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EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



VOL I:

REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS (*)

Community support:

Remarkable increase in citizens interest in EC politics. Four out of five see Community matters to be important for the future of their country.

Overall support the European Community is continuing to rise. Increasing German Support for European integration. Spanish perception of membership benefits grows sharply. For the first time, an absolute majority of the British see EC membership **as** "a good thing", only one out of six against.

Awareness and favourable impression of Commission grow further.

1992, the Single European Market:

Continuing overall substantial support; some increase in uncertainty. But three in four associate it with hope. Significant drops of opposition in the UK and Denmark.

Overwhelming support for the "Social Charter". Seven in ten: "a good thing".

Films and television programmes: "Free market" favoured for production, distribution and technology development. "Involvement of public authorities" preferred to assure sufficient European programmes on television.

Changes in Central and Eastern Europe:

Very strong support for speeding up economic, political and monetary integration of the Twelve.

Community public favours rapprochement between Western and Eastern Europe, encouragement of democratisation process, immediate food aid, coordination of aid from **24** Western Countries.

78 % of EC citizens in favour of German unification.

European Union:

A firm majority of citizens want a European Union with European Government responsible to the European Parliament: three quarters of those who express an opinion.

Two thirds of the public want foreign policy to be decided jointly within the Community.

Also seen **as** EC domains: science and technology; cooperation with Third World; protection of the environment; currency; VAT-rates and basic rules for broadcasting and press by majorities, sometimes large majorities.

Seen **as** national government's business: education; health and social welfare; workers' participation and protection of data on individuals.

Over defence, the public is evenly split.

European Parliament:

Present role seen **as** important by more citizens than ever before. Significant increase in demand for a more important role.

(*) Interview periods : Standard EUROBAROMETER 18 Oct.-22 Nov.1989; Flash EUROBAROMETER 3-18 Nov.1989.

NOTICE

EUROBAROMETER public opinion surveys ("Standard EUROBAROMETER Surveys") have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate General Information, Communication, Culture of the European Commission each Spring and Autumn since Autumn 1973 (EB Nr. 0). They have included Greece since Autumn 1980, Portugal and Spain since Autumn 1985.

An identical set of questions was put to representative samples of the population aged fifteen and over in each member state. Normal standard EUROBAROMETER survey sample size is 1.000 per country (except 300 in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom with 1.000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland).

Field work for EB surveys Nrs. 0 through 31 ~~was~~ carried out by the national member institutes of "European Omnibus Surveys" (EOS). Questionnaire development (in co-operation with the "surveys" Unit of the Commission), international coordination and initial statistical analyses of the data collected was assured by "Faits et Opinions", Paris. Fieldwork for EB surveys Nr. 32 sqq. is carried out by the national member institutes of "INRA (EUROPE)". Questionnaire development (in co-operation with the "Surveys" Unit of the Commission), international coordination and initial statistical data analysis is assured by the "INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office", Brussels.

All institutes involved were selected by tender. They are all members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (E.S.O.M.A.R.) and comply with its standards.

In addition to results of the standard EB Survey Nr. 32 of Autumn 1989 (INRA), this report also contains some results of the (additional) standard EB Survey Nr. 31A of Summer 1989 (EOS) and of the Flash EB Survey Nr. 2 of November 1989 (**EOS**). For technical information see the first section of the Appendix of the full report. Part of the EB32 questions were put to samples of 2.000 per country. As sample types of EB32, EB 31A and Flash EB 2 are not identical, comparability is limited.

The figures presented in this document for the Community **as** a whole are means weighted according to the countries' respective adult population. Unless otherwise indicated tables present percentages. Percentages adding up to notably more than 100 are due to several responses allowed for. Percentages adding up very close to 100 (e.g. 99 or 101) are due to rounding.

In accordance with usual practice for this type of survey the Commission disclaims all responsibility for questions, results and commentary. The present report by the Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses" to the Director General for Information, Communication and Culture is an internal working document of the Commission.

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Beginning with EUROBAROMETER Nr. 32, the full report is presented in two volumes. Volume I contains the report on the results of the current surveys **as** described above. Volume II contains the detailed tables on seventeen trend variables for the entire EUROBAROMETER surveys from 1974 to 1989 (up to now "Appendix B").

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1. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TODAY'

1.1. Expectations for 1990

When interviewed in late 1989, four out of ten EC citizens replied that they expected the coming year, 1990, to be better for them personally than 1989. Another four out of ten expect that 1990 will be about the same as 1989 (Table 1). The pattern of expectations relating to 1990 is nearly identical to that of last year. As a result, the increment in positive expectations which we observed throughout the eighties (Figure 1) has now consolidated at a remarkably high level.

In Greece and Italy there are noticeably more optimists and pessimists in comparison with the Community average, i.e. 'about the same' response. Spain, Ireland and Portugal demonstrate more optimistic expectations than the EC average; the British are relatively pessimistic. In the other countries, the pattern remains the same as in 1989. Only sixteen percent of the public of the Twelve have pessimistic personal expectations for 1990 (Table 1, AI).

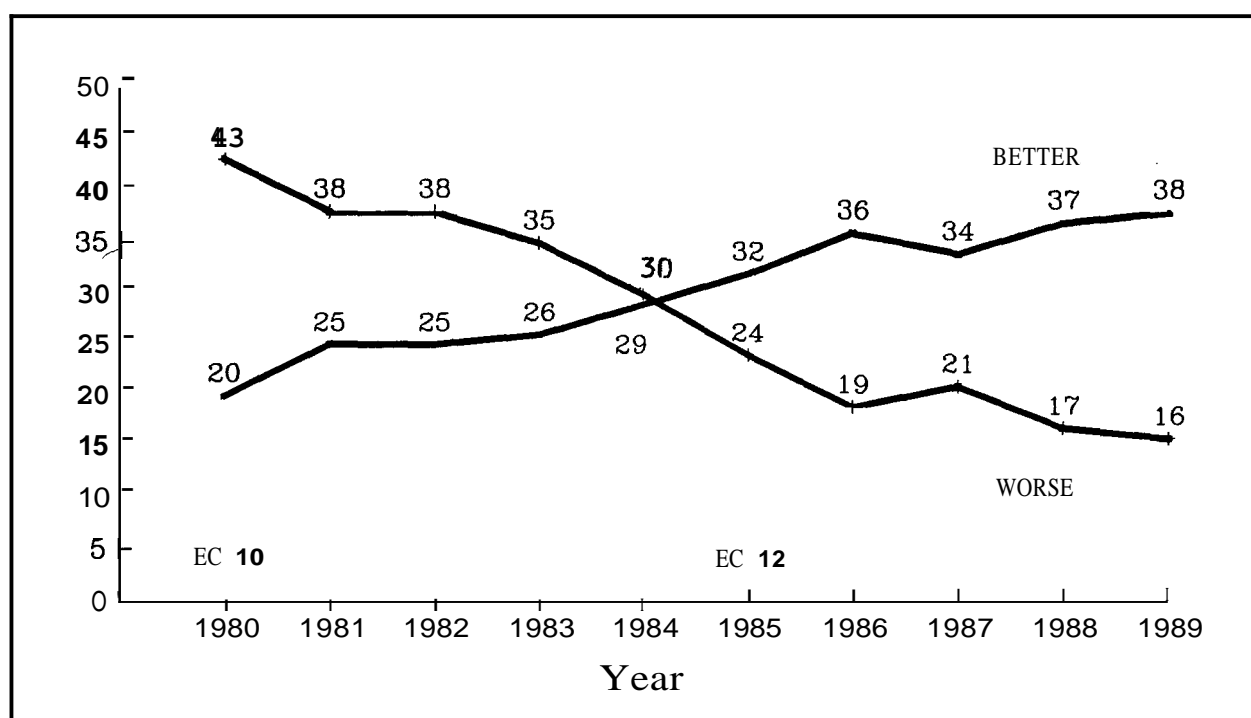
The perceived general economic situation in respondents' country over the last twelve months is considered to be notably worse than a year ago²: positive scores ('a lot/a little better') dropped nine points and negative ones ('a little/a lot worse') increased twelve (Figure 2, Table A2). 27% of

¹ The data in this report are based on the standard EUROBAROMETER survey nr. 32, conducted in Autumn 1989, the Flash EUROBAROMETER of Autumn 1989, conducted by telephone interviewing, except in Greece, comprising n = 500 interviewees per country and the special Summer EUROBAROMETER Nr. 31A n = 1000 per country. For further technical details see Appendix Vol. I. When results reported are not based on the EB 32 survey, sources are specified.

² Questions on economic and financial expectations in this section are based on the Flash EUROBAROMETER, using an n = 500 sample, in some countries not covering the full territory (See Appendix, Vol.1).

EC citizens considered 1989 to be better than 1988, while 39% say 'worse'. Countries in which last years' economic situation was judged relatively positive are Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands and Spain. The economic situation in the United Kingdom is judged remarkably negative - 77% consider 1989 worse than 1988, an increase of **34%** negative scores.

Figure 1: Expectations for the coming year as compared to the past year / Attentes pour l'année prochaine comparée à celles pour l'année précédente (Community as a whole / Communauté dans son ensemble, 1980-1989)



Perceived personal financial situation has remained the same in 1989, according to half of the EC public (Figure 2, Table A2). Amongst the other half, we find a slightly more negative judgement than we did a year ago.

There is a slight increase in the number of people who expect more domestic social conflict in their country during 1990 (+3%)³. In comparison with last year, considerably more turbulence on the social front is expected in Belgium (+16%), the UK (+13%), Germany (+9%) and Luxembourg (+4%). The opposite is true in the case of The Netherlands (-16%), Denmark (-9%), Greece (-7%) and Ireland (-5%) (Table AI).

³ Results reported in the following part of Section 1.1 are from Gallup 'End of the Year' polls, sample n = 1000 per country, provided by EOS..

Table/Tableau 1 : Expectations for the coming year (1980-1988, Community as a whole, %)/Les attentes quant à l'année prochaine (1980-1988, ensemble de la Communauté, %)

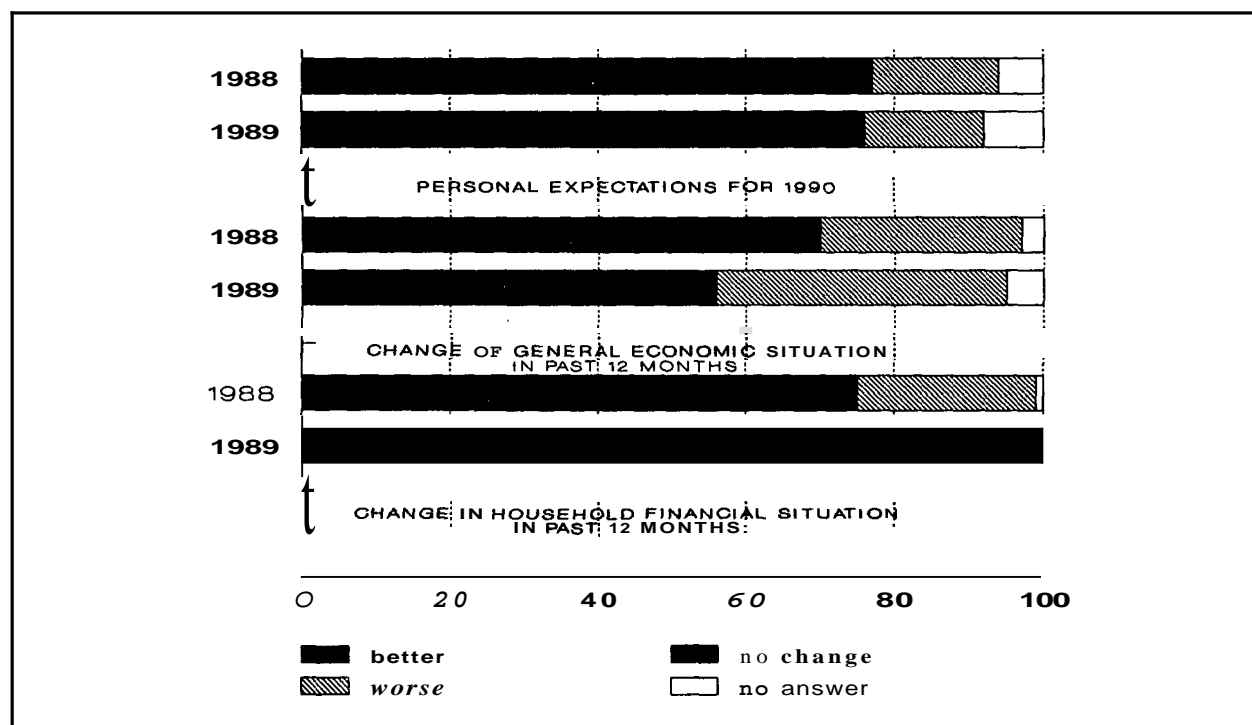
	1981 EC10	1982 EC10	1983 EC10	1984 EC10	1985 EC12	1986 EC12	1987 EC12	1988 EC12	1989 EC12
So far as you are concerned, do you feel that the coming year will be:/En ce qui vous concerne, pensez-vous que l'année prochaine sera :									(1)
- better/meilleure	25	25	26	29	32	36	34	37	38
- the same/sans changement	30	31			36	36	38	40	38
- worse/moins bonne	38	38			24	19	21	17	16
- no reply/sans réponse	7	6			8	9	7	6	8
		100			100	100	100	100	100
Looking ahead to next year, do you think strikes and industrial disputes (in your country):/Quand vous pensez à l'année prochaine, croyez-vous que les greves et conflits sociaux (dans votre pays):									(2)
- will increase/augmenteront	44	49			36	34	34	34	37
- will remain the same/resteront au niveau actuel	34	31			39	43	44	46	40
- will decrease/diminueront	14	13	13	15	17	15	15	14	11
- no reply/sans réponse	8	7	6	7	8	8	7	7	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
Looking ahead to next year, do you think it will be on the international front:/Quand vous pensez à l'année prochaine, croyez-vous que les relations internationales seront :									(2)
- fairly peaceful/assez tranquilles	10	9	7	13	13	14	14	24	26
- unchanged/comme maintenant	32	39	37	48	41	44	39	47	36
- troubled/agitées	50	44	49	32	38	33	40	23	27
- no reply/sans réponse	8	8	7	7	8	9	7	6	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) INRA survey/sondage INRA. EOS figures for the same question/chiffres EOS pour la même question : better/meilleure = 39%, the same/sans changement = 34%, worse/moins bonne = 17%, no reply/sans réponse = 10%

(2) EOS survey/sondage EOS

Changes in international politics are expected for the year ahead. The number of people expecting the international situation in 1990 to remain the same as in 1989 drops by 11% (Table 1). In comparison with answers to this question at the end of 1988, a more peaceful year is expected by the Danish (from 17% last year to 31% now), the British (from 17% to 29%), the Irish (from 22% to 31%) and the Italians (from 32% to 36%)(Table A1).

Figure 2 : Personal expectations for 1990 and economic balance sheet for past 12 month
/Attentes personnelles pour 1990 et situation économique des 12 derniers mois (%EC12)

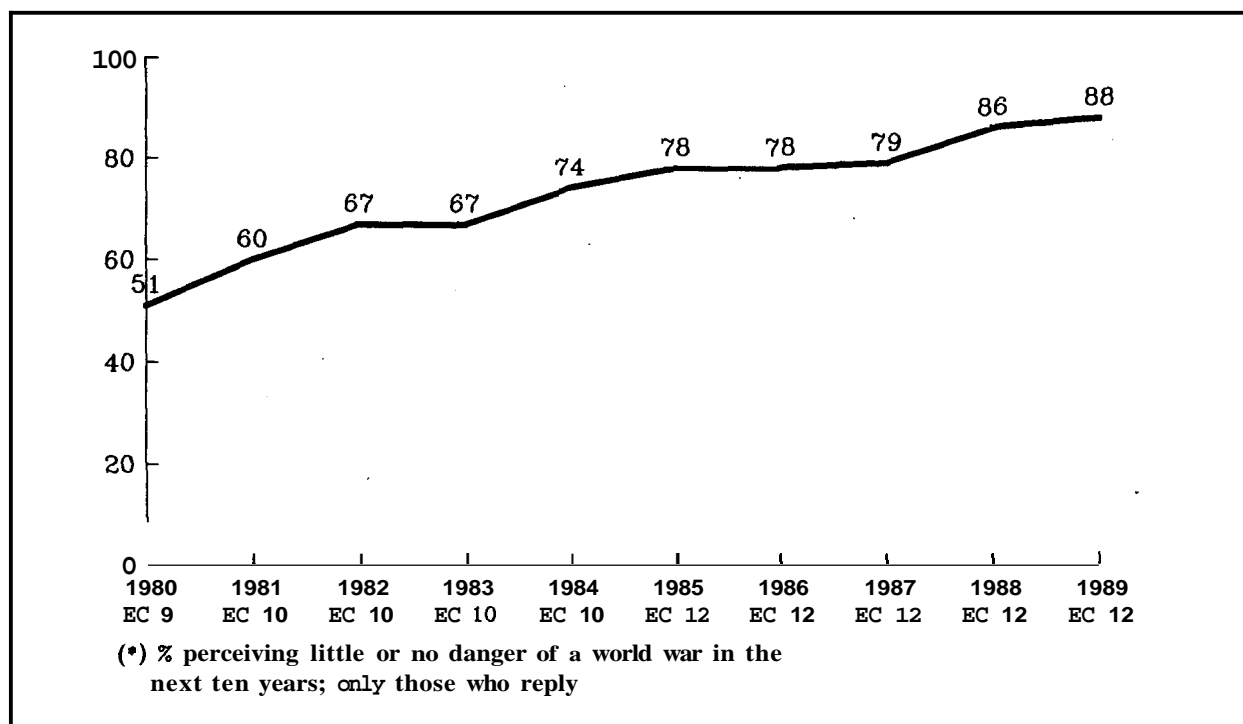


27% of EC citizens expect a more 'troubled' situation for the coming year - an increase of 4% compared to last year's survey. This number has mainly increased in Belgium (+11%), France (+11%), Luxembourg (+11%), Denmark (+8%) and Spain (+7%). In The Netherlands 'more peaceful' as well as 'more troubled' expectations of international relations have increased. The number of people giving no reply to this question has increased from 6% to 11%, which is higher than ever measured before. Uncertainty about the implications of the changing situation in Central and Eastern Europe could be seen as an explanation (Table A1).

Similarly, it is probably these Eastern European developments which explain the sudden increase in optimism across the EC relating to the risk of 'a world war breaking out in the next 10 years'. At the end of 1988, 44% of those who replied did not perceive any risk; we now measure 56% - an EC-wide increase of 12% (Table A3, Figure 3).

The number of people who now do not anticipate the risk of a world war goes down only in France and Portugal; but in both cases, the number giving 'no reply' has increased by a large extent, which implies more uncertainty rather than clear-cut pessimism.

Figure 3 : Growing confidence in World peace/Confiance croissante dans la paix mondiale (% EC 12, 1980-1989)



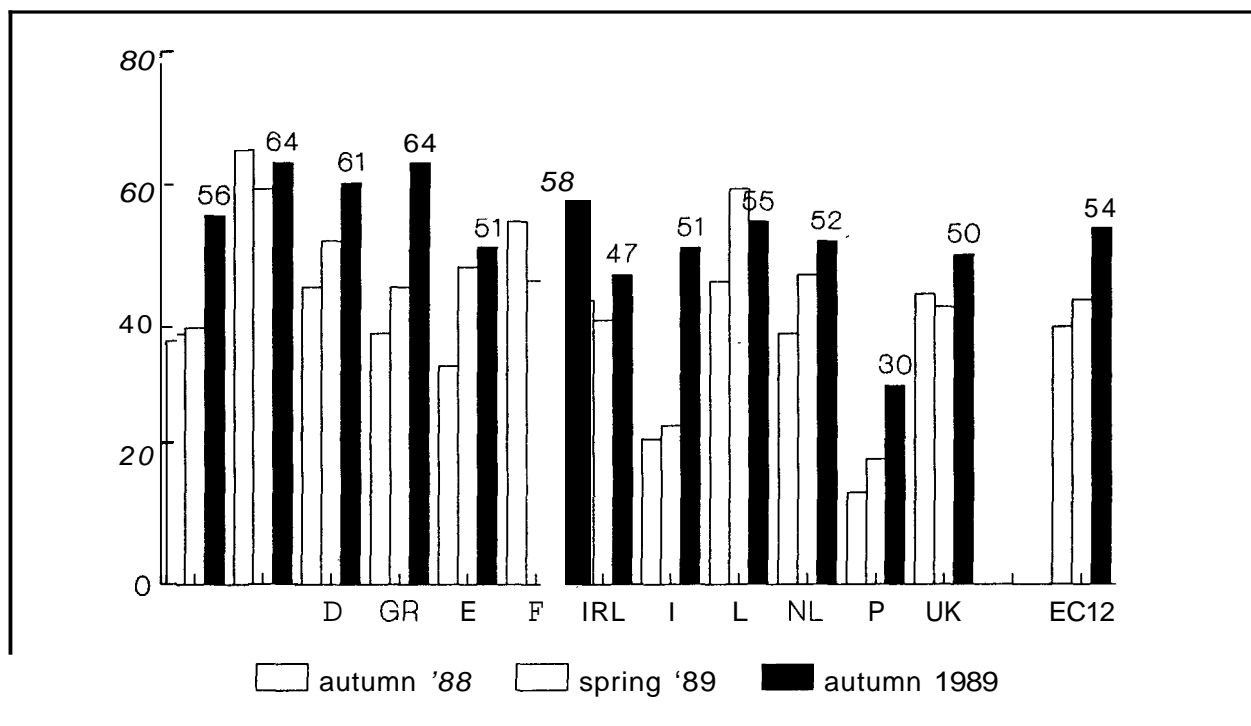
1.2. The Community and the person in the street

The majority of Community citizens is interested in EC politics: **54%** (Autumn 1989). This number has increased by 11% since Spring 1989; and not less than 15% since Autumn 1988. The net growth over these twelve months appears to represent a general tendency which we observe in all Member States, with the exception of Denmark, where we notice stability at **64%** (Table A4, Figure 4).

As previous Eurobarometer surveys have shown, not everybody is interested in politics: about half of the public (**47%** now). Six months ago we reported that in five Member States, the level of interest in EC politics was higher than in politics in general. This is now true in almost all Member States, apart from Denmark and The Netherlands (Table A4).

The European Parliamentary Elections, as well as the "1992 process" must certainly have played an important role. Voting on that occasion is correlated with interest in European politics and with interest in politics in general (see also Chapter 4.2).

Figure 4 : Change in interest for EC-politics/Changement d'intérêt pour la politique communautaire (% by country/par pays)



It is hardly controversial that European Community matters are seen to **be** 'important for the future of one's country and its people', with four in five Europeans **of** the Twelve saying **so**. In eight of the twelve Member States, there is a net increase! in this respect over the last twelve months. Only in Spain, France and Ireland there is a drop, but scores remain above Community average (Table **A4**, Figure 5).

13. European Community public support

Overall public support for the European Community, which has been increasing during the eighties, is continuing **to** rise. **A** year **ago**, there was a clear increase. Six months **ago**, our indicators remained stable, whereas we now observe a small additional increase (Figure 6).

Although the total number of those supporting European Unification has remained the same, the number of strong supporters has grown from 33% to **42%** (those who express an opinion only). Increased overall support for European Unification can be observed in Denmark, Germany, and in Greece (Figure 6a, Table **AS**).

Figure 5 : Importance of EC matters/Importance des affaires communautaires (% by country/par pays, change over 12 months/changement au cours des 12 derniers mois)

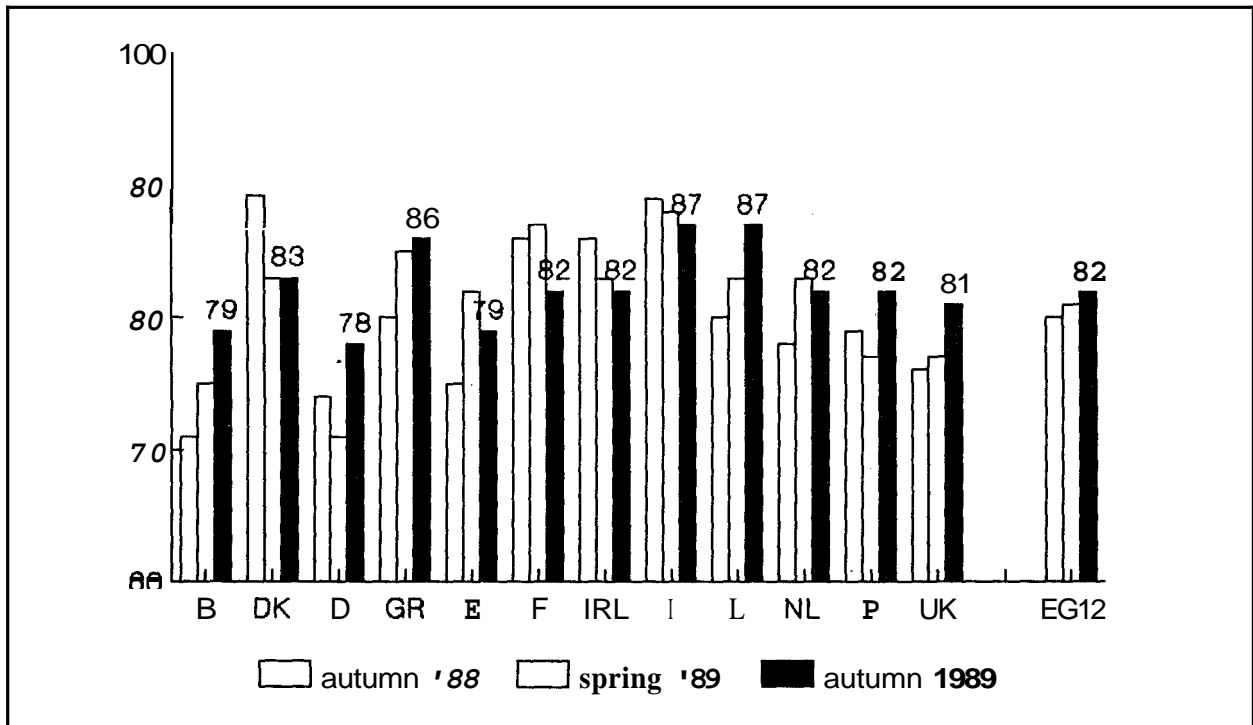


Figure 6 : Support for European unification and the EC : evolution over time / Appui à l'unification Européenne et à la CE : evolution au fil des ans (Yo EC 12)

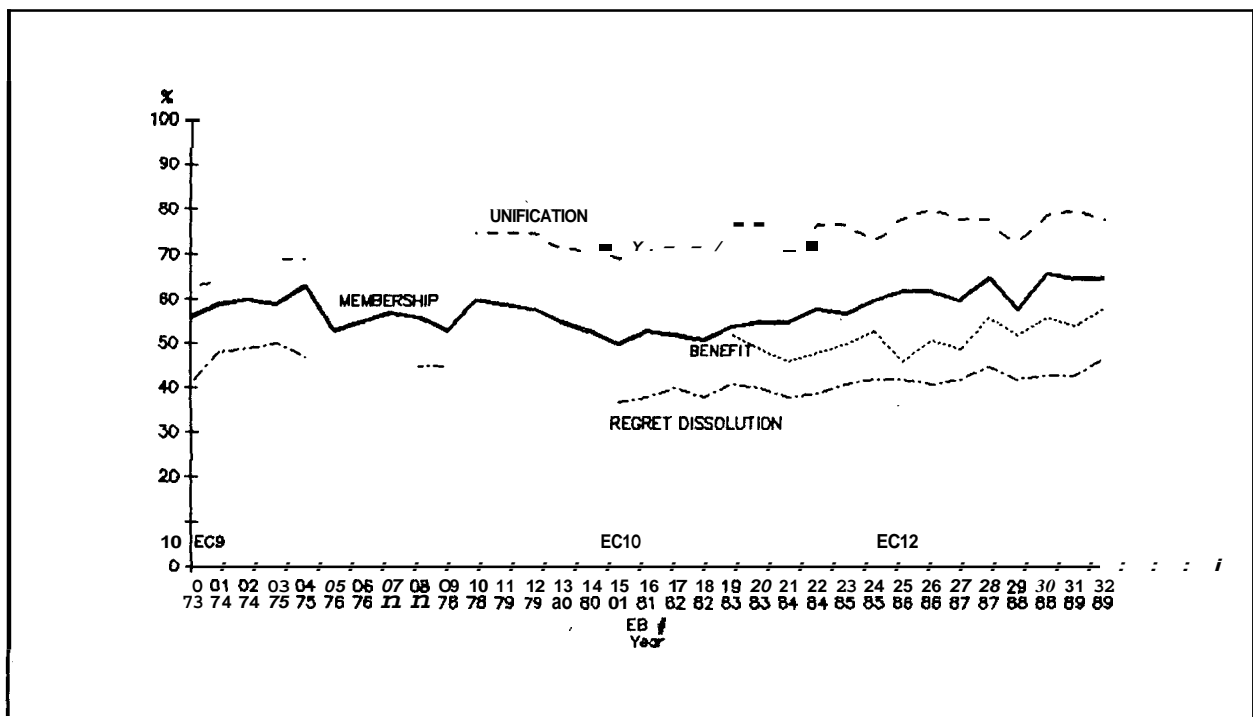


Figure 6a :SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND THE E C
EVOLUTION OVER TIME (percent positive answers by country)

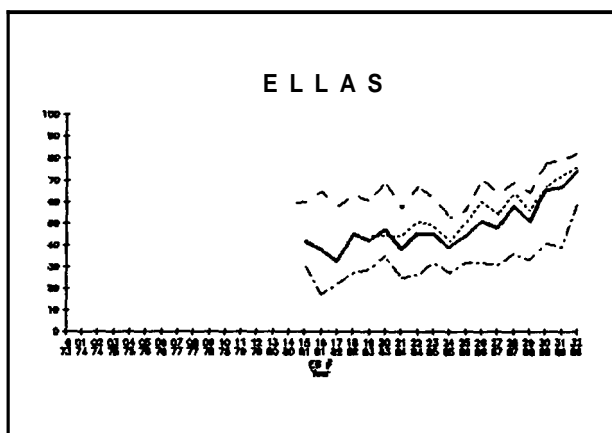
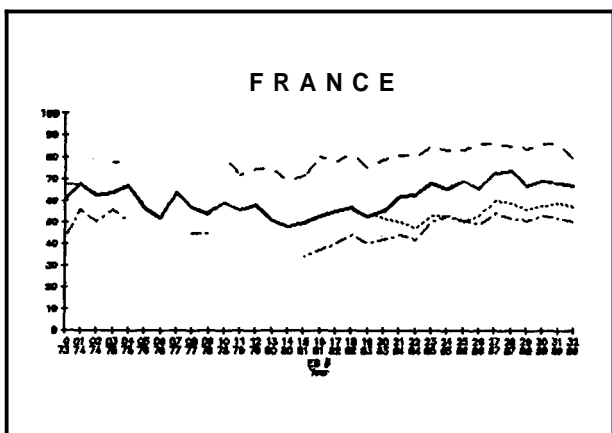
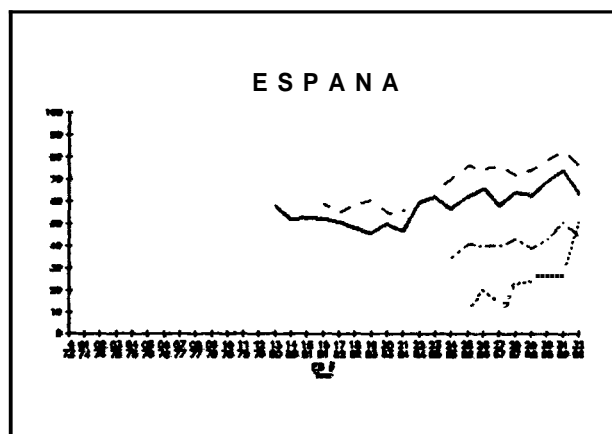
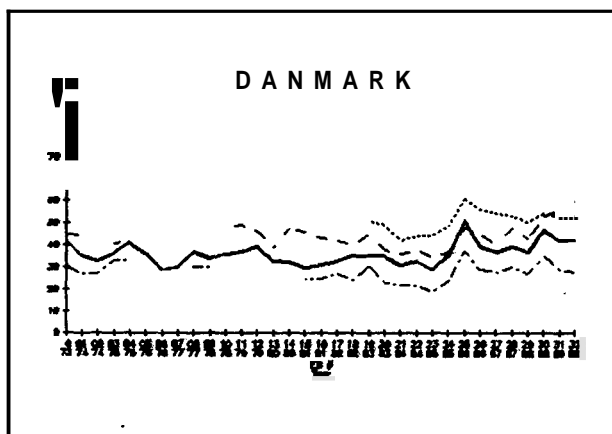
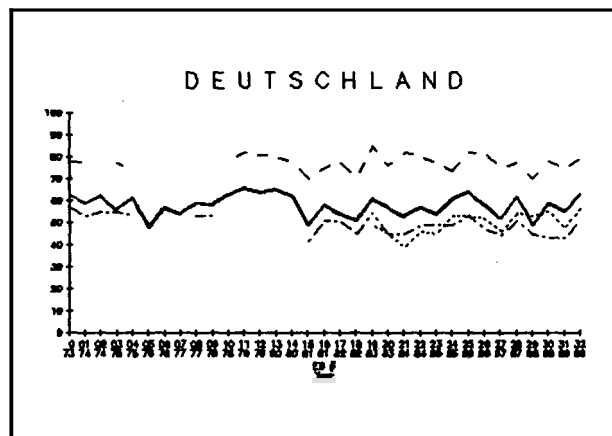
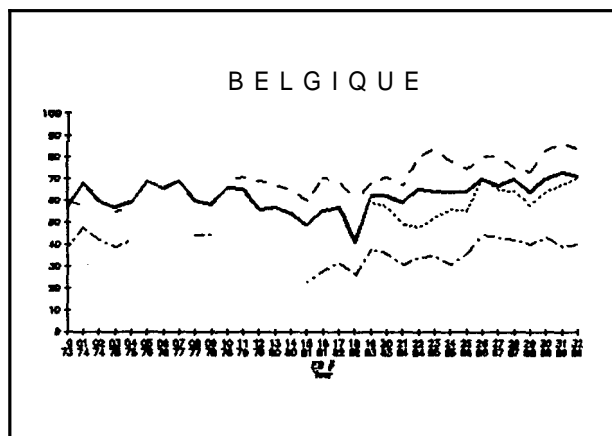
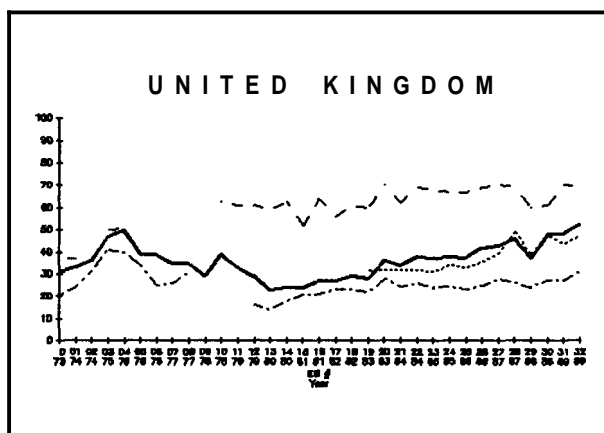
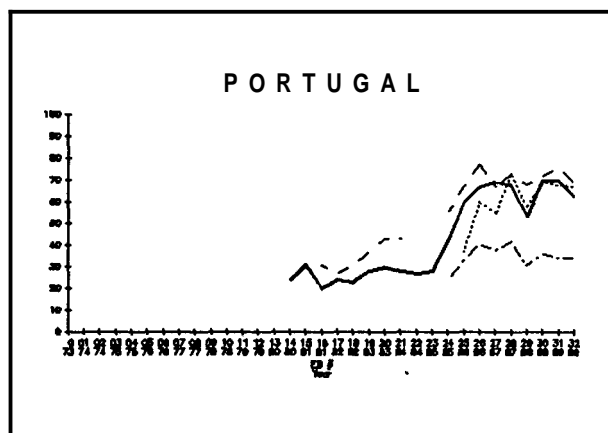
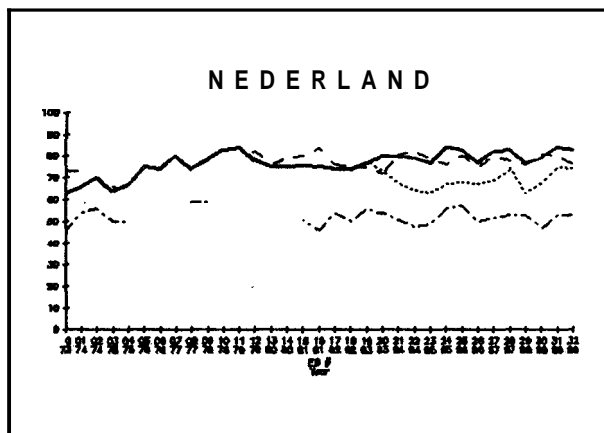
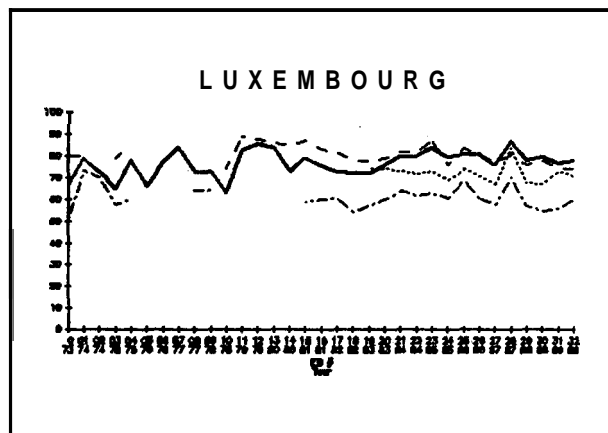
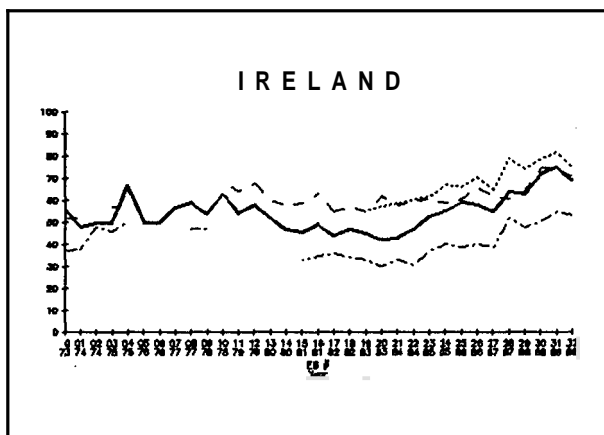
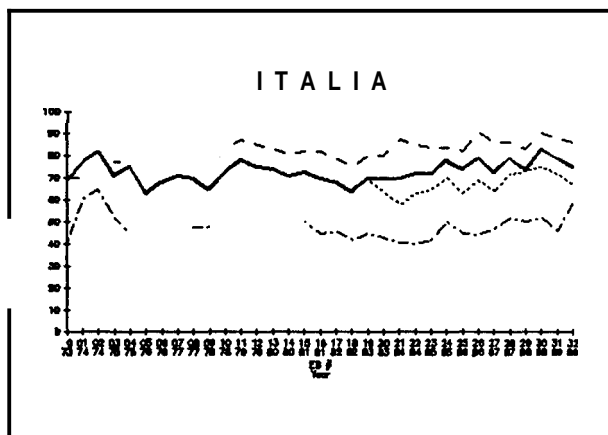
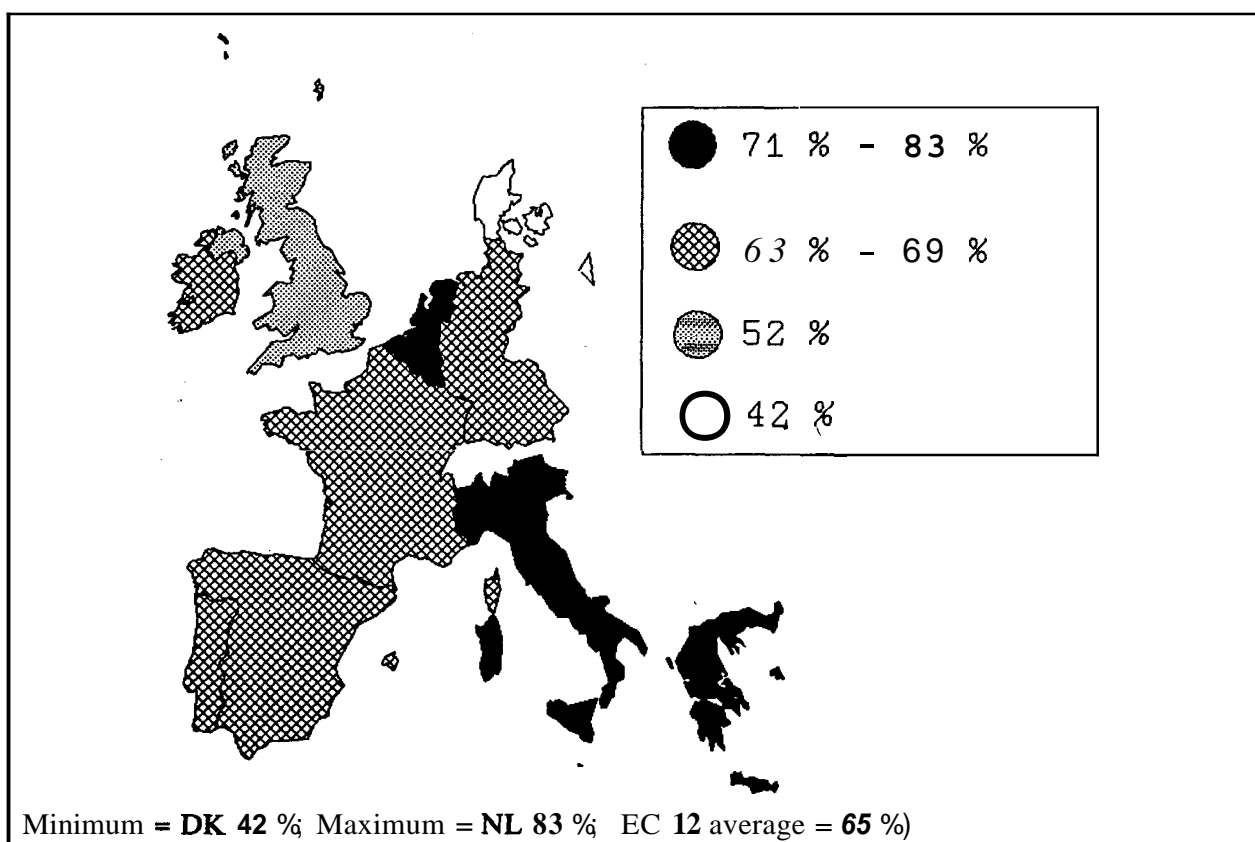


Figure 6a :SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND THE E C
EVOLUTION OVER TIME (percent positive answers by country)



Map/Carte 1 : EC-Membership - a 'good thing' (% of all interviewed)/Appartenance CE - une 'bonne chose' (ensemble des personnes interrogées) ⁴



On average, positive evaluation of **EC** membership remains stable at a high level. Enthusiasm about membership of the European Community has increased in the UK, where for the first time, an absolute majority of all those interviewed consider EC membership 'a good thing' (52%, which is 56% of those expressing an opinion), while 18% still see it as 'a bad thing'. An increase can also be observed in Greece. In all Member States there are more citizens who see EC membership as 'a good thing' than there are who see it as 'a bad thing'. In Denmark, however, this majority is still relative: 44% of those who express an opinion say 'a good thing', 29% say 'a bad thing' (Table A5, Map I is based on all interviewed).

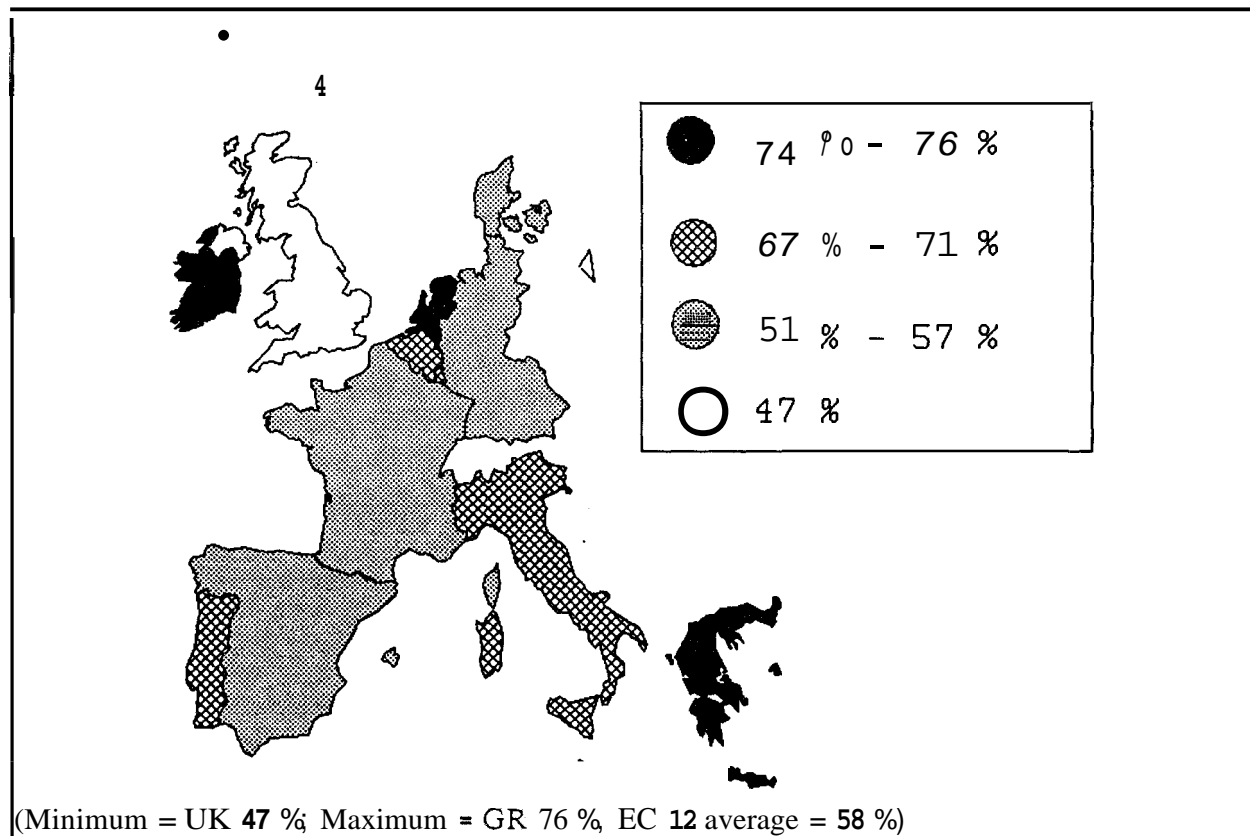
The number of those feeling that their country has benefitted from being a member of the European Community has grown by 6%, with a decrease of 6% in those of the opposite opinion (Table A5, Map 2).

In several countries, there is an increase in awareness of the benefits of membership, with Spain indicating a sudden leap to a majority of 70%. The Presidency of the European Council and the European Parliamentary Elections have probably been important reasons for this. In addition, in the national elections of October, the winning party emphasized the success of the Council's

⁴ For table with per cent of all interviewed see table 5 in Volume II

Presidency and EC membership in general. It is therefore interesting to await future developments in Community awareness in Spain.

Map/Carte 2 : Country has benefitted from EC-membership (% of all interviewed)/Le pays a beneficié de son appartenance à la CE (ensemble des personnes interrogées) ⁵



One in two citizens (53%) of those who express an opinion would personally be very sorry if they 'were told tomorrow that the Community had been scrapped' - 5% more than six months earlier (Table A5). A striking increase can be observed in Greece (+18%), Italy (+13%) and Germany (+10%), while in the other countries we see a minor increase or stability. The exception is Spain, where a remarkably high score was obtained in Spring 1989, but then dropped back to 53%.

