

euro-barometre

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



No. 4 DECEMBER 1975

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

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EURO-BAROMETER No 4

Initial results

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The six-monthly opinion polls carried out on behalf of the Commission indicate the trend of public opinion in the Community as a whole and in each of the nine member countries.

The results shown here are for the fourth Euro-barometer. Some 9 500 people aged 15 and over were questioned between 11 October and 5 November 1975 by interviewers from eight specialist institutes.¹

¹ All relevant technical details are attached concerning the institutes responsible for the field survey, the date of the operations in each country and the size of the representative national sample, etc.

I. THE MAIN PREOCCUPATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

1. <u>Personal problems</u>	5
2. <u>Reaction in the face of rising prices (1)</u>	7
3. <u>Assessment of how the general situation is developing</u>	15
4. <u>Feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction</u>	17
5. <u>Feelings of being able to contribute in society</u>	21

II. INTEREST SHOWN IN AND IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO PROBLEMS BEING DEALT WITH BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

1. <u>Personal interest in information on the Community</u>	24
2. <u>General importance attached to the Community</u>	27
3. <u>Importance attached to various problems</u>	31

III. ATTITUDES TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

1. <u>The European Community (Common Market);</u>	42
A good thing or a bad thing?	42
The attitude to leaving the Community.	45
Various aspects of the Common Market.	46
2. <u>The unification of Europe:</u>	50
Three ways of dealing with major problems:	
unilateral action by national governments, cooperation	
between national governments, or a European Government.	50
For or against the unification of Europe.	54
Should the unification of Europe be speeded up or not?	57
Willingness to make personal sacrifices to help bring	
about the unification of Europe.	59
Introduction of a European passport	62
The plan for a European political union	64

- (1) A special survey on the attitude and behaviour of consumers was carried out at the same time as this Euro-barometer. The results will be published later.

	<u>Page</u>
3. <u>Election of the European Parliament by a popular vote</u>	
General attitude.	68
Attitude to the right to vote of nationals of other Community countries.	68
Should candidates from other countries stand alongside national candidates in elections to the European Parliament?	73
	74
IV. <u>CONCLUSIONS</u>	

THE MAIN PREOCCUPATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 1975

1. PERSONAL PROBLEMS

"What are the most important problems you face personally
at the moment?" ¹

Inflation (prices, wages, family budget) was the main concern of the public in almost all Community countries. It was placed top of the list by one in two people in Ireland and the United Kingdom, one in three in Italy and Luxembourg and one in four in France.

Unemployment was currently causing less concern than inflation, though in France 24% of those interviewed regarded it as a problem.

Compared to May 1975 concern with inflation had considerably lessened in Iceland and Denmark but increased in Luxembourg, ² while in France preoccupation with unemployment had risen slightly.

(See Table 1).

¹ As in the previous opinion poll the person interviewed had to choose from a list: personal or family problems or health; housing; prices; wages; family budget; work or unemployment; other,

² The results for Luxembourg, *should, however,* be analysed with caution since the sample covered only 297 people.

Table 1

THE MOST IMPORTANT PERSONAL PROBLEMS AT THE MOMENT

	Prices, wages, family budget		Personal or family problems, health		Work or unemployment		Other	
	May 1975	Oct-Nov 1975	May 1975	Oct-Nov 1975	May 1975	Oct-Nov 1975	May 1975	Oct-Nov 1975
Ireland	63%	53%	10%	15%	10%	12%	7%	4%
United Kingdom			15	15	6	8	16	12
Italia			25	25	14	17	18	18
Luxembourg			28	32	10	12	21	15
France	26	25	20	22	19	24	24	19
Deutschland	23	22	40	40	14	13	11	13
Nederland	14	18	22	17	10	12	21	21
Belgique/België	19	16	30	38	11	15	15	10
Danmark	18	11	25	25	15	17	16	19
Community (2)	33	31	25	26	13	15	17	15

(1) Where no reply was given this has not been recorded. Fifteen per cent of those questioned in the Community as a whole, 6% in Italy and 38% in the Netherlands gave no reply.

(2) Weighted average based on the number of people aged 15 and over in each of the nine countries.

2. THE REACTION OF THE PUBLIC IN THE FACE OF RISING PRICES

Since rising prices are the main concern at present it was interesting to ascertain what effect people thought this had on their incomes, and above all to find out how these increases could change their behaviour,

"Comparing your present financial situation (or that of your family) with your situation this time last year, would you say that in your particular case prices have risen faster than your income, more slowly or at more or less the same rate?"

On average two people in three felt that prices had risen faster than their incomes. The countries hardest hit by inflation were Italy and Belgium. Denmark was the only country in which a majority of the people questioned (44%) felt that they were coping well or not too badly with inflation¹.

(See Table 2)

¹ At a later stage in the analysis these results will be broken down by sex, age, job and income.

Table 2

TREND OF PRICES IN RELATION TO INCOME

	Prices have risen:			Don't know or no reply	Total
	more quickly	at the same rate	less quickly		
Italia	80%	15%	2%	3%	100%
Belgique/België	79	13	2	6	100
France	72	21	4	3	100
Ireland	71	22	4	3	100
Luxembourg	71	22	4	3	100
United Kingdom	64	23	5	8	100
Nederland	58	28	5	9	100
Deutschland	52	35	10	3	100
Danmark	42	44	6	8	100
Community	66	24	5	5	100

How does the public react to this situation? How can people change their behaviour as consumers and workers?

"If prices continue to rise at the same rate over the next few months, which of the following would you definitely, probably, probably not or definitely not decide to do?"¹

The three most popular courses of action, i.e. those for which the reply "yes, definitely" and "yes, probably" were given were as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Shop around for cheaper goods | 82% |
| 2. For the time being give up the idea of making any major purchases such as: furniture, household appliances, television, car, etc. | 78% |
| 3. Go for special offers or sales goods | 75% |

Followed by:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 4. Cut normal spending on clothes | 64% |
| 5. Spend less on entertainment and outings | 63% |
| 6. Spend less on holidays | 56% |
| 7. Prepare cheaper meals | 55% |
| 8. Get together with other consumers to obtain more information and defend your interests | 48% |
| 9. Draw on existing savings | 44% |
| 10. Work overtime or try to find a second job | 41% |
| 11. Stop trying to put aside savings | 33% |

The first three replies are not surprising: shopping around for cheaper goods or buying special offers or sales goods are reactions which require little effort and involve virtually no sacrifice, especially for young married couples and people who are fairly short of money,

¹ The various reactions are enumerated in alphabetical order. See Table 3.

The other replies give us an indication of the attitudes of the European consumer in a period marked by inflation and, to a lesser extent, unemployment. Consumers are trying or are about to try to cut expenditure on leisure activities (outings and entertainment, holidays) and even on clothing and food. The idea of getting together with other consumers is still fairly popular. The replies regarding savings are ambiguous since this question presupposes that people have savings in the first place. Finally, the answers given regarding overtime and a second job are also rather problematic in the present period of underemployment.¹

(See Table 3)

¹ All these replies will be analysed later.

Table 3

THE REACTION OF THE PUBLIC
IN THE FACE OF RISING PRICES
(In the Community as a whole).

	Yes, Definitely	Yes, probably	Probably not	Definitely not	No repl	Total
A. Shop around for cheaper goods	56%	26%	8%	7%	3%	100%
B. For the time being, give up the idea of making any major purchases such as furniture, household appliances, television, car, etc.	48	30	11	6	5	100
E. Go for special offers or sales goods	43	32	10	10	5	100
F. Cut normal spending on clothes	31	33	20	12	4	100
C. Spend less on entertainment and outings	34	29	15	14	8	100
G. Spend less on holidays	29	27	16	19	9	100
D. Prepare cheaper meals	27	28	20	19	6	100
H. Get together with other consumers to obtain more information and defend your interests	22	26	20	20	12	100
J. Draw on existing MY —	14	30	22	24	10	100
K. Work overtime or try to find a second job	19	22	13	35	11	100
I. Stop trying to put aside savings	14	19	23	32	12	100

There were relatively few differences between the countries, though significantly the Italians opted most frequently for adapting to changing circumstances.

So that these differences can be analysed more clearly, an index has been worked out for each item by applying the coefficients 3 ("yes, definitely"), 2 ("yes, probably"), 1 ("probably not"), and 0 ("definitely not" and no reply) to the number of replies. Ratings under 1.5 signify that the relevant group tends to give a negative reply.

(See Table 4).

Table 4

**REACTION OF THE PUBLIC IN THE
FACE OF RISING PRICES**
(In indices, by country)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	N	UK	EEC
A. Shop around for cheaper goods	2,18	1,77	2,7	2,19	2,41	2,30	2,19	2,03	2,33	2,36
B. For the time being, give up the idea of making any major purchases	2,11	2,23	2,2	2,24	2,31	2,50	2,12	1,73	2,16	2,26
E. Go for special offers or sales goods	1,97	2,28	2,4	1,69	2,12	2,29	2,15	1,95	2,06	2,12
F. Cut normal spending on clothes	1,70	1,67	1,9	1,73	1,88	2,33	1,88	1,21	1,80	1,91
C. spend less on entertainment and outings	1,65	1,66	1,8	1,71	1,97	2,30	1,73	1,04	1,80	1,87
G. Spend less on holidays	1,63	1,38	1,7	1,43	1,86	2,16	1,69	1,07	1,69	1,73
D. Prepare cheaper meals.	1,15	1,21	1,8	1,44	1,57	2,13	1,09	0,65	1,58	1,66
H. Get together with other consumers to obtain more information	1,39	0,86	1,3	1,70	1,57	2,12	1,81	1,36	1,35	1,57
J. Draw on existing savings	1,38	1,18	1,3	1,55	1,15	1,46	1,03	1,27	1,23	1,33
K. Work overtime or try to find a second job	1,06	0,77	1,34	1,02	1,38	1,74	1,17	0,84	1,17	1,26
I. Stop trying to put aside savings	1,27	1,44	1,17	1,37	1,17	1,04	1,07	1,08	1,18	1,18
Average of the 11 items	1,59	1,50	1,81	1,64	1,67	2,03	1,63	1,29	1,67	1,71

Contrary to what might be expected, there was no very marked relationship between people noticing a drop in real income, in other words prices rising at a faster rate than earnings, and the tendency to adapt buying habits to changing circumstances. Those who felt that their income had fallen in real terms over the last year were only slightly more willing than others to take such action. The mean score for the eleven items and the Community as a whole was only 1.83 for those who stated that prices were increasing at a faster rate than their incomes, and 1.76 for all those interviewed.

From this it can be concluded either that the vast majority of the public is still hesitant about adopting a course of action which would involve radically changing buying habits, or that they do not believe prices will continue to rise at the same rate ¹.

¹ It is, of course, impossible to determine this more clearly without much more detailed analysis.

3 ASSESSMENT OF HOW THE GENERAL SITUATION IS DEVELOPING

"In general terms would you say that the situation (in the relevant country) is now better, worse or neither better nor worse than it was four or five years ago?"

