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VOL I:

REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS

European integration

In the light of developments in Central and Eastern Europe, seven interviewees in ten think the European Community should speed up the pace of economic, political and monetary Integration so that it can participate more effectively in building a wider, united, democratic Europe.

Overall support for European unification and the European Community remains very high and remarkably stable.

The treni has been very positive in Denmark, where there has been a marked rise in support for and interest in the various aspects of Community membership.

1992 Single Market

public interest has focused primarily on events in Central and Eastern Europe; there has been an inevitable decline in the amount of attention paid to the 1992 Single Market as a result.

... and the social dimension

Two out of three people endorse the solemn declaration constituting the Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights.

An even larger majority would like to see basic regulations for implementing the Commission's Social Action Programmes being applied in all the Member States.

Central and Eastern Europe

Various polls in which the Commission's Surveys, Research and Analyses Unit has been involved show very positive attitudes to the European Community in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Moscow.

Support for German unification in the countries bordering on the Federal Republic has dropped slightly since 1989.¹

Giving the European Parliament more power

There is a large majority of Community citizens in favour of giving the European Parliament more power.

1 Special Flash poll conducted in November 1989. See the report on Eurobarometer No 32 published in December 1989.

PRELIMINARY NOTE

EUROBAROMETER public opinion surveys have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General for Information, Communication and Culture of the Commission of the European Communities each spring and autumn since September 1973 (EB No 0). They have included Greece since autumn 1980 and Spain and Portugal since autumn 1985.

An identical set of questions is put to representative samples of the population aged fifteen and over in each country. The standard Sample is 1000 people per country except Luxembourg, with 300, and the United Kingdom, where the samples are 1000 in Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland.

EB surveys 0 to 31 were wried out by the national institutes belonging to the European Omnibus Survey (EOS). The Paris-based Faits et Opinions, working with the Commission's Surveys Unit, was responsible for overall coordination of the survey and the preliminary statistical analysis of the data. The surveys from No 32 onwards have been carried out by the national institutes belonging to the INRA (Europe) - European Coordination office.

AU the institutes involved were selected by tender. They are all members of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR) and comply with its standards.

The figures given for the Community as a whole are weighted on the basis of the size of the adult population in each country. Unless otherwise specified, the results shown in the tables axe expressed in percentages. In some cases, where more than one answer is possible, the total may exceed 100. Where it is close to but not exactly 100 (e.g. 101 or 99), the figures have been rounded up or down.

In accordance with normal practice for this type of survey the Commission disclaims all responsibility for questions, results and commentaries. This report, which was drawn up by the Surveys, Research and Analyses Unit of the Directorate-General for Information, Communication and Culture, is a working document for the Commission of the European Communities.

* * *

Since EUROBAROMETER No 32, the full report has been brought aut in two volumes. Volume I contains a report on the results of the current survey as described above. Volume II contains detailed tables relating to trend variables covering the whole run of surveys.

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CHAPTER ONE

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TODAY

1.1. EUROPEAN AWARENESS

Since the political changes in Poland and Hungary, and especially since the Berlin Wall came down in November 1989, people throughout Europe have been spectators at an exhilarating series of debates which have made them think carefully about their own identity as Europeans. The question which citizens of the European Community's Member States have been pondering most specifically is the question of solidarity with the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, by dint of their own membership of an economic and political community which they have been building, step by step, for thirty years.

When asked to say how conscious they were of the European Community since the changes in Central and Eastern Europe, 39% of people in the Member States said they were now "more conscious" (Table 1), while 49% said they felt neither more nor less conscious than before and 4% felt less conscious.

Table 1: CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (percentage by country)

QUESTION: Since the political changes that have taken place in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, would you say you are more conscious of the European Community to which we belong, less conscious or is there no difference?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
More conscious/plus conscient	34	31	31	40	37	32	51	49	23	36	37	45	39
No difference / De la même conscience qu'avant	54	58	50	43	47	59	40	38	63	54	38	51	49
Less conscious/Moins conscient	5	6	10	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	4
no reply/sans reponse	7	5	8	14	13	7	6	10	11	6	20	2	8
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	99	100	100

A substantial majority (63%) of Luxemburgers, who are basically keenly aware of belonging to the Community, said they were just as aware of the Community before recent events as after, while 51% of the Irish and 49% of Italians said they were now more aware.

The feeling of being not only Dutch, French, Greek, and so on but also European was at the same level as in the spring 1989 survey (Table 2): 15% of interviewees said they "often" thought of themselves that way and 31% said they "sometimes" did. The number of "oftens" has risen appreciably in Denmark (up seven points) and in Greece and Italy (up six points).¹

Table 2: HOW OFTEN PEOPLE THINK OF THEMSELVES AS EUROPEANS (percentage by country, autumn 1988, spring 1989, spring 1990)

QUESTION: Does the thought ever occur to you that you are not only (nationality) but also a European?

Since spring 1990 the English version of the question has been worded as follows: Do you ever think of yourself as not only (nationality), but also European?

1988	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
Souvent	14	11	14	19	17	24	13	19	18	9	9	9	16
Quelquefois	36	41	43	33	36	39	28	41	36	28	45	27	37
Jamais	47	47	36	41	42	36	58	39	42	59	39	62	44
sans réponse	4	2	7	7	5	1	2	1	4	5	6	2	4
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	99	100	101
1989													
Often	15	9	12	22	19	21	9	14	15	9	15	8	14
Sometimes	36	34	37	35	41	38	29	39	44	27	43	20	34
Never	44	54	44	38	36	40	59	46	39	61	34	69	48
no reply	5	3	6	5	4	1	3	2	3	3	7	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	99	99	99
1990													
Souvent	14			28	16	19	11	20	17	8	7	12	15
Quelquefois	38	16	12	28	36	38	21	37	35	29	40	16	31
Jamais	46	32	27	41	47	41	67	43	42	60	45	71	51
sans réponse	2	50	53	3	1	2	2	1	6	3	7	1	3
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	99	100	100

¹ The question was put in spring 1990 on behalf of the Forschungsstelle für Gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen (FGE), Universität Mannheim.

The way of life and standards of behaviour and values which respondents considered more specifically European than others and to which they were personally most attached included:

- peace	47%
- democracy	38%
- culture	33%
- quality of life	28%
- way of life	26%
- standard of living	23%.

Only 7% of those questioned felt there were no specifically European values (Table A1).

In other words, at a point in the history of Europe when everyone is wondering whether the process of integration should be speeded up, people in the Community share the same fundamental values.

1.2. PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Overall support for the process of European unification and the European Community remained as high and as positive as in previous surveys, with 88% of respondents saying they were "very much for" or "to some extent for" European unification (Table A2).

Three other surveys carried out in two non-member countries at almost the same time throw an interesting light on this question.

The first took place in the Moscow area this winter. It was carried out on a sample of 508 people by the Political Sciences Department of the University of Houston in Texas, USA, in cooperation with the Institute of Sociology of the USSR Academy of Social Sciences. The questionnaire included a number of questions put in by the Commission's Surveys, Research and Analyses Unit. The poll will be referred to here as the Moscow survey. The same team conducted a poll in the European part of the Soviet Union, on a sample of 1510 people, in May 1990 (the USSR (Europe) survey).

The third survey was carried out by Gallup Organization Inc. for the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in Washington DC

between 9 February and 11 March 1990, on a sample of 1001 United States citizens, to sound out US attitudes to Europe. It will be referred to here as the US survey. A similar survey was conducted in 1987.

The surveys in both countries showed a majority in favour of a united Europe: 73% of Americans, 64% of Muscovites and 55% of interviewees in the European part of the Soviet Union said they were "very much for" or "to some extent for" efforts being made to unify Western Europe (Table 3). Very few people said they were against, although the rate of "No replies" and "Don't knows" to this question in the Soviet Union was very high.

Table 3: US, MOSCOW AND USSR SURVEYS: views on European unification (percentages)

QUESTION ASKED IN THE USA: As you may know, the European Community is an association of twelve Western European countries which are working toward closer integration with one another in such areas as trade, social policy, monetary policy and foreign policy. In general, would you say you are for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe? Would you say you are very much (for/against), or only somewhat (for/against)?

QUESTION ASKED IN MOSCOW AND THE USSR: In general are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe?

	USA	MOSCOW	USSR (Europe:
- For very much / Très pour	37	32	26
- For to some extent / Plutôt pour	36	32	29
Against to some extent / Plutôt contre	8	6	6
- Against very much / Très contre	3	3	3
no reply / sans réponse	16	27	36
TOTAL	100	100	100
N	(1001)	(508)	(1510)

In the twelve Member States, support for the European Community remains remarkably stable (Table A2). The reaction to the questions related to satisfaction with Community membership, appreciation of the benefits derived from it and regret should the Community be scrapped was for the most part positive. Only in Luxembourg and Germany was there a slight fall in support, while in Ireland and Portugal the figures improved (Table A2).

The trend in Denmark is very positive: 51% of respondents (a rise of seven points) said their country's membership of the European Community was "a good thing"; 68% (up seven points) acknowledged that their country had benefited from membership; and 38% (up seven points) admitted that they would be "very sorry" if they were told that the Community had been scrapped (Table A2, Figures 1 and 1a).

Taking "don't know" and "no answer" responses into account, the countries with the highest percentages of people who felt that membership of the Community was a good thing were the Netherlands (82%), Italy (75%), Greece and Ireland (74%), and Luxembourg (72%) (Map 1).

Perception of the benefits of Community membership was most widespread in Ireland (80%), Greece (79%) and the Netherlands (72%) (Map 2).

Figure 1: TREND IN SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1973 (Community of 12, percentage of positive replies)

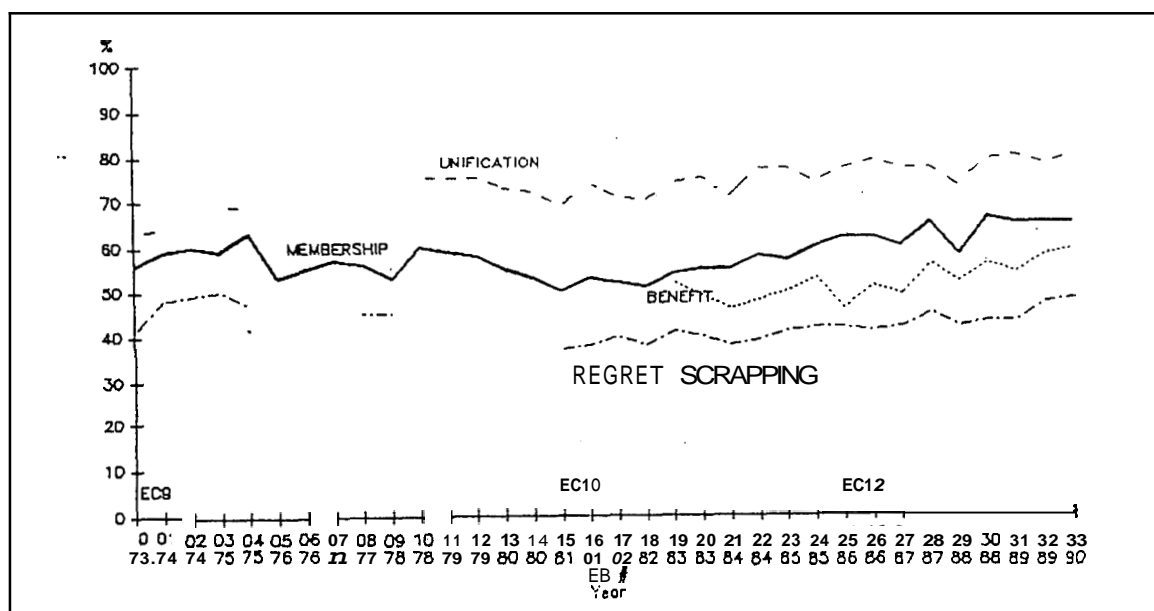


Figure 1a: TREND IN SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND THE COMMUNITY
SINCE 1973 (percentage of positive replies by country)

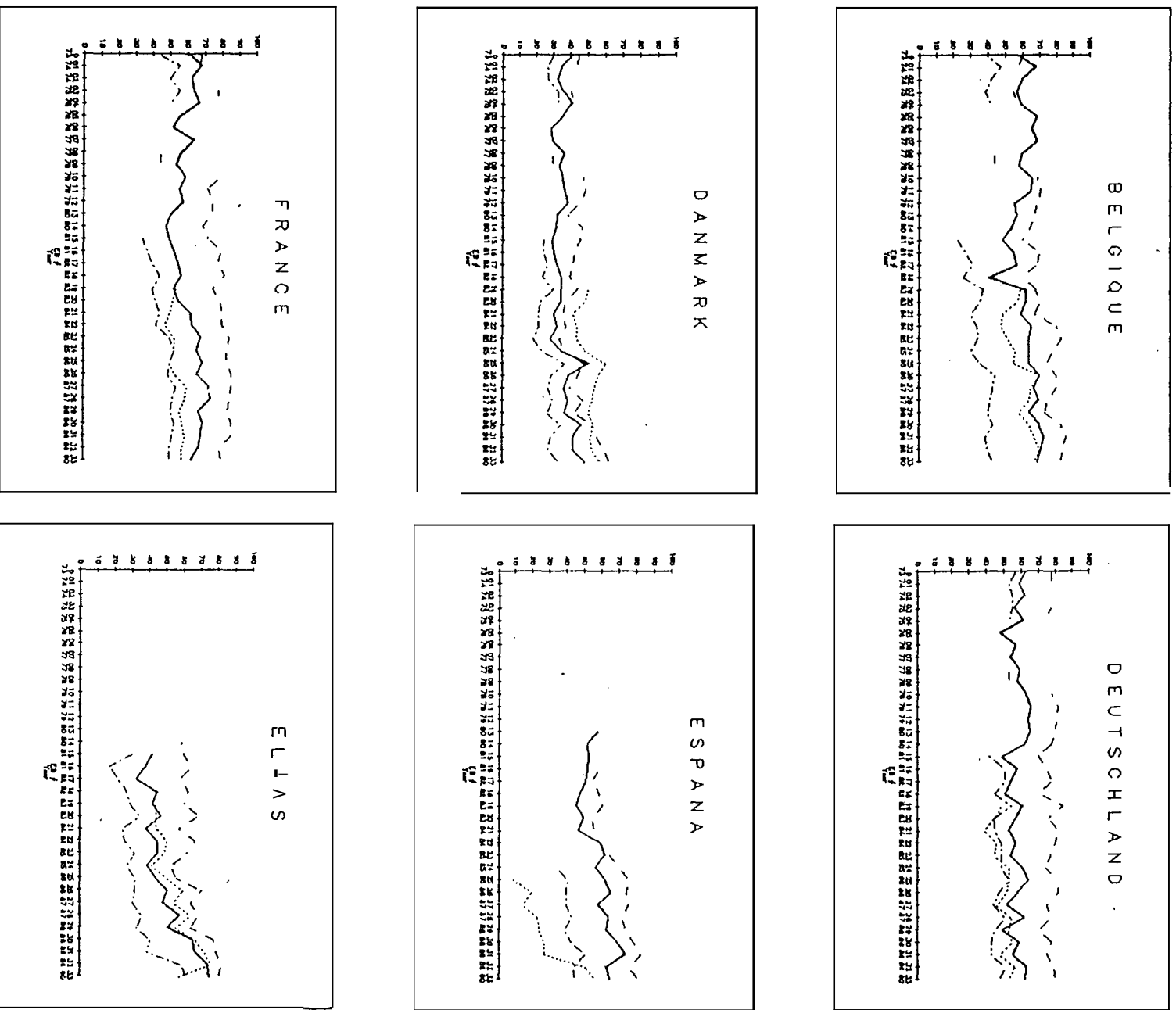
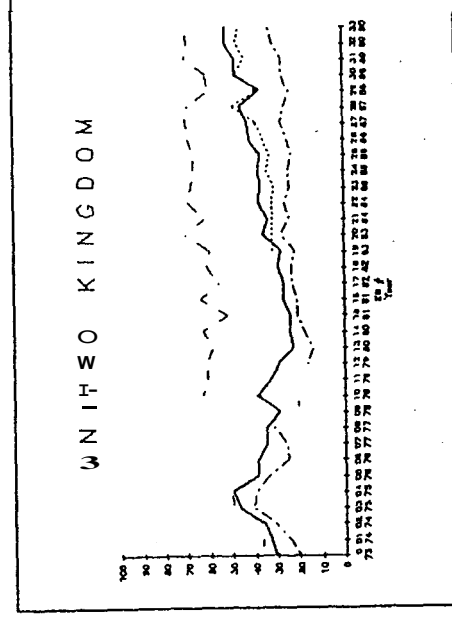
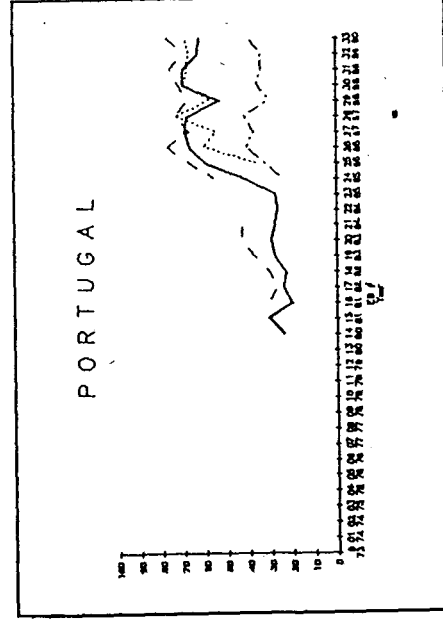
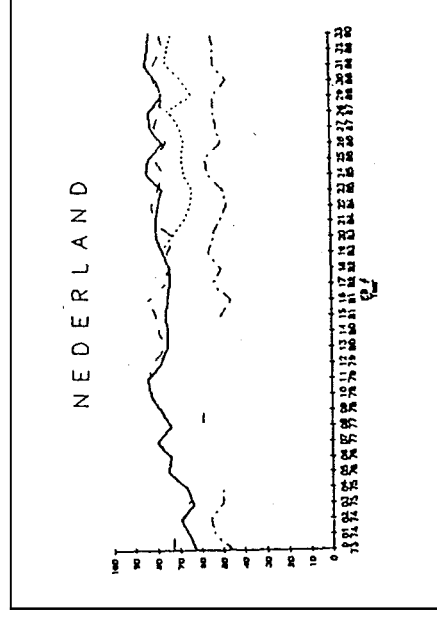
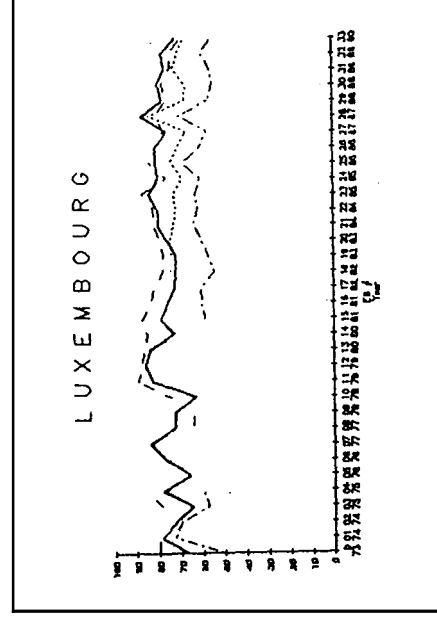
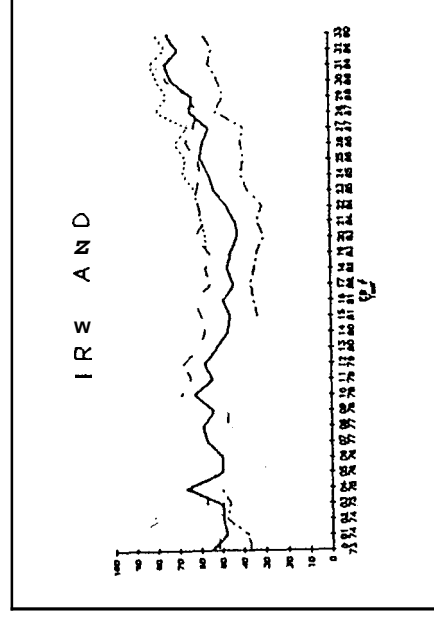
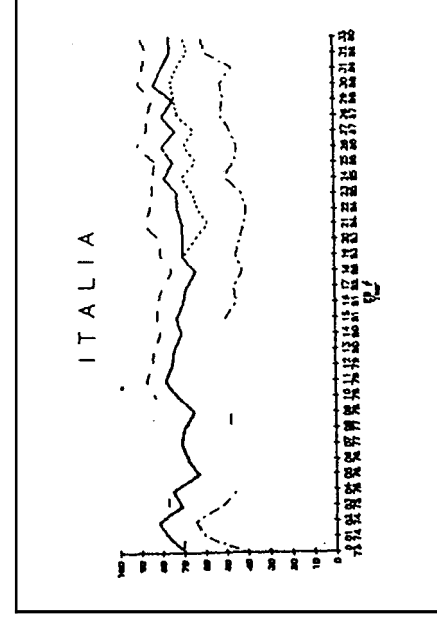
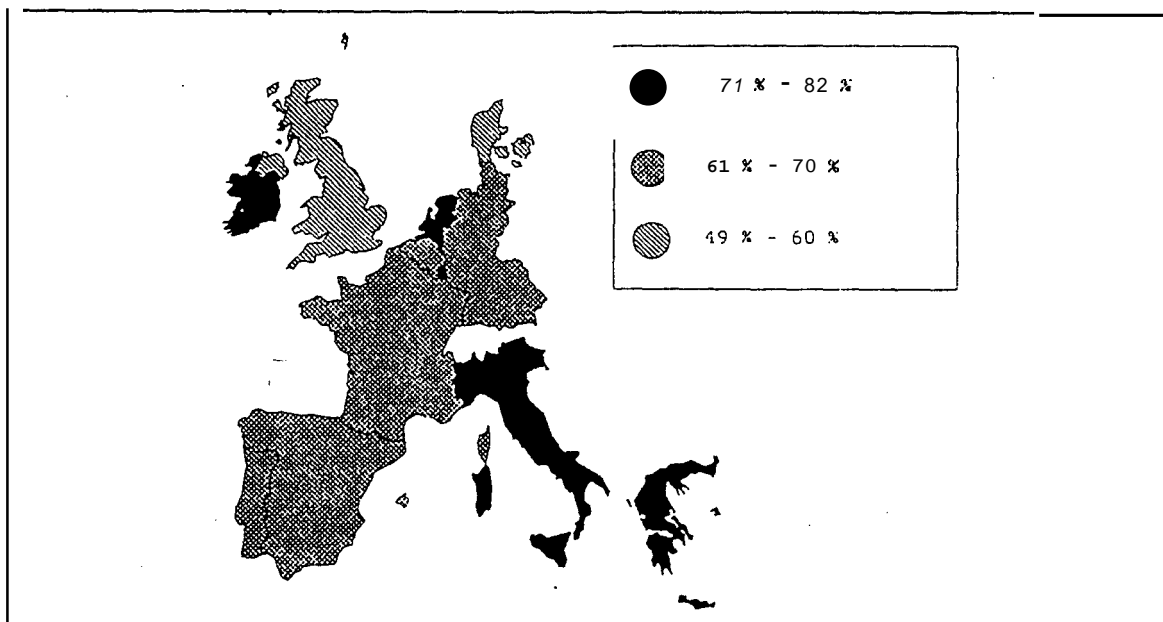


Figure 1a: TREND IN SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1973 (percentage of positive replies by country)

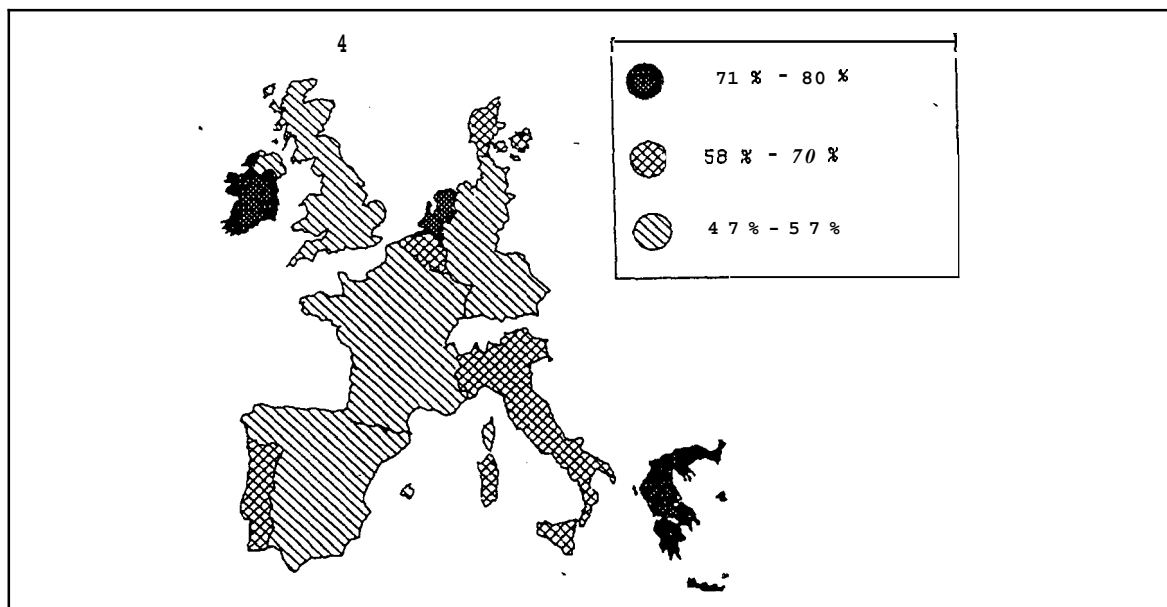


Map 1: **COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP "A GOOD THING"** (all interviewees)



(minimum: DK = 49%; maximum : NL = 82%; weighted average EC 12 = 65%)

Map 2: **COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP** (all interviewees)



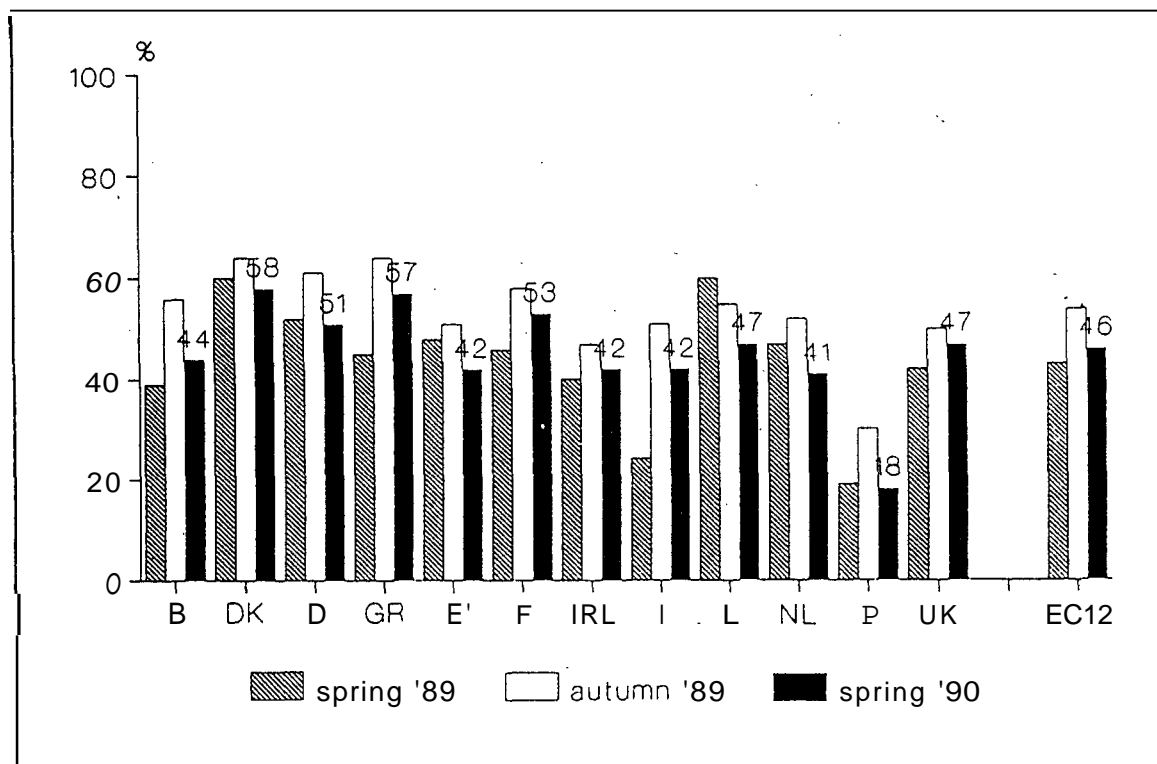
1.3. INTEREST IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The level of European interest in politics in general remained stable, although the number of people saying they were "a great deal" or "to some extent" interested was seldom more than 50% (Table A3).

