May 1975
	%	%	%	%	%
- A good thing	63	67	69	63	63
- A bad thing	4	6	6	5	5
- Neither good nor bad	19	18	17	24	24
- Don't know	14	9	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N	9153	5723	5919	5993	5993

		GREAT BRITAIN (1972-1974)		UNITED KINGDOM (1975)	
	October 1972 ²	September 1973	1974	November 1974	May 1975
	%	%	%	%	%
- Good thing	40	31	33	36	47
- Bad thing	21	34	39	35	21
- Neither good nor bad	22	22	19	20	19
- Don't know	17	13	9	9	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N	1028	1933	1031	1039	1328

		DENMARK				IRELAND			
		Sept. 1973	May 1974	Nov. 1974	May 1975	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Nov. 1974	May 1975
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Good thing	42	35	33	36	56	48	50	50	50
- Bad thing	30	31	35	25	15	25	24	20	20
- Neither good nor bad	19	24	25	28	21	19	22	25	25
- Don't know	9	10	7	11	8	8	4	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1199	1000	1000	1000	1000

2. If the Common Market were scrapped ...¹

This is by way of being a control question for replies to the one preceding. Analysis of previous results has shown how useful it can be in sorting out attitudes which are favourable, but rather vague or superficial, from those which are more clear-cut and thought-out. Logically, the proportion of positive answers here ("very sorry") should be lower therefore than for the positive replies ("a good thing"), to the question preceding.

In the six original member countries 53% of those questioned would be "very sorry" if their country left the European Community. This is a percentage very slightly lower than in 1974, but higher than in September 1973 and July 1971, which tends to confirm that favourable attitudes to the Community are growing among Europeans who have been living in it for a long time.

In the United Kingdom the movement of public opinion in favour of the Common Market finds support here in the fact that the reply "very sorry" (41%) is 10 points up on the November 1974 figure and 21 points up on September 1973.

In Ireland (45%) and Denmark (33%), there is little noticeable difference from previous polls. The level in Ireland is considerably higher than in September 1973 but somewhat below the November 1974 level. The Danes are levelling out a little above where they were before.

See Tables 10 and 10a in the Annex.

¹"If you were to be told tomorrow that Britain was leaving the Common Market, would you be very sorry about it, indiffe-ant or relieved?"
In 1971, 1972 and 1973 the question was phrased as follows:
"If you were to be told tomorrow that the Common Market was to be scrapped ..."

ATTITUDES IF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WERE SCRAPPED

("COMMON MARKET")

	ALL SIX ORIGINAL MEMBERS ¹								
	July 1971	September 1973	May 1974	November 1974	May 1975				
	%	%	%	%	%				
	Very sorry	44	41	56	56	53			
	Indifferent	40	36	26	27	31			
	Relieved	5	10	4	4	4			
	Don't know	15	13	14	13	12			
Total	100	100	100	100	100				
N	8670	9153	5723	5919	5993				
	975)								
	October 1972 ²	September 1973	May 1974	November 1974	May 1975				
	%	%	%	%	%				
	Very sorry	26	20	24	31	41			
	Indifferent	33	33	28	22	27			
	Relieved	36	37	40	38	23			
	Don't know	5	10	8	9	9			
Total	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1028	1933	1031	1039	1328				
	DENMARK				IRELAND				
	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Nov. 1974	May 1975	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Nov. 1974	May 1975	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Very sorry	30	27	27	33	37	38	48	46
	Indifferent	29	27	24	22	40	27	22	32
	Relieved	29	31	35	26	17	28	24	19
	Don't know	12	15	14	19	16	7	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1199	1000	1000	1000	

¹Weighted average

²Population 18 years and over

3. Towards European political union ...¹

This question, which has already been asked in a slightly different way, is more specific than the one concerning general attitudes towards European unification. It does, of course, bear on a forthcoming draft plan:

"Political Union", adopted in principle by the Heads of Government in October 1972 as "European Union", and confirmed in December 1973 and December 1974²; but this is now beginning to be referred to in the press, mainly because of discussions, and the report requested from Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, by his colleagues. Though the general public still does not know very much about it all, and even less about the way it is being prepared, nevertheless, as can be seen, the "don't knows" amount to over 25% in the Netherlands and Belgium only; the average for the whole Community being 20% and roughly the same as that in Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

In the Community as a whole, 59% of those interviewed favour setting up a European political union; 21% are against; and 20% don't know. These results are a little more favourable than those obtained in September 1973: 54%, 24% and 22%.

In the six original member countries, as might have been expected, many more are in favour: 67% of those interviewed being for, and 13% against, while 20% fail to reply. The results show surprisingly little change from those of February 1970. It remains to be seen whether any advance will take place as the plan for European Union becomes clearer, and the deadline for its creation (1980) approaches. This seems fairly probable.

The favourable replies in Ireland and the United Kingdom are almost identical: 37% and 36%. In Ireland, the percentage is practically the same as in September 1973, but in the United Kingdom it has risen by ten points.

¹"Are you for or against the European Community (Common Market) developing into a political European Union between now and 1980?" In 1970, 1971 and 1972: " ... the Common Market developing politically into a United States of Europe?" In 1973: " ... the Common Market developing into a political European union?" In 1975 the words "between now and 1980" did not appear in the English version of the questionnaire.

²The Heads of Government of the Member States made it their main aim "to transform before the end of the present decade the whole complex of their relations into a European union." Paris Summit Communiqué (19-20 October 1972) ■

As before, we are assuming there has been a European referendum.

Out of a hundred people in the whole Community who express an opinion one way or the other, 74 favour the development of a European political union. But this majority would be obtained at present only in the six original member countries, followed by Ireland with 49%.

The results of the next Euro-barometer will be particularly interesting from this point of view; we shall see whether a majority vote is obtained not only in the Community as a whole, but also in all the member countries individually.