We found that owing to concern at rising prices, which two people in three **felt** were increasing more rapidly than their income, a large percentage of the public in all the countries **was** relatively pessimistic about how the situation **was** developing in general. On average, **seven in ten** felt that the situation **was** worse than it was four or five years before, especially in Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium. This view **was** least often expressed in Ireland, Luxembourg and France.

Ireland **was** the only country where more than one-third of the population felt the situation had improved, **though in France, Denmark and Luxembourg one in three were fairly reserved in their assessment,**

(See Table 5).

The *difference* between these and previous results can be explained by the fact that this question is of a much more general nature, in addition to which numerous factors influence a person's judgement of the situation in his own country. Furthermore, results must be compared over a longer period, during which time there could be **many changes in individual or general circumstances.**

Table 5

ASSESSMENT OF THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE
RELEVANT COUNTRY COMPARED TO FOUR OR FIVE YEARS AGO

	Think the situation is:			No reply	Total
	better	neither better nor worse	worse		
Ireland	35%	13%	50%	.2%	100%
Luxembourg	19	27	50	4	100
France	15	32	49	4	100
Deutschland	15	17	66	2	100
Danmark	9	29	58	4	100
Nederland	9	16	69	•	100
Belgique/België	6	17	74	3	100
United Kingdom	5	10	82	2	100
Italia	5	11	83	1	100
Community (1)	10	17	70	3	100

4. GENERAL FEELING OF SATISFACTION
OR DISSATISFACTION WITH LIFE

"Coming to more personal matters, on the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?"

In spite of the concern expressed by the majority of the public in the social and economic fields, and the pessimistic view of general developments in almost all Member States, there was still a relatively high level of satisfaction with life, surprising consistency and major differences between small and large countries. (See Table 6).

This phenomenon calls for further discussion¹. The general feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction within a given cultural system, in this case a national culture, appeared to be completely unrelated to the objective criterion usually adopted e.g. sex, age, job, income, etc. What we have here is a widespread cultural phenomenon, which is relatively consistent **except in** the case of historical events or serious personal upsets; more precisely, it is a **relationship** between a set of ideas on feelings and a series of aspirations, the individual aspects of which may vary without changing the balance. The various series, and hence the relationship between them, are probably determined by collective historical experience and by the predominant system of values.

Whichever the case may be, the level of satisfaction remained astonishingly high between 1973 and 1975 in the Community as a whole; in spite of the socio-economic and socio-political difficulties: two in ten were "very satisfied" and six in ten "fairly satisfied",

¹ See "satisfaction or dissatisfaction with living conditions in the Member States of the European Community" (June 1974) and "Men and Women of Europe: A Comparison of attitudes to some social problems" (being prepared).

Table 6

FEELING OF SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION
WITH LIFE
(In the Community as a whole)

	Sept. 1973	May 1975	Oct-Nov 1975
	%	%	%
Very satisfied	21	20	19
Fairly satisfied	58	57	56
Not very satisfied	16	16	17
Not at all satisfied	4	5	6
No reply	1	2	2
Tota	100	100	100
N	(13 484)	(9 543)	(9 150)

Even more striking is the consistent level of satisfaction in each country, allowing for a few slight variations (generally on the decline), "small" countries having a significantly higher mean score than "large" countries ¹. The United Kingdom occupied a middle position, while the scores for France and Italy were still below the Community average, (See Table 7).

1

It should be remembered that each survey is carried out on the basis of a representative sample *covering* different types of people, and that the 1975 opinion-poll was carried out in certain countries (Netherlands, Germany) by different institutes than was the case in 1973.

Table 7
FEELING OF SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION
WITH LIFE
(indices by country) [†]

	Sept. 1973	May 1975	Oct-Nov 1975
Danmark	3,45	3,49	3,35
Ireland	3,42	3,20	3,28
Luxembourg	3,26	2,98	3,27
Nederland	3,34	3,25	3,25
Belgique/België	3,34	3,31	3,20
United Kingdom (2)	3,15	3,17	3,07
Deutschland	2,97	2,92	2,93
France	2,89	2,85	2,84
Italia	2,67	2,59	2,54
Community (3)	2,97	2,94	2,90

(1) Index calculated by applying the coefficient 4, 3, 2 or 1 to the replies "very satisfied", "fairly satisfied", "not very satisfied", or "not at all satisfied". The countries are given in decreasing order of scores for October-November 1975.

(2) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

(3) Weighted average.

5. FEELING OF BEING ABLE TO INFLUENCE
DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIETY

"Do you think that if things are not going well (in the relevant country) people like yourself can help to bring about a change for the better or not?"

On average, four in ten in the Community as a whole felt they could help bring about a change. This proportion was relatively steady.

The feeling of being able to influence developments was most widespread in Denmark (57%) and least noticeable in Belgium (14%),

There was little change in the few months between May and October-November 1975, though the feeling of being able to influence developments had certainly faded compared to September 1973, particularly in the Netherlands (-18 points), Luxembourg (-14) and Belgium (-12).

If we do not judge on a country-by-country basis, it does not appear that the feeling of being able to influence developments bears any relation to the general feeling of satisfaction with the lives people lead, though in both cases Denmark and Ireland top the list.

(See Table 8).

Table 8

FEELING OF BEING ABLE TO INFLUENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIETY (1)

	Yes	No	No reply	Total
Danmark				
Sept. 1973	64%	27%	9%	100%
May 1975	53	29	18	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	57	28	15	100
Ire and				
Sept. 1973	52	37	11	100
May 1975	44	49	8	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	46	42	12	100
Unl ed Kingdom				
Sept 1973 (2)	41	46	13	100
May 1975	46	41	13	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	45	45	10	100
Deutsch and				
Sept. 1973	44	37	19	100
May 1975	35	49	16	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	41	48	11	100
Italia				
Sept. 1973	39	47	14	100
May 1975	36	53	11	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	38	49	13	100
France				
Sept. 1973	41	51	8	100
May 1975	36	58	6	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	36	58	6	100
Nederland				
Sept. 1973	47	41	12	100
May 1975	29	48	23	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	29	46	25	100
Luxembourg				
Sept. 1973	38	55	7	100
May 1975	24	57	19	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	24	61	15	100

Continued

	Yes	No	No reply	Total
Belgique/België				
Sept. 1973	26	66	8	100
May 1975	39	58	13	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	14	77	9	100
Community (3)				
Sept. 1973	42	45	13	100
May 1975	37	50	13	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	39	50	11	100

(1) The countries are listed in descending order according to the percentage of positive replies given in October-November 1975.

(2) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

(3) Weighted average.

II

INTEREST SHOWN IN AND IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO PROBLEMS BEING DEALT WITH BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Three questions were asked to determine whether the Community was one of the centres of public interest and how these centres of interest related to the problems being dealt with by the Community.

1. PERSONAL INTEREST IN INFORMATION ON THE COMMUNITY

"The press (newspapers, radio, television) often mention the European Community - the Common Market - as being a factor in the future (of the relevant country) and the other countries of Europe. Are you personally very interested, a little interested or not at all interested in the problems of the European

As was the case in 1973 one-quarter of those interviewed in the Community as a whole claimed to be very interested in the problems of the Community while a further quarter were not at all interested.

Interest was slightly more marked in the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Ireland and Italy, but particularly and consistently low in Belgium, where only 10% were very interested in the Community.

Since 1973 interest seems to have waned in Denmark (-10 points) and Germany (-8).

In the United Kingdom public interest was stimulated in May 1975 by the campaign leading up to the referendum. Although it faded again in October-November the average is still higher than for other countries.

(See Table 9).

Table 9

PERSONAL INTEREST IN INFORMATION ON THE COMMUNITY (1)

	Interested			No reply	Total
	Very	A little	Not at all		
United Kingdom					
Sept. 1973 (2)	23%	43%	31%	3%	100%
May 1975	35	42	19	4	100
Oct-Nov 1975	28	45	25	2	100
Luxembourg					
Sept. 1973	26	54	18	2	100
May 1975	33	45	16	6	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	28	55	13	4	100
Ireland					
Sept. 1973	27	44	29	•	100
May 1975	24	48	27	1	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	28	46	25	1	100
Italy					
Sept. 1973	21	44	29	6	100
May 1975	24	46	27	5	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	27	46	22	5	100
France					
Sept. 1973	20	45	33	2	100
May 1975	27	53	19	1	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	23	54	22	1	100
Deutschland					
Sept. 1973	31	48	16	5	100
May 1975	26	48	22	4	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	23	51	23	3	100
Danmark					
Sept. 1973	29	51	19	1	100
May 1975	22	50	24	4	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	19	51	28	2	100

Continued

	Interested			No reply	Total
	Very	A little	Not at all		
Nederland					
Sept. 1973	25	47	27	3	100
May 1975	16	45	31	8	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	98	47	27	8	100
Belgique/België					
Sept. 1973	10	39	46	5	100
May 1975	9	39	47	5	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	10	38	49	3	103
Community (3)					
Sept. 1973	24	45	27	4	100
May 1974	26	47	23	4	100
Oct-Nov. 1975	24	49	24	3	100

- (1) The countries are listed in descending order according to the percentage of positive replies given in October-November 1975.
- (2) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.
- (3) Weighted average.

2. GENERAL IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO
THE PROBLEMS OF THE COMMUNITY

"Whether or not you have the time to take a personal interest in the problems of the European Community, do you feel that these problems are very important, important, not very important or unimportant for the future (of the relevant country) and its people?"

The aim of this question, following on the previous one, was to see whether people considered Community problems to be of importance in spite of the fact that three-quarters of them were personally not very interested or not at all interested in these matters. This proved to be the case, since 34% of those interviewed in the Community as a whole considered the problems to be very important and 43% felt they were not very important.

By correlating the replies to the two questions it can be seen that almost three-quarters of the minority who were very interested in the Community regarded Community problems as very important, which was logical. However, more than a quarter of those who were only a little interested also regarded these problems as very important. (See Table 10).

Table 10

THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO COMMUNITY PROBLEMS
IN TERMS OF THE INTEREST SHOWN IN THEM

<u>Interested in the Community:</u>	Consider Community problems to be				Total
	very important	important	not very important	unimportant or no reply	
- very	73%	24%	2%	1%	100%
- a little	27	607	10	3	100
- not at all or no reply	9	31	22	30	100
Overall	34%	43%	11%	12%	100%

In other words, people tend to attach general importance to Community problems rather than to show specific interest. This can be seen more clearly from Table 11 which excludes those who gave no reply i.e. 9% of the people interviewed. Of those who regarded Community affairs as very important only one in two, i.e. about 20%, were very interested in what was going on.

Table 11

BREAKDOWN OF PUBLIC OPINION IN TERMS OF THE
IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO AND THE INTEREST SHOWN IN COMMUNITY PROBLEMS ¹

Consider Community affairs to be

	(very 73% (1 624)
- very important (3 050) and show interest	(a little 40% (1 212)
	(not at all 7% (214)
	(very 14% (542)
- important (3 891) and show interest	(a little 68% (2 632)
	(not at all 18% (717)
	(very 3% (46)
- unimportant (1 397) and show interest	(a little 36% (499)
	(not at all 61% (852)

¹ Calculated on the basis of the total weighted sample (N = 9 141), excluding those who gave no reply (803).