While the level of interest in Community politics among Community citizens fell slightly, the average number of those who felt that Community matters were important for the future of their countries remained very high (79%) (Table A3, Figure 2, Figure 3).

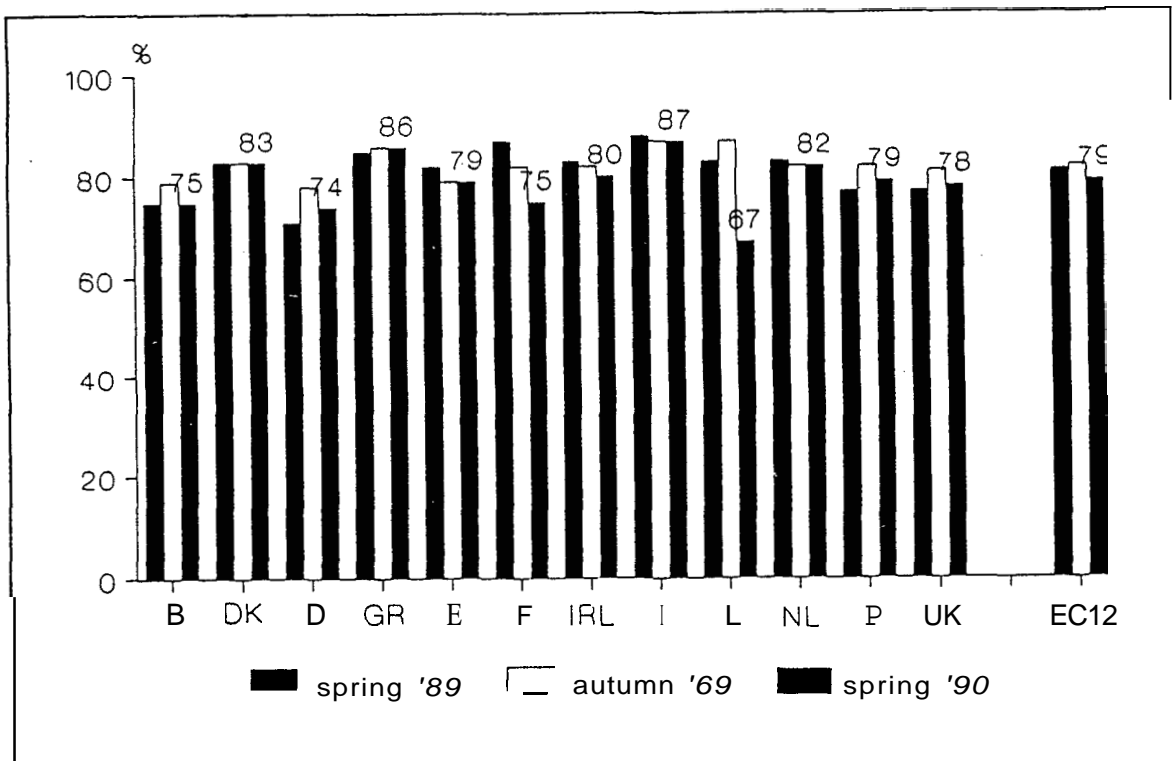
In spring 1990 the level of interest was the same for politics in general as for European Community politics (46% in both cases). The steep rise recorded between spring and autumn 1989 levelled off; notwithstanding a slight fall (down eight points), the spring 1990 figures were still higher than those for *spring* 1989. This trend was apparent in all the Community countries (Figure 2).

Figure 2: INTERESTED IN COMMUNITY POLITICS? "A GREAT DEAL" OR "TO SOME EXTENT" (percentage by country, 1989-90)



There was a very slight decline (five points) in the importance attached to Community affairs, although the figure remained very high as in the two previous surveys: the Community average for those who considered them "very important" or "important" was 79%. In Luxembourg the fall (down 20 points) was more substantial than elsewhere (Figure 3).

Figure 3: IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (percentage by country, 1989-90)

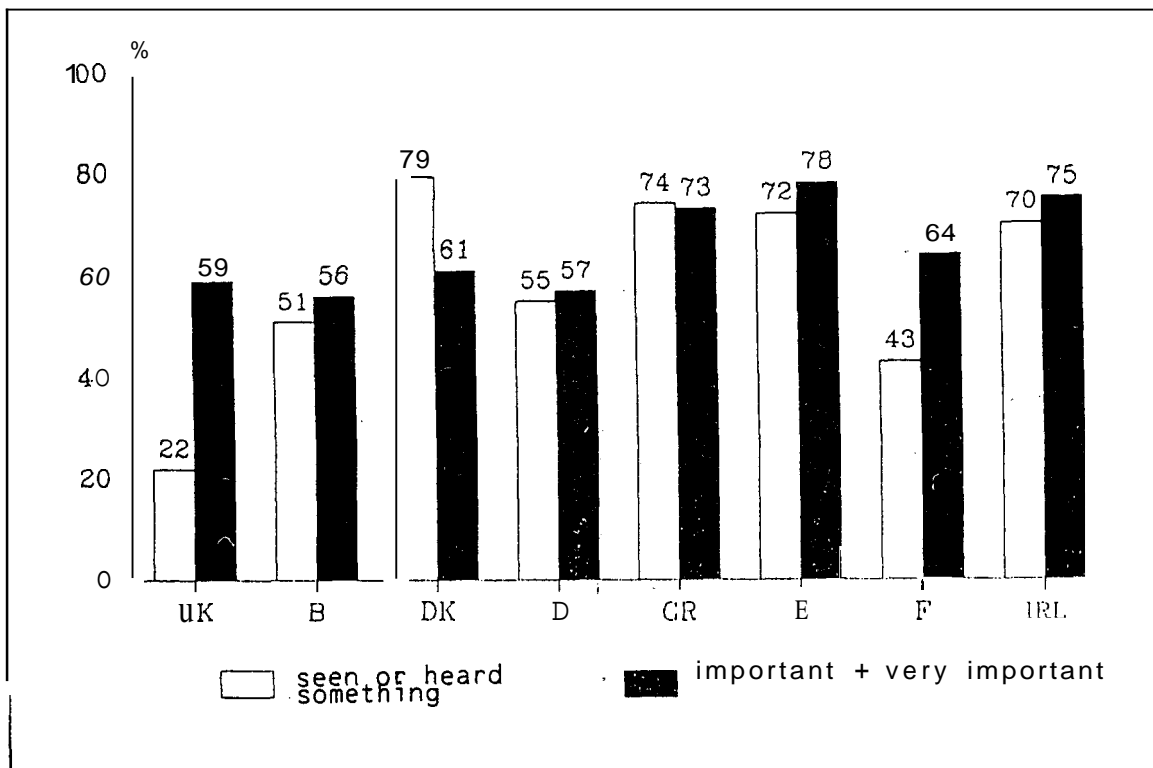


In the United States, as the US survey showed, awareness of the European Community has increased considerably. The percentage who said they had seen or heard something about it went up from 29 in 1987 to 47. However, there was a fall in the albeit still very high level of support. In 1987, 90% of those who had seen or heard something about it were "very" or "quite" favourably disposed towards the European Community. The figure now is 71% (Table A4).

1.4. THE IRISH PRESIDENCY

In Ireland, two in every three people (70%) had "seen or heard, in the papers, on radio or on TV" something about their country's presidency of the Council of Ministers in the first half of 1990. Even more felt that this was "very important" or "important" for their country (Table A5, Figure 4). Spain was the only country where more people thought the presidency of the Council was important than in Ireland (Table A5, Figure 4).

Figure 4: AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL PRESIDENCY (percentage by country, 1986-90)



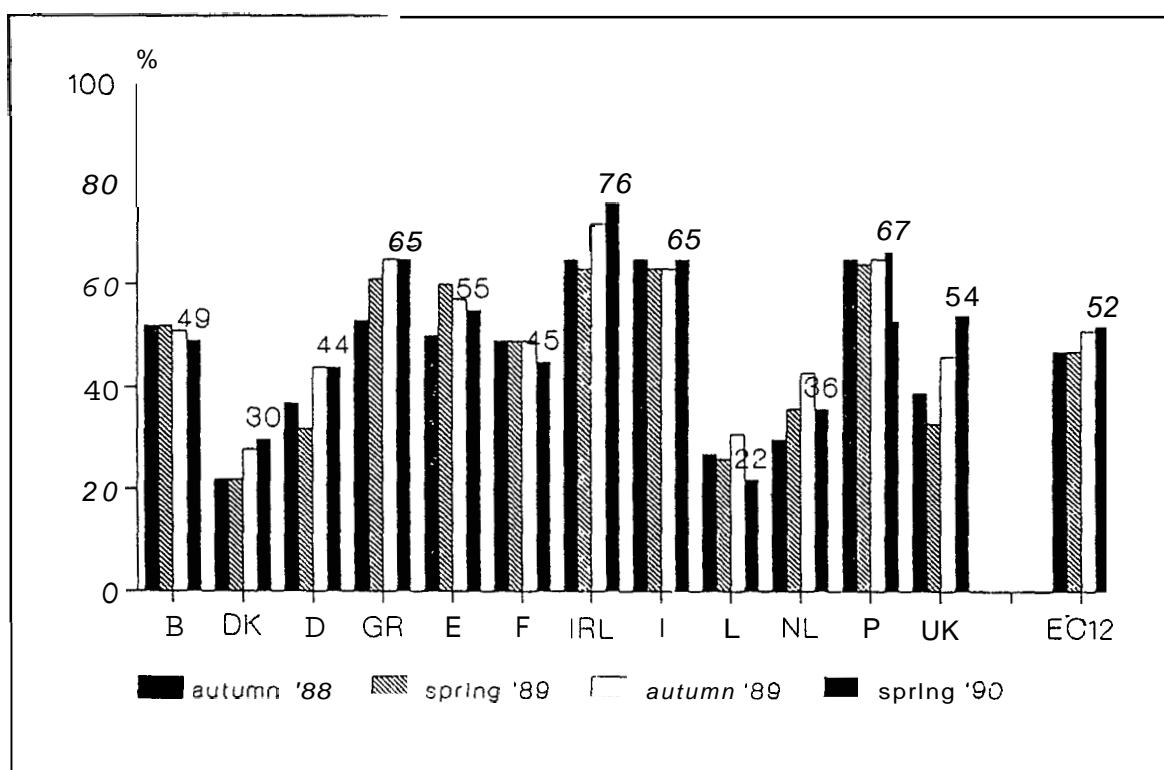
In Ireland at the time of the survey, just as in Greece (in the second half of 1988) and Spain (in the first half of 1989), the fact of holding the presidency of the Council prompted a positive appraisal of membership of the European Community.

In the case of Ireland, 79% (up two points) of those questioned thought that their country's *belonging* to the Community was a "good thing", 87% (up three points) felt that their country had benefited from membership and 63% (up four points) said they would be very sorry if the European Community were scrapped. There was also an appreciable fall in the number of "don't knows" (Table A2).

1.5. THE COMMISSION'S IMAGE

Of the 48% of people (down five points) who had heard or read something about the Commission of the European Communities, its supporters, as in the last survey, were still in the majority, this time at 52% (Table A6, Figure 5).

Figure 5: FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FROM ITEMS SEEN OR HEARD (percentage by country, 1988-90)

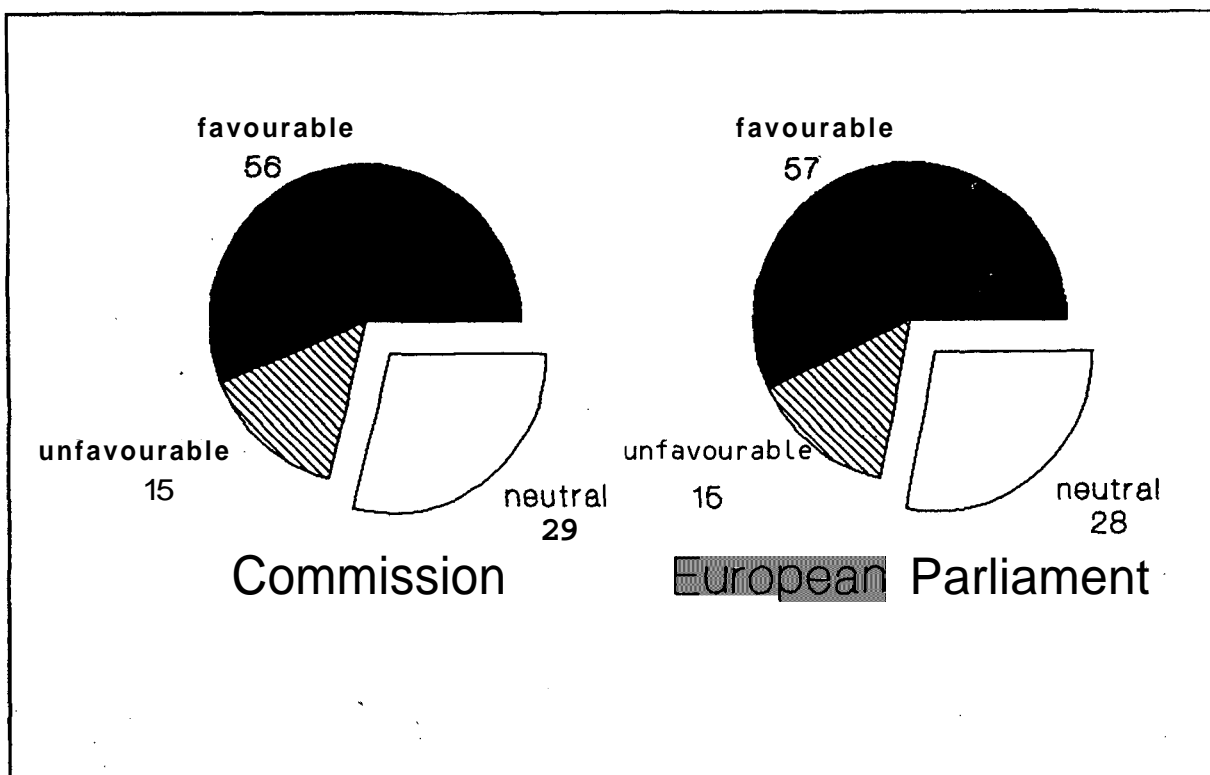


In Belgium (down nine points), Denmark (down ten points), Germany (down nine points) and Italy (down seven points), fewer people than before said they had seen or heard something about the Commission. In Ireland, however, probably as a result of the "presidency effect", there was a rise of some seven points in the level of awareness of the Commission.

In this Eurobarometer, the answers to most questions about awareness showed that it had declined to a greater or lesser degree. Once elections to the European Parliament were over, the Community continued to enjoy substantial coverage in the media, often in connection with developments in Central and Eastern Europe. But the role and activities of the Community institutions as such probably tended to be overshadowed by the major events unfolding on the world stage.

However, the impression of most of those who said they had seen or heard something about the Commission was *still* favourable, the figure being much as it had been in the last survey (Figure 5). It was those with the most positive attitudes towards the Community² who had noticed something about the Commission in the media (54%) and also had a favourable impression of it (60%). The gaps between positive and negative attitudes towards the Community in general among respondents who had noticed something about the Commission in the media and those whose perception of it was favourable were 6 and 33 points respectively (Table A?).

Figure 6: IMPRESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT FROM ITEMS SEEN OR HEARD (percentage of respondents, Community of 12)



Attitudes towards the European Parliament are similarly favourable as those towards the Commission. The percentage of those favourable, unfavourable and neutral are almost the same for both institutions. (Graphic 6)

² According to a "typology of European attitudes" index.

CHAPTER TWO

HALFWAY TO THE SINGLE MARKET

2.1. AWARENESS OF THE 1992 SINGLE MARKET PROGRAMME

6 April 1990 marked the halfway point between the signing of the Single Act and the date set for completion of the European Single Market, 31 December 1992.

At this crucial milestone, two thirds (66%) of those questioned, compared to three quarters (74%) in autumn 1989, said they had "read in the papers, seen on television or heard" something "about the Single European Market of 1992" (Table 4 and Map 3).

Table 4: AWARENESS OF THE SINGLE MARKET (percentage by country, A = autumn 1989, S = spring 1990).

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?

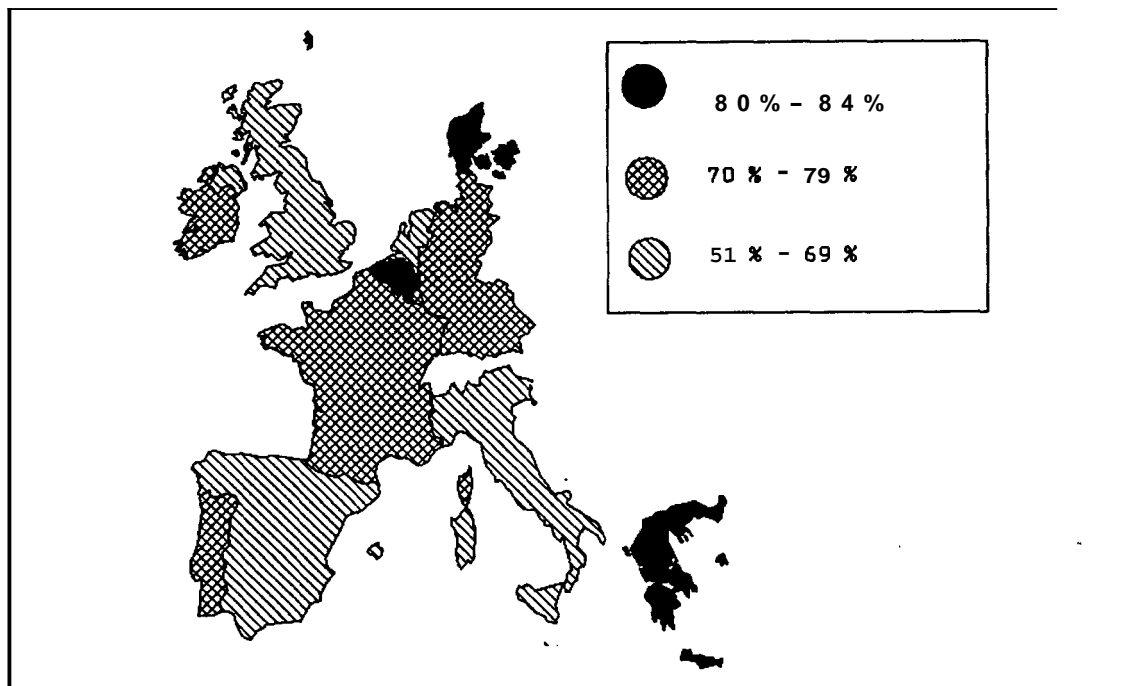
	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S
Have seen or heard anything about the Single European Market														
yes	93	84	88	80	83	72	81	82	58	51	82	72	74	66
no	7	16	11	18	12	22	14	13	30	43	16	27	22	30
no reply	1	0	1	1	4	6	6	5	1	2	2	1	4	3
TOTAL	101	100	100	99	99	100	101	100					100	99

	IRL		I		L		YL		P		UK		EC12	
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S
Ont lu ou entendu qch. au sujet du Grand Marché Européen														
oui	73	72	67	69	67	76	71	61	72	70	61	57	74	66
non	22	26	21	29	11	22	26	37	21	22	37	41	22	30
sans réponse	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	7	0	1	2	4	3
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99

As remarked previously, the mass media, national political authorities and the European Community constantly draw attention to the aims of the Community, but the extraordinary political and economic upheavals in other parts of Europe have taken up a great deal of media space. Thus, in

Germany and Luxembourg (down 11 points), France and the Netherlands (down ten points) and other Community countries fewer people had heard about the Single Market in spring this year than in autumn 1989 (Table 4, Map 3).

Map 3: AWARENESS OF 1992 (all interviewees)



(minimum: E = 51%; maximum : B = 84%; weighted average EC 12 = 66%)

The US survey,³ in which a similar question was put to interviewees, found that a bare 28% of Americans had heard about the 1992 Single Market. The figure rises to 47% if only people who had read or heard about the European Community in genera axe taken into account (Table A8).

In the twelve Community countries, the following types of people came across as being best informed about the Single Market (Table A9):

- aged between 25 and 54;
- highly educated or still studying;
- working in the public sector;
- belonging to the middle or upper (subjective) social classes;

³ See Chapter 1, section 1.2.

- working in the professions and in senior and middle-management posts;
- opinion leaders and people with positive attitudes towards the Community;
- "post-materialist" in their value orientation.⁴

2.2. ASSESSMENT AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE SINGLE MARKET

Although awareness of the Single Market has declined since autumn 1989, this must not be equated with disenchantment: the idea of target 1992 was still in people's minds and was favourably viewed in all the Member States. 53% of respondents thought it was "a good thing", 38% were neutral, and only 9% were against.

The most noticeable change in terms of positive attitudes was in Germany (down eight points) and France (down seven points), both countries heavily involved in providing aid and support to Central and Eastern Europe. There were majorities in favour in Italy (64%), Spain (58%), Ireland (54%) and Greece (52%). Negative attitudes remained more prevalent in Denmark and Luxembourg than in the other Member States, despite a fall of three points (Table 5, Figures 7 and 8).

Table 5: THE SINGLE MARKET "A GOOD THING" (percentage by country, A = autumn 1989, S = spring 1990)

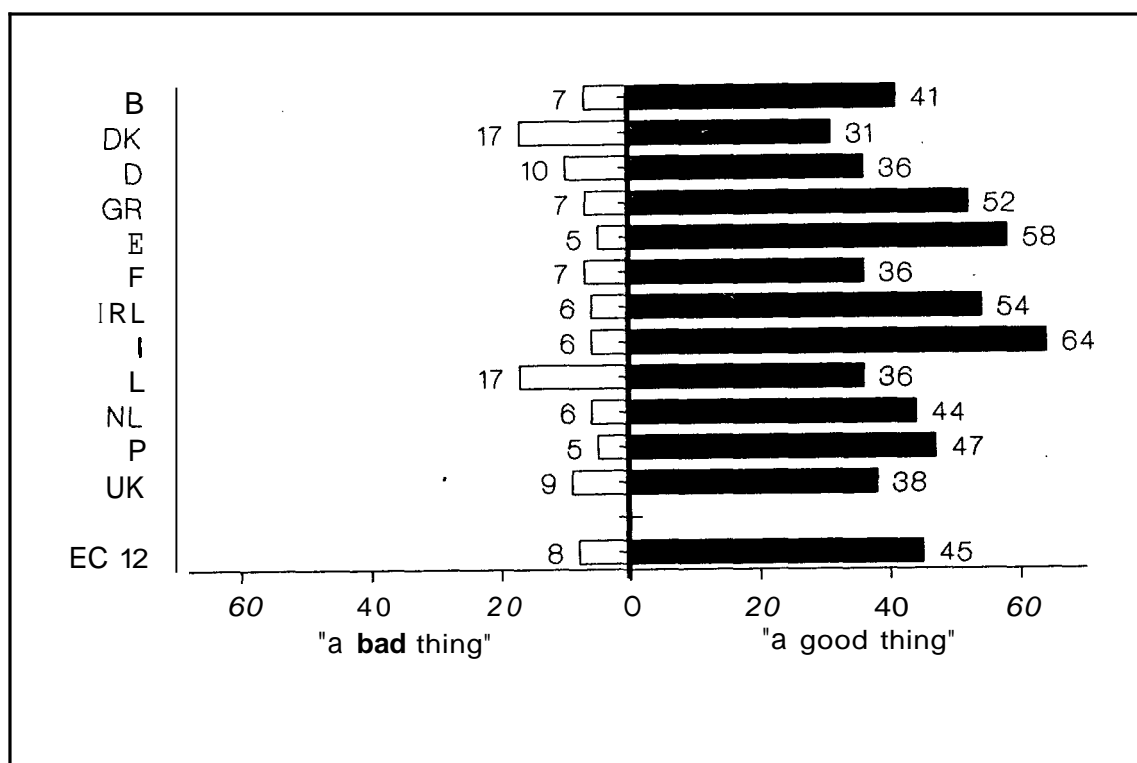
QUESTION: Altogether, do you think that the coming into being of the Single Common Market in the EC in 1992 will be ...