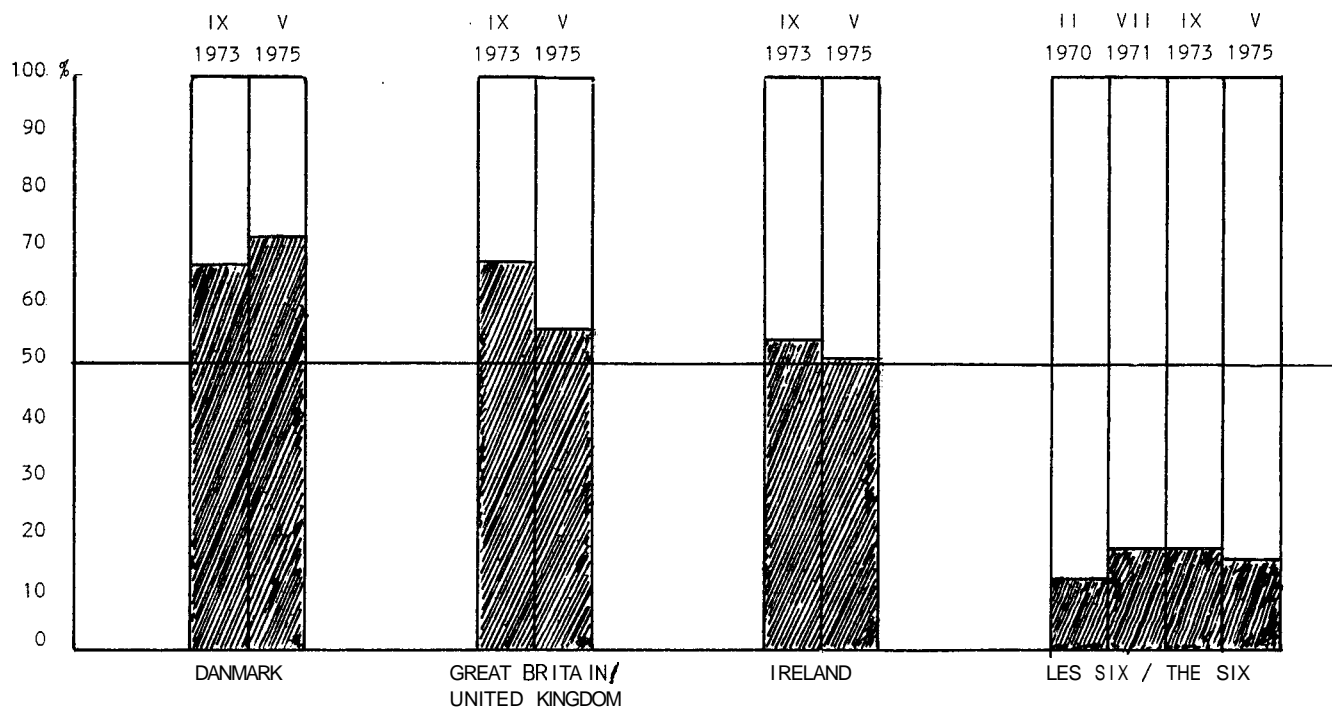
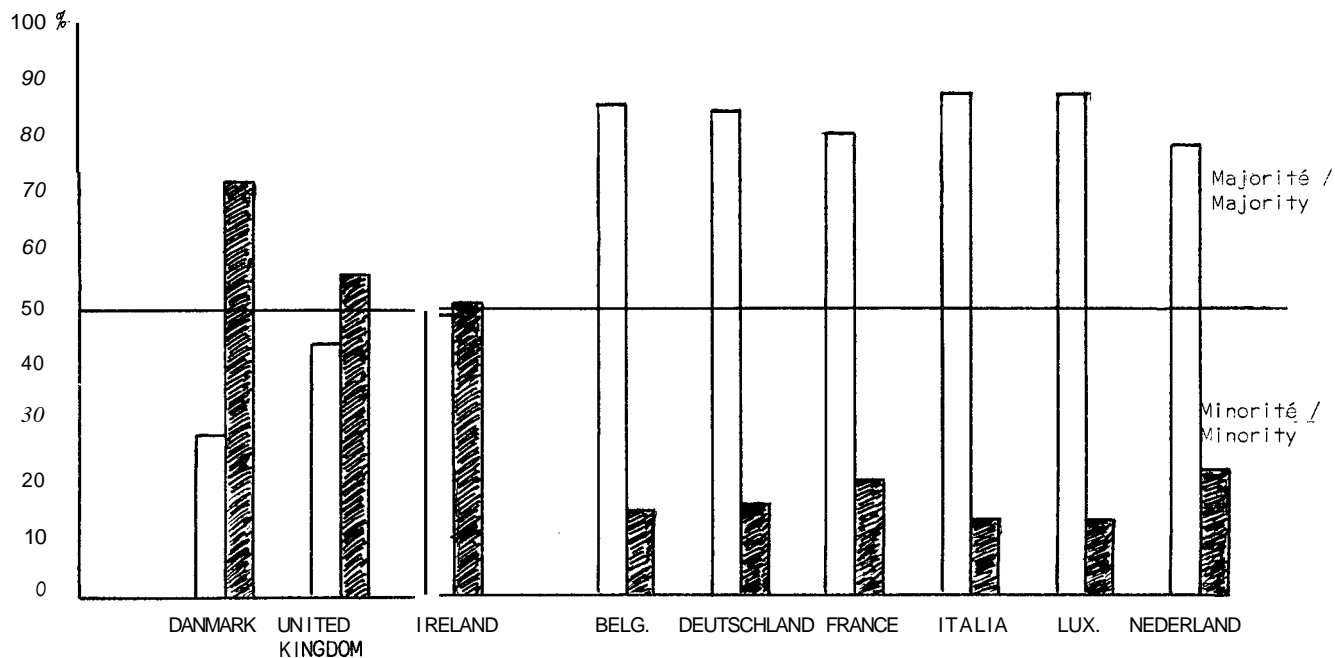
See Figure 3 on the next page, and **also** Tables 11 to 15, annexed.

Fig. 3

FAUT-IL PROGRESSER VERS L'UNION POLITIQUE DE L'EUROPE? /

— SHOULD ONE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE POLITICAL UNION OF EUROPE? (1)

Mai / May 1975



(1) Sur cent personnes qui se prononcent dans un sens ou dans l'autre /
Out of every hundred people giving an opinion one way or the other.

Oui ☐ Yes
Non ☒ No

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY
INTO A EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

	February 1970 ²	July 1971	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%	%
Completely favour	} 70	34	29	28
Favour on the whole		30	34	39
Disagree in general	} 10	9	9	9
Disagree completely		5	5	4
Don't know	20	22	23	20
Total	100	100	100	100
N	8752	8670	9153	5993
	GREAT BRITAIN (1970-1973)		UNITED KINGDOM (1975)	
	Jan.-Feb. 1970 ³	October 1972 ³	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%		
Completely favour	} 30	14	8	14
Favour on the whole		21	18	22
Disagree in general	} 48	23	23	23
Disagree completely		16	31	23
Don't know	22	26	20	18
Total	100	100	100	100
N	2147	1028	1933	1328
	DENMARK		IRELAND	
	September 1973	May 1975	September 1973	May 1975
	%	%	%	%
Completely favour	11	7	11	11
Favour on the whole	17	14	24	26
Disagree in general	26	22	19	19
Disagree completely	32	32	22	19
Don't know	14	25	24	25
Total	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1073	1199	1000

¹Weighted average ²Population aged 18 and over ³Population aged 18 and over,
Louis Harris Research (1970) and Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) (1972).