As in previous surveys, all these indicators show that big majorities in most Member States are in favour of more, even much more, European unification than now exists. However, care must be taken when interpreting these results, as they tend to indicate a willingness to accept, support, or follow initiatives by governmental institutions or political groups. They do not necessarily reflect determination from those who express such an opinion, to do something themselves, over the heads of, and even against national political groups, parties, leaders or institutions which normally

⁵ For table with per cent of all interviewed see table 6 in Volume II

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enjoy their traditional support. Consensus about 'Europe' and about 'more of it' is rather more permissive, acceptive, benevolent than demanding, challenging, pressing or pushing.

1.4. The French Presidency

Well over four French citizens out of ten have recently read in the newspapers or heard something on radio or television about their country's Presidency of the Council of Ministers during the second semester of 1989 (Table A6). This is relatively low, when compared with the rather high scores in five other countries holding that office over the last two and a half years (Figure 7).

Figure 7 : Perception and importance of EC-presidency / Perception de l'importance de la **Présidence CE (1987 - 1989)**

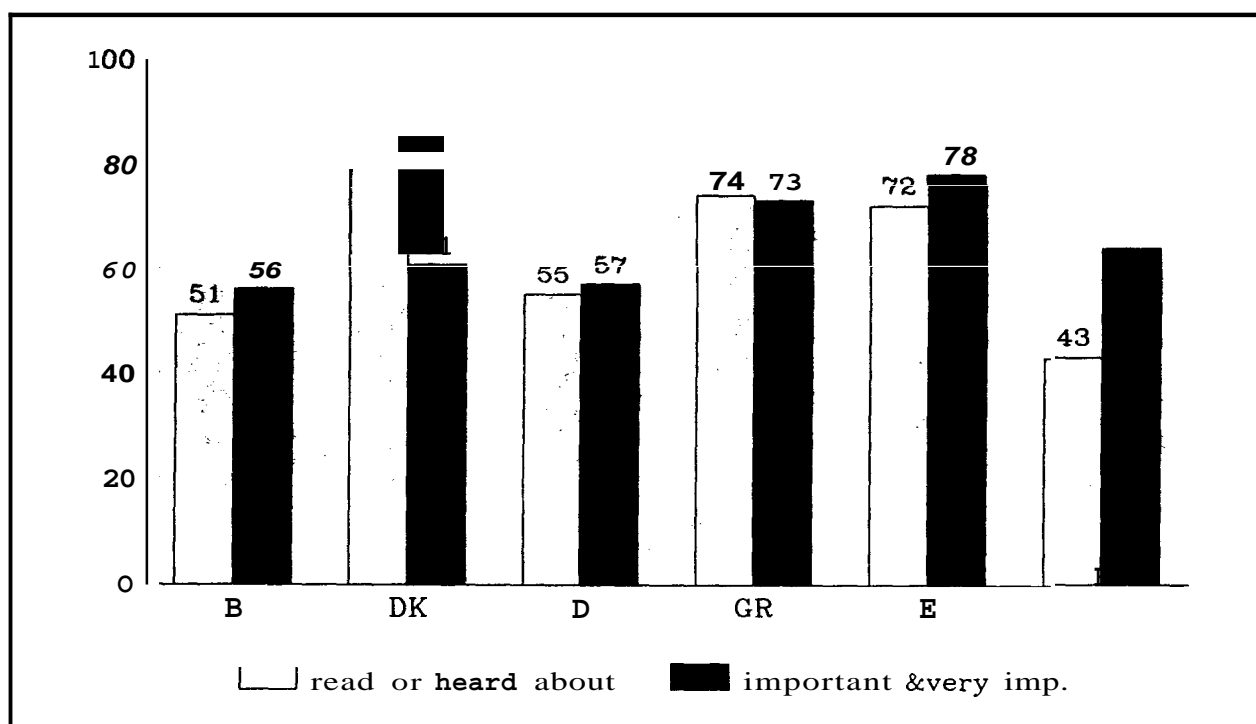


Figure 7 shows that during the previous twelve months, when Greece and Spain chaired the Council (the first time for Spain), public awareness in both countries was much higher.

Despite a relatively modest individual awareness, two-thirds of the French consider it important that their country be President of the Council. This score is high compared with most of the six other countries which occupied the chair over the last three years.

Interest in Community affairs, support of Community membership and awareness of the preparations for a Single European Market had reached a high level of media attention, including some controversies, over the last years. Exercising the Presidency has not lead to an additional 'push' in public opinion towards the EC, which remains stable at a high level above the average, across the Twelve. Further dramatization of France's role as President took place after our survey was carried out. Due to events in Central and Eastern Europe, a special and succesful European Council meeting took place. The regular European Council meeting resulted in the solemn declaration of the 'Social Charter' and in calling an inter-governmental conference for Autumn 1990, to discuss further advancements concerning monetary union and institutional implications thereof. In addition, several important '1992' decisions were achieved at Council meetings during the last weeks of 1989.

1.5. The Image of the Commission

The majority of European Community citizens have recently noticed something about the Commission in the ~~mass~~ media (**53%**) (Figure 8, Table A7). A year ago **EUROBAROMETER** reported a significant increase in visibility of the Commission, from **44%** in Spring **1988** to **52%** in **Autumn**. Spring **1989** remained at that level (**51%**), and now there is a new slight increase again. ~~This~~ high level of Commission awareness is almost certainly related to the European Parliamentary Elections, the high level of awareness surrounding the Single Market programme, and its new role in relations with Central and Eastern Europe.

A distinct increase over ~~two~~ years can be reported in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, **Italy**, Luxembourg, Portugal and the **UK**, compared with a slight increment in Spain. France remained at the same level. The Netherlands presents an exceptional case: the score drops to 39% awareness in Autumn 1989 from **56%** in Spring. This may be due to national elections in early Autumn 1989 which dominated media attention.

Of those who noticed something about the Commission in the media, there now exists a majority who hold a favourable impression of the Commission for the first time ever: **51%**. In all Member States there is a net growth of favourable impressions of the Commission. (Table A7, Figure 9)

There is an interesting and high correlation between the general attitude towards Community affairs⁶, and awareness and impression of the Commission. Positive, but also negative 'European attitudes' favour awareness of the Commission as compared to ambivalent attitudes (Table A8).

⁶As measured by the Typology of European Attituden ciale, see Appendix, Vol. I

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Figure 8 : Awareness of the EC-commission / Notoriété de la Commission des CE (% by country/par pays)

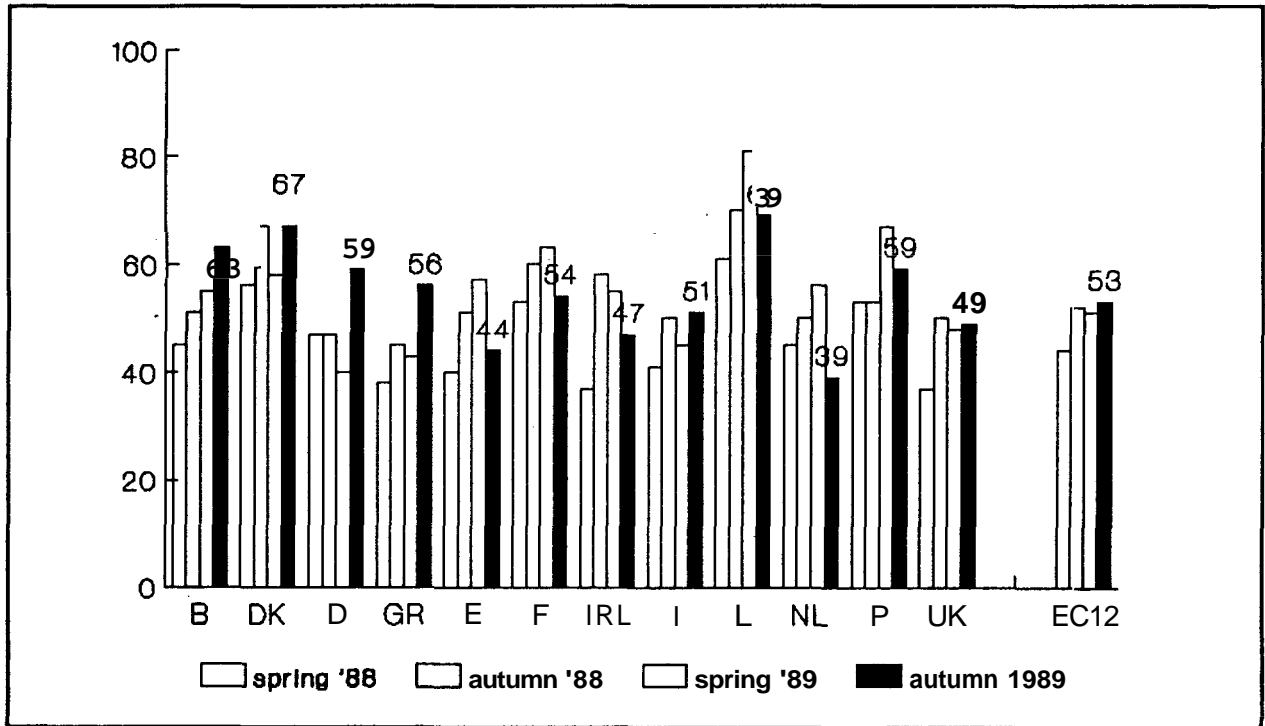
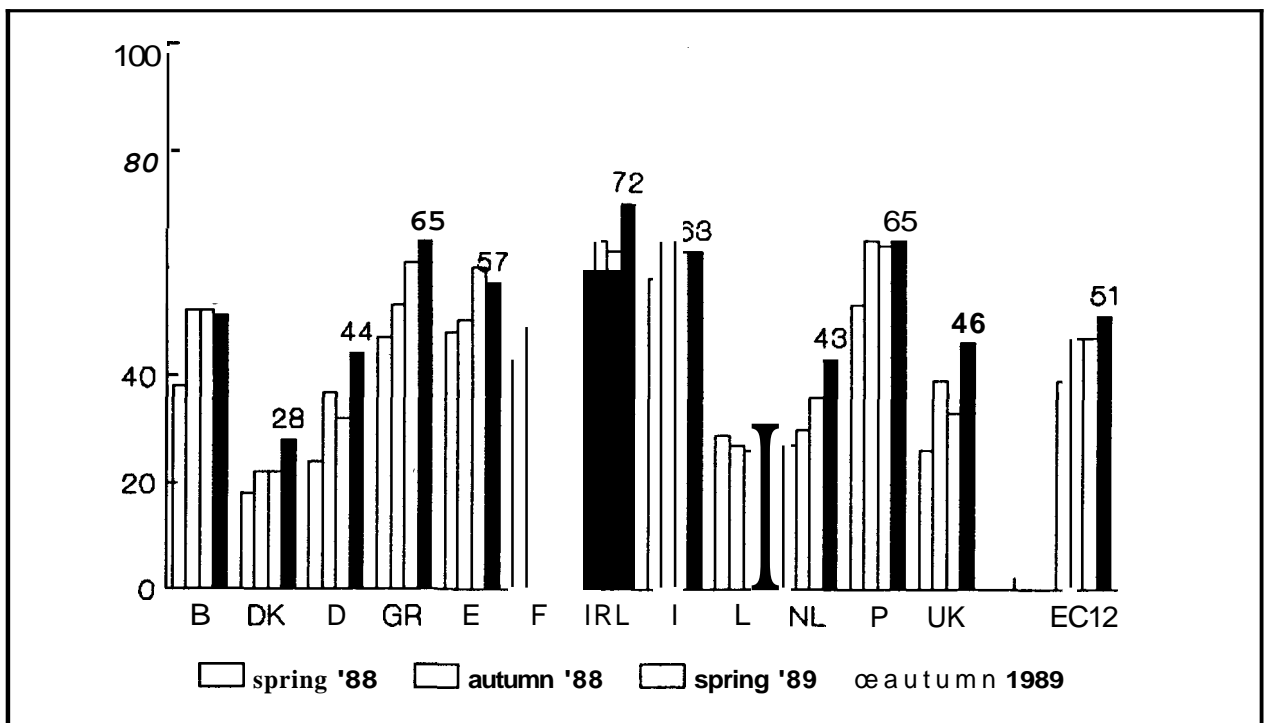


Figure 9 : Favourable impression of the EC-commission / Impression favorable de la Commission des CE (% by country/par pays)



2. THE SINGLE MARKET; HOW MUCH, WHEN, FOR WHOM ?

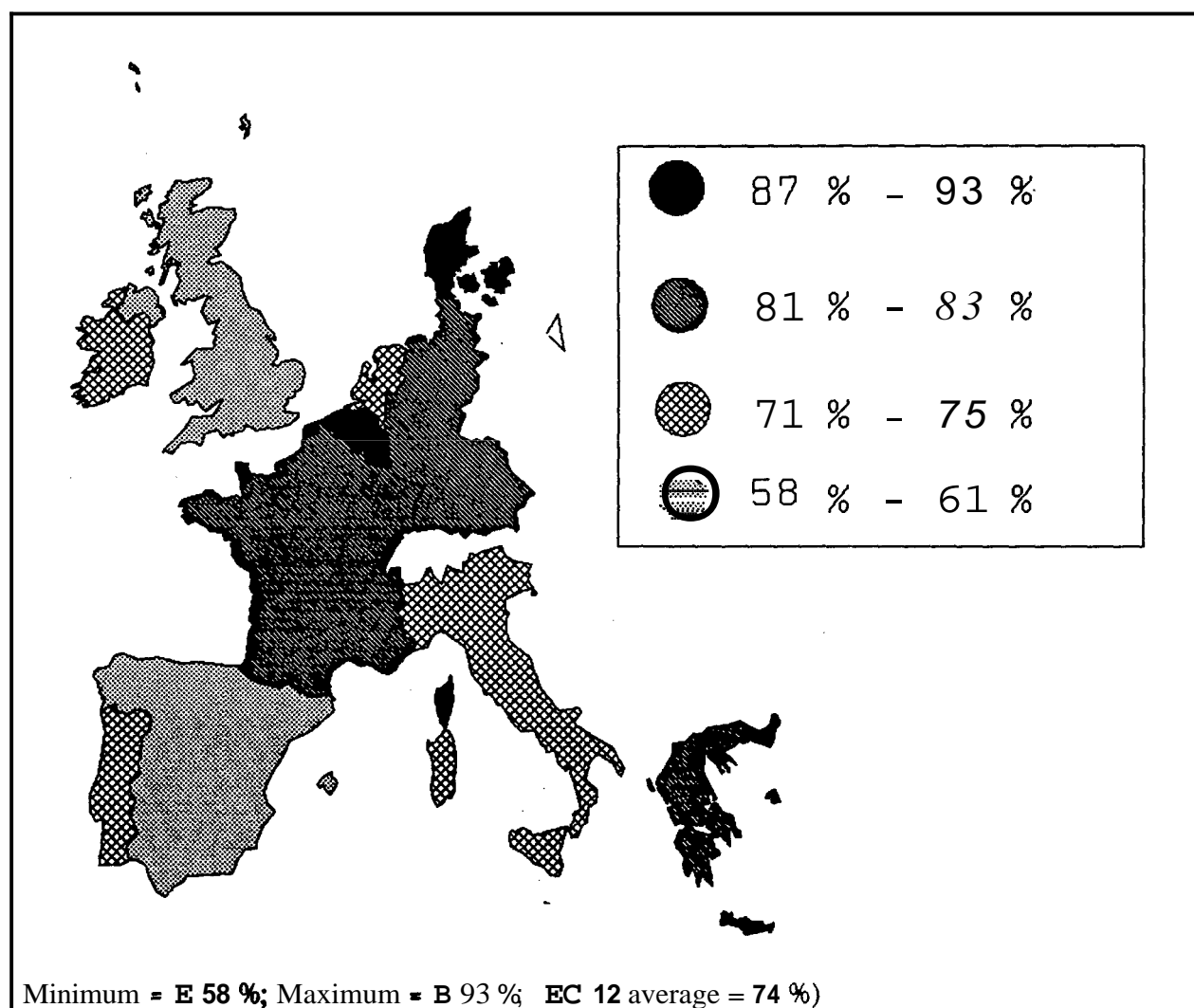
2.1. Who has heard about '1992'?

Three quarters of the EC public has read in the papers, seen on television or heard something about the Single European Market of 1992, corresponding to our results of Spring 1989 (Table 2, Map 3).

When **examining** the results of individual countries both positive and negative developments come into view (Table 2): Awareness of '1992' increased in Belgium (+ 14%) and Germany (+ 8%). In Denmark, Greece, France and the United Kingdom there is stability; a decrease took place in Spain (-8%), Ireland (-6%), Italy (-3%), Luxembourg (-6%), The Netherlands **(-6%)** and Portugal **(-9%)**.

The highest visibility or awareness of the 1992 programme can now be found in Belgium (93%), Denmark (88%) and Luxembourg (87%).

Map/Carte 3 : Awareness of 1992 (% of all interviewed)/La notoriété de 1992 (ensemble des personnes interrogées)



A demographic analysis of those respondents who heard or read about the Internal Market is supplied in Table A 9. Briefly summarized we find such respondents particularly amongst:

- the age groups between 25 and 55
- the higher educated (and students)
- the higher income categories
- professionals, higher and middle management
- civil servants, rather than those working in (nationalised or private industry).

Table/Tableau 2 : Awareness of the single market programme/Notoriété de l'objectif 1992 (% by country/per pays, Spring/printemps (S) 1989 - Autumn/automne (A) 1989)

QUESTION : Have you seen or heard, in the papers or on the radio or television, anything about the Single European Market to be completed by 1992 ? / Avez-vous lu dans les journaux, vu à la télévision ou entendu parler de quelque chose au sujet du Grand Marché européen de 1992 ?

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Have seen or heard anything about the Single European Market														
yes	79	93	86	88	75	83	80	81	66	58	84	82	72	72
no	14	7	12	11	19	12	17	14	31	30	15	16	22	22
no reply	8	1	2	1	6	4	3	6	3	12	0	2	3	4
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	100
	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12.	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Ont lu ou entendu qq. au sujet du Grand Marché Européen														
oui	79	73	78	75	93	87	79	71	81	72	63	61	75	74
non	20	22	21	21	6	11	18	26	13	21	35	37	22	22
sans reponse	1	4	1	4	2	2	3	3	6	7	2	1	3	4
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

Furthermore, people who heard or read about the Single Market of **1992** tend to carry the following characteristics⁷:

- opinion leadership
- a post-materialist value orientation
- a positive European attitude
- higher subjective social class

2.2. Who wants a Single Market by 1992?

Almost nine in ten of those **57%** per cent interviewed who think that completing the Single European Market by **1992** will make a difference, see it as a 'good thing'.

But three out of ten assessed the completion of the Single Market as 'neither good nor bad', i.e. do not see it will make a difference. Another one in ten has no opinion. Only one out of fourteen

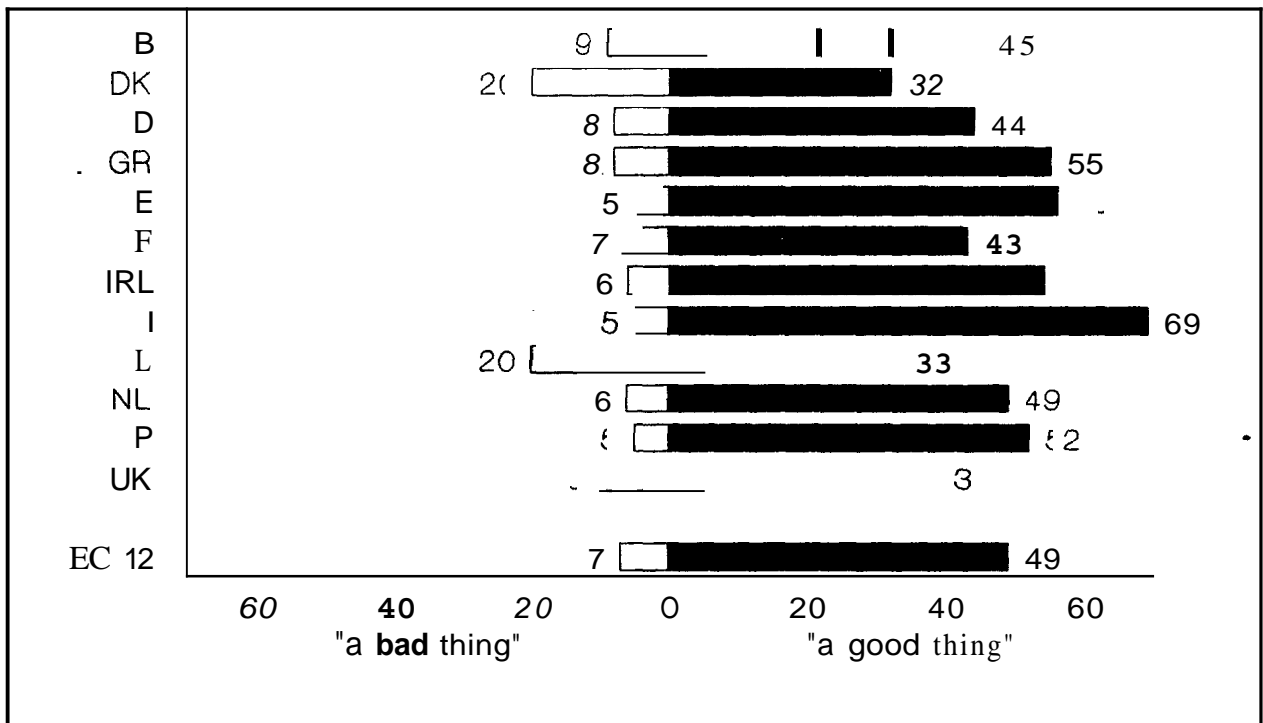
⁷For a description of these variables see Appendix, Vol I

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sees it **as** 'a bad thing' (Figure 10, Table A10). One Community citizen in two is explicitly favourable towards the Single Market, sees it **as** 'a good thing' (49% of all interviewed, i.e. 56% of those who express **an** opinion).

While this latter score remained stable in Germany, Greece, France, and in The Netherlands, it dropped in Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom. In the countries that show a drop in support, it is not so much an increase of hostility towards the programme that follows, but rather an increase of indifference. In the United Kingdom, we even notice a significant drop in those who see '1992' as 'a bad thing'! (Down to 10% from 16% in the UK) (Figure 11). There are only three Member States where there are more than 10% of those expressing an opinion who see completing the Single Market as 'a bad thing': Denmark (**22%**), Luxembourg (24%) and the **UK** (12%) (Figure 11).

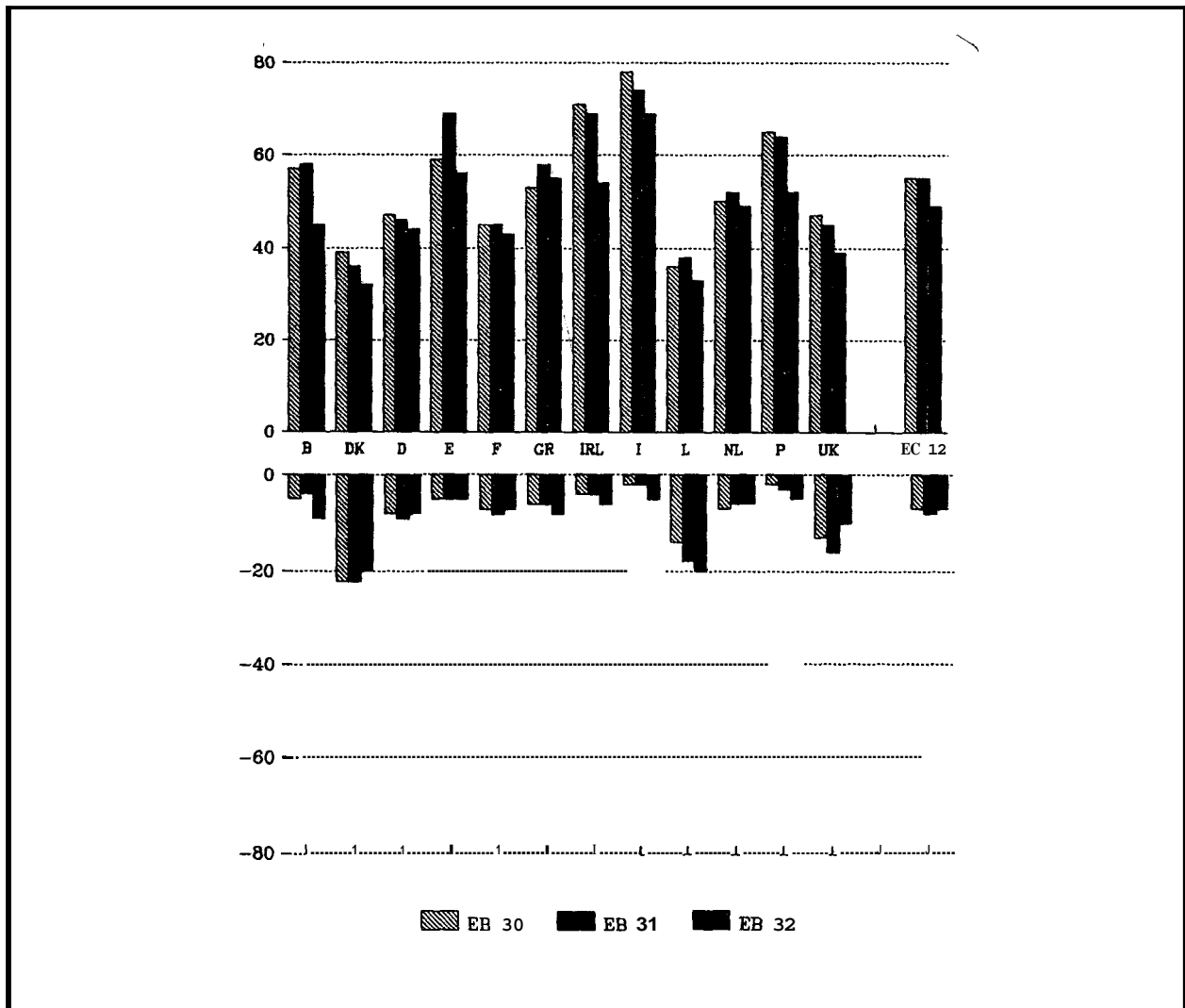
Figure 10: Attitudes towards "1992"/Attitudes à l'égard de "1992" (% by country/par pays)



If, in several countries, percentages explicitly favouring '1992' shrink and the number of respondents expecting 'no difference' or of 'no opinion' increase, this may be interpreted **as** growing reservations vis-à-vis the Single Market: a signal of uncertainty due to conflicting information **as** the decision making process accelerates and involves more controversial domains.

The future of the Single Market seems to lie with the young - **only** the age group of **55** and over provides below average support. The higher educated, together with students and higher income categories, support **the** Single Market more than average (Table A1 1).

Figure 11: **Evolution** of the evaluation of "1992" / Evolution de l'évaluation de "1992" (% by country/**par pays**)



(*) Positive values : "good thing" - negative values : "bad thing"
Valeurs positives : "**bonne** chose" - valeurs négatives : "mauvaise chose"

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2.3. Reasons for support

In this study three possible **reasons** for **supporting the Single Market** were put to our sample', from which the best reason could be selected

- West European cooperation and unity
- competitiveness with the USA and Japan
- to strengthen 'our economy'

Each one of these reasons for support is chosen by approximately one third of all interviewed, with a slight preference for the first.

Interesting variations are revealed by looking at individual countries (Table **A 12**). Belgium and Greece are the only countries which do not show a clear-cut tendency in support of one of these reasons. But in all other countries, a tendency towards one reason is expressed (per cent of those who express an opinion):

'The Single European Market will contribute to the unity and cooperation of the West European countries'	Germany	46 % ⁹
	Italy	39 %
	The Netherlands	41 %
	Portugal	42 %
'The Single Market will allow Western Europe to compete more successfully with the United States and Japan'	Denmark	41 %
'The Single Market will make our economy more efficient and productive'	Ireland	53 %
	France	44 %
	Spain	44 %
	GB	36 %

⁹ Question asked on behalf of an American research institute

⁹ This table shows "best reason for support" only. Several responses were possible. Those who reply only

2.4. '1992': Helpful or harmful? Evoking hope or fear?

The majority of Community citizens (**52%**) consider the objectives of the Single Market, i.e. free movement of people, goods and property, **as helpful** to the economic situation of their country, **as** opposed to only 17% who see it **as harmful**. Another **16%** expect little effect on their national economy" (Table 3).

There are outstanding differences between countries, from very high in Portugal (**84%** of those expressing an opinion find the Single Market more helpful **as** against 11% more harmful), to very low in Denmark (39% more helpful against 37% more harmful).

We also asked a question about immediate personal feelings: does the Single Market evoke **hope** or **fear**? (Table 3, Map 4)

Three EC citizens out of four associate 1992 with hope (of those who express an opinion). About one out of four relates it to fear. The group saying that the Single Market makes them 'very hopeful' (20%) is four times larger than the group saying 'very fearful' (5%).

Personal feelings about the Single Market apparently vary somewhat over time. The 'rather hopeful' group has grown EC-wide by four points, whilst the group indicating some fear has dropped three points.

The most positive developments are noticeable in Denmark, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. In each of these countries we observe a rise in 'hope' and a fall in terms of 'fear'. In Greece and Ireland, however, feelings of hope have declined, with an increase of feelings of fear (Figure 12).

In Spain, Luxemburg, and The Netherlands, doubts have risen: one Spaniard in four, one Luxembourger in six, and one out of five in the Netherlands do not answer the question whether '1992' makes them hopeful or fearful (a 7% (E and L), resp. **8%** increase (NL) over **six** months).

Although the overall result in the Community evolves positively, we see that in several countries either doubt appears to grow, or opposite routes are taken. Below the surface (two thirds are hopeful), there seems to be some uncertainty about the personal implications of **1992** for the European Community citizen.

¹⁰Question asked on behalf of an American research institute.

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Table/Tableau 3 : Attitudes toward the Single European Market in 1992 / Attitudes à l'égard du Grand Marché européen de 1992 (in % of those who reply/en % de ceux qui répondent, by country/par pays, Spring/printemps (S) 1989 - Autumn/automne (A) 1989)

- QUESTION 1 : Personally, would you say that the Single European Market which will come about by 1992 makes you feel ... / Personnellement, diriez-vous que la réalisation du grand Marché européen en 1992 vous donne...

- QUESTION 2 : The completion of the Single European Market in 1992 will mean the free movement of people, goods and property within the European Community. Do you think that this "1992" Single European Market will be more helpful or more harmful to the economic situation in (your country), or will it have little effect? / La réalisation du Grand Marché Européen pour 1992 signifiera la libre circulation des hommes, des marchandises et des biens à l'intérieur de la Communauté Européenne. D'après ce que vous avez entendu ou lu, pensez-vous que ce Marché Unique Européen de 1992 aura, sur la situation économique de (votre pays) des effets plutôt positifs, des effets plutôt négatifs, ou peu d'effet?

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Question 1														
... very hopeful/beaucoup d'espoir	33	23	12	8	13	16	46	42	19	24	24	19	21	20
... rather hopeful/un peu d'espoir	47	55	44	53	51	57	33	30	68	62	36	47	51	56
... rather fearful/un peu de crainte	16	18	35	35	28	25	12	19	10	12	29	26	22	20
... very fearful/beaucoup de crainte	4	5	9	4	8	3	9	9	3	2	1	0	6	5
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(15)	(7)	(11)	(8)	(13)	(13)	(17)	(14)	(18)	(25)	(6)	(6)	(12)	(13)
Question 2														
- more helpful/des effets plutôt pos.	-	55	-	39	-	5	9	-	6	1	-	78	-	55
- little effect/peu d'effet	-	33	-	24	-	21	-	14	-	12	-	24	-	19
- more harmful/des effets plutôt nég.	-	11	-	37	-	20	-	25	-	10	-	21	-	20
no reply/sans réponse (*)	-	(8)	-	(11)	-	(13)	-	(21)	-	(26)	-	(11)	-	(16)

	S IRLA		S		S		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Question 1														
... very hopeful/beaucoup d'espoir	31	35	31	22	13	10	15	14	27	29	13	14	21	20
... rather hopeful/un peu d'espoir	57	48	52	61	41	43	68	73	54	52	51	58	51	56
... rather fearful/un peu de crainte	9	12	16	14	37	40	15	11	15	14	29	21	22	20
... very fearful/beaucoup de crainte	3	4	2	4	9	7	1	2	3	5	7	6	6	5
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(12)	(13)	(10)	(7)	(9)	(16)	(10)	(18)	(16)	(18)	(12)	(16)	(12)	(13)
Question 2														
- more helpful/des effets plutôt pos.	-	68	-	74	-	-	-	62	-	84	-	49	-	62
- little effect/peu d'effet	-	1	9	-	9	-	-	20	-	4	-	22	-	19
- more harmful/des effets plutôt nég.	-	1	3	-	1	7	-	18	-	11	-	28	-	20
no reply/sans réponse (*)	-	(17)	-	(14)	-	-	-	(16)	-	(30)	-	(16)	-	(16)

(*) percent "don't know/no answer" of all interviewed / pourcentage "ne sait pas/sans réponse" parmi l'ensemble des personnes interrogées.

Map/Carte 4 : 1992 evokes hope (% of all interviewed)/1992 évoque l'espoir (ensemble des personnes interrogées)

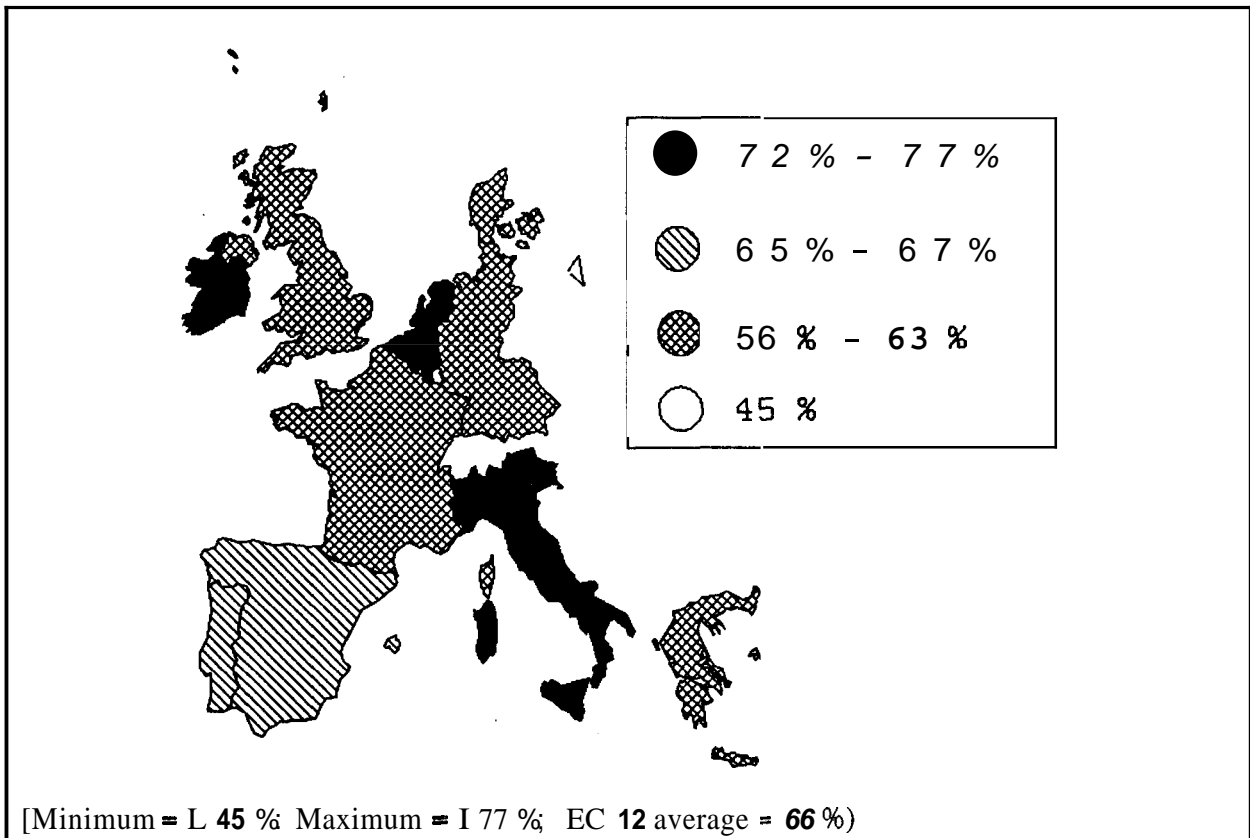
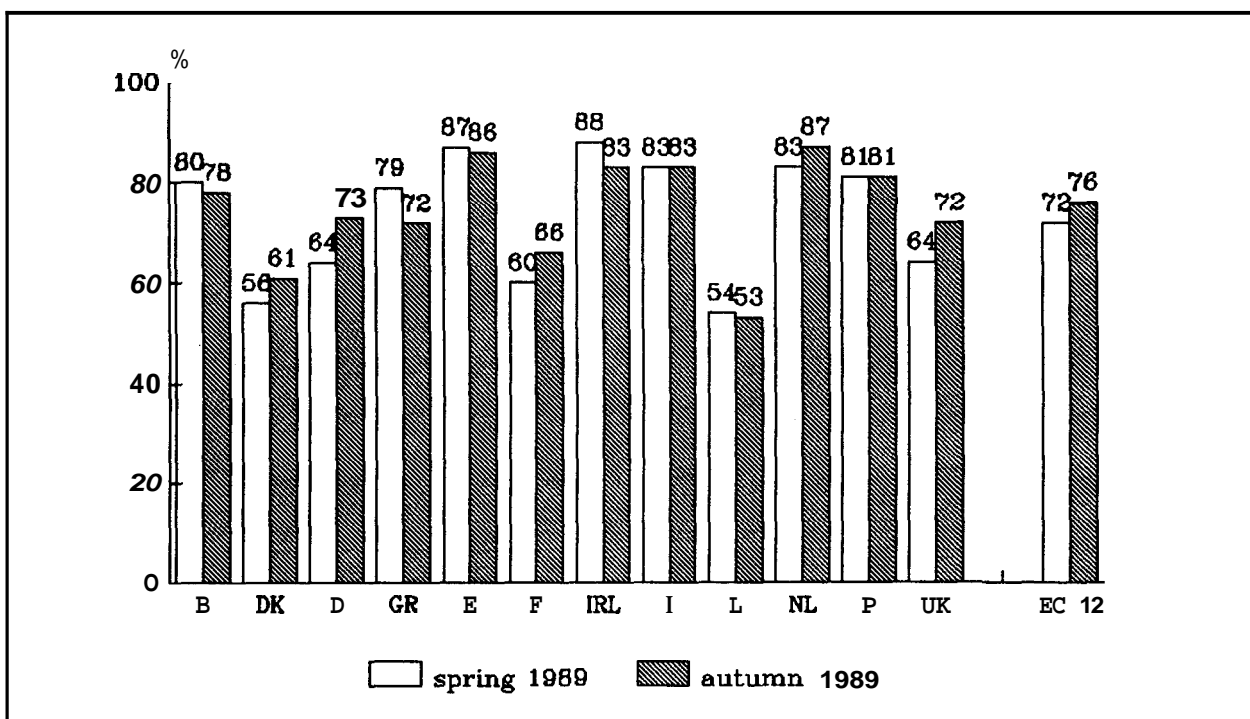


Figure 12: 1992 associated with "hope" / 1992 associé à de l'espoir (% by country/par pays)

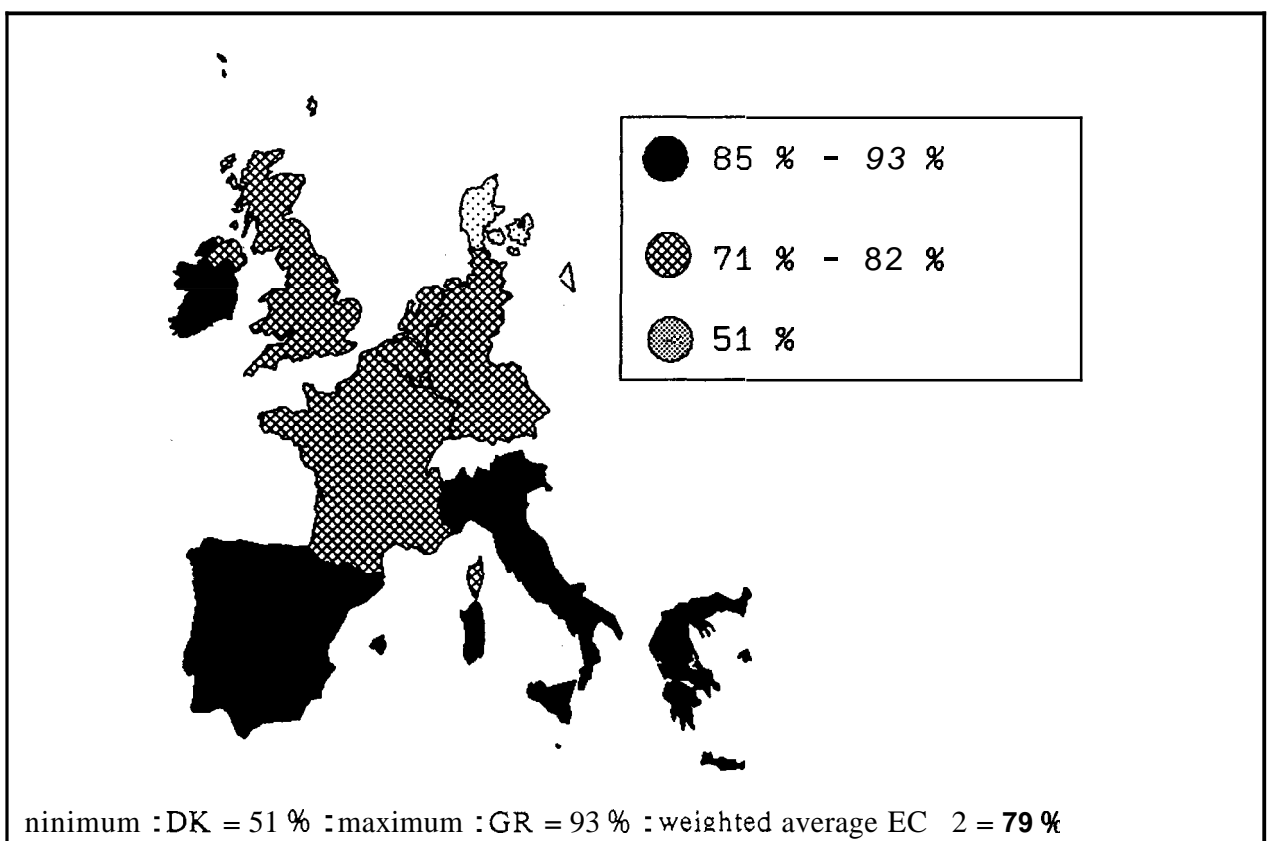


2.5. A Single Market for whom? Social Charter

The Strasbourg European Council made a solemn declaration of a Social Charter concerning minimal rights for workers to be respected throughout the Community, one Member State voting against. In our survey, **70%** of citizens on average throughout the Community think that a Social Charter would be 'a good thing'. This score in the **UK** is **67%** 'good', **14%** 'bad' and **8%** 'neither good nor bad' (while **10%** of those interviewed 'don't know') (Table 4, Map5).

As compared to Spring **1989**, there is no change on the Social Charter: scores remain stable on a very high level of approval.

Map/Carte 5 : Social charter : a 'good thing' (% of those who express an opinion only)/Charte sociale : une 'bonne chose' (% de ceux qui expriment une opinion)



Obviously for some socio-economic categories it is difficult to judge the meaning of the Social Charter. People over 55 and the lower educated more often say that they don't know, while the higher educated have more outspoken, positive opinions (Table A13). The lowest income groups, with the highest interest in a Social Charter, have the highest scores 'don't know' (**17%**). Those who do know, within that category, are close to, but still below EC average.

Table/Tableau 4 : The adoption of an EC-charter of fundamental social rights / L'adoption d'une charte CE des droits sociaux fondamentaux (% by country/par pays, spring/printemps (P) 1989, summer/été (E) 1989, autumn/automne (A) 1989)

QUESTION : There is talk of adopting a charter of fundamental social rights for all the entire EC, that is a set of common rules throughout all the member countries for matters concerning the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers. Do you think such a charter would be : / On parle de l'adoption d'une charte des droits sociaux fondamentaux pour toute La CE, c'est-à-dire des règles communes à tous les pays membres concernant les droits et devoirs des travailleurs et des employeurs. Est-ce qu'une telle charte serait:

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	EC12
	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A
• une bonne chose	60 50 68	47 51 47	57 56 66	68 60 83	72 54 69	77 71 65	69 64 70
• ni bonne ni mauvaise (réponse spontanée)	22 21 18	14 13 13	20 16 13	14 7 3	7 8 10	11 10 18	12 11 7
• uw mauvaise chose	4 5 8	17 15 32	11 13 7	3 2 3	2 2 3	5 9 8	7 8 11
sans réponse	14 24 7	22 21 8	12 16 14	16 31 11	19 36 16	7 10 8	12 18 11
	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A	P E A
• a good thing	68 63 70	80 78 80	63 50 63	72 70 75	68 60 72	65 63 67	69 64 70
• neither good nor bad (spontaneous answer)	9 7 6	10 9 9	16 17 14	11 10 9	13 12 9	10 7 8	12 11 7
• a bad thing	4 4 5	1 2 3	8 7 7	8 7 7	1 1 2	15 13 14	7 8 11
no reply	19 27 19	9 12 8	14 26 15	10 12 9	17 27 17	11 18 10	12 18 11

A similar phenomenon can be observed when analysing by socio-professional status: categories with less positive opinions about the Social Charter appear to comprise a relatively large number who don't know. In this case, farmers/fisherman and unskilled manual workers. Similarly and not surprisingly, membership of a Union (personally, or someone in the household who is a member) reveals the same phenomenon: non-members score higher on 'don't know'. It is clear that, although overall support for the Social Charter is very high, those groups that should benefit from the Charter are not yet fully aware of it or are waiting for its transformation in binding legislation.

On the socio-political variables we observe more positive scores by opinion leaders, post-materialists, people with a positive European attitude¹¹ and those who voted at the last European Parliamentary Elections.

¹¹ See Appendix, Vol. I

2.6. Television without frontiers: how to become competitive?

The on-going discussion about the European audiovisual industry is centered on one basic question: what type of activity should be left exclusively to free enterprise and to what extent should public authorities be involved.

The activities we put forward to our sample were:

- The production of films and television programmes
- The distribution and marketing of film and television programmes
- The proportion of European programmes on television **as** compared to non-European programmes
- The development of new technology for television

For each of these activities we asked whether they should be left exclusively to the free market or whether public authorities should also play a part, at regional, national or European level, depending on the circumstances.-

There are enormous differences of opinion between the Member States (Table A14).

The majority (53%) see programme production as a free market activity, and one third wants public authorities involved. With the exception of Greece and Ireland, there is an obvious tendency towards free enterprise in each of the Member States. This tendency is sharper in Belgium, Germany and The Netherlands **as** compared to the other Member States. But Luxembourg, having a long tradition in commercial TV, also has a very outspoken view (Figure 13).