The importance attached to these problems varied considerably from one Member State to another. Ireland and the United Kingdom took first place, while the Netherlands and Belgium came last.

(See Table 12).

Table 12

GENERAL IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO COMMUNITY PROBLEMS ¹

	Very Importsnt	Important	Not very Important	Unimportant	No reply	Total
Ireland	46%	38%	9%	2%	5%	100%
United Kingdom	45	37	8	5	5	100
France	35	47	10	3	5	100
Luxembourg	31	50	7	3	9	100
Italia	34	45	9	4	8	100
Deutschland	26	45	17	5	7	100
Danmark	32	39	11	6	12	100
Nederland	21	45	11	5	18	100
Belgique/België	22	40	11	7	20	100
Community (2)	54	43	11	4	8	100

(1) The countries are listed in descending order according to the percentage of positive replies ("very important" and "important").

(2) Weighted average.

3. IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO VARIOUS PROBLEMS

The following question, which has been asked regularly in each Euro-barometer since Autumn 1974, indicates how the general importance attached to the problems being dealt with by the European Community is broken down among the various centres of interest relating to Community activities:

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

The centres of interest of the public were remarkably consistent in the various surveys. However, a number of problems were gradually assuming greater importance.

By far the most important problem was still the common fight against rising prices which seven in ten considered to be very important. Almost as important were the fight against pollution and consumer protection, which five in ten regarded as very important. The least important consideration appeared to be aid to the under-developed countries.

Four problems were slowly gaining in importance:

- (i) the coordination of social policies in connection with employment and vocational training of workers, which rose from seventh place in October-November 1974 to sixth place in May 1975 and fifth place in October-November 1975;

1

These problems were listed in alphabetical order, See Table 13.

- (ii) protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising, which rose from fourth place in 1974 to third place in May 1975;
- (iii) protecting nature and fighting pollution, which rose from third place in 1974 to second place in May 1975;
- (iv) reducing the differences between the regions in the Member States and providing assistance for the least developed regions, which gained a number of points without changing place.

The increased importance of the first of these four items probably reflects the changes which have taken place in the social and economic situation, particularly the increase (or fear of an increase) in unemployment.

The other three items reflect the desire for a better quality of life, and perhaps even for a new kind of society.

Table 13 gives the classification in October-November 1975 of the ten problems listed in the question according to their importance rating calculated by means of an index.¹

¹ "Very important" = 3, "important" = 2, "of little importance" = 1, "not at all important" = 0.

Table 13
CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRES OF INTEREST
ACCORDING TO THEIR IMPORTANCE RATING (1)
(In the Community as a whole)

	Oct.-Nov. 1974		May 1975		Oct.-Nov. 1975	
Rising prices	1	(2,66)	1	(2,64)	1	(2,61)
Energy policy	2	(2,23)	4	(2,15)	4	(2,18)
Protection of nature	3	(2,22)	2	(2,25)	2	(2,32)
Consumer protection	4	(2,12)	3	(2,24)	3	(2,27)
Negotiations with the United States and Russia	5	(2,04)	5	(2,06)	6	(2,01)
Modernization of agriculture	6	(1,97)	7	(1,96)	7	(1,98)
Social policy	7	(1,88)	6	(2,01)	5	(2,06)
Regions	8	(1,77)	8	(1,87)	8	(1,80)
Aid to the underdeveloped countries	9	(1,67)	9	(1,52)	10	(1,52)
A European currency	10	(1,38)	10	(1,60)	9	(1,59)

(1) The figures in brackets indicate the importance rating of each item in the Community as a whole (weighted average).

Table 14 gives the percentages corresponding to the degree of importance attached to each problem in the Community as a whole from October-November 1974 to October-November 1975

Table 14

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS
BEING DEALT WITH BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)
(in the Community as a whole)

	Very important	Important	Of little importance	Not at all important	No reply	Index (2)
C. A common fight against rising prices						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	71%	21%	4%	1%	3%	2,66
May 1975	69	20	5	2	4	2,64
Oct.-Nov. 1975	66	24	5	1	4	2,61
G. Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	42	35	13	4	6	2,22
May 1975	40	31	15	4	8	2,25
Oct.-Nov. 1975	48	31	12	3	6	2,32
I. Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	40	33	15	6	6	2,12
May 1975	46	30	13	5	6	2,24
Oct.-Nov. 1975	46	31	12	5	6	2,27
E. Working out a common energy supply policy						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	40	37	11	4	8	2,23
May 1975	37	35	12	5	11	2,15
Oct.-Nov. 1975	37	36	12	5	10	2,18
D. Coordinating social policies						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	25	40	21	6	10	1,88
May 1975	29	37	17	6	11	2,01
Oct.-Nov. 1975	30	39	15	5	11	2,06
J. Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	32	34	14	8	12	2,04
May 1975	34	31	13	8	14	2,06
Oct.-Nov. 1975	31	32	14	9	14	2,01

Contd.

	Very important	Important	Of little importance	Not at all important	No reply	Index (2)
F. Modernising European agriculture						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	28	39	17	7	9	1,97
May 1975	30	35	18	7	10	1,96
Oct.-Nov. 1975	29	38	17	6	10	1,98
G. Reducing the differences between the regions						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	20	39	22	9	10	1,77
May 1975	23	38	20	7	12	1,87
Oct.-Nov. 1975	24	41	18	7	10	1,90
A. Introducing a single European currency						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	16	26	22	25	11	1,38
May 1975	22	28	20	19	11	1,60
Oct.-Nov. 1975	22	29	18	21	10	1,59
H. Introducing a common policy on aid to the underdeveloped countries outside Europe						
Oct.-Nov. 1974	20	35	24	13	8	1,67
May 1975	17	29	26	17	11	1,52
Oct.-Nov. 1975	16	31	25	17	11	1,52

(1) The items are listed in descending order of importance by index in October-November 1975

(2) "Very important" = 3, "important" = 2, "of little importance" = 1, "not at all important" or "no reply" = 0.

The classification ratings according to degree of importance were remarkably similar in the various countries. In October-November 1975 the fight against rising prices was the main concern, as was the case in the previous two opinion polls. Protection of nature took second or third place everywhere, as did consumer protection which fell to fourth place only in exceptional cases (Germany and Italy). Aid to underdeveloped countries consistently took one of the last two places.¹

These centres of interest reflect European public opinion, which is influenced by the major sources of information (newspapers, radio, television), which are largely responsible for putting across the importance of the problems.

This opinion is clearly structured. The degree of importance attached to each of the problems referred to corresponds to the general importance attached to the Community, which we discussed previously. Thirty-four per cent of those Europeans who regarded the problems being dealt with by the Community as very important from the general point of view, that is one in two of those who were personally very interested in these problems (see Tables 10 and 11) scored a lot higher than average as regards the importance attached to each and all of the above ten problems.

¹ See Table 3 attached for the average importance rating of each problem by country.

Table 15

THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS

IN TERMS OF IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(In the Community as a whole)

	Consider Community problems to be:					Overall
	Very important	Important	no reply	of little importance	not at all important	
Mean score for the ten problems	2,25	2,02	1,85	1,78	1,45	2,04
(1)						
% age of people interviewed	34%	43%	8%	11%	4%	100%

- (1) The distribution of scores was relatively similar for all the problems. Two topics were more clearly related to the general attitude i.e. a common foreign policy in negotiations with the United States and Russia and reducing the differences between the regions.

Opinion in this field was remarkably steady in the short term. Consequently, there were no appreciable changes in the classification of any given country between spring 1974 and autumn 1975. Any change which occurred was more or less general, for example the decline in the importance attached to energy problems and the increasing significance of consumer protection.

By way of example, Table 16 gives a guide to public opinion in Europe. It indicates by country the problems for which the ratings rose or fell by at least 0.10 between autumn 1974 and autumn 1975 provided the last score (October-November 1975) was at least as high as the one before (May 1975)¹.

The changes by country recorded in this table almost always followed the same pattern:

<u>Rising</u>		<u>Falling</u>	
<u>European currency</u>		<u>Aid to the underdeveloped countries</u>	
Italia	+ 0.35	United Kingdom	- 0.35
Nederland	+ 0.34	Nederland	- 0.20
France	+ 0.27	France	- 0.17
Belgique/België	- 0.26	Belgique/België	- 0.12
Ireland	+ 0.20		
Danmark	+ 0.13		
<u>Consumer protection</u>		<u>Energy policy</u>	
Deutschland	+ 0.23	Danmark	- 0.23
Danmark	+ 0.21	Luxembourg	- 0.18
France	+ 0.15	Nederland	- 0.11
Italia	+ 0.14		
United Kingdom	+ 0.12		
<u>Reduction of differences between the regions</u>		<u>Fight against rising prices</u>	
Luxembourg (2)	+ 0.39	Nederland	- 0.18
France	- 0.22	Danmark	- 0.16
Deutschland	+ 0.17		
Danmark	+ 0.14		

¹ For example, we noted a change from 1.85 to 1.85 and 1.99 or from 1.99 to 1.85 and 1.85 but not from 1.99 to 1.85 and 1.99. These show only comparable significant variations of about 3 points over a period of time.

(2) The results for Luxembourg are problematic owing to the size of the sample.

Table 16

THE MAIN CHANGES SINCE AUTUMN 1974 IN THE IMPORTANCE
RATING OF THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS

	Oct.-Nov. 1974 (a)	May 1975 (b)	Oct.-Nov. 1975 (c)	Difference (c) - (a)
<u>Belgique:</u>				
- European currency	1,44	1,60	1,70	+0,26
- Modernisation of agriculture	1,85	1,85	1,99	+0,14
- Aid for the underdeveloped countries	1,53	1,44	1,41	-0,12
<u>Danmark:</u>				
- Energy	2,28	2,07	2,05	-0,23
- Consumer protection	2,07	2,25	2,28	+0,21
- Rising prices	2,62	2,54	2,46	-0,16
- Regions	1,66	1,80	1,80	+0,14
- European currency	0,99	1,06	1,12	+0,13
<u>Deutschland:</u>				
- Social policy	1,67	1,90	1,91	+0,24
- Consumer protection	1,94	2,17	2,17	+0,23
- Regions	1,57	1,71	1,74	+0,17
<u>France:</u>				
- European currency	1,53	1,63	1,80	+0,27
- Regions	1,76	1,91	1,98	+0,22
- Aid to underdeveloped countries	1,76	1,69	1,59	-0,17
- Consumer protection	2,15	2,27	2,30	+0,15
- Protection of nature	2,34	2,45	2,46	+0,12
<u>Ireland:</u>				
- European currency	1,58	1,75	1,78	+0,20
- Modernisation of agriculture	2,07	2,12	2,26	+0,19
- social policy	2,23	2,26	2,33	+0,10
<u>Italia:</u>				
- European currency	1,49	1,79	1,84	+0,35
- Social policy	1,90	2,01	2,11	+0,21
- Consumer protection	2,17	2,28	2,31	+0,14
- Protection of nature	2,22	2,31	2,33	+0,11

Contd.