Using the replies (analysed above) to the question **as** to willingness to make some personal sacrifice to bring about the unification of Europe, a check was kept to see how consistent favourable attitudes towards European Union were.

The results **are**: out of a hundred **who** state they are in favour of European Union (i.e. six out of ten interviewed) 36 would be very willing **or** fairly willing to make some personal sacrifice, as against only 26% among the public **as** a whole; conversely, out of 100 not in favour of political union, 64% are not very willing or not at all willing to make such a sacrifice.

The following table summarizes the results:

	<u>Personal sacrifice:</u>		
	willing	not very, or not at all willing ¹	
<u>In favour of European political Union</u> (59% of the total)	36%	64%	100%

In relation to the overall European sample, attitudes towards European Union can be classified **as** follows:

I. Very favourable, would even make a personal sacrifice	21%
II. Favourable, but without going so far as to make a personal sacrifice	38%
III. Somewhat unfavourable, unfavourable or no view on the subject	<u>41%</u>
Total	100%
(Weighted base)	(9591)

¹Including 6% don't **knows**

"BRITAIN IN EUROPE. .."

Last November a question was asked as to the possible consequences of a British decision to withdraw from the Community¹. Everywhere, except in Great Britain, Denmark and particularly Ireland, the European public did not seem to think a possible withdrawal was all that serious, either because it did not believe it would happen or because it **was** incapable of imagining what the consequences would be for the future unification of Europe. (Six out of ten interviewed in the six original member countries did not think it would have **any** effect at all, or failed to reply.)

In May 1975 the question was put the other way round: "The British will soon be having a referendum to decide whether or not their country will stay in the European Community (Common Market). If they decide to remain members of the Community do you think that this will have good results, bad results or no results at all for the future of the unification of Europe?"

In the Community as a whole, 38% of those interviewed think that the United Kingdom's remaining in the Community will have good results. This opinion is most widespread in Ireland **and** the United Kingdom. Strangely enough, it is most often the Luxemburgers and the Dutch **who** do not expect **any** good results from the United Kingdom's presence. Again, in all member countries, even the United Kingdom and Ireland, a large section of the public takes refuge in a doubtful reply, or fails to reply at all: this is the case with six out of ten Belgians.

See Table 12, annexed.

¹See aro-barometer No 2, pp 15-16

WOMEN AND EUROPE

A series of questions have been asked, in conjunction with those in this Euro-barometer No 3, concerning the attitudes of women and men towards society, the position of women and the unification of Europe.

The replies will be published later, but here are the answers received to the following question: "Do you think the development of the European Community (Common Market) would have a good or bad effect, or no effect at all on the situation of women?"

Only in Italy and Ireland do more than 50% of those interviewed think it would have a good effect. Doubtless because of lack of information, and more specifically because it does not see much connection between the development of the Community and a change in society, the public mostly takes refuge in a non-committal reply, or none at all.

See Table 13, annexed.

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IN CONCLUSION

The results of Euro-barometer No 3 are of special interest because of the time at which the survey **was** carried out: during a period of economic difficulty, on the eve of the British referendum, and a few months before discussions on electing the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, and on European Union, came into the news.

1. The first conclusion we can draw is that comparison of the results of successive polls confirm the value of the **technique**: on questions that lie outside the scope of public opinion, as governed by the information media (press, radio and television) in terms of events and the importance they attach to them, there is a surprising consistency of attitude, not only in the Community **as** a whole, but in each individual country.

Again, most of the changes **observed** in the course of time in **any** given country have **an** explanation. Sometimes surveys do have things to reveal but mostly they simply confirm.

2. Despite the socio-economic situation, which is **very** far from favourable in most member countries **as** a result of inflation or unemployment, **or** both, attitudes to the Common Market, the European Community and plans for European Union (including the plan for election to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage) are largely positive in the six original Community countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg **and** the Netherlands). **This is** a sign that the Community **is** accepted as a fact and that **it** can count on, if not active support, **which** has scarcely **any** opportunity of being expressed **as** far **as** the European institutions are concerned, then at least widespread support, a consensus, which apparently has solid backing.

3. The Community, and the problems **it** deals with, do not arouse much interest on the part of the general public, except in the United Kingdom, where people have just been asked to vote "**for**" or "**against**", **and has** voted: **two** to one in favour.

The United Kingdom also shows a definite increase in favourable attitudes as compared with former polls: a sign that by arousing or strengthening interest, political discussion may arouse or strengthen such favourable attitudes.

4. The situation in Ireland and Denmark is not so good from this point of view but, generally speaking, Irish attitudes remain close to those in the six original member countries.

5. To sum up, if the populations of the Community countries held a referendum as the British have done, the European Community would probably be supported by the majority of citizens if not by the majority in each member country.

The following table is therefore intended to provide an overall view of European public opinion in May 1975:

	Out of 100 opinions expressed ¹				
	the Six	Ireland	United Kingdom	Denmark	Nine
Is the Commn Market a good or a bad thing?					
Good	93%	71%	69%	5%	87%
Bad	7	29	31	41	13
Should the European Parliament be elected by universal suffrage?					
Yes	8%	71%	49%	51%	78%
NO	13	29	51	49	22
Should progress be sought towards the political union of Europe?					
Yes	84%	4%	44%	28%	74%
NO	16	51	56	72	26

¹Excluding abstentions, indifferent replies and "don't knows"

ANNEXES ET TABLEAUX DETAILLES / APPENDIX AND DETAILED TABLES

NOMBRE DE PERSONNES INTERROGÉES / NUMBER OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

			<u>Field-work</u>
Belgique / België (B)	1507		9 - 20 mai / May
Danmark (Da)	1073		3 - 11 mai / May
Deutschland (De)	1039		12 - 23 mai / May
France (F)	1000		2 - 20 mai / May
Ireland (Ir)	1000		1 - 16 mai / May
Italia (It)	1043		9 - 23 mai / May
Luxembourg (L)	311		5 - 27 mai / May
Nederland (N)	1093		20 mai / May
United Kingdom (UK)	1328		9 - 20 mai / May
<u>Total</u>	<u>9394</u>		

NOTES TECHNIQUES

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

2. Dans tous les tableaux, la colonne CE/EC donne la moyenne pour l'ensemble des personnes interrogées dans les neuf pays, moyenne pondérée suivant l'effectif de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus dans chacun des pays:

TECHNICAL NOTES

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

2. In all tables the column CE/EC gives the mean score for all people interviewed in the nine countries, weighted in terms of population aged 15 and over of each Community country:

	Milliers/ Thousands	%
Belgique / België	7 492	3.91
Danmark	3 804	1.99
Deutschland	47 052	24.55
France	38 420	20.05
Ireland	2 031	1.06
Italia	40 601	21.19
Luxembourg	262	0.14
Nederland	9 554	4.98
United Kingdom	42 412	22.13
	191 628	100.00

3. Toutes les données relatives aux Euro-Baromètres sont déposées aux "Belgian Archives for the Social Science" (Van Evenstraat 2A, B-3000 Leuven). Elles sont tenues à la disposition des organismes membres du European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), du Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) et des chercheurs justifiant d'un intérêt de recherche.