At EC level, 49% favour the distribution and marketing of programmes to be left exclusively to free enterprise, compared to 36% who want public authorities to be involved. In Greece, Ireland and Italy, however, public involvement is supported by half of the sample (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Making films and TV-programmes - with or without public intervention / Les productions de cinema et de TV - avec ou sans intervention publique (% by country/par pays)

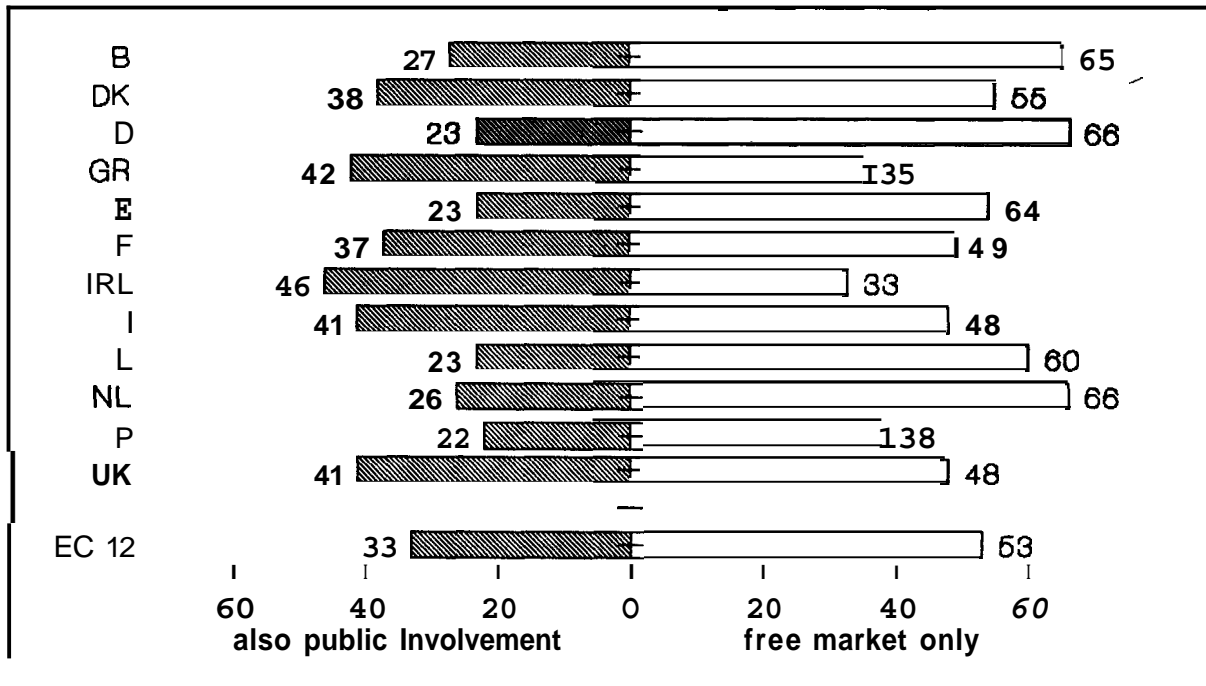
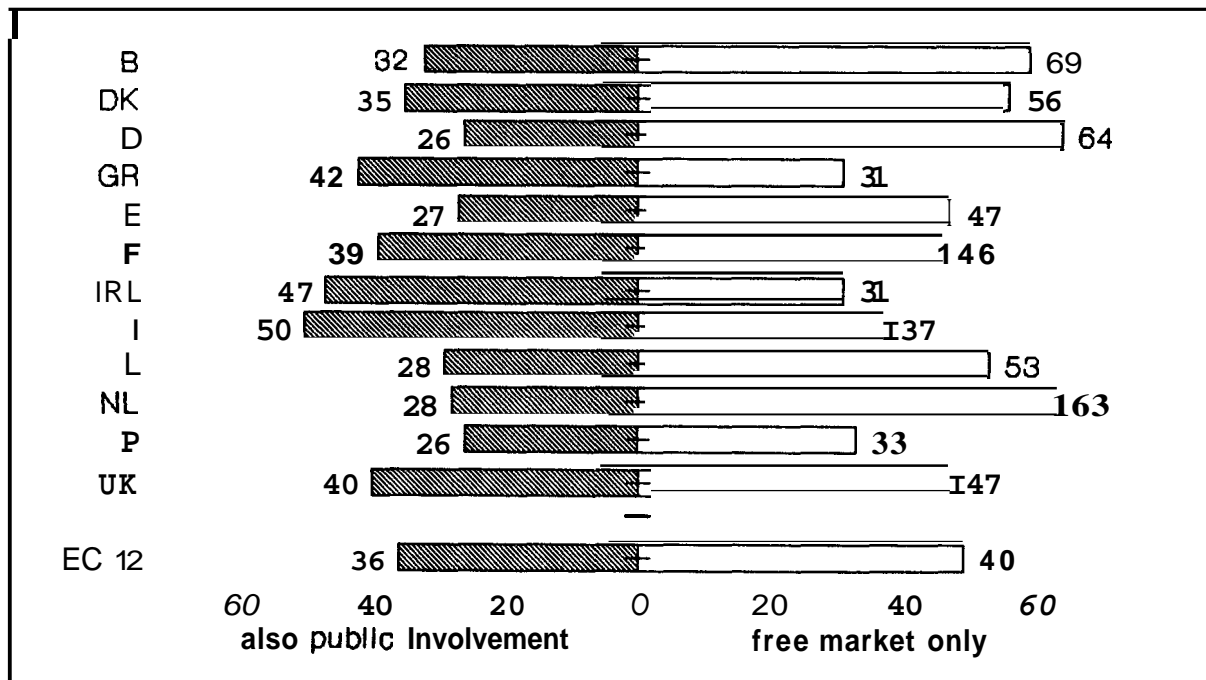


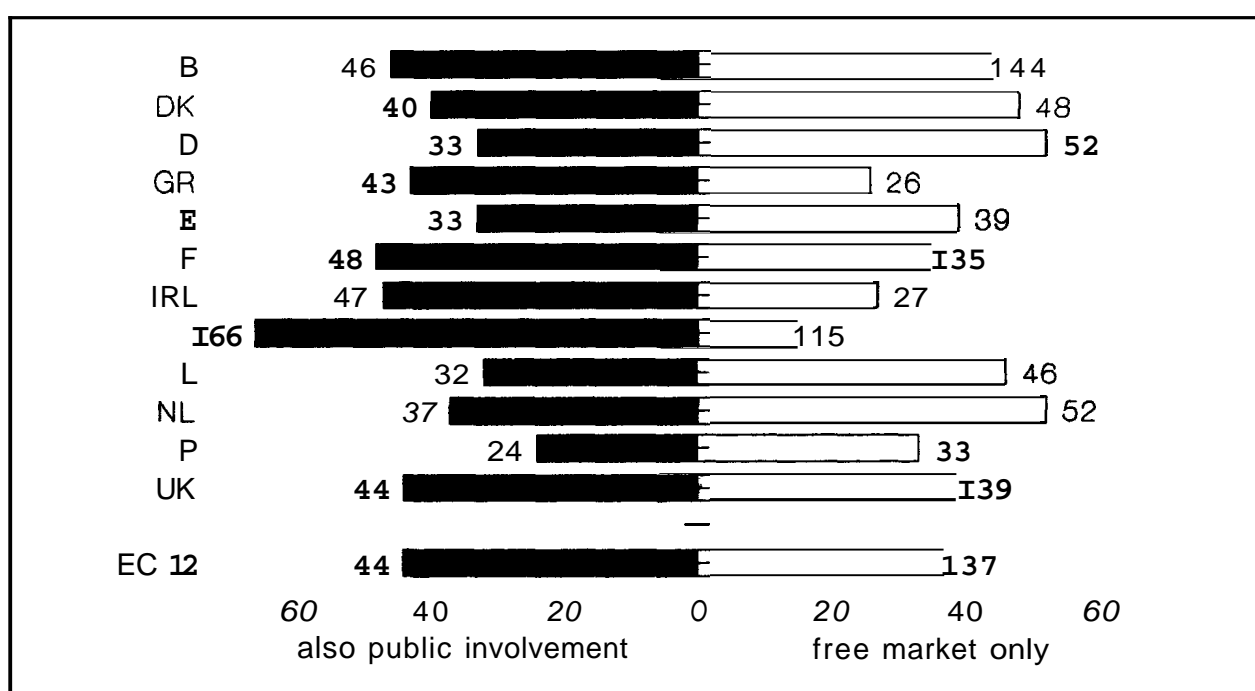
Figure 14: Distribution and marketing of films and TV-programmes : with or without public intervention / Distribution et commercialisation des productions de cinema et de TV : avec ou sans intervention publique (% by country/par pays)



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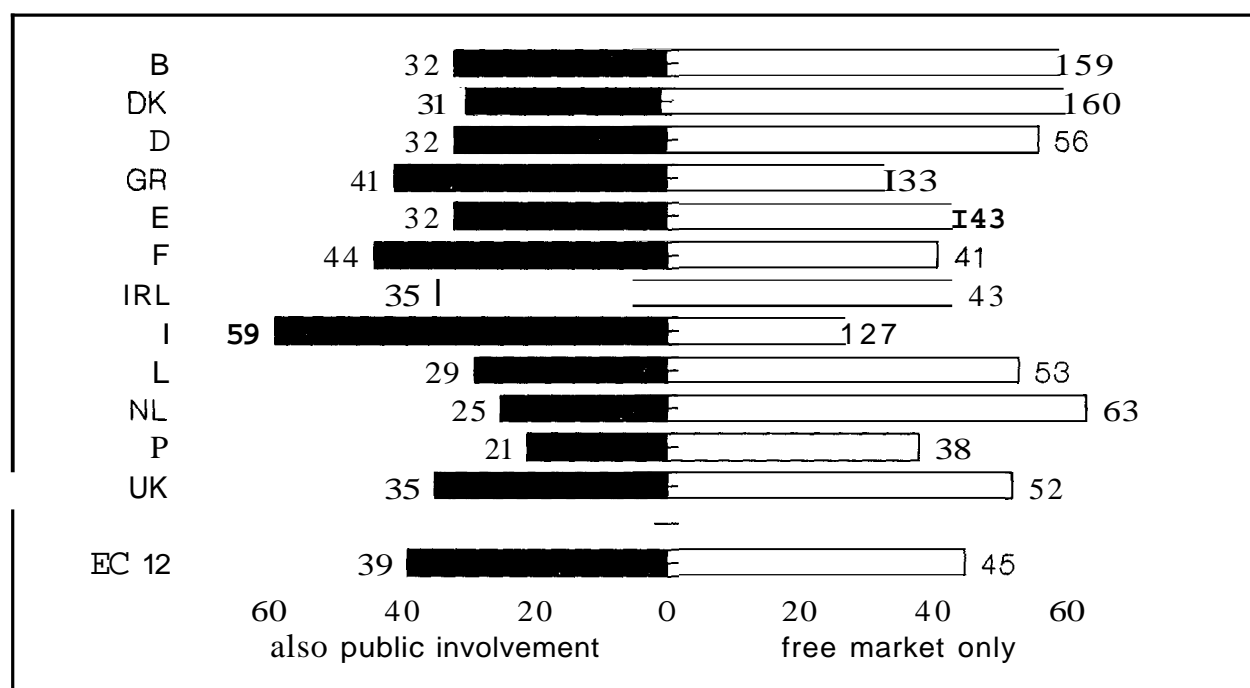
The proportion of European programmes on television as compared to non-European programmes leads to a more complex picture in six countries there is a tendency towards private enterprise only (Denmark, Germany, Spain, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Portugal), and in six other countries the inverse is true. Overall, across the Community we find greater support for public intervention for some form of quota arrangement in favour of European programmes. (44%, against 37% for free market) (Figure 15).

Figure 15 Proportion of European programmes: with or without public intervention/ Proportion de programmes européens: avec ou sans intervention publique (% by country/par pays)



Nine of the Twelve Member States tend to want the development of new technology for television left to the free market. Only in Greece, France and Italy, some form of government involvement is wanted by a relative majority (Figure 16).

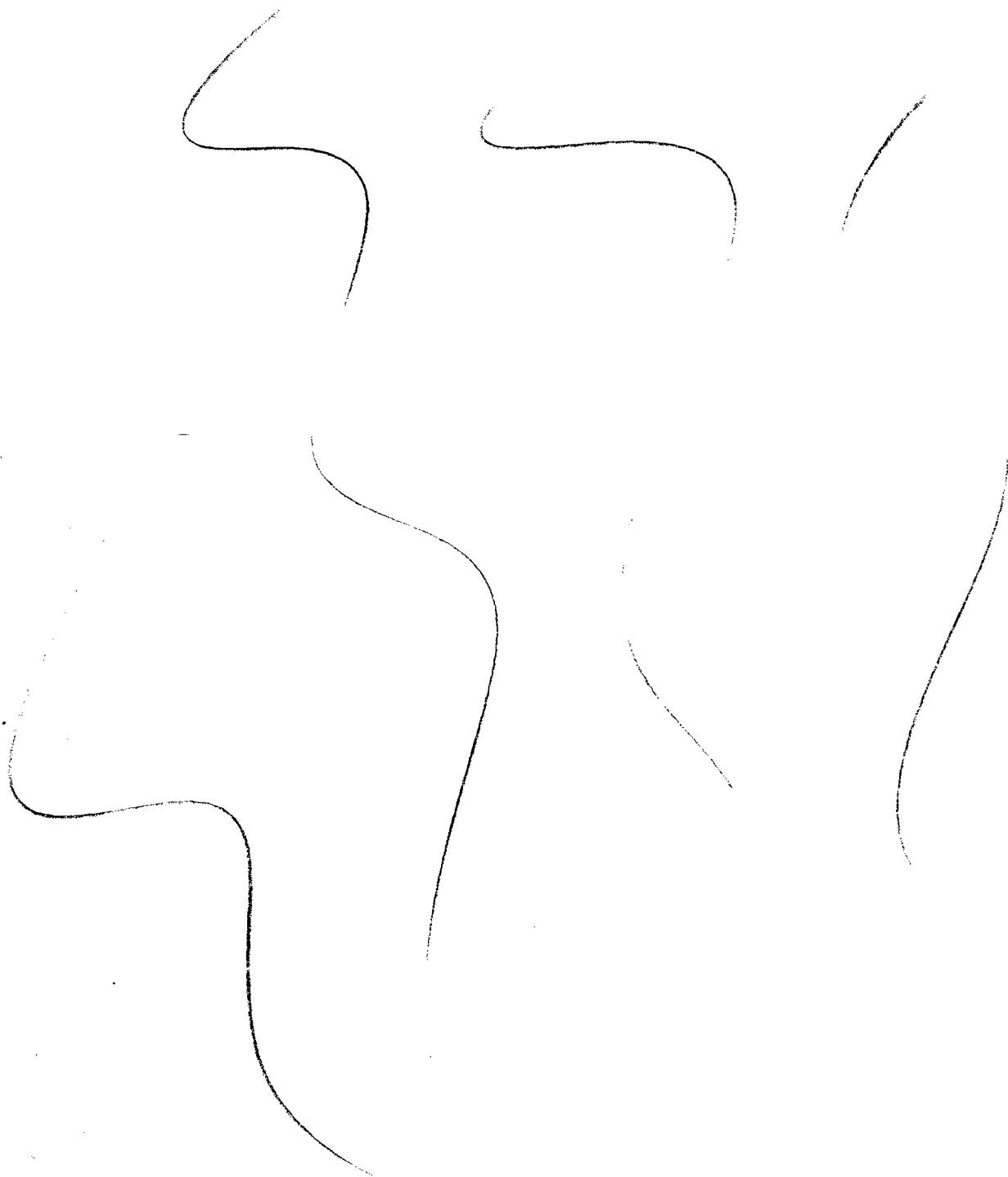
Figure 16: New TV-technology: with or without public intervention/Nouvelles technologies TV: avec ou sans intervention publique (% by country/par pays)



It is clear that there is little consensus amongst the general public in EC Member States, when looking at the absolute level of support for free enterprise on the one hand and public involvement on the other. But it is obvious that, with the exception of quota directives for European programmes, there is a general tendency towards a free market for programme production and distribution as well as for technology development.

This tendency does not appear to change dramatically if we analyse by political left-right orientation¹², with only a slight tendency favouring public authorities' involvement among the left (Table A 15).

¹²See Appendix, Vol I



3. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE WORLD: EAST, WEST, UNITED NATIONS

3.1. The Germans, the European Community, and German unification

Interviews for our two **surveys**¹³ were conducted during the revolutionary developments in East Germany. The new debate on unification of the two Germanies then intensified. Before describing reactions in the other Member States, we want to see whether opinions of West German citizens about the European Community have been influenced by the altered political situation in the GDR. The reader should be aware, however, that the public debate about this subject has been continuing, and we can only present a snap-shot of public opinion for October/November 1989.

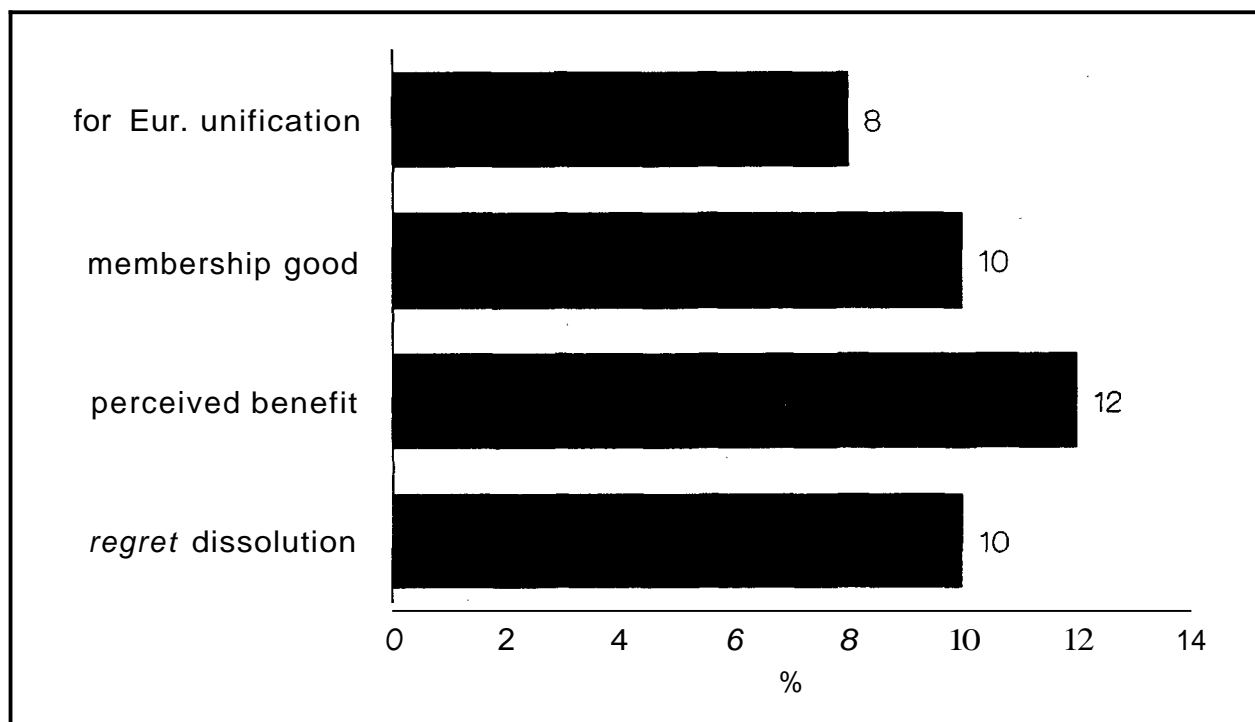
There is no question about a negative German attitude towards the European Community. **On** the contrary (Figure 18, Table A 5), West German support for membership of the Community has strengthened since last Spring (increased by 10%). Other indicators show similar tendencies: **8%** more support for West European unification; **12%** more Germans being aware of the benefits of EC Membership for their own country; and **10%** more who would regret it personally if the European Community would be abandoned (Standard Eurobarometer).

At the same time, West German citizens are strong (more than EC average) supporters of a policy of close cooperation between the European Community and Eastern Europe (see section 3.2).

¹³**Interviews** took place between 12 October and 22 November.

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Figure 17: Increase in German support for the European Community / Accroissement du support allemand à la Communauté Européenne (Autumn 1989 as compared to Spring 1989, those who express an opinion only / Automne 1989 compare au printemps 1989), uniquement ceux qui expriment une opinion)



What do people in the Twelve think about a re-unification of the two **Germanies**?¹⁴

78% of citizens in the Twelve are in favour of German re-unification. The score in Federal Germany is exactly the same as the Community average. Among the French, the Italians, the Greek, the Portugese and the Spanish, the score in favour of re-unifying the **two** Germanies is higher than in Federal Germany.

Almost eight EC citizens out of ten tend to agree that 'The European Community should accept membership of a reunited Germany. There are more British than West Germans who would accept a reunited Germany **as** a member of the EC'(82% against 80%,Table A17 item 7).

As to West Germans themselves, the 78% in favour of a re-unification of the present two Germanies drop to **11%**¹⁵ if leaving the European Community were to be imposed **as** a condition: one West German in ten is prepared to sacrifice membership of the EC for German unity. (Flash Eurobarometer).

¹⁴ This question was asked on behalf of the German weekly magazine "die Bunte", in the Flash Eurobarometer.

¹⁵ In the Early Release, published on 14 December we reported 18% due to an error.

Table/Tableau 5 : Reunification of both German states (% , by country)

Question : Are you for or against the reunification of both Germanies / Etes-vous favorable ou opposé à la reunification des deux Allemagnes ? (% , by country/par pays)

Flash ECS Nov. 1989	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
• for / favorable	71	59	78	83	84	80	81	80	63	76	83	71	78
• against / opposé	15	22	14	3	7	9	7	10	28	12	7	17	12
• no reply/sans reponse	14	19	8	15	9	10	13		9		10	12	11
Total	100	100	100	101	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	101

Table/Tableau 6 West German do not want to give up EC-membership for reunification / Les Allemands de l'Ouest ne sont pas prêts à sacrifier l'appartenance de leur pays à la CE pour la réunification. Question asked in Federal Republic of Germany only, to those only who are in favour of a reunification / Question posée seulement en RFA et uniquement à ceux qui s'étaient prononcés en faveur d'une réunification)

Question : Supposed the citizens of GDR would decide in free referendum, in favour of a reunification of the FRG and the GDR but demand in return the FRG to leave NATO and the European Community. Would you be personally ... / Supposez que les citoyens de la RDA se prononcent, à l'occasion d'un référendum libre, en faveur d'une réunification de la RFA et de la RDA, mais qu'ils demandent que la RFA quitte l'OTAN et la Communauté Européenne. Seriez-vous personnellement ...

- 1) ... basically in favour of reunification, even under the condition of leaving the NATO and the EC? / ...principalement favorable à la réunification, même si celle-ci devait contraindre la RFA à quitter l'OTAN et la CE? (EXIT NATO AND EC)
- 2) ... only in favor of reunification under the condition of leaving the NATO (but remaining in the EC)? / ...seulement favorable à la réunification si celle-ci contraint la RFA à quitter l'OTAN (mais lui permet de rester membre de la CE)? (EXIT NATO, BUT NOT EC)
- 3) ... only in favor of reunification under the condition of leaving the EC (but remaining in the NATO)? / ...seulement favorable à la réunification si celle-ci contraint la RFA à quitter la CE (mais lui permet de rester "brede l'OTAN)? (MIT EC, BUT NOT NATO)
- 4) ... under these condition against reunification? / ...sous ces conditions contre la réunification? (MIT NEITHER-NATO NOR EC)

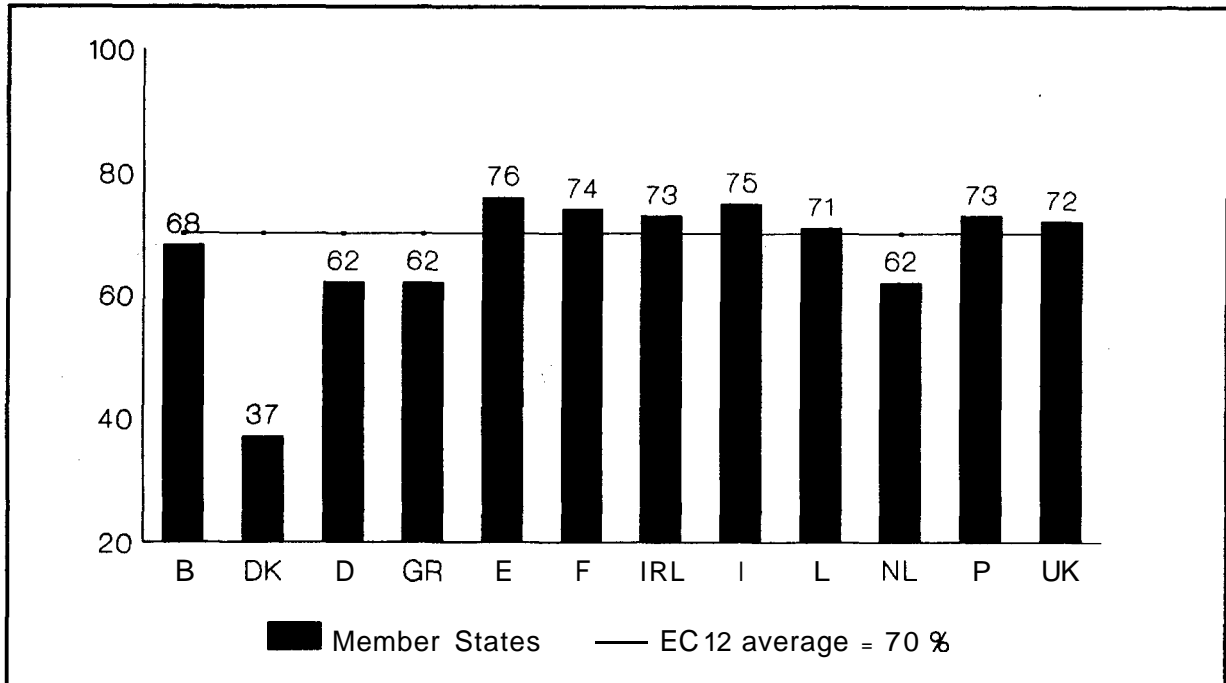
Flash EB Nov. 1989 (%)	D
• EXI NATO AND EC	11
• EXI NATO, BUT NOT EC	15
• EXI EC, BUT NOT NATO	3
• EXIT NEITHER NATO NOR EC	50
• no reply/sans reponse	21
Total	100

Although four West Germans out of five welcome economic aid **being** given to the German Democratic **Republic**¹⁷, less than one in two in favour of re-unification is willing to renounce part of their present income to assist economic development of present East Germany (Table A16)¹⁸.

3.2. The Community and Central and Eastern Europe

3.2.1 CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE : For 70% of the EC public, the revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe impose that 'the European Community should speed up its **own** economic, political and monetary integration in order to meet the challenges presented by the changes in Eastern Europe' (Table A17, Figure 18, Flash Eurobarometer).

Figure 18: "For" speeding-up EC integration / "Pour" une acceleration de l'intégration européenne (% by country/par pays)



17

and only by a November 1989 poll by the Mannheim based "Forschungsgruppe Wahlen" carried out for the "Zweitem Deutsches Fernsehen"

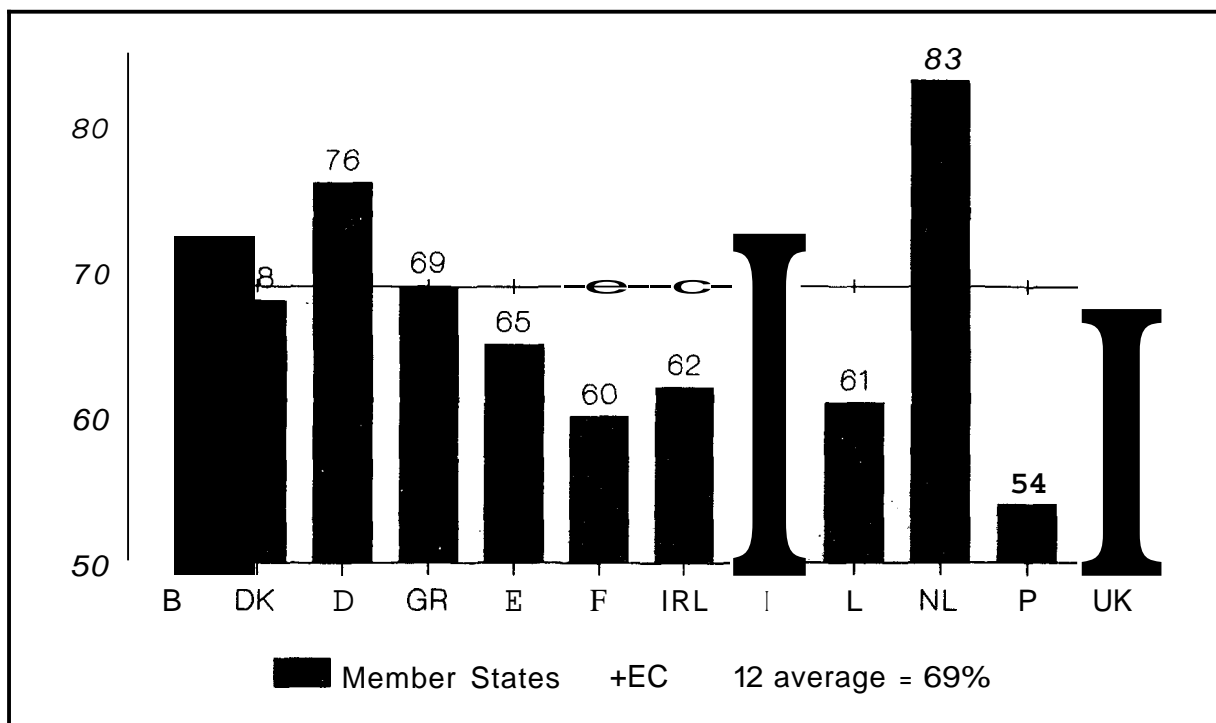
18

question put on behalf of EMNID

The events in Central and Eastern Europe have brought about a very positive frame of mind amongst Community citizens, who seem to be prepared to accept the far-reaching consequences of the occurrences in Central and Eastern Europe.

More than two thirds of the EC public supports a common policy, by the European Community of rapprochement between Western and Eastern Europe. 69% say this is 'a good thing' (Standard Eurobarometer). Not more than 8% see it as 'a bad thing', while 12% say spontaneously that it would be 'neither good nor bad' (Figure 19, Table A18). In all countries, there is a majority in favour of such a policy. More than average support for this policy is given by the Germans, the Italians and the Dutch.

Figure 19: Common EC policy of 'rapprochement' to Eastern Europe - "a good thing" / Politique CE commune pour un rapprochement avec l'Europe de l'Est - "une bonne chose" (% by country/par pays)



In our Flash Eurobarometer survey, fielded from 3 to 18 November, several further questions were asked about Community attitude towards Eastern Europe, where revolutions have been taking place. Answers show that eight EC citizens in ten feel that 'the European Community should take joint **action** to help Eastern European countries carry out their **changes**' (Figure 20, Table A17 item 2).

In addition, three quarters of the public take the view that 'the European Community should prepare for Eastern countries who democratize themselves to join the Community in the future' (Figure 21, Table A17 item 3).

Figure 20 "For" joint action to help Eastern European countries to carry out their changes/
"Pour" aider, par une action concertée, les pays de l'Est dans leurs reformes (% by country)

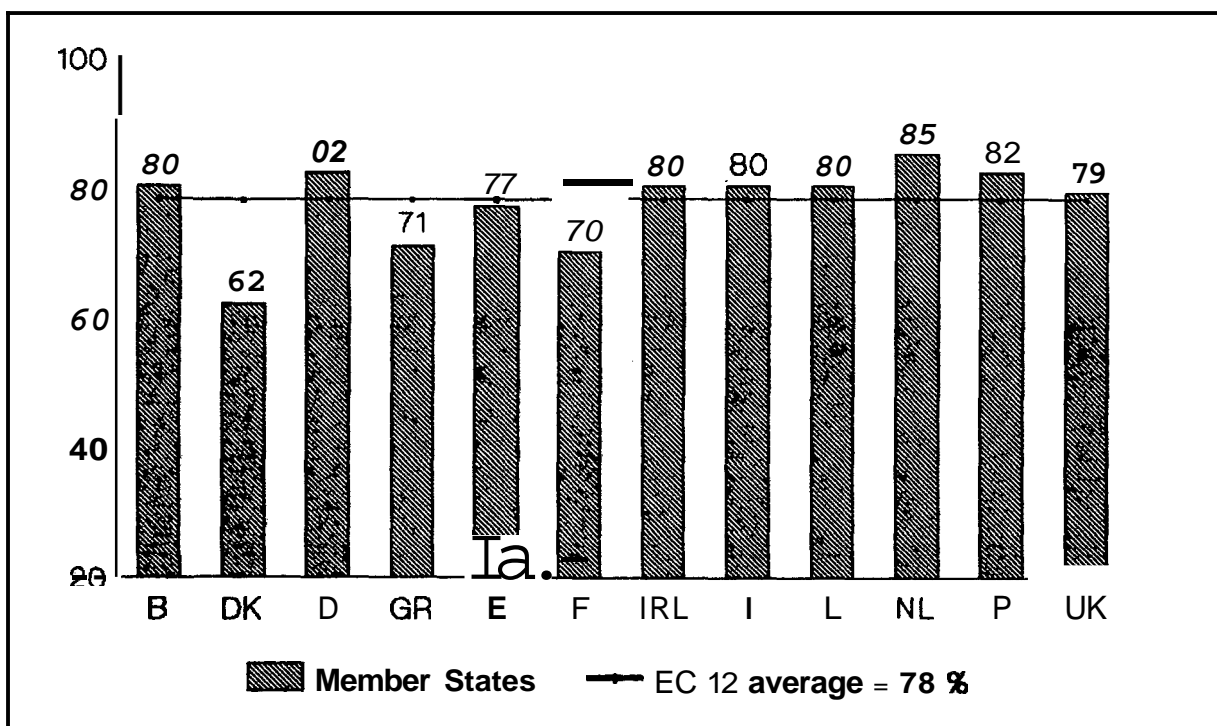
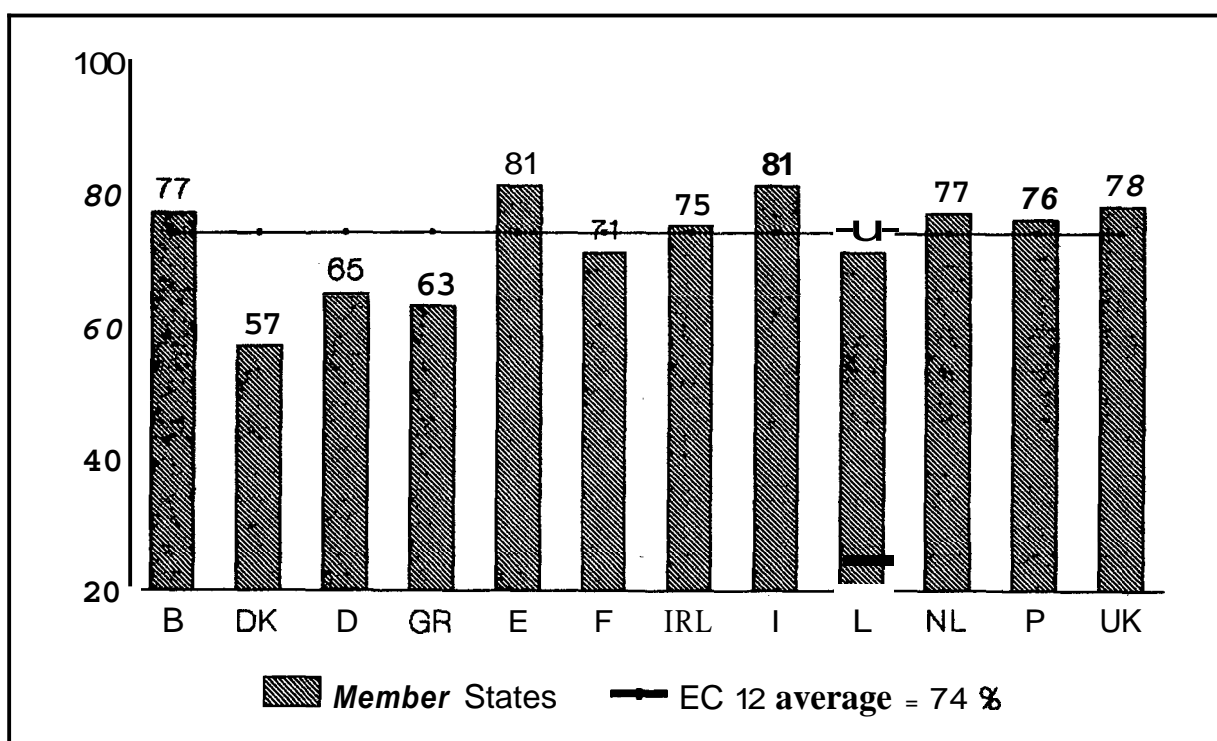


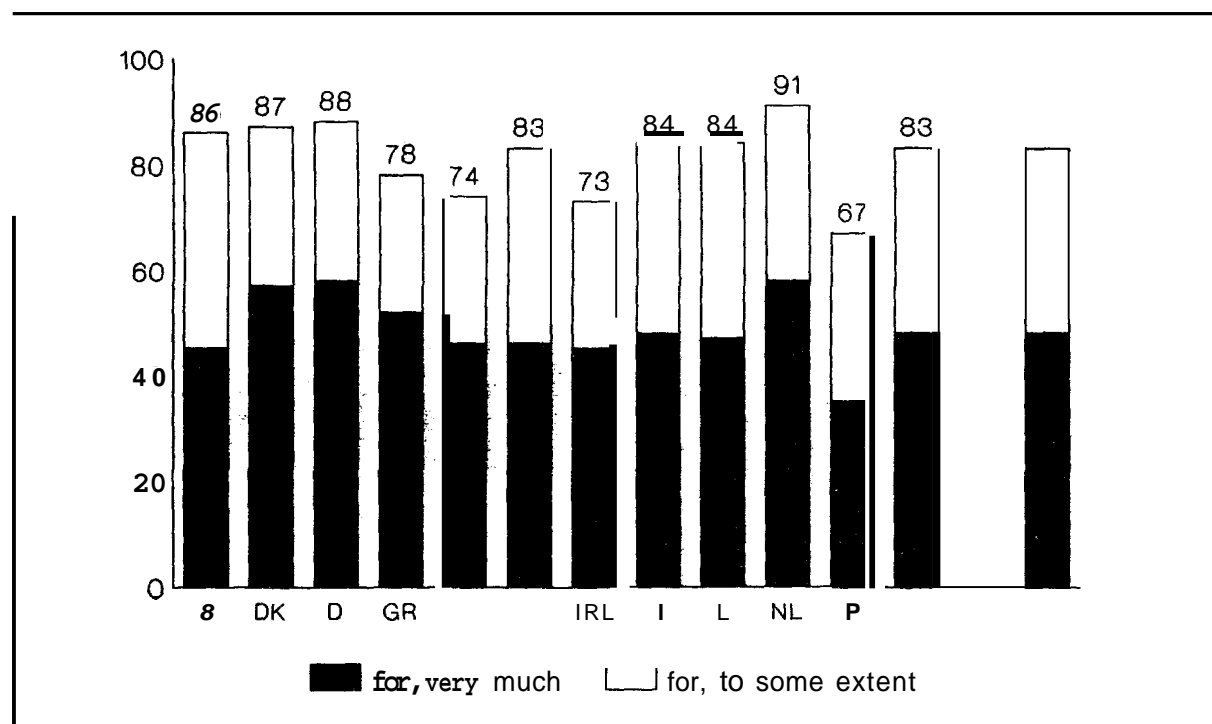
Figure 21: "For" democratized Eastern countries to join the Community in the future / "Pour" l'adhésion future des pays de l'Est qui se démocratisent (% by country/par pays)



3.2.2 POLAND AND HUNGARY : In **both** surveys **on** which this report is based, explicit questions have **been** asked about Poland and Hungary where developments towards democracy were clearly visible to the public **before** the interviews took place. Answers to these questions **can also be** interpreted **as** indicators of attitudes about other **Eastern** European countries democratizing themselves.

'The heads of State and Governments of the most industrialised countries together with the President of the European Commission have decided to encourage progress towards democracy in Poland **and** Hungary.' Not less than 83% of the **EC** public is for that decision (Standard Eurobarometer) (Table A18, Figure **23**). We found more than average support for this policy **in** The Netherlands (nine out of ten Dutch support this), Germany, Belgium and Denmark. Below EC-average, but still with more than two thirds in favour, are Portugal, Ireland, Spain and Greece.

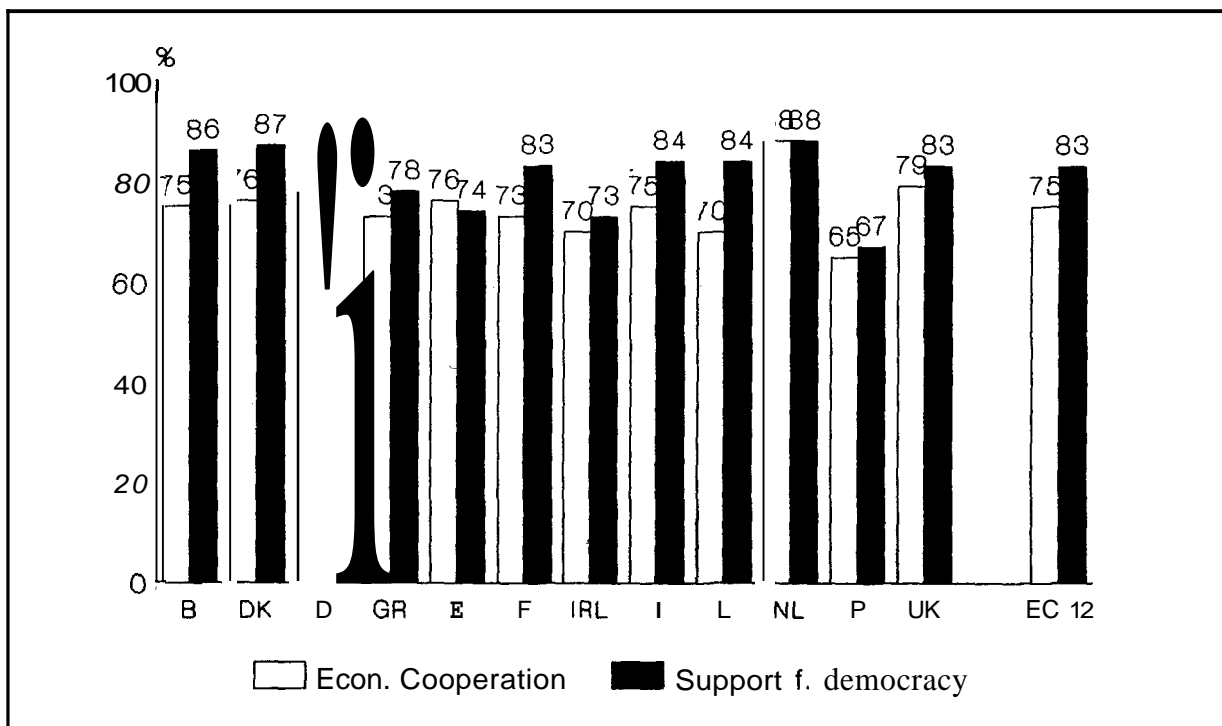
Figure **22**: "For" encouraging democratization in Poland and Hungary / "Pour" un encouragement de la démocratisation de la Pologne et de la Hongrie (% by country/par pays)



Three quarters of the public in the Twelve are in favour of closer economic cooperation between the European Community and Poland and Hungary. The strongest support again comes from The Netherlands (Table A18).

When comparing the answers across countries for both questions, i.e. supporting the democratic movement and the need for economic cooperation, we observe a parallel answering pattern (Figure 23). Cross-tabulation (Table A19) shows indeed that there is a strong correlation between answers on the two issues. This means that, according to European citizens, supporting the democratic movement in Poland and Hungary should be associated with economic cooperation with these countries.

Figure 23: Support progress towards democracy and economic cooperation with Poland and Hungary / Soutien au progrès vers la démocratie en Pologne et en Hongrie et à une coopération économique (% by country/par pays)



The results from the Flash Eurobarometer tell us how far the EC citizen wishes to go: Seven EC citizens out of ten find that 'the European Community should accept that Hungary becomes a member of the Community as soon as truly democratic elections take place' (Table A17 item 4).

Two in three think that East Germany should become a member as soon as the same condition is fulfilled (Table A17 item 6).

Both points of view are held by a majority in nearly all Member States, with the exception of Denmark, where 48% would accept East Germany **as** a member under the condition of truly democratic elections, while 33% are opposed.

A majority of 57% feel that the European Community should accept Poland **as** a member of the Community right now since it has a non-communist government majority and a non-communist Prime Minister. This point of view has a majority in nine out of twelve Member States, the exceptions being Denmark (43%), Germany (37%) and Greece (49%) (Table A17 item 5).

Eight EC citizens out of ten feel it to **be** 'a good thing' that the European Commission has been **asked** to **organize** a programme of immediate food-aid to Poland. The country averages vary between **71%** in Germany and **87%** in The Netherlands (Standard Eurobarometer, Table A18).

3.2.4. USSR¹⁹ :The international situation having quite dramatically changed during 1989, the role of the Community in international relations has also become important and more visible. A series of questions was attached to the Autumn 1989 standard EURBAROMETER survey on behalf of an American research institute, dealing with attitudes towards the Soviet Union, the United States and matters of defence. Although the Commission bears no responsibility concerning those questions, we considered it useful to document the principal results in this report.

Six out of ten Community citizens have either a somewhat favourable or a very favourable overall opinion of the Soviet Union (Figure 24, Table A20). In France there is a balance between favourable and unfavourable opinions of the USSR. In all other countries, however, positive opinions out-weigh negative ones.

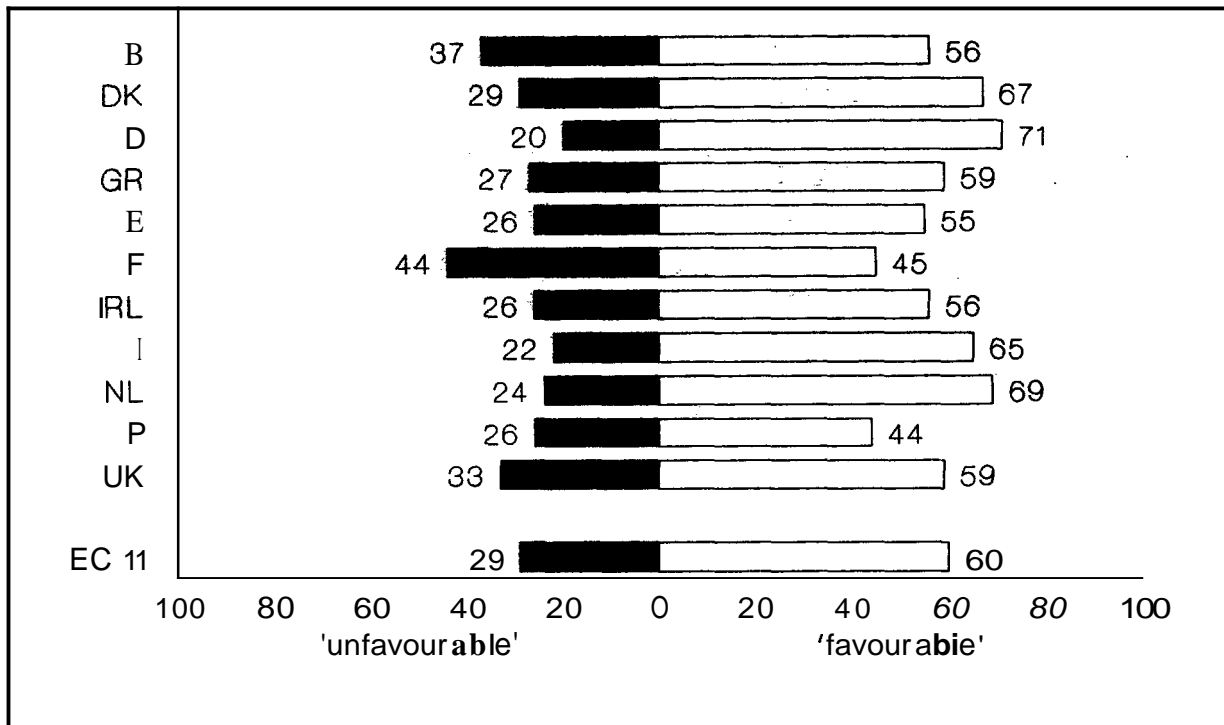
Notably, people with **a** positive European attitude ****** have a relatively favourable opinion of the Soviet Union (67%, **as** compared to 49% for those with an ambivalent European attitude) (Table A21). People on the left of the political spectrum have a more favourable opinion of the Soviet Union than others, **as** could be expected (70% **as** opposed to 56% for people on the right). Also, those who are interested in politics are more favourable (71%) than the non-interested (**50%**). Men rather than women, and the higher income groups rather than the low, have favourable opinions of the Soviet Union. The same goes for opinion leaders and post-materialists ******.