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S
... a good thing	45	41	32	31	44	36	55	52	56	58	43	36	49	45
... neither good nor bad	41	40	39	39	35	37	20	26	23	25	44	49	32	32
... a bad thing	9	7	20	17	8	10	8	7	5	5	7	7	7	8
no reply	6	12	10	13	12	16	17	16	16	11	6	8	11	14
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	99	99	100	101	100	99	100	100	99	99

	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S
... une bonne chose	54	54	69	64	33	36	49	44	52	47	39	38	49	45
... ni bonne ni mauvaise	24	23	17	17	29	34	34	37	24	29	38	31	32	32
... une mauvaise chose	6	6	5	6	20	17	6	6	5	5	10	9	7	8
sans réponse	16	17	9	13	17	13	11	12	20	18	13	22	11	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	101	99	100	100	99	99

4 For the meaning of the terms "materialist" and "post-materialist" value orientations, see the technical specifications in the annex to this report.

Figure 7: ATTITUDES TOWARDS 1992 (percentage by country)

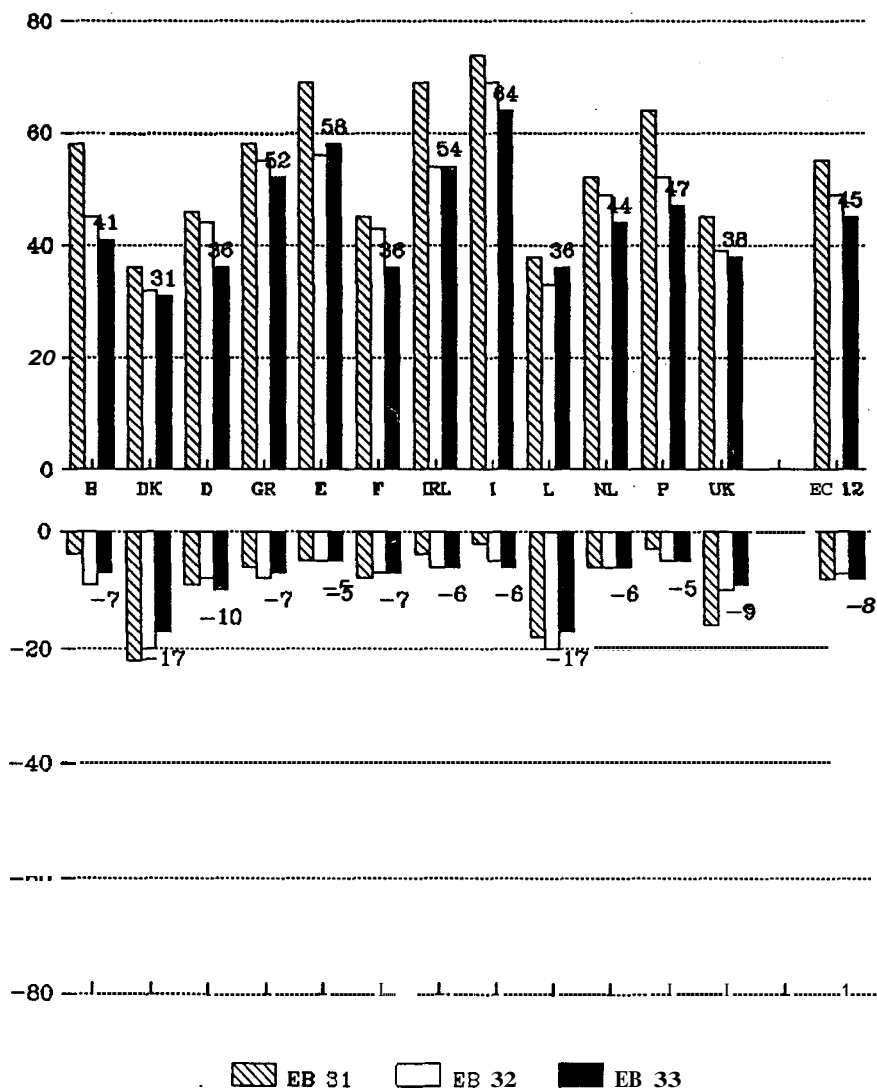


Young people and the highly educated and well-paid emerged as having the most positive attitudes towards 1992 and the single market (Table A10).

Two thirds of those with a view on completion of the Single Market said they were "very hopeful" or "rather hopeful" about it. Even though optimism had declined, especially in Germany, Greece and the Netherlands, hopefulness (70%) still outstripped fearfulness (30%) in all twelve countries (Table A11, Map 4).

Feelings of optimism or pessimism about establishment of the Single Market were closely linked to the state of morale and to the economic and political developments in each country. The minority who viewed the plan for a frontier-free European market with apprehension kept abreast of the subject and went along with the idea only insofar as national developments in their countries permitted.

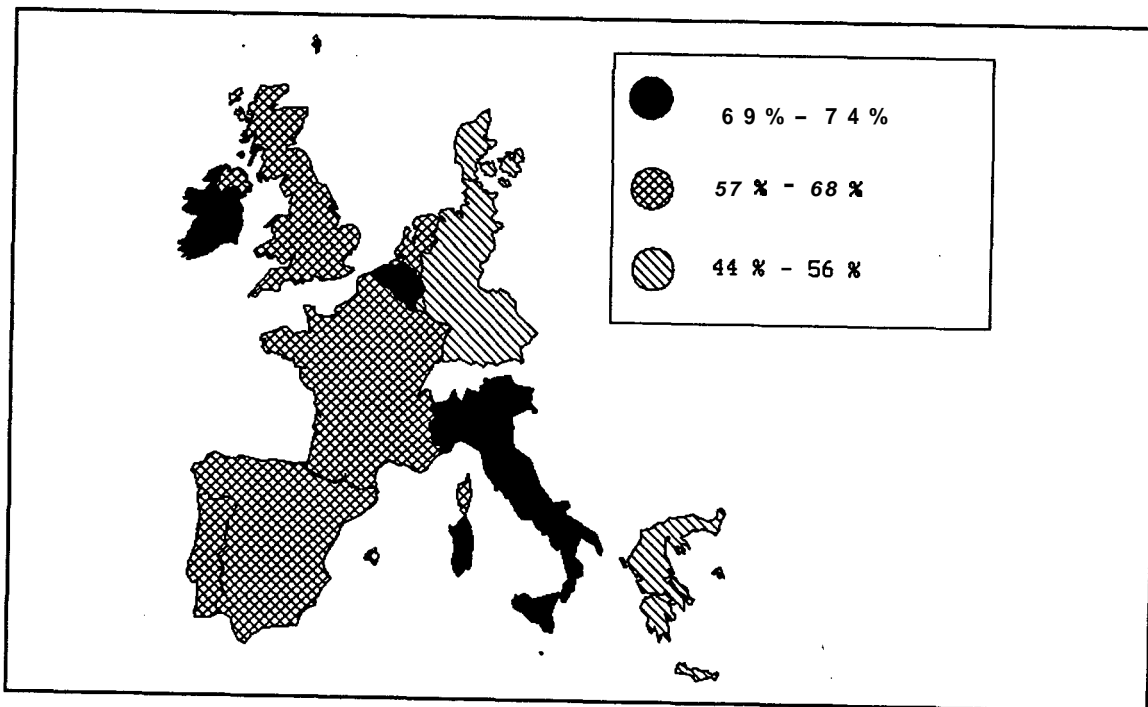
Figure 8: TREND IN ASSESSMENT OF 1992 (percentage by country, 1989-90 (*))



(*) Positive values : "good thing" - negative values : "bad thing"
 When asked, as in spring 1989, whether priority *should* be given to completing the European Single Market or bringing Western and Eastern

Europe closer together,⁵ 53% of respondents opted for the former (Table 6).

Map 4: HOPEFUL ABOUT 1992 (all interviewees)



(minimum: L = 44%; maximum : I = 74%; weighted average EC 12 = 60%)

In the spring 1989 survey, in other words before the developments in Eastern Europe, there were substantial numbers in Denmark (40%), Germany (45%), the Netherlands (51%) and the United Kingdom (56%) in favour of giving priority to closer ties with Eastern Europe ("in what has been referred to as the Common European House"). In the present survey, except in Germany (down ten points), there were increases of ten, eight and eight points respectively in the numbers of people in those countries who thought the Single Market should be given priority.

The same rise occurred in Greece, Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg. In Belgium, Germany and Portugal (up five points), Spain (up 16 points) and France (up five points), more people than before opted for "Western Europe and Eastern Europe coming much closer together", although the Single Market was still top priority in all the countries mentioned apart from Germany.

⁵ This question was asked in spring 1990 on behalf of the Forschungsstelle für Gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen (FGE), Universität Mannheim.

Table 6: **THE SINGLE MARKET OR CLOSER TIES BETWEEN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE** (percentage by country, spring 1989 and spring 1990)

Spring 1989 QUESTION: Which do you think is more important, that the Single European Market should be established or that western and Eastern Europe should come closer together in what has been referred to as "the Common European House"?

Spring 1990 QUESTION: In your opinion which of these two political objectives should be achieved first: the Single European Market or Western Europe and Eastern Europe coming much closer together?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	EC12
	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90
Single Europ. Market/Grand Marché Europ.	63 54	32 42	36 26	50 56	46 39	58 54	42 43
Closeness of Western and Eastern Europe/ Rapprochement Europe de l'Ouest et de l'Est	22 31	40 43	45 54	31 25	25 41	24 29	37 39
no reply/sans réponse	16 15	28 15	19 20	19 19	29 19	18 17	21 18
TOTAL	101 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 99	100 100	100 100

	IRL		I	NL	P	UK	EC12
	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90
Single Europ. Market/Grand Marché Europ.	43 50	46 59	41 59	34 42	59 42	24 36	42 43
Closeness of Western and Eastern Europe/ Rapprochement Europe de l'Ouest et de l'Est	27 29	34 28	41 27	51 45	15 24	56 46	37 39
no reply/sans réponse	30 22	20 13	18 14	15 13	26 35	21 18	21 18
TOTAL	100 101	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 101	101 100	100 100

The question asked in spring 1989 was put to a sample of 1478 people in Czechoslovakia in January 1990, in a poll carried out by Gallup UK in association with the Research Institute of the Ministry of Internal Trade in Prague. The Commission's Surveys, Research and Analyses Unit also put in a number of questions (the Czechoslovakia survey). 32% of interviewees opted for the European Single Market being completed by 1992, while 51% stated they would rather Western and Eastern Europe moved closer together in what has been called the Common European House; there were 18% "don't knows".

2.3. THE SOCIAL DIMENSION: CHARTER AND ACTION PROGRAMME

At the Strasbourg European Council in December 1989 the Heads of State or Government of the European Community adopted a declaration constituting a Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights. Only the United Kingdom Government opposed the Charter. However, a large majority (64%) of Europeans were in favour of the Social Charter and the number of people in the United Kingdom who thought the Charter was a "good thing" (67%) was actually higher than the Community average (Table 7, Map 5).

Table 7: ADOPTION OF A COMMUNITY CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL RIGHTS
'A GOOD THING' (percentage by country, S = spring 1989, A = autumn 1989,
S = spring 1990)

Spring and autumn 1989 (S and A) QUESTION: There is talk of adopting a charter of fundamental social rights for the entire Community, i.e. a set of common rules in all member countries concerning the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers. Do you think *such* a charter would be:

Spring 1990 QUESTION (S): The Council of Heads of States and Governments of the European Community has adopted a declaration which constitutes a "Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights", i.e. a set of common principles in all member countries concerning the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers. Do you think *such* a declaration is:

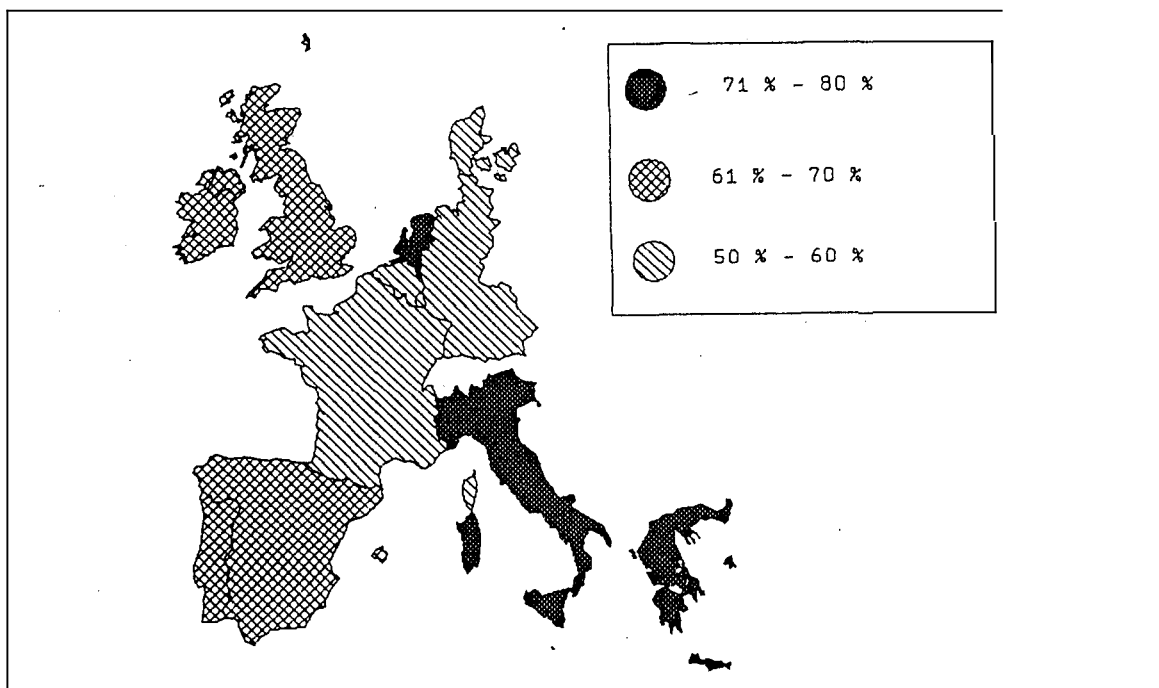
	S			A			S			S			S			E			F			EC12		
	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S
* une bonne chose	60	68	55	47	47	54	57	66	60	68	83	80	72	69	61	77	65	56	69	70	64			
* ni bonne ni mauvaise (réponse spontanée)	22	18	25	14	13	17	20	13	21	14	3	9	7	10	21	11	18	25	12	7	20			
* une mauvaise chose	4	8	4	1	7	3	1	1	7	5	3	3	2	2	3	2	5	8	5	7	11	4		
sans réponse	14	7	15	22	8	9	12	14	14	16	11	9	19	16	16	7	8	11	12	11	12			
TOTAL	100	101	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	99	100			

	IRL			I			L			NL			P			UK			EC12		
	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	A	S
* a good thing	68	70	66	80	80	71	63	63	50										69	70	64
* neither good nor bad (spontaneous answer)	9	6	17	10	9	15	16	14	28	11	9	15	13	9	23	10	8	15	12	7	20
* a bad thing	4	5	3	1	3	2	8	7	4	8	7	3	1	2	1	1	5	4	7	11	4
no reply	19	19	14	9	8	13	14	15	14	10	9	8	17	17	12	11	10	10	12	11	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	101	99	100	101	100	101	99	100	99	101	99	100	100	99	100

Since the survey in October and November 1989 (EB 32) the change in support for and opposition to the Charter has followed the same pattern: the fall of six points in favourable attitudes has gone hand in hand with a fall of seven points in critical attitudes. Only a tiny minority (4%) now take a negative view of the Charter, though there has been a swelling in the ranks of those who think it is "neither good nor bad" (up three points). Among those who view the Charter with reluctance there is probably an even split between those who think it has not gone far enough and those who feel it has already gone too far.⁶

The countries with the highest numbers in favour of the Social Charter were Greece (80%), the Netherlands (75%) and Italy (71%). Denmark is still the country most opposed to it, although there was a seven-point rise in positive responses and a 13-point fall in negative responses compared to the previous survey. The numbers of those against the Charter also fell appreciably in the United Kingdom, from 14% to only 8% (Table 7, Map 5).

Map 5: SOCIAL CHARTER "A GOOD THING" (all interviewees)



(minimum: L = 50%; maximum: GR = 80%; weighted average EC = 64%)

⁶ The same question was asked in East Germany (GDR survey described in Chapter 3, section 3.3.2. of this report). The results were: Social Charter "a good thing" 56%; "bad thing" 2%; "neither good nor bad" 6%; "don't know" 36%.

Improvements in living and working conditions and the harmonization of rules on the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers are an important aspect of the Single Market. That is why people who see the Social Charter as a "good thing" correspond closely in profile to those who take the same view of the Single Market (Table A12):

- aged between 25 and 54;
- highly educated and well-paid;
- working in the professions (self-employed or salaried) or in senior and middle management;
- unionized;
- positive in their attitude towards the European Community;
- "post-materialist" in their value orientation (*see above*).

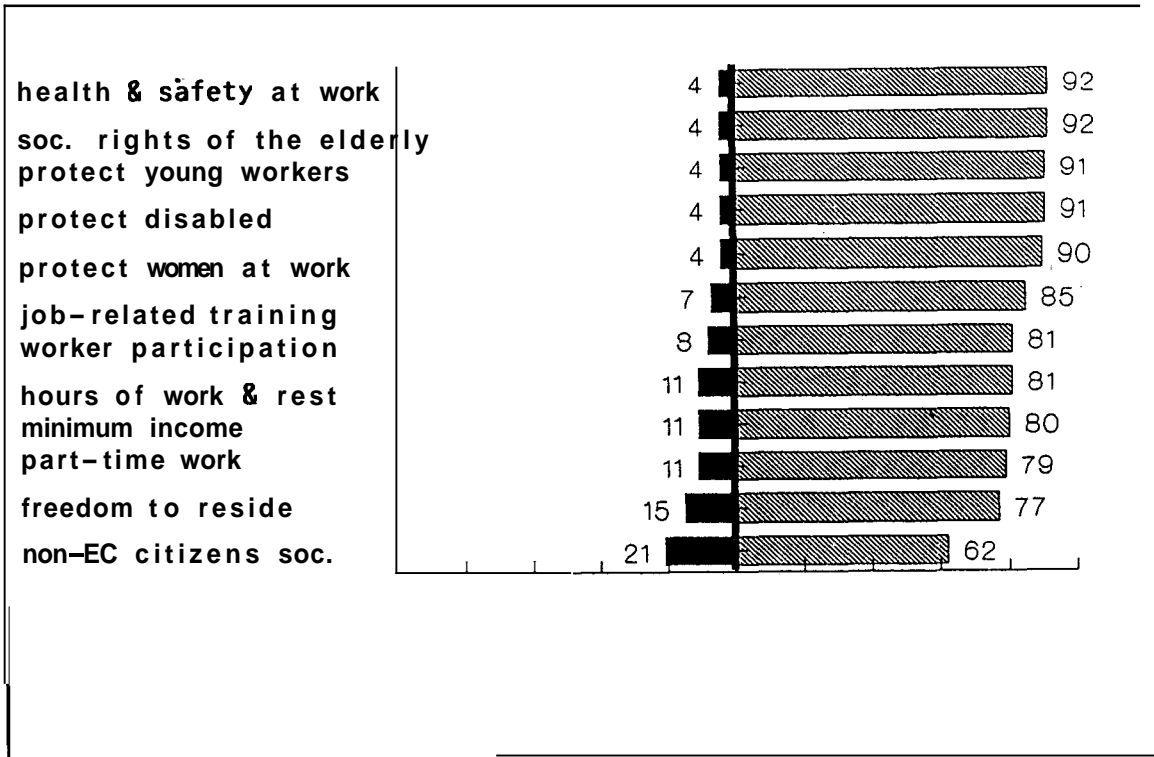
The declaration constituting the Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights adopted in Strasbourg explicitly mandates the Commission to draft a Social Action Programme and a compendium of associated legislation to implement the provisions set out in the Charter. The object of Community action on this front is threefold:

- to enshrine existing workers' rights;
- to safeguard wage and salary earners against any form of "social dumping", within the united European economic area;
- to foster the emergence of new rights geared to conditions in the Single Market.

In twelve areas covered by the Commission's Social Action Programme, a very large majority of interviewees was in favour of basic regulations being applied in all the European Community countries (Table A13, Figure 9).

Nine out of ten Europeans would like to see "health and safety protection in relation to work" and "protection for the social rights of the elderly" regulated, in principle, by the Community. Nine out of ten would also like to see Community regulations on the "protection of young workers" and the "protection of the disabled", while 79% would be in favour of the Community's passing regulations on "atypical" work, i.e. part-time and temporary work.

Figure 9: **FOR OR AGAINST COMMUNITY REGULATIONS IN VARIOUS SOCIAL POLICY AREAS** (percentage of Community of 12, cf. Table A13)



Support **was** lowest (62%) for legislation on "social rights in the EC for people from non-member countries".

The people **who** thought the Social Charter **was** a "good thing" naturally **included most** of those **who were** in f a m of Community regulations in every field. There **were also many** **who saw** the Social Charter as a "bad thing" but **were nevertheless** in f a m - to a lesser degree - of Community legislation **being passed** in the **areas** proposed. There **was** even more clearcut support from those **who regarded** the charter as "neither good nor bad" (Table A14).

Seven people in ten **had heard** of the Social Charter through the media. However, although 14% of them felt they already had sufficient information on the subject, 58% felt they had not. In other words, there is still a shortfall to be **made up** in terms of **informing** people in the Member States about the social dimension of the Single Market. In fact 20% of **interviewees** **stated** spontaneously that they had never even heard of it (Table 8).

Greece, Spain, Italy and Luxembourg are the countries where the information effort needs to be given priority.

Table 8: **THE SOCIAL CHARTER - SUFFICIENT INFORMATION** (percentage by country)

QUESTION: The European Community has committed itself to complementing the Single European Market, with a social dimension, which includes, among other things, the Social Charter and a Social Action Programme. Taking into account what you have seen or heard in the papers, on the radio, or on television, would you say that you have sufficient information on this social dimension or not?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Sufficient/Suffisamment informé	18	9	19	8	12	14	14	13	18	18	9	9	14
Insufficient/Insuffisamment informé	51	66	53	56	57	64	52	51	50	62	61	67	58
Never heard about this (spontaneous) /jamais entendu parler (spontané)	21	19	16	29	25	16	20	24	25	14	19	19	20
no reply/sans réponse	11	5	11	7	7	6	14	12	7	6	11	6	8
TOTAL	101	99	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

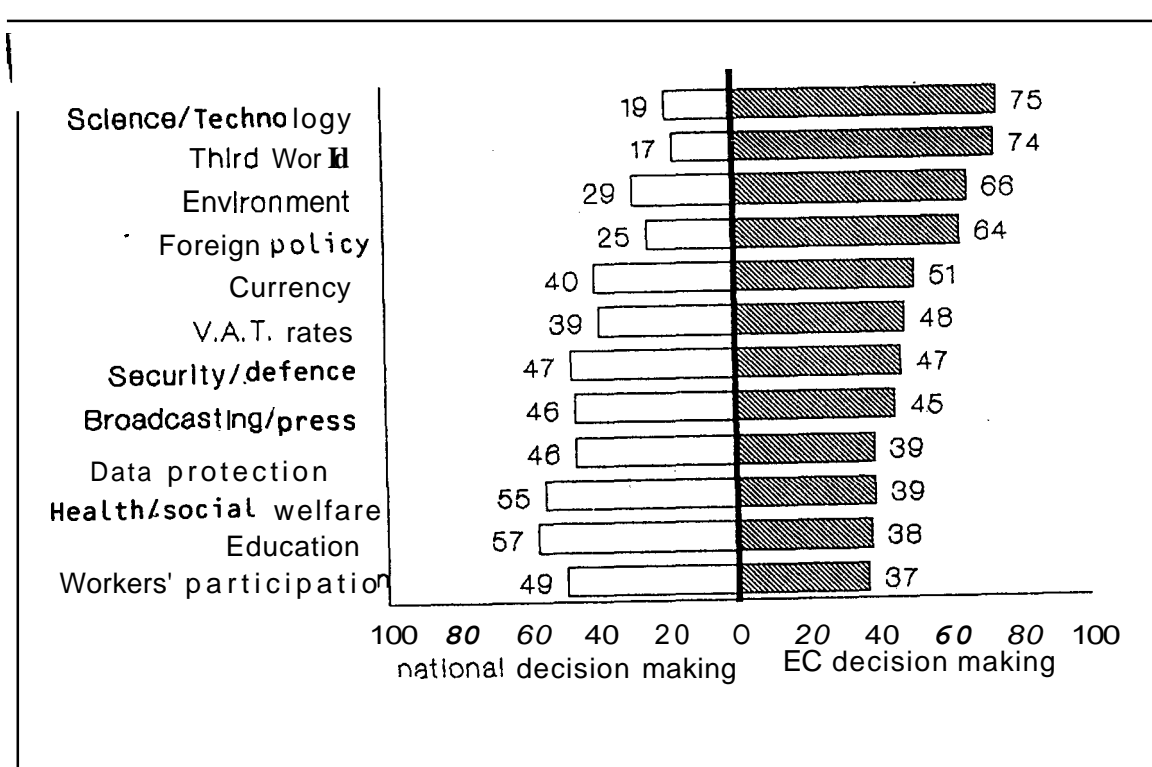
2.4 DECISIONS AT COMMUNITY LEVEL OR NATIONAL LEVEL?

The European Community, as such, takes decisions in certain areas in which the national governments take decisions applicable solely in their own territories. Some of these policy areas are seen as being the exclusive domain of national sovereignty, while in others the Community is regarded as being entitled to decide.

There was hardly any change in attitudes between autumn 1989 (EB 32) and spring 1990 (Figure 10, Table A15)

There were majorities in favour of Community decision-making on scientific and technological research (75%), cooperation with developing countries (74%), protection of the environment (66%), foreign policy (64%) and currency matters (51%).

Figure 10: **NATIONAL OR JOINT COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING?** (percentage of Community of 12)



In federal political systems responsibility for all these sectors is usually in the hands of federal power structures.

To a greater or lesser extent, all the other areas proposed were seen as being the domain of national decision-making (Figure 10, Table A15).

There were only two slight changes of position compared to the last survey: "currency" moved into the national decision-making field (up five points) and "education" into that of the Community (up four points).

CHAPTER THREE

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE CHANGES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

3.1. HOW DO THEY SEE US?

Since 1989 the pace of change in the East has quickened. Pluralist democracy and more open economic policies have seen the light of day, first in Poland and Hungary, and then in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

Although most people in Central and Eastern Europe are only vaguely aware of what goes on in the Community, for many of them it has a kind of mythical attraction as an ideal they should strive to attain. This comes out in the findings of the surveys carried out in Czechoslovakia,⁷ Moscow and the European part of the USSR,⁸ and another survey carried out on a sample of 1000 Lithuanians by Gallup UK and the Sociology Laboratory of the University of Vilnius in February 1990 (the Lithuanian survey).

Three Muscovites in five, two Soviet citizens in four and 86% of East Germans had heard of the European Community. In Czechoslovakia no one admitted to "having never" seen or heard anything about the Community. All Czechs and Slovaks said they had heard of it and three out of four thought they had some idea what it was (Table 9).