3. All Euro-Barometre data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Science (Van Evenstraat 2A, B-3000 Leuven). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Tableau 1 / Table 1

- A3 -

LA PRINCIPALE PREOCCUPATION DU PUBLIC EN MAI 1975 /

THE PUBLIC'S MAIN CONCERN IN MAY 1975 (1)

	B	Da	De	F	I r	I t	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Problèmes personnels ou familiaux de santé / Personal or family problems, health	30	25	40	20	10	25	28	22	13	25
- Logement / Housing	5	7	8	4	3	6	5	5	5	6
- Prix, salaire, budget familial / Prices, wages, family budget	19	18	23	26	63	35	22	14	53	33
- Travail ou chômage / Work, unemployment	11	13	14	19	10	14	10	10	6	13
- Autres problèmes / Other	10	9	3	20	4	12	16	16	11	11
- Sans réponse / No reply	25	28	12	11	10	8	19	33	12	12
				o						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1507	1073	1039	1000	1000	1043	311	1093	1328	9394

(1) Q. 1: "Quels sont les problèmes qui personnellement vous préoccupent le plus à l'heure actuelle?" (Liste proposée)

"What are the most important problems you face personally at the moment?" (Proposed list).

L'INTERET DU PUBLIC POUR LES PROBLEMES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Beaucoup / Very interested	9	22	26	27	24	24	33	16	35	26
- Un peu / A little interested	39	50	48	53	4%	46	45	45	42	47
- Pas du tout/ Not at all interested	47	24	22	19	27	27	16	31	19	23
- Sans réponse / No reply	5	4	4	1	1	3	6	8	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- (1) "Il est souvent question dans la presse (journaux, radio, télévision) de la Communauté européenne, appelée aussi "Marché commun", à propos de l'avenir de (notre pays) ou des autres pays d'Europe. Personnellement, est-ce que vous vous intéressez beaucoup, un peu ou pas du tout aux problèmes de la Communauté européenne?" /
- "The press (newspapers, radio, television) often mentions the European Community -the Common Market- as being a factor in the future of (your country), and the other countries of Europe. Are you personally very interested, a little interested, or not at all interested in the problems of the European Community?"

Tableau 2bis / Table 2A

- A5 -

L'INTERET DU PUBLIC POUR LES PROBLEMES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)(Septembre / September 1973)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	GB	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Beaucoup / Very interested	10	29	31	20	27	21	26	23	23	24
- Un peu / A little interested	39	51	48	45	44	44	54	47	43	45
- Pas du tout / Not at all interested	46	19	16	33	29	29	18	27	31	27
- Sans réponse / No reply	5	1	5	2		6	2	3	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1199	1957	2227	1199	1909	330	1464	1933	13 484

(1) "Personnellement, est-ce que vous vous intéressez beaucoup, un peu ou pas du tout aux problèmes de la Communauté européenne?" /
 "Are you personally very interested, a little interested, or not at all interested in the problems of the European Community
 -that is the Common Market?"

L'IMPORTANCE RELATIVE DES PROBLEMES DONT S'OCCUPE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEMS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IS DEALING WITH (1)

	0	Da	De	F	Ir	It	I	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A. Créer une monnaie européenne unifiée qui remplacerait toutes les monnaies des pays membres / Repiacing the currencies of all member countries with a single European currency										
- Très important / Very important	19	8	23	22	22	32	33	17	15	22
- Important	24	15	32	31	37	27	23	25	25	28
- Assez important / Of little importance	17	24	23	18	21	18	16	16	19	20
- Pas important du tout / Not at all important	16	27	12	19	12	17	9	21	29	19
- Sans réponse / No reply	24	26	10	10	8	6	19	21	12	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "Les neuf pays de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) s'efforcent de résoudre en commun un certain nombre de problèmes. En voici la liste (MONTRER CARTE). Pourriez-vous me dire pour chacun de ces problèmes s'il vous semble très important, important, assez important, pas important du tout?"

"The nine countries of the European Economic Community -The Common Market- are together dealing with a number of shared problems. Here is a list of them. Could you tell me for each of these problems, if it appears very important to you, important, of little importance or not at all important? (SHOW CARD)".

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

Tab 3 / + 3
+
(Sui / Cor. nued)

B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
56	5	67	40	87	72	44	48	76	68
22	2	20	18	11	19	27	28	18	20
7	3	7	4	1	7	8	7	1	8
2	2	1	3	.	1	5	3	1	2
13	12	5	3	1	1	16	14	4	4
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

- très important /
- Very important
- important /
- Important
- assez important /
- Of little importance
- Pas important du tout /
- Not at all important
- Sans réponse /
- No reply

total

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

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

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC (1)
1. Hausse des prix / Rising prices	2,52	2,54	2,61	2,60	2,86	2,64	2,31	2,41	2,76	2,64
2. Protection de la nature / Protection of nature	2,34	2,32	2,01	2,45	2,25	2,31	2,22	2,41	2,22	2,25
3. Protection des consommateurs / Protection of consumers	2,20	2,25	2,17	2,27	2,50	2,28	1,89	2,24	2,25	2,24
4. Politique de l'énergie / Polity on energy supplies	2,13	2,07	2,20	2,14	2,19	2,17	2,17	2,13	2,11	2,15
5. Négociations avec les Américains et les Russes / Negotiations with the United States and Russia	1,81	1,77	2,13	2,15	1,69	2,05	1,86	1,92	2,00	2,06
6. Politique sociale / Social policy	1,99	1,84	1,90	2,22	2,26	2,01	1,96	1,98	1,93	2,01
7. Modernisation de l'agriculture / Modernisation of agriculture	1,85	1,75	1,68	1,75	2,12	2,37	2,11	1,94	2,07	1,96
8. Ecart entre les régions / Differences between regions	1,62	1,80	1,71	1,91	2,08	2,18	1,61	1,61	1,78	1,87
9. Aide aux pays sous-développés / Aid to underdeveloped countries	1,44	1,39	1,39	1,69	1,65	1,60	1,64	1,62	1,40	1,52
10. Monnaie européenne / European currency	1,60	1,06	1,71	1,63	1,75	1,79	1,99	1,48	1,31	1,60
Moyenne / Mean	1,95	1,88	1,95	2,08	2,14	2,14	1,98	1,97	1,98	2,03