¹⁹Questions in this section were asked on behalf of an American Research Institute

²⁰On the Typology of European Attitudes, see Appendix, Vol. I

²¹See Appendix, Vol. I

Figure 24: Overall impression of USSR / Impression générale à l'égard de l'URSS (% by country/par pays)



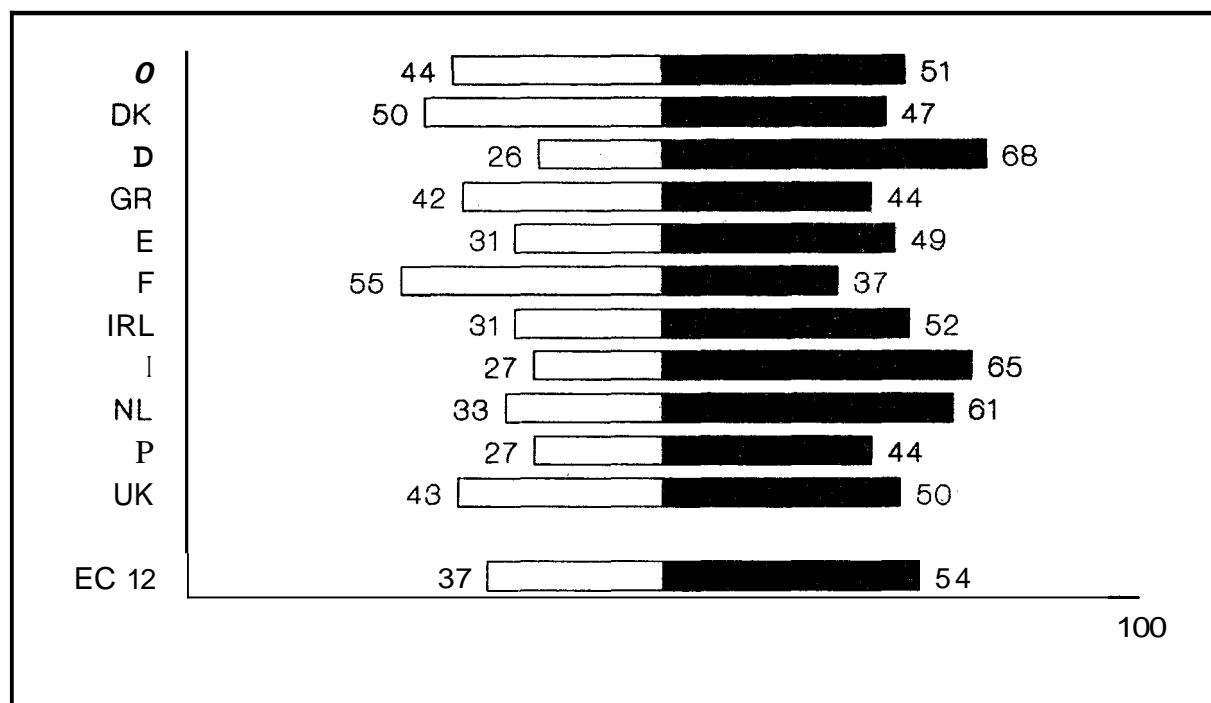
How much confidence do you have in the ability of the Soviet Union to deal responsibly with world problems? A majority of **54%** have 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount' of confidence, against **37%** who have 'not very much' or 'no confidence at all' (Figure 25, Table A20).

The highest level of confidence can be found in Germany (**68%**), the lowest one in France (**37%**), Greece and Portugal (**44% both**). Again there is a clear correlation with political orientation: people considering themselves **as left** have more confidence in the Soviet Union (**67%**) than people on the right (**46%**).

The opinion about the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, **is** excellent eight out of **ten** interviewed have a 'very' to 'somewhat' favourable overall opinion of him. Scores vary across Member States. However, at the 'low' end we still find that six Portuguese in ten are of a favourable opinion (**31%** 'don't know'). At the high end are the Dutch: nine out of ten are favourable to Mr. Gorbachev (Table A20).

Interestingly, opinions on Mr. Gorbachev are favourable across the political spectrum, with only a slight tendency towards more support by people who consider themselves **as left** (**85%**), compared to those **on the right** (**81%** in favour of Mr. Gorbachev) (Table A22).

Figure 25 Confidence in the **USSR** / Confiance en l'**URSS** (% by country/*par pays*)



3.3. The Community within the West: the **USA** and Western European defence ²² :

'What is your overall opinion of the United States of America? Is your opinion of the United States very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable or very unfavourable?' Seven out of ten **EC** citizens have a favourable overall opinion of the United States, while barely more than two out of ten give an unfavourable reply (Table A23). Differences across countries are considerable, with Spain showing a decidedly less favourable opinion (Figure 26).

'How much confidence do you have in the ability of the United States to deal responsibly with world problems?' On average sixty percent have 'a fair amount' or 'a great deal' of confidence in the USA throughout the Community. For the Community as a whole, confidence in the **USA's** ability to deal responsibly with world problems is six points above that shown in the **USSR's** ability (Figure 27).

²² Questions asked on behalf of an American research institute.

Figure 26: Overall impression of USA /Impresion générale à l'égard des Etats-Unis (Yo by country/par pays)

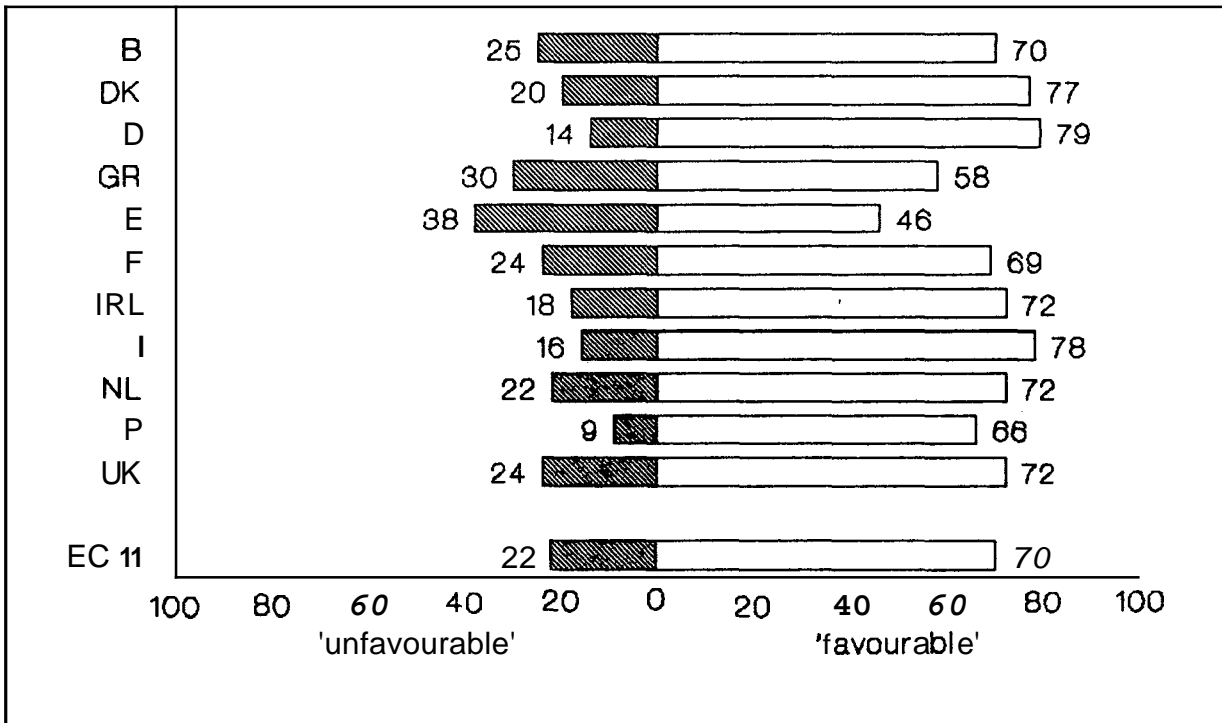
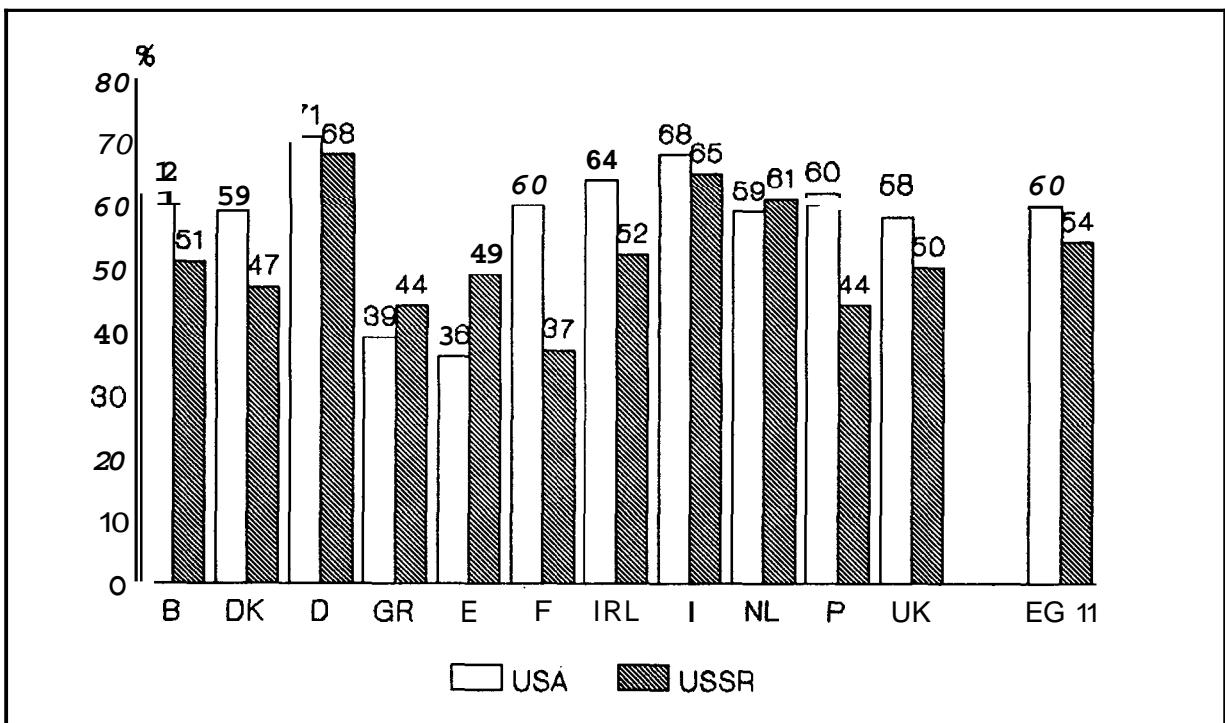


Figure 27: Confidence in USA vs. confidence in USSR / Confiance à l'égard des Etats-Unis vs. confiance à l'égard de l'URSS (Yo by country/par pays)



Rather large differences in the level of confidence in the USA **as** compared to the USSR are found in France (23%), Portugal (16%), Ireland and Denmark (12%), in favour of the USA. In Greece and Spain, confidence in the USSR to deal responsibly with world problems is higher than confidence in the USA. And in The Netherlands levels of confidence are about equal.

Cross-tabulation reveals (Table A24) that people with confidence in the USA also tend to have confidence in the Soviet Union, and people with a lack of confidence in the one tend to have a lack of confidence in the other. Related to that, and partially explaining this phenomenon, is the fact that people with confidence in the USA also tend to have a favourable opinion of Mr. Gorbachev, seeing him **as** a symbol of improved East-West relations.

Six out of ten interviewees in the Community have a favourable overall opinion of the American president, George Bush (Table A23). One out of five does not give an answer: obviously the image **of** President Bush is somewhat mixed. This pattern is even stronger in Greece, Spain and Portugal (from 30 to 36% 'don't knows'). In Greece and Spain, we also observe a relatively high proportion of negative opinions. In France, the level of favourable opinions is the same **as** EC average, but there too, the 'don't knows' are more numerous.

WESTERN EUROPEAN DEFENCE : Two thirds of the Community public currently find it necessary for their countries to have a strong national defence, while 31% consider this unnecessary. The Greek feel strongly about this: nine out of ten say a strong national defence is necessary. The same is true for eight British out of ten. In France and Ireland the score is 73% and 70% (Table A25).

On the other hand, the general opinion in Belgium stands out, where we see a minority of **43%** in favour of a strong national defence (**54%** feel that is unnecessary). Public opinion in The Netherlands is equally split (48%, 48%).

More than half of all interviewed have a favourable opinion of NATO 54%. But here again there is considerable divergence between EC Member States. Above the EC average are the UK, (69%), Denmark (68%), The Netherlands (65%), Germany (61%) and Italy (**56%**). The least positive are the Spanish (33%), the Portugese (42%), and the French and the Irish with **45%** each (Table A25).

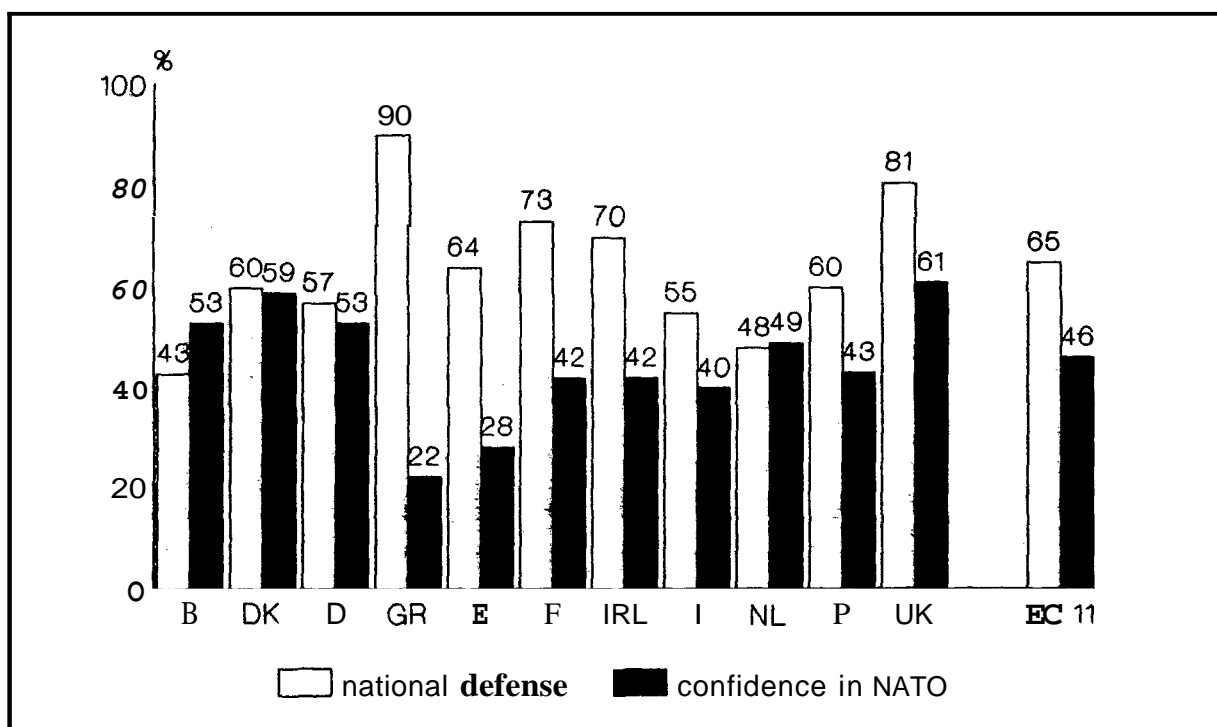
Less than half of the EC public (46%) is confident that decisions made by NATO will be in the best interests of their country. The Northern countries are the most confident: UK (61%), Denmark (**59%**), Belgium (**53%**), Germany (53%) and The Netherlands (**49%**). The other countries are below the **EC** average, especially Greece with only 22%. It should be noted that

one **EC** citizen out of five does not answer this question. **42%** of the French have confidence in **NATO** decisions, and 31% do not **know** (Table A25).

The results above are fully consistent with the answers to the question whether NATO is still essential to the security of one's country (Table A26). Here too the Northern countries are more positive about NATO (the **EC** average is **50%**). Apart from that, one Community citizen out of four 'does not know' whether or not NATO is still essential for the security of their country.

We **can now** compare the need for a strong national defence with the level of confidence that NATO decisions are made in the interest of one's country (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Need for strong national defense et confidence in NATO decisions / Besoin d'une defense nationale forte et confiance dans les decisions de l'OTAN (% by country/par pays)

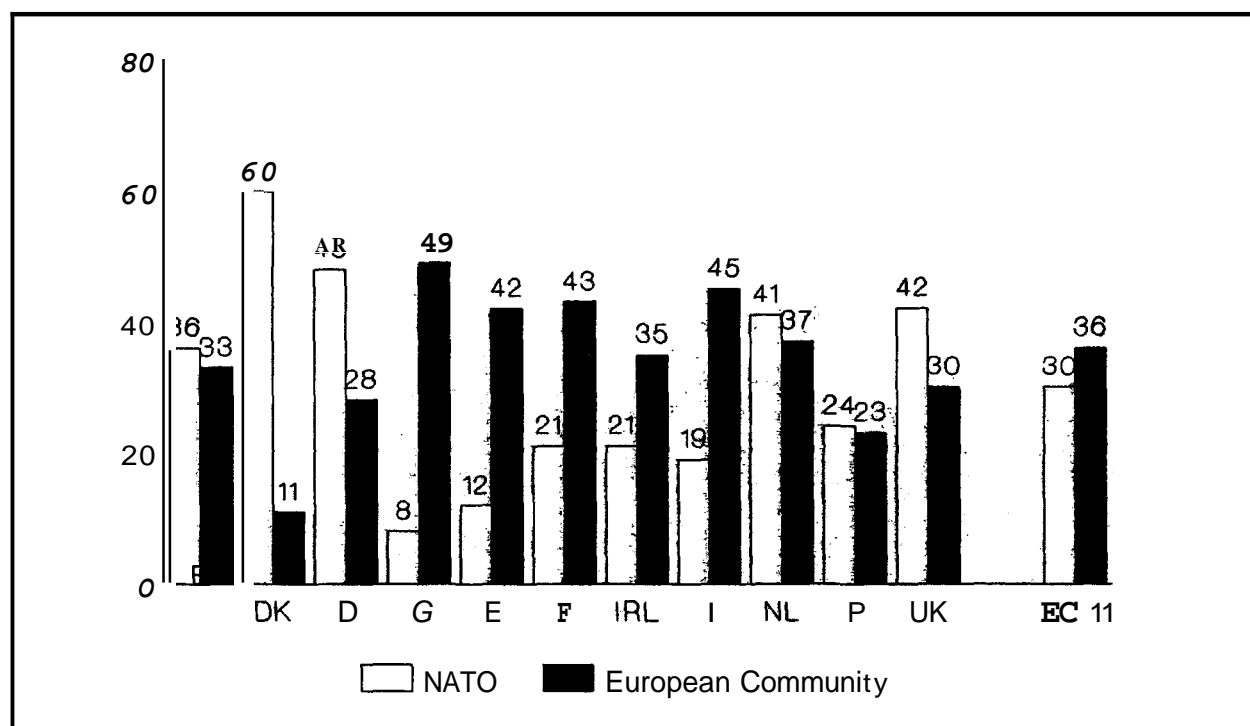


In the European Community as a whole, **65%** find a strong national defence necessary, but only **46%** have confidence that NATO decisions are made in the best interest of their country. In Greece **90%** want a **strong** national defence, but only **22%** have confidence in NATO. Greek opinion is obviously determined by its relationship with Turkey, also a member of **NATO**.

'In your opinion should NATO continue to be the most important forum for making decisions about the security of Western Europe in the future, or should the European Community make these decisions, or should some other organisation make these decisions?' (Table A26).

36% of the public say that the European Community should make decisions about the security of Western Europe in the future; 30% want NATO to continue to be the most important forum for making such decisions. 8% mention other organisations (5% for the WEU); 7% say spontaneously 'we should make our own decisions', and 19% express no opinion. Again, variations between the countries are considerable (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Western European Security - NATO or EC ? / Sécurité de l'Europe Occidentale - OTAN ou CE ? (% by country/par pays)



The EC-wide result is established by the clear-cut EC preference in Greece, Spain, France, Ireland and Italy. With the only exception of Portugal (where 41% do not reply to this question), there is a clear North-South split: the Northern countries support NATO.

3.4. What Europeans think of the United Nations^P

The United Nations is very well known: nine **EC** citizens out of ten have heard about it. Individual country scores range from a high **72%** in Portugal to **99% (!)** in Denmark. Half of the EC public feel that 'the United Nations is doing a good job in trying to solve the problems it has had to face', that is **79%** of those who express an opinion. The most positive score was found **in Denmark 73%**, which represents **89%** of those who answered the question (Table 7).

By means of an open-ended question (without pre-coded answering categories), examples have been asked 'of **why** you feel the United Nations is doing a good job/a poor job'. Of the enormous variety of answers certain tendencies can be ascertained (Table 7). **30%** spontaneously mention 'Help to the Third World, to under-developed countries' **as** an example of 'a **good job**', by far the highest score. Other answers include 'Economic development' (**10%**), 'Intervention in **Lebanon/Middle East/Israel**' (**7%**), 'Keeping world peace and security' (**6%**), 'Nuclear disarmament' (**6%**) and 'Famine/food aid' (**5%**).

Examples given by those who feel that the UN is doing a 'bad job' show an awareness of problems that such an organisation faces. **21%** say "Too many national **interests**/not enough **cooperation/difficulties** to agree". **15%** mention "Predominance of great world **powers**/depends on interests of political blocks". **10%** give answers related to veto rights, leading to restrictions. And **11%** express the opinion that the UN cannot prevent wars, conflicts, troubles and crises.

When asking an open-ended question concerning knowledge of institutions belonging to the UN, two appear to have considerable visibility: **18%** mention UNICEF and **12%** UNESCO (spontaneously).

²³ Questions asked on behalf of the Secretariat General of the United Nations Organization

Table/Tableau 7 : Opinions about United Nations; knowledge of UN institutions / Opinions à l'égard des Nations Unies, connaissance des institutions de l'ONU (% , by country/par pays, spontaneous answers/réponses spontanées)

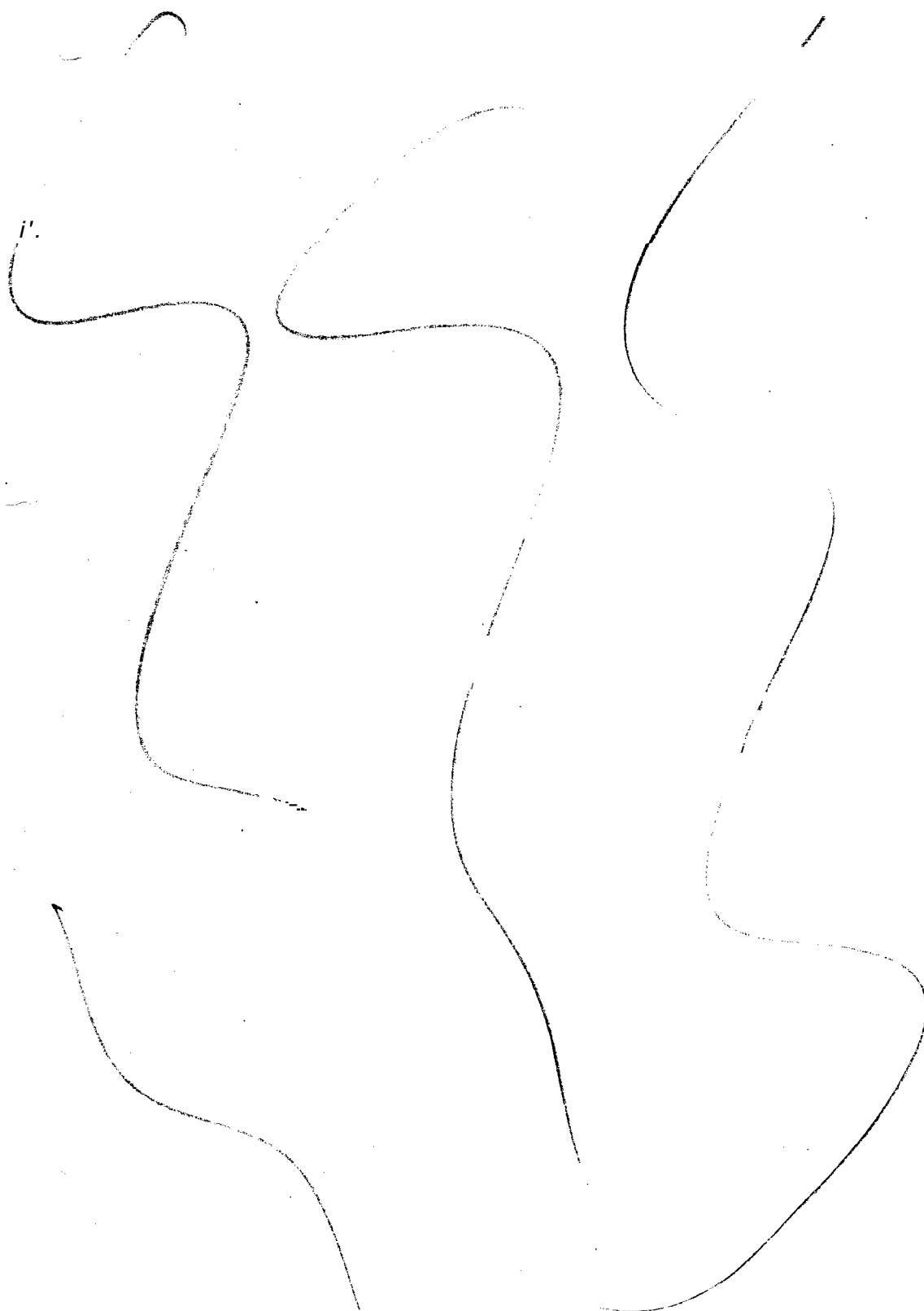
QUESTION 1 : Have you heard of an international organization called the United Nations or U.N. ? / Avez-vous entendu parler d'une organisation internationale appelée l'organisation des Nations Unies ou ONU ?

QUESTION 2 : In general, do you feel the UN is doing a good job or a poor job in trying to solve the problems it has had to face? / De manière générale, pensez-vous que l'ONU fait un bon travail ou un mauvais travail pour ce qui est de résoudre les problèmes auxquels elle a dû faire face?

Question 3 : Please give me some examples of why you feel the UN is doing a good job / Veuillez donner quelques exemples montrant pourquoi vous pensez que l'ONU fait un bon travail

Question 4 : Please give me some examples of why you feel the UN is doing a bad job / Veuillez donner quelques exemples montrant pourquoi vous pensez que l'ONU fait un mauvais travail.

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Question 1													
- yes/oui	92	99	86	85	83	90	87	88	90	94	72	93	88
- no/non	5	1	9	10	12	9	7	11	9	4	23	7	9
no reply/sans réponse	1	0	3	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	5	1	2
Question 2													
- good job/bon travail	52	73	47	45	53	46	58	43	51	50	44	50	48
- poor job/mauvais travail	14	10	9	21	8	13	10	9	6	14	3	24	13
no reply/sans réponse	34	17	44	35	38	41	30	48	44	36	53	26	39
Question 3													
- Help third world and undevel. countries/ Aide au Tiers-Monde et aux P.V.D.	5	40	32	48	29	13	50	34	27	16	22	44	30
- Economic development/développement éco.	1	1	16	18	9	8	14	15	18	5	3	3	10
- help in famine and food aid / aide contre famine, aide alimentaire	2	5	5	3	1	5	2	6	6	1	0	9	5
- keeping world peace and security / sauvegarder paix dans monde, sécurité	6	1	8	1	1	11	5	5	4	8	51	1	6
- reduce nuclear armaments, (nuclear) dismament / réduire armement nucléaire, désarmement (nucléaire)	21	8	3	2	17	2	1	2	9	2	33	4	6
- intervention in Lebanon, Middle East and Israel / intervention au Liban, Moyen-Orient et Israël	4	7	16	4	2	8	0	8	5	7	3	2	7
Question 4													
- Predominance of great world powers, depends on interests of political blocks /prédominance des grandes puissances, dépend des intérêts des blocs politiques	4	3	7	8	7	18	15	18	26	14	12	21	15
- Too many national interests, not enough coop., difficult to agree/trop d'intérêts nationaux, pas assez de coop., difficultés d'accord	6	1	10	67	3	13	1	10	26	6	19	37	21
- Veto power problems, one country veto too restricting/problèmes de veto, veto d'un pays trop restrictif	5	2	4	9	15	23	0	2	16	4	0	9	10
- Cannot prevent wars, conflicts, troubles, crisis (general)/ne peut pas empêcher guerres, conflits, troubles, crises (général)	0	14	10	0	3	4	7	56	0	4	0	2	11



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4. PARLIAMENT, DEMOCRACY AND THE FUTURE OF THE COMMUNITY

On 15 and 18 June 1989, the third European Parliamentary Elections were held and obtained a Community-wide turnout of 58% (see Table A27) - two points below the previous elections in 1984 and nine points below the first elections (1979).

In this chapter, data are presented about awareness and impressions of the Parliament, as well as importance of its present and future role. Since the survey was conducted five months after the last elections, questions were included about voting behaviour and reasons not to vote, giving some background to the above mentioned turnout figures.

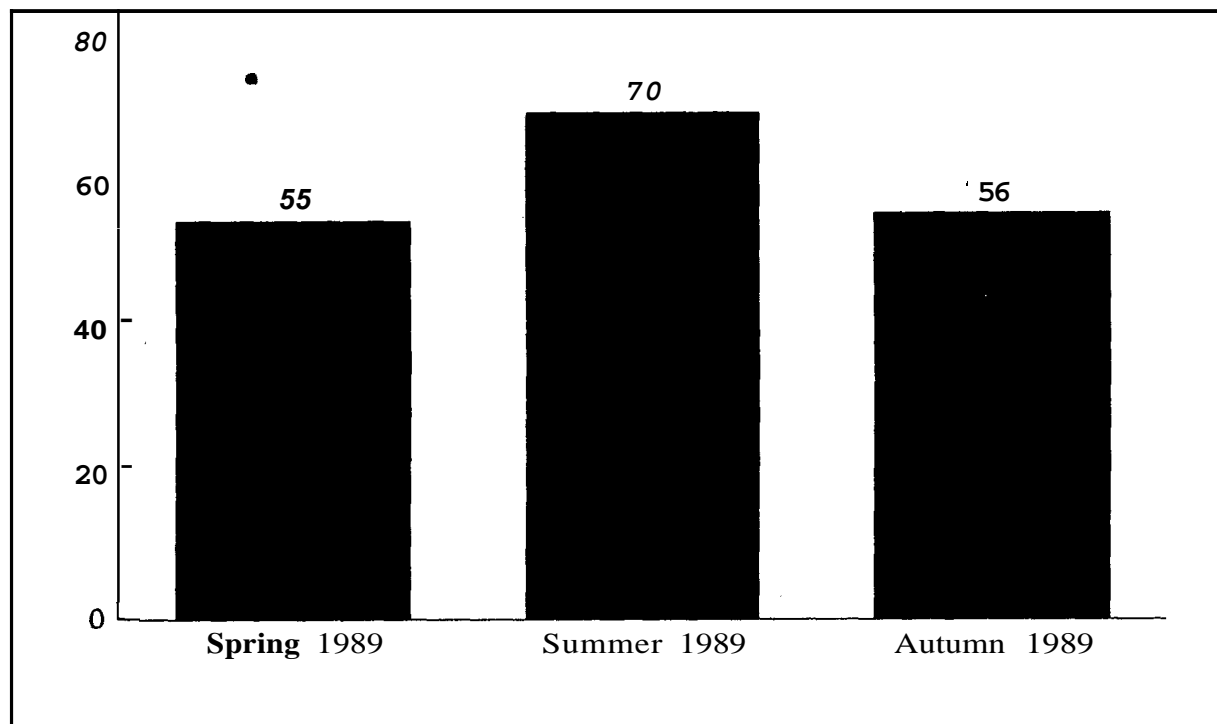
4.1. The new Parliament: awareness and impression

Two months before the last European Parliamentary Elections, 55% of EC citizens had recently heard or read about the Parliament in the media.²⁴ In July 1989, immediately after the elections, 70 % of the European Community public said so.²⁵ Five months after the elections, 56% of Community citizens had recently perceived something about Parliament in the media - back to the same level as before the elections (Table A28, Figure 30).

²⁴ Am measured in the Spring Eurobarometer 1989, nr.31. Question asked on behalf of the European Parliament

²⁵ Am measured in a special Summer Eurobarometer survey, nr. 31 A.

Figure 30: Awareness of the European Parliament/Notoriété du Parlement Européen (%EC12)



For the 1984 European Parliamentary Elections, data are only available for Spring and Autumn. In Autumn 1984, 'visibility' of the European Parliament had dropped by 8% **as** compared to the preceding Spring. If we compare Spring and Autumn 1989 results, no such drop was registered. While **EP** visibility in Autumn 1989 was clearly lower than in summer, no difference shows between Spring and Autumn, **as** had been the case in 1984.

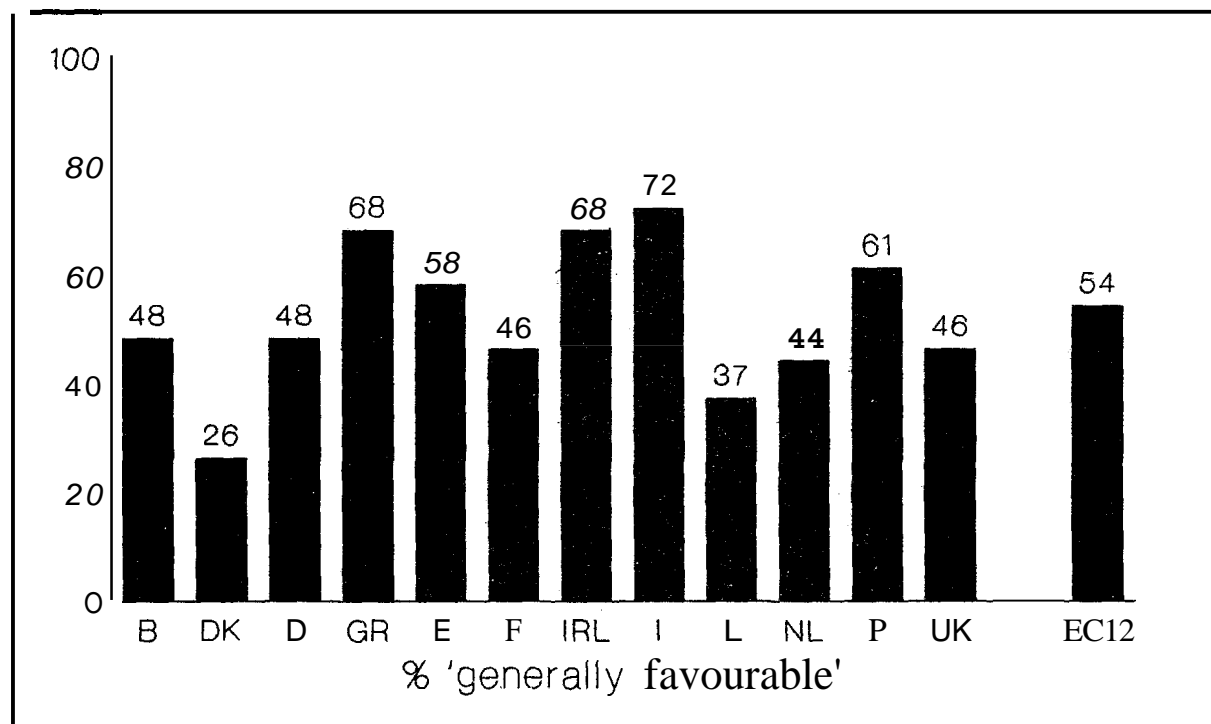
Comparing Spring and Autumn 1989 scores, we observe notable changes in various countries. Both in Germany and Greece awareness of the Parliament has increased **by** a large extent from 39% to 55% and from 50% to 67%.

After the elections, the media in Luxembourg, The Netherlands and France seems to have paid comparatively little attention to the Parliament reaching the public on a large scale: in Luxembourg, awareness dropped from 81% to 69%, in The Netherlands from **57%** to 41% (the lowest level of all countries) and in France from **66%** to the **EC** average of **55%** (Table A28).

The impression that EC citizens have of the Parliament²⁶ after having read or heard about it, has never been **so** good since the question was first asked in 1982. **54%** (i.e. 57% of those who answer the question) have a generally favourable impression (Figure 31, Table A29). An increase of five points in six months has led to a clear overall majority for the first time.

²⁶ Question asked on behalf of the European Parliament.

Figure 31: Favourable impression of the European Parliament / Impression favorable à l'égard du Parlement Européen (Yoby country/par pays)



Only one in six has a 'generally unfavourable' impression. And one in four spontaneously reports a 'neither favourable nor Unfavourable impression'.

In Germany, the number of people having a favourable impression has increased from 35% to 48%, in Greece from 60% to 68%, in Italy from 64% to 72%, in Luxembourg from 31% to 37%, in The Netherlands from 37% to 44%, and in the UK from 34% to 46%. In Spain, however, where national elections were held during fieldwork for our poll, there was a drop of 6% and in Denmark the number of those having an unfavourable impression increased from 23% to 31%.

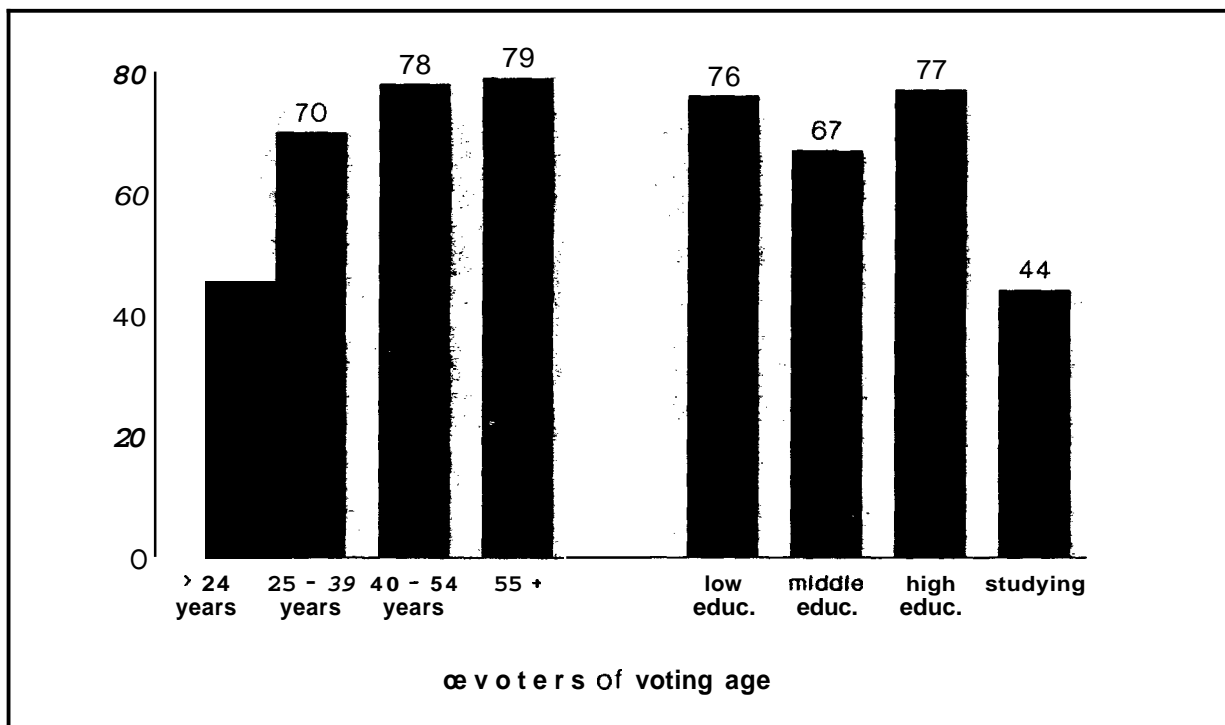
The positive change the United Kingdom stands out, given traditional British reservations towards the Community. The elections coincided with 'positive European feelings', as confirmed by several surveys, including our own. It also seems to have afforded the public the opportunity to demonstrate displeasure towards Margaret Thatcher's European Policies (according to the Financial Times, 19 and 20 June 1989, amongst others).

The role of the European Parliament in the life of European Community citizens is qualified as important (or very important) by six out of ten. This is a record since the question was first asked in 1977 (For more details see section 4.4.).

4.2. Who voted? Who did not vote? Why?

70% of interviewees say that in June 1989, they were of voting age and voted in the European Parliamentary Elections. Actual turnout was 58%. Public opinion research is well familiar with the phenomenon that, after elections, more people declare to have voted than actual turnout would lead one to expect²⁷ (see Table A30).

Figure 32: Distribution of voters by age and education / Distribution des votants par âge et éducation. (% EC 12)



²⁷ There are several reasons for this phenomenon. But by far the most important appears to be 'social desirability'/'cultural norms': people not having voted do not like to admit so in an interview. In July 1989, shortly after the election, the same question was asked, and the same observations were made: 89% of voting age said they had voted. Secondly there is the effect of lacking memory, when asked five months after the actual elections have taken place, certainly in countries where national elections have taken place on the EP election date or between that day and the moment of the interview.

In addition to the inevitable statistical margin of error in survey research using samples, this over-estimation of votes leads to a further element of uncertainty.

Socio-structural and socio-cultural breakdowns of those declaring to have voted as compared to those declaring to have abstained must therefore be interpreted with particular caution: they assume the above-mentioned over-estimation to be similar within all subgroups of the sample.

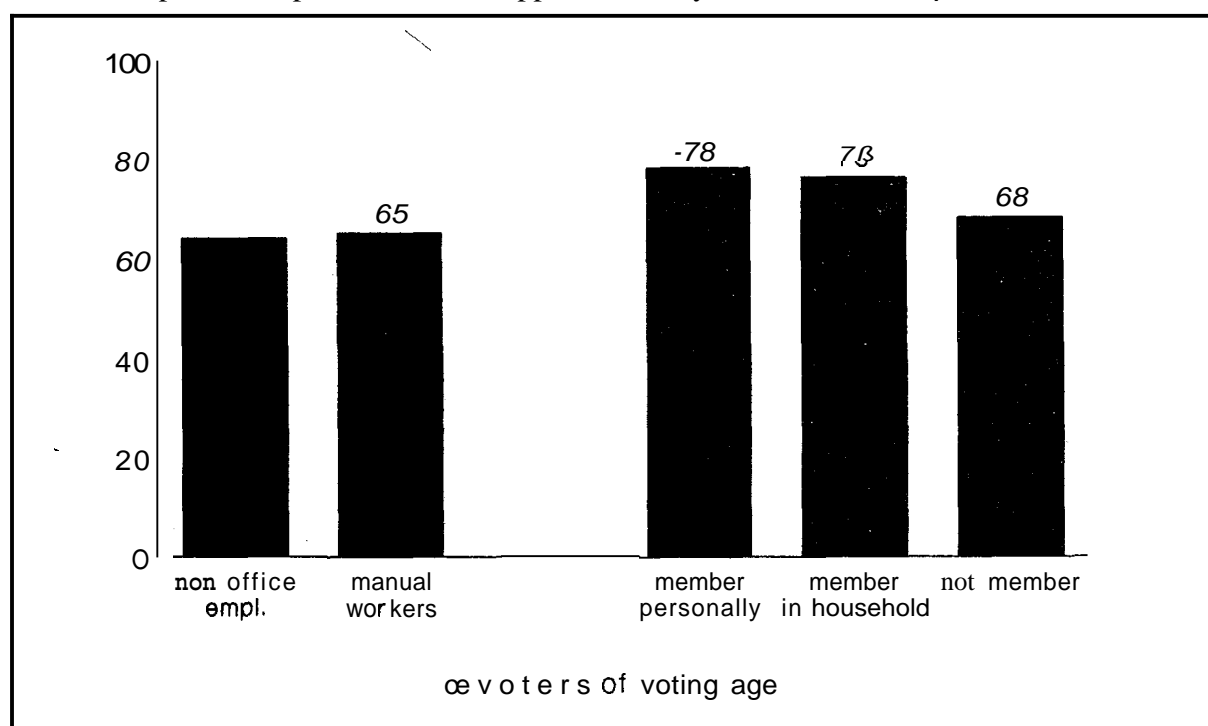
Detailed tables will be found in Appendix of full report, Vol.I (Table A32); here we concentrate on the main findings and trends.

The question about voting was put on behalf of the European Parliament.

Younger people mainly abstained from voting: only **45%** of our sample who were of voting age but under **25**, say they voted (Table **A31**). As to education, a relatively low number of people who finished their full time education between 16 and **19** years of age say they voted. The same applies to those who are still studying (Figure **32**).

Manual workers and non-office employees remained slightly behind in voting behaviour, as compared to other professional groups (Figure 33). More members of a Union, rather than non-members, and more people who have someone in their household who is a member, went out to vote.

Figure 3 3 Distribution of voters by professional status and union membership / Distribution des votants par statut professionnel et appartenance syndicale (Yo **EC 12**)



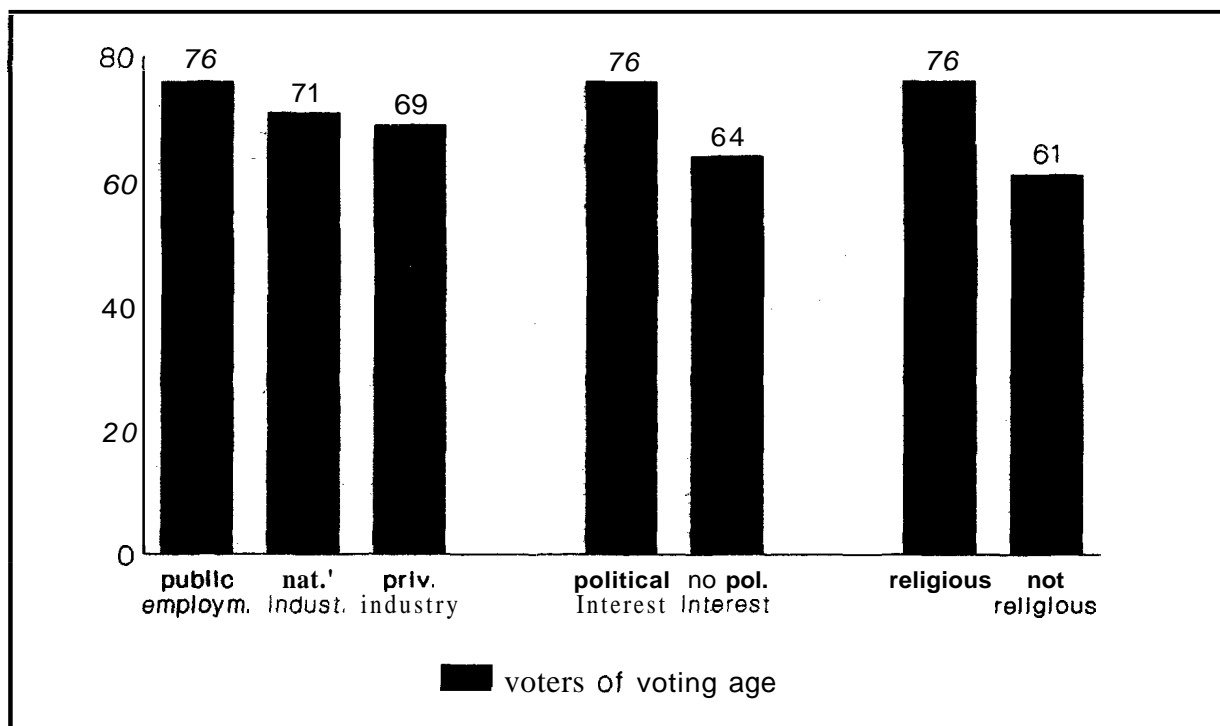
Turnout was higher amongst people working in public administration than those working in the industries (Figure **34**).