In Moscow and the European USSR 38% and 31% respectively of those interviewed said they had heard of the "Pan-European Confederation" proposed by President Mitterrand in his end-of-year speech. The remaining 62% and 69% said they had never heard of it or did not answer (Table A16).

⁷ Described in Chapter 2, section 2.2.

⁸ Described in Chapter 1, section 1.2.

Table 9: **MOSCOW, USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GDR SURVEYS - AWARENESS OF THE COMMUNITY** (percentage)

QUESTION ASKED IN MOSCOW AND USSR: As you might know, twelve western and Southern European States together form the European Community. Have you ever read in the papers, seen on television or heard on the radio or directly from other people about the European Community?

	Moscow	USSR (Europe)
Yes / Oui	61	49
No / Non	23	33
no reply / sans réponse	15	18
TOTAL	99	100
N =	(508)	(1510)

QUESTION ASKED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: In western Europe the terms "European Community", "European Economic Community" and "Common Market" are frequently used. Have you ever heard or read these terms, and have you any idea what they mean, or only a partial idea, or no idea at all?

- Heard, read and has an idea/ Entendu, lu et a une idée	38
Entendu, lu et a seulement une idée floue	40
- Heard, read and has no idea/ Entendu, lu et n'a aucune idée	22
- Neither heard nor read/ Ni entendu ni lu	0
TOTAL (N = 1478)	100

QUESTION ASKED IN THE GDR: Have you ever heard of the European Community?

Yes / Oui / Ja	86
No / Non / Nein	10
no reply / sans reponse / Keine Antwort	4
TOTAL (N = 837)	100

In Moscow and the European USSR, again, 57% and 53% of respondents said they were "very much in favour" or "to some extent in favour" of *such a* "Confederation" of all European States with more than one political party, free elections, freedom of speech and freedom of the media. Only 3% were against this in both cases, while 40% and 44% respectively did not know (Table A16).

When asked whether they would be in favour of joining the European Community, 90% of Czechs and Slovaks said they would be "very much in favour" or "to some extent in favour" (Table 10).

Table 10: CZECHOSLOVAKIA SURVEY - JOINING THE COMMUNITY (percentage)

QUESTION: If Czechoslovakia were to join the European Community in the future, would you feel strongly in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed or strongly opposed?

Strongly in favour / Tres favorable	57
Somewhat in favour / Plutôt favorable	33
Somewhat opposed / Plutôt opposé	2
Strongly opposed / Tres opposé	0
no reply (spontaneous)/ sans reponse (spontané)	7
TOTAL (N = 1478)	99

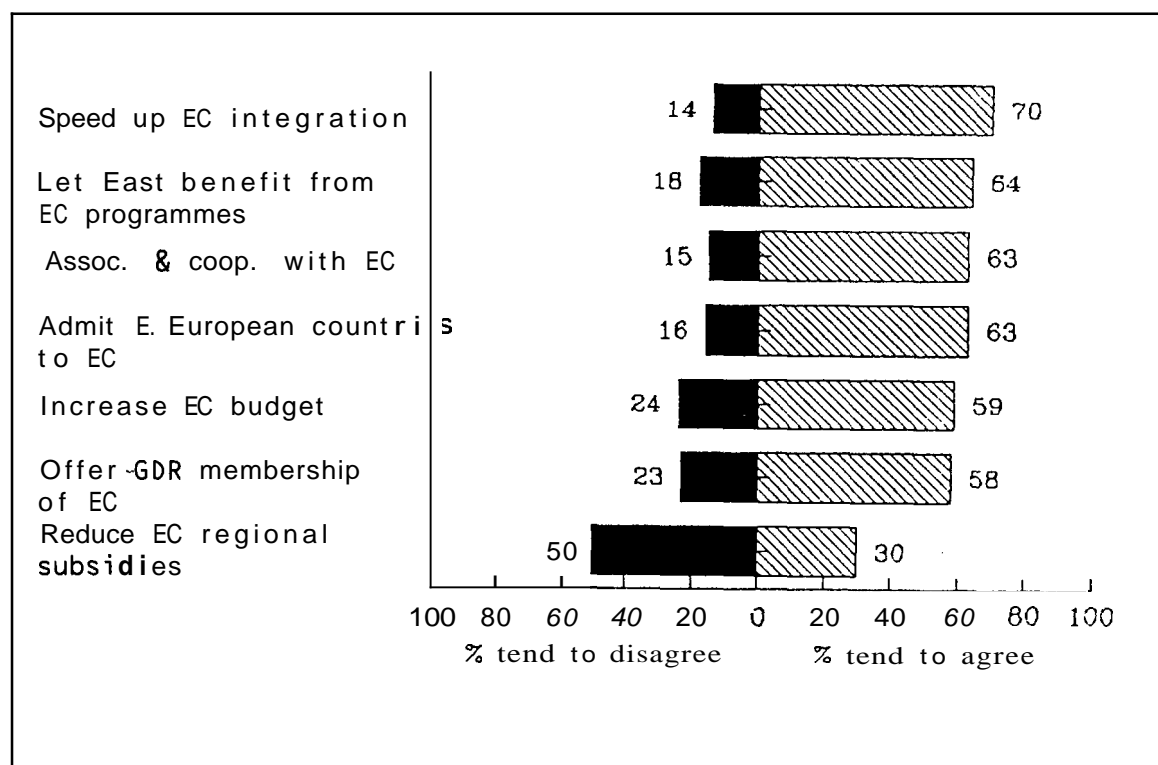
As for the Lithuanians, 53% thought that in the long term they would be part of the European Community (Table A17).

President Delors commented on this reaction when he addressed the European Parliament after the special European Council meeting in Dublin in April 1990: "These countries know, then, that sooner or later they will be members of a greater Europe, whose form and purpose have still to be defined."

2.3. WHAT SHOULD THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DO NOW?

In the light of developments in Central and Eastern Europe, 70% of interviewees in the twelve Member States said they thought the Community should "speed up its economic, political and monetary integration" so that "it can participate more effectively in building a wider, united, democratic Europe". On this question, Italy with 83%, Spain with 75%, Greece with 73% and Belgium with 71% were above the average for the Community of Twelve (Table A18, Figure 11).

Figure 11: REACTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY TO CHANGES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (percentage of Community of 12)



There **was** strong support from **Community** nationals for other **proposals** for possible action to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The **Community** could:

- "allow" them to "benefit from the **programmes** and **resources** currently available only to member countries, in the fields of **technological research**, **youth training** and **university student exchanges**" (64%);
- "offer" them "treaties of association and close **economic** and **political cooperation**" (63%);
- "prepare itself for **each** of the countries" concerned that "requests it to join the **EC** as soon as **democracy** and an **open economy** have been established" (63%);
- "increase its budget in order to **help** the countries" concerned "in their **progress** towards **democracy** and their **economic** reforms" (59%);
- "offer" the GDR "**membership** of the **EC** as soon as **democracy** and an **open economy** have been established" (58%).

Only **one** proposal received little **backing**: the **partial** reduction of **subsidies** to less developed regions of the **Community** in order to **help** Central and Eastern Europe (Table A18, Figure 11). Figures 12 to 18 show the different levels of **acceptance** of **each** measure in **each** **Community** country.

If all the proposals are taken into account, the ranking order of countries is as follows: Italy (65% in favour), Spain (61%), Greece (60%), Germany and the Netherlands (57%), Belgium, the United Kingdom and France (56%), Ireland (54%), Luxembourg (52%), and Denmark and Portugal (51%).

Figure 12: **EUROPEAN INTEGRATION SHOULD BE SPEEDED UP** (percentage by country)

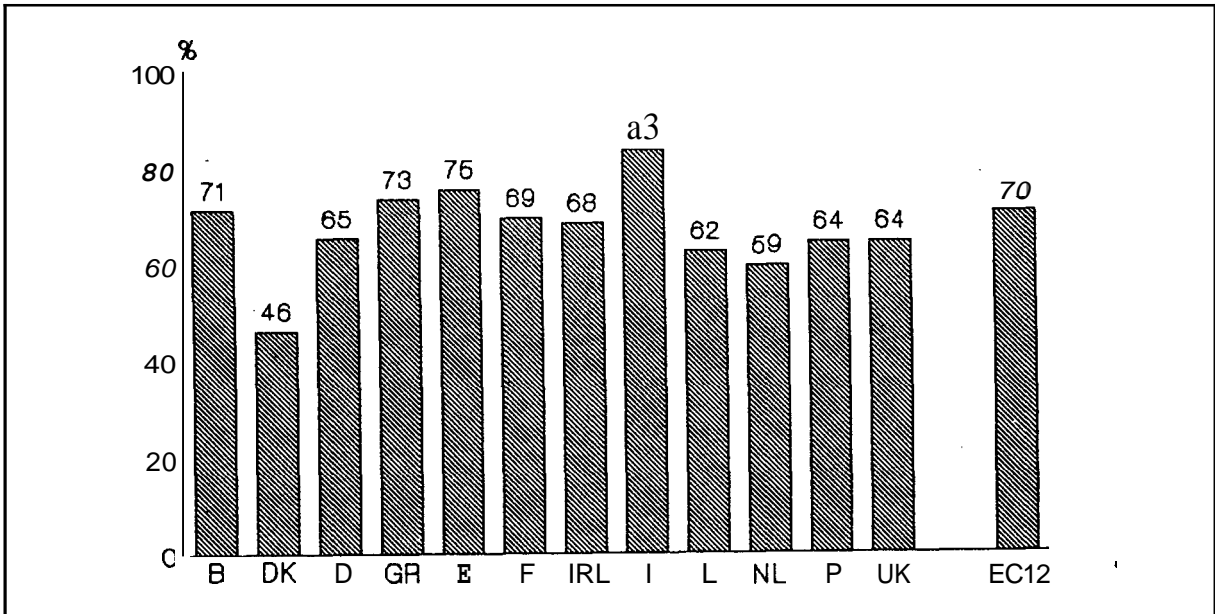


Figure 13: **THE COMMUNITY BUDGET SHOULD BE INCREASED** (percentage by country)

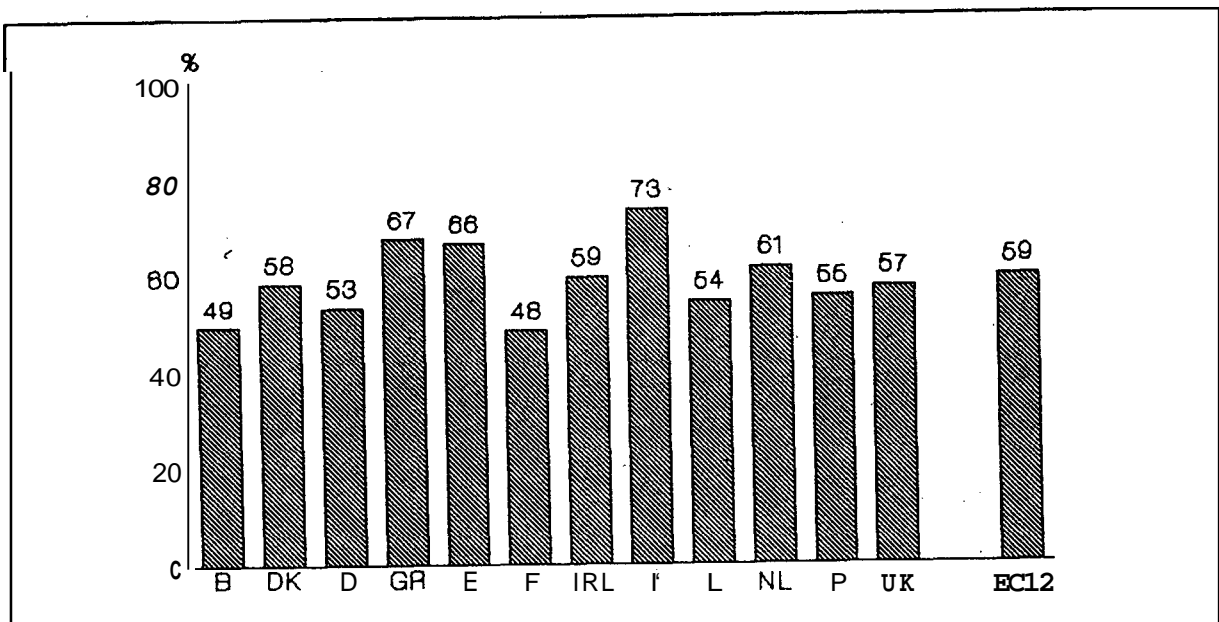


Figure 14: **EC REGIONAL SUBSIDIES SHOULD BE REDUCED** (percentage by country)

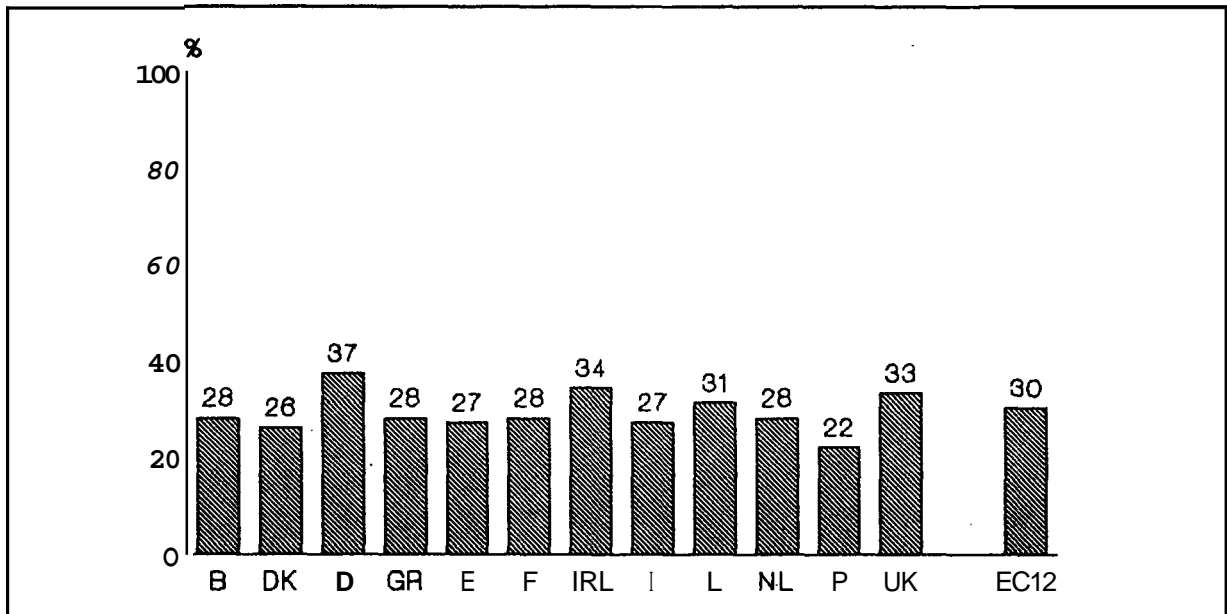


Figure 15: **CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO BENEFIT FROM EC PROGRAMMES** (percentage by country)

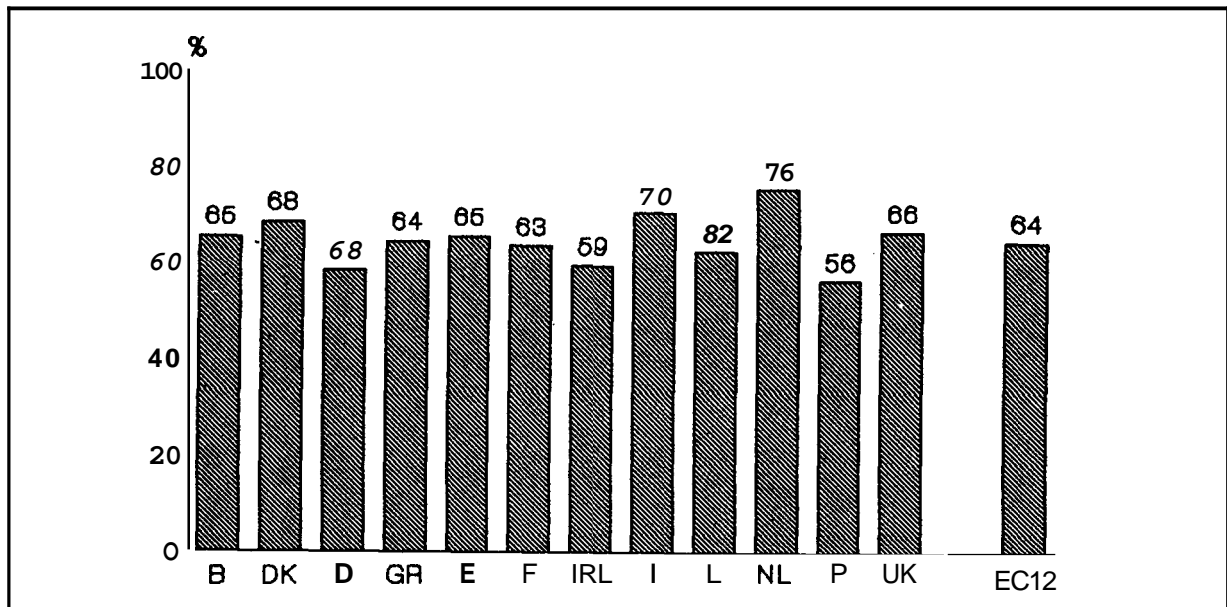


Figure 16: ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (percentage by country)

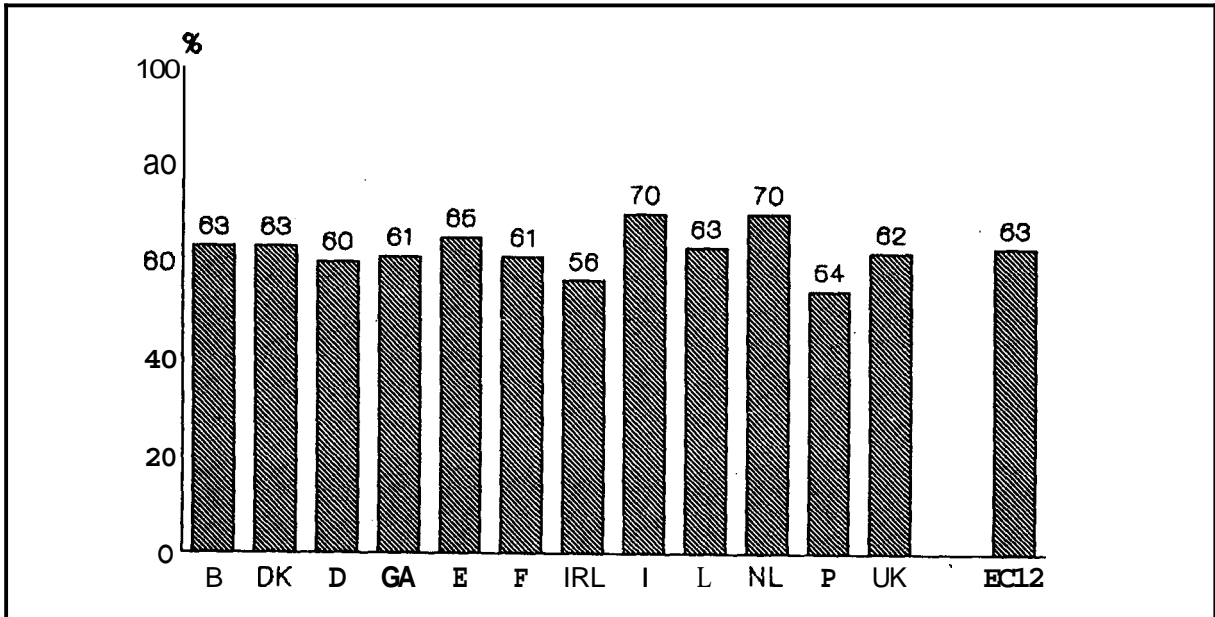


Figure 17: EAST GERMANY SHOULD JOIN THE COMMUNITY (percentage by country)

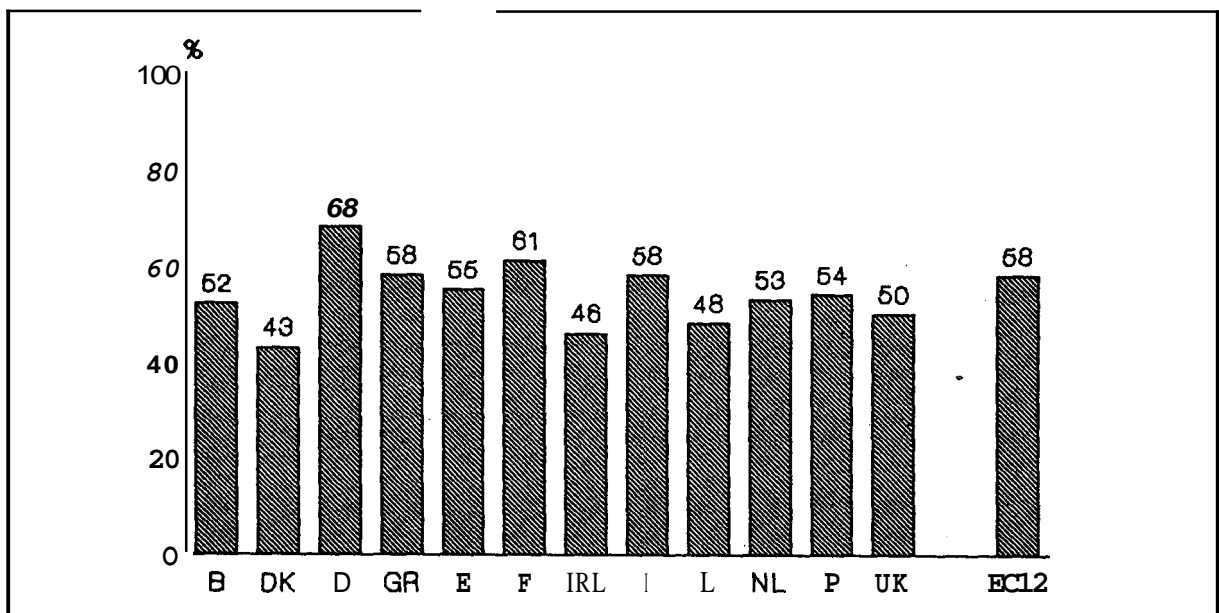
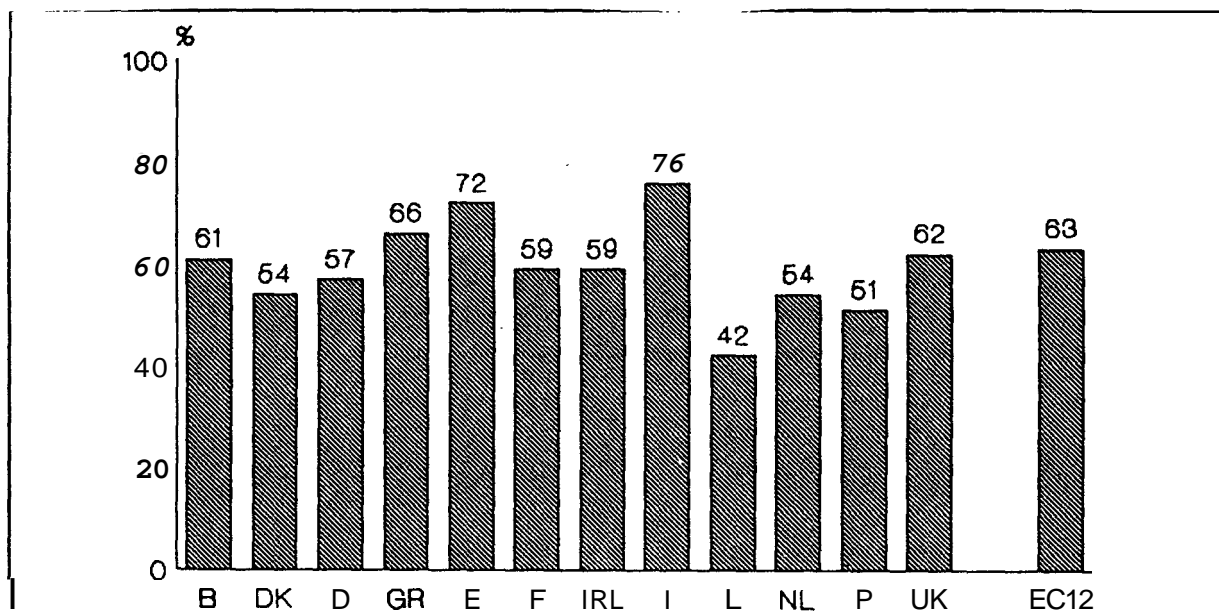


Figure 18: CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN THE COMMUNITY (percentage by country)



3.3. THE GERMAN QUESTION: ATTITUDES AND DEVELOPMENTS

The Commission has already carried out three surveys since the political upheavals in East Germany. A Flash poll was conducted at the very time the Berlin Wall was coming down in November 1989. It was carried out by telephone, on a sample of 500 people per country. The other two were regular Eurobarometers, in autumn 1989 (October and November) and the one covered by this report, in spring 1990 (end of March and beginning of April).