(1) Scores calculés pour chaque pays en pondérant les pourcentages des réponses par les coefficients 3, 2, 1, 0 suivant l'intensité de l'importance attribuée au problème et en divisant le nombre obtenu par le pourcentage des personnes qui ont donné une réponse. Moyenne pondérée, pour la Communauté européenne, suivant la part relative de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus dans chaque pays. Scores calculated for each country by weighting the percentages of the answers by the coefficients 3, 2, 1, 0 following the intensity attached to the problem and by dividing the number obtained by the percentage of people having given an answer. Weighted, for the European Community, following the relative part of the population aged 15 years and over in each country.

Tableau 4 / Table 4

ACTION EUROPEENNE COMMUNE OU ACTION NATIONALE INDEPENDANTE /
ACTION BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY OR NATIONAL INDEPENDANT ACTION

B	D _e	D _p	F	I _r	I _t	L	N	UK	O _z /EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
46	47	51	38	59	9	5	47	54	51
22	24	28	46	32	4	5	24	30	2
32	29	22	16	9	0	5	29	16	7
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

On veut faire les écarts entre régions /
Reducing the differences between
the developed and less developed
regions

- Action commune / Action by the Community
- Action indépendante / Independent action
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

(1) - Vous regarder cette avis, il vaut mieux le traiter pays, indépendamment des au

Would you please look at this list of problems. For each of the problems, can you tell me if, in your opinion, it would be better to deal with it by combined action through the Common Market or rather by an action of our Government independently of other countries? (SLOW CARP)

blèmes (MONTRER action commune)

pour chacun de ces problèmes, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, il faut une action par le marché ou bien par une action de (votre

Tableau 4 / Table 4

- A18 -

(suite / continued)

B. Lutter contre la hausse des prix /
To fight against rising prices

- Action commune / Action by the Community
- Action indépendante / Independent action
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

B	Da	De	I	Ir	I t	L	N	UK	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
70	58	80	76	43	74	67	70	57	71
14	21	13	19	55	23	12	15	37	22
16	15	7	5	2	3	21	15	6	7
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tableau 4 / Table 4

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

D. Moderniser l'agriculture /
Modernizing agriculture

- Total

[illegible]

E. Protéger la nature et lutter contre les pollutions

The protection of the natural environment and the struggle against pollution

- Action commune / Action by the Community
- Action indépendante / Independent action
- Sans réponse / No reply

Tota,

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

Tableau 5 / Table 5

- A23 -

ATTITUDE GENERALE A L'EGARD DE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE /

GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE (1)

	B	Da	De	F	I r	I t	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Très favorable / Very much in favour	23	17	43	35	23	39	48	37	28	35
- Plutôt favorable / Somewhat in favour	32	24	34	43	34	38	31	29	22	34
- Indifférent / Don't mind	28	16	15	11	22	15	15	10	19	15
- Plutôt défavorable / Somewhat against	2	13	2	4	8	2	2	3	11	5
- Très défavorable / Very much against	1	17	1	1	7	1	1	5	11	4
- Sans réponse / No reply	14	13	5	6	6	5	3	16	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "Tout bien considéré, êtes-vous favorable, défavorable ou indifférent à l'unification de l'Europe?" /

"All things considered, are you in favour of the unification of Europe, against it, or are you indifferent?"

ATTITUDE GENERALE A L'EGARD DE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE /

GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE (1)

(Septembre / September 1973)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L			CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Très favorable / Very much in favour	22	17	49	23	21	34	47	34	14	30
- Plutôt favorable / Somewhat in favour	38	28	29	45	31	36	22	33	23	33
- Indifférent / Don't mind	25	18	10	18	30	18	13	7	24	17
- Plutôt défavorable / Somewhat against	3	14	4	3	8	2	1	8	15	6
- Très défavorable / Very much against	2	18	2	1	4	1		7	15	5
- Sans réponse / No reply	10	5	6	10	6	9	6	5	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1199	1957	2227	1199	1909	330	1464	1933	13 484

(1) Même formulation qu'en 1975 / Same wording as 1975.

Tableau 5ter / Table 5 B

- A25 -

ATTITUDE GENERALE A L'EGARD DE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE /

GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE (1)

(Fe./Ma. 1970 ou/or Nov. 1972)

	B	De	F	It	L	N	Les Six / The Six	GB Oct. 1972 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Très favorable / Very much in favour	31	39	24	40	52	30	34	18
- Plutôt favorable / Somewhat in favour	35	37	46	38	24	44	40	19
- Indifférent / Don't mind	16	13	11	7	14	11	11	24
- Plutôt défavorable / Somewhat against	3	4	6	4	2	7	4	12
- Très défavorable / Very much against	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	10
- Sans réponse / No reply	13	6	11	10	6	5	9	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1298	2021	2046	1822	335	1230	8752	1028

(1) Même formulation qu'en 1975 / Same wording as 1975. 1970: 16 ans et plus / 1970: 16 years and over.

(2) 1972: 18 ans et plus / 1972: 18 years and over. Social Surveys (Gallup Poll), The Daily Telegraph, Nov, 9 and 10 1972.

ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE L'ELECTION D'UN PARLEMENT EUROPEEN AU SUFFRAGE UNIVERSEL /

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ELECTION OF A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY A POPULAR VOTE (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely favour	23	15	28	33	20	37	36	28	16	27
- Plutôt pour / Favour on the whole	32	20	48	35	35	40	33	29	25	36
- Plutôt contre / Disagree in general	6	12	6	9	13	6	7	7	16	9
- Tout à fait contre / Disagree completely	3	21	2	6	9	2	3	7	27	9
- Sans réponse / No reply	36	32	16	17	23	15	21	29	16	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "On parle notamment de prévoir d'ici trois ans, en mai 1978, l'élection d'un Parlement européen au suffrage universel direct, c'est-à-dire par tous les citoyens des pays membres de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun). Etes-vous vous-même pour ou contre cette élection?"

"One of the main proposals is to elect a European Parliament in May, 1978. In other words, in three years time, by a popular vote of all the citizens in the member states of the European Community (The Common Market). Are you yourself for or against this proposal? How strongly do you feel about it?"

ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE L'ELECTION D'UN PŕEŕSĒMENT CŔ PŔ SUFFRAGE UNIVERSEL /
PŔTITUDS TŔWŔPES THE SELECTION OF A CŔRODCAN PŔEŔSĒMENT WŔ A PŔPŔLAE VŔTC (1)
 (SŔ pŔpŔbŔp / SŔpŔbŔbŔ 973)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	B
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- TŔwŔŔ Ŕ fait pour / Completely favour	23	20	29	22	15	14	40	32	
- PŔwŔŔ pour / Favour on the whole	29	16	40	29	30	10	27	30	
- PŔwŔŔ contre / Disagree in general	8	18	9	1	17	8	8	1	
- TŔwŔŔ Ŕ fait contre / Disagree completely	6	25	3	7	14	4	4		
- Sans rēponse / No reply	34	21	19	31	24	24	21	21	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1199	1957	2227	1199	1909	330	1464	1933
									13 484

(1) Question posēe sans rēfērencē Ŕ une datē prēŔs pour l'ēlēcŔion / Question asked without rēferring to spēcŔf datē for election.

ATTITUDES DE L'ÉLECTION D'UN PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN AU CUFFRONS UNIVERSSEL /
ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ELECTION OF A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY A POPU VOTE (1)

(Début 1970 / Beginning of 1970)

	B	D	F	It	L	N	Les Six / The Six	GB (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely for	56	63	59	7	70	60	64	25
- Plutôt pour / Favour on the whole								
- Plutôt contre / Oppose in general	12	11	16		11	21	12	55
- Tout à fait contre / Oppose completely								
- Sans réponse / No reply	32	26	25		19	19	24	80
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1298	2022	2046	1822	335	1280	8752	2147

(1) Même formulation qu'en 1973: / Same wording as 1973. Les Six: 16 ans et plus / The Six: 16 years and over.

(2) Grande-Bretagne: 18 ans et plus / Great Britain: 18 years and over. Louis Harris Research. The Daily Express, March 17, 1970

Tableau 7 / Table 7

- A29 -

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

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT ACTION, INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION OR POLITICAL EUROPEAN UNIFICATION (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A. Le gouvernement (de votre pays) agit en toute indépendance au mieux de l'intérêt national / The Government (of your country) should act independently in (country's) own best interest	13	19	15	13	32	14	22	10	33	18
B. Les neuf pays de la Communauté européenne se concertent avant d'agir, mais chaque gouvernement national conserve le dernier mot sur tout ce qui se fera dans son pays / The nine countries of the Common Market should get together before taking action, but each government should have the final say on what happens in its own country	34	46	40	38	57	33	26	41	50	41
C. Il faut faire élire un parlement par tous les citoyens des pays membres de la Communauté européenne et en arriver rapidement à un véritable gouvernement européen / It will be necessary for all the citizens of the member countries to elect a single parliament and for this to evolve quickly into a true European Government	25	7	36	37	9	40	24	25	10	29

Tableau 7 / Table 7

- A30 -

(Suite / Continued)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Aucune de ces formules / None of these	4	5	7	3		4	9	2	1	4
Sans réponse / No reply	24	23	2	9	2	9	19	22	6	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "Pour résoudre les grands problèmes qui se posent actuellement (à votre pays), quelle serait celle des trois formules suivantes qui aurait vraiment votre préférence? (MONTRER CARTE)"

"Taking into account the great problems facing (your country) at this time, which of these three ways would you prefer to solve the problems? (SHOW CARD)".

Tableau 8 / Table 8

- A31 -

DISPOSITION A ACCEPTER DES SACRIFICES PERSONNELS POUR QUE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE SE FASSE /
WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SOME PERSONAL SACRIFICE TO HELP BRING ABOUT THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait disposé / Very willing	5	2	6	6	3	6	11	6	4	5
- Assez disposé / Fairly willing	12	15	18	22	21	24	20	21	22	21
- Peu disposé / Not very willing	17	30	32	18	17	23	20	26	20	24
- Pas du tout disposé / Not at all willing	54	40	35	49	55	42	38	34	47	43
- Sans réponse / No reply	12	13	9	5	4	5	11	13	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "Seriez-vous disposé ou pas à faire certains sacrifices personnels, par exemple payer un peu plus d'impôts, pour que l'unification de l'Europe se fasse?"

"Would you, or would you not, be willing to make some personal sacrifice -for example- pay a little more taxes to help bring about the unification of Europe?!"

DISPOSITION A ACCEPTER DES SACRIFICES PERSONNELS POUR QUE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE SE FASSE /WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SOME PERSONAL SACRIFICE TO HELP BRING ABOUT THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE (1)

(Septembre / September 1973)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	GB	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait disposé / Very willing	8	7	5	6	8	10	14	13	4	7
- Assez disposé / Fairly willing	19	29	42	23	32	39	28	28	23	31
- Peu disposé / Not very willing	22	28	26	19	22	20	20	23	21	22
- Pas du tout disposé / Not at all willing	43	30	13	42	30	21	28	20	44	30
- Sans réponse / No reply	8	6	14	10	8	10	10	3	8	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1199	1957	2227	1199	1909	330	1464	1933	13 484

(1) ~~Même~~ formulation qu'en 1975 / Same wording as 1975.

Tableau 8ter / Table 8 B

- A33 -

DISPOSITION A ACCEPTER DES SACRIFICES PERSONNELS POUR QUE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE SE FASSE /

WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SOME PERSONAL SACRIFICE TO HELP BRING ABOUT THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE (1)

(Juillet / July 1971)

	B	De	F	It	L	N	Les Six / The Six	GB oct. 1972 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait disposé / Very willing	5	13	6	12	9	8	10	2
- Assez disposé / Fairly willing	16	25	21	24	30	24	23	15
- Peu disposé / Not very willing	16	27	16	16	29	20	20	19
- Pas du tout disposé / Not at all willing	45	27	42	24	19	48	47	54
- Sans réponse / No reply	18	8	15	24	13			10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1364	2000	1806	2000	302	1198	8670	1028

(1) "Seriez-vous disposé à faire certains sacrifices personnels, par exemple sur le plan financier ...?" / Would you, or would you not, be willing to make some personal sacrifice, for example of a financial kind ...?"