A higher turnout was found amongst people who consider themselves to be religious. This is related to a higher turnout in rural areas and villages (**75%** claim they voted) and a lower one in big towns (**64%**).

A strong relation was found with opinion leadership (Figure **35**) : **81%** of people who tend to discuss political matters with others and tend to play a persuading role in such situations

(opinion leaders²⁸), declare to have voted, versus **64%** of those with a low score on the opinion leadership scale.

Figure 34: Distribution of voters by employment sector, political interest and declared religiosity / Distribution des votants par secteur d'emploi, intérêt pour la politique et religiosité déclarée (% EC 12)



We asked the declared non-voters, who had been of voting age in June 1989: 'What is the main reason why you did not vote?' (Table 8).

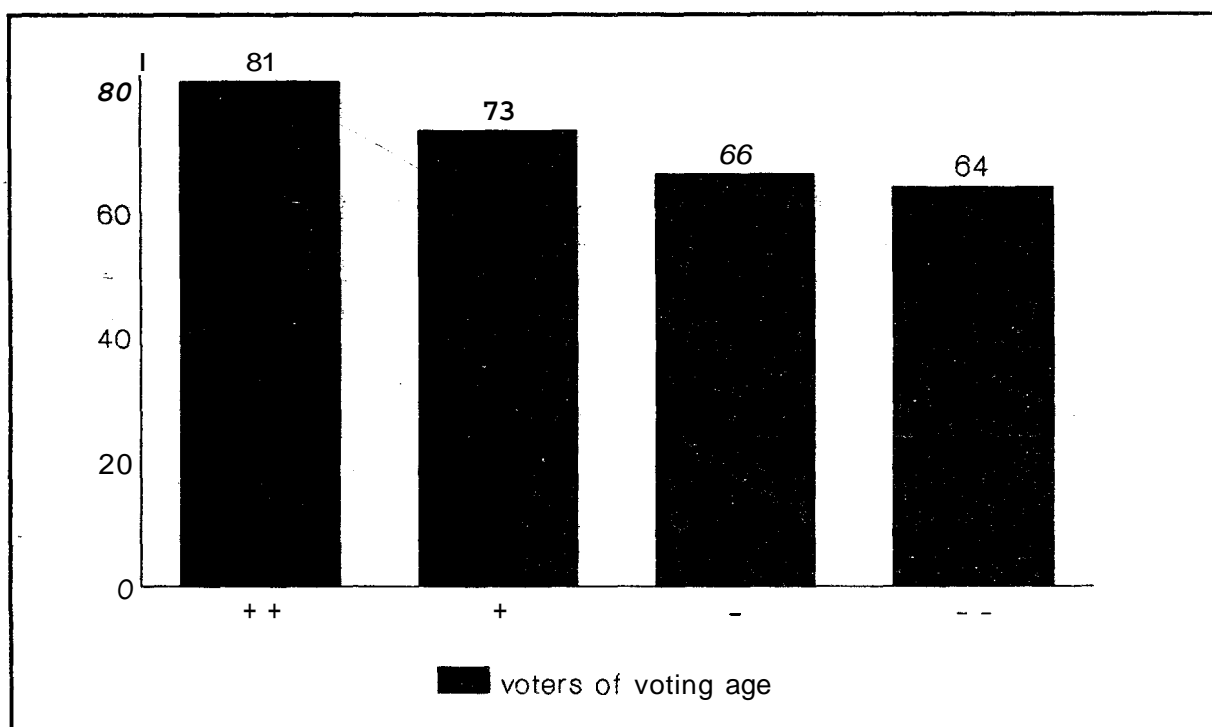
Of the possible reasons not to **go** and **vote**²⁹ (only asked of those of voting age, but did not vote), the most frequently one mentioned is of a personal nature: sickness, holidays or business commitments: **34%**.

An explicit lack of interest in politics or elections is mentioned by one in six, and another one out of eight is not sufficiently concerned about European Elections, European Parliament or European Affairs. **7%** found 'there was no party or candidate that I could support', and another **6%** feels 'what was at stake in this European Election did not seem sufficiently important to me'.

²⁸See Appendix, Vol. I

²⁹ Question put on behalf of the European Parliament.

Figure 35: Distribution of voters by opinion leadership / Distribution des votants par 'opinion leadership' (% EC 12)



Personal reasons for not voting were marginally more frequent in the following categories: people over 55 years of age, higher educated persons, higher income groups as well as those with a positive European attitude, opinion leaders and 'post materialists'. In terms of socio-professional status, we find personal reasons not to vote mainly in the 'professional' category (Table A32).

Those interested in politics tend to give personal reasons for not voting (41%, as against 30% of the non-interested) or to say 'there was no party or candidate that I could support' (12%, against 4% of the non-interested) (Figure 36). In both cases 'social desirability' has probably played a role in giving these reasons, not to vote.

EUROBAROMETER Nr. 32

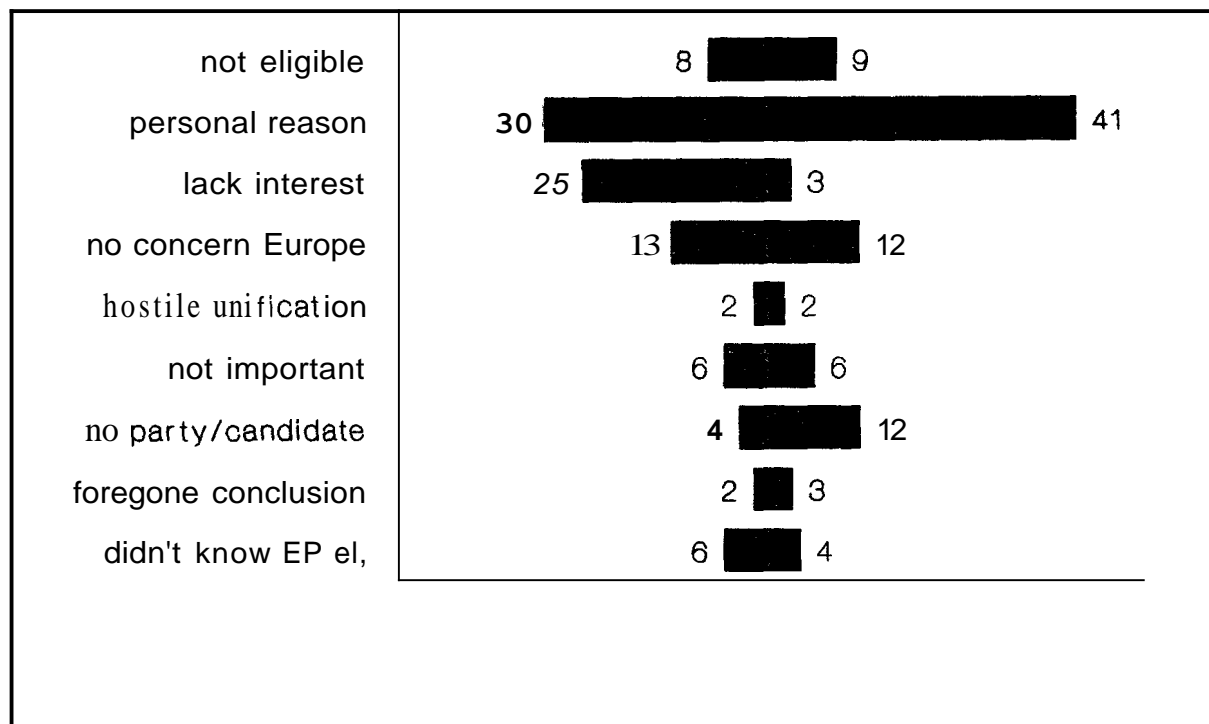
Table/Tableau 8 : Reasons not to have voted / Raisons de ne pas avoir voté (% , by country/par pays)

Question : What is the main reason why you did not vote? / Quelle est la principale raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas voté?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	EC12
was not eligible to vote. Not on register	8	1	4	36	13	14	8
personal reason : sickness, holiday, business commitment	51	25	33	45	32	34	34
lack of interest in politics or elections	6	17	12	2	28	14	17
not sufficiently concerned about European elections, European Parliament and European affairs	7	30	14	5	10	13	12
a feeling of hostility towards further unification of Europe or its institutions	2	7	2	3	0	3	2
what was at stake in this European election did not seem sufficiently important to me	6	6	11	0	2	8	6
there was no party or candidate that I could support	2	5	10	0	6	7	7
thought the result was a foregone conclusion	4	3	3	2	4	2	2
didn't realize there was an election	0	2	4	0	1	3	5
no reply	15	5	7	8	3	4	6
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	99	102	99

	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	CE12
pas de droit de vote. Pas inscrit sur les listes électorales	6	2	15	0	6	7	8
raisons personnelles : maladie, vacances, raisons professionnelles	37	71	50	30	34	31	34
pas d'intérêt pour la politique, les élections	18	11	36	16	31	18	17
pas suffisamment concerné par les élections européennes, le Parlement Européen et les affaires européennes	8	8	0	28	2	10	12
sentiment d'hostilité à la construction européenne ou à ses institutions	0	0	0	3	2	1	2
l'enjeu de ces élections eur. ne me paraissait pas assez important pour aller voter	4	2	0	5	7	4	6
il n'y avait pas de parti ou de candidat que je puisse soutenir	7	4	0	6	5	8	7
j'ai pensé que le résultat était acquis d'avance	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
je n'étais pas au courant qu'il y avait une élection	1	0	0	3	4	11	5
sans réponse	14	2	0	8	9	9	6
TOTAL	98	100	101	99	100	100	99

Figure 36: Reasons not to have voted for the European Parliament / Raisons pour ne pas avoir voté pour le Parlement Européen (% EC 12)



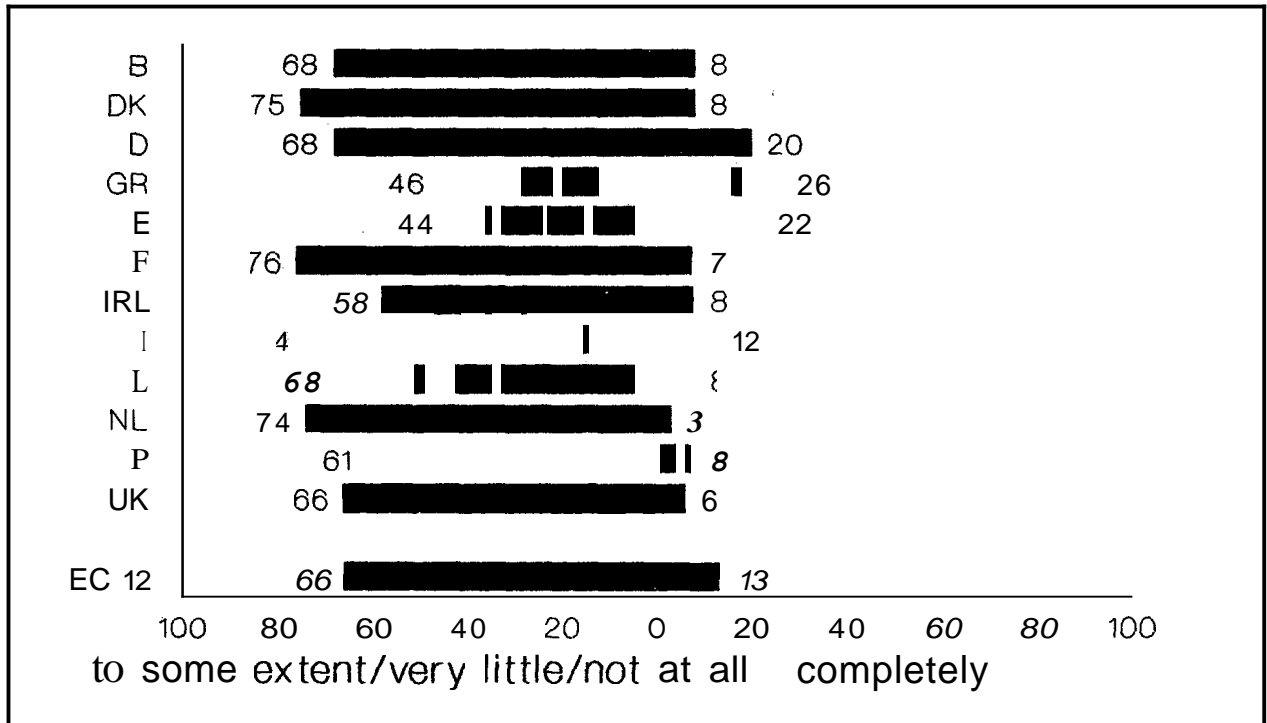
4.3. Is the Community democratic? Convincing?

One EC citizens out of eight thinks that the way the European Community works is 'completely' democratic (Table A33). The fact that only 13% of our sample answered 'completely democratic' illustrates the 'democratic deficit' in public perception of the Community; 46% said democratic 'to some extent'. 16% said: 'very little' and 4% 'not democratic at all'. One in five do not respond to this question.

In Greece, Spain, and Germany the way the Community works is seen as 'completely democratic' by 26%, 22%, and 20% (which is higher than the EC-average of 13%). In all other countries the score is below EC-average. This question was asked in our special survey in summer 1989, shortly after the European Parliamentary Elections.

The lowest score is to be found in The Netherlands, where only 3% see the Community as completely democratic (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Is the Community democratic ? / La Communauté est-elle démocratique ? (% by country/par pays)



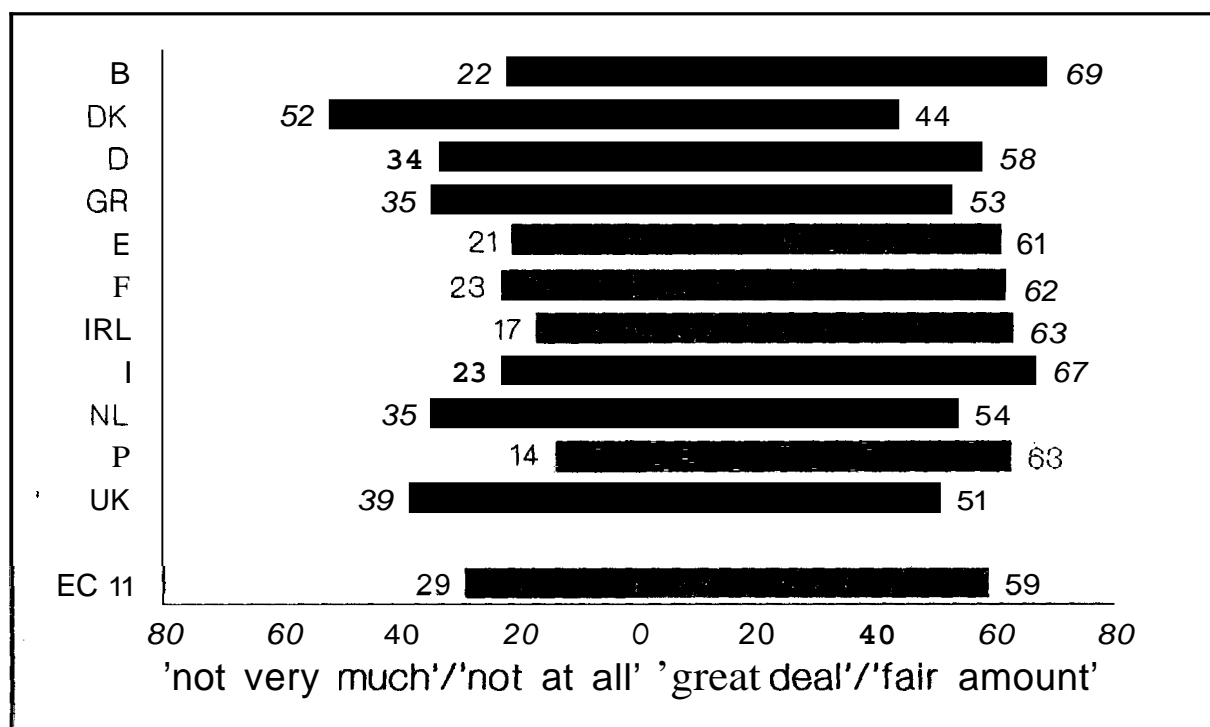
In the standard Autumn survey, we asked how much confidence people have that decisions made by the European Community **will be** in the interest of their country ³⁰.

Six interviewees out of ten appear to have a "great deal" or "a fair amount" of confidence in EC decisions. Also here we find more than half of the citizens in all Member States, with one exception (Denmark). Confidence **is** highest in Belgium (69%) and Italy (67%) and higher than EC average in Ireland and Portugal (both 63%), France (62%) and Spain **(61%)**

Denmark, **as** the notable exception, shows **44%** confidence and 52% "not very much" or "no confidence at all".

³⁰ Question asked on behalf of an American research institute.

Figure 38: **EC** decisions - in interest of one's country ? / Decisions **CE** - dans l'intérêt de son pays (% by country/par pays)



4.4. Parliament's present and **future** role: a European Government?

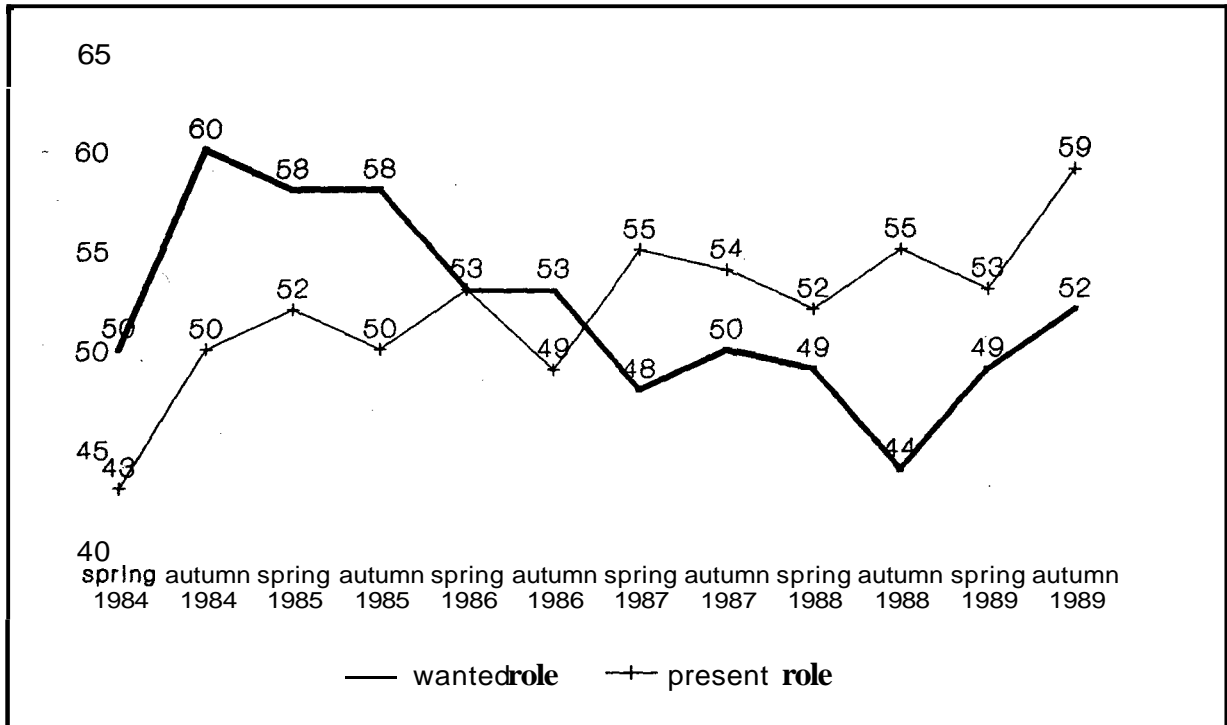
Six citizens out of ten say the European Parliament is (very) important in the life of the European Community nowadays” - the highest score since this question was first asked in **1977**. Over six months, serious shifts took place in most countries in the percentage of people who believe that the Parliament is important, resulting in a positive EC-wide balance of six points (D +24%, **UK** +13%, DK +9%, IRL +5%, NL -4%, **B** -5%, **F** -5%, P -6%, and **E** -14%) (Table A34).

The majority of people (**52%**) would personally prefer the European Parliament to play a more important role than it does now³². This is the highest score since **1986** (Figure 39). Only ten percent would prefer a less important role, and **20%** wants things to remain as they are. (Table A34)

³¹ Question asked on behalf of the European Parliament.

³² Question asked on behalf of the European Parliament.

Figure 3 9 Present and preferred importance of the European Parliament / Rôle actuel et rôle

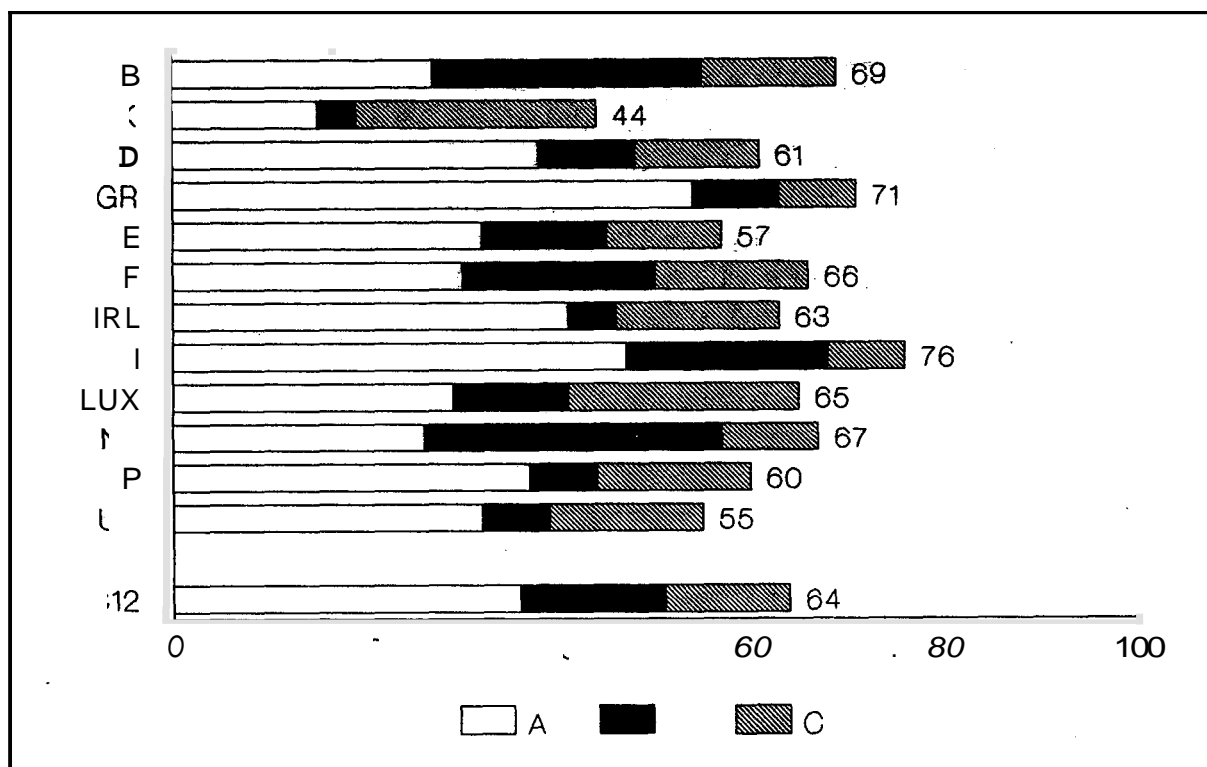


Not **only** are the differences from country to country considerable, but swings in direction given in reply to the question suggest that the last European Parliamentary Elections have been the subject of discussion in Member **States**. The number of people giving no answer to this question dropped by 4%, which means that somewhat more clear-cut opinions about the Parliament are evolving.

We combined the answers to both questions (importance of the Parliament and preferred, future, importance) to get some more insight into support for the future of the Parliament. **36%** of the public **see** the Parliament **as** important and want it to become more important. **15%** find **it** not important but want **It** to become more important. Another **13%** say that the Parliament is important and should remain **so**. Adding up these three groups results in **64%** of the EC public wanting an important future role for the Parliament. Figure 40 shows that the answers differ very much by country, but the result is an overall high level of support, with the **exception** of Denmark.

Since Autumn **1988**, there is a firm majority of citizens (now **54%**, - **73%** of those who express **an opinion**) in favour of the formation of a European Union with a European Government responsible to the European Paliament. Only one citizen out of five would be against this. But one in four does not express an opinion about this question (**26%**) (Table **A35**).

Figure 40: Support for the future of the European Parliament / Soutien futur au Parlement Européen (% by country/par pays)



- A The Parliament is important and should become more important
 B The Parliament is not important but should become important
 C The Parliament is important and should remain the same

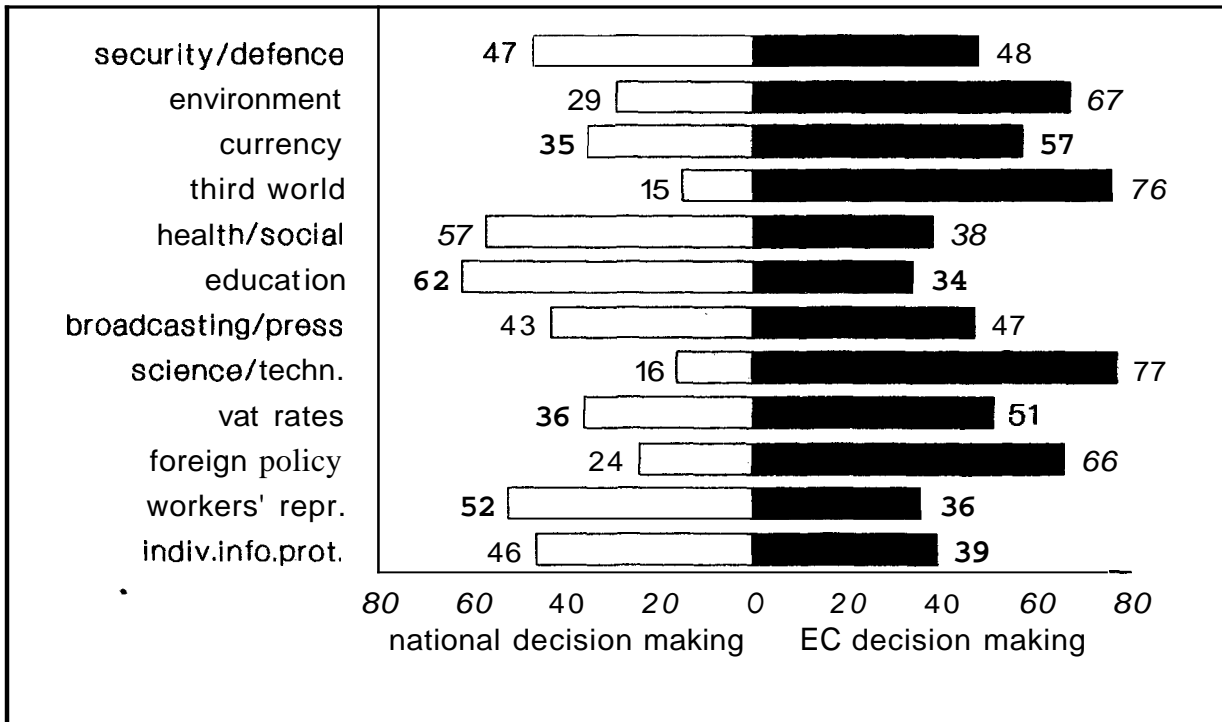
The largest share of those in favour of a European Government responsible to the European Parliament is to be found in Italy, with not less than 73% and 68% in Belgium. The Danish are clearly against such an idea (with 64% opponents and only 17% for). Opposition in Britain also outweighs supporters but the percentage gap is relatively narrow (39% against, 33% in favour).

4.5. What should the domains of EC and National Governments be?

Irrespective of whether one should think of a European Government, the following question was put to our sample:

'Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by (national) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Community. Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (national) government, and which should be decided jointly within the European Community?' (Figure 41, Table A36).

Figure 41: National or joint Community decision making?/Décisions nationales ou communautaires? (% EC12)



Scientific and technological research is obviously felt to be an area where only common efforts can bring success: **77%** (the highest score of the policy domains mentioned) are in favour of decisions made jointly within the European Community, compared to **16%** national.

Equally high on the list in favour of joint decision making is **Cooperation with developing countries, Third World**, which has not less than **76%** in favour of joint decision making and only **15%** for national.

Protection of the environment is distinctly seen as a domain for joint decision making within the Community: **67%** against **29%**.

Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Community is now very high on the list of policy areas that should be decided jointly within the European Community. **66%** are in favour of Community and only **24%** of national decision making. Compared to surveys in former years, when similar (though not identical) questions were asked, our surveys of Summer as well as of Autumn 1989 show a remarkable increase of those in favour of a common foreign policy decided jointly within the European Community. It may very well be that factors behind this change are the new policy of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev vis-&-vis Western Europe and the changes having occurred in Central and Eastern European countries.

Decisions about currency indicate a majority in favour of joint Community decision making: **57%** against **35%** in favour of national.

Rates of **VAT**, although high up on the Community agenda, get only a small majority of 51% supporters in favour of Community, and **36%** for national decision making. We find considerable variations across countries, according to positive or negative expected effects of harmonisation of VAT rates.

Security and defence is a policy area where the advocates of national decision making are of equal strength (**47%**) to those who feel that joint decisions should be made within the European Community (**48%**).

Basic rules for broadcasting and press do not give a clear-cut tendency in national or community direction: the public is obviously split on this subject: **43%** against **47%** for joint decision making.

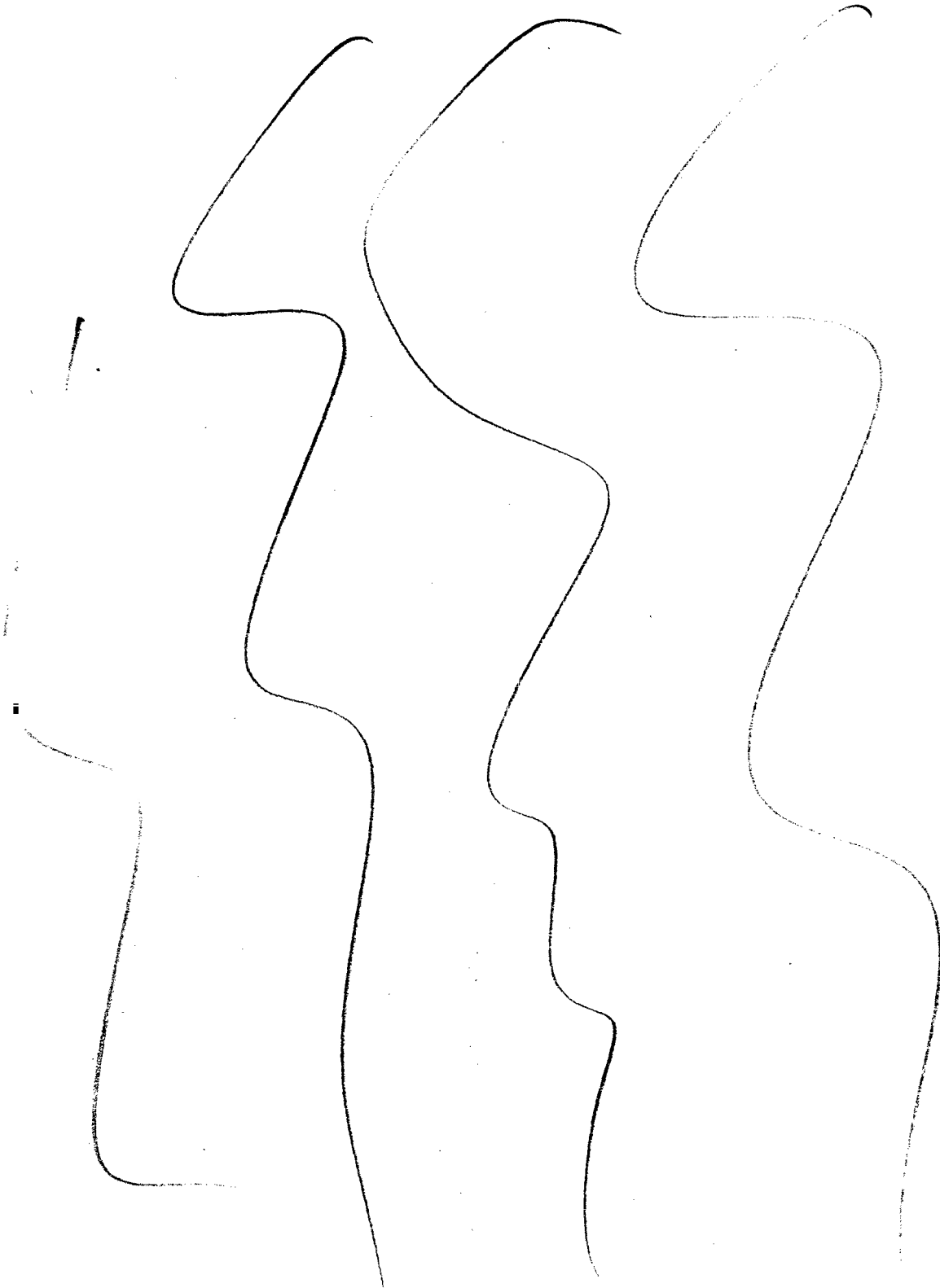
Protection of computer based information on individuals is a national affair for **46%** of the people interviewed and a Community one for **39%**.

Health and social welfare, presented in this context, is seen more **as** a national affair: **57%** against 38%. However, we also know from section 2.5. that there is a distinct majority in favour of the social dimension of **'1992'**, which defines minimum workers' rights at Community level. The present findings are not contrary to this view, but rather indicate that, on the basis of commonly defined minima, implementation should preferably be handled at national level.

Similar reasoning can be applied to **Participation** of workers' representatives on company boards. **This is** seen **as** a national affair by **52%** of EC citizens against **36%** who consider it primarily **as a** subject for Community decision making. This part of the **'1992'** programme obviously requires further convincing argument for a majority of the public,

In the eyes of EC citizens, education is lowest on the list of subjects for common decision making: **62%** obviously consider this subject as belonging to their national culture, and **34%** are in favour of a Community approach.

There are obvious differences across countries - Denmark is the least enthusiastic country when it comes to Community decision making in the case of five policy areas and the most outspoken supporter of national decision making in seven cases. Italy, on the other hand, is very much in favour of Community decision making in four cases and **has** the lowest score in favour of **national** decision making in the case of three policy areas.



5. PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY IN EUROPE

5.0 In the framework of the EUROBAROMETER **No. 32** survey, several special studies were conducted on behalf of the European Parliament, the Secretariate General of the United Nations, **an** American research institute, and various specialized services of the Commission: **a study on the role of the family in society and having children** (Section 5.1) and a study on **matters of public health** (Section **5.4**), both **on** behalf of Directorate General V, Social Affairs.

Detailed results will **be** presented in special reports in due course. Several questions of general interest have been subjected **to a** rough preliminary **analysis so** that they could feature in early, illustrative form among the results of the present report.

The sections on housing (Section 5.2) and religiosity (Section **5.3**) are based on Standard **EUROBAROMETER** demographic results.

5.1. Having children and the role of the family today :

'Bringing up and educating children' is the most important function that a family **fulfils** in society, according to half of the public (**47%**) (Table 9).

One out of four finds 'providing love and affection' the most important family function. These two functions appeared to be the most important ones when our sample was given the choice of eight possible functions, and asked to indicate their 'most important' and 'next most important function.

'Looking after the health and well-being' was mentioned by 8%.

5% find 'ensuring the survival of mankind' the most important function, and an equally small percentage chose 'maintaining cultural and moral values' and 'taking care of the elderly'.

'Providing moral support' got 2%, and 'contributing **to** the economic system' only **1%**.

The most frequently chosen function 'bringing up and educating children' gets varying degrees of support in different countries, from **24%** in the UK to 68% in Portugal. The Southern countries plus Luxembourg and Ireland tend to score high on this function.

'Providing love and affection' is chosen **as** the most important function by many people in Belgium, Germany and The Netherlands.

•

The ideal number of children for a family nowadays is also judged differently: most people in almost all countries say 'two'. **A** majority in Ireland says 'three'. In Germany less than half of respondents say 'two'.

Table **A37** contains perceived factors influencing the number of children parents decide to have.

Uncertain economic prospects are mentioned by a majority at **EC** level, **51%**. In seven countries, this factor, influencing parents' choice for the number of children, is above EC average (**GR 70%**, **I 64%**, **DK** and **E 61%**, **P 60%**, **F 55%**, **B 54%**).

Availability of suitable housing is also seen **as** a relatively important factor in deciding about the number of children, according to 40% of the **EC** public (**D 53%**, **UK 51%**, **E 47%**, **IRL 44%**).

Table/Tableau 9 : Role of the family in society / rôle de la famille au sein de la société (% by country/par pays)

Question : We tried to list the functions a family might fulfill for its members. Which of these is the most important role of the family in society? / Nous avons essayé de dresser une liste de fonctions qu'une famille pouvait assumer à l'égard de ses membres. Parmi ces rôles, quel est le rôle le plus important de la famille dans la société?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	EC12
bringing up and educating children	47	51	36	63	58	59	47
taking care of the elderly	1	6	5	3	7	2	5
ensuring the survival of mankind	7	2	11	6	7	4	5
looking after the health and well-being	10	10	10	8	9	4	8
providing love and affection	28	26	33	12	12	23	25
providing moral support	2	2	1	3	1	2	2
contributing to the economic system	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
maintaining cultural and moral values	3	1	2	3	3	4	5
no reply	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	101	101	99	101	99
	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	CE11
Clever, éduquer et instruire les enfants	47	61	56	35	68	24	47
prendre soin des plus âgés	8	5	13	3	5	6	5
assurer la survie de l'espèce humaine	4	1	6	6	5	4	5
protéger la santé de ses membres	11	5	7	18	6	12	8
procurer amour et affection	20	19	7	25	9	41	25
apporter un soutien moral	3	1	3	2	2	3	2
contribuer au système économique	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
maintenir Les valeurs culturelles et morales	4	7	2	7	2	9	5
sans réponse	2	1	4	3	3	2	1
TOTAL	100	101	99	101	100	102	99

Women working outside the home is almost equally important, according to 38%. Countries with a score above this EC average are B and L (50%), I (49%), NL (42%), F (40%) and P (39%).

The following question refers to the role of governments in family affairs:

'If the purpose is to improve life for families, which three of the following things should governments make top priority for action?' (Table **A38**)

Availability of suitable housing should get top priority according to **44%** in the Community (**59%** in Germany and **54%** in the UK).

Then follow four measures expected to be answered by public authorities , each with practically the same level of priority:

Availability of childcare arrangements is mentioned by **39%** at EC level, but highly emphasized by the Danish (62%), the Italians (**50%**), the Portuguese (**48%** and the Greek 16%);

The cost of educating children (EC **38%**, IRL: 60%, P: **56%**, F **48%**, UK **45%**, B: **44%**, E **41%**);

Tax incentives for families with children should get authorities' priority according to **37%** of EC citizens (**D: 48%**, B and **DK 47%**, IRL and LUX **45%** and UK **39%**),

Uncertain economic prospects in this context are mentioned by 36% in the Community (**50%** in GR, **49%** in **DK**, **47%** in F, **43%** in I and **40%** in B).

5.2. Housing: living conditions in the European Communities

Half of the EC public (**48%**) own the house they live in, and another **14%** own their apartments. Ownership of houses is high in Ireland (**79%**), Luxembourg (**75%**), Belgium (**65%**), the United Kingdom (**65%**) and Denmark (**62%**). Other countries are the same as or below EC average. Living in one's own apartment is high in Italy (**35%**), Greece (**27%**) and Spain (**27%**) (Table 10).

24% of EC families live in rented accommodation owned by someone else (**17%** in apartments, **7%** in houses). Renting a privately owned house is relatively popular in Belgium (**17%**), Portugal (16%) and France (11%). In the latter case privately owned apartments are also rented on a higher than average level (**24%**). In Germany, we find the highest proportion of families renting a privately owned apartment: **30%**.

Table/Tableau 10 : Housing in the European Community / Le logement dans la Communauté Européenne (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Do you Live in a house or in an apartment ? And do you or your family own or rent your home ? / Habitez-vous une maison individuelle ou un appartement? Et vous ou votre famille, Etes-vous propriétaire ou locataire de votre logement?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EGIP
own outright or on mortgage a house / propriétaire (ou en voie d'accession à la propriété) d'une maison individuelle	65	62	41	50	50	45	79	35	75	42	48	65	48
own outright or on mortgage an apartment / propriétaire (ou en voie d'accession à la propriété) d'un appartement	3	7	6	27	27	8	1	35	6	4	13	4	14
rent a privately owned house / locataire d'une maison individuelle appartenant à un particulier ou à une société	17	6	5	5	8	11		3	6	6	16	5	7
rent a privately owned apartment / locataire d'un appartement appartenant à un particulier ou à une société	10	18	30	18	11	24	1	19	6	8	16	2	17
rent a council, municipal or corporation house / locataire d'une maison individuelle appartenant à un organisme H.L.M.	3	0	2	0	1	2	13	1	1	22	2	15	5
rent a council, municipal or corporation apartment / locataire d'un appartement appartenant à un organisme H.L.M.	1	5	14	0	2	7	2	4	1	13	2	7	7
other (rent a room, live as a lodger, squatter...) / autres (chambre, pension...)	1	2	1	0	2	3	1	3	4	4	1	1	2
- no reply/sans réponse	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1

Non-private apartments (owned by a local council, the municipality or a public corporation) are rented by 7% in the EC and non-private houses by 5%. In The Netherlands, this is obviously a widely accepted system: 35% live in such a house or apartment. In Ireland and the UK, a relatively large number of families rent a (local) council house. In Germany, the same is true for apartments (Sozialwohnung).

5.3. How many Europeans say they are 'religious'?

Apart from asking people to which religion they belong, if any, we also ask 'Whether you do or you don't follow religious practices, would you say that you are ... (religious, not religious, an agnostic an atheist)?'(Table 11)

Table/Tableau 11 : Religiosity / religiosité (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Whether you do or you don't follow religious practices, would you say that you are ... /
Indépendamment du fait que vous êtes pratiquant ou non, diriez-vous que vous êtes...

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	RL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
...religious/quelqu'un de religieux	62	48	63	85	68	50	72	82	62	48	86	58	65
...not religious/quelqu'un de non religieux	18	36	25	10	14	23	24	5	22	34	7	27	20
...an agnostic/un agnostique	4	1	1	2	6	5	0	7	1	3	1	6	4
...an atheist/un athée	7	5	3	2	7	14	1	3	4	7	3	5	6
no reply/sans réponse	10	10	7	2	5	9	3	4	11	8	3	4	5
TOTAL	101	100	99	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

Two Community citizens out of three say they are 'religious'. One fifth say they are not religious; 6% say 'atheist', 4% use the word 'agnostic' and 5% 'don't know'.

In the Southern countries (Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain) and in Ireland, more people say they are religious than the EC average.

5.4. Public Health: **Drugs**, Alcoholism, **AIDS**, Cancer

'Thinking about public health in European countries, please tell me what, in your opinion, are currently the greatest dangers or the most serious problems?' (Table 12)

Spontaneous **answers to** this question reveal that cancer is seen as the greatest danger by almost half of the public (48%). **AIDS** is mentioned next (43%), followed by drug addiction (42%). Cardiovascular disease is mentioned by 24% and alcoholism by 15%. Serious accidents get 10% and 15% mention other dangers. In comparison to the other risks, cancer is seen **as** the most serious problem in Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and (at exactly the same level **as** drugs) in Germany and Luxembourg.

AIDS is likely to become the most serious in the next few years, according to 37% of the EC citizens and drugs, according to 31%. In nine countries out of the twelve AIDS is seen to be the most serious problem; in Germany, Spain and Italy drug addiction **is** mentioned as such.

Although alcoholism was spontaneously mentioned to be a great danger by 15% of the EC public, not less than 83% consider it an important problem in the workplace, when specifically asked.