	Oct.-Nov. 1974 (a)	May 1975 (b)	Oct.-Nov. 1975 (c)	Difference (c) - (a)
<u>Luxembourg:</u>				
- Regions \	1,61	1,61	2,00	+0,39
- Energy \	2,34	2,17	2,16	-0,18
<u>Nederland:</u>				
- European currency \	1,14	1,48	1,48	+0,34
- Modernisation of agriculture \	2,03	1,94	1,62	-0,21
- Aid to underdeveloped countries \	1,72	1,62	1,52	-0,20
- Rising prices \	2,56	2,41	2,38	-0,18
- Protection of nature	2,43	2,41	2,32	-0,11
- Energy policy	2,14	2,13	2,03	-0,11
<u>United Kingdom: (1)</u>				
- Aid to the underdeveloped countries	1,72	1,40	1,37	-0,35
- Social policy	1,78	1,93	1,99	+0,21
- Consumer protection	2,19	2,25	2,31	+0,12

(1) Northern Ireland was not included in 1974.

III

ATTITUDES TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

1. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (THE COMMON MARKET)

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

In spite of all the difficulties facing the Community at present, to which the public, as we have seen, is aware, the attitude of the vast majority is favourable and is gaining ground in most Member States, with the sole exception of Denmark. (1). For the first time in the United Kingdom 50% are in favour, i.e. 68% of those who voted at the Referendum.

(Xes Table 17).

(1) It should be noted, however, that opinion in Denmark has more or less gone back to the September 1973 level indicated in the opinion poll immediately following Denmark joining the Community.

Table 17

IS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (COMMON MARKET) A GOOD THING
OR A BAD THING?

	4 good thing	A bad thing	Neither	No reply	Total
Luxembourg					
Sept 1973	67%	3%	22%	0%	100%
May 1975	65	7	19	9	100
Oct-Nov 1975	78	4	12	6	100
Italy					
Sept 1973	69	2	15	14	100
May 1975	71	3	21	5	100
Oct-Nov 1975	75	4	16	5	100
Netherlands					
Sept 1973	63	4	20	13	100
May 1975	64	3	18	15	100
Oct-Nov 1975	67	3	12	18	100
Ireland					
Sept 1973	56	15	21	8	100
May 1975	50	20	25	5	100
Oct-Nov 1975	67	12	17	4	100
France					
Sept 1973	61	5	22	12	100
May 1975	64	4	25	7	100
Oct-Nov 1975	67	4	24	5	100
Deutschland					
Sept 1973	63	4	22	11	100
May 1975	56	8	28	8	100
Oct-Nov 1975	61	6	27	6	100
Belgique/België					
Sept 1973	57	5	19	19	100
May 1975	57	3	21	19	100
Oct-Nov 1975	59	3	21	17	100

Contd.

	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither	BO	total
United Kingdom					
Sept 1973 (1)	31	34	22	13	100
May 1975	47	21	19	13	100
Oct-Nov 1975	50	24	18	8	100
Danmark					
Sept 1973	42	30	19	9	100
May 1975	36	25	28	11	100
Oct-Nov 1975	41	27	24	8	100
community (2)					
Sept 1973	56	11	20	13	100
May 1975	59	9	23	9	100
Oct-Nov 1975	63	9	21	7	100

(1) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

(2) Weighted average.

This trend is confirmed by the replies to another question, which show a much more committed attitude than was the case with previous questions.

"If you were to be told tomorrow that the European Community (the Common Market) had been scrapped would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or relieved?"

Broadly speaking, people were in favour of remaining in the Community, in other words the status quo, although four or five in ten were fairly indifferent or gave no reply. Only in Denmark, the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, in Ireland was there any real opposition to the Common Market, though this too is disappearing. ¹

Table 18

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCRAPPING THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(THE COMMON MARKET)

	Very sorry	Indifferent	Relieved	No reply	Total
Luxembourg	60%	24%	2%	14%	100%
Deutschland	53	31	4	12	100
Ireland	51	30	14	5	100
Nederland	50	28	2	20	100
France	50	37	3	10	100
Italia	45	38	3	14	100
Belgique/België	42	34	2	22	100
United Kingdom	40	28	26	6	100
Danmark	33	26	26	15	100
Community	47	33	9	11	100

¹ Table 5 attached compares results over a period of time.

What kind of image does the Common Market have? How does the public view the various aspects?

"Would you completely agree, agree on the whole, disagree on the whole, completely disagree with, or have no opinion on the following views of the Common Market?"¹

In the Community as a whole the predominant view was that the Common Market provided a wider choice of goods for consumers. About 7 in 10 (67%) shared this opinion, particularly in Germany (85%). In Belgium one in three expressed no view on the subject.

The second most popular view shared by 6 in 10 (58%) was that the Common Market facilitated the sale of industrial products abroad and hence helped to develop national production. In this connection the Luxembourgers came top of the list (82%) followed by the Germans (73%). There was a majority of positive replies in all the Member States, though between 22% and 2% of those interviewed in the United Kingdom, Denmark and the Netherlands and more than 30% in Belgium expressed no opinion.

The view that the Common Market stimulated national industrial development (58%) was almost as widespread as the previous view. Those interviewed in the various countries gave more or less the same reply to the two questions concerning the sale of industrial products abroad and industrial development.²

The fourth place was the view that the Common Market facilitated the sale of agricultural products abroad (47%). The highest percentage of favourable replies was given in Ireland and Luxembourg.³ The vote was split in Italy and the United Kingdom, but favourable replies dominated elsewhere. More than one-third of the Danes and Belgians and a quarter of the Dutch and British gave no reply to this question.

¹ The views were presented in alphabetical order. See Table 18.

² Industrial development came top of the list in the questionnaire and may therefore have influenced replies to the next question relating to the sale of industrial products abroad.

³ The attitude of the Italians can no doubt be explained by Italy's disagreement with France concerning wine exports.

In fifth and last place was the view that the Coman Market curbed price increases by increasing competition: only 38% of those interviewed agreed, while 44% disagreed. There was a majority in favour in Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium, and a majority against in the other countries, particularly in the United Kingdom.

About one-third of the Belgians, Danes and Dutch and a quarter of the Luxembourgers did not answer this question.

Finally, pending further analysis of the numerous replies given by those interviewed, it appears that in the majority of the Member States, people have a definitely favourable impression of the Common Market in terms of consumer supplies, industrial development and, to a lesser extent, agricultural development. On the other hand, those interviewed in four of the nine countries did not believe it had very much influence on prices. The British were the most critical and the Luxembourgers and Germans the most appreciative,

(See Table 19).

Table 19

VARIOUS IMAGES OF THE COMMON MARKET ¹

	Completely agree	Agree or the whole	Disagree on the whole	Completely disagree	No reply	Total
C. Provides a wider choice of goods for consumers (in the relevant country).						
Deutschland	38%	47%	7%	2%	6%	100%
Ireland	25	46	13	6	10	100
Luxembourg	38	33	5	3	21	100
France	21	45	13	8	13	100
Danmark	21	39	11	7	22	100
Nederland	21	39	9	5	26	100
United Kingdom	17	43	15	13	12	100
Belgique/België	26	33	6	3	32	100
Italia	17	41	17	8	17	100
Community (2)	24	43	12	7	14	100
B. Facilitates the sale of (the relevant country's) industrial products abroad and helps to develop national production						
Luxembourg	45%	37%	3%	1%	14%	100%
Deutschland	26	47	11	2	14	100
France	22	44	14	7	13	100
Ireland	19	45	15	6	15	100
Nederland	21	39	10	5	25	100
Belgique/België	25	35	6	3	31	100
Italia	14	37	23	11	15	100
Danmark	14	13	17	12	24	100
United Kingdom	8	34	20	16	22	100
community	18	40	16	9	17	100
A. Stimulates industrial development (in the relevant country).						
Deutschland	20%	52%	13%	3%	12%	100%
Luxembourg	33	36	6	4	21	100
					./.	

Contd.

	Completely agree	Agree on the whole	Disagree on the whole	Completely disagree	No reply	Total
France	22	44	11	7	16	100
Ireland	21	43	15	7	14	100
Nederland	20	35	11	7	27	100
Belgique/België	21	34	8	5	32	100
Italia	15	39	19	9	18	100
Danmark	13	31	16	12	28	100
United Kingdom	11	30	21	16	22	100
Community	17	41	16	8	18	100
Facilitates the sale of (the relevant country's) agricultural products abroad						
Ireland	31%	42%	11%	4%	12%	100%
Luxembourg	33	31	12	3	21	100
Danmark	21	29	11	5	34	100
Nederland	21	32	14	7	26	100
France	18	33	18	14	17	100
Deutschland	18	33	23	11	15	100
Belgique/België	21	29	11	5	34	100
Italia	11	31	23	20	15	100
United Kingdom	8	29	20	18	25	100
Community	15	32	20	14	19	100
E. Curbs price increases by increasing competition						
Deutschland	18%	35%	20%	14%	13%	100%
Luxembourg	24	25	17	10	24	100
Italia	13	30	21	17	19	100
Nederland	17	25	17	12	29	100
Belgique/België	14	21	16	15	34	100
France	11	24	24	25	16	100
Ireland	10	24	24	24	18	100
Danmark	9	19	18	21	33	100
United Kingdom	6	17	24	35	18	100
Community	12	26	22	22	18	100

- (1) The countries are listed in descending order according to the number of favourable replies "completely agree" or "agree on the whole".
- (2) Weighted average.

2. THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE

"Which of these three ways would you prefer to solve the great problems facing (the relevant country) at this time?"¹

As with the previous opinion polls, fewer than two in ten (19%) in the Community as a whole were in favour of completely independent unilateral action, whereas about four in ten (38%) were more inclined towards intergovernmental cooperation at Community level, and just under three in ten (29%) favoured the most ambitious course, namely election of a European Parliament and formation of a European Government.

¹

The three choices are listed in Table 20

Table 20

CHOICE OF A FORM OF POLITICAL ORGANISATION:
COMPLETE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION,
OR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT

(In the Community as a whole)

	Oct.-Nov. 1974	May 1975	Oct.-Nov. 1975
	%	%	%
A The Government (in the relevant country) should act completely independently of other countries in the best interests of the nation	21	18	19
B. The nine countries of the European Community should take joint action, but each Government should have the final say on internal issues	39	41	38
C. All the citizens of the Member States of the European Community should elect a single Parliament and a true European Government should be created as soon as possible	27	29	29
None of these	4	4	4
No reply	9	2	10
Total	100	100	100

Again the attitudes of people in those countries were very consistent,

Complete national independence was supported by only a minority in the Community as a whole, though it was favoured by 35% of those interviewed in Ireland and 40% in the United Kingdom.

Of the other two possibilities - straightforward intergovernmental cooperation or a European Parliament and Government - the latter came top of the list only in Italy and then France. In these two countries and in Luxembourg support for a European Parliament and Government rose by 6 points between Autumn 1974 and Autumn 1975.

The tendency to give no reply was strongest in Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands.

(See Table 21).