(2) Social Surveys (Gallup Poll). The Daily Telegraph, November 9 and 10, 1972. Population of 18 years and more

DISPOSITION A ACCEPTER DES SACRIFICES PERSONNELS POUR QUE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE SE FASSE /

WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SOME PERSONAL SACRIFICE TO HELP BRING ABOUT THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE (1)

(Février-mars 1970 / February-March 1970)

	B	De	F	I t	L	N	Les Six / The Six
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait disposé / Very willing	5	13	5	7	6	9	8
- Assez disposé / Fairly willing	18	29	22	29	31	34	27
- Peu disposé / Not very willing	19	24	22	20	21	19	22
- Pas du tout disposé / Not at all willing	47	27	41	34	29	32	34
- Sans réponse / No reply	11	7	10	10	13	6	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1298	2021	2046	1822	335	1230	8752

(1) Même formulation qu'en 1971 / Same wording as 1971.

Population âgée 16 ans et plus / Population aged 16 years and over.

Tableau 9 / Table 9

- A35 -

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	57	36	56	64	50	71	65	64	47	59
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	3	25	8	4	20	3	7	3	21	9
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad	21	28	28	25	25	21	19	18	19	23
- Sans réponse / No reply	19	11	8	7	5	5	9	15	13	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait (pour votre pays) de faire partie de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise?" /

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

EVOLUTION DU JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /
DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Belgique / België					Deutschland									
IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	57	68	60	57		63	59	62	56					
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	5	3	6	3		4	8	10	8					
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	15	15	18	21		22	26	20	28		22	20	22	25
- Sans réponse / No reply	19	14	16	19		11	7	8	8		12	7	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1017	1505	1507		1957	1060	1042	1039		2227	1308	1042	1000

Italia					Luxembourg									
IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	69	77	82	71		67	79	73	65		63	66	70	64
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	2	5	3	3		3	4	3	7		4	4	6	3
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	15	9	11	21		22	12	13	19		20	14	15	18
- Sans réponse / No reply	14	9	4	5		8	5	11	9		13	16	9	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1030	021	1043		330	308	297	311		1464	1000	1012	1093

Tableau 9bis / Table 9 A
(Suite / Continued)

- 0087 -

	Denmark					Ireland					Great Britain (1972-74) United Kingdom (1975)				
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	IX/73	X/72 (1)	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	
- Bonne chose / Good thing	%	42	35	33	%	36	ae	%	56	40	%	31	33	%	47
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	30	31	35	25	15	23	24	20	15	21	34	39	35	21	
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	19	24	25	28	21	8	22	25	21	22	22	19	20	19	
- Sans réponse / No reply	9	10	7	11	8	8	4	5	8	16	13	9	9	13	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1199	1000	1000	1000	1028	1028	1933	1031	1039	1328	

(1) Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Population of 18 years and more.

Tableau 9bis / Table 9 A

- A38 -

(Suite / Continued)

	Ensemble des six pays / The six countries together					Ensemble des neuf pays / The nine countries together				
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	63	67	69	63		56	59	60	59	
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	4	6	6	5		11	14	14	9	
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad	19	18	17	24		20	18	18	23	
- Sans réponse / No reply	14	9	8	8		13	9	8	9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
I.	9153	5723	5919	5993		13 484	8922	9058	9394	

Tableau 10 / Table 10

- A39 -

EN QUANT AU D'ABANDON DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /
 ATTITUDE IF THE COUNTRY WOULD LEAVE THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/K
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
De grands regrets / Very sorry	39	33	55	56	46	52	58	50	41	50
De l'indifférence / Indifferent	33	22	27	31	32	35	22	27	27	30
Un vif soulagement / Relieved	2	26	5	4	19	3	7	3	23	9
Sans réponse / No reply	26	19	13	9	3	10	13	20	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

vous regrettez / Would be:

- De grands regrets / Very sorry
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved
- Sans réponse / No reply

(1) 'Si l'on vous annonçait demain que (votre pays) quitte la Communauté européenne (Marché commun), éprouvez-vous des regrets /
 If you were to be told tomorrow that (your country) was leaving the Common Market, would you be very sorry about it,
 indifferent or relieved?' /

EVOLUTION DE L'ATTITUDE DES D'ABANDON DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /
DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDE IF THE COUNTRY WOULD LEAVE THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

	Belgique / België					Deutschland					France				
	VI/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	VI/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	VI/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Éprouverait / Would be :															
- De grands regrets / Very sorry	25	39	48	42	39	52	57	53	55	55	31	42	56	50	56
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent	53	44	30	33	33	29	24	28	27	27	52	43	30	33	31
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved	4	3	2	4	2	7	4	5	6	5	5	2	3	4	4
- Sans réponse / No reply	18	14	20	21	26	12	15	14	12	13	12	13	11	13	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1364	1266	1017	1505	1507	2000	1957	1060	1042	1039	1806	2227	1308	1042	1000
	Italia					Luxembourg					Nederland				
	VI/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	VI/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	VI/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouverait / Would be :															
- De grands regrets / Very sorry	35	41	60	65	52	36	51	73	70	58	40	46	54	56	50
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent	38	44	22	23	35	42	35	17	16	22	35	37	20	25	27
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved	3	1	4	2	3	6	3	3	2	7	10	4	4	5	3
- Sans réponse / No reply	24	14	14	10	10	16	11	7	12	13	15	13	22	14	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2000	1909	1030	1021	1043	302	330	308	297	311	1198	1464	1000	1012	1093

Tableau 10bis / Table 10 A

- A41 -

(Suite / Continued)

	Danmark					Ireland					Great Britain (1972-74) United Kingdom (1975)					
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		X/72	XI/73	IV/74	XI/74	I/75	
Eprouverait / Would be:	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- De grands regrets / Very sorry	30	27	27	33		37	38	48	46		26	20	24	31	41	
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent	29	27	24	22		40	27	22	32		33	33	28	22	27	
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved	29	31	35	26		17	28	24	19		35	37	40	38	23	
- Sans réponse / No reply	12	15	14	19		16	7	6	3		6	10	8	9	9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1168	1100	073		1199	1000	1000	1000		1028 (2)	1933	1031	1039	1328	

Tableau 10bis / Table 10 A

(Swiss / Continued)

Ensemble des pays / The six countries together						Ensemble des pays / The nine countries together				
VII/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75		IX/73	V/74	X/74	V/75	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
40	41	56	56	53		41	56	48	49	50
40	36	26	27	31		36	26	27	26	30
5	10	4	4	4		10	4	13	13	9
15	13	14	14	12		13	14	12	12	11
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8670	9153	5723	5919	5993	13484	8922	9058	9394		

Ensemble des pays / Would be:

- De grands regrets / Very sorry
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

N

(1) De 1971 à 1973: "Si l'on vous annonçait demain que le Marché commun avait été abandonné ..." / From 1971 to 1973: "If you were told tomorrow that the Common Market had been scrapped ..."