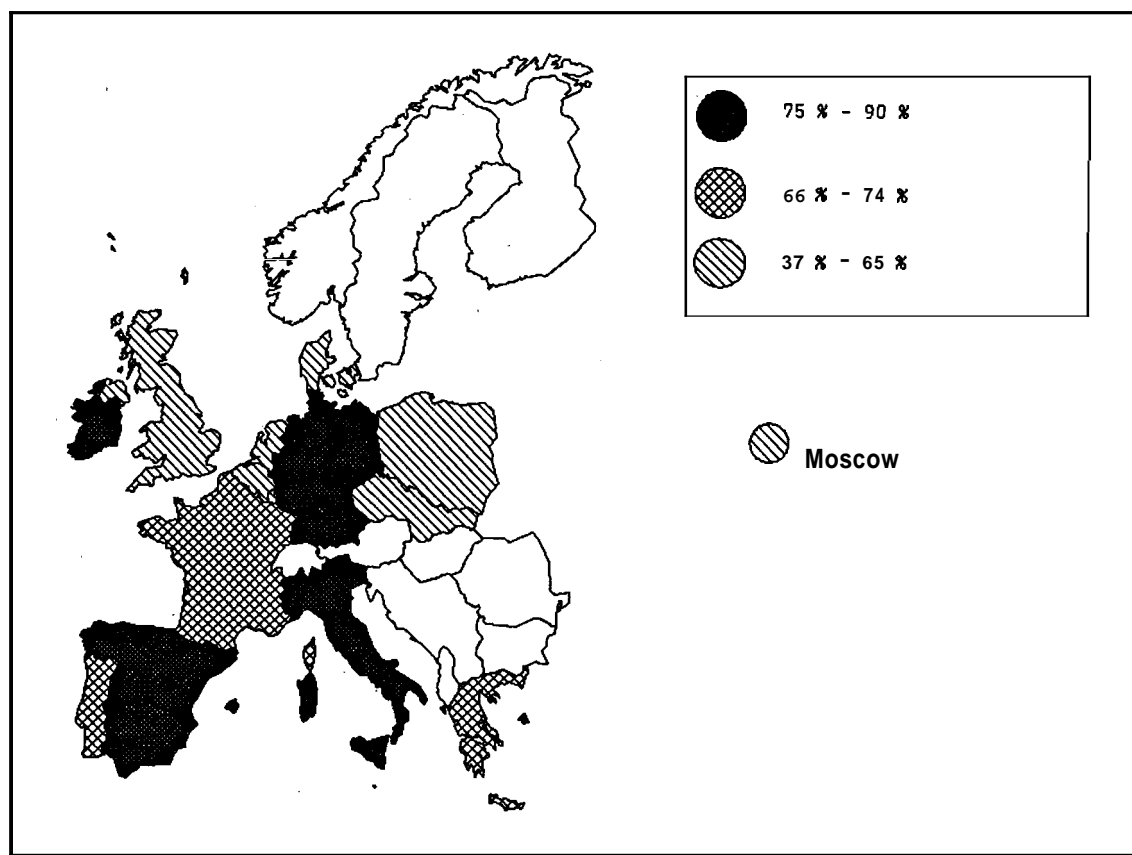
In the Flash poll and the spring 1990 survey people in the Member States were asked if they were for or against German unification. There was still a large majority (71%) in favour in spring 1990, though it was smaller than in the Flash poll (78%)⁹ (Table 11, Map 6).

The largest falls were in the countries bordering on the FRG: Belgium (down ten points), France (down 14 points), Luxembourg (down 11 points) and the Netherlands (down 17 points). In all the Community countries, however, with Spain in the lead with 81%, there were still large majorities in favour of unification. The proportion in favour in Denmark was 56% and in the United Kingdom 64%.

⁹ Because of the different methods used in the two surveys, however, the results of the November 1989 Flash poll and the Eurobarometer findings are not readily comparable.

The GDR will automatically become part of the Community when it unites with the FRG. The Community will not then have a new member but an old one whose population and territory will have changed. Most people in the Member States felt a unified Germany should not cause the European Community any major problems. 43% thought that a unified Germany could be "integrated into the European Community without any problem"; 23% felt it would "interfere with the process of European integration"; and 24% had not "thought about this matter"¹⁰ (Table A19).

Map 6: IN FAVOUR OF GERMAN UNIFICATION (all interviewees)



(Minimum: L = 52%; maximum: E = 81%; weighted average EC 12 = 71%)

GDR = 90%; Czechoslovakia = 37%; Moscow = 55%)

The countries most in favour of German unification were Italy and Spain (81%) and Germany itself (90%).

In the face of the upheavals in Eastern Europe, the European Community proposes to strengthen European union and complete the process already launched by the Member States. From that standpoint the Single Market remains one of the primary objectives, and is still seen as a priority by people in the Member States.

¹⁰ This question was put on behalf of the Forschungsstelle für Gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen (FGE), Universität Mannheim.

Table 11: **ATTITUDES TOWARDS GERMAN UNIFICATION** (percentage by country, A = November 1989, S = spring 1990)

EOS FLASH POLL QUESTION, November 1989: Are you for or against the unification of the two German states?*

Spring 1990 QUESTION: Are you personally in favour of, or opposed to, the unification of the two German states?

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12		DDR	CSR
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		
for	71	61	59	56	78	77	83	74	84	81	80	66	78	71	90	37
against	15	19	22	26	14	11	3	11	7	5	9	15	12	13	6	22
no reply	14	19	19	18	8	11	15	15	9	13	10	19	11	16	5	22
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	99	99	100	101	100	101	81(**)

	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12		MOSCOW	USSR (Europe)
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S		
favorable	81	75	80	77	63	52	76	59	83	74	71	64	78	71	55	49
opposé	7	8	10	11	28	25	12	21	7	5	17	18	12	13	24	26
sans reponse	13	18	10	12	9	23	12	20	10	21	12	17	11	15	21	25
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	101	99	100	100

When asked which objective should be achieved first, German unification or completion of the Single Market, 45% opted for the Single Market as compared with 31% for German unification. Only Germany felt unification with the GDR was more important.¹¹ (Table 12)

When faced with the same question but asked to look at it from the point of view of German citizens, 59% of interviewees correctly guessed the German response and said they thought they would give priority to unification of the two Germanies. However, a substantial proportion of Luxemburgers (30%) and Belgians (28%) thought the Germans would opt for the Single Market¹¹ (Table 12).

¹¹ This question was put on behalf of the monthly business magazine Capital.

Table 12: GERMAN UNIFICATION AND THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET: RELATIVE IMPORTANCE (percentage by country)

QUESTION 1: Thinking of urgent political objectives, which of these is more important to you: the unification of the two German states or the completion of the Single European Market by the beginning of 1993?

QUESTION 2: And in your opinion, which of these two political objectives is more important for the citizens of West Germany: the unification of Germany or the Single European Market?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	CI
Question 1													
- the unification of the 2 German states/ l'unification des 2 Etats allemands	18	26	53	17	33	19	24	27	17	16	23	30	31
- the Single European Market / le Marche Unique Européen	61	48	20	62	40	54	49	55	62	65	40	47	45
- undecided (spontaneous) / indécis (spontané)	10	16	13	4	11	17	10	8	12	14	13	10	12
no reply/sans reponse	11	9	14	16	16	11	16	10	8	6	25	12	13
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	100	101	99	100	99	101	101	99	101
Question 2													
- the unification of the 2 German states/ l'unification des 2 Etats allemands	52	65	67	57	63	55	59	58	47	57	51	57	59
- the Single European Market / le Marche Unique Européen	28	18	12	16	14	18	16	23	30	27	14	22	19
- undecided (spontaneous) / indécis (spontané)	10	11	7	4	7	14	6	6	14	8	9	7	8
no reply/sans reponse	11	6	13	24	17	13	19	12	10	8	26	14	14
TOTAL	101	100	99	101	101	100	100	99	101	100	100	100	100

3.3.1. West Germans

Although three West Germans in four said they were in favour of German unification, this was reversed to a minority of one in three as soon as leaving NATO was put forward as a condition for national unity. And fewer than one west German in five was prepared to sacrifice membership of the European Community for the sake of "national" unity (Table 13).

Solidarity in material terms and the economic sacrifices which west Germans who had said they were in favour of unification of the two Germanies were prepared to make for the sake of the GDR (Table A20) were affected by uncertainty as to the future.

Table 13: THE FACT THAT THE FRG BELONGS TO THE COMMUNITY FACILITATES UNIFICATION (this question was put only in the FRG, and only to respondents in favour of unification)

QUESTION: Suppose the unification of the two German states depended on the FRG's leaving NATO and the European Community, would you personally be:

- 1) basically in favour of German unification, even if it meant leaving NATO and the European Community; (LEAVE NATO AND EC)
- 2) in favour of unification only on condition that the FRG stayed in the Community (but left NATO); (LEAVE NATO BUT NOT EC)
- 3) in favour of unification only on condition that the FRG stayed in NATO (but left the Community); (LEAVE EC BUT NOT NATO)
- 4) (A) against reunification on these terms? (LEAVE NEITHER NATO NOR EC)

(S) in favour of unification only if the FRG remained in NATO and the Community? (LEAVE NEITHER NATO NOR THE EC)

D - % of those in favour of unification en % de ceux favorables à l'unific. (= 77%)	
- EXIT NATO AND EC	21
- EXIT NATO, BUT NOT EC	24
- EXIT EC, BUT NOT NATO	4
- EXIT NEITHER NATO NOR EC	
keine Antwort/no reply/sans réponse	
TOTAL	99 39
	11

3.3.2. East Germans

A survey of a representative sample of the population aged 18 and over in the GDR between 9 and 17 May 1990 showed that there was very strong support there for Western European integration and for the European Community (Table 13a).

86% of East Germans had heard of the European Community; 73% were interested in Community affairs (European policy); 88% thought Community affairs were important for the future of the GDR and its people; and 83% were "in favour of" the efforts being made to unite Western Europe.

Table 13a: THE GDR SURVEY (percentage)

QUESTION 1: Have you ever heard of the EC or European Community?

QUESTION 2: To what extent are you interested in European politics in the sense of matters relating to the European Community?

QUESTION 3: Whether or not you have *the* time to take a personal interest in European Community affairs, do you feel that these are very important, important, not very important or not at all important for the future of the GDR and its citizens? -

QUESTION 4: Are you for or against the efforts being made to unify Western Europe?

QUESTION 5: Do you think that a united Germany being a member of the European Community is a good thing or a bad thing?

QUESTION 6: Are you for or against the unification of the two German states?

QUESTION 7 (put only to those in favour of German unification): Is the present pace of German unification too rapid, too slow or just right?

QUESTION 8: If you were told tomorrow that the European Community had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or very relieved?

QUESTION 9: The Heads of Government of the Member States have adopted a European Community Social Charter. Do you think that a Social Charter of this kind, i.e. common principles for all the Member States in relation to the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers, is a good thing or a bad thing?

QUESTION 10: Do you think that for people like you the Single European Market of 1992 will be a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad?

	++	+	=	-	--	TOTAL
QUESTION 1 (*)	86	-	4	-	10	100
QUESTION 2 (*)	32	41	6	17	4	100
QUESTION 3 (*)	50	38	9	3	0	100
QUESTION 4 (*)	43	40	13	4	1	101
QUESTION 5 (*)	76	-	22	-	2	100
QUESTION 6 (*)	90	-	5	-	6	101
QUESTION 7 (**)	38	-	41	-	11	100
QUESTION 8 (*)	65	-	34	-	2	101
QUESTION 9 (*)	56	-	42	-	2	100
QUESTION 10 (*)	37	-	60	-	3	100

(*) Code: "++" = strongly affirmative/très affirmatif, "+" = affirmative/affirmatif, "=" = neutral or 'no reply/neutre ou sans réponse, "-" = négatif/négatif, "--" = strongly négatif/très négatif

(**) Code: "++" = too rapid/trop rapide, "=" = just right/juste comme il faut, "-" = too slow/trop lent.

76% thought a united Germany belonging to the European Community would be "a good thing" (1.5% thought it would be "a bad thing"); 90% were in favour of German unification (but 38% of them thought it was going "too quickly").

65% would be "very sorry" if the European Community were scrapped (the weighted average for the Community of Twelve was 83%); 56% (as against 1.5%) thought the Social Charter was "a good thing" (neither good nor bad - 6%; don't know - 36%); 37% (as against 3%) thought the Single Market was "a good thing" (neither good nor bad - 13%; don't know - 47%).

3.4. HOW MUCH DO PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES TRUST EACH OTHER?

In a context wider than just Western, Central or Eastern Europe, we repeated an experiment already tried in European surveys in 1970, 1976, 1980 (EB 14), 1982 and 1986 (EB 25).¹³

We asked interviewees in the Member States of the European Community how much they trusted people from various countries in and outside Europe. Now that new prospects for political and economic collaboration and cooperation are opening up, the way people feel about "others" is a very important factor. Attitudes of trust or distrust determine whether the stance adopted is one of friendship or hostility, and this will play a vital part in shaping *the* future pattern of integration.

To answer the question "Now I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in people from various countries", interviewees had a choice between "a lot of trust in them, some trust, not very much trust or no trust at all".

Tables 14, 15 and 16 below show the average score for the answers from each national sample. A score of 4 represents "a lot of trust", 3 means "some trust", 2 means "not very much trust" and 1 means "no trust at all". Average scores tending towards 4 therefore mean a fairly high degree of trust, while average scores tending towards 1 mean very little trust.

Inside the European Community, it emerged that there was a great deal of mutual trust; the average was never less than 2 ("some trust"). On average, interviewees had "a lot of trust" or "some trust" in the people from all twelve Member States (Table 14).

In each Member State the people interviewees trusted most were their own countrymen. Not always to the same degree, however: Germans had a great deal more trust in each other (3.59 on average) than Greeks (3.08).

A number of Member States were more trusting all round than others; these were Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands.

¹³ A detailed Eurobarometer File on this subject is being put together. For copies please apply to the Research, Surveys and Analyses Unit of the Commission.

Table 14: **HOW MUCH PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES TRUST EACH OTHER**
(average for each country*)

QUESTION: I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in people from various countries. For each, please tell me whether you have a lot of trust in them, some trust, not very much trust or no trust at all.

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
BELGIANS/Belges	3.55	3.14	2.89	2.91	2.51	3.17	2.96	2.69	2.90	3.36	2.84	2.95	2.93
DANISH/Danois	3.13	3.54	3.04	2.97	2.51	2.99	2.99	2.73	2.96	3.35	2.77	3.13	2.96
WEST GERMANS/Allemands de l'Ouest	3.02	3.15	3.59	2.82	2.50	2.86	2.91	2.75	2.77	2.95	2.86	2.81	2.96
GREEKS/Grecs	2.53	2.70	2.59	3.08	2.43	2.51	2.49	2.49	2.59	2.62	2.59	2.58	2.56
SPANISH/Espagnols	2.72	2.70	2.77	2.82	3.39	2.76	2.73	2.80	2.77	2.69	2.72	2.52	2.80
FRENCH/Français	3.14	2.98	2.96	2.93	2.32	3.40	2.92	2.89	2.94	2.96	3.03	2.50	2.88
IRISH/Irlandais	2.87	2.96	2.62	2.78	2.40	2.71	3.53	2.50	2.69	2.93	2.66	2.70	2.65
ITALIANS/Italiens	2.55	2.67	2.59	2.52	2.58	2.63	2.67	3.12	2.73	2.60	2.79	2.62	2.71
LUXEMBURGERS/Luxembourgeois	3.52	3.19	3.02	2.90	2.48	3.15	2.97	2.72	3.62	3.39	2.82	2.98	2.97
DUTCH/Néerlandais	3.12	3.29	2.94	2.97	2.64	2.99	3.01	2.78	3.13	3.46	2.83	3.13	2.96
PORTUGUESE/Portugais	2.57	2.68	2.55	2.62	2.43	2.61	2.67	2.39	2.64	2.76	3.45	2.77	2.60
BRITISH/Britanniques	2.85	3.16	2.67	2.65	2.13	2.55	2.77	2.44	2.72	3.07	2.80	3.39	2.72

*

Averages were calculated by applying coefficients of 4,3,2 and 1 respectively to the various answer codes; "don't know" were excluded. This gives a mid-point of 2.80. Below that level negative answers predominate and above it positive answers.

Geographical proximity, the language spoken and a shared history generally account for the differences in answers.

The degree of trust on the part of the Community in all the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe was considerable (Table 15). East Germans, Hungarians, Poles and Czechoslovaks were the most highly trusted, as theirs were the countries with which the European Community first forged links of association and cooperation.

Russians scored very highly (2.46 on average), much better than in earlier surveys. Ten years ago, for example, in 1980, 41% of interviewees in the then nine Member States had "no trust at all" and 23% "not very much trust" in the Russians (Eurobarometer No 14, autumn 1980).

Table 15: HOW MUCH PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES TRUST EACH OTHER (average for each country*)

QUESTION: I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in people from various countries. For each, please tell me whether you have a lot of trust in them, some trust, not very much trust or no trust at all.

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
RUSSIANS (USSR)/Russes(URSS)	2.29	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.30	2.16	2.47	2.66	2.35	2.69	2.43	2.44	2.46
POLES/Polonais	2.68	2.90	2.11	2.43	2.27	2.67	2.75	2.64	2.61	3.01	2.51	2.88	2.55
HUNGARIANS/Hongrois	2.63	2.86	2.56	2.45	2.18	2.61	2.67	2.56	2.55	2.91	2.51	2.71	2.58
RUMANIANS/Roumains	2.49	2.63	2.07	2.38	2.23	2.49	2.52	2.44	2.37	2.67	2.47	2.59	2.38
CZECHOSLOVAKS/ Tchécoslovaques	2.56	2.79	2.31	2.46	2.23	2.57	2.59	2.53	2.50	2.88	2.51	2.70	2.51
EAST GERMANS/ Allemands de l'Est	2.57	2.85	2.99	2.55	2.36	2.56	2.66	2.54	2.40	2.72	2.56	2.56	2.65
BULGARIANS/Bulgares	2.43	2.69	2.15	2.04	2.14	2.49	2.56	2.32	2.37	2.68	2.47	2.55	2.35
YUGOSLAVS/Yougoslaves	2.56	2.70	2.29			2.52	2.67			2.71	2.52	2.71	2.43

*

Averages were calculated by applying coefficients of 4,3,2 and 1 respectively to the various answer codes; "don't knows" were excluded. This gives a mid-point of 2.50. Below that level negative answers predominate and above it positive answers.

Of all the nationalities mentioned in the question (Europeans inside or outside the Community and non-Europeans), the Swiss were the most highly trusted by people in the Community, with an average rating of 3.03 (Table 16). The Swiss also topped the poll in the 1986 survey, when this question was asked for the first time. It may very well be because the Swiss are commonly seen as conciliatory, hard-working, calm people. Swiss neutrality since 1815 must certainly go a long way to explaining the fact that they do not arouse distrust.

The Chinese (European average: 2.15) and the Turks (2.04), on the other hand, were less trusted by people in the Community. In the case of the Chinese, the crushing of the uprising in Tien An Men Square in Beijing probably has a lot to do with it. As for the Turks, the low degree of trust they inspire is probably due partly to history, especially in the cases of Greece, Spain and Italy, and partly to immigration, for which the European Community has been the main receptacle, particularly in Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (Table 16).

Table 16: HOW MUCH PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES TRUST EACH OTHER (average for each country*)

QUESTION: I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in people from various countries. For each, please tell me whether you have a lot of trust in them, same trust, not very much trust or no trust at all.

	E	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC1;
TURKS/Turcs	1.90	2.29	2.23	1.29	1.81	2.00	2.20	1.87	2.18	2.23	2.42	2.18	2.04
SWISS/Suisses	3.27	3.22	3.23	3.10	2.60	3.03	3.03	2.79	3.06	3.31	2.98	3.16	3.03
US-AMERICANS/Americains US	3.00	3.05	3.04	2.58	2.15	2.88	3.02	2.93	3.01	3.07	2.87	2.93	2.86
JAPANESE/Japonais	2.51	2.90	2.69	2.93	2.43	2.41	2.74	2.81	2.52	2.59	2.63	2.39	2.58
CHINESE/Chinois	2.02	2.39	1.89	2.41	2.21	2.05	2.40	2.36	2.17	2.09	2.37	2.27	2.15

* Averages were calculated by applying coefficients of 4,3,2 and 1 respectively to the various answer codes; "don't knows" were excluded. This gives a mid-point of 2.50. Below that level negative answers predominate and above it positive answers.

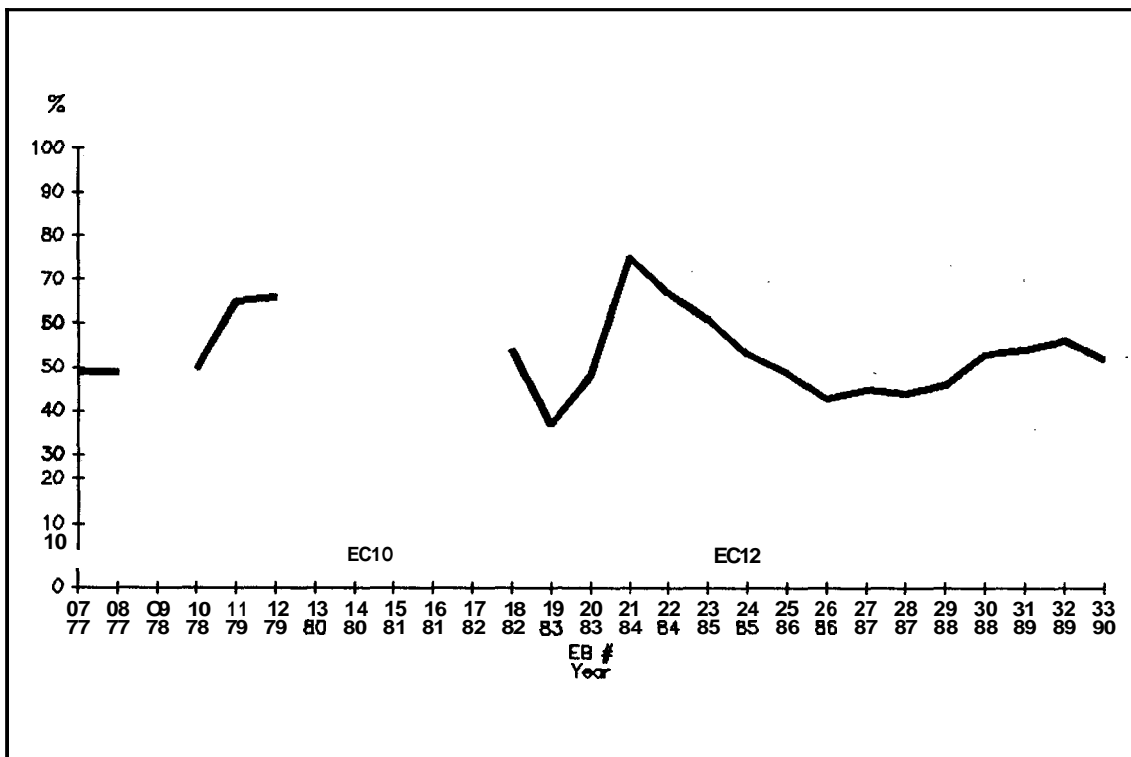
CHAPTER FOUR

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND ITS FUTURE

4.1. AWARENESS AND GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

The high degree of awareness of the European Parliament at election times is never matched in the periods which follow. In spring 1990, 52% of people in the Community had "recently seen or heard, in the papers, on the radio or on TV" something "about the European Parliament".¹⁴ In autumn 1989 the figure was 56%. The countries where people felt best informed were Greece (68%), Luxembourg (64%) and Portugal (63%), although the usual post-election fall in awareness was practically uniform throughout the Community (Table A21, Figure 19).

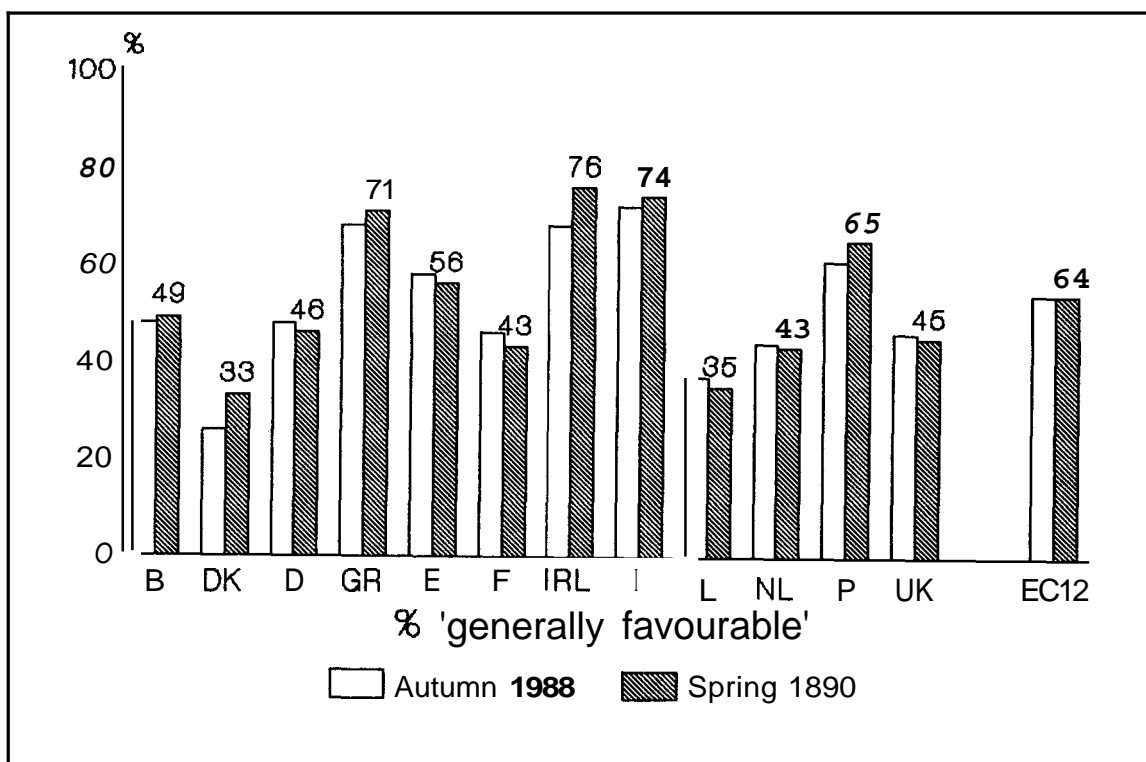
Figure 19: TREND IN AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SINCE 1977
(percentage of Community of 12)



¹⁴ Unless otherwise stated, the questions reviewed in this chapter were asked on behalf of the European Parliament.

Of those who had seen or heard something about Parliament through the media, the majority (54%) had received a favourable impression. This figure is identical to the autumn 1989 result and higher than the 49% recorded in the run-up to the most recent elections (Table A22, Figure 20).

Figure 20: FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT FROM ITEMS SEEN OR HEARD (percentage by country, 1989-90)



In Ireland, probably because of the "presidency effect", there was an eight-point rise in the number of interviewees who had received a favourable impression of the European Parliament, as compared with a seven-point rise in Denmark. In the United Kingdom unfavourable impressions fell from 33% to 25%, while in Luxembourg they went up from 24% to 30%.

As pointed out in the first chapter, the levels of awareness and the impression people have of the Commission and Parliament are very similar.

4.2. PRESENT ROLE AND DESIRED FUTURE ROLE

Three interviewees in five thought the European Parliament played a "very important" or "important" part in the life of the Community. Two in five said it played a similar part in the everyday life of citizens (Table 17). The degree of importance attached to the part it plays in the life of the Community nowadays was at its highest since autumn 1984, a European election year. However, the part played by the European Parliament in public life and affairs of state is seen as more important than the impact of its decisions on people's everyday lives. Parliament's decisions do, nevertheless, have an effect on individuals, so it is the perception of those effects which is not as keen as it should be.