Table 21

CHOICE OF A FORM OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

(By country)

	B	DK	D	F	IRI	I	L	N	UK (1)	EC (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
C. National independence										
Oct.-Nov. 1974	11	20	17	17	30	9	20	13	43	11
May 1975	13	19	15	13	32	14	22	10	35	16
Oct.-Nov. 1975	14	20	14	15	35	11	14	11	40	19
B. Intergovernmental cooperation										
Oct.-Nov. 1974	35	51	41	37	60	33	39	53	41	39
May 1975	34	46	40	38	57	33	26	41	50	41
Oct.-Nov. 1975	34	48	42	35	50	25	43	40	47	38
C. A European Parliament and Government										
Oct.-Nov. 1974	29	7	32	32	8	40	22	25	9	27
May 1975	25	7	36	37	9	40	24	25	10	29
Oct.-Nov. 1975	24	6	30	38	10	46	28	25	9	29
None of these or no reply										
Oct.-Nov. 1974	25	22	10	14	2	18	19	9	7	13
May 1975	28	28	9	12	2	13	28	24	7	16
Oct.-Nov. 1975	26	26	10	12	5	18	15	24	4	14

(1) Northern Ireland was not included in 1974.

(2) Weighted average.

The following question is more general than the previous one and gives a more detailed indication of attitudes. In addition, the results for the nine countries could be compared with those of the September 1973 opinion poll.

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

Almost seven in ten in the Community as a whole were "Very much in favour" (31%), or "in favour on the whole" (38%), while fewer than one in ten were against.

There was a slight increase in the replies "in favour on the whole" compared to September 1973.

~~Table 22~~

GENERAL ATTITUDE TO THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE
(In the Community as a whole)¹

	September 1973	May 1975	Oct.-Nov. 1975
	%	%	%
Very much in favour	30	35	31
In favour on the whole	33	34	38
Indifferent	17	15	16
Against on the whole	6	5	5
Very much against	5	4	4
No reply	9	7	6

¹ Weighted average

The countries most in favour were Luxembourg (86%), Italy, France (77%) and Germany (74%). In last position was Denmark with only 42% in favour (See Table 22).

Compared to the September 1973 opinion poll, there was an overall increase in support in the United Kingdom (+ 14 points), France (+ 9) and Italy (+ 7), and a decline in support in the Netherlands (- 9).

It is interesting to make a more detailed examination of these changes. They conceal, or perhaps reflect, a certain degree of disillusionment on the part of a large section of the public.

Only in the United Kingdom was there a fairly clear positive trend. This was reflected mainly in the number of "very much in favour" replies, which increased from 14 to 23% between September 1973 and autumn 1975. However, the number of replies in this category fell between May and October 1975, while the number of "in favour on the whole" replies increased.

In France the replies "in favour on the whole" accounted for the main increase, while in Italy the increase was divided between the two positive replies and was on the whole less marked.

In Germany there was a slight decrease in the replies "very much in favour" and "in favour on the whole". The main feature of note was the tendency away from the reply "very much in favour" to "in favour on the whole" and vice-versa, at the same time as an increase in indifference.

In the Netherlands there was a decline in the replies "in favour on the whole" and an increase in the number giving no reply (more so than was the case for those who were indifferent).

In short, behind the generally favourable attitude in the majority of the Member States, which was gaining ground in the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, France, there were signs of loss of faith or disillusionment.

Table 23

GENERAL ATTITUDE TO THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE
(By country)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	N	UK (1)	EC (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very much in favour										
Sept. 1973	22	17	49	23	21	34	47	34	14	30
May 1975	23			35	23	39	46	37	28	35
Oct.-Nov. 1975	21			26	25	38	47	33	23	31
In favour on the whole										
Sept. 1973	38	28	29	45	31	36	33	39	23	33
May 1975	32		34	43	34	38	31	29	22	34
Oct.-Nov. 1975	36		57	51	32	39	39	31	28	38
Indifferent										
Sept 1973	25	18	10	18	30	18	13	7	24	17
May 1975	28	16	15	11	22	15	15	10	19	15
Oct.-Nov. 1975	26	15	16	13	26	15	10	11	20	16
Against on the whole										
Sept. 1973	3	14	4	3	8	2	1	2	15	6
May 1975	2	13	2	4	8	2	2	3	11	5
Oct.-Nov. 1975	3	16	3	3	8	2	1	4	11	5
Very much against										
Sept. 1973	2	18	2	1	4	1		7	15	5
May 1975	1	17	1	1	7	1	1	5	11	4
Oct.-Nov. 1975	1	18	2	1	4	2		3	12	4
No reply										
Sept. 1973	10	5	6	10	6	9	6	5	9	9
May 1975	14	13	5	6	6	5	3	16	9	7
Oct.-Nov. 1975	13	9	5	6	5	4	3	18	6	6

- (1) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973;
(2) Weighted average.

Loss of interest or disillusionment? It is more likely to be disillusionment, since the number of those in favour of speeding up the unification of Europe is increasing.

"Do you think the movement towards the unification of Europe should be speeded up, slowed down or continued as it is at present?"

A little over four in ten in the Community, as a whole, as compared to a little under four in ten in September 1973, felt that the unification of Europe should be speeded up. In 1975, as was the case in 1973, one in three were in favour of unification continuing at the same rate. The Italians and Luxembourgers were the most strongly in favour of speeding up unification, the British and, above all, the Danes being the least enthusiastic. Furthermore, four Danes in ten advocated slowing down the unification process.

Compared to September 1973 support for speeding up unification rose by 6 points in Italy and Belgium, 7 in the United Kingdom, 9 in France, and 1 in Ireland.

In short, the public in three of the six original Member States (Italy, Belgium and France) were willing to support the unification of Europe, or at any rate felt that unification was now possible. In the three new Member States support for European unification was gaining ground rapidly in the United Kingdom and Ireland, though progress was slow in this field in Denmark.

(See Table 24).

Table 24

SHOULD THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE BE SPEEDED UP?

	Speeded up	Continued at the same rate	Slowed down	No reply	Total
	%	%	%	%	a
Italy					
sept. 1973	55%	18%	2%	25%	100%
oct.-nov. 1975	61	17	4	18	100
Luxembourg					
sept. 1973	56	29	1	14	100
oct.-nov. 1975	52	33	4	11	100
Deutschland					
sept. 1973	49	34	4	13	100
oct.-nov. 1975	47	36	6	11	100
France					
sept. 1973	36	40	3	21	100
oct.-nov. 1975	45	36	6	13	100
Belgique/België					
sept. 1973	33	45	3	21	100
oct.-nov. 1975	39	20	3	30	100
Ireland					
sept. 1973	25	45	12	18	100
oct.-nov. 1975	35	40	12	13	100
Nederland					
sept. 1973	32	47	6	15	100
oct.-nov. 1975	33	30	4	25	100
United Kingdom					
sept. 1973 (1)	17	40	24	19	100
oct.-nov. 1975	24	45	17	14	100
Danmark					
sept. 1973	12	44	36	0	100
oct.-nov. 1975	13	33	37	17	100
Community (2)					
sept. 1973	38	34	9	19	100
oct.-nov. 1975	43	34	8	15	100

(1) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

(2) Weighted average.

How firm are people in their support? Would they, for instance, make some personal sacrifice? The replies given to this question allow us to gauge more accurately the feelings and ideas expressed on major principles!

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

Only 27% of those interviewed would have been willing to make any such sacrifice. Of course, the prospect of having to pay additional taxes has never been a pleasing thought for anyone, especially at a difficult period from the social and economic points of view,

Moreover, the percentage fell from 38% in September 1973 to 26% in May 1975 and remained at virtually the same level in October-November.

(See Table 25).

Table 25

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

(In the Community as a whole) ¹

	September 1973	May 1975	Oct.-Nov. 1975
	%	%	%
Very willing	7	5	5
Fairly willing	31	21	22
Not very willing	22	24	25
Not at all willing	30	43	41
No reply	10	7	7
Total	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average

Again the Italians took the lead, followed by the Dutch. The last three places were taken by the British, Belgians and Danes.

Compared to September 1973 there was a general fall-off in support, particularly in Germany, Luxembourg and Denmark (-20 points).

There was little change compared to May 1975, with a slight increase in support in Italy (+5 points) and a clear drop in Luxembourg (-7) and the United Kingdom (-7) .

(See Table 25).

The attitude which is being gauged here is certainly influenced to a large extent by general social and economic developments, and also by political discussions on the Community¹ .

Completely in favour	In favour on the whole	Against on the whole	Completely against	No reply
%	%	%	%	%
13	29	24		
13	25	27		
5	42	26		
6	18	32		
5	22	33		

Table 26
WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SOME PERSONAL SACRIFICE TO HELP
BRING ABOUT THE UNIFICATION OF EUROPE
 (By country) (1)

	Very willing	Fairly willing	Not very willing	Bat at all willing	NO reply	Total
Italia						
sept. 1973	10%	39%	20%	21%	10%	100%
may 1975	6	24	23	42	5	100
oct.-nov. 1975	5	30	26	32	7	100
Nederland						
sept. 1973	13	28	23	28	8	100
may 1975	6	21	26	34	13	100
oct.-nov. 1975	9	21	22	28	20	100
France						
sept. 1973	6	23	19	42	10	100
may 1975	6	22	18	49	5	100
oct.-nov. 1975	6	21	23	44	6	100
Deutschland						
sept. 1973	5	42	26	13	14	100
may 1975	6	18	32	35	9	100
oct.-nov. 1975	5	22	33	36	4	100
Ireland						
sept. 1973	8	32	22	30	8	100
may 1975	3	21	17	55	4	100
oct.-nov. 1975	5	21	24	43	7	100
Luxembourg						
sept. 1973	14	28	20	28	10	100
may 1975	11	20	20	38	11	100
oct.-nov. 1975	7	15	33	36	9	100
United Kingdom						
sept. 1973 (2)	4	23	21	44	8	100
may 1975	4	22	20	47	7	100
oct.-nov. 1975	3	16	21	54	6	100
Belgique/België						
sept. 1973	8	19	22	43	8	100
may 1975	5	12	17	54	12	100
oct.-nov. 1975	5	13	19	55	8	100
Danmark						
sept. 1973	7	29	28	30	6	100
may 1975	2	15	30	40	13	100
oct.-nov. 1975	2	14	25	47	12	100

(1) The countries are listed in descending order according to the number of favourable replies
 ("very willing" and "fairly willing"). (2) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

Despite this trend, which will have to be followed closely in the next few six-monthly opinion polls, the basic attitude of the public to European unification, "and the public is keen to express it - has no difficulty in clarifying itself on questions, such as the following, (and this is by no means an insignificant phenomenon):

"Are you in favour or opposed to the idea of European citizenship and issuing a passport to all the citizens of the European Community?"

The Final Communiqué of the European Conference of Heads of State or of Government on 9 and 10 December 1974 (point 10) stated that "A working party will be set up to study the possibility of establishing a passport union and, in anticipation of this, the introduction of a uniform passport". The European Commission transmitted a report on this subject in July 1975.