Table/Tableau 12 : Most serious public health problems now and in the future / les problèmes de santé les plus importants aujourd'hui et demain (% by country/par pays) (*)

QUESTION 1 : Thinking about public health in our European countries, please tell me what, in your opinion, are currently the greatest dangers or the most serious problems? What else? / En matière de santé publique, dans nos pays européens, quels sont à votre avis les plus grands dangers actuels, les problèmes les plus graves ? Et encore ? (NOU)

QUESTION 2 : Which one of these problems is likely to become the most serious in the next few years ? / Lequel de ces problèmes risque d'être le plus grave, dans les prochaines années ? (FUT)

	B		DK		O		GR		E		F		EC12	
	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT
• drugs, drug addiction / drogues, toxicomanie	35	19	20	14	51	37	50	23	45	42	38	24	42	31
• cancer	64	24	27	26	51	18	64	13	43	13	49	9	48	14
• alcoholism/alcoolisme	16	3	7	4	21	4	10	1	13	3	17	4	15	3
• AIDS/SIDA	47	34	31	33	42	20	65	51	28	25	54	54	43	37
• diseases of the heart and blood vessels / maladies cardiaques et circulatoires	37	11	16	18	28	14	36	7	21	6	19	5	24	8
• serious accidents/accidents graves	22	7	3	2	10	3	14	3	12	4	13	2	10	3
• others/autres	15	1	20	0	10	0	7	0	14	1	10	0	15	0
• no reply/sans réponse	3	1	6	0	4	2	3	2	3	3	7	1	6	2

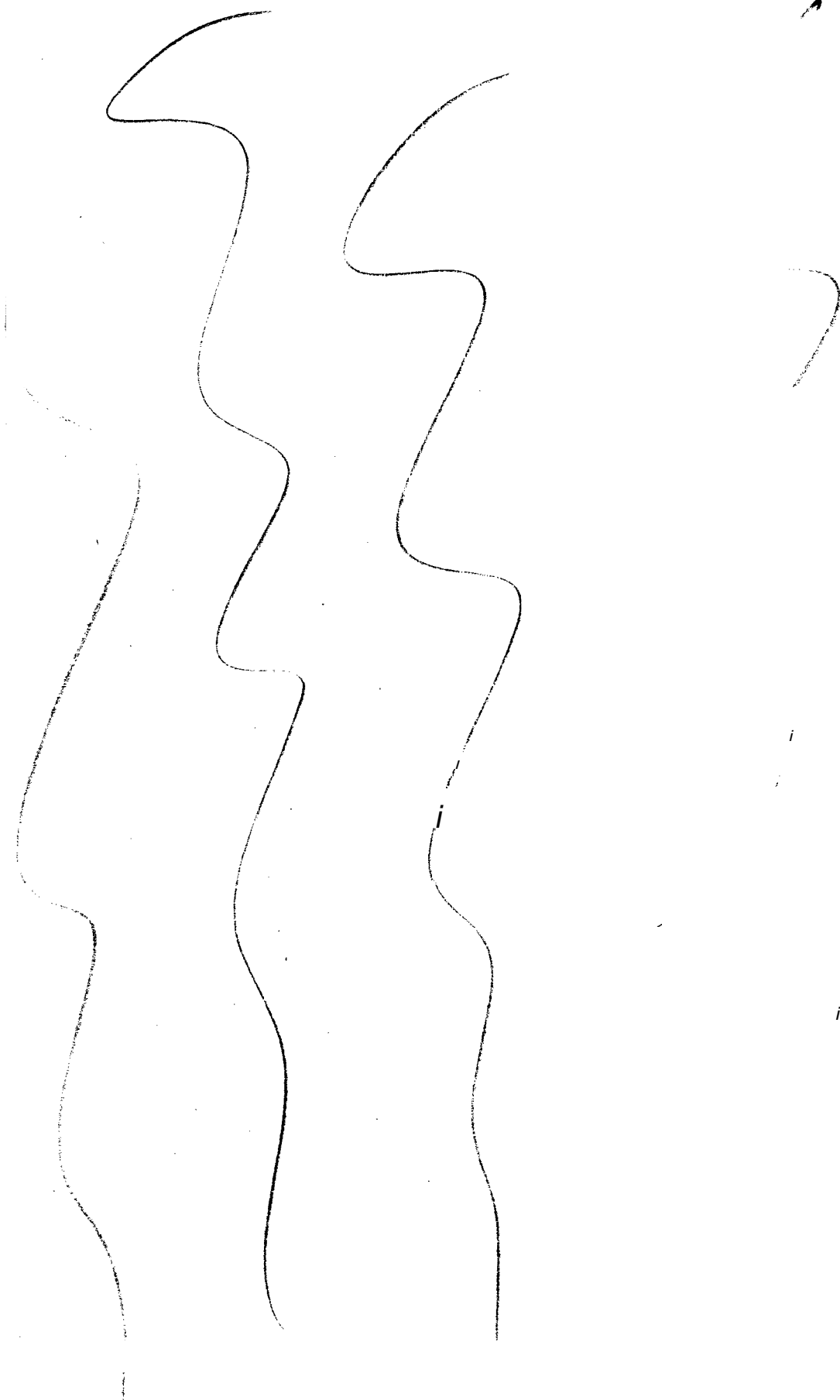
	IRE		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT	NOU	FUT
• drugs, drug addiction / drogues, toxicomanie	35	18	57	38	50	31	28	16	43	18	27	29	42	31
• cancer	45	17	61	20	49	18	41	13	64	16	28	6	48	14
• alcoholism/alcoolisme	16	5	19	2	21	2	7	3	25	4	8	3	15	3
• AIDS/SIDA	38	51	47	34	41	34	43	47	52	47	34	46	43	37
• diseases of the heart and blood vessels / maladies cardiaques et circulatoires	26	5	23	3	18	5	25	14	30	5	21	10	24	8
• serious accidents/accidents graves	10	1	12	2	13	5	6	3	18	2	4	2	10	3
• others/autres	10	0	10	0	6	1	23	2	11	1	32	0	15	0
• no reply/sans réponse	10	1	3	0	4	4	7	4	8	8	16	3	6	2

(*) Several responses being possible, percentages add up to more than 100 / Plusieurs réponses étant possibles, la somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100.

APPENDIX OF VOLUME I

ANNEXE DU VOLUME I

- Details on Fieldwork and Sampling: Standard EUROBAROMETER Nr. 32, Autumn 1989, by INRA (EUROPE)/Détails concernant terrain et échantillonnage: EUROBAROMETRE standard N° 32, automne 1989, par INRA (EUROPE)
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- Details on Fieldwork and Sampling: Flash EUROBAROMETER Nr. 2, November 1989, by **EOS/Détails** concernant terrain et échantillonnage: EUROBAROMETRE Flash N° 2, novembre 1989, par EOS
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EUROBAROMETER 32

Between October 11 and November 22 1989, INRA (Europe) carried out the 32nd wave of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, Directorate General X, INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE, Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses".

INRA (Europe) is a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, co-ordinated by the European Co-ordination Office (E.C.O.), Avenue R. Vandendriessche 18, B-1150 Brussels.

The results of the Eurobarometer are made available through the Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses" of the DG ICC of the Commission of the European Communities. All requests for further information should be addressed to Mr. Karlheinz REIF, DG X - ICC - SRA, "Eurobarometer", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

All Eurobarometer 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 all those interested in social science research.

DETAILS ON SAMPLING

In all 12 countries of the European Community, in total 23.397 national citizens, of 15 years and over, were interviewed in face-to-face, in their private residence. The complete questionnaire was applied to a sample (A) of 1000 respondents. Part of the questionnaire was applied for a second, additional 1000 people (B) per country.

Entre le 12 octobre et le 22 novembre 1989, INRA (EUROPE) a réalisé la vague 32 de l'EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD, à la demande de la COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPEENNES, Direction Générale X, Information, Communication et Culture, Unité "Sondages, Recherches, Analyses".

INRA (EUROPE) est une chaîne Européenne d'instituts de sondage d'opinion publique et d'études de marche, coordonnée par le Bureau de Coordination Européen (E.C.O.), Avenue R. Vandendriessche 18, B-1150 Bruxelles.

Les résultats de l'Eurobaromètre sont disponibles à travers l'Unité "Sondages, Recherches, Analyses" de la DG ICC de la Commission des Communautés Européennes. Toute demande d'information supplémentaire doit être adressée à Mr. Karlheinz REIF, DG X - ICC - SRA, "Eurobaromètre", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles.

Toutes les données relatives aux Eurobaromètres 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.

L'ECHANTILLONNAGE

Dans les 12 pays-membres de la Communauté Européenne, au total 23.397 citoyens nationaux de 15 ans et plus ont été interrogés en face-à-face à leur domicile.

Le questionnaire est appliqué sur un échantillon (A) de 1000 personnes. Une partie du questionnaire est utilisée pour interroger 1000 personnes supplémentaires (B) par pays.

COUNTRY/PAYS**QUESTIONNAIRE A****QUESTIONNAIRE B**

Belgique	1002	997
Danmark	1000	1000
Deutschland	1136	1081
Ellas	1007	1008
España	992	1004
France	1000	1000
Italia	1032	1056
Ireland	978	967
Luxembourg	302	301
Nederland	1042	994
Portugal	1000	1000
UK: Great Britain	947	968
UK Northern Ireland	292	291

The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In all Member States a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size, for a total coverage of each Member State, and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from all "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EURO-STAT-NUTS II and according to the distribution of the national, resident population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. That starting address formed the first of a cluster of addresses. The remainder of the cluster was selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures from the initial address.

In some countries, i.e. Great Britain, Republic of Ireland, Luxembourg, a full random selection of respondents was applied, using electoral registers as sampling basis.

In each household the respondent was selected according to a random procedure, such as the first birthday method or the KISJ-grid. At every such address up to 2 recalls were made to achieve an interview with that respondent. The maximum number of interviews per household is one. All interviews were taken face to face.

Le principe d'échantillonnage, appliqué dans tous les pays-membres est une sélection aléatoire & multiples phases. Dans tous les pays-membres un certain nombre de points de chute sont tirés avec probabilité proportionnelle à la taille de la population, avec couverture totale de chaque état-membre, et à la densité de la population.

Les points de chute sont tirés systématiquement dans chacune des "unités régionales administratives", après stratification par unité et type de région. On représente ainsi le territoire complet de chaque pays-membre, selon les régions EUROSTAT-NUTS II et selon la distribution de la population nationale en termes d'urbanisation.

Dans chacun des points de chute, une adresse de départ est imposée, qui est sélectionnée aléatoirement. Cette adresse est la première d'un cluster d'adresses. Les autres adresses du cluster sont sélectionnées comme chaque adresse N, par procédure standardisée de "random route" de l'adresse initiale.

Dans quelques pays, comme la Grande-Bretagne, la République d'Irlande et le Luxembourg une sélection purement aléatoire des répondants est appliquée, utilisant les listes électorales comme base de sélection.

Dans chaque ménage le répondant est sélectionné selon une procédure aléatoire, comme la méthode du premier anniversaire ou la grille dite KISJ. A chaque adresse, jusqu'à 2 révisites sont faites pour réaliser une interview avec la personne sélectionnée. Pas plus d'une interview par ménage n'est admise. Toutes les interviews sont réalisées en face à face.

REALISATION OF THE FIELDWORK**REALISATION DU TERRAIN**

<u>COUNTRY / PAYS</u>	<u>FROM: / DU:</u>	<u>TO: / AU:</u>	<u>POPULATION TOTAL :</u>
Belgique	18/10	15111	7 994.4
Danmark	16/10	19111	4 160.4
Deutschland	16/10	06/11	51 708.0
Ellas	19110	18/11	7 825.6
España	20110	22111	29 427.2
France	16/10	10111	43 318.5
Ireland	17/10	12111	2 501.3
Italia	16/10	07/11	45 902.8
Luxembourg	12110	17/11	302.6
Nederland	20110	16/11	11 603.6
Portugal	17110	14/11	7 718.7
United Kingdom	16/10	22111	45 721.1
EC12			258 184.9

In all member States, fieldwork was conducted on the basis of detailed and uniform instructions prepared by the European Co-ordination Office (ECO)..

Dans chacun des pays-membres le terrain est **réalisé** sur base d'instructions **détaillées** et uniformes, préparées par le Bureau Européen de Coordination (ECO).

**COMPARISON BETWEEN
SAMPLES AND UNIVERSES
AND WEIGHTING OF THE DATA**

For each of the countries a comparison between the samples and a proper universe description was carried out. This Universe description was made available by the National Research Institutes and by EUROSTAT.

For all EC-member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For some countries extra variables were added, when considered necessary.

For international weighting **INRA (EUROPE)** applies the official population figures aged 15 years and older as published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook of 1988. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

**COMPARAISON DES ECHANTILLONS
AVEC LA POPULATION
ET PONDERATION**

Pour chacun des pays une comparaison entre les échantillons et les chiffres de la population, description d'univers, est **réalisée**. Les chiffres d'univers **sont** mis à la disposition par les Instituts Nationaux et par EUROSTAT

Pour tous les pays-membres une procédure de pondération nationale est **réalisée**, sur des données marginales ou croisées, tirées de cette description d'univers. Ainsi, dans tous les pays, au moins le sexe, l'âge, les régions NUTS II et la taille de l'agglomération sont introduits dans la procédure d'itération. Pour certains pays des variables supplémentaires sont introduites si nécessaire.

Pour pondérer au plan international **INRA (EUROPE)** applique les données officielles de la population de 15 ans et plus, publiées par EUROSTAT dans l'Annuaire 1988 des Statistiques Régionales. Les chiffres exacts introduits dans cette routine de post-pondération sont résumés dans le tableau précédent.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL UNITS

BELGIQUE :
Hainaut
Limburg
 Namur
 Flandre Orientale
 Flandre Occidentale
Liège
 Luxembourg
 Brabant flamand
 Antwerpen
 Bruxelles
 Brabant Wallon

DANMARK :
 Hovedstadsområdet
Sjælland, Lolland-Falster,
 Bornholm
Fyn
 Jylland

DEUTSCHLAND :
 Schleswig-Holstein
 Hamburg
 RB Braunschweig
 RB Hannover
 RB Lüneburg
 RB Weser-EMS
 Bremen
 Düsseldorf
Köln
 Münster
 Detmold
 Aachen
 Darmstadt
 Gießen
 Kassel
Koblenz
 Trier
 Rhein-Hessen-Pfalz
Saarland
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart
 Nordbaden-Karlsruhe
Südbaden-Freiburg
 Südwürttemberg-Tübingen
 Oberbayern
 Niederbayern
 Oberpfalz
 Oberfranken
 Mittelfranken
 Unterfranken
 Schwaben
 Berlin

ELLAS :
 Kentriki kai Dytiki Makedonia
 Thessalia
 Anatoliki Makedonia
 Thraki
 Anatoliki Sterea kai Nisia
 Peloponnisos & Dytiki Sterea
 Ipeiros
 Kriti
 Nisia Anatdikou Aigalou

ESPAÑA :
 Andalucia
 Aragon
 Asturias
 Baleares
 Canarias
 Cantabria
 Castilla-La Mancha
 Castilla-Leon
 Cataluna
 Extremadura
 Galicia
 Madrid
 Murcia
 Navarra
 Pais Valenciano
 Pais Vasco
 La Rioja

FRANCE :
Ile de France
Champagne-Ardenne
Picardie
 Haute Normandie
 Centre
Basse Normandie
 Bourgogne
 Nord/Pas-de-Calais
 Lorraine
 Alsace
 Franche-Comte
 Pays de la Loire
 Bretagne
 Poitou-Charentes
 Aquitaine
 Midi-Pyrénées
 Limousin
 Rhône-Alpes
 Auvergne
 Languedoc-Roussillon
 Provence-Alpes-Coted'Azur
 Corse

UNITES ADMINISTRATIVES REGIONALES

ITALIA :
 Valle d'Aosta Piemonte
Liguria
 Lombardia
 Milano
 Trentino
 Veneto
 Friuli, Venezia, Giulia
 Emilia
 Toscana
 Marche
 Umbria
Lazio
 Molise e Abruzzo
 Campania
 Puglia
 Basilicata
 Calabria
 Sicilia
 Sardegna

IRELAND :
 Dublin
 Rest Of Leinster
 Munster
 Connaught/Ulster

LUXEMBOURG :
 Centre
Sud
 Nord
 Est

NEDERLAND :
 Groningen
 Friesland
 Drenthe
 Overijssel
 Gelderland
 Utrecht
 Noord-Holland
 Zuid-Holland
 Zeeland
 Noord-Brabant
 Limburg
 Flevoland

PORTUGAL:
 Norte
 Centro
 Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
 Alentejo
 Algarve
 Azores
 Madeira

GREAT BRITAIN :
 Cleveland, Durham
 Cumbria
 Northumbria,
 Tyne & Wear
 Humberside
 North Yorkshire
 South Yorkshire
 West Yorkshire
 Derbyshire,
 Nottinghamshire
 Leicestershire,
 Northamptonshire
 Lincolnshire
 East Anglia
 Bedfordshire,
 Hertfordshire
 Berkshire,
 Buckinghamshire,
 Oxfordshire
 Surrey, East/West Sussex
 Essex
 Greater London
 Hampshire, Isle of Wight
 Kent
 Avon, Gloucestershire,
 Wiltshire
 Cornwall, Devon
 Dorset, Somerset
 Hereford & Worcester,
 Warwickshire
 Shropshire, Staffordshire
 West Midlands (county)
 Cheshire
 Greater Manchester
 Lancashire
 Merseyside
 Clwyd, Dyfed,
 Gwynedd, Powys
 Gwent,
 M-S-W Glamorgan
 Borders, Central, Fife,
 Lothian, Tayside
 Dumfries-Galloway,
 Strathclyde
 Highlands, Islands
 Grampian
 NORTHERN IRELAND



INSTITUTS CHARGES DU SONDAGE ET SPECIALISTES RESPONSABLES

INSTITUTES WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY AND EXPERTS IN CHARGE

FLASH EUROBAROMETER NOV. 1989

BELGIQUE/BELGIE	DIMARSO N.V. 78 Boulevard Lambertoni B.1030 - BRUXELLES	Luc SCHULPEN	Tél. 322.215.1930 Télex 046.64577 Téléfax 32.2.216.13.96
DANMARK	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE AS. Gammel Vartovvej 6 DK.2900 - HELLERUP, COPENHAGUEN	Rolf RANDRIJF	Tél. 453.1.29.88.00 Télex 055.15180 Téléfax 45.31.18.24.66
DEUTSCHLAND	EMNID-INSTITUT GmbH Bodelschwinghstrasse 23-25a D.4800 - BIELEFELD 1	Walter TACKE Klaus-Peter SCHOEPPNER Franz KILZER	Tél. 49.521.26.00.10 Télex 041.932833 Téléfax 49.521.26.00.15
ELLAS	ICAP HELLAS SA Queen Sophia Avenue 64 GR.115 28 - ATHENS	Anthony LYKLIARDOPOULOS Tianachos DIB	Tél. 30.1.722.56.51 Télex 0601.215736 Téléfax 30.1.722.02.55
ESPANA	INTERGALLUP Pº de la Castellana 72-1º E.28 046 - MADRID	Jaime MIQUEL ADRADA Victoria MIQUEL	Tél. 34.1.563.75.28 Télex 052.87804 Téléfax 34.1.563.22.26
FRANCE	I.F.O.P. 6 Rue Eugène Oudiné F.75013 - PARIS	Alain ZWILLING	Tél. 33.1.45.84.14.44 Télex 200.603 Téléfax 33.1.45.85.59.39
IRELAND	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS Ltd 19-20 Upper Pembroke Street IRL - DUBLIN 2	Charles COYLE Mary BOYCE	Tél. 353.1.76.11.96 Télex 0500.30617 Téléfax 353.1.76.08.77
ITALIA	ISTITUTO PER LE RICERCHE STATISTICHE E L'ANALISI DELL'OPINIONE PUBBLICA (DOXA) Via B. Panizza 7 I - 20144 MILANO	Ennio SALAMON Alfonso del RE	Tél. 39.2.48.19.33.20 Télex 321.101 Téléfax 39.2.48.19.32.86
LUXEMBOURG	INSTITUT LUXEMBOURGEOIS DE RECHER- CHES SOCIALES (ILRES) 6, rue du Marché aux Herbes GD - 1728 LUXEMBOURG	Louis MEVIS Charles MARGUE	Tél. 352.47.50.21 Télex 0402.60468 Téléfax 352.46.26.20
NEDERLAND	NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR DE PUBLIEKE OPINIE (NIPO) B.V. Westerdokhuis, Barentsplein 7 NL - 1013 NJ AMSTERDAM	Arnold WEITLANDT Martin JONKER	Tél. 31.20.24.88.44 Télex 044.14614 Téléfax 31.20.26.43.75
PORTUGAL	NORMA - SOCIEDADE DE ESTUDOS PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DE EMPRESAS S.A.R.L. Avenue 5 de Outubro 122-9º P.1000 - LISBOA	Enrique SANTA CLARA GOMEZ	Tél. 351.1.76.76.04 Télex 0404.12604 Téléfax 351.1.77.39.48
UNITED KINGDOM	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL), 202 Finchley Road UK - LONDON NW3 6BL	Norman WEBB Robert WYBROW	Tél. 44.1.794.04.61 Télex 051.261712 Téléfax 44.1.431.02.52

Pour tous renseignements, sur les études d'opinion publique faites à l'initiative de la Commission des Communautés européennes, écrire à Karlheinz Reif, "Sondages, recherches, analyses, 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 Karlheinz Reif, "Surveys, Researches, Analyses", 200 Rue de la Loi B 1049 Brussels.

ECHANTILLONNAGE/SAMPLING

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de manière représentative la totalité de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus, sauf en Grèce (cinq principales villes), en Espagne (cinq principales villes) et en Irlande (agglomération de Dublin, population âgée de 18 ans et plus).

Les interviews ont été réalisées par téléphone (sauf en Grèce, face à face).

Les numéros de téléphone ont été sélectionnés de manière aléatoire :

- soit sur annuaire téléphonique (Belgique, Espagne, France, Irlande, Luxembourg, Portugal) ;
- soit dans une banque de données Gallup (Danemark, Allemagne, Italie, Grande-Bretagne) ;

En Grèce, méthode "random route", après tirage aléatoire des points de départ.

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 and over, except in Greece (five main cities), Spain (five main cities) and Ireland (greater Dublin, population aged 18 and over).

The interviews were conducted by telephone (except in Greece, face to face).

The telephone numbers were selected randomly :

- either from telephone directories (Belgium, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal) ;
- or from a Gallup telephone data bank (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Great Britain) ;

In Greece, random route method, with random selection of the starting points.

	Population (1)		Echantillons/Samples (2) (Euro-Flash n°1)	Dates (Euro-Flash n°1)
	Milliers/ Thousands	% CE/EC 10		
Belgique	7.924	3.66	508	06/11 au 10/11/1989
Danmark	4.133	1.91	500	13/11 au 16/11/1989
Deutschland	51.466	23.75	501	07/11 au 09/11/1989
Ellas	7.715	3.56	Mo	05/11 au 12/11/1989
France	42.851	19.77	500	09/11 au 10/11/1989
Irlande	2.455	1.13	508	03/11 au 08/11/1989
Italia	44.438	20.5	507	10/11 au 15/11/1989
Luxembourg	300	0.14	514	09/11 au 18/11/1989
Nederland	11.400	5.26	503	09/11 au 18/11/1989
United Kingdom	44.036	20.32	501	
CE/EC 10		100.00	5042	10/11 au 14/11/1989
Espana	28.854		519	03/11 au 15/11/1989
Portugal	7314		Mo	10/11 au 17/11/1989
CE/EC 12 (without Northern Ireland)	252.886		6061	

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.

- (1) 15 ans et plus.
(2) Nombre d'interviews

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.

- (1) 15 years and over.
(2) Number of interviews

REGIONS D'ENQUETES/GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**BELGIQUE/BELGIE**

Antwerpen
 Brabant Flamand
 Bruxelles
 West Flanders
 East Flanders
 Limbourg
 Brabant Wallon
 Hainaut
 Namur
 Luxembourg
 Liege

ELLAS

Athens
 Rest of Central Greece
 Peloponnesos
 Ionian Islands
 Epirus
 Thessalia
 Thessaloniki
 Rest of Macedonia
 Thrace
 Aegean Islands
 Crete

ITALIA

Nord-Ouest
 Piemont
 Liguria
 Lombardia
 Milano
 Nord-Est
 Trentino
 Veneto
 Friuli-Venezia-Giulia
 Emilia
 Centro
 Toscana
 Marche
 Umbria
 Lazio
 Sud
 Abruzzi
 Campania
 Puglia
 Basilicata
 Calabria
 Isole
 Sicilia
 Sardinia

GREAT BRITAIN

North
 Yorkshire, Humber
 North West
 East Midlands
 West Midlands
 East Anglia
 South East
 South West
 Greater London
 Wales
 Scotland

DANMARK

Hovedstadsområdet
 Sjælland, lolland-falster, bornholm
 Fyn
 Jylland

FRANCE

Ile de France
 Nord
 Est
 Bassin Parisien Est
 Bassin Parisien Ouest
 Ouest
 Sud-Ouest
 Sud-Est
 Méditerranée

LUXEMBOURG

Centre
 Sud
 Nord
 Est

ESPAÑA

Madrid
 Barcelona
 Bilbao
 Valencia
 Sevilla

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

Schleswig Holstein
 Hambourg
 Niedersachsen
 Bremen
 Nordrhein-Westfalen
 Hessen
 Rheinland-Pfalz
 Baden-Württemberg
 Bayern
 West Berlin

IRELAND

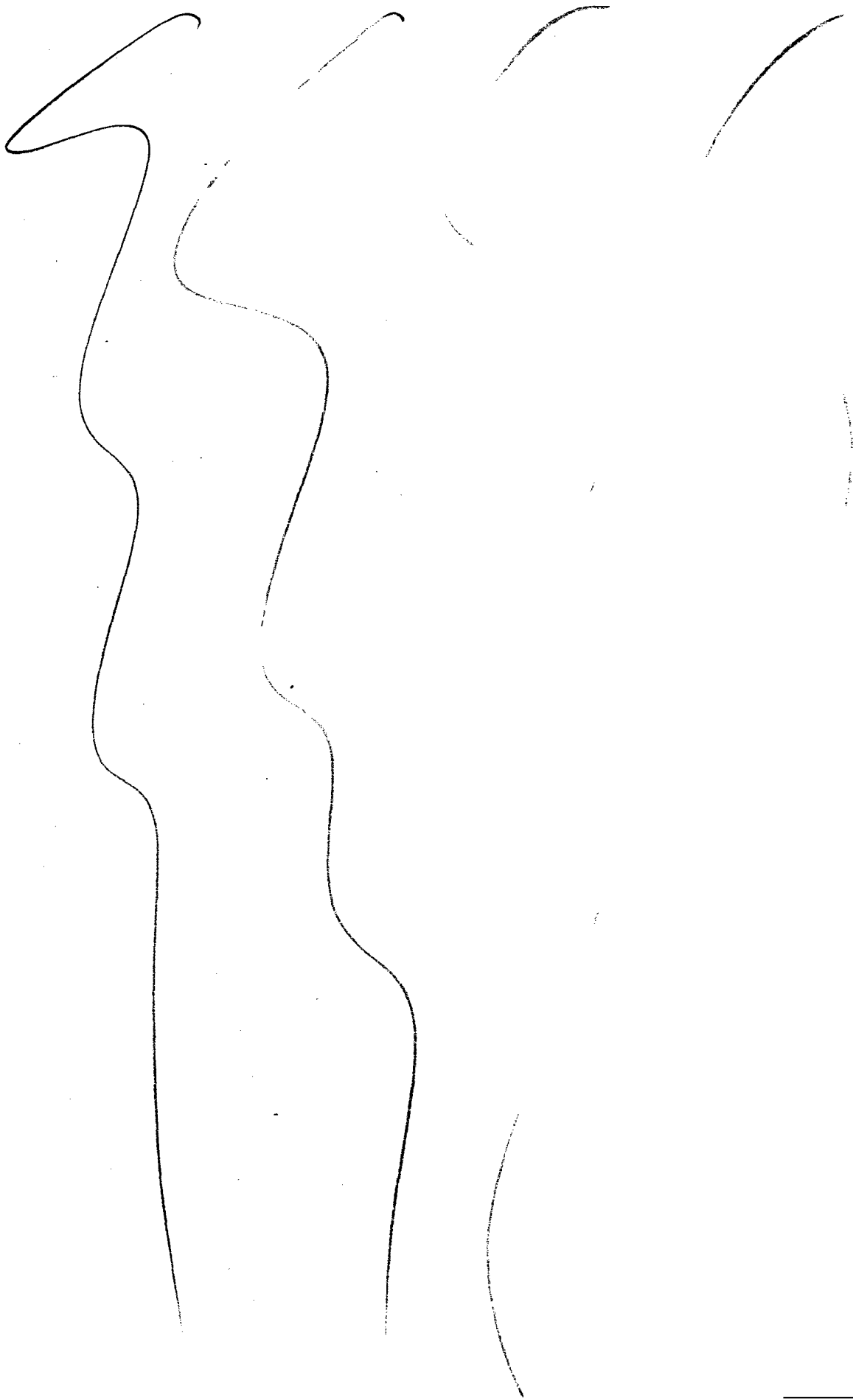
Greater Dublin

NEDERLAND

Groningen
 Friesland
 Drenthe
 Overijssel
 Gelderland
 Utrecht
 Noord Holland
 Zuid Holland
 Zeeland
 Noord Brabant
 Limburg
 Flevoland

PORTUGAL

None
 Centro
 Lisboa Vale Tejo
 Alentejo
 Algarve



INSTITUTS CHARGES DU SONDAGE ET SPECIALISTES RESPONSABLESINSTITUTES WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY AND EXPERTS IN CHARGE

ADDITIONAL EUROBAROMETER NR. 31A, SUMMER 1989

BELGIQUE/BELGIE	DEMARSO N.V. 78 Boulevard Lambertmont B.1030 - BRUXELLES	Luc SCHULPEN	Tél. 32.2.215.19.30 Télex 046.64577 Téléfax 32.2.216.13.96
DANMARK	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE AS. Gammel Vartovvej 6 DK.2900 - HELLERUP, COPENHAGUEN	Rolf RANDRUP	Tél. 45.31.29.88.00 TUU 055.15180 Téléfax 45.31.18.24.66
DEUTSCHLAND	EMNID-INSTITUT GmbH Bodelschwinghstrasse 23-25a D.4800 - BIELEFELD 1	Walter TACKE Klaus-Peter SCHOEPPNER Franz KILZER	Tél. 49.521.26.00.10 Télex 041.932833 Téléfax 49.521.26.00.15
ELLAS	ICAP HELLAS SA. Queen Sophia Avenue 64 GR.115 28 - ATHENS	Anthony LYKIARDOPOULOS Tilimachos DIB	Tél. 30.1.722.56.51 Télex 0601.215736 Téléfax 30.1.722.02.55
ESPANA	INTERGALLUP Pº de la Castellana 72-1º E.28 046 - MADRID	Jaime MIQUEL ADRADA Luis PAMBLANCO	TU. 34.1.563.75.28 Télex 05287804 Téléfax 34.1.563.22.26
FRANCE	INSTITUT DE SONDAGES LA VIALLE 6/8 Rue du 4 Septembre F.92130 - ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX	Diane MOUTHON	TU. 33.1.45.54.97.11 Télex 205.165 Téléfax 33.1.45.54.74.47
IRELAND	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS Ltd 19-20 Upper Pembroke Street IRL - DUBLIN 2	Charles COYLE Mary BOYCE	Tél. 353.1.76.11.96 Télex 0500.30617 Téléfax 353.1.76.08.77
ITALIA	ISTITUTO PER LE RICERCHE STATISTICHE E L'ANALISI DELL'OPINIONE PUBBLICA (DOXA) Via B. Panizza 7 I - 20144 MILANO	Ennio SALAMON Alfonso del RE	Tél. 39.2.48.19.33.20 Télex 321.101 Téléfax 39.2.48.19.32.86
LLXEMBOURC	INSTITUT LUXEMBOURGEOIS DE RECHER- CHES SOCIALES (ILRES) 6, rue du Marché aux Herbes GD - 1728 LUXEMBOURG	Louis MEVIS Charles MARGUE	Tél. 352.47.50.21 Télex 0402.60468 Téléfax 352.46.26.20
NEDERLAND	NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR DE PUBLIEKE OPINIE (NIPO) B.V. Westerdokhuis, Barentsplein 7 NL - 1013 NJ AMSTERDAM	Arnold WEITLANDT Manin JONKER	Tél. 31.20.24.88.44 Télex 044.14614 Téléfax 31.20.26.43.75
PORTUGAL	NORMA - SOCIEDADE DE ESTUDOS PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DE EMPRESAS S.A.R.L. Avenue 5 de Outubro 122-9º P.1000 - LISBOA	Enrique SANTA CLARA GOMEZ	Tél. 351.1.76.76.04 Télex 0404.12604 TUéfax 351.1.77.39.48
UNITED KINGDOM	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) 202 Finchley Road UK - LONDON NW3 6BL	No ** WEBB Robert WYBROW	Tél. 44.1.794.04.61 Télex 051.261712 Téléfax 44.1.431.02.52

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.

Pour tous renseignements sur les études d'opinion publique faites à l'initiative de la Commission des Communautés européennes, écrire à Karlheinz REIF, "Sondages, recherches, analyses", 200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles.

(*) Les douze instituts chargés de ces sondages sont représentés par la société THE EURO-PEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS s.c., Bruxelles.

(**) Le sondage en Northern Ireland est fait en collaboration par Irish Marketing Surveys et Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).

All Euro-Barometer 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 all those interested in social science research.

For all information regarding opinion surveys carried out for the Commission of the European Communities, please write to Karlheinz REIF, "Surveys, Researches, Analyses", 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

The twelve institutes which carried out these surveys are represented by THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS s.c. (Brussels).

The Northern Ireland survey is conducted jointly by Irish Marketing Surveys and Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).

ECHANTILLONNAGE/SAMPLING

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de façon représentative la totalité de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus, des douze pays de la Communauté élargie. L'échantillonnage de chaque pays est constitué à deux niveaux :

1°) Régions et localités d'enquête

L'enquête a lieu sur l'ensemble du territoire des douze pays, soit 138 régions. (Voir liste ci-jointe)

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 ont lieu dans environ 1.350 points d'enquête.

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 years and over of the twelve countries' of the enlarged Community. In each country a two stage sampling method is used :

1°) Geographical distribution

The survey covers the whole territory of the twelve countries i.e. 138 regions. (See attached list)

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 1.350 sampling points.

2°) Choix des personnes interrogées

Les personnes interrogées sont toujours différentes d'une enquête à l'autre. L'échantillon-nature 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 : Danemark, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas ;
- soit par échantillonnage stratifié sur la base des statistiques de recensement, l'échantillon étant construit à partir des critères de sexe, âge et profession : Belgique, France, Italie, Royaume-Uni, Irlande ;
- soit par une méthode combinant les deux précédentes (échantillonnage systématique) : Allemagne, Grèce, Espagne, Portugal.

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 : Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands ;
- 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 Belgium, France, Italy, United-Kingdom, Ireland ;
- or by a method combining the two precedent ones ("random route") : Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal.

Population (1)

	Milliers /Thou- sands	% CE/EC 10	% CE/EC 12	Echantillons/ Samples (2) (Euro-Baromètre n° 31A)	Dates Euro-Baromètre n° 31A)
B	7.924	3.64	3.12	1.028	21/06 au 03/07/1989
OK	4.133	1.90	1.62	1.000	19/06 au 03/07/1989
D	51.466	23.62	20.26	1.202	19/06 au 04/07/1989
GR	7.715	3.54	3.04	1.000	19/06 au 03/07/1989
F	42.851	19.67	16.87	1.040	19/06 au 04/07/1989
IRL	2.455	1.13	.97	1.016	19/06 au 03/07/1989
I	44.438	20.39	17.49	1.011	19/06 au 01/07/1989
L	300	.14	.12	301	20/06 au 10/07/1989
NL	11.400	5.23	4.49	970	19/06 au 03/07/1989
UK	45.207	20.75	17.79	1.248	19/06 au 10/07/1989
CE/EC 10	217.889	100.00	85.77	9.027	19/06 au 10/07/1989
E	28.854	-	11.36	1.003	19/06 au 03/07/1989
P	7.314	-	2.88	1.000	19/06 au 03/07/1989
CE/EC 12	254.057	-	100.00	11.819	19/06 au 10/07/1989

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.

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

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

IONS D E / I R

BELGIQUE/BELGIE**Vlaams gewest**

Région Wallonne
Bruxelles/Brussel
Antwerpen
Brabant
Hainaut
Liège
Limburg
Luxembourg
Namur
Oost- Vlaanderen
West- Vlaanderen

BUNDESREPUBLIK
DEUTSCHLAND

Schleswig-Holstein
Hamburg
Niedersachsen
Braunschweig
Hannover
Lüneburg
Weser-Ems
Bremen
Nordrhein-Westfalen
Düsseldorf
Köln
Münster
Detmold
Arnsberg
Hessen
Darmstadt
Kassel
Rheinland-Pfalz
Koblenz
Trier
Rheinhessen-Pfalz
Baden-Württemberg
Stuttgart
Karlsruhe
Freiburg
Tübingen
Bayern
Oberbayern
Niederbayern
Oberpfalz
Oberfranken
Mittelfranken
Unterfranken
Schwaben

Saarland
Berlin (West)

DANMARK

Jylland
Sjælland
Fyn

FRANCE

Ile de France
Bassin parisien
Champagne-Ardenne
Picardie
Haute-Normandie
Centre
Basse-Normandie
Bourgogne
Nord-Pas de Calais
Est
Lorraine
Alsace
Franche-Comté
Ouest
Pays de la Loire
Bretagne
Poitou-Charentes
Sud-Ouest
Aquitaine
Nidi-Pyrénées
Limousin
Centre-Est
Rhône-Alpes
Auvergne
Méditerranée
Languedoc-Roussillon
Provence-Alpes-Côte
d'Azur
(Corse)

IRELAND

Donegal
North West
North East
West
Midlands
East,
Mid West
South East
South West

ITALIA

Nord-Ovest
Piemonte
(Valle d'Aosta)
Liguria
Lombardia
Nord-Est
Trentino-Alto Adige
Veneto
Friuli-Venezia Giulia
~~Emilia-Romagna~~
Centro
Toscane
Umbria
Marche
Lazio
Campania
Abruzzi-Molise
Abruzzi
Molise
Sud
Puglia
Basilicata
Calabria
Sicilia
Sardegna

LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHÉ) ESPAÑAREDERLAND

Noord-Nederland
Groningen
Friesland
Drenthe
Oost-Nederland
Overijssel
Gelderland
Zuid-Nederland
Utrecht
Noord-Holland
Zuid-Holland
Zeeland
Zuid-Nederland
Noord-Brabant
Limburg

UNITED KINGDOM

North
Yorkshire and Humberside
East **Midlands**
East Anglia
South-East
South-West
West Midlands
North-West
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

ELLAS

Kentriki Ellas kai
Evia
Peloponnissos
Ionioi Nissioi
Ipiros
Thessalia
Hakdonia
Thraki
Nissioi Aigaiou
Kriti

Noreste
Levante
Sur
Centro
Noroeste
Norte

PORTUGAL

Grande Lisboa
Grande Porto
Litoral
Interior Norte
Interior Sul

Table/Tableau A1 : Expectations for the coming year/Les attentes quant à l'année prochaine (% by country/par pays)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
So far as you are concerned, do you feel that the coming year will be:/En ce qui vous concerne, pensez-vous que l'année prochaine sera : (1)													
- better/meilleure	36	34	22	49	47	33	53	51	30	34	40	38	38
- the same/sans changement	47	49	61	11	30	48	26	23	57	46	30	26	38
- worse/moins bonne	10	13	11	22	11	12	14	19	7	10	13	30	16
- no reply/sans réponse	6	4	6	18	11	7	7	7	6	10	17	7	8
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
Looking ahead to next year, do you think strikes and industrial disputes (in your country):/Quand vous pensez à l'année prochaine, croyez-vous que les grèves et conflits sociaux (dans votre pays):(2)													
- will increase/augmenteront	36	31	36	23	32	40	17	37	24	32	27	47	37
- will remain the same/ resteront au niveau actuel	49	48	45	19	34	43	47	36	62	49	28	41	40
- will decrease/diminueront	10	8	6	30	13	8	24	18	9	16	10	7	11
- no reply/sans réponse	5	14	13	28	20	9	12	9	4	3	35	6	12
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100
Looking ahead to next year, do you think it will be on the international front:/Quand vous pensez à l'année prochaine, croyez-vous que les relations internationales seront : (2)													
- fairly peaceful/ assez tranquilles	16	31	30	19	26	10	31	36	28	25	24	29	26
- unchanged/ comme maintenant	48	29	32	33	27	42	40	36	32	41	30	38	36
- troubled/agitées	33	31	25	20	28	39	18	20	37	30	17	26	27
- no reply/sans réponse	3	10	13	28	19	9	11	8	4	3	30	7	11
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	99	101	100	100

(1) INRA survey/sondage INRA.

(2) EOS survey/sondage EOS

Table/Tableau A2 : Changes in the national economic situations and in the private financial situations/Variations des situations économiques nationales et des situations financières privées au cours des 12 derniers mois.

Question 1 : How do you think the general economic situation in this country has changed over the last 12 months ? / Pensant à la situation économique générale de ce pays par rapport à ce qu'elle était il y a 12 mois, diriez-vous qu'elle est actuellement ...

Question 2 : How does the financial situation of your household now compare with what it was 12 months ago ? / Par rapport à ce qu'elle était il y a 12 mois, estimez-vous que la situation financière de votre ménage est actuellement...

Flash EOS Yov.1989	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	1	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Question 1													
...a lot better/bien meilleure	5	1	8	2	5	2	8	3	13	4	3	2	4
...a little better/ un peu meilleure	33	12	31	7	28	19	41	24	47	32	37	7	23
...the same/inchangée	40	28	36	21	33	38	26	21	32	44	28	11	29
...a little worse/ un peu moins bonne	12	38	13	25	21	26	15	33	5	9	20	42	25
...a lot worse/bien moins bonne	5	14	5	35	10	9	6	13	1	2	11	35	14
no reply/sans réponse	5	8	6	10	2	6	4	6	3	9	1	3	5
TOTAL	100	101	99	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100
Question 2													
...a lot better/bien meilleure	5	4	6	2	2	5	4	2	8	7	2	5	4
...a little better/ un peu meilleure	20	12	13	11	19	14	23	21	28	19	21	13	16
...the same/inchangée	51		62	48	47	43	45	54	52	56	45	32	49
...a little worse/ un peu moins bonne	15		13	18	23	25	19	18	10	13	21	33	21
...a lot worse/bien moins bonne	6		5	16	9	11	7	4	1	4	9	17	9
no reply/sans réponse	4		0	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	99	99	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100

Table/Tableau A3 : Expectations for the coming year and perceived danger of a new world war (1981-1989, Community as a whole, %) / Attentes quant à l'année prochaine et risque perçu d'une nouvelle guerre mondiale (1981-1989, ensemble de la Communauté, %)

Question : Here is a sort of scale. Would you tell me how you assess the chances of a world-war breaking out in the next ten years / Voici une sorte d'échelle. Voulez-vous me montrer à quel endroit, sur cette échelle, vous placez le danger qu'une nouvelle guerre mondiale se produise dans les dix prochaines années.

	1981 EC10	1982 EC10	1983 EC10	1984 EC10	1985 EC12	1986 EC12	1987 EC12	1988 EC12	1989 EC12 (1)
World war/Guerre mondiale (2)									
certain <100>	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
probable <90-60>	20	14	16	11	9	10	10	6	4
50:50 <50>	16	15	15	13	11	11	10	7	6
little danger/ faible danger <40-10>	38	39	42	39	41	44	45	42	32
no danger/ aucun danger <0>	22	28	25	35	37	34	34	44	56
TOTAL (3)	100	99	99	100	100	101	101	100	99
Mean score/score moyen	35	30	32	25	23	24	23	17	14
no reply/sans réponse (4)	9	8	6	5	6	7	6	4	8

(1) GALLUP survey/sondage GALLUP

(2) Graduated scale of probability from 100 to 0, a score above 50 thus corresponds to more than one-in-two chance/Echelle de probabilité graduée de 100 à 0, les degrés de probabilité supérieurs à 50 correspondent donc à plus d'une chance sur deux.

(3) of those who reply/de ceux qui répondent

(4) Percent "no reply" of total sample/Pourcentage de "sans réponse" des personnes interrogées.

Table/Tableau A4 : Interest in politics, interest in EC politics and importance of EC matters for the future / Intérêt pour la politique, intérêt pour la politique de La CE et importance des affaires de la CE pour l'avenir (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : To what extent would you say you are interested in politics ? / Dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que vous vous intéressez à la politique ?

QUESTION : And as far as European Community politics are concerned, that is matters related to the European Community, to what extent would you say you are interested in European Community politics /Et en ce qui concerne la politique à l'échelle européenne, c'est-à-dire Les affaires liées à la Communauté européenne, dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que cela vous intéresse ?

QUESTION : Whether or not you have the time to take a personal interest in the European Community matters, do you feel that these ones are... for the future of (your country) and the (people of your country)/Que vous ayez ou non le temps de vous intéresser personnellement aux affaires de La Communauté européenne, est-ce que cela vous paraît, pour l'avenir (de votre pays et de vos concitoyens), être des affaires...

	B	DK	O	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Interest in politics/ Intérêt pour la politique:													
- a great deal/beaucoup	12	19	15	22	8	9	10	7	11	14	4	13	11
- to some extent/assez	33	47	42	37	34	33	35	30	37	45	11	38	36
- not much/pas beaucoup	35	28	33	29	21	38	25	39	42	32	39	31	33
- not at all/pas du tout	19	6	9	11	35	19	28	24	10	9	43	17	19
- no reply/sans réponse	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	101	100	101	99	100	100
Interest in EC politics/ Intérêt pour la politique de la CE :													
- a great deal/beaucoup	14	19	18	24	13	15	10	11	11	10	11	11	14
- to some extent/assez	42	45	43	40	38	43	37	40	43	42	19	39	40
- not much/pas beaucoup	30	30	30	24	21	27	20	32	34	37	39	30	29
- not at all/pas du tout	13	5	7	9	24	13	29	15	11	9	26	18	15
- no reply/sans réponse	1	1	2	3	4	2	4	3	1	2	4	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	99	100	100
Feel that EC matters are/ Estiment que les affaires de la CE sont :													
...very important/...très importantes	23	39	27	44	28	27	41	39	30	21	30	34	31
...important/...importantes	56	44	51	43	50	56	41	48	57	61	52	47	51
...not very important/ ...peu importantes	13	11	12	4	8	10	7	6	8	10	5	10	9
...unimportant/...pas importantes du tout	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	2
- no reply/sans réponse	6	4	8	8	1	5	9	6	4	7	1	6	7
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

Table/Tableau A5 : Change in public support for European unification and for the EC / Variation de L'opinion concernant l'unification européenne et la Communauté (in % of those who reply/en % de ceux qui répondent, by country/par pays, Spring/printemps (S) 1989 - Autumn/automne (A) 1989)

naut6 Européenne (Marché Commun) est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous: (REGRET DISSOLUTION)

Standard EB 32	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
(1) UNIFICATION																										
- for very much/très pour	34	33	21	26	28	47	46	61	37	50	34	34	32	49	40	48	29	35	28	29	65	64	24	31	33	42
- for to some extent/plutôt pour	61	59	40	39	53	42	44	32	61	43	57	57	58	42	56	45	55	45	57	54	31	30	56	49	55	47
- against to some extent/plutôt contre	4	7	20	20	14	9	9	4	2	5	7	8	8	6	4	5	15	15	11	12	3	5	15	14	9	8
- against very much/très contre	1	2	8	1	5	3	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	5	4	5	1	1	6	6	3	3
no reply/sans reponse (*)	(10)	(8)	(10)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(12)	(12)	(15)	(18)	(6)	(12)	(18)	(22)	(8)	(8)	(12)	(8)	(6)	(8)	(22)	(26)	(12)	(14)	(10)	(12)
(2) MEMBERSHIP/APPARTENANCE CE																										
...a good thing/une bonne chose	78	76	45	44	59	69	74	80	83	71	70	69	81	77	83	82	79	81	86	87	80	73	51	56	69	70
...neither good nor bad/ une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	19	18	30	27	31	23	20	14	11	22	24	24	13	15	15	14	17	14	11	10	17	22	27	27	22	21
...a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	3	6	25	29	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	7	6	8	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	5	22	18	9	9
no reply/sans reponse (*)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(4)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(11)	(11)	(4)	(4)	(7)	(10)	(5)	(9)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(5)	(12)	(14)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)
(3) BENEFIT/BENEFICE																										
- benefited/bénéficié	86	82	64	61	57	69	87	88	35	70	73	73	90	84	86	85	84	82	86	88	86	85	51	55	66	72
- not benefited/pas bénéficié	14	18	36	39	43	32	13	12	66	30	27	27	10	16	14	15	16	18	14	12	14	15	49	45	34	28
no reply/sans reponse (*)	(22)	(15)	(18)	(14)	(17)	(19)	(17)	(14)	(21)	(27)	(19)	(21)	(9)	(11)	(17)	(21)	(13)	(14)	(14)	(16)	(21)	(21)	(14)	(15)	(17)	(19)
(4) REGRET DISSOLUTION																										
- very sorry/grands regrets	44	43	36	31	50	60	51	69	58	53	55	55	51	59	53	66	60	65	57	59	46	42	28	34	48	53
- indifferent/indifférence	51	54	33	38	40	31	43	25	38	42	41	38	44	35	45	32	36	32	39	38	51	55	49	48	43	38
- relieved/vif soulagement	4	3	31	31	10	9	6	6	4	6	6	7	4	6	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	23	19	9	9
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(13)	(8)	(20)	(10)	(14)	(16)	(25)	(15)	(13)	(16)	(7)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(13)	(11)	(7)	(9)	(8)	(10)	(26)	(18)	(5)	(6)	(11)	(12)

(*)percent "don't know/no answer" of all interviewed / pourcentage "ne sait pas/sans réponse" parmi l'ensemble des personnes interrogées. n = 2.000 per country/par pays; L = 600; UK = 2.600

Table/Tableau 26 : The French presidency of the council in 1989 / La présidence française du Conseil en 1989(*)

QUESTION : In the European Community, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of ministers for six months. Just now, it's the turn of (your country). Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on radio or television anything about (your country's) presidency / Dans la Communauté européenne, chaque Etat membre est, à son tour, le Président du Conseil des ministres pendant six mois. A l'heure actuelle, c'est le tour de (votre pays). Avez-vous récemment lu dans Les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la présidence de (votre pays) ?