Table 17: THE PART PLAYED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN THE LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND PEOPLE'S EVERYDAY LIVES (percentage by country)

QUESTION 1: How important a part would you say the European Parliament plays in the life of THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY nowadays? (EC)

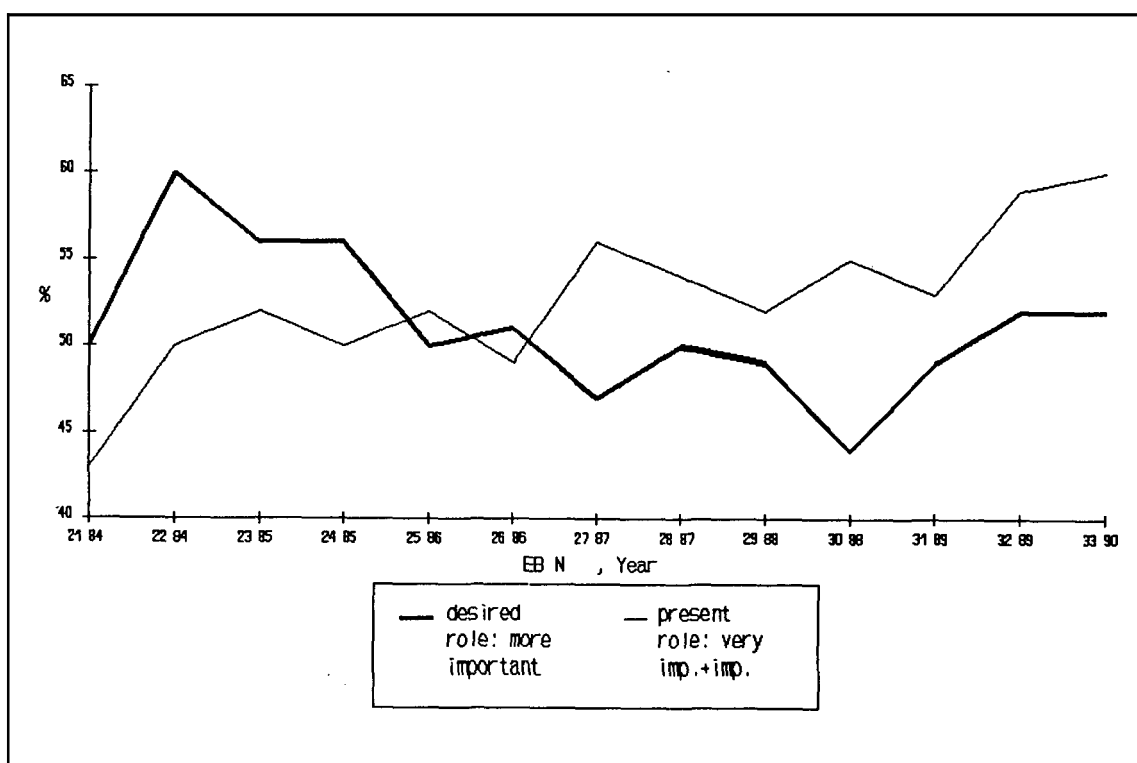
QUESTION 2: And in your opinion, how important a part would you say the European Parliament plays in the everyday life of CITIZENS nowadays? (CIT)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	EC12
	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT
Very important/Très important	12 7	15 4	11 6	32 18	21 13	12 6	17 9
Important	45 28	42 21	41 29	39 31	46 38	48 29	43 32
	21 35	23 49	28 40	11 25	14 25	24 39	22 34
	7 15	4 12	4 11	1 7	4 10	5 16	4 11
no reply/sans reponse	15 15	15 14	15 14	17 19	15 14	11 10	14 14
TOTAL	100 100	99 100	99 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100

	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT	EC CIT
Very important/Très important	29 19	26 15	12 7	8 3	18 13	16 10	17 9
Important	42 37	43 35	37 23	41 25	47 44	40 31	43 32
Not very important/Peu important	11 23	16 29	29 39	39 49	8 14	23 36	22 34
Not at all important/Pas important du tout	3 7	3 9	3 14	4 13	2 4	4 9	4 11
		13 13	18 16	9 10			
no reply/sans reponse	16 14				24 25	17 15	14 14
TOTAL	101 100	101 101	99 99	101 100	99 100	100 101	100 100

The majority of respondents (52%) said they would prefer the European Parliament to play a more important part than it does now. There has been no change in the Community average since the last survey, though in Spain (up nine points), Portugal (up eight points), Denmark (up five points) and Greece (up four points) there was an increased desire to see Parliament playing a more important part on the European stage. The figures for Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg, however, were down compared to the last survey (Table A23, Figure 21).

Figure 21: PRESENT ROLE AND DESIRED FUTURE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (percentage of Community of 12, 1984-90)



4.3. BROADER POWERS

In the run-up to the Dublin European Council in June 1990 the European Community, on a proposal from several Member States, was readying itself for a wide-ranging discussion and for the convening of an intergovernmental conference on the question of political union. There are four major issues involved: efficient decision-making, the "democratic deficit", consistency between the Community and Political Cooperation, and the concept of subsidiarity.

As far as the "democratic deficit" is concerned, the European Parliament believes that it does not yet possess the powers it should. It is asking for further rights of national sovereignty to be transferred to the Community hand-in-hand with increased powers for the European Parliament and believes that the Community should adopt a constitutional system based on the principles of federalism and subsidiarity.

The spring 1990 survey presented four proposals for increasing the powers of the European Parliament. The great majority of respondents were in favour of such new powers (Table 18).

Table 18: ATTITUDES TOWARDS INCREASING THE POWERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (percentage of actual replies, by country)

QUESTION: Consideration is currently being given to increasing the powers of the European Parliament. For each of the following areas, are you in favour (FAV) or not (DEF) of the European Parliament being able to:

- Item 1: decide together with the Council of Ministers representing the national governments on the legislation of the Community
- item 2: put forward law for the European Community on its own initiative
- item 3: approve the nomination of the members of the Commission of the European Community
- Item 4: ratify all international agreements and conventions before they come into force in the European Community?

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12 (*)	
	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF
Item 1	84	16	55	45	72	28	90	10	84	16	84	17	80	20
item 2	73	27	45	55	76	24	65	35	68	32	63	38	67	34
item 3	84	16	41	60	78	22	77	23	81	19	84	17	79	21
item 4	79	21	44	56	72	28	70	30	87	13	75	25	77	23

	IRL		I		L		YL		P		UK		EC12 (*)	
	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF
item 1	87	13	92	8	75	25	75	25	88	12	70	30	80	20
item 2	63	37	79	21	71	29	66	35	79	21	47	53	67	34
item 3	78	22	89	12	63	37	78	22	80	20	67	33	79	21
item 4	80	20	90	10	74	26	65	35	80	20	71	29	77	23

(*) Percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" responses in the Community as a whole:
item 1: 24%; item 2: 22%; item 3: 28%; item 4: 28%.

Eight out of ten interviewees were in favour of Parliament deciding on the legislation of the Community together with the Council of Ministers. The figure was nine out of ten in Italy but only five out of ten in Denmark.

79% of interviewees were in favour of Parliament's having the power to approve the nomination of the members of the Commission of the European Community and 77% were in favour of its being empowered to ratify all international agreements and conventions before they come into force in the European Community (Table 18).

The least popular proposal (with 67% in favour, which is still a clear majority) was the one to give Parliament the right to "put forward laws for the European Community on its own initiative". The countries with the biggest percentages in favour of the proposal were Portugal and Italy, with 79%, and Germany, with 76%. In Denmark (49%) and the United Kingdom (47%) only a minority were in favour (Table 18).

The "don't know" score for the question on increased powers for the European Parliament was high, ranging from 22 to 28% depending on the proposal under consideration.

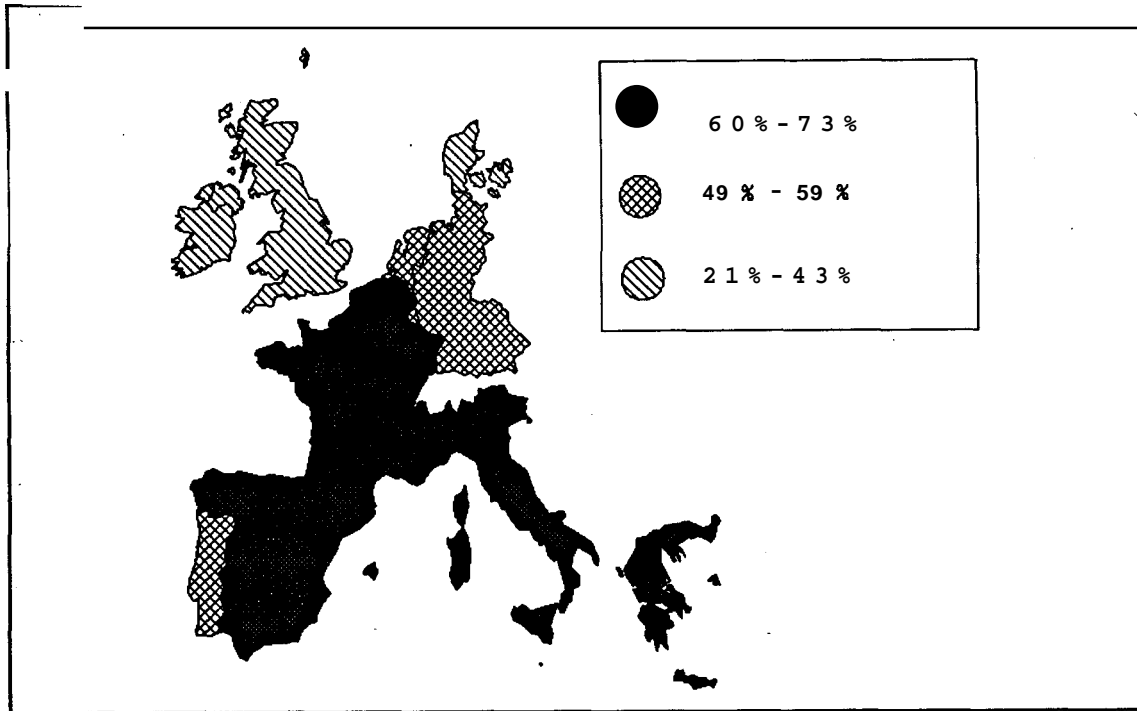
4.4. TOWARDS A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT?

Should political union take place, the question of setting up a European government answerable to the European Parliament would arise.

When asked about the possibility of the "formation [by 1992] of a European Union with a European government responsible to the European Parliament", there was a 54% majority in favour, the same figure as in the autumn 1989 survey. The number of "don't knows", albeit down slightly (two points) compared to the autumn survey, still very high (24%) (Table A24, Map 7).

The numbers in favour rose in Spain (up six points), Portugal (up five points) and Denmark (up four points). Since this question was first asked in autumn 1987, it is Italy which has consistently had the highest percentage of supporters of a European government; the figure in the latest survey was 73%, 19 points higher than the Community average.

Map 7: IN FAVOUR OF A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT ANSWERABLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY 1992 (all interviewees)



(minimum: DK = 21%; maximum : I = 73%; weighted average EC 12 = 54%)

CHAPTER FIVE

EUROPEAN SOCIAL ISSUES

Several special studies were carried out as part of Eurobarometer 33 on behalf of the European Parliament and various specialist departments in the Commission: one on reaction to summer time, one on sport and the European Community and one on the perception of issues connected with protection against radiation and the provision of public information on the subject.

The preceding chapters have also contained references to various surveys carried out in the United States, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Moscow and the USSR in which the Surveys, Research and Analyses Unit, which runs Eurobarometer, was able to insert a few questions.

In addition, a number of the questions quoted from in this report were asked on behalf of the Forschungsstelle für Gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen (FGE) of the University of Mannheim in the FRG and the monthly West German business magazine Capital.¹⁵

Special reports containing detailed results of these extra studies will be produced in due course. By way of illustration, however, we can already carry out a preliminary analysis of a number of questions of general interest.

5.1. WHAT DO ALL GERMANS HAVE IN COMMON?

The Forschungsstelle für Gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen was interested in knowing what points Community citizens would think people in the two Germanies had in common (Table 19).

¹⁵ A series of questions was asked on behalf of the Department of Political Science of the University of Houston, Houston, Texas, USA, on political extremism seen through the eyes of people in the Community Member States. For the results, please apply to Professor J. Gibson and Professor R. Duch in Houston.

These were listed by interviewees in the following order:

- language: 79%
- history: 47%
- relatives: 42%
- sense of national identity: 41%
- literature/music/art: 28%
- way of life: 20%
- success in sport: 16%
- economic success: 12%.

In general, the countries where people were least familiar with the features the two German nations might have in common were those geographically furthest away from Germany (Table 19).

Table 19: WHAT ALL GERMANS HAVE IN COMMON (percentage by country)

QUESTION: What do you think are the things that all Germans have in common? (several responses possible)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Language/langue	85	94	91	79	73	80	72	71	70	89	70	74	79
History/Histoire	44	59	68	52	46	40	45	39	35	41	34	40	47
Relatives/Lien de parente	55	77	49	56	34	44	35	22	20	46	37	51	42
Sense of national identity/ conscience nationale	48	65	38	45	30	30	40	41	39	55	30	57	41
Literature, music, art/ littérature, musique, art	30	37	43	33	22	21	25	27	25	23	18	26	28
Success in sport/ succès en sport	20	19	12	28	15	17	20	13	16	15	12	23	16
Way of life/mode de vie	12	11	22	14	18	15	23	23	9	19	16	22	20
Economic success/ succès économique	11	4	14	8	9	14	15	8	17	11	10	16	12

Comparison of the answers to this question given by Germans themselves and those given by people in the Community as a whole shows that the scores in Germany were lower than in the Community for "success in sport" (12% as opposed to 16%) and "sense of national identity" (38% as opposed to 41%). For the six other features offered, the Community percentages were the lower of the two.

5.2. PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

Since Chernobyl and the increased efforts by the media and the appropriate organizations to raise public awareness, ordinary people have become more conscious of the inherent risks of nuclear power.

From of a list of situations which might expose people to radiation, seven interviewees in ten thought "living near a nuclear power station" might lead to the most serious consequences. People in Ireland (86%), Spain (83%) and Greece (81%) were particularly sensitive to the hazards of such proximity.

Table 20: PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF RADIATION (percentage by country)

QUESTION: I am *going* to show you a certain number of situations which expose people to radiation. From this list, *could* you tell me the two situations which in your opinion lead to the most serious consequences? (two replies only)

- Living near a nuclear power station
- Spending a long time in the mountains
- Living near a uranium mine
- Fallout from military testing of atomic weapons
- Having an X-ray done
- Living near a road along which radioactive materials or waste are transported
- Travelling in an aircraft at high altitude
- None of these (spontaneous).

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
NUCLEAR	63	71	61	81	83	58	86	76	70	61	69	79	70
MILITARY	63	71	69	51	52	53	52	55	51	61	42	60	58
TRANSPORT	28	25	23	14	24	28	21	24	20	27	19	30	25
URANIUM	21	12	22	25	19	24	18	22	18	28	14	14	20
X-RAY	9	6	6	6	3	8	7	7	13	8	6	5	6
MOUNTAIN	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	2	2	1	1
AIRCRAFT	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1
NONE	2	1	2	1	1	5	0	1	3	1	1	1	2

The other hazards seen as being the most serious were "fallout from military testing of atomic weapons" (58%), "living near a road along which radioactive minerals or waste are transported" (25%) and "living near a uranium mine" (20%) (Table 20).

5.3. SPORT

The next Olympic Games, in 1992, are to be held entirely in Europe - the Winter Games in Albertville, France, and the Summer Games in Barcelona, Spain, both Member States of the European Community. This major international celebration of sport could be an opportunity for athletes from the Community's Member States to display their double allegiance, to their nation-state and to the European Community.

A comfortable majority of people in the Member States (63%) said they were in favour of athletes at the Olympic Games in Albertville and Barcelona wearing the emblem of the European Community on their shirts next to the emblem of their country (Table 21). Only the Danes were firmly opposed to the idea. In Italy, however, with 80%, France with 72%, and Belgium and Spain with 68%, it was particularly well received (Table 21).

Table 21: THE 1992 OLYMPICS: SHOULD ATHLETES SPORT COMMUNITY AND NATIONAL EMBLEMS? (percentage by country)

At the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona and Albertville, would you be in favour or not in favour of the athletes from our country wearing on their shirts the emblem of the European Community next to the emblem of our country?

If in favour: would that be very much or to some extent?

If against: would that be very much or to some extent?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC1
In favour: very much/ Favorable: tout à fait	25	9	15	39	24	36	34	55	24	13	28	17	28
In favour: to some extent/ Favorable: plutôt	43	30	35	24	44	36	33	25	27	45	34	37	35
Against: to some extent/ Défavorable: plutôt	7	19	15	9	6	2	10	5	8	13	8	18	11
Against: very much/ Défavorable: tout à fait	6	30	10	14	8	7	13	6	17	11	8	19	11
no reply/sans réponse	18	12	24	14	18	14	11	9	24	17	23	9	15
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	100	101	101	100	100	99	101	100	100

The sports in which Europeans are most interested are football (56%), tennis (51%), athletics (49%), swimming (47%), gymnastics (44%) and skiing (43%) (Table A25).

The popular success of football tends to polarize opinions about it. National federations and supporters alike are in favour of a very strict national policy on the rules governing the sport. As to whether the free

movement of workers should apply to sports, thereby removing the restrictions on the number of foreign football players in national professional club teams, 54% of people were "totally for" or "for - with some restrictions" the present system. 26% would be in favour of removing the restrictions and 20% gave no reply (Table A26).

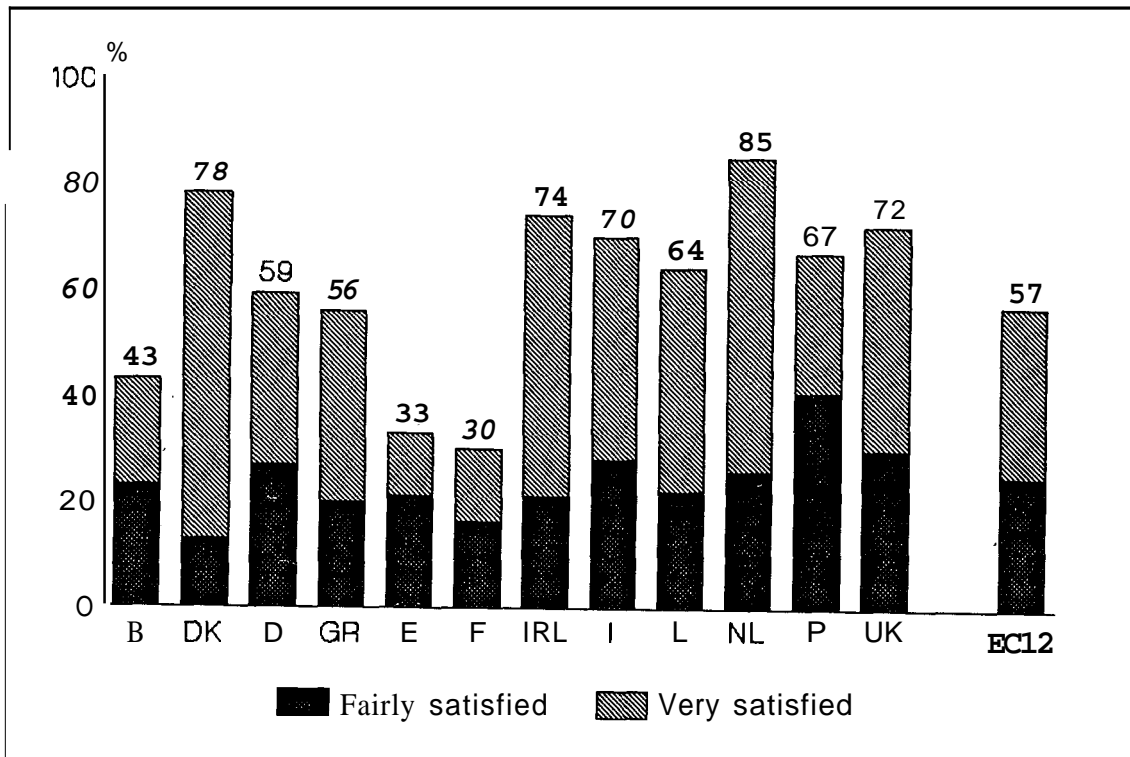
5.4. SUMMER TIME

Summer time, as it is commonly known, became general practice in Europe in 1976: clocks are now put forward an hour from March to September. The main purpose of the measure, which was introduced after the oil crisis, was to reduce energy consumption by prolonging the hours of daylight at the end of the day.

Reaction to this arrangement depends on the region and population group concerned. Fourteen years on, its popularity still varies.

Thus, 57% of people in the Community were "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" with summer time, while 11% were "indifferent" and 26% were "not very satisfied" or "not at all satisfied". It was most popular in the Netherlands (85%), and least popular in France (47%) (Table A27, Figure 22).

Figure 22: SATISFACTION WITH SUMMER TIME
(percentage by country)



APPENDIX OF VOLUME I

ANNEXE DU VOLUME I

- Details on Fieldwork and Sampling: Standard EUROBAROMETER Nr. 33, Spring 1990, by INRA (EUROPE)/Détails concernant terrain et échantillonnage: EUROBAROMETRE standard N° 33, printemps 1990, par INRA (EUROPE)
pages A 3 - A 7
- ADDITIONAL TABLES FROM EB NR. 33 /TABLEAUX SUPPLEMENTAIRES, EB N° 33
pages A 9 - A 33
- LIST OF SURVEYS ON ATTITUDES OF THE EUROPEANS OF THE EC/LISTE DES
SONDAGES SUR LES ATTITUDES DES EUROPEENS DANS LA CE
pages A 35 - A 43
- TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL
VARIABLES/SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES POUR LES VARIABLES SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIO-POLITIQUES
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EUROBAROMETER 33

Between March **19** and April **16, 1990**, INRA (EUROPE) carried ~~out~~ the 33rd 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 Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, **40, D-5000 Köln 41**). 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 **11.775** national citizens, of **15** years and over, were interviewed in face-to-face, in their private residence.

Entre le **19** mars et le **16 avril 1990**, INRA (EUROPE) a réalisé la vague 33 de l'**EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD**, à la demande de la COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES, 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 au Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, **40, D-5000 Köln 41**). 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 **11.775** citoyens nationaux de **15** ans et plus ont été interrogés en face-à-face à leur domicile.

<u>R</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>OF RESPONDENTS</u>
Belgique		953	
Danmark		1000	
Deutschland		1070	
Ellas		1003	
España		1001	
France		1002	
Italia		1012	
Ireland		1012	
Luxembourg		300	
Nederland		1048	
Portugal		1000	
UK: Great Britain		1055	
UK: Northern Ireland		319	

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" (list appended), after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT-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 Great Britain, 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" (liste en annexe), 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.

En Grande-Bretagne, 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**ATI DU II**

COUNTRY / PAYS	FROM: / DU:	TO: / AU:	POPULATION TOTAL :
Belgique	27/03	10/04	7 994.4
Danmark	24/03	16/04	4 160.4
Deutschland	23/03	10/04	51 708.0
Ellas	27/03	06/04	7 825.6
España	19/03	11/04	29 427.2
France	19/03	16/04	43 318.5
Ireland	21/03	07/04	2 501.3
Italia	26/03	07/04	45 902.8
Luxembourg	19/03	16/04	302.6
Nederland	23/03	03/04	11 603.6
Portugal	19/03	06/04	7 718.7
United Kingdom	24/03	16/04	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
Arnsberg
Darmstadt
Giessen
Kassel
Koblenz
Trier
Rheinhausen-Pfalz
Saarland
Nordwürttemberg-Stuttgart
Nordbaden-Karlsruhe
Südbaden-Freiburg
Südwestfalen-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 Anatolikou Aigaiou

ESPAÑA :

Andalucia
Aragon
Asturias
Balears
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-Côte d'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
Puglie
Basilicata
Calabria
Sicilia
Sardegna

IRELAND :

Dublin
Rest Of Leinster
Munster
Connaught/Ulster

LUXEMBOURG :

Centre
Sud
Nord
Est

NEDERLAND :

Groningen
Friesland
Drente
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
Northumberland,
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



Table/Tableau A/ : WICH EUROPEAN SPECIFICITIES ? / Quelles spécificités européennes ? (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION : There is a certain way of life, on standard of behaviour and values, that may be considered more specifically European than others. To which of the following aspects of Europe are you personally most attached? (three replies possible) / Il y a un mode de vie, des usages et des valeurs que l'on peut considérer comme étant plus spécifiquement européens que d'autres. Auxquels des aspects suivants de l'Europe êtes-vous personnellement le plus attaché ? (trois réponses possibles)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Culture	31	33	39	39	33	29	27	42	39	24	37	23	33
Peace/paix	53	53	46	58	33	57	37	48	48	62	47	37	47
Democracy/démocratie	36	55	49	49	33	39	23	39	33	49	38	24	38
Way of life (customs and habits, etc.)/ modes de vie (coutumes, habitudes, etc.)	31	21	24	17	17	23	30	32	30	27	22	32	26
Standard of living/niveau de vie	26	26	26	18	11	24	41	9	30	27	14	39	23
Quality of life/qualité de vie	33	36	25	23	11	37	34	25	21	37	13	34	28
I don't think specifically European values exists (spontaneous)/je ne pense pas qu'il existe des valeurs spécifiquement européennes (spontané)	5	3	7	3	13	9	8	4	5	2	5	5	7

Table/Tableau A2 : **CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION ON THE EUROPEAN UNIFICATION AND ON THE EC** / Variation de l'opinion concernant l'unification européenne et la CE (in % of those who reply/en % de ceux qui répondent, by country/par pays, Autumn/automne (A) 1989 - Spring/printemps (S) 1990)

- QUESTION 1 : In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify western Europe? / D'une façon générale, êtes-vous pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits pour unifier l'Europe occidentale? (**UNIFICATION**)
- QUESTION 2 : Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community (Common Market) is: / D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (votre pays) de faire partie de la Communauté Européenne (Marché Commun) est... (**MEMBERSHIP**)
- QUESTION 3 : Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (your country) has on balance benefited or not from being a "ber of the European Community (Common Market)? / Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (votre pays) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à la Communauté Européenne (Marché Commun)? (**BENEFIT**)
- QUESTION 4 : If you were to be told tomorrow that the European Community (Common Market) had been scrapped, would you be: / Si l'on annonçait demain que la Communauté Européenne (Marché Commun) est abandonnée, #prouveriez-vous: (**REGRET DISSOLUTION**)