Although the press has not as yet given much coverage to this question, seven in ten in the Community as a whole support the principle of introducing a European passport, 32% in the United Kingdom and 37% in Denmark being opposed to the idea.

The Italians (86%), French (78%), and Luxembourgers (72%) showed most interest.

More than one in ten in Belgium gave no reply.

(See Table 27).

Table 27

FOR OR AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF A EUROPEAN PASSPORT

	For	Against	No reply	Total
Italia	86%	59	9%	100%
France	78	9	13	100
Luxembourg	72	16	12	100
Ireland	63	20	17	100
Deui-schland	63	18	19	100
Nederland	61	12	27	100
Belgique/België	56	10	34	100
United Kingdom	55	32	13	100
Danmark	36	37	27	100
Community (1)	68	16	16	100

(1) Weighted average.

The following question, which has been drafted in detailed form for the first time, was asked concerning the plan for European Union, on which Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, will present a report to his colleagues in the other Member States of the Community in the near future:

"There is a proposal to create a European political union among the member countries of the European Community by 1980 with a European Government which would decide on major issues and a European Parliament to monitor its activities. Do you approve or disapprove of this plan for European political union?" (1)

In October-November 1975 six in ten completely approved (23%), or approved on the whole (36%), as was the case in May 1975. There was a slight increase compared to September 1973, though it would appear that the question has not yet entered the realm of major political discussion, as can be seen from the fact that 20% of those interviewed gave no reply.

Support, however, was overwhelming. Of those who expressed an opinion 72.5% favoured a European political union with a European Government and Parliament.

The other replies to the questions examined previously (see pages 50 to 53) give reason to believe that some of those who gave favourable replies, particularly the least enthusiastia ("approve on the whole"), were more inclined towards intergovernmental cooperation than the introduction of a federal-type European political system. These contradictions and ambiguities of attitude should not, however, come as a surprise. The main thing is to gauge the public's wishes, in other words to determine how receptive they would be to any political decisions, (See Table 28).

1

In May 1975 the question was worded as follows "Are you yourself for or against the European Community (Common Market) developing into a European political union by 1980". The words "by 1980" did not appear in 1973 or in May 1975 in the English questionnaires.

FOR OR AGAINST THE CREATION OF A EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

BY 1980

(In the Community as a whole¹)

	September 1973	May 1975	Oct.-Nov. 1975
	%	%	%
Completely in favour	24	24	23
In favour on the whole	30	35	36
Against on the whole	13	12	13
Completely against	11	9	8
No reply	22	20	20
Total	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average

The result is clear in seven out of nine countries.

About eight people in ten in Italy (77%) and Luxembourg (75%), slightly under seven in ten in Germany and France, five in ten in the Netherlands, Belgium and Ireland were in favour. Only the British (34%), and to a greater extent the Danes (21%), were much less enthusiastic.

Compared to September 1973 support increased in Ireland (+ 14 points), Italy (+ 12), France (+ 9), the United Kingdom (+ 8) and Luxembourg (+ 6). However, the increase was restricted mainly, indeed exclusively, to the least committed reply ("in favour on the whole"). In Denmark and, to a lesser extent, in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, support was on the decline. The number of people giving no reply increased sharply in Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, though this trend was reversed in Italy and France,

The most significant development since the May 1975 opinion poll has been in Ireland, where positive replies went up by 14 points between Autumn 1973 and Autumn 1975, 12 of these being gained between May and October—November of this year.

Once again, it can be seen that attitudes are becoming more favourable except in the United Kingdom and Denmark, and that they are consistent, showing a clear positive trend in Ireland, Italy, France and the United Kingdom. However, it would be more accurate to describe them in terms of receptiveness or acceptance rather than of strong political conviction.

(See Table 29).

Table 29
FOR OR AGAINST THE CREATION OF A EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION BY 1980
(By country) (1)

	Completely in favour	In favour on the whole	Against on the whole	Completely against	NO reply	Total
Italia						
sept, 1973	33%	52%	8%	4%	23%	100%
may 1975	32	39	8	3	18	100
oct.-nov. 1975	41	36	6	3	14	100
Luxembourg						
sept. 1973	38	31	8	5	18	100
may 1975	36	35	8	3	18	100
oct.-nov. 1975	31	44	6	2	17	100
Deutschland						
sept. 1973	31	39	8	4	18	100
may 1975	25	45	9	4	17	100
oct.-nov.	22	45	1	4	18	100
France						
sept. 1973	25	32	11	5	27	100
may 1975	30	36	11	6	17	100
oct.-nov. 1975	24	42	10	5	19	100
Neder land						
sept. 1973	21	34	14	9	22	100
may 1975	25	29	8	7	31	100
oct.-nov. 1975	26	26	8	6	34	100
Belgique/België						
sept. 1973	25	33	7	5	30	100
may 1975	23	28	6	3	40	100
oct.-nov. 1975	25	27	6	5	37	100
Ireland						
sept. 1973	11	24	19	22	24	100
may 1975	15	26	19	19	25	100
oct.-nov. 1975	15	34	20	8	23	100
United Kingdom						
sept. 1973 (2)	8	18	23	31	20	100
may 1975	14	22	23	23	18	100
oct.-nov. 1975	10	24	25	20	21	100
Danmark						
sept. 1973	11	17	26	32	14	100
may 1975	7	14	22	32	25	100
oct.-nov. 1975	7	14	23	20	28	100

(1) The countries are listed in descending order according to the number of positive replies ("completely in favour" and "in favour on the whole").

(2) Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

3. ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
BY A POPULAR VOTE

After a long period of gestation the idea of election of the European Parliament by a popular vote, in other words implementation of the provisions of the Treaties establishing the Community, now appears to have entered the realm of fact. The European Council, meeting on 16 and 17 July 1975, instructed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to carry out an initial examination of the draft agreement drawn up by the European Parliament. A decision is expected in the near future.

A question which has already been put on several occasions in previous opinion polls was again asked, this time in conjunction with two other questions.

A. General attitude to election of the European Parliament by a popular vote

"One of the proposals is to elect a European Parliament in May 1978, in other words within three years, by a popular vote of all the citizens in the Member States of the European Community (the Common Market). Are you, yourself, for or against this proposal?"¹

More than six in ten of those interviewed supported the idea, while two in ten were against and a further *tiro* in ten gave no reply.

Public opinion on this issue follows on the same lines as for the previous question². European political union and election of the European Parliament by a popular vote are certainly associated in the minds of the public.

¹ In May 1975 the question included the phrase "within three years". In September 1973 no date was indicated,

² The two questions were not placed next to one another in this questionnaire. This one was not the last question but the one before that.

Compared to September 1973 favourable attitudes to election of the European Parliament by a popular voto have developed in much the same way as favourable attitudes to European political union, though twice as rapidly (+ 10 points instead of + 5), probably beaause the aim is more precise and appears more attainable, in addition to which tho matter is now beginning ta be discussed in the press,

(See table 30).

Table 30

FOR OR AGAINST ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT BY A P O P U L A R S

(In the Community as a whole) (1)

	September 1973	May 1975	Oct.-Nov. 1975
	%	%	%
Completely in favour	24	27	25
In favour on the whole	30	36	39
Against on the whole	12	9	10
Completely against	11	9	2
No reply	23	19	18
Total	100	100	100

(1) Weighted average

Classification of the nine countries here is more or less the same as for the question on European political union, although the people interviewed in five of these countries were clearly more favourably disposed than those in the other four to election of the European Parliament by a popular vote.

Table 31

COMPARISON OF FAVOURABLE ATTITUDES TO DIRECT ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
BY A POPULAR VOTE AND EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION
 (By country)

	In favour of election of the European Parliament	In favour of European political union	Difference
Danmark	32%	21%	11
Ireland	56	49	7
Nederland	59	52	7
United Kingdom	41	34	7
Deutschland	73	69	6
France	69	66	minimal
Italia	78	77	"
Luxembourg'	75	75	"
Belgique/België	53	52	"

Compared to September 1973 election of the European Parliament by a popular vote has gained most ground with the public in France, Italy and Ireland.

Table 32

TREND OF ATTITUDES IN FAVOUR OF ELECTION OF THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY A POPULAR VOTE

	In favour of election of European Parliament by a popular vote			Difference between oct.-nov. 1975/sept. 1973
	sept. 1973	may 1975	oct.-nov. 1975	
France	51%	68%	69%	+18
Italy	64	77	78	+14
Ireland	45	55	56	+11
Luxembourg	67	69	75	+ 8
United Kingdom	33	41	41	+ 8
Douischland	69	76	73	(+ 4)
Belgique/België	52	55	53	(+ 1)
Nederland	62	57	59	(- 3)
Danmark	36	35	32	(- 4)

These results are recorded in detail in Table 33. Once again the percentage of people giving no reply is considerably higher in Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark than in other Member States.

Table 33

	Completely in favour	In favour on the whole	Against on the whole	Completely against	reply	Total
	34%	30%	8%	4%		100%
	37	40	6	2	15	100
	38	40	5			100
sept. 1973	40	27	2	4	21	100
may 1975	36	33	7	3	21	100
oct.-nov. 1975	31	44	6	1	18	100
Deutschland						
sept. 1973	29	40	9	3	19	100
may 1975	20	48	6	2	16	100
oct.-nov. 1975	23	50	9	2	16	100
France						
sept. 1973	22	29	11	7	31	100
may 1975	33	35	9	6	17	100
oct.-nov. 1975	26	43	9	4	18	100
Nederland						
sept. 1973	32	30	11	5	22	100
may 1975	28	29	7	7	29	100
oct.-nov. 1975	27	32	6	5	30	100
Ireland						
sept. 1973	15	30	17	14	24	100
may 1975	20	35	13	9	23	100
oct.-nov. 1975	19	37	15	8	21	100
Belgique/België						
sept. 1973	23	29	8	6		100
may 1975	23	32	6	3		100
oct.-nov. 1975	20	33	5	4		100
United Kingdom						
sept. 1973 (2)	11	22	19	30	18	100
may 1975	16	25	16	27	16	100
oct.-nov. 1975	13	20	18	24	17	100
Danmark						
sept. 1973	20	16	18	25	21	100
may 1975	15	20	12	21	32	100
oct.-nov. 1975	13	19	18	25	25	100

(1) The countries are listed in descending order according to the number of favourable replies

**B. The right to vote of nationals
of other Member States**

"Would you approve or disapprove if citizens of other Member States of the European Community who have been resident (in the relevant country) for some time were given the same voting rights as citizens (of the relevant country) in elections to the European Parliament?"

In almost all Member States a majority of those interviewed approved of citizens of other Community countries being given voting rights in their country of residence, irrespective of whether or not they are nationals of that country. Most support came from the French, Italians and Irish. In the United Kingdom only a small majority was in favour (52%) of those interviewed). In Denmark most people were opposed to extending voting rights in this way.

(See Table ...)