QUESTION : Whether you heard about it or not, do you think it is an important thing or not that (your country) is President of the Council of ministers of the European Community at this time ? / Que vous ayez ou non entendu parler de quelque chose à ce sujet, pensez-vous que c'est ou non important que (votre pays) soit en ce moment Président du Conseil des ministres de la Communauté européenne ?

	U.K. VII-XII 1986	B I-VI 1987	DK VII-XII 1987	D I-VI 1988	GR VII-XII 1988	E I-VI 1989	F VII-XII 1989
Have seen or heard anything about their country's presidency / Ont lu ou entendu qch. au sujet de la présidence de leur pays							
yes/oui	22	51	79	55	74	72	43
no/non	72	37	18	32	19	20	49
no reply/sans réponse	6	13	3	14	7	7	8
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	99	100
Think their country's presidency is: / Pensent que la présidence de leur pays est							
very important/très importante	22	15	25	14	44	21	15
important/importante	37	41	36	43	29	57	49
not very important/pas très importante	25	24	24	23	15	6	21
unimportant/pas importante	8	6	8	8	4	2	4
no reply/sans réponse	9	14	7	13	8	14	11
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	100

(*) This question is asked only to the citizens of the country holding the presidency / Cette question est posée exclusivement aux citoyens du pays qui assure la présidence

Table/Tableau 47 : Awareness and impression of the European Commission/L'impact de la Commission Européenne et l'impression qu'elle donne (% , by country/par pays, Spring/Printemps 1989 (S) - Autumn/Automne 1989 (A))

QUESTION : Have you recently seen or heard in the papers, or on the radio or television, anything about the European Commission in Brussels, that is the Commission of the European Community ?/Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la Commission européenne à Bruxelles, c'est-à-dire de la Commission de la Communauté européenne ?

QUESTION : (IF YES) Has what you read or heard given you a generally favourable or unfavourable impression of the European Commission ?/(SI OUI) Est-ce que cela vous a donné plutôt une bonne impression ou plutôt une mauvaise impression de la Commission européenne ?

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
Have recently seen or heard about CEC/Ont récemment vu ou lu qch. sur la CCE																										
yes/oui	55	63	58	67	40	59	43	56	57	44	63	54	55	47	45	51	81	69	56	39	67	59	48	49	51	53
no/non	38	33	39	31	51	31	50	36	38	49	35	41	42	46	50	43	16	28	41	57	30	37	49	48	44	41
no reply/sans réponse	7	4	3	3	9	10	7	8	6	7	2	4	3	7	5	6	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	3	5	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	00	99	100	100	00	100	00	100	100	100	00	101	100	100	100	100
Those having seen or heard something have had a... impression/Ceux ayant vu ou lu qch. ont eu une impression...																										
...generally favourable/ plutôt bonne	52	51	22	28	32	44	61	65	60	57	49	49	63	72	65	63	26	31	36	43	64	65	33	46	47	51
...neither favourable nor unfavourable/ni bonne ni mauvaise (*)	33	32	43	37	31	29	30	21	25	33	24	32	18	15	19	23	44	39	23	22	25	28	18	19	24	27
...generally unfavourable/ plutôt mauvaise	10	11	30	30	29	18	4	3	8	4	21	12	10	5	10	7	25	23	32	28	3	3	43	29	22	15
...no reply/sans réponse	6	6	5	5	8	8	5	10	7	5	6	8	9	8	6	6	6	7	9	8	8	4	7	6	7	7
TOTAL	101	100	00	100	100	99	100	99	100	99	00	101	100	100	00	99	01	100	100	101	00	100	101	100	100	100
N	550	628	597	665	399	585	426	561	530	439	31	535	152	459	61	513	146	207	570	389	171	589	160	638	619	6061

(*) spontaneous answer/réponse spontanée

Table/Tableau A8 : Awareness and inpression of the European Commission/La notoriété de la Commission Européenne et l'impression qu'elle donne (% EC 12, by typology of European attitudes)

QUESTION : Have you recently **seen** or heard in the papers, or on the radio or television, anything about the European Commission in Brussels, that is the **Commission** of the European **Community** ? / Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet de la Commission **européenne** à Bruxelles, c'est-à-dire de la Commission de la Communauté européenne?

QUESTION : (IF YES) Has what you read or heard given you a generally favourable or unfavourable inpression of the European **Commission** ?/(SI OUI) Est-ce que cela vous a donné plutôt une bonne inpression ou plutôt une mauvaise inpression de la Commission **européenne**?

	TYP. EUR. ATTITUDES • TYP. D'ATTITUDES EUR.			ALL
	positive	ambivalent	negative	
Have recently seen or heard about CEC/Ont récemment vu ou lu qch. sur la CCE				
yes/oui	60	40	54	53
no/non	35	51	41	41
no reply/sans réponse	5	8	6	6
TOTAL	100	99	101	100
	N = 7016	N = 4140	N = 443	N = 11595
Those having seen or heard something have had a... im- pression /Ceux ayant vu ou lu qch. ont eu une impres- sion ...				
...generally favourable/ plutôt bonne	61	30	20	51
...neither favourable nor unfavourable/ni bonne ni mauvaise	23	35	36	27
...generally unfavourable/ plutôt mauvaise	10	24	33	15
...no reply/sans réponse	5	10	12	7
TOTAL	99	99	101	100
	N = 4163	N = 1664	N = 234	N = 6061

Table/Tableau 29 : Awareness of the Single Market programme/Notoriété de l'objectif 1992 (% EC 12, by socio-political profile /par profil socio-politique)

QUESTION : Have you **seen** or heard, in the papers or on the radio or television, anything about the Single European Market to be completed by 1992 ? / Avez-vous lu dans les journaux, vu à la télévision ou entendu parler de quelque chose au sujet du Grand Marché européen de 1992 ?

	SEX man woman	AGE 15-24 25-39 40-54 55+	EDUCATION(*) 16 16-19 20+ still study.	INCOME (**) % + - -- ?	OPINION (***) LEADERSHIP ++ + - --	VALUE (***) ORIENTATION nat mix post	TYP. EUR. ATT. / pub. ATAN EUR. (***)	ALI
- yes/oui	a2 67	73 78 76 70	65 76 91 82	86 80 72 63 71	a9 a3 71 56	67 74 a5	82 61 69	74
- no/non	16 27	23 19 20 24	29 21 8 16	12 18 24 31 25	10 15 24 36	27 22 13	15 33 30	22
no reply/sans reponse	2 5	3 3 4 6	6 3 1 2	1 3 4 6 4	2 2 5 7	6 4 2	3 6 2	4
TOTAL	00 99	99 100 100 100	00 100 100 100	99 101 100 100 100	101 100 100 99	100 100 100	00 100 101	100

	EMPLOYMENT SECTOR/ SECTEUR D'EMPLOI (***) pub.emp. nat.ind. priv.ind./serv.	SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS / CLASSE SOCIALE SUBJECT.(***) working/ lower mid/ mid/ upper mid/ upper/ ouvrière my. inf. moy. moy. supér. supér.	OCCUPATION/PROFESSION prof. high manag./ mid.manag./ rest/ cadre sup. cadre my. reste	ALL
- yes/oui	a0 74 74	62 72 80 a7 a9	93 94 91 72	74
- no/non	19 24 23	33 22 12 10	7 5 a 23	22
no reply/sans reponse	2 2 4	5 6 3 2 1	1 1 1 4	4
TOTAL	101 100 101	100 100 101 101 100	101 100 100 99	100

(*) age of leaving full time education / âge fin d'études

(**) quartiles in each country / quartiles dans chaque pays

(***) See technical specifications at the end of appendix / Voir spécifications techniques à la fin de l'annexe

Table/Tableau A10: Attitudes toward the Single European Market in 1992/Attitudes à l'égard du Grand Marché européen de 1992 (% by country/par pays, Spring/printemps (S) 1989 - Autumn/automne (A) 1989)

QUESTION : Altogether, do you think that the coming into being of the Single Common Market in the EC in 1992 will be... / Dans l'ensemble, pensez-vous que la réalisation du Grand Marché européen en 1992 sera, pour vous et les gens canne vous...

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
... a good thing	58	45	36	32	46	44	58	55	69	56	45	43	55	49
... neither good nor bad	29	41	26	39	35	35	22	20	15	23	43	44	29	32
... a bad thing	4	9	22	20	9	8	6	8	5	5	8	7	8	7
no reply	8	6	15	10	11	12	15	17	11	16	5	6	9	11
TOTAL	99	101	99	101	101	99	101	100	100	100	101	100	101	99

	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A
... une botne chose	69	54	74	69	38	33	52	49	64	52	45	39	55	49
... ni bonne ni mauvaise	15	24	19	17	36	29	35	34	18	24	29	38	29	32
... une mauvaise chose	4	6	2	5	18	20	6	6	3	5	16	10	0	7
sans reponse	12	16	5	9	8	17	7	11	16	20	10	13	9	11
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	101	100	100	101	99

Table/Tableau A11 : Evaluation of the completion of the Single Market by 1992 : (% EC12, by socio-political profile) / Evaluation de la réalisation du Grand Marché d'ici 1992 (% CE12, par profil socio-politique)

QUESTION : Altogether do you think that the caning into being of the single common market in the European Community in 1992 will be a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad ? / Dans l'ensemble, pensez-vous que la réalisation du grand marché européen en 1992 sera, pour vous et les gens comme vous, une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise ?

	age				education(*)				income (**)				all
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still studying	++	+	-	--	
Completing the Single European Market : / La réalisation du Grand Marché :													
- a good thing/une bonne chose	57	51	51	42	45	46	59	64	55	52	45	44	49
- neither good nor bad/ni botne ni mauvaise	20	31	32	34	32	36	29	24	32	31	34	32	32
- a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	9	9	7
no reply/sans reponse	8	10	10	16	16	10	6	7	6	10	12	16	11
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	101	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	99

(*) age of leaving full time education / âge fin d'études

(**) quartiles in each country / quartiles dans chaque pays

Table/Tableau A12: Best reason for supporting the "1992" Single Market programme / Meilleure raison pour supporter le programme du Marche Unique "1992" (% by country/par pays, not asked in Luxembourg/non posée au Luxembourg)

QUESTION : Here are three reasons other people have given for supporting the "1992" Single European Market (SEM). Please tell me which of these reasons is the best reason for supporting the "1992" Single Market / Voici trois raisons que d'autres personnes nous ont données pour soutenir le Marche Unique Européen de 1992. Voulez-vous me dire Laquelle de ces raisons vous paraît être la meilleure pour soutenir le Marche Unique (MU) de 1992.

	B'	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC11
- the SEM will contribute to the unity and co-operation of the West European countries / le MU contribuera à l'unité et la coopération des pays d'Europe occidentale	32	31	43	27	24	20	20	39	-	38	28	26	31
- the SEM will allow Western Europe to compete more successfully with the United States and Japan / le MU permettra à l'Europe occident. d'être plus compétitive face aux Etats-Unis et au Japon	32	37	25	29	20	29	21	32	-	31	24	29	28
- the SEM will make our economy more efficient and productive / Le MU rendra notre économie plus efficace et plus productive	29	22	25	21	35	38	46	20	-	24	15	31	29
no reply/sans réponse	6	10	7	23	21	14	14	9	-	7	34	14	11
										100	101		
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	-		101	00	99

Table/Tableau A13: The adoption of an EC-charter of fundamental social rights / L'adoption d'une charte CE des droits sociaux fondamentaux (% EC 12, by socio-political profile/par profil socio-politique)

QUESTION : There is talk of adopting a charter of fundamental social rights for all the entire EC, that is a set of cannon rules throughout all the member countries for matters concerning the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers. Do you think such a charter would be : / On parle de l'adoption d'une charte des droits sociaux fondamentaux pour toute la CE, c'est-&-dire des règles communes à tous les pays " bres concernant les droits et devoirs des travailleurs et des employeurs. Est-ce qu'une telle charte serait:

	AGE				EDUCATION(*)				INCOME (**)					OPINION (****) LEADERSHIP				VALUE (****) ORIENTATION			AL
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	16	16-19	20+ still study.		++	+	-	--	?	++	+	-	--	nat	mix	post	
- a good thing/une bonne chose	71	73	71	66	66	69	78	75	78	74	70	64	63	82	76	68	56	66	69	80	70
- neither good nor bad (spontaneous)/ ni bonne ni mauvaise (spontane)	11	11	11	12	12	12	10	11	9	10	12	12	14	8	11	11	15	12	12	8	11
- a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	7	8	8	7	6	1	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	6	7	9	7	8	8	6	7
no reply/sans reponse	10	9	10	15	15	10	5	8	5	9	10	17	14	5	6	12	22	15	11	6	11
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	99	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	99
	UNION MEMBERSHIP (****)				VOTED LAST EUROPEAN ELECTION (****)				OCCUPATION/PROFESSION (****)					TYP. OF EUR. ATT. / TYP. D'ATT. EUR.(****)							ALL
	PERSONALLY		HOUSEHOLD						farmer		other man		rest/	pos.		ambiv. neg.					
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no/not of age			fishermen	workers			reste								
- a good thing/une bonne chose	76	69	75	68	74	63			70		70		70	81	53	53				70	
- neither good nor bad (spontaneous) ni b o w ni mauvaise (spontane)	9	12	10	12	10	13			11		11		11	8	17	17				11	
- a bad thing/une mawaise chose	1	9	7	8	6	10			6		9		7	5	11	16				7	
no reply/sans réponse	5	12	7	12	10	13			13		10		11	6	19	13				11	
TOTAL	99	100	100	99	100	99			100		100		99	100	100	99				99	

(*) age of leaving full time education / âge fin d'études (**) quartiles in each country / quartiles dans chaque pays (***) See technical specifications at the end of appendix / Voir spécifications techniques à la fin de l'annexe

Table/Tableau A14: Film and television industry - with or without public intervention / Industrie du cinéma et de la télévision - avec ou sans intervention publique (% , by country/par pays) (*)

QUESTION : At present, there is a lot of discussion in Europe about the film- and television industry. In your opinion, from the following points, which are the ones which should be left exclusively to the free market (PRIV)? And which are the ones where the public authorities should also play a part, at regional, national or European level, depending on the circumstances (PUB)? / Actuellement, on discute beaucoup en Europe de la situation de l'industrie du cinéma et de la télévision. A votre avis, parmi les domaines suivants, quels sont ceux qui devraient être laissés exclusivement au libre jeu du marché (PRIV)? Et quels sont ceux où les pouvoirs publics devraient aussi jouer un rôle, à l'échelle régionale, nationale ou européenne, selon le cas (PUB)?

	B		DK		O		GR		E		F		EC12	
	PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB	
- making films and TV programmes/ les productions pour le cinéma et la TV	65	27	55	38	66	23	35	42	54	23	49	37	53	33
- the distribution and marketing of film and TV-programmes / La distribution et la commercia- lisation des productions de cinéma et de TV	59	32	56	35	64	26	31	42	47	27	46	39	49	36
- The proportion of European pro- grammes as compared to non Europ. programmes on TV / La part des productions wrop. par rapport aux productions non europ. dans les programmes de TV	44	46	48	40	52	33	26	43	39	33	35	48	37	44
- The development of new technology for TV / Le développement des meilleures technologies de TV	59	32	60	31	56	32	33	41	43	32	41	44	45	39

	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB		PRIV PUB	
- making films and TV programmes/ les productions pour le cinéma et la TV	33	46	48	41	60	23	66	26	38	22	48	41	53	33
- the distribution and marketing of film and TV-programmes / La distribution et la commercia- lisation des productions de cinéma et de TV	31	47	37	50	53	29	63	28	33	26	47	40	49	36
- The proportion of European pro- grammes as compared to non Europ. programmes on TV / La part des productions wrop. par rapport aux productions non europ. dans les programmes de TV	27	47	15	66	46	32	52	37	33	24	39	44	37	44
- The development of new technology for TV / Le développement des meilleures technologies de TV	43	35	27	59	53	29	63	25	38	21	52	35	45	39

(*) Several responses being possible, percentages add up to more than 100 / Plusieurs réponses étant possibles, la somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100.

Table/Tableau A15: Film and television industry - with or without public intervention / Industrie du cinéma et de la télévision - avec ou sans intervention publique (% EC 12, by self-placement on Left (L) - Center (C) - Right (R) scale / par auto-positionnement sur l'échelle Gauche (G) - Centre (C) - Droite (D)) (*)

QUESTION : At present, there is a lot of discussion in Europe about the film- and television industry. In your opinion, from the following points, which are the ones which should be left exclusively to the free market (PRIV)? And which are the ones where the public authorities should also play a part, at regional, national or European level, depending on the circumstances (PUB)? / Actuellement, on discute beaucoup en Europe de la situation de l'industrie du cinéma et de la télévision. A votre avis, parmi les domaines suivants, quels sont ceux qui devraient être laissés exclusivement au Libre jeu du marché (PRIV)? Et quels sont ceux où les pouvoirs publics devraient aussi jouer un rôle, à l'échelle régionale, nationale ou européenne, selon le cas (PUB)?

	PRIV.			PUB.		
	Left/ Gauche	Center/ Centre	Right/ Droite	Left/ Gauche	Center/ Centre	Right/ Droite
- Making films and TV programmes/ les productions pour le cinéma et la TV	54	56	55	36	32	35
- The distribution and marketing of film and TV-programmes / La distribution et la commercia- lisation des productions de cinéma et de TV	49	51	52	40	35	36
- The proportion of European pro- grammes as compared to non Europ. programmes on TV / La part des productions europ. par rapport aux productions non europ. dans les programmes de TV	37	38	40	48	45	44
- The development of new technology for TV / Le développement des nouvelles technologies de TV	46	47	50	42	38	38

(*) Several responses being possible, percentages add up to more than 100 / Plusieurs réponses étant possibles, la somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100.

Table/Tableau A16: Leave a part of **one's** income for unified living conditions in F.R.G. and G.D.R. / Renoncer à une partie de son revenu pour permettre d'uniformiser Les conditions de vie en R.F.A et en R.D.A. (% , Germany only/seulement L'Allemagne, only asked to those in favour of reunification / question posée uniquement aux personnes en faveur de la reunification)

Question : The economic development in the F.R.G. and the G.D.R. is very different. The constitution requires the "uniformity of living conditions" for all Federal States. If this meant a decrease of your income for several years in favor of the present GOR in a reunified Germany, how many percent of your *income* would you agree to renounce to ? / Les développements économiques de la R.F.A et de la R.D.A. sont très différents. La constitution exige "l'uniformité des conditions de vie" dans l'ensemble des Etats fédéraux. Si ceci devait impliquer pour vous une perte de revenus en faveur de l'actuelle R.D.A dans une Allemagne réunifiée, à quel pourcentage de votre revenu seriez-vous prêt à renoncer.

Flash EOS Nov. 1989 (%)	D
- nothing/rien du tout, 0 %	43
5 %	18
10 %	19
15 %	4
20 %	4
more than/plus de 20 %	1
no reply/sans réponse	11
Total	100

Table/Tableau A17: Eastern European changes - which European Community implications? / changements en Europe de l'Est - quelles implications pour la Communauté Européenne ? (% , by country/par pays)

Question : At the present time changes are taking place at a faster pace in Eastern Europe. There are many opinions about what the European Community should do in respect to these changes. For each of the following phrases please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with it. / En ce moment, on assiste à l'accélération des changements en Europe de l'Est. Il existe toutes sortes d'opinions sur ce que devrait faire la Communauté Européenne, pour faire face à ces changements. Pour chacune des phrases suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou pas d'accord.

The European Community should / La Communauté Européenne devrait :

- ITEM 1 : Speed up its own economic, political and monetary integration in order to deal with the changes in Eastern Europe / Accélérer son intégration économique, politique et monétaire pour faire face aux changements en Europe de l'Est.
- ITEM 2 : Take joint action to help Eastern European countries carry out their changes / Aider par une action concertée les pays de l'Est dans leurs réformes.
- ITEM 3 : Prepare for Eastern countries who democratize themselves to join the Community in the future / Se préparer à l'adhésion dans l'avenir des pays de l'Est qui se démocratisent.
- ITEM 4 : Accept that Hungary become a member of the Community as soon as truly democratic elections take place / Accepter la Hongrie comme membre de la Communauté, dès que des élections vraiment démocratiques auront eu lieu.
- ITEM 5 : Accept that Poland become a member of the Community right now since it has a non-communist government, majority and a non-communist Prime Minister / Accepter maintenant la Pologne comme membre de la communauté, parce que ce pays a un gouvernement à majorité non-communiste et un premier ministre non-communiste.
- ITEM 6 : Accept East Germany to become a member as soon as truly democratic elections take place / Accepter l'Allemagne de l'Est comme membre, dès que des élections vraiment démocratiques auront eu lieu.
- ITEM 7 : Accept single membership of both reunited Germanies if the people of both countries decide by a referendum that they want to be a part of the Community / Accepter comme "bref" Les deux Allemagnes réunies, si les peuples de ces deux pays décident par référendum qu'ils souhaitent faire partie de la Communauté.

FLASH EOS NOV. 1989	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRI	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
ITEM 1 - rather agree/plutôt d'accord - rather disagree/plutôt pas d'accord no reply/sans réponse	68 15 17	37 30 33	62 21 12	62 7 31	76 9 15	74 11 16	73 12 15	75 7 12	71 20 10	62 28 10	73 11 16	72 19 2	71 15 16
ITEM 2 - rather agree/plutôt d'accord - rather disagree/plutôt pas d'accord no reply/sans réponse	80 11 9	62 24 14	82 12 6	71 7 23	77 15 9	70 12 12	80 10 9	80 9 11	80 13 7	85 11 5	82 7 11	79 15 5	78 13 9
ITEM 3 - rather agree/plutôt d'accord - rather disagree/plutôt pas d'accord no reply/sans réponse	77 13 10	57 21 23	65 20 15	63 9 28	61 2 11	71 13 16	75 10 15	81 6 14	71 20 9	77 15 2	76 9 14	78 13 9	74 13 13
ITEM 4 - rather agree/plutôt d'accord - rather disagree/plutôt pas d'accord no reply/sans réponse	68 20 13	57 24 19	73 14 12	52 14 33	72 11 17	63 19 12	70 13 17	69 9 22	61 30 10	72 19 9	71 11 18	78 11 11	71 14 16
ITEM 5 - rather agree/plutôt d'accord - rather disagree/plutôt pas d'accord no reply/sans réponse	57 31 12	43 35 22	37 43 21	49 16 35	67 17 16	56 29 15	66 20 14	69 12 20	54 36 10	61 30 2	62 21 17	62 31 7	57 27 16
ITEM 6 - rather agree/plutôt d'accord - rather disagree/plutôt pas d'accord no reply/sans réponse	60 26 14	48 33 12	68 21 11	58 12 30	73 14 13	60 26 14	67 16 17	71 11 17	57 33 9	69 26 5	70 16 14	69 25 7	67 20 13
ITEM 7 - rather agree/plutôt d'accord - rather disagree/plutôt pas d'accord no reply/sans réponse	70 17 14	62 15 23	60 8 12	68 6 25	75 11 14	77 13 10	76 9 14	79 8 13	60 30 10	79 13 7	77 10 14	82 11 7	78 11 12

Table/Tableau A18: In favor of a closer cooperation between the EC and Eastern Europe / En faveur d'une coopération plus étroite entre la CE et L'Europe de L'Est (% by country/par pays)

• **QUESTION 1** : In several East-European countries, the situation is changing considerably. Some people say that the European Community should adopt a policy of coming closer to Eastern Europe. Do you think that a common policy by the European Community of coming closer to Eastern Europe would be a good thing or a bad thing ? / Dans plusieurs pays de l'Europe de l'Est, la situation évolue considérablement. Certains disent que la Communauté Européenne devrait poursuivre une politique de rapprochement à l'égard de l'Europe de l'Est. Trouver-vous qu'une politique commune de rapprochement vers L'Europe de l'Est par la Communauté Européenne serait une bonne ou une mauvaise chose?

• **QUESTION 2** : The Heads of States and governments of the most industrialized countries together with the president of the European Commission have decided to encourage progress towards democracy in Poland and Hungary. As to this decision, are you ... / Les chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement des pays les plus industrialisés - ensemble avec le Président de la Commission Européenne - ont décidés d'encourager les progrès vers la démocratie en Pologne et en Hongrie. A l'égard de cette décision, &es-vous ...

• **QUESTION 3** : In this context, the European Commission has been asked to organize a programme of immediate food-aid to Poland. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing ? / Dans ce cadre, il a été demandé à la Commission Européenne d'organiser un programme d'aide alimentaire d'urgence à la Pologne. Pensez-vous que ceci est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose ?

• **QUESTION 4** : Furthermore, the European Community is considering setting up and coordinating closer economic cooperation with Poland and Hungary. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing ? / De plus, la Communauté Européenne envisage de mettre en oeuvre et de coordonner une coopération économique plus étroite avec la Pologne et la Hongrie. Pensez-vous que ceci est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
QUESTION 1													
• a good thing/une bonne chose	70	68	76	69	65	60	62	72	61	83	54	67	69
• neither good nor bad (spontaneous) ni bonne ni mauvaise (spontané)	14	7	10	6	11	20	7	12	14	6	15	8	12
• a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	8	17	6	8	6	10	8	5	9	6	3	15	8
no reply/sans réponse	7	7	8	17	19	10	23	11	17	6	28	11	12
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	101
QUESTION 2													
• ... for very much/très pour	45	57	58	52	46	37	45	48	47	58	35	48	48
• ... for to some extent/plutôt pour	41	30	30	26	28	46	28	36	37	33	32	35	35
• ... against to some extent/plutôt contre	5	6	5	3	3	6	3	5	2	3	1	7	5
• ... against very much/très contre	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
no reply/sans réponse	7	5	6	17	23	10	22	11	11	6	31	9	11
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	101	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	100
QUESTION 3													
• a good thing/une bonne chose	75	83	71	83	79	80	80	76	82	87	80	82	78
• neither good nor bad (spontaneous) ni bonne ni mauvaise (spontané)	14	9	11	3	8	12	4	10	9	7	2	5	9
• a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	7	6	1	1	3	2	4	5	4	4	2	9	7
no reply/sans réponse	4	2	7	11	11	3	12	9	6	3	16	4	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	101
QUESTION 4													
• a good thing/une bonne chose	75	76	78	73	67	73	70	75	70	88	65	79	75
• neither good nor bad (spontaneous) / ni bonne ni mauvaise (spontané)	12	10	9	5	10	16	5	9	14	6	6	6	9
• a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	7	7	6	5	4	6	5	4	4	3	1	8	5
no reply/sans réponse	7	7	7	17	19	6	21	12	13	3	28	7	10
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	99

Table/Tableau A19: Poland and Hungary - supporting democratizing movement and need for economic cooperation/
Pologne et Hongrie - support aux mouvement de démocratisation et nécessité d'une coopération économique
(Crosstabulation/Tableau croisé)

Puestion 1 : The heads of state and goverwnts of the most industrialized countries together uith the President of the European Commission have decided to encourage progress **towards** democracy in Poland and Hungary. As to this decision, are you ...? / Les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement des pays les plus industrialisés - ensemble avec le Président de la Commission Européenne - ont **décidé** d'encourager les **progrès** vers la **démocratie** en Pologne et en Hongrie. A l'**égard** de cette décision, êtes-vous ...?

Question 2 : The European **Community** is considering setting up and coordinating closer economic cooperation with Poland and Hungary. Do you think this is a good thing **or** a bad thing? / La **Communauté Européenne** envisage de mettre en œuvre et de coordonner **une** coopération économique plus **étroite** avec la Pologne et la Hongrie. Pensez-vous que ceci est **une** bonne chose **ou** une mauvaise chose?

EC12 column % % CE 12 verticaux	a good thing/ une bonne chose	neither good nor bad/ni bonne ni mauvaise	a bad thing / une mauv. chose	no reply / sans reponse	EC 12 CE 12
...for very much / très pour	59	17	21	11	48
...for to some extent / plutôt pour	35	49	33	21	35
...against to some extent/plutôt contre	2	11	29	5	5
...against very much / très contre	1	2	9	1	1
no reply/sans réponse	4	21	8	61	11
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	100

Table/Tableau A20: Overall opinion about and confidence in the Soviet Union and about Michael Gorbachev / Opinion générale sur et confiance en l'Union Soviétique et en Michael Gorbatchev. (% by country)

Question 1 : What is your overall opinion of the Soviet Union ? Is your opinion of the Soviet Union very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable, or very unfavourable? / Quelle est, dans l'ensemble, votre opinion sur l'Union Soviétique? Votre opinion est-elle très favorable, assez favorable, assez défavorable, ou très défavorable?

Question 2 : How much confidence do you have in the ability of the Soviet Union to deal responsibly with world problems ? Do you have great deal of confidence, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all? / Faites-vous très, assez, peu ou pas du tout confiance à L'Union Soviétique pour traiter de manière responsable les grands problèmes internationaux?

Question 3 : And what is your overall opinion of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev? Do you have a very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable, or very unfavourable opinion of Soviet leader Gorbachev ? / Et quelle est, dans l'ensemble, votre opinion du Président soviétique, Michael Gorbachev ? Votre opinion est-elle très favorable, assez favorable, assez défavorable ou très défavorable ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L(*)	NL	P	UK	EC11
QUESTION 1													
very favourable/très favorable	9	10	17	12	16	4	12	17	-	10	10	7	12
somewhat favourable/assez favorable	47	57	54	47	39	41	43	48	-	60	34	52	48
somewhat unfavourable/assez défavorable	28	24	16	20	16	30	16	16	-	21	19	23	21
very unfavourable/très défavorable	9	6	3	7	10	13	10	6	-	4	7	10	8
no reply/sans réponse	7	4	9	14	18	11	18	13	-	6	30	8	11
TOTAL	100	101	99	100	99	99	99	100	-	101	100	100	100
QUESTION 2													
great deal of confidence/très confiance	7	7	14	13	12	5	12	15	-	8	13	6	10
fair amount of confidence/assez confiance	44	40	54	30	37	31	40	51	-	53	31	44	44
not very much confidence/peu confiance	32	40	22	27	20	37	17	21	-	30	18	33	27
no confidence at all/pas confiance du tout	11	11	4	15	12	17	14	6	-	3	10	11	10
no reply/sans réponse	5	3	5	15	20	9	17	8	-	7	29	6	9
TOTAL	99	101	99	100	101	99	100	101	-	101	101	100	100
QUESTION 3													
very favourable/très favorable	24	33	39	31	29	13	39	32	-	39	22	38	31
somewhat favourable/assez favorable	58	55	48	45	37	57	39	50	-	52	38	47	49
somewhat unfavourable/assez défavorable	8	6	6	6	8	13	4	7	-	4	6	6	8
very unfavourable/très défavorable	3	2	2	3	5	6	4	3	-	1	4	4	3
no reply/sans réponse	7	4	5	16	21	12	14	8	-	5	31	6	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	-	101	101	101	101

(*) Question not asked in Luxembourg/Question non posée au Luxembourg

Table/Tableau A21: Overall opinion about confidence in the Soviet Union / Opinion générale sur la confiance en l'Union Soviétique (% EC 12, by socio-political profile/par profil socio-politique)

Question : What is your overall opinion of the Soviet Union ? Is your opinion of the Soviet Union very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable, or very unfavourable? / Quelle est, dans l'ensemble, votre opinion sur l'Union Soviétique? Votre opinion est-elle très favorable, assez favorable, assez défavorable, ou très défavorable?

	SEX		LEFT-RIGHT POSITION (***)				INTEREST IN POLITICS		LEADERSHIP								VALUE (***) ORIENTATION			TYP. OF EUR. ATT. / TYP. D'ATT. EUR.(***)			ALL	
	un	women	left	center	right	?+refuse	yes	no+no reply									nat	mix	post	pos.	ambiv.	neg.		
- very favourable/très favorable	14	10	17	11	9	10	16	8	11	13	13	13	10	19	13	10	9	10	11	16	14	8	6	12
- somewhat favourable/assez favorable	52	44	53	50	47	37	55	42	54	50	48	43	45	54	52	47	40	45	47	54	52	40	49	48
- somewhat unfavourable/assez défavorable	18	23	16	22	25	20	17	24	23	20	20	20	21	15	22	22	20	21	22	17	19	22	26	21
- very unfavourable/très défavorable	7	9	5	7	11	9	7	9	6	6	8	9	9	6	7	8	10	8	8	6	6	11	10	8
no reply/sans réponse	8	14	9	10	8	24	5	17	6	10	11	16	15	5	6	12	21	16	11	7	8	19	9	11
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	99	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

(**) quartiles in each country / quartiles dans chaque pays

(***) See technical specifications at the end of appendix / Voir spécifications techniques à la fin de l'annexe

Table/Tableau A22: Overall opinion about Michael Gorbachev / Opinion générale sur la confiance en Michael Gorbatchev. (% EC 12, by left-right scale/par échelle gauche-droite)

Question : And what is your overall opinion of the Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev? Do you have a very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable, or very unfavourable opinion of Soviet leader Gorbachev? / Et quelle est, dans l'ensemble, votre opinion du Président soviétique, Michael Gorbachev? Votre opinion est-elle très favorable, assez favorable, assez défavorable ou très défavorable?

	LEFT-RIGHT POSITION (*)				ALL
	left	center	right	?+refuse	
• very favourable/très favorable	40	31	29	19	31
• somewhat favourable/ assez favorable	45	51	53	44	49
• somewhat unfavourable/ assez défavorable	6	7	8	10	8
• very unfavourable/ très défavorable	2	3	4	5	3
no reply/sans réponse	6	8	7	21	10
TOTAL	99	100	101	99	101

(*) See technical specifications at the end of appendix / Voir spécifications techniques à la fin de l'annexe

Table/Tableau A23: Overall opinion about confidence in the USA and about George Bush / Opinion générale sur la confiance dans les USA et en George Bush. (% by country)

Question 1 : What is your overall opinion of the United States ? Is your opinion of the United States very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable, or very unfavourable? / Quelle est, dans l'ensemble, votre opinion des Etats-Unis? Votre opinion est-elle très favorable, assez favorable, assez défavorable, ou très défavorable?

Question 2 : How much confidence do you have in the ability of the United States to deal responsibly with world problems? Do you have great deal of confidence, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all? / Faites-vous très, assez, peu ou pas du tout confiance aux Etats-Unis pour traiter de manière responsable les grands problèmes internationaux?

Question 3 : And what is your overall opinion of the American President, George Bush? Do you have a very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable, or very unfavourable opinion of President Bush? / Et quelle est, dans l'ensemble, votre opinion du Président Américain George Bush? Votre opinion est-elle très favorable, assez favorable, assez défavorable ou très défavorable?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L(*)	NL	P	UK	EC11
QUESTION 1													
very favourable/très favorable	12	13	20	18	10	9	21	21	-	9	18	18	16
somewhat favourable/assez favorable	59	64	59	40	37	60	52	57	-	63	48	54	55
somewhat unfavourable/assez défavorable	21	18	13	21	25	20	12	13	-	20	8	18	17
very unfavourable/très défavorable	4	2	1	9	12	3	6	3	-	2	1	6	4
no reply/sans réponse	5	3	7	12	15	7	10	6	-	6	25	5	8
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	99	101	100	-	100	100	101	100
QUESTION 2													
great deal of confidence/très confiance	9	9	16	13	9	8	15	18	-	7	15	12	12
fair amount of confidence/assez confiance	53	50	50	27	28	52	49	51	-	52	45	46	48
not very much confidence/peu confiance	27	34	20	28	30	25	14	23	-	31	10	29	25
no confidence at all/pas confiance du tout	7	5	3	20	16	8	10	3	-	4	3	8	7
no reply/sans réponse	4	2	5	12	17	8	12	6	-	6	27	5	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	-	100	100	100	100
QUESTION 3													
very favourable/très favorable	7	9	13	8	6	5	14	11	-	9	12	11	10
somewhat favourable/assez favorable	55	53	56	36	30	54	50	52	-	61	47	53	51
somewhat unfavourable/assez défavorable	17	15	12	16	20	14	10	14	-	15	5	15	14
very unfavourable/très défavorable	5	3	3	10	12	3	7	4	-	3	0	4	5
no reply/sans réponse	17	20	16	30	31	23	20	19	-	12	36	17	21
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	99	99	101	100	-	100	100	100	101

(*) Question not asked in Luxembourg/Question non posée au Luxembourg

Table/Tableau A24: Confidence in the USA and in the USSR/confiance dans les USA et dans l'URSS (crosstabulation/tableau croisé)

Question 1 : How much confidence do you have in the ability of the United States to deal responsibly with world problems? Do you have great deal of confidence, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all? / Faites-vous très, assez, peu ou pas du tout confiance aux Etats-Unis pour traiter de manière responsable les grands problèmes internationaux?

Question 2 How much confidence do you have in the ability of the Soviet Union to deal responsibly with world problems? Do you have great deal of confidence, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all? / Faites-vous très, assez, peu ou pas du tout confiance à l'Union Soviétique pour traiter de manière responsable les grands problèmes internationaux?

EC 12 column percent/ pourcent CE 12 verticaux	great deal of confid./ très conf.	fair amount of confid./ assez conf.	not very much confid./ peu confiance	no confid. at all/pas conf.du tout	no reply/ sans rep.	ALL
QUESTION 1						
QUESTION 2						
great deal of confidence/très confiance	23	8	9	17	3	10
fair amount of confidence/assez confiance	39	54	40	30	15	44
not very much confidence/peu confiance	22	27	37	21	10	27
no confidence at all/pas confiance du tout	13	7	9	27	5	10
no reply/sans reponse	3	4	4	4	68	9
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	101	100

Table/Tableau A25: Necessity of a strong national defense - overall opinion on NATO - confidence in NATO decisions /
Nécessité d'une forte défense nationale - opinion générale à l'égard de l'OTAN - confiance dans les décisions de l'OTAN
(% by country/par pays)

QUESTION 1 : Overall, would you say that it is currently necessary for (your country) to have a strong national defense, or is it currently not necessary for (your country) to have a strong national defense ? Do you feel that way strongly or just somewhat ? / Généralement, pensez-vous que disposer d'une forte défense nationale est actuellement nécessaire ou pas nécessaire pour (votre pays) ? Une forte défense nationale est-elle ... ? (Lire)

QUESTION 2 : What is your overall opinion of NATO, that is the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation of Western Europe, the United States, and Canada ? Is your opinion of NATO very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable, or very unfavourable or have you not heard enough about NATO to say ? / Quelle est votre opinion générale à propos de l'OTAN, c'est-à-dire L'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord concernant les pays d'Europe occidentale, les Etats-Unis et le Canada ? Avez-vous, à propos de l'OTAN, une opinion ... ? (Lire)

QUESTION 3 : How much confidence do you have that decisions made by NATO will be in the best interests of (your country) ? Do you have ... (Read out) ? / Quelle confiance avez-vous dans le fait que les décisions prises par l'OTAN seront tout à fait dans l'intérêt de (votre pays) ? Avez-vous ... (Lire) ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L(*)	NL	P	UK	EC11
QUESTION 1													
..yes, strongly necessary / tout à fait nécessaire	12	21	14	71	22	31	40	14	-	14	12	52	27
..yes, somewhat necessary / plutôt nécessaire	31	39	44	19	42	41	30	41	-	34	48	29	38
..no, somewhat unnecessary / plutôt pas nécessaire	33	26	28	5	16	17	12	30	-	37	22	11	22
..no, strongly unnecessary / pas nécessaire du tout	21	14	9	2	12	6	10	11	-	11	6	6	9
no reply / sans réponse	2	1	5	3	8	4	8	4	-	4	12	2	5
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	100	99	100	100	-	100	100	100	101
QUESTION 2													
.. very favourable/très favorable	11	28	16	10	21	7	14	14	-	13	8	25	14
.. somewhat favourable/assez favorable	48	40	45	29	25	38	31	42	-	52	34	44	40
.. somewhat unfavourable/assez défavorable	14	14	15	20	19	12	8	17	-	14	6	7	14
.. very unfavourable/très défavorable	5	6	6	19	21	3	4	5	-	3	2	3	6
.. has not heard enough to say / n'en a pas assez entendu parler pour se prononcer	18	11	11	8	15	28	23	12	-	12	29	15	16
no reply/sans réponse	5	1	7	5	12	12	20	10	-	7	21	7	10
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	-	101	100	101	100
QUESTION 3													
.. great deal of confidence/très confiance	9	20	12	7	5	5	9	7	-	7	8	14	9
.. fair amount of confidence/assez confiance	44	39	42	15	23	37	33	33	-	43	36	48	37
.. not very much confidence/peu confiance	26	26	29	28	30	22	15	36	-	34	12	19	27
.. no confidence at all/pas confiance du tout	8	8	8	30	20	5	12	8	-	7	5	6	9
no reply/sans réponse	13	7	10	20	22	31	31	17	-	10	40	14	18
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	-	101	101	101	100

(*) question not asked in Luxembourg / question non posée au Luxembourg

Table/Tableau A26: The role of NATO for national security • decision-making about Western European security/Rôle de l'OTAN dans la sécurité nationale • prise de décision au sujet de la sécurité de l'Europe de l'Ouest (% by country/par pays)

Question 1 : Some people say that NATO is still essential to (your country's) security. Others say NATO is no longer essential. Which of these views is closer to your own? / Certaines personnes disent que l'OTAN est toujours indispensable pour la sécurité de (votre pays). D'autres disent que l'OTAN n'est plus indispensable. Laquelle de ces deux opinions est la plus proche de la vôtre? (**)

Question 2 : In your opinion, should NATO continue to be the most important form for making decisions about the security of Western Europe in the future, or should the European Community make these decisions, or should some other organization make these decisions? / A votre avis, est-ce que l'OTAN devrait continuer à être le plus important form de décisions concernant la sécurité de l'Europe Occidentale dans le futur, ou devrait-ce être la Communauté Européenne, ou encore une autre organisation?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L(*)	NL	P	UK	EC11
QUESTION 1													
• still essential/toujours indispensable	55	68	59	39	24	41	45	46	•	58	37	67	50
• no longer essential/ n'est plus indispensable	30	24	24	36	45	28	19	28	•	30	17	17	27
no reply/sans réponse	14	8	16	25	31	31	35	26	•	12	46	16	23
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	•	100	100	100	100
QUESTION 2													
• NATO/OTAN	36	60	45	8	12	21	21	19	•	41	24	42	30
• European Community/Communauté Européenne	33	11	28	49	42	43	35	45	•	37	23	30	36
• West European Union/Union de l'Europe Occidentale	5	1	2	5	2	3	1	5	•	2	3	1	5
• other organizations/autres organisations	5	9	3	5	4	1	4	1	•	3	1	5	3
• nobody, we should make our own decisions (spontaneous)/personne, nous devrions prendre propres décisions (spontané)	8	8	10	9	14	6	8	3	•	4	8	6	7
no reply/sans réponse	13	12	13	23	26	25	31	16	•	13	41	17	19
TOTAL	100	101	101	99	100	99	100	99	•	100	100	101	100

(*) Question not asked in Luxembourg/Question non posée au Luxembourg

(**) In France : "Atlantic Alliance" instead of "NATO" / En France : "Alliance Atlantique" au lieu d' "OTAN"
In Ireland : "essential for Western European security" instead of "essential to (your country's) security/ En Irlande : "indispensable pour la sécurité de l'Europe Occidentale" au lieu de "indispensable pour la sécurité de (votre pays)".

Table/Tableau A27: Turnout at European Parliamentary Elections and indicated voting behaviour (as measured in EUROBAROMETER 32) / Taux de participation aux élections parlementaires européennes et comportement électoral déclaré (mesuré par l'EUROBAROMETRE 32)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	E/C/I
TURNOUT													
- 1979/1981	91	48	66	79		61	64	85	89	58		32	67
- 1984/1987	92	58	57	77	69	57	48	83	89	51	73	33	60
- 1989	91	46	62	80	55	49	68	81	87	47	51	36	58
DECLAIM) VOTING BEHAVIOUR 1989	85	66	71	87	64	64	71	87	85	69	73	55	70

Table/Tableau A28: Awareness of the European Parliament (1977-1989) / La notoriété du Parlement Européen (1977-1989)

QUESTION : Have you recently seen or heard in the papers, or on the radio or TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the EC ? / Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de la CE ?

X yes/oui		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	CE <*>
avril-mai 1977		46	49	33	.	.	57	47	52	62	40	.	58	49
octobre-novembre 1978		49	60	51	.	.	57	48	49	49	48	1	4	50
avril 1979		65	76	60	.	.	65	73	77	76	76	.	55	65
ELECTIONS														
octobre 1979		45	65	77	.	.	67	67	66	76	64	.	55	66
octobre 1982		56	42	70	57	.	40	60	52	61	66	.	50	54
mars-avril 1983		31	31	33	37	.	30	41	50	53	49	.	31	37
octobre 1983		35	62	47	51	.	50	52	48	67	52	.	48	48
mars-avril 1984		74	74	79	67	.	82	75	71	81	73	.	72	75
ELECTIONS														
octobre-novembre 1984		71	59	75	43	.	66	61	72	84	67	.	58	67
mars-avril 1985		66	60	55	53	.	69	58	68	79	62	.	54	61
octobre-novembre 1985		58	56	49	45	.	55	54	69	73	50	.	41	53
Mars-avril 1986		45	66	39	37	57	57	46	60	69	44	57	38	49
octobre-novembre 1986		45	41	39	40	44	45	44	51	65	40	45	34	43
*mars-avril 1987		47	44	46	36	56	46	26	48	66	40	45	37	45
octobre-novembre 1987		48	59	37	40	54	46	39	46	60	32	55	41	44
mars-avril 1988		50	51	47	51	51	45	36	52	65	36	55	37	46
octobre-novembre 1988		54	62	46	52	57	58	57	58	67	46	55	50	53
mars-avril 1989		62	54	39	50	61	66	52	57	81	57	72	50	54
ELECTIONS														
juin-juillet 1989		64	06	67	56	63	73	65	72	75	71	77	74	70
octobre-novembre 1989		60	54	55	67	58	55	50	62	69	41	67	48	56

<*> until 1979 EC 9, until autumn 1985 EC 10, thereafter : EC 12 / jusqu'à 1979 CE 9, jusqu'à l'automne 1985 CE 10, après : CE 12

Table/Tableau A29: Impression of the European Parliament - having seen or heard something / L'impression que l'on a du Parlement Européen - d'après ce qu'on a lu ou entendu (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION: What you read or heard about the European Parliament has given you an impression :/
Ce que vous avez lu ou entendu au sujet du Parlement Européen vous a donné une impression : (*)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Generally favourable/ plutôt bonne	48	26	48	68	58	46	68	72	37	44	61	46	54
Neither favourable nor unfavourable(spontaneous) ni bonne ni mauvaise (spontané)	35	39	24	21	32	34	14	16	33	20	26	16	24
Generally unfavourable/ plutôt mauvaise	13	31	21	5	6	14	10	8	24	28	8	33	16
no reply/sans réponse	4	4	7	6	4	6	8	4	6	9	6	6	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	101	99
N	595	542	550	666	571	541	493	621	208	409	665	625	641

(*) This question has been asked only to people having answered "yes" to the question :
"Have you recently seen or heard in the papers, or on the radio or TV, anything about the European Parliament, that is the parliamentary assembly of the European Community ?"
Cette question n'a été posée qu'aux personnes ayant répondu "oui" à la question :
"Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet du Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire de l'Assemblée parlementaire de la Communauté Européenne ?"