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC 12	
	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	S
(1) UNIFICATION																										
- for very much/très pour	33	32	26	26	47	40	61	64	50	46	34	30	49	47	40	51	35	33	29	28	64	64	31	31	42	40
- for to some extent/plutôt pour	59	59	39	40	42	47	32	28	43	46	57	58	42	43	45	45	45	46	54	57	30	30	49	50	47	48
- against to some extent/plutôt contre	7	7	20	21	9	11	4	6	5	6	8	9	6	7	5	3	15	16	12	12	5	5	14	13	8	9
- against very much/très contre	2	3	15	13	3	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	5	5	5	4	1	1	6	6	3	3
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(8)	(9)	(7)	(6)	(10)	(8)	(12)	(12)	(18)	(12)	(12)	(9)	(22)	(17)	(8)	(7)	(8)	(12)	(8)	(9)	(26)	(18)	(14)	(12)	(12)	(10)
(2) MEMBERSHIP																										
...a good thing/une bonne chose	76	74	44	51	69	66	80	79	71	70	69	66	77	79	82	82	81	75	87	86	73	72	56	55	70	69
...neither good nor bad/ une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	18	21	27	24	23	27	14	15	22	22	24	26	15	13	14	14	14	16	10	11	22	24	27	25	21	22
...a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	6	5	29	26	8	8	6	6	6	8	7	8	8	8	5	4	5	8	3	3	5	4	18	20	9	9
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(6)	(6)	(4)	(3)	(8)	(6)	(8)	(6)	(11)	(7)	(4)	(5)	(10)	(6)	(9)	(9)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(14)	(14)	(6)	(5)	(7)	(6)
(3) BENEFIT																										
- benefited/bénéficié	82	84	61	68	69	65	88	89	70	69	73	70	84	87	85	86	82	78	88	85	85	84	55	55	72	71
- not benefited/pas bénéficié	18	16	39	32	32	35	12	11	30	31	27	30	16	13	15	14	18	22	12	15	15	16	45	45	28	29
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(15)	(20)	(14)	(14)	(19)	(18)	(14)	(11)	(27)	(18)	(21)	(19)	(11)	(8)	(21)	(20)	(14)	(14)	(16)	(15)	(21)	(17)	(15)	(16)	(19)	(18)
(4) REGRET DISSOLUTION																										
- very sorry/grands regrets	43	46	31	38	60	57	69	72	53	52	55	54	59	63	66	68	65	62	59	60	42	47	34	35	53	53
- indifferent/indifférence	54	49	38	36	31	35	25	23	42	42	38	39	35	30	32	30	32	33	38	37	55	51	48	45	38	38
- relieved/vif soulagement	3	5	1	2	8	8	6	5	6	7	7	7	6	7	3	8	5	5	3	3	3	3	19	20	8	9
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)	(16)	(15)	(15)	(13)	(16)	(13)	(10)	(9)	(10)	(7)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(9)	(18)	(15)	(6)	(6)	(12)	(10)

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

Table/Tableau A3 : 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 politics are concerned, that is matters related to the European Community, to what extent would you say you are interested in them?/Et en ce qui concerne la politique 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	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Interest in politics/ Intérêt pour la politique:													
- a great deal/beaucoup	9	21	17	19	6	8	11	7	15	13	4	15	11
- to some extent/assez	28	48	40	37	30	32	36	26	37	43	6	44	35
- not much/pas beaucoup	35	26	31	29	21	35	28	37	28	35	42	26	31
- not at all/pas du tout	28	6	12	15	42	24	25	29	20	8	43	14	22
no reply/sans réponse	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	0	1
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	99	100	102	100	100	100	99	99	100
Interest in EC politics/ Intérêt pour la politique de la CE :													
- a great deal/beaucoup	8	19	12	20	6	10	9	8	15	9	6	8	9
- to some extent/assez	36	39	39	37	36	43	33	34	32	32	12	39	37
- not much/pas beaucoup	33	32	36	25	24	31	28	35	35	47	47	32	33
- not at all/pas du tout	21	10	11	15	32	14	28	20	19	11	29	20	18
no reply/sans réponse	2	0	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	7	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	99	102	100	101	100	99
Feel that EC matters are/ Estiment que les affaires de la CE sont :													
...very important/...très importantes	21	38	22	40	22	22	34	39	23	20	23	28	27
...important/...importantes	54	45	52	46	57	53	46	48	44	62	56	50	52
...not very important/ ...peu importantes	12	9	17	5	9	13	9	6	17	11	7	12	11
...not at all important/pas importantes du tout	5	3	3	1	4	4	5	2	5	2	2	5	3
no reply/sans réponse	8	5	6	7	8	8	7	7	12	6	12	4	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	102	101	100	99	99

A 12

Table/Tableau A4 : USA SURVEY - AWARENESS AND IMPRESSION OF THE EC / Enquête USA - la notoriété de la CE et l'impression à son égard (% , 1987-1990)

QUESTION : Do you happen to have read or heard anything about the European Community, or the **Common Market**, as **it's** also called? / Avez-vous lu ou entendu quelque chose au sujet de la **Communauté européenne**, appelée également **Marché Commun** ?

	1987	1990
Yes / oui	29	47
No / Non	67	47
no reply / sans réponse	4	6
TOTAL	100	100
N	(1300)	(1001)

QUESTION : For those having read or heard anything about the EC: **"Tell me your feelings about the European Community. Do you have a very good, fairly good, rather bad, or very bad opinion of the European Community"?** / Pour ceux ayant lu ou entendu quelque chose au sujet de la CE : **"Quels sont vos sentiments à l'égard de la Communauté européenne ? Avez-vous une opinion très bonne, plutôt bonne, plutôt mauvaise ou très mauvaise à son sujet ?**

	1987	1990
- Very good / Très bonne	27	17
- Fairly good / Assez bonne	63	54
- Neither good nor bad (spontaneous) / Ni bonne, ni mauvaise (spontané)	4	15
- Rather bad / Assez mauvaise	2	5
- Very bad / Très mauvaise	2	3
no reply / sans réponse	2	6
TOTAL	100	100
N	(440)	(503)

Table/Tableau A5 : PERCEPTION AND IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL-PRESIDENCY / La perception et l'importance de la présidence du Conseil (% by country/par pays, 1986-1990, (*))

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 "breest, 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 ? / Quevous 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	IRL I-VI 1990
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	70
no/non	72	37	18	32	19	20	49	24
no reply/sans réponse	6	13	3	14	7	7	8	7
TOTAL	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	101
Think their country's presidency is: / Pensez que la présidence de leur pays est:								
very important/très importante	22	15	25	14	44	21	15	35
important/importante	37	41	36	43	29	57	49	40
not very important/pas très importante	25	24	24	23	15	6	21	11
unimportant/pas importante	8	6	8	8	4	2		5
no reply/sans réponse	9	14	7	13	8	14		9
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	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 A6 : **AWARENESS AND IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION** / La notoriété de la Commission Européenne et l'impression qu'elle donne (% , by country/par pays, Autumn/Automne 1989 (A) - Spring/Printemps 1990 (S))

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	
	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	S
Have recently seen or heard about CEC/Ont récemment vu ou lu qch. sur la CCE																										
yes/oui	63	54	67	57	59	50	56	55	44	40	54	51	47	54	51	44	69	71	39	44	59	56	49	48	53	48
no/non	33	39	31	42	31	40	36	41	49	55	41	43	46	40	43	49	28	23	57	53	37	35	48	50	41	46
no reply/sans reponse	4	6	3	1	10	10	8	4	7	5	4	5	7	7	6	8	3	6	4	3	5	10	3	3	6	6
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	101	100	100
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	51	49	28	30	44	44	65	65	57	55	49	45	72	76	63	65	31	22	43	36	65	67	46	54	51	52
...neither favourable nor unfavourable/ni bonne ni mauvaise (*)	32	31	37	30	29	29	21	25	33	32	32	38	15	13	23	23	39	37	22	27	28	25	19	17	27	27
...generally unfavourable/ plutôt mauvaise	11	13	30	35	18	20	3	5	4	5	12	12	5	8	7	6	23	33	28	30	3	3	29	22	15	14
...no reply/sans réponse	6	7	5	6	8	7	10	5	5	8	8	6	8	4	6	7	7	9	8	8	4	5	6	7	7	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	99	100	99	100	99	100	101	101	100	101	99	101	100	101	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	628	544	65	566	185	495	161	553	39	3%	135	514	459	536	113	436	107	212	189	444	189	555	538	613	1061	5528

(*) spontaneous answer/réponse spontanée

Table/Tableau A7 : **AWARENESS AND IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION** / La notoriété de la Commission Européenne et l'impression qu'elle donne (% EC 12, by typology of European attitudes/par typologie d'attitudes européennes)

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 ?

	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	54	38	48	48
no/non	41	54	45	46
no reply/sans reponse	5	8	7	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
N	(6881)	(4309)	(410)	(11600)
Those having seen or heard something have had a... impression/Ceux ayant vu ou lu qch. ont eu une impression..				
...generetly favourable/ plutôt bonne	60	35	27	52
...neither favourable nor unfavourable/ni bonne ni mauvaise	24	33	36	27
...general ly unfavourable/ plutôt mauvaise	10	22	34	14
...no reply/sans reponse	6	9	4	7
TOTAL	100	99	101	100
	(3719)	(1628)	(196)	(5542)

Table/Tableau A8 : USA SURVEY - AWARENESS OF SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET / Enquête USA - La notoriété du Marché Unique européen (in % / en %)

QUESTION : Have you heard or read anything about the so-called 'Europe 1992 Project' - that is, about the plan to create a single trading market for all European Community member countries by the year 1992? / Avez-vous entendu ou lu quelque chose au sujet du projet Europe 1992 - c'est-à-dire, le projet de créer un marché unique pour tous les pays de la Communauté européenne d'ici la fin de l'année 1992 ?

	in % of all interviewed/ en % de l'ensemble des personnes interrogées	in % of those who heard or read about the EC / en % de ceux qui ont lu ou entendu qch. sur la CE
Yes / oui	28	47
No / Non	67	51
no reply / sans réponse	5	2
TOTAL	100	100
N	(1001)	(503)

Table/Tableau A9 : **AWARENESS OF THE SINGLE MARKET PROGRAMME** / La notoriété du "Programme Marche Unique" (% 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		AGE				EDUCATION(*)				INCOME (**)				OPINION (***) LEADERSHIP				VALUE (***) ORIENTATION			L
	man	woman	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+	still study.	++	+	-	--	++	+	-	--	nat	mix	posi	
• yes/oui	76	58	67	71	70	60	56	67	83	76	80	74	64	54	85	76	62	48	58	66	78	
• no/non	22	38	30	27	27	36	39	29	16	21	19	23	32	41	14	21	34	47	37	30	20	34 30
no reply/sans reponse	2	4	3	3	3	4	5	3	1	2	1	3	4	5	1	3	4	5	5	3	2	5 3
																						2 5
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99

	EMPLOYMENT SECTOR/ SECTEUR D'EMPLOI (***)			SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS / CLASSE SOCIALE SUBJECT. (***)					OCCUPATION/PROFESSION				ALL
	pub.emp.	nat.ind.	priv.ind./serv.	working/ ouvrière	lower mid./ moy. inf.	mid./ moy.	upper mid./ moy. supér.	upper/ super.	prof. cadre sup.	high manag./ cadre sup.	mid.manag./ cadre moy.	rest/ reste	
• yes/oui	73	71	65	56	65	71	82	80	83	81	80	65	66
• no/non	25	26	31	40 4	31	26	17	16	16	17	18	32	30
no reply/sans reponse	2	2	4		4	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	3
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	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 A10 : THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET IN 1992 - A GOOD THING ? / Le Grand Marché Européen de 1992 - une bonne chose ? (% CE12, by socio-political profile/par profil socio-politique)

QUESTION : Altogether do you think that the coming into being of the single common market in the European Community in 1992 will be for people like you 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 Européen :													
- a good thing/une bonne chose	49	49	46	39	41	42	54	59	53	46	43	39	45
- neither good nor bad/ni bonne ni mauvaise	30	32	34	34	32	37	30	24	33	33	35	33	32
- a bad thing/une mauvaise chose	8	7	7	8	9	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8
no reply/sans réponse	12	12	13	19	18	15	8	9	7	13	13	19	14
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	99	99	99

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

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

Table/Tableau A11 : ATTITUDES TO 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, Autumn/automne (A) 1989 - Spring/printemps (S) 1990)

QUESTION : 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..

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S
... very hopeful/beaucoup d'espoir	23	21	8	9	16	14	42	34	24	24	19	19	20	19
... rather hopeful/un peu d'espoir	55	54	53	48	57	46	30	29	62	55	47	42	56	51
... rather fearful/un peu de crainte	18	19	35	34	25	34	19	21	12	16	26	27	20	23
... very fearful/beaucoup de crainte	5	7	4	8	3	7	9	16	2	5	8	12	5	7
TOTAL	101	101	100	99	101	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(13)	(13)	(14)	(13)	(25)	(24)	(6)	(6)	(13)	(14)
	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S
... very hopeful/beaucoup d'espoir	35	33	22	23	10	7	14	13	29	20	14	15	20	19
... rather hopeful/un peu d'espoir	48	48	61	58	43	42	73	65	52	57	58	57	56	51
... rather fearful/un peu de crainte	12	13	14	15	40	44	11	19	14	18	21	23	20	23
... very fearful/beaucoup de crainte	4	6	4	4	7	7	2	2	5	5	6	5	5	7
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	101	100
no reply/sans réponse (*)	(13)	(13)	(7)	(8)	(16)	(11)	(18)	(16)	(18)	(25)	(16)	(21)	(13)	(14)

Table/Tableau A12 : THE ADOPTION OF AN EC-CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL RIGHTS - A GOOD THING ? / L'adoption d'une charte CE des droits sociaux fondamentaux - une bonne chose ? (% 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 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:

	AGE				EDUCATION(*)				INCOME (**)				UNION MEMBERSHIP (***)			VALUE (***) ORIENTATION			ALL
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	-16	16-19	20+ still study.		++	+	-	--	PERSON. yes	HOUSEHOLD yes no		mat	mix	post	
a good thing/une bonne chose	63	68	66	59	58	64	75	69	77	70	64	56	72	69	62	56	64	75	64
neither good nor bad (spontaneous)/ ni bonne ni mawaise (spontane)	21	17	18	22	22	20	14	17	14	15	20	23	13	17	21	24	20	13	20
a bad thing/une mawaise chose	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	6	4	5	6	6	4	5	5	3	4
no reply/sans reponse	12	10	12	15	16	12	7	10	6	10	13	16	9	9	13	15	12	8	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	99	101	101	101	100	100	101	100	100	101	99	100

	OCCUPATION/PROFESSION (****)												TYP. OF EUR. ATT. / TYP. D'ATT. EUR.(****)			ALL
	farmer fisher	profes- sionals	shops/ comp. owners	employed profes- sionals	general managm.	middle managm.	other office employ.	non office employ.	super- visors	skilled manuals	other manual worker	pos.	ambiv.	neg.		
a good thing/une bonne chose	61	76	67	75	74	71	69	63	68	57	54	75	47	45	64	
neither good nor bad (spontaneous)/ ni bonne ni mawaise (spontane)	23	12	18	14	15	16	17	21	18	22	24	13	28	31	20	
a bad thing/une mawaise chose	3	4	3	6	3	5	3	3	7	6	5	2	7	13	4	
no reply/sans reponse	13	8	12	6	8	8	11	13	7	15	16	9	17	11	12	
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	

Table/Tableau A13 : FOR OR AGAINST EC REGULATIONS IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL POLICY DOMAINS / Pour ou contre des règles CE dans différents domaines de politique sociale (%) by country/par pays)

QUESTION : After the declaration, which constitutes a "Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights", the European Commission prepared a program of Community legislation. For each of the following areas, would you be in favour or not of basic regulations being applied in all the countries of the European Community ? (favourable = FAV unfavourable = DEF) / Après la déclaration constituant une "Charte Communautaire des Droits Sociaux fondamentaux", la Commission Européenne a préparé un programme de législation communautaire. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, seriez-vous favorable ou défavorable à ce qu'ils fassent l'objet de règles de base applicables à tous les pays de la Communauté Européenne ? (favorable = FAV défavorable = DEF)

"...Freedom for each citizen of a member country to settle anywhere in the EC." / "...Le libre établissement de chaque citoyen d'un pays sur tout le territoire de la CE." (FREEDOM TO RESIDE)

"...Social protection, for example, setting a minimum income." / "...La protection sociale, par exemple la fixation d'un revenu minimum." (MINIMUM INCOME)

"...Job related training for all citizens of the EC throughout their working lives." / "...La formation professionnelle de tout citoyen de la CE tout au long de sa vie active." (JOB RELATED TRAINING)

"...Information, consultation and participation for workers in matters concerning the company where they work." / "...L'information, la consultation et la participation des travailleurs en ce qui concerne la vie de l'entreprise." (WORKERS' PARTICIPATION)

"...Health and safety protection in relation to work." / "...La protection de la santé et de la sécurité dans le cadre du travail." (HEALTH AND SAFETY WORK)

"...Protection of young workers." / "...La protection des jeunes travailleurs." (PROTECTION OF YOUNG WORKERS)

"...Protection of the social rights of the elderly." / "...La protection sociale des personnes âgées." (ELDERLY'S SOCIAL RIGHTS)

"...Protection of the disabled, for example their integration into working life." / "...La protection des personnes handicapées, par exemple en vue de leur insertion dans la vie professionnelle." (PROTECTION DISABLED)

"...Hours of work, rest periods, holidays, night work and weekend work." / "...La durée du temps de travail et de repos, des congés, du travail de nuit et de week-end." (HOURS OF WORK AND REST)

"...Social rights in the EC for people from non-member countries." / "...Les droits sociaux dans la CE de ressortissants d'Etats non membres." (NON-EC CITIZENS' SOCIAL RIGHTS)

"...Protection of women in relation to work." / "...La protection de la femme dans le cadre du travail." (PROTECTION OF WOMEN AT WORK)

"...Part-time and temporary work." / "...Le travail à temps partiel et le travail temporaire." (PART-TIME WORK)

Table/Tableau A13 (continued) = FOR OR AGAINST EC REGULATIONS IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL POLICY DOMAINS / Pour ou contre des règles CE dans différents domaines de politique sociale (% , by country/par pays)

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF
FREEDOM TO RESIDE	78	15	61	34	71	18	84	10	89	5	75	14	77	15
MINIMUM INCOME	86	8	56	37	79	12	87	5	89	5	83	11	80	11
JOB RELATED TRAINING	81	9	66	26	82	7	91	2	91	2	84	7	85	7
WORKERS' PARTICIPATION	79	10	64	26	80	9	89	1	88	3	80	9	81	8
HEALTH AND SAFETY WORK	90	4	72	24	92	3	95	1	95	1	86	7	92	4
PROTECTION OF YOUNG WORKERS	89	5	73	22	90	4	95	1	96	1	88	5	91	4
ELDERLY'S SOCIAL RIGHTS	90	5	71	25	90	4	95	1	96	1	88	6	92	4
PROTECTION DISABLED	87	7	72	23	91	3	95	0	96	1	87	6	91	4
HOURS OF WORK AND REST	82	10	61	32	82	9	86	5	78	12	78	11	81	11
NON-EC CITIZENS' SOCIAL RIGHTS	59	28	44	45	64	23	68	18	72	10	58	24	62	22
PROTECTION OF WOMEN AT WORK	88	6	69	25	91	4	94	1	94	2	88	6	90	4
PART-TIME WORK	82	10	63	28	80	10	72	16	78	9	78	13	79	11

	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF	FAV	DEF
FREEDOM TO RESIDE	89	5	87	7	67	18	76	18	82	5	68	27	77	15
MINIMUM INCOME	84	8	77	12	76	10	80	14	81	5	77	16	80	11
JOB RELATED TRAINING	90	2	86	5	76	7	81	13	82	5	86	8	85	7
WORKERS' PARTICIPATION	85	5	76	9	69	11	80	11	78	6	83	9	81	8
HEALTH AND SAFETY WORK	94	2	94	2	84	4	92	5	85	3	95	3	92	4
PROTECTION OF YOUNG WORKERS	95	1	94	2	81	6	90	5	85	3	93	4	91	4
ELDERLY'S SOCIAL RIGHTS	95	1	94	2	83	5	90	6	85	3	95	3	92	4
PROTECTION DISABLED	94	1	93	2	83	4	89	6	83	3	94	3	91	4
HOURS OF WORK AND REST	89	4	81	11	70	11	74	19	77	7	84	11	81	11
NON-EC CITIZENS' SOCIAL RIGHTS	79	9	70	12	61	14	60	25	66	14	50	36	62	22
PROTECTION OF WOMEN AT WORK	94	1	92	3	82	4	86	8	83	4	93	4	90	4
PART-TIME WORK	91	3	77	11	75	7	76	16	65	17	88	7	79	11

(*) 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 A14 : **"SOCIAL POLICY DOMAINS" BY "SOCIAL CHARTER - GOOD OR BAD THING" / "Domaines de politique sociale" par "Charte sociale - bonne ou mauvaise chose"** (crosstabulation / tableau croise)

QUESTION 1 : The Council of Heads of States and governments of the European Community has adopted a declaration which constitutes a **"Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights"**, i.e. a set of **common** principles in all member-countries concerning the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers. Do you think such a declaration is a good thing or a bad thing ? / Le Conseil Européen des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement de la Communauté Européenne a adopté une déclaration constituant une **"Charte Communautaire des Droits Sociaux Fondamentaux"**, c'est-à-dire des principes **communs** à tous les pays membres concernant les droits et les devoirs des travailleurs et des employeurs. A votre avis, est-ce qu'une telle déclaration est une bonne ou une mauvaise chose ?

QUESTION 2 : See table A13 / Voir tableau A13

WESTION 2 (EC 12 %, in favour/ % CE 12 de favorable)	QUESTION 1			
	Good thing/ Bonne chose	Bad thing/ Mauvaise chose		
item 1	84	57		
item 2	88	55		
item 3	91	67		
item 4	88	58		
item 5	97	78		
item 6	96	78		
item 7	96	76		
item 8	96	74	84	81
item 9	86	66	73	70
item 10	68	41	53	52
item 11	95	76	84	ai
item 12	85	65	72	66

Table/Tableau A15 : NATIONAL OR JOINT COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING ? / Decisions 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 (NA) ? 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) (NA) ? 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	39	53	55	42	44	50	59	31	53	40	52	42	47	47
• Protection of the environment	28	66	43	55	29	68	36	55	30	64	33	62	29	66
• Currency	28	62	41	50	50	44	36	47	50	41	30	63	40	51
• Cooperation with developing countries, Third World	17	73	31	63	25	68	25	58	15	77	17	74	17	74
• Health and social welfare	54	39	83	15	61	35	38	52	54	40	64	30	55	39
• Education	64	29	75	22	64	32	41	49	55	39	53	42	57	38
• Basic rules for broadcasting and press	42	48	74	21	46	48	41	45	48	42	40	50	46	45
• Scientific and technological research	13	80	24	70	28	67	17	71	17	75	17	78	19	75
• Rates of V.A.T. (Value Added Tax)	21	70	44	47	51	40	40	37	39	47	22	65	39	48
• Foreign policy towards countries outside the EC	19	70	45	47	32	60	42	42	21	69	23	63	25	64
• Participation of workers' representatives on company boards	52	34	73	15	57	35	44	38	51	34	46	41	49	37
• Protection of computer-based information on individuals	48	40	79	15	47	47	36	36	37	40	50	34	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	71	24	34	60	20	68	28	67	55	26	55	42	47	47
• Protection de l'environnement	45	51	27	68	30	63	16	81	40	43	26	71	29	66
• Monnaie	36	56	24	66	32	54	42	50	46	33	51	42	40	51
• Coopération avec les pays en voie de développement	21	72	9	82	13	78	21	73	23	55	15	80	17	74
• Santé et sécurité sociale	63	31	39	56	53	46	51	44	45	39	61	36	55	39
• Enseignement	68	27	43	53	49	41	60	35	52	31	68	28	57	38
• Règles de base en matière de radio, de TV et de presse	48	42	41	48	35	53	37	55	43	34	56	37	46	45
• Recherche scientifique et technique	16	75	10	83	10	77	15	80	21	58	21	75	19	75
• Taux de TVA (Taxe sur la Valeur Ajoutée)	35	57	34	48	64	28	24	66	42	33	53	36	39	48
• Politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à la CE	26	62	15	74	23	65	24	66	30	47	28	64	25	64
• Particip. représentants travailleurs à direction entreprises	44	43	40	40	45	40	52	33	49	28	46	41	49	37
• Protection info. personnelles mises sur fichier informatique	54	34	36	39	46	37	48	46	50	21	55	36	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 A16 - MOSCOW A11) USSR SURVEY - AWARENESS OF THE "PAN-EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION" A11) ATTITUDES TOWARD IT / Enquête Moscou et URSS - Notoriété de la "Confédération Pan-Européenne" et attitudes à son égard (in % / en %)

QUESTION 1: As you might know, the President of France, M. François Mitterrand, has suggested the creation of a "Pan-European Confederation" of all states in Europe which have several political parties, free elections, freedom of speech and freedom of the mass media. Have you read in the papers, seen on television, heard over the radio, or directly from other people, about the proposal by the French President Mitterrand, to create a "Pan-European Confederation"? / Comme vous le savez peut-être, le Président de la France, M. François Mitterrand, a suggéré la création d'une Confédération Pan-Européenne de tous les Etats d'Europe ayant plusieurs partis politiques, des élections libres, la liberté d'expression et la liberté des médias. Avez-vous lu dans les journaux, vu à la télévision, entendu parler à la radio ou directement par d'autres gens, quelque chose au sujet de la proposition du Président français, M. Mitterrand, de créer une "Confédération Pan-Européenne" ?

QUESTION 2: In general are you for or against a "Pan-European Confederation" of all states in Europe which have several political parties, free elections, freedom of speech and freedom of the mass media? / En général, êtes-vous pour ou contre une "Confédération Pan-Européenne" de tous les Etats d'Europe ayant plusieurs partis politiques, des élections libres, la liberté d'expression et la liberté des médias ?

	Moscow	USSR (Europe)
QUESTION 1		
Yes / Oui	38	31
No / Non	41	49
no reply / sans réponse	21	20
Total	100	100
QUESTION 2		
For very much / Très pour	31	28
For to some extent / Plutôt pour	26	25
Against to some extent / Plutôt contre	1	2
Against very much / Très contre	2	1
no reply / sans réponse	40	44
TOTAL	100	100
N =	(508)	(1510)

Table/Tableau A17 : **LITHUANIAN SURVEY - FUTURE OF LITHUANIA IN THE LONG TERM / Enquête Lituanie - Avenir de la Lituanie à long terme (in %, en %)**

In the European Community / Dans La Communauté européenne	47
In a Central European System / Dans un système de l'Europe centrale	16
In an association of Northern European States / Dans une association d'Etats d'Europe du Nord	11
Within the existing system of the USSR / Dans l'actuel système de l'URSS	11
In a centralized USSR / Dans une URSS centralisée	1
In a position of uncertainty / Dans une position incertaine	14
TOTAL (N = 1000)	100

Table/Tableau A18 : EC-REACTIONS TOWARDS CHANGES IN CENTRAL AND EUTERN EUROPE / Reactions CE face aux changements en Europe centrale et de L'Est (X, by country/par pays, tend to agree/plutôt d'accord = +, tend to disagree/plutôt pas d'accord = -)

QUESTION : We are currently witnessing rapid changes in Central and Eastern Europe. In your opinion, what should the European Community do about this ?/En ce moment, on assiste à l'accélération des changements en Europe Centrale et de l'Est. A votre avis, que devrait faire La Communauté Européenne à ce sujet ?