Table 34

GRANTING VOTING RIGHTS TO RESIDENTS OF OTHER MEMBER
STATES IN ELECTIONS TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

	Approve	Dis- approve	No reply	Total
France	71%	17%	42%	00%
Italy	70	11	19	00
Ireland	66	21	13	00
Deutschland	57	30	13	00
Nederland	53	19	28	100
Luxembourg	52	34	14	100
Belgique/België	51	20		100
United Kingdom	45	42	13	100
Denmark	35	42	23	100
Community (1)	59	25	16	100

(1) Weighted average

C. The right to stand for election
in another Community country

"Do you approve or disapprove of the idea of candidates from other countries of the European Community standing for election (in the relevant country) alongside candidates (from the relevant country) in elections to the European Parliament?"

This question was clearly more difficult than the previous one. It is possible for people to believe that election of the European Parliament by a popular vote should involve granting voting rights to all citizens from other Member States in their country of residence, but to disapprove of foreigners standing alongside national candidates in elections. Furthermore the reference to candidates standing alongside *others* confused those who were against or unaccustomed to the list-voting method.

In four countries (Italy, Germany, France and Belgium) there was a more or less clear majority in favour. The idea is opposed at present¹ in the other five (Luxembourg, Netherlands, Ireland, United Kingdom and Denmark). (See Table 35).

Table 35

THE RIGHT OF CANDIDATES FROM MEMBER STATES TO STAND
IN OTHER MEMBER STATES FOR ELECTION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

	Approve	Dis- approve	No reply	Total
Italy		26%	21%	100%
Deutschland		39	17	100
France		42	15	101)
Belgique/België	37	32	31	100
Luxembourg	35	47	18	100
Nederland	33	36	31	100
Ireland	29	60	11	100
United Kingdom	21	66	13	100
Denmark	16	59	25	100
Community (1)	39	43	18	100

(1) Weighted average

A correlation of the replies of all the people interviewed to the question on the principle of direct electing the European Parliament by a popular vote, and the replies to each of the two questions on procedure, shows that of the 100 people who supported election by a popular about 80 favoured extending the right to vote to nationals of other countries, while less than 60 approved of nationals of other countries being allowed to stand alongside their own candidates on the joint European lists.

Table 36

PRINCIPLE OF ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY
A POPULAR VOTE, EXTENSION OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO STAND FOR ELECTION

(In the Community as a whole)

<u>Election of the European Parliament by a popular vote</u>	<u>Right to vote of non-national residents:</u>			<u>Overall (1)</u>
	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>		
- For	81% (4363)	19% (1008)		100% (5371)
- Against	35% (533)	65% (981)		100% (1514)
<u>Election of the European Parliament by a popular vote</u>	<u>Right of nationals of other Member States to stand for election:</u>			<u>Overall (1)</u>
	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>		
- For	59% (3049)	41% (2137)		100% (5186)
- Against	15% (236)	85% (1293)		100% (1529)

(1) This includes only those who were either for or against.

CONCLUSIONS

In autumn 1975 inflation and, to a lesser extent, unemployment were the main concern of the people of Europe. Two people in three on average felt that, compared to the same period of the previous year, prices were rising faster than their income. Twice as many Italians as Danes expressed this view. Nevertheless, it appeared that the vast majority of the public were still unwilling to take any form of action to offset rising prices if it meant a radical change in their habits as consumers.

Generally speaking, people in the various Member States were pessimistic in their assessment of how the situation was developing at present as compared to four or five years ago, particularly in Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

In spite of the concern expressed and the pessimistic view of present developments, the general feeling of personal satisfaction with life remained more or less at the same level. People in small countries were consistently and clearly more satisfied with life than those in large countries.

On the other hand, almost half of those interviewed felt that they had no influence over events. The feeling of being able to influence events was strongest amongst the Danish and Irish and weakest amongst the Belgians.

In general, personal interest in the problems being dealt with by the Community was not very strong. One in four claimed to be "very interested" and one in four "not at all interested". However, one-third of those interviewed still regarded these problems as "very important". The analysis shows that half of those who regarded these problems as very important were also very interested in them. There is therefore considerable scope for mobilising opinion.

The individual centres of interest were highly consistent and similar in the various countries, from which it can be assumed that European public opinion is fairly clearly structured. Three topics appear to be of paramount importance, namely a common fight against rising prices, protection of nature and the fight against pollution, and protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising. The last two topics, together with social policy and reducing the differences between the regions, are increasing in importance.

The Community, as the Common Market, is viewed favourably by two in three on average, eight in ten in Luxembourg and Italy, five in ten in the United Kingdom and four in ten in Denmark.

The attitude of about seven in ten was generally favourable to the unification of Europe, although compared to autumn 1973 there was a slight drop in the number of people showing real enthusiasm. This is probably the result of disillusionment rather than loss of faith, since four in ten - slightly more than in 1973 - considered that European unification should be speeded up. The majority of those who expressed an opinion in Italy, Luxembourg, Germany, France and Belgium, and a minority in the other countries, particularly Denmark, expressed this view. Although they were not very willing to make any personal sacrifice to help bring about European unification, seven in ten of the public in Europe favoured the introduction of a European passport; in Denmark there was an even number in favour and against.

The path for European political union, which has not received much publicity as yet, is awaited with anticipation in all the Member States apart from the United Kingdom and Denmark.

On the other hand, the plan for election of the European Parliament by a popular vote, which is a more specific aim and is no doubt felt to be more attainable in the immediate future, was increasing in popularity and in October-November 1975 64% of those interviewed, or 78% of those who expressed an opinion, supported it (18% abstained). Support was highest in Italy, Luxembourg, Germany and France, and lowest in Denmark.

In the Community as a whole, eight in ten of those who supported the above plan were also in favour of extending voting rights to nationals of other Member States, while six in ten approved of the latter standing for election alongside their own candidates.

In conclusion, the public was in a fairly receptive mood in most of these countries in autumn 1975 for any reasonably ambitious decisions which might be proposed.

EURO-BAROMETRE N° 4

EURO-BAROMETER Nr 4

ANNEXES ET TABLEAUX DETAILLES / APPENDIX AND DETAILED TABLES

NOMBRE DE PERSONNES INTERROGÉES / NUMBER OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

			<u>Fieldwork</u>
Belgique / België (B)	1000		14 - 24 octobre / October
Danmark (Da)	1023		11 - 19 " "
Deutschland (De)	1002		17 - 29 " "
France (F)	1276		20 - 28 " "
Ireland (Ir)	998		13 - 25 " "
Italia (It)	1110		21 octobre/October - 5 novembre/Nov.
Luxembourg (L)	297		12 - 25 octobre / October
Nederland (N)	1006		21 - 22 " "
United Kingdom (UK)	1438		13 - 25 " "
<u>Total</u>	<u>9150</u>		

INSTITUTS CHARGES DU SONDAGE / INSTITUTES WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY

Belgique / België	DIMARSO / INRA
Danmark	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE
Deutschland (B.R.)	EMNID-INSTITUT
France	INSTITUT FRANCAIS D'OPINION PUBLIQUE (x)
Ireland	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS
Italia	ISTITUTO PER LE RICERCHE STATISTICHE ET L'ANALISI DELL'OPINIONE PUBBLICA (DOXA)
Luxembourg	DIMARSO / INRA
Nederland	NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR DE PUBLIEKE OPINIE (NIPPO)
United Kingdom	THE GALLUP POLL (xx)

(x) Chargé en outre de la coordination internationale et de l'analyse des résultats / Also responsible for international coordination and analysis of the results,

(xx) Le sondage en Northern Ireland a été fait en collaboration par le Irish Marketing Surveys et le Gallup Poll / The Northern Ireland poll was conducted jointly by Irish Marketing Surveys and the Gallup Poll.

NOTES TECHNIQUES

1. Cette annexe a été allégée par rapport à celles des trois Euro-Baromètres précédents:

- a) Les tableaux les plus importants figurent dans le texte même du rapport.
- b) Pour les tableaux de référence portant sur des sondages antérieurs, voir les annexes à l'Euro-Baromètre n° 3,

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. This appendix has been reduced in em-
parison with the three previous ---
barometers:

- a) The most important tables appear in the text of the report itself.
- b) As far as tables referring to previous surveys are concerned, please see the appendix to Euro-Barometre nr. 3.

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

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

	Milliers / Thousands	%
Belgique / België	7 477	3.84
Danmark	3 858	1.98
Deutschland	47 835	24.56
France	39 214	20.13
Ireland	2 098	1.08
Italia	41 543	21.33
Luxembourg	274	0.14
Nederland	9 828	5.05
United Kingdom	42 639	21.89

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

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

Tableau 1 / Table 1

LES COMPORTEMENTS D'ADAPTATION FACE A LA HAUSSE DES PRX /

WAYS OF ADAPTING TO RISING PRICES (1)

	B	Da	De	f	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A. Changer de magasin pour trouver moins cher / Shop around for cheaper goods										
- Certainement ou / Yes definitely	44	33	73	51	56	51	44	44	53	56
- Probablement ou / Yes probably	29	26	23	22	27	30	34	24	29	26
- Probablement pas/ Probably not	11	13	2	11	10	8	10	16	11	8
- Certainement pas/ Definitely not	8	20	1	11	3	7	8	12	5	7
Sans réponse/ No reply	8	8	1	5	4	4	4	4	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1000	1023	1002	1276	998	1110	297	1006	1438	9150

(1) "Si la hausse des prix que nous connaissons devait se poursuivre au même rythme au cours des prochains mois, quelles sont, parmi les actions suivantes, celles que vous choisiriez de faire certainement, probablement, probablement pas ou certainement pas?" / "If prices continue to rise at the same rate over the next few months, which of the following would you definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not decide to do?"

Suite / Continued

B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
39	41	45	50	48	58	8	27	45	48
28	36	39	22	28	32	35	28	26	30
13	7	10	10	10	6	12	23	14	11
8	7	4	9	5	2	8	15	8	6
12	9	2	9	9	2	6	7	7	5
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B. Renoncer provisoirement aux gros achats tels que: ameublement, équipement ménager, télévision, voiture, etc.. /

For the time being, give up the idea of making any major purchases such as: furniture, household appliances, television, car, etc..