Table/Tableau A30: Declared voting behaviour at elections of the European Parliament in June 1989 / Comportement électoral déclaré aux élections du Parlement Européen de juin 1989 (% by country/par pays)

Question : Were you of voting age at the time of the last election for the European Parliament, that is last June?
(if yes) Did you vote or didn't you vote? / Etiez-vous en âge d'aller voter lors des dernières élections au Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire en juin dernier? (si oui) Avez-vous voté ou n'avez-vous pas voté?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
was not of voting age / n'avait pas l'âge	3	4	4	6	9	4	13	8	10	7	8	9	7
was of voting age and voted / avait l'âge et a voté	85	66	71	87	64	64	71	87	85	69	73	55	70
was of voting age and did not vote / avait l'âge et n'a pas voté	6	29	21	6	25	28	14	4	4	22	18	35	21
refusing to answer / refuse de répondre	6	1	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

Table/Tableau A31: Declared voting behaviour at elections of the European Parliament in June 1989 / Comportement électoral déclaré aux élections du Parlement Européen de juin 1989 (% EC 12, by socio-political profile/par profil socio-politique)

Question : Were you of voting age at the time of the last election for the European Parliament, that is last June? (if yes) Did you vote or didn't you vote?
/ Etiez-vous en âge d'aller voter lors des dernières élections au Parlement Européen, c'est-à-dire en juin dernier? (si oui) Avez-vous voté ou n'avez-vous pas voté?

	AGE				EDUCATION(*)				UNION MEMBERSHIP (**)				OPINION (**)				POLITICAL * INTEREST(**)		AL	
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still study	PERSONALLY yes	no	HOUSEHOLD yes	no	++	+	-	--	yes	no/d.k		
was 'not of voting age	28	2	1	1	3	4	1	4	0	2	7	6	7	4	6	9	6	6	8	7
was of voting age and voted	45	70	78	79	76	67	77	44	78	68	76	68	81	73	66	64	76	64	70	
was of voting age and did not vote	25	26	19	17	19	26	21	15	18	22	17	23	14	19	23	26	17	25	21	
refusing to answer	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	2	
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	99	100	100	101	00	100	100	100	100	100	100	

	EMPLOYMENT SECTOR/ SECTEUR D'EMPLOI (**)			RELIGIOSITY (**)		OCCUPATION/PROFESSION (***)			ILL
	publ.emp.	nat.ind.	priv.ind./serv.	yes	no/d.k.	manual workers	non office employee	rest/ reste	
n'avait pas l'âge	2	3	3	6	8	6	4	7	7
avait l'âge et a voté	76	71	69	75	61	65	61	71	70
avait l'âge et n'a pas voté	21	24	26	17	29	26	32	20	21
refuse de répondre	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	100

(*) age of Leaving full time education / âge fin d'études

(**) See technical specifications at the end of appendix / Voir spécifications techniques à la fin de l'annexe

Table/Tableau A32: Reasons not to have voted / Raisons de ne pas avoir voté (% EC 12, by socio-political profile / par profil socio-politique)

Question : What is the main reason why you did not vote? / Quelle est la principale raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas voté?

	INCOME (**)					OPINION (***) LEADERSHIP				VALUE (***) ORIENTATION			TYP. OF EUR. ATT. / TYP. D'ATT. EUR.(***)			ALL			
	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	++	+	-	--	net	mix	pos	pos.		ambiv.	neg.	
was not eligible to vote. Not on register	9	10	6	a	5			14	8	9	6	6	8	11	11	5	4	a	
personal reason : sickness, holiday, business commitment	40	28	30	36	35			36	37	32	33	32	33	39	42	28	16	34	
lack of interest in politics or elections	12	13	19	18	23			4	9	1a	29	24	17	10	11	23	20	17	
not sufficiently concerned about Eur. elections, Eur. Parliament, Eur. affairs	14	16	14	8	10			11	15	12	9	10	13	14	11	12	26	12	
a feeling of hostility towards further unification of Europe or its institutions	1	1	2	3	2			1	2	2	1	2	2	3	0	3	7	2	
what was at stake in this Eur. election did not seem sufficiently important to me	6	9	6	6	5			5	8	6	4	5	6	6	5	7	8	6	
there was no party or candidate that I could support	7	9	6	7	8			1	3	9	7	4	7	7	9	a	7	4	7
thought the result was a foregone conclusion	2	1	3	3	1			3	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	2	
didn't realize there was an election	5	3	7	6	6			3	5	4	a	7	6	1	4	6	9	5	
no reply	6	9	6	6	6			1	0	5	7	7	6	7	7	6	5	6	
	AGE					EDUCATION(*)				OCCUPATION/PROFESSION (**)				ILL					
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+		16	16-19	20+	still study.			prof.	high manag./ cadre sup.	mid.manag./ cadre moy.	rest/ reste				
pas de droit de vote. Pas inscrit sur les listes électorales	15	9	6	3		4	10	8	19			10	14		4	8		8	
raisons personnelles : maladie, vacances, raisons professionnelles	32	35	33	37		33	31	43	37			50	35		38	34		34	
pas d'intérêt pour la politique, les élections	16	17	17	18		22	18	7	10			17	10		11	17		17	
pas suffis. concerné par les élections eur. le Parlement Eur., les affaires eur.	11	12	17	10		11	13	14	12			8	a		16	12		12	
sentiment d'hostilité à la construction europ. ou à ses institutions	1	0	3	3		1	2	3	2			0	0		1	2		2	
l'enjeu de ces élections eur. ne me paraissait pas assez import. pour aller voter	4	8	5	7		5	6	8	7			a	4		10	6		6	
il n'y avait pas de parti ou de candidat que je puisse soutenir	10	7	7	5		8	6	1	0	6		6	16		13	7		7	
j'ai pensé que le résultat était acquis d'avance	2	2	2	1		3	2	1	1			0	0		2	2		2	
je n'étais pas au courant qu' il y avait une élection	3	4	4	1	0		7	5	3	1		0	0		3	6		5	
sans réponse	7	6	6	7		6	7	5	5			0	12		4	6		6	

(*) age of leaving full time education / âge fin d'études (**) quartiles in each country / quartiles dans chaque pays (***) See technical specifications at the end of appendix / Voir spécifications techniques à la fin de l'annexe

Table/Tableau A33: Confidence in Community decision-making • democratic nature of Community / Confiance dans la procédure de décision communautaire • nature démocratique de la Communauté (% , by country)

Question 1 : How much confidence do you have that decisions made by the European Community will be in the best interests of (your country)? / Quelle confiance avez-vous dans le fait que les décisions prises par la Communauté seront tout à fait dans l'intérêt de (votre pays) ?

Question 2 : To what extent do you think the way European Community works is democratic ? / Dans quelle mesure trouvez-vous que la Communauté Européenne fonctionne de façon démocratique ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC11
QUESTION 1 (*)													
great deal of confidence/très confiance	9	6	9	17	13	5	13	13	-	4	14	6	9
fair amount of confidence/assez confiance	60	39	48	36	48	56	50	55	-	50	50	45	50
not very much confidence/peu confiance	19	40	31	28	17	19	11	20	-	33	12	32	25
no confidence at all/pas confiance du tout	3	12	3	6	4	4	6	3	-	2	2	7	4
no reply/sans réponse	9	4	8	12	18	15	20	9	-	11	23	10	12
TOTAL	100	101	99	99	100	99	100	100	-	100	101	100	100
QUESTION 2 (**)													
completely/tout à fait	8	8	20	26	22	7	8	12	8	3	8	6	13
to some extent/dans une certaine mesure	44	47	51	31	35	47	43	54	43	36	45	46	46
very little/peu	19	23	15	11	6	23	11	16	21	29	12	15	16
not at all/pas du tout	5	5	2	4	3	6	4	4	4	9	4	5	4
no reply/sans réponse	24	18	12	29	34	17	34	14	23	22	32	28	21
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	99	101	100	100

(*) question not asked in Luxembourg/question non posée au Luxembourg

(**) FLASH EUROBAROMETER November 1989

Table/Tableau A34: The present importance of the European Parliament in the life of the European Community and its desired future role / L'importance du rôle actuel du Parlement Européen dans la vie de la Communauté Européenne et son rôle futur souhaité (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION 1 : How important would you say, is the European Parliament in the life of the EC nowadays ? / A votre avis, actuellement, le Parlement Européen joue-t-il dans la vie de la CE un rôle :

QUESTION 2 : Would you personally prefer that the European Parliament played a more or a less important part than it does now ? / Vous-même, souhaiteriez-vous que le Parlement Européen joue un rôle plus important ou moins important qu'à l'heure actuelle ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
QUESTION 1													
Very important/ très important	10	20	13	28	15	8	29	20	10	5	16	17	15
Important	38	49	50	40	36	46	46	39	50	38	47	47	44
Not very important/ pas très important	35	15	22	10	22	29	7	24	22	42	9	18	23
Not important at all/ pas important du tout	6	4	4	1	6	3	4	5	3	4	1	4	4
no reply/sans réponse	11	13	11	20	21	14	14	12	14	12	27	14	14
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	100
Mean score/score moyen (*)	2.59	2.96	2.81	3.19	2.76	2.68	3.17	2.83	2.78	2.49	3.07	2.91	2.81
QUESTION 2													
More important/ plus important	55	19	49	65	46	51	47	70	42	58	46	40	52
About the same (spontaneous) /le même (spontad)	22	33	19	10	20	24	20	14	34	17	23	22	20
Less important/ moins important	8	30	15	3	4	5	7	3	7	10	3	22	10
no reply/sans réponse	14	19	17	22	29	19	25	14	17	15	28	16	18
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	99	99	99	101	100	100	100	100	100
Mean score/score moyen (**)	2.56	1.87	2.41	2.80	2.60	2.57	2.54	2.77	2.43	2.57	2.59	2.22	2.51

<*> assigning 4 to "very important", 3 to "important", 2 to "not very important", 1 to "not important at all", excluding no reply/"très important" = 4, "important" = 3, "pas très important" = 2, "pas important du tout" = 1 ; sans réponses exclues du calcul.

<*> assigning 3 to "more important", 2 to "about the same", 1 to "less important" ; excluding no reply/"plus important" = 3, "le même" = 2, "moins important" = 1 ; sans réponses exclues du calcul.

Table/Tableau A35: For or against a European Government responsible to the European Parliament by 1992? / Pour ou contre un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen en 1992 ?
(%, by country/par pays, Autumn/Automne 1987, Spring/Printemps 1988, Autumn/Automne 1988, Spring/Printemps 1989, Autumn/Automne 1989)

QUESTION : Are you for or against the formation by 1992 (*) of a European Government responsible to the European Parliament ? / Etes-vous pour ou contre la formation, d'ici 1992 (*), d'une union européenne avec un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Autumn 1987/automne 1987													
For/pour	55	13	41	39	49	60	39	70	52	45	42	31	49
Against/contre	12	64	28	21	10	19	23	11	21	25	14	45	24
no reply/sans réponse	33	23	31	41	40	21	38	19	28	29	44	24	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	101
Spring 1988/printemps 1988													
For/pour	56	11	43	42	52	62	44	68	46	45	42	31	49
Against/contre	25	67	30	18	14	16	18	10	32	30	9	44	24
no reply/sans réponse	19	22	28	39	34	22	38	22	22	25	49	26	27
TOTAL	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
Autumn 1988/automne 1988													
For/pour	65	15	49	51	53	58	55	74	48	53	59	32	53
Against/contre	12	63	24	14	12	16	16	7	28	23	7	37	20
no reply/sans réponse	24	23	27	35	35	26	29	18	24	24	34	30	27
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100
Spring 1989/printemps 1989													
For/pour	60	18	45	53	56	66	54	77	45	66	61	36	56
Against/contre	9	53	23	11	5	13	12	5	22	17	5	33	17
no reply/sans réponse	31	29	32	36	39	21	35	18	33	17	35	31	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	101
Autumn 1989/automne 1989													
For/pour	68	17	54	56	56	58	45	73	59	53	48	33	54
Against/contre	11	64	19	14	14	17	18	8	10	25	10	39	20
no reply/sans réponse	20	19	27	30	29	25	36	20	30	23	42	28	26
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	101	99	101	100	100	100

(*) The expression "by 1992" was only added in Autumn, 1988 / La précision "d'ici 1992" n'a été apportée qu'en automne 1988.

Table/Tableau A36: National or joint Community decision-making? / Décisions nationales ou en commun avec la Communauté (% , by country/par pays) (*)

Question : Some people believe that certain areas of policy should be decided by (national) government, while other areas of policy should be decided jointly within the European Community. Which of the following areas of policy do you think should be decided by the (national) government (NAT) ? And which do you think should be decided jointly within the European Community (EC) ? / Il y a des personnes qui pensent que certains domaines d'action politique devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (national) pendant que d'autres domaines devraient être décidés en commun au sein de la Communauté Européenne. Parmi les domaines d'action politique suivants, quels sont ceux, selon vous, qui devraient être décidés par le gouvernement (national) (NAT) ? Et quels sont ceux où les décisions devraient être prises en commun au sein de La Communauté Européenne (EC) ?

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
- Security and defence	38	58	65	33	39	58	68	23	53	37	45	51	47	48
- Protection of the environment	29	69	55	44	21	77	41	50	28	63	25	73	29	67
- Currency	28	67	38	54	35	59	39	44	39	46	23	72	35	57
- Cooperation with developing countries, Third World	19	76	32	64	17	77	27	56	17	70	13	81	15	76
- Health and social welfare	62	35	88	11	61	37	45	45	53	40	63	34	57	38
- Education	69	28	84	15	65	32	50	40	60	33	55	42	62	34
- Basic rules for broadcasting and press	41	53	75	20	43	51	49	39	37	47	36	57	43	47
- Scientific and technological research	12	84	24	72	20	77	21	66	14	74	11	85	16	77
- Rates of V.A.T. (Value Added Tax)	18	77	47	49	39	53	43	35	36	44	18	74	36	51
- Foreign policy towards countries outside the EC	17	78	46	47	27	67	48	36	26	58	21	73	24	66
- Participation of workers' representatives on company boards	55	37	78	12	56	36	51	31	52	31	51	41	52	36
- Protection of computer-based information on individuals	47	45	83	16	42	52	38	36	40	35	50	39	46	39
	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC	NA	EC
- Sécurité et défense	70	25	40	56	27	63	33	63	56	24	57	39	47	48
- Protection de l'environnement	51	44	31	64	29	63	16	82	38	42	33	63	29	67
- Monnaie	35	57	24	68	33	56	38	53	49	28	51	42	35	57
- Coopération avec les pays en voie de développement	18	73	7	83	17	72	21	75	23	54	17	76	15	76
- Santé et sécurité sociale	61	35	47	48	62	31	55	41	45	36	62	35	57	38
- Enseignement	66	29	53	42	58	34	63	31	53	28	73	23	62	34
- Règles de base en matière de radio, de TV et de presse	46	43	40	48	35	51	37	55	38	36	57	35	43	47
- Recherche scientifique et technique	15	73	11	82	9	82	13	82	21	54	25	69	16	77
- Taux de TVA (Taxe sur la Valeur Ajoutée)	31	58	37	44	62	30	19	73	45	25	54	37	36	51
- Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à la CE	24	64	12	78	25	63	24	68	32	41	30	61	24	66
- Particip. représentants travailleurs à direction entreprises	40	43	45	37	63	22	51	38	49	22	53	36	52	36
- Protection info. personnelles mises sur fichier informatique	50	36	32	37	54	30	54	38	44	22	59	32	46	39

(*) Several responses being possible, percentages add up to more than 100 / Plusieurs réponses étant possibles, la somme des pourcentages est supérieure à 100.

Table/Tableau A37: Factors influencing parents' decision on number of children / Facteurs influençant la décision parentale concernant le nombre d'enfants (% , by country/par pays)

Question : Many things can influence the **number** of children parents decide to have; here is a list of such things. Could you please select the three you see as being the most **important** nowadays in deciding the **number** of children parents are likely to have. / De nombreux éléments pourraient influencer le **nombre d'enfants** que les parents décident d'avoir; en voici une liste. Voulez-vous choisir Les **trois éléments** qui vous paraissent les plus importants **actuellement** dans le choix du **nombre d'enfants** que les parents sont susceptibles d'avoir.

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	EC12
availability of child care arrangements	30	57	3 4	3 6	28	28	33
women working outside their home	50	34	39	35	33	40	38
the amount of time off work, a mother or father can take, when having a baby	12	12	20	7	29	15	17
unsuitable working hours	32	24	12	14	10	39	21
uncertain economic prospects	54	61	37	70	61	55	51
availability of suitable housing	20	32	53	35	47	17	40
problem with travel to work or to school	8	6	5	8	6	17	9
the level of child allowance	19	5	19	46	26	22	19
the risk of breakdown of marriage or relationship	28	21	24	16	15	30	24
one-parent families	7	8	9	2	3	4	7
the availability of means of birth control	12	8	6	1	17	7	10
the social acceptability of large families	11	11	25	7	4	9	11
no reply	2	5	2	3	4	3	4
	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	CE12
l'existence de solutions de garde d'enfants	23	39	29	42	42	27	33
le travail des femmes à l'extérieur	32	49	50	42	39	22	38
la durée du congé que mère ou père peuvent prendre à la naissance	16	9	9	17	9	18	17
des horaires de travail inadaptés	13	26	16	24	18	13	21
l'incertitude de l'avenir économique	52	64	32	34	60	44	51
la disponibilité de logements adaptés	4 4	3 8	3 8	31	42	51	40
les difficultés de déplacement vers le travail ou les écoles	7	10	10	7	11	8	9
le niveau des allocations familiales	26	10	20	13	25	15	19
le risque de rupture des couples (séparation, divorce)	28	20	23	21	17	33	24
mères ou pères célibataires	10	6	5	5	4	9	7
la disponibilité de moyens anticonceptionnels	20	4	7	10	5	19	10
l'acceptation des familles nombreuses par la société	9	5	24	11	4	7	11
sans réponse	7	3	7	7	7	8	4

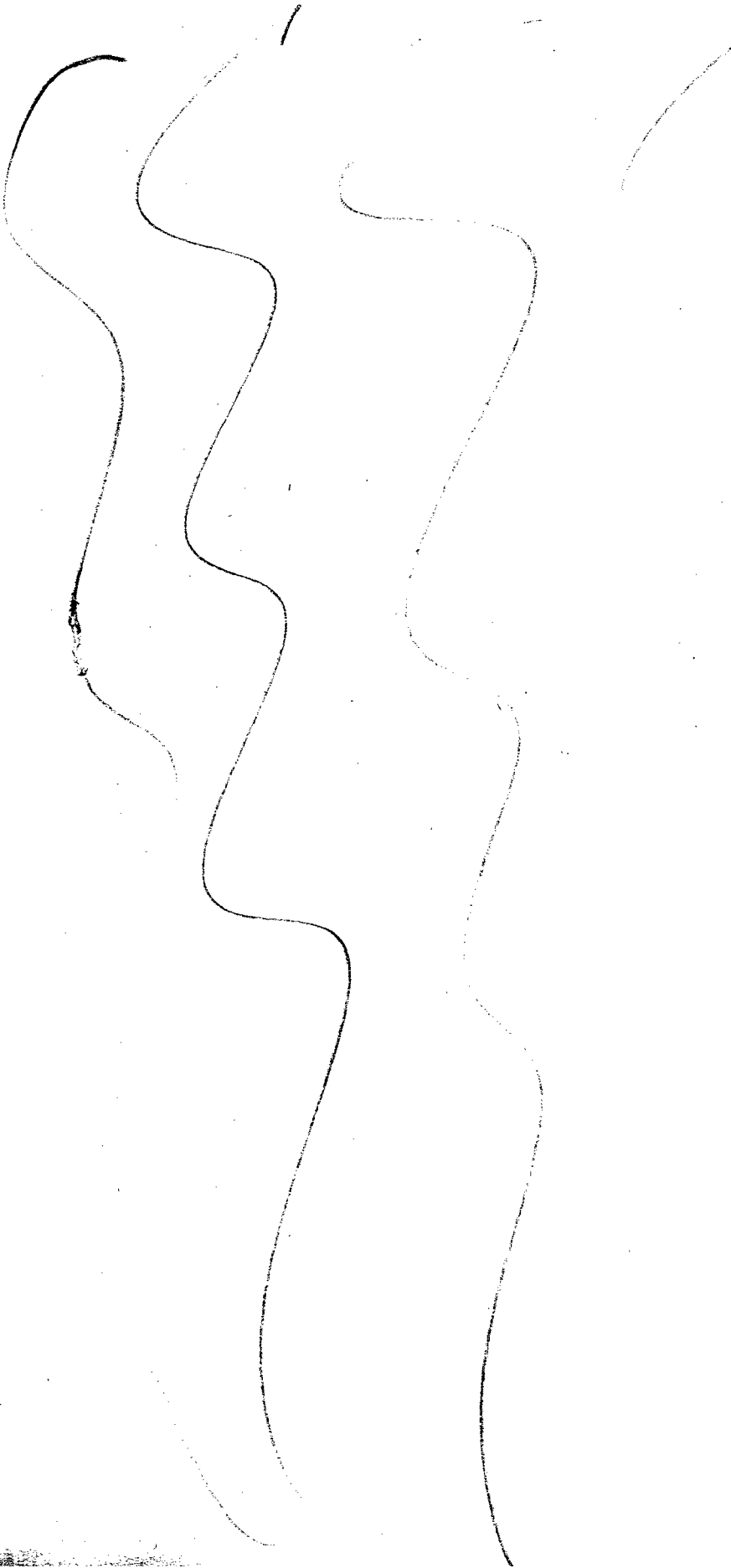
Table/Tableau A38: Government priorities for actions to improve Life for families / Priorités d'action gouvernementale pour améliorer la vie des familles (% by country/par pays)

Question : If the purpose is to improve life for families, which three of the following things should governments make top priority for action ? / Si l'objectif est l'amélioration de la vie pour les familles, quels sont, parmi ces éléments, its trois sur lesquels les gouvernements devraient agir en priorité?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	EC12
the amount of time off work, a mother or father can take, when having a baby	23	27	31	11	25	19	22
availability of child care arrangements	34	62	39	46	27	31	39
unsuitable working hours	29	32	14	15	19	41	23
availability of suitable housing	21	25	59	40	46	24	44
problem with travel to work or to school	11	8	6	6	11	16	10
the level of child allowance	31	11	26	55	40	26	27
the cost of educating children	44	25	34	29	41	48	38
the tax incentives for families with children	47	47	48	27	31	30	37
uncertain economic prospects	40	49	27	50	33	47	36
the availability of means of birth control	6	3	4	1	11	4	5
no reply	3	2	2	3	4	3	4

	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	CE 1
la durée du congé que mère ou père peuvent prendre à la naissance	17	19	20	30	12	18	22
l'existence de solutions de garde d'enfants	27	50	34	47	48	38	39
des horaires de travail inadaptés	10	32	20	32	18	10	23
la disponibilité de logements adaptés	41	46	41	34	39	54	44
les difficultés de déplacement vers Le travail ou les écoles	8	13	13	10	11	8	10
le niveau des allocations familiales	33	20	25	17	36	26	27
les coûts d'éducation des enfants	60	24	28	28	56	45	38
les avantages fiscaux pour Les familles avec enfants	45	38	45	33	17	39	57
L'incertitude de l'avenir économique	33	43	28	27	37	29	36
la disponibilité de moyens anticonceptionnels	10	3	2	3	2	9	5
sans réponse	5	2	9	7	8	6	4

7



HES SUR LES ATTITUDES DES EENS /
SURVEYS ON ATTITUDES OF THE EUROPEANS

- (1) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE" / "EUROPEANS AND EUROPEAN UNIFICATION" (FR/EN)
Sondage de février-mars 1970 / Survey carried out in February-March 1970
Juin 1972/ June 1972 - 240 p.
- (2) "L'OPINION DES EUROPEENS SUR LES ASPECTS REGIONAUX ET AGRICOLES DU MARCHE COMMUN. L'UNIFICATION POLITIQUE DE L'EUROPE ET L'INFORMATION DU PUBLIC" (FR)
Sondage de juillet 1971/ Survey carried out in July 1971.
Décembre 1971/ December 1971 - 64 p.
- (3) "SATISFACTION ET INSATISFACTION QUANT AUX CONDITIONS DE VIE DANS LES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE" (FR)
Sondage de septembre 1973/ Survey carried out in September 1973.
Juin 1974/ June 1974 - 120 p.
- (4) "L'EUROPE VUE PAR LES EUROPEENS" (FR)
Sondage de septembre 1973/ Survey carried out in September 1973.
Août 1974/ August 1974 - 48 p.
- (5) "EURO-BAROMETRE"/ "EUROBAROMETER" (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires/ Available in all Community languages).
Sondage semestriel dont les résultats sont publiés depuis juin 1974./ Half-yearly survey published as from June 1974.
- (6) "FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE"/ "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN" (FR/EN)
Décembre 1975/ December 1975 - 215 p.
- (7) "LE CONSOMMATEUR EUROPEEN"/ "EUROPEAN CONSUMER" (FR/EN)
Mai 1976/ May 1976 - 175 p.
- (8) "LA PERCEPTION DE LA MISERE EN EUROPE"/ "THE PERCEPTION OF POVERTY IN EUROPE" (FR/EN/DE/NL/DA)
Mars 1977/ March 1977 - 144 p. - 2^e édition (FR) septembre 1981.

- (9) "LA SCIENCE ET L'OPINION PUBLIQUE EUROPEENNE" / "SCIENCE AND EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION" (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)
Octobre 1977 / October 1977 - 98 p.
- (10) "LES ATTITUDES DE LA POPULATION ACTIVE A L'EGARD DES PERSPECTIVES DE LA RETRAITE" / "THE ATTITUDES OF THE WORKING POPULATION TO RETIREMENT" (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL)
Mai 1978 / May 1978 - 52 p.
- (11) "LES ATTITUDES DU PUBLIC EUROPEEN FACE AU DEVELOPPEMENT SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC'S ATTITUDES TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT" (FR/EN/DE)
Février 1979 / February 1979 - 67 p.
- (12) "FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE EN 1978" / "EUROPEAN MEN AND WOMEN IN 1978" (FR/EN/DE)
Février 1979 / February 1979 - 248 p.
- (13) "CHOMAGE ET RECHERCHE D'UN EMPLOI: attitudes et opinions des publics européens" (FR + résumés en / summaries available in: EN/DE/NL/IT/DA)
Septembre 1979 / September 1979 - 74 p.
- (14) "LES EUROPEENS ET LEURS ENFANTS" / "THE EUROPEANS AND THEIR CHILDREN" (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA)
Octobre 1979 / October 1979 - 102 p.
- (15) "LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE comment elles perçoivent les discriminations dans le travail" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT: their perception of discrimination at work" (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/GR)
Décembre 1980 / December 1980 - 72 p.
- (16) "LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR REGION etude exploratoire sur la perception des disparités socio-économiques" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR REGION public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study" (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA)
Décembre 1980 / December 1980 - 62 p.

- (17) "L'OPINION EUROPEENNE **ET** LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM" (FR/EN + **résumés dans** les autres langues communautaires) / (FR/EN + summaries in other languages of the Community).
Octobre 1982 / October 1982 - 79 p.
- (18) "LES JEUNES EUROPEENS: **étude exploratoire des jeunes âgés de 15 à 24 ans dans les pays de la Communauté européenne**" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS: **Exploratory study on young people aged between 15 and 24 years in the countries of the European Community**" - (FR/EN/DE/NL/IT/DA/EL)
Décembre 1982 / December 1982 - 139 p.
- (19) "LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET L'ELECTION DE **1984**" (FR)
Août 1983 / August 1983 - 105 p.
- (20) "LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT" (FR/EN/NL/IT/DA)
Novembre 1983 / November 1983 - 64 p.
- (21) "**LES** EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT" / "EUROPEANS AND AID TO DEVELOPMENT" (FR/EN)
Sondage de septembre-octobre 1983 / Survey carried out in September-October 1983. Maj 1984 / May 1984 - 134 p.
- (22) "FEMMES ET HOMMES D'EUROPE EN **1983**" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN AND MEN IN **1983**" (FR/EN + résumés disponibles dans les autres langues communautaires / FR/EN + summaries available in other languages of the Community).
Juin 1984 / June 1984 - 186 p.
- (23) "LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE - **1984**" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT" (FE/EN).
Décembre 1984 / December 1984 - 118 p.
- (24) "LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L'INFORMATION DES CONSOMMATEURS: COMPARAISONS **1975-1985**" (FR)
Mars 1985 / March 1985 - 18 p.

- (25) "L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1984" / "THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1984" (FR + résumés DE/EN) (FR + summaries DE/EN)
Juillet 1985 / July 1985 - 99 p.
- (26) "L'OPINION DES SALARIES EUROPEENS SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" (FR)
Juillet 1985 / July 1985.
- (26a) "ENQUETE AUPRES DES TRAVAILLEURS SALARIES SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" / "EMPLOYEE SURVEY ON LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY"
(Economie européenne / European Economy nr. 27)
Mars 1986 / March 1986.
- (27) "LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L'ECU" / "EUROPEANS AND ECU" (FR/EN/DE)
Enquête faite dans sept pays de la Communauté européenne à l'initiative d'un groupe de banques.
/ Survey carried out in seven EC countries on behalf of a group of banks.
Novembre 1985 / November 1985 - 43 p.
- (28) "LES EUROPEENS ET LES VACANCES" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR HOLIDAYS" (FR/EN/DE/IT/DA/ES/PO) (Disponibles dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).
Sondage de mars-avril 1986 / Survey carried out in March-April 1986.
Mars 1987 / March 1987 - 104 p.
- (29) "EUROPE 2000" / "EUROPE 2000" (Disponibles dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).
Sondage de décembre 1986-janvier 1987 / Survey carried out in December 1986-January 1987.
Edition spéciale de l'EUROBAROMETRE pour le 30ème anniversaire du Traité de Rome, mars 1987
/ Special Edition of the EUROBAROMETER for the 30th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, March 1987 - 58 p.

- (30) **"LESEUROPEENSETLEUR ENVIRONNEMENTEN 1986" / "EUROPEANSAND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1986"** (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).
Sondage de mars-avril 1986 / Survey carried out in March-April 1986
Mars 1987 / March 1987 - 107 p.
- (31) **"LESEUROPEENSETLASECURITE ROUTIERE" / "EUROPEANSAND ROADSAFETY" (FR/EN)**
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1986 / Survey carried out in October-November 1986.
Mars 1988 / March 1988.
- (32) **"L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1986" / "EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN 1986"** (EN/FR)
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1986 / Survey carried out in October-November 1986.
Janvier 1988 / January 1988 - 163 p.
- (33) **"L'EUROPE CONTRE LE CANCER. Les Européens et la prevention du cancer: Une etude sur les attitudes et comportements du public." / "EUROPE AGAINST CANCER. Europeans and cancer prevention: a study of attitudes and behaviour of the public"**
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey carried out in March-April 1987.
Document de travail en toutes les langues communautaires (41 p.)/Working paper in all Community languages (41 p.)
Octobre 1987 / October 1987.
Rapport détaillé juin 1988 / Detailed report June 1988 (FR/EN/DE).
- (34) **"LESEUROPEENS, LEUR AGRICULTURE ET LA POLITIQUE AGRICOLE COMMUNE" / "EUROPEANS, AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY".** (FR/EN: Disponible dans les autres langues communautaires en été 1988 / Available in the other languages of the Community by summer 1988; Résumé disponible dans les autres langues communautaires / Summary available in the other languages of the Community).
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Edition spéciale de l'Euro-Baromètre - Février 1988 / Special edition of the Eurobarometer - February 1988 - 60 p.

- (35) "HOMMES ET FEMMES D'EUROPE **1987**. Evolution des opinions et des attitudes." / "MEN AND WOMEN IN EUROPE **1987**. The evolution of opinions and attitudes." (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).
Sondage de mars-avril 1987 / Survey carried out in March-April 1987.
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- (36) "L'OPINION EUROPEENNE ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN **1987**" / "EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN **1987**".
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1987 / Survey carried out in October-November 1987.
Mai 1988 / May 1988.
- (37) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT EN **1987**" / "EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID IN **1987**".
Sondage d'octobre-novembre 1987 / Survey carried out in October-November 1987.
Mars 1988 / March 1988 - 70 p.
- (38) "LES JEUNES EUROPEENS EN **1987**" / "THE YOUNG EUROPEANS IN **1987**". (Résumé disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Summary available in all Community languages - Rapport intégral en FR / Full report in FR).
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Mars 1989 / March 1989.
- (39) "LES EUROPEENS **ET** LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN **1988**" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN **1988**".
Sondage de mars-avril 1988 / Survey carried out in March-April 1988.
Octobre 1988 / October 1988.
- (40) "LES EUROPEENS ET **LA** RADIOPROTECTION EN **1988**" / "EUROPEANS AND RADIOPROTECTION IN **1988**".
Sondage de mars-avril 1988 / Survey carried out in March-April 1988.
- (41) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'HEURE D'ETE EN **1988**" / "EUROPEANS AND SUMMERTIME IN **1988**".
Sondage de mars-avril 1988 / Survey carried out in March-April 1988.
Mai 1988 / May 1988. Non disponible.

- (42) "L'EUROPE CONTRE LE CANCER. Les Européens et la prévention du cancer en 1988 : Tabagisme, consommation de fruits et légumes frais, dépistage des cancers féminins". / "EUROPE AGAINST CANCER. Europeans and the prevention of cancer in 1988 : smoking, consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables, screening for women's cancers".
Sondage de mars-avril 1988 / Survey carried out in March-April 1988.
Document de travail (10 p.) décembre 1988. / Working paper (10 p.)
December 1988. FR/DE/EN
Rapport détaillé disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires, publié en mai-juin 1988 / Detailed report available in all Community languages, published in May-June 1989.
- (43) "RACISME et XENOPHOBIE. Droits de l'homme et immigration dans la Communauté européenne" / "RACISM and XENOPHOBIA. Human rights and immigration in the European Community" (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL/DA/GR/ES/PO)
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- (44) "L'EUROPE CONTRE LE CANCER. Les Européens et le Code européen contre le cancer" / "EUROPE AGAINST CANCER. Europeans and the European Code against cancer".
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- (45) "LES MEDECINS GENERALISTES ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER" / "GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER". (FR/EN/DE/IT/NL/DA/GR/ES/PO)
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- (46) "LES ENSEIGNANTS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE"/"TEACHERS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY".
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- (47) "LES ENSEIGNANTS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER"/"TEACHERS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER"
Janvier 1990/January 1990 (FR/EN)
- (48) "LES EUROPEENS, LA SCIENCE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE / "EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY"

Sondage mars-avril 1989 / Survey carried out in March-April 1989

Publié en janvier 1990 / Published January 1990 (FR); résumé disponible dans toutes les autres langues communautaires / Summary available in the other languages of the Community.

- (49) "LES EUROPEENS ET LE CODE EUROPEEN CONTRE LE CANCER" / "EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER"

Sondage mars-avril 1989 / Survey carried out in March-April 1989

A paraître en 1990 / Forthcoming in 1990.

- (50) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA RADIOPROTECTION. EN 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND RADIOPROTECTION IN 1989"

Sondage mars-avril 1989 / Survey carried out in March-April 1989

- (51) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA PAUVRETE" / "EUROPEANS AND POVERTY"

Sondage juin-juillet 1989/Survey carried out in June-July 1989

A paraître en 1990/Forthcoming in 1990

- (52) "LES EUROPEENS ET LES QUESTIONS ENERGETIQUES EN 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND NUCLEAR QUESTIONS IN 1989"

Sondage juin-juillet 1989/Survey carried out in June-July 1989

Novembre 1989/November 1989.

Rapport disponible (FR) (EN et DE à paraître) / Report available (FR) (EN and DE forthcoming).

- (53) "EUROPEANS AND THE 1989 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS" / "LES EUROPEENS ET LES ELECTIONS EUROPEENNES 1989"

Surveys carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1988, in March-April 1989 and in June-July 1989/Sondages oct.-nov. 1988, mars-avril 1989 et juin-juillet 1989

Various publications 1989 of the Transnational European Election Study Group/Diverses publications 1989 ff. du Groupe Transnational d'Etudes sur les Elections Européennes/Coordination: Hermann SCHMITT, Zentrum für Europäische Umfrageanalysen und Studien (ZEUS), Universität Mannheim, Fed. Rep. of Germany.

- (54) "EUROPEANS AND PUBLIC HEALTH" / "LES EUROPEENS ET LA SANTE PUBLIQUE"

Survey carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1989/Sondage oct.-nov. 1989

Forthcoming in 1990/A paraître en 1990

- (55) "EUROPEANS, THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN" / "LES EUROPEENS, LA FAMILLE ET LES ENFANTS"

Survey carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1989/Sondage oct.-nov. 1989

Forthcoming in 1990/A paraître en 1990

- (56) "EUROPEANS AND THE UNITED NATIONS" / "LES EUROPEENS ET LES NATIONS UNIES"

Survey carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1989/Sondage oct.-nov. 1989

To be published in 1990 by the Secretariate General of the UNO/A Qtrepublié par le Secrétariat Général de l'ONU, 1990

- (57) "EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER" / "LES EUROPEENS ET LE CODE EUROPEEN CONTRE LE CANCER EN AUTOMNE 1989"

Survey carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1989/Sondage oct.-nov. 1989

Forthcoming out in 1990/A paraître en 1990

- (58) "LESEUROPEENS ET L'ANNEE EUROPEENNE CONTRE LE CANCER" / "EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN YEAR AGAINST CANCER"

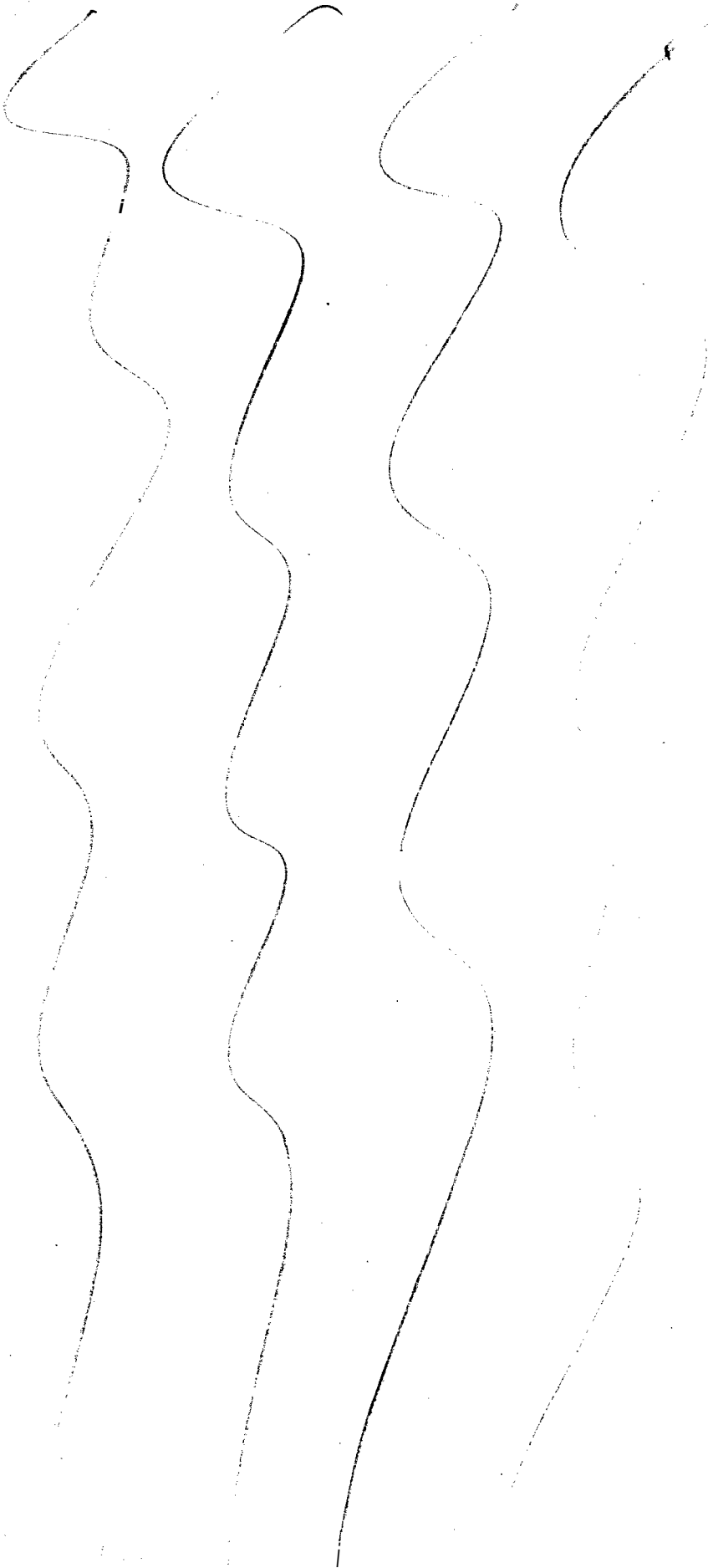
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A paraître en 1990/Forthcoming in 1990

- (59) "EUROPEANS AND PROTECTION FROM RADIOACTIVITY IN 1990" / "LES EUROPEENS ET LA RADIOPROTECTION EN 1990"

Survey carried out in March 1990/Sondage mars 1990

Forthcoming in 1990/A paraître en 1990



Technical Specifications for Socio-demographic and
Socio-political Variables Used in Crosstabulations.

SOCIO -PROFESSIONAL STATUS

Roughly half of our representative sample of the EC public is without paid work. Answers to the question "What is your occupation ?" show the following distribution:

OCCUPATION OF THE PERSON INTERVIEWED (n = 23.199)
(weighted percentage for EC 12)

Self - employed

(1)	Farmer	1.9
(2)	Fisherman	0.1
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1.6
(4)	Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, business proprietors	5.1

Employed

(5)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	2.5
(6)	General management	2.4
(7)	Middle management	5.6
(8)	Other office employees	7.8
(9)	Non-office employees, not manual worker (shop assistants, etc.)	6.6
(10)	Supervisors	1.3
(11)	Skilled manual worker	7.9
(12)	Other manual worker	5.5

Without paid work

(13)	Retired	18.2
(14)	Housewife not otherwise employed	18.8
(15)	Student	10.0
(16)	Military service	0.2
(17)	Temporarily not working, unemployed	4.5

Basing cross-analyses on "occupation" would exclude half of our respondents from analysis. An alternative, also used in past EUROBAROMETER reports, is to base analyses on a (non-marxist) concept of "objective social class" using "occupation of the head of household" as reference. In order to classify as many respondents as possible with respect to their socio-professional setting, a new classification was created "**SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS**".

For those in paid work it is based on their own present occupation. For those not in paid work, "former occupation" was used, if applicable (retired, housewives having been in paid work in the

past, temporarily not working, unemployed). For those never having been in paid work, "occupation of the head of household" was used and, if the head of household was not in paid work at the time of the interview, his or her "former occupation" was used, if applicable. **SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL-STATUS** is, consequently, a classification "as close to the respondent himself/herself as possible" but drawing upon additional background information to extent necessary and available, in order to dispose of a single measure of interviewees' socio-professional setting including a maximum of respondents in the respective analyses. The resulting distribution is as follows :

SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS (N = 23.199)
(weighted percentages for EC 12)

Self-employed

(a)	Farmers/Fisherman	4.5
(b)	Professionals	2.9
(c)	Shop/Company owners	11.8

Employed

(d)	Employed professionals	3.8
(e)	General management	6.3
(f)	Middle management	11.1
(g)	Other office employees	10.7
(h)	Non office employees	8.5
(i)	Supervisors	3.4
(j)	Skilled manual	19.8
(k)	Other manual	11.3

Others (ao SPS attributable)

(l)	Head of household never in paid work, n. a. _____	5.9
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SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS

is asked by the question "If you were asked to use one of these five names for your social class, which would you say you belong in ?" :

- (1) Middle class
- (2) Lower middle class
- (3) Working class
- (4) Upper class
- (5) Upper middle class
- (6) Refuses to be classified
- (7) Other (specify)
- (8) **DK**

Presented in tables are the following categories (With EC 12 weighted percentages from the Nr. 32 EUROBAROMETER survey of Autumn 1989) :

Working	25,5 % (catégorie 3)
Lower Middle	13,6 % (catégorie 2)
Middle	44,5 % (catégorie 1)
Upper + Upper Middle	1,6 % (catégories 4 et 5)
Upper	7,9 %
Other replies, n.a	6,8 %
	<hr/>
	99,9 %

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTY PREFERENCE

is based upon the question "If there were a General Election tomorrow (say if contact under 18 : and you had a vote), which party would you support ?" in each country in the wording usually used for this topic. Answers are grouped according to the affiliation of the representatives of the respective party to a group in the European Parliament. If a party is not represented in the European Parliament at the time the survey is carried out but had been represented before, its supporters are grouped with the EP group their party had been affiliated with. Supporters of parties represented in the European Parliament but their Members of the European Parliament not being affiliated to any group are labelled N.I. Supporters of parties not represented in the European Parliament are labelled "other". Labels are presented in the order in which they figure in the "List of Members" of the European Parliament of October 1989. Abbreviations in tables are also taken from this publication:

S	=	Socialist Group
PPE	=	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democratic Group)
LDR	=	Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group
ED	=	European Democratic Group
V	=	The Green Group in the European Parliament
GUE	=	Group for the European Unitarian Left
RDE	=	Group of the European Renewal and Democratic Alliance
DR	=	Group Technical of the Right
CG	=	Left Unity
ARC	=	Rainbow Group in the European Parliament
NI	=	Non-attached

Weighted EC - average proportion of persons not indicating a party choice is 32 per cent (9% "would not vote" or "spoil their ballot", 23% do not answer or "don't know"). Consequently among those who do reply, loyal and regular supporters of the respective parties tend to be over represented.

OPINION LEADERSHIP

is based on the answers to the following two questions : (A) "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?" and (B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? If so, does this happen often, from time to time or rarely?" <No = never>. Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Interviewees giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, Interviewees giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

VALUE ORIENTATION

is based on the following question:

"There is a lot of talk these days about what this country's goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority (show card). Would you please say which of them you yourself consider most important in the long run ?" (one answer only)

"And what would be your second choice ?"

Card : (1) Maintaining order in the nation
 (2) Giving the people more say in important government decisions
 (3) Fighting rising prices
 (4) Protecting freedom of speech

Respondents combining item (1) and (3) are labelled "materialist", those combining items (2) and (4) are labelled "post-materialist", others are labelled "mixed"<>.

SELF-PLACEMENT ON THE LEFT-RIGHT-SCALE

is based upon answers to the question "In political matters, people talk of the "left" and the "right". How would you place your views on this scale ? (Show card) (Do not prompt). The 10 Boxes of the card are numbered. Ring choice. If contact hesitates, ask him to try again)

Left	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Right
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	-------

In this report, those who reply are grouped in tertiles of the one third of respondents placing themselves most left, the one third most right, and the centre third, for each country. The usual weighting according to each country's population aged 15 and more is applied.

CLOSENESS TO A PARTY

is based upon answers to the following question: "Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular party ? If so, do you feel yourself to be very close to this party, fairly close or merely a sympathizer ?" labels were given as follows :

+++ very close
 ++ fairly close
 + merely a sympathizer
 0 close to no particular party

¹ For additional theoretical and methodological details cf. Ronald Inglehart, "The Silent Revolution. Changing Values and Political Styles Among Western Publics", Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1977.

MEDIA USE

is based **upon** answers to **the** following question :

"About how often do you. ..

- watch the news on television ?
- read the news in the daily papers ?
- listen to news broadcasts on the radio ?

Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never ?"

- +++ News on TV, radio and papers every day or several times a week
- ++ Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium once or twice a week
- One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others once or twice a week
- The three media no more than once or twice a week

TYPOLGY OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES

is based upon answers to the following questions :

- (1) Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community is : good thing; Bad thing; Neither good nor bad ? (= MEMBERSHIP)
- (2) In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe ? For, very much; for, to some extent; against, to some extent; against, very much (= UNIFICATION)

Positive attitudes	= Membership:	"good"
	+ Unification:	"for, very much" "for, to some extent"
Ambivalent attitudes	= Membership:	"neither good nor bad" "bad" No answer
	+ Unification :	"for, very much" "for, to some extent"
or	Membership :	"good" "neither good nor bad" No answer
	+ Unification :	"against, to some extent" "against, very much"
or	Membership :	No answer
	+ Unification :	No answer
Negative attitudes	= Membership :	"bad"
	+ Unification :	"against, to some extent" "against, very much"