(2) Social Survey (Gallup poll). Population of 18 years and more.

Tableau 11/ Table 11

ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE LA FORMATION D'ICI 1980 D'UNE UNION POLITIQUE EUROPEENNE /

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely favour	23	7	25	30	11	32	36	25	14	24
- Plutôt pour / Favour on the whole	28	14	45	36	26	39	35	29	22	35
- Plutôt contre / Disagree in general	6	22	9	11	19	8	8	8	23	12
- Tout à fait contre / Disagree completely	3	32	4	6	19	3	3	7	23	9
- Sans réponse / No reply	40	25	17	17	25	18	18	31	18	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "Etes-vous pour ou contre l'évolution de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) vers la formation d'ici 1980 d'une union politique européenne?"

" Are you, yourself, for or against the Common Market developing into a political European union?"

ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE LA FORMATION D'UNE UNION POLITIQUE EUROPEENNE /

ATTITUDE TOWARDS EUROPE DEVELOPING INTO A POLITICAL UNION (1)

(Septembre / September 1973)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	GB	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Tout à fait pour / Completely favour	25	11	31	25	11	33	38	21	8	24
- Plutôt pour / Favour on the whole	33	17	39	32	24	32	31	34	18	30
- Plutôt contre / Disagree in general	7	26	8	11	19	8	8	14	23	13
- Tout à fait contre / Disagree completely	5	32	4	5	22	4	5	9	31	11
- Sans réponse / No reply	30	14	18	27	24	23	18	22	20	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1199	1957	2227	1199	1909	330	1464	1933	13484

(1) "Etes-vous pour ou contre l'évolution du Marché commun vers la formation d'une union politique européenne?" / "Are you, yourself, for or against the Common Market developing into a political European union?"

ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE LA FORMATION DES ETATS-UNIS D'EUROPE /
ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE COMMON MARKET DEVELOPING INTO A UNITED EUROPE OF EUROPE (1)

(Juillet 1971 / July 1971)

	B	De	F	It	L	N	Le E. E. / The E. E.	GE O. E.	97Z (Z)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
- Tout à fait pour / Completely favourable	27	36	23	44	38	31	34		3
- Justement pour / Favour on the whole	26	35	27	28	28	30	30		10
- Justement contre / Disagree on the whole	8	11	9	5	11	11	9		1
- Tout à fait contre / Disagree completely	5	4	0	2	4	0	5		16
- Pas de réponse / No reply	34	14	33	21	19	15	22		26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
N	1364	2000	1806	2000	202	1198	8670		1028

(1) "S'agit-il de vous pour ou contre l'évolution d'un marché commun vers la formation politique des Etats-Unis d'Europe?"
(2) "Are you, yourself, for or against the Common Market developing into a United States of Europe which is unified politically?"
Population aged 18 years and over. Social Surveys (Gallup polls). The Daily Telegraph, September 9 and 10, 1972.

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ /

REMARKS CONCERNING THE COMMON MARKET DEVELOPING INTO A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE (1)

(Février/mars 1970 / February/March 1970)

Ε	D ₁	F	I ₁	L	N	L ₁ Bix/T ₁ Bix	G3 (Z)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
52	69	63	77	77	75	70	30
10	10	6	6	5	14	10	48
28	21	24	17	18	11	20	22
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
298	2021	2046	222	335	1230	8752	2147

- ΠΟΛΗ / KAVOUH

- Κόντρο / Disagreement

- Όχι απάντηση / No reply

Total

N

(1) Même formule qu'en 1971 et 1972. Population âgée de 16 ans et plus - Same wording as 1971 and 1972. Population aged 16 years and over.

(2) Lou's Harris Research The Daily Express, March 7, 1970 Population aged 18 years and over January/February 1970

Tableau 12 / Table 12

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CONSEQUENCES ATTENDUES DU MAINTIEN DU ROYAUME-UNI DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM STAYING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonnes conséquences / Good results	32	38	32	36	54	37	28	31	48	38
- Mauvaises conséquences / Bad results	9	13	18	13	13	10	28	22	16	15
- Pas de conséquences du tout / No results at all	13	17	24	25	16	26	15	14	14	21
- Sans réponse / No reply	46	32	26	26	17	27	29	33	22	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "Les Britanniques vont voter prochainement par referendum pour ou contre le maintien de leur pays dans la Communauté européenne (Marché commun). S'ils décident de rester membres de la Communauté, pensez-vous que cela aura, pour l'avenir de l'unification de l'Europe, de bonnes conséquences, de mauvaises conséquences ou pas de conséquences du tout?"

"The British will have a referendum soon to decide whether or not their country will stay in the EEC. If they decide to remain in the Community, do you think this will have good results, bad results, or no results at all for the future of the unification of Europe?"

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE ET L'EVOLUTION DE LA CONDITION DE LA FEMME /

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE SITUATION OF WOMEN (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne influence / Good effect	34	21	26	41	51	54	34	31	19	34
- Mauvaise influence / Bad effect	2	9	4	2	6	2	6	4	9	4
- Pas d'influence du tout / No effect at all	22	36	51	31	30	20	28	27		
- Sans réponse / No reply	42	34	19	26	13	24	32	38		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) "Estimez-vous que le développement de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) peut avoir une bonne influence, une mauvaise influence ou pas d'influence du tout sur l'évolution de la condition de la femme?"

"Do you think the development of the European Community (the Common Market) would have a good or bad effect, or no effect at all on the situation of women?"

Tableau 14 / Table 14

- A49 -

ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE L'INFORMATION SUR LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /
ATTITUDE TOWARDS INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

B	Oe	Op	F	Ir	I#	L	N	UK	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
48	23	41	50	26	47	40	33	24	40
38	28	52	46	26	45	46	42	67	52
14	9	7	4	8	8	14	25	9	8
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total									

Je n'ai pas le temps et on ne peut pas s'intéresser à tout /
I have no time for this and cannot be interested in everything once

- D'accord / Agree
- Pas d'accord / Disagree
- Sans réponse / No reply

(1)

ur les problèmes qui se posent dans la Communauté européenne, pouvez-vous dire
chaque opinion suivante?
the problems which the Common Market faces, can you say if you agree or disagree

(Suite / Continued)

B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	ae	%	ae	pe	%	%
21	20	34	38	49	46	30	23	58	41
44	61	51	48	43	36	42	47	36	44
35	19	15	14	8	18	28	30	6	15
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	00

B. Les journaux, la radio et la télévision ne parlent pas assez des problèmes européens /
The newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European problems

- D'accord / Agree
- Pas d'accord / Disagree
- Sans réponse / No reply

Total

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]