- "...speed up its economic, political and monetary integration so that, by becoming stronger, it can participate more effectively in hilding a wider united democratic Europe."/"...Accélérer son intégration économique, politique et monétaire pour qu'en devenant plus forte, elle puisse participer plus efficacement à la construction d'une Europe démocratique unie plus large." (SPEED UP EC-INTEGRATION)
- "...Increase its budget in order to help the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in their progress towards democracy and their economic reforms."/"...Augmenter son budget pour aider les pays d'Europe Centrale et de L'Est dans Leur démocratisation politique et leurs reformes économiques." (INCREASE EC-UGET)
- "...Partially reduce its subsidies to less developed regions of the EC in order to help the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in their progress towards democracy and their economic reforms."/"...Réduire partiellement ses fonds d'aide aux régions mins favorisées au sein de la Communauté pour aider les pays d'Europe Centrale et de L'Est dans Leurs reformes économiques." (LESS EC REGIONAL SUBSIDIES)
- "...Allow the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to also benefit from the programmes and resources currently available only to member countries, in the,fields of technological research, youth training and university student exchanges."/"...Faire beneficier les pays d'Europe Centrale et de L'Est aussi des programmes et des ressources actuellement réservées aux pays membres dans les domaines de la recherche technologique, de la formation des jeunes et des échanges d'étudiants universitaires." (BENEFIT FROM EC-PROGRAMS)
- "...Offer the countries of Central and Eastern Europe - on condition that they hold free elections - treaties of association and close economic and political cooperation, without necessarily envisaging their becoming EC members."/"...Offrir aux pays d'Europe Centrale et de l'Est - à condition qu'ils tiennent des elections libres - des contrats d'association et une coopération économique et politique intense, sans nécessairement prévoir leur adhesion à la Communaute". (ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATION WITH EC)
- "...Treat East Germany - GDR - as a special case and offer it membership of the EC as soon as democracy and an open economy have been established."/"...Considérer que l'Allemagne de l'Est - la ROA - constitue un cas particulies et qu'elle pourra faire partie de la Communauté dès que la démocratie et l'ouverture de l'économie y seront établies." (DDR-MEMBERSHIP OF THE EC)
- "...Prepare itself for each of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe that requests it to join the EC, as soon as it has established democracy and an open economy."/"...Se préparer à l'adhésion rapide à la CE, de chacun des pays d'Europe Centrale et de L'Est qui le demandent, dès qu'il aura étabil la démocratie et l'ouverture de l'économie." (EAST-MEMBERSHIP OF THE EC)

	B		DK		D		GR		E		F		EC12	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
SPEED UP EC-INTEGRATION	71	14	46	40	65	16	73	8	75	7	69	16	70	14
INCREASE EC-BUDGET	49	34	58	30	53	30	67	12	66	15	48	33	59	24
LESS EC REGIONAL SUBSIDIES	28	54	26	60	37	42	28	54	27	53	28	51	30	50
BENEFIT FROM EC-PROGRAMS	65	20	68	20	58	24	64	14	65	14	63	20	64	18
ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATION WITH EC	63	19	63	22	60	19	61	15	65	10	61	18	63	15
DDR-MEMBERSHIP OF THE EC	52	29	43	40	68	21	58	16	55	18	61	19	58	23
EAST-MEMBERSHIP OF THE EC	61	20	54	28	57	22	66	10	72	5	59	17	63	16

	IRL		I		L		NL		P		UK		EC12	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
SPEED UP EC-INTEGRATION	6	8	9	8	3	6	62	15	59	28	64	8	64	18
INCREASE EC-BUDGET	59	16		73	13		54	27	61	25	55	13	57	25
LESS EC REGIONAL SUBSIDIES	34	38		27	56		31	50	28	59	22	50	33	45
BENEFIT FROM EC-PROGRAMS	59	13		70	15		62	14	75	15	56	15	66	19
ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATION WITH EC	56	14		70	10		63	14	70	16	54	13	62	17
DDR-MEMBERSHIP OF THE EC	46	23		58	21		48	29	53	30	54	12	50	31
EAST-MEMBERSHIP OF THE EC	59	11		76	9		42	34	54	31	51	15	62	17

Table/Tableau A19 : THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY ON EUROPEAN INTEGRATION / Les effets possibles du développement politique en Allemagne sur l'intégration européenne (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION: Thinking of the possible effects of political developments in Germany on European integration, which of the following statements comes closest to your personal opinion ? / A propos des effets possibles du développement politique en Allemagne sur l'intégration européenne, laquelle des propositions suivantes est la plus proche de votre opinion personnelle ?

- A unified Germany can be integrated into the European Community without any problem / Une Allemagne unifiée peut s'intégrer dans la Communauté Européenne sans aucun problème (NO PROBLEM)
- German unification will interfere with the process of European integration / L'unification allemande perturbera le processus d'intégration (INTERFERENCE)
- I haven't thought about this matter / Je n'ai jamais pensé à ce problème (HAS NOT THOUGHT)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
NO PROBLEM	32	29	50	40	53	32	31	53	29	34	33	35	43
INTERFERENCE	32	38	17	25	16	31	23	20	31	33	20	28	23
HAS NOT THOUGHT	26	25	26	15	19	30	31	15	27	26	22	28	24
no reply/sans réponse	10	7	7	20	12	8	16	12	12	8	24	8	10
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100	99	101	99	99	100

Tabelle/Table/Tableau A20 : AUF EINEN TEIL SEINES EINKOMMENS ZUGUNSTEN DER EHEMALIGEN DDR VERZICHTEN - EINVERSTANDEN ODER NICHT ? / Renouncing a part of one's income in favour of ex-GDR. - Agree or not ? / Renoncer à une partie de son revenu en faveur d'une ex-RDA. - D'accord ou non ? (Frage wurde nur in der Bundesrepublik und nur an diejenigen gestellt, die sich für eine Vereinigung ausgesprochen haben / Question asked in Federat Republic of Germany only, to those only who are in favour of a unification/ Question posée seulement en R.F.A. et uniquement à ceux qui se prononcent en faveur d'une unification)

FRAGE/QUESTION : Der wirtschaftliche Entwicklungsstand von Bundesrepublik und DDR ist sehr unterschiedlich. Beträchtliche Anstrengungen der Bundesrepublik werden für den Anfang als unabwiesbar bezeichnet. Wenn dies für einige Jahre eine Senkung unserer Einkommen zugunsten der jetzigen DDR im vereinten Deutschland erforderte, auf wieviel Prozent ihres jetzigen Einkommens wären Sie bereit zu verzichten ?" / "The economic development in the FRG and the G.D.R. is very different. In the beginning, the FRG will have to undertake significant efforts. If this meant a decrease of your income for several years in favor of the present GDR in a unified Germany, how many percent of your present income would you agree to renounce?" / "Le développement économique de la R.F.A. et de la RDA est très différent. On dit qu'au début, la RFA devra consentir à des efforts considérables. Si ceci devait impliquer pour vous une perte de revenu en faveur de l'actuelle R.D.A au sein d'une Allemagne unifiée, à quel pourcentage de votre revenu actuel seriez-vous prêt à renoncer?"

D - % of those in favour of unification/ en % de ceux favorables à l'unificat. (= 77%)	
- gar nichts/nothing/rien du tout, 0 %	57
5 %	24
10 %	8
15 %	1
- mehr als/more than/plus de 15 %	1
keine Antwort/no reply/sans réponse	8
TOTAL	99

Table/Tableau A27 : AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - EVOLUTION SINCE 1977 / La notoriété du Parlement Européen - Evolution depuis 1977 (% , by country/par pays)

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 ? / Aver-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 ?

% yes/oui % 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	.	44	
avril	1979	65	76	60	.	.	65	73	77	76	76	.	55	65 50
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	62	.	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	ai	57	72	50	54
ELECTIONS														
juin-juillet	1989	64	66	67	56	63	73	65	72	75	71	77	74	70
octobre-novembre	1989	60	54	55	67	58	55	50	62	64	41	68	48	58
mars-avril	1990	57	50	48	68	53	53	54	59	64	41	63	46	52

<*> 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 A22 : IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - FROM WHAT HAS BEEN SEEN OR HEARD /
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	49	33	46	71	56	43	76	74	35	43	65	45	54
Neither favourable nor unfavourable(spontaneous) ni bonne ni mauvaise (spontané)	30	32	27	25	33	39	11	17	33	23	27	23	27
Generally unfavourable/ plutôt mauvaise	14	29	20	3	6	12	9	6	30	26	4	25	14
no reply/sans réponse	6	6	7	2	5	6	4	4	2	8	5	7	6
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	101
N	567	501	481	684	531	530	535	585	191	406	127	598	6031

(*) 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 A23 : THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN EC LIFE - IMPORTANCE OF PRESENT ROLE AND DESIRED FUTURE ROLE / Le Parlement Européen dans la vie de la CE - importance du rôle actuel et rôle futur souhaité (% , by country/par pays)

QUESTION 1 : How important a part would you say, the European Parliament plays 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 : And in your opinion, how important a part would you say the European Parliament plays in the everyday life of citizens nowadays ? / Et à votre avis, le Parlement Européen joue-t-il dans la vie quotidienne des citoyens un rôle :

QUESTION 3 : Would you personally prefer the European Parliament played a more or a less important part than it does nowadays ? / 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/ tres important	12	15	11	32	21	12	29	26	12	8	18	16	17
Important	45	42	41	39	46	48	42	43	37	41	47	40	43
Not very important/ pas tres important	21	23	28	11	14	24	11	16	29	39	8	23	22
Not important at all/ pas important du tout	7	4	4	1	4	5	3	3	3	4	2	4	4
no reply/sans reponse	15	15	15	17	15	11	16	13	18	9	24	17	14
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	100	100	101	101	99	101	99	100	100
Mean score/score moyen (*)	2.73	2.80	2.70	3.22	1.99	2.75	1.15	3.06	2.72	1.57	3.07	2.82	2.85
QUESTION 2													
Very important/ tres important	7	4	6	18	13	6	19	15	7	3	13	10	9
Important	28	21	29	31	38	29	37	35	23	25	44	31	32
Not very important/ pas très important	35	49	40	25	25	39	23	29	39	49	14	36	34
Not important at all/ pas important du tout	15	12	11	7	10	16	7	9	14	13	4	9	11
no reply/sans réponse	15	14	14	19	14	10	14	13	16	10	25	15	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	99	100	100	101	100
Mean score/score moyen (*)	2.30	2.18	2.36	2.74	1.62	2.28	1.79	2.63	1.29	1.20	2.87	2.49	2.46
QUESTION 3													
More important/ plus important	48	24	43	69	55	52	48	71	35	54	54	42	52
About the same (spontaneous) /le même (spontané)	24	32	19	6	19	23	22	12	39	22	17	20	19
Less important/ moins important	7	24	15	4	4	6	6	3	9	11	4	18	9
no reply/sans reponse	20	20	23	21	22	19	24	15	18	13	24	20	20
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	99	100	100
Mean score/score moyen (**)	2.52	2.00	2.37	2.83	1.66	2.58	1.54	2.80	1.31	1.50	2.68	2.29	2.53

(*) 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 A24 : FOR OR AGAINST A EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY 1992 - EVOLUTION SINCE 1987 / Pour ou contre un Gouvernement Européen responsable devant le Parlement Européen d'ici 1992 - Evolution depuis 1987 (% , by country/par pays)

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	YL	P	UK	EC12
Autum 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 reponse	33	23	31	41	40	21	38	19	28	29	44	24	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	101			100	100	101	99	100	100	101
Spring 1988/printemps 1988													
For/pour	56	11	43	42			44	68	46	45	42	31	49
Against/contre	25	67	30	18			18	10	32	30	9	44	24
no reply/sans reponse	19	22	28	39			38	22	22	25	49	26	27
TOTAL	100	100	101	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
Autum 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 reponse	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 reponse	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
Autum 1989/automne 1989													
For/pour	68	17	54	56	56	58	45				48	33	54
Against/contre	11	64	19	14	14	17	18				10	39	20
no reply/sans reponse	20	19	27	30	29	25	36				42	28	26
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	99	100	99				100	100	100
Spring 1990/printemps 1990													
For/pour	61	21	49	60	62	60	43	73	54	54	53	33	54
Against/contre	12	63	24	15	18	17	16	8	10	25	11	35	21
no reply/sans reponse	27	16	26	25	19	22	41	18	36	21	36	32	24
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	99

(*) 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 A25 : **INTEREST OF THE EUROPEANS IN SPORT / Intérêt des Européens pour le sport (EC 12 % of 'yes'/% CE 12 de 'oui')**

QUESTION: For each of the following sports, can you tell me whether you are **personally** interested in them or not? / Vous intéressez-vous **oui ou non**, personnellement, à chacun des sports suivants ?

Football	56 %
Tennis	51
Athletics/Athlétisme	49
Swimming/Natation	47
Gymnastics/Gymnastique	44
Skiing/Ski	43
Cycling/Cyclisme	37
motor sports/Automobilisme et motocyclisme	36
Horse events and show jumping/sports Muestras	29
Basketball	28
Volleyball	24
Sailing/Voile	22
Handball	22
Rugby	21
Judo	16
Golf	15
no reply/sans réponse	9

Table/Tableau A26 : FOR OR AGAINST LIMITING THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN FOOTBALL PLAYERS IN CLUB TEAMS ? / Pour ou contre la limitation du nombre de footballeurs étrangers dans les équipes de clubs ?

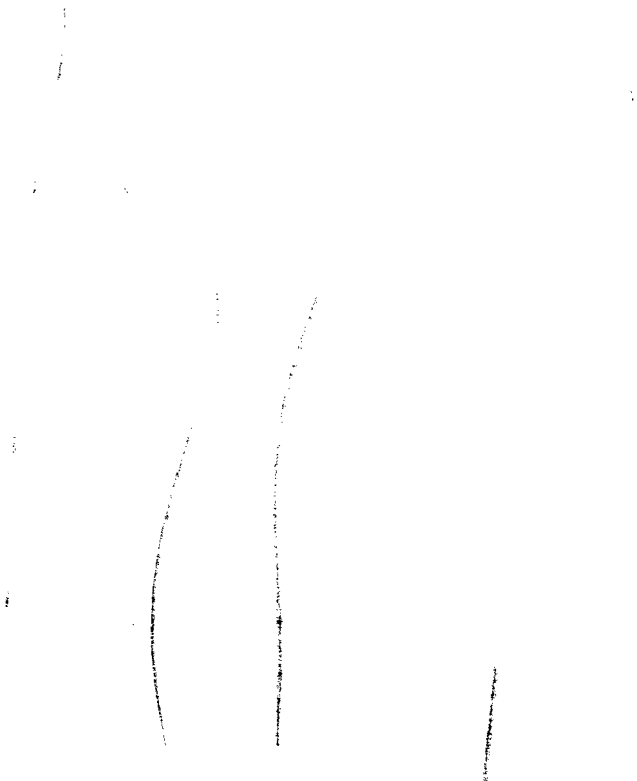
QUESTION : The Commission of the European Communities is of the opinion that the free movement of workers should be applied to sports. Specifically for football, would you be for or against limiting the number of foreign football players in the club teams in this country ? / La Commission des Communautés Européennes est d'avis que la libre circulation des travailleurs s'applique au monde sportif. Pour le football plus particulièrement, seriez-vous pour ou contre la limitation du nombre de footballeurs étrangers dans les équipes de clubs de notre pays ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
Totally for/tout à fait pour	26	19	20	17	32	29	23	34	21	15	27	20	26
For, with some restrictions/ Pour, mais avec quelques restrictions	30	27	33	22	23	26	32	26	24	25	28	31	28
Against, with some exceptions/ Contre, mais avec quelques exceptions	11	13	12	11	9	11	13	8	13	16	10	15	11
Totally against/Tout à fait contre	10	21	12	21	12	14	13	16	17	30	7	16	15
no reply/sans réponse	23	20	22	30	23	21	19	17	26	14	27	18	20
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	99	101	100	101	101	100	99	100	100

Table/Tableau A27 : SUMMERTIME - SATISFIED OR NOT? / Heure d'été - satisfait ou non? (% by country/par pays)

QUESTION : Summertime, which means we put our clocks forward one hour from spring to autumn, has been in operation for some years in all European countries. The main reason was to save electricity. It has now been proved that there are no significant energy savings. On the other hand, the extra one hour of daylight gives the opportunity for more leisure and outdoor activities. On the whole, are you personally very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with this arrangement ? / L'heure d'été, qui signifie que nous avançons nos montres d'une heure du printemps en automne a été introduite depuis quelques années dans tous les pays européens. Le principal argument était d'économiser de l'électricité. Depuis, il a été prouvé qu'il n'y avait pas d'économie d'énergie significative. D'un autre côté, une heure de lumière du jour supplémentaire offre la possibilité d'exercer plus de loisirs et d'activités dehors. Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous personnellement très satisfait, assez satisfait, pas très satisfait ou pas satisfait du tout de l'heure d'été ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC12
very satisfied/très satisfait	20	65	32	36	12	14	53	42	42	59	26	42	32
fairly satisfied/assez satisfait	23	13	27	20	21	16	21	28	22	26	41	30	25
neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (spontaneous)/ni satisfait ni insatisfait (spontané)	14	4	15	14	15	15	4	7	10	3	12	5	11
Not very satisfied/ pas très satisfait	12	6	9	7	12	12	5	9	8	4	5	11	10
Not at all satisfied/ pas du tout satisfait	23	9	11	10	27	35	10	11	14	4	4	8	16
Indifferent (spontaneous/spontané)	8	4	5	12	11	7	4	4	4	4	6	3	6
no reply/sans réponse	1	0	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	8	1	1
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	100	100	100	102	101	101	102	100	101



RECHERCHES SUR LES ATTITUDES DES EUROPEENS /
VE 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. Mai 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).
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- (23) "LES FEMMES SALARIEES EN EUROPE - **1984**" / "EUROPEAN WOMEN IN PAID EMPLOYMENT" (FR/EN).
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- (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)
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- (26) "L'OPINION DES SALARIES EUROPEENS SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" (FR)
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- (26a) "ENQUETE AUPRES DES TRAVAILLEURS SALARIES SUR LA FLEXIBILITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL" / "EMPLOYEE SURVEY ON LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY"
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- (27) "LE PUBLIC EUROPEEN ET L'ECU" / "EUROPEANS AND ECU" (FR/EN/DE)
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- (30) "LESEUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN 1986" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN 1986" (Disponible dans toutes les langues communautaires / Available in all Community languages).
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- (31) "LESEUROPEENS ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE" / "EUROPEANS AND ROAD SAFETY" (FR/EN)
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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)
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- (33) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER : une étude sur les attitudes et comportements du public." / "EUROPEANS AND CANCER PREVENTION : a study of attitudes and behaviour of the public"
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- (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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- (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).
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- (37) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT EN **1987**" / "EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID IN **1987**".
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- (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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- (39) "LES EUROPEENS ET LEUR ENVIRONNEMENT EN **1988**" / "EUROPEANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT IN **1988**".
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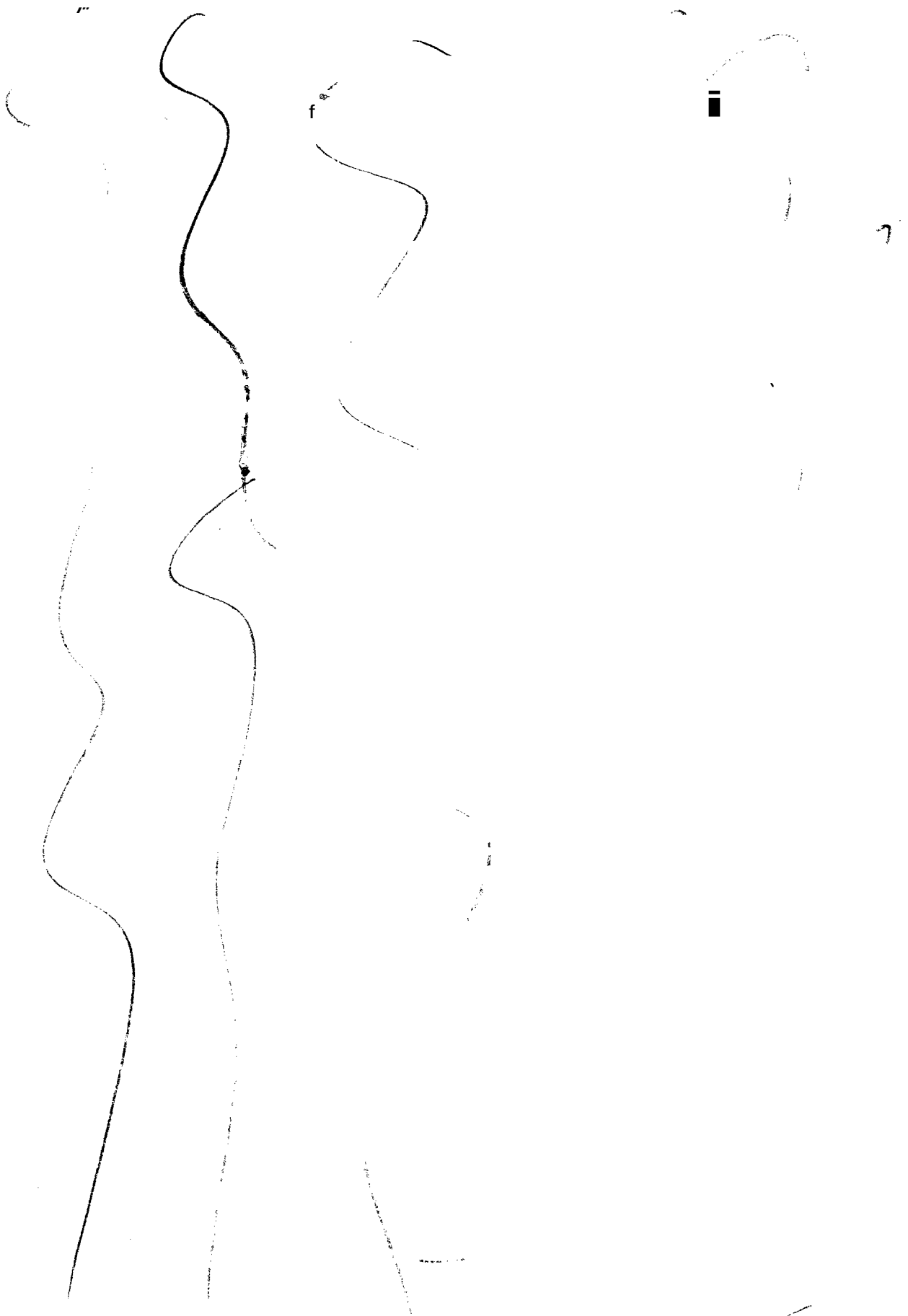
- (40) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA RADIOPROTECTION EN **1988**" / "EUROPEANS AND RADIOPROTECTION IN **1988**".
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- (41) "LES EUROPEENS ET L'HEURE D'ETE EN **1988**" / "EUROPEANS AND SUMMERTIME IN **1988**".
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- (42) "LES EUROPEEN ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER / consommation alimentaire, tabagisme, dépistage des cancers féminins". / "EUROPEANS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER : food consumption, smoking, screening for women's cancers".
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- (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) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA PREVENTION DU CANCER / la notoriété du Programme et du Code européen" / "EUROPEANS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER : awareness of the Programme and the Europeans Code".
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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" / "TEACHERS AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER".
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- (47) "LES EUROPEENS, LA SCIENCE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE / "EUROPEANS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY"
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- (49) "LES EUROPEENS ET LA RADIOPROTECTION EN 1989" / "EUROPEANS AND RADIOPROTECTION IN 1989"
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- (54) "LES EUROPEENS, LA FAMILLE ET LES ENFANTS" / "EUROPEANS, THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN"
Sondage oct.-nov. 1989/Survey carried out in Oct.-Nov. 1989
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- (55) "LES EUROPEENS ET LES NATIONS UNIES" / "EUROPEANS AND THE UNITED NATIONS"
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Sondage mars 1990/Survey carried out in March 1990
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- (58) "LES EUROPEENS ET LE **SPORT**" / "EUROPEANS AND **SPORTS**"
Sondage mars 1990/Survey carried out in March 1990
A paraître en 1990/Forthcoming in 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 = 11.600)
(weighted percentage for EC 12)**

Self - employed

(1)	Farmer	1.5
(2)	Fisherman	(5)
(3)	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1.4
(4)	Owners of shops or companies, craftsmen, business proprietors	5.5

Employed

(5)	Employed professional (employed lawyer, practitioner, accountant)	2.3
(6)	General management	1.9
(7)	Middle management	6.1
(8)	Other office employees	7.2
(9)	Non-office employees, not manual worker (shop assistants, etc.)	6.4
(10)	Supervisors	1.4
(11)	Skilled manual worker	9.1
(12)	Other manual worker	5.2

Without paid work

(13)	Retired	19.2
(14)	Housewife not otherwise employed	18.6
(15)	Student	9.5
(16)	Military service	0.2
(17)	Temporarily not working, unemployed	4.4

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 = 11.600)
(weighted percentages for EC 12)

Self-employed

(a)	Farmers/Fisherman	4.
(b)	Professionals	2.5
(c)	Shop/Company owners	10.9

Employed

(d)	Employed professionals	3.7
(e)	General management	6.0
(f)	Middle management	10.6
(g)	Other office employees	10.
(h)	Non office employees	8.5
(i)	Supervisors	3.6
(j)	Skilled manual	23.1
(k)	Other manual	11.7

Others (no SPS attributable)

(l)	Head of household never in paid work, n. a.	5.1
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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. 33 EUROBAROMETER survey of Spring 1990) :

Working	27 %
Lower Middle	13.2 %
Middle	43.6 %
Upper Middle	7.0 %
Upper	1.8 %
Other replies, n.a	7.2 %
	<hr/>
	99.8 %

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 % (8% "would not vote" or "spoil their ballot", **24 %** 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"¹.

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
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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
- U 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

TYPOLOGY 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"