- Certainement oui /
Yes definitely

- Probablement oui /
Yes probably

- Probablement pas /
Probably not

- Certainement pas /
Definitely not

Sans réponse /
No reply

total

Suite / Continued

[illegible]

Suite / Continued

D. Préparer des repas moins chers /
Prepare cheaper meals

- Certainement oui /
Yes definitely
- Probablement oui /
Yes probably
- Probablement pas /
Probably not
- Certainement pas /
Definitely not
- Sans réponse /
No reply

B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	E/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
13	14	29	22	22	42	13	6	22	21
20	22	36	22	23	32	22	10	28	28
25	22	18	25	23	15	19	23	20	20
33	30	15	25	19	7	40	55	21	19
9	12	2	6	13	4	6	6	9	6
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tota

- Certainement oui /
Yes definitely
- Probablement oui /
Yes probably
- Probablement pas /
Probably not
- Certainement pas /
Definitely not
- Sans-réponse /
No reply

[illegible]

Suite / Continued

B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
28	27	36	27	33	50	34	16	30	34
24	25	34	25	28	31	32	19	30	29
18	14	15	14	22	9	18	23	19	15
18	20	12	18	11	5	14	32	15	14
12	14	2	16	6	5	10	10	6	8
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

C Réduire les dépenses de sorties
ou de distractions /
Spend less on entertainment and
outings

- Certainement oui /
Yes definitely
- Probablement oui /
Yes probably
- Probablement pas /
Probably not
- Certainement pas /
Definitely not
- Sans réponse /
No reply

Total

Suite / Continued

[illegible]

Suite / Continued

H. S'organiser avec d'autres consommateurs pour mieux s'informer et défendre ses intérêts d'acheteur /
Get together with other consumers to obtain more information and defend your interests

- Certainement oui /
Yes definitely
- Probablement oui /
Yes probably
- Probablement pas /
Probably not
- Certainement pas /
Definitely not
- Sans réponse /
No reply

B	Da	De	F	ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
17	6	13	29	19	39	26	17	14	22
18	13	25	26	25	31	32	17	25	26
20	13	29	14	21	12	16	21	25	20
22	34	25	21	17	8	13	23	22	20
23	34	8	10	78	10	13	22	14	12
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total

Suite / Continued

[illegible]

Suite / Continued

K. Faire des heures supplémentaires
ou essayer de trouver un deuxième
travail /

Work overtime or try to find a second job

- Certainement oui /
Yes definitely

- Probablement oui /
Yes probably

- Probablement pas /
Probably not

- Certainement pas /
Definitely not

Sans réponse /

No -reply

Total:

[illegible]

L'IMPORTANCE RELATIVE DES PROBLEMES DONT S'OCCUPE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEMS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IS DEALING WITH (1)

	B	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	DE/EC
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A. Créer une monnaie européenne unifiée qui remplacerait toutes les monnaies des pays membres / Replacing the currencies of all member countries with a single European currency										
- Très important / Very important	23	11	19	28	21	30	21	16	14	22
- important	28	16	27	33	40	32	52	26	27	29
- Assez important / Of little importance	12	23	20	15	20	15	9	17	20	18
- Pas important du tout / Not at all important	17	28	23	16	10	15	4	21	29	21
- Sans réponse / No reply	20	22	11	8	9	8	8	20	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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

B. Réduire les écarts entre les régions
des pays membres en aidant les régions
les moins développées /

- Très important /
Very important

- Important

- Assez important /
Of little importance

- Pas important du tout /
Not at all important

- Sans réponse 7
No reply

[illegible]

Tableau 2 / Table2

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Tableau 2 / Table 2

(Suite / Continued)

	B	Dn	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	E/EC
E. Réaliser une politique commune de l'approvisionnement en énergie / Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Très Important / Very important	41	31	39	3%	29	42	27	27	33	37
- Important	29	33	34	37	46	35	56	37	39	36
- Assez important / Of little importance	9	8	16	11	11	13	6	14	8	12
- Pas important du tout / Not at all important	4	10	3	4	4	4	3	5	7	5
- Sans réponse / No reply	17	18	a	10	10	6	8	17	13	10
Total	100	100	MO	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

•

Modernisation of European agriculture by encouraging the most productive farms and providing re-training for people who leave agriculture

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

Tota

[illegible]

Tableau 2 / Table 2

(Suite / Continued)

6. Réaliser une politique commune
de protection de la nature et de
lutte contre les pollutions /

Introduction of a common policy
for protecting nature and fight-
ing pollution

- Très important /
Very important

- Important

- Assez important /
Of little importance

- Pas important du tout / .
Not at all important

- Sans réponse /
No reply

Total

[illegible]

H. Réaliser une politique commune d'aide aux pays sous-développés en dehors de l'Europe

Introduction of a common policy
on aid to underdeveloped
countries outside of Europe

- Très important /
Very important

- Important

- Assez important /
Of little importance

- fas important du tout /
Not at all important

- Sans réponse /
No reply

Total

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

(Suite / Continued)

[illegible]

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

	8	Da	De	F	Ir	It	L	N	UK	CE/EC (1)
1. Hausse des prix / Rising prices	2,63	2,46	2,58	2,63	2,78	2,57	2,33	2,38	2,70	2,61
2. Protection de la nature / Protection of nature	2,31	2,37	2,23	2,46	2,36	2,33	2,23	2,32	2,29	2,32
3. Protection des consommateurs / Protection of consumers	2,31	2,28	2,17	2,30	2,48	2,31	2,22	2,14	2,31	2,27
4. Politique de l'énergie / Policy on energy supplies	2,30	2,05	2,18	2,21	2,11	2,23	2,16	2,03	2,13	2,18
5. Négociations avec les Américains et les Russes / Negotiations with the United States and Russia	1,91	1,68	2,00	2,05	1,61	2,04	2,09	1,81	2,04	2,01
6. Politique sociale / Social policy	2,15	1,79	1,91	2,25	2,33	2,11	2,10	1,97	1,99	2,06
7. Modernisation de l'agriculture / Modernisation of agriculture	1,99	1,78	1,67	1,88	2,26	2,32	1,82	1,82	2,11	1,98
8. Ecart entre les régions / Differences between regions	1,83	1,80	1,74	1,98	2,14	2,19	2,00	1,61	1,78	1,90
9. Aide aux pays sous-développés / Aid to underdeveloped countries	1,41	1,47	1,51	1,59	1,74	1,62	1,79	1,52	1,37	1,52
10. Monnaie européenne / European currency	1,70	1,12	1,43	1,80	1,78	1,84	2,11	1,48	1,28	1,59
Moyenne / Mean .	2,05	1,88	1,95	2,12	2,16	2,16	2,09	1,91	2,00	2,04

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

EVOLUTION DU JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

	Belgique / België					Deutschland					France				
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75
- Bonne chose / Good thing	57	68	60	57	59	63	59	62	56	61	61	68	63	64	67
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	5	3	6	3	3	4	8	10	8	6	5	5	6	4	4
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	19	15	18	21	21	22	26	20	28	27	22	20	22	25	24
- Sans réponse / No reply	19	14	16	19	17	11	7	8	8	6	12	7	9	7	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1017	1505	1507	1000	1957	1060	1042	1039	1002	2227	1308	1042	1000	1276
	Italia					Luxembourg					Neder land				
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75
- Bonne chose / Good thing	69	77	82	71	75	67	79	73	65			66	70	64	67
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	2	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	7	4	4	4	6	3	3
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	15	9	11	21	16	22	12	13	19	12	20	14	15	18	12
- Sans réponse / No reply	14	9	4	5	5	8	5	11	9	6	13	16	9	15	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1030	1021	1043	1110	330	308	297	311	297	1464	1000	1012	1093	1006

(1) "D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour votre pays de faire partie de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose, ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise?" / "Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?"

Tableau 4 / Table 4
(Suite / Continued)

	Denmark						Ireland						Great Britain (1972-74) United Kingdom (1975)							
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Bonne chose / Good thing	42	35	33	36	31	50	48	50	50	67	31	33	36	47	50	31	33	36	47	50
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	30	31	35	25	27	25	25	24	20	12	34	39	35	21	24	34	39	35	21	24
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	19	24	25	28	24	21	19	22	25	17	22	22	20	19	18	22	22	20	19	18
- Sans réponse / No reply	9	10	7	11	8	9	8	4	5	4	16	9	8	13	8	13	9	8	13	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1023	1199	1000	1000	1000	998	1028 (1)	1031	1039	1031	438	1031	1031	1039	1031	438

- Bonne chose / Good thing
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/
Neither good nor bad
- Sans réponse / No reply

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

Tableau 4 / Table 4

- A28 -

(Suite / Continued)

	Ensemble des six pays / The six countries together						Ensemble des neuf pays / The nine countries together					
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
- Bonne chose / Good thing	63	67	69	63	67	56	59	60	59	63		
- Mauvaise chose / Bad thing	4	6	6	5	4	11	14	14	9	9		
- Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad	19	18	17	24	22	20	18	18	23	21		
- Sans réponse / No reply	14	9	8	8	7	13	9	8	9	7		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	9153	5723	5919	5993	5	484	8922	9058	9394	9150		

Tableau 5 / Table 5

- A29 -

EVOLUTION DE L'ATTITUDE EN CAS D'ABANDON DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE /

DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDE IF THE COUNTRY WAS LEAVING THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

		Belgique / België						Deutschland						France					
		VII/71	IX/73	V/74	I/74	V/75	XI/75	I/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	VII/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75
Eprouverait / Would be :		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- De grands regrets / Very sorry		25	39	48	42	39	42	52	57	53	55	55	53	31	42	56	50	56	50
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent		53	44	30	33	33	34	29	24	28	27	27	31	52	43	30	33	31	37
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved		4	3	2	4	2	2	7	4	5	6	5	4	5	2	3	4	4	3
- Sans réponse / No reply		18	14	20	21	26	22	12	15	14	12	13	12	12	13	11	13	9	10
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		1364	1266	1017	1505	1507	1001	000	1957	1060	1042	1039	1002	1806	2227	1308	1042	1000	1276
		Italia						Luxembourg						Nederland					
		VII/71	IX/73	I/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	VII/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	VII/71	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75
Eprouverait / Would be :		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- De grands regrets / Very sorry		35	41	60	65	52	45	36	51	73	70	58	60	40	46	54	56	50	50
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent		38	44	22	23	35	38	42	35	17	16	22	24	35	37	20	25	27	28
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved		3	1	4	2	3	3	6	3	3	2	7	2	10	4	4	5	3	2
- Sans réponse / No reply		24	14	14	10	10	14	16	11	7	12	13	14	15	13	22	14	20	20
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		2000	1909	1030	1021	1043	1110	302	330	308	297	311	297	1198	1464	1000	1012	1093	1006

Tableau 5 / Table 5
(Suite / Continued)

- A80 -

Danmark						Ireland						Great Britain (1972-74) United Kingdom (1975)					
IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	X/72	XI/73	IV/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
30	27	27	33	33	37	38	48	46	51	26	20	24	31	41	40		
29	27	24	22	26	40	27	22	32	30	33	33	28	22	27	28		
29	31	35	26	26	17	28	24	19	14	35	37	40	38	23	26		
12	15	14	19	15	16	7	6	3	5	6	10	8	9	9	6		
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
1199	1168	1100	1073	1023	1199	1000	1000	1000	998	1028	1933	1031	1039	1328	1438		

Eprouverait /
Would be:
- De grands regrets /
Very sorry
- Me l'indifférence /
Indifferent
- Un vif soulagement /
Relieved
- Sans réponse /
No reply

Total

N

Tableau 5 / Table 5

(Suite / Continued)

Eprouverait / Would be	ensemble des pays / The nine countries together					ensemble des pays / The nine countries together				
	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75	IX/73	V/74	XI/74	V/75	XI/75
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- De grands regrets / Very sorry	40	41	56	53	49	41	48	49	50	47
- De l'indifférence / Indifferent	40	36	27	31	35		27	26	30	33
- Un vif soulagement / Relieved	5	10	4	4	3	0	13	13	9	9
- Sans réponse / No reply	15	13	14	12	13	13	12	12	11	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	8670	9153	5723	5993	5691	13484	8922	9058	9394	9150

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

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